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Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY
AND
CYCLOPEDIA

WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

A WORK OF GENERAL REFERENCE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE

IN TWELVE VOLUMES
VOLUME IX



THE CENTURY CO
NEW YORK

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

THE publication of the Atlas, which is incorporated in the present edition, completed the plan of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas grew out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,—common words and names,—while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which virtually covers the whole of the field. The two new volumes which were issued in 1909, and the material of which is included in the present edition, make the Dictionary and Cyclopedia complete. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is over 500,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the prefaces which will be found in the first, eleventh, and twelfth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to a wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names—names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books—in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge—scientific, historical, and practical—that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of the Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, that of the Atlas in 1897, and that of the two new volumes in 1909. Each of these works has been subjected to thorough revision, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, Ph.D., LL.D.
LATE PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT
IN YALE UNIVERSITY



REVISED AND ENLARGED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
BENJAMIN E. SMITH, A.M., L.H.D.
MANAGING EDITOR OF THE FIRST EDITION, AND EDITOR OF THE CENTURY
CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES, THE CENTURY ATLAS, AND
THE CENTURY DICTIONARY SUPPLEMENT



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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan- cal	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	med.	medicine.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epis.	Episcopal.	menaur.	mensuration.	phys.	physical.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	metal.	metallurgy.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom- modation.	esp.	especially.	metaph.	metaphysics.	pl., plur.	plural.
act.	active.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	meteor.	meteorology.	poet.	poetical.
adv.	adverb.	ethnog.	ethnography.	Mex.	Mexican.	polit.	political.
AF.	Anglo-French.	ethnol.	ethnology.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medie- val Greek.	Pol.	Polish.
agri.	agriculture.	etym.	etymology.	MHG.	Middle High German.	poss.	possessive.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.	Eur.	European.	millt.	military.	pp.	past participle.
alg.	algebra.	exclam.	exclamation.	mineral.	mineralogy.	ppr.	present participle.
Amer.	American.	f., fem.	feminine.	ML.	Middle Latin, medie- val Latin.	Pr.	Provençal (<i>usually</i> meaning Old Pro- vençal).
anat.	anatomy.	F.	French (<i>usually mean- ing modern French</i>).	MLG.	Middle Low German.	pref.	prefix.
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.	mod.	modern.	prep.	preposition.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	mycol.	mycology.	pres.	present.
aor.	aorist.	freq.	frequentative.	myth.	mythology.	pret.	preterit.
appar.	apparently.	Fries.	Friesic.	n.	noun.	priv.	privative.
Ar.	Arabic.	fut.	future.	n., neut.	neuter.	prob.	probably, probable.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German (<i>usually mean- ing New High Ger- man</i>).	N.	New.	pron.	pronoun.
archeol.	archæology.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N.	North.	pron.	pronounced, pronun- ciation.
arith.	arithmetic.	galv.	galvanism.	N. Amer.	North America.	prop.	properly.
art.	article.	gen.	genitive.	nat.	natural.	prosa.	prosody.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	geog.	geography.	naut.	nautical.	Prot.	Protestant.
astrol.	astrology.	geol.	geology.	nav.	navigation.	prov.	provincial.
astron.	astronomy.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern Greek.	psychol.	psychology.
attrib.	attributive.	Goth.	Gothic (Moesogothic).	NHG.	New High German (<i>usually simply G., German</i>).	q. v.	L. <i>quod</i> (or pl. <i>quæ</i>) <i>vide</i> , which see.
aug.	augmentative.	Gr.	Greek.	NL.	New Latin, modern Latin.	refl.	reflexive.
Bav.	Bavarian.	gram.	grammar.	nom.	nominative.	reg.	regular, regularly.
Beng.	Bengali.	gun.	gunnery.	Norm.	Norman.	repr.	representing.
biol.	biology.	Heb.	Hebrew.	north.	northern.	rhet.	rhetoric.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	her.	heraldry.	Norw.	Norwegian.	Rom.	Roman.
bot.	botany.	herpet.	herpetology.	numis.	numismatics.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance (languages).
Bras.	Brazilian.	Hind.	Hindustani.	O.	Old.	Rusa.	Russian.
Bret.	Breton.	hist.	history.	obs.	obsolete.	S.	South.
bryol.	bryology.	horol.	horology.	obstet.	obstetrics.	S. Amer.	South American.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	hort.	horticulture.	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (<i>other- wise called Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic</i>).	sc.	L. <i>scilicet</i> , understand, supply.
carp.	carpentry.	Hung.	Hungarian.	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Sc.	Scotch.
Cat.	Catalan.	hydraul.	hydraulics.	OD.	Old Dutch.	Scand.	Scandinavian.
Cath.	Catholic.	hydroa.	hydrostatics.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Scrip.	Scripture.
caus.	causative.	Icel.	Icelandic (<i>usually meaning Old Ice- landic, otherwise call- ed Old Norse</i>).	odontog.	odontography.	sculp.	sculpture.
ceram.	ceramics.	ichth.	ichthyology.	odontol.	odontology.	Serv.	Servian.
cf.	L. <i>confer</i> , compare.	i. e.	L. <i>id est</i> , that is.	OF.	Old French.	sing.	singular.
ch.	church.	impera.	impersonal.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
Chal.	Chaldea.	impl.	imperfect.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.	impr.	imperfective.	OHG.	Old High German.	Sp.	Spanish.
Chin.	Chinese.	improp.	improperly.	OIr.	Old Irish.	subj.	subjunctive.
chron.	chronology.	Ind.	Indian.	OIt.	Old Italian.	superl.	superlative.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.	ind.	indicative.	OL.	Old Latin.	surg.	surgery.
com.	commerce, commer- cial.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OLG.	Old Low German.	surv.	surveying.
comp.	composition, com- pound.	indef.	indefinite.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	Sw.	Swedish.
compar.	comparative.	inf.	infinitive.	OPrusa.	Old Prussian.	syn.	synonymy.
conch.	conchology.	instr.	instrumental.	orig.	original, originally.	Syr.	Syriac.
conj.	conjunction.	interj.	interjection.	ornith.	ornithology.	technol.	technology.
contr.	contracted, contra- ction.	intr., intrans.	intransitive.	OS.	Old Saxon.	teleg.	telegraphy.
Corn.	Cornish.	Ir.	Irish.	OSP.	Old Spanish.	teratol.	teratology.
craniol.	craniology.	irreg.	irregular, irregularly.	osteol.	osteology.	term.	termination.
craniom.	craniometry.	It.	Italian.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	Teut.	Teutonic.
crystal.	crystallography.	Jap.	Japanese.	OTeut.	Old Teutonic.	theat.	theatrical.
D.	Dutch.	L.	Latin (<i>usually mean- ing classical Latin</i>).	p. a.	participial adjective.	theol.	theology.
Dan.	Danish.	Lett.	Letish.	paleon.	paleontology.	therap.	therapeutics.
dat.	dative.	LG.	Low German.	part.	participle.	toxicol.	toxicology.
def.	definite, definition.	lichenol.	lichenology.	pass.	passive.	tr., trans.	transitive.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	lit.	literal, literally.	pathol.	pathology.	trigon.	trigonometry.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.	lit.	literature.	perfi.	perfect.	Turk.	Turkish.
diff.	different.	Lith.	Lithuanian.	Pers.	Persian.	typog.	typography.
dim.	diminutive.	lithog.	lithography.	persp.	perspective.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
distrib.	distributive.	lithol.	lithology.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	v.	verb.
dram.	dramatic.	LL.	Late Latin.	petrog.	petrography.	var.	variant.
dynam.	dynamics.	m., masc.	masculine.	ph.	pharmacy.	vet.	veterinary.
E.	East.	M.	Middle.	phen.	Phenician.	v. i.	intransitive verb.
E.	English (<i>usually mean- ing modern English</i>).	mach.	machinery.	philol.	philology.	v. t.	transitive verb.
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.	mammal.	mammalogy.	philos.	philosophy.	W.	Welsh.
econ.	economy.	manuf.	manufacturing.	phonog.	phonography.	Wall.	Walloon.
e. g.	L. <i>exempli gratia</i> , for example.	math.	mathematics.			Wallach.	Wallachian.
Egypt.	Egyptian.	MD.	Middle Dutch.			W. Ind.	West Indian.
E. Ind.	East Indian.	ME.	Middle English (<i>other- wise called Old Eng- lish</i>).			zoogeog.	zoogeography.
elect.	electricity.					zool.	zoology.
embryol.	embryology.					zoot.	zootomy.
Eng.	English.						

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dale.
 ă as in far, father, guard.
 â as in fall, talk, naught.
 ą as in ask, fast, ant.
 ǣ as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.
 ɛ as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
 ō as in note, poke, floor.
 ô as in move, spoon, room.
 ȝ as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mute, acute, few (also new,
 tube, duty: see Preface, pp. xiii, xiv).
 ũ as in pull, book, could.
 ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xv. Thus:

ā as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ȝ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ū as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xv. Thus:

ā as in errant, republican.
 ē as in prudent, difference.
 i as in charity, density.
 ȝ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ē as in Persia, peninsula.
 ē as in the book.
 ū as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t as in nature, adventure.
 d as in arduous, education.
 s as in pressure.
 z as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 TH as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 ñ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
 ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, ˘ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
 > read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

★ refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

✓ read *root*.
 * read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), *n*. The posterior part, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *a*. Lying or being behind, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *v*. To furnish with a back, etc.
 back¹ (bak), *adv*. Behind, etc.
 back^{2†} (bak), *n*. The earlier form of *bat*².
 back³ (bak), *n*. A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only..... § 5.
 Chapter only..... xiv.
 Canto only..... xiv.
 Book only..... iii.

Book and chapter	}	iii. 10.
Part and chapter		
Book and line		
Book and page		
Act and scene		
Chapter and verse		
No. and page	}	II. 34.
Volume and page		
Volume and chapter		
Part, book, and chapter		
Part, canto, and stanza		
Chapter and section or ¶		
Volume, part, and section or ¶	}	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶		

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discrimi-

nated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

simular (sim'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *L. simulare*, make like, simulate, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. The form is appar. due to association of the adj. *similar* with the verb *simulate*; it may have been suggested by the OF. *simulare*, an image, simulacrum: see *simulacra*.] 1. *a.* Practising simulation; feigning; deceiving. [Rare.]

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice: Hide thee, thou bloody hand;
Thou perjured, and thou *simular* man of virtue.
Shak., Lear, III. 2. 54.

2. *Simulated* or assumed; counterfeit; false. [Rare.]

I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leontatus mad.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 200.

In the old poetic fame
The gods are blind and lame,
And the *simular* despite
Betrays the more abounding might.
Emerson, Monadnuc.

II. *n.* One who simulates or feigns anything. [Rare.]

Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say
simulars, and white sepulchres. *Tyndale.*

simulate (sim'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *simulated*, ppr. *simulating*. [*L. simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, also *simulare* (> *It. simulare* = Sp. *Pg. Pr. simular* = F. *simuler*), make like, imitate, copy, represent, feign, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. Cf. *dissimulate*.] 1. To assume the appearance of, without having the reality; feign; counterfeit; pretend.

She, while he stabbed her, *simulated* death.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

2. To act the part of; imitate; be like; resemble.

The pen which *simulated* tongue
On paper, and saved all except the sound,
Which never was. *Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 41.

What proof is there that brutes are other than a superior race of marionettes, which eat without pleasure, cry without pain, desire nothing, know nothing, and only *simulate* intelligence as a bee *simulates* a mathematician?
Huxley, Animal Automatism.

3. Specifically—(a) In *phonology*, to imitate in form. See *simulation*, 2. (b) In *biol.*, to imitate or mimic; resemble by way of protective mimicry: as, some insects *simulate* flowers or leaves. See *mimicry*, 3. = *Syn. 1. Disguise*, etc. (see *dissimulate*), affect, sham.

simulate (sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. simulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Feigned; pretended.

The monks were not threatened to be unde this curse,
because they had vowed a *simulate* chastity.
Bp. Bale, Eng. Votaries, II.

simulation (sim'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*ME. simulacion*, < OF. *simulation*, *simulacion*, F. *simulation* = Pr. Sp. *simulacion* = Pg. *simulação* = *It. simulazione*, < *L. simulatio(n-)*, ML. also *simulatio(n-)*, a feigning, < *simulare*, pp. *simulatus*, feign, simulate: see *simulate*.] 1. The act of simulating, or feigning or counterfeiting; the false assumption of a certain appearance or character; pretense, usually for the purpose of deceiving.

There be three degrees of this hiding and veiling of a man's self: the first, closeness, reservation, and secrecy; . . . the second, dissimulation in the negative—when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not that he is; and the third, *simulation* in the affirmative—when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not.

Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

The *simulation* of nature, as distinguished from the actual reproduction of nature, is the peculiar province of stage art.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 438.

2. Specifically—(a) In *phonology*, imitation in form; the alteration of the form of a word so as to approach or agree with that of another word having some accidental similarity, and to suggest a connection between them: a tendency of popular etymology. Examples are *frontispiece* for *frontispice* (simulating *piece*), *curtain-ax* for *cullas* (simulating *ax*), *sovereign* for *soverain* or *soveren* (simulating *reign*), *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus* (simulating *sparrow* and *grass*), etc.

Simulation. The feigning a connection with words of similar sound is an important fact in English and other modern languages: asparagus > sparrow-grass. It probably had just as full play in ancient speech, but its effects cannot be so surely traced.

F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

(b) In *biol.*, unconscious imitation or protective mimicry; assimilation in appearance.—3. Resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

M.—why, that begins my name . . . M. O. A. I; this *simulation* is not as the former; and yet, to crush this a little, it would bow to me, for every one of these letters are in my name.
Shak., T. N., II. 5. 151.

4. In *French law*, a fictitious engagement, contract, or conveyance, made either as a fraud where no real transaction is intended, or as a mask or cover for a different transaction, in which case it may sometimes be made in good faith and valid. = *Syn. 1. See dissimulate*.

simulator (sim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *simulateur* = Sp. *Fg. simulador* = *It. simulatore*, < *L. simulator*, an imitator, a copier, < *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, imitate, simulate, copy: see *simulate*.] One who simulates or feigns.

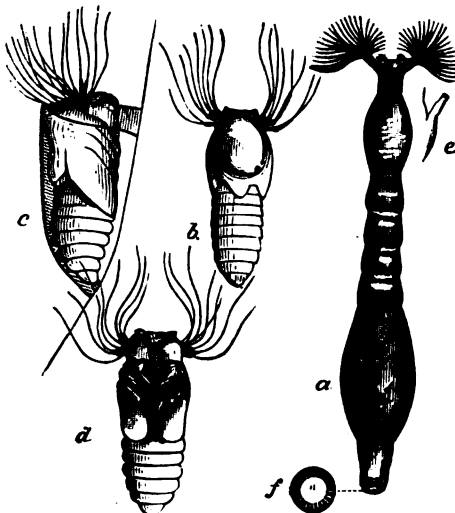
They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 200. (*Davies*.)

simulatory (sim'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. simulate* + -ory.] Serving to deceive; characterized by simulation.

Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory* and politic, only to draw Israel out of their city, for the spoil of both.
Bp. Hall, Famine of Samaria Relieved.

Simuliidæ (sim'ū-lī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842, as *Simulides*), < *Simulium* + -idæ.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, founded upon and containing only the genus *Simulium*. Also *Simulidæ*.

Simulium (si-mū'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < *L. simulare*, imitate, simulate: see *simulate*.] An important genus of biting gnats, typical of the family *Simuliidæ*. They are small hump-backed gnats, of a gray or blackish color, with broad pale wings. Many well-known species belong to this genus,



Fish-killing Buffalo-gnat (*Simulium venustum*), much magnified.
a, larva, dorsal view, with fan-shaped appendages spread; *b*, pupa, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, pupa, ventral view; *e*, thoracic proleg of larva; *f*, manner in which the circular rows of bristles are arranged at anal extremity.

such as the Columbatch midge of eastern Europe, the black-fly (*S. venustum*) of the wooded regions of the northern United States and Canada, and the buffalo- and turkey-gnats of the southwestern United States. Their bite is very painful, and they sometimes swarm in such numbers as to become a pest. The larvae and pupæ are aquatic, and generally live in shallow swift-running streams. Also *Simulia*. See cut under *turkey-gnat*.

simultaneity (sim'ul- or si-mul-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *simultanéité* = Sp. *simultaneidad* = Pg. *simultaneidade*, < ML. *simultaneus*, happening at the same time: see *simultaneous*.] The state or fact of being simultaneous.

The organs [heart, lungs, etc.] of these never-ceasing functions furnish, indeed, the most conclusive proofs of the *simultaneity* of repair and waste.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the palmiest days of Sydney Smith and Macaulay . . . the great principle of *simultaneity* in conversation, as we may call it, had not been discovered, and it was still supposed that two people could not with advantage talk at once.
The Nation, Nov. 29, 1883, p. 444.

simultaneous (sim-ul- or si-mul-tā-nē-us), *a.* [= F. *simultané* = Sp. *simultáneo* = Pg. *It. simultaneo*, < ML. *simultaneus*, < *simultim*, at the same time, extended < *L. simul*, together, at the same time: see *similar*.] Existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; contemporaneous; also, in Aristotelian metaphysics, having the same rank in the order of nature: said of two or more objects, events, ideas, conditions, acts, etc.

Our own history interestingly shows *simultaneous* movements now towards freer, and now towards less free, forms locally and generally. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 510.

No fact is more familiar than that there is a *simultaneous* impulse acting on many individual minds at once, so that genius comes in clusters, and shines rarely as a single star.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 84.

The combination, whether *simultaneous* or successive, of our conscious experiences is correlated with the combination of the impressions made.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 580.

Simultaneous equations, equations satisfied at the same time—that is, with the same system of values of the unknown quantities, or, in the case of differential equations, with the same system of primitives.

simultaneously (sim-ul- or si-mul-tā-nē-us-li), *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together in point of time.

simultaneousness (sim-ul- or si-mul-tā-nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being simultaneous, or of happening at the same time, or acting in conjunction.

simultry (sim'ul-ti), *n.* [*L. simula(t-)*, a hostile encounter, rivalry, < *simul*, together: see *simultaneous*.] Rivalry; dissension.

Nor seek to get his patron's favour by embarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestic *simultries*, their sports or affections.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

simung, *n.* The otter of Java, *Lutra leptonyx*.
simurg, **simurgh** (si-mörg'), *n.* [Also *simorg*, *simorgh*; < Pers. *simurg*, a fabulous bird (see def.).] A monstrous bird of Persian fable, to which are ascribed characters like those of the roc.

• But I am an "old bird," as Mr. Smith himself calls me: a *Simorg*, an "all-knowing Bird of Ages" in matters of cyclometry.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 329.

sin¹ (sin), *n.* [*ME. sinne*, *synne*, *sunne*, *senne*, *zenne*, < AS. *syn*, *synn* (in inflection *synn*, *sinn*, *senn*) = OS. *sundea*, *sundia* = OFries. *sinne*, *sende* = MD. *sunde*, *sonde*, D. *sonde* = MLG. *sunde*, LG. *sunne*, *sun* = OHG. *suntea*, *sunta*, *sundea*, *sunda*, MHG. *sunde*, *sünde*, G. *sünde*, = Icel. *synð*, *synh*, later *synd*, = Sw. *Dan. synd* (not in Goth.), *sin*, akin to *L. son(t-)*, sinful, guilty, *soniticus*, dangerous, hurtful, and perhaps to Gr. *ἀρῆ*, *sin*, mischief, harm. According to Curtius and others, the word is an abstract noun formed from the ppr. represented by *L. sen(t-)*, *en(t-)*, being, and by AS. *sōth*, true, sooth, = Icel. *sannr*, etc., lit. 'being (so)' (see *sooth*), Goth. *sunja*, the truth, sooth.] 1. Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. (*Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism*.) The true definition of sin is a much contested question, theologians being broadly divided into two schools of thought, the one holding that all sin consists in the voluntary and conscious act of the individual, the other that it also includes the moral character and disposition of the race; one that all moral responsibility is individual, the other that there is also a moral responsibility of the race as a race. To these should be added a third school, which regards sin as simply an imperfection and immaturity, and therefore requiring for remedy principally a healthful development under favorable conditions. Theologians also divide sin into two classes, *actual sin* and *original sin*. Actual sin consists in the voluntary conscious act of the individual. (See *actual*.) Original sin is the innate depravity and corruption of the nature common to all mankind. But whether this native depravity is properly called *sin*, or whether it is only a tendency to sin and becomes sin only when it is yielded to by the conscious voluntary act of the individual, is a question upon which theologians differ. Roman Catholic and other theologians, following the early church fathers, distinguish between *mortal* (or *deadly*) and *venial* sins. Mortal or deadly sins are such as willfully violate the divine law, destroy the friendship of God, and cause the death of the soul. The seven mortal or deadly sins are pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. Venial sins are such transgressions as are due to inadvertence, do not destroy the friendship of God, and, while tending to become mortal, are not in themselves the death of the soul. The difference is one of degree, not of kind.

And ye knowe also that it was do be me, and so sholde myn be the *synne*.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 80.

Sure, it is no sin;
Or of the deadly seven it is the least.
Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 111.

At the court of assistants one Hugh Bewett was banished for holding publicly and maintaining that he was free from original *sin* and from actual also for half a year before.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 22.

Original *sin* is the product of human will as yet unindividualized in Adam, while actual *sin* is the product of human will as individualized in his posterity.
Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 81.

2. A serious fault; an error; a transgression: as, a *sin* against good taste.—3. An incarnation or embodiment of sin.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, III. 2. 255.

Canonical sins. See *canonical*.—**Deadly sin**. See def. 1.—**Man of sin**. See *man*.—**Mortal sin**. See def. 1.—**Original sin**. See def. 1.—**Remission of sins**. See *remission*.—**The seven deadly sins**. See def. 1.—**Venial sin**. See def. 1.—*Syn. 1 and 2. Wrong, Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

sin¹ (sin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sinned*, ppr. *sinning*. [*< ME. sinnen, synnen, sinien, sinnien, singen, singen, sungen, sungen, sinegen, < AS. syngian, gesyngian = OS. sundiōn, sundeōn = MD. sondighen, D. zondigen = OHG. sunteōn, suntōn, sundōn, MHG. sundigen, sunden, sindigen, sünden, G. sundigen = Icel. synda = Sw. synda = Dan. synde, sin; from the noun.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To commit a sin; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; violate the divine law by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions.

Thel seyn that wee synnen when wee eten Fleasche on the Dayes before Asche Wednesday, and of that that wee eten Fleasche the Wednesday, and Egges and Chese upon the Frydayes. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 20.*

All have *sinned*, and come short of the glory of God. *Rom. iii. 23.*

The tempter or the tempted, who *sins* most? *Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 163.*

That he *sinn'd* is not believable;
For, look upon his face!—but if he *sinn'd*,
The sin that practice burns into the blood,
And not the one dark hour which brings remorse,
Will brand us, after, of whose fold we be.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To commit an error or a fault; be at fault; transgress an accepted standard of propriety or taste; offend: followed by *against* before an object.

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. *Pa. II. 4.*

I am a man
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*.
Shak., Lear, III. 2. 60.

I think I have never *sinned* against her; I have always tried not to do what would hurt her.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.
"The Old Well," . . . quite cleverly painted, and *sinning* chiefly by excessive prettiness. *The Nation, XLVII. 464.*

II. trans. 1. To do or commit, contrary to right or rule: with a cognate object.

And all is past, the sin is *sinn'd*, and I,
Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives; do thou for thine own soul the rest.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

[Also used impersonally, as in the following quotation:
Meanwhile, ere thus was *sinn'd* and judged on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death.
Milton, P. L., x. 229.]

2. To influence, force, or drive by sinning to some course of procedure: followed by an adverbial phrase noting the direction of the result effected.

I have *sinned* away your father, and he is gone.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.
We have *sinned* him hence, and that he lives
God to his promise, not our practice, gives.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, I. 292.

Sinning one's mercies, being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. [Scotch.]

I know your good father would term this *sinning my mercies*. *Scott.*

sin² (sin), *adv., prep., and conj.* [*< ME. sin, syn, sen, a contraction of sithen: see sithen, sith¹, and cf. sine¹, syne, since.*] Same as *since*.

sin. An abbreviation of *since*², 2.

sin-absolver (sin'ab-sol'ver), *n.* One who absolves from the guilt of sin. [Rare.]

A divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin-absolver*. *Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 50.*

Sinaitic (si-nā'ik), *a.* [*< Sinai + -ic.*] Same as *Sinaitic*.

Sinaitic (si-nā'ik), *a.* [*< NL. Sinaiticus, < Sinai* (see def.)] Pertaining to Mount Sinai, or to the peninsula in which it is situated, in Arabia, between the two arms of the Red Sea: as, *Sinaitic* inscriptions; the *Sinaitic* tables.—**Sinaitic codex**. See *codex*, 2.

sinamine (si-nam'in), *n.* [*< L. sin(api), mustard, + amine (?)*] Allyl cyanamide, C₃H₅NHCN, a substance obtained from crude oil of mustard.

sinamonet, sinamonet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cinnamon*.

sinapine (sin'a-pin), *n.* [*< F. sinapine; as Sinapis + -ine*] An organic base, C₁₆H₂₃NO₅, existing as a sulphocyanate in white mustard-seed. The free base is quite unstable, and has not been obtained.

Sinapis (si-nā'pis), *n.* [*< NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), earlier Sinapi, < L. sinapis, usually sinapi, < Gr. σινάπι, σινάπι, σινάπι, σινάπι, in Attic σινάπι, mustard: see senvy.*] A genus of European and Asiatic cruciferous plants, including the white mustard. It is regarded as a subgenus of *Brassica* by some authors, but is distinguished by its spreading petals, and sessile beaked and cylindrical or angled pods with globose seeds. This is also the official name of mustard, of which the seeds are laxative, stimulant, emetic, and rubefacient. See *mustard*.

sinapism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* [= *F. sinapisme, < L. sinapisimus, < Gr. σινάπις, a mustard-plaster, < σινάπις (> L. sinapizare), cover with a mustard-plaster, < σινάπι (> L. sinapi), mustard: see senvy.*] A plaster composed wholly or in part of mustard-flour; a mustard-plaster.

The places ought, before the application of those topicke medicines, to be well prepared with the razor, and a *sinapism* or rubricative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.*

sin-born (sin'börn), *a.* Born of sin; originating in or derived from sin; conceived in sin.

Thus the *sin-born* monster answer'd soon:
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven.
Milton, P. L., x. 506.

sin-bred (sin'bred), *a.* Produced or bred by sin.

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind!
Milton, P. L., iv. 315.

since (sins), *adv., prep., and conj.* [*< late ME. sins, syns, sens (cf. D. sinds, sinte), a contraction of sithence, ult. < sith: see sithence, sith¹.*] **I. adv.** 1. After that; from then till now; from a specified time in the past onward; continually afterward; in or during some part of a time between a specified past time and the present; in the interval that has followed a certain event or time; subsequently.

Saint George, that swinged the dragon, and e'er *since*
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence! *Shak., K. John, II. 1. 288.*
I hear Butler is made *since* Count of the Empire.
Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 30.

Ireland was probably then [1654] a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or *since*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Before now; ago: with an adverbial phrase specifying the amount of time separating the event or time in question from the present: as, many years *since*; not long *since*.

This Church [of Amiens] was built by a certain Bishop of this city, about four hundred years *since*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.

You know, if argument, or time, or love,
Could reconcile, long *since* we had shook hands.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

In the North long *since* my nest is made.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

II. prep. Ever from the time of; throughout all the time following; continuously after and from; at some or any time during the period following; subsequently to.

You know *since* Pentecost the sum is due.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 1.

My last was of the first current, *since* which I received one from your Lordship.
Hovell, Letters, I. v. 29.

Sam, who is a very good bottle companion, has been the diversion of his friends, upon account of his passion, ever *since* the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one.
Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

A waste land, where no one comes,
Or hath come, *since* the making of the world.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

III. conj. 1. From the time when; in or during the time after.

A hundredth wyntyr, I watted wele,
Is wente *sen* I this werke had wrought.
York Plays, p. 49.

Ayent nyght the wynde fell fayre in our waye, so that we sayed further that nyght thanne we dyde in any daye *syns* we departed from Jaffe.
Sir R. Gylforde, Pilgrimage, p. 70.

I have been in such a pickle *since* I saw you last.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 282.

Now we began to repent our haste in coming from the settlements, for we had no food *since* we came from thence.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 20.

2. When: after verbs noting knowledge or recollection.

Remember *since* you owed no mote to time
Than I do now: with thought of such affections,
Step forth mine advocate. *Shak., W. T., v. 1. 219.*

3. As a sequel or consequence of the fact that; inasmuch as; because.

Viol. You are very bold.
Jam. 'Tis fit, *since* you are proud.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Perhaps for want of food the soul may pine;
But that were strange, *since* all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself is her eternal food.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxxi.

= *Syn. 3. Because, Since, As, Inasmuch as, For. Because* (originally by cause) is strong and the most direct. *Since*, starting from the idea of mere sequence in time, is naturally less emphatic as to causation: its clause more often precedes the main proposition. *As* is still weaker, and, like *since*, generally brings in the reason before the main proposition: *as* or *since* the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. *Inasmuch as* is the most formal and emphatic, being used only to mark

the express reason or condition. *For* follows the main proposition, and generally introduces that which is really continuative of the main proposition and of equal or nearly equal importance, the idea of giving a reason being subordinate.

Sincery ware. See *ware*².

sincere (sin-sēr'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syn-cere*; *< OF. sincere, syncere, F. sincère = Sp. Pg. It. sincero, < L. sincerus*, sound, uninjured, whole (applied in a physical sense to the body, limbs, skin, etc.), clean (applied to a vessel, jar, etc.), pure (applied to saffron, ointment, gems, etc.), unmixed (applied to a race, tribe, etc.), real, genuine (applied to various things); in a fig. sense, sound, uncorrupted; ult. origin unknown. The word is appar. a compound, but the elements are uncertain, and various views have been held: (a) *Sincerus*, lit. 'without wax,' *< sine*, without, + *cera*, wax; explained as referring originally to clean vessels free from the wax sometimes used in sealing wine-jars, etc. This etymology is untenable. (b) *Sincerus*, lit. 'wholly separated,' *< sin-*, 'one,' seen also in *singuli*, one by one, *simplex*, single, simple, *semel*, once, etc. (see *same*), + *-cer* in *cernere* (pp. *cretus*), separate: see *concern*, *discern*. (c) *Sincerus*, lit. 'entirely pure,' *< sin-*, 'same, ever,' in *simul*, together, etc. (identical with *sin*-above), + *-cerus* for **scerus = AS. scir*, bright, pure, sheer: see *sheer*¹.] 1. Sound; whole; unbroken; without error, defect, or injury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He tried a third, a tough well chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his unshielded side.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 133.

2. Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; free from imitation; good throughout: as, *sincere* work. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As newborn babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word [the spiritual milk which is without guile, R. V.]
1 Pet. II. 2.

Wood is cheap
And wine *sincere* outside the city gate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 14.

3. Having no admixture; free; clear: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

Our air, *sincere* of ceremonious haze,
Forcing hard outlines mercilessly close.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 26.

4. Unalloyed or unadulterated by deceit or unfriendliness; free from pretense or falsehood; honestly felt, meant, or intended: as, a *sincere* wish; a *sincere* effort.

His love *sincere*, his thoughts immaculate.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7. 76.

The instructions given them [the viceroys] by the Home Government show a *sincere* desire for the well-being of Ireland.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

5. Free from duplicity or dissimulation; honest in speech or intention; guileless; truthful; frank.

A woman is too *sincere* to mitigate the fury of her principles with temper and discretion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 57.

If he is as deserving and *sincere* as you have represented him to me, he will never give you up so.

Man's great duty is not to be *sincere*, but to be right; to be so, and not to believe that he is so.
H. B. Smith, System of Christian Theol., p. 190.

6. Morally pure; undepraved; upright; virtuous; blameless.

But now the bishop
Turns insurrection to religion:
Supposed *sincere* and holy in his thoughts,
He's followed both with body and with mind.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 202.

This Country is thought to have been the habitation of . . . Noah and his *sincere* Familie. . . . Yethow soone, and how much, they degenerated in the wicked off-spring of cursed Cham.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

A Predicant or preaching Frier, a man of *sincere* life and conversation. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.*

= *Syn. 4* and *5. Fair, Open*, etc. (see *candid*); *Cordial, Sincere*, etc. (see *heartly*), unfeigned, undissembling, artless, heartfelt.

sincerely (sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In a sincere manner, in any sense of the word *sincere*; wholly; purely; with truth; truly; really.

sincereness (sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Same as *sincerity*.

sincerity (sin-sēr'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. sincérité = Sp. sinceridad = Pg. sinceridade = It. sincerità, < L. sincerita(t)-s, < sincerus, sincere: see sincere.*] The state or character of being sincere. (a) Freedom from admixture, adulteration, or alloy; purity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity*, as being for some thousand of years a pure and unmixed people.
Falham, Brief Character of the Low Countries.

(b) Freedom from duplicity, deceit, or falsehood; honesty; truthfulness.

I speak not by commandment, but . . . to prove the sincerity of your love. 2 Cor. viii. 8.

Sincerity can never be taken to be the highest moral state. Sincerity is not the chief of virtues, as seems to be assumed. H. B. Smith, *System of Christian Theol.*, p. 189.

(c) Integrity; uprightness; faithfulness.

In the integrity (margin, sincerity) of my heart and innocency of my hands have I done this. Gen. xx. 5.

Order of Sincerity. See *Order of the Red Eagle*, under *eagle*. = *Syn.* See *sincere*.

sinc (sinc), *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *cinch*. **sincipital** (sin-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*L. sinciput* (-pit-), *sinciput*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinciput: opposed to *occipital*. *Dunglison*.

sinciput (sin'si-put), *n.* [Formerly also *sinciput*; *L. sinciput*, the head, brain, lit. half a head (applied to the cheek or jaw of a hog), *< semi-*, half, + *caput*, head. In mod. use opposed to *occiput*, the back part of the head: see *occiput*.] 1. The upper half or part of the head; the dome of the skull; the calvarium, including the vertical, parietal, and frontal regions of the cranium: distinguished from *occiput*. [A usual restricted sense of the word to forehead or brow seems to have come from opposition to *hind-head* or *occiput*.] 2. In *entom.*, the front of the epieranium, or that part between the vertex and the clypeus.

sinct, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sink*. **sinctifollet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinquefoil*. **sincopet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syncope*.

sindelt, *n.* Same as *sindal*. **sinder**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinder*.

sinder (sin'dér), *v.* A Scotch form of *sunder*. **Sinder carpet**. A name given somewhat loosely to East Indian carpets and rugs of the poorest quality.

sindick, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syndic*. **sindle** (sin'dl), *adv.* [Also now or formerly *sindyll*, *sendyll*, *seindle*, *seindill*, *seencil*, *senil*; perhaps *< Sw. Dan. sinder* in *i sinder*, asunder, separately: see *sunder*, *sinder*.] Seldom; rarely. [Scotch.]

W' good white bread, and farrow-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft;
And ga'e her a little wee summer-dale wandie,
To ding me *sindle* and aft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

sindle (sin'dl), *a.* [Also *seindle*; *< sindle*, *adv.*] Rare. [Scotch.]

sindoc, *n.* See *sintoc*. **sindon** (sin'don), *n.* [*< ME. syndone*, *sendony*, *< L. sindon*, *< Gr. sindón*, fine muslin or muslin, or something made from it, as a garment, napkin, sail, etc.; prob. from India or *Sind*, ult. *< Skt. Sindhu*, the Indus, a particular use of *sindhu*, a river: see *Indian*. Cf. *sendal*.] 1. A thin fabric, of cotton, linen, or silk.

So Joseph layde Ihesu to rest in his sepulture,
And wrapped his body in a clothe called *sindony*.
Joseph of Arimatheus (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

2. A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper. A book and a letter, . . . wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon*.

sine (sin), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *syne*, the usual spelling in Sc.; *< ME. sine*, *syne*, a later form, with added adverbial termination *-e* (in part a mere variant), of *sin*, contraction of *sithen*: see *sin*, *sith*.] 1. *adv.* 1. After that; afterward: as *since*, 1.

Seyne bowes of wyldie bowes with the braune lechye.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 188.

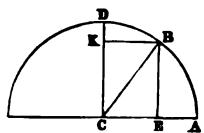
2. Before now; ago: same as *since*, 3: as, *lang syne*, long ago, used also as a noun, especially in the phrase *auld langsyne*, old times (see *langsyne*). [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

II. *conj.* After; since: same as *since*. **sine** (sin), *n.* [*< L. sinus*, a bend, curve, fold, coil, curl, esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga, a bay, bight, gulf, NL. in math. a sine: see *sinus*.] 1. A gulf.

Such is the German Sea, such Persian *Sine*,
Such th' Indian Gulf, and such th' Arabian Brine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

2. In *trigon.*, formerly, with reference to any arc of a circle, the line drawn from one extremity of the arc at right angles to the diameter which passes through its other extremity; now ordinarily, with reference not to the arc but to the angle which it subtends at the center of the circle, the ratio of the aforesaid line to the radius of the circle.

Thus, in the diagram, BE is the sine of the arc AB (sometimes it is defined as half the chord of double the arc), and the ratio of BE to CB is the sine of the angle ACB. (See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*.) A more scientific definition of



the sine is that of Euler, $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-ix} - e^{ix})$, where $i^2 = -1$, and e is the Napierian base. The sine is also fully defined by the infinite series

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

But all the properties of sines are readily deduced from the definition that the sine is such a function that it vanishes with the variable, while

$$\frac{d \sin x}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - (\sin x)^2}.$$

Abbreviated *sin*, as in formulae here given.—**Arithmetic of sines**, analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, etc., of arcs, multiple arcs, etc.—**Artificial sine**. See *artificial*.—**Co-versed sine**, the versed sine of the complement of an angle. In the diagram the ratio of DK to BC is the co-versed sine of the angle ACB; and DK is the co-versed sine of the arc AB.—**Curve of sines**. See *curve*.—**Lines of sines**, a scale having divisions marked with values of an angle in arithmetical progression, the distances of the divisions from the origin being proportional to the sines of these angular values.—**Logarithmic sine**, the logarithm of a natural sine.—**Natural sine**, the sine as above defined: the expression arose when *sine* was still understood as a half-chord, and meant the sine for radius unity (or some multiple of ten).—**Sine galvanometer**. See *galvanometer*.—**Sine of the (n-1)th order**, the function expressed by the series

$$\frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \pm \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(3n-1)!} \pm \dots$$

These functions were invented by Wronski.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point**, the sine of the angle between the first line and the plane of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two lines.—**Sine of three planes**, the sine of the angle between the first plane and the intersection of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two planes.—**Subversed sine**. Same as *supplemental versed sine*.—**Supplemental versed sine**, the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.—**Versed sine**, unity minus the cosine. Formerly, for the arc AB (see the diagram), it was understood to be the line EA; now the ratio of EA to BC is the versed sine of the angle ACB.—**Whole sine of a circle**, the radius.

sine (sin), *v. i.* [*Cf. siel*, *siel*.] 1. To strain. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] 2. To leave off milking a cow. *Halliwell*.

sine (si'nē), *prep.* [*L.*, without: see *sans*, *sinecure*.] A Latin preposition, signifying 'without.' See *sine die*, *sine qua non*.

Sinea (sin'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Amyot and Serville, 1843), *< Heb. senē*.] A genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidae*, comprising only 8 species, 4 of which are from the western United States, while 3 are Mexican or South American. *S. diadema*, found throughout the United States, is a well-known enemy of the Colorado potato-beetle, commonly called *rapacious soldier-bug*. See *cut* under *Reduviidae*.

sin-eater (sin'ē-tēr), *n.* Formerly, in some parts of England, one who was hired in connection with funeral rites to eat a piece of bread placed near the bier, and who by this symbol took upon himself the sins of the deceased, that the departed soul might rest in peace. The usage is said to have originated in a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sin of my people."

The manner [in the County of Hereford] was that, when the Corps was brought out of the house and layd on the Biere, a Loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the *Sin-eater* over the corps, as also a Mazar-bowle of maple (Gosspice bowle) full of beer, wh he was to drinke up, and sipence in money, in consideration whereof he tooke upon him (tpeo facto) all the Sines of the Defunct, and freed him (or her) from walking after they were dead. *Aubrey*, *Remaines of Gentillisme*, p. 35 (Folk-Lore Soc. Publ., IV. 35).

sin-eating (sin'ē-ting), *n.* The practices of the sin-eaters. *Hone*, Year-Book, July 19.

sine-complement (sin'kom'plē-ment), *n.* Same as *cosine*.

sinecural (si'nē-kūr-al), *a.* [*< sinecure* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

sinecure (si'nē-kūr), *n.* and *a.* [*Cf. F. sinécure* (*< E.*), *< ML. sine cura*, in the phrase *beneficium sine cura*, a benefice without the cure of souls: *L. sine*, without; *cura*, abl. of *cura*, care: see *sine*, *cure*, *n.*] 1. An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. In England these exist—(a) where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; (b) where residence is not required, as in certain cathedral offices to which no spiritual function is attached except reading prayers and singing; (c) where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated. Hence—2. Any office or position giving profitable returns without requiring work.

Never man, I think,
So mould'rd in a sinecure as he.
Tennyson, *Princess*, Prol.

II. *a.* Free from exaction; profitable without requiring labor; sinecural.

Gibbon, whose *sinecure* place was swept away by the Economical Reform Bill of 1782.

Locky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xi.

sinecure (si'nē-kūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinecured*, ppr. *sinecuring*. [*< sinecure*, *n.*] To place in a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

sinecurism (si'nē-kūr-izm), *n.* [= *F. sinécurisme*: as *sinecure* + *-ism*.] The holding of sinecures; a state of society or affairs in which sinecures are of frequent occurrence.

The English universities have suffered deeply from evils to which no American universities seem at present likely to be exposed—from clericalism, callbacy, and *sinecurism*, for example. *C. W. Eliot*, *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 324.

sinecurist (si'nē-kūr-ist), *n.* [= *F. sinécuriste*; as *sinecure* + *-ist*.] One who holds or seeks a sinecure.

He tilted as gallantly as ever against the placemen, the borough-mongers, and the *sinecurists*.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 254.

sine die (si'nē di'ē). [*L.*: *sine*, without (see *sine*); *die*, abl. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Without day: used in connection with an adjournment of an assembly, or of any business or cause, without any specified day or time for reassembling, or resuming the subject or business. When a prisoner is suffered to go *sine die*, he is practically discharged.

sine-integral (sin'in'tē-gral), *n.* The function

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

Sinemurian (si-nē-mū-ri-an), *n.* The French name of a division of the Jurassic series; the equivalent of the Lower Lias of the English geologists. As typically developed at Semur, in France, it consists of three series, each characterized by a particular species of ammonite.

sine qua non (si'nē kwā non). [*L.*: *sine*, without (see *sine*); *qua*, abl. sing. fem. of *qui*, which (agreeing with *re*, thing, understood); *non*, not: see *non*.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition: as, he made the presence of a witness a *sine qua non*; used attributively, indispensable; necessary.

Publication, in some degree, and by some mode, is a *sine qua non* condition for the generation of literature. *De Quincy*, *Style*, iv.

sine-titular (si'nē-tit'ū-lär), *a.* [*< L. sine*, without, + *titulus*, title: see *title*, *titular*.] Without a title for ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, II. 196.

sinew (sin'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sinnew*; *< ME. sinewe*, *synewe*, *synowe*, *synow*, *senewe*, *sinwe*, *senwe*, *sinuc*, *< AS. sinu*, *seono*, *stonu* (*sinu-*, *sinew-*) = *OFries. sini*, *sine*, *sin* = *MD. senewe*, *senue*, *D. zenuw* = *MLG. seno* = *OHG. senawa*, *senewa*, *senuwon*, *MHG. senewe*, *senwe*, *seno*, *G. sehne* = *Icel. sin* = *Sw. sena* = *Dan. sene* = *Goth. *sinawa* (not recorded), a sinew; prob. *Skt. snāva* (for **sinava*), a sinew; perhaps akin to *AS. sāl* = *OS. sēl* = *OHG. MHG. G. seil* = *Icel. seil* = *Goth. *sail* (inferred from deriv. *insailjan*) = *OBulg. silo*, a cord, rope, and to *Gr. iudā*, a band; from a root **si*, *Lett. sinu*, I bind, *Skt. √ si* (1st pers. pres. *sinomi*), bind.] 1. A cord or tendon of the body. See *tendon*.

He . . . was grete and lene and full of voynes and of *senewes*, and was also so grym a figure that he was drede-ful for to be holde. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 339.

Cutting out the sinews of his hands and feet, he bore them off, leaving Jupiter behind miserably maimed and mangled. *Bacon*, *Political Essays*, viii.

2. A nerve. Compare *aponeurosis*.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By sinews, which extend from head to foot,
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, xviii.

Hence—3. Figuratively, muscle; nerve; nervous energy; strength.

Oppressed nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken sinews.
Shak., *Lear*, iii. 6. 106.

You have done worthily; I have not seen,
Since Hercules, a man of tougher sinews.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, II. 4.

All the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earn'd.
Cowper, *Task*, II. 32.

4. A string or chord, as of a musical instrument.

His sweetest strokes then sad Arion lent
Th' enchanting sinews of his instrument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

5. That which gives strength or in which strength consists; a supporting member or factor; a mainstay.

What with Owen Glendower's absence thence,
Who with them was a rated sinew, . . .
I fear the power of Percy is too weak
To wage an instant trial with the king.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 4. 17.

He that first said that Money was the *sinew* of all things spake it chiefly, in my opinion, in respect of the *Warres*. North, tr. of Plutarch's Lives [Cleomenes], p. 677.

Good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 64.

The whalemen especially have been the *sinews* of the American navy. The Century, XL. 509.

Sinew-backed bow. See *bow*.—*Sinews* of war, money.

Neither is the authority of Machiavel to be despised, who soemeth the proverb of estate taken first from a speech of Mucianus, that money are the *sinews* of wars; and saith there are no true sinews of wars but the very sinews of the arms of valiant men.

Bacon, Speech for Naturalization (Works, ed. Spedding, [X. 324]).

sinew (sin'ū), *v. t.* [*< sinew, n.*] 1. To furnish with sinews; strengthen as by sinews; make robust; harden; steel.

He will rather do it [sue for peace] when he sees Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. Shak., K. John, v. 7. 88.

2. To serve as sinews of; be the support or mainstay of.

Wretches now stuck up for long tortures, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

3. To knit or bind strongly; join firmly. [Rare.]

Ask the Lady Bona for thy queen; So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 91.

sinewy, *n.* A Middle English form of *senwy*. **sinewiness** (sin'ū-i-ness), *n.* The state or character of being sinewy. Bailey, 1727.

sinewish (sin'ū-ish), *a.* [*< sinew + -ish*]. Sinewy. [Rare.]

His [Hugh de Lacie's] neck was short, and his bodie hairie, as also not fleshie but *sinewish* and strong compact. Giraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), II. 24 (Hollinshed's Chron.).

sinewize (sin'ū-iz), *v. t.* [*< sinew + -ize*]. To sinew; make sinewy. [Rare.]

Such an anatomy of wit, so *sinewized* and arterized that 'tis the goodliest model of pleasure that ever was to behold. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

sinewless (sin'ū-less), *a.* [*< sinew + -less*]. Having no sinews or muscles; lacking strength or vigor, as of sinews; not sinewy.

Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye; . . . His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there, Shrunken and *sinewless*, and ghastly bare. Byron, Saul.

sinewous (sin'ū-us), *a.* [*< sinew + -ous*]. Sinewy.

His armes and other lims more *sinewous* than fleshie. Giraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), II. 10 (Hollinshed's Chron.).

sinew-shrunk (sin'ū-shrunk), *a.* In *farriery*, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse.

sinewy (sin'ū-i), *a.* [*< ME. senowy; < sinew + -y*]. 1. Of the nature of a sinew; resembling a sinew; forming a sinew; tendinous: as, *sinewy* fibers; a *sinewy* muscle, in which the tendinous part is conspicuous.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall Through every part Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. Donne, The Funeral.

2. Having strong sinews; hence, muscular; strong; brawny; robust.

Take oxen yonge, . . . playne bak and streght, The thies saddle and *senowy*. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

For thy vigour, Bull-bearing Milo his addition yield To *sinewy* Ajax. Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 259.

3. Pertaining to or due to physical strength; hence, stout, strong, or vigorous in any way.

Motion and long-during action tires The *sinewy* vigour of the traveller. Shak., L. L. L., IV. 3. 308.

In the literature of Rome it is that we find the true El Dorado of rhetoric, as we might expect from the *sinewy* compactness of the language. De Quincey, Rhetoric.

sinfonia (sin-fō-nē'ā), *n.* [It.: see *symphony*]. In music, same as *symphony*.

sinfoniet, *n.* In music, same as *symphony*.

sinful (sin'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. sinful, synful, senful, sunful, < AS. synful, synfull (= Icel. syndafullr, syndfullr = Sw. syndfull = Dan. syndefuld), < syn, sin, + full, full: see sin¹ and -ful*]. 1. Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy.

Thou, a wrecche *sunful* mon. Aneken Riwle, p. 56.

Shame attend the *sinful*! I know my innocence. Fletcher, Wife for a Month, IV. 5.

2. Containing or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God: as, *sinful* action; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought, Wrought in her so that, seeing me, she turned. Milton, P. L., VIII. 606.

3. Contrary to propriety, discretion, wisdom, or the like; wrong; blameworthy.

Were it not *sinful* then, striving to mend, To mar the subject that before was well? Shak., Sonnets, ciii.

—*Syn. Illegal, Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), bad, evil, unrighteous, ungodly, impious.

sinfully (sin'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. synfulliche, sinfullike; < sinful + -ly*]. 1. In a sinful manner. (a) So as to incur the guilt of sin; wickedly; iniquitously; unworthily.

"Sir," seide Hervy, "ye sey euell and *synfulliche*, but soche is now youre talent." Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 497.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly. South.

(b) Reprehensibly; wrongly: a weakened sense.

We were a *sinfully* indiscreet and curious young couple to talk of the affairs of others as we did.

D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

2. By sin; by or in consequence of sinful acts. [Rare.]

If a son that is by his father sent about merchandise do *sinfully* miscarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him. Shak., Hen. V., IV. 1. 155.

sinfulness (sin'fūl-ness), *n.* [*< ME. synfulness; < sinful + -ness*]. The state or character of being sinful; especially, the quality of being contrary to the divine law; wickedness; depravity; moral corruption; iniquity: as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

Good with bad Expect to hear, supernal grace contending With *sinfulness* of men. Milton, P. L., XI. 300.

sing (sing), *v.*; pret. *sang* or *sung*, pp. *sung*, ppr. *singing*. [*< ME. singen, syngen* (pret. *sang*, *song*, pl. *sungen*, *songe*, pp. *sungen*, *songen*, *songe*, *i-sungen*, *i-songe*), < AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pl. *sungen*, pp. *sungen*), *sing*, chant, sound (used of the human voice, also poet. of the howling of wolves, the sound of a trumpet, etc.), = OS. *singan* = OFries. *sionga* = MD. *singen*, D. *zingen* = MLG. LG. *singen*, *sing*, = OHG. *singan*, *sing*, crow, MHG. G. *singen*, *sing*, = Icel. *syngja* = Sw. *sjunga* = Dan. *syng* = Goth. *siggan* (for **singwan*), *sing*, also read or intone (used of Christ's reading the Scriptures in the synagogue); perhaps orig. imitative, like *ring*, and used orig. of the clash of weapons, resonance of metals, and the rush of a missile through the air (although in the earliest recorded uses it denotes human utterance). If imitative, it has nothing to do with AS. *secgan*, etc., say: see *say*. Hence *singel*, *song*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter words or inarticulate sounds in musical succession or with a tone that is musical in quality; chant: said of human beings.

On of the Jewys be gan to *syng*, and than all the women daunced to gedyr by the space of an ower. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

Such musick, as 'tis said, Before was never made, But when of old the sons of morning *sung*. Milton, Nativity, I. 119.

2. Specifically, to intone. Their suffer not the Latynes to *syngen* at here Awterea. Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

3. To produce tuneful, musical, or rhythmical sounds: said of certain birds, beasts, and insects, and of various inanimate things: as, *singing* sands.

Beates and . . . Bryddes . . . *songen* fulle delectably, and meveden be craft, that it semede that they weren quyke. Mandeville, Travels, p. 278.

When the bagpipe *sings* I the nose. Shak., M. of V., IV. 1. 49.

At eve a dry cicala *sung*. Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. To give out a continuous murmuring, humming, buzzing, or whistling sound.

Another storm brewing; I hear it *sing* I the wind. Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 20.

The kettle was *singing*, and the clock was ticking steadily toward four o'clock. George Eliot, Felix Holt, II.

5. To cry out with pain or displeasure; squeal. [Humorous.]

Certes, leechours dide he grettest wo; They sholde *singen* if that they were hent. Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 13.

6. To compose verse; relate or rehearse something in numbers or verse.

Who would not *sing* for Lycidas? He knew Himself to *sing*, and build the lofty rhyme. Milton, Lycidas, I. 10.

7. To have the sensation of a continuous humming or ringing sound; ring.

Their ears *sing*, by reason of some cold and rheum. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 256.

8. To be capable of being sung; be adaptable to a musical setting.

I know it [Ossianic hymn] myself very well, and I know several old poems that will *sing* to it.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

Singing bird. (a) A bird that sings; a songster; a singer. My old friend ought not to pass the remainder of his life in a cage like a *singing* bird. Addison, Guardian, No. 67.

(b) Technically, an oscine passerine bird, whether it can sing or not; any member of the *Oscines* or *Cantores*, many of which are songless.—**Singing falcon.** See *singing hawk*, below.—**Singing fish.** A Californian toad-fish of the family *Batrachidae*, the *midshipman*, *Porichthys notatus*. It attains a length of over 16 inches, and abounds on the Pacific coast of the United States from Puget Sound southward.—**Singing hawk.** One of five or six different African hawks of the genus *Meropis*, as *M. canorus* or *M. polysonus*; a chanting-falcon. The name is due to *le faucon chanteur* of Levaillant, 1799, whence *Falco canorus* of Ris-lach, 1799. *F. muscus* of Daudin, 1800, a *chanting-falcon* of Latham, 1802, together with the genus *Meropis* of G. R. Gray, 1840—all these terms being based upon the South African bird, *M. canorus*. The reputation of these hawks for musical ability appears to rest upon very slight basis of fact, if any. See cut under *Meropis*.—**Singing mouse.** A mouse that sings. It is not a distinct species. Some individuals of the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus*, and of the American wood-mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus*, have been known to acquire the trick or habit of warbling a few musical notes in a high key and with a shrill, wry timbre, vocalizing in a manner fairly to be called singing.—**To hear a bird sing.** See *bird*.—**To sing out.** To speak or call out loudly and distinctly; to shout. [Colloq.]

When the call-boy would *sing* out for Captain Beaupard, in the second act, we'd find that he had levanted with our best slashed trousers. C. Lever, Harry Lorrequer, xvi.

To sing small. To adopt a humble tone or part, as through defeat or inferiority; play a subordinate or insignificant part.

I must myself *sing small* in her company! I will never meet at hard edge with her. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 96.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in musical sounds or with musical alternations of pitch; chant. And by [they] *songe* thane *sang* that none other ne may *syng*. Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

By shallow rivers, to whose falls Melodious birds *sing* madrigals. Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to His Love.

2. Specifically, to intone.

The mede that meny prestes taketh for masses that thei *syngen*. Piers Plowman (C), IV. 313.

3. To celebrate with singing, or with some form of sound resembling singing; proclaim musically or resonantly; chant.

I hear a tempest coming, That *sings* mine and my kingdom's ruin. Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, I. 2.

By what Voice, Sound, what Tongue, Can this Eternal Deitie be *sung*? Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 80.

4. To frame, utter, or declaim in poetic form. But now my Muse dull heavy numbers *sings*; Cupid, 'tis thou alone giv'st verse her wings. Randolph, Complaint against Cupid.

5. To celebrate in numbers or verse; describe or glorify in poetry.

That happy verse Which aptly *sings* the good. Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 18.

Arms, and the man I *sing*, who, forced by Fate, And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate, Expelled and exiled, left the Trojan shore. Dryden, Æneid, I. 1.

6. To utter with enthusiasm; celebrate: as, to *sing* a person's praises on all occasions.

And I'll Be bound, the players shall *sing* your praises then, Without their poets. B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

7. To usher in or out, attend on, or accompany with singing: as, to *sing* the old year out and the new year in.

Sweet bird, that *sing'st* away the early hours, Of winters past or coming void of care, Well pleased with delights which present are. Drummmond, Flowers of Sion, To the Nightingale.

I heard them *singing* home the bride; And, as I listened to the song, I thought my turn would come ere long. Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillè, II.

8. To bring, send, force, or effect, as any end or change, by singing: as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

She will *sing* the savageness out of a bear. Shak., Othello, IV. 1. 200.

To sing another song or tune. To take a different tone; modify one's tone or manner, especially with humility or subsmissiveness. [Colloq.]

Constable. Madam, The Queen must hear you *sing* another song Before you part with vs. Elizabeth. My God doth know, I can no note but truth. Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, I. 207).

To sing out, to shout or call (something) loudly. [Colloq.] "Who's there?" *sung out* the lieutenant. "Torches," was the answer.

M. Scott, Tom Cingle's Log, I.
To sing placebo. See *placebo*.—**To sing sorrow**, to take a doleful, lugubrious tone; hence, to suffer discomfort or misfortune with no better remedy than complaints.

Though this were so, and your worship should find such a sword, it would be of service only to those who are dubbed knights, like the balsam; as for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow*. *Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. 18.*

—*Syn. 1.* To carol, warble, chant, hymn.

sing (sing), *n.* [*< sing, v.*] A singing; an entertainment of song. [Colloq.]

sing. An abbreviation of *singular*.

singable (sing'ā-bl), *a.* [*< sing + -able.*] Capable of being sung; suitable for singing.

But for the most part Mr. Gilbert has addressed himself . . . to the task of writing, for Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, pure twaddle, appropriate twaddle, exquisitely *singable* twaddle. *The Academy, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 247.*

singableness (sing'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being singable; appropriateness for singing.

The *singableness* of poems and hymns.

The Nation, March 30, 1871, p. 223.

singe (sinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singed*, ppr. *singing*. [Early mod. E. also *sindge*; an altered form of *senge* (see note under *English*), *< ME. sengen, seengen* (pp. *seind, seynd, sengid*), *< AS. *sengan* (in comp. *besengan*), *singe, burn* (= MD. *senghen, D. zengen* = OHG. *sengan, senkan*, MHG. *G. sengen, singe, scorch, parch, burn*; cf. Icel. *sangr, singed, burnt*), causal of *singan* (pret. *sang*), *sing, 'make to sing'*, with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singeing hair, and the sound given out by a burning log.] 1. To burn superficially; especially, to burn off the ends or projections of: as, to *singe* a fowl (to burn off the small downy or thready feathers left after plucking); to *singe* cloth or calico (to burn off the projecting pile or nap); to *singe* the hair of the head.

Thet uer [fire] . . . *zength* and beruth ofte the huyte robe of chastete and of maydenhod.

Avenible of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

Seynd bacoun and somtyme an ey or tweye.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 25.

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot

That it do *singe* yourself.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1. 141.

If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house.

Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To parch; make arid and dry.

The scorching sky
Doth *singe* the sandy wilds of spiciful Barbary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.

3. To act on with an effect similar to that of heat: said of extreme cold. [Rare.]

The corns of the ordinary wheat *Triticum*, being parched or roasted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and *singed* with nipping cold.

Holland, Pliny, xxii. 25.

4. Figuratively, to injure superficially; come near injuring seriously; harm.

Flirtation, after all, was not necessarily a *singing* process.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

'Twas truth *singed* the lies
And saved me, not the vain sword nor weak speech!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 57.

Singed cat, a cat disfigured with burnt fur; hence, a person of unprepossessing appearance, but of good sound character or qualities, or one whose reputation has been injured, but who is nevertheless deserving of regard.

But I forgive ye, Tom. I reckon you're a kind of a *singed* cat, as the saying is—better 'n you look.

Mark Twain, Tom Sawyer, I.

To singe off, to remove by singeing or burning.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids a-row and bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *singed* off with brands of fire.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 171.

To singe one's beard, to deal a stinging insult to one.

On the 19th of April [1587] he (Sir Francis Drake) entered the harbour of Cadiz, . . . and in the course of two nights and one day had sunk, burnt, or captured shipping of ten thousand tons lading. To use his own expressive phrase, he had *singed* the Spanish King's beard.

Knight, Popular Hist. Eng., III. 215.

—*Syn. 1.* Sear, etc. See *scorch*.

singe (sinj), *n.* [*< singe, v.*] 1. A burning of the surface; a scorching; hence, a heat capable of singeing.

An appalling mystic light—the *singe* and glow of the flame of the pit!

J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, xl.

2. An injury or hurt caused by singeing; a superficial burn.

singeing (sin'jing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *singe, v.*] The act or process of burning superficially. Specifically—(a) Removal by fire of down and thread-
feathers from a fowl after plucking. See the quotation under *Alouette*. (b) The removal of the nap by heat in the preparation of calico for printing. See *singe, v. 1, 1.*

singeing-lamp (sin'jing-lāmp), *n.* A lamp used to singe the hair from a horse, instead of clipping it. It has a flat body, with an opening on one side of the light-chamber. *E. H. Knight.*
singeingly (sin'jing-li), *adv.* With heat sufficient to singe. [Rare.]

The bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *singeingly* hot, as it was in him that took one of Melancthon's relations by the hand, and so scorched her that she bare the mark of it to her dying day.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App.

singeing-machine (sin'jing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for singeing textile fabrics in the process of finishing them, especially cotton cloth to prepare it for printing.

singelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *shingle*.
singer¹ (sing'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. synger, syngare* (= MLG. *singer* = MHG. *singere, singer, G. singer*); as *sing, v.*, + *-er*.] The word took the place of the earlier noun *songer*.] 1. One who sings; one who makes music with the voice; specifically, a trained or professional vocalist.

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments.

Ecc. II. 8.

I remembered his fine voice; I knew he liked to sing—good *singers* generally do.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. In the early church and in the Greek Church, a member of one of the minor orders of clergy; one who is ordained to sing in the church. The order existed as early as the third or fourth century. In the early church the singers were distinctively called *canonical singers*.

3. One who composes or rehearses anything in verse.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the Ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the *singer* of an empty day.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, Int.

4. A bird that sings; a bird that naturally sings well, or can be trained to sing tunes; a singing bird: as, the male mocking-bird is a *singer*, but the female is not; the canary is a good *singer*.

singer² (sin'jēr), *n.* [*< singe + -er*.] One who or that which sings. Specifically, in *calico-manuf.*: (a) A person employed in singeing the nap off the cloth. (b) A singeing-machine.

singeress (sing'ēr-es), *n.* [*< ME. singeresse; < singer* + *-ess*.] A female singer.

All the *singers* and *singeresses*.

Wyclif, 2 Par. (2 Chron.) xxxv. 25.

Singhalese, *a. and n.* [Also *Sinhalese, Cingalese*, etc., *< Sinhala*, 'of lions', whence, through Pali *Sihalan*, Hind. *Silān*, etc., come Ceylon and the other Eur. forms of the name.] See *Cingalese*.

Singhara nut. See *water-nut*.

singing (sing'ing), *n.* [*< ME. syngyng*; verbal *n.* of *sing, v.*] 1. The act, process, or result of uttering sounds that are musical in quality or in succession; chanting; cantillation.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner *syngyn*[g], ner non lowde dysports.

Paston Letters, III. 314.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.

Cant. II. 12.

2. The act of telling, narrating, or describing anything in verse.—3. A sensation as of a prolonged ringing sound in the ears or head; tinnitus aurium.

I have a *singing* in my head like that of a cartwheel; my brains are upon a rotation.

Harrington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 152. (Jodrell.)

Singings in the ear, gurglings in the throat: . . . all these were ominous sleep-warnings.

Anthropological Jour., XIX. 119.

Melismatic singing. See *melismatic*.

singing (sing'ing), *p. n.* Of tones, sustained and sonorous, as if produced by a well-trained voice; cantabile.

The cantabile notes [of the skylark] are long-sustained and delightfully inflected tones, which have a true *singing* character.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 90.

singing-bird (sing'ing-bērd), *n.* Same as *singing bird* (b) (which see, under *sing, v. i.*).

singing-book (sing'ing-buk), *n.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

When shall we have a new set of *singing-books*, or the viols?

A. Brewer (J), Lingua, I. 9.

singing-bread (sing'ing-bred), *n.* [*< ME. syngyng-brede; < singe + bread*.] Same as *singing-cake, 1.*

Item, j box of *syngyng brede*.

Paston Letters, I. 470. (Inventory of plate belonging to [a Chapel].)

The altar breads were of two kinds. The larger, called *singing-bread*, were used for the sacrifice; the smaller,

called houseling-bread, were used for the communion of the people.

Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests

[*E. E. T. S.*], Notes, p. 68.

singing-cake (sing'ing-kāk), *n.* 1. The larger altar-bread used by the priest for the fraction and his own communion: so called from the service of song which accompanied its manufacture. Also called *singing-bread, singing-loaf*.

If the church always professed a communion, why have you one priest standing at the altar alone, with one *singing cake* for himself, which he sheweth to the people to be seen and honoured, and not to be eaten?

Ep. Cooper, Defence of the Truth, p. 152. (Davies.)

2. A wafer for sealing letters or other documents.

The letters, finished and sealed up with *singing-cake*, he delivered unto us.

Munday's English Romayne Life, 1590 (Harl. Misc., VII. 139). (Davies.)

singing-flame (sing'ing-flām), *n.* A flame, as a gas-jet, which, when burned in a tube of proper length, produces a clear, musical note.

singing-gallery (sing'ing-gal'e-ri), *n.* A gallery occupied by singers, as in a church or cathedral: in New England often called the *orchestra*.

The balustrade of a *singing-gallery* (cantoria) in the Cathedral.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 139.

singing-hinny (sing'ing-hin'i), *n.* A rich kneaded cake, containing butter and currants, and baked on a griddle. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

For any visitor who could stay, neither cream nor finest wheat flour was wanting for "turf-cakes" and "*singing-hinnies*," with which it is the delight of the northern housewives to regale the honoured guest, as he sips their high priced tea.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, IV.

singing-loaft (sing'ing-lōft), *n.* Same as *singing-cake, 1.*

singingly (sing'ing-li), *adv.* In a singing manner; with sounds like singing.

Counterfalte courtiers—speaking singspily, and answering *singingly*. North, *Philosopher at Court* (1575), p. 16.

singing-man (sing'ing-man), *n.* A man who sings or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 98.

singing-master (sing'ing-mās'tēr), *n.* A teacher of the art of singing; specifically, the teacher of a singing-school. Also *singing-teacher*.

He . . . employed an itinerant *singing-master* . . . to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.

Addison, Spectator, No. 112.

singing-muscle (sing'ing-mus'li), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of any oscine bird, serving to actuate the syrinx and thus modulate the voice in singing. See *syrinx*.

singing-school (sing'ing-skōl), *n.* A school or class in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of musical notation and of harmony; a song-school.

singing-voice (sing'ing-vois), *n.* The voice as used in singing; opposed to *speaking-voice*.

These are the limits for the human *singing-voice*.

S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 28.

singing-woman (sing'ing-wūm'an), *n.* A woman who sings or is employed to sing. 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

single (sin'ji-ō), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish of the Ganges, *Saccobranchius single*, having the opercular gill so modified that the fish is able to travel on land. *Owen.*

single¹ (sing'gl), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *sengle* (see note under *English*); *< ME. single, sengle, < OF. single, sengle = Pg. singelo = It. singulo, singolo, < L. singulus, single, separate* (usually in the pl. *singuli*, one by one), for **simculus, *simculus, < sim-, as in sim-plex, simple, single* (akin to E. *same*: see *simple, same*), + dim. suffix *-culus*. Hence ult. *singular*.] 1. *a.* 1. Being a unit, as distinguished from a number: often used expletively for emphasis: as, not a *single* word was said.

No single soul

Can we set eye on.

Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 130.

My Paper has not in it a *single* Word of News.

Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. Alone; by one's self or by itself; separate or apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; detached; individual; particular.

Each man apart, all *single* and alone,

Yet an arch-villain keeps him company.

Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 110.

King. What, at your meditations! Who attends you? *Arethusa*. None but my *single* self: I need no guard; I do no wrong, nor fear none.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 2.

3. Unmarried; also, pertaining to or involving celibacy: as, *single* life; the *single* state.

Elles God forbode but he sente
A wedded man hym grace to repent
Wel ofte rather than a *single* man.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 423.

But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd
Than that which withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness.
Shak., M. N. D., l. 1. 78.

4. Unique; unmatched; singular; unusual.

Bare legged and in *single* apparel.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 13.
That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here remit all interest.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

I am *single* in my circumstances—a species apart in the political society. *Bolingbroke, To Marchmont, quoted in [Walpole's Letters, II. 156, note.]*

5. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual, as opposed to common, general, or universal; also, pertaining to one class, set, pair, etc.: as, a *single* dory (a boat manned by one person).

Trust to thy *single* virtue. *Shak., Lear, v. 3. 103.*

Narrower scrutiny, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God; which bears no *single* sense.

Milton, P. R., iv. 517.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When *single* thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute.

Tennyson, You Ask me Why.

6. Private; relating to the affairs of an individual; not public; relating to one's self.

All our service
In every point twice done and then done double
Were poor and *single* business to contend
Against those honors deep and broad wherewith
Your majesty loads our house.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 6. 16.

7. Free from combination, complication, or complexity; simple; consisting of one only.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound, so propositions are distinguished.

Watts.

8. Normal; sound; healthy: often applied to the eye, and in that connection used figuratively of simplicity or integrity of character or purpose.

If therefore thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Mat. vi. 22.*

And now, courteous Reader, that I may not hold thee too long in the porch, I only crave of thee to read this following discourse with a *single* eye, and with the same ends as I had in penning it.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 16.

All readers of his [Matthew Arnold's] know how free he is from anything strained or fantastic or paradoxical, and how absolutely *single* his eye is.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 925.

9. Free from duplicity; sincere; honest; straightforward.

Banish all compliment but *single* truth
From every tongue and every shepherd's heart.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

Sure, he's an honest, very honest gentleman;
A man of *single* meaning. *Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.*

10. Not strong or heavy; weak: noting beer, ale, etc., and opposed to *double* or *strong* beverages.

The very smiths,
That were half venturers, drink penitent *single* ale.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Sack's but *single* broth;
Ale's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.

Watts Recreations (1654). (Nares.)

11. Feeble; trifling; foolish; silly.

Is not . . . your chin double? your wit *single*?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 2. 207.

He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

12. In bot., solitary: said of a flower when there is only one on a stem; also, in common usage, noting flowers which have only the normal number of floral envelopes—that is, which are not double. See *double*, 6.—13. In anat. and zool., not double, triple, etc.; not paired; azygous; simple; solitary; alone; one: generally emphatic, in implied comparison with things or parts of things that are ordinarily double, paired, several, etc.—A *single* blind (*mit.*). See *blind*, 4.—A *single* anchor. See *anchor*, 1.—*Single* action. See *action*.—*Single*-action harp. See *harp*, 1.—*Single* billet. See *billet*, 3.—*Single* blessedness. See *blessedness*.—*Single* block. See *block*, 11.—*Single*-boater, a trawling-cutter not belonging to a fleet: used by English fishermen. *J. W. Collins.*—*Single* bond. See *bond*, 7.—*Single* bridging, *burton*, *combat*. See the nouns.—*Single*-cylinder machine, a printing-machine that prints with a single cylinder on one side only of a sheet of paper.—*Single* entry. See *bookkeeping*.—*Single* file. See *file*, 3.—*Single* floor. See *floor*.—*Single*-fluid battery or cell, in elect. See *cell*, 8.—*Single* man, a man not married. In law the phrase may apply to any person not married at the time in question.

A widow is a *single* man, within a public land act.

Silver v. Ladd, 7 Wall. 219.

Single money, money in small denominations; small change. *Halliwel.*

Face. What box is that?

Sub. The fish-wives' rings, I think,
And the ale-wives' *single* money.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

Single mordent, oyster, poplin. See the nouns.—**Single pneumonia**, pneumonia affecting only one lung.—**Single procenematic**, a pyrrhic.—**Single soldier**, a private.

I've e'en turnt a *single* soldier myself, or maybe a sergeant or a captain, if ye plague me the mair.

Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

Single standard, stop, tax. See the nouns.—**Single woman.** (a) A woman not married. (b) By euphemism, a harlot or prostitute. [Old slang.]

II. n. 1. That which is single, in any sense of the word. Specifically—(a) *pl.* The twisted threads of silk made of single strands of the raw silk as wound from the cocoon. When simply cleaned and wound, the silk is called *dumb singles*, and is used for making bandana handkerchiefs, and, after bleaching, for gauze and similar fabrics. When wound, cleaned, and thrown, the silk is termed *thrown singles*, and is used for ribbons and common silks. When wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, and twisted in one direction, it becomes *tram*, and is used for the wool or shoot of gros de Naples, velvet, and flowered silks. When wound, cleaned, spun, doubled, and thrown, so that it resembles the strand of rope, it is called *organzine*, and is used for warp. (b) *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played with one on a side: opposed to *double*, which are played with two on a side. (c) In the game of loo, a deposit in the pool of three chips, made by the dealer before the playing begins. (d) In *base-ball*, a safe hit that allows the batter to reach the first base, but not the second. (e) In *cricket*, a hit for which one run is scored.

2. In *falconry*, a talon or claw.

I grant it not. Mine likewise said a Fowle
Within her talents; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty *singles*,
And her long *singles*, grip'd her more then other.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

3. The tail of an animal; properly, in *hunting*, the tail of the buck. *Halliwel.*

There's a kind of acid humor that nature hath put in our *singles*, the smell whereof causeth our enemies, viz. the dogs, to fly from us.

Hovell, Parly of Beasts, p. 63. (Davies.)

4. A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—In *single*, singly; individually; separately.

Finding therefore the most of their actions in *single* to be weak. . . . I concluded that, if their single ambition and ignorance was such, then certainly united in a Council it would be much more.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

single¹ (sing'gl), v.; pret. and pp. *singled*, ppr. *singling*. [*single*, a.] I. trans. 1. To make single, separate, or alone; retire; sequester.

Many men there are than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet in society with others none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 16.

2. To select individually from among a number; choose out separately from others: commonly followed by *out*.

Each *singled out* his man.

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

Him Hector *singled*, as his troops he led,
And thus inflam'd him, pointing to the dead.

Pope, Iliad, xv. 652.

3. To lead aside or apart from others.

Single you thither then this dainty doe,
And strike her home by force, if not by words.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 117.

If we can, *single* her forth to some place.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to unite, so as to combine several parts into one: as, to *single* the tacks and sheets.

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate; go apart from others: said specifically of a hunted deer when it leaves the herd. *Halliwel* (under *hunting*).

It is indeed a reflection somewhat mortifying to the author who breaks his ranks, and *singles out* for public favour, to think that he must combat contempt before he can arrive at glory.

Goldsmith, Polite Learning.

2. Same as *single-foot*.

single² (sing'gl), v. i. [*OF. singler, sigler, F. cingler* = *Sp. singlar* = *Pg. singlar* (ML. *siglare*), sail, cut the water with a full wind, make head (cf. *OF. single, sigle, a sail*): see *sail*, v., and cf. *seel*.] To sail before the wind; make head.

A royall shippe I sawe, by tyde and by winde,
Single and sayle in sea as sweet as milke.

Puttenham, Partheniades, x.

single-acting (sing'gl-ak'ting), a. Of any reciprocating machine or implement, acting effectively in only one direction: distinguished from *double-acting*. Specifically applied to any machine—as a pump, a steam-engine, etc.—in which work is performed by, or performed upon, a reciprocating plunger or piston, and in which only one of the two strokes of the plunger or piston during a single reciprocation is effective.—**single-acting pedal.** See *pedal*.

single-banked (sing'gl-bangkt), a. 1. Carrying but one oarsman on a thwart, as a boat.—2. Having but one bank or tier of oars, as the lighter vessels of antiquity.—3. Having but one bank or row of keys, as an organ.

single-bar (sing'gl-bär), n. A swingletree.

single-breasted (sing'gl-bres'ted), a. 1. Having but one breast.—2. Having buttons on one side only and buttonholes on the other: noting a coat, waistcoat, or other garment. Compare *double-breasted*.

A thoroughly single man, single-minded, single-hearted, buttoning over his single heart a *single-breasted* surtout.

Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

single-brooded (sing'gl-brö'ded), a. Bringing forth young once annually; having but one annual generation, or one brood a year, as an insect, bird, or other animal. See *silkworm*.

single-cut (sing'gl-kut), a. Noting a file which has but a single rank of teeth—that is, has the teeth cut in one direction only, and not crossing.

singled (sing'gld), a. [*single*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a single or tail.

Their sheepe are very small, sharpe *singled*, handfull long. *Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 386.*

single-dotted (sing'gl-dot'ed), a. Having one dot, point, or mark of color; unipunctate: as, the *single-dotted* wave, *Acidalia scutulata*, a British moth.

single-eyed (sing'gl-id), a. [*single*¹ + *eye*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Having only one eye; cyclopean; monocular; one-eyed, as the Cyclops Polyphemus figuring in Homer's Odyssey, or as various animals. See *Cyclops*, *Monocular*.—2. Having the eye single or sound; earnest; devoted; unselfish. Compare *single*¹, a., 8.

You are . . . too noble, *single-eyed*, self-sacrificing, to endure my vanity and meanness for a day.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xx.

A sturdy, healthy, *single-eyed* peasantry, from whom the defenders of the country by sea and land, the skilled artificers, . . . are recruited. *Edinburgh Rev., CXIV. 377.*

single-fire (sing'gl-fir), a. Having the fulminate inside the base or head, and not intended to be reloaded after firing: said of a cartridge. Such cartridges may be either center-fire or rim-fire.

single-foot (sing'gl-füt), n. A gait of horses, better known as the rack. See *rack*⁸. [West-ern U. S.]

Most of the time the horse kept on a steady *single-foot*, but this was varied by a sharp lope every now and then.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 210.

single-foot (sing'gl-füt), v. i. [*single-foot*, n.] To move with the single-foot gait; rack. Also *single*.

The horse often *single-foots* faster than he trots. *Harper's Mag., LXXX. 246.*

single-footer (sing'gl-füt'er), n. [*single-foot* + *-er*.] A horse which uses the single-foot gait; a racker.

My best *single-footer* is my fastest trotter. *Harper's Mag., LXXX. 247.*

single-handed (sing'gl-han'ded), a. [*single*¹ + *hand* + *-ed*.] 1. Having only one hand.—2. Working without the aid of other hands or workmen; acting alone; unassisted.

He was left to cope *single-handed* with the whole power of France. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.*

3. Capable of being used, managed, or executed with one hand or by one person: as, a *single-handed* fishing-rod; a *single-handed* undertaking.—**Single-handed boring.** See *boring*.

single-hearted (sing'gl-här'ted), a. [*single*¹ + *heart* + *-ed*.] 1. Having a single, sincere, or honest heart; free from duplicity.

Nor lose they Earth who, *single-hearted*, seek
The righteousness of Heaven!

Whittier, The Christian Tourists.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of a sincere heart.

Mrs. Lapham came to their help, with her skill as nurse, . . . and a profuse *single-hearted* kindness.

W. D. Howells, Silas Lapham, ii.

single-heartedly (sing'gl-här'ted-li), adv. With singleness, sincerity, or integrity of heart.

The more quietly and *single-heartedly* you take each step in the art, the quicker, on the whole, will your progress be.

Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, ii.

single-loader (sing'gl-lö'dér), n. A breech-loading rifle which is charged and fired with a single cartridge: so called to distinguish it from a magazine-rifle or repeating arm that has a reserve of cartridges supplied to the chamber by the breech mechanism.

single-lunged (sing'gl-lungd), a. [*single*¹ + *lung* + *-ed*.] Having but one lung: speci-

cally noting the genus *Ceratodus*, or the *Mono-pneumones*.

single-minded (sing'gl-min'ded), *a.* [*< single¹ + mind¹ + -ed²*.] 1. Having a single or honest mind or heart; free from duplicity; ingenuous; guileless.

An unpretending, *single-minded*, artless girl — infinitely to be preferred by any man of sense and taste to such a woman as Mrs. Elton. *Jane Austen*, *Emma*, xxxviii.

The *single-minded* religious enthusiast, incapable of dissimulation or procrastination.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 42.

2. Having but one object or end in view; unswerving; undeviating.

No democratic ideas distracted its *single-minded* loyalty. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 458.

single-mindedness (sing'gl-min'ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being single-minded.

Practical morality means *single-mindedness*, the having one idea; it means what in other spheres would be the greatest narrowness.

F. H. Bradley, *Ethical Studies*, p. 179, note.

singleness (sing'gl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being single, in any sense of the word.

singleret, *n.* [*ME. synglere*, *< OF. sengler, saingler, sanglier*, *F. sanglier*, a wild boar: see *sanglier*.] A wild boar.

Boyes in the suburbs bourdene fülle heghe,

At a bare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3128.

single-soled (sing'gl-söld), *a.* [*< single¹ + sole¹ + -ed²*.] Having a single sole; hence, poor; poverty-stricken. In the quotation from Shakespeare a pun is intended, turning on the double meanings of *single* (simple, foolish) and *souled*.

Gentilhome de bas relief. A thred-bare or *single-soled* gentleman, a gentleman of low degree.

Colgrave (under *relief*).

Mer. Follow me this jest now till thou hast worn out thy pump, that, when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain after the wearing sole singular.

Rom. O *single-soled* jest, solely singular for the singleness! *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 4. 69.

single-stick (sing'gl-stik), *n.* 1. A cudgel for use with one hand, as distinguished from the *quarter-staff*. It is usually fitted with a guard for the hand, somewhat like that of a saber. Compare *back-sword*.—2. The play or practice with such cudgels; the art of attack and defense with them: as, to learn *single-stick*.—3. A wooden sword used on board ship for teaching the use of the cutlasses.

singlet (sing'glet), *n.* [*< single¹ + -et¹*; appar. formed in imitation of *doublet*.] 1. An unlined waistcoat: opposed to a *doublet*, which is lined. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. An undershirt or undervest.

This word was *singlet*, which came up to me printed on my first washing bill in Liverpool. I had never seen it before; but its suggestion of doublet of course showed me that it must mean an undervest, as it did — a merino under-shirt. . . . It is a Lancashire word; . . . it is not dialectical, which being Romanic it could not be.

R. G. White, *England Without and Within*, p. 384.

single-taxism (sing'gl-taks'izm), *n.* [*< single¹ + tax + -ism*.] The doctrines or beliefs of the advocates of the single tax. See *tax*. [*Recent*.]

The fourth section of the Knights of Labor declaration of principles, as last amended, is good enough *single-taxism* for the present. *The Standard* (New York), VII. 9.

singlethorn (sing'gl-thörn), *n.* A Japanese fish, *Monocentris japonicus*, of the family *Berytidae*, remarkable for the size of its head, its strong thorn-like spines, and its mailed suit of hard projecting scales. It is of a silvery-white color, and about 6 or 7 inches long. Also called *pine-cone fish* and, in Australia, *knight-fish*.

singleton (sing'gl-ton), *n.* [*In def. 1 < single¹, a., 11, foolish, + -ton* (cf. *simpleton*). *In def. 2 < single¹, a., 1, + -ton* (after the preceding).] 1. A silly fellow; a simpleton. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. In *whist*, a hand containing only one card of some suit; a card which is the only one of a suit in the hand of a player.

Outside the modern signalling system and the absolute rejection of the *Singleton* lead, there is very little difference between the whist of to-day and the whist of Hoyle and Matthews. *R. A. Proctor*, *How to Play Whist*, Pref.

single-touch (sing'gl-tuch), *n.* A method of making artificial magnets. See *magnet*.

singletree (sing'gl-tré), *n.* Same as *swingle-tree*.

singlin (sing'glin), *n.* [*For *singling, < single¹ + -ing¹*.] A handful of gleaned grain; a single glean. *Brockett*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

singlings (sing'glingz), *n.* [*< single¹ + -ing¹*.] In *distilling*, the crude spirit which is the first to come over.

The *singlings*, or spirits of first extraction.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 209.

singlo (sing'glö), *n.* [*Chinese, from a place name.*] A sort of fine tea, consisting of large, flat leaves, not much rolled.

singly (sing'gli), *adv.* [*< single¹ + -ly²*.] 1. As a unit; as or in the form or capacity of one person or thing.

The man I speak of cannot in the world Be *singly* counterpoised. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 2. 91.

Those great acts . . . God had done Singly by me against their conquerors. *Milton*, *S. A.*, I. 244.

2. Individually; particularly; separately; one at a time.

I beseech you, let me answer to the particular of the intergatories: demand them *singly*.

Shak., *All's Well*, IV. 3. 208.

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson*, *Sermons*.

3. Without aid or accompaniment; alone.

But great Achilles *singly* clos'd the gate. *Pope*, *Illad*, xiv. 560.

4. Solely; uniquely; singularly.

Thou *singly* honest man, Here, take: the gods out of my misery Have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, IV. 3. 530.

An edict *singly* unjust. *Milton*. (*Todd*.)

5. Honestly; sincerely. *Imp. Dict.*

sing-sing (sing'sing), *n.* [*African*.] A West



Sing-sing Antelope (*Kobus sing-sing*).

African kob antelope, *Kobus sing-sing*. See *kob*.

singsong (sing'song), *a. and n.* [*< sing, v., + ob. song*.] 1. *a.* 1. Making songs, rimes, or inferior poetry.

From huffing Dryden to *sing-song* D'Urvey. *Tom Brown*, *Works*, III. 39. (*Davies*.)

2. Monotonously rhythmical in cadence and time; chanting.

Prayers were chanted in the nasal *singsong* way in which prayers are said here.

C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. Verse intended or suitable for singing; a ballad; hence, bad verse; mere rime rather than poetry.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flushed with victory over us in the reign of King Edward the Second.

Fuller, *Worthies, Berkshire*, I. 119.

I ne'er with wits or widdings pass'd my days, To spread about the itch of verse and praise; Nor, like a puppy, daggled through the town, To fetch and carry *sing-song* up and down.

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, I. 226.

2. A monotonous rhythmical cadence, sound, or tone; a wearying uniformity in the rising and falling inflections of the voice, especially in speaking.

A skilled lover of music, he [Collins] rose from the general *sing-song* of his generation to a harmony that had been silent since Milton. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 387.

3. A convivial meeting, at which every person is expected to contribute a song. [*Colloq.*]

The illustrated programme of the forthcoming *Sing-song*, whereof he was not a little proud.

R. Kipling, *Only a Subaltern*.

singsong (sing'song), *v.* [*< singsong, n.*] I. *intrans.* To make songs or verses; also, to make singsong sounds; utter a monotonous chant.

There's no glory Like his who saves his country, and you sit Sing-singing here; but, if I'm any judge, By God, you are as poor a poet, Wyatt, As a good soldier. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, II. 1.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in singsong.

The chorus chattered and *singsonged* their satisfaction. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 588.

singspiel (sing'spēl), *n.* [*G., < singen, sing, + spiel, play*: see *sing* and *spell*.] A semidramatic work or performance in which a series of incidents are related or represented in song. The form is almost entirely confined to Germany, where it was the precursor of the opera. Its peculiarity lies in the strict subordination of the instrumental accompaniments to the vocal parts. Originally it included both solo songs and spoken dialogue; but duets and part-songs gradually came in, and the amount of dialogue was steadily reduced. Compare *miracle*, *4, mystery*, *1, 4, etc.*

singster (sing'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. singstere, a female singer; < sing + -ster. Cf. songster.*] A female who sings; a songstress. *Wyclif*.

singular (sing'gū-lār), *a. and n.* [*Early mod. E. also singular; < ME. singular, singuler, singular, singulare, < OF. (and F.) singulier = Pr. Sp. Pg. singular, singlere = It. singolare, < L. singularis, single, separate* (in gram. *singularis numerus*, translating Gr. *ἑνικός ἀριθμός*), *< singuli*, one by one: see *single¹*.] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, or one only; single.

God forbade that al a companye Sholde rewe a *singular* mannes folye. *Chaucer*, *Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, I. 444.

Their manner was to grant naturalization, . . . and this not to *singular* persons alone, but likewise to whole families.

Bacon, *True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates* (ed. 1887).

2. Separate or apart from others; alone. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

And whence he was *singular*, or by hym self, the twelve, that weren with hym, axiden hym for to expowne the parable. *Wyclif*, *Mark* IV. 10.

It may be said, what profit can redound, what commendation, what reward, for one man to be *singular* against many? *Ford*, *Line of Life*.

3. Pertaining to solitude, or separation from others; concerned with or involving solitude.

When I had taken my *singulere* purpos [of becoming a hermit], and left the seculere habyte, . . . I be-gane mare to serue God than mane.

Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Though naturally a monk must love retiredness, yet a single monk, a monk always alone, says he [Aquinas], is plotting some *singular* mischief. *Donne*, *Sermons*, v.

4. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual; also, pertaining to individual persons or things; in *logic*, not general; being only in one place at one time.

There be that write how the offer was made by King Edmond, for the avoiding of more bloudshed, that the two princes should trie the matter thus together in a *singular* combat. *Holinshed*, *Hist. Eng.*, VII. 10. (*Richardson*.)

This is (ye will perchance say) my *singular* opinion: then ye shall see how well I can maintaine it.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 101.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing to me is called a *singular* idea, whether it be simple, or complex, or compound. *Watts*, *Logic*, I. III. § 3.

5. In *gram.*, denoting or relating to one person or thing: as, the *singular* number: opposed to *dual* and *plural*. Abbreviated *sing.*—6. Having no duplicate or parallel; unmatched; unexampled; unique; being the only one of its kind.

Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art, Hath done you both this cursed injury. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 4. 124.

The small chapel is lined with a composition which is an imitation of the pietre comesse of Florence; it is perfectly *singular*, and very beautiful.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. II. 214.

We are met to exchange congratulations on the anniversary of an event *singular* in the history of civilization. *Emerson*, *West Indian Emancipation*.

7. Out of the usual course; unusual; uncommon; somewhat strange; a little extraordinary: as, a *singular* phenomenon.

One urgeth death, . . . The other bonds, and those perpetual, which He thinks found out for the more *singular* plague. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, v. 4.

So *singular* a sadness Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham*, *The Sophy*.

Strange life mine — rather curious history — not extraordinary, but *singular*. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, II.

Hence — 8. Of more than average value, worth, importance, or eminence; remarkable; fine; choice; precious; highly esteemed.

These reverend fathers; men Of *singular* integrity and learning. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4. 59.

I acknowledge all your favours Boundless and *singular*. *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, IV. 3.

9. Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, eccentric; peculiar; odd: as, he was very *singular* in his behavior.

My master is in love with a lady of a very *singular* taste, a lady who likes him better as a half-pay ensign than if she knew he was son and heir to Sir Anthony Absolute, a baronet of three thousand a year.

Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 1.

10. In *math.*, exceptional. (a) In *geom.* and *alg.*, having peculiar non-metrical properties. See *singularity*, 8. (b) In *differential equations*, not conforming to the general rule. See *singular solution* and *singular integral*, below. — **All and singular.** See *all*. — **Singular cognition.** cognition of a logical singular. — **Singular difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (b) (which see, under *difference*). — **Singular integral of a partial differential equation.** a solution not included under the complete integral, nor under the general integral. It represents the general envelop of the surfaces represented by the complete integral. — **Singular mood.** a mood or syllogism in which one at least of the premises is a singular proposition. Otherwise called *singular syllogism* or *expository syllogism*. — **Singular point.** a point of a curve, surface, etc., which presents any non-metrical peculiarity: such, for instance, are nodes or points of crossing, conjugate or outlying points not adjacent to any other real point, stationary points or cusps, points of stopping in certain transcendental curves, and points of contrary flexure. In the same sense there are singular tangents and tangent planes. — **Singular proposition.** in *logic*. See *proposition*. — **Singular root of an equation with one unknown quantity.** an equal root; a root resulting from the coincidence of two roots, so that, if the absolute term were altered by an infinitesimal amount, there would be either two real roots or two imaginary roots in place of that root. — **Singular root of an indeterminate equation.** a root which corresponds to a double point on the curve, surface, etc., which the equation represents. — **Singular solution of a differential equation.** a solution not included in the complete primitive. This solution is the envelop of the family of curves represented by the primitive with its arbitrary constant, in the case of a differential equation of the first order. — **Singular successor.** in *Soota lav.*, a purchaser or other disponee, or acquirer by titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation. — **Singular syllogism.** Same as *singular mood*. — **Singular term.** a term which stands for one individual. See *term*. — **Syn. 6 and 7.** Unwonted, exceptional, unparalleled. — **8. Strange, Odd, etc.** See *eccentric*.

II. n. 1. That which is singular, in any sense of the word; that which is alone, separate, individual, unique, rare, or peculiar. See *singularity*, a.

Eloquence would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with *singulars*, speak but man and man together. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. In *gram.*, the singular number. — **3t.** In *hunting*, a company or pack: said of boars.

A *singular* of boars. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.*

4. In *logic*, that which is not general, but has real reactions with other things. *Scotus* and others define the singular as that which is here and now — that is, only in one place at one time. The Leibnizian school define the singular as that which is determinate in every respect.

There are, besides *singulars*, other objects of the mind universal. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 354.*

Abstraction from singulars but not from matter. See *abstraction*.

singularist (sing-gū-lār-ist), n. [*< singular + -ist*.] One who affects singularity. [Rare.]

A clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary rules. *Barrow, Works, III. xxiv.*

singularity (sing-gū-lār-i-ti), n.; pl. *singularities* (-tiz). [*< OF. singularite, vernacularly senglierte (> ME. synglerly), F. singularité = Pr. singularitat = Sp. singularidad = Pg. singularidade = It. singolarità, < LL. singulārītā(t)s, singleness, < L. singulārīs, single: see singular.*] 1. The state or character of being singular. (a) Existence as a unit, or in the singular number. Thou President, of an unequal'd Party; Thou Plural Number, in thy Singularity. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 260.*

(b) Separateness from others; solitariness; specifically, celibacy. Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity. *Jer. Taylor, Sermons, The Marriage Ring.*

(c) Individualism, as in conduct, opinion, characteristics, etc. We do perceive great discommodity to the realm of your grace's [Mary's] singularity, if it may be so named, in opinion. *State Trials, Edw. VI., an. 1551.*

The argument ad crumenam, as it has been called by jocular logicians, has weight with the greater part of mankind, and Andrew was in that particular far from affecting any trick of singularity. *Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.*

(d) Uniqueness; the state of having no duplicate, parallel, or peer. Now for singularity o' hyr dousour, We call hyr fenix of Arraby. *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 429.*

St. Gregory, . . . writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

(e) Unusualness; rareness; uncommon character; hence, specifically, rare excellence, value, eminence, or note.

In this course of setting down medicines, even as I meet with any hearbe of any singularity, I will rauge it there whereas I know it to be most soveraigne and effectuell. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 9.*

It is the singularity of the expression which reigns upon the face [of the captain] — it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age so utter, so extreme, which excites within my spirit a sense — a sentiment ineffable. *Poe, MS. Found in a Bottle.*

(f) Variation from established or customary usage; eccentricity; oddity; strangeness.

Barbarous nations, of ignorance and rude singularity. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 147.*

There is no man of worth but has a piece of singularity, and scorns something. *Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.*

That conceit of singularity . . . is the natural recoil from our uneasy consciousness of being commonplace. *Lowell, Democracy.*

2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, event, act, characteristic, mood, or the like; especially, an individual or personal peculiarity.

Have we pass'd through, not without much content In many singularities. *Shak., W. T., v. 2. 12.*

And when afterwards in a singularity he had gone aside into a Cave, and there mewed vp himselfe, and persisted in hypocrisie and fasting; he there dyed (as the same goeth) through his wilfull want of bread and water. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 154.*

A man whose virtues, generosity, and singularities are so universally known. *Goldsmith, Vicar, III.*

3. In *math.*, an exceptional element or character of a continuum. (a) In *geom.*, a projective character of a locus consisting in certain points, lines, or planes being exceptional in their relations to it. (For examples, see *binode*.) An ordinary singularity is one of a set of singularities of which all others are modifications or compounds. Thus, an actual node upon a skew curve is a modification of an apparent node, and ought not to be reckoned as an ordinary singularity. But cusps and inflections, as stationary points and tangents, are ordinary singularities. A higher singularity is one which differs indefinitely little from an aggregation of ordinary singularities. (See *caenode*.) By an ellipsis common in geometrical language, the word singularity is used for *point-singularity*, or a relation to some exceptional point. Thus, a plane curve with neither nodes nor cusps is said to be without singularities, although, unless a conic, it has inflections, and unless a conic or cubic, double tangents. The word singularity is also used to denote the number of singular points, lines, or planes of any one kind; also for any number characteristic of a projective property, in which sense the order, class, and rank of a locus are sometimes termed singularities. (b) In the theory of functions, a property of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming discontinuous for a certain value or connected system of values of the variable. — **Elliptic, essential, hyperbolic singularity.** See the adjectives. — **Simple singularity.** a singularity of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming ambiguous or discontinuous at an isolated point or points, while remaining unambiguous and continuous at all other points sufficiently near to these. — **Syn. 1.** Uncommonness, oddness. — **2.** Idiosyncrasy. See *eccentric*.

singularization (sing-gū-lār-i-zā-shon), n. [*< singularize + -ation*.] The act of singularizing; specifically, transformation from the plural to the singular number. For examples, see *cherry, pea, roe, Chinese*. Also spelled *singularisation*.

Your correspondent asks for examples of ignorant singularization. I can supply him with one. A lady of my acquaintance entered a shop and asked to see some hose. The salesman . . . called her attention to a particular stocking, with the remark, "There, madam; that's as fine a ho as you will find anywhere." *N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 310.*

singularize (sing-gū-lār-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *singularized*, ppr. *singularizing*. [*< singular + -ize*.] 1. To make singular; change to the singular number. See *singularization*. — 2. To signalize; distinguish. [Rare.]

The two Amazons who singularized themselves most in action. *Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, April 30.*

Also spelled *singularise*.

singularly (sing-gū-lār-ly), adv. [*< ME. syngulerly; < singular + -ly*.] In a singular manner. (a) With reference to one only; individually; singly; specifically, in the singular number; so as to express the singular number.

Every man after his phantasy choosing him one saint singularly to be saved by. *Tyndale, Ans. to B. T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 117.*

(b) Separately; alone.

These worthy Estates a-foresaid high of renowne, Vche Estate singularly in halle shalle sit adowne. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.*

(c) Uniquely; rarely; unusually; remarkably; exceptionally.

The affection felt for him [Hastings] by the civil service was singularly ardent and constant. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

(d) Strangely; oddly; with eccentricity: as, a person singularly dressed.

singularness (sing-gū-lār-nes), n. Singularity. *Bailey, 1731.*

singulosilicate (sing-gū-lō-sil-i-kāt), n. [*< L. singulus, single, + E. silicate*.] A unsilicate.

singult (sing-gult), h. [= *OF. sanglot, sanglous, F. sanglot = Pr. sanglot, sanglut, singlut (cf. Sp. sollozo = It. singhiozzo, singozzo, < ML. as if *singultium), < L. singultus, sobbing speech, a sob, hiccup, rattle in the throat.*] A sob or sigh.

There an huge heape of singults [in some editions erroneously *singults*] did oppress His struggling soule. *Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 12.*

So, when her teares was stopt from eyther eye, Her singults, blubberings, seem'd to make them flye Out at her oyster-mouth and noethrils wide. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 1.*

singultient (sing-gul'shient), a. [*< L. singultien(t)-, ppr. of singultire, sob, hiccup, < singultus, a sob, hiccup: see singult.*] Sobbing; sighing. [Rare.]

Som of ripe age will screech, cry, and howle in so many disordered notes and singultient accents. *Hovell, Parly of Beasts, p. 23. (Davies.)*

singultous (sing-gul'tus), a. [*< F. singultueux; as singult + -ous*.] In *med.*, relating to or affected with hiccup.

singultus (sing-gul'tus), n. [*L.: see singult.*] A hiccup.

Sinhalese (sin-hā-lēs' or -lēz'), n. and a. Same as *Cingalese*.

Sinian (sin'i-an), n. [*< L. Sinæ, the Chinese (see Sinitic), + -ian*.] A name given by Richthofen to a series of rocks occupying large areas in China, and containing numerous fossils of the primordial fauna of Barrande, especially those trilobites and brachiopods which are characteristic of the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. Also *Sinesian*.

Sinitic (sin'ik), a. [*< ML. Siniticus (MGr. Σινικός), Chinese, < Sina (also China), China, L. Sinæ, Gr. Σιναι, the Chinese; cf. Gr. Θιν, China, Θιναι, a city in China, Hind. Chin, China, E. China, etc.: see Chinese, china*. The name is not found in Chinese.] Chinese.

sinitical (sin'i-kāl), a. [*< sine² + -ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sine. — **Sinitical quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

Siniticism (sin'i-sizm), n. [*< Sinitic + -ism*.] Chinese manners, customs, and principles collectively.

siniory, n. An obsolete spelling of *seignior*.

Sinism (sin'izm), n. [*< ML. Sina, China, + -ism*.] A proposed name for Chinese institutions collectively; especially, the Chinese ancient and indigenous religion.

sinister (sin'is-tēr, formerly also si-nis'tēr), a. [*< ME. sinistro, < OF. sinistro, senestre, F. sinistre = Sp. siniestro = Pg. sinistro = It. sinistro, sinistro, < L. sinister, left, on the left hand, hence inauspicious or ill-omened; connections unknown. The opposite dexter has Teut. and other connections (see dexter, dextil), but the Teut. words for 'left' are different: A. winster, wynster (winster-) = OS. winstar = OFries. winstere = OHG. winistar, winstar, MHG. winster = Icel. vinstri = Sw. venster, venstra = Dan. venstre, left; AS. lyft, left, lit. 'weak' (see left); D. linksch = MLG. link = OHG. *lenc, MHG. lenc, linc, G. link, left; OHG. slinc, left.] 1. Left, as opposed to right; on the left side; specifically, in *her.*, noting the left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm (therefore the right-hand side of the spectator): the sinister part of the escutcheon is opposed to the dexter part (see dexter). Bearings such as beasts and birds nearly always turn away from the sinister and toward the dexter; when they are turned toward the sinister, they are said to be *reversed*. See cut under *point*, 21.*

The sinister arme smote he vpon trew, Ryght as belongeth to knyghtly uerew. *Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3049.*

My mother's blood Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister Bounds in my father's. *Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 123.*

2. On or toward the left or unlucky side; hence, of ill omen; inauspicious; threatening or suggesting evil.

The victor eagle, whose sinister flight Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright. *Pope, Iliad, xii. 257.*

3. Bringing evil; harmful; malign; unfortunate in results.

One sinister accident hapned to me. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 132.*

Such a life was sinister to the intellect, and sinister to the heart. *Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, Main Street.*

4. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

The weary flatness and utter desolation of this valley present a sinister contrast to the broad line of the Apennines. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 95.*

5. Malicious; evil; base; wrong.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

We take cunning for a *sinister* or crooked wisdom.

Bacon, Cuning (ed. 1887).

I hope . . . you'll . . . not impute to me any impertinence or *sinister* design.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Bend sinister, bendlet sinister, etc. See the nouns.—**Sinister aspect, in astro.**, an aspect of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as a sextile between Saturn in Aries and Mars in Gemini.—**Sinister canton, in her.**, a canton occupying the sinister chief of the escutcheon: a rare bearing.—**Sinister diagonal of a matrix**, the diagonal from the upper right-hand to the lower left-hand corner.

sinister-handed (sin-'is-tér-han-'ded), *a.* Left-handed; sinister; hence, unlucky; unfortunate. [Rare.]

That which still makes her mirth to flow

Is our *sinister-handed* woe.

Loveless, Lucasta Laughing.

sinisterly (sin-'is-tér-li), *adv.* In a sinister manner. (a) In a manner boding or threatening evil; inauspiciously; unfavorably. (b) Wrongly; wrongfully; wickedly.

You told me you had got a grown estate

By griping means, *sinisterly*.

R. Jones, Staple of News, v. 1.

sinisterness (sin-'is-tér-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinister. *Bp. Gauden.*

sinisterously, *adv.* An obsolete form of *sinistrously*.

sinistra (si-'nis-'trā), *adv.* [It., < L. *sinistra*, fem. of *sinister*, left: see *sinister*.] In music, with the left hand: marking a note or passage that is to be performed with the left hand in preference to the right. See also *M. S.* and *M. G.*

sinistral (sin-'is-tral), *adv.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *ad*, toward (see *-ad-*).] Toward the left; on the left hand in relative situation; sinistrally: opposed to *dextral*: as, the arch of the aorta curves *sinistral* in mammals, *dextral* in birds; the descending aorta lies a little *sinistral* of the vertebral column in man.

sinistral (sin-'is-tral), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the left side; situated on the left hand; not dextral; sinister; sinistrous.—2. In *conch.*, reversed from the usual, right, or dextral curve, as the whorls of a spiral shell; whorled toward the left; sinistrorse; heterostrophous. The genus *Physa* is an example. Some species, genera, etc., of shells are normally sinistral. In some other cases, specimens of shells are sinistral as an individual peculiarity, as in the case cited under *chank*. See cuts under *reverse* and *Physa*.

3. In *ichth.*, having both eyes on the left side of the head, as certain flatfishes.—4. Sinister; wrong.

They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say, of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Bacon, Works, p. 95. (Halliwell.)*

sinistrality (sin-'is-tral-'i-ti), *n.* [< *sinistral* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being sinistral, in any sense. *Proceedings of U. S. National Museum, XI. 604.*

sinistrally (sin-'is-tral-i), *adv.* Sinistral; in a sinistral direction; to or toward the left; from right to left.

sinistral (sin-'is-tral-'shon), *n.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-ation*.] A turning to the left; deflection sinistral; the state of being sinistral.

Sinistrobranchiat (sin-'is-trō-brang-'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinister*, left, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchia*, *n.* 2.] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, supposed to have been based on a doridoid turned upside down. *D'Orbigny, 1835-1843.*

sinistrobranchiate (sin-'is-trō-brang-'ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the left side; of or pertaining to the *Sinistrobranchia*.

sinistrocerebral (sin-'is-trō-ser-'ē-bral), *a.* Situated or occurring in the left cerebral hemisphere: opposed to *dextrocerebral*: as, a *sinistrocerebral* center; a *sinistrocerebral* lesion. *Proc. Soc. Psychological Research, III. 43.*

sinistroyric (sin-'is-trō-jī-'rik), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *gyrare*, pp. *gyratus*, turn: see *gyre*.] Tending, moving, or otherwise acting from right to left; sinistrorse in action or motion.

All movements of the hand from left to right are dextroyric and those from right to left are *sinistroyric*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 194.*

sinistrorsal (sin-'is-trōr-'sal), *a.* [< *sinistrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *sinistrorse*. *G. Johnston, tr. of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

sinistrorse (sin-'is-trōrs), *a.* [< L. *sinistrorsus*, toward the left, for *sinistrocerebrus*, < *sinister*, left, on the left, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn.] 1. Turned or turning to the left; directed sinistral; sinistrorsal: same as *sinistral*, but implying motion or direction rather than rest or

position.—2. In *bot.*, rising from left to right, as a climbing plant. For the antagonistic senses in which *dextrose* and consequently its opposite *sinistrorse* are used, see *dextrose*.

sinistrors (sin-'is-trus), *a.* [< *sinister*, left, + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *sinistral*, 1, or *sinister*, 1.—2. Ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky.

An English traveller noticed in his journal, as a *sinistrors* omen, that when Louis le Désiré after his exile stepped on France he did not put the right foot foremost. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 206.*

3. Malicious; malignant; evil.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrors* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

sinistrorsly (sin-'is-trus-li), *adv.* In a sinistrors manner. (a) With reference to the left side; hence, specifically, with a tendency sinistral, or an inclination to use the left instead of the right hand. (b) Inauspiciously; unluckily. (c) Wrongly; wickedly; maliciously.

sink (sing), *v.*; pret. *sank* or *sunk*, pp. *sunk* or *sunken* (the second form rare except when used as a participial adjective). [Formerly also *sink*; (a) < ME. *sinken*, *synken*, intr. (pret. *sank*, *sonk*, pl. *sunken*, *sonken*, pp. *sunken*, *sonken*, *sonk*), < AS. *sincan*, intr. (pret. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*, pp. *suncon*), = OS. *sinkan* = D. *zinken* = MLG. LG. *sinken* = OHG. *sincan*, MHG. G. *sinken* = Icel. *sökva* (for **söknva*) = Sw. *sjunka* = Dan. *synke* = Goth. *siggwan*, *siggwan* (for **sinkwan*, **singkwan*), *sink*; (b) < ME. *senken*, *senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, tr., cause to sink (= OS. *senkian* = OHG. *senchan*, MHG. G. *senken* = Sw. *sänka* = Dan. *sænke* = Goth. *saggkwan*, cause to sink, immerse), causal of *sincan*, *sink*; prob. a nasalized form of the root appearing in Skt. as *sich* (nasalized pres. *sifcati*), pour out, and in AS. **sihan*, *sigan*, etc., let fall, sink: see *sie¹*, *sile¹*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall or decline by the force of gravity, as in consequence of the absence or removal of a support; settle or be lowered from a height or surface through a medium of slight resistance, as water, air, sand, etc.; specifically, to become submerged in deep water, as in the sea.

Erthe denede [quaked] sone in that stede,
And opned vnder ere fet;

Held up neither ston ne gret [grit],
Alle he *sunken* the erthe with-in.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3775.

My lord Barnard shall knowe of this,
Whether I *sink* or swim.

Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

They had lost 100. men in the Admirall, which they did
feare would *sink* ere she could recover a Port.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 54.

Like buoys, that never *sink* into the flood,
On Learning's surface we but lie and nod.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 241.

2. To fall or fail, as from weakness, or under a heavy blow, burden, or strain: as, to *sink* into a chair; literally or figuratively, to droop; succumb.

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Ki. ix. 24.

Then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls
into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he *sink* into his
grave. *Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 88.*

So much the vital spirits *sink*
To see the vacant chair, and think,
"How good! how kind! and he is gone."

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

3. To descend or decline toward or below the horizon; specifically, of the sun, moon, etc., to set.

O setting sun,
As in thy red rays thou dost *sink* to night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set.

Shak., J. C., v. 3. 61.

4. To be turned downward; be downcast.

The eye of Bonnython
Sinks at that low, sepulchral tone.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, I.

5. To enter or penetrate deeply; be absorbed: either literal or figurative in use; specifically, of paint, varnish, and the like, to disappear below the surface into the substance of the body to which it is applied, so that the intended effect is lost.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

That which *sinks* deepest into me is the Sense I have of
the common Calamities of this Nation.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

These easy minds, where all impressions made
At first *sink* deeply, and then quickly fade.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 60.

6. To fall in; become or seem hollow: chiefly used in the past participle: as, *sunken* cheeks or eyes.

A lean cheek, . . . a blue eye and *sunken*.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 383.

Her temples were *sunk*, her forehead was tense, and a
fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

7. To become lower; slope or incline downward; slant.

Beyond the road the ground *sinks* gradually as far as the
ditch.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 572.

8. To decrease or be reduced in volume, bulk, extent, amount, or the like; subside; decline.

Canals are carried along the highest parts of the country,
that the water may have a fall from them to all other
parts when the Nile *sinks*.

Poococke, Description of the East, I. 199.

Down *sink* the flames, and with a hiss expire.

Pope, Dunciad, I. 200.

The value [of superfluities], as it rises in times of opulence
and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 3.

9. To be lowered in pitch; fall to a lower pitch: said of musical sounds, or of a voice or instrument.

Mordecai's voice had *sunk*, but with the hectic brilliancy
of his gaze it was not the less impressive.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

10. To settle down; become settled or spread abroad.

It ceased, the melancholy sound;

And silence *sunk* on all around.

Scott, Marmion, III. 12.

With stars and sea-winds in her raiment,

Night *sinks* on the sea.

Swinburne, Laus Veneris, Ded.

11. To be reduced to a lower or worse state; degenerate; deteriorate; become debased or depraved.

When men are either too rude and illiterate to be able
to weigh and to dispute the truth of it [new religion], or
too much *sunk* in sloth and vice to be willing to do it.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. III.

The favourite of the people [Pitt] rose to supreme power,
while his rival [Fox] *sank* into insignificance.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

12. To be destroyed or lost; perish.

Tho that ben ofte drunke,

Thrift is from hem *sunk*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

For every false drop in her bawdy veins

A Grecian's life hath *sunk*.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 70.

Now for a trick to rid us of this Clowne,

Or our trade *sinks*, and up our house is blowne.

Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 11.

13. To settle or subside, as into rest or indolence.

How, Lucia! Wouldst thou have me *sink* away

In pleasing dreams?

Addison, Cato, I. 6.

Pater-familias might be seen or heard *sinking* into a
pleasant doze. *George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, I.*

14. To swim deep, as a school of fish; specifically, to pass below a net.—15. To squat, crouch, or cower and draw (itself) into closest compass, as a game-bird or animal in order to withhold the scent as far as possible.—*Syn.* 1-4. To drop, droop.—11. To lessen, dwindle.

II. *trans.* 1. To force or drag gradually downward; immerse; submerge; whelm; engulf.

The king has cured me,

. . . and from these shoulders . . . taken

A load would *sink* a navy.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 383.

2. To cause to decline or droop; hence, figuratively, to depress.

Why
Doth it [drowsiness] not then our eyelids *sink*? I find not
Myself disposed to sleep. *Shak., Tempest, II. 1. 201.*

To looke humanly on ye state of things as they presented
them selves at this time, it is a marvell it did not wholly
discourage them and *sink* them.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 208.

She *sank* her head upon her arm.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. To excavate downward, as in mining: as, to *sink* a shaft; to *sink* a well.

At Hasseah . . . about seven leagues south east of Hema,
I saw a ruined work, like a large pond or cistern, *sunk* a
considerable way down in the rock, and walled round.

Poococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 136.

4. To place or set by excavation: as, to *sink* a post.

She saw that the last tenants had had a pump *sunk* for
them, and resented the innovation.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

5. To diminish or reduce in tone, volume, bulk, extent, amount, etc.; lower: as, to *sink* the voice to a whisper; the news of war *sinks* the value of stocks.

It was usual for his late most Christian Majesty to *sink*
the value of their lous d'ors about the time he was to re-
ceive the taxes of his good people.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 18.

6. To degrade in character or in moral or social estimation; debase; lower.

No Man is so *sunk* in Vice and Ignorance but there are still some hidden Seeds of Goodness and Knowledge in him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

Impropriety! Oh, Mrs. Weston, it is too calm a censure. Much, much beyond impropriety! It has *sunk* him—I cannot say how it has *sunk* him in my opinion.
Jane Austen, Emma, xlv.

7. To destroy; ruin; overwhelm.

And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Even as the axe falls, if I be not faithful!
Shak., Hen. VIII, II. 1. 60.

8. To lose, as money, by unfortunate investment.

What can have brought the silly fool to London? Some lover pressed and sent to sea, or some stock *sunk* in the South-Sea funds, . . . I suppose.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

9. To put out of sight or knowledge; suppress; refrain from uttering, mentioning, or using.

To sound or *sink*, in cano, O or A,
Or give up Cicero to C or K.
Pope, Dunciad, IV. 221.

Augustus . . . has *sunk* the fact of his own presence on that interesting occasion.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 282.

The old man never spoke about the shop himself, . . . *sunk* the black breeches and stockings altogether.
Thackeray, Pendennis, II.

10. In decorative art, to depress, or cut to a lower level, as by engraving: said of a part of the design or of a panel.—To *sink* the shop. See *shop*.—To *sink* upon it, to keep out of sight or knowledge; be reticent about; refrain from mentioning.

He [Beattie] *sunk* upon us that he was married; else we should have shown his lady more civilities.
Johnson, in Boswell's Life, anno 1772.

= *Syn. 3.* To excavate, scoop out.—5 and 6. To abase.—7 and 8. To waste, swamp.

sink (singk), *n.* [*< ME. synke (= MD. sinke); from the verb.*] 1. A receptacle and conduit for foul liquids; a kennel; a sewer; a drain; a privy.

Pool! Sir Pool! lord!
Ay, kennel, puddle, *sink*; whose filth and dirt
Troubles the silver spring where England drinks.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI, IV. 1. 71.

The kitchen and buttery is entire ivory, the very purity of the elephant's tooth. The *sink* is paved with . . . rich rubies and incomparable carbuncles.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, IV. 1.
Your lady chides you, and gives positive orders that you should carry the pail down, and empty it in the *sink*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

2. A kind of box or basin having an outflow-pipe leading into a drain, and used for receiving and carrying off dirty water, as in kitchens, etc.—3. An abode or resort of depraved and debauched persons; slums.

This [suburb] is the *sinks* of Fez, where every one may be a Vintner and a Bawde.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 621.

From the very *sinks* of intemperance, from shops reeking with vapours of intoxicating drink, has God raised up witnesses against this vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 70.

4t. Corruption; debauchery; moral filth.

Outlaws, thieves,
The murderers of their parents, all the *sink*
And plague of Italy met in one torrent.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

5. Same as *sink-hole*, 3.—6. An area (which may sometimes be a lake or pond, and at other times a marsh, or even entirely dry and covered with more or less of various saline combinations) in which a river or several rivers sink or disappear, because evaporation is in excess of precipitation: as, the *sink* of the Humboldt river, in the Great Basin.

In the interior there are two great systems of drainage, one leading through the Murray River to the sea, the other consisting of salt lakes and *sinks*.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 677.

7. In theaters, one of the long, narrow trap-doors used on the stage for the raising and lowering of scenery.—8. In mining, a downward excavation not sufficiently deep or important to be called a shaft.—9. A depression in a stereotype plate; a bubble of air sometimes formed below the surface of a plate, which causes the part of the surface affected to sink under impression.

sinkable (sing'ka-bl), *a.* [*< sink + -able.*] Capable of being sunk.

Life Boat.—A non-sinkable, large, heavy, six or eight-oared boat, constructed for the life-saving stations on the ocean coast and great lakes.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 309.

sink-a-pace (singk'a-pās), *n.* A corrupt form of *cinque-pace*.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water but in a *sink-a-pace*.
Shak., T. N., I. 3. 139.

sink-dirt (singk'dért), *n.* Gutter-mud. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

sinker (sing'kér), *n.* [*< sink + -er.*] 1. One who or that which sinks or causes to sink. Particularly—(a) A weight attached to a fishing-line to make it sink in the water. In bottom- or bait-fishing, sinkers of various sizes and shapes are used, the weight being proportioned to the tide or current. Split shot, closed on the line, are very commonly used as sinkers. (b) A weight used for sinking the sounding-line in taking deep-sea soundings. (c) Same as *sink-stone*, 2.

2. In knitting-machines, stocking-frames, etc., one of several flat pieces of metal attached to the jacks, and also to the sinker-bar, and serving to form loops in the thread between the needles. See *jack*, 11 (d), *sinker-bar*, and *knitting-machine*.—3. A cesspool. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

—Adjustable *sinker*, in angling: (a) A hollow sinker containing shot, that may be adjusted to any required weight. (b) A sinker with spiral rings, which can be put on and taken off the line without disturbing the hook or bait.—Ponderating *sinker*. See *ponderate*.—Running or sliding *sinker*, a sinker in which there is a hole permitting it to slide along a fishing-line.

sinker-bar (sing'kér-bär), *n.* 1. In knitting-machines and stocking-frames, a bar carrying a series of sinkers, or flat plates, which act in conjunction with the jack-sinkers to form loops of thread between the needles.—2. In rope-drilling, a heavy bar attached above the jars to give force to the upward stroke.

sinker-wheel (sing'kér-hwél), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a wheel having a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles.
E. H. Knight.

sinkfield (singk'fêld), *n.* [A corruption of *cinque-foit*.] A species of fivefinger, *Potentilla reptans*.

sink-hole (singk'höl), *n.* 1. A hole for foul liquids to pass through; specifically, an orifice for that purpose in a sink.—2. Any place given over to foulness or filth; especially, a resort of debauched and depraved persons. See *sink*, *n.*, 3.

From that Fountaine (or *sink-hole* rather) of superstition, to lead you along the gutters and streames thence derived.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

3. A funnel-like cavity formed in limestone regions where the surface water descends to an underground passage. The rock being dissolved away underneath, local sinkings of the surface occur, and these are sometimes wholly or partly filled with water, forming pools. Similar sinkings occur in districts in which rock-salt abounds. Also called *swallow-hole*, or simply *sink*.

The caves form the natural drains of the country, all the surface drainage being at once carried down into them through the innumerable *sink-holes* which pierce the thin stratum overlying the Carboniferous Limestone.
Nature, XLII. 507.

sinking (sing'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sink*, *v.*]

1. A falling or settling downward; a subsidence.

In consequence of the numerous deep crevasses, *sinkings* in, and landfalls, . . . I could not reach the summit [of the hill] without much difficulty.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 1. 34.

2. The process of excavating downward through the earth, as in mining, etc.

If the underground passage is vertical, it is a shaft; if the shaft is commenced at the surface, the operations are known as "sinking," and it is called a "rising" if worked upwards from a previously constructed heading or gallery.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 622.

3. In arch., sculp., etc., a depression; a place hollowed out, whether for decoration or to receive some other feature; a socket.

On the face of the tomb itself are the *sinkings* for the architraves and vaults which they supported.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 439.

4. In joinery: (a) An angular groove or rabbet in the corner of a board. (b) The operation of making or of finishing rabbets.

sinking (sing'king), *p. a.* Causing to sink, subside, or gradually disappear: as, a *sinking* weight; causing the sensation of sinking or fainting: as, a *sinking* apprehension or anxiety.

It [an expected operation] is first looked forward to with *sinking* dread, but, if it is deferred, so much mental unrest may be produced that we find our present state intolerable.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 17.

sinking-fund (sing'king-fund), *n.* See *fund*.—*Sinking-fund cases*, two cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1878 (99 U. S., 700), which held, although not unanimously, that acts of Congress which established in the United States treasury sinking-funds for the payment of money advanced by the government for interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were constitutional.

sinking-head (sing'king-hed), *n.* In founding, same as *dead-head*, 1 (a).

sinking-paper (sing'king-pā'pér), *n.* Blotting-paper. *Nares.*

sinking-pump (sing'king-pump), *n.* A form of vertical pump of strong and simple construction, and with parts readily interchangeable in

case of wear or damage, used in mining for sinking shafts or pumping out water.

sinking-ripe (sing'king-rip), *a.* Ready to sink; near sinking. [*Poetical.*]

The sailors sought for safety by our boat,
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 78.

sink-room (singk'röm), *n.* A room containing a sink, and, in old New England houses, usually adjoining the kitchen; a scullery.

The apartment known in New England houses as the *sink-room*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 87.

sink-stone (singk'stön), *n.* 1. A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

—2. In archæol., a stone sinker primitively used to sink lines or nets.

sink-trap (singk'trap), *n.* A trap for a sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not to permit an upward escape of air or gases.

sinless (sin'les), *a.* [*< ME. sinneles, synneles, sennelles, < AS. synleas (= G. sündelos = Icel. syndalauss = Sw. syndlös = Dan. syndeløs), < syn, sin, + -leas, E. -less: see sin¹ and -less.*]

1. Guiltless of sin; pure in heart, character, or conduct.

And Crist cam . . . and seide to the Iewes,
"That seeth hym-self *synneles* cesse nat, ich hote,
To stryke with stoon other with staf this strompet to detha."
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 41.

2. Made, done, or existing without sin; conformed to the standard of righteousness.

Thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!
Milton, P. R., IV. 425.

sinlessly (sin'les-li), *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

sinlessness (sin'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin.

sinner (sin'ér), *n.* [*< ME. synnere, senegere (= OFries. sinder = MD. sondaer, D. zondaar = MLG. sunder = OHG. suntari, MHG. sündere, sinder, G. sündler = Icel. syndari = Sw. syndare = Dan. synder); < sin¹ + -er.*]

1. One who sins; one who disobeys or transgresses the divine law.

Ne is hit naht gratiung ne grat offerunge aye God to do
goed to ham thet oon doth gode, . . . vor that deth the
paen and the Sarasyn and othe *senegere*.
Aenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

God be merciful to me a *sinner*.
Luke xviii. 13.

Forbear to judge, for we are *sinners* all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI, III. 3. 31.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender; a criminal.

Like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a *sinner* of his memory,
To credit his own lie. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 101.*

sinner (sin'ér), *v. i.* [*< sinner, n.*] To act as a sinner: with indefinite *it*. [*Rare.*]

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. 15.

sinneress (sin'ér-es), *n.* [*< ME. synneresse; < sinner + -ess.*] A woman who sins; a female sinner. *Wyclif, Luke vii. 37.* [*Rare.*]

sinnet (sin'et), *n.* Same as *scennit*.

sinnewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinew*.

sinnowt, *v. t.* [*Origin obscure.*] To ornament.

A high towering falcon, who, whereas she went in her feathered youthfulness to look with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowed* with aluer quilles, and to drue whole armies of fearful fowles before her to her master's table; now shee sits sadly on the ground.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 27.

sinnowt, *n.* [*Cf. sinnow, v.*] A woman very finely dressed. *Halliwel.*

sinnyt (sin'i), *a.* [*< ME. synny, < AS. synnig (= OS. sundig = MD. sondigh, D. zondig = OHG. suntig, sundig, MHG. sündic, sindec, G. sündig), sinful, < syn, synn, sin: see sin¹.*]

Sinful; wicked.

Unto the Pope cam, and hym cam confesse
With gret repentance full deuoutly;
Off his *synny* crime lette not more ne lesse.
Full dolerous was and repentant truly.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5218.

sin-offering (sin'of'ér-ing), *n.* A sacrifice or other offering for sin. See *offering*.

And the flesh of the bullock . . . shalt thou burn with fire without the camp; it is a *sin offering*. *Ex. xlix. 14.*

sinological (sin-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< sinology + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to sinology.

sinologist (si-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< sinology + -ist.*] A sinologue.

sinologue (sin'-ô-log), *n.* [*< F. sinologue: see sinology.*] A foreigner who is versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, etc.

At different times bitter controversies arose between Julien and his fellow *Sinologues*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 770.

sinology (si-nol'-ô-jî), *n.* [*< Gr. Σιναι, L. Sinæ, the Chinese (see Sinitic), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language and connected subjects.

sinoperi (sin'-ô-pér), *n.* Same as *sinople*, 1.

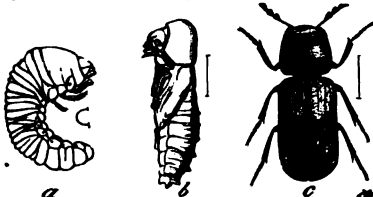
sinopia (si-nô'-pi-â), *n.* [NL., *< L. sinopsis: see sinopsis.*] Same as *sinopsis*.

sinopsis (si-nô'-pis), *n.* [*< L. sinopsis, < Gr. σινωπία, sinopie: see sinople.*] A pigment of a fine red color, prepared from the earth sinople.

sinopite (sin'-ô-pit), *n.* [*< sinopsis + -ite².*] Same as *sinople*, 1.

sinople (sin'-ô-pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synople*, also *sinoper*, *synoper*; *< ME. sinoper, synoper, synopyr, cinoper, cynoper, eynope, < OF. sinople, sinope, F. sinople = Sp. sinople = Pg. sinople, sinopla, sinopera = It. sinopia, senopia, red earth (cf. *rubrica sinópica*, vermilion), < L. sinopia, a kind of red ochre used for coloring, ML. (and OF.) also a green color, sinople, < Gr. σινωπία, also σινωπική, a red earth, earth imported from Sinope, < Σινώπη, L. Sinope, Sinope, a port on the south coast of the Black Sea.] 1. A ferruginous clay, sometimes used as a pigment. Also *sinopie*.—2. A kind of ferruginous quartz found in Hungary.—3. In *her.*, same as *vert.**

Sinoxylon (si-nok'-si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Duftschmidt, 1825), *< Gr. σινος, hurt, harm, + ξύλον, wood.*] 1. A genus of sericorn beetles, of the family *Bostrichidae*, having the antennæ with a three-jointed club, the intermediate joints short, and the tarsi long and slender with a very short first joint. About 20 species are known, nearly all North American; the others occur in Europe.



Red-shouldered Sinoxylon (*Sinoxylon basilaris*). a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult. (Lines show natural sizes.)

India, and Africa. *S. basilaris* of North America is the red-shouldered sinoxylon, which bores into apple-twigs and grape-canec.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the bamboo sinoxylon, a wood-boring beetle of China and the East Indies, frequently imported with bamboo.

sinquet, sinque-pacet. Same as *cinque, cinque-pace*.

sin-sick (sin'-sik), *a.* Sick or suffering because of sin.

Is there no means but that a *sin-sick* land
Must be let blood with such a boisterous hand?
Daniel, Civil War, iv. 46.

O God, whose favourable eye
The *sin-sick* soul revives.

Cowper, Olney Hymns, lviii.

siniscent, *n.* See *sinimon*.

sinysne (sin'-sin'), *adv.* [*< sin² + sine¹, syne.*] Since; ago. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

'Tis I am Peter, and this is Paul,
And that one, see fair to see.

But a twelve-month *sinysne* to paradise came,
To join with our company.

Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 284).

sinter¹ (sin'-tér), *n.* [*< G. sinter, OHG. sintar, MHG. sinter, sinder = Icel. sindr = Sw. Dan. sinder, dross: see cinder.*] Silicious or calcareous matter deposited by springs. The sinter deposited from hot springs is generally silicious; that from cold ones is often calcareous. Among the former there are many varieties, from the very compact to the very crumbly. When pure they are perfectly colorless; but deposits of this kind are often colored by iron and other metallic oxides, so that they exhibit various tints of red and yellow. Calcareous sinter is usually more or less porous in structure, and often concentrically laminated. This material occurs occasionally in sufficient quantity to form an important building-stone, as in Italy, where calcareous sinter is called *travertine*. See *travertine*.

sinter², *n.* An obsolete form of *center²*.

Sinto, Sintoism, n. See *Shinto*.

sintoc, sindoc (sin'-tok, sin'-dok), *n.* [Malay.] A tree, *Cinnamomum Sintok*, growing in the Malay archipelago, or its aromatic bark, which resembles culilawan bark (see *bark²*). The bark occasionally enters Western commerce, more, however, as a spice than a drug. Also *syndoc*.

Sintu, n. See *Shinto*.

sinuate (sin'-û-ât), *v. t.; pret. and pp. sinuated, ppr. sinuating.* [*< L. sinuatus, pp. of sinuare, bend, curve, swell out in curves, < sinus, a bent surface, a fold or hollow: see sine², sinus.*] To bend or curve in and out; wind; turn.

sinuate (sin'-û-ât), *a.* [*< L. sinuatus, pp. of sinuare, bend: see sinuate, v.*] Sinuous; serpentine; tortuous; wavy; irregularly turning or winding in and out, as a margin or edge; indented; notched. Specifically—(a) In *conch.*, having a sinus or recess; notched or incised, as the pallial line. See *sinupalliate*. (b) In *bot.*, having the margin in a wavy line which bends strongly or distinctly inward and outward, as distinguished from *repand* or *undulate*, in which the wavy line bends only slightly inward and outward; especially noting leaves. Compare *dentate*, *crenate*, *repand*.



Sinuate Leaf of *Prunus*.

sinuated (sin'-û-â-ted), *p. a.* [*< sinuate + -ed².*] Same as *sinuate*.

sinuate-dentate (sin'-û-ât-den'tât), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and dentate; having the margin provided with both teeth and decided sinuations.

sinuate-lobate (sin'-û-ât-lô'bât), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and lobate.

sinuately (sin'-û-ât-li), *adv.* In a sinuate manner; so as to be sinuate; sinuously: as, *sinuately emarginate*. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 135.

sinuate-undulate (sin'-û-ât-un'dû-lât), *a.* In *entom.*, undulate with regular curves which are not angulated; forming a series of sinuses joined by arcs. Also *sinuato-undulate*.

sinuation (sin'-û-â-shon), *n.* [*< sinuate + -ion.*] 1. The state of being sinuate; a winding or bending in and out.—2. The formation of a sinus or recess, as in a margin; a shallow curved reentrance; an emargination.—3. A cerebral gyre.

The humane brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65. (*Richardson*.)

sinuato-undulate (sin'-û-â'-tô-un'dû-lât), *a.* Same as *sinuate-undulate*.

sinu-auricular (sin'-û-â-rik'-û-lâr), *a.* [*< L. sinus, sinus, + auricula, auricle.*] Common to or situated between the sinus venosus and the auricle proper of the heart of some animals.

The *sinu-auricular* aperture, seen on opening up the sinus venosus.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 90.

sinuose (sin'-û-ôs), *a.* [*< L. sinuosus: see sinuous.*] Same as *sinuous*.

sinuously (sin'-û-ôs-li), *adv.* Same as *sinuosity*. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 84.

sinuosity (sin'-û-os'-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sinuosities* (-tiz). [*= F. sinuosité = Sp. sinuosidad = Pg. sinuosidade = It. sinuosità; as sinuose + -ity.*] 1. The character of being sinuous or sinuate; tortuousness; anfractuosity.

Nothing ever crawled across the stage with more accomplished *sinuosity* than this enchanting serpent.

Cumberland, Memoirs, I. 223. (*Jodrell*.)

2. That which is sinuous or sinuated; a wavy line or surface; a sinuation; an anfractuosity.

There may be, even in these late days, more originality of thought, and flowing in more channels of harmony, more bursts and breaks and *sinuosities*, than we have yet discovered.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

sinuous (sin'-û-us), *a.* [= *F. sinueux = Sp. Pg. It. sinuoso, < L. sinuosus, full of bendings or folds, < sinus, a bend, fold: see sinus.*] 1. Sinuate; tortuous; serpentine; full of curves, bends, or turns; undulating.

These [worms] as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.

Milton, P. L., vii. 481.

I have *sinuous* shells of pearly hue. *Landor*, Gebir.

2. Morally crooked; deviating from right.

We have in Mr. Webster the example of a man . . . who has acquired high station by no *sinuous* path. . . but by a straight-forward force of character and vigor of intellect.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 207.

sinuously (sin'-û-us-li), *adv.* So as to be sinuous; in a sinuous manner.

sinuousness (sin'-û-us-nes), *n.* Sinuosity. *Bailley*, 1727.

Sinupallia (sin'-û-pal'-i-â), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. sinus, a fold, hollow, + pallium, a mantle: see pallium.*] Same as *Sinupallata*.

sinupallial (sin'-û-pal'-i-âl), *a.* [*< NL. *sinupallialis, < L. sinus, a fold, hollow, + pallium, a mantle: see pallial.*] Same as *sinupalliate*.

Sinupallialia (sin'-û-pal'-i-â-li-â), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupallialis: see sinupallial.*] Same as *Sinupallata*.

Sinupallata (sin'-û-pal'-i-â-tâ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupalliatum: see sinupalliate.*] A subdivision of lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusks, characterized by the large size of the siphons, and the consequent emargination of the pallial impression of the hinder part of the shell. They are distinguished from *Integropallata*. Also *Sinupallia* and *Sinupallialis*. See cut under *sinupalliate*.

sinupalliate (sin'-û-pal'-i-ât), *a.* [*< NL. *sinupalliatum, < L. sinus, a fold, hollow, + palliatus, < pallium, a mantle: see palliate.*] Having a sinuous pallial margin and consequent sinuous impression on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle. Into the sinus thus formed the siphons, which are always developed in these bivalves, can more or less be withdrawn. The epithet contrasts with *integropalliate*. Also *sinupallial*.



Sinupalliate Right Valve of *Iphigeneia brasiliensis*, showing a, the pallial sinus.

The Integropalliate are far more numerous than the *sinupalliate* forms in the older rocks.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 417.

sinus (si'-nus), *n.*; pl. *sinus* or *sinuses* (-ez). [*< L. sinus, the fold of a garment, the bosom, a curve, hollow, bay, bight, gulf: see sine².*] 1. A bend or fold; a curving part of anything; a sinuosity; specifically, a bay of the sea; a gulf.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis . . . to have sunk all into the sea; whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 149.

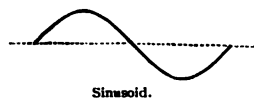
2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, in the widest sense; a bay, recess, pocket, dilatation, or excavation, generally deeper and less open than a fossa: used with either English or Latin context. Specifically—(a) A hollow or excavation in a bone of the skull; an air-sinus. Such sinuses are larger than the spaces which constitute cancella, or the spongy tissue of bones (see *cancellate* (b)), and most of them are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases below, and cuts under *eyeball*, *craniafacial*, and *diploë*. (b) A venous channel in the meninges of the brain: specified by a qualifying term. See phrases following. (c) The so-called fifth ventricle or camera of the brain. (d) A notch or recess of the pallial line of a bivalve mollusk; the emargination or inlet of the posterior part of the pallial impression; the siphonal scar. It is proportionate to the enlargement of the siphons of the mollusk whose mantle is thus developed. This sinus is always posterior, so that when it leaves a trace on the shell a valve may be readily known as right or left. The mark is seen on many of the valves figured in this work; and in such cases the mark is to the observer's right or left, according as a right or left valve is shown. See cuts under *bivalve*, *dinomyrian*, and *sinupalliate*. (e) Same as *ampulla*, 4.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage leading to an abscess or other diseased locality; a fistula.—

4. In *bot.*, the recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes: as, the *sinuses* of a repand or sinuate leaf. See cuts under *kidney-shaped*, *pinnatifid*, *repand*, and *sinuate*.—**Air-sinuses**, excavations within the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, maxillary, etc., bones, communicating with the nasal cavities through narrow orifices. In man the largest of these is the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore.—**Aortic sinus**, a sinus of Valsalva. See below.—**Basilar sinus**. Same as *transverse sinus*.—**Branchial, cavernous, circular, coronary sinus**. See the adjectives.—**Common sinus of the vestibule**. Same as *auricle*.—**Confluence of the sinuses**, the point where six sinuses of the dura mater meet—namely, the superior longitudinal, the two lateral, the two occipital, and the straight; the torcular Herophilli.—**Cranial sinuses**. (a) Same as *sinuses of the dura mater*. (b) The bony air-sinuses of the head. See def. 2 (a).—**Diploë sinuses**, irregular branching channels in the diploë of the skull for the accommodation of veins.—**Ethmoidal sinuses**, irregular cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, completed by the sphenoid, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and frontal bones in the articulated skull. The anterior, the larger and more numerous ones, open into the middle, the posterior into the superior meatus of the nose.—**Falciform sinus**. Same as *longitudinal sinus*.—**Frontal sinuses**, hollow spaces between the outer and inner tables of the frontal bone, over the root of the nose, in man extending outward from behind the glabella to a variable distance above each orbit, and opening into the middle meatus of the nose on each side through the infundibula. They are wanting in early youth, and attain their greatest size in old age, but are always small in comparison with their great development in some animals, as the elephant.—**Galactophorous sinuses**, the ampullæ of the galactophorous ducts.—**Genital sinus**. See *genital*.—**Genito-urinary sinus**, the urogenital sinus, a cavity or recess common to the genital and the urinary passages, often forming a part of the cloaca.—**Great sinus of the aorta**, a dilatation, usually apparent, along the right side of the ascending part of the arch of the aorta.—**Intercavernous sinuses**, two transverse channels, the anterior and the posterior, which connect the right and left cavernous sinuses, and thus complete the circular sinus.—**Lacrymal, maxillary, occipital, pallial sinus**. See the adjectives.—

Longitudinal sinus, either of two sinuses of the dura mater, respectively occupying the upper and under margins of the falx cerebri. The superior begins at the foramen cecum, and terminates posteriorly at the torcular Herophilli; it is lodged in the superior longitudinal groove of the cranial vault. The inferior is contained in the inferior or free margin of the falx cerebri, terminating in the straight sinus posteriorly. Also called *falciform sinus*.—**Ophthalmic sinus**. Same as *cavernous sinus*.—**Petrosal or petrosus sinus**. See *petrosal*.—**Petrosquamous sinus**. See *petrosquamous*.—**Placental sinus**, the venous channel around the placenta, arising from the free anastomoses of veins.—**Portal sinus**, the sinus of the portal vein. See below.—**Prostatic sinus**. See *prostatic*.—**Pulmonary sinuses**, the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Rhomboidal sinus**. (a) The fourth ventricle. (b) The rhombocella. Also called *sinus rhomboidalis*.—**Sagittal sinus**, the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sinus circularis iridis**. Same as *canal of Schlemm* (which see, under *canal*).—**Sinuses of Cuvier**, veins or venous channels of the fetus, ultimately transformed into the right and left superior vena cava.—**Sinuses of the dura mater**, channels for the passage of venous blood, formed by the separation of the two layers of the dura mater, and lined with a continuation of the internal coat of the veins. They are specified as the superior and inferior longitudinal, straight, lateral, occipital, cavernous, circular, superior and inferior petrosal, and transverse.—**Sinuses of veins**, pouch-like dilatations of the venous walls on the cardiac side of the valves, which produce knot-like swellings when distended.—**Sinus-ganglion**, a group of nerve-cells about the junction of the venous sinus and the auricle of the heart. In the frog the sinus-ganglion, or ganglion of Remak, is the collection of groups of nerve-cells on the venous sinus.—**Sinus genitalis**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus of conjunctiva**, the space between the ocular and palpebral conjunctivae.—**Sinus of Highmore**, the antrum of Highmore. See *antrum*.—**Sinus of Morgagni**, a space at the upper and back part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, just under the base of the skull, where the muscular fibers of the constrictor are deficient, the pharynx being consequently walled in behind by its own aponeurosis. Here the Eustachian tube opens into the pharynx on each side, and the levator and tensor palati muscles may be exposed by dissection.—**Sinus of the auricle**. Same as *sinus venosus*.—**Sinus of the heart**, the principal or main cavity of either auricle.—**Sinus of the jugular vein**, the dilatation at the origin of the internal jugular vein just outside of the jugular foramen at the base of the skull.—**Sinus of the kidney**, the concavity or reentrance at the hilum of the kidney.—**Sinus of the larynx**, the ventricle of the larynx, leading into the sacculus laryngis, or caecal laryngeal pouch.—**Sinus of the portal vein**, the enlargement of the portal vein just before it divides into its two branches for the liver. Also called *portal sinus*.—**Sinus of Valsalva**, any one of three pouchings of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. Also called *valvular sinus*, and respectively *aortic* and *pulmonary sinus*.—**Sinus pleure**, the recesses where one layer of the parietal pleura is folded over to become another.—**Sinus peculiaris**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus prostaticus**. Same as *prostatic sinus*. See *prostatic*.—**Sinus rectus**. Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus rhomboidalis**. Same as *rhomboidal sinus* (which see, above).—**Sinus tentorii**. Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus venosus**, in human and allied hearts, the main part of the cavity of either the right or the left auricle of the heart; that part into which the veins pour their blood, as distinguished from the auricular appendix. Also called *atrium*, and *sinus of the auricle*.—**Sinus venosus cornuus**, Schlemm's canal.—**Sphenoidal sinuses**, cavities in the sphenoid bone, like those of the ethmoid and frontal.—**Straight sinus**, the venous channel at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium, passing from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophilli.—**Tarsal sinus**, the large irregular passage between the astragalus and the calcaneum, occupied by the intertarsal ligament.—**Transverse sinus**, a venous network excavated in the dura mater over the basilar process, opening into the inferior petrosal sinus on each side, and into the inferior spinal veins below. Also called *basilar sinus*, *basilar plexus*.—**Urogenital sinus**, the cavity in which the urogenital organs terminate in the fetal life of man and most mammals; a permanent compartment of the cloaca in many lower vertebrates. See *cloaca*, 3 (a), and *urogenital*.—**Uterine sinuses**, greatly enlarged veins of the womb during pregnancy.—**Valvular sinus**. Same as *sinus of Valsalva*.—**Venous sinus**, any sinus conveying venous blood; especially (a) one of the sinuses of the dura mater (see above), or (b) a sinus venosus (see above).

sinusoid (si'nus-oid), *n.* [*< sinus + -oid.*] The curve of sines, in which the abscissas are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine.



sinusoidal (si-nu-soi'dal), *a.* [*< sinusoid + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the sinusoid.—**Sinusoidal function**. See *function*.—**Sinusoidal map-projection**. See *projection*.

sinusoidally (si-nu-soi'dal-i), *adv.* In a sinusoidal manner; in the manner of a sinusoid. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI, 373.

sin-worm (sin'wörn), *a.* Worn by sin. [Rare.] I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds With the rank vapours of this sin-worm mould. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 17.

slogun, *n.* Same as *shogun*.
siont, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.
-sion. See *-tion*.

Sionite (si'on-it), *n.* [*< Sion* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] One of a Norwegian body of the eighteenth century, professing the power of prophecy and proclaiming the immediate coming of the mil-

lennium. So called from their claim to be considered children of the King of Sion.

Siouan (s'ō-an), *a.* [*< Sioux + -an.*] Pertaining to the Sioux or Dakotas; Dakotan.

The *Siouan* group [of Indians] had its habitat on the prairies between the Mississippi and Missouri. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII, 75.

Sioux (sō), *n.* and *a.* [*F.*: Ojibwa *Ndouwessi-wag.*] I. *n.*; pl. *Sioux* (sō or sōz). A member of a family of North American Indians, now confined chiefly to North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana. See *Siouan*, *Cyc.* of Names (Vol. XI).
II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sioux.

sip (sip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sipped*, ppr. *sipping*. [*< ME. sippen, syppen, < AS. *syppan* (not found) (cf. **syppian, sipian, soak, macerate*: see *sipe*) (= MD. *sippen*, sip, taste with the tip of the tongue (cf. D. *sippen*, sip, taste with the tip of the tongue), = LG. *sippen*, sip); a secondary form of *sipan*, sup, taste: see *supl*. The form *sip* is related to *sup* (AS. *sipan*) much as *slip* is related to similar forms (AS. *slipan*, etc.).] I. *trans.* 1. To drink little by little; take (a liquid) into the mouth in small quantities; imbibe a mouthful at a time.

A woman moved like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty;
And while it is so, none so dry or thirsty
Will deign to sip or touch one drop of it.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2, 145.

To sip a glass of wine was considered effeminate, and a guest was thought ill of if he did not empty his glass at a draught. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 377.

2. To take in gradually by some process analogous to drinking; receive or obtain by sucking, inhaling, absorbing, or the like.

Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 172.

3. To drink from by sips.

They skim the floods, and sip the purple flowers.
Dryden, *tr.* of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv. 76.

II. *intrans.* To take a sip or sips.

They could never get her so much as sip on a cup with the proudest of them all. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, II, 2, 77.
Modest as the maid that sips alone.
Pope, *Dunciad*, III, 144.

sip (sip), *n.* [*< ME. sippe; < sip, v.*] 1. The act of sipping, or drinking by small quantities, as a liquid.

"Here's wussing health to ye, Robin" (a sip), "and to your welfare here and hereafter" (another taste).
Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxxiv.

2. A very small draught; a taste (of a liquid).

One sip of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 811.

3†. Drink; sup.

Thus serveth he withouten mete or sippe.
Chaucer, *Anelida and Arctite*, l. 198.

sipage (si'pāj), *n.* [*< sipe + -age.*] Same as *seepage*.

sipahee, *n.* Same as *sepoi*.

sipahsalar (si-pā'se-lār), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *sipāh-sālār*, army-leader.] In India, a commander-in-chief; a commanding general: as, the sipahsalar Timour.

sipe (sip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *siped*, ppr. *siping*. [Also *seep* (also spelled *seip*, *sepe*); < ME. **sipen*, < AS. **syppian, sipian*, soak, macerate; cf. AS. **sipan* (pret. *sāp*, pp. **sipen*), drop, trickle (cf. *sipenige*, MD. *sippooghe*, *sippooghis*, with running eyes), = OFries. **sipa* (in comp. pp. *bi-sepen*, *bi-seppen*) = MD. *sippen*, D. *sippen*, drop, = LG. *sipen*, ooze, trickle (freq. *sipern* = Sw. *sippra*, ooze, drop, trickle); appar. not an orig. strong verb, but related to *sipian*, etc., and ult. < *sipan*, sup, taste: see *sip*, *sup*. Cf. *seep*.] 1. To ooze; trickle; soak through or out.

The sipping through of the waters into the house.
Granger, *On Ecclesiastes* (1621), p. 316. (*Latham*.)

Her throat's sair misbegged, . . . though she wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, but that cannot hinder the bluid seeping through.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xvii.

2. To steep; soak.

The leaves [of the mullen] are boiled in fresh cow's milk, and, after boiling a moment, the infusion is allowed to stand and *sipe* for ten minutes, when it is strained, sweetened, and drunk while warm.
New York Tribune, Sept. 6, 1886.

[Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S. in both uses.]
siphert, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

siphilla, *n.* See *syphilia*.

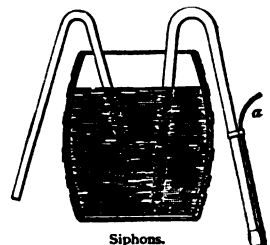
Siphneine (si'f-nē-ī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphneus* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of *Muridae*, typified by the genus *Siphneus*, containing mole-like murine

rodents with rudimentary external ears and short limbs and tail. The group combines some characters of the *Arvicolinae* (which are *Muridae*) with others of the different family *Spalacidae*.

siphneine (si'f-nē-in), *a.* Of the character of the *Siphneine*, or belonging to that subfamily.

Siphneus (si'f-nē-us), *n.* [NL. (Brants, 1827), < Gr. *σῖφνης*, a mole.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphneine*. *S. armandi* is a Tibetan species with large fossorial fore feet and a mole-like aspect. — 2†. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

siphon (si'f-on), *n.* [Also *syphon*; < F. *siphon* = Sp. *sifón* = Pg. *sifão* = It. *sifone*, < L. *siphon* (n-), perhaps < Gr. *σῖφον*, a tube, pipe, siphon; akin to *σῖφος*, hollow.] 1. A bent pipe or tube with legs of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquid then rises by the pressure of the atmosphere and fills the tube, and the flow begins from the lower end. Sometimes an exhausting-tube (a in the figure) is placed on the longer leg; the air in that case, is sucked out through a till the tube is filled to the cock b, which is then opened, and the flow commences—the cock b being so constructed as to close the suction-tube when the siphon is running. But the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then, stopping the mouth of the longer leg, to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removal of the stop, the liquid will immediately begin to run. The flow depends upon the difference in vertical height of the two columns of the liquid, measured respectively from the bend of the tube to the level of the water in the vessel and to the open end of the tube. The flow ceases as soon as, by the lowering of the level in the vessel, these columns become of equal height, or when this level descends to the end of the shorter leg. The atmospheric pressure is essential to support the column of liquid from the vessel up to the top of the bend of the tube, and this height is consequently limited, varying inversely with the density of the liquid. At sea-level the maximum height is a little less than 30 inches for mercury and 34 feet for water.



Siphons.

2. In *zool.*, a canal or conduit, without reference to size, shape, or function; generally, a tube or tubular organ through which water or other fluid passes; a siphuncle. Specifically—(a) In *Mollusca*: (1) A tubular fold or prolongation of the mantle, forming a tube, generally paired, capable of protraction and retraction, characteristic of the siphonate or sinuapalliate bivalves. It conveys water, and is of various shape and size, sometimes several times longer than the rest of the animal when fully extended, but usually capable of being withdrawn into the shell. In *Teredo* the united siphons are so long that the mollusk resembles a worm. See cuts under *ship-worm*, *Teredo*, *quahog*, and *Mya*. (2) A similar siphon in some gastropods, extending from the anterior portion of the mantle over the head. See cut under *Siphonostoma*, 2. (3) The characteristic siphuncle, funnel, or infundibulum of cephalopods, formed from the mesopodium, and serving as an organ of locomotion by confining and directing the jet of water which is forced through it. See *siphuncle*. (4) A tubular or canaliculate formation of the shell of any mollusk which covers or protects the soft siphon; especially, the siphuncle of a cephalopod, or the communication between the compartments of the shell. (b) In *Rotifera*, the calcar or tentaculum, a part or process of the trochal disk, supposed to be a sense-organ. (c) In *Protozoa*, one of the tubes which traverse the septa of the interior of polythalamous tests, as the shells of foraminifera. (d) In *entom.*, the suctorial mouth-parts or sucking-tube of some insects, as fleas (*Siphonaptera*) and bugs (*Siphonata*). (e) In *Crustacea*, the suctorial mouth-parts of various parasitic forms. See *Siphonostoma*, 1. (f) In *Vermes*, a spout-like process of the mouth of gephyrean or sipunculacean worms. See *Gephyrea* and *Sipunculoides*. (g) In *Echinodermata*, a tubular formation connected with the alimentary canal of some sea-urchins.

3. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. Also *Sipho* (*Klein*, 1753; *Fabricius*, 1822) and *Sypho* (*Brown*, 1827).—4. In *bot.*, one of the small peculiar cells surrounding the large elongated central cell in the frond of certain floridaceous algae. See *monosiphonous*, *polysiphonous*, *Poly-siphonia*, *pericentral*.—5. A siphon-bottle.—**Automatic siphon**, a siphon which is set in operation by an alternate vertical movement, by which means the liquid is forced little by little to the necessary height through a valve in the short arm.—**Siphon-filling apparatus**, an apparatus for filling siphon-bottles with aerated liquids. It holds the bottle, and by means of a lever opens the valve and permits the liquid to enter. It is usually provided with a screen to protect the operator from injury in case the bottle bursts.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Würtemberg siphon** (so called from its having been first used in that country), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities.

siphon (si'f-on), *v.* [*< siphon, n.*] I. *trans.* To convey, as water, by means of a siphon; transmit or remove by a siphon.

Water may be siphoned over obstacles which are less than 32 feet higher than the surface of the water.

Pop. Encey. (Imp. Dict.)

II. intrans. To pass or be conducted through a siphon.

On introducing the bent tube, a little of the zinc solution will first siphon over and sink to the bottom of the copper solution.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 370.

siphonaceous (si-fō-nā'shius), *a.* [*< siphon + -aceous.*] In bot., possessing or characterized by siphons: applied to florideous algæ. See *siphon*, 4.

siphonage (si-fō-nāj), *n.* [*< siphon + -age.*] The action or operation of a siphon; specifically, the emptying of a siphon-formed trap, for example in a waste-pipe, by exhaustion of the pressure below, usually caused by a sudden flow of water in a connected pipe.

A perfect seal against siphonage and evaporation.

Philadelphia Telegraph, XLI, 5.

siphonal (si-fō-nāl), *a.* [*< siphon + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—2. In zool.: (*a.*) Pertaining or relating to the siphon of mollusks, etc. (*b.*) Marked by the siphon of a bivalve mollusk; pallial, as a sinus: as, the siphonal impression of the shell. (*c.*) Bent into the form of a siphon, as the stomach of certain fishes, one arm of the siphon being the cardiac and the other the pyloric part.—**Siphonal fascicle**, in conch., a zone, differentiated by sculpture, which at its end forms the external boundary of the siphonal notch or groove.—**Siphonal scar**, in conch., the pallial sinus. See *pallial*, sinus, 2 (*d.*) and cut under *sinuipalliate*.

Siphonaptera (si-fō-nap'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), neut. pl. of **siphonapterus*: see *siphonapterous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, an order of insects, the fleas, corresponding exactly to the family *Pulicidae*. The most advanced systematists, as Brauer and Packard, retain it as an order, and do not consider the group a mere family of *Diptera*. The metamorphoses are complete. The adults are wingless, with three to eleven-jointed antennæ, long serrate mandibles, short maxillæ, four-jointed maxillary and labial palps, distinct labrum, and no hypopharynx. The body is ovate and much compressed. There are only two simple eyes, and no compound eyes. The edges of the head and prothorax are armed with stout spines directed backward. The group is often called *Aphanisptera*. See cut under *flea*.

siphonapterous (si-fō-nap'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. *siphonapterus*, *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ἄπτερος*, wingless: see *apterous*.] Siphonate and apterous, as a flea; having a sucking-tube and no wings; of or pertaining to the *Siphonaptera*.

Siphonaria (si-fō-nā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1824), *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphonariidae*, with a patelliform shell having a siphonal groove at one side.—2. [*i. c.*] A member of this genus.

The *Siphonarias* have solid, conical shells, often overgrown with sea-weeds and millepores. . . . They are found on almost all tropical shores.

P. F. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 82.

Siphonariacea (si-fō-nā-ri-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonaria + -acea*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Siphonariidae*.

Siphonariidae (si-fō-nā-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonaria + -idae*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siphonaria*. They have a broad bilobate head; eyes sessile on rounded lobes; and rudimentary branchiæ, forming triangular folds of the lining membrane of the mantle. The shell is patelliform, having a subcentral apex and a horse-shoe-shaped muscular impression divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove. Nearly 100 species are known, from different parts of the world: they are most numerous on the shores of the Pacific. They live chiefly between tide-marks.

siphonarioid (si-fō-nā-ri-oid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonariidae*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Siphonariidae*.

Siphonata (si-fō-nā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonatus*: see *siphonate*.] 1. In entom., same as *Hemiptera*.—2. In conch., a division of lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks, containing those which have one or two siphons. Most bivalves are *Siphonata*, which include all the *Stenopallata* and some of the *Integropallata*: the families are very numerous. Also *Macrotrachia*, *Siphonata*, and *Siphonida*.

siphonate (si-fō-nāt), *a.* [*< NL. siphonatus*, *< L. siphon(n)*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In zool., provided with a siphon or siphons of any kind; siphoned. Specifically—(*a.*) Having siphons, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*; 2. sinuipalliate. (*b.*) Having a siphon, as a cephalopod; infundibulate. (*c.*) Having a siphon, as a bug; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*; 1. hemipterous; rhynchote. (*d.*) Forming or formed into a siphon; tubular; canalculated; infundibuliform; siphonal. Also *siphonate*.

siphonated (si-fō-nā-ted), *a.* [*< siphonate + -ed*.] Same as *siphonate*.

siphon-barometer (si-fō-nā-rom'e-tēr), *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward in the form of a siphon. In the

newest form the two legs of the siphon are separate tubes entering a cistern of mercury. By the turning of a screw in the cistern the mercury may be made to rise in both tubes, thereby giving surfaces of maximum convexity from which to determine the height of the mercury in each tube. See *barometer*.

siphon-bottle (si-fō-nōt'bl), *n.* A bottle for aerated waters, fitted with a long glass tube reaching nearly to the bottom and bent like a siphon at the outlet. When the tube is opened by pressing down a valve-lever, the liquid is forced out by the pressure of the gas on its surface. Also called *siphon*.

siphon-condenser (si-fō-n-kōn-den'sēr), *n.* A form of condenser for a steam-engine in which the water resulting from the condensation and the injection water which caused it are removed from the vacuum-chamber by a siphon-action. A pipe from the bottom of the condenser extends downward over 34 feet and its lower end is seated by immersion in the water of the hot-well. Since atmospheric pressure on the seat will balance only a column 32 feet in height, there will be a partial vacuum above this point.

siphon-cup (si-fō-n-kup), *n.* In mach., a form of lubricating apparatus in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick, and dropping on the part of the machine to be lubricated.

siphoned (si-fōnd), *a.* [*< siphon + -ed*.] Having a siphon; siphonate: as, "tubular siphoned Orthoceras," Hyatt.

siphonet (si-fōn-et), *n.* [*< siphon + -et*.] In entom., one of the two tubes on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphid from which honeydew exudes; a honey-tube. Also called *siphunculus*.

siphon-gage (si-fōn-gāj), *n.* See *gage*, 2.

siphonia, *n.* Plural of *siphonium*.

siphonial (si-fō-ni-āl), *a.* [*< siphonium + -al*.] In ornith., pertaining to the siphonium; atmospheric.

Siphoniata (si-fō-ni-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Siphonata*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

siphoniate (si-fō-ni-āt), *a.* Same as *siphonate*.

siphonic (si-fōn'ik), *a.* [*< siphon + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a siphon.

A single reflecting surface is insufficient to separate the water entirely from the air, and a strong and long-continued siphonic action destroys its (the trap's) seal.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III, 432.

Siphonida (si-fōn'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. siphon(n)*, a siphon, + *-ida*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

siphonifer (si-fōn'i-fēr), *n.* [NL. *siphonifer*, *< L. siphon(n)*, a tube, pipe, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] That which has a siphon; specifically, a member of the *Siphonifera*.

Siphonifera (si-fō-nif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. Siphonifères, D'Orbigny, 1826), neut. pl. of *siphonifer*: see *siphonifer*.] A division of cephalopods, corresponding to the *Tetrabranchiata*.

siphoniferous (si-fō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [As *siphonifer + -ous*.] Having a siphon; siphonate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Siphonifera*.

siphoniform (si-fōn-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. siphon(n)*, a tube, pipe, + *forma*, form.] Siphonate in form; having the shape of a siphon.

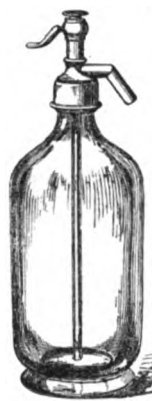
siphonium (si-fō-ni-um), *n.*; *pl. siphonia* (-j). [NL., *< L. siphon(n)*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In ornith., the atmospheric or air-bone which conveys air from the tympanic cavity to the pneumatic cavity of the mandible.

In some birds the air is conducted from the tympanum to the articular piece of the mandible by a special bony tube, the *siphonium*. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 272.

siphonless (si-fōn-less), *a.* [*< siphon + -less*.] Having no siphon; asiphonate.

siphon-mouthed (si-fōn-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth fitted for sucking the juices of plants: specifically noting homopterous insects. See *siphonostomatous*.

Siphonobranchiata (si-fō-nō-brang-ki-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first order of his *Paracephalophora dioica*, containing the "families" *Siphonostomata*, *Entomostomata*, and *Angiostomata*, and contrasted with the order *Asiphonobranchiata*. See *Siphonochlamyda*.



Siphon-bottle.

siphonobranchiate (si-fō-nō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonobranchiata*; siphonostomatous; siphonochlamydate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Siphonobranchiata* or *Siphonostomata*, 2.

Siphonochlamyda (si-fō-nō-klam'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *χλαμύς* (*chlāmūs*), a short cloak.] A suborder of reptant azygobranchiate gastropods, having the mantle-margin siphonate. There are many families, all marine and mostly carnivorous, always with a spiral shell, which is usually operculate.

siphonochlamydate (si-fō-nō-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [As *Siphonochlamyda* + *-ate*.] Having the mantle-margin drawn out into a trough, spout, or siphon, and accordingly a notched lip of the shell; of or pertaining to the *Siphonochlamyda*. There are many families, grouped as *tænioglossate*, *taenoglossate*, and *rachiglossate*. The term is synonymous with *siphonostomatous* as applied to the shell.

Siphonocladaceæ (si-fō-nō-klā-dā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonocladus + -aceæ*.] An order of very remarkable green algæ, now called *Siphonales*, belonging to the class *Chlorophyceæ*. They are inhabitants of warm and shallow seas, and are characterized by the thallus consisting of a single cell, which is often of very great size, exhibiting, in fact, the largest dimensions attained by the single cell in the whole vegetable kingdom. This cell is often much branched, and may be differentiated into root-like and stem-like parts. The ordinary mode of reproduction seems to be by means of zoospores, although there may be the conjugation of gametes as well as vegetative propagation.

siphonocladaceous (si-fō-nō-klā-dā'shius), *a.* [*< Siphonocladaceæ + -ous*.] In bot., resembling or belonging to the genus (of algæ) *Siphonocladus*.

Siphonocladus (si-fō-nōk'lā-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *κλάδος*, a branch.] A genus of marine grass-green algæ, belonging to the family *Valoniaceæ*.

Siphonognathidæ (si-fō-nōg-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Siphonognathus + -idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Siphonognathus*. The body is very long; the head is also elongate and its facial parts are produced into a tube; the dorsal fin has numerous flexible spines; the anal fin is moderate, and ventrals are wanting. Only one species is known, *S. argyrophanes*, of King George Sound, Australia, which is related to the *Labridæ*, but differs in the characters specified. It is a rare fish.

siphonognathoid (si-fō-nōg'nā-thoid), *n. and a.* [*< Siphonognathus + -oid*.] I. *n.* A fish of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonognathidæ*.

Siphonognathus (si-fō-nōg'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1857), *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In ichth., a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by the long sub-tubular mouth, and typical of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

Siphonophora¹ (si-fō-nōf'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), fem. sing. of **siphonophorus*, *< Gr. σίφωνοφόρος*, carrying tubes, *< σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *-φόρος*, *< φέρω* = *E. bear*.] 1. A genus of myriapods, typical of the unused family *Siphonophoridae*.—2. A notable genus of plant-lice (*Aphididæ*), erected by Koch in 1855, having long nectaries, and the antennæ usually longer than the body. It contains numerous species, many of which are common to Europe and America, as the grain plant-lice, *S. avenæ*, and the rose plant-lice, *S. rosæ*. Now *Nectarophora*.

Siphonophora² (si-fō-nōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*¹.] Oceanic hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa* or an order of *Hydromedusæ*, containing free pelagic forms in which hydriform persons and sterile medusiform persons (in one family only the former) are united in colonies or aggregates under many special modifications, but definite and constant in each instance. The medusiform or sexual persons are usually only in the form of sporozoa, but sometimes are matured before they are set free from the colony. The structure is essentially a hollow stem or stock, budding into many different kinds of appendages, representing modified hydranths, hydriform persons, or undeveloped medusiforms. The appendages which a siphonophoran may or does have are the float, pneumatophore or pneumatocyst, which may be absent or replaced by an inflation of the whole stem, the somatocyst, as in the Portuguese man-of-war; the swimming-bell or nectocyst; the hydrophyllium, covering some of the other parts; the dactylozooid, or tentaculiform person; the gastrozooid or nutritive person, which may be highly differentiated into oral, pharyngeal, gastric, and basal parts, which latter may bear long tentacles; and the sexual persons, medusiform buds proper, or gonophores. The arrangement of these elements is very diverse in the different forms of the order. The *Siphonophora* are sometimes divided into two orders, *Calycephora* and *Physophora*, or into four suborders. Recognized families are *Athyridæ*, *Agalmidæ*, *Apolemidae*, *Physophoridae*, *Rhizophoridae*, *Physaliidæ*, *Hippopodidæ*, *Monophyidæ*.

Diphyidæ, and *Veletidæ*. See cuts under *hydrophyllium*, *Physalia*, *hydranth*, *tentacular*, *Athorybia*, *gonoblastidium*, *gonophore*, and *nematocyst*.

siphonophoran (si-fō-nōf'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Siphonophora* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophora*.

II. n. A member of the subclass *Siphonophora*.

siphonophore (si-fō-nō-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. Siphonophora* + *-a*.] Same as *siphonophoran*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 261.

siphonophorous (si-fō-nōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*.] Same as *siphonophoran*.

siphonoplax (si-fon'ō-plaks), *n.* [*< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πλάξ*, a tablet, plate.] One of several calcareous plates behind the valves of certain pholads, which combine to form a tube around the siphons. See *Pholadidea*.

siphonopod (si-fon'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Having the foot converted into a siphon; having a tubular mesopodium; of or pertaining to the *Siphonopoda*.

II. n. A member of the *Siphonopoda*; a cephalopod.

Siphonopoda (si-fō-nop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *siphonopod*.] 1. The *Cephalopoda*, in an ordinary sense. When the pteropods are included with the cephalopods in one class, the latter constitute a branch or division, *Siphonopoda*, contrasted with *Pteropoda*. *E. R. Lankester*.

2. An order of scaphopodous mollusks, represented by the *Siphonodontiidae*. *O. Sars*.

siphonopodous (si-fō-nop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *siphonopod*.

siphonorhine (si-fon'ō-rin), *a.* [*< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ῥίς* (rh-) = *E. nose*.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubular.

siphonorhinian (si-fō-nō-rin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< siphonorhine* + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

II. n. A tube-nosed bird—that is, a bird of the petrel family.

Siphonoris (si-fon'ō-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (P. L. Sclater, 1861): see *siphonorhine*.] A genus of American *Caprimulgidae* or goatsuckers, having tubular nostrils. The only species, *S. americana*, inhabits Jamaica.



Siphonoris americana.

Siphonostoma (si-fō-nos'tō-mā), *n. pl.* In *zool.*, same as *Siphonostomata*, 1.

Siphonostomata (si-fō-nō-stom'a-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *siphonostomatus*: see *siphonostomatus*.] 1. In *Crustacea*: (a) In Latreille's classification, the second family of his *Pœcilopoda*, divided into *Caligides* and *Lernæiformes*, the former of which is approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostomata*, the latter to the *Lernæoidea*. All are parasitic crustaceans. (b) An order of epizoid or parasitic crustaceans, having the thorax segmented, several pairs of limbs, three pairs of maxillipeds, and antennæ. It corresponds to the *Caligides* of Latreille. There are several families of these fish-lice. Also called *Siphonostoma*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a division of prosobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched, canalliculate, or tubular, for the protrusion of a respiratory siphon: contrasted with *Holostomata*. This formation of the shell is correlated with the development of the siphon (see *Siphonobranchiata*, *Siphonochlamyda*). In De Blainville's classification the *Siphonostomata* were one of three families into which he divided his *Siphonobranchiata*, contrasted with *Entomostomata* and *Angiostomata*, and included numerous genera of several modern families, as *Pleurotomidae*, *Turbinellidae*, *Columbellidae*, *Muriceidae*, and others. All these gastropods are marine, and most are carnivorous.



Red Whelk (*Fusus antiquus*), one of the *Siphonostomata*. *a*, branchial siphon; *b*, proboscis; *c*, operculum; *d*, *e*, tentacles; *f*, foot.

siphonostomatus (si-fō-nō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [*< NL. siphonostomatus*, *< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *στόμα* (stoma-), mouth, front.] Having a siphonate mouth, in any form; of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata*, in any sense. Specifically:—(a) Having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipe-fish. (b) Having mouth-parts fitted for sucking or holding on, as a fish-louse: opposed to *odontostomatus*. (c) Having the lip of the shell canalliculate, as a shell-fish; not *holostomatus*. Also *siphonostomous*.

siphonostome (si-fō-nō-stōm), *n.* [*< NL. Siphonostoma*.] A siphonostomatous animal, as a fish, a fish-louse, or a shell-fish.

siphonostomous (si-fō-nōs'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *siphonostomatous*.

siphon-pipe (si-fon'pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe with a curve or bend, acting on the principle of the siphon, serving to conduct liquids over inequalities of ground.—2. In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-tube.

siphon-pump (si-fon'pump), *n.* A form of steam jet-pump placed at the lower end of a delivery-pipe, near the surface of the water to be raised, having also a short suction-pipe, and taking its steam at the bottom through a bent pipe or inverted siphon, which extends downward, and turns upward at its lower end to start the flow of water in the direction of the discharge.

siphon-recorder (si-fon-rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* An instrument, invented by Sir William Thomson, for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as submarine cables. See *recorder*, 5, and *telegraph*.

siphon-shell (si-fon'shel), *n.* Any member of the *Siphonariidae*.

siphon-slide (si-fon'slid), *n.* In *microscopy*, a form of glass slide adapted for holding small aquatic animals or fish in the field of a microscope. It has a tank which is filled with water and is connected by means of rubber tubes with two bottles. On one bottle filled with water being placed above the slide, and the other below it, the tubes act as a siphon, and maintain a constant current through the tank.

siphon-tube (si-fon'tūb), *n.* In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-pipe.

siphon-worm (si-fon-wērm), *n.* Any member of the *Siphunculidae*; a spoonworm.

siphonrhinal (si-fō-rī-nal), *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

siphonrhinian (si-fō-rin'i-an), *a.* Same as *siphonorhinian*.

siphosome (si-fō-sōm), *n.* [*< Gr. σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *σώμα*, the body.] The nutrient portion of a siphonophoran stock. See *nectosome*.

siphuncle (si-fung'kl), *n.* [*< L. siphunculus*, *LL.* also *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho(n)-*, tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zool.*: (a) A siphon; especially, the siphon or funnel of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, between the chambers of the shell which it connects. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*. (b) In *entom.*, same as *nectary*, 2. Also called *cornicle*, *honey-tube*, *siphonet*, and *siphunculus*.

siphuncled (si-fung'kld), *a.* [*< siphuncle* + *-ed*.] Having a siphuncle.

siphuncular (si-fung'kū-lar), *a.* [*< L. siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle; siphonal: as, the *siphuncular* pedicle of a pearly nautilus.

siphunculate (si-fung'kū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. siphunculus* (see *siphuncle*) + *-ate*.] Having a siphuncle; siphuncled.

siphunculated (si-fung'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< siphunculate* + *-ed*.] Same as *siphunculate*.

siphunculus (si-fung'kū-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. siphunculus*, a little tube: see *siphuncle*.] 1. Pl. *siphunculi* (-li). In *entom.*, a siphuncle.—2. [*cap.*] See *Siphunculus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

sipper (sip'ēr), *n.* One who sips.

They are all *sippers*; . . . they look as they would not drink off two pen'orth of bottle-ale amongst them.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 1.

sippet (sip'et), *n.* [Formerly also *sippit*; early mod. *E. sippet*; *< sip* or *sop* (with vowel-change as in *sip*) + *-et*.] 1. A little sip or sup.

In all her dinner she drinketh but once, and that is not pure wine, but water mixed with wine; in such wise that with her *sippets* none may satisfy his appetite, and much less kill his thirst.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 98.

2. Anything soaked or dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a sop; especially, in the plural, bread cut into small pieces and served in milk or broth. In modern cookery the term is applied to small pieces of toasted or fried bread served with soup or with minced meat.

Cut this bread in *sippets* for brewis.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 4.

Put then into him (a chub) a convenient quantity of the best butter you can get, with a little nutmeg grated into it, and *sippets* of white bread.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 70.

3. A fragment; a bit.

What can you do with three or four fools in a dish, and a blockhead cut into *sippets*?

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

sipple (sip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sippled*, ppr. *sippling*. [*Freq. of sip*.] *I. intrans.* To sip frequently; tipple.

A trick of *sipping* and *tippling*. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix. II. *trans.* To drink by sips.

From this topic he transferred his disquisitions to the verb *drink*, which he affirmed was improperly applied to the taking of coffee; inasmuch as people did not drink, but sip or *sipple* that liquor.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xlv. (*Davies*.)

siprest, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cypress*.²

Sipunculacea (si-pung-kū-lā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< LL. sipunculus*, a little tube or siphon (see *Sipunculus*, *siphuncle*), + *-acea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a group of echinoderms: synonymous with *Gephyrea*. *Brandt*, 1835.

sipunculacean (si-pung-kū-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculacea*; sipunculoïd; gephyrean.

II. n. A member of the *Sipunculacea*; a gephyrean worm.

sipunculaceous (si-pung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* Same as *sipunculacean*.

Sipunculida (si-pung-kū-li-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus* + *-ida*.] The spoonworms: so named by Leuckart in 1848 as an order of his class *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Holothuræ*.

Sipunculidæ (si-pung-kū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The spoonworms proper, a restricted family of sipunculoïd or gephyrean worms, typified by the genus *Sipunculus*, having a retractile tentaculiferous proboscis.—2. The *Sipunculoidæ* as a class of animals under a phylum *Gephyrea*. *E. R. Lankester*.

sipunculiform (si-pung'kū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Sipunculus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Same as *sipunculoïd*.

sipunculoïd (si-pung'kū-loïd), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sipunculus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a spoonworm; related or pertaining to the *Sipunculoidæ*: as, a *sipunculoïd* gephyrean.

II. n. A member of the *Sipunculoidæ*.

Sipunculoidæ (si-pung-kū-loi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus* + *-oidæ*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a class of annulose animals: synonymous with *Sipunculacea* and *Gephyrea*.

Sipunculomorpha (si-pung'kū-lō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Sipunculus*, *q. v.*, + *Gr. μορφή*, form, shape.]

The spoonworms as a subclass of *Gephyrea*, contrasted with *Echiuromorpha*, and composed of two orders, *Sipunculina* and *Priapulina*.

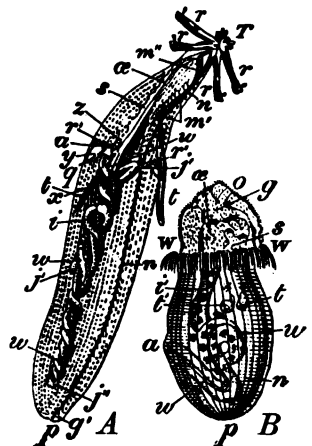
sipunculomorphic (si-pung'kū-lō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Sipunculomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a spoonworm; of or pertaining to the *Sipunculomorpha*.

Sipunculus (si-pung'kū-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< LL. sipunculus*, var. of *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe: see *siphuncle*.] 1.

The typical genus of *Sipunculidæ*, named by Brandt, in 1835, as a genus of echinoderms. The retractile proboscis is as long as the body, and provided with a circlet of tentacles about the mouth. *S. bernhardus* is found on the coast of Europe, living at a depth of from 10 to 80 fathoms in the shell of some mollusk. Some species burrow in the sand and are used for bait or as food, as *S. edulis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

sipylite (sip'i-lit), *n.* [So called in allusion to the associated names *niobium* and *tantalum*; *< L. Sipylus*, *< Gr. Σίπυλος*, the name of one of the children of Niobe and of a mountain near Smyrna where Niobe was changed to stone, + *-ite*.² Cf. *niobium*, *tantalum*.] A rare niobite of erbium, the metals of the cerium group, uranium, and other bases. It occurs in tetragonal



A. Sipunculus nudus, one fourth natural size, in longitudinal section. *T*, tentacles; *r, r, r*, four retractor muscles of the proboscis, detached from the poles *r', r'* in the body walls; *a*, anus; *es*, esophagus; *i*, intestine with *j, j*, its loops; *sr, sr*, appendages of rectum; *sm*, fusiform muscle; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, anal muscles; *sc*, cecal glands of *i*, ceca, the so-called testes; *p*, pore at end of body; *n*, nervous cord, ending in a lobed ganglionic mass near the mouth, with an enlargement, *g'*, posteriorly; *m, m'*, muscles associated with the nervous cord.
B. Larval Sipunculus, about one twelfth of an inch long. *a*, mouth; *es*, esophagus; *sc*, cecal gland; *i*, intestine with masses of fatty cells; *a*, anus; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, brain with two pairs of red eye-spots; *n*, nervous cord; *p*, pore; *d, d'*, so-called testes; *w, w'*, circle of cilia.

crystals, isomorphous with fergusonite, also massive, of a brownish-black color and resinous luster. It is found in Amherst county, Virginia.

si quis (sī kwis), *n.* [*L. si quis*, if any one, the first words of a formal notification or advertisement: *si*, if; *quis*, any one: see *who*.] A public notice; specifically, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a notice publicly given in the parish church of a candidate for the diaconate or priesthood, announcing his intention to offer himself for ordination, and asking any one present to declare any impediment against his admission to orders. In the case of a bishop a public notice is affixed to the door of a church (Bow Church for the province of Canterbury).

Saw'st thou ever *sigus* patch'd on Paul's church door,
To seek some vacant vicarage before?
Ep. Hall, *Satires*, II. v.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.
Marston, *What you Will*, III. (Nares.)

si quis (sī kwis), *v. t.* [*si quis*, *n.*] To advertise or notify publicly. [Rare.]

I must excuse my departure to Theomachia, otherwise he may send here and cry after me, and *si quis* me in the next gazette.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 512. (Davies.)

sir (sēr), *n.* [*ME. sir, syr, ser*, pl. *sires, seres, serys*, a shortened form, due to its unaccented use as a title, of *sire, syre* = *Icel. sira*, in mod. pron. *sera, sēra*, < *OF. sire*, master, sir, lord, in *F.* used in address to emperors and kings (= *Pr. sire, cyre* = *It. sere, sire, ser*), a weaker form of *OF. senre, sendra* (in acc. and hence nom. *seigneur, seür* = *Sp. señor* = *Pr. Pg. senhor* = *It. signor*, a lord, gentleman, in address *sir*), < *L. senior* (acc. *seniorem*), an elder, *ML.* a chief, lord: see *senior*. Cf. *sire, signor, seignior, señor*, etc.] 1. A master; lord; sovereign. The use of *sir* in this and the next sense is derived in part, if not wholly, from its use in address (def. 8); the regular form for these senses is *sire*. (See *sire*.) The Middle English forms cannot be discriminated in the plural.

Sole *sir* o' the world,
I cannot project mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, v. 2. 120.

2. A person of rank or importance; a personage; a gentleman.

A nobler *sir* ne'er lived
Twixt sky and ground.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 145.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled *sir*,
That looks three handfults higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 2.

3. Master; mister: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, and now to men of equal rank, or without regard to rank, as a mere term of address, without etymological significance. In emphatic assertions, threats, or reproaches the word takes meaning from the tone in which it is uttered. It was used sometimes formerly, and is still dialectally, in addressing women.

"What, *serys*!" he seith, "this goth not all a right."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 158d.

And [Lot] seide, I prey gow, *syres*, bowth down into the
hows of goure child, and dewlith there.
Wyclif, *Gen.* xix. 2.

My noble girls! Ah, women, women, look,
Our lamp is spent, it's out! Good *sirs*, take heart.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 15. 84.

Pod. Whence come you, *sir*?
Sax. From seeing myself, *sir*.
Soto. From playing with fencers, *sir*; and they have
beat him out of his clothes, *sir*.

Middleton and Rowley, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 2.
She had nothing ethereal about her. No, *sir*; she was
of the earth earthy.

Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Dorothea.
Specifically—(a) [cap.] A title of honor prefixed to the
Christian names of knights and baronets, and formerly
applied also to those of higher rank, as the king; it was
also prefixed occasionally to the title of rank itself: as,
Sir King; *Sir Knight*; *Sir Herald*.

Syr Edward, somtyme Kynge of England, our fader.
Arnold's Chron., p. 81.

But, *Sir*, is this the way to recover your Father's Favour?
Why, *Sir* Sampson will be irreconcilable.
Congreve, *Love for Love*, I. 1.

Sir king, there be but two old men that know.
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.
(b) Formerly, a title of a bachelor of arts; hence, a title
given to a clergyman; also, to a pedagogue or tutor.

Sir. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in
general, for this reason: dominus, the academical title of
a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English
at the universities. So that a bachelor, who in the books
stood Dominus Brown, was in conversation called *Sir*
Brown. . . . Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken
that first degree, it became usual to style them *Sir*.

Nares.
And xxvj Day of August Decessyd *Syr* Thomas Toppe,
a prest of the west countre.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 56.

I prithee, put on this gown and this beard; make him
believe thou art *Sir* Topas the curate.
Shak., *T. N.*, iv. 2. 2.

Voted, Sept. 5th, 1763, "that *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the
Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for
three years."
Peterson, *Hist. Harv. Univ.*, p. 234.

Sir John, a priest; a clergyman.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir*
John, which hath better skill in playing at tables . . .
than in God's word.
Latimer.

Sir John Barleycorn. See *barleycorn*.—**Sir Roger de**
Coverley. Same as *Roger de Coverley*.

sir (sēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sirred*, ppr. *sirring*.
[*sir*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To address as "*sir*."

My brother and sister Mr. Bolmes'd him and *Sir'd* him
up at every word.
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I. 47. (Davies.)

II. *intrans.* To use the word *sir*.

Oh it looks ill
When delicate tongues disclaim all terms of kin,
Sir-ing and *Madam-ing*. *Southey*, *To Margaret Hill*.

siraballi (sir-a-bal'i), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A fragrant
timber from British Guiana, a species of *Dam-*
burneya. Also *siroaballi*.

siraskier, *n.* Same as *seraskier*.

sirkar (sēr-kār'), *n.* [Also *sirkar, circar, cercar*;
< *Hind. sarkār*, < *Pers. sarkār*, head of affairs,
superintendent, chief, < *ser, sar*, the head, + *kār*
= *Skt. kara*, action, work, business. Cf. *sir-*
dār.] In India: (a) The supreme authority;
the government. (b) The master; the head of
a domestic establishment. (c) A servant who
keeps account of the household expenses and
makes purchases for the family; a house-stew-
ard; in merchants' offices, a native accountant
or clerk. (d) A division of a province: used
chiefly in the phrase *the Northern Sirkars*, a
former division of the Madras Presidency.

sirdar (sēr-dār'), *n.* [Also *sardar*; < *Hind. sar-*
dār, < *Pers. sardār*, a leader, chief, commander,
< *ser, sar*, a head, chief, + *-dār*, holding, keep-
ing, possessing. Cf. *sir-car*.] 1. A chief or
military officer; a person in command or au-
thority.

As there are many janizaries about the country on their
little estates, they are governed by a *sardar* in every cas-
tallate, and are subject only to their own body.
Poore, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 267.

2. Same as *sirdar-bearer*.

A close palkee, with a passenger; the bearers . . . trot-
ting to a jerking ditty which the *sirdar*, or leader, is im-
provising. *J. W. Palmer*, *The New and the Old*, p. 265.

sirdar-bearer (sēr-dār'bār'ēr), *n.* In India,
originally, the chief or leader of the bearers of
a palanquin, who took the orders of the master;
hence, a head servant, sometimes a kind of head
waiter, sometimes a valet or body-servant.

sire (sir), *n.* [*ME. sire, syre* = *Sp. Pg. sire* =
G. Dan. Sw. sire, < *OF. sire*, master, lord, sir,
sire, lord (used in addressing a sovereign), < *L. senior*,
an elder, *ML.* a chief, lord, orig. adj.,
elder, compar. of *senex*, old: see *senior*. Cf. *sir*.]
1. A master; a lord; hence, a personage of
importance; an esquire; a gentleman.

Ther rede I wel he wol be lord and *syre*.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 12.
Oure *sire* in his see above the seene steris
Sawe the many myscheuys that these men dede.
Richard the Redeless, III. 352.

2. Master; lord; my lord: a respectful and formal
title of address, used formerly to men of
superior rank, position, or age, especially to a
prince. (See *sir*.) *Sire* is or has been in present
or recent use only in addressing a king or
other sovereign prince.

Thence to the court he past; there told the King, . . .
And added "*Sire*, my liege, so much I learnt."
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. The master of a house; Goodman; husband.

Upon a nyght Jankin, that was our *sire*,
Redde on his book, as he sat by the fire.
Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 718.

The only exception known to me is art. vi. in the *Statuts*
des Poulailleurs de Paris: "The wife of a poulterer may
carry on the said mystery after the death of her husband,
quite as freely as if her *sire* was alive; and if she marries
a man not of the mystery, and wishes to carry it on, she must
buy the (right of carrying on the) mystery."
English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxiii, note.

4. An old person; an elder.

He was an aged *sire*, all hory gray.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 5.
That bearded, staff-supported *Sire* . . .
That Old Man, studious to expound
The spectacle, is mounting high
To days of dim antiquity.
Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, l.

5. A father; an ancestor; a progenitor: used
also in composition: as, *grand sire*; *great-grand-*
sire.

Lewde wrecche, wel bysemilthe thi *siris* sonne to wedde
me!
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 124.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue, like a loving *sire*.
Shak., *8 Hen. VI.*, II. 2. 22.

Sons, *sires*, and *grandsires*, all will wear the bays.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 171.

6. The male parent of a beast: used especially
of stallions, but also of bulls, dogs, and other
domestic animals: generally with *dam* as the
female parent.

The *sires* were well selected, and the growing animals
were not subjected to the fearful setbacks attendant on
passing a winter on the cold plains.
The Century, XXXVII. 334.

7. A breed; a growth: as, a good *sire* of pigs,
or of cabbages. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sire (sir), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sired*, ppr. *siring*.
[*sire*, *n.*] To beget; procreate: used now
chiefly of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, IV. 2. 26.

siredon (sī-rē'don), *n.* [*NL.* (Wagler), < *LL. si-*
redon, in pl. *siredones*, < *Gr. σιρδών*, a late col-
lateral form of *σείρη*, a siren: see *siren*.] A
larval salamander; a urodele batrachian with
gills, which may subsequently be lost: original-
ly applied to the Mexican axolotl, the larval or
gilled form of *Amblystoma mexicana*, under the
impression that it was a distinct genus. See
out under *axolotl*.

sireless (sir'les), *a.* [*sire* + *-less*.] 1. With-
out a sire; fatherless.

That Mother-Maid,
Who *Sire-less* bore her *Sire*, yet ever-Maid.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith*, III. 33.

2. Ungenerative; unprocreative; unproductive.

The Plant is leaf-less, branch-less, void of fruit;
The Beast is just-less, sex-less, *sire-less*, mute.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., Eden.

siren (sir'en), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also
syren, sirene; < *ME. sirene, syrene*, also *sercin*,
sercyn, < *OF. sercine*, *F. sirène* = *Pr. serena* =
Sp. sirena = *Pg. serea, sereta* = *It. sirena, serena*
= *D. sireen* = *G. Dan. sirene* = *Sw. siren*, < *L. siren*,
ML. also *sirena* and *serena* (by confusion
with *L. serena*, fem. of *serenus*, serene), < *Gr. σείρη*,
a siren; formerly supposed to mean
'entangler,' < *σείρα*, a cord; but prob. akin to
σείρις, a pipe (see *syringe*), *Skt. svar*, sound,
praise (> *svara*, a sound, voice, etc.), and *E. swear*,
swarm.] *I. n. 1.* In *Gr. myth.*, one of two,
three, or an in-
determinate
number of sea-
nymphs who
by their sing-
ing fascinated
those who sailed
by their island,
and then de-
stroyed them.
In works of art they
are represented as
having the head,
arms, and general-
ly the bust of a
young woman, the
wings and lower
part of the body,
or sometimes only
the feet, of a bird.
In Attic usage they
are familiar as god-
desses of the grave,
personifying the expression of regret
and lamentation for the dead. See *Harpy monument* (un-
der *harpy*), and compare cut under *embolus*.

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plough the seas!
Their song is death, and makes destruction please!
W. Broome, in *Pope's Odyssey*, xii. 51.

2. A mermaid.

Though we mermaydens clepe hem here
In English, as is oure usance,
Men clepen hem *sercyns* in France.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 684.

Over-against the creeke Peastanum, there is Leucasia,
called so of a mermaid or *sirene* there buried.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, III. 7.

3. A charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a
woman dangerous from her arts of fascination.

This Semiramis, this nymph,
This *siren*, that will charm Rome's Saturnine.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, II. 1. 23.

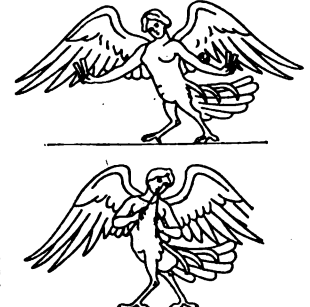
4. One who sings sweetly.

In deep of night . . . then listen I
To the celestial *sirens'* harmony.
Milton, *Arcades*, l. 63.

5. A fabulous creature having the form of a
winged serpent.

Ther be also in some places of arabye serpents named
sirenes, that runne faster than an horse, & haue wynges to
fle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

6. In *herpet.*: (a) Any member of the *Sirenidae*.
(b) [cap.] [*NL.*] A Linnean genus of amphibi-
ans, now restricted as the type of the family *Sire-*
nidae. Also *Sirene*.—7. One of the *Sirenia*, as the
manatee, dugong, halibore, or sea-cow; any sire-
nian.—8. An acoustical instrument consisting
essentially of a wooden or metallic disk, pierced



Sirens.—From a Greek funeral marble
in Chios. (From Mittheilungen of the Ger-
man Institute in Athens.)

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manatee, dugong, halibore, or sea-cow; any sire-
nian.—8. An acoustical instrument consisting
essentially of a wooden or metallic disk, pierced

with holes equidistantly arranged in a circle, which can be revolved over a jet of compressed

air or steam so as to produce periodic puffs. When the revolutions are rapid enough, the puffs coalesce into a musical tone. The revolution of the disk is effected either by a motor of some kind, or by setting the holes at an oblique angle so that the impact of the jet shall do the work. In the more complicated forms of the instrument two or more tones can be produced at once, either by having two or more concentric circles of holes in the same disk, or by two separate disks: the latter form is called a *double siren*. The number of revolutions required to produce a given tone can be counted and exhibited in various ways; and the application of the instrument in acoustical experiments and demonstrations is wide. In the cut *a* is a perforated disk made to revolve by the pressure of the air forced from the bellows beneath through *d*; *b*, vertical shaft revolving with the disk, and, by means of a pair of cog-wheels in the box *c*, turning the two index-hands on their respective dial-plates, and thus registering the number of revolutions made during the time of observation. Very large sirens are sometimes made for use as fog-signals, the sound being conveyed seaward in a large trumpet-shaped tube called a *fog-horn*, a name also given to the whole arrangement. See *fog-horn*. Also *sirens*.

9. An apparatus for testing woods and metals to ascertain their sonorous qualities. *E. H. Knight*.—10. In *her.*, the representation of a mermaid, used as a bearing.

II. *a*. Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren; dangerously alluring; fascinating; bewitching.

What potions have I drunk of Siren tears,
Distill'd from limbeck founts as hell within!
Shak., *Sonnets*, cxi.
And still false-warbling in his cheated ear,
Her Siren voice enchanting draws him on.
Thomson, *Spring*, l. 961.

sirene (si-rēn'), *n*. [*F. sirène*, *a siren*: see *siren*.] Same as *siren*, 8.

Sirene (si-rē-nē), *n*. [*NL.* (Oken, 1816): see *siren*.] In *zool.*, same as *Siren*, 6 (b).

Sirenia (si-rē-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. siren*, *a siren*: see *siren*.] The sirenian mammals or so-called herbivorous cetaceans, an order of edubilian placental *Mammalia*, having the body fish-like in form, with the hind limbs and pelvis more or less completely atrophied, and the body ending in a horizontal expansive tail, either rounded or like the flukes of a cetacean.



American Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), one of the *Sirenia*.

The brain is small and particularly narrow. The periotic and tympanic bones are ankylosed together, but not with the squamosal; the foramen magnum is posterior, directed somewhat downward; the lower jaw has a well-developed ascending ramus, a coronoid process, and an ordinary transverse condyle; and the teeth are molariform, adapted to chew herbage. The neck is moderate, and the axis has an odontoid process. The fore limbs are moderately developed, with a flexure at the elbow; the carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal bones are directly articulated and of normal number. There are two mammae pectoral. The heart is deeply fissured between the ventricles. (See first cut under *heart*.) In nearly all the above characters the *Sirenia* are contrasted with the *Cetacea*, which they resemble, and with which they were formerly classed as *Cetacea herbivora*. They are large or huge unwieldy and ungainly aquatic animals, inhabiting the sea-shores, bays, and estuaries of various countries, never going out to sea like cetaceans, nor ascending rivers far. They feed entirely on aquatic vegetation. There are only two living genera, *Trichechus* and *Halicore*, the manatees and dugongs, representing two families, *Trichechidae* and *Halicoridae*. The sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*, recently extinct, represents a third family, *Rhytinae*. There are several other extinct genera, some of them constituting the family *Halietheriidae*. See the technical names, and cuts under *dugong* and *Rhytina*.

sirenian (si-rē-ni-an), *a*. [*L. sirenus*, of the sirens, < *siren*, *siren*: see *siren*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren.

Alas! thy sweet perfidious voice betrays
His wanton ears with thy Sirenian baits.

Quarles, *Emblems*, li. 3.

sirenian (si-rē-ni-an), *a* and *n*. [*NL. Sirenia* + *-an*.] I. *a*. Pertaining to the *Sirenia*, or having their characters.

II. *n*. A member of the *Sirenia*, as a manatee, dugong, or sea-cow.

sirenical (si-rē-ni-kal), *a*. [Formerly also *syrenical*; < *siren* + *-ic-al*.] I. Of or pertaining to a siren; sirenian. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 547. [Rare.]—2. Resembling or having the characters of a siren. [Rare.]

Here's a couple of sirenical rascals shall enchant ye:
what shall they sing, my good lord?

Marston, *Malcontent*, ill. 2.

Sirenidae (si-rē-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Siren* + *-idae*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Siren*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothless, palatines and pterygoids undeveloped, and orbitosphenooids large, anterior, and forming part of the palate. It contains only two species, both confined to the southern United States, the *Siren laertina*, extending up into North Carolina and southern Illinois, and the *Pseudobranchius striatus*, found only in Georgia. They are popularly known as *mud-eels*.

2. In *ichth.*, a family of dipnoous fishes: same as *Sirenoidei*, and including *Lepidosirenidae* and *Ceratodontidae*. *Günther*, *Study of Fishes*, p. 355.

sirenize (si-rē-ni-zē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sirenized*, pp. *sirenizing*. [*< siren* + *-ize*.] To play the siren; use the arts of a siren as a lure to injury or destruction. *Blount*, *Glossographia*. [Rare.]

sirenoid (si-rē-ni-oid), *a*. and *n*. [*< Siren* + *-oid*.] I. *a*. 1. In *herpet.*, resembling or related to the genus *Siren*.—2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Siren*.—3. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Siren*.

II. *n*. A dipnoan fish of the group *Sirenoidei*.

Sirenoidea (si-rē-noi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Sirenoidei*.

Sirenoidei (si-rē-noi-dē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. seipn*, *a siren*, + *eidōs*, form.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*, to which various values have been given. (a) A family of dipnoans: same as *Lepidosirenidae*. *Günther*. (b) An order of dipnoans, including the family *Sirenoidei* or *Lepidosirenidae*, etc.

sireny (si-rē-ni), *n*. [Formerly *syrenic*; < *siren* + *-y*.] The arts and practices of a siren; fatal allurements.

Rowse vp the watch, lull'd with world's Syrenie.
Tourneur, *Transformed Metamorphosis*, st. 38.

Sirex (si-rēks), *n*. [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1767), < *Gr. seipn*, *a siren*, *a wasp*.] See *Urocerus*.

sirgang (sēr gang), *n*. [*E. Ind.*] The so-called green jackdaw of Asia, *Cissa sinensis*. The sirgang inhabits the southeastern Himalayan region, and thence through Burma to Tenasserim, and has occasioned much literature. It was originally described and figured by French ornithologists as a roller, whence its earliest technical name, *Coracias chinensis* of Boddaert (1783), with the English synonym *Chinese roller* of Latham. These terms being overlooked, the bird was renamed *Corvus speciosus* by Shaw, and the genus *Cissa* (later spelled *Kitta*) was founded upon it by Bole in 1822, since which time it has mostly been called *Cissa sinensis*, sometimes *C. speciosa*.



Sirgang (*Cissa sinensis*).

oes. It is 15½ inches long, the wing 6, the tail 7 to 8½; the head is fully crested; the bill and feet are coral-red. The fresh-molted plumage in life is a lovely green, but has the peculiarity of soon changing to verdigris-blue, as it does also in stuffed specimens, particularly if exposed to the light. This green or blue is varied with a black fillet encircling the head, with white tips and black subterminal bars on the tail-feathers and inner quill-feathers, and with bright sanguine red on the wings, which easily fades to a dull reddish-brown. A variety of the sirgang found in Sumatra is called *C. minor*; other species of the same genus are the Ceylonese *C. ornata* and the Japanese *C. thalassina*.

Sirian (sir'i-an), *a*. [*< Sirius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sirius.

Free from the fervour of the Sirian star.

Beau. and Fl., *Phyllaster*, v. 3.

siriasis (si-rī-ā-sis), *n*. [*NL.*, < *L. siriasis*, < *Gr. seipn*, *a siren*, *a disease* produced by the heat of the sun, < *seipn*, be hot and scorching, < **seipōs*, hot, scorching: see *Sirius*.] 1. Sun stroke; coup de soleil.—2. Exposure to the sun for medical purposes; a sun-bath; insolation. Also called *heliotherapy*.

Siricidae (si-ris-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Herrieh-Schaeffer, 1840), < *Sirix* (*Siric*) + *-idae*.] See *Uroceridae*.

siringa (si-ring'gā), *n*. Same as *seringa*.—

siringa-oil. See *oil*.

siringer, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *syringe*.

siri-oil (sir'i-oil), *n*. Lemon-grass oil. See *lemon-grass*.

sirippet, *n*. A Middle English form of *syrup*.

siris (si'ris), *n*. [*Hind.*] One of several trees of the genus *Albizia*, especially *A. Lebbek* (*Acacia speciosa*, etc.), of tropical Asia and Africa, sometimes called the *siris-acacia*. It is a shade and ornamental tree, and yields *siris-gum*. The pink *siris* is *A. Julibrissin*, the silk-tree, which is also ornamental, and has a dark-brown mottled and shining wood, used in making furniture. See *saris-siris*.—**Siris-gum**, the exudation of the *siris-acacia*, employed to adulterate gum arabic and serviceable for many common purposes, as in some calico-printing.

siritch (sir'ich), *n*. [*Ar. siraj*, oil of sesame.] Oil of sesamum. See *oil*.

Sirius (sir'i-us), *n*. [*< L. Sirius*, < *Gr. Seipos*, the dog-star, also sometimes applied to the stars generally, and to the sun (cf. *seip*, the sun, in *Suidas*); said to be < **seipōs*, hot, scorching (an adj. of doubtful status).] A very white star, the brightest in the heavens, more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; the dog-star. Its magnitude is —1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

sirkar, *n*. See *sircar*.

sirloin (sēr-loin), *n*. [Formerly and prop. *surloin*, earlier *surloyn*, *surloigne*; < *F. surloigne*, *surlogne*, a sirloin, < *sur* (< *L. super*), over, + *longe*, *logne*, loin: see *sur-* and *loin*.] The story that the sirloin received its name because it was knighted as "Sir Loin" by King James I., though evidently a humorous invention suggested by the erroneous spelling *sirloin* for *surloin*, has been gravely accepted by many as an actual fact.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney.

And after evensong he went agayn to Christeschyrche, and delivered Master Goodnestoun a ribbe of beef and a *surloin* for young monks.

Documents of date 25 Henry VIII., quoted in [*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 386.

Let Plutus go! No, let me return again to onions and pease-porridge then, and never be acquainted with the happiness of a *sirloin* of roast-beef.

Randolph, *Hey for Hon-*
[*esty*, li. 2.

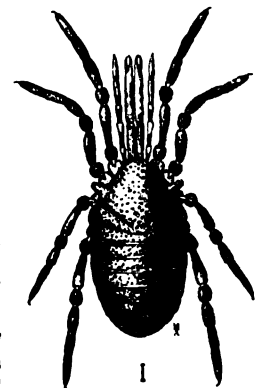
sirlyt, *a*. An obsolete form of *sirly*.

sirmark (sēr-märk), *n*. See *surmark*.

sirname, *n*. An obsolete form of *surname*.

Siro (si'ró), *n*. [*NL.* (Latreille, 1804), said to be derived (in some allusion not known) < *Gr. seipōs*, a pit, pitfall: see *silo*.]

The typical genus of *Sironidae*. Two species inhabit Europe, one the Philippines, and another (undescribed) is found in the United States. Also called *Cyphophthalmus*.



Siro americanus.
(Hair-line shows natural size.)

siroc (si rok), *n*. [*< F. siroc*, < *It. sirocco*: see *sirocco*.] Same as *sirocco*. [Rare.]

Stream could not so perversely wind
But corn of Guy's was there to grind;
The siroc found it on its way,
To speed his sails, to dry his hay.

Emerson, *Guy*.

sirocco (si-rok'ō), *n*. [Formerly also *scirocco*, also sometimes *siroc*; = *G. sirocco*, *sirokko* = *Sw. Dan. sirocco* = *F. sirocco*, *siroc*, formerly also *siroch* = *Pr. siroc*, < *It. sirocco*, earlier *scirocco*, *scilocco* = *Sp. siroco*, *jaloque*, *zaloque* (cf. also *zirque*) = *Pg. xaroco*, *xarouco* = *Pr. siroc* = *OF. sieloc*, *seloc*; also with the *Ar. article* (*Ar. esh-sharq*) *Pr. cyssiroc*, *issalat* = *OF.yseloc*, the southeast wind, < *Ar. sharq*, east; cf. *sharq*, eastern (> prob. *Sp. zirque*, above). From the same source are *Saracen*, *sarsenet*, etc. The mod. *Ar. shelük*, *shelüg*, *sirocco*, is a reflex of the

European word.] The Italian name for a south-east wind. Two distinct classes of Italian winds are included by the term. One is a warm, humid, sultry wind accompanied by rain. This is the characteristic wind on the east side of an area of low pressure, and prevails mainly during the winter season. The other type of sirocco—that to which the term is generally applied in English usage—is a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the high land of Africa to the coasts of Malta, Sicily, and Naples. During its prevalence the sky is covered with a dense haze, persons suffer from extreme lassitude, and vegetation is parched and burned. No month is free from it, but it is most frequent in the spring. Its direction varies from southeast to southwest.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milton, P. L., l. 706.*

sirogonimium (si-rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sirogonimia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *σιρόν*, a cord, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *lichenol.*, a gonimium which is scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid and truncated: it is characteristic of the family *Ephedraceae*. See *gonidium*, 3 (c) (2).

Sironidae (si-rōn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siro* (-n) + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans of the order *Phalangida* or *Opiliones*. They have an oval flattened body, comparatively short legs, very long three-jointed chelicerae, and stalked eyes situated far apart on each side of the head. The family is typified by the genus *Siro*, and is synonymous with *Cyphophthalmidae*. The species are of small size and resemble mites.

sirop (si-rō'p), *n.* 1. A former spelling of *syrup*.
—2. One of the kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making. [Southern U. S.]

The cane-juice . . . in the course of the boiling is ladled successively into the others [kettles], called, in order, "the prop" or "proy," "the flambeau," "the sirop," and "the battery." *The Century, XXXV. 116.*

Sirosiphon (si-rō-si'fōn), *n.* [NL. (Kützting, 1843), < Gr. *σιρόν*, a cord, + *αἰφών*, a tube: see *siphon*.] A former genus of fresh-water algae, of the class *Schizophyceae*, now included in the genus *Stigonema*. The cells of the filaments are in one, two, or many series, by lateral division or multiplication. The younger forms have one or two series; the older ones often six to ten. The cells are surrounded by a distinct membrane, which is very prominent in the older filaments.

sirosiphonaceous (si-rō-si-fō-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*Sirosiphon* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *sirosiphonoid*.

Sirosiphonae (si-rō-si-fō-nē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sirosiphon* + *-ae*.] A former group of fresh-water algae, of the class *Schizophyceae*. It takes its name from the genus *Sirosiphon*, which has filaments destitute of a hair-point, and trichomes inclosed in a sheath, profusely branched. The division of the cells takes place in a line parallel with the sides as well as transversely. Like the genus *Sirosiphon* the group is no longer recognized.

sirosiphonoid (si-rō-si-fō-noid), *a.* [*Sirosiphon* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the old genus *Sirosiphon* or the *Sirosiphonae*.

Sirphus, *n.* See *Syrphus*.

siurple (sēr'pl), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *siurpled*, ppr. *siurpling*. [Appar. a var. of *stipple*.] To stipple. *Brockett; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sirrah (sir'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *sirra*, *sirrha*, *serrha* (the last form being indicated also by the pron. "sar'ra" given by Walker and other authorities); appar. an extension of *sir*, or a modified form, in address, of the orig. dissyllabic *sire* (not < Icel. *sira*, *sir*, now used, like *sirrah*, in contempt; see *sir*, *sire*.] A word of address, generally equivalent to "fellow," or to "sir" with an angry or contemptuous force. *Now obsolete or archaic, it was formerly applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to male servants in hastiness, and sometimes also to females.

Serrha, heus, lo. *Levina, Manip. Vocab., col. 1, l. 6.*
Sirra, a contemptuous word, ironically compounded of *Sir* and *a*, *ha*, as much to say, *ah sir* or *sir boy*, &c.

Mineheu.
Sirrah Iras, go. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 229.*
Page, boy, and sirrah: these are all my titles.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.
Guess how the Goddess greets her Son:
Come hither, Sirrah; no, begone.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

sir-reverence (sēr-rēv'e-rēns), *n.* [A corruption of *save-reverence*, a translation or transfer of L. *salvā reverentiā*, reverence or decency being safe, i. e. preserved or regarded: *salvā*, fem. abl. of *salvus*, safe; *reverentiā*, abl. of *reverentia*, reverence: see *safe* and *reverence*.] Same as *save* or *saving your reverence* (which see, under *reverence*), used as a noun. See *save-reverence*.

And, sir, *sir-reverence* of your manhood and gentry, I have brought home such money as you lent me.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A very reverent body; *ay*, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say "*Sir-reverence*."

Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 93.

The mess
And half of suitors that attend to usher
Their love's *sir-reverence* to your daughter, wait,
With one consent, which can best please her eye
In offering at a dance.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, III. 1.
Marry, out upon him! *sir-reverence* of your mistressship.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, II. 3.

sirb, *n.* See *syrt*.

sirup, *siruped*, etc. See *syrup*, etc.

sirvente (sir-vōnt'), *n.* [*F. sirvente*, < *Pr. sirventes*, *serventes* (= *OF. sirventois* = *Sp. serventesio* = *It. serventes*), a song (see *def.*), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*, and cf. *servant*.] In *music*, a service-song (so called in distinction from a love-song), a kind of song composed by the troubères and troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually to satirize the faults and vices of the great and of the society of their day. With the satire religious or love poetry was often mingled, forming curious contrasts. There were also political *sirventes*, such as those of the warrior poet Bertrand de Born, Viscount of Hautefort in Périgord, who moved peoples to strife, scattered his enemies, or expressed his emotions in verse of strange energy and consummate skill.

The stream of time, in which so many more precious things have been submerged, has brought down to us some few *sirventes* or satiric lays that entitle Richard [I.] to the name of a troubère.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 123.

sis, **sis²** (sis), *n.* [Also in dim. *sissy*; a general use of the fem. name *Sis*, *Siss*, formerly also *Cis*, *Sys*, < *ME. *Cisse*, *Cesse*, an abbr. of *Cicely*, *ME. *Cecilie*, *Sissilie*, *Cecile*, *Sisille* (also *Cecilia*), < *OF. Cecile*, a fem. name made familiar in England as that of a daughter of William the Conqueror, < *L. Cecilia*, a fem. name. *Cicely* was formerly a very common fem. name. Cf. *jill*, *gill*, similarly derived from *Jillian*, *Gillian*, also formerly a common fem. name, now, like *Cicely*, almost disused. From *Sis*, *Siss* is derived the surname *Sisson*. In *def. 2* the word is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *sister*.] 1. A girl; a sweetheart; a jill: a familiar term.

The plowman that in times past was contented in russet must now adorns have his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silke of Granada, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday.

Lodge, Wits Miserie (1596). (Halliwell.)

2. A familiar term of address to a little girl. [U. S.]

sis², *n.* An obsolete form of *sice*¹.

sisal (sis'al), *n.* [Also *sizal*; short for *Sisal grass*.] Same as *Sisal hemp*.

Sisal grass. Same as *Sisal hemp*.

Sisal hemp. See *henequen*, and compare *istle*.

siskowet, **siskowet** (sis'kō-et), *n.* [Also *siskawet*, *siskowit*, *siskiwit*; Ojibwa *siskawit*. Cf. *sicoo*.] A variety of the Great Lake trout, *Crystivomer namaycush*, var. *siskawit*, found in Lake Superior, originally described as a distinct species called *Salmo siskowet* or *siskawitz*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

siset. An old spelling of *sice*¹, *sizel*.

sisefoil (sis'fōil), *n.* [*sise*, *sice*¹, + *foil*¹.] In *her.*, same as *sexfol*.

sisel (sis'el), *n.* The suslik, a spermophile of eastern Europe and Siberia, *Spermophilus citellus*. See *cut* under *suslik*.

siserary (sis'e-rā-ri), *n.* [Also *siserari*, *siserara*, *sisserara*, *sasserary*, *sasarara*, *sassarara*, a popular corruption of *certiorari*: see *certiorari*.] 1. A certiorari, a legal writ by which a proceeding is removed to a higher court.

There are old men at the present that are so poisoned with the affectation of law-words . . . [that] they cannot so much as pray but in law, that their sinnes may be removed with a writ of Error, and their soules fecht up to heaven with a *sasarara*.

Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, IV. 2.

Hence—2. Any effective, telling action; especially, a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng.]

I have g'en the dirty slut a *siserary*.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, p. 83.
He attacked it with such a *siserary* of Latin as might have scared the Devil himself. *Scott.*

With a *siserary*, with suddenness, vehemence, or violence; with a vengeance.

It was on a Sunday in the afternoon when I fell in love all at once with a *siserara*; it burst upon me, an' please your honour, like a bomb.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI. 47. (Davies.)

siskawet, *n.* Same as *siskowet*.

siskin (sis'kin), *n.* [= *D. sijge* = *MLG. sisek*, *sisek*, *sisez*, *ziseke*, *LG. ziseke*, *sieske* = *MHG. zisek*, *zise*, *G. zeisig*, *zeischen*, *zeisel*, etc., = *Dan. sigen* = *Sw. siska* = *Norw. sisik*, *sisk*, a siskin; derived, all prob. through *G.*, and with the termination variously conformed to a dim. suffix (*D. -je*, *G. -chen*), < Slovenian *chizhek* = Bohem.

chish = *Pol. czyż* = Upper Sorbian *chizhik* = Little Russ. *chyż* = Russ. *chizh*; cf. Hung. *czek*, OPruss. *czikz*, a siskin. In view of this origin, the word is not connected with Sw. dial. *sisa*, expressing the sound of the wood-grouse, or with E. *siss*, *D. sissen*, hiss.] A small fringilline bird, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *spinus*, related to the goldfinch, inhabiting the temperate parts of the Palearctic region; the aberrant or black-headed thistlefinch; the tarin. The length is 4½ inches, the extent 9 inches; the male has the crown and throat black, the back grayish-green, streaked with black shaft-lines, the breast yellow, the abdomen whitish, the sides streaked with black, the wings and tail varied with yellow. The female is duller and more simply colored. The bill is extremely acute. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to a few closely related birds: thus, the American siskin is the pine-finch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*—**Siskin** parrot, one of the pygmy parrots of the genus *Nasterna*.



Siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

siskin-green (sis'kin-grēn), *n.* A shade of light green inclining to yellow, as the color of the mineral uranite.

siskiwit, **siskowet**, *n.* Same as *siskowet*.

sismograph, *n.* Same as *seismograph*.

sismometer, *n.* Same as *seismometer*.

sismondine (sis-mon'din), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Simonda*, an Italian geologist and mineralogist.] A variety of chloritoid from St. Marcel in Piedmont.

Sisor (si'sor), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822).] A genus of Indian fishes, representing in some systems the family *Sisoridae*, as *S. rhakodophorus*.

Sisoridae (si-sor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sisor* + *-idae*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Sisor*. In the typical species the body is elongate, and mostly naked, but with a row of bony plates along the middle of the back, and rough along the lateral line; the head is depressed, and the mouth inferior; a short dorsal is connected with the abdominal part of the vertebral column, the anal is short, and the ventrals are six or seven-rayed. The few known species are confined to the fresh waters of southern Asia.

sisour, *n.* [ME., also *ysour*, *sisoure*, by aphesis from **aisour*, < *AF. *aisour* (vernacularly *asseour*: see *sewer*), ML. reflex *assisor*, prop. *assessor*, lit. 'one who sits beside,' an assessor. etc.: see *assize* and *assessor*.] One who is deputed to hold assizes.

Ac Symonye and Cyulle and *sisoures* of courtes
Were moete pryue with Mede.

Piers Plowman (B), II. 62.

The xij. *sisoures* that weren on the quest

Thei shul ben honged this day so haue I gode rest.

Tale of Gamelyn (Chaucer Soc.), l. 871.

sissourest, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *scissors*.
siss¹ (sis), *v. t.* [*ME. sissen* = *D. sissen*, hiss, = *G. zischen*, hiss; cf. Sw. dial. *sisa*, 'siss' like the wood-grouse; imitative. Cf. *hiss*, *sizzle*.] To hiss.

siss², *n.* See *siss¹*.

sisserskite (sis'er-skit), *n.* [*Sissersk* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A variety of iridosmium from Sissersk in the Ural.

sissing (sis'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *siss¹*, *v.*] A hissing sound.

Sibilus est genus serpentis, Anglice a *syssing*.
MS. Bod. Reg. 12 B. l. f. 12 (1400). (Halliwell.)

sissy (sis'i), *n.* Diminutive of *siss¹*, 2.

sist (sist), *v. t.* [*ME. sisten* (rare), < *L. sistere*, cause to stand, set, place, put, stop, present a person before a court, etc.: see *state*.] 1. In *Scots law*: (a) To present at the bar: used reflexively: for example, a party is said to *sist himself* when appearing before the court to answer. (b) To cause to appear; cite into court; summon.

Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle, and regarded mind as merely the derivative of corporeal organism.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. To stop; stay; delay: now only in *Scots law*.

Thus *siste* it that the graynes stille abide

Inwithe the syve, and floures doune to shake.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

To *sist* one's self, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined. — To *sist parties*, to join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process. — To *sist procedure*.

proceedings, or process, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: used in both civil and ecclesiastical courts.

sist (sist), *n.* [*< sist, v.*] In *Scots law*, the act of legally staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.—**Sist on a suspension**, in the Court of Session, the order or injunction of the lord ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. See *suspension*.

sistencet (sis'tens), *n.* [*< sist + -ence.*] A stopping; a stay; a halt. [Rare.]

Extraordinary must be the wisdom of him who floateth upon the streams of Sovereign favour, wherein there is seldom any *sistencet* 'twixt sinking and swimming.

Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 122. (Davies.)

sister (sis'tér), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. syster, sistir, systor, soster, suster, sustre, zuster, soster (pl. sistris, sistren, sustren, sostren); < AS. sweostor, swæstar = OS. sweostar = OFries. sweester, suster = MD. suster, D. zuster (dim. zuzje) = MLG. suster = OHG. sweester, MHG. sweester, suester, suister, G. Schwester = Icel. systir = Sw. syster = Dan. søster = Goth. swistar (Teut. *swester, with unorig. t) = Russ. Bohem. sestra = Pol. siostra = Lith. sesl (for *swesd) (gen. sesers) = L. soror (for older *sowor) (> It. sorore (sorolla) = Sp. sor = Pg. sor, soror = Pr. sor, soror = OF. sorur, se-rour, suer, seur, seur, F. seur), sister = Skt. swasár, sister; origin unknown. Cf. *brother, father, mother*. From the *L. soror*, through *consobrinus*, is ult. *E. cousin*.] *I. n. 1.* A female person in her relation to other children born of the same parents; a female relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship; also, a female who has attained a corresponding relation to a family by marriage or adoption: correlative to *brother*. often used as a term of endearment.*

Hao thet deeth the wyl of myne uader of heuene, he is my brother and my *sister* and my moder.

Ayenbide of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Duch. Farewell, old Gaunt: thy sometimes brother's wife With her companion grief must end her life.

Gaunt. *Sister* (sister-in-law), farewell.

Shak. Rich. II., l. 2. 56.

And the sick man forgot her simple blush,

Would call her friend and *sister*, sweet Elaine.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Metaphorically, a woman of one's own faith,

church, or other religious community.

Whoever seeks to be received into the gild, being of the same rank as the brethren and *sisters* who founded it, . . . shall bear his share of its burdens.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

I commend unto you Phebe our *sister*, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea.

Rom. xvi. 1.

The Miss Linnetts were eager to meet Mr. Tryan's wishes by greeting Janet as one who was likely to be a *sister* in religious feeling and good works.

George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xrv.

3. In the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a member of a religious community or order of women; a woman who devotes herself to religious work as a vocation: as, *sisters of mercy*. See *sisterhood*, 2.—*4.* That which is allied by resemblance or corresponds in some way to another or others, and is viewed as of feminine rather than masculine character.

There is in poetry a decent pride Which well becomes her when she speaks to prose, Her younger *sister*.

Young, Night Thoughts, v. 66.

Raw Haate, half-sister to Delay.

Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. See *bills*.—**Lay sister.** See *lay*.—**Oblate Sisters of Providence.** See *oblato*, 1 (c).—**Pricket's sister.** See *pricket*.—**Sister converse.** Same as *lay sister*.—**Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Sisters of Loreto.** See *Loretine*.—**Sisters of Mercy.** See *sisterhood*.—**The Silent Sister.** See *silent*.—**The Three Sisters, the Fatal Sisters, the Fates or Parcae.**

The young gentleman, according to Fates and Destinies and such odd sayings, the *Sisters Three* and such branches of learning, is indeed deceased. *Shak.*, M. of V., ll. 2. 66.

Whose thread of life the fatal sisters Did twist together.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 275.

II. a. Standing in the relation of a sister, whether by birth, marriage, adoption, association, or resemblance; akin in any manner; related.

Thus have I given your Lordship the best Account I could of the *Sister*-dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French.

Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

Sister keelson. See *keelson*.—**Sister ships,** ships built and rigged alike or very nearly so.

sister (sis'tér), *v.* [*< sister, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To be a sister or as a sister to; resemble closely.

She . . . with her neeld composes Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry, That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.

Shak., Pericles, v., Prol., l. 17.

2. To address or treat as a sister.

How artfully, yet, I must own, honourably, he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her! How officiously he *sisters* her!

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xxxii.

II. intrans. To be a sister or as a sister; be allied or contiguous.

A hill whose concave womb re-worded A playful story from a *sistering* vale.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 2.

sister-block (sis'tér-blok), *n.* A block with two sheaves in it, one above the other, used on board ship for various purposes.

sisterhood (sis'tér-húd), *n.* [*< ME. susterhode; < sister + -hood.*] 1. The state of being a sister; the relation of sisters; the office or duty of a sister.

Phedra hir yonge suster eke . . . For *susterhode* and companie Of loue, whiche was hem betwene, To see hir suster be made a quene, Hir fader lefte.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

When the young and healthy saw that she could smile brightly, converse gayly, move with vivacity and alertness, they acknowledged in her a *sisterhood* of youth and health, and tolerated her as of their kind accordingly.

Charlotte Brontë, Professor, xviii.

2. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; in religious usage, an association of women who are bound by monastic vows or are otherwise devoted to religious work as a vocation. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of a sisterhood may be bound by the irrevocable vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are then called *nuns*, or may be merely under one rule and bound by revocable vows. In the Church of England and its offshoots there are also sisterhoods, the members of which either take a revocable vow of obedience to the rule of their association, or live under the rule of the order without vow. Among the more important of the sisterhoods are the Sisters of Charity (see *charity*), the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of the Assumption, the Congregation of Sisters of Notre Dame, the Anglican Sisterhoods of St. John the Baptist, of the Holy Communion, of St. Mary, etc. The Sisters of Mercy is an order founded in 1827 in Dublin, with purposes analogous to those of the Sisters of Charity. The vows are for life. A similar sisterhood in the Church of England was founded about 1845 for assisting the poor. It consists of three orders—those who live in community actively engaged in assisting the poor, those who live in community but are engaged in devotions and other secluded occupations, and those not living in the community but assisting it as co-workers. There are also a number of somewhat similar organizations in the Episcopal Church in the United States.

A very virtuous maid, And to be shortly of a *sisterhood*.

Shak., M. for M., ll. 2. 21.

O peaceful *Sisterhood*, Receive, and yield me sanctuary.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

sister-hook (sis'tér-húk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a

pair of hooks working on the same axis and fitting closely together: much used about a ship's rigging. Also *clip-hook*, *clove-hook*.

sister-in-law (sis'tér-in-lá'), *n.* [*< ME. syster yn lawe, sistir elawe: see sister, in1, law1.*] A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife. See *brother-in-law*.

sisterless (sis'tér-less), *a.* [*< sister + -less.*] Having no sister.

sisterly (sis'tér-li), *a.* [= D. *zusterlijk* = G. *schwesterlich* = Sw. *systerlig* = Dan. *søsterlig*; as *sister* + -ly1.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a sister.

Release my brother: . . . My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 100.

We hear no more of this *sisterly* resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism.

Warburton, Bollingbroke's Philosophy, III.

Sistine (sis'tin), *a.* [= F. *Sistine*, < It. *Sistino*, pertaining to *Sisto*, or *Sixtus*, the name of five popes, < L. *sextus*, ML. also *sixtus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] Of or pertaining to any pope of the name of Sixtus, especially to Sixtus IV. (1471–1484) and Sixtus V. (1585–90). Also *Sistine*.—**Sistine chapel**, the chapel of the Pope in the Vatican at Rome, famous for its frescoes by Michelangelo.—**Sistine choir**, the choir connected with the court of the Pope, consisting of thirty-two chorists selected and drilled with the greatest care. The effects produced preserve to a remarkable degree the traditions of the style of Palestrina. It is now almost disbanded, singing only on the rare occasions when the Pope himself participates in the ceremonies.—**Sistine Madonna**, or **Madonna of San Sixto**, a famous painting by Raphael, in his last manner (1520), representing the Virgin and Child in glory, with the Pope Sixtus on the left, St. Barbara on the right, and two cherubs (very familiar in engravings, etc., separate from the remainder of the picture) below. It ranks as the chief treasure of the great museum of Dresden.

sistren, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *sister*1.

sistrum (sis'trum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *σειστρον*, < *σεισ*, shake.] A musical instrument much used in ancient Egypt and other Oriental countries. It was a form of rattle, consisting of an oval frame or rim of metal carrying several rods, which were either loose or fitted with loose rings. In either case the sound was produced by shaking, so that the rods might rattle or jingle. It was an attribute of the worship of Isis, and hence was commonly ornamented with a figure of the sacred cat.



Mummius . . . said, Rattling an ancient *sistrum* at his head: "Speak! art thou of Syrian princes? Traitor base!"

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 374.

Sisura, *n.* See *Seisura*.

Sisymbriæ (sis-im-brí-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sisymbrium* + -æe.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ*, originally including 16 genera, of which *Sisymbrium* was the type. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it included 22 genera. In that of Engler and Prant it is not recognized but is substantially equivalent to the subtribe *Sisymbriinæ* in the tribe *Sinapeæ*, though some of the most important genera are placed in other tribes.

Sisymbrium (si-sim'brí-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *σιςυμβριον*, a name applied to certain odorous plants, one said to be a crucifer, another *Mentha aquatica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sinapeæ*. It is characterized by annual or biennial smooth or hairy stems; flowers with free and unappended stamens, and a roundish and obtuse or slightly two-lobed stigma; and linear sessile pods, usually with three-nerved valves and many oblong seeds with straight cotyledons. It is destitute of the two-parted bristles found in the related genus *Erysimum*, which also differs in its linear or oblong leaves. Besides a great number of doubtful species, about 60 are recognized as distinct. They are natives especially of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and western Asia as far as India; a few are found in temperate and subarctic North America, and a very few in the southern hemisphere. They bear a stellate cluster of radical leaves, and numerous alternate stem-leaves which are usually clasping and irregularly lobed or pinnately divided. The flowers are usually borne in a loose bractless raceme, and are commonly yellow. The various species simulate the habit of many widely different genera. A few have white, pink, or purplish flowers. For *S. officinale*, see *hedge-mustard* (sometimes used also for any plant of the genus); and for *S. Irio*, see *London-rocket*. Several species formerly regarded as belonging to *Sisymbrium* are now referred to other genera, as the tansy-mustard of the southern United States, *Sophia pinnata*, and the mouse-ear cress of Europe, *Stenophragma Thaliana*, naturalized in the United States, also the hedge-garlic, *Alliaria Alliaria*, in waste places from Ontario to Virginia.

Sisyphæan (sis-i-fē-an), *a.* [*< Gr. Σίσυφαιος*, also *Σίσυφος*, pertaining to Sisyphus, < *Σίσυρος* (supposed to be connected with *σοφός*), L. *Sisyphus*, (see def.)] Relating or pertaining to Sisyphus, in Greek mythology, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it constantly rolled down again, thus rendering his labor incessant; hence, recurring unceasingly: as, to engage in a *Sisyphæan* task.

Sisyrinchieæ (sis'i-ring-ki-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Klatt, 1866), < *Sisyrinchium* + -æe.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*. It is characterized by commonly terminal or peduncled spathes, by concave or keeled bracts within the spathe and opposite to the two or more usually pedicelled flowers, and by style-branches alternate with the anthers or borne on a style which is longer than the stamens. As, restricted by Engler it includes seven genera, classed in two subtribes, the *Libertineæ* and the *Sisyrinchineæ*. The first includes four genera, of which *Belamcanda*, the blackberry-lily, is the best known. Of the other subtribe *Sisyrinchium* is the type as well as of the tribe. They are mostly delicate grass-like herbs native to temperate or subtropical countries of both hemispheres. See *Sisyrinchium*, *blackberry-lily* (under *lily*), and *leopard-flower*.

Sisyrinchium (sis-i-ring'ki-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), transferred by Linnæus from the iris; < Gr. *σιςυρχιον*, a bulbous plant, said to have been of the iris family.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*. It is characterized by round or two-edged stems without a bulbous base, rising from a cluster of thickened fibers; flowers with the filaments commonly partly united into a tube, and with three slender undivided style-branches; and a globose ovary which becomes an exserted capsule in fruit. There are about 125 species, nearly all American, occurring both in the tropical and in the temperate zones, one species also indigenous in Ireland. They are tufted plants with numerous flat, long, and narrow upright leaves which are all or mostly radical, and usually a single spathe with numerous open flatish flowers. Nearly all the species of the eastern United States are known as *blue-eyed grass*, from the flowers. See *rush-lily*.

sit (sit), *v.*; pret. *sat* (formerly also *set*, now only dialectal, and *sate*, still used archaically), pp.

sat (formerly *sitten*), ppr. *sitting*. [Early mod. E. also *sitt*, *sittle*, *sytt*, *sytt*; < ME. *sitten*, *sytt* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *sitteth*, *sitt*, *sitt*, pret. *sat*, *set*, *sæt*, pl. *seten*, *setten*, *seten*, *sete*, pp. *siten*, *seten*), < AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sæton*, pp. *seten*) = OS. *sithan*, *sithan* = OFries. *sitta* = MD. *sitten*, D. *sitten* = MLG. LG. *sitten* = OHG. *sizzan*, *sizzen*, MHG. G. *sitzen* = Icel. *sitja* = Sw. *sitta* = Dan. *sitte* = Goth. *sitan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sætum*, pp. *sitan*) = L. *sedere* (> It. *sedere* = Cat. *seure*, OCat. *seuer*, *siure* = Fr. *sezer*, *cezer*, *seire* = OF. *seoir*, *seoir*, *seoir*, F. *seoir*) = Gr. *ἵκεῖν* (*ē-*), *sit* = OBulg. *siediti*, *siediti*, *siedati*, *siesi* = Bohem. *sedati* = Pol. *siedziec* = Russ. *sidiest* (Slav. *√ sad*, *sed*, *sied*, *send*) = Lith. *sedeti*, *sit*, = Ir. *√ sad* (*sada*, *sitting*), = Skt. *√ sad*, *sit*. From this root are numerous derivatives; from the Teut. are *seat*, *setl*, *settle*, *beset*, *inset*, *onset*, *outset*, etc. (see also *saddle*); from the L. (*sedere*) are ult. *sedent*, *sedentary*, *sedate*, *sediment*, *seile*, *session*, *siege*, *besiege*, etc., *preside*, *reside*, *subside*, *supersede*, *dissident*, *resident*, *resiant*, *assiduous*, *insidious*, *assess*, *possess*, *residue*, *subsidy*, also *seize*, *sessl*, *assize*, *sizel*, *size*, *sizar*, etc. The Gr. root (*ἵκεῖν*) is involved in E. *cathe-dral*, *chair*, *chaise*, etc., *octahedron*, *polyhedron*, *tetrahedron*, etc. The forms of *sit*, partly by phonetic confluence and partly by mere confusion, have been more or less mixed with those of *set*. The pret. *sat*, formerly also *sate* and *set* (cf. *eat* (et), *ate*, pret. of *eat*), is still in dial. use often *set*, and corruptly *set*; the pp., prop. *sitten* (ME. *siten*, *seten*, AS. *seten*), is also by loss of the pp. suffix *set*, or by confusion with the pret. also *sat*, the pp. *set* being now usually regarded as belonging only to *set*, the causal of *sit*.] I. *in-trans*. 1. To take or have such a posture that the back is comparatively erect, while the rest of the body bends at the hips and generally at the knees, to conform to a support beneath; rest in such a posture; occupy a seat: said of persons, and also of some animals, as dogs and cats.

With the quene when that he had *set*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1109.

Twis in the Bunch of Grapes, where indeed you have a delight to *sit*, have you not? *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 1. 134.

Heat, ma'am! . . . it was so dreadful here that I found there was nothing left for it but to take off my flesh and *sit* in my bones. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, l. 267.

2. To crouch, as a bird on a nest; hence, to brood; incubate.

The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not.

Jer. xvii. 11.

3. To perch in a crouching posture; roost: said of birds.

The stockdove unalarm'd

Sits cooling in the pine-tree.

Cowper, Task, vi. 308.

4. To be or continue in a state of rest; remain passive or inactive; repose.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?

Num. xxiii. 6.

We have *sitten* too long; it is full time we were travelling.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 47.

Ye princes of the earth, ye *sit* aghast

Amid the ruin which you yourselves have made.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, xi. 15.

5. To continue in a position or place; remain; stay; pass the time.

Elyng is the hallo vche daye in the wyke,

There the lorde ne the lady liketh noughe to *sytte*.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 94.

6. To be located; have a seat or site; be placed; dwell; abide.

Turn thanne thi riet aboute til the degree of thi sonne *sit* upon the west orizonte.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. 7.

Love *sits* in her smile, a wizard ensnaring.

Burns, True Hearted was He.

Venice *sate* in state, throned on her hundred isles!

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 1.

7. To have a certain position or direction; be disposed in a particular way.

Sits the winde there? blowes there so calme a gale

From a contemned and deservd anger?

Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, l. 123).

The soile [is] drie, barren, and miserably sandy, which *sites* in drifts as the wind *sits*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

8. To rest, lie, or bear (on); weigh; be carried or endured.

Woe doth the heavier *sit*

Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.

Shak., Rich. II., l. 3. 280.

You cannot imagine how much more you will have of their flavour, and how much easier they will *sit* upon your stomach.

W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

9. To be worn or adjusted; fit, as a garment; hence used figuratively of anything assumed, as an air, appearance, opinion, or habit.

Well, may you see things well done there: adieu!

Lest our old robes *sit* easier than our new!

Shak., Macbeth, II. 4. 88.

Art thou a knight? did ever on that word

The Christian cause *sit* nobly?

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Her little air of precision *sits* so well upon her.

Scott, Kenilworth, vii.

Mrs. Stelling . . . was a woman whose skirt *sat* well; who adjusted her waist and patted her curls with a pre-occupied air when she inquired after your welfare.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 4.

10. To be incumbent; lie or rest, as an obligation; be proper or seemly; suit; comport.

Hit *sittes*, me semeth, to a sure knyghte,

That ayres into vnkoth lond aunes to seche,

To be counsell in case to comfort hym-selwyn

Of sum fre that hym faith awe, & the fete knoweth.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 530.

But as for me, I saye that yvel it *sit*

To essaye a wyf whan that it is no dede,

And putten her in angulish and in drede.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 404.

It *sitteth* with you now to call your wits and senses to-gether.

Spenser, To Gabriel Harvey.

11. To abide; be confirmed; prosper.

Thou . . . seidest to me mi preyere scholde *sitte*.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

12. To place one's self in position or in readiness for a certain end: as, to *sit* for one's portrait; to *sit* for an examination, or for a fellowship in a university.

This day I began to *sit*, and he [Hale] will make, I think, a very fine picture.

Pepys, Diary, II. 363.

We read that James the Second *sat* to Varelst, the great flower painter.

Macaulay, Pilgrim's Progress.

13. To be convened, as an assembly; hold a session; be officially engaged in deliberative or judicial business.

You of whom the senate had that hope,

As, on my knowledge, it was in their purpose

Next *sitting* to restore you.

B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 2.

Convocation during the whole reign *sits* at the same time with the parliament, and generally the Friday in each week, sometimes the Tuesday also, is marked by adjournment that the prelates may attend convocation.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 270.

14. To occupy a seat in an official capacity; be in any assembly as a member; have a seat, as in Parliament; occupy a see (as bishop).

Gyve in commission to some sad father which was brought up in the said Universitie of Oxford to *sit* ther, and exanyme . . . the novicies which be not yet thoroughly cankered in the said errors [doctrines of Luther].

Abp. Warham, To Cardinal Wolsey (1521). (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., l. 241.)

Stigand the Simonious Archbishop, whom Edward much to blame had suffered many years to *sit* Primate in the Church.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

15. To crack off and subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after holing and removal of the sprags. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

—To *sit* *sknapt*. Same as to *sit* on the knees. —To *sit* at chambers. See chamber. —To *sit* below the gangway. See gangway, 2. —To *sit* bodkin. —To *sit* close or closely tot, to devote one's self closely to; attend strictly to.

The turne that I would have presently served is the getting of one that hath already been tryed in transcribing of manuscripts, and will *sit* close to wyke.

Abp. Usher, To Sir R. Cotton (1626). (Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 132.)

To *sit* down. (a) To take a seat; place one's self in a sitting posture. (b) To establish one's self; settle.

The Braintree company (which had begun to *sit* down at Mount Wollaston) by order of court removed to Newtown.

Winktop, Hist. New England, l. 104.

(c) *Mitt*, to encamp, especially for the purpose of besieging; begin a siege.

The Earl led his Forces to Montegullon, and *sat* down before it, which after five Months Siege he took.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 181.

(d) To cease from action; pause; rest.

Here we cannot *sit* down, but still proceed in our search.

Dr. J. Rogers.

(e) To yield passively; submit as if satisfied; content one's self.

Can it be

The prince should *sit* down with this wrong?

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, l. 1.

To *sit* in. (a) To take part, as in a game.

We cannot all *sit* in at them [the proposed games]; we shall make a confusion. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(b) To adhere firmly to anything. *Hallivell*. —To *sit* in judgment. See judgment. —To *sit* loose or loosely, to be indifferent. [Rare.]

Jesus loved and chose solitudes, often going to mountains, gardens, and sea-shores, to avoid crowds and hurries, to shew his disciples it was good to be solitary, and *sit* loose to the world. *Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers*, vi.

To *sit* on or upon. (a) To hold a session regarding; consider or examine in official meeting: as, the coroner's jury *sat* on the case.

So the Men were brought to examination; and they that *sat* upon them asked, Whence they came? whither they went?

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

We have passed ten evenings on the Colchester election, and last Monday sat upon it till near two in the morning.

Walpole, Letters, II. 424.

(b) To quash; check; repress, especially by a snub. [Slang.] —To *sit* on brood! See brood! —To *sit* on one's knees, to kneel. [Obsolete or provincial.]

When they came to the hill againe,

They *sit* doune one their knees.

Battle of Balafrines (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

I protest, Rutland, that while he *sat* on his knees before me . . . I had much ado to forbear cutting him over the pate.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxii.

In Durham *sitting* on the knees is an expression still used for kneeling.

Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), Notes, (p. 74).

To *sit* out, to make one's self an exception; take no part, as in a game, dance, practice, etc.

I bring my zeal among you, holy men;

If I see any kneel, and I *sit* out,

That hour is not well spent.

Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, l. 2.

I hope, Mr. Faulkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by *sitting* out.

Sheridan, Rivals, v. 2.

To *sit* under, to attend the preaching of; be a member of the congregation of; listen to.

There would then also appear in pulpits other visages, other gestures, and stuff otherwise wrought than what we now *sit* under, oft times to as great a trial of our patience as any other that they preach to us.

Milton, Education. (Davies.)

At this time he "*sat* (in puritanical language) under the ministry of holy Mr. Gifford."

Southey, Bunyan, p. 25.

To *sit* up. (a) To lift the body from a recumbent to a sitting posture.

He that was dead *sat* up, and began to speak.

Luke vii. 15.

She heard, she moved,

She moan'd, a folded voice; and up she *sat*.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

(b) To maintain a sitting posture: *sit* with the back comparatively erect; not to be bedridden.

There were many visitors to the sick-room, . . . and there could hardly be one who did not retain in after years a vivid remembrance of the scene there—of the pale wasted form in the easy-chair (for he *sat* up to the last).

George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxvii.

(c) To refrain from or defer going to bed or to sleep.

He studied very hard, and *sate* up very late: commonly till 12 or one o'clock at night.

Aubrey, Lives, Milton.

My dear father often told me they *sat* up always until nine o'clock the next morning with Mr. Fox at Brooke's.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxix.

Hence—(d) To keep watch during the night or the usual time for sleeping: generally followed by *with*.

Let the nurse this night *sit* up with you.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 10.

To *sit* upon one's skirts. See skirt.

II. *trans*. 1. To have or keep a seat upon.

He could not *sit* his mule. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 16.

She *sat* her horse with a very graceful air.

Steele, Tatler, No. 248.

2. To seat: chiefly in reflexive use.

The kyng *sytyng* hym selfe, & his sates helde:

He commaund for to cum of his kynd sons.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2564.

Here on this molehill will I *sit* me down.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 5. 14.

3. To rest or weigh on; concern; interest; affect; stand (in expense); cost.

Oure sorowe wole than *sitte* us so soore

Oure stomak wole no mete fonge.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

We han a wyndowe a wirchyng [making] will *sitten* vs ful heigh.

Piers Plowman (B), III. 48.

4. To be incumbent upon; lie or rest upon; be proper for; suit; become; befit.

It *sittis* yone to sette it aside.

York Plays, p. 362.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreyninge;

It *sat* hir wonder wel to synge.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 750.

It *sats* not the duke of Gordon's daughter

To follow a soldier lad.

The Duke of Gordon's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 106).

5. To fit, as a garment. [Rare.]

Thiennette is this night, she mentions, for the first time, to put on her morning promenade-dress of white muslin, as also a satin girdle and steel buckle; but, adds she, it will not *sit* her.

Carlyle, tr. of Richter's Quintus Fixlein.

sit (sit), *n*. [*sit*, *r*. Cf. *set*, *n*.] A subsidence or fall of the roof of a coal-mine.

Sita (sē'tā), *n*. [Skt. *ṣitā*, furrow.] In Hindu myth., the wife of the hero-god Rama, and heroine of the Ramayana.

Sitana (si-tā'nē), *n*. [NL. (Cuvier, 1829); from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of agamoid lizards of the family *Agamidae*, containing two Indian species, with long limbs, five toes before and four behind, carinate scales, and in the male a large plicated appendage of the throat.

Sitaris (sit'-a-ris), *n*. [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Cantha-*

sithencet, *adv., prep., and conj.* [Early mod. E. also *sithens*; < ME. *sithens, sethens, sithenes*, etc.; a later form, with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es* (see *-ce*), of *sithen*: see *sith*¹. Hence, by contr., *since*.] Same as *sith*¹ for *since*.



That they bee herberde in haste in thooe heghe chambres.
Sythine *sittandy* in sale serveyde ther-aftr.
Morle Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 150.

sittet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sit*.

Sittella (si-tel'ə), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Sitta* + dim. *-ella*.] An Australian and Papuan genus of small creeping birds belonging or referred to the *Sittidae*. *S. chrysopetra*, *leucoptera*, *leucocephala*, *pileata*, *temirostris*, and *seriata* inhabit Australia; *S. papuensis* is found in New Guinea.

sitten (sit'n), *n.* An obsolete, archaic, or dialectal past participle of *sit*.—*Sitten* on, stunted in stature. *Halliwel*.

sitter (sit'er), *n.* [*ME. sittare*; < *sit* + *-er*.] One who or that which sits. (a) One who occupies a seat, or has a sitting posture.

The two rooms midway were filled with *sitters* taking the evening breeze. *C. D. Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 34.

(b) A brooding or incubating bird.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

(c) One who takes a certain posture, position, or course in order to a particular end; specifically, one who poses to an artist for a portrait, bust, or the like.

How many times did Clive's next door neighbor, little Mr. Finch, the miniature painter, run to peep through his parlour blinds, hoping that a *sitter* was coming!

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xlii.

Sitter up, one who sits up. See to *sit up*, under *sit*. (a) One who stays up late at night.

They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* at night.

Lamb, *Confessions of a Drunkard*.

(b) One who watches during the night.

There's them can pay for hospitals and nurses for half the country-side choose to be *sitters up* night and day.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, lxxi.

Sittidae (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, named from the genus *Sitta*. See *Sittinæ*.

Sittinæ (si-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sittidae* as a subfamily of *Paridae* or of *Certhiidae*.—2. A subfamily of *Sittidae*, chiefly represented by the genus *Sitta*; the nuthatches proper. They have the bill straight, slender, tapering, and acute, about as long as the head, and hard, fitted for tapping wood; rounded nostrils, concealed by bristly tufts; long, pointed wings with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; short square tail with twelve broad soft feathers not used in climbing; small feet, with scutellate tarsal and strong curved claws adapted for clinging to trees. The *Sittinæ* are among the most nimble and adroit of scissor-like birds, able to scramble about trees in every attitude without using the tail as a means of support. They are insectivorous, and also feed on small hard fruits; and they nest in holes, laying many white eggs with reddish speckles. See cuts under *nuthatch* and *Sitta*.

sittine (sit'in), *a.* [*NL. Sitta* + *-inæ*.] Resembling or related to a nuthatch; of or pertaining to the *Sittinæ*.

sitting (sit'ing), *n.* [*ME. sittinge*, *syttinge*, *syttunge*; verbal *n.* of *sit*, *v.*] 1. A meeting of a body for the discussion or transaction of business; an official session.

Hastings rose, declared the *sitting* at an end, and left the room. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

2. The interval during which, at any one time, one sits; specifically, such a period during which one sits for an artist to take a portrait, model a bust, etc.; hence, generally, any one limited portion of time.

I shall never see my gold again: fourscore ducats at a *sitting*! fourscore ducats! *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, III. I. 117.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*.

Dryden.

3. An incubation; a brooding, as of a hen upon eggs; also, the time for brooding, or during which a bird broods.

In the summer season whane *sittings* nyeth, . . .

This bird [partridge] be a bank bilidith his nest.

Richard the Redeless, III. 39.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs the male . . . amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 128.

4. The number of eggs on which a bird sits during a single hatching; a clutch.—5. The place where one sits; a seat; specifically, a space sufficient for one person in a pew of a church, or the right to such a seat.

There is a resident rector, . . . [and] the church is enlarged by at least five hundred *sittings*.

George Eliot, *Janet's Repentance*, II.

6t. Settlement; place of abode; seat.

In that Cytee [Samaria] was the *syttinges* of the 12 Tribes of Israel.

Manderley, *Travels*, p. 104.

7. In *Eng. law*, the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted. See *Easter term*, under *Easter*1, and *Trinity term*, *Michaelmas term*, and *Hilary term*, under *term*.—8. In the Society of Friends, an occasion of family worship, especially when a minister is a guest.

We were favoured with a very good family *sitting* after breakfast. . . . I had to minister to them all, and to pray earnestly for them.

J. J. Gurney, *Journal*, 8th mo., 8th. 1841.

A *sitting in banc*. See *banc*.

sitting (sit'ing), *p. a.* [*ME. sittynge*, *pp. of sit*. Cf. *sittand*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sitter: as, a *sitting* posture.—2. In *bot.*, sessile—that is, without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, etc.—3t. Befitting; suitable; becoming.

This leechcraft, or heled thus to be,

Were wel *sittynge*, if that I were a fend.

To traysen a wight that trewe is unto me.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 437.

sittingly, *adv.* [Early mod. *E. syttyngly*; < *sitting* + *-ly*2. Cf. *sittandly*.] Befittingly; becomingly; suitably.

sitting-room (sit'ing-rōm), *n.* 1. Sufficient space for sitting in: as, *sitting-room* could not be got in the hall.—2. A room in which people sit; in many houses, the parlor or room most commonly occupied by the family.

He expected to find the *sitting-room* as he left it, with nothing to meet his eyes but Milly's work-basket in the corner of the sofa, and the children's toys overturned in the bow-window.

George Eliot, *Amos Barton*, viii.

situate (sit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *situated*, *pp. situating*. [Formerly also, erroneously, *situate*; < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare* (> It. *situare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *situar* = F. *situer*), locate, place, < L. *situs* (*situ*), a site: see *site*2.] 1. To give a site or position to; place (among specified surroundings); locate. [Rarely used except in the passive or past participle.]

If this world had not been formed, it is more than probable that this renowned island, on which is *situated* the city of New York, would never have had an existence.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 42.

A few public men of small ability are introduced, to show better the proportions of the great; as a painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch.

Landor, *Works*, II. (Author to Reader of *Imag. Conv.*).

2. To place in a particular state or condition; involve in specified relations; subject to certain circumstances: as, to be uncomfortably *situated*.

We are reformers born—radical reformers; and it was impossible for me to live in the same town with Crimsworth, to come into weekly contact with him, to witness some of his conduct to you— . . . I say it was impossible for me to be thus *situated*, and not feel the angel or the demon of my race at work within me.

Charlotte Brontë, *The Professor*, vi.

situate (sit'ū-āt), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *situate*; < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare*, locate, place: see *situate*, *v.*] Placed, with reference to surroundings; located; situated. [Archaic.]

There's nothing *situate* under heaven's eye

But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky.

Shak., *C. of E.*, I. I. 16.

Physic, taking it according to the derivation, and not according to our idiom for medicine, is *situate* in a middle term or distance between natural history and metaphysics.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

Earth hath this variety from heaven

Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.

Milton, *P. L.*, VI. 641.

Bergen was well *situate* upon a little stream which connected it with the tide-waters of the Scheldt.

Molley, *Hist. Netherlands*, II. 587.

situation (sit'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*F. situation* = Sp. *situación* = Pg. *situação* = It. *situazione*, < ML. *situatio* (*n*), position, situation, < *situare*, pp. *situatus*, situate: see *situate*.] 1. Local position; location.

Beautiful for *situation*, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion.

Ps. xlviii. 2.

It were of use to inform himself, before he undertakes his voyage, by the best chorographical and geographical map, of the *situation* of the country he goes to.

E. Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2. The place which a person or thing occupies.

At once, as far as angels ken, he views

The dismal *situation* waste and wild:

A dungeon horrible on all sides round.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 60.

The *situation* [of Samaria] as a whole is far more beautiful than that of Jerusalem, though not so grand and wild.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 243.

3. Position with reference to circumstances; set of relations; condition; state.

To be so tickled, they would change their state

And *situation* with those dancing chaps

O'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle gait.

Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxviii.

Love, you see, is not so much a Sentiment as a *Situation*, into which a man enters, as . . . into a corps. No matter whether he loves the service or no; being once in it, he acts as if he did.

4. A group of circumstances; a posture of affairs; specifically, in *theatrical art*, a crisis or critical point in the action of a play.

This will be delivered to you, I expect, by Col. Thurston, from whom you will be able to receive a more circumstantial account of the *situation* of affairs in this Quarter than can be conveyed well in a letter.

George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington.

Real *situations* are always pledges of a real natural language.

De Quincey, *Style*, I.

The *situations* which most signally develop character form the best plot.

Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

5. A post of employment; a subordinate office; a place in which one works for salary or wages.

Hearing about this time that Sir Pitt Crawley's family was in want of a governess, she actually recommended Miss Sharp for the *situation*, firebrand and serpent as she was.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, II.

6. Settlement; occupation. [Rare.]

On Monday they . . . marched into y^e land, & found diverse cornfields & little running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fit for *situation*.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 88.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. Site, station, post.—3. Case, plight; *situation* is relation to external objects; *state* and *condition* refer to what a person or thing is inwardly.

situla (sit'ū-lā), *n.* [ML. (see def. 1), also a liquid measure, < L. *situla*, a bucket, urn.] 1.

Pl. *situla* (-lā). *Eccles.*, an aspersorium, or movable stoup.—2. [cap.] A very yellow star of magnitude 0.5, κ Aquarii.

* **situs** (sit'us), *n.*; pl. *situs*. [L.: see *site*2.] 1.

Situation; site.

The future *situs* of the cotton manufacture of the United States.

E. Atkinson, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 239.

2. In *biol.*, *archæol.*, etc., the proper or original site, place, position, or location of a part or organ, or of any other thing; chiefly in the phrase *in situ*, in place—that is, not disturbed or disarranged by dissection, excavation, or other process of examination.—3. In *law*, *situation* in contemplation of law; locality, actual or recognized. Thus, the forms of transfer of real property must conform to the law of the *situs* (that is, the jurisdiction within which the property is actually situated); and when it is said that personal property has no *situs*, it is meant that for certain purposes the law refuses to recognize its actual *situs*, and inquires for the law applicable to the person of the owner.—*Situs perversus*, abnormal position of organs or parts.—*Situs transversus*, lateral transposition of the viscera from right to left, and conversely.

sit-ye-down (sit'yē-doun'), *n.* [Imitative of its note.] The titmouse, *Parus major*. [Prov. Eng.]

sitz-bath (sits'bāth), *n.* [A partly accom. form of G. *sitzbad*, < *sitz*, a seat, + *bad* = E. *bath*.]

1. Same as *hip-bath*.—2. A tub of wood, metal, etc., adapted for such a bath.

Stium (st'ium), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < Gr. *stion*, a plant found in meadows and marshes.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Amminæ* and subtribe *Carinæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous involucre bracts, acute calyx-teeth, and slightly notched inflexed petals; and by fruit with nearly equal obtuse corky or thickened and somewhat prominent ridges, an undivided or obsolete carpophore, and numerous oil-tubes or at least one to three to each interval. There are about 10 species, not including the genus *Berula* (Koch, 1837), which is separated from *Stium* on account of its nearly globose fruit with inconspicuous ribs and thick corky pericarp. They are natives mostly of the northern hemisphere, with one in South Africa, all growing chiefly in watery places. They are smooth herbs bearing once-pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and white flowers in terminal or lateral compound umbels with many-bracted involucre and involucels. They are known as *water-parmip*. Two species occur in the eastern United States—*S. cicutasifolium* and *S. Carsonii*—besides *Berula erecta*, by some referred here. Compare *ninif*, and for *S. Helenianum* see *Jellio*, 2. See cuts under *inflorescence* and *skirret*.

Siva (sē'vā), *n.* [Also *Shiva*, *Civa*; < Hind. *Siva*, < Skt. *civa*, propitious: a euphemism.]

1. In later *Hindu myth.*, the name of a god of highest rank, supreme

god in the opinion of his sectaries, but also combined with Brahma and Vishnu in a triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. One of his principal emblems is the lingam or phallus, symbolical of creation which follows destruction; and he is represented with symbols of cruelty and carnage.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of Asiatic birds, such as *S. cyanuroptera*, *S. strigula*, and *S. castaneicauda*: so named by Hodgson in 1838, and also called by him *Hemiparus* (1841) and *Ioropus* (1844). The species inhabit the Himalayan regions, and southward in Assam and Burma to Tenasserim. The genus is one of many which have been located in "families" conventionally called *Agathinidae*, *Liectrichidae*, and *Tymelidae*.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

Sivaistic (sē-vā-is'tik), *a.* [*Siva* + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to the worship of Siva.



Siva. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

Sivaite (sē'vā-īt), *a.* and *n.* [*Siva* + *-ite*².] Adhering to, or an adherent of, the god Siva; belonging to the sect or body of Hindus who worship Siva as highest god.

Here, in historical times, was the home of Sankara Acharya, the great *Sivaite* reformer of the 8th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 815.

Sivalik (si-vā'lik), *a.* Same as *Sivalik*.

Sivan (siv'an), *n.* [*Heb. sivan*.] The third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June.

siva-snake (sē'vā-snāk), *n.* A book-name of *Ophiophagus elaps*, a very large and deadly



Siva-snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*).

cobriiform serpent of India: so called from its powers of destruction. See *Ophiophagus*.

Sivatherium (siv'a-thēr), *n.* A *Sivatherium*.

Sivatheriidae (siv'a-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sivatherium* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl and presumably ruminant mammals, of uncertain position in the suborder *Artiodactyla*, typified by the genus *Sivatherium*. The skull is broad behind, contracted forward in front of the molar teeth, with the facial part shortened and produced downward, and the nasal bones short and arched; it bears two pairs of horns, supported on bony cores. There are three molar and three premolar teeth on each side of each jaw, broad, with inner crescentic plates of enamel running in large sinuous flexures. The family has been united by some with the *Giraffidae*, and by others considered as finding its nearest living relative in the North American *Antilocapridae*, the horns being similarly furcate and borne on long bony cores, unlike the antlers of deer.

sivatherioid (siv-a-thē-ri-oid), *a.* [*Sivatherium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to the *sivatherium*; of or pertaining to the *Sivatheriidae*.

Sivatherium (siv-a-thē-ri-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Falconer and Cautley), < *Siva*, the Hindu god, + *Gr. θήριον*, a wild beast. 1. The typical genus of *Sivatheriidae*. The species is *S. giganteum*, discovered in the Pliocene, Siwalik Hills, of huge dimensions for a ruminant, with a skull as long as an elephant's. The animal had four horns, and a large tumid muzzle, perhaps somewhat as in the living saiga antelope. Also called *Sivalippus*.

2. [*f. c.*] An animal of this genus; a *sivathere*. **sive**¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sivee*.

sive² (siv), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scythe*. *Halkwell*.

siver¹ (siv'er), *v. i.* [An imitative variant of *simmer*¹, the form perhaps influenced by *shiver*² and *quiver*¹.] To simmer. *Holland*.

siver², *n.* A Scotch form of *sewer*³.

sivvens, *n.* See *sibbens*.

Siwalik (si-wā'lik), *a.* [Also *Sivalik*, in *E.* sometimes *Sewalick*; < *Hind. Sivalik, Sivalik*.] Pertaining or belonging to or found in the Siwaliks, the southern outlying range of the Himalayas: as, the *Siwalik strata*; *Siwalik fossils*. — **Siwalik group**, an important division of the Tertiary in the Himalayas. The group is of land and fresh-water origin, and is extremely rich in fossils, chiefly of *Mammalia*, among which are great numbers of *Ungulata*, animals of large size occurring in preponderating numbers. More than 50 genera of *Mammalia* are included in the Siwalik fauna, many of them still existing.

six (siks), *a.* and *n.* [*Sc.* also *sax*; < *ME.* *six*, *sex*, *sexe*, *size*, < *AS.* *six*, *syz*, *siez*, *seox* = *OS.* *sehs* = *OFries.* *sex* = *MLG.* *ses*, *D.* *zes* = *MLG.* *ses*, *LG.* *ses* = *OHG.* *MHG.* *sehs*, *G.* *sechs* = *Icel.* *Dan.* *Sw.* *sex* = *Goth.* *saihs* = *L.* *sex* (> *It.* *sei* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *Pr.* *seis* = *F.* *six* = *Gr.* *ἕξ* = *W. Bret.* *chwech* = *Ir.* *sé* = *Gael.* *se* = *Lith.* *szeszi* = *OBulg.* *shest* = *Pol.* *szesc* = *Bohem.* *shest* = *Russ.* *shest* = *Zend.* *khshvash*, *Pers.* *shash* = *Skt.* *shash*, *six*. Hence *sixth*, *sixteen*, etc.; from the *L.* *sext*, *sextant*, *sextet*, *sextet*, *sextuple*, *sextagenarian*, *sextagesima*, *sextennial*, *senary*, *secol*, etc.; and from *Gr.* *hexagon*, *hexagonal*, *hexameter*, etc.] 1. *a.* One more than five; being twice three: a cardinal numeral.—*Involution of*

six screws. See *involution*.—*Six Nations*. See *Iroquois*.—*Six-Principle Baptists*. See *baptist*, 2.—*Six-year molar*, the first permanent molar tooth.—*The Six Acts*. See *act*.—*The Six Articles*. See *article*.—*The Six Companies*, six great organizations of Chinese merchants in San Francisco, which control Chinese immigration into the United States and the immigrants.—*The whip with six strings*. See *The Six Articles*, under *article*.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than five; twice three. For the cabalistic significance of *six*, see *seven*.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 6, or VI, or vi.—3. In *games*: (*a*) A playing-card bearing six spots or pips; a six-spot. (*b*) On a die, the face which bears six spots; hence, a die which turns up that face.

It is a hundred to one if a man fling two *sixes* and recover all. *Cowley*, *Danger of Procrastination*.

4. Beer sold at six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer.

Look if he be not drunk! The very sight of him makes one long for a cup of *six*. *Rowley*, *Match at Midnight*, l. 1.

Mr. Stevens . . . says that small beer still goes by the cant name of *sixes*. *Nares*.

5. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at six per cent. The bonds became known as the *sixes* of 1861. *The Nation*, Oct. 10, 1867, p. 295.

6. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having six syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza.—At (formerly on) *six* and *seven*, at *sixes* and *sevens*, at odds; in disagreement; in confusion. Compare to *set on seven*, under *seven*.

Let not this wretched woe thine herte gnawe,
But manly, set the world on *six* and *seven*,
And if thou deye a martyr, go to heaven. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 622.

All in sundur hit (the tun) brast,
In *six* or in *seven*.

Avowyns of King Arther, st. 64. (*Ritson's Eng. Metr.* (Rom.), p. 89.)

Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heaven,
I shalle, and that in hy, set alle on *sex* and *seven*;
Trow ye a kyng as I will suffre thaim to seven
And to have mastry bot myself fulle even. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 143.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*.
Shak., *Rich.* II., ii. 2. 122.

Continued sixes, six per cent. bonds issued in 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881, and at that time continued at 3½ per cent.—**Currency sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued by acts of 1862 and 1864, and made redeemable in United States Treasury notes or any other currency which the United States might declare a legal tender.—**Double sixes**. See *double*.—**Long sixes**, candles about 8 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

Man found out long sixes;—Hall, candlelight!
Lamb, Elia, *Popular Fallacies*, xv.

Sevens and sixes. See *seven*, 3.—**Short sixes**, candles from 4 to 5 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

That sort of a knock on the head which lights up, for the patient's entertainment, an imaginary general illumination of very bright short-sixes. *Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ii.

Six clerk, in *Eng. Chancery*, one of a number of clerks who, under the Master of the Rolls, were charged with keeping the records of the court—that is, those proceedings which were engrossed on parchment. They also at one time had charge of the causes in court, each party being obliged to employ a six clerk as his representative. Each six clerk had a number of subordinate clerks. The office was abolished in 1843.—**Sixes and fives**, a trochaic meter, usually of eight lines, alternately of six and five syllables to the line.—**Sixes and fours**, either a dactylic or an iambic meter, of a varying number of lines, containing either six or four syllables to the line. Other varieties occur.

sixain (sik'sān), *n.* [*F.* *sixain*, *OF.* *sisain*, *sixaine*, *sixain* = *Pr.* *seizen* = *Sp.* *seiseno*, *sixth*, < *ML.* *sexenus*, < *L.* *sex*, *six*: see *six*.] 1. A stanza of six verses.—2. In the middle ages, an order of battle.

six-banded (siks'ban'ded), *a.* Having six segments of the carapace, as an armadillo. See *poyou*.

six-belted (siks'bel'ted), *a.* Having six stripes or belts: in the phrase *six-belted clearwing*, noting a British hawk-moth, *Sesia ichneumoniformis*.

sixer (sik'sēr), *n.* [*< six* + *-er*.] Something possessing or connected with six or a set of six objects.—**Double sixer**, a system of twelve straight lines in space, consisting of two sets of six each, such that every line cuts every one of the other set and none of its own set; or, in other words, every line is on the same plane with every line of the other set and with none of its own set.

sixfold (siks'fōld), *a.* [*< ME.* *sixfold*, < *AS.* *sir-fald* = *Icel.* *sexfald* = *Dan.* *sexfold*; cf. *D.* *zes-voudig* = *G.* *sechsfältig* = *Sw.* *sexfaldig*], six-fold; as *six* + *-fold*.] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

The mouth of this fish is furnished with sometimes a six-fold row of teeth. *Pennant*, *British Zoology* (ed. 1776), III. 107.

Sixfold measure or *time*, in music, same as *sextuple rhythm* or *time* (which see, under *sextuple*).

sixfold (siks'fōld), *adv.* [*< sixfold*, *a.*] In a six-fold degree; with six times the amount, extent, value, etc.

six-footer (siks'fūt'ēr), *n.* A person measuring six feet or more in height. [*Colloq.*]

Like nearly all Tennesseans, the centenarian is a *six-footer*, chews tobacco, and loves a good story. *Set. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 73.

six-gilled (siks'gild), *a.* Having six pairs of gill-slits, as a shark; hexanchous. See *Notidanidae*.

six-hour (siks'our), *a.* Pertaining to a quarter of a day, or six hours.—**Six-hour circle**, the hour-circle whose hour-angle is six hours.

six-lined (siks'lind), *a.* Having six linear stripes: as, the *six-lined lizard*, scuttler, or streakfield, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*.

sixling (siks'ling), *n.* [*< six* + *-ling*.] A compound or twin crystal consisting of six individuals.

sixpence (siks'pens), *n.* [*< six* + *pence*.] 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence (about 12 cents); half of a shilling. It was first issued by Edward VI., with a weight of 48 grains, and afterward by other monarchs. The sixpence of Queen Victoria weighs about 43½ grains.

2. The value of six pence, or half a shilling; a slight value: sometimes used attributively.

In Verse or Prose, we write or chat,
Not *six-pence* Matter upon what.
Prior, *To Fleetwood Shepherd*.

3t. In the United States, especially in New York, while the coin was in circulation, a Spanish half-real, of the value of 6½ cents.

sixpenny (siks'pē-nī), *a.* [*< six* + *penny*.] 1. Worth or costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny loaf*.—2. Hence, paltry; petty; cheap; worthless. I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff sixpenny strikers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

I know them, swaggering, suburban rovers,
Sixpenny truckers. *Mussinger*, *City Madam*, III. 1.

Sixpenny nalla. See *nail*, 5, and *pound* 1.

Have you the hangings and the *Sixpenny nails* for my Lord's Coat of Arms?
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anna*, [l. 47].

six-point (siks'point), *a.* In *math.*, related in a remarkable way to six points; involving six points.—**Six-point circle**. See *Tucker circle*, under *circle*.—**Six-point contact**, a contact due to the coincidence of six points; in the case of curves, a contact of the fifth order.

six-shooter (siks'shō'tēr), *n.* A pistol for firing six shots in succession, usually a revolver with six chambers.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal"—bow-knives, *six-shooters*, an' the like. *W. M. Baker*, *New Timothy*, p. 177.

six-spot (siks'spot), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having six spots, as an insect or a playing-card: as, the *six-spot burnet-moth*.

II. *n.* A playing-card with six pips.

six-stringed (siks'stringd), *a.* Having six strings.—**Six-stringed whip**, an old popular name for the *Six Articles* (which see, under *article*).

sixte (sikst), *n.* [*F.* *sixte*, < *L.* *sextus*, *sixth*: see *sixth*.] A parry on the fencing-floor, probably at first the sixth position assumed by a swordsman after pulling his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. (See *prime*, *seconde*, *terce*, *quart*², 2, etc.) The hand is in the normal position on guard opposite the right breast, with nails upward, and point of sword raised. The parry is effected by moving the hilt a little to the right, but keeping the point steady, thus causing the opponent's thrust to deviate. *Sixte* is also used for the thrust, counter, etc., which is parried by this movement: a point in *sixte*, for instance.

The authors of "Fencing" prefer *terce* to *sixte*, in which the masters are against them. *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 742.




sixteen (siks'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME.* *sixtene*, *sextene*, < *AS.* *sixtēne*, *sixtīne* = *OS.* *sestein* = *OFries.* *sextine*, *sextene* = *D.* *zestien* = *MHG.* *sehzechen*, *G.* *sechszehn*, *sechzehn* = *Icel.* *sextán* = *Sw.* *sextan* = *Dan.* *sexten* = *Goth.* *sashstaihun* = *L.* *sextedim*, *sedecim* (> *It.* *sedici* (cf. *Pg.* *deca-seis*, transposed) = *Pr.* *sedze* = *F.* *seize*], sixteen; as *six* + *ten*.] I. *a.* Being the sum of six and ten; consisting of one more than fifteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number made up of six and ten; four times four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

sixteenmo (siks'tēn'mō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*. **sixteenth** (siks'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME.* *sixtenthe*, earlier *sixteithe*, *sixteithe*, < *AS.* *sixtēotha*, *sixtēotha* = *OFries.* *sextinda*, *sextinda*, *sextiensta*, *sextendesta* = *D.* *zestiende* = *MHG.* *sehzehende*, *G.* *sechszehnte*, *sechzehnte* = *Icel.* *sextándi* = *Sw.* *sextomde* = *Dan.* *sextende*; as *sixteen* + *-th*.]

I. a. 1. Next in order after the fifteenth; being the sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen.—**2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

II. n. 1. One of sixteen equal parts.—**2.** In music: (a) The melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a second. (b) A sixteenth-note.—**3.** In early Eng. law, a sixteenth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

sixteenth-note (siks'tēnth'not), *n.* In musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of an eighth-note: marked by the sign  or , or, in groups, . Also called *semiquaver*.—**Sixteenth-note rest.** See rest¹, 8 (b).

sixteenth-rest (siks'tēnth'rest), *n.* In musical notation, same as *sixteenth-note rest*.

sixth (siksth), *a. and n.* [With term. conformed to -th³; < ME. *sixt*, *seste*, *sixte*, *syxte*, *sæxte*, *siste*, *seste*, < AS. *sixta* = OS. *sehto* = OFries. *sexta* = MD. *seste*, D. *zeste* = MLG. *seste*, *sæste* = OHG. *sehto*, MHG. *sehste*, G. *sechste* = Icel. *setti* = Sw. Dan. *sjette* = Goth. *saihssta* = L. *sextus* (> It. *sesto* = Sp. Pg. *sexto* = F. *sixte*); as *six* + -th³.] **I. a. 1.** Being the first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.—**2.** Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**Sixth-day**, Friday, as the sixth day of the week: so called among the Society of Friends.—**The sixth hour**, the sixth of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the noon-tide hour; specifically, the canonical hour of sext.

Peter went up upon the housetop to pray about the sixth hour. Acts x. 9.

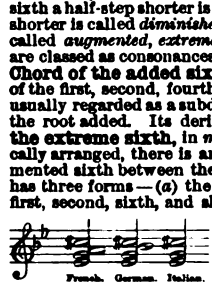
II. n. 1. A sixth part.—**2.** In early Eng. law, a sixth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In music: (a) A tone on the sixth degree above or below a given tone. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone on the sixth degree above or below it. (c) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (d) In a scale, the sixth tone from the bottom; the submediant: solmized *la*. The typical interval of the sixth is that between the first and the sixth tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8:5. Such a sixth is called *major*. A sixth a half-step shorter is called *minor*; one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*; and one a half-step longer is called *augmented*, *extreme*, etc. Major and minor sixths are classed as consonances; other sixths as dissonances.—**Chord of the added sixth**, in music, a chord consisting of the first, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a scale, and usually regarded as a subdominant triad with a sixth from the root added. Its derivation is disputed.—**Chord of the extreme sixth**, in music, a chord in which, as typically arranged, there is an interval of an extreme or augmented sixth between the upper tone and the lower. It has three forms:—(a) the *French sixth*, consisting of the first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth of a minor scale; (b) the *German sixth*, consisting of the first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale; (c) the *Italian sixth*, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale.—**Chord of the sixth**, in music, a chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth: it is usually regarded as simply the first inversion of a triad.—**Neapolitan sixth**. See Neapolitan.

sixthly (siksth'li), *adv.* [*< sixth* + -ly².] In the sixth place.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *a. and n.* [*< ME. ¹six-tieth*, < AS. *sixtigotha* = Icel. *sextugandi* = Sw. *sextionde* (cf. D. *sestigte* = G. *sechszigte*, *sechzigste*) = MD. *sestig*, D. *sestig* = OHG. *sehazug*, MHG. *sehze*, *sehze*, G. *sechzig*, *sechzig* = Icel. *sextugr*, *sextögr*, *sextögr*, mod. *sexti* = Sw. *sextio* (cf. Dan. *tresindstyve*) = Goth. *saihs-tigjus*; as *six* + -ty¹. Cf. L. *sexaginta*, < *sex*, *six*, + -*ginta*, short for **decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] **I. a.** Being the product of six and ten; being the sum of fifty and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Sixty-knotted gullure**. See *gullure*.

II. n. 1. The product of six and ten; the sum of fifty and ten.—**2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, LX, lx.

sixtyfour-mo (siks'ti-för'mö), *n.* [An E. reading of 64mo, prop. L. in *LXIVmo*, i. e. in *sexagesimo quarto*: *sexagesimo*, abl. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (< *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sixty*); *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarto*.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 64 leaves of equal size; a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 64 leaves. When the size of paper is not named, the 64mo leaf is supposed to be 2½ by 3½ inches, or about that size.



French. German. Italian.

and sharped fourth of such a scale.—**Chord of the sixth**, in music, a chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth: it is usually regarded as simply the first inversion of a triad.—**Neapolitan sixth**. See Neapolitan.

sixthly (siksth'li), *adv.* [*< sixth* + -ly².] In the sixth place.

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
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sixty-fourth (siks'ti-förth'), *a.* Fourth in order after the sixtieth.

sixty-fourth-note (siks'ti-förth'not), *n.* In musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a thirty-second-note; a hemidemi-semiquaver: , or, in groups, .

—**Sixty-fourth-note rest.** See rest¹, 8 (b).

sixty-six (siks'ti-siks'), *n.* A game of cards played, generally by two persons, with 24 cards, the ace, ten, king, queen, knave, and nine ranking in the order named. Each player receives six cards, and as fast as one is thrown from the hand receives another from the undealt pack until it is exhausted; each card except the nine-spot has to the taker a certain value, as the ace 11, the queen 8, etc., and the object of the player is to capture as many of these as possible, and to secure marriages—that is, the possession of a king and queen of the same suit; the player first winning sixty-six scores one point; seven points make a game.

six-wired (siks'wird), *a.* In ornith., six-feathered. Compare *twelve-wired*, under *Seleucides*. **sizable** (si'za-bl), *a.* [Also *sizeable*; < *size* + -able.] Of a relatively good, suitable, or desirable size, usually somewhat large.

A... modern virtuoso, finding such a machine altogether unwieldy and useless... invented that *sizeable* instrument which is now in use. Addison, Tatler, No. 220.

William Wotton, B. D.,... has written a good *sizeable* volume against a friend of your governor. Swift, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

sizal (siz'al), *n.* Same as *Sisal* hemp. See *heneguen*.

sizar (si'zär), *n.* [Also *sizer*; < *size*, an allowance of provisions, + -är¹ for -er¹.] At the University of Cambridge, or at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who, in consideration of his comparative poverty, usually receives free commons. Compare *servitor* (c).

The distinction between pensioners and *sizers* is by no means considerable. . . . Nothing is more common than to see pensioners and *sizers* taking sweet counsel together, and walking arm in arm to St. Mary's as friends. Gradus ad Cantabrigiam (1824).

The *sizers* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging; but they had to perform some menial services from which they have long been relieved. They swept the court; they carried up the dinner to the fellows' table, and changed the plates and poured out the ale of the rulers of the society. Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

Sizers are generally Students of limited means. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments. Cambridge University Calendar, 1888, p. 5.

sizarship (si'zär-ship), *n.* [*< sizar* + -ship.] The position, rank, or privileges of a sizar.

Public Schools, where the sons of the lower classes waited on the sons of the upper classes, and received certain benefits (in food, clothes, and instruction) from them in return. In fact the *sizarships* in our modern colleges appear to be a modified continuation of this ancient system. O'Curry, Ancient Irish, I. iv.

size¹ (siz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise*; < ME. *sise*, *syse*, *syce*, by aphesis from *assise*, *assise*, allowance; hence, generally, measure, magnitude: see *assize*.] **1.** A fixed rate regulating the weight, measure, price, or proportion of any article, especially food or drink; a standard. See *assize*, *n.*, 2.

Hit hath be said, the Maire of Bristow . . . to do calle byfore hym . . . all the Bakers of Bristowe, there to vnderstand whatt stuff they haue of whete. And after, what *size* they shall bake. English Glösa (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.

Also this yere was an acte of parliament for wood and coal to kepe the full *size* after the Purification of our Ladie, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde M. D. xliiii. that no man shall bargain, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other *size*, to be vttered or sold, vpon paine of forfaiture. Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 706.

To repress Drunkenness, which the Danes had brought in, he made a Law, ordaining a *Size*, by certain Pins in the Pot, with Penalty to any that should presume to drink deeper than the Mark. Baker, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. A specified or fixed amount of food and drink; a ration.

'Tis not in thee To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train, To bandy hasty words, to scant my *size*. Shak., Lear, II. 4. 178.

A *Size* is a portion of bread or drink, i. is a farthing, which Schollers in Cambridge haue at the butterie; it is noted with the letter S, as in Oxford with the letter Q, for half a farthing and q. for a farthing; and whereas they say in Oxford to Battle in the butterie booke, i. to set downe on their names what they take in Bread, Drinke, Butter, Cheese, &c., so in Cambridge they say to *Size*, i. to set downe their quantum, i. how much they take on their names in the Butterie booke. Minshew, Guide into Tongues (1617).

3. Hence, in university use, a charge made for an extra portion of food or drink; a farthing, as the former price of each portion. The word was also used more generally, to note any additional expense incurred.

I grew weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the more for that my Lady Batten and her crew, at least half

a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay *size* for it. Peppe, Diary, Sept. 4, 1662.

4t. A portion allotted by chance or fate; a share; a peculiar or individual allotment.

Haast thou wynlet by couetyse Worlde gode ouer *size*? Myre, Instructions for Pariah Priests (E. E. T. S.), I. 1282.

Our size of sorrow, Proportion'd to our cause, must be as great As that which makes it. Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 4.

5t. Grade of quality or importance; rank; class; degree; order.

Neither was he [Christ] served in state, his attendants being of the mechanick *size*. Penn, Advice to Children, III.

A plain sermon, for a middling or lower *size* of people. Swift.

6. Rate of dimension, whether linear, square, or solid; material proportions; relative magnitude: now the usual sense.

If perchance of wax then shalle he fet. About the chymne that is sett, In *size* ichon from other shalle be The lengthe of other that men may se. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

Both the cherubims were of one measure and one *size*. I Ki. vi. 26.

7. One of a regularly increasing series of dimensions used for manufactured articles which are bought ready-made; specifically, as used by shoemakers, one third of an inch in length.

There is not a *size* of paper in the palace large enough to tell you how much I esteem myself honoured in your remembrances. Donne, Letters, xxxii.

This calumnious disguise was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat of the Tyrolean design, and several *sizes* too small. R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

8. Extent, or volume, or magnitude in other respects, as of time, sound, or effort.

And so shall the earth remaine fortie dayes, although those dayes shall be of a larger *size* then these. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 306.

Often shrieking undistinguish'd woe, In clamours of all *size*, both high and low. Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 21.

I have ever verified my friends, Of whom he's chief, with all the *size* that verity Would without lapsing suffer. Shak., Cor., v. 2. 18.

9. pl. A session of a court of justice; assizes. See *assize*, 6. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And there's the satin that your worship sent me, Will serve you at a *size* yet. Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 4.

10. An implement for measuring pearls, consisting of a number of thin leaves pierced with holes of different diameters, and fastened together. The test is made by observing how many of the holes the pearl will pass through.

—**Heroic size.** See *heroic*.—**Pope's size.** See *pope*.—**Sizes of paper.** See *paper*.—**Syn. & Size, Magnitude, Bulk, Volume.** *Size* is the general word for things large or small. In ordinary discourse *magnitude* applies to large things; but it is also an exact word, and is much used in science: as, a star of the fourth *magnitude*. *Bulk* suggests noticeable size, especially size rounding out into unwieldiness. *Volume* is a rather indefinite word, arising from the idea of rolling a thing up till it attains size, though with no especial suggestion of shape. We speak of the *magnitude* of a calamity or of a fortune, the *bulk* of a bale of cotton or of an elephant, the *volume* of smoke or of an avalanche.

size¹ (siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [*< size*, *n.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To regulate the weight, measure, extent, value, etc., of; fix the rate or standard of; assize.

The Coyne which they had were either of brasse, or else iron rings *sized* at a certaine waight, which they used for their monies. J. Speed, Hist. Great Britain (ed. 1650), p. 169.

There was also a statute for the dispersing of the standard of the Exchequer throughout England, thereby to *size* weights and measures; and two or three more of less importance. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

2. At Cambridge and other universities, to obtain (food or drink) in extra portions at a fixed rate of charge; hence, in general, to buy at a fixed rate; purchase.

Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they *size*, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads. Randolph, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

When they come into town after commons, they may be allowed to *size* a meal at the kitchen. Laws of Harvard College (1786), p. 89 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).

At the close of each quarter the Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article *sized* or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged. Laws of Yale College (1811), p. 31 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).

3. To supply with sizes; hence, to fill or otherwise affect by sizes or portions.

To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps and kidneys.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, II. 1.

4. To rate; rank.

With proctors and with testers grave

Our balliffs you may *size*.

Randolph, Townsmen's Petition of Cambridge.

5. To estimate or ascertain the size of; measure; hence, by extension, to arrange in groups or ranks according to dimensions.

Pickled Hams and Shoulders shall be *sized* when packed,
and the green weights and date of packing shall also be
marked on each package.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 168.

6. To separate or sort according to size. Specifically—(a) In *mining*, to classify or separate according to size, as particles of crushed or stamped ore and veinstone. See *sizing*, 3. (b) To graduate the length of (a fishing-line) to the depth of water: as, to *size* a line (to haul a hand-line from the bottom till the hooks clear). [*Gloucester, Massachusetts.*]—To *size up*, to take the size or measure of; consider thoroughly in order to form an opinion of; hence, to consider; regard: as, to *size* a person up as dishonest. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

We had to *size up* our fellow legislators, to find out their
past history and present character and associates.

The Century, XXIX. 821.

II. *intrans.* At Cambridge and other universities, to give an order (for food or drink) over and above the usual commons: generally with *for*. Compare *battel*.

Soup, pastry, and cheese can be *sized for*—that is,
brought in portions to individuals at an extra charge.

C. A. Brioted, English University, p. 85.

To *size up*ont, to order extra food at the charge of.

If any one shall *size upon* another, he shall be fined a
Shilling, and pay the Damage; and every Freshman sent
(for victuals) must declare that he who sends him is the
only Person to be charged.

*Laws of Yale College (1774), p. 10 (quoted in College Words
and Customs, p. 429).*

size² (siz), n. [Early mod. E. also *sise, syse*; < ME. *sise, syse*, size (= It. *sisa, assisa*, size), prob. another use (prob. also in OF., but not found) of *sise, assise*, measure, etc., < OF. *assise*, allowance, measure, etc.: see *assise*. Cf. *size¹*.]

1. A gelatinous wash used by painters, by paper-manufacturers, and in many industrial arts. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified; also from common glue, from potatoes, and from scraps and clippings of hides, horns, hoofs, etc. The finest is made in Russia from sturgeons' sounds or air-bladders, and is known as *isinglass*. That used for writing-paper is made of gelatin prepared from leather and parchment clippings. A clear solution of *isinglass* is used for sizing plate-paper intended to receive impressions in color. For printing-papers the usual size is a compound of alum and resin dissolved in a solution of soda, and combined with potato-starch. Starch alone is also used as a size. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A material resembling size, but of different origin, and used for its tenacity as a preparation for gilding and the like.

Syse, for bokys lymynynge (sise colour).

Prompt. Parv., p. 456.

3. A glutinous printing-ink made to receive and retain the bronze-powder of gold or silver which is dusted on it.—4. In *physiol.*, the buffy coat observed on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions.—5. In *brickmaking*, plasticity, as of the clay before burning.

size² (siz), v. t.; pret. and pp. sized, ppr. sizing. [Early mod. E. also *sise*; < *size²*, n.] 1. To cover with size; prepare with size; stiffen by means of size.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four Gums
rather when we treat of *Sizing* and Stiffening than now,
in a Discourse of Dying.

Str W. Petty, Sp. Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 294.

2. To smear over with any substance acting like size: occurring chiefly in compounds.

O'er-sized with coagulate gore. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 484.*

The blood-sized field.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

3. To render plastic: said of clay.

It is necessary to grind the same clay through the pug-
mill several times, the first thing in the morning, before
it comes to the proper degree of plasticity for molding;
this operation is called *sizing* the clay.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

size³ n. Same as *size¹*.

sizeable, a. See *sizable*.

size-cue (siz'kü), n. In university use, the cue or symbol for the value of a size, as entered in the buttry-books. See *size¹*, n., 2. and *cue²*, 2.

sized¹ (sized), a. [*< size¹ + -ed²*.] Having a particular size, magnitude, extent, proportions, etc.: occurring usually in compounds: as, fair-sized, middle-sized, etc.

As my love is *sized*, my fear is so;

Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 180.

A well-sized and useful volume might be compiled and published annually, containing the incorrect expressions, and omitting the opinions, of our booksellers' boys, the reviewers. *Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, I.*

sized² (sized), p. a. [*< size² + -ed²*.] Having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.—**Hard-sized**, noting paper which has a thick coat of size.—**Machine-sized paper**. See *paper*.—**Black-sized**, noting paper that has not enough of size.—**Soft-sized**. Same as *black-sized*.—**Sour-sized**, noting imperfect paper on which the size has fermented and soured.

size¹, n. Same as *scissel*.

sizer (si'zér), n. [*< size¹ + -er¹*.] 1. An obsolete form of *sizar*.—2. An instrument or contrivance of perforated plates, wirework, etc., for sorting articles of varying sizes; a kind of gage: as, a coffee-sizer; a bullet-sizer, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

size-roll (siz'röl), n. 1. A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record.—2. In the British army, a list containing the names of all the men belonging to a troop or company, with the height or stature of each specifically marked. *Farrow.*

size-stick (siz'stik), n. A measuring-stick used by shoemakers to ascertain the length of the foot, etc.

size-time (siz'tim), n. The time when assizes are held. Compare *size¹*, n., 9.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing;

'Twas *size time* there, and hanging was a brewing.

John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 14. (Halliwell.)

sininess (si'zi-nes), n. The state or quality of being sily; glutinousness; viscosity.

Cold was capable of producing a *sininess* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot, Diet, iv.*

sizing¹ (si'zing), n. [Verbal n. of *size¹*, v.] 1. Any act or process indicated by *size¹*, v.—2. Specifically, in university use: (a) An order for extra food or drink from the buttry.

I know what belongs to *sizing*, and have answered to my cue in my days: I am free of the whole university; I commenced with no worse than his majesty's footmen.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

(b) Any article so ordered; a size.

We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half-pint, and a *sizing* of bread, which I cannot describe to you. It was quite sufficient for one dinner.

Peirce, Hist. Harvard University, p. 219.

3. In *mining*, sorting the crushed or stamped ores into grains of various sizes, in order that a more perfect separation of the various mineral and metalliferous substances of which the ore is made up may afterward be effected by the use of such ore-dressing or separating apparatus as may be considered suitable for the purpose. The most commonly employed form of sizing apparatus is the trommel, a revolving cylindrical sieve, used single or in various combinations. There are various other machines for sizing or classifying ores; among them are the pointed box (also called *pyramidal box* and *spitzkasten*), the labyrinth, the Engis trough, the Thirion washer, the Dorr classifier, the siphon separator, etc. The labyrinth is the oldest form, but is now much less important than it formerly was. See *labyrinth*, 5, and *pointed box* (under *pointed*).—**Sizing-bell**, a bell rung when the bill of sizings which may be ordered is posted.—**Sizing-party**, a supper-party where each person orders and pays for what he likes.—To *put out of sizing*, to punish (a pensioner) by depriving him of the privilege of ordering extra delicacies.

sizing² (si'zing), n. [Verbal n. of *size²*, v.] 1. The act or process of applying size or preparing with size.—2. Size prepared for use in any mechanical trade.—**Animal sizing**, a dissolved animal glue used for the best writing-papers.—**Bosin sizing**, a sizing composed of a mixture of rosin and soda.

sizy (si'zi), a. [*< size² + -y¹*.] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

The blood let the first time florid; after a second time
sizy. *Arbuthnot, Diet, iv.*

syzygium, n. See *syzygium*.

sizz (siz), v. i. [An imitative var. of *siss¹*. Cf. *hizz, hiss*.] To hiss; sizzle: noting a hiss somewhat resembling a buzz.

Mention has been made . . . of a peculiar "singing" or rather "sizzing" noise on the wire. *Nature, XLII. 696.*

sizzen (siz'n), v. i. [Cf. *sizz*.] To hiss. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

sizzerat, n. An old spelling of *scissors*.

sizzing (siz'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *sizz*, v.] Yeast; barm. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias *sizing*, alias rising. *Lyly, Mother Bombe, II. 1.*

Sizing: Yeast or Barm, . . . from the sound Beer or Ale makes in working. *Ray, Eng. Words, p. 113.*

sizzle (siz'l), v. i. pret. and pp. *sizzled*, ppr. *sizzling*. [A freq. of *sizz*, like *sissle*, freq. of *siss¹*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To make a hissing or sputtering

sound, as a liquid when effervescing or acted on directly by heat; make a sound as of frying.

From the ends of the wood the sap fries and drips on the
sizzling coals below, and flies off in angry steam.

S. Judd, Margaret.

The *sizzling* embers of the fire having about given up the ghost after a fruitless struggle with the steady down-pour. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 864.*

2. To dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire. *Forby.* [*Provincial or colloq.*]

3. To be very hot, as if hissing or shriveling. [*Colloq.*]

We sat, without coats or waistcoats, under the *sizzling* leather roof of our tarantulas, fanning ourselves with our hats. *The Century, XXXVI. 367.*

II. *trans.* To dry or burn with or as if with a hissing sound: sometimes followed by *up*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sizzle. . . I have heard the word thus used—"If we haven't rain in another week we shall be all *sizzled up*." This evidently meant burnt up.

Moore, Suffolk Words, p. 351.

sizzle (siz'l), n. [*< sizzle, v.*] 1. A hissing or sputtering sound. [*Provincial or colloq.*]—2. Extreme heat, as of a summer day. [*Colloq.*]

sizzling (siz'ling), n. [*Verbal n. of sizzle, v.*] A hissing or sputtering.

Sometimes the sounds resembled the *sizzlings* of a flight of electric sparks. *Harper's Mag., LXX. 226.*

S. J. An abbreviation of *Society of Jesus*.

S-joint (es'joint), n. A mode of joining two surfaces by means of a strip with a double bend, shaped in cross-section like the letter S; also, a joint so made. *E. H. Knight.*

sk-. For Middle English and early

modern English words so begin-

ning, not entered below, see *sc-*.

skaddle, a. and n. See *scaddle* and *scathel*.

skaffaut, skaffold, n. Obsolete forms of *scapfold*.

skag (skag), n. Same as *skeg¹*.

skall, v. A Scotch form of *scale¹*.

skain, n. See *skain¹*, *skean²*.

skainmate, n. [Formation uncertain; explained as (a) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain¹*, *skain* ("as if associated in winding yarn"), or (b) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain²*, *skean²*, a dagger ("as if a brother in arms"), + *mate¹*. The word is found but once; it is put in the mouth of an old nurse whose speech is not precise; and the sense is hardly capable of exact definition.] A roaring or swaggering companion (f). See *etymology*.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates*. *Shak., E. and J., II. 4. 162.*

skair, a. and v. A Scotch form of *scare¹*.

skait, n. and v. See *scathe*.

skald¹, v. and n. Same as *scald¹*.

skald², n. See *scald²*.

skalkt, n. See *shalk*.

skallt, n. An obsolete form of *scall*.

skalpi, n. See *scalp¹*.

skart. See *scar¹*, *scar¹*, *scar²*.

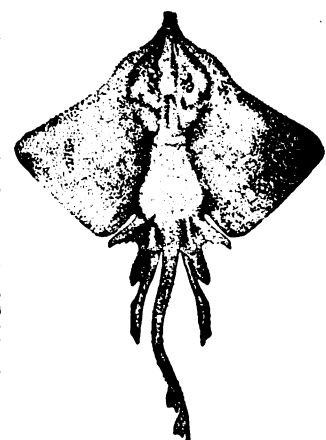
skaret, v. See *scar¹*.

skarlett, skarletti, n. See *scarlet*.

skart. Same as *scar¹*, *scar²*, *scarf³*.

skatt, n. See *scat¹*.

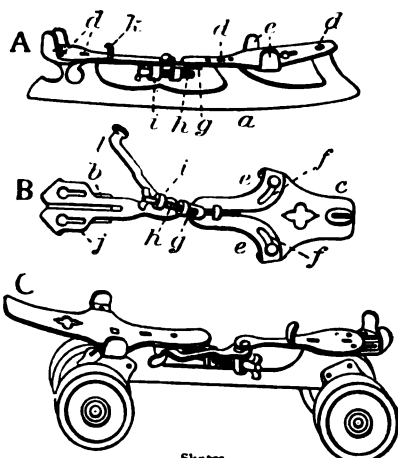
skate¹ (skät), n. [Formerly also *scate*; < ME. *scate, schate*, < Icel. Norw. *skata*, a skate; cf. Ir. Gael. *sgat*, a skate (< E.); whether these forms are < LL. *squatus*, L. *squatina*, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, is not clear.] A raioid or batoid plagiostomous fish of the family *Raidæ* and genus *Raia*; a kind of ray. All skates are rays, but not all rays are called skates, this name being chiefly applied to certain small rays of the restricted genus *Raia*, of both Europe and America. The common blue or gray skate or ray of the British coast is *Raia batia*, of a somewhat lozenge-shaped figure, and rather long tail, with some fin-like expansions near its end, as well as prominent claspers and other processes at the root. Other skates of British waters are the long-nosed and sharp-nosed, and the thornback.



Barn-door Skate (*Raia laietis*).

On the Atlantic coast of North America the common little skate, a foot or two long, is *R. erinacea*, sometimes called *tobacco-box*. The big skate or ocellated ray is *R. ocellata*, nearly 3 feet; the starry skate, *R. radiata*, of medium size, is found on both coasts; *R. glanis* is the brier-skate, medium-sized, and not common. The largest is the barn-door skate, *R. larva*, about 4 feet long. The common skate of the Pacific side is *R. binoculata*, and several others occur on the same coast. Some of these fishes are edible, and, on the continent of Europe, even esteemed. Their egg-cases (skate-barrows) are curious objects. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *mermaid's-purse*, and *ray*. — *Burton skate*, *Raia alba* or *marginata*. [Prov. Eng.] — *Shagreen skate*. See *shagreen*.

skate² (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate*; a later form, assumed as the sing. of the supposed pl. *skates*, also written *skeates*, *scheets*, the proper sing., < D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, earlier *schaetsen*, *skates* (*schaatsrijder*, a 'skate-rider,' *skater*) (cf. Dan. *skøjte*, a skate, < D. or E.); a later use of OD. and OFlem. *schactse*, a high-heeled shoe, > OE. *eschace*, *eschasse*, F. *échasse*, a stilt, trestle, ML. *scacia*, *scatia*, a stilt: see *scatches*. Cf. Icel. *is-leggir*, 'ice-bones,' shin-bones of sheep used for skates; and see *skee*, *skid*.] A contrivance for enabling a person to glide swiftly on ice, consisting of a steel runner fixed



A, side view of American club-skate; B, bottom of the skate with runner removed. a, runner; b, heel-plate; c, sole-plate; d, riveting by which the runner is attached to the heel- and sole-plates; e, clamps which grasp the sole when they are drawn rearward by the action of the curved slots / upon pins fixed firmly in the sole-plate. Both these clamps are pivoted at their rear extremities to a bar g, connected by a winged adjusting-screw f to a collar i, which is pivoted to the heel-plate; h, spur which engages the front part of the heel when the heel-clamp is drawn forward; i, toggle-lever, by which the sole-clamps are drawn rearward and the heel-clamp forward simultaneously. In B this lever is shown turned out, to clamp the skate to the shoe, it is pressed inward under the sole out of sight. C is a roller-skate, in which a plate with rollers replaces the runner.

either to a wooden sole provided with straps and buckles, or to a light iron or steel framework having adjustable clamps or other means of attachment to a shoe or boot. See *roller-skate*.

To my Lord Sandwich's, to Mr. Moore; and then over the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their *skates*, which is a very pretty art. *Pepys, Diary*, Dec. 1, 1662.

The Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble aliding, and with *skates*. If you know what those are. *Swift, Journal to Stella*, Jan. 31, 1711.

skate² (skāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skated*, ppr. *skating*. [*skate*², *n.*] To glide over ice and snow on skates.

Edwin Morris, . . .
Who taught me how to skate, to row, to swim.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

skate-barrow (skāt'bar'ō), *n.* The peculiar egg-case of a skate, ray, or other batoid fish, resembling a hand-barrow in shape; a sea-purse; a mermaid's-purse. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.

skater (skā'tēr), *n.* [*skate*² + *-er*.] 1. One who skates.

Careful of my motion,
Like the skater on ice that hardly bears him.
Tennyson, Excerpt. In Quantity, Hendecasyllabics.

2. One of many different aquatic heteropterous insects with long legs which glide over the surface of water as if skating, as *Gerridae* or *Hydrotidae*, etc.

skate-sucker (skāt'suk'ēr), *n.* Same as *nealeech*.

skating (skā'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *skate*², *v.*] The exercise or art of moving on skates.

I cannot by any means ascertain at what time *skating* made its first appearance in England, but we find some traces of such an exercise in the thirteenth century. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 153.

skating-rink (skā'ting-ringk), *n.* See *rink*².

skatol (skat'ol), *n.* [*Gr.* *σκῆτο* (gen. *σκῆτος*), dung, dirt, + *-ol*.] A crystalline volatile nitrogenous principle, $C_8H_5(CH_3)NH$, having an intense fecal odor, produced in the putrefactive changes which take place in the intestines.

skavelt, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shovel* (AS. *scof*).] A shovel.

Sharpe cutting spade for the deulding of mow,
With skuppel and skavelt that marshmen allow.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 38. (*Davies*.)

skavie, *n.* Same as *shavie*.

skaw (skā), *n.* [Also *scaw*; Icel. *skagi*, a low cape or ness, < *skaga*, jut out, project. Cf. Dan. *Skagen*, the northern part of Jutland, *Skager Rack*, the water between Jutland and Norway.] A promontory.

A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sum-burgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him. *Scott, Pirate*, viii.

The wind failed us,
And with a sudden flaw
Came round the gusty *Skaw*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

skayles (skālz), *n.* [Also *skailles*, *skales*; cf. *kayles*, appar. the same game: see *knif*².] A game played with pins and balls, something like ninepins or skittles.

Altost, a play called nine pins or keeles, or *skailles*.
Florio (1598).

skean¹, *n.* See *skein*¹.

skean² (skēn), *n.* [Also *skain*, *skeen*, *skene*, formerly *skein*, *skeane*, *skayne*, *skeyn*, *skeyne*; < Ir. Gael. *sgian*, a knife, = W. *ysgien*, a similar, slicer; cf. W. *ysgt*, a cutting off, a parer; prob. < *ski* (L. *scindere*, pret. *scidi*), cut: see *scission*, *schism*.] A dagger; specifically, an ancient form of dagger found in Ireland, usually



Skeans.—From specimens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

of bronze, double-edged, and more or less leaf-shaped, and thus distinguished from the different forms of the seax, or broad-backed knife.

During this siege arrived at Harlew the Lord of Kilmaine in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and *skaynes*, after the manner of their country. *Hall, Henry V.*, l. 23. (*Hallivell*.)

The fraudulent Saxons under their long Camsocks had short *Skaynes* hidden, with which, upon a Watchword given, they set upon the Britains, and of their unarm'd Nobility slew three, some say five hundred.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 4.

skean-dhu (skēn'dō), *n.* [*Gael.* *sgian dubh*, black knife; *sgian*, knife (see *skean*²); *dubh*, black.] A knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Young Durward . . . drew from his pouch that most necessary implement of a Highlander or woodman, the trusty *skene dhu*, and . . . cut the rope asunder. *Scott, Quentin Durward*, vi.

skeart, *p. a.* A dialectal form of *scared*, past participle of *scare*¹.

skeary, *skeery* (skēr'i), *a.* A dialectal form of *scary*.

It is not to be marveled at that amidst such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary*. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, lix.

skeatest, *n. pl.* See *skate*².

skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skeddaddled*, ppr. *skeddadding*. [Of obscure provincial origin. It has been variously referred to a Scand. source, to Celtic, and even to Gr. *skeddaviva*, scatter; but the word is obviously of a free and popular type, with a freq. termination *-le*; it may have been based on the earlier form of *shed*¹ (AS. *scōðan*), pour, etc.; see *shed*¹.] 1. *trans.* To spill; scatter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Times remarked on the word [*skeddaddle*], and Lord Hill wrote to prove that it was excellent Scotch. The Americans only misapply the word, which means, in Dumfries, "to spill" — milkmaids, for example, saying, "You are *skeddadding* all that milk."

Hotten, Slang Dictionary, p. 292.

"Why," they [my English friends] exclaimed, "we used to live in Lancashire, and heard *skeddaddle* every day of our lives. It means to scatter, or drop in a scattering way. If you run with a basket of potatoes or apples, and keep spilling some of them in an irregular way along the path, you are said to *skeddaddle* them. Or if you carry a tumbler full of milk up-stairs, and what De Quincey would call the 'titubation' of your gait causes a row of drops of milk on the stair-carpet to mark your upward course, . . . you are said to have *skeddaddled* the milk."

The Atlantic, XL, 234.

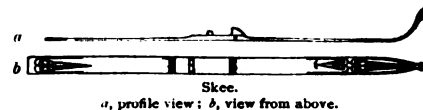
II. *intrans.* To betake one's self hastily to flight; run away; scamper off, as through fear or in panic. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

A special Government train, with a messenger, passed through here to-night. Western troops are expected hourly. Rebel *skeddadding* is the next thing on the programme. *New York Tribune, War Correspondence*, May 27, 1862.

skeddaddle (skē-dad'l), *n.* [*skeddaddle*, *v.*] A hasty, disorderly flight. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Their noisy drums had ceased, and suddenly I perceived a general *skeddaddle*, as those upon our right flank started off in full speed. *Sir S. Baker, Ismailia*, p. 211. (*Barlett*.)

skee, *ski* (skē), *n.*; pl. *skees*, *ski* or *skis*. [*Dan.* *ski* = Norw. *ski*, *skid*, *skida*, = Sw. *skid*, < Icel. *skíð*, a snow-shoe, prop. a billet of wood: see *skide*, *skid*.] A wooden runner, of tough wood, from five to ten feet long, an inch or an inch and a half thick at the middle, but thinner



toward the ends, an inch wider than the shoe of the user, and turned up in a curve at the front. Skees are secured, one to each foot, in such a way as to be easily cast off in case of accident, and are used for sliding down a declivity or as a substitute for snow-shoes.

Skí, then, as will have been already gathered, are long narrow strips of wood, those used in Norway being from three to four inches in breadth, eight feet more or less in length, one inch in thickness at the centre under the foot, and bevelling off to about a quarter of an inch at either end. In front they are curved upwards and pointed, and they are sometimes a little turned up at the back end too. *Nansen, First Crossing of Greenland*, l. 75.

skee (skē), *v. i.* [*skee*, *n.*] To slide on skees.

skeed (skéd), *n.* Same as *skid*¹.

skeel (skēl), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *skeil*, *skeill*, early mod. E. also *skeele*, *skail*, *skill*, *skell*; < ME. *skele*, < Icel. *skjella*, a pail, bucket.] 1. A shallow wooden vessel.

Burnes berande the the brodes vpon brode *skeles*,
That were of syluieren myst & seerved their wyth.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1406.

2. A shallow wooden vessel used for holding milk; also, a milking-pail.

Skeels—are broad shallow vessels, principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep.

Marshall, Rural Economy, p. 299. (*Jamieson*.)

The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail.

Marshall, Rural Economy, p. 23. (*Jamieson*.)

3. A tub used in washing.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

skeelduck (skēl'duk), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

skeelgoose (skēl'gōs), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

skeeling (skē'ling), *n.* [An unassimilated variant of *shedding*.] 1. A shed; an outhouse; a shealing. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The inner part of a barn or garret where the slope of the roof comes. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skeely¹ (skē'li), *a.* [*skeel*² + *-y*.] Skilful; intelligent; experienced. [Scotch.]

O whare will I get a *skeely* skipper
To sail this new ship of mine?
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's *Ballads*, III, 152).

She was a kind woman, and seemed *skeely* about horned beasts. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxviii.

skeely² (skē'li), *v. i.* Same as *skeelly*¹.

skeen (skēn), *n.* Another spelling of *skean*², *squean*.

skeer (skēr), *v. and n.* A dialectal form of *scare*¹.

skeer-race (skēr'rās), *n.* A race upon skees.

Properly speaking, a *skeer-race* is not a race — not a test of speed, but a test of skill.

H. H. Boyesen, in St. Nicholas, X, 310.

skeer-devil (skēr'dev'l), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus*: so called from its skimming flight. Also

swing-devil. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Prov. Eng.]

skee-runner (skē'run'ér), *n.* A person traveling on skees.

In almost every valley in the interior of Norway there are *skee-runners* who, in consequence of this constant competition, have attained a skill which would seem almost incredible. *H. H. Boyesen*, in *St. Nicholas*, X. 311.

skee-running (skē'run'ing), *n.* The act, practice, or art of traveling on skees; skeeing.

skeery, *a.* See *seary*.

skeesicks (skē'ziks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mean, contemptible fellow; a rascal: often applied, like *rogue* and *rascal*, as a term of endearment to children. *Bartlett*. [Western U. S.]

Thar ain't nobody but him within ten mile of the shanty, and that ar' . . . old *skeesicks* knows it.

Bret Harte, *Miggles*.

skeet¹, *a.* [ME., also *skete*, *sket*, < Icel. *skjótr*, swift, fleet, < *skjöta*, shoot: see *shoot*.] 1. Swift; fleet.

This Askathes, the skathill, had sket sones thre.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13434.

2. Keen; bold; brave.

skeet², *adv.* [ME., also *skete*; < *skeet*¹, *a.*] Swiftly; quickly.

A stede ther was sadeled smertely and *skeet*.

Tale of Gamelyn, I. 185.

Thenne ascryed thay [the sailors] hym [Jonah] *skete*, & asked ful loude,

"What the deuel hatz thou don, doted wrech?"

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 195.

skeet³ (skēt), *n.* [Prob., like *shote*¹, ult. < AS. *scēota*, a trout, < *scēotan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] The pollack. [Local, Eng.]

skeet³ (skēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A scoop. Specifically—(a) A scoop used in bleaching linen. *Wright*. (b) *Naut.*, a sort of long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more efficacious in light breezes.

skeet⁴, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *scout*.

skeeter (skē'tēr), *n.* [A dial. reduction of *mosquito*.] A mosquito. [Low, U. S.]

Law, Miss Feely whip!—Wouldn't kill a *skeeter*.

E. B. Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, xx.

skeg¹ (skeg), *n.* [Also *skag*; < Icel. *skegg*, a beard, the beak or outwater of a ship; cf. D. *schegge*, knee (in technical use): see *shag*¹.] 1. The stump of a branch. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A wooden peg.—3. The after part of a ship's keel; also, a heavy metal projection abaft a ship's keel for the support of a balance-rudder. See cut under *balance-rudder*.

skeg² (skeg), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A kind of wild plum, *Prunus spinosa* or *P. insititia*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sosina, a stoe, a skeg, a bullela. *Florio* (1611), p. 515.

That kind of peaches or abricotts which bee called tuberes love better to be grafted either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xvii. 10.

2. The yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—3. *pl.* A kind of oats. *Imp. Dict.*

skegger (skeg'ér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the first year; a smolt.

Little salmon, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*.

skegshore (skeg'shōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the several pieces of plank put up endwise under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after part a little at the moment of launching.

skeigh, *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shy*¹.

skeil, *skeill*, *n.* See *skeel*¹.

skein¹ (skān), *n.* [Also *skain*, *skean* (in the *last spelling also pron. skēn); early mod. E. *skeyne*, < ME. *skeyne* (cf. OF. *escagne*, F. *écagne* (ML. *scagna*), a skein of thread, etc.); < Ir. *sgáinne*, a skein, clue, also a fissure, flaw, cf. Gael. *sgéinnidh*, flax or hemp, thread, small twine, appar. orig. 'something broken off or split off,' hence a piece or portion, < Ir. Gael. *sgáin*, split, cleave, rend, burst.] 1. A fixed length of any thread or yarn of silk, wool, linen, or cotton, doubled again and again and knotted. The weight of a skein is generally determined so that the number of skeins in a given quantity of thread can be estimated by the weight. Braid, binding, etc., are sometimes, though more rarely, sold in skeins.

Skeyne, of threde. *Filipulum*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

God winds us off the *skein*, that he may weave us up into the whole piece.

Donne, *Sermons*, xi.

2. A flight or company: said of certain wild fowl, as geese or ducks.

The curs ran into them as a falcon does into a *skein* of ducks.

Kingsley, *Hypatia*, xli.

Of Geese, a "string" or "*skein*," when flying.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 533.

3. A shaved split of osier used in wickerwork. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In a vehicle, the iron head or thimble upon the end of a wooden axle-tree, inclusive of the straps by which it is attached to the axle, and which, being set in recesses flush with the wood, afford bearing surfaces for the box in the hub.

skein², *n.* An obsolete form of *skean*².

skein-screw (skān'skrō), *n.* A form of screw in which the thread is open and shallow. *E. H. Knight*.

skein-setter (skān'set'ér), *n.* A machine for fitting skeins upon wooden axles. *E. H. Knight*.
skeider (skel'dér), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *skellum*.] A vagrant; a swindler. *B. Jonson*.
skeider (skel'dér), *v.* [Cf. *skeider*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To practise begging, especially under the pretense of being a wounded or disbanded soldier; play the swindler; live by begging. Also *skilder*. [Obsolete or local.]

Soldier? you *skeidering* varlet!

Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, v. 1.

II. trans. To swindle, especially by assuming to be a worn-out soldier; hence, in general, to cheat; trick; defraud. [Obsolete or local.]

A man may *skeider* ye, now and then, of half a dozen shillings, or so.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, III. 1.

skeidock (skel'dok), *n.* Same as *skellock*².

skeidrake (skel'drak), *n.* 1. Same as *sheldrake*. Also *skeeldrake*, *skeidwack*, etc. [Orkney].—2. The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*: a misnomer. See cut under *Hæmatopus*. *C. Swainson*. [Orkney.]

skelet. An old spelling of *skeel*¹, *skill*.

skelea, *n.* Plural of *skeles*.

skelet (skel'et), *n.* [Also *Sc. skellat*; also *scelet*, and *sceletus* (as if *L.*); ME. *scelet*, < OF. *scelete*, *scelette*, *schelete*, *eschelete* (< *L. sceletus*), also *squelete*, F. *squelette* (> *G. Sw. skelett* = *D. Dan. skelet* = *Sp. Pg. esqueleto* = *It. scheletro*, < NL. *skeleton* (according to the Gr. spelling), *L. sceletus*, a skeleton, < Gr. *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*), a dried body, a mummy, skeleton, neut. of *σκελερός*, dried, dried up, parched, < *σκέλλειν*, dry, dry up, parch. See *skeleton*, the usual mod. form.] 1. A mummy.

Skelet, the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch's Morals*. (*Trench.*)

2. A skeleton.

For what should I cast away speech upon *skelets* and skulls, carnal men I mean, mere strangers to this life of faith!

Rev. S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 22.

skeletal (skel'e-tal), *a.* [*< skelet(on) + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a skeleton, in the widest sense; forming or formed by a skeleton; entering into the composition of a skeleton; sclerous.

Of the *skeletal* structures which these animals possess, some are integumentary and exoskeletal.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 787.

Skeletal arches. See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Skeletal muscle**, any muscle attached to and acting on some part of the skeleton, in contrast with such muscles as the sphincters, the heart, or the platysma.—**Skeletal musculature**, the muscles attached to the skeleton collectively considered.

skeletogenous (skel-e-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-genous*).] Producing a skeleton; giving rise to a skeleton; entering into the composition of the skeleton; osteogenetic: as, a *skeletogenous* layer; *skeletogenous* tissue. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 427.

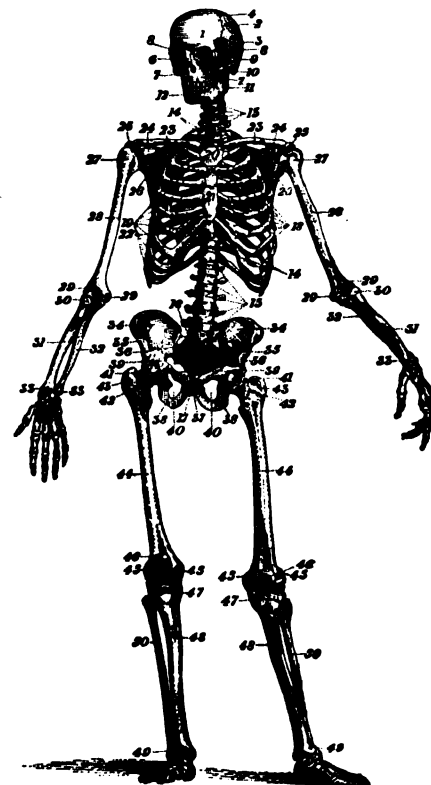
skeletogeny (skel-e-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-γένεσις*, < *-γενής*, producing (see *-geny*).] The origin and development of the skeleton; the formation of a skeleton.

skeletography (skel-e-toj'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the skeleton.

skeletology (skel-e-toj'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σκελετόν*, skeleton, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the skeleton.

skeleton (skel'e-ton), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *skelton*; < NL. *skeleton* (also *sceleton*, after *L. sceletus*); < Gr. *σκελετόν*, a dried body, a mummy, skeleton: see *skelet*.] 1. *n.* In *anat.*, the dry bones of the body taken together; hence, in *anat.* and *zool.*, some or any hard part, or the set of hard parts together, which form a support, scaffold, or framework of the body, sustaining, inclosing, or protecting soft

parts or vital organs; connective tissue, especially when hard, as when fibrous, cuticular, corneous, cartilaginous, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious; an endoskeleton, exoskeleton, dermoskeleton, scleroskeleton, splanchnoskeleton, etc. (See these words.) More specifically—(a) The test, shell, lorica, or set of spicules of any protozoan, as an infusorian, radiolarian, foraminifer, or other animalcule, exhibiting the utmost diversity of form, structure, and substance. See cuts under *Foraminifera*, *Infusoria*, and *Radiolaria*. (b) In sponges, the whole sponge except the animalcules which fabricate it. (See cut under *Porifera*.) A bath-sponge, for example, is only the skeleton, from which the animals have been decomposed and displaced. This skeleton presents itself in three principal textures, the fibrous, chalky, and glassy. In a few cases it is gelatinous. (See *Fibrospongia*, *Calcispongia*, *Silicispongia*, *Myxospongia*.) A nearly constant and very characteristic feature of sponge-skeletons is the presence of calcareous or silicious spicules. (See *spicule*.) Spicules in excess of fibrous tissue, and especially when consolidated in a kind of network, form the glass-sponges, some forms of which are very beautiful. (See cut under *Euplectella*.) Certain minute scleres of some sponges are flesh-spicules, and belong to the individual sponge-animalcules rather than to the general sponge-tissue. (Compare *microscleres* with *megasccleres*.) (c) The special or general hard parts of echinoderms, as the shell of a sea-urchin with its spines and oral armature; the spicules or scleres in the integument of a holothurian; the rigid parts of starfishes, crinoids, and the like. These skeletons are for the most part exoskeletons. See cuts under *Clypeastridae*, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, and *sea-star*. (d) The chitinated or calcified integument or crust of arthropods, as insects or crustaceans, as the shell of a crab, etc. (e) The shell, or valves of the shell, of a mollusk or molluscoid, as an oyster-shell or snail-shell. (f) The hard parts, when any, as rings, scales, etc., of worms and worm-like animals. See cut under *Polynoi*. (g) In *Vertebrata*: (1) The internal framework of the body, usually osseous or bony in the adult for the most part, sometimes cartilaginous or gristly; the endoskeleton: the skeleton of ordinary language. In a large series of

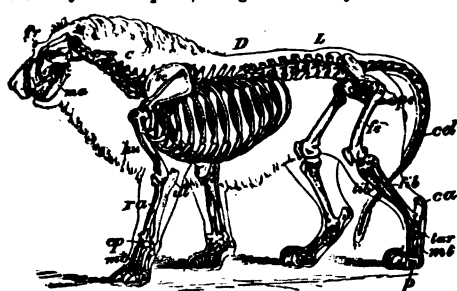


Human Skeleton.

1, frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, temporal bone; 4, coronal suture; 5, nasal bone; 6, maxilla; 7, orbital process of malar bone; 8, occipital bone; 9, ramus of mandible; 11, angle of mandible; 12, mandible, or lower jaw; 13, cervical vertebra; 14, thoracic vertebra; 15, lumbar vertebra; 16, sacrum; 17, coccyx; 18, costal cartilages; 19, ribs; 20, presternum; 21, mesosternum; 22, metasternum; 23, clavicle; 24, coracoid; 25, acromion; 26, scapula; 27, tuberosity of humerus; 28, humerus; 29, condyles of humerus; 30, head of radius; 31, radius; 32, ulna; 33, styloid process of radius and ulna; 34, ilium; 35, anterior superior spine of ilium; 36, anterior inferior spine of ilium; 37, symphysis pubis; 38, tuberosity of ischium; 39, pubis; 40, obturator foramen; 41, head of femur; 42, neck of femur; 43, greater trochanter of femur; 44, shaft of femur; 45, condyles of femur; 46, patella; 47, tuberosity of tibia; 48, shaft of tibia; 49, lower end of tibia; 50, fibula.

fishes the whole skeleton is cartilaginous. In most vertebrates, however, the cartilage forming the skeleton of the embryo or fetus is mainly converted into bone by the process of ossification, or deposition of bone-earth, some parts, especially of the ribs, remaining as a rule cartilaginous. The vertebrate endoskeleton consists of axial parts, the *axial skeleton*, in a series of consecutive segments, the vertebrae, with their immediate offshoots, as ribs, and at the head end a skull or cranium (except in the *Acrania* or lowest fishes); and of appendages, the *appendicular skeleton*, represented by the one or two (never more) pairs of limbs, if any, including the pectoral and pelvic arch, or shoulder- and hip-girdle, by means of which the limbs are attached to the axis or trunk. Various other ossifications may be and usually are developed in

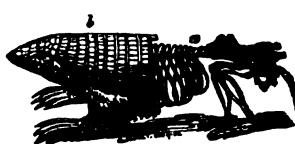
tendinous or ligamentous tissue, or in viscera, and constitute the *endoskeleton* or *splanchnoskeleton*. Teeth are certainly skeletal parts, though not usually counted with



Skeleton and Outline of Lion (*Felis leo*).

F, frontal bone; *C*, cervical vertebrae; *D*, dorsal vertebrae; *L*, lumbar vertebrae; *ca*, caudal vertebrae; *sc*, scapula; *pa*, pelvis (the letters are at the ischium); *is*, ischium; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *me*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *met*, metatarsus; *ph*, phalanges.

the bones of the skeleton; they are horny, not osseous or dentinal, in some animals. The human skeleton consists of about 200 bones, without counting the teeth—the enumeration varying somewhat according as the skeletal



Endoskeleton (a) and Exoskeleton or Dermal skeleton (b) of Pichichiro (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*).

rosetteal sea-mold bones are or are not included. See *sea-mold*. (2) The external covering of the body; the cuticle or epidermis; the dermo-skeleton or exo-skeleton, including all the non-vascular, non-nervous cuticular or epidermal structures, as horns, hoofs, claws, nails, hairs, feathers, scales, etc. In man the exo-skeleton is very slight, consisting only of cuticle, nails, and hair; but in many vertebrates it is highly developed and may be bony, as in the shells of armadillos and of turtles, the plates, shields, or bucklers of various reptiles and fishes, etc. See also cuts under *orokrypterygium*, *carapace*, *Catarrhina*, *elasmobranch*, *Elephantinae*, *endoskeleton*, *epilepura*, *Epidid*, *fish*, *Ichthyornis*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mastodontinae*, *Mytilodon*, *os*, *Plesiosaurus*, *ptero-dactyl*, and *Pteropodidae*; also cuts under *skull*, and others there named.

A skeleton, ferocious, tall, and gaunt;
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
And grin'd terrific a Sardonian look.

Hamlet, Vision of Death.

The bare-grinning skeleton of death!

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great skeleton of the world.

Sir M. Hale.

3. An outline or rough draft of any kind; specifically, the outline of a literary performance: as, the skeleton of a sermon.

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analysed in a sort of skeleton, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.

Watts.

4. *Milit.*, a regiment whose numbers have become reduced by casualties, etc.

The numerical strength of the regiments was greatly diminished during their stay in camps, and it only required a single battle or a few nights passed in a malarious locality to reduce them to skeletons.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 274.

5. A very lean or much emaciated person; a mere shadow of a man.

To paint Daniel Lambert or the living skeleton, the pig-faced lady or the Siamese twins, so that nobody can mistake them, is an exploit within the reach of a signpainter.

Macaulay, Madame D'Arbly.

6. In *printing*, an exceedingly thin or condensed form of light-faced type.—*Archetype skeleton*, in *comp. anat.*, an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, to which the endoskeletons of all the *Vertebrata* were referred as modifications. No animal is known to conform very closely to this assumed archetype.—*Dermal skeleton*. See *dermal*, *exo-skeleton*, and *def. 1* (p) (2), above.—*Family skeleton*. Same as *skeleton in the closet*.—*Oral skeleton*. See *oral*.—*Skeleton at the feast*, a reminder of care, anxiety, or grief in the midst of pleasure: so used in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton (or rather a mummy) at feasts as a reminder of death. Also called a *death's-head at the feast*.—*Skeleton in the closet*, cupboard, or house, a secret source of fear, anxiety, or annoyance; a hidden domestic trouble.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a skeleton; in the form of a skeleton; skeletal; lean.

He was high-shouldered and bony, . . . and had a long, lank, skeleton hand.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xv.

2. Consisting of a mere framework, outline, or combination of supporting parts: as, a skeleton leaf; a skeleton crystal.

He kept a skeleton diary, from which to refresh his mind in narrating the experience of those seventeen days.

The Century, XL. 307.

Skeleton bill, a signed blank paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.—**Skeleton boot**. See *boot*.—**Skeleton drill**, a drill for officers when men are wanting to form a battalion in single rank. A skeleton battalion is formed of companies of 2, 4, or 8 men each, representing, if there are 2, the flanks of the company; if there are 4, the flanks of half-companies; if there are 8, the flanks of sections. The intervals between the flanks are preserved by means of a piece of rope held at the ends to its full extent.—**Skeleton form**, a form of type or plates, prepared for press, in which blanks are largely in excess of print.—**Skeleton frame**, in *spinning*, a form or frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

E. H. Knight.—**Skeleton key**. See *key*.—**Skeleton plow**. See *plow*.—**Skeleton suit**, a suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.—**Skeleton wagon**, a very light form of four-wheeled driving-wagon used with racing-horses.

skeleton (skel'e-ton), *v. t.* [*< skeleton, n.*] To skeletonize.

A recipe for skeletonizing and bleaching leaves.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 308.

skeleton-face (skel'e-ton-fās), *n.* A style of type of which the stems or thick strokes are unusually thin.

skeletonize (skel'e-ton-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skeletonized*, ppr. *skeletonizing*. [*< skeleton + -ize*.] 1. To reduce to a skeleton, as by removing the flesh or other soft tissues from the framework, make a skeleton or mere framework of or from: as, to skeletonize a leaf by eating out its soft parts, as an insect, or by removing them by maceration: particularly said of the preparation of skeletons as objects of study.

One large bull which I skeletonized had had his humerus shot squarely in two, but it had united again more firmly than ever.

W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, II. 426.

It is like seeing a skeletonized leaf instead of a leaf filled with its fresh green tissues. *The Century, XXXVII. 782.*

2. *Milit.*, to reduce the size or numbers of; deplete: as, a skeletonized army.

skeletonizer (skel'e-ton-iz-er), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect which eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton: as, the apple-leaf skeletonizer, *Canarsia hammondi*.

skeletonless (skel'e-ton-less), *a.* [*< skeleton + -less*.] Having no skeleton. *Amer. Nat., XXII. 894.*

skeleton-screw (skel'e-ton-skrō), *n.* A skeleton-shrimp.

skeleton-shrimp (skel'e-ton-shrimp), *n.* A small, slender crustacean of the family *Caprellidae*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp; a mantis-shrimp. Also called *skeleton-screw*.

skeleton-spicule (skel'e-ton-spik'ul), *n.* In sponges, one of the skeletal spicules, or supporting spicules of the skeleton; a megasclere, as distinguished from a flesh-spicule or micro-sclere. See *spicule*.

skeletonwise (skel'e-ton-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a skeleton, framework, or outline. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 382.*

skeletotrophic (skel'e-tō-trof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφω, nourish*.] Pertaining to the skeleton or framework of the body and to its blood-vascular system. *Encyc. Brit., XVI. 634.*

skell (skel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shell*. *Halliwel.*

Othir fysch to flet with fyne,
Sum with skale and sum with skell.

York Plays, p. 12.

skellet (skel'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skillet*.

skelloch (skel'ōch), *v. i.* [*< Icel. skella, clash, clang, rattle, etc., causal of skjalla, clash, clatter, etc.: see scold*.] To cry with a shrill voice. *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*

skelloch (skel'ōch), *n.* [*< skelloch¹, v.*] A shrill cry; a squall. *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*

skelloch (skel'ōch), *n.* [*Also skeldock; < Gael. sgeallag, also (as in Ir.) sgeallagach, sgeallan, wild mustard. Cf. charlock*.] The wild radish (see *radish*); also, the charlock. *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*

skellum (skel'um), *n.* [*Also scellum, shellum; < D. schelm = MLG. schelme, schelmer, rogue, knave, schelm, corpse, carrion, etc., < OHG. scelmo, scailmo, MHG. schelme, schelm, plague, pestilence, those fallen in battle, a rogue, rascal, G. schelm, knave, rogue. Cf. Icel. skelmir, rogue, devil, = Sw. skällm = Dan. skjelm = F. schelme, rogue, also < G.*] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

He [Dr. Cresson] ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable skellum), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles. *Pepys, Diary, April 3, 1663.*

She tauld thee weel thou wast a skellum,
A blethering, blustering, drunken bellum.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

skelly (skel'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skellied*, ppr. *skellying*. [*Sc. also skeely, scallie; < Dan. skele = Sw. skela = MHG. schilthen, G. schielen, squint: see shallow¹, shoal¹*.] To squint. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

"It is the very man!" said Bothwell: "skellies fearfully with one eye?" *Scott, Old Mortality, IV.*

skelly (skel'i), *n.* [*< skelly¹, v.*] A squint. *Brockett; Jamieson. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]*

skelly (skel'i), *a.* [*< skelly¹, v.*] Squinting. *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*

skelly (skel'i), *n.* [*Perhaps so called from its large scales; < skell + -y¹; cf. scaly*.] A fish, the chub. *Yarrell. [Local, Eng.]*

skelos (skē'los), *n.*; pl. *skeloa* (skē'lō-ā). [*NL., < Gr. σκῆλος, the leg*.] The whole hind limb of any vertebrate, consisting of the meros (thigh), crus (leg), and pes (foot): the antithesis is *armus*. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 39.*

skelp (skelp), *v.* [*< ME. skelpen; < Gael. sgealp, strike with the palm of the hand, sgealp, a blow with the palm of the hand, a slap, a quick, sudden sound*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike, especially with the open hand; slap; spank. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Sir knyghtis that ar comly, take this caystif in keping,
Skelpis hym with scourges and with skathes hym scornis.
York Plays, p. 331.

I'm sure amma' pleasure it can gi'e,

E'en to a de'il.

To skelp an' scaud purr dogs like me,

An' hear us squeel!

Burns, Address to the De'il.

2. To kick severely. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

II. *intrans.* 1. To beat, as a clock. [*Scotch.*]

Bath night and day my lane I skelp;

Wind up my weights but anes a week,

Without him I can gang and speak.

Ramsay, Poems, II. 557. (Jamieson.)

2. To move rapidly or briskly along; hurry; run; bound. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Tam skelpit on through dub and mire,

Despising wind, and rain, and fire.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

3. To leap awkwardly. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

skelp (skelp), *n.* [*< ME. skelp; < skelp¹, v.*] 1. A slap; a stroke; a blow. [*Prov. Eng. or Scotch.*]

With scath of skelpys yll scarred

Fro tyme that youre tene he haue tasted.

York Plays, p. 321.

Whene'er I forgather wi' sorrow an' care,

I gi'e them a skelp as they're creepin' along,

Wi' a oog o' gude awats, an' an' auld Scotch sang.

Burns, Contented wi' Little.

2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*—3. A large portion. Compare *skelp-er*, 2, and *skelping*. *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*

skelp (skelp), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A strip of iron prepared for making a pipe or tube by bending it round a bar and welding it. Those made for gun-barrels are thicker at one end than at the other.

skelp-bender (skelp'ben'dér), *n.* A machine for bending iron strips into skelps. It consists of a die of the required form made in two parts which open on a slide to receive the end of a strip, and are closed by a lever. The end is bent to shape, and the strip is then seized by appropriate mechanism, and drawn through the die. *E. H. Knight.*

skelper (skel'pér), *n.* 1. One who skelps or strikes. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

That vile doup-skelper Emperor Joseph.

Burns, To a Gentleman who had sent a Newspaper.

2. Anything very large. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

skelping (skel'ping), *a.* [*Prop. ppr. of skelp¹, v.*] Full; bursting; very large. *Grose. [Prov. Eng.]*

skelter (skel'tér), *v. i.* [*See helter-skelter*.] To rush; hurry; dash along. Compare *helter-skelter*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

After the long dry, skeltering wind of March and part of April, there had been a fortnight of soft wet.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxii.

skelton (skel'ton), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skeleton*.

Skeltonical (skel-ton'i-kal), *a.* [*< Skelton (see def.) + -ical*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic or imitative of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or his poetry.

His [Skelton's] most characteristic form, known as *Skeltonical verse*, is wayward and unconventional—adopted as if in mad defiance of regular metre.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 120.

sken (sken), *v. i.* Same as *squean*, *squine*. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

skene, *n.* See *skean*².

skeno-. For words so beginning, see *sceno-*.

Skenotoca (skē-not'ō-kā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *σκῆνῶν*, a tent, + *τίκτειν*, *tekein*, bring forth, *tōkos*, a bringing forth, offspring.] The calyptoblastic hydromedusans, such as the campanularian, sertularian, and plumularian polyps; the *Sertulariida* in a broad sense; the *Calyptoblastea*: opposed to *Gymnotoca*. Also written *Scenotoca*.

skeo, *n.* See *skio*.

skep (skep), *n.* [Sc. also *scape*; < ME. *skep*, *skeppe*, *skepe*, *skeipp* (earlier *scep*, < AS. *scep*, *sciop*, a basket for grain, rare forms, glossed *cumera*), of Scand. origin, < Icel. *skeppa*, *skjappa* = Sw. *skäppa* = Dan. *skjeppe*, a bushel; cf. OS. *scap* = LG. *schapp*, a chest, cupboard, = OHG. *scap*, *scaph*, MHG. *schaf*, a vessel, a liquid measure, G. *schaff* (cf. OS. *scapil* = D. *schepel* = MLG. *schepel* = OHG. *scefil*, MHG. G. *scheffel*, a bushel); < ML. *scapum*, L. *scapium*, *scaphium*, < Gr. *σκάφον*, a drinking-vessel, < *σκάφος*, a hollow vessel: see *scapha*.] 1. A vessel of wood, wickerwork, etc., used especially as a receptacle for grain; hence, a basket, varying in size, shape, material, or use, according to locality.

"Len vs sumqat o thi sode,

Was neuer ar sus mikel nede,

Len vs sumqat wi thi scop."

"Isal yow lene" than said Joseph.

Cursor Mundi (MS. Cotton, ed. Morris), l. 4741.

A better craft is for this business

Lette make a *skeppe* of twygge a foots in breda.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

The *skepe*, and baskets, and three-legged stools were all

cleared away. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, II.

In Sussex a *skep* is a broad, flat basket of wood.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 298.

2. The amount contained in a *skep*: used formerly as a specific measure of capacity.

A *skeppe* of palme thenne after to surtray is,

This wyne v pounde of fyne hony therto

Ystamped wel let mynge, and it doo.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

A *Skeppe*, a measure of corn.

Levinus, *Manip. Vocab.* (1570), p. 70.

Skep is familiar to me as a West Riding word. . . . There was the phrase "Bring me a *skep* of coal." The coal-bucket went by the name of *skep*, whatever (in capacity) it contained.

3. A vehicle consisting of a large wicker basket mounted on wheels, used to convey cops, etc., about a factory.—4. A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Hall-Well*.—5. A beehive made of straw or wicker-work.

The first swarm [of bees] set off sune in the morning.—But I am thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night.

It is usual, first, to hive the swarm in an old-fashioned straw *skep*.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

skepful (skep'fūl), *n.* [*skep* + *-ful*.] The amount contained in a *skep*, in any sense of the word. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Why, the ballads swarm out every morning by the *skepful*. Mullon's are the best, but there are twenty besides him at it late and early. *Noctes Ambrosianae*, Sept., 1882.

skepsis, **scepais** (skep'sis), *n.* [*skep*, examination, hesitation, doubt, < *σκέπτεσθαι*, examine, look into: see *skeptic*.] Philosophic doubt; skeptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepais* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant.

J. Martineau, *Imp. Dict.*

skeptic, **sceptic** (skep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *skeptick*, *sceptick*; = OF. *sceptique*, F. *sceptique* = Sp. *sceptico* = Pg. *sceptico* = It. *scettico*, < L. *scepticus*, only in pl. *Sceptici*, the sect of Skeptics (cf. D. *sceptisch* = G. *skeptisch* = Sw. Dan. *skeptisk*, a., D. *sceptikus*, G. Sw. Dan. *skeptiker*, *n.*), < Gr. *σkeptικός*, thoughtful, inquiring, *Σκεπτικός*, pl., the Skeptics, followers of Pyrrho, < *σκέπτεσθαι*, consider, cf. *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine, < *σκέπ*, *σκοπ*, a transposed form of *σπεκ*, = L. *specere*, look at, view, = OHG. *spehon*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look at, spy, whence ult. E. *spy*: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc., and *spy*. From the same Gr. verb is ult. E. *scope*³.] 1. *a.* Same as *skeptical*.

All knowing ages being naturally *skeptick*, and not at all bigotted: which, if I am not much deceived, is the proper character of our own.

II. *n.* 1. One who suspends his judgment, and holds that the known facts do not warrant a conclusion concerning a given fundamental question; a thinker distinguished for the length to which he carries his doubts; also, one who holds that the real truth of things cannot be

known in any case; one who will not affirm or deny anything in regard to reality as opposed to appearance.

He is a *sceptic*, and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Ep. Hall*, *Characters* (1608), p. 151. (*Latham*.)

It may seem a very extravagant attempt of the *sceptics* to destroy reason by argument and ratiocination; yet this is the grand scope of all their inquiries and disputes.

Hume, *Human Understanding*, xii. 2.

2. One who doubts or disbelieves the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.

How many objections would the Infidels and *Scepticks* of our Age have made against such a Message as this to Nineveh!

3. [*cap.*] An adherent of a philosophical school in ancient Greece. The first group of this school consisted of Pyrrho and his immediate followers (see *Pyrrhonism*); the second group formed the so-called Middle Academy, less radical than Pyrrho; and the third group (*Aenesidemus* in the first century, Sextus, etc.) returned in part to the doctrines of Pyrrho. *Ueberweg*.

4. One who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition; one who has a tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons.

Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for,

For every why he had a wherefore.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. l. 131.

—*SYN* 2. *Unbeliever*, *Free-thinker*, etc. See *infidel*.

skeptical, **sceptical** (skep'ti-kal), *a.* [*skep-tic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or upholding the method of philosophical skepticism or universal doubt; imbued with or marked by a disposition to question the possibility of real knowledge.

If anyone pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. x. § 2.

The plausibility of Hume's *sceptical* treatment of the objective or thinking consciousness really depends on his extravagant concessions to the subjective or sensitive consciousness.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 71.

2. Making, involving, or characterizing disbelief in the principles of religion.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals.

R. Hall.

3. Disbelieving; mistrustful; doubting: as, a *skeptical* smile.

Captain Lawton entertained a profound respect for the surgical abilities of his comrade, but was very *sceptical* on the subject of administering internally for the ailments of the human frame.

Cooper, *The Spy*, ix. **Skeptical school**. See *school*¹.—**Skeptical suspension of judgment**. See *critical suspension of judgment*, under *critical*.

skeptically, **sceptically** (skep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a skeptical manner, in any sense of the word; with skepticism.

skepticalness, **scepticalness** (skep'ti-kal-nes), *n.* Skeptical character or state; doubt; profession of doubt. *Fuller*, *Serm. of Assurance*, p. 4.

skepticism, **scepticism** (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *scepticisme* = Sp. *scepticismo* = Pg. *scepticismo* = It. *scetticismo* = D. *scepticismus* = G. *skepticismus* = Dan. *skepticisme* (NL. *scepticismus*); as *skeptic* + *-ism*.] The entertaining of mistrust, doubt, or disbelief; especially, the reasoning of one who doubts the possibility of knowledge of reality; the systematic doubt which characterizes a philosophical skeptic; specifically, doubt or disbelief of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

He [Berkeley] professes . . . to have composed his book against the *sceptics* as well as against the atheists and free-thinkers. But that all his arguments, though otherwise intended, are, in reality, merely *sceptical*, appears from this, that they admit of no answer, and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism*.

Hume, *Human Understanding*, xii. 1, note.

Scepticism had been born into the world, almost more hateful than heresy, because it had the manners of good society and contented itself with a smile, a shrug, an almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 182.

Absolute or Pyrrhonic skepticism, the absence of any leaning toward either side of any question; complete skepticism about everything. See *Pyrrhonism*.

skepticalize, **scepticalize** (skep'ti-siz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skepticalized*, *scepticalized*, prp. *skepticalizing*, *scepticalizing*. [*skeptic* + *-ize*.] To act the skeptic; doubt; profess to doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticalize* where no one else will so much as hesitate.

Shaftesbury.

skeret, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *sheer*¹.

skerling (sker'ling), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [*Local*, Eng.]

skerry (sker'i), *n.*; pl. *skerries* (-iz). [*Icel. sker*, a skerry, isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær*: see *scar*².] 1. A rocky isle; an insulated rock; a reef. [*Scotch*.]

Loudly through the wide-flung door

Came the roar

Of the sea upon the *Skerry*.

Longfellow, *Saga of King Olaf*, *The Skerry of Shrieke*, l. 9.

2. A loose angular fragment of rock; rubble; slither; ratchel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In working marls, great trouble is experienced from *skerry* or impure limestone, which abounds in marl.

C. T. Davis, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 55.

sketch (skech), *n.* [Formerly *schetse* (the term being later conformed to E. analogies), < D. *schets* = G. *skizze* = Dan. *skizze* = Sw. *skiss* = F. *esquisse* = Sp. *esquicio*, all < It. *schizzo*, rough draft of a thing, < L. *schedium*, a thing made hastily, < *schedi*, hastily made, < Gr. *σχεδός*, sudden, offhand, also near, close to, < *σχεδόν*, near, hard by; cf. *σχετός*, habit, state, *σχετικός*, retentive, < 2d aor. inf. *σχεῖν*, *ἐχεῖν*, hold: see *scheme*.] 1. A brief, slight, or hasty delineation; a rapid or offhand presentation of the essential facts of anything; a rough draft; an outline: as, in literature, the *sketch* of an event, a character, or a career.

The first *sketch* of a comedy, called "The Paradox."

Dr. Pope, *Life of Bp. Ward* (1897), p. 149. (*Latham*.)

However beautiful and considerable these Antiquities are, yet the Designs that have been taken of them hitherto have been rather *Sketches*, they say, than accurate and exact Plans.

T. Holles, in *Kilke's Lit. Letters*, p. 380.

Boylah histories
Of battle, bold adventure, . . . and true love
Crown'd after trial; *sketches* rude and faint,
But where a passion yet unborn perhaps
Lay hidden.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. In art: (a) The first suggestive embodiment of an artist's idea as expressed on canvas, or on paper, or in the clay model, upon which his more finished performance is to be elaborated or built up. (b) A slight transcript from nature of the human figure, or of any object, made in crayon or chalk with simple shading, or any rough draft in colors, taken with the object of securing for the artist the materials for a finished picture; a design in outline; a delineated memorandum; a slight delineation or indication of an artist's thought, invention, or recollection.

This plan is not perhaps in all respects so accurate as might be wished, it being composed from the memoranda and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon, who were not, I presume, the ablest draughtsmen.

Anson, *Voyages*, II. 3.

3. A short and slightly constructed play or literary composition: as, "*sketches* by Boz."

We always did a laughable *sketch* entitled "Billy Button's Ride to Brentford," and I used to be Jeremiah Stitchem, a servant of Billy Button's, that comes for a "sitiation."

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, III. 182.

4. In music: (a) A short composition consisting of a single movement: so called either from the simplicity of its construction, or because it is of a descriptive character, being suggested by some external object, or being intended to suggest such an object, as a fountain or a brook. (b) Generally in the plural, preliminary memoranda made by a composer with the intention of developing them afterward into a finished composition. Such *sketches* consist sometimes of only a few notes, sometimes of the most important parts of a whole movement. For instance, great numbers of *sketches* by Beethoven are still extant, many of them showing the progressive stages of works afterward fully completed.

5. In com., a description, sent at regular intervals to the consignee, of the kinds of goods sold by a commission house and the terms of sale.—*SYN* 1. *Skeleton*, *plot*, *plan*.—1 and 2. *Delineation*, etc. See *outline*.

sketch (skech), *v.* [= D. *schetsen* = G. *skizzieren* = Dan. *skizere*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To present the essential facts of, with omission of details; outline briefly or slightly; describe or depict in a general, incomplete, and suggestive way.

I must . . . leave him [the reader] to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself.

Dryden, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*.

2. Specifically, in art, to draw or portray in outline, or with partial shading; make a rough or slight draft of, especially as a memorandum for more finished work: as, to *sketch* a group or a landscape.

The method of Rubens was to *sketch* his composition in colours, with all the parts more determined than *sketches* generally are; from this *sketch* his scholars advanced the

Skew Gearing

and repartee, met in the measured field, to part bleeding, or perhaps not to part, but to fall mutually skewered through with iron. *Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 3.*

skewer-machine (skū'ēr-mā-shēn'), *n.* A wood-working machine for roughly shaping or for finishing skewers from wooden blocks. In the former case the skewers are finished by a skewer-pointing machine.

skewer-wood (skū'ēr-wūd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*. [Prov. Eng.]

skew-gee (skū'jē'), *a.* Crooked; skew; squint. Also used as a noun: as, on the skew-gee. [Colloq.]

skewing (skū'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *skew*, *v.*] In *gilding*, the process of removing superfluous gold-leaf from parts of a surface, and of patching pieces upon spots where the gold-leaf has failed to adhere. It is performed by means of a brush, and precedes burnishing. *E. H. Knight*. Also spelled *skuing*.

skew-symmetrical (skū'si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Having each element equal to the negative of the corresponding element on the other side.

skewy (skū'i), *a.* [*skew* + *-y*.] Skew. *Hal-liwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ski, *n.* Same as *skee*.

skiagraphy (ski-ag'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

skiascopy (ski'ā-skō-pi), *n.* [Also *sciascopy*; < Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Shadow-test: a method of estimating the refraction of an eye by throwing into it light from an ophthalmoscopic mirror, and observing the movement which the retinal illumination makes on slightly rotating the mirror. Also called *keratoscopy*, *retinoscopy*, *koroscopy*, *pupilloscopy*, *retinoskiagraphy*.

skice (skis), *v. i.* [Also *skise*; origin obscure.] To run fast; move quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skice* a large space, & seeme for to file withal, and therefore they cal them . . . the flying squirrels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Up at five a'clock in the morning, and out till Dinner-time. Out agen at afternoon, and so till Supper-time. *Skice* out this away, and *skice* out that away. (He's no Snayle, I assure you.) *Brome, Jovial Crew*, iv.

skid¹ (skid), *n.* [Also *skeed*; < Icel. *skidh* = Sw. *skid* = Dan. *skid* = AS. *scid*, E. *shade*, a billet of wood, etc.: see *shade*, of which *skid* is an unsimplified (Scand.) form. Cf. *skidor*, *skee*.] 1. *Naut.*: (a) A framework of planks or timber fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the hatches, to prevent injury to the side while cargo is hoisted in or out. *Boat-skids* are planks fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the boat-davit, to keep the side from being chafed when the boats are lowered or hoisted. (b) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (c) One of a pair of timbers in the waist to support the larger boats when aboard. — 2. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, etc. — 3. One of a number of timbers resting on blocks, on which a structure, such as a boat, is built. — 4. A metal or timber support for a cannon. — 5. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, or the like. — 6. The brake of a crane. — 7. A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a wagon or carriage from revolving when descending a hill; hence, a hindrance or obstruction. Also called *skid-pan*.

But not to repeat the deeds they did,
Backsliding in spite of all moral *skid*,
If all were true that fell from the tongue,
There was not a villager, old or young,
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies*.)

skid¹ (skid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. [*skid*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To place or move on a skid or skids.

The logs are then *skidded* by horses or oxen into skidways, which hold from one to two hundred. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

2. To support by means of skids.

All logs, . . . as they are brought in, unless stacked at once, should be blocked or *skidded* off the ground, as a temporary measure. *Laslett, Timber*, p. 318.

3. To check with a skid, as wheels in going down-hill. *Dickens*.

II. *intrans.* To slide along without revolving, as a wheel: said also of any object mounted on wheels so moving.

When the car was *skidding* it could be brought to a stop on grade by closing the current and re-energizing the magnets. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XVI. 7.

The rider being directly over his pedals, and the driving wheel not *skidding*. *Bury and Hüller, Cycling*, p. 361.

skid² (skid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. A variant of *scud*.

The Dutch ladies . . . ran *skidding* down the aisle of the chapel, tip tap, tip tap, like frightened hares. *Mme. D'Arbly, Diary*, VII. 141. (*Davies*.)

skiddaw (skid'ā), *n.* Same as *kiddaw*.

Skiddaw slates. See *slate*².

skidder (skid'ēr), *n.* [*skid*¹ + *-er*.] One who skids, or uses a skid.

The *skidders* haul the logs to the pila.
The Wisconsin Pineries, New York Evangelist, March 8, 1883.

skider (ski'dēr), *n.* [Cf. *skee*.] A skate. [Prov. Eng.]

skid-pan (skid'pan), *n.* Same as *skid*¹, 7.

skiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sky*¹.

skiey, *a.* See *skyey*.

skif¹ (skif), *n.* [*OF. esquif*, < *MHG. skif*, *schif*, *G. schiff*, a boat, ship, = E. *ship*: see *ship*.] 1. Formerly, a small sailing vessel resembling a sloop.

Olaus fled in a little *skife* unto his father in law the earl of Rosse.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 14.

2. Now, a small boat propelled by oars.

Our captain went in his *skif* aboard the Ambrose and the Neptune. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I. 3.

Cod-seine skiff, a small boat engaged in cod-seining, or attending the cod-seiners.

skiff¹ (skif), *v. t.* [*skiff*¹, *n.*] To sail upon or pass over in a skiff or light boat. [Rare.]

They have *skiff'd*
Torrents whose roaring tyranny and power
I the least of these was dreadful.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinemen, I. 3.

skif² (skif), *a.* [*Icel. skiefr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = *G. schief* = North. Fries. *skiaf*, oblique. Cf. *skew*¹.] Oblique; distorted; awkward. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

skif-handed (skif'hand-ed), *a.* Awkward in the use of the hands; unable to throw straight. [Prov. Eng.]

skiffling (skif'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **skiffle*, *v.*; origin obscure.] In *stone-cutting*, the operation of knocking off the rough corners of ashler in the preliminary dressing; knobbing. *E. H. Knight*.

skift, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

skilder (skil'dēr), *v. i.* Same as *skelder*.

skilful (skil'fūl), *a.* [Also *skillful*; early mod. E. *skilful*; < ME. *skilful*, *skylfull*, *scelcol*; < *skill* + *-ful*.] 1. Having reason; endowed with mind; thinking; rational.

A *skilful* beeste than will y make,
Aftir my shappe and my liknesse.
York Plays, p. 15.

2. Conforming to reason or right; reasonable; proper. *Ayenbite of Inuyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Al wol he kepe his lordes hir degree,
As it is right and *skilful* that they be
Enhaunced and honoured and most dere.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 385.

3. Having trained and practised faculties; possessing practical ability; well qualified for action; able; dexterous; expert.

At conseil & at nede he was a *skilfulle* kyng.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 311.

Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assallant is quick,
skilful, and deadly.
Shak., T. N., III. 4. 245.

4. Having ability in a specified direction; versed; experienced; practised: followed by a qualifying phrase or clause.

Of perill nought adrad,
Ne *skilful* of the uncouth jeopardy.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 16.

Human pride
Is *skilful* to invent most serious names
To hide its ignorance. *Shelley, Queen Mab*, vii.

5. Displaying or requiring skill; indicative of skill; clever; adroit: as, a *skilful* contrivance.

Of *skilful* industry.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. Eden.

The *skilful* devices with which the Romans, in the first Punic War, wrought such wholesale destruction on the Carthaginian fleets. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist*, p. 207.

= Syn. 3. *Dexterous*, *Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*), adept, conversant, proficient, accomplished, qualified, intelligent, masterly.

skilfully (skil'fūl-i), *adv.* [Also *skillfully*; < ME. *skilfully*, *skilfully*, *skylfully*, *skelvollliche*; < *skilful* + *-ly*.] In a skilful manner. Especially—

(a) With reason, justice, or propriety; reasonably.

In othre guode skele and clenliche and *skelvollliche*.
Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Me thynketh thus, that neither ye nor I
Oghte half this wo to maken *skilfully*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1265.

(b) With nice art; cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

Sing unto him a new song; play *skilfully* with a loud noise.
Ps. xxxiii. 3.

Thou art an old love-monger, and speakest *skilfully*.
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 253.

skilfulness (skil'fūl-nes), *n.* [Also *skillfulness*; < ME. *skylfulness*; < *skilful* + *-ness*.] The quality of being skilful; the possession of skill or ability, in any sense of either word.

Skylfulness, racionalitas. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands.
Pa. lxxviii. 72.

skilip (skil'ip), *n.* [*Turk. Iskitip*, or *Iskeleb*, in Asia Minor, whence the name is said to be applied to various fictitious substances.] Scammony prepared near Angora by mixing starch with the juice to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. of the mass. This is combined with other impure scammony to form different grades of the drug. In London use the word appears to denote any highly adulterated scammony.

skill (skil), *v.* [*ME. skilen* (also assimilated *schillen*, *schyllen*, < AS. **scyllian*, < Icel. Sw. *skilja* = Dan. *skille*, separate, imper. differ, matter, = MD. *schillen*, *schellen* = MLG. *schelen*, separate; akin to Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, peel, = Lith. *skelti*, cleave; prob. < *√ skal*, separate, which appears also in *scale*¹, *shale*¹, *shell*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To set apart; separate.

And *skilled* ut all fra the folle
Thurh halis lif and lare.
Ornulum, l. 16860.

Schyllyn owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, Segrego.
Prompt. Parv., p. 446.

2. Hence, to discern; have knowledge or understanding (to); know how: usually with an infinitive. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

There is not among us any that can *skill* to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. *1 Ki. v. 6.*

He cannot *skill* to keep a stock going upon that trade.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have perception or comprehension; have understanding; discern: followed by *of* or *on*.

Thel can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no *skyle* on.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 27.

They that *skill* not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire. *Spenser*.

2. To have personal and practical knowledge (of); be versed or practised; hence, to be expert or dexterous: commonly followed by *of*.

These v cowde *skile* of batella, and moche thei knewe of werre.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 656.

Our Prentises and others may be appoynted and diuided euery of them to his office, and to that he can best *skil* of.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 299.

As for herbes and philtres, I could never *skil* of them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 494.

3. To make difference; signify; matter: used impersonally, and generally with a negative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am the son of Apollo, and from his high seat I came,
But whither I got it *skille* not, for Knowledge is my name.
Poole, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Esop. What do we act to-day?
Par. It skille not what. *Messinger, Roman Actor*, I. 1.

One word more I had to say,
But it *skille* not; go your way.
Herrick, To the Passenger.

skill (skil), *n.* [*ME. skill*, *skil*, *skyl*, *skyll*, *skille*, *skylle*, *skile*, *skyle*, *skiele* (also assimilated *schile*, *schel*, *scel*, < AS. **scile*, < Icel. *skil*, a distinction, discernment, knowledge, = Sw. *skäl*, reason, = Dan. *skjel*, a separation, boundary, limit, = MLG. *schele* = MD. *schele*, *scheele*, separation, discrimination: see the verb.)] 1. The discriminating or reasoning faculty; the mind.

Another es that the *skyll* mekely be vsede in gastely thynges, als in medytacyons, and orysouns, and lukynge in haly bukes.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

For I am mainly ignorant
What place this is; and all the *skill* I have
Remembers not these garments.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 66.

2. Discriminative power; discernment; understanding; reason; wit.

Craftier *skil* kan i non than i wol kuthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1680.

So feeble *skill* of perfect things the vulgar has.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

Neither is it [liberty] compleatly giv'n but by them who have the happy *skill* to know what is grievance and unjust to a people.
Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

3. Reasonableness; propriety; rightness; justice; proper course; wise measure; also, right-ful claim; right.

When it is my sones wille
That I come him to hit is *skille*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

For ever as tendre a capoun eteth the fox,
Though he be fals and hath the foul betrayed,
As shal the goode man that therfor payed;
Al have he to the capoun *skille* and right,
The false fox wol have his part at night.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1392.

Oure brother & sustir he is bi *skile*,
For he so seide, & lerd us that lore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

4t. Reasoning; argument; proof; also, cause; reason.

Everyoh hath swich replicacioun
That non by *skille* may be brought adoun.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 536.

Agens this can no clerk *skile* fynde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Langere herb thu may noghte dwelle;
The *skille* I sail the telle wherefore.
Thomas of Braxeldowne (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

I think you have
As little *skill* to fear as I have purpose
To put you to't. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 152.

5. Practical knowledge and ability; power of action or execution; readiness and excellence in applying wisdom or science to practical ends; expertness; dexterity.

The workman on his stuff his *skill* doth show;
And yet the stuff gives not the man his *skill*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, l.

He hath *skill* to cure those that are somewhat crazed in
their wits with their burdens.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 83.
Was dying all they had the *skill* to do?
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

It is in little more than *skill* of drawing and modelling
that the art of Raphael . . . surpasses that of Giotto.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 306.

6t. A particular power, ability, or art; a gift or attainment; an accomplishment.

O Calchas, for the state of Greece, thy spirit prophetic
shows
Skills that direct us. Chapman, Iliad, l. 83.

Not all the *skills* fit for a princely dame
Your learned Muse with youth and study brings.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xii.

Richard, . . . by a thousand princely *skills*, gathering
so much corn as if he meant not to return. Fuller.

7. That for which one is specially qualified;
one's forte. [Rare.]

They had arms, leaders, and successes to their wish; but
to make use of so great an advantage was not their *skill*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

8t. The number of persons connected with any
art, trade, or profession; the craft.

Marshall was the cheffe of this *skill* among the Latines.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 44.

= Syn. 5. Facility, knack. See *adroit*.

skillagalee, n. See *skilligalee*.

skilled (skil'd), a. [*skill* + -ed.] 1. Having
skill; especially, having the knowledge and
ability which come from experience; trained;
versed; expert; adept; proficient.

O thou well *skild* in courses, stay awhile,
And teach me how to curse mine enemies!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 116.

2. Displaying or requiring skill; involving special
knowledge or training: as, *skilled* labor.

skillless (skil'les), a. [*ME. skilleles*; < *skill*
+ -less.] 1t. Lacking reason or intellectual
power; irrational.

Skilleles swa summe aase. Ormulum, l. 3715.

2. Lacking knowledge; ignorant; uninformed;
unaware.

More that I may call men than you, good friend,
And my dear father; how features are abroad
I am *skillless* of. Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 52.

3. Lacking practical acquaintance or experience;
unfamiliar (with); untrained or unversed;
rude; inexpert.

Skillless as unpractised infancy. Shak., T. and C., l. 1. 12.

A little patience, youth! 'twill not be long,
Or I am *skillless* quite. Keats, Endymion, iii.

skillet (skil'et), n. [Formerly or dial. also *skellet*;
OF. *escuellette*, a little dish, dim. of *escuelle*,
a dish, F. *écuelle*, a porringer, = Pr. *escudella* =
Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, < L.
scutella, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish: see
*scuttle*¹, *sculler*², *scullery*.] 1. A small vessel
of iron, copper, or other metal, generally having
a long handle and three or four legs, used
for heating and boiling water, cooking meat,
and other culinary purposes.

Let housewives make a *skillet* of my helm.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 273.

Yet milk in proper *skillet* she will place,
And gently spice it with a blade of mace.
W. King, Art of Making Puddings, l.

2. A rattle or bell used by common criers.
J. Grahame, Birds of Scotland (ed. 1806),
Gloss., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 322.

—3. A ship's cook; a "pot-wrestler" or pot-

walloper. [Slang.]—4. In *metal-working*, a
form into which the precious metals are run for
sale and use as bullion, flatter than an ingot.

skill-facet (skil'fas'et), n. In *diamond-cutting*.
See *facet*.

skillful, *skillfully*, etc. See *skilful*, etc.

skilligalee, *skilligolee* (skil'i-ga-lé', -gô-lé'),
n. [Also *skilligalee*, *skilligolee*, *skillagalee*, also
skilly; origin obscure.] A poor, thin, watery
kind of broth or soup, sometimes consisting of
oatmeal and water in which meat has been
boiled; a weak, watery diet served out to pris-
oners in the hulks, paupers in workhouses, and
the like; a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and
water, formerly served out to sailors in the
British navy.

*skilling*¹ (skil'ing), n. [*ME. skylynge*; ver-
bal n. of *skill*, v.] Reasoning; ratiocination.

Ryht swych comparason as it is of *skyllynge* to under-
standinge. Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

*skilling*² (skil'ing), n. Same as *skeling*. [Prov.
Eng.]

*skilling*³ (skil'ing), n. [*Sw. Dan. skilling* =
E. *skilling*.] A money formerly used in Scan-
dinavia and northern Germany, in some places



Obverse. Reverse.
Skillling, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

as a coin and in others as a money of account.
It varied in value from ½d. in Denmark to nearly
1d. (about 2 cents) in Hamburg.

In Norway the small currency now consists partly of
half-skilling and one-skilling pieces in copper, the *skilling*
being nearly equal in value to an English halfpenny, but
principally of two-, three-, and four-skilling pieces, com-
posed of billon.

Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 126.

skill-thirst, n. Craving for knowledge; curi-
osity. [Rare.]

Ingratitude, pride, treason, gluttony,
Too-curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

skilly (skil'i), n. Same as *skilligalee*.

skilligalee, *skilligolee*, n. See *skilligalee*.

skilpot (skil'pot), n. The slider, or red-bellied
terrapin. See *slider*¹, 2.

skilts (skil'ts), n. pl. [*Cf. kilt*.] A sort of coarse,
loose short trousers formerly worn in New Eng-
land.

Her father and elder brother wore . . . a sort of brown
tow trousers, known at the time—these things happened
some years ago—as *skilts*; they were short, reaching just
below the knee, and very large, being a full half yard broad
at the bottom. S. Judd, Margaret, l. 2.

skilty-boots (skil'ti-böts), n. pl. Half-boots.
Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

skilving (skil'vingz), n. pl. [A var. of **skelving*,
unassimilated form of *skelving*¹.] The rails of
a cart: a wooden frame fixed on the top of a
cart to widen and extend its size. Halliwell.

*[Prov. Eng.]

skim (skim), v.; pret. and pp. *skimmed*, ppr.
skimming. [A var. of *scum*, v.] I. trans. 1. To
lift the scum from; clear the surface of by re-
moving any floating matter, by means of a
spoon, a flat ladle, or the like: as, to *skim* soup
by removing the oil or fat; to *skim* milk by tak-
ing off the cream.

To *skimme*, despumare.

Levin, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 131.

Are not you [Puck] he

That frights the maidens of the villagery;
Skims milk, and sometime labours in the quern,
And bootless makes the breathless housewife churn?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 36.

2. To lift from the surface of a liquid by a
sliding movement, as with a paddle, a flat ladle,
a spoon, or the like; dip up with or as with a
skimmer, as cream from milk or fat from soup;
hence, to clear away; remove.

The natives in these months watch the rivers, and take
up thence multitudes [of locusts], *skimming* them from off
the water with little nets. Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Whilom I've seen her *skim* the clouded cream.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 61.

To purge and *skim* away the filth of vice,
That so refin'd it might the more entice.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 343.

3. To clear; rid; free from obstacles or ene-
mies.

Sir Edmonde of Holande, erle of Kent, was by the kynge
made admyrall of the see: the whiche storyd and *skymmed*
ye see ryght well & manfully. Fabyan, Chron., an. 1469.

4. To mow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To
cover with a film or scum; coat over. [Rare.]

At night the frost *skimmed* with thin ice the edges of
the ponds. T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

6. To pass lightly along or near the surface of;
move smoothly and lightly over; glide, float,
fly, or run over the surface of.

They gild their scaly Backs in Phœbus's Beams,
And scorn to *skim* the Level of the Stream.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
The turf of yon large pasture will be *skimmed*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

7. To pass over lightly in perusal or inspec-
tion; glance over hastily or superficially.

Like others I had *skimmed*, and sometimes read
With care, the master-pamphlets of the day.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

Mr. Lyon . . . was *skimming* rapidly, in his straight-
ed way, by the light of one candle, the pages of a mission-
ary report. George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

8. To cause to dart, skip, or ricochet along a
surface; hurl along a surface in a smooth,
straight course.

There was endless glee in *skimming* stones along the
surface of the water, and counting the number of bounds
and curvets that they made. E. Dowden, Shelley, l. 68.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass lightly and smoothly
over a surface; hence, to glide or dart along
in a smooth, even course.

A winged Eastern Blast, just *skimming* o'er
The Ocean's Brow, and sinking on the Shore.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

Nor lighter does the swallow *skim*
Along the smooth lake's level brim.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. To pass in hasty inspection or considera-
tion, as over the surface of something; observe
or consider lightly or superficially.

There was wide wandering for the greediest eye . . .
Far round the horizon's crystal air to *skim*.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

Thus I entertain
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
To *skim* along the surfaces of things.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

3. To become covered with a scum or film; be
coated over. [Rare.]

The pond had in the mean while *skimmed* over in the
shadiest and shallowest coves, some days or even weeks
before the general freezing. Thoreau, Walden, p. 266.

**skim* (skim), n. [A var. of *scum*, n., but due to
the verb *skim*.] 1. The act of skimming; also,
that which is skimmed off.

I wanted to be the one to tell you the grand surprise,
and have "first *skim*," as we used to say when we squab-
bled about the cream. L. M. Alcott, Little Women, xlii.

2. Thick matter that forms or collects on the
surface of a liquor; scum. [Rare.]

skimback (skim'bak), n. [*skim* + back.] A
fish, the quillback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*. [Local,
U. S.]

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam'bl), a. and n.
[A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] I. a. Rambling;
wandering; confused; incoherent.

Such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. l. 154.

II. n. Rigmarole; nonsense.

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam'bl), adv. [A
varied redupl. of *scamble*.] In a confused man-
ner. Imp. Dict.

skim-colter (skim'kôl'ter), n. 1. A colter
with a lateral wing designed to trim the edge
of the furrow slice and secure complete burial
of the vegetation. [Eng.]—2. More recently,
an instrument like a small plow carried on
the beam in advance of the ordinary colter
and turning a furrow of an inch or two. [Eng.]

skime (skim), n. [*skim*¹.] Brightness; gleam.

The *skyme* o' her e'en was like dewy sheen.

Lady Mary of Craignethan.

*skimmer*¹ (skim'ér), n. [*skim* + -er¹.] 1.
One who or that which skims; especially, an
implement used for skimming. Specifically—(a)
A ladle with a flattened and often perforated bowl, used in
skimming liquids, as milk, soup, or fruit-juice.

She struck her with a *skimmer*, and broke it in two.
Catakin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 176).

(b) A flat shallow pan of metal perforated at the bottom to
allow liquids to drain through; a colander.

As soon as the oysters are opened, they are placed in a
flat pan with a perforated bottom, called a *skimmer*, where
they are drained of their accompanying liquor.

Fisheries of U. S., v. II. 569.

(c) A stiff bar of iron used in a foundry to hold back the floating slag while pouring molten metal from the ladle.
(d) One of several bivalves whose shells may be used to skim milk, etc. (1) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. (2) The big beach clam, *Macra* or *Spisula solidissima*. [Long Island.] (3) A scallop, as *Pecten maximus*.
2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student or reader.

There are different degrees of *skimmers*: first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

3. A bird that skims or shears the water, as any member of the genus *Rhynchops*; a cutwater, shearwater, or scissorbill. The American species is *R. nigra*, specified as the *black skimmer*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and southward. It closely resembles a tern or sea-swallow, except in its bizarre bill. The upper parts are chiefly black, the lower white, with a rosy blush in the breeding-season; the bill is carmine and black; the feet are carmine. The length is 16 to 20 inches, the extent 42 to 50 inches; the upper mandible is 8 inches, the lower 3½ to 4½. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

skimmer² (skim'er), v. i. [Freq. of *skim*.] To skim lightly to and fro. [Rare.]

Swallows *skimmered* over her, and plunged into the depths below.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 14.

skimmerton (skim'er-ton), n. Same as *skimmington*.

Skimmia (skim'i-ä), n. [NL. (Thunberg, 1784), < Jap. *skimmi*, in *mijama-skimmi*, the Japanese name.] An untenable name for *Anquetilia*, a genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs, of the family *Rutaceæ*, characterized by flowers with 4 or 5 valvate petals, as many stamens, and a 2- to 5-celled ovary ripening into an ovoid fleshy drupe with 2 to 4 cartilaginous nutlets. There is only one species, *Anquetilia Japonica* (*Skimmia Japonica* of Thunberg), native of southern Asia and Japan. It is a smooth dwarf holly-like shrub, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves which are entire, coriaceous, and pellucid-dotted. The odorless whitish flowers are arranged in crowded and much branched terminal panicles. It is cultivated for the ornamental effect of its dark shining leaves and clusters of bright-red berry-like drupes.

skim-milk (skim'milk'), n. Milk from which the cream has been skimmed; hence, figuratively, that which lacks substantial quality, as richness or strength; thinness; inferiority.

O, I could divide myself and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of *skim milk* with so honourable an action!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 3. 36.

skimming (skim'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *skim*, v.]

1. The act of one who or that which skims.—
2. That which is removed by skimming; scum: chiefly used in the plural.

They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle, and dregs of the casks.
Cook, Second Voyage, l. 7.

3. pl. In the coffee trade, the musty part of the coffee which is taken from the bags after being on shipboard.

skimming-dish (skim'ing-dish), n. A yacht-built boat used on the Florida coast, of flat-iron model, cat- or sloop-rigged, and very wet.
J. A. Henshall.

skimming-gate (skim'ing-gät), n. In found-ing. See *gate*¹, 5.

skimmingly (skim'ing-li), adv. By moving lightly along or over the surface. *Imp. Dict.*

skimmington (skim'ing-ton), n. [Also *skimmington*, *skimmerton*, *skimtry*; supposed to have originated in the name of some forgotten scold.] 1. A burlesque procession formerly held in ridicule of a henpecked husband; a cavalcade headed by a person on horseback representing the wife, with another representing the husband seated behind her, facing the horse's tail and holding a distaff, while the woman belabored him with a ladle. These were followed by a crowd, hooting and making "rough music" with horns, pans, and cleavers. The word commonly appears in the phrase *to ride (the) skimmington*. Compare the north-country custom of *riding the stang*. [Local, Eng.]

When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.
Oldham, Satires (1885). (Nares.)

The *Skimmington* . . . has been long discontinued in England, apparently because female rule has become either milder or less frequent than among our ancestors.
Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxi, note.

2. A disturbance; a riot; a quarrel.

There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coil, the former having given a flat lie to the latter.
Walpole, *Letters* (1758), l. 289. (Davies.)

3. A charivari. [Local, U. S.]

skim-net (skim'net), n. A large dip-net, used on the Potomac and some rivers southward.

skimp (skimp), v. [A var. or secondary form of *scamp*¹ (cf. *crimp*, *cramp*¹).] I. *trans.* 1. To deal scant measure to; supply with a meager or insufficient allowance: as, to *skimp* a person

in the matter of food.—2. To provide in scant or insufficient quantity; give or deal out sparingly; stint: as, to *skimp* cloth or food.—3. To scamp; slight; do superficially or carelessly: as, to *skimp* a job.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be sparing or parsimonious; economize; save.

The woman who has worked and schemed and *skimped* to achieve her attire knows the real pleasure and victory of self-adornment.
E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xix.

2. To scamp work. [Colloq. in all uses.]

skimp (skimp), a. [*< skimp*, v.] Scant in quantity or extent; scarcely sufficient; meager; spare: as, *skimp* fare; a *skimp* outfit. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

skimping (skim'ping), p. a. 1. Sparing; stinting; saving. See *skimp*, v.—2. Scanty; meager; containing insufficient material: as, a *skimping* dress. *Halliwel*.—3. Scamped; executed carelessly or in a slighting manner. [Colloq. in all senses.]

The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretensions.
J. S. Brewer, *English Studies*, p. 444. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

skimpingly (skim'ping-li), adv. In a skimping manner; scantily; sparingly. *Bulwer*, *My Novel*, iii. 15.

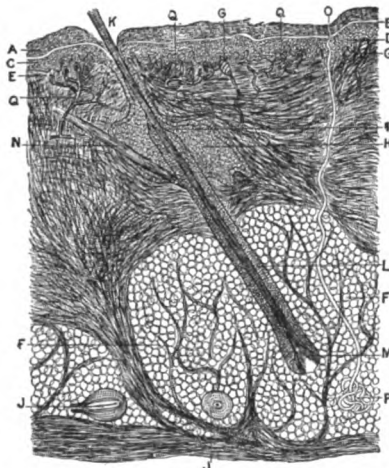
skimpings (skim'pingz), n. pl. [Verbal n. of *skimp*, v.] In mining, the refuse taken from the top of the sieve in jigging, toizing, or chimming.

skimpy (skim'pi), a. [*< skimp* + -y¹.] Spare; scanty; skimped. [Colloq., U. S.]

The woman . . . took off her bonnet, showing her gray hair drawn into a *skimpy* knot at the back of her head.
M. N. Murfree, *Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains*, iv.

skimshander (skim'shan-dér), v. Same as *scrimshaw*.

skin (skin), n. [*< ME. skin, skinne, skynne*, < AS. *scinn* (rare), < Icel. *skinn* = Sw. *skinn* = Dan. *skind* = LG. *schin*, *schinn* = OHG. **scind*, skin, hide (the OHG. form not recorded, but the source of OHG. *scintan*, *scindan*, MHG. *G. schinden*, skin, flay, sometimes a strong verb, with pret. *schant*, pp. *geschunden*: see *skin*, v.); perhaps akin to *shin*, q. v. Cf. also W. *cen*, skin, peel, scales, *yegen*, dandruff.] 1. In anat. and zool., the continuous covering of an animal; the cutaneous investment of the body; the integument, cutis, or derm, especially when soft



Semi-diagrammatic Vertical Section of Human Skin, magnified.
A, stratum corneum; B, stratum lucidum; C, stratum granulosum; D, stratum spinosum; E, corium with papillae; F, subcutaneous fat; G, tactile corpuscles; H, sebaceous gland; I, duct of sebaceous gland; J, Pacinian corpuscles; K, shaft of hair; L, root-sheath of hair; M, root of hair; N, arrector pili muscle; O, duct of sweat gland; P, sweat gland; Q, blood-vessels.

and flexible, a hard or rigid skin being called a *shell*, *test*, *exoskeleton*, etc. Skin ordinarily consists of two main divisions or layers: (1) the corium below, a connective-tissue layer, which is vascular, nervous, provided with glands, and is never shed, cast, or molted; (2) the non-vascular epidermis, superficially forming various epidermal or exoskeletal structures, as hair, feathers, hoofs, nails, claws, etc., of more or less dry and hard or horny texture, and either continuously shed in scales and shreds, or periodically molted wholly or in part. See the above technical words, and cuts under *hair*¹, 1, and *sweat-gland*.

Can the Ethiopian change his *skin*, or the leopard his spots?
Jer. xlii. 23.

I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter *skin* of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 4.

Soon a wrinkled *Skin* plump *Flesh* invades!
Congreve, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

2. The integument of an animal stripped from the body, with or without its appendages; a hide, pelt, or fur, either raw and green, or variously cured, dressed, or tanned. In the trades and in commerce the term is applied only to the skins of the smaller animals, the skins of the larger animals being called *hides*: thus, an ox-hide, a goat-skin, cowhide boots, calfskin shoes, etc. See cut under *hide*.

A serpent *skynne* down on this tree men lete
Avaynt be to save it in greet hete.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Robes of buffalo and beaver,
Skins of otter, lynx, and ermine.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xvi.

3. In museums, the outer covering of an animal, preserved for examination or exhibition with the fur, feathers, etc., but not mounted or set up in imitation of life.—4. A water-vessel made of the whole or nearly the whole skin of a goat or other beast; a wine-skin. See cut under *bottle*.

No man putteth new wine into old wine-skins: else the wine will burst the skins, and the wine perisheth, and the skins.
Mark ii. 22 (E. V.).

5. That which resembles skin in nature or use; the outer coat or covering of anything; especially, the exterior coating or layer of any substance when firmer or tougher than the interior; a rind or peel: as, the *skin* of fruit or plants; the *skin* (putamen) of an egg.

We at time of year
Do wound the bark, the *skin* of our fruit-trees.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, III. 4. 58.

These blanks [for files] are now . . . soft and free from scale, or what is known as the *skin* of the steel.

Sci. Amer., N. 8., LXIII. 33.

6. *Naut.*: (a) That part of a furled sail which is on the outside and covers the whole. (b) The planking or iron plating which covers the ribs of a vessel on the inside; also, the thin plating on the outer side of the ribs of an armor-plated iron ship.

The [life]-boat has two distinct *skins* of planking, diagonal to the boat's keel and contrary to each other.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 571.

7. A mean, stingy person; a skinflint. [Slang.]

Occasionally he would refer to the president of the Off-shore Wrecking Company, his former employer, as that *skin*.
The Century, XXXIX. 227.

8. A hot punch of whisky made in the glass; a whisky-skin. [Slang.]—By or with the *skin* of one's teeth, against great odds; by very slight chances in one's favor; narrowly; barely.

I am escaped with the *skin* of my teeth.
Job xix. 20.

Clean-skins, wild cattle that have never been branded. Compare *maerick*. [Australia.]

These *clean skins*, as they are often called to distinguish them from the branded cattle, are supposed to belong to the cattle-owner on whose run they emerge from their shelter.
A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 206.

Gold-beaters' skin. See *gold-beater*.—**Hyson skin**. See *Hyson*.—In or with a *whole skin*, without bodily injury; hence, with impunity.

He had resolv'd that day
To sleep in a *whole skin*.

Marquis of Huntley's *Retreat* (Child's Ballads, VII. 271).

Papillæ of the skin. See *papilla*.—**Pupillary skin-reflex**. See *reflex*.—**Skin book**, a book written on skin or parchment. [Rare and affected.]

Sainte Marherete, the Melden ant Martyr, in old English. First Edited from the *Skin Books* in 1862.
Sainte Marherete (ed. Cockayne), Title.

To save one's *skin*, to come off without injury; escape bodily harm.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit.

Sir R. L'Esrange.

White skin, a technical name for the white leather largely used for lining boots and shoes.—**Syn.** 1, 2, and 5. *Skin*, *Hide*, *Pelt*, *Rind*, *Peel*, *Husk*, *Hull*. *Skin* is the general word for the external covering or tissue of an animal, including man, and for coatings of fruits, especially such coatings as are thin, as of apples. *Hide* applies especially to the skin of large domestic animals, as horses and oxen. *Pelt* is an untanned skin of a beast with the hair on. *Rind* is used somewhat generally of the bark of trees, the natural covering of fruit, etc. *Peel* is the skin or rind of a fruit, which is easily removable by peeling off: as, orange-peel; the peel of a banana. *Husk* is an easily removable integument of certain plants, especially Indian corn. A *hull* is generally smaller than a *husk*, perhaps less completely covering the fruit: as, strawberry-hulls; raspberry-hulls.

skin (skin), v.; pret. and pp. *skinned*, ppr. *skinning*. [*< skin*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To provide with skin; cover as with a skin.

It will but *skin* and flim the ulcerous place.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4. 147.

Really, by the side of Sir James, he looks like a death's head *skinned* over for the occasion.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, x.

2. To strip the skin from; flay; peel.

Prince Geraint . . . dismounting like a man
That *skins* the wild beast after slaying him.
Strip from the three dead wolves of woman born
The three gay suits of armour which they wore.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. To strip or peel off; remove by turning back and drawing off inside out. [Colloq.]

Skin the stockings off . . . or you'll bust 'em.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xxxi.

4. To strip of valuable properties or possessions; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle. [Slang, U. S.]

The jury had order consider how rlin' 'tis tuh have a feller skin ye out er fifty dollars — all the money ye got. *The Century, XL, 214.*

The *skinning* of the land by sending away its substance in hard wheat is an improvidence of natural resources. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 550.*

5. To copy or pretend to learn by employment of irregular or forbidden expedients, as a college exercise: as, to *skin* an example in mathematics by copying the solution. [College slang.]

Never *skin* a lesson which it requires any ability to learn. *Yale Lit. Mag., XV, 81.*

Classical men were continually tempted to *skin* (copy) the solutions of these examples. *C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 457.*

Skinned cat, the burbot, or fresh-water ling, *Lota maculosa*: a trade-name. [Lake Michigan.] — **Skinned rabbit**, a very lean person. — To *skin a flint*. See *flint*. — To *skin the cat*, in gymnastic exercises, to raise the feet and legs upward between the arms extended from a bar, and then draw the body over. — To *skin up a sail* (*naut.*), to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

II. intrans. 1. To become covered with skin; grow a new skin; cicatrize: as, a wound *skins* over. — 2. To accomplish anything by irregular, underhand, or dishonest means; specifically, in college use, to employ forbidden or unfair methods or expedients in preparing for recitation or examination. [Slang.]

"In our examinations," says a correspondent, "many of the fellows cover the palms of their hands with dates, and when called upon for a given date, they read it off directly from their hands. Such persons *skin*."

B. H. Hall, College Words and Customs, p. 430.

3. To slip away; abscond; make off. [Slang.] — To *skin out*. (a) To depart hastily and secretly; slip away. [Slang.]

Sitting Bull *skinned out* from the Yellowstone Valley and sought refuge in Canada. *New York Times.*

(b) To range wide, as a dog in the field. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

skin-area (*skin'ā-rē-ā*), *n.* See *skin-friction*.

skin-boat (*skin'bōt*), *n.* A coracle, or rawhide boat; a bull-boat. See out under *coracle*.

skin-bone (*skin'bōn*), *n.* An ossification in or of the skin; any dermal bone.

skin-bound (*skin'bound*), *a.* Having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh; hidebound. — **skin-bound disease**. (a) Scleroderma. (b) Sclerema neonatorum.

skinch (*skinch*), *v.* [A var. of *skimp*, with terminal variation as in *bump*², *bunch*², *hump*, *hunch*. Cf. *skinky*.] **I. trans.** To stint; serimp; give short allowance of. [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. To be sparing or parsimonious; pinch; save. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

skinck, *n.* Same as *skinck*².

skin-coat (*skin'kōt*), *n.* The skin.

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes, Whose valour plucks dead lions by the beard: I'll smoke your *skin-coat*, an I catch you right. *Shak., K. John, II, 1, 130.*

To *curry one's skin-coat*, to beat a person severely. *Halliwel.*

skin-deep (*skin'dēp*), *a.* Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin; superficial.

That "beauty is only *skin-deep*" is itself but a *skin-deep* observation. *H. Spencer.*

skin-deep (*skin'dēp*), *adv.* In a superficial manner; superficially; slightly.

skin-eater (*skin'ē'tēr*), *n.* An insect that preys upon or infests prepared skins, as furs and specimens of natural history. (a) One of various tinid moths. (b) A beetle of the family *Dermestidae*: a museum-pest.

skinflint (*skin'flint*), *n.* [Cf. *skin*, *v.*, + obj. *flint*.] One who makes use of contemptible means to get or save money; a mean, niggardly, or avaricious person; a miser.

"It would have been long," said Oldbuck, . . . "ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skin-flint*." *Scott, Antiquary, xl.*

skin-friction (*skin'frik'shon*), *n.* The friction between a solid and a fluid, arising from the drag exerted on the surface of the body by the fluid particles sliding past it. The area of the immersed surface of a body is called its *skin-area*.

The two principal causes of the resistance to the motion of a ship are the *skin friction* and the production of waves. *Encyc. Brit., XII, 518.*

skinful (*skin'fūl*), *n.* [Cf. *skin* + *-ful*.] 1. The contents of a full leather skin or bag. See *skin*, *n.*, 4.

Well do I remember how at each well the first *skinful* was tasted all around. *The Century, XXIX, 662.*

2. As much as one can contain, especially of strong drink of any kind: as, a *skinful* of beer.

He wept to think each thoughtless youth

Contained of wickedness a *skinful*.

W. S. Gilbert, Sir Macklin.

skin-game (*skin'gām*), *n.* A game, as of cards, in which one player has no chance against another, as when the cards are stocked or other tricks are played to cheat or fleece; any confidence-game. [Slang.]

skin-graft (*skin'grāft*), *n.* Same as *graft*², 3.

To facilitate the process of healing, *skin-grafts* were

transferred from the arm. *Medical News, LII, 416.*

skin-grafting (*skin'grāf'ting*), *n.* An operation whereby particles of healthy skin are transplanted from the body of the same or another person to a wound or burned surface, to form a new skin. Also called *Reverdin's operation* or *method*.

I had been doing "quill-grafting" in the same manner that "*skin-grafting*" is done to-day. *Medical News, LII, 276.*

skinky (*skin'ji*), *a.* [Var. of **skinchy*, < *skinch* + *-y*.] 1. Stingy. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

— 2. Cold; nipping; noting the weather. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

skin-house (*skin'hous*), *n.* A gambling-house where skin-games are played. [Slang, U. S.]

skink¹ (*skink*), *v.* [Cf. ME. *skinken*, *skynken*, usually assimilated *shenken*, *schenken*, *schonken*, < AS. *scencan*, pour out drink, = OFries. *skunka*, *schanka* = D. *schenken* = MLG. *schenken* = OHG. *scenkan*, *scenchan*, MHG. G. *schenken* (> OF. *escancer*, pour out drink) = Icel. *skenkja*, serve, drink, fill one's cup, = Sw. *skänka* = Dan. *skjænke*, pour out, drink; prob. orig. pour or draw through a pipe, from the noun represented by *shank*¹: see *shank*¹. Cf. *nuncheon*. For the form *skink*, as related to **shenck*, ME. *schenchen*, cf. *drink*, *drench*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To draw or pour out (liquor); serve for drinking; offer or present (drink, etc.).

Beaus the wyn hem *skynketh* al aboute.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 478.

Our glass of life runs wine, the vintner *skinks* it.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III, 1.

2. To fill with liquor; pour liquor into.

Weoren tha berne [men]

te-scænpte mid beore,

& tha drihtlice gumen,

weoren win-druncen. *Layamon, l. 8124.*

I'll have them *skink* my standing bowls with wine.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

II. intrans. To draw, pour out, or serve liquor or drink.

For that cause (they) called this new city by the name of Nalot: that is, *skinket* or poure in.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 490.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink

May cry, mine host, to crambe, "Give us drink,

And do not skink, but skink."

B. Jonson, New Inn, I, 3.

Fair Annie's taken a silver can,

Afore the bride to skink.

Skion Annie; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III, 388).

[Now provincial in all senses.]

skink¹ (*skink*), *n.* [= MLG. *schenke* = MHG. *schenke*, G. *ge-schenk*, drink, = Icel. *skenk*, the serving of drink at a meal, present, = Sw. *skänk* = Dan. *skjænke*, sideboard, bar, also gift, present, donation; from the verb.] 1. Drink; any liquor used as a beverage.

The wine! — there was hardly half a mutchkin, and putr, thin, fusionless *skink* it was. *Scott, St. Ronan's Well.*

2. A skinker. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the skinker, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire, or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family. *Halliwel.*

skink² (*skink*), *n.* [= OFries. *skunka*, *schonk*, leg, bone, ham, = D. *schonk*, a bone in a piece of meat, = G. *schinken*, a ham, etc.: see *shank*¹. Cf. *skink*¹.] A shin-bone of beef; also, soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy parts. [Scotch.]

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nutriment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 45.*

skink³ (*skink*), *n.* [Also *scinc*, and formerly *scink*, *scingue*; = F. *scingue*; < L. *scincos*, *scincus*, < Gr. *σκινκος*, a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa, prob. the adda.] A scincoid lizard; any member of the family *Scincidae* in

a broad sense, as the adda, *Scincus officinalis*, to which the name probably first attached. They are harmless creatures, some inches long, natives mostly of warm countries, with small, sometimes rudimentary



Skink (*Cyclodius gigas*).

limbs, and generally smooth scales. Those with well-formed legs resemble other lizards, but some (as of the scarcely separable family *Anguillidae*) are more snake-like or even worm-like, as the slow-worm of Europe. Common skinks in the United States are the blue-tailed, *Eumeces fasciatus*, and the ground-skink, *Oligosoma laterale*. See *Anguis*, *Eumeces*, *Seps*, and cuts under *Cyclodius* and *Scincus*.

Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian Skink.

Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink).

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

skinker (*skink'er*), *n.* [Cf. *skink*¹ + *-er*.] One who draws or pours out liquor; a tapster; a server of drink; hence, the landlord of an ale-house or tavern. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Jack *skinker*, fill it full;

A pledge unto the health of heavenly Alvida.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A little further off, some old-fashioned *skinkers* and drawers, all with portentously red noses, were spreading a banquet on the leaf-strewn earth.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 245.

skinking (*skink'ing*), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skink*¹, *v.*] Watery; thin; washy. [Scotch.]

Ye pow'r's wha mak' mankind your cart,

And dish them out their bill o' fare,

Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* ware

That jumps in luggies. *Burns, To a Haggis.*

skinkle¹ (*skink'kl*), *v. t.* [Freq. of *skink*¹.] To sprinkle. [Scotch.]

skinkle² (*skink'kl*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skinkled*, ppr. *skinkling*. [Appar. a remote freq. of *shine* (AS. *scinan*).] To sparkle; glisten. [Scotch.]

The cleading that fair Annet had on,

It *skinkled* in their een.

Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II, 128).

skinless (*skin'les*), *a.* [Cf. *skin* + *-less*.] Having no skin, or having a very thin skin: as, *skinless* fruit.

In the midst of all this chaos grinned from the chimney-piece . . . a tall cast of Michael Angelo's well-known *skinless* model. *C. Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.*

skinless oat. See oat. — **Skinless pea**. See pea¹, 1.

skinlet (*skin'let*), *n.* Thin skin. [Rare.]

Cuticula, any flime, or *skinlet*, or thin rinde or pille.

Florio, 1611.

skin-merchant (*skin'mēr'chant*), *n.* 1. A dealer in skins. Hence — 2. A recruiting-officer. [Slang.]

I am a manufacturer of honour and glory — vulgarly call'd a recruiting dealer, or more vulgarly still, a *skin-merchant*. *Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, III, 2.*

skinned (*skind*), *a.* [Cf. ME. *skynned*; < *skin* + *-ed*.] Having a skin: chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, thick-skinned, thin-skinned.

In another Yle ben folk that gon upon hire Hondes and hire Feet, as Bestes: and the ben alle *skynned* and fedred, and thei wolde lepen als lightly in to Trees, and fro Tree to Tree, as it were Squyrelles or Apea.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 206.

Oh here they come. They are delicately *skinn'd*

limb'd. *Brome, Jovial Crew, III.*

skinner (*skin'er*), *n.* [Cf. ME. *skinnere*, *skynner*, *skynnare* = Icel. *skinnari* = Sw. *skinnare* = Dan. dial. *skinder*, a dealer in skins, a skinner, tanner; as *skin*, *n.*, + *-er*.] In sense of 'one who skins' the word is later, = D. *schinder* = LG. *schinner* = MHG. G. *schinder*; as *skin*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who deals in skins of any sort, as hides, furs, or parchments; a furrier.

We haue sent you a *Skinner*, . . . to viewe and see such furrer as you shall cheape or buye.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 298.

2. One who removes the skin, as from animals; a flayer.

Then the Hockater immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand, and ready to take off his hide.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

3. One who strips or robs; a plunderer; specifically [cap.], in U. S. hist., one of a body of

marauders during the revolutionary war, professedly belonging to the American side, who infested the region between the British and American lines in New York, and committed depredations, especially upon the loyalists. [Slang.]

This poor opinion of the *Skinner* was not confined to Mr. Caesar Thompson. . . . The convenience, and perhaps the necessities, of the leaders of the American arms in the neighbourhood of New York had induced them to employ certain subordinate agents, of extremely irregular habits, in executing their lesser plans of annoying the enemy. *Cooper, The Spy, I.*

There were two sets of these scapegraces—the "Cow-boys," or cattle-thieves, and the "Skinners," who took everything they could find. *The Atlantic, LXVI. 511.*

4. A bird fat enough to burst the skin on falling to the ground when shot. [Slang.] **skinnery** (skin'ér-i), *n.* [ME. *skynnery*; < *skin* + *-ery*.] Skins or furs collectively.

To drapery & skynnery euer hane ye a sight. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.*

skinniness (skin'í-ne), *n.* 1. The state of being skinny, or like skin.—2. Leanness; emaciation.

skinning-table (skin'ing-tá'bl), *n.* A taxidermist's table, provided with appliances for skinning and stuffing objects of natural history.

With such precautions as these, birds most liable to be soiled reach the skinning-table in perfect order. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 18.*

skinny (skin'í), *a.* [*< skin* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of skin; resembling skin or film; cutaneous; membranous.

And [it cureth] the bones charged with purulent and skinny matter. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlii., Proeme.*

Our ministers. . . . like a seething pot set to cool, sensibly exhale and re-act on the greatest part of that zeal and those gifts which were formerly in them, settling in a skinny congelment of ease and sloth at the top. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.*

2. Tough and firm or dense, but not hard: as, the skinny covering of a bird's beak: distinguished from *horny*.

What is most remarkable in these [whistling ducks] is that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a skinny, or, more properly, cartilaginous substance. *Cook, Second Voyage, I. 5.*

3. Characterized by skinniness; showing skin with little appearance of flesh under it; lean; emaciated.

You seem to understand me, By each at once her choppy finger laying Upon her skinny lips. *Shak., Macbeth, I. 3. 45.*

I fear thee, ancient mariner, I fear thy skinny hand. *Coveridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.*

4. Miserly; stingy; mean. Compare *skin, n., 7.* [Colloq.]

As a rule, the whole of the men in a factory would contribute, and skinny ones were not let off easily. *Lancet, 1890, II. 246.*

skin-planting (skin'plan'ting), *n.* Same as *skin-grafting*.

skin-sensory (skin'sen'sô-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epidermis and the principal parts of the nervous system: an embryological term applied to the outer germ-layer or ectoderm of the embryo, whence the above-named tissues and organs are derived.

skin-tight (skin'tit), *a.* Fitting like the skin; as tight as the skin; pressing close on the skin; glove-tight.

Pink skin-tight breeches met his high patent-leather boots at the knee. *T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 91.*

skintling (skint'ling), *adv.* [Appar. for **squintling*, < *squint* + *-ling*.] At an angle. [Colloq.]

When dry [the bricks] . . . are carried in wheelbarrows and set skintling, or at angles across each other, to allow the heat to pass between them in the down-draught kiln. *Science, XIII. 336.*

skin-wool (skin'wûl), *n.* Wool taken from the dead skin, as distinguished from that shorn from the living animal.

skio, skeo (skyô), *n.* [*< Norw. skjaa*, a shed, esp., like *fish-skjaa*, a 'fish-shed,' a shed in which to dry fish.] A fishermen's shed or hut. [Orkney Islands.]

We would substitute better houses for the skeoes, or sheds, built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish. *Scott, Pirate, xl.*

skip¹ (skip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skipped* or *skipt*, ppr. *skipping*. [*< ME. skippen, skyppen*. Origin uncertain: (a) according to Skeat, < Ir. *sgíob*, snatch (found in pp. *sgíobtha*, snatched away, *sgíob*, a snatch, grasp), = Gael. *sgíob*, start or move suddenly, snatch or pull at anything, = W. *yagipio*, snatch away; (b) less prob. connected with Icel. *skopa*, run, *skoppa*, spin like a top.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move suddenly or hasti-

ly (in a specified direction); go with a leap or spring; bound; dart.

When she saugh that Romayns wan the toun, She took hir children alle, and skipe adoun Into the fyr, and chees rather to dye Than any Romayn dide hire vileynye. *Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 674.*

And he castide away his cloth & skipe and cam to him. *Wyclif, Mark x. 50.*

O'er the hills o' Glentanar you'll skip in an hour. *Baron of Brackley (Child's Ballads, VI. 191).*

2. To take light, dancing steps; leap about, as in sport; jump lightly; caper; frisk; specifically, to skip the rope (see below).

Ne'er trust me, but she danceth! Summer is in her face now, and she skippeth! *Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 2.*

When going ashore, one attired like a woman lay groveling on the sand, whilst the rest skipt about him in a ring. *Sandys, Travels, p. 15.*

Can any information be given as to the origin of the custom of skipping on Good Friday? . . . It was generally practised with the long rope, from six to ten, or more, grown-up people skipping at one rope. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 407.*

3. To make sudden changes with omissions; especially, to change about in an arbitrary manner: as, to skip about in one's reading.

Quick sensations skip from vein to vein. *Pope, Dunciad, II. 212.*

The vibrant accent skipping here and there, Just as it pleased invention or despair. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.*

4. To pass without notice; make omission, as of certain passages in reading or writing: often followed by *over*.

I don't know why they skipped over Lady Betty, who, if there were any question of beauty, is, I think, as well as her sister. *Walpole, Letters, II. 33.*

5. To take one's self off hurriedly; make off: as, he collected the money and skipped. [Slang.]—6. In music, to pass or progress from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant from it. = *Syn. 1* and *2*. *Skip, Trip, Hop, Leap, Bound, Spring, Jump, Vault*. Skipping is more than tripping and less than leaping, bounding, springing, or jumping; like tripping, it implies lightness of spirits or joy. It is about equal to hopping, but hopping is rather heavy and generally upon one foot or with the feet together, while skipping uses the feet separately or one after the other. A hop is shorter than a jump, and a jump than a leap: as, the hop of a toad; the jump of a frog; the leap of a marsh-frog; a jump from a fence; a leap from a second-story window. *Skip, trip, bound, and spring* imply elasticity; *bound, spring, leap, and vault* imply vigorous activity. *Vault* implies that one has something on which to rest one or both hands; *vaulting* is either upon or over something, as a horse, a fence, and therefore is largely an upward movement; the other movements may be chiefly horizontal.

II. *trans.* 1. To leap over; cross with a skip or bound.

Tom could move with lordly grace, Dick nimbly skipt the gutter. *Swift, Tom and Dick.*

2. To pass over without action or notice; disregard; pass by.

Let not thy sword skip one. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 110.* He entales the Brecon estate on the issue male of his eldest son, and, in default, to skip the 2d son . . . and to come to the third. *Aubrey, Lives, William Aubrey.*

I could write about its [Halifax's] free-school system, and its many noble charities. But the reader always skips such things. *C. D. Warner, Baddeck, II.*

3. To cause to skip or bound; specifically, to throw (a missile) so as to cause it to make a series of leaps along a surface.

The doctor could skip them [stones] clear across the stream—four skips and a landing on the other bank. *Joseph Kirkland, The McVeys, v.*

To skip or jump the rope, to jump over a rope slackly held and kept in steady revolution over one's head, the leaps being taken just in time to allow the rope to pass between the feet and the ground. The ends of the rope may be held in the hands of the skipper, or by two other persons so placed as to give it a large radius of revolution. It is a common amusement of young girls.

skip¹ (skip), *n.* [*< skip¹, v.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

And with an active skip remount themselves again, Leaving the Roman horse behind them on the plain. *Drayton, Polyolbion, VIII. 196.*

He fetched divers skips, and cried out, "I have found it, I have found it!" *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 383.*

The things that mount the rostrum with a skip, And then skip down again. *Cooper, Task, II. 409.*

2. A passing over or disregarding; an omission; specifically, in music, a melodic progression from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant. Also called *salto*.—3. That which is skipped; anything which is passed over or disregarded. [Rare.]

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which, in our school days, we used to call skip. Yet he often wrote on subjects which are generally considered dull. *Macaulay, Horace Walpole.*

4. In the games of bowls and curling, the player who acts as captain, leader, or director of a side or team, and who usually plays the last bowl or stone which his team has to play. Also called *skipper*.—5. A college servant; a scout. [Dublin University slang.]

Conducting himself in all respects . . . as his, the afore-said Lorrequer's, own man, skip, valet, or flunkey. *C. Lever, Harry Lorrequer, xl.*

6. In sugar-making, the amount or charge of syrup in the pans at one time.—Hop, skip, and jump. See *hop¹*.—Skip-tooth saw, a saw with every alternate tooth removed.

skip² (skip), *n.* [A var. of *skep*, q. v.] In mining, an iron box for raising ore, differing from the kibble in that it runs between guides, while the kibble hangs free. In metal-mines the name is sometimes given to the box when it has wheels and runs on rails.

skip-brain (skip'brân), *a.* Shuttle-witted; flighty; fickle. [Rare.]

This skip-braine Fancie moves these easle movers To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good. *Davies, Microcosmos, p. 80. (Davies.)*

Skipetar (skip'e-târ), *n.* [Albanian *Skipetar*, lit. mountaineer, < *skipe*, a mountain.] 1. An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian*.—2. The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian*.

skip-hegrie (skip'hég'ri), *n.* Same as *hegrie*.

skipjack (skip'jak), *n.* [*< skip¹ + jack¹*.] 1. *A shallow, impertinent fellow; an insignificant

foe; a puppy.

These villana, that can never leave grinning! . . . to see how this skip-jack looks at me! *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.*

What, know'st thou, skipjack, whom thou villain call'st? *Greene, Alphonsus, I.*

2. Formerly, a youth who rode horses up and down, showing them off with a view to sale.

The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called skip-jacks. *Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle Light, x. (Encyc. Diet.)*

3. The merrythought of a fowl made into a little toy by a twisted thread and a small piece of stick. (*Hallivell*.) A similar skipjack is oftener made of the breastbone of a goose or duck, across the costal processes of which is twisted a piece of twine with a little stick, the latter being stuck at the other end with a bit of shoemaker's wax. As the adhesion of the stick to the wax suddenly gives way, under the continued tension of the twisted string, the toy skips into the air, or turns a somersault. Also called *jumping-jack*.

4. In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes which dart through and sometimes skip out of the water. (a) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (b) The herring, or Ohio shad, *Clupea chrysoschloris*, of little economical value, related to the alewife. (c) The saurel, *Trachurus trachurus*: same as *scad*, 2. (d) The hairtail, a trichiurid fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. (Indian river, Florida.) (e) The jurel, buffalo-jack, or jack-fish, a carangoid, *Carangus chrysops*. (Florida.) (f) The runner, a carangoid fish, *Elagatis pinnulatus*. (Key West.) (g) A scombroid fish, *Sarda chiliensis*, the bonito. See cut under *bonito*. [California.] (h) The butter-fish, a stomateoid fish, *Peprilus triacanthus*. See *butter-fish*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.] (i) The brook silverside, *Labidesthes sicculus*, a graceful little fish of the family *Atheri-*



Skipjack (*Labidesthes sicculus*), about natural size.

nidae, found in ponds and brooks of the Mississippi watershed. It is 3½ inches long, translucent olive-green, the back dotted with black, the sides with a very distinct silvery band bounded above by a black line.

5. In *entom.*, a click-beetle or snapping-beetle; an elater; any member of the *Elateridae*. See cut under *click-beetle*.—6. A form of boat used on the Florida coast, built very flat, with little or no sheer, and with chubby bows. *J. A. Hen-shall.*

skip-kennel (skip'ken'el), *n.* [*< skip¹, v., + obj. kennel²*.] One who has to jump the gutters: a contemptuous name for a lackey or foot-boy.

Every scullion and skipkennel had liberty to tell his master his own. *Amhurst, Terra Filibus, No. 2.*

You have no professed enemy except the rabble, and my lady's waiting-woman, who are sometimes apt to call you skip-kennel. *Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).*

skip-mackerel (skip'mak'e-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

skipper¹ (skip'ér), *n.* [*< ME. skippere, skyp-pare*; < *skip¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One who or that which skips or jumps; a leaper; a dancer. *Prompt. Parv., p. 458.—24.* A locust.

This wind hem brogte the skipperes. He deden on gres [grass] and coren [corn] deres [harm]. *Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3087.*

3. A trifling, thoughtless person; a skipjack.

Skipper stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.

Shak., T. of the 8, II. 1. 341.

4. In *entom.*: (a) A hesperian; any butterfly of the family *Hesperidae*: so called from their quick, darting, or jerky flight. Also called *hop-per*. See cut under *Hesperia*. (b) The larva of the cheese-fly, *Prophila casei*: a cheese-hopper. See cut under *cheese-fly*. (c) One of certain water-bugs or boatmen of the family *Notonectidae*. See cut under *water-boatman*. (d) A skipjack, snapping-bug, or click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*.—5. The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus*. See cut under *saury*.—6. Same as *skip*! 4.—*Lulworth skipper*, a small hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila actæon*: so called by English collectors, from its abundance at Lulworth, England.

*skipper*² (skip'ér), v. i. [A freq. of *skip*! 1.] To move with short skips; skip. [Rare.]

A grass-finch *skipped* to the top of a stump.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 14.

*skipper*³ (skip'ér), n. [*< D. skipper (= Sw. skeppare = Dan. skipper)*, a shipper, sailor, navigator, = *E. skipper*: see *shipper*.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; hence, in familiar use, one having the principal charge in any kind of vessel.

Young Patrick Spens is the best *skipper*
That ever sail'd the sea.

Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 338).

The *skipper* hauled at the heavy sail.

Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

Skipper's daughters, tall white-crested waves, such as are seen at sea in windy weather; whitecaps.

It was gray, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty high, and out in the open there were *skipper's daughters*.

R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

*skipper*⁴ (skip'ér), n. [Prob. *< W. ysgubor*, a barn, = *Ir. sgiobol* = Gael. *sgiohal*, a barn, granary. Otherwise a var. of **skippen* for *shippen*, a shed.] A barn; an outhouse; a shed or other place of shelter used as a lodging. [Cant.]

Now let each tripper

Make a retreat into the *skipper*.

And couch a hogs-head till the dark man's past.

Brome, Jovial Crew, II.

*skipper*⁴ (skip'ér), v. i. [*< skipper*! 4, n.] To take shelter in a barn, shed, or other rude lodging: sometimes with indefinite *it*. [Cant.]

If the weather is fine and mild, they prefer **skipping it*—that is, sleeping in an outhouse or hay-field—to going to a union.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 401.

skipper-bird (skip'ér-bêrd), n. One who sleeps in barns, outhouses, or other rude places of shelter; a vagrant; a tramp. [Cant.]

The best places in England for *skipper-birds* (parties that never go to lodging-houses, but to barns or outhouses, sometimes without a blanket).

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

*skipper-boy*¹ (skip'ér-boi), n. A boy sailor.

Up bespake the *skipper-boy*,

I wot he spak too high.

William Gisleman (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

skippership (skip'ér-ship), n. [*< skipper*! 3 + *-ship*.] 1. The office or rank of a skipper, or master of a small vessel.—2. A fee paid to the skipper of a cod-fisher in excess of his share of the proceeds of the voyage. [Massachusetts.]

*skippet*¹ (skip'et), n. [Appar. formed by *Spenser*, **skip* (AS. *scip*), a ship, + *-et*.] A small boat.

Upon the bank they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appeare.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 14.

*skippet*² (skip'et), n. [*< skip*! 2, *skép*, + *-et*.] 1. A circular box used for covering and protecting a seal. Old documents were commonly sealed by means of a ribbon which passed through the parchment, and to which was affixed a large circular wax seal, not attached to the parchment itself, but hanging below its edge. The *skippet* used to protect such a seal was commonly turned of wood, like a shallow box, with a cover formed of a simple disk of wood held to the box by strings passed through eyelet-holes.

These indentures are contained in volumes bound in purple velvet, the seals of the different parties being preserved in silver *skippets* attached to the volumes by silken cords.

Athenæum, No. 3086, p. 788.

2. A small round vessel with a long handle, used for lading water. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]



Skippet.

skipping (skip'ing), p. a. 1. Performing any act indicated by *skip*, in any sense; especially, taking skips or leaps; frisking; hence, flighty; giddy; volatile.

Allay with some cold drops of modesty
Thy *skipping* spirit. *Shak.*, M. of V., II. 2. 196.

2. Characterized by skips or leaps.

An Ethiopian, poor, and accompanied with few of his nation, who, fantastically clad, doth dance in their processions with a *skipping* motion, and distortion of his body, not unlike our Antiques. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 133.

skippingly (skip'ing-li), adv. In a skipping manner; by skips or leaps.

skipping-rope (skip'ing-rôp), n. A piece of small rope, with or without wooden handles, used by children in the sport of skipping the rope. Also called *jumping-rope* and *skip-rope*. See *to skip the rope*, under *skip*! 1.

skipping-teach (skip'ing-têch), n. In *sugar-making*, a kind of pan for removing concentrated syrups from open evaporating-pans. It fills, when lowered into the evaporating-pans, through an inwardly opening and outwardly closing valve, and after filling is raised so that syrup adhering to its exterior may drip back, to avoid waste in transferring its contents. Improved modern evaporating-pans have rendered this device practically obsolete.

skip-rope (skip'rôp), n. Same as *skipping-rope*.

skip-shaft (skip'shâft), n. In *mining*, a special shaft for the ascent and descent of the skip.

skip-wheel (skip'hwêl), n. In a carding-machine, a wheel which regulates the mechanism for lifting the top flats in a prearranged order for their successive cleaning. The method is generally to lift every alternate flat; but in some cases the flats near the feeding-cylinder become soonest clogged, and are lifted more frequently than the others.

skirt, v. i. An obsolete form of *scur*! 1.

skirgaliard, n. [Early mod. E. *skyr-galyard*; cf. *galliard*, n., 1.] A wild, gay, dissipated fellow. *Halliwel*.

Syr *skyr-galyard*, ye were so skyt,

Your wyll than ran before your wyt.

Skelton, Against the Scottes, l. 101.

*skirk*¹, v. i. [A var. of *scrike*! 1, *shrike*.] To shriek.

I, like a tender-hearted wench, *skirked* out for fear of the devil.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II. (Davies.)

skirl, v. and n. A Scotch form of *shirl*! for *shirl*.

skirlcock (skêr'l'kok), n. The mistlethrush: so called from its harsh note. *C. Swainson*. [Prov. Eng.]

skirling (skêr'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *skirl*, v.] The act of emitting a shrill sound; also, a shrill sound; a skirl. [Scotch.]

skirm, v. [ME. *skirmen*, *skyrmen*, *< OF. eskermir, eskiermir, esquiermir, esquiermir, escrimer, escrimer*, also *eskermir, escrimer*, fence, play at fence, lay hard about one, F. *escrimer*, fence, = Pr. *esquimer, escrimer* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare, schermire*, fence, *< OHG. scirmen, scirmen*, shield, protect, MHG. *schirmen, schermen*, shield, defend, fight, G. *schirmen*, shield, defend, *< OHG. scirm, scerm*, MHG. *schirm, scherm*, G. *schirm*, a shield, screen, shelter, guard (*> It. schermo*, protection, defense); cf. Gr. *skopos*, a parasol, *oûa*, shade, shadow. Hence ult. *skirmish, scrimmage*, and (*< F. escrime, scrimier*.] I. *intrans.* To fence; *skirmish*.

There the Sarsyns were strawdy wyde,

And bygane to *skyrme* bylyve,

As al the world schul to-dryve.

Wright, Seven Sages, I. 2038.

II. *trans.* To fence with; fight; strike.

Aschatus with skath (thou) wold *skirme* to the deth,

That is my fader so fre, and thil first grauner.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 18601.

skirmery, n. [ME. *skirmerie*, *< OF. escrimerie, escrimer*, fence: see *skirm*.] Defense; *skirmishing*.

The kynge Bohora, that moche cowde of *skirmerie*, receyved the stroke on his shelde, and he smote so harde that a gret quarter fill on the launde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 368.

skirmish (skêr'mish), n. [Also dial. or colloq. *scrimmage, skrimmage*; early mod. E. also *skirmage, scarmage, scarmoge*; *< ME. scarmishe, scarmyshe, scarmich, scarmych, scarmuch, scarmus*, *< OF. (and F.) escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa* = Sp. *escaramuza* = Pg. *escaramuça* = It. *scaramuccia*, prop. *schermugio* (the *scaramuccia* form being in part a reflection of the OF., which in its turn, with the Sp., and the MHG. *scharmutzel, scharmitzel*, G. *scharmutzel*, D. *schermutzel*, Sw. *skärmytsel*, Dan. *skjærmydsel*, which have an added dim. term., is from the It. *schermugio*), formerly *schermuzio*, a *skirmish*; with dim. or depreciative suffix, *< scher-*

mire, fence, fight: see *skirm*. Cf. *scaramouch*, ult. from the same It. source.] 1. An irregular fight, especially between small parties; an engagement, in the presence of two armies, between small detachments advanced for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

Of Trolius, that is to palays ryden

Fro the *scarmich* of the which I you tolde.

Chaucer, Trolius, II. 984.

A years and seven moneths was Scipio at the siege of Numantia, all whiche time he neuer gaue battell or *skirmishe*, but only gaue order that no succour might come at them.

Guasara, Letters (tr. by Hellowee, 1577), p. 32.

McPherson had encountered the largest force yet met since the battle of Port Gibson, and had a *skirmish* nearly approaching a battle.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 490.

2†. Defense.

Such cruell game my *scarmoges* disarms.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 84.

3. Any contention or contest; a preliminary trial of strength, etc.

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit.

Shak., Much Ado, I. 1. 64.

Of God's dreadful Anger these

Were but the first light *skirmishes*.

Conley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 14.

= *Syn.* 1. *Renounter*, *Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.

skirmish (skêr'mish), v. i. [Early mod. E. also *skyrmysshe*; *< ME. skarmysshen, scarmishen*, *< OF. escarmoucher, escarmoucier*, F. *escarmoucher*, *skirmish*, *< escarmouche*, a *skirmish*: see *skirmish*, n.] 1. To fight irregularly, as in a *skirmish*; fight in small parties or along a *skirmish-line*.

He durst not gyue them battayle vntyll he had sumwhat better searched the Region. Yet did he in the meane tyme *skyrmysshe* with them wyse.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America,

[ed. Arber, p. 61].

Colonel Spinelli, who took part in the council, suggested the middle course, of a partial attack, or a kind of *skirmishing*, during which further conclusions might be formed.

A. Gindely, Thirty Years War (trans.), I. 247.

2†. To defend one's self; strike out in defense or attack.

And [he] be-gan to *scarmyshe* and to grope a-boute hym with his staffe as a wood deuell.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 648.

3. To be in a position of guarded and cautious attack; fence.

We should no longer fence or *skirmish* with this question. We should come to close quarters with it.

Gladstone, quoted in Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1896.

skirmish-drill (skêr'mish-dril), n. Drill in *skirmishing*.

In the *skirmish-drill* the officers and non-commissioned officers will constantly aim to impress each man with the idea of his individuality, and the responsibility that rests upon him.

Upton, Infantry Tactics, § 688.

skirmisher (skêr'mish-êr), n. [*< skirmish* + *-er*! 1.] One who *skirmishes*; a soldier specially detailed for the duty of *skirmishing*; one of the *skirmish-line* (which see).

When *skirmishers* are thrown out to clear the way for and to protect the advance of the main body, their movements should be so regulated as to keep it constantly covered. Every company of *skirmishers* has a small reserve, whose duty it is to fill vacant places and to furnish the line with cartridges and relieve the fatigued.

Upton, Infantry Tactics, §§ 629, 680.

skirmishing (skêr'mish-ing), n. [*< ME. skarmysshynge*; verbal n. of *skirmish*, v.] Irregular fighting between small parties; a *skirmish*.

At a *skarmysshynge*

She cast hire herte upon Mynos the kynge.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1910.

skirmish-line (skêr'mish-lin), n. A line of men, called *skirmishers*, thrown out to feel the enemy, protect the main body from sudden attack, conceal the movements of the main body, and the like. *Upton*.

Skrophoria (skir-ô-fô'ri-â), n. pl. [*< Gr. Σκροφόρια*, pl., *< σκροφόρος*, *< σκίρον*, a white parasol borne in honor of Athene (hence called Σκράς), + *-φορος*, *< φέρειν* = E. *bear*! 1.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on the 12th of the month Skirophorion (about July 1st).

Skrophorion (skir-ô-fô'ri-on), n. [*< Gr. Σκροφόριον*, the 12th Attic month, *< Σκροφόρια*: see *Skrophoria*.] In the ancient Attic calendar, the last month of the year, containing 29 days, and corresponding to the last part of June and the first part of July.

*skirr*¹ (skêr), n. [Imitative.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Ireland.]

*skirr*², v. See *scur*! 1.

skirret (skir'et), *n.* [*< ME. skyrwyrt, skerwyth; contraction or borrowed*



Skirret (*Sium Sitarum*).

It somewhat resembles parsnip in flavor, and is eaten boiled served with butter, or half-boiled and then fried. Skirret, however, has now nearly fallen into disuse.

Skyrwyrt, herbe or rote (skerwyth). Pastinaca. . . ban-
cia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

The *skirret* (which some say) in sallats stirs the blood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 50.

skirthus (skir'us), *n.* Same as *scirrus*.

skirt¹ (skért), *n.* [*< ME. skirt, skyr, skirthe, < Icel. skyrta, a shirt, a kind of kirtle (hringskyrta, 'ring-shirt,' a coat of mail, fyrirskyrta, 'fore-skirt,' an apron), = Sw. skjorta, a skirt, skört, a petticoat, = Dan. skjorte, a shirt, skjört, a petticoat, = MHG. G. schurz, apron, garment: see skirt, of which skirt is a doublet.*] 1. The lower and hanging part of a coat or other garment; the part of a garment below the waist.

Skyrt, of a garment, Trames. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.
And as Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent. 1 Sam. xv. 27.
This morning . . . I rose, put on my suit with great
Peppy, Diary, Jan. 1, 1880.

Margaret had to hold by the skirt of Solomon's coat, while he felt his way before. *S. Judd, Margaret*, l. 15.

2. A woman's petticoat; the part of a woman's dress that hangs from the waist; formerly, a woman's lap.

Anon the woman . . . took his hede into her skirthe, and he began . . . to slepe.
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage, E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

That fair Lady Betty (a portrait) . . . brightens up that panel well with her long satin skirt.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, x. 1.

3. A hanging part, loose from the rest: as, the skirt of a saddle. See cut under saddle.

(He) smote the horse with the spores on both sides faste by the skyrtes of his sadell, for his legges were so shorte.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 683.

4†. A narrow frill, corresponding to what would now be called a ruffle.

A narrow lace or a small skirt of fine ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before.
Addison, Guardian, No. 118.

5. Border; edge; margin; extreme part: as, the skirts of a town.

A dish of pickled sailors, fine salt sea-boys, shall relish like anchovies or caveare, to draw down a cup of nectar in the skirts of a night. *B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph*.

Some great man sure that's asham'd of his kindred: perhaps some Suburbe Justice, that sits o' the skirts o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome, Sparagus Garden*, ll. 3.

6. In *milling*, the margin of a millstone.—7†. *Milit.*, same as *base*¹, 2.—8. The midriff or diaphragm: so called from its appearance, as seen in butchers' meat. Also *skirting*.—At one's skirts, following one closely.

Therefore go on; I at thy skirts will come.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 40.

Chinese skirt, a close narrow skirt for women's dresses, worn about 1870 after the abandonment of crinoline and hoop-skirts.—**Divided skirt**, a style of dress, recommended on hygienic grounds, in which the skirt resembles a pair of exceedingly loose trousers.—To sit upon one's skirts, to take revenge on one.

Crosse me not, Liza, neither be so pette,
For if thou dost I'll sit upon thy skirtie.
The Abortion of an Idle House (1620). (*Hallivell.*)

skirt¹ (skért), *v.* [*< skirt¹, n.*] I. *trans.* To border; form the border or edge of; move along the edge of.

Oft when sundown skirts the moor.
Tennyson, in Memoriam, xli.

Hawk-eye, . . . taking the path . . . that was most likely to avoid observation, . . . rather skirted than entered the village. *J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans*, xxv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or live on the border; also, to move along a border, shore, or edge.

Savages . . . who skirt along our western frontiers.

S. S. Smith.

And then I set off up the valley, skirting along one side of it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to go round hedges and gates instead of jumping over or breaking through: said of a man or dog.

skirt² (skért), *v. t. and i.* A dialectal form of *squirt*. *Hallivell.*

skirt-braid (skért'bräd), *n.* Woolen braid for binding or edging the bottom of a skirt, generally sold in lengths sufficient for a single garment.

skirt-dance (skért'däns), *n.* See *skirt-dancing*.

skirt-dancer (skért'dän'sér), *n.* One who dances skirt-dances.

skirt-dancing (skért'dän'sing), *n.* A form of ballet-dancing in which the effect is produced by graceful movements of the skirts, which are sufficiently long and full to be waved in the hands of the dancer.

skirted (skér'ted), *a.* [*< skirt + -ed².*] 1. Having a skirt: usually in composition.—2. Having the skirt or skirting removed.—**skirted wool**, the wool, of better quality, that remains after the skirting of the fleece has been removed.

skirter¹ (skér'tér), *n.* [*< skirt¹ + -er¹.*] One who skirts or goes around the borders of anything; specifically, in *hunting*, a huntsman or dog who goes around a high hedge, or gate, etc., instead of over or through it.

Sit down in your saddles and race at the brook,
Then smash at the bullfinch; no time for a look;
Leave cravens and skirvers to dangle behind;
He's away for the moors in the teeth of the wind!

Kingsley, Go Hark!

skirter² (skér'tér), *n.* A dialectal form of *squirt*. *Hallivell.*

skirt-furrow (skért'fur'ō), *n.* See *furrow*.

skirting (skér'ting), *n.* [*< skirt¹ + -ing¹.*] 1.

A strong material made for women's underskirts; especially, a material woven in pieces of the right length and width for skirts, and sometimes shaped so as to diminish waste and the labor of making. Felt, woolen, and other materials are manufactured in this form.—2. Same as *skirting-board*.—3. In a saddle, a padded lining beneath the flaps. *E. H. Knight*.—4. *pl.* In *sheep-shearing*, the inferior parts of the wool taken from the extremities. [*Australia*].—5. Same as *skirt¹*, 8.

skirting-board (skér'ting-bórd), *n.* The narrow board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room, next the floor. Also called *base-board*, *mopboard*, and *wash-board*.

skirtless (skért'les), *a.* [*< skirt¹ + -less.*]

Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

skise, *v. i.* See *skice*.

skit¹ (skit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skitted*, ppr. *skitting*. [*Also (Sc.) skite, skyte; < ME. *skitten, skytten, < Sw. skutta, dial. skötta, leap (cf. dial. skytta, go hunting, be idle), < skjuta, shoot: see shoot, and cf. scout¹, of which skit¹ is ult. a secondary form. Cf. also scud, scuttle³.*] 1.

To leap aside; fly off at a tangent; go off suddenly.

And then I cam aboard the Admirall, and bade them stryke in the Kyngys name of Englund, and they bade me skyte in the Kyngs name of Englund.

Paston Letters, l. 84.

I hope my friend will not love a wench against her will; . . . if she skit and recoil, he shoots her off warily, and away he goes. *Chapman, May-Day*, ll. 2.

2. To flounce; caper like a skittish horse. [*Scotch.*]

Yet, soon's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,
She skits and flings like any towment filly.
Tannahill, Poema, p. 12 (*Jamieson*).

3. To slide. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

skit¹ (skit), *n.* [*Prob. < skit¹, v.*] 1. A light, wanton wench.

At the request of a dancing skit, [Herod] stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.

Howard, Earl of Northampton, Def. against supposed Prophecies (1583).

2. A scud of rain. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

skit² (skit), *n.* [*Perhaps, after skit¹, v., a var. of *scout¹, n. (see scout¹, v.), < Icel. skúti, skúta, a taunt, scoff, and so, like the ult. related AS. onscyte, an attack, calumny, from the root of scéotan, shoot: see shoot, skit¹.*] 1. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon; a pasquinade; a squib; also, a short essay or treatise; a pamphlet; a brochure; a literary trifle, especially one of a satirical or sarcastic nature.

A manuscript with learning fraught,
Or some nice pretty little skit

Upon the times, and full of wit.

Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ll. 7. (*Davies*.)

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his *Trifical Essay* upon the Faculties of the Human Mind; but that is a mere skit compared with this strange performance. *Leslie Stephen, Swift*, ix.

2. Banter; jeer.

But I cannot think it, Mr. Glossin: this will be some of your skits now. *Scott, Guy Mannering*, xxxii.

skit² (skit), *v. t.* [*< skit², n.*] To cast reflections on; asperse. *Grose.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

skit³ (skit), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] The skitty, a rail or crane. See *skitty*.

skite (skit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skited*, ppr. *skiting*. [*Also skyte; a Sc. var. of skit¹.*] I. *intrans.* To glide; slip; slide. [*Scotch.*]

II. *trans.* To eject (liquid); squirt. [*Scotch.*]

skite (skit), *n.* [*Also skyte; < skite, v.*] 1. A sudden dash; a smart shower: as, a skite of rain.—2. A smart, glancing blow or slap: as, a skite on the lug.

When hallstones drive wi' bitter skite.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

3. A squirt or syringe.—4. A trick: as, an ill skite. [*Scotch in all uses.*]

skitter (skit'er), *v. i.* [*Freq. of skit¹.*] 1. To skim; pass over lightly.

Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with their tails first, and skitter along the surface for a few feet before settling down. *T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips*, p. 50.

2. In *angling*, to draw a baited hook or a spoon-hook along the surface of water by means of a rod and line: as, to skitter for pickerel.

Throw the spoon near the weeds with a stiff rod, and draw it sideways from the bow of the boat, or skitter with artificial minnow. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 374.

skitter-brained (skit'er-bränd), *a.* Giddy; thoughtless. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

skittering (skit'er-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of skitter, v.*] In *angling*, the action of drawing or jerking a bait along the surface of the water. For skittering a float is not used, nor is natural bait the best. Spoon-hooks are mounted with feathers. The angler stands near the bow of a boat and skitters the lure along the surface of the water.

skitter-wit (skit'er-wit), *n.* A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

skittish (skit'ish), *a.* [*< late ME. skyttyshe; < skit¹ + -ish¹.*] 1. Easily frightened; disposed to start, jump, or run, as if from fright.

A skittish filly will be your fortune, Welford, and fair enough for such a pack-saddle.

Beau, and Fl., Scornful Lady, ill. 1.

De little Rabbitt, dey mighty skittish, en dey sorter huddle deysef up tergedder en watch Brer Fox motions.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

Hence—2. Shy; avoiding familiarity or intercourse; timid; retiring; coy.

He slights us

As skittish things, and we shun him as curious.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ll. 3.

And if the skittish Nymph should fly

He [Youth] in a double Sense must die.

Prior, Alma, ll.

3. Changeable; volatile; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

Such as I am all true lovers are,
Unstead and skittish in all motions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is beloved. *Shak., T. N.*, ll. 4. 18.

Had I been froward, skittish, or unkind, . . .
Thou might'st in justice and in conscience fly.

Crabbe, Works, ll. 184.

4. Deceitful; tricky; deceptive.

Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very skittish, and often cast their owners.

Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire, l. 102.

Everybody's family doctor was remarkably clever, and was understood to have immeasurable skill in the management and training of the most skittish or vicious diseases.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xv.

skittishly (skit'ish-li), *adv.* In a skittish manner; restively; shyly; changeably.

skittishness (skit'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being skittish, in any sense of that word. *Steele, Conscious Lovers*, iii. 1.

skittle (skit'l), *n.* [*An unassimilated form (prob. due to Scand.) of shuttle, now usually shuttle, = Dan. skyttel = Sw. skyttel, a shuttle: see shuttle¹. For the game so called, cf. shuttle¹ (def. 7) and shuttlecock.*] 1. One of the pins used in the game of skittles.

I'll cleave you from the skull to the twist, and make nine skittles of thy bones.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 306.

2. *pl.* A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of an alley, the object of the player stationed at the other end being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a large roundish ball.

Skittles is another favourite amusement, and the costermongers class themselves among the best players in London. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, l. 14.

skittle (skit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skittled*, ppr. *skittling*. [*< skittle, n.*] To knock over with a skittle-ball; knock down; bowl off. [Rare.]

There are many ways in which the Australian, like the rest of us, can *skittle* down his money.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 70.

skittle-alley (skit'l-al'i), *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.

skittle-ball (skit'l-bāl), *n.* A disk of hard wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.

skittle-dog (skit'l-dog), *n.* A small kind of shark: same as *picked dogfish* (which see, under *picked*). [Local, Eng.]

skittle-frame (skit'l-frām), *n.* The frame or structure of a skittle-alley.

The magistrates caused all the *skittle-frames* in or about the city of London to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at *dutch-pins*. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 50.

skittle-ground (skit'l-ground), *n.* Same as *skittle-alley*.

He repaired to the *skittle-ground*, and, seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xiv.

skittle-pin (skit'l-pin), *n.* [*< skittle + pin*]. A pin used in the game of skittles. Also called *kettle-pin*, *little-pin*.

skittle-pot (skit'l-pot), *n.* A crucible used by jewelers, silversmiths, and other workers in fine metal for various purposes.

skitty (skit'i), *n.*; pl. *skitties* (-iz). [*Cf. skit*]. 1. The skit or water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*, more fully called *skitty-cock* and *skitty-coot*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Local, Eng.]—**Spotted skitty**. Same as *spotted rail* (which see, under *rail*).

skive¹ (skiv), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *skive*. *Cf. skive*¹, *v.*] In *gem-cutting*, same as *diamond-wheel* (b).

skive¹ (skiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skived*, ppr. *skiving*. [An unassibilated form of **skive*, *v.*, *< skive*, *v.* *Cf. skiver*¹.] In *leather-manuf.* and *lapidary-work*, to shave, scarf, or pare off; grind away (superfluous substance).

skive² (skiv), *v. t.* [*Prob. < skiff*², *a.*; or a var. of *skew*¹ (*cf. skiver*¹, as related to *skewer*).] To turn up the eyes. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

skiver¹ (ski'vēr), *n.* [Appar. *< *skiver*, *v.*, freq. of *skive*, *v.*, and ult. identical with *skiver*¹, of which it may be regarded as an unassibilated form. *Cf. skewer*.] 1. Same as *skiving-knife*.—2. Leather split by the skiving-knife; a thin leather made of the grained side of split sheep-skin tanned in sumac. It is used for cheap bindings for books, the lining of hats, pocket-books, etc. Compare *skiving*.

Sheepskin is the commonest leather used for binding. When unsplit it is called a roan; when split in two the upper half is called a *skiver*, the under or fleshy half a *flesher*.

W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Groller), p. 37.

3. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting counters for shoes and for making rands; a leather-skiving machine.—4. An old form of dirk.—5. A skewer. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

skiver¹ (ski'vēr), *v. t.* [*< skiver*¹, *n.*] To skewer; impale.

"Go right through a man," rejoined Sam, rather sulkily. "Blessed if he didn't near *skiver* my horse."

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 221.

skiver² (skiv'ēr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To scatter; disperse; fly apart or in various directions, as a flock of birds.

At the report of a gun the frightened flock will dart about in terror, *skiver*, as it is technically called, making the second shot as difficult as the first is easy. *Shore Birds*, p. 33.

skiver-wood (ski'vēr-wūd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*.

skivie (skiv'i), *a.* [Also *skerie*; *cf. skive*², *skiff*², *skew*¹.] Out of the proper direction; deranged; askew. [Scotch.]

"What can he mean by deft [daff]?" "He means mad," said the party appealed to. "Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean *skivie*, but —"

Scott, Redgauntlet, vii.

skiving (ski'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *skive*¹, *v.*]

1. The operation of taking off the rough fleshy parts from the inner surface of a skin by short oblique cuts with a curriers' knife.—2. The rejected thickness of leather of the flesh side, when leather is split for thin shoes and the like. When the part selected is the grain side, the thin piece of the flesh side is called *skiving*; but when the thicker part is the flesh side, as prepared for chamois, the thinner grain-side piece is the *skiver*.

skiving-knife (ski'ving-nif), *n.* A knife used for paring or splitting leather. Also *skiver*.

skiving-machine (ski'ving-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for paring the surface of leather or other materials, as pasteboard, rubber, etc. Such machines operate either on the principle of the leather-splitting machine, or by drawing the pieces to be skived under the blade of a fixed knife.—**Lap skiving-machine**, a machine for scarfing off the thickness of leather toward the edge. *E. H. Knight*.

skient, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *slant*.

skleret, *n.* See *scleire*.

sklerema, *n.* Same as *sclerema* for *scleroderma*.

skleyret, *n.* See *scleire*.

sklint (sklint), *v.* A dialectal form of *slant*.

skliset, *n.* An obsolete form of *slice*.

skoal (sköl), *interj.* [Repr. Icel. *skál* = Sw. *skål* = Norw. Dan. *skaal*, bowl: see *skull*¹, *scale*².] An exclamation of good wishes; hail!

There from the flowing bowl

Deep drinks the warrior's soul,

Skoal! to the Northland! *skaal!*

Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

skodaic (skō-dā'ik), *a.* [*< Skoda* (see *def.*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1805–81).—**Skodaic resonance**. See *resonance*.

Skoda's sign. Skodaic resonance. See *resonance*.

skoff, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scoff*. **skoff**, *v. t.* To gobble up: same as *scoff*, 2. [Slang, Australia.]

skogbolite (skog'bél-it), *n.* [*< Skogböl* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] In *mineral*, a variety of tantalite from Skogböl in Finland.

skolecite, *n.* See *scolecite*, 1.

skolion (skō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *skolia* (-i). [*< Gr. σκόλιον*, a song prob. so called from the metrical irregularities admitted, prop. neut. (sc. μέλος) of *σκολός*, curved, winding.] An ancient Greek drinking- or banquet-song, sung to the lyre by the guests in turn.

Nor have we anything exactly representing the *Græc scolia*, those short drinking songs of which Terpaner is said to have been the inventor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

skoliosis, *n.* Another spelling of *scoliosis*.

skolster, *n.* See *scolaster*.

skolyont, *n.* An obsolete form of *scullion*.

skomfett, *v. t.* See *scomit*.

skon, *n.* See *scone*.

skoncet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sconce*¹, *sconce*².

skoog, *n.* Same as *skug*.

skorcleit, *v. t.* See *scorele*.

skorodite, *n.* See *scorodite*.

skout, *n.* See *scout*¹.

skouth, *n.* See *scouth*.

skoutt, *n.* See *scout*².

skow, *n.* See *scow*.

Skr. An abbreviation of *Sanskrit*.

skrant, *n.* See *scan*.

skreedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screeed*.

skreekt, *n.* An obsolete form of *screek*.

skreent, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

skreigh, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *screek*, *screech*, *shriek*.

skriggle, *v. i.* See *scriggle*.

skriket, *v. i.* See *skrike*.

skrimmaget, *n.* See *scrimmage*.

skrimpt, *v.* See *scrimp*.

skrimschont, **skrimshander**, **skrimshanker**, *v., n., and a.* Same as *scrimshaw*.

skringe, *v.* See *scringe*.

skrippet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrip*¹.

skron (skron), *n.* A unit of weight, 3 hundred-weight of barilla, 2 hundredweight of almonds.

skruft, *n.* See *scruff*³.

skryt. See *scry*¹, *scry*².

skryer (skri'ēr), *n.* [*< skry*: see *scry*¹.] One who describes; specifically, a necromancer's or sorcerer's assistant, whose business it was to inspect the divining-glass or crystal, and report what he saw in it.

The office of Inspector of his glass, or, as it was termed, *skryer*, a name not, as Disraeli supposed, invented by [Dr. John] Dee.

T. Wright, Narratives of Sorcery and Magic (1861), I. 230.

Skt. A contraction (used in this work) for *Sanskrit*.

skua (skū'), *n.* [Shetland *skooi*, the skua (*shooie*, *shooi*, the Arctic gull, *Lestris parasitica*), *< Norw. skua* = Icel. *skúmr*, also *skúfr*, the skua, *Stercorarius catarractes*. The orig. form is uncertain, and the etymological relation to the like-meaning *scout*³, *scouty-aunt*, *q. v.*, is not clear.] A gull-like predatory bird of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Stercorariinae* or *Lestridinae*, especially *Stercorarius* or *Megalestria catarractes*, or *M. skua*, the species originally called by this name, which has since been extended to the several others of the same subfamily. The common or great skua is about 2 feet long,

and of a blackish-brown color intimately variegated with chestnut and whitish, becoming yellowish on the sides of the neck; the wings and tail are blackish, with the bases of their feathers white. The middle pair of tail-feathers are



Great Skua (*Megalestria catarractes*).

broad to their tips, and project only about 2 inches. A similar skua inhabits southern seas, *S. (or M.) antarcticus*. The pomatorhine skua, or jäger, *S. (or Lestris) pomarinus*, is a smaller species, about 20 inches long, and otherwise different. Still smaller and more different skuas are the parasitic, *S. (or Lestris) parasitica*, and the long-tailed, *S. bylongi*, in which the long projecting tail-feathers are acuminate and extend 8 or 10 inches beyond the rest. The skuas are all rapacious marine birds. In the United States the great skua is usually called *sea-hen*, and the others are known as *marlin-pikes* and *boatswains*. A local English name of the great skua is *sea-hawk*. See *arctic-bird*, *Lestris*, and *Stercorarius*.

skua-gull (skū'g-gul), *n.* A jäger or skua; especially, the great skua.

skuet, *v.* An obsolete form of *skew*¹.

skug, **scug** (skug), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scoug*, *skoog*; *< Icel. skuggi* = Sw. *skugga* = Dan. *skygge*, a shade, = AS. *scūa*, *scūwa*, a shade; *cf. Dan. skygge* = Sw. *skugga* = Icel. *skyggja*, older *skygva*, overshadow: see *skyl*¹ and *showl*¹.] 1. Shade; shelter; protection. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Under the *scoug* of a whin-bush. *Leighton*.

2. A place of shelter. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. The declivity of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A squirrel. [Prov. Eng.]

Skugg, you must know, is a common name by which all squirrels are called here [London], as all cats are called *Pum*. *B. Franklin*, quoted in *The Century*, XXXII. 263.

skug, **scug** (skug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skugged*, *scugged*, ppr. *skugging*, *scugging*. [*< skug*, *scug*, *n.*] 1. To shelter; hide.—2. To expiate.

And aye, at every seven years' end,

Yet tak him to the linn;

For that's the penance he maun dree,

To *scug* his deadly sin.

Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

[North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

skuggery, **scuggery** (skug'ēr-i), *n.* [*< skug + -ery*.] Secrecy. [Prov. Eng.]

skuggy, **scuggy** (skug'gi), *a.* [*< skug + -y*¹.] Shady. *Jameson*. [Scotch.]

skuing, *n.* See *skewing*.

skulduderry (skul-dud'ēr-i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *sculdudry*, *sculduderry* (also *skulduggery*, U. S.); origin obscure—the word, like others of like implications, being variable in form and indefinite in sense.] 1. *n.* Grossness; obscenity; unchastity. *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

There was much singing of profane songs, and birling of red wine, and speaking blasphemy and *sculduderry*.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2. Rubbish.

II. *a.* Rubbishy; obscene; unchaste. [Scotch.]

The rental-book . . . was lying beside him; and a book of *sculduderry* songs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

skulk (skulk), *v.* [Also *skulk*; *< ME. skulken*, *skulken*, *skolken*, *< Dan. skulke* = Norw. *skulka* = Sw. *skolka*, *skulk*, *slink*, play truant (*cf. Icel. skolla*, *skulk*, keep aloof, *skollkint*, 'skulker', a poetic name for the wolf, *skolli*, 'skulker', a name for the fox, and for the devil); with formative -k (as in *lurk*, *< ME. luren*, E. *lower*), from the verb appearing in D. *schuilen*, LG. *schulen*, *skulk*, *lurk* in a hiding-place, G. dial. *schulen* = E. *school*¹, hide the eyes, peep slyly: see *school*¹.] 1. *intrans.* To withdraw into a corner or into a close or obscure place for concealment; lie close or hidden from shame, fear of injury or detection, or desire to injure another; shrink or sneak away from danger or work; lurk.

Skulking in corners.

Shak., W. T., I. 2. 230.

He *skulked* from tree to tree with the light step and prowling sagacity of an Indian bush-fighter.

Scott, Woodstock, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Edinburgh Rev.* (Imp. Dict.) [Rare.]

skulk (skul'), *n.* [Also *souk*; < *skulk*, *v.*] 1. Same as *skulker*.

Ye do but bring each runaway and skulk
Hither to seek a shelter.

Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iv. 2.

"Here, Brown! East! you cursed young skulks," roared out Flashman, coming to his open door, "I know you're in—no shirking." *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 8.*

2. A number of foxes together; hence, a number of other animals or of persons together: as, a *skulk* of thieves.

Scrawling serpents with *skulks* of poisoned adders.
Stanislaus, Conceitos, p. 138.

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a drove of kine; a flock of sheep; a tribe of goats; a *skulk* of foxes.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

skulker (skul'kér), *n.* [Also *skulker*; < *ME. skulkere, skulcare*; < *skulk* + *-er*.] 1. One who skulks, shrinks, or sneaks, as from danger, duty, or work.

There was a class of *skulkers* and gamblers brought into Andersonville from both the Eastern and Western armies, captured in the rear by the rebel raiders.

The Century, XL 606.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Latitores*.

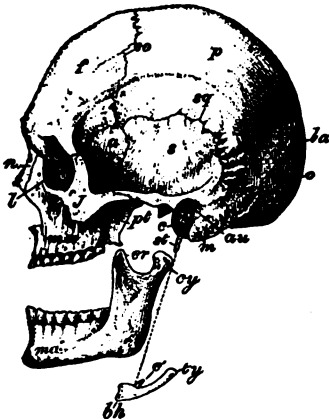
Skulkers is the descriptive title applied to the Water-Rail, the Corn-Crake, and their allies, which evade enemies by concealment. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 349.*

skulkingly (skul'king-li), *adv.* In a skulking or sneaking manner.

skulking-place (skul'king-pläs), *n.* A place for skulking or lurking; a hiding-place.

They are hid, concealed, . . . and everywhere find reception and *skulking-places*. *Bacon, Fables, x., Expl.*

skull¹ (skul'), *n.* [Formerly also *scull*, also in orig. sense *skoll*; < *ME. skulle, scolle, sculle*, < *Sw. dial. skulle*, equiv. to *Sw. skollt*, *Norw. skollt*, the skull; connected with *Ice. skál*, etc., a bowl, cup; see *scale*, *shell*, and of *skoal, skull*², = *scull*², etc.] 1. A bowl; a bowl to hold liquor; a goblet. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. The cranium; the skeleton of the head; the bony or cartilaginous framework of the head, containing the brain and supporting the face.

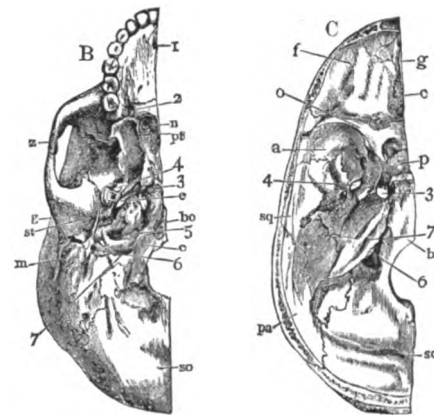


Human Skull, from the side, with the mandible disarticulated.

a, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *am*, external auditory meatus; *ah*, basihyal, or body of hyoid bone; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, ceratohyal, or lesser cornu of hyoid, the dotted line representing the course and attachments of the stylohyoid ligament (see *epihyal*); *co*, coronal suture; *cr*, coronoid process of mandible; *cy*, condyle of mandible; *f*, frontal bone; *f'*, malar or jugal bone; *l*, lacrimal bone (the letter is placed in front of the nasal notch, and its line crosses the base of the nasal process of the maxilla); *la*, lambdoid suture; *m*, mastoid process of temporal; *ma*, mandible; *mx*, maxilla, or superior maxillary bone; *n*, nasal bone; *o*, occipital bone; *p*, parietal bone; *pt*, pterygoid process of sphenoid; *s*, squamosal section of temporal; *sq*, squamosal suture; *st*, styloid process of temporal bone (or stylohyal); *ty*, thyrohyal, or greater cornu of hyoid.

A skull is possessed by all vertebrates excepting the lancelets, and by no other animals. It is sometimes divided into the skull proper, cranium in strictness or brain-box, and the facial region or face. In the adult human skull eight cranial and fourteen facial bones are commonly enumerated, though the real number of osseous elements is much larger. The eight cranial bones are the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid. The fourteen facial bones are two nasals, two lacrymals, two superior maxillaries, two malars, two palatals, two inferior turbinals, one inferior maxillary, and one vomer. This enumeration of the bones is exclusive of the bonelets of the ear, which, however, are counted in vertebrates below mammals. Of these bones, the mandible, vomer, and frontal are really paired, or of lateral halves; the supramaxillary, ethmoid, sphenoid, occipital, and temporal are compound bones of several separate centers of ossification; the rest are simple. The most composite bone is the temporal, whose ankylosed stylohyoid process (peculiar to man) is an element of the hyoid arch. A skull of similar construction characterizes mammals at large, though its figure is usually quite different (owing mainly to production of the facial and reduction of the cranial parts), and though some of the bones which are confluent in man may remain distinct. In birds the skull is characterized by the great size of the cranial bones in comparison with that of the facial bones (ex-

cepting the specially enlarged intermaxillary and infra-maxillary), the extensive and complete ankyloses of cranial bones, the permanent and perfect distinctness of pterygoid



B. Base of Human Skull, right half, outside, under surface: *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process; *c*, occipital condyle; *e*, entrance to Eustachian tube, reference-line *e* crossing foramen lacerum medium, between which *e* and *s* is petrous part of temporal bone; *g*, glenoid fossa of temporal bone, for articulation of lower jaw; *m*, mastoid process; *n*, posterior nares; *pt*, pterygoid fossa; *so*, supra-occipital; *st*, styloid process; *s*, malar bone, joining zygomatic process of squamosal to form zygomatic arch or zygoma; *z*, 2, anterior and posterior palatine foramen; *3*, points in front of foramen lacerum medium; *4*, foramen ovale; *5*, carotid canal; *6*, stylomastoid foramen; *7*, foramen lacerum posterior, or jugular foramen.

C. Base of Human Skull, left side, interior or cerebral surface: *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *be*, basioccipital, or basilar process of occipital; *c*, cribriform plate of ethmoid; *f*, orbital plate of frontal; *g*, crista galli; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing of sphenoid; *p*, pituitary fossa or sella turcica; *pa*, parietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *sq*, squamosal; *3*, foramen lacerum medium; *4*, foramen ovale (near it in front is foramen rotundum, behind externally is foramen spinosum); *6*, foramen lacerum posterior (just beneath *o* is foramen lacerum anterior); *7*, meatus auditorius internus, in the petrous portion of temporal, between which and orbitosphenoid is the middle fossa, before which fossa is the anterior fossa; behind the middle fossa is the posterior or cerebellar fossa. *6* is in foramen magnum.

bones, the formation of each half of the lower jaw by several recognizable pieces, and especially by the intervention of a movable quadrate bone between the squamosal and the mandible. Some other additional bones make their appearance; and the occipital condyle is always single. A skull of similar construction to that of birds characterizes reptiles proper; but here again the cranial is small in comparison with the facial region (as in the lower mammals), sometimes excessively so; the skull is more loosely constructed, with fewer ankyloses of its several elements; and some additional bones not found in any higher vertebrates first appear. The skulls of batrachians differ widely from all the above. Some additional elements appear: some usually ossified elements may be persistently cartilaginous; and branchial as well as hyoidian arches are seen to be parts of the skull. The further modifications of the skull in fishes are great and diversified: not only is there much variation in the skulls of different fishes, but also the difference between any of their skulls and those of higher vertebrates is so great that some of the bones can be only doubtfully homologized with those of higher vertebrates, while of others no homologues can be recognized. In these Ichthyopsidan vertebrates, also, the skull is sometimes permanently cartilaginous, as in selachians, in the lampreys the lower jaw disappears; in the lancelets there is no skull. In fishes, also, more or fewer branchial arches are conspicuous parts of the skull, forming usually, with the compound lower jaw, by far the bulkier section of this collection of bones; and in some of them the connection of the shoulder-girdle with the skull is such that it is not always easy to say of certain bones whether they are more properly scapular or cranial. The natural evolution of the skull is, of course, from the lower to the higher vertebrates (the reverse of that above sketched). Above lampreys and hags, after a lower jaw has been acquired, the general course of evolution of the skull is to the reduction in number of its bones or cartilages by the entire disappearance of some and the confluence of others, tending on the whole to the compactness, simplicity, and symmetry of which the human skull is the extreme case, and in which, as in the skull of any mammal or bird, evidences of its actual osseous elements are chiefly to be traced in the transitory centers of ossification of the embryo. A good illustration of this is witnessed in the condition of the bones of the tongue (hyoid arch) in mammals; for even in birds (next below mammals) the tongue has a skeleton of several distinct bones, the position of which in a series of arches next after the mandibular and next before the branchial arches proper is evident. The base of the skull is generally laid down in cartilage. The dome of the skull and the facial parts are usually of membrane-bones; and to the latter some dermal or exoskeletal bones may be added. Facial parts of all skulls are of different character from cranial parts proper, in that they belong essentially to the series of visceral (hemal, not neural) arches: (1) upper jaw; (2) under jaw; (3) tongue (hyoid), followed by more or fewer successive branchial arches. The neural arches, or cranial segments proper, are at least 3 (some count 4) in number, named occipital, parietal, and frontal, from behind forward, represented respectively by (1) the occipital bone; (2) the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; (3) the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones. With these are intercalated or connected the sense-capsules of the three higher senses—namely, of hearing, sight, and smell—these being the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose, or the petrosal parts of the temporal, the sclerotic coat of the eye, and the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. Remaining hard parts of the head, and, as such, elements of the skull, are the teeth, borne on more or fewer bones; in mammals, when present, confined to the premaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and infamaxillaries; not present in any existing birds; in various reptiles and fishes, absent, or

borne upon the bones above named, and also, in that case, upon the sphenoid, vomer, palatals, pterygoids, hyoids, pharyngeals, etc. The body of facts or principles concerning skulls is craniology, of which cranometry is one department, especially applied to the measurement of human skulls for the purposes of ethnography or anthropology. For the human skull (otherwise than as here figured), see cuts under *craniology*, *craniometry*, *cranium*, *ear*, *nasal*, *orbit*, *palate*, *parietal*, and *skeleton*. For various other mammalian skulls, see cuts under *Baleenidae*, *Canidae*, *Castor*, *Catarrhina*, *Edentata*, *Elephantinae*, *Equidae*, *Felidae*, *Leporidae*, *Mastodontinae*, *Muridae*, *Ornithomyidae*, *Pteropodidae*, *Ruminantia*, *skeleton*. Birds skulls, or parts of them, are figured under *chondrocranium*, *desmognathous*, *diploë*, *dromæognathous*, *Gallinae*, *Ichthyornis*, *quadrata*, *salivary*, *saurognathous*, *schizognathous*, *schizorhinal*, *sclerotus*; reptiles, under *acrodont*, *Chelonina*, *Crocodylia*, *Crotalini*, *Cycloidi*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mosasaurs*, *Ophidia*, *periotic*, *Plesiosaurs*, *pleurodont*, *pterosaur*, *Pythonidae*; batrachians, under *Anura*, *girde-bone*, *Rana*; fishes, under *Acipenser*, *Esox*, *fish*, *Lepidosteus*, *palatognathus*, *paraphenoid*, *Petromyzon*, *Squalaria*, *Squalina*, *teleost*. The absence of a skull appears under *Branchiostoma* and *Pharyngobranchii*. The homology of several visceral arches is shown under *hyoid*.

Tep him o the *skulle*.

Ancren Rinde, p. 296.

This land [shall] be call'd
The field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls.

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 144.

3. The head as the seat of intelligence; the sence or noddle: generally used disparagingly.

With various readings stored his empty skull,
Learn'd without sense, and venerably dull.

Churchill, Roscald, l. 591.

Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn.

Cowper, Task, ii. 394.

4. In *armor*, that part of a head-piece which covers the crown of the head, especially in the head-pieces made up of many parts, such as the armet. See cut under *secret*.

Their armour is a coat of plate, with a *skull* on their heads.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 239.

First Gent. Dare you go forward?

Lieut. Let me put on my skull first;

My head's almost beaten into the pap of an apple.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

5. A large shallow basket without a bow-handle, used for carrying fruit, potatoes, fish, etc. [Scotch.]—6. In *metal*, the crust which is formed by the cooling of a metal upon the sides of a ladle or any vessel used for containing or conveying it in a molten condition. Such a crust or skull is liable to form on the Bessemer converter when the blowing has been continued beyond the point of entire decarburization.—*Skull* and *cross-bones*, the allegorical representation of death, or of threatened death, in the form of a human skull set upon a pair of crossed thigh-bones. It is much used on druggists' labels of poisonous articles, and for like warnings; it also appears among the insignia or devices of various secret societies, to impress candidates for initiation, to terrify outsiders, etc.—*Skull of the ear*, the petrosal part of the temporal bone; the otic capsule, or otocrane; the periotic bones collectively. See cut under *periotic*.—*Skull of the eye*, the eyeball; the sclerotic. See cut under *sclerotic*.—*Skull of the nose*. See *nosel*.—*Tables of the skull*, the outer and inner layers of compact bony substance of the cranial walls, separated by an intervening cancellated substance, the diploë. See cut under *diploë*.

skull², *n.* See *scull*².

skull³, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*².

skull⁴ (skul'), *n.* The common skua, *Megalestris skua*. Also *scull*.

skullicap (skul'-

kap), *n.* 1. Any

cap fitting closely

to the head;

also, the iron cap

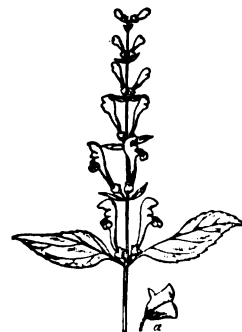
of defense. See

*skull*¹, 4.

The portrait of old Colonel Fyncheon, at two-thirds length, representing the stern features of a puritanic-looking personage, in a *skull-cap*, with a laced band and a grizzly beard.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

2. The *sinciput*; the upper domed part of the skull, roofing over the brain; the calvarium. See cut under *cranium*.—3. A murine rodent quadruped of the family *Lophomyidae*. *Cowes, 1884.*—4. A plant of the genus *Scutellaria*: so called from the helmet-like appendage to the upper lip of the calyx, which closes the mouth of the calyx after the fall of the corolla. The more familiar species, as *S. galericulata*, are not showy; others are recommended for the flower.



The Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of Skullcap (*Scutellaria serotina*). *a*, the calyx.



Iron Skullcaps, 16th century.

garden, especially *S. macrantha* from eastern Asia, which produces abundant velvety dark-blue flowers. *S. Moccisiana* is a scarlet-flowered greenhouse species from Mexico. *S. lateriflora* of North America has had some apparently ill-grounded recognition as a nerverine, and was once considered useful in hydrophobia (whence called *madweed*, or *mad-dog skullcap*). *S. serrata*, with large blue flowers, is one of the handsomest wild American species.

She discovered flowers which her brother told her were horsehound, *skull-caps*, and Indian tobacco.

S. Judd, Margaret, 1. 2.

5. A thin stratum of compact limestone lying at the base of the Purbeck beds, and underlain by a shelly limestone locally known as *roach*, forming the uppermost division of the Portland series, as this portion of the Jurassic is developed in the so-called Isle of Portland, England.

—6. In *entom.*, the upper part of the integument of the head, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

skulled (skuld), *a.* [*skull* + *-ed*]. Having a skull; cranial or cranial: noting all vertebrates except the amphioxus, in translating the term *Cranialia* as contrasted with *Acrania*.

skuller, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sculler* 1.

skull-fish (skul'fish), *n.* An old whale, or one more than two years of age.

skull-joe, *n.* A variant of *sculpin*.

skull-less (skul'les), *a.* [*skull* + *-less*]. Having no skull; acranial: specifically noting that primary division of the *Vertebrata* which is represented by the lancelet and known as *Acrania*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *lancelet*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

skull-roof (skul'rōf), *n.* The roof of the skull; the skullcap; the calvarium. *Mirart*.

skull-shell (skul'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Cranidae*.

skulpin, *n.* See *sculpin*.

skumt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *scum*.

skunk (skungk), *n.* [Formerly also spelled

* *scunk*, *skunk*, *squnk*, *squncke*: of Algonkian origin: Abnaki *segankw* (Basles), *segōgw* (Laurent), Ojibwa *shikdg*, Cree *shikdk*, *sikdk* (see *seecawuk*).] 1. A fetid animal of the American genus *Mephitis*, *M. mephitis*. In consequence of its abundance and general distribution, as well as of certain peculiarities, the common

offensive suffocating odor, capable of being spirited several feet in fine spray, and of soon scenting the air for several hundred yards. The pungent effluvium is not less durable than that of musk, when the least quantity of the fluid has been spilled upon the person or clothes. It produces nausea in some persons, and has occasionally been used in minute doses as a remedy for asthma. Cases of a kind of hydrophobia from the bite of the skunk, with fatal result, have been reported, and appear to be authentic. For technical characters, see *Mephitis*.

The Skunk or Pole-Cat is very common. *R. Rogers*, Account of North America (London, 1766), p. 225.

By extension—2. Any species of one of the American genera *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*, and some others of the family *Mustelidae*, as the African zorille, Asiatic teledu or stinkard, etc. See these words.—3. A base fellow: a vulgar term of reproach.—4. [*skunk*, *v.*] A complete defeat, as in some game in which not a point is scored by the beaten party. [Vulgar, U. S.]

skunk (skungk), *v. t.* [In def. 1 in allusion to the precipitate retreat or "complete rout" caused by the presence of a skunk; in def. 2 appar. in allusion to the sickening odor; < *skunk*, *n.*] 1. To beat (a player) in a game, as cards or billiards, completely, so that the loser fails to score. [Vulgar, U. S.]—2. To cause disease in or of; sicken; scale, or deprive of scales: said of fish in the live-well of a fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

skunkbill (skungk'bil), *n.* Same as *skunkhead* 1.

skunk-bird (skungk'berd), *n.* Same as *skunk-blackbird*.

skunk-blackbird (skungk'blak'berd), *n.* The male bobolink in full plumage: from the resemblance of the black and white coloration to that of the skunk. See *bobolink*.

skunk-cabbage (skungk'kab'ej), *n.* See *cabbage* 1.

skunkery (skungk'er-i), *n.*; pl. *skunkeries* (-iz). [*skunk* + *-ery*]. A place where skunks are kept and reared for any purpose.

skunk-farm (skungk'farm), *n.* Same as *skunkery*.

skunkhead (skungk'hed), *n.* 1. The surf-scooter, a duck, (*Edemia perspicillata*): referring to the black and white coloration, like that of a skunk. Also called *skunkbill* and *skunktop*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [New Eng.]—2. The Labrador or pied duck. See cut under *pied*. Webster, 1890.

skunkish (skungk'kish), *a.* [*skunk* + *-ish*]. Smelling like a skunk; stinking. [U. S.]

skunk-porpoise (skungk'pōr'pus), *n.* See *porpoise*, and cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

skunktop (skungk'top), *n.* Same as *skunkhead* 1.

skunkweed (skungk'wēd), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*.

skunner, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

Skupshina (skūpsh'ti-nā), *n.* [Serv., assembly; Narodna Skupshina, National Assembly.] The national assembly of Serbia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 160 members elected by the people. Male Servians, permanently resident in Serbia, over 30 years of age, able to read and write, and paying a certain minimum amount in direct taxes, are eligible for membership.

skurft, *n.* An obsolete form of *scurf* 1.

skurring (skur'ing), *n.* The smelt. [North. Eng.]

skurry, *n.* and *v.* See *scurry*.

skut, *n.* See *scut* 2.

skuter, *n.* See *scout* 4, *schuit*.

skutterudite, *n.* [*Skutterud* (see def.) + *-ite*]. An arsenide of cobalt found in tin-white to lead-gray isometric crystals, also massive with granular structure, at Skutterud in Norway. Also called by the Germans *tesseral-kies*.

skuttle, *a.* A spelling of *scuttle* 2, *scuttle* 3.

sky 1 (ski), *n.*; pl. *skies* (skiz). [Early mod. E. *also *skye*, *skie*; < ME. *sky*, *skye*, *skie* (pl. *skies*, *skyes*, *skewes*, *skewis*, *skives*), < Icel. *ský* = Dan. *Sw. sky*, a cloud, = OS. *scio*, *seco*, region of clouds, sky; cf. Sw. Dan. *sky-himmel*, the sky (*himmel*, heaven: see *heaven*). Cf. AS. *scūa*, *sciwa* = OHG. *sciwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade, shadow (see *skug*); akin to AS. *scūr*, *E. shower*, AS. **scūm*, *E. scum*, etc., ult. < √ *sku*, cover. For the transfer of sense from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *velkin*, < AS. *volcen*, the usual AS. word for 'cloud.' 1. A cloud.

That brigte skie bi-foren hem fleht.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3643.

He . . . leet a certain wynde to go,
That blew so hidously and hie,
That it ne leete not a skye
In al the welken longe and brood.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1600.

2. The region of clouds, wind, and rain; that part of the earth's atmosphere in which meteorological phenomena take place: often used in the plural.

A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrublit in the skewes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7619.

An hour after midnight the skie began to clear.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 158.

Heavily the low sky raining
Over tower'd Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the firmament: often used in the plural.

A clene conscience schal in that day
More profite, & be more sett by,
Than al the muk & the money.
That euer was or schal be vndir the sky.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 179.

Betwixt the centred earth and azure skies.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 19.

4. The supernal heavens; celestial regions; heaven: often in the plural with the same sense.

He raised a mortal to the skies;
She drew an angel down.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 179.

5. The upper rows of pictures in a picture-gallery; also, the space near the ceiling. [Colloq.]—*Open sky*, sky with no intervening cover or shelter.—*The hole in the sky*. Same as *coal-sack*. 2.—*To the skies*, to the highest degree; very highly: as, to land a thing to the skies.

Cowards extol true Courage to the Skies.
Congress, Of Pleading.

* **sky** 1 (ski), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skied*, ppr. *skying*. [*sky* 1, *n.*] To raise aloft or toward the sky; specifically, to hang near the ceiling in an exhibition of paintings. [Colloq.]

Fine, perhaps even finer than usual, are M. Fantin-Latour's groups of flowers, two of which have been sensationally skied.
The Academy, No. 890, p. 367.

sky 2, *v.* A variant of *shy* 2.

sky-blue (ski'blū'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a luminous blue suggesting the color of the sky, but really very unlike it from deficiency of chroma.

II. *n.* 1. A luminous but pale blue, supposed to resemble the color of the sky.—2. Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: jocularly so called, in allusion to its color.

Oh! for that small, small beer anew,
And (heaven's own type) that mild sky-blue
That wash'd my sweet meals down.

Hood, Retrospective Review.

sky-born (ski'bōrn), *a.* Born or produced in the sky; of heavenly birth. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

sky-clad (ski'klad), *a.* [Tr. of Skt. *digambara*, 'having the four quarters for clothing.'] Clothed in space; naked. [Colloq.]

The statues of the Jinas in the Jain temples, some of which are of enormous size, are still always quite naked; but the Jains themselves have abandoned the practice, the Digambaras being sky-clad at meal time only, and the Svetambaras being always completely clothed.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 544.

sky-color (ski'kul'or), *n.* The color of the sky; a particular tint of blue; azure.

A very handsome girdle of a sky colour and green (in French called pers et vert).
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 31.

sky-colored (ski'kul'ord), *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison*.

sky-drain (ski'drān), *n.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness; an air-drain.

sky-dyed (ski'did), *a.* Colored like the sky.

There figs, sky-dy'd, a purple hue disclose.
W. Broom, in Pope's *Odyssey*, xi. 727.

Skye (ski), *n.* [Short for *Skye terrier*.] A *Skye terrier*. See *terrier*.

skye (ski'i), *a.* [Also sometimes *skiey*; < *sky* 1 + *-ey*.] 1. Like the sky, especially as regards color: as, *skye* tones or tints.—2. Proceeding from or pertaining to the sky or the clouds; situated in the sky or upper air.

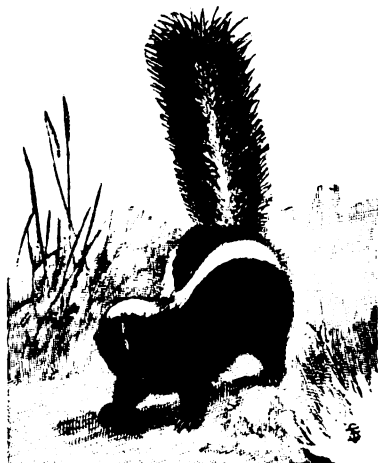
A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skye* influences,
That dost this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict.
Shak., M. for M., III. i. 8.

Sublime on the towers of my *skye* bowers
Lightning, my pilot, sita.
Shelley, The Cloud.

The Hindoos draw
Their holy Ganges from a *skye* fount.
Wordsworth, Excursion, III.

sky-flower (ski'flou'er), *n.* A plant of the genus *Duranta* (which see).

skyft, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.



Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

skunk early attracted attention. It is mentioned in 1636 by Sagard-Théodat by several terms based on its Indian names, as *scangareese*, *ouineque*, etc., and in the same passage, in his "History of Canada," this author calls it in French "enfant du diable," a name long afterward quoted as specific. It is the *iskatta* of Kalm's "Travels," commonly translated *polecat*, a name, however, common to various other ill-scented *Mustelidae*. (See def. 2.) *Chinche*, *chinga*, and *moufette* (specifically *moufette d'Amérique*) are book-names which have not been Englished. The New Latin synonyms are numerous. The animal inhabits all of temperate North America, and continues abundant in the most thickly settled regions. It is about as large as a house-cat, but stouter-bodied, with shorter limbs, and very long bushy tail, habitually erected or turned over the back. The color is black or blackish, conspicuously but to a variable extent set off with pure white—generally as a frontal stripe, a large crown-spot, a pair of broad divergent bands along the sides of the back, and white hairs mixed with the black ones of the tail. The fur is valuable, and when dressed is known as *Alaska sable*; the blackest pelts bring the best price. The flesh is edible, when prepared with sufficient care. The skunk is carnivorous, like other members of the same family, with which its habits in general agree; it is very prolific, bringing forth six or eight young in burrows. The fluid which furnishes the skunk's almost sole means of defense was long supposed and is still vulgarly believed to be urine. It is the peculiar secretion of a pair of perineal glands (first dissected by Jeffries Wyman in 1844), similar to those of other *Mustelidae*, but very highly developed, with strong muscular walls, capacious reservoir, and copious golden-yellow secretion, of most

skyr (skër), *n.* [Icel. *skyr*, curdled milk, curds, = Dan. *skjör*, curdled milk, bonnyclabber.] Curds; bonnyclabber.

slab² (slab), *n.* [Also *slob* (and *slub*). Hence
Ir. *slab*, *slaih* = Gael. *slaih*, mire. Cf. Icel.

slab-grinder (slab'grin'dér), *n.* A machine for grinding to sawdust the refuse wood from a saw-mill.

slab-line (slab'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a block on a lower yard and used to trice up the foot of a course, either to assist in furling or to lift the foot of the sail so that the helmsman can see under it.

Nor must it be taken offensively that, when Kings are hauling up their top-gallants, Subjects lay hold on their *slablines*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cebler, p. 50.

slab-sided (slab'si'ded), *a.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall and lank. Also *slap-sided*. [Colloq.]

One of those long-legged, *slab-sided*, lean, sunburned, cabbage-tree hatted lads.

H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, p. 353.

You didn't chance to run aginst my son,
A long, *slab-sided* youngster with a gun!

Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

slabstone (slab'stōn), *n.* Rock which splits readily into slabs or flags; flagstone. Some authors restrict the name *flagstone* to rock which splits along its planes of stratification, and call that *slabstone* of which the separation into serviceable flat tables, flags, or slabs is due to the development of a system of joint- or cleavage-planes.

slack, *a.* A Middle English form of *slack*¹.

slack¹ (slak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also **slak*; < ME. *slac*, *slak*, *slak*; < AS. *slæc*, *slæc*, *slæc*, *slaw*, = OS. *slak* = D. *slack*, *slack* = LG. *slack* = OHG. *slach*, G. dial. *schlack*, *slack*, = Icel. *slakr* = Sw. Dan. *slak*, *slack*, loose; perhaps akin to Skt. *√ sarj*, let flow. Some assume a connection with L. *languere*, languish, *laxus*, loose (*√ lag*, for orig. **slag*!); see *languish*, *lax*¹. Hence *slack*¹, *v.*, *slake*¹, *slacken*¹, etc. Cf. *slack*¹, *slag*¹. The W. *yslac*, distinct, loose, *slack*, is prob. < E. The words *slack* and *slake* in their various local or dialectal meanings are more or less confused with one another.] *I. a.* 1. Slow in movement; tardy.

With *slake* pass. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2043.

For the *slak* payments of wages that is always here, he wol not in no wise serve any longer.

Sir J. Stile to Henry VIII. (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., [I. 192].)

2. Slow in flow; sluggish or at rest: as, *slack* water: specifically noting the tide, or the time when the tide is at rest—that is, between the flux and reflux.

Diligently note the time of the highest and lowest water in every place, and the *slake* or still water of full sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

3. Slow in action; lacking in promptness or diligence; negligent; remiss.

My servants are so *slacks*, his Majesty might have been here before we were prepared.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 58).

The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count *slackness*.

2 Pet. III. 9.

I use divers pretences to borrow, but I am very *slack* to repay.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1868), II. 261.

4. Not tight; not tense or taut; relaxed; loose: as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging; a *slack* rein; figuratively, languid; limp; feeble; weak.

Those well-winged weapons, mourning as they flew,
Slipped from the bowstring impotent and *slack*,
As to the archers they would fain turn back.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, II. 36.

From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.

Milton, P. L., IX. 392.

5. Not compacted or firm; loose.

Solak sonde tymous & lena, unsweat & depe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

6. Lacking in briskness or activity; dull: said especially of business.

The messenger fortunately found Mr. Solomon Pell in court, regaling himself, business being rather *slack*, with the cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy.

Dickens, Pickwick, IV.

A slack hand. See *hand*.—**Slack barrel.** See *barrel*.

—**Slack in stays** (*naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.

—**Slack twist.** See *twist*.—**Slack water.** (a) Ebb-tide; the time when the tide is out. (b) In *hydraul. engin.*, a pool or pond formed by impounding, behind a dam across a rapid and shallow stream, the water which would flow away with such rapid current that navigation would be impossible, even if the depth were sufficient. Vessels are passed from level to level by locks.

II. n. 1. The part of a rope or the like that hangs loose, having no stress upon it; also, looseness, as of the parts of a machine.

I could indulge him with some *slack* by unreeving a fathom of line.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, III.

A spring washer incloses one of the door knob shanks, to take up any *slack* there may be in the parts, and insure a perfect fit on the door.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 197.

2. A remission; an interval of rest, inactivity, or dullness, as in trade or work; a slack period.

Though there's a *slack*, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxi.

When there is a *slack*, the merchants are all anxious to get their vessels delivered as fast as they can.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 237.

3. A slack-water haul of the net: as, two or three *slacks* are taken daily.—4. A long pool in a streamy river. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] **slack**¹ (slak), *adv.* [*< slack*¹, *a.*] In a slack manner; slowly; partially; insufficiently: as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

slack¹ (slak), *v.* [*< slack*¹, *a.*] The older form of the verb is *slake*: see *slake*¹. *I. intrans.*

1. To become slack or slow; slacken; become slower: as, a current of water *slacks*.—2. To become less tense, firm, or rigid; decrease in tension.

If He the bridle should let *slacks*,
Then every thing would run to wracks.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 91.

3. To abate; become less violent.

The storme began to *slacks*, otherwise we had bene in ill case.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 453.

4. To become languid; languish; fail; flag.

But afterwards when charitie waxed colde, all their studie and traualle in religion *slacked*, and then came the destruction of the inhabitants.

Stow, Annals, p. 133.

II. trans. 1. To make slack or slow; retard.

—2. To make slack or less tense; loosen; relax: as, to *slack* a rope or a bandage.

Slack the bolins there! *Shak*, Pericles, III. 1. 43.

Slack this bended brow,
And shoot less scorn. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, II. 1.

When he came to the green grass growin';
He *slack'd* his shoon and ran.

Lady Mairry (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

3. To relax; let go the hold of; lose or let slip.

Which Warner perceiving, and not willing to *slack* so good an opportunity, takes advantage of the wind.

Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 610).

4. To make less intense, violent, severe, rapid, etc.; abate; moderate; diminish; hence, to mitigate; relieve.

As he [Ascanius] was tossed with contrary stormes and ceased to persuade me, even so *slacked* my feruentnes to enquire any further, vntyl the yeare of Christs 1600.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 103].)

I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste.

Shak, R. and J., IV. 1. 3.

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain

Of this ill mansion. *Milton*, P. L., II. 461.

5. To be remiss in or neglectful of; neglect.

What a remorse of conscience shall ye have, when ye remember how ye have *slacked* your duty!

Latimer, Sermons, p. 231.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it.

Deut. xxiii. 21.

6. To make remiss or neglectful.

Not to *slack* you towards those friends which are religious in other clothes than we.

Donne, Letters, xxx.

7. To slake (lime). See *slake*¹, *v.* 3.—8. To cool in water. [Prov. Eng.]—To *slack* away, to ease off freely, as a rope.—To *slack* off, to ease off; relieve the tension of, as a rope.—To *slack* out. Same as to *slack* away.—To *slack* over the wheel, to ease the helm.—To *slack* up. (a) Same as to *slack* off. (b) To retard the speed of, as a railway-train.

slack² (slak), *n.* [Prob. < G. *schlacke*, dross, *slack*, sediment: see *slag*¹. *Slack*² is thus ult. related with *slack*¹.] The finer screenings of coal; coal-dirt; especially, the dirt of bituminous coal. *Slack* is not considered a marketable material, but may be and is more or less used for making prepared or artificial fuel. Compare *small-coal*, under *small*.

slack³ (slak), *n.* [ME. *slak*; < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge. Cf. *slag*², *slake*², *slack*¹, 4, *slag*².] 1. A sloping hillside.

They took the gallows from the *slack*,
They set it in the glen.

Robin Hood rescuing the Widows three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 267).

2. An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A common. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A morass. [Scotch.]

slack-backed (slak'bakt), *a.* Out of condition in some way, as a whale.

It is well known frequently to happen, especially in what are called *slack-backed* fish, that the spasmodic convulsion and contraction which attend the stroke of the harpoon is instantly followed by a violent heaving and distention of the part, by which the wound is presented twice as wide as the barbs of the instrument which made it, and [it] is, therefore, often cast back out of it.

Manby, Voyage to Greenland, p. 130.

slack-bake (slak'bāk), *v. t.* To bake imperfectly; half-bake.

He would not allude to men once in office, but now happily out of it, who had . . . diluted the beer, *slack-baked* the bread, boned the meat, heightened the work, and lowered the soup.

Dickens, Sketches, IV.

slacken (slak'n), *v.* [*< ME. *slaknen, slaknen* (= Icel. *slakna*); < *slack*¹ + *-en*¹.] *I. intrans.* To become slack. (a) To become less tense, firm, or

rigid: as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather. (b) To become less violent, rapid, or intense; abate; moderate.

These raging fires

Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.

Milton, P. L., II. 213.

(c) To become less active; fall off: as, trade *slackened*; the demand *slackens*; prices *slacken*. (d) To become remiss or neglectful, as of duty.

II. trans. To make slack or slacker. (a) To lessen or relieve the tension of; loosen; relax: as, to *slacken* a bandage, or an article of clothing.

Time gently aided to assuage my Pain;

And Wisdom took once more the *slacken'd* Reign.

Prior, Solomon, II.

His bow-string *slacken'd*, languid Love,

Leaning his cheek upon his hand,

Droops both his wings. *Tennyson*, *Eleonore*.

(b) To abate; moderate; lessen; diminish the intensity, severity, rate, etc., of; hence, to mitigate; assuage; relieve: as, to *slacken* one's pace; to *slacken* care.

Shall any man think to have such a Sabbath, such a rest, in that election, as shall *slacken* our endeavour to make sure our salvation, and not work as God works, to his ends in us?

Donne, Sermons, xxii.

(c) To be or become remiss in or neglectful of; remit; relax: as, to *slacken* labor or exertion.

slack-handed (slak'han'ded), *a.* Remiss; neglectful; slack. [Rare.]

Heroic rascality which is ever on the prowl, and which finds well-stocked preserves under the *slack-handed* protection of the local committee.

Edinburgh Rev., CXIV. 370.

slack-jaw (slak'jā), *n.* Impertinent language. [Slang.]

"I ain't nuvver whooped that a-way yit, mister," said Sprouse, with a twinkle in his eye; "but I mought do it fur you, bein' as how ye got so much *slack-jaw*."

The Century, XXXVII. 407.

slackly (slak'li), *adv.* [*< ME. slakly*; < *slack*¹ + *-ly*².] In a slack manner. (a) Slowly; in a leisurely way.

We sayled forth *slakly* and easely ayenst the wynde, and so the same daye ayenst nyght we come nyghe ye yle of Piscopia.

Sir R. Guyford, *Fylgrymage*, p. 68.

(b) Loosely; not tightly.

Her hair, . . . *slakly* braided in loose negligence.

Shak, *Lover's Complaint*, l. 85.

(c) Negligently; remissly; carelessly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slakly* guarded!

Shak, *Cymbeline*, I. 1. 64.

(d) Without briskness or activity.

Times are dull and labor *slakly* employed.

The American, IX. 148.

slackness (slak'nes), *n.* [*< ME. slaknesse, slaknesse*, < AS. *slæcnes, slæcnes, slæcnes*, < *slæc*, *slæc*, *slack*: see *slack*¹.] The character or state of being slack, in any sense.

Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity: for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient *slackness*.

The Translators to the Reader of Bible (A. V.), p. cxvi.

slack-salted (slak'sāl'ted), *a.* Cured with a small or deficient quantity of salt, as fish.

slack-sized (slak'sizd), *a.* See *sized*².

slad (slād), *n.* [A var. of *slade*¹.] A hollow in a hillside. See the quotation.

The general aspect presented by clay-bearing ground is that which is locally known in Cornwall as "*slad*," being a hollow depression in the side of a hill, which catches water as it drains from it, the water percolating through the soil assisting the decomposition of the granite beneath.

The Engineer, LXVII. 171.

slade¹ (slād), *n.* [*< ME. slade, slæd*, < AS. *slæd*, a valley, < Ir. *slad*, a glen, valley.] 1. A little dell or valley; a vale.

By-3onde the broke by alente other *slade*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 141.

Satyr, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run whooting to the hills.

Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 190.

2. An open space or strip of greensward in a wood or between two woods; a glade.

In the green wood *slade*

To meet with Little John's arrowe.

Robin Hood (Percy's Reliques), I. 79.

3. A harbor; a basin.

We weyed and went out at Goldmore gate, and from thence in at Balsey *slade*, and so into Orwel wands, where we came to an anker.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

slade², *n.* An obsolete preterit of *slide*.

slade³ (slād), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slane*.] 1. A long narrow spade with a part of one side turned up at right angles, used for cutting peats; a peat-spade. [Ireland.]

The peat is cut from the bog, in brick-shaped blocks, by means of a peculiar spade known as a *slade*, and, after being dried in stacks, is used as fuel.

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 234.

2. The sole of a plow. *E. H. Knight*.

slae (slā), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sloe*. To the grene-wood I maun gae,
To pu' the red rose and the *slae*.

Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

slaer, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

slag¹ (slag), *n.* [*Sw. slagg*, dross, dross of metal, slag, = *G. schlacke*, dross, slack, sediments (*schlackenstein*, stone coming from scoria, slag), = *LG. slakke*, scoria; cf. *Icel. slagna*, flow over, be spilt, *slag*, wet, water penetrating walls, *slagi*, wet, dampness; akin to *slack*¹. Cf. *slack*² and *slacken*².] 1. The earthy matter separated, in a more or less completely fused and vitrified condition, during the reduction of a metal from its ore. Slags are the result of the combination with one another, and with the fluxes added, of the silicious and other mineral substances contained in the ore, and they vary greatly in character according to the nature of the ores and fluxes used. Blast-furnace slags are essentially silicates of lime and alumina, the alumina having usually been present in the ore, and the lime added (in the form of carbonate of lime) as a flux, or as a means of obtaining a slag sufficiently fluid to allow of the easy and complete separation from it of the reduced metal. The slag of iron-furnaces is frequently called *cinder*.

Is burnt-out passion's slag and soot

Fit soil to strew its dainty seeds on?

Lowell, Arcadia Rediviva.

2. The scoria of a volcano.

The more cellular kind [of lava] is called scoriaceous lava; or, if very openly cellular, volcanic scoria or slag.

Dana, Manual of Geology (3d ed.), p. 727.

Foreground black with stones and slags.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

slag¹ (slag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slagged*, ppr. *slagging*. [*Sw. slagga*, *n.*] To form a slag, or to cohere when heated so as to become a slag-like mass.

slag² (slag), *n.* [A var. of *slack*³.] A hollow or depression of land. *Earl.*

slag-brick (slag'brīk), *n.* Brick made from slag.

slag-car (slag'kār), *n.* A two-wheeled iron car used to carry slag from a furnace to a dumping-place.

slag-furnace (slag'fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace for the extraction of lead from slags, and from ores which contain but very little lead.

slaggy (slag'gi), *a.* [*Sw. slag* + *-y*.] Pertaining to or resembling slag: as, a hard *slaggy* mass; *slaggy* lavas.

slag-hearth (slag'hārth), *n.* A rectangular furnace built of fire-brick and cast-iron, and blown by one twyer: it is sometimes used in treating the rich slags produced in various lead-smelting operations. The Spanish slag-hearth, used to some extent in England, is circular, and has three twyers.

slagt-boom, *n.* [*Prop. *slagboom* or **slachboom*, repr. *MD. slachboom*, *D. slagboom*, a bar, < *slach*, *slagh*, *D. slag*, a blow (< *slaan*, strike, = *E. slay*), + *boom*, beam: see *beam*, *boom*².] A bar or barrier.

Each end of the high street leading through the Towne was secured against Horse with strong *slagt-boomes* which our men call Turn-plkes.

Relation of Action before Cyrencester (1642), p. 4. (*Davies*.)

slag-shingle (slag'shing'gl), *n.* Coarsely broken slag, used as ballast for making roads.

slag-wool (slag'wūl), *n.* Same as *silicate cotton* (which see, under *cotton*¹). It is occasionally used as a non-conducting material, as in protecting steam-pipes.

slait, *v.* An obsolete form of *slay*¹.

slaight, *n.* Same as *slait*.

slain (slān). Past participle of *slay*¹.—*Letters of slains*, in *old Scots law*, letters inscribed by the relatives of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assythment or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

slaister (slās'tēr), *n.* [*Prob. ult.* (with interchange of *sk* and *st*) < *Sw. slaska*, dash with water (*slask*, wet), = *Dan. slaske*, dabble, paddle: see *slashy*, and cf. *slash*, *slush*.] 1. Dirty, slovenly, or slobbery work; a mess.

"Are you at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne."

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, II.

2. A slobbery mass or mess.

The wine! . . . if ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no w' your sugar and your *slasters*—I wish, for ane, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

slaister (slās'tēr), *v.* [*Sw. slaska*, dash with water (*slask*, wet), = *Dan. slaske*, dabble, paddle: see *slashy*, and cf. *slash*, *slush*.] 1. Dirty, slovenly, or slobbery work; a mess.

II. *intrans.* 1. To slabber; eat slabberingly or in a slovenly manner.

Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them.

Scott, Antiquary, x.

2. To move or work in a slovenly, dirty, or puddling manner: as, *slaistering* through a muddy road. [*Sw. slaska* in all uses.]

slaistery (slās'tēr-i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *slaistry*; < *slaister* + *-y*.] I. *a.* Slabbering; sloppy; disagreeable: as, *slaistery* work; *slaistery* weather.

II. *n.* 1. Dirty or slabbery work.—2. The mixed refuse of a kitchen. [*Scotch* in all uses.] **slait** (slāt), *n.* [Formerly also *slaight*; origin obscure.] 1. An accustomed run for sheep. *Aubrey*. Hence—2. A place to which a person is accustomed. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slake¹ (slāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [(a) *Slake*, intr., ME. *slaken*, *sléken*, *slakien*, < AS. *slæcan*, become slack or remiss (in comp. *slæcan*); (b) E. dial. *slatch*, tr., < ME. *stleken*, < AS. *stlecan* = OS. *stlekkian*, quench, extinguish (cf. *Icel. slökva*, pp. *slokinn*, *slake*, *Sw. släcka*, *Dan. slukke*, quench, allay, *slake*); < *slæc*, *slæc*, *slake*: see *slack*¹. Cf. *slack*¹, *v.*, a doublet of *slake*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become slack; loosen; slacken; fall off.

When the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, III.

2. To be lax, remiss, or negligent.

Hilt were to long, lest that I sholde *slake*
Of thing that bereth more effect and charge.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 619.

3. To become less strong, active, energetic, severe, intense, or the like; abate; decrease; fail; cease.

Thi sigte and heyring bigynneth to *slake*,
Thee needith helthe and good counsaile.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

When it dreew too the dork & the dale *slaked*,
The burd busked too bedde.

Alisunder of Maccdoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 714.

As then his sorrow somewhat 'gan to *slake*,
From his full bosom thus he them bespake.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 14.

4. To desist; give over; fall short.

They wol not of that firste purpos *slake*.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 706.

But geue me grace fro synne to flee,
And him to loue let me neuere *slake*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

5. To become disintegrated and loosened by the action of water; become chemically combined with water: as, the lime *slakes*.

II. *trans.* 1. To make slack or slow; slow; slacken.

At length he saw the hindmost overtake

One of those two, and force him turne his face;

However loth he were his way to *slake*.

Yet mote he algates now abide, and answer make.

Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 5.

2. To make slack or loose; render less tense, firm, or compact; slacken. Specifically—3. To loosen or disintegrate; reduce to powder by the action of water: as, to *slake* lime. Also *slack*.—4. To let loose; release.

At pasch of Jewes the custom was

Ane of prison to *slake*.

Withouten dome to latt him pas

for that hegh fest sake.

MS. Harl. 4196, II. 209 (Cath. Ang., p. 842).

5. To make slack or inactive; hence, to quench or extinguish, as fire, appease or assuage, as hunger or thirst, or mollify, as hatred: as, to *slake* one's hunger or thirst; to *slake* wrath.

To *slake* his hunger and encombe his teeth.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2008.

It could not *slake* mine tre nor ease my heart.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 3. 29.

A wooden bottle of water to *slake* the thirst in this hot climate.

Poococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

slake-lime, lime which has been converted into a mixture of hydrate and carbonate by exposure to moist air. —**Slaked lime**, or **calcium hydroxid**, quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it. In the process the lime combines chemically with about one third of its weight of water, producing a great evolution of heat.

slake² (slāk), *n.* [*ME. slake*, appar. a var. of *slak*, **slakke*, < *Icel. slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge: see *slack*³. The word seems to be confused in part with *slake*³, and *slack*¹, *n.*, 4.] 1. A channel through a swamp or mud-flat.

There, by a little *slake*, Sir Launcelot wounded him sore,
nigh unto the death.

Morte d'Arthur, vi. 5.

Yarrow *Slake*, a ruined haven half-filled by the wash of sand and soil, which still receives the waters of the Tyne at flood, and is left dry at ebb. You have to wind round this basin, or *slake* as it is called, to reach Shields.

W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (ed. 1842), p. 140.

The narrative of adventures by day and by night in a gunning punt along the *slakes* off Holy Island is pervaded by the keen salt breezes from the North Sea.

Athenæum, No. 3208, p. 348.

2. Slime or mud.

Being dreadfully venom'd by rolling in *slake*.

W. Hall, Sketch of Local Hist. of the Fens, quoted in [*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 188.

slake³ (slāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [*Prob.* < *Icel. sleikja* = *Sw. slicka* = *Dan. slikke*, lick, = late MHG. *slucken*, *G. schlecken*, lick, lap, eat ravenously; perhaps akin to,

or in some senses confused with, *slack*, *sluck*¹, *slink*¹.] To besmear; daub. [*Scotch*.]

slake³ (slāk), *n.* [*Sw. slake*³, *v.*] A slovenly or slabbery daub; a slight dabbing or bedaubing as with something soft and slabbery; a "lick." [*Scotch*.]

May be a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

slake⁴ (slāk), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *slauke*, *sloke*, *sluke*; perhaps connected with *slake*².] A name of various species of *Algæ*, chiefly marine and of the edible sorts, as *Utra Lactuca*, *U. latissima*, and *Porphyra laciniata*: applied also to certain fresh-water species of grass-green algae. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slake-kale (slāk'kāl), *n.* Either of the seaweeds *Porphyra* and *Utra Lactuca*.

slakeless (slāk'les), *a.* [*Sw. slake*¹ + *-less*.] Incapable of being slaked or quenched; inextinguishable; insatiable. *Byron*.

slake-trough (slāk'trōf), *n.* A water-trough used by blacksmiths to cool their tools in forging.

slakin (slāk'in), *n.* See *slacken*².

slam¹ (slām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slammed*, ppr. *slamming*. [*Sw. dial.* *slämma* = *Norw. slämma*, strike, bang, slam, as a door; cf. the freq. form *Icel. slamma*, *slambra* = *Norw. slamma*, slam; cf. *Sw. slamma*, prate, chatter, jingle, *slammer*, a clank, noise; perhaps ult. akin to *slap*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To close with force and noise; shut with violence; bang.

Mr. Muzzle opened one-half of the carriage gate, to admit the sedan, . . . and immediately *slammed* it in the faces of the mob.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxv.

2. To push violently or rudely; beat; cuff. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. To throw violently and with a loud, sudden noise: as, to *slam* a book down upon the table.—4. In *card-playing*, to win all the tricks in a hand.

II. *intrans.* To move or close violently and with noise; strike violently and noisily against something.

The door is *slamming* behind me every moment, and people are constantly going out and in.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

The wind suddenly arose, the doors and shutters of the half-uninhabited monastery *slammed* and grated upon their hinges.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.

slam¹ (slām), *n.* [*Sw. dial.* *slämma*, *v.*] 1. A violent and noisy collision or bang, as when a door is suddenly shut by the wind, or by a vehement push: as, the shutters were closed with a *slam*.—2. The winning of all the tricks in a hand at whist, or bridge, or a similar card game.—3. The refuse of alum-works.

slam² (slām), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards.

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whiak, hole, sant, new-cut,

Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

At Post and Paire, or *Slam*, Tom Tuck would play

This Christmas, but his want wherewith says nay.

Herrick, Upon Tuck.

slam³ (slām), *n.* [*Cf.* *D. slomp* = *G. schlampe*, a slattern (*schlampen*, be dirty or slovenly); prob. a nasalized form, < *D. slap* = *G. schlaff* = *Dan. slap* = *Sw. slapp*, lax, loose, lazy. Cf. *slamkin*.] An ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

Miss Hayden. I don't like my lord's shapess, nurse.

Nurse. Why in good truly, as a body may say, he is but a *slam*.

Vanbrugh, The Relapse, v. 5.

slam-bang (slām'bang'), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *slap-bang*.

slamkin (slām'kin), *n.* [Also *slammerkin*; *Sc. slammikin*, also *slammacks*; appar. < *slam*³ + *-kin*.] 1. A slatternly woman; a slut. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. A loose morning-gown worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was trimmed with cuffs and ruffles of lace.

slan (slān), *n.* A dialectal plural of *sloc*. Also *slans*.

slander (slān'dēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *slaunder*; < ME. *slaunder*, *slaunder*, *slaunder*, *slaunder*, *slaunder*, < OF. *esclandre*, *esclandre*, with interloping *l* (cf. *sl-* often *sci-* in ME.) for older *escandre*, *escandele*, *escandele*, *scandele* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, < LL. *scandalum*, offense, reproach, scandal: see *scandal*, of which *slander* is thus a doublet.] 1. A cause of stumbling or offense; a stumbling-block; offense.

Mannes sone shal sende his angels, and ther shulden gedre of his rewme alle *slaunderis*, and hem that don wickidnesse.

Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 41.

2. Reproach; disgrace; shame; scandal.

Thei sellen Benefices of Holy Chirche. And so don Men in othere Places. God amende it, whan his Wille is. And that is gret *Solaudre*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 19.

Thou slander of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 231.

3†. Ill fame; bad name or repute.

The *sclaunders* of Walter ofte and wyde spradde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 686.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak., Cymbeline*, i. 1. 71.

4. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and intended or tending to injure the good name and reputation of another: as, a wicked and spiteful *slander*; specifically, in *law*, oral defamation published without legal excuse (*Cooley*). Defamation if not oral is termed *libel*. Aspersions spoken only to the subject of them are not in law deemed slander, because not injurious to reputation; but when spoken in the hearing of a third person they are deemed published. Slander is a tort only to be proceeded for in a civil action, while libel is also punishable criminally.

To bakbyten and to bosten, and bere fals witness;
To scornie and to scolde, *sclaunders* to make.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 86.

Slander consists in falsely and maliciously charging another with the commission of some public offense, criminal in itself, and indictable, and subjecting the party to an infamous punishment, or involving moral turpitude, or the breach of some public trust, or with any matter in relation to his particular trade or vocation, which, if true, would render him unworthy of employment, or, lastly, with any other matter or thing by which special injury is sustained. *Kent*.

Quick-circulating *slanders* mirth afford
And reputation bleeds in ev'ry word.
Churchill, The Apology, l. 47.

5. The fabrication or uttering of such false reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction: as, to be given to *slander*.

The worthiest people are the most injured by *slander*. *Swift*.

slander (slan'dér), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *sclaunder*; < ME. *slaunderen*, *sclaunden*, *sclaundren*, *sclaundren*, *sclaundren*, < OF. *esclandrer*, *esclandrir*, *escandrer*, offend, disgrace, < *esclandre*, *escandre*, offense, scandal: see *slander*, *n.* Cf. *scandal*, *v.*] 1†. To be a stumbling-block to; give offense to; offend.

And who euer schal *sclaundre* con of thes litle bileyunge in me, it is good to him that a mylne stoon of assaie were don aboute his necke, and were sent in to the see. *Wyclif, Mark ix*, 41.

2†. To discredit; disgrace; dishonor.
Tax not so bad a voice
To *slander* music any more than once.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 8. 47.

3. To speak ill of; defame; calumniate; disparage.

When one is euill, he doth desire that all be euill; if he be *sclaundered*, that all be defamed.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 95.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to *slander*,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 223.

Specifically—4. In *law*, to utter false and injurious tales or reports regarding; injure or tarnish the good name and reputation of, by false tales maliciously told or propagated. See *slander*, *n.*, 4, and compare *libel*.—5. To reproach; charge: with *with*.

To *slander* Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 31.

=Syn. 4. Defame, Calumniate, etc. See *aspersion*.
slanderer (slan'dér-ér), *n.* [ME. *sclaunderer*; < *slander*, *v.*, + -er¹.] One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; one who wrongs another by maliciously uttering something to the injury of his good name.

The domes salle than be redy
Tille the *sclaunders* of God alle myghty.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7042.

Railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.
Jer. Taylor.

slanderfully (slan'dér-fül-i), *adv.* [Cf. **slanderful* (< *slander* + *-ful*) + -ly².] Slanderously; calumniously.

He had at all times, before the judges of his cause, used himself unreverently to the King's Majesty, and *slanderfully* towards his Council.

Council Book, quoted in Strype's *Cranmer*, I. 322.

slanderous (slan'dér-us), *a.* [Cf. OF. *esclandreux*, < *esclandre*, slander: see *slander*. Cf. *scandalous*, *a.*] 1†. Scandalous; ignominious; disgraceful; shameful.

The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.
Book of Homilies (1578).

Ugly and *slanderous* to thy mother's womb,
Full of unpleasing biots and sightless stains.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 44.

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; defamatory: as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports.

He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with exprobrations and *slanderous* words.

Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South*.

3. Given to slander; uttering defamatory words or tales.

Done to death by *slanderous* tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 3.

slanderously (slan'dér-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner; with slander; calumniously; with false and malicious report. *Rom. iii*, 8.

slanderousness (slan'dér-us-ness), *n.* Slanderous or defamatory character or quality.

slanet (slán), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *sléagán*, a turf-spade, dim. of *sléagh*, a spear, pike, lance. Cf. *slide*³.] A spade for cutting turf or digging trenches.

Dig your trench with *slanes*.
Ellis, Modern Husbandman (1750), IV. ii. 40. (*Davies*.)

Unfortunately, in cutting the turf where this was found, the *slane* or spade struck the middle; it only, however, bruised it. *Col. Vallancey*, quoted in *Archæologia*, VII. 167.

slang¹ (slang), *n.* An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sling*¹.

slang² (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps, like *slanet*, connected with *slank*, slim, and ult. with *sling*¹.] A narrow piece of land. Also *slanet*. *Halliwell*.

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelve or *slang*, like unto an out-thrust tongue, such as Englishmen in old time termed a File.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 715. (*Davies*.)

Eventually, though very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood.

The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slang³ (slang), *n.* [Of obscure cant origin; the form suggests a connection with *sling*, in a way indicated by the use of *sling* and *fling* in 'to sling epithets,' 'to sling reproaches,' etc., and by similar uses of related Scand. forms, as Norw. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burden of a song; *slengja*, sling (*slengja kjeften*, abuse, lit. 'sling the jaw'); *slengjenamn*, a nickname; *slengje-ord*, an insulting word or allusion; Icel. *slyngur*, *slyngum*, cunning: see *sling*¹. The noun, in this view, must have arisen in quasi-composition (*slang*-patter, *slang*-word, *slang*-name, etc.), or else from the verb. Evidence of early use is lacking. The word has nothing to do with *language* or *lingo*, and there is no evidence to establish a Gipsy origin.] 1. The cant words or jargon used by thieves, peddlers, beggars, and the vagabond classes generally; cant.

Slang in the sense of the cant language of thieves appears in print certainly as early as the middle of the last century. It was included by Grose in his "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," published in 1785. But it was many years before it was allowed a place in any vocabulary of our speech that confined itself to the language of good speakers and writers. Its absence from such works would not necessarily imply that it had not been in frequent use. Still, that this never had been the case we have direct evidence. Scott, in his novel of "Redgauntlet," which appeared in 1824, when using the word, felt the necessity of defining it; and his definition shows not only that it was generally unknown, but that it had not then begun to depart at all from its original sense. In the thirteenth chapter of that work, one of the characters is represented as trying to overhear a conversation. . . . but . . . "what did actually reach his ears was disguised so completely by the use of cant words and the thieves' Latin called *slang* that, even when he caught the words, he found himself as far as ever from the sense of their conversation." No one who is now accustomed either to speak slang (in def. 2), or to speak of the users of it, would think of connecting it with anything peculiar to the language of thieves. Yet it is clear from this one quotation that the complete change of meaning which the term has undergone has taken place within a good deal less than sixty years.

The Nation, Oct. 9, 1890, p. 289.

Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace [young thieves]. . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the *slang* patter, in which they should by all means excel.

Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor (1758). (*Hotten*.)

2. In present use, colloquial words and phrases which have originated in the cant or rude speech of the vagabond or unlettered classes, or, belonging in form to standard speech, have acquired or have had given them restricted, capricious, or extravagantly metaphorical meanings, and are regarded as vulgar or inelegant. Examples of slang are *rum* for 'queer,' *gay* for 'disolute,' *corned*, *tight*, *stued*, etc., for 'intoxicated,' *awfully* for 'exceedingly,' *jolly* for 'surprising, uncommon,' *daisy* for 'something or somebody that is charming or admirable,' *kick the bucket* or *hop the twig* for 'die,' etc. This colloquial slang also contains many words derived from thieves' cant, such as *pal* for 'partner, companion,' *cove* for 'fellow,' and *ticker* for 'watch.' There is a slang attached to

certain professions, occupations, and classes of society, such as racing *slang*, college *slang*, club *slang*, literary *slang*, political *slang*. (See *cant*².) Slang enters more or less into all colloquial speech and into inferior popular literature, as novels, newspapers, political addresses, and is apt to break out even in more serious writings. Slang as such is not necessarily vulgar or ungrammatical; indeed, it is generally correct in idiomatic form, and though frequently censured on this ground, it often, in fact, owes its doubtful character to other causes. Slang is often used adjectively: as, a *slang* expression. See the quotations below.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang
Shock'd the dame with a volley of *slang*.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

Cant, as used in the phrases "thieves' cant," "tinkers' cant," "printers' cant," or the cant of any craft or calling, is really a language within a language, and is intended to conceal the thoughts of those who utter it from the uninitiated. Slang, on the other hand, is open to all the world to use, and its ranks are recruited in various ways. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 341.

Center *slang*, thieves' slang in which the middle vowel of a word is taken as its initial letter, and other letters or syllables are added to give the word a finish, as *lock* becomes "ockler," *pitch*, "itchper," etc. *Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 478.—**Riming slang**, a kind of cant or secret slang spoken by street vagabonds in London, consisting of the substitution of words or sentences which rhyme with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret: as, "apples and pears" for *stairs*; "Cain and Abel" for *a table*. See *back-slang*. =Syn. 2. *Slang, Colloquialism*, etc. See *cant*².

slang³ (slang), *v.* [Cf. *slang³*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use slang; employ vulgar or vituperative language.

To *slang* with the fishwives.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 850.

II. *trans.* To address slang or abuse to; berate or assail with vituperative or abusive language; abuse; scold.

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fisticuffs. *The Spectator*.

As the game went on and he lost, and had to pay, . . . he dropped his amiability, *slanged* his partner, declared he wouldn't play any more, and went away in a fury. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour*, p. 89.

These drones are posted separately, as "not worthy to be classed," and privately *slanged* afterwards by the Masters and Seniors. *C. A. Bristol, English University*, p. 100.

slang⁴ (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure and various; cf. *slang²*, *slang³*.] 1. Among London costermongers, a counterfeited weight or measure.

Some of the street weights, a good many of them, are *slangs*, but I believe they are as honest as many of the shop-keepers' after all.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 104.

2. Among showmen: (a) A performance. (b) A traveling booth or show. *Mayhew*.—3. A hawker's license: as, to be out on the *slang* (that is, to travel with a hawker's license). [Thieves' slang.]

slang⁵ (slang), *n.* [Cf. *slang³*, *slang⁴*.] 1. A watch-chain. [Thieves' slang].—2. *pl.* Leg-irons or fetters worn by convicts. The *slangs* consist of a chain weighing from seven to eight pounds and about three feet long, attached to ankle-basils riveted on the leg, the slack being suspended from a leather waist-band: hence the name.

slangily (slang'i-li), *adv.* [Cf. *slangy* + -ly².] In slang or slangy usage; by users of slang; irreverently.

The simple announcement of what is sometimes *slangily* called an advertising dodge. *The Advance*, Dec. 23, 1886.

slanginess (slang'i-ness), *n.* [Cf. *slangy* + -ness.] Slangy character or quality: as, the *slanginess* of one's speech.

Their speech has less pertness, flippancy, and *slanginess*.
Athenæum, No. 3288, p. 582.

slangrill, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slang³* and *gangrel*.] A lout; a fellow: a term of abuse.

The third was a long, leane, olde, slaverling *slangrill*, with a Brasill staffe in the one hand, and a whipcord in the other.

Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies*.)

slangular (slang'gū-lār), *a.* [Cf. *slang³* + -ular; formed after *angular*, etc.] Having the nature or character of slang; slangy. [Humorous.]

Little Swills is treated on several hands. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, he characterises them (his strength lying in a *slangular* direction) as "a rummy start." *Dickens, Bleak House*, xl.

slang-whang (slang'hwang), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *slang³*, *v.*] To use slangy or abusive language; talk in a noisy, abusive, or railing way. [Colloq.]

With tropes from Billingsgate's *slang-whanging* Tartars.
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

slang-whanger (slang'hwang'ér), *n.* A scurrilous, noisy, or railing person; a noisy, abusive, or long-winded talker. [Colloq.]

It embraces alike all manner of concerns, from the organisation of a divan . . . to the appointment of a con-

stable, the personal disputes of two miserable *slang-whangers*, the cleaning of the streets, or the economy of a dust-cart.
Irvine, Salmagundi, No. 14.

slangy (slang'i), *a.* [*< slang³ + -y¹*]. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of slang: as, a *slangy* expression.—2. Addicted to the use of slang.

Both were too gaudy, too *slangy*, too odorous of cigars, and too much given to horseflesh.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. 4.

slank (slangk), *a.* [= *D. slank* = *MLG. slank* = *MHG. slanc*, *G. schlank* = *Dan. slank* (cf. *Sw. slankig*), slender, meager; cf. *Dan. slunken¹*, lank, gaunt; connected with *slink³*, and prob. ult. with *slink¹*. Cf. *lank¹*.] Slim; slender; lank. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He is a man of ruddy complexion, brown hair and *slank*, hanging a little below his jaw-bones.

The Grand Impostor Examined (1866). (*Davies*.)

slanket (slang'ket), *n.* [*Cf. slank* and *slang²*]. Same as *slang²*.

slant (slant), *v.* [Also dial. (*Sc.*) *slent*, *sklent*, *sklint*; *< ME. slenten*, *slenten*, slope, glide, *< Sw. dial. slenta*, *slänta*, slope, glide, *Sw. slinta* (pret. *slant*), slide, slip, glance (as a knife); cf. *Sw. slutta* (**slunta*), slant, slope, *Sw. dial. slant*, slippery; cf. *slink¹*.] The *Cor. slintya*, slide, glide along, *W. ysglent*, a slide, are prob. *< E.* *I. intrans.* 1. To lie obliquely to some line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; slope: as, a *slanting* roof.

It . . . *slanted* down to the earth.

Kynges Arthurs (ed. Southey), II. 281.

Lo! on the side of yonder *slanting* hill,
Beneath a spreading oak's broad foliage, sits
The shepherd swain. *Dodley, Agriculture*, III. 244.

The shades that *slanted* o'er the green.

Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

2. To go or turn off at a small angle from some direct line; deviate: as, at this point the road *slants* off to the right. Specifically—3. To exaggerate; "draw the long bow"; fib. [*Scotch.*]
—4. To have a leaning; incline.

"Your minister sartin does *slant* a leetle towards th' Arminians; he don't quite take the crack," Josh says, sees he.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 483.

Slanting stitch, a stitch in double crochet-work producing short diagonal lines in the finished fabric.

II. trans. To give a sloping direction to; set or place at an angle to something else: as, *slant* the mirror a little more.

slant (slant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. slante*, *slonte*, in the phrase on *slante*, *o slonte*, a *slante*; *< slant*, *v.* Cf. *aslant*.] *I. a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line or plane.

The clouds

Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning.

Milton, P. L., x. 1075.

Clouds through which the setting day
Flung a *slant* glory far away.

Whittier, The Preacher.

The busiest man can hardly resist the influence of such a day; farmers are prone to bask in the *slant* sunlight at such times, and to talk to one another over line-fences or seated on top-rails.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

Slant fire, in gun. See *fre*, 13.

II. n. 1. An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

It lies on a *slant*.

C. Richardson.

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.—3. A chance; an opportunity. [*Slang.*]—*Slant* of wind (*naut.*), a transitory breeze of favorable wind, or the period of its duration.

slantendicular (slant'en-dik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< slant + -endicular* as in *perpendicular*.] Oblique, not perpendicular; indirect. [*Humorous slang.*]

And he [St. Vitus] must put himself [in the calendar] under the first saint, with a *slantendicular* reference to the other.

De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 289.

slantingly (slant'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a slanting or sloping manner or direction.—2†. Indirectly.

Their first attempt which they made was to prefer bills of accusation against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, . . . and *slantingly* through their sides striking at the archbishop himself.

Styrie, Cranmer, I. 159.

slantly (slant'li), *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction; slopingly; slantingly.

The yellow Moon looks *slantly* down,
Through seaward mist, upon the town.

R. H. Stoddard, A Serenade.

slantwise (slant'wiz), *adv.* Slantingly; slantly.

The sunset rays thy valley fill,
Poured *slantwise* down the long defile.

Whittier, The Merrimack.

slap¹ (slap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slapped*, ppr. *slapping*. [*< ME. *slappen*, *< LG. slappen* (*< G. schlappen*), slap; prob. akin to *slam¹* and perhaps ult. to *slay¹*.] 1. To strike with the open hand or with something flat: as, to *slap* one on the back; to *slap* a child on the hand.

Mrs. Baynes had gone up stairs to her own apartment, had *slapped* her boys, and was looking out of the window.

Thackeray, Philip, xxvi.

In yonder green meadow, to memory dear,
He *slaps* a mosquito, and brushes a tear.

O. W. Holmes, City and Country.

2. To strike with; bring upon or against something with a blow.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his Chin and cook'd his Hat,
Then *slapp'd* his Hand upon the Board.

Prior, Alma, I.

slap¹ (slap), *n.* [*< ME. slappe*, *< LG. slapp*, *slappe* (*< G. schlappe*), the sound of a blow, a sounding box on the ears, a slap, = *OHG. *slape* (*< It. schiaffo*), a box on the ear: see *slap¹, v.*] 1. A blow given with the open hand, or with something flat.

Warre the horne and heles lest thai fyng
A *slappe* to the.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

He hastened up to him, gave him a hearty shake of the hand, a cordial *slap* on the back, and some other equally gentle tokens of satisfaction.

Miss Burney, Evelina, xxii.

slap¹ (slap), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap¹, v.* and *n.*] With sudden and violent force; plump; suddenly. [*Colloq.*]

The whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come *slap* upon me.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 38.

His horse, coming *slap* on his knees with him, threw him head over heels, and away he flew.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 143.

slap¹ (slap), *a.* [*< slap¹, v.* Cf. *slap-up*, *bang-up*.] First-rate; of the best; "slap-up." [*Slang.*]

People's got proud now, I fancy that's one thing, and must have everything *slap*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 119.

slap² (slap), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *slack³*; cf. *Dan. slap* = *Sw. slapp*, lax, loose, = *D. slap* = *MLG. LG. slap* = *OHG. MHG. slaf*, *G. schlaff*, feeble, weak (see *sleep*).] 1. A narrow pass between two hills. [*Scotch.*]
—2. A breach in a wall, hedge, or fence; a gap. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]
—3. A gap in the edge of a knife, etc. [*Scotch.*]

slap² (slap), *v. t.* [*< slap², n.*] To break into gaps; break out (an opening), as in a solid wall. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

slap³ (slap), *v.* An obsolete variant of *slap¹*.

slap-bang (slap'bang'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap¹, v.* + *bang¹, v.*] With a slap and a bang; hence, suddenly; violently; with a sudden noisy dash; headlong; all at once: as, to go *slap-bang* through the ice or through a window. Also *slam-bang*. [*Colloq.*]

slap-bang (slap'bang'), *a.* and *n.* [*< slap-bang, adv.*] *I. a.* Violent; dashing. Also *slam-bang*.

II. n. A low eating-house. [*Slang, Eng.*]

They lived in the same street, walked into town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same *slap-bang* every day, and revelled in each other's company every night.

Dickens, Sketches, Characters, xl.

slap-dash (slap'dash'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap¹, v.* + *dash, v.*] In a sudden, offhand, abrupt, random, or headlong manner; abruptly; suddenly; all at once. [*Colloq.*]

He took up a position opposite his fair entertainer, and with much gravity executed a solemn, but marvelously grotesque bow; . . . this done, he recovered body, and strode away again *slap-dash*.

C. Reade, Art, p. 20.

slap-dash (slap'dash'), *a.* and *n.* [*< slap-dash, adv.*] *I. a.* Dashing; offhand; abrupt; free, careless, or happy-go-lucky; rash or random; impetuous: as, a *slap-dash* manner; *slap-dash* work; a *slap-dash* writer. [*Colloq.*]

It was a *slap-dash* style, unceremonious, free and easy — an American style.

Bulwer, My Novel, III. 6.

The *slapdash* judgments upon artists in others [letters] are very characteristic [of Landor].

Lovell, The Century, XXXV. 515.

II. n. 1. A composition of lime and coarse sand, mixed to a liquid consistency and applied to exterior walls as a preservative; rough-casting; harling. [*Prov. Eng.*]
—2. The outside plaster filling of a half-timbered house, between the beams.

The wood is painted of the darkest possible red, and the gray *slap-dash* is filled with red granite pebbles.

The Century, XXXII. 423.

3. Offhand, careless, happy-go-lucky, or ill-considered action or work. [*Colloq.*]

As a specimen of newspaper *slapdash* we may point to the description of General Ignatieff as "the Russian Mr. Gladstone."

Athenæum, No. 3197, p. 146.

4†. Violent abuse.

Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English courtant of *slap-dash* presently that shan't out of your ears this twelvemonth.

Mrs. Centlivre, Perplexed Lovers, III.

slap-dash (slap'dash), *v. t.* [*< slap-dash, adv.*]

1. To do in a rough or careless manner. [*Colloq.*]
—2. To rough-cast (a wall) with mortar.

slape (slape), *a.* [*< Icel. sleipr*, also *sleppr*, slippery, *< slipa*, be slim or smooth, = *Sw. slipa* = *Dan. slibe* (*slipa*, tr., grind) = *G. schleifen*, slip: see *slip¹*. Cf. *slab¹*.] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; hypocritical. [*Prov. Eng.*]
—**slape ale**, plain ale, as opposed to medicated or mixed ale. — **slape-face**, a soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. *Hallivell*.

slapjack (slap'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack*. [*U. S.*]

Anon he passed the fragrant buckwheat fields, breathing the odor of the bee-hive; and, as he beheld them, soft anticipations stole over his mind of dainty *slapjacks*, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle.

Irvine, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

slappaty-poucht (slap'a-ti-pouch), *n.* [A variation, imitative of quick motion, of *slap the pouch*, i. e. *pocket*.] The act or process of slapping the hands, when cold, against the sides to warm them. [*Rare.*]

I cannot but with the last degree of sorrow and anguish inform you of our present wretched condition; we have even tried our palms and our ribs at *slappaty-pouch*, and . . . I [Charon] had almost forgot to handle my sculls.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 126. (*Davies*.)

slapper (slap'ér), *n.* [*< slap¹ + -er¹*] 1. One who or that which slaps.—2. A person or thing of large size; a whooper. [*Vulgar.*]

slapping (slap'ing), *a.* [*Prop. ppr. of slap¹, v.*] Very big; great. [*Vulgar.*]

slap-sauce¹ (slap'sás), *n.* [*< slap³, v.* + *obj. sauce¹*.] A parasite. *Minsheu*.

Slapauce fellows, slapperdegullion druggels, lubbardsly louta.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 26.

slap-sided (slap'si'ded), *a.* Same as *slab-sided*.

slap-up (slap'up), *a.* [*Cf. slap¹ and bang-up*.] Excellent; first-rate; fine; scrumptious; bang-up: as, a *slap-up* hotel. [*Slang.*]

It ain't a fortnight back since a smart female servant, in *slap-up* black, sold me a basket full of doctor's bottles.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

Might he [Bob Jones] not quarter a countless's coat on his brougham along with the Jones' arms, or more *slap-up* still, have the two shields painted on the panels with the coronet over?

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxi.

slargando, slargandosi (slär-gän'dō, -sō), *a.* [*It.*, ppr. of *slargare*, enlarge, widen, dilate, *< L. ex*, out, + *largus*, large: see *large*.] In music, same as *rallentando*.

slash¹ (slash), *v.* [*< ME. slaschen*, *< OF. esclacher*, *eschlescher*, *eschlicher*, *eschlicher*, dismember, sever, disunite: same as *eschlicher*, *eschlicher*, *eschlicher*, *> E. slice*: see *slice* and *slish*, of which *slash¹* is a doublet. The vowel *a* appears in the related word *slate*: see *slate²*. In defs. 4, 5 (where cf. the similar *cut, n.* 2) prob. confused with *lash¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cut with long incisions; gash; slit; slice.

They which will excell the rest in gallantry, and would seeme to haue laine and eaten the most enemies, *slash* and cut their flesh, and put therein a blacke powder, which neuer will bee done away.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 387.

2. To cut with a violent sweep; cut by striking violently and at random, as with a sword or an ax.

Then both drew their swords, and so cut 'em and *slasht* 'em That five of them did fall.

Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

But presently *slash* off his traitorous head.

Greene, Alphonsus (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 28).

3. To ornament, as a garment, by cutting slits in the cloth, and arranging lining of brilliant colors to be seen underneath.

One Man wears his Doublet *slasht*'d, another lac'd, another plain.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 102.

Costly his garb — his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff,
With satin *slasht*'d and lined.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 16.

4. To lash. [*Rare.*]

Daniel, a sprightly swain that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash.

W. King.

5. To crack or snap, as a whip.

She *slashed* a whip she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness (1860), p. 220. [*Latham*.]

II. intrans. 1. To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument; lay about one with sharp blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

If we would see him in his altitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and *slashes*.

Roger North, Examen, p. 258.

2. To cut or move rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a knife through cream-cheese.

Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.

slash¹ (slash), *n.* [*< slash¹, v.*] 1. A cut; a gash; a slit.

They circumcise themselves, and mark their faces with sundry slashes from their infancie.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 50.

2. A random, sweeping cut at something with an edged instrument, as a sword or an ax, or with a whip or switch.

He may have a cut i' the leg by this time; for Don Martine and he were at whole slashes.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

Andrew Fairservice . . . had only taken this recumbent posture to avoid the slashes, stabs, and pistol-balls which for a moment or two were flying in various directions.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxix.

3. A slit cut in the stuff from which a garment is made, intended to show a different and usually bright-colored material underneath. This manner of decorating garments was especially in use in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century. Compare *panel*, and see *cut under puffed*.

Her gown was a green Turkey program, cut all into panes or slashes, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot, and tied up at the distance of about a hand's-breadth everywhere with the same ribbon with which her hair was bound.

Lord Herbert of Chesham, Life (ed. Howells), p. 112.

Hence—4. A piece of tape or worsted lace placed on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers to distinguish them from privates; a stripe.—5. A clearing in a wood; any gap or opening in a wood, whether caused by the operations of woodmen or by wind or fire. Compare *slashing*, 2.

All persons having occasion to burn a fallow or start a fire in any old chopping, wind-slash, bush or berry lot, swamp "viale" or beaver meadow, shall give five days' notice.

New York Times, April 13, 1886.

6. *pl.* Same as *slashing*, 3.—7. A wet or swampy place overgrown with bushes: often in the plural.

Although the inner lands want these benefits [of game] (which, however, no pond or slash is without), yet even they have the advantage of wild-turkeys, &c.

Beverley, Virginia, II. ¶ 27.

Henry Clay, the great Commoner, as his friends loved to call him, was spoken of during election-time as the Miller Boy of the Slashes.

S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 250.

8. A mass of coal which has been crushed and shattered by a movement of the earth's crust. [*Wales.*]

Thus, the latter [the coal], which is there nearly all in the state of culm or anthracite, has been for the most part shivered into small fragments, and is frequently accumulated in little troughs or hollows, the slashes of the miners.

Murchison, Siluria (4th ed.), p. 290.

slash² (slash), *v. i.* [*Also slash; < Sw. slaska = Dan. slasko, dabble, paddle, < Sw. Dan. slask, wet, flith. Cf. slashy.*] To work in wet. [*Scotch.*]

slash² (slash), *n.* [*See slash, v.*] A great quantity of broth or similar food. [*Scotch.*]

slasher (slash'er), *n.* [*< slash¹ + -er.*] 1. One who or that which slashes. Specifically—(a) A cutting weapon, as a sword.

"Had he no arms?" asked the Justice. "Ay, ay, they are never without barkers and slashers."

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

(b) An instrument or appliance of various kinds used in some slashing operation. (1) In *brickmaking*, a piece of wrought-iron three feet in length, three inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, set in a handle about two and one half feet long and two inches in diameter, used to slash or cut through the clay in all directions with a view to detecting and picking out any small stones that may be found in it.

He [the temperer] next trims the small pile of clay into shape, and commences to cut through it with an instrument called a *slasher*, and any stone that he may strike with the *slasher* is picked out of the clay.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 107.

(2) A machine for stizing, drying, and finishing warp-yarns.

2. The thrasher or fox-shark. [*Local, Eng.*]

slashing (slash'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of slash¹, v.*] 1. A slash or pane in a garment.

Gowns of "silver plush and port-wine satin," with broad trains gleaming fitfully with slashes of exquisite pink.

Athenaeum, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 551.

2. In *milit. engin.*, the felling of trees so that their tops shall fall toward the enemy, and thus prevent or retard his approach; also (in singular or plural), the trees thus felled: same as *abatiss²*, 1.—3. *pl.* Trees or branches cut down by woodmen. Also *slashes*.

slashing (slash'ing), *p. a.* 1. That cuts and slashes at random; recklessly or unmercifully severe; that cuts right and left indiscriminately: as, a *slashing* criticism or article. [*Colloq.*]

Here, however, the Alexandrian critics, with all their *slashing* insolence, showed themselves sons of the feeble; they groped about in twilight.

De Quincey, Homer, I.

He may be called the inventor of the modern *slashing* article.

Athenaeum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

2. Dashing; recklessly rapid: as, a *slashing* gait.—3. Very big; great; slapping. [*Colloq.*]

A *slashing* fortune. *Dickens, Hard Times.*

slash-pine (slash'pin), *n.* A tree, *Pinus heterophylla*, found along the coast from South Carolina to Florida and westward to Louisiana. It is a fair-sized tree, with a wood nearly equaling that of the long-leaved pine, though rarely made into lumber. Also called *swamp-pine*, *bastard pine*, and *meadow-pine*.

slashy (slash'i), *a.* [*< slash² + -y.* Cf. *sloshy, slushy.*] Wet and dirty. [*Hallucell. [Prov. Eng.]*]

slat¹ (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [*< ME. slatten, slaten, slatten, scletten, < Icel. sletta, slap, dab, dash, = Norw. sletta, fling, cast, jerk; cf. Icel. sletta, a dab, spot, blot (of ink), = Norw. slatt, a blow; prob. from the root of slay: see slay¹. Cf. slaughter.*] I. trans. 1. To throw or cast down violently or carelessly; jerk. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*].—2. To strike; knock; beat; bang.

Mendoza. How did you kill him?

Malcolm. Slatted his brains out, then soused him in the briny sea. *Marton and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 1.*

II. *intrans.* To flap violently, as the sails when blown adrift in a violent wind, or when in a calm the motion of the ship strikes them against the masts and rigging.

The two top-gallant-sails were still hanging in the bunt-lines, and *slatting* and jerking as though they would take the masts out of her.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 361.

slat¹ (slat), *n.* [*< slat¹, v.*] 1. A sudden flap or slap; a sharp blow or stroke.

The sail . . . belled out over our heads, and again, by a *slat* of the wind, blew in under the yard with a fearful jerk.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. A spot; stain. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. A spent salmon, or one that has spawned.

slat² (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. Same as *slat¹*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slat³ (slat), *v. i. and t.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [*Perhaps another use of slat¹; otherwise a var. of *slate; < OF. esclater, shiver, splinter: see slate². Cf. slat³, n.*] To split; crack. [*Prov. Eng.*]

And withal such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (Nares.)

slat³ (slat), *n. and a.* [*Early mod. E. also slatte; < ME. slat, slatte, usually esclat, sklat, esclate, esclatte, a flat stone, slate, < OF. esclat (Walloon sklat), F. éclat, a splinter, chip, shiver, fragment, piece; cf. OF. esclater, F. éclater, split, splinter, shiver, burst, < OHG. slizan, schizan, MHG. slizen, G. schleissen, slit, split, = E. slit: see slit¹, and cf. éclat, slash¹, slice.*] I. *n.* 1. A thin flat stone, or piece of stone, especially a piece of slate; a slate; a stone tile. See *slate²*.

And thei not fyndinge in what part thei schulde bere him yn, for the cumpenye of peple, stigenen vp on the rof, and by the *slattis* thei senten him down with the bed in to the myddil, byfore Ihesu.

Wyclif, Luke v. 19.

The gallery is covered with *blew slates* like our Cornish tile.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

And for the roof, instead of *slats*, is covered with the skins of bats, With moonshine that are gilded.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. A thin slab or veneer of stone sometimes used to face rougher stonework or brickwork. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A long narrow strip or slip of wood. Specifically—(a) A strip of wood used to fasten together larger pieces, as on a crate, etc. (b) One of a number of strips forming the bottom boards of a bedstead. (c) One of a number of strips secured across an opening so as to leave intervals between them, as in a chicken-coop, rabbit-hutch, etc. (d) One of the cross-laths of a Venetian blind, or the like.

Virginia. . . kneeling behind the *slats* of her bedroom window-blinds, watched the little Canadian fishing wagon as it drove away.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 220.

(e) In *carriage-building*, one of the thin strips of wood or iron used to form the ribs of the top or canopy of a buggy, carryall, or rockaway, or to form the bottom of a wagon-body. (f) One of the radial strips used in forming the bottom of a wicker basket.

4. *pl.* Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*].—**Slat-weaving machine**, a form of loom for weaving, in which the weft is *slat*, palm-leaf, or some similar material. The weft is cut in lengths corresponding to the width of the goods, and put into the shed piece by piece.

II. *a.* Made of slates.—**Slat awning**, a wooden or metal awning made of slates.—**Slat matting**, a kind of wood carpet made of veneers or wooden slats fastened upon a fabric. In some examples narrow strips of different sorts of wood are glued upon cloth, and dried, and the surface is then planed and finished.—**Slat seat**, a seat made of narrow strips of wood, usually arranged longitudinally with a space between each pair.—**Slat weir**, a weir or pound (for the capture of fish) having *slats* instead of netting. [*Cape Cod, Massachusetts.*]

S. lat. An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

slat-bar (slat'bär), *n.* The bar of the limber of a siege-howitzer between the splinter-bar and the bolster, connecting the futchells.

slatch¹ (slach), *n.* [*An assimilated form of slack¹.*] *Naut.*: (a) The slack of a rope. (b) A short gleam of fine weather. (c) A brief, passing breeze.

slatch² (slach), *v. i.* [*A var. of slash².*] To dabble in mire. [*Scotch.*]

slat-crimper (slat'krim'pér), *n.* A machine for compressing the ends of slats to make them fit mortises cut to receive them.

slate¹ (slät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [*< ME. *slaten, slaten, slaten (pret. slatte), bait, perhaps orig. tear, ult. < AS. slitan (pret. slät), slit, tear: see slit¹.*] 1. To bait; set a dog loose at. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Heo . . . slatten him with hundes.

Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), p. 52. (Stratmann.)

2. To haul over the coals; take to task harshly or rudely; berate; abuse; scold; hold up to ridicule; criticize severely: as, the work was *slated* in the reviews. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

And instead of being grateful, you set to and *slate* me!

R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxxi.

None the less I'll *slate* him. I'll *slate* him ponderously in the cataclysm.

R. Kipling, The Light that Failed, iv.

slate² (slät), *n. and a.* [*< ME. slat, slatte, *slate, esclate, usually esclat, esclatte: see slat³.*] I. *n.* 1. A thin, flat stone or piece of stone; a thin plate or flake. See *slat³*, 1.

With sunne and the frost together, it [the Columbine marl] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* or flakes.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.

Especially—2. A piece or plate of the stone hence called *slate*. (See *def. 3.*) Specifically—(a) A plate of slate used for covering in or roofing buildings; a tile of slate. (b) A tablet of slate, usually inclosed in a wooden frame, used for writing, especially by school-children; hence, any similar tablet used for this purpose.

The door, which moved with difficulty on its creaking and rusty hinges, being forced quite open, a square and sturdy little urchin became apparent, with cheeks as red as an apple. . . . A book and a small slate under his arm indicated that he was on his way to school.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

3. A rock the most striking characteristic of which is its fissile structure, or capability of being easily split or cleft into thin plates of nearly uniform thickness and smooth surfaces. The rocks in which a fissile structure is particularly well developed are almost exclusively the argillaceous, and those which have been more or less metamorphosed, and this fissility appears to be the result of the rearrangement of the particles of the rock into new combinations flattened into thin scales which lie in a direction at right angles to the direction in which the rock was pressed at the time the metamorphism was taking place. The best-known variety of slate is the common roofing-slate, which is compact, homogeneous, and fissile enough to be used for covering roofs, or for manufacture into tables, chimneys, writing-slates, etc. The valuable varieties of roofing-slate come almost exclusively from the older metamorphic rocks. (See *cleavage* and *foliation*.) North Wales is by far the most important slate-producing region of the world, some beds having been worked there as early as the twelfth century. The principal quarries are in southern Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire in the Lower Silurian, and in Montgomeryshire in the Upper Silurian. There are also quarries in Cornwall in the Devonian, and slates of the same geological age are obtained in France in considerable quantity, as well as in parts of Germany adjacent to the Rhine. There are various quarries in Devonshire in the Carboniferous; but in most of them the slate furnished is not of first-rate quality; and, in general, it may be said that the Carboniferous is the highest geological formation producing what can properly be denominated *slate*. The slate of the United States comes almost entirely from a very low position in the geological series, as is also the case in Europe. Pennsylvania and Vermont are the principal slate-producing States, and they together furnish more than six sevenths in value of the total production of the country.

4. A preliminary list of candidates prepared by party managers for acceptance by a nominating caucus or convention: so called as being written down, as it were on a slate, and altered or erased like a school-boy's writing.

[U. S. political slang.]—**Adhesive slate**. See *adhesive*.—**Aluminous slate**, slate containing alumina, used in the manufacture of alum.—**Alum slate**. See *alum*.—**Argillaceous slate**, clay slate (which see, under *clay*).—**Back of a slate**. See *back*.—**Bituminous slate**, soft slate impregnated with bitumen.—**Chlorite slate**. See *chlorite*.—**Drawing-slate**. Same as *black chalk* (a) (which see, under *chalk*).—**Home or whet slate**, slate which has much silica in its composition, and is used for hones.—**Hornblende slate**, slate containing hornblende.—**Knotted slate**. See *knotted*, *n.* 3 (f).—**Lithographic slate**. See *lithographic*.—**Polishing slate**. See *polishing-slate*.—**Rain-spot slate**, certain slates forming part of the Lower Silurian series in Wales: so called from their mottled appearance.—**Skiddaw slates**, a series of slaty and gritty rocks occurring in the Lake District of England, and forming the base of the fossiliferous rocks. The most important fossils which they contain are graptolites.—**Stonefield slate**, in *geol.*, a division of the Great Oolite

group, as developed in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, consisting of thin-bedded calcareous sandstone, extremely rich in a great variety of organic remains, among which are the mammalian genera *Amphitherium*, *Phalacrotherium*, and *Stereognathus*. Portions of this formation have been worked for a roofing-material from a remote period.

II. A. Of the color of slate; slate-colored; of a dark, slightly bluish-gray color of medium luminosity.

slate² (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [*< slate*³, *n.*] 1. To cover with slate or plates of stone: as, to *slate* a roof.

A high *slated* roof, with fantastic chimneys.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, l. 5.

2. To enter as on a slate; suggest or propose as a candidate by entering the name on the slate or ticket: as, A. B. is already *slated* for the mayoralty. See l. 4. [U. S. political slang.] — 3. In *tanning*, to cleanse from hairs, etc., with a slater. See *slater*, 3.

slate-ax (slāt'aks), *n.* A slaters' tool: same as *sar*¹, 2.

slate-black (slāt'blak), *a.* Of a slate color having less than one tenth the luminosity of white.

slate-blue (slāt'blü), *a.* Dull-blue with a grayish tinge; schistaceous.

slate-clay (slāt'klā), *n.* Same as *shale*².

slate-coal (slāt'köl), *n.* 1. A variety of cannel-coal; "a hard, dull variety of coal" (*Gresley*). This name is given to one of the beds of coal in the Leicestershire (England) coal-field; it is nearly the same as *spint-coal*, also called *slaty* or *bonny coal*, and contains slaty matters interstratified, which are called *bone* in Pennsylvania (see *bone*¹, 9).

2. As the translation of the German *Schieferkohle*, a somewhat slaty or laminated variety of lignite, or brown coal.

slate-colored (slāt'kul'örd), *a.* Of a very dark gray, really without chroma, or almost so, but appearing a little bluish.

slate-cutter (slāt'kut'ër), *n.* A machine for trimming pieces of slate into the forms desired for roofing- or writing-slates. It consists of a table with knives pivoted at one end, and operated by hand-levers. Also called *slate-cutting machine*.

slate-frame (slāt'frām), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the wooden frames for writing-slates.

slate-gray (slāt'grā), *a.* A relatively luminous slate color.

slate-peg (slāt'peg), *n.* A form of nail used for fastening slates on a roof; a slaters' nail.

slate-pencil (slāt'pen'sil), *n.* A pencil of soft slate, or like material, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate.

slater (slāt'tër), *n.* [*ME. slater, sclater*; *< slate*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who makes or lays slates; one whose occupation is the roofing of buildings with slate.

But th' masons, and *slaters*, and such like have left their work, and locked up the yards.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, v.

2. A general name of cursorial isopods. Slaters proper, or wood-slaters, also called *wood-tice*, *hog-tice*, and *sow-bugs*, are terrestrial oniscids, of the family *Oniscidae*, as the British *Porcellio scaber*. Box-slaters are *Idoteidae*; water-slaters are *Asellidae*, as the gribble, *Linnoria terrestris*; shield-slaters belong to the genus *Cassidina*; globe-slaters to *Sphaeroma*. The cheliferous slaters are *Tanaisidae*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Oniscus* and *Isopoda*.

3. A tool, with blade of slate, used for fleshing or slating hides.

slate-saw (slāt'sā), *n.* A form of circular stone-saw for cutting up or trimming slabs of slate.

slate-spar (slāt'spär), *n.* A slaty form of calcareous spar: same as *shiver-spar*.

slather (slāv'hër), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity; a large piece: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

I could give you twenty-four more, if they were needed, to show how exactly Mr. — can repeat *slathers* and *slathers* of another man's literature. *New Princeton Rev.*, v. 50.

slatify (slāt'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slatified*, ppr. *slatifying*. [*< slate*² + *-fy*.] To make slaty in character; give a slaty character to.

slatiness (slāt'ti-nes), *n.* Slaty character or quality.

slating¹ (slāt'ting), *n.* [*< ME. slating*; verbal *n.* of *slate*¹, *v.*] 1. Baiting.

Bay of bor, of bole-slating (bull-baiting).
King Alisaunder, l. 200. (*Halliwell*.)

2. An unsparing criticism; a severe reprimand. [Colloq., Eng.]

slating² (slāt'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slate*², *v.*] 1. The operation of covering roofs with slates. — 2. A roofing of slates. — 3. Slates taken collectively; the material for slating: as, the whole *slating* of a house. — 4. A liquid preparation for coating blackboards so that they may be marked upon with chalk or steatite: generally

called *liquid slating*. Such preparations are better than oil-paint, as they do not glaze the surface.

To apply the *slating*, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 257.

slat-iron (slāt'ī'ern), *n.* In a folding carriage-top, an iron shoe incased in leather, forming a finishing to the bow or slat which is pivoted by it to the body of the vehicle.

slat-machine (slāt'ma-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*: (a) A machine for cutting slats from a block. (b) A machine for making the tenons on blind-slats, and for inserting the staples by which such slats are connected.

slat-plane (slāt'plān), *n.* A form of plane for cutting thin slats for blinds, etc. In some forms the stock carries a number of cutters, so that several slats are cut simultaneously. *E. H. Knight*.

slatted (slāt'ted), *p. a.* [*< slat*³ + *-ed*².] Furnished with, made of, or covered with slats: as, a *slatted* frame.

slatter (slāt'tër), *v. i.* [Freq. of *slat*¹: see *slat*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be careless of dress and dirty; be slovenly.

Dawgos, or Dawkin, a negligent or dirty *slattering* woman.
Ray, *North Country Words*.

2. To be wasteful or improvident.

This man . . . is a lord of the treasury, and is not covetous neither, but runs out merely by *slattering* and negligence. *Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, xix.

II. *trans.* To waste, or fail to make a proper use of; spill or lose carelessly. *Halliwell*.

slattern (slāt'tër), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. (with unorig. *n.* as in *bittern*¹, or perhaps through the ppr. *slattering*) *< slatter*, *v.*] I. *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and household furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice; a slut.

We may always observe that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison*, *The Freeholder*, No. 26.

Her mother was a partial, ill-judging parent, a dawdle, a *slattern*, . . . whose house was the scene of mismanagement and discomfort from beginning to end.
Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, xxxix.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air.
Gay, *Trivia*, iii. 270.

slattern⁺ (slāt'tër), *v. t.* [*< slattern*, *n.*; cf. *slatter*, *v.*] To consume carelessly or idly; waste: with *away*. [Rare.]

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern away* one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield*.

slatternliness (slāt'tër-li-nes), *n.* Slatternly habits or condition.

slatternly (slāt'tër-li), *a.* [*< slattern* + *-ly*¹.] Pertaining to a slattern; having the habits of a slattern; slovenly.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Chesterfield*.

Every court had its carved well to show me, in the noisy keeping of the water-carriers and the *slatternly*, statuesque gossips of the place. *Hovells*, *Venetian Life*, ii.

slatternly (slāt'tër-li), *adv.* [*< slatternly*, *a.*] In a slovenly way.

slatterpouch (slāt'tër-pouch), *n.* [*< *slatter* for *slat*¹ + *pouch*. Cf. *slappatypouch*.] A kind of game.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*, They'd sweat.
Gayton, *Notes to Don Quixote*, p. 88. (*Nares*.)

slattery (slāt'tër-i), *a.* [*< slatter* + *-y*¹.] Wet; sloppy. [Prov. Eng.]

slaty (slāt'ti), *a.* [*< slate*² + *-y*¹.] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate: as, a *slaty* color or texture; a *slaty* feel.

The path . . . scaled the promontory by one or two rapid zigzags, carried in a broken track along the precipitous face of a *slaty* grey rock. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxx.

Slaty cleavage, the cleavage produced in argillaceous strata by pressure. Most geologists believe it is developed at right angles with the line of application of the pressure. The argillaceous beds are usually crumpled into collapsed folds and the resulting cleavage has no constant relation with the original bedding. — **Slaty gneiss**, a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminae, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

slaught (slāt), *n.* [*< ME. slaught, slaucht, slagt*, *< AS. sleaht, sleht, släht, sligt*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle (chiefly in comp.) (= *OS. slakta* = *OFries. slachte* = *D. slagt* = *MLG. slacht* = *OHG. slakta, slakt*, *MHG. slachte, slakt*, *G. schlacht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle, = *Sw. slagt*, killing (*< LG.*), = *Icel. slatta* = *Dan. slæt*, mowing; with formative *-t*, *< AS. sledn* (pp. *slegen*), etc.,

strike, kill, slay: see *slay*¹. Cf. *manslaught, on-slaught*.] Killing; slaughter.

Myche slaghts in the slade, & slynging of horse!
Many derfe there deght, was dote to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6006.

slaughter (slāt'tër), *n.* [*< ME. slaughter, slaught, slaunt, slawtyr, slaughter*, *< AS. as if *sleaktor* (= *Icel. slátr*, butchers' meat, = *Norw. dial. slaater*, cattle for slaughter), with formative *-tor* (as in *sleaktor*, *E. slaughter*), *< sledn* (pp. *slegen*), strike, kill, slay: see *slay*¹. Cf. *Icel. slátr*, butchers' meat. Cf. *slaught*.] The act of slaying or killing, especially of many persons or animals.

(a) Applied to persons, a violent putting to death; ruthless, wanton, or brutal killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; massacre: as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

And zit natheles, men seyn, thei shalle gon out in the tyme of Antecrist, and that thei schulle maken gret slaughtre of Cristene men. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 267.

One speech . . . I chiefly loved: 'twas *Æneas*' tale to Dido; and thereafter of it especially where he speaks of Priam's *slaughter*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 469.

(b) Applied to beasts, butchery; the killing of oxen, sheep, or other animals for market. (c) Great or sweeping reduction in the price of goods offered for sale. [Advertising cant.] — **Slaughter of the innocents**. See *innocent*.

= *Syn.* (a) *Havoc*. See *kill*¹.

slaughter (slāt'tër), *v. t.* [= *Icel. slátra* = *Norw. slaatra*, slaughter (cattle); from the noun.] 1. To kill; slay; especially, to kill wantonly, ruthlessly, or in great numbers; massacre: as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

Many a dry drop seem'd a weeping tear,
Shed for the *slaughter'd* husband by the wife.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1376.

Onward next morn the *slaughtered* man they bore,
With him that slew him.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 349.

2. To butcher; kill, as animals for the market or for food: as, to *slaughter* oxen or sheep. = *Syn.* 1. *Slay*, *Massacre*, etc. See *kill*¹.

slaughterdom (slāt'tër-dum), *n.* [*< slaughter* + *-dom*.] Slaughter; carnage. [Rare.]

Lord, what mortal feuds, what furious combats, what cruel bloodshed, what horrible *slaughterdom*, have been committed for the point of honour and some few courtly ceremonies! *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*.

slaughterer (slāt'tër-ër), *n.* [*< slaughter* + *-er*¹.] A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Thou dost then wrong me, as that *slaughterer* doth
Which giveth many wounds when one will kill.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 5. 109.

slaughter-house (slāt'tër-hous), *n.* [*< slaughter* + *house*. Cf. *Dan. slagterhus* (*< slagter*, a butcher, + *hus*, house), *D. slagthuis*, *MLG. slachtehus*, as *E. slught* + *house*.] A house or place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir; hence, figuratively, the scene of a massacre; the scene of any great destruction of human life.

Not those [men] whose malice goes beyond their power, and want only enough of that to make the whole World a *Slaughter-house*. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. v.

With regard to the Spanish inquisition, it mattered little whether the *slaughter-house* were called Spanish or Flemish, or simply the Blood Council.

Molloy, *Dutch Republic*, III. 16.

Slaughter-house cases, three cases in the United States Supreme Court, 1873 (16 Wall., 36), so called because sustaining the validity of a statute of Louisiana creating a monopoly in the slaughtering business in a particular district, on the ground that it was a regulation within the police power for protection of health, etc. The decision is important in its bearing upon the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

slaughterman (slāt'tër-man), *n.* [*< slaughter* + *man*.] One employed in killing; a slayer; an executioner.

Herod's bloody-hunting *slaughtermen*.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2. 41.

Of ruffians, slaves, and other *slaughtermen*.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, v. 4.

slaughterous (slāt'tër-us), *a.* [*< slaughter* + *-ous*.] Bent on killing; murderous.

Direness, familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 5. 14.

Such butchers as yourselves neuer want
A colour to excuse your *slaughterous* mind.
Heywood, *1 Edw. IV.* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 58).

slaughterously (slāt'tër-us-li), *adv.* Murderously; so as to slay.

slaughter-weapon (slāt'tër-wep'ön), *n.* A weapon used for slaughtering.

Every man a *slaughter weapon* [or battle axe, R. V. in margin] in his hand. *Ezek.* ix. 2.

slaunders, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

Slav (slāv), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Slave*, *Sclav*, *Sclave*; *< G. MHG. Sklave*, *Slave* (ML. *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, *Scclaphus*, *MGr. Σκλάβος*, *Σδλάβος*), a Slav, a Sla-

vonian; a shortened form of the Slavic word, O Bulg. *Slavieninŭ* (= Russ. *Slavjaninŭ*, MGr. *Σκλαβινός*, ML. *Sclavenus*), a Slav, Slavonian, Slovenian; according to Miklosich the formation of the word with the suffix *-ienŭ* points to a local name as the origin; the ordinary derivation from O Bulg. *slavo*, a word, or *slava*, glory, fame, is untenable. Hence *Slavic*, *Slavonian*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian*, *slave*², *slavine*, etc.] I. n. One of a race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe; a Slavonian. The Slavs are divided into two sections—the southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovenes; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, and Kashubians.

II. a. Slavic; Slavonian.

Slavdom (slāv'dum), n. [*Slav* + *-dom*.] Slavs collectively; the group or race of peoples called Slavs; as, the civilization of *Slavdom*.

Slave¹ n. and a. See *Slav*.

slave² (slāv), n. and a. [Not found in ME.; < OF. *esclave*, *esclau*, F. *esclave* = Pr. *esclau*, m., *esclava*, f., = Sp. *esclavo* = Pg. *escravo* = It. *schiaivo*, *stiaivo* (< ML. *sclavus*, *slavus*) = MD. *slave*, *slaf* (also *slarven*), D. *slaaf* = Sw. *slaf* = Dan. *slave*, < late MHG. *sklave*, *slave*, G. *sklave*, a slave, prop. one taken in war, orig. one of the Slavs or Slavonians taken in war, the word being identical with MHG. G. *Sklave*, *Slave* (ML. *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, MGr. *Σκλάβος*, *Σκλάβος*), a Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*. For similar notions, cf. AS. *wealh*, foreigner, Celt, slave: see *Welsh*.] I. n. 1. A person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will; a bond-servant; a serf. See *slavery*².

Let Egyptian slaves,
Parthians, and barefoot Hebrews brand my face.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, II. 2.

The inhabitants, both male and female, became the slaves of those who made them prisoners.

Irring, Granada, p. 36.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance and is entirely under the influence or domination of some habit or vice: as, a *slave* to ambition; a *slave* of drink.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 77.

3. One who labors like a slave; a drudge: as, a *slave* to the desk.—4. An abject wretch; a mean, servile person.

An unmannerly slave, that will thrust himself into secrets!
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, III. 1. 393.

5. In *entom.*, an insect held captive by or made to work for another, as in some colonies of ants. See *slave-making*.—*Fugitive-slave laws*. See *fugitive*.—*Slave's diamond*, a colorless variety of topaz found in Brazil. Called by the French *goutte d'eau*. [*Slave* is used in many self-explanatory compounds, as *slave-breeder*, *slave-catcher*, *slave-owner*, *slave-market*, *slave-trader*, etc.] = Syn. 1. *Serf*, *Slave* (see *serf*), bondman, thrall. See *servitude*.

II. a. 1. Performed by slaves: as, *slave labor*.—2. Containing or holding slaves: as, a *slave State*.—*Slave State*, in *U. S. hist.*, a State in which domestic slavery prevailed: used of the period immediately preceding the civil war. These States were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

slave² (slāv), v.; pret. and pp. *slaved*, ppr. *slaving*. [= MD. D. *slaven* = MLG. *slaven* = Sw. *slafva*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To work like a slave; toil; drudge: as, to *slave* night and day for a miserable living.

II. *trans.* To enslave.

But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, III. 3.

Fortune, who *slaves* men, was my slave.
Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*.

slave-baron (slāv'bar'on), n. One who is influential by reason of the ownership of many slaves. [An affected use.]

slave-born (slāv'börn), a. Born in slavery.

slave-coffe (slāv'kof'i), n. A gang of slaves to be sold; a coffe.

slave-driver (slāv'dri'vēr), n. An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, an exacting or cruel taskmaster.

slave-fork (slāv'fōrk), n. A forked branch of a tree, four or five feet long, used by slave-hunters in Africa to prevent the slaves they have captured or purchased from running away when on the march from the interior to the coast. The forked part is secured on the neck of the slave by lashings passing from the end of one prong to the end of the other, so that the heavy stick hangs down nearly to the ground, or (as is usually the case) is connected with the fork on the neck of another slave. See out in next column.



Slave-fork.

slave-grown (slāv'grōn), a. Grown on land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labor.

Slave-grown will exchange for non-*slave-grown* commodities in a less ratio than that of the quantity of labour required for their production.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, III. vi. § 3.

slaveholder (slāv'hōl'dēr), n. One who owns slaves.

slaveholding (slāv'hōl'ding), a. Holding or possessing human beings as slaves: as, *slaveholding States*.

slave-hunter (slāv'hun'tēr), n. One who hunts and captures persons, as in Africa and parts of Asia, for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

Especially characteristic of existence on the borderland between Islam and heathendom is the story of our hero's capture by a band of ruthless *slavehunters*.

The Academy, No. 908, p. 112.

slave-making (slāv'mā'king), a. Making slaves, as an ant. Such ants are *Formica sanguinea* and *Polyergus rufescens*, which attack colonies of *Formica fusca*, capture and carry off the larvae, and rear them in servitude.

slaver¹ (slāv'ēr), v. [*ME. slaveren*, < Icel. *slafra*, *slaver*, = LG. *slabbern*, *slaver*, *slabber*: see *slabber*¹.] I. *intrans.* To suffer the saliva to dribble from the mouth; drivel; slabber.

His mouthe *slavers*.

Hampole, *Pricks of Conscience*, I. 784.

Make provision for your *slaving* hounds.

Manning, *City Madam*, II. 2.

The mad mastiff is in the meantime ranging the whole country over, *slaving* at the mouth.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, Ixix.

II. *trans.* To besmear or defile with slaver or saliva; beslabber.

Then, for a suit to drink in, so much, and, that being *slaved*, so much for another suit.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

Like hogs, we *slaver* his pearls, "turn his graces into wantonness," and turn again to rend in pieces the bringers.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 344.

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he [the lawyer] mouths it more and more.

Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.

C. Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, vii. 144.

slaver¹ (slāv'ēr), n. [*ME. slaver*, *slavyr*, < Icel. *slafra*, *slaver*: see *slaver*¹, v. Cf. *slabber*¹, n.] Saliva drizzling from the mouth; drivel.

Of all mad creatures, if the leardn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, I. 108.

slaver² (slāv'ēr), n. [*slave*² + *-er*.] 1. A ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a *slaver*, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-hunter; a slave-dealer.

The *Slaver* led her from the door,

He led her by the hand,

To be his slave and paramour

In a strange and distant land!

Longfellow, *Quadroon Girl*.

slaverer (slāv'ēr-ēr), n. [*slaver*¹ + *-er*.] One who slavers; a driveler; hence, a servile, abject flatterer.

slaveringly (slāv'ēr-ing-li), adv. With slaver or drivel.

slavery¹ (slāv'ēr-i), a. [*slaver*¹ + *-y*. Cf. *slabbery*.] Slabbery; wet with slaver.

"Yes, drink, Peggy," said Haah, thrusting his *slavery* lips close to her ear.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 6.

slavery² (slāv'ēr-i), n. [Early mod. E. *slaverie* (= D. *slavernij* = G. *sklaverei* = Sw. *slaveri* = Dan. *slaveri*); as *slave*² + *-ery*.] 1. A state of servitude; the condition of a slave; bondage; entire subjection to the will and commands of another; the obligation to labor for a master

without the consent of the servant; the establishment of a right in law which makes one person absolute master of the body and the service of another.

Taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to slavery. Shak., *Othello*, I. 3. 138.

A man that is in slavery may submit to the will of his master, because he cannot help it.

Stillington, *Sermons*, III. III.

2. The keeping or holding of slaves; the practice of keeping human beings in a state of servitude or bondage. Slavery seems to have existed everywhere from very early times. It is recognized in the Old Testament as a prevailing custom, and the Levitical laws contain many regulations in regard to slaves and their rights and duties. Serfdom died out gradually in England in the latter part of the middle ages, and slavery was abolished throughout the British empire in 1833, after long agitation, the sum of twenty million pounds sterling being paid as compensation to the slave-owners. Negro slavery was introduced into the present territory of the United States in 1620, and became recognized as an institution. The Northern States gradually got rid of their slaves by emancipation or transportation in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Slavery became a leading and agitating question from the time of the Missouri Compromise (1820), and the number of slave States increased to fifteen. (See *slave State*, under *slave*², a.) President Lincoln, by his Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, declared free all slaves in that part of the Union designated as in rebellion; and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, 1865, abolished slavery within the United States. Slavery has been abolished by various other countries in the nineteenth century, as by Brazil in 1888.

In the progress of humane and Christian principles, and of correct views of human rights, slavery has come to be regarded as an unjust and cruel degradation of man made in the image of God. Woolsey, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 138.

3. Servitude; the continuous and exhausting labor of a slave; drudgery.

The men are most implored in hunting, the women in slavery. Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 239.

4. The act of enslaving. [Rare.]

Though the pretence be only against faction and sedition, the design is the slavery and oppression of the People.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I. vii.

= Syn. 1. *Bondage*, etc. See *servitude*.—1 and 2. *Vassalage*, *thralldom*, *serfdom*, *peonage*.

slave-ship (slāv'ship), n. A ship employed in the slave-trade; a *slaver*.

slave-trade (slāv'trad), n. The trade or business of procuring human beings by capture or purchase, transporting them to some distant country, and selling them as slaves; traffic in slaves. The slave-trade is now for the most part confined to Portuguese and Arabs in Africa. It was abolished in the British empire in 1807, and by Congress in the United States in 1807 (to take effect January 1st, 1808).

That execrable sum of all villanies commonly called a *Slave Trade*. J. Wesley, *Journal*, Feb. 12, 1792.

That part of the report of the committee of detail which sanctioned the perpetual continuance of the *slave-trade*. Bancroft, *Hist. Const.*, II. 128.

slave-trader (slāv'trā'dēr), n. One who trades in slaves; a *slaver*.

slavery (slāv'vi), n. [*slave*² + *dim. -ey*.] A domestic drudge; a maid-servant. [Slang, Eng.]

The *slavery* has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda-water on the same tray. He has been instructed to bring soda whenever he hears the word *slavery* pronounced from above.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xi.

The first inquiry is for the misdeed or a daughter, and if they can't be got at they're on to the *slavery*.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 472.

Slavian (slāv'i-an), a. and n. Same as *Slavic*.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, III. 125.

Slavic (slāv'ik), a. and n. [*Slav* + *-ic*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their country, language, literature, etc.; Slavonian.

II. n. The language or group of languages spoken by the Slavs: it is one of the primary branches of the great Indo-European or Aryan family.—*Church Slavic*, a name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgarian still used as the Biblical and liturgical language of the Orthodox Eastern Church in Russia and other Slavic countries. Also called *Old Bulgarian*. See *Bulgarian*.

slavinet, n. [*ME. slaveyn*, *slaveyne*, *slavyn*, *sclavin*, *sklavyn*, *sclawayn*, *sklavayne*, *sclavene*, < AF. *esclavine*, < ML. *sclavina*, a long garment like that worn in Slavonic countries, < O Bulg. *Slavieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavjaninŭ*, Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*.] A pilgrim's cloak.

Horn sprong ut of halle,
And let his *sclavin* falle.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

slavish (slāv'ish), a. [= D. *slaafsch* = G. *sklavisch* = Sw. *slavisk* = Dan. *slavisk*, slavish; as *slave*² + *-ish*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting slaves; servile; base: as, *slavish* fears; a *slavish* dependence on the great.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a *slavish* fear to combat
Youth, strength, or cunning.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, v. 2.

Although within a palace thou wast bred,
Yet dost thou carry but a slavish heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

2. Lacking originality or due independence.

The search for ancient shapes of shields, with a view to their slavish reproduction, which is now so usual, does not seem to have been so prevalent before about the year 1840.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 59.

3. Like that of a slave; servile; consisting of drudgery and laborious toil: as, slavish service.

Many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish parts.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 92.

4. Enslaved; oppressed.

They . . . clog their slavish tenants with commands.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. II. 128.

= *syn.* 1. Cringing, obsequious, fawning, groveling. — 3. Drudging, menial.

slavishly (slá'vish-li), *adv.* In a slavish or servile manner; as a slave; as if deprived of the right or power of independent action or thought.

Here we have an arcade of five, the columns of which are crowned with capitals. Composite in their general shape, but not slavishly following technical precedents, nor all of them exactly alike.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

slavishness (slá'vish-nes), *n.* Slavish character, spirit, quality, or condition; servility.

Slavism (sláv'izm), *n.* [*Slav* + *-ism*.] Slavic character, peculiarities, influence, interests, and aspirations.

Countries of the Greek religion, then, give the smallest proportion [of suicides]; but here comes in the great influence of Slavism.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 221.

slavite (slá'vít), *n.* [*slave* + *-ite*.] A slaveholder, or one who favors slavery; in U. S. hist., a member of the pro-slavery party. [Rare.]

Undoubtedly the most abominable and surprising spectacle which the wickedness of war presents in the sight of Heaven is a reverend slavite.
W. Lloyd Garrison, The Liberator (1831), I. 115.

slavocracy (slá-vok'ra-si), *n.* [Also *slaveocracy*; irreg. < *slave* + *-ocracy* as in *democracy*, etc.] Slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and power, especially as exercised in the maintenance of slavery.

Each strives for preëminence in representing its candidate as the special friend of the slavocracy.
New York Tribune, Nov. 4, 1856.

Ever since he [Calhoun] had abjured his early national and latitudinarian bias, and become an "honest nullifier" in the service of the slavocracy, he had unfitted himself to be the leader of a great national party.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 215.

slavocrat (slá'vō-krat), *n.* [Irreg. < *slave* + *-ocrat* as in *democrat*, etc.] A member of the slavocracy.

The slavocrats, Calhoun not excepted, . . . were not such doctrinaires as to risk their bones in charging wind-mills.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 308.

Slavonian (sla-vō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Scavonian*; < *ML. Slavonia, Sclavonia*, the country of the Slavs or Wends, < *Slavus, Sclavus*, Slav; see *Slav*. Cf. *Slovenian*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their language, literature, history, etc.; Slavic. — 2. Of or pertaining to Slavonia. — *Slavonian grebe*. See *grebe*.

II. *n.* 1. A Slav person or language. — 2. An inhabitant of Slavonia, a district east of Croatia, with which it forms a crownland in the Hungarian or Transleithan division of the Austrian empire.

Slavonianize (sla-vō'ni-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonianized*, ppr. *Slavonianizing*. [*Slavonian* + *-ize*.] To render Slavonian in character or sentiment; Slavonicize; Slavonize.

They [the Bulgarians] are not of pure Slavic descent, but are a Slavonianized race.
Science, VI. 303.

The Russian, who has been described as a Slavonianized Finn with a dash of Mongol blood.
Science, VI. 304.

Slavonic (sla-von'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonic*; < *NL. Slavonicus, Sclavonicus*, < *ML. Slavonia, Slavonia*, Slavonia; see *Slavonian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians; Slavic.

II. *n.* The language of the Slavs: same as *Slavic*.

Slavonicize (sla-von'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonicized*, ppr. *Slavonicizing*. [*Slavonic* + *-ize*.] To render Slavonic in character, sentiment, language, etc.

The Slavonic or Slavonicized population.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 194.

Slavonize (sláv'ō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonized*, ppr. *Slavonizing*. [*Slavon(ic)* + *-ize*.] To render Slavonian in character, sentiment, language, etc.

This element is preponderant in the Timok valley, while in Istria it is represented by the Ciol, at present largely Slavonized.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 268.

Slavophil (sláv'ō-fil), *n.* [*Slav* + *Gr. φιλεῖν*, love.] One who favors or admires the Slavonic race, and endeavors to promote the interests of the Slavonic peoples: frequently used attributively.

There were the so-called Slavophiles, a small band of patriotic, highly-educated Muscovites, who were strongly disposed to admire everything specifically Russian, and who habitually refused to bow the knee to the wisdom of Western Europe.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 189.

It remains to be seen whether the Slavophiles will not obtain their own way.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 160.

Slavophilism (sláv'ō-fil-izm), *n.* [*Slavophil* + *-ism*.] Slavophil sentiments and aims.

Hostility to St. Petersburg and to the "Petersburg period of Russian history" is one of the characteristic traits of genuine Slavophilism.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 418.

Slavophobist (sláv'ō-fō-bist), *n.* [*Slav* + *Gr. φοβέω*, fear, + *-ist*.] One who is not favorable to the Slavs, or who fears their influence and power.

slaw¹, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete (Scotch) form of *slaw*.

slaw² (slá), *n.* [*D. slaai, salad* (Sewel) (cf. *kröp-slaai*, in comp., lettuce-salad, cabbage-lettuce), contr. of *salaad, salaade*, now *salaad*, salad: see *salad*. Cf. *cole-slaw*.] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

slawet. A Middle English past participle of *slay¹*.

slay¹ (slā), *v. t.*; pret. *slew*, pp. *slain*, ppr. *slaying*. [*ME. sleen, slen, slan, slon, sclon, slen* (without inf. ending, *slee, sle, slaai, slo*, pres. ind. 1st pers. *slaye*, etc., pret. *slow, slou, slough, slouh, slouz, slogh, sloh, sloz*, pl. *slowen, sloughen, slozen, slowe, sloughe*, etc., pp. *slain, slayn, slawen, slawe, sleie, yslayn, slawe, yslawe*, etc.), < *AS. slēdn* (contr. form of **sleahan, *slahan*, pret. *slōh, slōg*, pl. *slōgon, ppr. slegen, slægen, geslegen, geslægen*), strike, smite, kill, = *OS. slān, slaan* = *OFries. slaan* = *D. slaan* = *MLG. slān, LG. slaan* = *OHG. slahan, MHG. slahen*, *G. schlagen* = *Icel. slā* = *Sw. slå* = *Dan. slaae* = *Goth. slahan*, strike, smite; not found outside of Teut., unless in *Olir. slechtain, sligim*, I strike. Some compare *L. lacerare*, *Gr. λαικίζω*, lacerate: see *lacerate*. Hence ult. *slaught, slaughter, slay², sledge¹*, and perhaps *slati, sleeti, sly, sleight*.] 1. To strike; smite.

Thai slew the wethir that thal bar;
And slew fyr for to rost their mete.
Barbour, vii. 153. (Jamieson.)

2. To strike so as to kill; put to death violently, by means of a weapon or otherwise; kill.

Thi fadir hath slayn a fat calf. *Wyctif, Luke xv. 27.*
They brennen, sleen, and bringe hem to mechnance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 964.

Hast thou slain Tybalt? wilt thou slay thyself?
And slay thy lady too that lives in thee?
Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 116.

3. To destroy; put an end to; quench; spoil; ruin.

Swich a reyn down fro the welkne shadde
That slow the fyr and made him to escape.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 742.

The rootes eke of rede and rishe thay ete;
When winter sleeth thaire fedyng, yewe hem mete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

For this, being smelt, with that part cheers each part;
Being tasted, slays all senses with the heart.
Shak., R. and J., II. 3. 26.

= *syn.* 2. Murder, etc. See *kill*.

slay² (slā), *n.* [Also *sley*, early mod. E. also *sleie*; < *ME. slay, slai*, < *AS. slā*, contr. of **slahe*, in an early form *slahac*, a weavers' reed (= *Icel. slā* = *Sw. slå* = *Dan. slaai*, a bar, bolt, cross-beam): so called from striking the web together, < *slēdn* (**sleahan, *slahan*), strike: see *slay¹*.] The reed of a weavers' loom.

To weue in the stoule summe were full preste,
With slatis, with tauellis, with hedellis well drest.
Skelton, Garlande of Laurell, l. 791.

slayer (slā'ér), *n.* [*ME. slaer, sleer, sleere* (= *MLG. slegger* = *G. schläger*, a beater, fighter, mallet), < *slay¹* + *-er*.] One who slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

If the red slayer thinks he slays. *Emerson, Brahma.*

slazy (slā'zi), *a.* A dialectal form of *slazy*.

slid. A contraction (*a*) of *sold*; (*b*) of *sailed*.

slot. An old spelling of *slay¹*, *sly*.

sleeve (slév), *n.* [Also *sleeve*; cf. *Sw. slejfe*, a knot of ribbon, = *Dan. sløjfe*, a bow-knot; *G. schleife*, a loop, knot, spring, noose, = *LG. slope, slepe*, a noose, slip-knot; from the root of *slip*: see *slip*.] Anything matted or raveled; hence, unspun silk; the knotted and entangled part of silk or thread.

Sleep, that ~~lays~~ up the ravell'd sleeve of care.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 37.

The bank, with daffodiles dight,
With grass like *sleeve* was matted.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

sleeve (slév), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleeved*, ppr. *sleeving*. [Also *sleeve*; < *sleeve*, *n.*] To separate or divide, as a collection of threads, strands, or fibers. — *Sleeved silk*, silk not spun or twisted, but drawn out into a skein or bulk of loose threads.

sleeve-silk (slév'silk), *n.* Unspun silk, such as floss or filosele.

Thou idle *immaterial* skein of *sleeve-silk*!
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 35.

sleaziness (slā'- or slé'zi-nes), *n.* Sleazy, thin, or flimsy character or quality.

sleazy (slā'- or slé'zi), *a.* [Also *sleezy*, also dial. *slazy*; supposed to be < *G. schleissig, schlüssig*, worn out, threadbare, easily split, < *schleissen*, split, slit: see *slit*, *slice*. It is not probable, however, that a *G.* adj. would thus come into popular E. use. Kennett (in Halliwell) connects *sleazy* with *Silesia* (cf. *silesia*, a stuff so called).] Of thin or flimsy substance; composed of poor or light material: said of a textile fabric.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such Cobweb-compositions, where there is no strength of matter, nothing for the Reader to carry away with him, that may enlarge the notions of his soul.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

A day is a more magnificent cloth than any muslin, the mechanism that makes it is infinitely cunninger, and you shall not conceal the *sleazy*, fraudulent, rotten hours you have slipped into the piece, for fear that any honest thread, or straighter steel, or more inflexible shaft, will not testify in the web.
Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 367.

sleek¹ (slek), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slake¹*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459. Also *sleech*.

sleek², *v.* An obsolete form of *sleek*, *sluck*.

sleek-trought, *n.* [*sleek*, var. of *slake¹*, + *trough*.] The trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his irons.

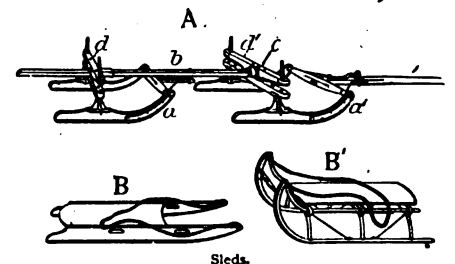
He a Black-smith's son appointed
Head in his place: one who anointed
Had never been, unless his Dad
Had in the sleek-trough wash'd the lad.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, I. (Davies.)

sled¹ (sled), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sledd, sledded, sleade*; < *ME. sled, sledde, slede*; not found in *AS.*; < *MD. slede, sledde, slidde*, later *sleede*, *D. slede*, also contr. *slee* = *MLG. slede, sledde*, *LG. slede, slee* = *OHG. slito, slita*, *MHG. slite, slitte*, *G. schlitten* (> *It. slitta*) = *Icel. sledhi* = *Sw. släde* = *Norw. slede, slee* = *Dan. slæde*, a sled; < *AS. slidan*, etc., slide: see *slide*. Cf. *Ir. Gael. slaod*, a sledge, < *slaod*, slide; *Lett. slidās*, a skate. Hence ult. *sledge²* and *sleigh¹*.] 1. A drag or dray without wheels, but mounted on runners, for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice, or over mud or the bare ground, as in transporting logs and heavy stones. Also *sledge*.

Upon an ivory sled
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. 1. 2. 98.
A dray or sleide which goeth without wheelles, traha.
Barret.

They bringe water in . . . greute tubbes or hoghsheads on sleddes.
II. Best, Farming Book (1641), p. 107.

2. A pair of runners connected by a framework, used (sometimes with another pair) to



A, bob-sled, composed of two short sleds *a, a'* connected by a perch *d*, which is attached to the sled *a'* by a king-bolt *c*, on which the sled *a'* turns freely, thereby enabling it to be turned around in a space little wider than its own length: the box or body of the sled, when one is used, is supported on the bolsters *a, a'*. B, B', hand-sleds.

carry loads or support the body of a vehicle, or, when of lighter build and supporting a light platform or seat, in the sport of coasting and for drawing light loads by hand.

Chillon made her a present of a beautiful blue-painted sled to coast with when the snows came.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 10.

3. A vehicle moving on runners, drawn by horses, dogs, or reindeer; a sleigh.

In his left hande he holdeth a collar or rayne wherewith he moderateth the course of the hartes, and in the ryght

hand a pyked staffe wherwith he may susteine the *sleeds* from falling if it chance to decline to much on any part.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberius (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 331).

I departed from Vologhda in poste in a *sled*, as the manner is in Winter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 812.

sled¹ (sled), *v.*, pret. and pp. *sledded*, ppr. *sledding*. [*< sled¹, n.*] I. *trans.* To convey or transport on a sled: as, to *sled* wood or timber.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ride or travel in a sled: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

Look where, mantled up in white,
He *slede* it like the Muscovite.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

2. To be carried or transported on a sled.
[Colloq.]

Now, p'r'aps, ef you'd jest tighten up the ropes a little t'other side, and give 'em sovereignty, the hull load would *sled* easier.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 482.

sled² (sled), *n.* [A corruption of *sledge¹*.] Same as *sledge¹*, *sledge-hammer*.

sled-brake (sled'brāk), *n.* A form of brake adapted for use with a sled. It is usually a prong which can be caused to project against the ice or snow.

sledded (sled'ed), *p. a.* [*< sled¹ + -ed²*.] Mounted on or riding in a sled. [Rare.]

He smote the *sledded* Polacks on the ice.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 68.

[This passage, however, is obscure. Some read "sleaded pollax" (sleaded battle-axe).]

sledder (sled'er), *n.* 1. One who travels on a sled.—2. A horse that draws a sled or sleigh.

Smiler (our youngest *sledder*) had been well in over his withers, and none would have deemed him a piebald, save of red mire and black mire.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II.

sledding (sled'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sled¹*, *v.*]

1. The use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.—2. Opportunity to use a sled; state of a road which permits that use. Compare *sleighting* in like sense.

sledge¹ (slej), *n.* [*< ME. slegge*, *< AS. sleeg*, *slegc* (also, in a Kentish gloss, *slicc*), a heavy hammer, = Icel. *sleggia* = Sw. *slägga*, a sledge, = D. *slegge*, *slei*, a mallet, = OHG. *slaga*, MHG. *slage*, *slā*, G. *schlage*, a tool for striking (cf. AS. *sleagele*, a plectrum, D. *slagel* = G. *schlägel*, a sledge), lit. 'striker,' 'smiter,' *< sledn* (pp. *slogen*), strike, smite: see *slay¹*. Cf. *slay²*.] A large heavy hammer, used chiefly by blacksmiths. Also called *sledge-hammer*. The about-sledge gives the heaviest blow, the handle being grasped by both hands to swing the sledge over the head. The uphand sledge is used for light work, and is rarely raised above the head.

In hys bosom (the giant) put three gret *slegges* wrought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3000.

His blows fall like huge *sledges* on an anvil.
Fletcher, Bonduca, III. 5.

Cat's-head sledge. Same as *bully-head*.—**Coal-sledge**, a hammer of peculiar shape, weighing from 5 to 8 pounds, used in mines to break coal.—**Old sledge**. Same as *all-fours*.

sledge² (slej), *n.* [Another form of *sled¹*, whether (a) by mere confusion with *sledge¹*, or (b) by confusion with *sleds*, pl. of *sled¹*: see *sled¹*.] 1. Same as *sled¹*, 1 and 2.

The banks of the Mæander are sloping, and they cross it on a sort of a boat, like a *sledge* in shape of a half lunge, the sides of it not being above a foot high.
Pococks, Description of the East, II. II. 57.

2. A vehicle without wheels, commonly on runners and of various forms, much used in

"Samovar postavit!" ("On with the tea-kettle!") the half-frozen traveler never failed to shout from his *sledge* as he neared a post-station.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, IV.

3. Hence, anything serving the purpose of a vehicle which may be dragged without wheels along the ground, as the hurdle on which persons were formerly drawn to execution.—4. Same as *sled¹*, 2.

Off on *sledges* in winter, as swift as the swoop of the eagle, Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er the meadow.
Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 1.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a heavy vehicle with runners like a sledge.

sledge² (slej), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sledded*, ppr. *sledding*. [*< sledge¹, n.*] To convey or transport in a sledge; travel in a sledge.

sledge-chair (slej'chär), *n.* A seat mounted on runners and having a high back, which can be grasped by a skater.

sledge-dog (slej'dog), *n.* A dog trained or used to draw a sledge, as an Eskimo dog.

sledge-hammer (slej'ham'er), *n.* [*< sledge¹ + hammer¹*.] The largest hammer used in forges or by smiths in forging or shaping iron on an anvil. See *sledge¹*.

sledge-hammer (slej'ham'er), *v. t.* [*< sledge-hammer, n.*] To hit hard; batter as with a sledge-hammer.

You may see what is meant by *sledge-hammering* a man.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters (1834), p. 32. (Davies.)

sledman (sled'man), *n.*; pl. *sledmen* (-men). The owner or driver of a sled; a carrier who uses a sled.

But now they, having passed the greater part of their journey, mette at last with the *Sleddeman* (of whom I spake before).
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 247.

slee¹, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay¹*.
slee², *a.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *slay*.

slee³ (slē), *n.* [*< D. slee*, a sled: see *sled¹*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee⁴, *n.* [*< D. slee*, a sled: see *sled¹*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

slee⁵, *n.* [*< D. slee*, a sled: see *sled¹*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

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slee²³, *n.* [*< D. slee*, a sled: see *sled¹*.] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

II. *n.* A smooth, shining place or spot. Specifically—(a) A place on the fur or hair of an animal which has been made sleek by licking or the like. (b) A smooth place on the water, caused by eddies or by the presence of fish or oil. [U. S.]

You have seen on the surface of the sea those smooth places which fishermen and sailors call *sleeks*. . . . Our boatman . . . said they were caused by the blue fish chopping up their prey, . . . and that the oil from this butchery, rising to the surface, makes the *sleek*. Whatever the cause may be, we invariably found fish plenty whenever we came to a *sleek*.

D. Webster, Private Correspondence, II. 333.

One man, on a sperm whaler, is stationed on the main or miszen chains or in the starboard boat with a scoop net, to skim *sleeks* while the head of the whale is being severed from the body—that is, to save the small pieces of blubber and "loose" oil which float upon the water.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 283.

sleek, slick¹ (slēk, sliik), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sleeke*; *< ME. sliken*, partly *< slīk*, E. *sleek*, *slick*, *a.*, and partly the orig. verb: see *slike¹*, *v.* Cf. Icel. *sleikja*, lick, = Norw. *sleikja*, stroke with the hand, lick; *slikja*, make smooth, stroke, also intr. glisten, shine; *slikka* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick.] I. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and glossy on the surface: as, to *sleek* or *slick* the hair.

I *sleeke*, I make paper smothe with a slekestone, Je fais glissant.
Palgrave, p. 720.

There she doth bathe,
And *sleek* her hair, and practise cunning looks
To entertain me with.
Beau. and FL., Woman-Hater, IV. 1.

Fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
Milton, Comus, I. 882.

The old servant was daunted by seeing Sylvia in a strange place, and stood, *sleeking* his hair down, and furtively looking about him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

Technically—(a) In *currying* and *leather-dressing*, to smooth the surface of (leather) by rubbing with an implement called a *slicker*. (b) In *hat-making*, to attach (fur) to felt by hand-work.

2. To smooth; remove roughness from.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged locks.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 27.

For her fair passage even alleys make,
And, as the soft winds waft her sails along,
Sleek every little dimple of the lake.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, III. 47.

3. Figuratively, to calm; soothe.

To *sleek* her ruffled peace of mind.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Some nights when she's ben inter our house a playin' checkers or fox an' geese with the child'en, she'd rally git Hepey *sleeked* down so that 't was kind o' comfortable betn' with her.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 409.

II. *intrans.* To move in a smooth manner; glide; sweep. Compare *slike¹*.

For, as the racks came *sleeking* on, one fell
With rain into a dell.
Leigh Hunt, Follage, p. xxx. (Davies.)

sleek, slick¹ (slēk, sliik), *adv.* [*< ME. slīke*; *< sleek, slick¹, a.*] In a sleek or slick manner; with ease and dexterity; neatly; skilfully. [Colloq.]

Jack Marshall and me and the other fellers round to the store used to like to get him to read the Columbian Sentinel to us; he did it off *slicker* than any on us could; he did—there wa'n't no kind o' word could stop him.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 253.

sleeked (slēkt), *a.* [*< sleek + -ed²*.] Smooth.

sleeken (slē'kn), *v. t.* [*< sleek + -en¹*.] To make smooth, soft, or gentle; sleek. [Rare.]

And all voices that address her
Soften, *sleeken* every word.
Mrs. Browning, A Portrait.

sleeker, slicker (slē'kēr, sliik'ēr), *n.* [*< sleek, slick¹, + -er¹*.] 1. In *leather-manuf.*, a tool of steel or glass in a wooden stock, used with pressure to stretch or smooth, from the center outward, light leather, in order to remove inequalities and obtain the greatest size.

Smoothing them out with a glass *slicker*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 565.

2. In *founding*, a small tool, usually of brass, made in a variety of shapes, used to smooth the curved surfaces of molds.—3. An oilskin or water-proof overcoat. [Cow-boy slang.]

We had turned the horses loose, and in our oilskin *slickers* cowered, soaked and comfortless, under the lee of the wagon.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 864.

[Chiefly in technical or colloquial use, and commonly *slicker*.]

sleek-headed (slēk'hed'ed), *a.* Having a sleek or smooth and shining head.

Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 198.

sleeking, slicking (slē'king, sliik'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sleek, slick¹, v.*] The act of making a thing sleek or smooth. Specifically—(a) In *hat-mak-*



Traveling sledge of Peter the Great.

northern countries where ice and snow prevail; a sleigh: as, a reindeer *sledge*; an Eskimo *sledge*. In the United States *sledge* is not used in this sense. See *sleigh¹*, and cut under *pulk*.

ing, the operation of putting the fur nap on the felt body.

(b) In *leather-manuf.*, the use of the sleeper or slicker.
sleeking-glass, slicking-glass (slē'king, slīk'-ing-glas), *n.* A glass or glass-faced implement used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.

sleekit (slē'kit), *a.* [Sc. form of *sleeked*.] 1. Sleeked; having smooth hair or a sleek skin.

Wee, *sleekit*, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie.
 Burns, To a Mouse.

2. Figuratively, smooth and plausible; deceitful; sly; cunning. [Scotch in both uses.]

sleekly, slickly (slēk'li, slīk'li), *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly; glossily.

sleekness, slickness (slēk'nes, slīk'nes), *n.* Sleek character or appearance; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

sleek-stonet, slick-stonet (slēk'-, slīk'-stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stykestone*, *sleekestone*, < ME. *slekystone*, *slykestone*, *slyke stone*, *scykystone* (also *sleken stone*, *sleight stone*, *sleight-stone*) (= Icel. *slīki-stein*, whetstone); as *sleek, slick*, + *stone*.] A heavy and smooth stone used for smoothing or polishing anything.

Shee that wanteth a *sleek-stone* to smooth hir linnen will take a pebble.
 Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 220.

I had said that, because the Remonstrant was so much offended with those who were trait against the Prelate, sure he lov'd toothless Satira, which I took were as improper as a toothed *Sleekstone*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

sleeky (slē'ki), *a.* [*< sleek + -y*.] 1. Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
 Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bow!
 Thomson, To the Soporific Doctor.

2. Sly; cunning; fawning; deceitful: as, a *sleeky* knave.

sleep (slēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slept*, ppr. *sleeping*. [*< ME. slepen, slāpen, slepen, slāpen* (pret. *slepte*, pp. *sleped, slept*, also, as orig., with strong forms, pret. *slēp*, *slēp*, *slēp*, pl. *slēpen*), < AS. *slāpan*, *slāpan*, sometimes *slāpan* (pret. *slēp*, pp. *slāpen*, also sometimes weak pret. *slēpte, slēpte, slēpde*) = OS. *slāpan* = OFries. *slāpa* = D. *slāpen* = MLG. LG. *slāpen* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slāpan* (redupl. pret. *saislāp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slāp*, G. *schlapp*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if **slēp*, an adj. related to *slāpan*, sleep, as *læt*, late, to *lētian*, let); akin to O Bulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide; see *labent, lapse*. No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep,' appears: see *sueven*).] I. *intrans.* 1. To take the repose or rest which is afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; slumber. See the noun.

Upon that Roche was Jacob *sleepyng* when he saughe the Aungeles gon up and down by a Ladder.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 86.

But *sleep'st* thou now? when from you hill the foe Hangs o'er the fleet, and shades our walls below?
 Pope, Iliad, x. 182.

2. To fall asleep; go to sleep; slumber.

A few sheep spinning on feed she kept;
 She wolde nought been ydel til she *slepte*.
 Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 224.

Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn,
 Had yielded, told her all the charm, and *slept*.
 Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To lie or remain dormant; remain inactive or unused; be latent; be or appear quiet or quiescent; repose quietly: as, the sword *sleeps* in the scabbard. Sails are said to *sleep* when so steadily filled with wind as to be without motion or sound; and a top is said to *sleep* when it spins so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed.

Gloton tho with good ale gerte [caused] Hunger to *sleep*.
 Piers Plowman (C), ix. 325.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
 Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 54.

Once *slept* the world an egg of stone,
 And pulse, and sound, and light was none.
 Emerson, Woodnotes, II.

Seeing the Vicar advance directly towards it, at that exciting moment when it was beginning to *sleep* magnificently, he shouted, . . . "Stop! don't knock my top down, now!"
 George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, l.

4. To rest, as in the grave; lie buried.

Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.
 1 Thes. iv. 14.

When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
 And *sleep* in dull cold marble.
 Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 438.

5. To be careless, remiss, inattentive, or unconcerned; live thoughtlessly or carelessly; take things easy.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused to a quick thankful sense of it.
 Bp. Atterbury.

6. In *bot.*, to assume a state, as regards vegetable functions, analogous to the sleeping of animals. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

Erythrina crista-galli, out of doors and nailed against a wall, seemed in fairly good health, but the leaflets did not *sleep*, whilst those on another plant kept in a warm greenhouse were all vertically dependent at night.

Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 318.

7. To be or become numb through stoppage of the circulation: said of parts of the body. See *asleep*.—**Sleeping partner.** See *partner*.—To *sleep upon both ears.* See *earl*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Drowse, Doze, Slumber, Sleep*, nap, rest, repose. The first four words express the stages from full consciousness to full unconsciousness in sleep. *Sleep* is the standard or general word. *Drowse* expresses that state of heaviness when one does not quite surrender to sleep. *Doze* expresses the endeavor to take a sort of waking nap. *Slumber* has largely lost its earlier sense of the light beginning of sleep, and is now more often an elevated or poetical word for *sleep*.

II. *trans.* 1. To take rest in: with a cognate object, and therefore transitive in form only: as, to *sleep* the sleep that knows no waking.

He ther *slepts* no slepe, manly waked ryght,
 The sparhawk sagely fede by gouernauce,
 A repaste hym yaf wel to conyssaunce.
 Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5468.

Yet *sleeps* a dreamless sleep to me.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

2. With *away*: To pass or consume in sleeping: as, to *sleep away* the hours; to *sleep away* one's life.—3. With *off* or *out*: To get rid of or overcome by sleeping; recover from during sleep: as, to *sleep off* a headache or a debauch.

And there,
 When he has *slept it out*, he will perhaps
 Be cur'd, and give us answerable thanks.
 Brome, Queens Exchange, III.

4. To afford or provide sleeping-accommodation for: as, a car or cabin that can *sleep* thirty persons. [Colloq.]

They were to have a double row of beds "two tire" high to admit of sleeping 100 men and 60 women.
 Quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 309.

***sleep** (slēp), *n.* [*< ME. sleep, slepe, slep, slape, slēp*, < AS. *slēp* = OS. *slāp* = OFries. *slāp* = D. *slāp* = MLG. LG. *slāpen* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slāpan* (redupl. pret. *saislāp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slāp*, G. *schlapp*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if **slēp*, an adj. related to *slāpan*, sleep, as *læt*, late, to *lētian*, let); akin to O Bulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide; see *labent, lapse*. No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep,' appears: see *sueven*).] I. *intrans.* 1. To take the repose or rest which is afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; slumber. See the noun.

Half in a dreme, not fully weel a-wakid,
 The golden *sleep* me wrapt vndir his wing.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.
 Else could they not catch tender *sleep*; which still
 Is shy and fearful, and flies every voice.

Sleep is a normal condition of the body, occurring periodically, in which there is a greater or less degree of unconsciousness due to inactivity of the nervous system and more especially of the brain and spinal cord. It may be regarded as the condition of rest of the nervous system during which there is a renewal of the energy that has been expended in the hours of wakefulness.
 Encyc. Brit., XXII. 164.

2. A period of sleep: as, a short *sleep*.

It seems his *sleeps* were hindered by thy railing.
 Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 71.

On being suddenly awakened from a *sleep*, however profound, we always catch ourselves in the middle of a dream.
 W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 201.

3. Repose; rest; quiet; dormancy; hence, the rest of the grave; death.

Here are no storms,
 No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep*.
 Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 155.
 A calm, unbroken *sleep*
 Is on the blue waves of the deep.
 Prentice, To an Absent Wife.

4. Specifically, in *zool.*, the protracted and profound dormancy or torpidity into which various animals fall periodically at certain seasons of the year. Two kinds of this sleep are distinguished as *summer* and *winter sleep*, technically known as *estivation* and *hibernation* (see these words).

5. In *bot.*, nyctitropism, or the sleep-movement of plants, a condition brought about in the foliar or floral organs of certain plants, in which they assume at nightfall, or just before, positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day. These movements in the case of leaves are usually drooping movements, and are therefore suggestive of rest, but the direction of movement is different

in different cases. Thus, among the *Onagraceae* the sleep-movement consists in the downward sinking of the leaflets, which become at the same time folded on themselves. Among leguminous plants, the leaflets, in some cases, simply sink vertically downward (*Phaseolae*); in others, they sink down while the main petiole rises (terminal leaflet of *Melilot*); in others, they sink downward and twist on their axes so that their upper surfaces are in contact beneath the main petiole (*Cassia*); in others, again, they rise and bend backward toward the insertion of the petiole (*Coronilla*); in others, they rise, and the main petiole rises also, whereas in *Mimosa pudica* the leaflets rise and bend forward, while the main petiole falls. In *Narrinea* the leaflets rise up, the two upper ones being embraced by the two lower. (S. H. Vines.) The mechanism of these movements is explained by Pfeffer and others as due to an increased growth on one side of the median line of the petiole or midrib, followed, after a certain interval of time, by a corresponding growth on the opposite side. It is also accomplished by simple turgescence of opposite sides. The utility of the sleep-movements is believed to consist in protection from too great radiation. The cause or causes of these movements (and of analogous movements which have been called *diurnal sleep*: see the second quotation) are only imperfectly known, but they are undoubtedly largely due to sensitiveness to variations in the intensity of light. See *nyctitropism*.

Those movements which are brought about by changes in the amount of light constitute what are known as the "sleep" and "waking" of plants. Bessey, Botany, p. 198.

There is another class of movements, dependent on the action of light. . . . We refer to the movements of leaves and cotyledons which when moderately illuminated are diheliotropic, but which change their positions and present their edges to the light when the sun shines brightly on them. These movements have sometimes been called *diurnal sleep*. Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

On *sleep*, *asleep*. See *asleep*.

For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on *sleep*, and was laid unto his fathers.

Acts xiii. 36.

They went in to his chamber to *rayse* him, and coming to his beds side, found him fast on *sleeps*.

Gascogne, Works, p. 224.

sleep-at-noon (slēp'at-nōn'), *n.* A plant, same as *go-to-bed-at-noon*.

sleep-drunk (slēp'drunk), *a.* Being in the condition of a person who has slept heavily, and when half-awake is confused or excited.

***sleeper**¹ (slē'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. sleeper, sleper, slepare, slepere*, < AS. *slāpere* (= D. *slaper* = MLG. *slāper* = MHG. *slāfære, slāfer, G. schalläfer*), < *slāpan*, sleep: see *sleep*, *v.*] 1. One who sleeps: as, a sound *sleeper*.—2. A drone, or lazy person; a sluggard.

To ben a verray *sleeper*, fy, for shame.
 Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 71.

3. A dormant or inoperative thing; something that is in abeyance or is latent.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if they be grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1837).

4. An animal that lies dormant in winter or summer, as the bear, the marmot, certain mollusks, etc. See *sleep*, *n.*, 4.—5. Figuratively, a dead person.

Graves at my command
 Have waked their *sleepers*.
 Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 49.

6. *pl.* Grains of barley that do not vegetate in malting. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A railway sleeping-car. [Colloq., U. S.]—8. In *zool.*: (a) The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius*. (b) The sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, and some related species, as *Ginglymostoma cirratum*. (c) A gobioid fish of the genus *Philypnus*, *Eleotris*, or *Dormitator*, as *D. maculatus*. See *Eleotridae*.

sleeper² (slē'pēr), *n.* [E. dial. also *slaper*; perhaps < Norw. *slēp*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. used of pieces of timber employed for the foundation of a road: see *slape, slab*.] But the word is generally regarded as a particular use of *sleeper*¹; cf. *dormant*, *n.*] 1. A stump of a tree cut off short and left in the ground. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A beam of wood or the like placed on the ground as a support for something. (a) In *carp.*, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground-joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground, or on a low cross-wall, for the support of some superstructure. (b) In *mill. engin.*, one of the small joists of wood which form the foundation for a battery platform. (c) A piece of wood, metal, or other material upon which the rails or the rail-chairs of a railway rest, and to which they are fastened. Wood of durable varieties is far more extensively used for this purpose than any other material; but stone, toughened glass, and iron have also been used, the last to a considerable extent. In some instances the sleepers are laid longitudinally with the rails, and bound together by cross-ties. This system is in use on some important European railways, and generally on elevated railways and street railways, both in the United States and elsewhere; but the most common method is to lay the sleepers at right angles to the rails, and about 2 feet from center to center, except when they support points and angle-bars, when they are placed 1 foot 6 inches from center to center. They are thus made to act both as sleepers and as cross-ties. Such sleepers are in the United States also called *railway-ties* or simply *ties*. See cut under *rail-chair*.

3. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—4. In *glass-making*, one of the large iron bars crossing the smaller ones, which hinder the passage of coals, but leave room for the ashes.—5. In *weaving*, the upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom, through which the threads pass. *E. H. Knight.*

sleep-shark (slē'pēr-shärk), *n.* A scymnoid shark, especially of the genus *Somniosus*, as *S. microcephalus*; a sleeper.

sleepful (slēp'fūl), *a.* [*< sleep + -ful.*] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy. [*Rare.*]

sleepfulness (slēp'fūl-nes), *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [*Rare.*]

sleepily (slē'pī-lī), *adv.* In a sleepy manner. (a) Drowsily, or as if not quite awake. (b) Languidly; lazily.

To go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistaking. *Shir W. Raleigh.*

sleepiness (slē'pī-nes), *n.* Sleepy character or state. (a) Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*. *Arbutnot.*
When once *sleepiness* has commenced, it increases, because, in proportion as the nervous centres fall in their discharges, the heart, losing part of its stimulus, begins to flag, and . . . the flagging of the heart leads to a greater inertness of the nerve-centres, which re-acts as before. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 7.*

(b) Languor; laziness. (c) Same as *bletting*.
sleeping (slē'pīng), *n.* [*< ME. sleeping*; verbal *n.* of *sleep*, *v.*] 1. The taking of rest in sleep; sleep; the state of one who sleeps; hence, lack of vigilance; remissness.

Full ualiant and worthy were thys men tho,
Which nocht ne went to sompnoient *sleeping*,
But myghtyly and pusanly were waking.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

2. Inoperativeness; dormant state or condition; abeyance.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 163.

sleeping of process, in *Scots law*, the state of a process in the outer house of the Court of Session in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

sleeping-bag (slē'pīng-bag), *n.* A bag of skin or fur into which explorers in frozen regions creep, feet foremost, when preparing for sleep.

The rocky floor was covered with cast-off clothes, and among them were huddled together the *sleeping-bags* in which the party had spent most of their time during the last few months.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 223.

sleeping-car (slē'pīng-kār), *n.* A railway-car fitted with berths in which beds may be made up for passengers to sleep in. [*U. S. and Canada.*]

sleeping-carriage (slē'pīng-kar'āj), *n.* Same as *sleeping-car*. [*Eng.*]

sleeping-draught (slē'pīng-draft), *n.* A drink given to induce sleep.

sleeping-dropsy (slē'pīng-drop'si), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*¹).

sleepingly (slē'pīng-lī), *adv.* Sleepily.

To jog *sleepingly* through the world in a dumptish, melancholy posture cannot properly be said to live. *Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 25. (Davies.)*

sleeping-room (slē'pīng-rōm), *n.* A bedroom.

sleeping-sickness (slē'pīng-sik'nes), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*¹).

sleeping-table (slē'pīng-tā'bl), *n.* In *mining*, nearly the same as *framing-table*. [*Little used in English except as a translation of the French table dormante.*]

sleepish (slē'pish), *a.* [*< sleep + -ish*¹.] Disposed to sleep; sleepy; lacking vigilance.

Your *sleepish* and more than *sleepish* security. *Ford. (Imp. Dict.)*

sleepless (slēp'les), *a.* [*< ME. sleeples, < AS. *slēpleas* (in deriv. *slēpleást*, sleeplessness) (= *D. slapeloos* = *MLG. slapelōs* = *OHG. MHG. slāflos, schlāflos, G. schlaflos*); *< slēp*, sleep, + *-less*, *E. -less*.] 1. Being without sleep; wakeful.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and *sleepless* nights.
Milton, P. R., II. 460.

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 94.

2. Constantly watchful; vigilant: as, the *sleepless* eye of justice.—3. Restless; continually disturbed or agitated.

Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron, Child Harold, l. 14.*

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
The *sleepless* soul that perished in his pride.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

sleeplessly (slēp'les-li), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

sleeplessness (slēp'les-nes), *n.* Lack or deprivation of sleep; inability to sleep; morbid wakefulness, technically called *insomnia*.

Sleeplessness is both a symptom and an immediate cause of cerebral disorder. *Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 502.*

sleep-sick (slēp'sik), *a.* Excessively fond of sleep. [*Rare.*]

Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thy self,
When thou didst forge thee such a *sleep-sick* Elf
For life's pure fount.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

sleep-waker (slēp'wā'kēr), *n.* A somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance. [*Recent.*]

What, then, are the main modifications of ordinary waking consciousness, which spontaneous *sleep-wakers* (to use a term of convenient vagueness) have been observed to present? *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 235.*

sleep-waking (slēp'wā'king), *n.* The state of trance; somnambulism; the hypnotic state. [*Recent.*]

Did any one strike or hurt me in any part of the body when Anna M. was in *sleep-waking*, she immediately carried her hand to a corresponding part of her own person. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 20.*

sleep-walker (slēp'wā'kēr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep-walking (slēp'wā'king), *n.* Somnambulism.

sleepwort (slēp'wört), *n.* A species of lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*, so called from its narcotic property. See *lactucarium*.

sleepy (slē'pī), *a.* [*< ME. slepi, < AS. *slēpig* (= *OHG. slāfig, MHG. slāfec*; cf. *D. slaperig, G. schlāferig, schlāfrig*), *sleepy, < slēp*, sleep: see *sleep*, *n.*] 1. Overcome with sleep; sleeping.

Go . . . amear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 50.

The heavy nodding Trees all languished,
And ev'ry *sleepy* bough hung down its head.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 162.

2. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

He laugh'd, and I, tho' *sleepy*, . . .
 . . . prick'd my ears.
Tennyson, The Epic.

3. Languid; dull; inactive; sluggish.

The mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts.
Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 123.

Her house
Bespake a *sleepy* hand of negligence.
Wordsworth, Excursion, l.

4. Tending to induce sleep; sleep-producing; soporific.

His *sleepy* verde in hond he (Mercury) bar uprighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 529.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks. *Shak., W. T., I. 1. 15.*

5. Decaying internally: said of fruit. See *blet*, *v. i.*—**Sleepy catch-fly**. See *catch-fly*.—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck, *Ereunetura rubida*: also called *sleepyhead*, *sleepy coot*, *sleepy brother*. [*Atlantic coast, U. S.*]

sleepyhead (slē'pī-hed), *n.* 1. An idle, lazy person. [*Colloq.*]—2. The sleepy duck.

sleepy-seeds (slē'pī-sēdz), *n. pl.* The mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, or the sebaceous matter of the Meibomian follicles, dried in flakes or little masses at the edges or corners of the eyelids during sleep. [*A familiar or nursery word.*]

sleet, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

sleet¹ (slēt), *n.* [*< ME. sleet, slete, slet*; (a) perhaps *< AS. *slēte, *slēto* = *OS. *slōta* = *D. slote* = *MLG. sloten, LG. slote* = *MHG. slōz, G. schlosse*, hail; or (b) *< Norw. sletta, sleet, < sletta*, slap, fling (see *slat*¹, *slate*¹); (c) not related to *Ice. slýdda*, Dan. *slud*, *sleet*.] Hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles, and frequently driven by the wind. Sleet may sometimes consist of fine rain freezing as it falls through a layer of very cold air, but is more frequently formed in the so-called *hail-stage*.

The bitter frostes with the *sleet* and reyn
Destroyed hath the grene in every yerd.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 522.

They . . . shot
Sharp *sleet* of arrow showers against the face
Of their pursuers.
Milton, P. R., III. 324.

February bleak
Smites with his *sleet* the traveller's cheek.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

sleet¹ (slēt), *v. i.* [*< sleet*¹, *n.*] To rain and snow or hail at the same time.

sleet² (slēt), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] In *gun.*, that part of a mortar which passes from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening the chamber.

sleet-bush (slēt'būsh), *n.* A rutaceous shrub, *Coleonema album*, of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome low evergreen with white flowers.

sleetcht, *n.* See *sleech*.

sleetiness (slēt'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being sleety.

sleet-squash (slēt'skwosh), *n.* A wetting shower of sleet. [*Scotch.*]

But, in the midst of all this misery, the Wellington Arms is by no means an uncomfortable howl in a *sleet-squash*. *Noctes Ambrosianae, Feb., 1832.*

sleety (slē'ti), *a.* [*< sleet*¹ + *-y*¹.] Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

The *sleety* storm returning still,
The morning hoar, and evening chill.
T. Warton, Odes, x.

sleeve¹ (slēv), *n.* [*< ME. sleeve, sleeve, slefe* (pl. *sleves, sleven*), *< AS. slēfe, slēf, sylfe, slūf* = *MD. sleve*, a sleeve (cf. *MD. sloove*, veil, skin, the turning up of a thing, *D. sloof*, an apron; *MHG. slouf*, a garment, also a handle, *MLG. slū, LG. slu, sluwe* = *MHG. sloufe, G. schlaube, schlauf*, a husk, shell); prob. lit. 'that into which the arm slips' (cf. *slip*¹, a garment, *slop*², a garment, and *slipper*², a light shoe, from the same ult. source, and so named for the same reason), *< AS. slūpan*, slip: see *slip*¹. For the change of *p* to *f*, cf. *shaft*³, as related to *shape*.] 1. That part of a garment which forms a covering for the arm: as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown. At different times during the middle ages extraordinarily long, pendent sleeves were in use, sometimes reaching the ground, and at other times a mere band or strip of stuff, single or double, hung from the arm, and was generally called a *hanging sleeve*, although the actual sleeve was independent of it. Japanese ceremonial cos-



Sleeves, long and hanging, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Sleeve worn as a favor at knight's left shoulder. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ture also has sleeves of remarkable length and width, the arm being generally passed through a hole in the side of the sleeve.

Than ech of us toke other by the *sleus*
And forthwithall, as we should take our leue.
Chaucer, Assembly of Ladies.

Thy gown was of the grassie green,
Thy *sleeves* of satten hanging by.
Greeneleaves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

The Gentlemen (Gentlemen must pardon me the abusing of the name), to bee distinguished from the rest, weare a lacket of blew cotton with wide *sleeves*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 641.*

2. In *mech.*, a tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a *thimble*; when fixed and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is called a *reinforce*. In most of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion. *E. H. Knight.*—**Gigot sleeve**. Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve*.—**Hippocrates's sleeve**, a name among old chemists for a strainer made of fannel or of similar material in the form of a long bag.—**Lawn sleeves**. See *lawn*².—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve**, a full and loose sleeve, tight at the armhole and wrist, as of a woman's dress: a fashion of the early part

of the nineteenth century.—**Mandarin sleeve.** See *mandarin*.—**Ridged sleeve.** See *ridge*.—**To hang or pin (anything) upon the sleeve,** to make (anything) dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgement upon the church's sleeve, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

To hang upon one's sleeve, to be dependent upon one.—**To have in one's sleeve,** to have in hand ready for a vacancy or emergency; be provided with or have ready to present as occasion demands. [The sleeve was formerly used as a pocket, as it still is in China, Japan, etc.]

The better to winne his purposes & good aduantages, as now & then to have a journey or sickness in his sleeve, thereby to shake of other importunities of greater consequence.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

To laugh in one's sleeve. See *laugh*.—**To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart*.

sleeve¹ (slēv), v. t.; pret. and pp. sleeved, ppr. sleeving. [*< ME. sleven; < sleuev, n.*] 1. To furnish with a sleeve or with sleeves; make with sleeves. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459.—2. To put in a sleeve or sleeves.

sleeve², n. and v. See *sleeve*.

sleeve-axle (slēv'ak'sl), n. A hollow axle which runs upon a shaft. *E. H. Knight*.

sleeve-board (slēv'bōrd), n. The board used by tailors in pressing sleeves.

There's a celebrated fight in that [ballet] between the tailor with his *sleeve-board* and goose and the cobbler with his clam and awl.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 146.

sleeve-button (slēv'but'n), n. A button used to fasten a sleeve; in modern costume, a button or stud, usually large and decorative, to hold together the two sides of the wristband or cuff; by extension, a sleeve-link.

sleeve-coupling (slēv'kup'ling), n. See *coupling*.

sleeved (slēvd), a. Having sleeves: especially noting a garment.—**Sleeved waistcoat,** a body-garment resembling a waistcoat, but with long sleeves, usually of a different material from the front of the garment, and intended to cover the shirt-sleeves when the coat is removed. This garment is worn in Europe by hostlers, bootblacks, porters, and the like. Also *sleeve-waistcoat*.

sleeve-fish (slēv'fish), n. The pen-fish, calamary, or squid. See *calamary* and *Loligo*.

sleeve-hand† (slēv'hand), n. The part of the sleeve next the hand; also, the wristband or cuff.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand* and the work about the square on t.

Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 211.

sleeve-knot (slēv'not), n. A knot or bow of ribbon attached to the sleeve. Compare *shoulder-knot*.

sleeveless (slēv'les), a. [*< ME. sleveles, < AS. slēfles, sleeveless, < slēf, sleeve, + -les = E. -less.*] 1. Having no sleeves; without sleeves: noting a garment.

We give you leave to converse with *sleeveless* gowns and threadbare cassocks.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, II. 4.

2. Imperfect; inadequate; fruitless; unprofitable; bootless. [The original turn of thought in this use of *sleeveless* is uncertain. The use remains only in the phrase *a sleeveless errand*, where the connection of the adjective with *sleeveless* in def. 1 is no longer recognized.]

Neither faine for thy selfe any *sleevelesse* excuse, whereby thou maist tarrye.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

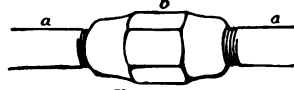
A sleeveless errand. Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 2.

[He] will walk seven or eight times a-day through the street where she dwells, and make *sleeveless* errands to see her.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

sleeve-link (slēv'link), n. Two buttons, plates, or bars united by a link or short chain, and serving to hold together the two edges of the cuff or wristband: a common adjunct of men's dress in the nineteenth century. Compare *sleeve-button*.

sleeve-nut (slēv'nut), n. A double nut which has right-hand and left-hand threads for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; a union. *E. H. Knight*.



Sleeve-nut.
a, a', rods or pipes to be joined, a having a right-hand screw and a' a left-hand screw, to which screws the right and left sleeve-nut b is fitted.

sleeve-waistcoat (slēv'wäst'kōt), n. Same as *sleeved waistcoat* (which see, under *sleeved*).

At intervals, these street-sellers dispose of a *sleeve-waistcoat* at from 4s. 6d. to 6s.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 435.

sleeve-weight (slēv'wät), n. A metal weight of such shape as to be easily adjusted to the edge or bottom of long, hanging sleeves, used to keep them smooth during wear.

sleepy, a. See *sleepy*.

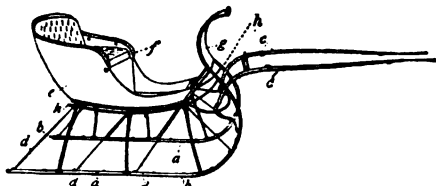
sleight, a. A Middle English form of *sly*.

sleight†. An old spelling of *slight¹, slight²*.

sleighted, a. [Origin obscure; usually referred to *sly, slay²*.] Unwoven; untwisted, as silk.

For certaine in our storie, she
Would euer with Marina be.
Beet when they weaude the *sleided* silke,
With fingers long, small, white as milke.
Shak., Pericles, IV., Prol., l. 21 (original spelling).

***sleigh¹ (slā), n.** [A bad spelling, conformed to *weigh*, of what should rather have been spelled **slay* or **sley*, *< ME. sleye, < OF. *esleie, < MD. slede, D. slede, contr. slee, a sled: see sled¹*. The mod. use is from New York D. *slee*.] 1. A vehicle, mounted on runners, which is used for



Single-horse Sleigh or Cutter.
a, runners; b, shoes; c, shafts or thills; d, braces; e, body; f, cushioned seat; g, dash-board; A, raves.

transporting persons on the snow or ice; a sled.

Than most thei let carye here Vitaylle upon the Yse,
with Carres that have no Wheeles, that thei clepen
Sleyes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 130.

You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding sleigh.

Eslea. Rev. (Imp. Dict.)

2. A form of drag-carriage for the transport of artillery in countries where much snow falls; also, the carriage on which heavy guns are moved when in store, by means of rollers placed underneath the carriage and worked by hand-spikes.—3. The slender fore part of the lower jaw of a whale, containing the teeth: same as *coach*, 5. See *pan¹*, 12.

sleigh¹ (slā), v. t. [*< sleigh¹, n.*] To drive or take the air in a sleigh.

sleigh², a. A Middle English form of *sly*.

sleigh-bell (slā'bel), n. A bell, commonly consisting of a hollow ball of metal having a slit or oblong hole in the exterior, and containing a solid pellet of metal which causes a ringing sound when the ball is agitated. Compare *grelot* and *hawk-bell*. Such bells are used especially to give notice of the approach of a sleigh, being attached usually to the harness of the horse.—**Sleigh-bell duck,** the American black scoter. See cut under *Oedemia*. *O. Trumbull*, 1838. (Rangeley Lakes, Maine.)

sleighter (slā'ēr), n. One who rides or travels in a sleigh.

The sleigher can usually find his way without difficulty in the night, unless a violent snowstorm is in progress.

Eslea. Rev. (Amer.), XI. xxi. 8.

sleighting (slā'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *sleigh¹, v.*] 1. The act of riding in a sleigh.

Certainly no physical delight can harvest so many lasting impressions of color and form and beautiful grouping as *sleighting* through the winter woods.

Scritbner's Mag., IV. 649.

2. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: as, the *sleighting* was bad.

sleightly, adv. A Middle English form of *slyly*. *Chaucer*.

sleigh-ride (slā'rid), n. A ride in a sleigh.—**Nantucket sleigh-ride,** the towing of a whale-boat by the whale. *Macy; Davis*.

sleight (slit), n. [Early mod. E. also *slight, sleighte*; *< ME. sleight, sleighte, sleigte, sleighte, sleht, sleigthe, sleigthe, sleithe, sleithe, sleithe, slythe, < Icel. slægðh (for *slægðh), slyness, cunning (= Sw. slöjd, dexterity, mechanical art, esp. wood-carving, > E. slöid), < slægr (for *slægr), sly = Sw. slög, dexterous, expert, etc.: see sly. Cf. height and high.*] 1†. Cunning; craft; subtlety.

It is ful hard to halten unespied
Bifor a crepul, for he can the craft:
Yours fader is in *sleighte* as Argus-eyed.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 1459.

Nowe sen thy fadir may the fende be sotill *sleighte*.
York Plays, p. 181.

By this crafty devise he thought to haue . . . taken, eyther by *sleighte* or force, as many of owre men as myght haue redeemed hym.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 81].

This is your doing, but, for all your *sleight*,
He crosse you if my purpose hit aright.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 76).

2. Skill; dexterity; cleverness.

For the plasemyres wolde assayen hem and deuouren hem anon; so that no man may gete of that gold but be grete *sleighte*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 301.

Thus may ye seen that wisdom ne richesesse
Beaute ne *sleighte*, strengthe ne hardynesse,
Ne may with Venus holde champartye.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1090.

As Ulysses and stout Diomede
With *sleight* and manhood stole to Ehesus' tents,
And brought from thence the Thracian fatal steeds.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 2. 20.

3. Art; contrivance; trick; stratagem; artful feat.

Lo whiche *sleightes* and subtiltees
In wommen ben!

Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 3.

Hegoeth about by his *sleighte* and subtle means to frustrate the same.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

He learns sharp-witted logic to confute
With quick distinctions, *sleights* of sophistry.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

You see he [a trout] lies still, and the *sleight* is to land him.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 76.

4. A feat or trick so skilfully or dexterously performed as to deceive the beholder; a feat of magic; a trick of legerdemain.

As lookers-on feel most delight
That least perceive a juggler's *sleight*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 4.

The Juggler . . . sheweth *sleights*, out of a Purse.

Hoole, tr. of Comenius's Visible World, p. 186.

Sleight of hand, the tricks of the juggler; jugglery; legerdemain; prestidigitation: also used attributively.

Will ye see any feats of activity,
Some *sleight-of-hand*, legerdemain?

Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, III. i.

A good *sleight-of-hand* performer can deceive the most watchful persons by mechanical contrivances that nobody anticipates or suspects.

The Nation, XLVIII. 296.

sleight²† (slit), a. [Irreg. *< sleight², n.*, appar. suggested by *slight¹, a.*] Deceitful; artful.

Spells.

Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.

Milton, Comus, l. 155 (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb.) (Richardson.)

sleightful; (slit'ful), a. [*< sleight¹ + -ful.*] Cunning; crafty; artful; skilful. Also *slightful*.

Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hills,
And *sleightful* otters left the purling rills.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 4.

sleightly; (slit'i-li), adv. Craftily.

sleightly; (slit'i), a. [*< ME. sleightly; < sleight² + -ly.*] 1. Cunning; crafty; tricky; artful; sly.

When that gander graspythe on the grene,
The *sleightly* fox dothe the hys brode beholde.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 83.

2. Dexterous; skilful; expert; clever.

I shall learn thee to know Christ's plain and true miracles from the *sleightly* juggling of these crafty conveyers.

Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 292.

Mens *sleightlye* iugling & counterfeit crafts.

Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience (trans.), fol. 6.

slēly, adv. A Middle English form of *slyly*.

slent, v. t. A Middle English form of *slay¹*.

slender (slen'dēr), a. [*< ME. slender, slendir, slendyr, slendre, slendrer, slendre, sklendre, < OF. esclendre, < MD. slinder, slender, thin; prob. orig. 'trailing,' akin to MD. slinder, a water-snake, LG. slender, a trailing gown, G. schlender, the train of a gown, a sauntering gait; from the verb represented by MD. slinderen, creep, = LG. slindern, slide on the ice, slendern, > G. schlendern, saunter, loiter, lounge, in part a freq. form of the simple G. schlennen, loiter, idle about, = Sw. slinta, slide, slip, > ME. slenten, slide (see slant and slink¹); but ult. prob. a nasalized form of the verb represented by E. slide: see slide.*] 1. Small in width or diameter as compared with the length; slim; thin: as, a slender stem or stalk; a slender waist.

Hire armes longe and *slendre*.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 353.

Concerning his Body, he [Henry IV.] was of middle stature, slender Limbs, but well proportioned.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 165.

There is a Roman Greek church here, called Saint Sophia, in which are two rows of slender pillars with Corinthian capitals.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. l. 134.

2. In zoöl., graceful; tenuous; attenuated: specifically noting various animals and some parts of animals.—3. Weak; feeble; slight; lacking body or strength: as, a slender frame or constitution; slender hopes; slender comfort.

Yet are hys argumentes so slender that . . . I feare me leaste fewe or none of them (specyallye of the greates wyttes) woulde haue been conuerted by Lactantius.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

It is very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distinction.

Tillotson.

4. Meager; small; scant; inadequate: as, slender means; slender aims.

The worst is this, . . .

You are like to have a thin and slender pittance.

Shak., T. of the 8., IV. 4. 61.

I have . . . continued this slender and naked narration of my observations. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 198.

Well, come, my kind Guests, I pray you that you would take this little Supper in good Part, though it be but a slender one. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

How best to help the slender store,
How mend the dwellings of the poor.
Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

5. Moderate; inconsiderable; trivial.

There moughtest thou, for but a slender price,
Advowson thee with some fat benefice.
Bp. Hall, *Sattires*, II. v. 9.

A slender degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humour and the pathos. *Scott*.

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my slender table. *Phillips*.

7. In *phonog.*, the opposite of broad or open. Thus, *e* and *i* are slender vowels.—*Slender column*. Same as *fasciulus gracilis*. See *fasciulus*.—*Slender fasciuli of Burdach*. See *fasciuli gracilis*, under *fasciulus*.—*Slender foxtail*. See *foxtail*, 2.—*Slender lobe*. See *lobe*.—*Slender loris*. See *loris*, 1.—*Slender pug*, *Eupithecia tenuiseta*, a British moth.—*Syn.* 3. *Fragile*, flimsy, frail.—4. Scanty, sparing, lean.

slender-beaked (slen'der-békt), *a.* Having a long, narrow rostrum: as, the slender-beaked spider-crab, *Stenorhynchus tenuirostris*.

slender-billed (slen'der-bild), *a.* In ornith., having a slender bill; tenuirostral: specifically noting many birds—not implying necessarily that they belong to the old group *Tenuirostres*.

slender-grass (slen'dér-grás), *n.* A grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, in which the spikelets are arranged in two rows on one side of a long slender rachis, and the spikes in turn are disposed in a long raceme. There are 12 species, belonging to warm climates; 5 in the southern United States. Of the latter *L. mucronata* is the common species, a handsome grass with the panicle sometimes 2 feet long, from the form of which it is also called *feather-grass*.

slenderly (slen'dér-li), *adv.* In a slender manner or form. (a) Slimly; slightly.

Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair!

Hood, *Bridge of Sighs*.

He was a youngish, slenderly made man, with a distinctly good bearing. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.

(b) Scantly; meagerly; poorly; slightly.

Shall I rewarded be so slenderly
For my affection, most unkind of men?
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 2.

We are slenderly furnished with anecdotes of these men. *Emerson*, *Eloquence*.

(c) Slightly; carelessly.

Their factors . . . look very slenderly to the impotent and miserable creatures committed to their charge.

Harrison, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 44.

Captaine Smith did intreat and moue them to put in practice his old offer, seeing now it was time to vse both it and him, how slenderly heretofore both had bene regarded. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 79.

slenderness (slen'dér-nés), *n.* Slender character, quality, or condition. (a) Slimness; thinness; fineness: as, the slenderness of a hair. (b) Slightness; feebleness: as, the slenderness of one's hopes. (c) Sparseness; smallness; meagerness; inadequacy: as, slenderness of income or supply.

slender-rayed (slen'dér-ráid), *a.* Having slender rays, as a fish or its fins. The *Chiridæ* are sometimes called slender-rayed blennies.

slender-tongued (slen'dér-tungd), *a.* In *herpet.*, leptoglossate.

slent¹ (slent), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent*, *sklent*, *sklent*, < ME. *slenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta*, *slánta*, a secondary form of *slinta* (pret. *slant*, pp. *sluntit*), slide, slip: see *slant*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To slant; slope; glance; glint.

Of drawin swordis *sclentynig* to and fra.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 228.

Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not the least slentling insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller*, *Truth Maintained*, p. 19. (*Latham*.)

2. To jest; bandy jokes.

One Proteus, a pleasant-conceited man, and that could slent finely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, 744 B. (*Nares*.)

II. trans. To cause to turn aslant or aside; ward off; parry.

slent² (slent), *n.* [*< slent*¹, *v.*] A jest or witticism.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jests and slents to be but grosse. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (1579), 982 B. (*Nares*.)

slent³ (slent), *v. t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *slit*; or else another use of *slent*¹.] To rend; cleave. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

If one do well observe the quality of the cliffs on both shores (of England and France), his eyes will judge that they were but one homogenous piece of earth at first, and that they were slented and shivered asunder by some act of violence, as the impetuous waves of the sea.

Hovell, *Letters*, iv. 19.

slentando (slen-tán'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *slentare*, make slow; cf. *lento*.] In music, same as *lento*.

sleepet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sleep*. **sleepes** (sle-pets'), *n.* [*< Russ. slepetsá*, lit. blind.] The mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under mole-rat.

sleep (slept). Preterit and past participle of *sleep*.

sleepbag (slet'bag), *n.* [Dan., lit. 'level-back': < *slet*, plain, level, + *bag*, back: see *sleight* and *back*.] Same as *norcape*.

slenth¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *sloth*¹.

slenth² (slōth), *n.* [*< ME. sleuth, sleuth, sluth, sloth*, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail as in snow. Cf. *slōth*.] A track or trail of man or beast; scent. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

Tyne the sleuth men gert him ta.

Barbour, *Bruce* (E. E. T. S.), vii. 21.

slenth-dog (slōth'dog), *n.* The sleuth-hound.

Lang Alicky, in the Souter Moor,
Wt' his sleuth-dog sits in his watch right sure.
Pray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

slenth-hound (slōth'hound), *n.* [Also *sluth-hound*, *slothound*; < ME. *sleuthhund*, *sleuth-hund*, *sluthehund*; < *slenth*² + *hound*.] A blood-hound.

Wald vayd a bow-draucht, he suld ger
Bath the sleuthhund & the ledar.

Barbour, *Bruce* (E. E. T. S.), vii. 20.

Sleuth-hound thou knowest, and gray, and all the hounds.
Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

sleepet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleeve*¹.

sleep¹ (slō). Preterit of *sleep*¹.

sleep². A spelling of *sleep*¹, *slue*², *slough*¹.

sleep³ (slō), *n.* [Perhaps a mistaken singular of *sluce*, assumed to be a plural: see *sluce*.] A swift tideway; an eddy.

sleep⁴ (slō'ér), *n.* See *sluer*.

sleepth. A Middle English form of *sloth*¹, *slenth*².

sleep¹. An obsolete spelling of *slip*.

sleep². See *slay*².

sleepthet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleight*.

slibber (slib'ér), *a.* A variant of *slipper*¹.

sliechet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleece*.

slice (slis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slise*, *schice*, **schise*, *skise*; < ME. *slize*, *slize*, *schize*, *skize*, *sklyce*, *sklyce*, < OF. *esclice* (Walloon *sklice*), a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood, < *eschlier*, *eschlier*, *eschlier*, *slize*, *slit*, < OHG. *slizan*, *slizean*, MHG. *slizen*, G. *schleissen*, *slize*, *slit*, = AS. *slitan*, > E. *slit*: see *slit*. Cf. *slash*¹, *slat*³, *slat*¹, from the same source.] 1. A thin broad piece cut off from something: as, a slice of bread or of bacon: often used figuratively.

We do acknowledge you a careful curate,
And one that seldom troubles us with sermons;
A short slice of a reading serves us, sir.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, III. 2.

She cuts cake in rapid succession of slices.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 128.

2. A shiver; a splinter.

They braken speres to *solices*.

King Alisaunder, I. 8333. (*Skeat*.)

3. Something thin and broad. Specifically—(a) A long-handled instrument used for removing clinkers and the like between furnace-bars. Also called *slice-bar*. (b) A spatula, or broad pliable knife with a rounded end, used for spreading plasters or for similar purposes.

Slize, instrument, spatula, spatula. *Prompt Par.*, p. 459.

The workman with his slice then spreads the charge over the bed, so as to thoroughly expose every portion to the action of the flames, and shuts down the door.

Spon's Encyc. Manuf., I. 291.

(c) In printing: (1) A small spade-shaped iron tool with which printing-ink is taken out of a tub and conveyed to an ink-trough or fountain. (2) The sliding bottom of a slice-galley. (d) A bar used by whalers to strip fish with. (e) A tapering piece of plank driven between the timbers of a ship before planing. Also called *slizer*. (f) A wedge driven under the keel of a ship when launching. (g) A bar with a chisel or spear-headed end, used for stripping off the sheathing or planing of ships. (h) A utensil for turning over meat in the frying-pan and for similar purposes. The form is like that of a trowel, the blade being three or four inches wide, twice as long, and often pierced with holes. Also called *turn-over*.

Then back he came to Nympton Rectory and wedded that same cook-maid, who now was turning our ham so cleverly with the egg-slice.

R. D. Blackmore, *Maid of Sker*, lxviii.

(i) A broad, thin knife, usually of silver, for dividing and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*.

We pick out [in the shop-windows] the spoons and forks, fish-slices, butter-knives, and sugar-tongs we should both prefer if we could both afford it; and really we go away as if we had got them! *Dickens*, *David Copperfield*, lxi.

(j) A bakers' shovel or peel.



Slice (c) (1)

4. A salver, platter, or tray.

This afternoon, Mr. Harris, the sayemaker, sent me a noble present of two large silver candlesticks and snuffers, and a slice to keep them upon, which indeed is very handsome. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 218.

slice (slis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sliced*, ppr. *slicing*. [*< ME. slycen*; < *slice*, *n.*] 1. To cut into slices, or relatively broad, thin pieces: as, to slice bread, bacon, or an apple.—2. To remove in the form of a slice: sometimes with *off* or *out*: as, to slice off a piece of something.

Of bread, *slice* out fayre morsels to put into your pottage. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Heer's a knife,

To save mine honour, shall slice out my life.

Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

3. To cut; divide.

Princes and tyrants slice the earth among them.

Burnet.

Our sharp bow sliced the blue depths.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 55.

[In the following passage the word is used interjectionally, with no clear meaning.

Slice, I say! pauca, pauca: slice! that's my humour. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 1. 184.]

4. In golf, to draw the face of the club across (the ball) from right to left in the act of hitting it, the result being that it will travel with a curve toward the right. *W. Park, Jr.*

slice-bar (slis'bär), *n.* Same as *slice*, 3 (a).

slice-galley (slis'gal'i), *n.* In printing, a galley with a false bottom, in the form of a thin slice of wood, which aids the removal of the type from the galley to the stone.



Slice-galley.

slizer (sliz'er), *n.* [*< slice* + *-er*.] One who or that which slices. Specifically—(a) In gem-cutting, same as *sitting-mill*, 2. (b) Same as *slize*, 3 (e).

slicing-machine (sliz'ing-má-shén'), *n.* In *ceram.*, a form of pug-mill with an upright axis revolving in a cylinder. Knives are fixed to the walls of the cylinder, and others are carried by the axis and revolve between those of the cylinder. The blades are set spirally, and force the clay, which is masticated during its progress through the machine, to pass out of an aperture at the bottom.

slick¹ (slik), *a.*, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* See *sleek*.

slick² (slik), *n.* [= F. *schlick*, < G. *schlick* = LG. *slick*, pounded and washed ore; cf. LG. *slick*, dirt, mud, mire; D. *slijk*, G. *schlick*, MHG. *slich*, grease, mire: see *sleech*, *slit*.] In metal., ore in a state of fine subdivision: as sometimes used, nearly synonymous with *slimes*. The term is rarely employed, except in books describing German processes of smelting, and then as the equivalent of the German *schlick*, and often in that spelling.

slick-chisel (slik'chiz'el), *n.* A wide-bitted chisel used to pare the sides of mortises and tenons.

slicken (slik'n), *a.* [*< slick*¹ + *-en*.] Same as *sleek*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slickensided (slik'n-si'ded), *a.* [*< slicken* + *-ed*.] In *geol.*, having slickensides; characterized by slickensides.

Grey incoherent clay, *slicken-sided*, and with many rhizomes and roots of *Fallopia*.

Dawson, *Geol. Hist. Plants*, p. 106.

slickensides (slik'n-sidz), *n. pl.* [*< slicken* + *sides*, pl. of *side*.] In *geol.*, polished and striated surfaces of the rock, often seen on the walls of fissure-veins, and the result of motion, under immense pressure, of parts of the country-rock, or of the mass of the vein itself. Well-developed slickensides are most frequently seen in connection with mineral veins, but the sides of joints in non-metaliferous rocks occasionally exhibit this kind of striation. Slickensided surfaces are frequently coated with a thin film of pyrites, galena, hematite, or some other mineral, which may be polished so as to reflect the light like a mirror (whence the French name *miroirs*).

Nearly akin to this jointed character are the *slicken-sides*, or polished and striated surfaces, which, sometimes of iron pyrites, but more usually of copper pyrites, often cover the faces of the walls of lodes.

Hemwood, *Metaliferous Deposits of Cornwall and Devon*, [p. 181.]

slicken-siding (slik'n-si'ding), *n.* [*< slicken* + *-siding*.] The formation of slickensides.

In every case I think these bodies must have had a solid nucleus of some sort, as the severe pressure implied in *slicken-siding* is quite incompatible with a mere "fluid-cavity," even supposing this to have existed.

Dawson, *Geol. Hist. Plants*, p. 85.

slicker, *slicking*, etc. See *sleeker*, etc.

slid (slid). Preterit and past participle of *slide*.

slid, *interj.* An old exclamation, apparently an abbreviation of *God's lid* (eye). Compare *'s life*.

'Slid, I hope he laughs not at me.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 2.

slidable (slid'ə-bl), *a.* [*slide* + *-able*.] Capable of sliding or of being slid: as, a *slidable* bearing. *The Engineer*, LXV. 538. [Rare.] **slidden** (slid'n). Past participle of *slide*. **slidder** (slid'er), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slider*, *slider*; < ME. *slider*, *slidir*, *slidydr*, *sloder*, *schider*, *scydydr*, *skliether*, *slippy*; < AS. *slidor*, *slippy*; < *slidan*, *slide*: see *slide*. Cf. *slender*.] Slippery.

Man, be war, the weye is *slider*,
Thou scal *slide*, thou wost not *qweder*.
M.S. Sloane, 2596, ff. 6^v (Cath. Ang., p. 322).

To a dronke man the way is *slider*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 406.

slidder (slid'er), *v. i.* [*ME. slyderen*, *slidren*, < AS. *sliderian*, *slip* (= MD. *slideren*, *drag*, *train*), < *slidor*, *slippy*: see *slidder*, *a.* Cf. *slender*.] To slip; slide; especially, to slide clumsily or in a gingerly, timorous way: as, he *sliddered* down as best he could. [Old and prov. Eng.]

With that he dragg'd the trembling *slidder*
Slid'ring through clotted blood.

Dryden, Æneid, iii.

Feeling your foot *slidder* over the back of a toad, which you took for a stepping-stone, in your dark evening walk.
Bereford, Miseries of Human Life, ll. 9.

slidderly (slid'er-li), *a.* [*slidder* + *-ly*.] Slippery.

slidderness (slid'er-nes), *n.* [*ME. slidernesne*, *slydernesne*, *slydyrnesne*, *slidydrnes*; < *slidder* + *-ness*.] Slipperiness.

slidderly (slid'er-i), *a.* [*ME. sliderye*, *slidori*, *slidri*, *slidrie* (= Sw. *slidrig*), *slippy*; as *slidder* + *-ly*.] Slippery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Be maad the wele of hem dercessis, and *slidori*; and the angel of the Lord pursuende hem.
Wyclif, Pa. xxxiv. 6.

slide (slid), *v.*; pret. *slid* (formerly sometimes *slided*), pp. *slid*, *slidden*, ppr. *sliding*. [*ME. sliden*, *slyden*, *scyden* (pret. *slode*, *slod*, *sllood*, pp. *sliden*, *islode*), < AS. *slidan* (pret. *slād*, pp. *sliden*), only in comp.; also, in deriv. *slidor*, *slippy* (see *slidder*), akin to *slid* (*slidge*², *sligh*¹) and to *slender*, etc.; cf. Ir. Gael. *slaid*, *slide*; Lith. *slidus*, *slippy*, *shyti*, *slide*; Russ. *slide*, a foot-track; prob. extended (like *slip*¹) < √² *sl*, *slide*, flow, Skt. √² *sar*, flow, *sriti*, gliding, *sliding*: see *slip*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move bodily along a surface without ceasing to touch it, the same points of the moving body remaining always in contact with that surface; move continuously along a surface without rolling: as, to *slide* down hill.

His horse *slide* also with all four feet that he also fill to the earth.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 570.

2. Specifically, to glide over the surface of snow or ice on the feet, or (in former use) on skates, or on a sled, toboggan, or the like.

Th' *inchanting* force of their sweet Eloquence
Hurled headlong down their tender Audience,
Aye (childe-like) *sliding*, in a foolish strife,
On th' *ice* down-hills of this slippery Life.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

To the Duke, and followed him into the Parke, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go *slide* upon his skates, which I did not like, but he *slides* very well.
Pepys, Diary, Dec. 15, 1662.

But wild Ambition loves to *slide*, not stand,
And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 198.

3. To slip or pass smoothly; glide onward.

Her subtle form can through all dangers *slide*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxxi.

And here, besides other streames, *slideth* Thermodon,
sometime made famous by the bordering Amazonas.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. To pass gradually from one state or condition to another.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities.
South, Sermons.

5. In music, to pass or progress from tone to tone without perceptible step or skip—that is, by means of a portamento.—6. To go without thought or attention; pass unheeded or without attention or consideration; be unheeded or disregarded; take care of itself (or of themselves): used only with *let*: as, to *let* things *slide*.

So sholdestow endure and *laten slide*
The time, and fonde to be glad and light.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 357.

And vyne or tree to channge yf thou wilt doo,
From leene land to fatte thou must him glide.
From fatte to leene is nought; *lette* that crafte *slide*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Let the world *slide*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 6.

7. To slip away: as, the ladder *slid* from under him.

The declivities grew more precipitous, and the sand *slided* from beneath my feet.
Johnson, Vision of Theodore.

Especially—8. To slip away quietly or in such a way as not to attract attention; make off quietly.

I think he will be found . . .
Not to die so much as *slide* out of life.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 323.

And then the girl *slid* away, flying up-stairs as soon as she was safely out of sight, to cry with happiness in her own room where nobody could see.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

9. To disappear just when wanted, as by the police; "slope"; "skip." [Slang.]—10. To make a slip; commit a fault; backslide. See *sliding*, n., 4.—**Satellite sliding rule**, an instrument invented by Dr. John Bevis (died 1771) to calculate the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.—**Sliding rule**, a mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer many purposes, but the instrument is particularly used in gaging and for the measuring of timber.—**Sliding scale**. (a) A scale or rate of payment which varies under certain conditions. (1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods.

In 1828 a *sliding scale* was established, under which a duty of 25s. 8d. was imposed upon wheat when the price was under 62s. *S. Douell*, Taxes in England, IV. 12.

(2) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out. (3) A scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, etc. (b) Same as *sliding-rule*.—**Sliding tongs**, a form of pliers closed by a ferrule drawn down the stem.—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Slide*, *Slip*, *Glide*. We *slide* or *slip* on a smooth surface: we *slide* by intention; we *slip* in spite of ourselves. In the Bible *slide* is used for *slip*. *Slide* generally refers to a longer movement: as, to *slide* down hill; to *slip* on the ice. We *glide* by a smooth and easy motion, as in a boat over or through the water.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to glide or move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stepping, etc.; thrust or push along in contact with a surface.

The two images of the paper sheet are *slidden* over each other.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 246.

2. To slip gently; push, thrust, or put quietly or imperceptibly.

Slide we in this note by the way. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Their eyes met, and in an instant *slid* her hand in his.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxviii.

3. To glide over or through.

The idle vessel *slides* that wat'ry way,
Without the blast or tug of wind or oar.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

slide (slid), *n.* [*slide*, *v.*] 1. A smooth and easy passage.

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them, as born in some sort to command.
Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. Flow; even course; fluency.

Certainly there be whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and an easiness more than the verses of other poets.
Bacon, Fortune (ed. 1887).

3. In music: (a) A melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of an upward or a downward series of three or more tones, the last of which is the principal tone. It may be considered as an extension of an appoggiatura. Also *sliding-relish*. (b) Same as *portamento*.—4. The transition of one articulate sound into another; a glide: an occasional use.—5. A smooth surface, especially of ice, for sliding on.

Mr. Pickwick . . . at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amid the gratified shouts of all the spectators.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

And I can do butter-and-eggs all down the long *slide*. . . . The feat of butter-and-eggs . . . consists in going down the *slide* on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals.

T. Hughes, The Ashen Faggot, II.

6. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity; a shoot, as a timber-shoot, a shoot (mill or pass) in a mine, etc.

The descending logs in long *slides* attain such velocity that they sometimes shoot hundreds of feet through the air with the impetus of a cannon-ball.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 655.

7. A land-slip; an avalanche.—8. In mining, a fissure or crack, either empty or filled with flucon, crossing the lode and throwing it slightly out of its position. In Cornwall, as the term is frequently used, *slide* is very nearly synonymous with *cross-flucon*; but, more properly, a *slide* is distinguished from a *cross-course* or *cross-flucon* by having a course approxi-

mately parallel to that of the lode, although differing from them and heaving them in their underlay. *Cross-courses* and *cross-flucons*, on the other hand, have a course approximately at right angles to that of the lode.

9. That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place. (a) A glass with a microscopic object, or a picture shown by the stereoscope, magic lantern, or the like, mounted on it. (b) One of the guide-bars on the cross-head of a steam-engine. (c) In music, instruments of the trumpet class, a U-shaped section of the tube, which can be pushed in or out so as to alter the length of the air-column, and thus the pitch of the tones. The *slide* is the distinctive feature of the trombone; but it is also used in the true trumpet, and occasionally in the French horn. As facilitating alterations of pitch in pure intonation, it has decided advantages over both keys and valves. A special form of *slide*, called the *tuning-slide*, is used in almost all metal wind-instruments simply to bring them into accurate tune with others. See *cut under trombone*. (d) In organ-building, same as *slider*, 1 (f). (e) In racing boats, a sliding seat. Also *slider*.

10. A slip or inadvertence.

The least blemish, the least *slide*, the least error, the least offence, is exasperated, made capital.

Ford, Line of Life.

11. Some arrangement on which anything slides, as (in the plural) *slides*, a term used in some mines as the equivalent of *cage-guides*.—12. An object holding by friction upon a band, tag, cord, or the like, and serving to hold its parts or strands in place. (a) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, used for shoe-latchets, pocketbook-straps, etc. (b) A rounded body, usually small, pierced with a hole, and sliding on a watch-guard, a cord for an eye-glass, or the like.

13. A slide-valve. [Eng.].—**Dark slide**, a photographic plate-holder.—**Life-and-current slide**, a microscope-alide with two oval cells connected by a shallow channel. Pressure on the cover sends the contents of one cell through the channel into the other, and the thin film can be observed during the passage.—**Long slide**, in a steam-engine, a slide-valve of sufficient length to control the ports at both ends of the cylinder, its hollow back forming an exhaust-pipe. Also called *long valve*.

slide-action (slid'ak'shon), *n.* In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a method of construction in which a slide is used to determine the pitch of the tones produced, as in the trombone.

slide-bar (slid'bär), *n.* 1. A bar which can be slid over the draft-opening of a furnace.—2. The slide of a stamping- or drawing-press which carries the movable die.

slide-box (slid'boks), *n.* In a steam-engine, the slide-valve chest. *E. H. Knight*.

slide-case (slid'käs), *n.* In a steam-engine, the chamber in which the slide-valve works. *E. H. Knight*.

slide-culture (slid'kul'tür), *n.* See the quotation, and compare *slide*, *n.*, 9 (a).

The slide with the drop containing the germ serves as the origin for the culture, and, on this account, has received the name of "*slide-culture*," to distinguish it from other forms of culture.

Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 108.

slide-grout (slid'gröt), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

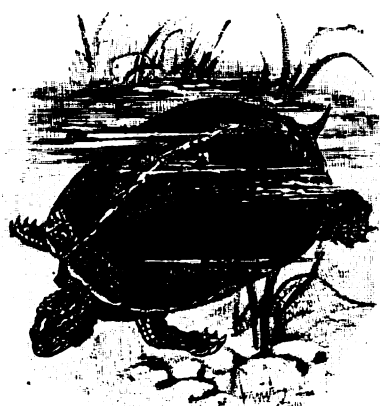
slide-head (slid'hed), *n.* In a lathe, a support for a tool or for a piece of work, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

slide-knife (slid'nif), *n.* See *knife*.
slide-knot (slid'not), *n.* A slip-knot; distinctively, two half-hitches used by anglers on a casting-line, for holding a drop and for changing drops at will.

slide-lathe (slid'lävth), *n.* In metal-working, a lathe in which the tool-rest is made to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw. *E. H. Knight*.

slider¹ (slid'er), *n.* [*slide* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which slides. Specifically—(a) A part of an instrument, apparatus, or machine that slides. (b) *Theat.*, one of the narrow strips of board which close the stage over the spaces where scenes are sunk. (c) In a lock, a tumbler moving horizontally. *E. H. Knight*. (d) In a vehicle, a bar connecting the rear ends of the fore hounds, and sliding beneath the coupling-pole. (e) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, or simply a ring, used to keep in place a part of the costume, as a neckerchief, or a plait of hair. Compare *slide*, 12 (a). (f) In organ-building, a thin strip of wood perforated with holes corresponding to the disposition of the pipes of a stop or set, and inserted between the two upper boards of a wind-chest. It may be moved from side to side so as either to admit the air from the pallets to the pipes or to cut them off entirely. The position of a *slider* is controlled by a stop-knob at the keyboard. By drawing the knob the *slider* of a set of pipes is pushed into such position that they may be sounded by the digitals. Also *slide*. See *organ*, *stop*, and *wind-chest*. (g) In racing boats, a sliding seat.

2. The potter, skilpot, red-fender, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa* (or *Chrysemys rubriventris*), an inferior kind of terrapin or turtle sometimes cooked in place of the genuine *Malacoclemmys palustris*, or diamond-back. It is found chiefly along the eastern coast of the United States, about the Susquehanna river and other streams



Slider (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

emptying into the Chesapeake. It attains a length of ten or eleven inches, and is used to adulterate terrapin stews.
3†. *pl.* Drawers.

A shirt and sliders.

Dickens, *God's Protecting Providence* (1700).

Double slider, a slider having two bars, one over and the other beneath the coupling-pole; a sway-bar.—*Slider cut-off*. See *cut-off*.

slider², *a.* A Middle English form of *slidder*.
slide-rail (slid' rāl), *n.* 1. A contrivance for switching cars, consisting of a platform on wheels running transversely across the tracks, and carrying the car, etc., from one line of rails to another.—2. A switch-rail. See *railway*.

slide-rest (slid' rest), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding the cutting-tool and insuring accuracy in its motion. The slide-rest imparts motion to the cutting-tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe. See *cut* under *lathe*.

slide-rod (slid' rod), *n.* The rod which moves the slide-valve in a steam-engine.

slider-pump (slid' der-pump), *n.* A name formerly applied to any form of rotary pump having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

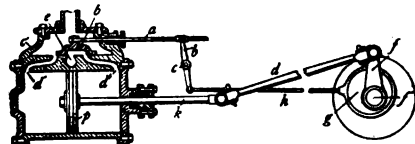
slide-rule (slid' röl), *n.* A sliding rule. See *slide*.
slide-thrift (slid' thrift), *n.* [*< slide, v., + obj. thrift.*] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

Logeting in the fields, *slide-thrift*, or *shove-groat*, cloyish cays, half-bowl, and cloying.
Quoted in *Blackstone's Com.* (ed. Sharswood), II. 171, note c.

slide-trombone (slid' trom' bön), *n.* A trombone with a slide instead of keys. See *trombone*.

slide-trumpet (slid' trum' pet), *n.* A trumpet with a slide instead of keys like those of the cornet. See *trumpet*.

slide-valve (slid' valv), *n.* In *steam, hydraulic, and pneumatic engineering*, a valve which slides over and upon its seat without lifting in opening or closing a port or ports formed in the seat; specifically, a flat-faced plain slide working, or



Slide-valve.

v, valve inclosed in steam-chest *c*, and moved by the valve-rod or stem *a*. The valve-rod derives a reciprocating motion from the rock-lever *b*, pivoted at *c* and connected at the lower end with the eccentric-rod *d*, the latter being reciprocated by the eccentric *e*. *a*, *d*, induction-ports which also alternately act as exhaust-ports; *e*, exhaust-port; *f*, piston or connecting-rod which, being connected to the piston-rod *h*, reciprocated by the piston *g*, imparts circular motion to the crank *f*, crank-shaft *j*, and eccentric *e*.

adapted to work or slide, upon a flat-faced seat which includes a port or ports to be alternately opened and closed by the reciprocation of the slide. It is in extensive use in the cheaper forms of steam-engines, compressed-air engines, hydraulic motors, gas- and water-meters in some kinds of air-compressors, and in some compressed-air ice-machines. In England the slide-valve is very commonly called simply a *slide*.—**Circular slide-valve**, a form of faucet-valve; a cylindrical valve with ports in depressed sections of its periphery, serving to bring the ends of the cylinder alternately in connection with the steam-chest and the exhaust-port.—**Slide-valve motion**. See *motion*.

slideway (slid' wä), *n.* In *mach.*, broadly, any guideway upon or in which a sliding piece moves, and by which the direction of its motion is determined.

sliding (slid' ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slide, v.*]

1. The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane: thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.—2. The sport of gliding on snow or ice, on the feet, on a sled or a toboggan, or (in former use) on skates, etc.

Sliding upon the ice appears to have been a very favourite pastime among the youth of this country in former times; at present the use of skates is so generally diffused throughout the kingdom that *sliding* is but little practised.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 152.

3. Falling; lapse; merging.

To his (Henry II's) days must be fixed the final *sliding* of testamentary jurisdiction into the hands of the bishops, which was by the legislation of the next century permanently left there.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 303.

4. Transgression; lapse; backsliding.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice. *Shak.* M. for M., II. 4. 115.

sliding (slid' ing), *p. a.* 1. Slippery; uncertain; unstable; changing.

That *sliding* science hath me maud so bare
That I have no good, wher that ever I fare.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 179.

2. Movable; graduated; varying; changing according to circumstances: as, a *sliding* scale (which see, under *slide, v.*)—3. That slides; fitted for being slid.

As bold a smuggler as ever ran out a *sliding* bowsprit to the winds that blow betwixt Campvere and the east coast of Scotland.
Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xxx.

4†. Sloping.

Then looke upon a hill, whose *sliding* sides
A goodly flocke, like winter's cov'ring, hides.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 3.

Instantaneous sliding axis. See *axis*.—**Sliding door**. See *door*.—**Sliding friction**. See *friction*.—**Sliding saah**. See *sah*, 1.—**Sliding sinker**. See *sinker*. (See also phrases under *slide*, v.)

sliding-balk (slid' ing-bāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, upon which the bilgeways descend in launching. Also called *sliding-plank*.

sliding-band (slid' ing-band), *n.* A movable metallic band used to hold a reel in place on a fishing-rod.

sliding-box (slid' ing-boks), *n.* A box or bearing fitted so as to have a sliding motion.

sliding-gage (slid' ing-gāj), *n.* An instrument used by makers of mathematical instruments for measuring and setting off distances.

sliding-gunter (slid' ing-gun' ter), *n.* A rig for boats in which a sliding topmast is used to extend a three-cornered sail. See *gunter rig*, under *rig*.—**Sliding-gunter mast**. See *mast*.

sliding-keel (slid' ing-kel), *n.* A thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel (almost always a small vessel), and constituting practically a deepening of the keel throughout a part of the vessel's length. Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel having a flat bottom or small draft to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled. This device is largely used on the coast of the United States in coasters, yachts, and sail-boats. In the United States exclusively called *center-board*. See *cut* under *center-board*.

slidingness (slid' ing-nes), *n.* Sliding character or quality; fluency.

Clinias . . . oft had used to be an actor in tragedies, where he had learned, besides a *slidingness* of language, acquaintance with many passions.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

sliding-nippers (slid' ing-nip' erz), *n., sing. or pl.* In *rope-making*, same as *grip*, 1.

sliding-plank (slid' ing-plangk), *n.* Same as *sliding-balk*.

sliding-relish (slid' ing-rel' ish), *n.* In *harpsichord music*, same as *slide*, 3 (a).

slidometer (slid- om' e- tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *slide* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument consisting of a flat weight on the bottom of a shallow wooden trough on the floor of the last car of a long freight-train, which serves to indicate (in tests of train-brakes), by the amount of sliding, the irregular character of the retardation of the car.

'slifter (slif'), *interj.* An old exclamation or imprecation, an abbreviation of *God's life*.

slifter (slif' ter), *n.* [*< *slift* (< *slite*, v.) + -er.] A crack or crevice.

It is impossible light to be in an house, and not to show itself at the *slifters*, door, and windows of the same.
J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 333.

sliftered (slif' terd), *a.* [*< slifter + -ed*.] Cleft; cracked.

Straight chops a wave, and in his *sliftered* panch
Downe fals our ship.
Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, I. l. 1.

sliggeen (sli- gēn'), *n.* [*< Ir. sligean, sligean*, a shell, < *slige*, a shell.] Shale; soft rock. [Irish.]

slight, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

slight¹ (slit), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sleight*; < ME. **slight, slyght, sligt, slygt, sleght* (not found in AS.), = OFries. *slucht*, E. Fries. *slicht*, smooth, slight, = MD. *slucht*, even, plain, *slecht*, slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account, D. *slecht*, bad, = MLG. *slucht*, *slecht* = OHG. MHG. *slēht*, G. *schlecht*, plain, straight, simple, usually mean, bad, base, the lit. sense being supplied by the var. *schlicht* (after the verb *schlichten*), smooth, sleek, plain, homely, = Icel. *slættir*, flat, smooth, slight, = Sw. *slätt*, smooth, level, plain, = Dan. *slæt*, flat, level, bad, = Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; prob. orig. pp. (with formative -t), but the explanation of the word as lit. 'beaten flat,' < AS. *slēdn*, etc. (√ *slah*), smite, strike (see *slay*), is not tenable.] 1†. Plain; smooth (in a physical sense).—2. Slender; slim; thin; light; hence, frail; unsubstantial: as, a *slight* figure; a *slight* structure.

So smothe, so smal, so some *slight*,
Ryax vp in hlr araye ryalle
A precellous pyce in perley pygt.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 190.

This *slight* structure of private buildings seems to be the reason so few ruins are found in the many cities once built in Egypt.
Brace, *Source of the Nile*, I. 106.

Some fine, *slight* fingers have a wondrous knack at pulverizing a man's brittle pride.
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxviii.

3. Slender in character or ability; lacking force of character or intellect; feeble; hence, silly; foolish.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some *slight* zany.
Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 463.

I am little inclin'd to believe his testimony, he being so *slight* a person, so passionate, ill-bred, and of such impudent behaviour.
Euelyn, *Diary*, Dec. 4, 1638.

4. Very small, insignificant, or trifling; unimportant. (a) Trivial; paltry: as, a *slight* excuse.

I have . . . fe'd every *slight* occasion that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 204.

When the divine Providence hath a Work to effect, what *slight* Occasions it oftentimes takes to effect the Work!
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 134.

(b) Of little amount; meager; slender: as, a *slight* repast.

So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow
For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe;
Which now in some *slight* measure it will pay,
If for his tender here I make some stay.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 86.

Such *slight* labours may aspire respect.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

The china was delicate egg-shell; the old-fashioned silver glittered with polishing; but the eatables were of the *slightest* description.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Cranford*, I.

(c) Of little weight, or force, or intensity; feeble; gentle; mild: as, a *slight* impulse or impression; *slight* efforts; a *slight* cold.

After he was clapt up a while, he came to him self, and with some *slight* punishment was let goe upon his behaviour for further censure.
Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 175.

The *slightest* flap a fly can chase.
Gay, *Fables*, I. 8.

(d) Of little thoroughness; superficial; cursory; hasty; imperfect; not thorough or exhaustive: as, a *slight* glance; *slight* examination; a *slight* raking.

In the month of September, a *slight* ploughing and preparation is given to the field, destined for beans and parsnips the ensuing year.
A. Hunter, *Georgical Essays*, IV. 321.

5. Slighting; contemptuous; disdainful.

Slight was his answer, "Well"—I care not for it.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

Slight negligence or neglect. See *negligence*, 2 = *Syn.* 2. Flimsy.—4. Petty, scanty, hurried.

slight² (slit), *v. t.* [*< ME. *slighen, sleghen* = D. *sliechten* = MLG. *sliechten, slechten*, LG. *slighen* = OHG. *slīhtan, slīhten*, MHG. *slīhten, slīchten*, G. *schlichten* = Icel. *slætta* = Sw. *släta* = Dan. *slætte*, make smooth, even; from the adj.] 1†. To make plain or smooth; smooth: as, to *slight* linen (to iron it). *Hallivell*.

To *slight*, lucubrinate. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 344.

2†. To make level; demolish; overthrow.

The old earthwork was *slighted*, and a new work of pine trees, (blank) foot square, fourteen foot high, and (blank) foot thick, was reared.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 238.

I would *slight* Carlisle castell high,
Though it were builded of marble stone.
Kimmont Willie (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 61).

3†. To throw; cast.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a blind bitch's puppies.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 9.

4. To treat as of little value, or as unworthy of notice; disregard intentionally; treat with intentional neglect or disrespect; make little of.

Puts him off, *slights* him. *Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 200.*

In ancient Days, if Women *slighted* Dress,
Then Men were ruder too, and lik'd it less.
Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Nor do I merit, Odin, thou should'st *slight*
Me and my words, though thou be first in Heaven!
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

To *slight* off, to dismiss slightly or as a matter of little moment; wave off or dismiss.

Many gulls and gallants we may hear sometimes *slight*
off death with a jest, when they think it out of hearing.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 56.

To *slight* over, to smooth over; slur over; hence, to treat carelessly; perform superficially or without thoroughness.

When they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, yet, if they have the perfection of boldness, they will but *slight* it over, and make a turn, and no more ado.
Bacon, Boldness (ed. 1887).

=Syn. 4. Disregard, etc. See neglect, v. 1.

*slight*¹ (slit), n. [*slight*¹, v.] 1. An act of intentional neglect shown toward one who expects some notice or courtesy; failure to notice one; a deliberate ignoring or disregard of a person, out of displeasure or contempt.

She is feeling now (as even Bohemian women can feel some things) this *slight* that has been newly offered to her by the hands of her "sisters."
Mrs. Edwards, Ought we to Visit her? I. 62.

2. Intentional neglect; disrespect.

An image seem'd to pass the door,
To look at her with *slight*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

=Syn. Disrespect. See the verb.

*slight*², n. A more correct, but obsolete spelling of *slight*¹.

*'slight*¹ (slit), interj. A contraction of *by this light* or *God's light*.

'*Sligh*, away with't with all speed, man!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, I. 2.

How! not in case?
'*Sligh*, thou'rt in too much case, by all this law.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

*slighten*¹ (slit), v. t. [*slight*¹ + -en¹.] To *slight* or disregard.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

She, as 'tis said,
*Sligh*ens his love, and he abandons here.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, IV. 2.

slighter (slit'er), n. [*slight*¹, v. + -er¹.] One who *slights* or neglects.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.
Jer. Taylor (3), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 102.

slightful, a. See *slightful*.

slighting (slit'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *slight*¹, v.] Disregard; scorn; slight.

Yet will you love me?
Tell me but how I have deserv'd your *slighting*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, III. 4.

slighting (slit'ing), p. a. Derogatory; disparaging.

To hear yourself or your profession glanced at
In a few *slighting* terms.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.

slightly (slit'ing-li), adv. In a *slighting* manner; with disrespect; disparagingly.

slightly (slit'li), adv. 1. In a slight manner; slimly; slenderly; unsubstantially.

To the east of the town [of Laodicea] there is a well of good water, from which the city is supplied by an aqueduct very *slightly* built.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 197.

2. To a slight degree; to some little extent; in some small measure: as, *slightly* scented wood; *slightly* wounded.

In the court is a well of *slightly* brackish water.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 11.

3. With scant ceremony or respect; with little consideration; disparagingly; slightly.

Being sent for at length to have his dispatch, and *slightly* enough conducted to the council-chamber, he [the English ambassador] was told by Shaikan that this emperor would condescend to no other agreements than were between his father and the queen before his coming.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v.

He tells me that my Lord Sandwich is lost there at Court, though the King is particularly his friend. But people do speak every where *slightly* of him: which is a sad story to me, but I hope it may be better again.
Pepys, Diary, II. 342.

4. Easily; thoughtlessly.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 167.

slightness (slit'nes), n. The character or state of being slight, in any sense.

It must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness*. *Shak., Cor., III. 1. 148.*

*slightly*¹ (slit'ti), a. [*slight*¹ + -ly¹.] 1. Slim; weak; of little weight, force, or efficacy; slight; superficial.

If a word of heaven fall in now and then in their conference, alas! how *slightly* is it, and customary, and heartless!
Baxter, Saints' Rest, IV., Conclusion.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable.

*slight*², a. [*ME. slyk, slyk, slyke*, < Icel. *slúkr*, such, = Sw. *slík* = Dan. *slig*, such, = AS. *swilc*, *swytc*, such: see such and *sic*¹.] Such.

Man sail tas of twa thynges,
Slyk as he fyndes, or *taa slyk* as he bynges.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 210.

*slight*³, v. i. [*ME. sliken*, < AS. **slican* (not found) = LG. *sliken* (orig. strong) = OHG. *slihan*, *slihan*, MHG. *slihen*, G. *schleichen*, crawl, *slink*. Cf. *sleek*, *slick*¹, *slink*¹.] To crawl.

*slight*⁴, a. A Middle English form of *sleek*.

slily, adv. See *slily*.

*slim*¹ (slim), a. [Not found in ME.; (a) in the physical sense 'thin,' etc., prob. < Ir. *slim*, thin, lank, = Gael. *slíom*, *slím*, slim, slender, smooth, slippery, also inert, deceitful; in the depreciative senses 'slight, poor, bad,' etc., appar. orig. a fig. use of 'thin,' mixed with (b) MD. *slim* = MLG. *slim*, slanting, wrong, bad (> Icel. *slæmr* = Sw. (obs.) Dan. *slém*, bad) = OHG. **slimb* (in deriv. *slimbē*), MHG. *slimp* (*slimb-*) (> It. *sghembo*, crooked, slanting), G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning, unwell. For the development of senses, cf. *slight*¹, 'smooth, thin, poor, bad,' etc. Cf. E. dial. *slam*².] 1. Thin; slender: as, a *slim* waist.

A thin *slim*-guttled fox made a hard shift to wiggle his body into a henroost.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To be sure the girl looks uncommonly bright and pretty with her pink cheeks, her bright eyes, her *slim* form.
Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

He straightway drew out of the desk a *slim* volume of gray paper.
Thackeray, Philip, xxxviii.

Hence—2. Slight; flimsy; unsubstantial: as, *slim* work.

Slim ivory chairs were set about the room.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

3. Delicate; feeble. [Colloq.]

She's had *slim* health of late years. I tell 'em she's been too much shut up out of the fresh air and sun.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 169.

4. Slight; weak; trivial.

The church of Rome, indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? no, that was a *slim* excuse.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

5. Meager; small: as, a *slim* chance.—6. Worthless; bad; wicked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

=Syn. 1. Lank, gaunt, meager.

*slim*² (slim), v. i.; pret. and pp. *slimmed*, ppr. *slimming*. [*slim*¹, a.] To scamp one's work; do work in a careless, superficial manner. [Prov. Eng.]

*slim*³, n. A Middle English form of *slime*.

slime (slim), n. [*ME. slime*, *slyme*, *slim*, *slym*, < AS. *slīm* = D. *slīm*, *slime*, phlegm, = MLG. *slīm* = OHG. **slīm* (cf. *slimen*, make smooth), MHG. *slīm*, G. *schleim* = Icel. *slīm*, *slime*, = Sw. *slēm*, *slime*, phlegm, = Dan. *slīm*, mucus, phlegm, = Goth. **slēims* (not recorded); prob. = L. *limus* (for **slimus*), *slime*, mud, mire. Not connected with O.Bulg. *slina* = Russ. *slina*, etc., saliva, slaver, drivel, mucilage, which are ult. connected with E. *spew*.] 1. Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance. (a) Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Letty's saills down *slide*, & in *slim* fall'n.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13281.

Stain'd, as meadows, yet not dry,
With miry *slime* left on them by a flood.
Shak., Tit. And., III. 1. 125.

(b) Asphalt or bitumen.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with *slime* and with pitch.
Ex. II. 3.

The very clammy *slime* Bitumen, which at certain times of the yeere floteth and swimmeth upon the lake of Sodome, called Asphaltites in Jurie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, VII. 15.

(c) A mucous, viscous, or glutinous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals, notably fishes and mollusks: as, the *slime* of a snail. In some cases this *slime* is the secretion of a special gland, and it may on hardening form a sort of operculum. See *slime-gland*, *clausilium*, and *hi bernaculum*, 3 (b).

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and, mix'd with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L., IX. 166.

There the slow blind-worm left his *slime*
On the fleet limbs that mocked at time.
Scott, L. of the L., III. 5.

2. Figuratively, anything of a clinging and offensive nature; cringing or fawning words or actions.

The *slime*
That sticks on filthy deeds.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 148.

3. In metal., ore reduced to a very fine powder and held in suspension in water, so as to form a kind of thin ore-mud: generally used in the plural. In the *slimes* the ore is in a state of almost impalpable powder, so that it requires a long time for settling. See *tailings*.—*Foxy slime*, a marked discoloration of field-ice, yellowish-red in color.

slime (slim), v. t.; pret. and pp. *slimed*, ppr. *sliming*. [*slime*, n.] I. trans. 1. To cover with or as with *slime*; make *slimy*.

Snake-like *slimed* his victim ere he gorged.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To remove *slime* from, as fish for canning.

II. intrans. To become *slimy*; acquire *slime*.

slime-eel (slim'el), n. The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.

slime-fungus (slim'fung'us), n. Same as *slime-mold*.

slime-gland (slim'gland), n. In conch., the gland which secretes the slimy or mucous substance which moistens snails, slugs, etc.

slime-mold (slim'möld), n. A common name for fungi of the group *Myxomycetes* (which see for characterization). See also *Mycetozoa*, *Ethaliium*, *plasmodium*, 3.

slime-pit (slim'pit), n. 1. An asphalt- or bitumen-pit.

And the vale of Siddim was full of *slime-pits*.
Gen. XIV. 10.

In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time, the dense smoke gradually died away, and the pale light of the moon shone over the black *slime-pits*.
Layard.

2. In metal., a tank or large reservoir of any kind into which *slimes* are conducted in order that they may have time to settle, or in which they may be reserved for subsequent treatment.

See *slime*, 3, and *tailings*.

slime-sponge (slim'spunj), n. A sponge of the order or group *Myxospongiae*; a gelatinous sponge.

slimily (slim'i-li), adv. In a slimy manner, literally or figuratively.

sliminess (slim'i-nes), n. The quality of being slimy; viscosity; slime.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state.
Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours. (Latham.)

slimly (slim'li), adv. In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily: as, a *slimly* attended meeting.

slimmer (slim'er), a. [Appar. an extension of *slim*¹.] Delicate; easily hurt. [Scotch.]

Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind.
Galt, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 59.

slimmish (slim'ish), a. [*slim*¹ + -ish¹.] Somewhat slim.

He's a *slimmish* chap.
D. Jerrold, Hist. St. Giles and St. James, I. 314. (Hoppe.)

slimness (slim'nes), n. Slim character or appearance; slenderness.

slimsy (slim'zi), a. [Also sometimes *slimsy*, *slimsey*; < *slim*¹ + -sy as in *slimsy*. Cf. Sw. *slimsa*, a lump, clod.] 1. Flimsy; frail; thin and unsubstantial: as, *slimsy* calico. [U. S.]

The building is old and *slimsy*.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 8.

2. Idle; dawdling. [Prov. Eng.]

slimy (slim'i), a. [*ME. slimy*, < AS. *slīmīg* (= D. *slīmīg* = G. *schleimīg*), *slimy*, < *slīm*, *slime*: see *slime*.] 1. Slime-like; of the nature, appearance, or consistency of *slime*; soft, moist, ropy, and disagreeably adhesive or viscous: as, the *slimy* sediment in a drain; the *slimy* exudation of an eel or a snail.—2. Abounding with *slime*: as, a *slimy* soil.—3. Covered with *slime*.

Yea, *slimy* things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner. II.

slinch (slinch), v. i. [An assimilated form of *slink*¹.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *slink*¹.

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinched*, I saw his shade no more.
Mir. for Mags., 1587. (Nares.)

sliness, n. See *sliness*.

*sling*¹ (sling), v.; pret. and pp. *slung*, ppr. *slinging*. [*ME. slingen*, *slyngen* (pret. *slang*, *slong*, pp. *slungen*, *slongen*), < AS. *slingan* (pret. **slang*, pp. **slungen*; very rare) = MD. *slinghen* = MLG.

LG. *slingen* = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, sling, fling, throw (cf. Sw. *slinga* = Dan. *slynge*, sling; a secondary form; Sw. *slinga*, twist, < G.); cf. freq. D. MLG. *slingeren*, toss, = G. *schlingern*, *schlenkern* = Sw. *slingra* = Dan. *slingre*, fling about; cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep, E. *slink¹*, *slike¹*; prob. one of the extended forms of Teut. *√ sli*, in *slip¹*, *slide*, etc. Hence ult. *slang²*, and perhaps *slang³*.] I. trans. 1. To throw; fling; hurl.

Tears up mountains by the roots,
Or slings a broken rock aloft in air.
Addison, Milton's Style Imitated.

Time, a maniac scattering dust,
And Life, a Fury slinging flame
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

2. To fling or throw with a jerk, with or as with a sling. See *sling¹*, n., 1.

Every one could sling stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss.
Judges xx. 16.

3. To hang or suspend loosely or so as to swing; as, to sling a pack on one's back; to sling a rifle over one's shoulder.

Hee mounted himself on his steede so talle,
And slung his bugle about his necke.
Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 228).

At his back
Is slung a huge harp.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

4. To place in slings in order to hoist; move or swing by a rope from which the thing moved is suspended; as, to sling casks or bales from the hold of a ship; to sling boats, ordnance, etc.

—5. To cut (plastic clay) into thin slices by a string or wire, for the purpose of detecting and removing small stones that may be intermixed with the clay.—To sling a hammock or oot. See *hammock¹*.—To sling ink. See *ink¹*.—To sling the yards (naut.), to suspend them with chains on going into action.

II. intrans. 1. To be hurled or flung.

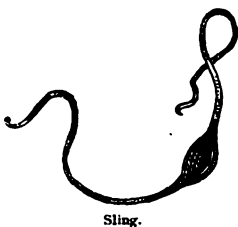
Thorowe the strength off the wynd
Into the welken hitt schall *slynge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To move with long, swinging, elastic steps. [Colloq.]

Two well-known runners . . . started off at a long *slinging* trot across the fields.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 7.

*3. To blow the nose with the fingers. [Slang.]

sling¹ (sling), n. [*ME. slynge, slynge, sclinge* (not found in AS., where 'sling' in def. 1 was usually expressed by *lithere, lithre, lythre*, < *lithere*, leather) = OFries. *slinge* = MD. *slinge* = MLG. *slinge* = OHG. *slinga*, MHG. *slinge* (> *It. eslingna* = F. *élingue*), G. *schlinge* = Sw. *slinga* = Dan. *slynge*, a sling; from the verb. The later senses (7, 8, 9) are directly from the mod. verb.] 1. An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap and two strings attached to it. The stone or bullet is lodged in the strap, and the ends of the strings being held in the hand, the sling is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the missile thrown by letting go one of the strings. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. See *sling-stone* and *slang-sling*.



Sling.

Use eek the cast of stone, with *slynge* or *honde*.
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 138.

An English shepherd boasts of his skill in using of the *sling*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 136.

2. A kind of hanging loop in which something, as a wounded limb, is supported: as, to have one's arm in a sling.—3. A device for grasping and holding heavy articles, as casks, bales, etc., while being raised or lowered. A common form consists of a rope strap fitted securely round the object, but is frequently a chain with hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope (as shown in the figure of sling-dogs, under *dog*). Compare *gun-sling*, l.

We have had . . . the sinking of a vessel at Woolwich by letting a 35-ton gun fall from the *sling* on to her bottom.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 161.

4. A thong or strap, attached to a hand-fire-arm of any sort, to allow of its being carried over the shoulder or across the back, and usually adjustable with buckles or slides. See *gun-sling*, 2.—5. The chain or rope that suspends a yard or gaff.—6. A piece of artillery in use in

the sixteenth century.—7. A sweep or swing; a stroke as if of a missile cast from a sling.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm. Milton, P. L., x. 633.
Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly *sling* of the hallstones
Beats down the farmer's corn.
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 4.

8. In a millstone, a swinging motion from side to side.—9. In *dynam.*, a contrivance consisting of one pendulum hung to the end of another.—**Boat-slings**, strong ropes or chains furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—**Buoy-slings**, slings used to keep buoys riding upright.—**Butt-sling**, a sling used for hoisting casks.—**Demi-sling**, **quarter-sling**, pieces of artillery smaller than the sling; the quarter-sling, at least, was made of forged iron and therefore small, like a wall-piece or harquebus a croc.—**Slings of a yard** (naut.), ropes or chains attached to the middle of a yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This phrase also applies to the part of the yard on which the slings are placed.

sling² (sling), n. [*ME. slynge, slynge, sclinge* (G. *schlingen*), swallow, altered by confusion with the verb mentioned under *sling¹*, MLG. *slingen* = D. *slingen* = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen* = Goth. *fra-slindan*, swallow; perhaps a nasalized form of the verb represented by AS. *slidan*, E. *slide*: see *slide*.] Toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface. See *gin-sling*.

sling-band (sling'band), n. Naut., an iron band around the middle of a lower yard, to which the slings are fastened.

sling-bone (sling'bōn), n. The astragalus.

sling-bullet (sling'būl'et), n. A bullet modified in shape for use in a sling.

Last spring Dr. Chaplin was fortunate enough to secure on the site of Samaria a small hematite weight, resembling a barrel or *sling-bullet* in shape.

The Academy, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 94.

sling-cart (sling'kärt), n. A kind of cart used for transporting cannon and their carriages, etc., for short distances, by slinging them by a chain from the axletree.

sling-dog (sling'dog), n. An iron hook for a sling, with a fang at one end and an eye at the other for a rope, used in pairs, two being employed together with connecting tackle. See *cut under dog*, 9 (c).

slinger (sling'er), n. [*ME. slynge, slynge, sclinge* (OHG. *slingari*; cf. D. *slingeraar*); as *sling¹* + *-er*.] One who slings; especially, one who uses the sling as a weapon in war or the chase. The Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians had bodies of slingers attached to their armies, recruited especially from the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles. The use of the sling continued among European armies to the sixteenth century, at which time it was employed to hurl grenades. See *cut under sling*.

Only in Kir-haraseth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the *slingers* went about it, and smote it. 2 Ki. iii. 25.

Cæsar calmly sent back his cavalry and his archers and *slingers*.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 240.

sling-man (sling'man), n. A slinger.

So one while Lot sets on a Troup of Horse,
A Band of *Sling-men* he anon doth force.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

sling-piece (sling'pēs), n. A small chambered cannon. *Grose*.

sling-stone (sling'stōn), n. A stone used as a missile to be hurled by a sling. These stones were sometimes cut with grooves, sometimes having two grooves crosswise.

The arrow cannot make him flee; *slingstones* are turned with him into stubble.
Job xii. 28.

sling-wagon (sling'wag'on), n. A sling-cart.

slink¹ (slink), v. i.; pret. and pp. *slunk* (pret. sometimes *slank*), ppr. *slinking*. [Also dial. *slinch*; < ME. **stinken, stynken, sclynken*, < AS. *slincan* (pret. **slanc*, pp. **sluncen*), creep (cf. *slincend*, a reptile, = MLG. *slinken*, slink, shrink; a nasalized form of AS. **slīcan*, creep, = OHG. *slīhan, slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly: see *sleek*, *slick¹*, *slike¹*. Cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep: see *sling¹*.] To sneak; steal or move quietly; generally with *off* or *away*.

He soft into his bed gan for to *slynke*,
To alepe longe, as he was wont to don.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1535.

Nay, we will *slink away* in supper-time,
Disguise us at my lodging and return.
Shak., M. of V., II. 4. 1.

As boys that *slink*
From ferule and the trespass-childing eye,
Away we stole.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

slink¹ (slink), n. [*ME. slynge, slynge, sclinge* (OHG. *slingen*), swallow, altered by confusion with the verb mentioned under *sling¹*, MLG. *slingen* = D. *slingen* = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen* = Goth. *fra-slindan*, swallow; perhaps a nasalized form of the verb represented by AS. *slidan*, E. *slide*: see *slide*.] Toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface. See *gin-sling*.

slink² (slink), v. [Usually identified with *slink¹*, but prob. a form of *sling¹*, fling, cast (cf.

slink², a form of *sling¹*.) I. trans. To cast prematurely: said of a female beast.

II. intrans. To miscarry; cast the young prematurely: said of a female beast.

slink² (slink), n. and a. [Also *slunk*; < *slink²*, v.] I. n. 1. An animal, especially a calf, prematurely brought forth.—2. The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved; bob-veal. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A bastard child. [Rare.]

What did you go to London for but to drop your *slink*?
Roger Comberbach (1702), Byron and Elms, Comberbach, p. 391.

4. A thin or poor and bony fish, especially such a mackerel. See *mackerel¹*.

II. a. 1. Produced prematurely; of inferior quality: as, a *slink* calf.—2. Immature and unfit for human food: as, *slink* veal; *slink* meat. **slink³** (slink), a. [Related to *slank* and *slunken*, and with these prob. ult. from the root of *slink¹*: see *slank* and *slunken*.] 1. Thin; slender; lean; starved and hungry: as, *slink* cattle.—2. Sneaky; mean.

He has na settled his account w' my gudeman the deacon for this twalmouth; he's but *slink*, I doubt.
Scott, Antiquary, xv.

slink⁴ (slink), n. [*ME. slang², slanket* (?).] A small piece of wet meadow-land. [Prov. Eng.]

slink-butcher (slink'būch'er), n. One who slaughters slinks; also, one who slaughters diseased animals, and markets their carcasses.

There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own *slink-butchers* from any dishonourable competition of this nature with their industry.
St. James's Gazette, May 14, 1886, p. 4. (Encyc. Dict.)

slink-skin (slink'skin), n. The skin of a slink, or leather made from such skin.

Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin*, without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine powder of pumice stone well sifted, etc. Lupton's Thousand Notable Things. (Nares.)

slinky (sling'ki), a. [*ME. slynge, slynge, sclinge* (> *slink³* + *-y*).] Lank; lean; flaccid.

slip¹ (slip), v.; pret. and pp. *slipped* or *slipt*, ppr. *slipping*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. verbal forms: (a) < ME. *slippen* (pret. *slipte*, pp. *slipped*), < AS. **stīpan* (Somner, Lye) (pret. **stīpte*, pp. **stīpped*), slip, = MD. D. *slippen*, slip, escape, = MLG. *slippen* = OHG. *slifan, slipfan*, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schlipfen* (mixed with *schlūpfen*), slip, glide, = Icel. *slappa*, let slip, = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe*, slip, let go, get off, escape; causal of (b) AS. *slīpan* (Lye) (pret. **slāp*, pp. **slīpen*), slip, glide, pass away, = OHG. *slīfan, MHG. slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance; this group being identical in form with the transitive verb (c) ME. *slipen* = MD.

D. *slippen* = MLG. *slipen* = MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen* = Icel. *slipa* = Norw. *slipa* = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe*, make smooth, polish; cf. (d) Icel. *slappa* (pret. *slapp*, pp. *slappinn*), slip, slide, escape, fail, miss, = Norw. *slappa* = Sw. *slappa* = Dan. *slippe* (pret. *slap*, pp. *slapp*), let go, escape (no exactly corresponding AS. form appears); (e) AS. as if **stīpan* = OHG. *slupfen*, MHG. *slūpfen*, G. *schlūpfen*, slip, glide; (f) AS. as if **stīpan* = OS. *slōpan* = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sloufen*, *slōfen*, slip, slide, push, = Goth. **slaupjan*, in comp. *af-slaupjan*, put off; (g) AS. *slūpan*, **sleōpan* (pret. *slēap*, pp. *slōpen*), slip, fall away (also in comp. *ā-slūpan, tō-slūpan*, fall apart), = D. *sluipen*, sneak, = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sliefen*, G. *schlafen*, slip, crawl, sneak, = Goth. *sluipjan* (pret. *slaupe*, pp. **slupans*), slip, also in comp. *uf-sluipjan*, creep in. These forms belong to two roots, *√ slip*, *√ slup*, the first four groups to *√ slip*, which is prob. an extension of the *√ sli* in *slide*, *sling*, *slink*, etc., Skt. *√ sar*, flow, and the last three groups to *√ slup*, perhaps akin to L. *lubricus* (for **stubericus*), smooth, slippery, Lith. *slubnas*, weak. The forms and uses in Teut. are confused, and overlap. From the same root or roots are ult. *slipper¹*, *slipper²*, *slippery*, *slop¹*, *slope*, *sleevel¹*, *sloven¹*, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To move in continuous contact with a surface without rolling; slide; hence, to pass smoothly and easily; glide.

Lay hold on her,
And hold her fast; she'll *slip* through your fingers like an eel else.
Fletcher (and another?), Prothetick, iii. 2.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them.
Mortimer.

Many a ship
Whose black bows smoothly through the waves did *slip*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

At last I arrived at a kind of embankment, where I could see the great mud-colored stream *slipping* along in the soundless darkness.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 192.

2. To slide suddenly and unawares in such a way as to threaten or result in a fall; make a misstep; lose one's footing: as, to *slip* on the ice.

If he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him.
South.

3. To fall into error or fault; err or go astray, as in speech or conduct.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart.
Ecclesi. xix. 18.

If he had been as you, and you as he,
You would have *slipped* like him.

Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 65.

And how can I but often *slip*, that make a perambulation over the World?
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 50.

4. To become slack or loose and move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like.

The head *slippeth* from the helve.
Deut. xix. 5.

Upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again.
Wiseman, *Surgery*.

5. To pass quietly, imperceptibly, or elusively; hence, to slink; sneak; steal: with *in*, *out*, or *away*: as, the time *slips* away; errors are sure to *slip* in; he *slipped* out of the room.

I *slip* by his name, for most men do know it.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Unexpected accidents *slip* in, and unthought of occurrences intervene.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 17.

I *slipped* out and ran hither to avoid them.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

Did Adam have duns, and *slip* down a back-lane?
Lowell, *In the Half-Way House*.

6. To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain that treasure of ideas which you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*.
Watts, *Logic*, l. 5.

7. To go loose or free; be freed from check or restraint, as a hound from the leash.

Cry "Havoc," and let *slip* the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., III. 1. 273.

8. To pass unregarded or unappropriated: with *let*: as, to let an opportunity *slip*; to let the matter *slip*.

I, like an idle truant, fond of play,
Doting on toys, and throwing gems away,
Grasping at shadows, let the substance *slip*.
Churchill, *Sermons*, Ded., l. 157.

Let not *slip* the occasion, but do something to lift off the curse incurred by Eve.

Margaret Fuller, *Woman in 19th Century*, p. 167.

9. To detach a ship from her anchor by slipping or letting go the chain at a shackle, because there is not time to heave the anchor up. A buoy is fastened to the part of the chain slipped, so that it may be recovered.

The gale for which we *slipped* at Santa Barbara had been so bad a one here that the whole bay . . . was filled with the foam of the breakers. The *Legado* . . . *slipped* at the first alarm, and in such haste that she was obliged to leave her launch behind her at anchor.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 121.

10. To have a miscarriage. [Colloq.]—To *slip* off, to depart or get away quietly, or so as to escape observation.—To *slip* up, to err inadvertently; make a mistake. [Colloq.]

Slip up in my vernacular! How could I? I talked it when I was a boy with the other boys.
The Century, XXXVI. 279.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Glide*, etc. See *slide*.

II. *trans.* 1. To put or place secretly, gently, or so as not to be observed.

He had tried to *slip* in a powder into her drink.
Arbutnot, *App.* to John Bull, l.

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sate next him, *slipping* amorous billets doux under the table.
Lamb, *New Year's Coming of Age*.

2. To pass over or omit; pass without appropriating, using, or the like; hence, to let slip; allow to escape; lose by oversight or inattention.

Slip no advantage

That may secure you. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III. 3.

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn

Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.
Milton, P. L., l. 178.

I have never *slipped* giving them warning.

Swift, *Journal* to Stella, xxxvi.

3. To let loose; release from restraint: as, to *slip* the hounds.

Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 52.

No surer than our falcon yesterday,
Who lost the hem we *slipped* him at, and went
To all the winds. Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

4. *Naut.*, to let go entirely: as, to *slip* a cable or an anchor.

Pray'r is the cable, at whose end appears
The anchor Hope, ne'er *slipp'd* but in our fears.
Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 11.

5. To throw off, or disengage one's self from.

My horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. Swift.

6. To drop or bring forth prematurely: said of beasts: as, the brown mare has *slipped* her foal.—7. To make slips of for planting; cut slips from.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

To *slip* off, to take off noiselessly or hastily: as, to *slip* off one's shoes or garments.—To *slip* on, to put on loosely or in haste: as, to *slip* on a gown or coat.—To *slip* one's breath or wind, to die. [Slang.]

And for their cats that happened to *slip* their breath,
Old maids, so sweet, might mourn themselves to death.

Wolcott (P. Pindar). (Davies.)

"You give him the right stuff, doctor," said Hawes jocosely, "and he won't *slip* his mind this time." The surgeon acquiesced.
C. Reade, *Never too Late*, x.

To *slip* the cable. See *cable*.—To *slip* the collar. See *collar*.—To *slip* the girths. See *girth*.—To *slip* the leash, to disengage one's self from a leash or noose, as a dog in the chase; hence, to free one's self from restraining influences.

The time had not yet come when they were to *slip* the leash and spring upon their miserable victims. Prescott.

**slip*¹ (*slip*), *n.* [*ME.* *slip*, *slipp*, a garment (= *MD.* *MLG.* *slippe*, a garment), *slippe* (= *OHG.* *sliph*, *sliff*, *MHG.* *slif*, *slipf*), a descent: see *slip*¹, *v.* Cf. *slip*¹. The noun uses are very numerous, mostly from the mod. verb.] 1. The act of slipping; a sudden sliding or slipping of the feet, as in walking on ice or any slippery place.

Not like the plebald miscellany, man,
Bursts of great heart and *slips* in sensual mire,
But whole and one. Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

2. An unintentional fault; an error or mistake inadvertently made; a blunder: as, a *slip* of the pen or of the tongue. See *lapsus*.

A very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly

Indifferent word for another. Locke.

At which *slip* of the tongue the pious Juan hastily crossed himself.

Mrs. H. Jackson, *Ramona*, l.

3. A venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding.

Such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*

As are . . . most known

To youth and liberty. Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 1. 22.

Numberless *slips* and failings in their duty which they may be otherwise guilty of. Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. II.

4. In *geol.*, a small fault or dislocation of the rocks; a narrow fissure, filled with flucan, and not exhibiting much vertical shifting.—5. In *marine engin.*, same as *drag*, 8.—6. Amount of space available for slipping; also, amount or extent of slip made.

The Slide Valves have a certain amount of *slip*, the Pumps follow each other, and, while one pauses at the end of the stroke, the other runs on.

The Engineer, LXIX., p. vii. of adv'ts.

7. In *metal.*, the subsidence of a scaffold in a blast-furnace. See *scaffold*, *n.*, 7.—8. A thing easily slipped off or on. (a) The frock or outer garment of a young child. (b) The petticoat worn next under the dress. (c) An undershirt of colored material worn with a semi-transparent outer dress, and showing through it. (d) A loose covering or case: as, a pillow-slip.

9. A leash or noose by which a dog is held: so called from its being so made as to slip or fall loose by relaxing the hold.

Me thinketh you had rather be held in a *slippe* than let *slippe*, where-in you resemble the gray-hounde.

Lyly, *Euphues* and his England, p. 420.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,

Straining upon the start. Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 1. 31.

Their dogs they let go out of *slips* in pursuit of the Wolfe, the Stag, the Bore, the Leopard, &c.

Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 60.

10. A wrought-iron cylindrical case in which the wood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is distilled.

The wood [for charcoal] is packed in iron cylindrical cases termed *slips*, which are then inserted in the "cylinders" or retorts.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 323.

11. Potters' clay or paste reduced to a semi-fluid condition about the consistence of cream. This is used sometimes to coat the whole body of an earthenware vessel, and sometimes to impart a rude decoration by trickling it slowly through a quill, so as to form lines and patterns in slight relief. Also called *slap* and *barbotine*.

12. Matter found in the trough of a grindstone after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.]—13. A counterfeit coin made of brass masked with silver.

Therefore he went and got him certain *slips* (which are counterfeit peeces of money, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*).
Greene, *Thieves Falling Out* (Harl. Misc., VIII. 399).

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too:
For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, lxi.

14. An inclined plane on which a vessel is supported while building, or on which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc. One form of slip consists of a carriage or cradle with truck-wheels which run upon rails on an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage together with the ship is drawn up the inclined plane by means of machinery. See *marine railway*.

15. A narrow passage. (a) A narrow passage between two buildings. [Prov. Eng.] (b) In *hort.*, the space between the walls of a garden and the outer fence.

The spaces between the walls and the outer fence are called *slips*. A considerable extent is sometimes thus enclosed, and utilized for the growth of such vegetables as potatoes, winter greens, and sea-kale, for the small bush fruits, and for strawberries.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 219.

16. A space between two wharves, or in a dock, in which a vessel lies. [U. S.]—17. A long seat or narrow pew in a church, often without a door. [U. S.]—18. A narrow, pew-like compartment in a restaurant or oyster-house, having one or two fixed seats and a table.—19. A long, narrow, and more or less rectangular piece; a strip: as, a *slip* of paper.

Such [boats] as were brused they tied fast with theyr gyrdels, with *slippes* of the barkes of trees, and with tough and longe stalkes of certain herbes of the sea.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, [ed. Arber, p. 140].)

A small hereditary farm,

An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, l.

20. A strip of wood or other material; specifically, such a strip inserted in a dovetailed groove, or otherwise attached to a piece of wood or metal, to form a slipping or wearing surface for a sliding part.—21. A detachable straight or tapered piece which may be slipped in between parts to separate them or to fill a space left between them.—22. In *insurance*, a note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance, unless intentionally adopted as such.

23. A particular quantity of yarn.—24. A twig detached from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion; a cutting: as, a *slip* of a vine: often used figuratively.

A goodly youth of amiable grace,

Yet but a slender *slip* that scarce did see

Yet seventeen years. Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. II. 5.

Noble stock

Was graft with crab-tree *slip*.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, III. 2. 214.

Scalliger also affirmeth that the Massallians . . . were first a Jewish sect, and a *slip* of the Essenes.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 149.

Here are two choice *slips* from that noble Irish oak which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull.

Thackeray, *Roundabout Papers*, Thorns in the Cushion.

All that Shakespeare says of the king yonder *slip* of a boy that reads in the corner feels to be true to Emerson, *History*.

25. In *printing*, the long and narrow proof taken from a slip-galley of type before it is made up into pages or columns.—26. *pl.* In *bookbinding*, the pieces of twine that project from the back of a sewed but uncovered book, and can be slipped up or down.—27. In *cricket*, one of the fielders, who stands at some distance behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper. See diagram under *cricket* 2.

"I'm your man," said he. "Wicket-keeper, cover-point, *slip*, or long-stop; you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you."
Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, II. xiii.

28. A device for the ready detachment of anything on shipboard that is secured by a lashing, in case it becomes necessary to let it go quickly.

—29. In *upholstery*, a hem forming a sort of tube to allow of the insertion of a wire, or the like, for stiffening.—30. A block of whale's blubber as cut or stripped from the animal.—31. A miscarriage or abortion. [Colloq.]—Oilstone-slips. See *oilstone*.—Opal-glass slip. See *opal*.—Orange-slip clay. See *orange*.—Slip-clutch coupling. See *coupling*.

—To give one the slip. See *give*.

*slip*² (*slip*), *n.* [*ME.* *slipp*, *slippe*, *slupp* (= *MLG.* *slip*), slime: see *slip*¹, *v.* (g).] 1. Viscous matter; slime. *Prompt. Parv.*—2. A dish of curds made with rennet wine.

*slip*³ (*slip*), *n.* [A particular use of *slip*¹ (f).] A

young sole. [Prov. Eng.]

*slip-along*¹ (*slip*'a-lông'), *n.* Slipshod. Davies.

It would be less worth while to read Fox's *slip-along* stories.

Maitland, *Reformation*, p. 559.

slip-board (slip'bôrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

I got with much difficulty out of my hammock, having first ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, . . . contrived on purpose to let in air.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 7.

slip-carriage (slip'kar'āj), *n.* A railway-carriage attached to an express-train in such a manner that it may be "slipped" or detached at a station or junction while the rest of the train passes on without stopping. [Great Britain.]

slip-chase (slip'chās), *n.* In printing, a long and narrow framework of iron made for holding corresponding forms of type. See *chase*², 1. [Eng.]

slip-cleavage (slip'klē'vāj), *n.* In coal-mining, the cleat of the coal, when this is parallel with the slips, or small faults by which the formation is intersected. *Gresley*. [South Wales.]

slip-coin (slip'koin), *n.* A counterfeit coin. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 13.

This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 247.

slip-cover (slip'kuv'ēr), *n.* A temporary covering, commonly of linen or calico, used to protect upholstered furniture.

slip-decoration (slip'dek-ō-rā'shon), *n.* In ceram., decoration by means of slip applied to a part of the surface in patterns, or more rarely in the form of animals and the like. For this purpose the slip is sometimes poured through a quill or small pipe fitted into the end of a vessel contrived for this purpose. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 11, and *pipette*.

slip-dock (slip'dok), *n.* A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water, and its upper end above high-water mark. It is laid with rails to support the cradle. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 14.

slip (slip), *n.* [Cf. *slip*¹, *n.*] In coal-mining: (a) A skip without wheels; a sledge. (b) *pl.* Flat pieces of iron on which the corfs slide. [Prov. Eng.]

slipert, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *slipper*¹.

slip-galley (slip'gal'i), *n.* In printing, a long and narrow tray of metal (sometimes of wood) made to hold composed type. See *galley*, 5.

sliphalter (slip'hāl'tēr), *n.* [Cf. *slip*¹, *v.*, + obj. *halter*².] One who has cheated the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged; a villain.

As I hope for mercy, I am half persuaded that this *slip-halter* has pawned my clothes.

Doddsley's Old Plays (4th ed. Hazlitt), XIV. 149 (quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 206).

slip-hook (slip'hūk), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A hook which grasps a chain cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, sliding ring, or the like. (b) A hook so contrived as to be readily unhooked when there is a strain on it.

slip-house (slip'hous), *n.* In ceram., a house or shed containing the slip-kiln.

slip-kiln (slip'kil), *n.* A pan or series of pans arranged with flues heated from a stove, for the partial evaporation of the moisture of slip and the reduction of it to the proper consistency.

slip-knot (slip'not), *n.* 1. A knot which can be easily slipped or undone by pulling the loose end of the last loop made; a bow-knot.

Hasty marriages—*slip-knots* tied by one justice to be undone by another.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 320.

2. Same as *running knot* (which see, under *running*).

slip-link (slip'link), *n.* In mach., a connecting-link so arranged as to allow the parts some play in order to avoid concussion.

slippage (slip'āj), *n.* [Cf. *slip*¹ + *-age*.] The act of slipping; also, in mech., the amount of slip.

slipped (slip't), *a.* [Cf. *slip*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Fitted with slips: as, a box-slipped plane.—2. In her., represented as torn from the stalk in such a way as to have a strip of the bark of the main stem still clinging to it: said of a branch or twig, or a single leaf.

slipper¹ (slip'ēr), *a.* [Cf. ME. *slipper*, *sliper*, < AS. **slipor*, *slipur* (= MLG. *slipper*), *slipperry*, < *slīpan*, *slīpan*, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. *slippery*.] 1. Slippery.

To lyve in woo he hath grete fantasie,
And of his herte also hath *slipper* holde.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Therefore hold thou thy fortune fast: for she is *slipper*
and cannot bee kept against her will.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii.

A *slipper* and subtle knave. *Shak.*, *Othello*, II. 1. 246.

2. Fluent; flowing.

I say that auricular figures be those which worke alteration in th' care by sound, accent, time, and *slipper* volubility in vtterance, such as for that respect was called by the ancients numerositas of speech.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 134.

slipper² (slip'ēr), *n.* [So called from being easily slipped on; < *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹. Cf. *slipshoe*.] 1. A loose, light shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, generally for wearing indoors. Compare *pantofle*, and cut under *poulaine*.

The *slippers* on her feet
Were cover'd o'er w' gold.

James Herries (Child's Ballads, I. 207).

A sense of peace and rest
Like *slippers* after shoes.

O. W. Holmes, *Fountain of Youth*.

2. A child's garment; especially, a child's slip. [Local.]—3. Same as *slipper-plant*. See *Pedilanthus*.—Hunt the *slipper*. See *hunt*.—*Venus's slipper*, in conch.: (a) A slipper-shaped pteropod. See *Cymbulidæ*. (b) A glass-nautilus. See *Carinaria*.

slipper³ (slip'ēr), *n.* [Cf. *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. A kind of iron slide or brake-shoe acting as a drag on the wheel of a heavy wagon in descending an incline; a skid. Also called *slipper-drag*.—2. One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in *coursing*, the person who holds the couple of hounds in the leash, and lets both slip at the same instant on a given signal when the hare is started.

slipper-animacule (slip'ēr-an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the genus *Paramecium*: so called from the shape. See cut under *Paramecium*.

slipper-bath (slip'ēr-bāth), *n.* A bath-tub partly covered and having the shape of a shoe, the bather's feet resting in what may be called the toe, and the bather sitting more or less erect in the open part. The covering is useful partly to prevent the spilling of the water, and partly to protect the bather from currents of air.

slipper-drag (slip'ēr-drag), *n.* Same as *slipper*³, 1. *Rankine*, *Steam Engine*, § 48.

slipped (slip'ērd), *a.* [Cf. *slipper*² + *-ed*.] Wearing or covered with *slippers*: as, *slipped* feet.

The sixth axe shifts
Into the lean and *slipped* pantaloons.

Shak., *As you Like it*, II. 7. 158.

slipper-flower (slip'ēr-flou'ēr), *n.* 1. The *slipperwort*.—2. The *slipper-plant*.

slipperily (slip'ēr-i-lī), *adv.* In a *slippery* manner.

slipperiness (slip'ēr-i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being *slippery*, in any sense of that word.

slipper-limpet (slip'ēr-lim'pet), *n.* A *slipper-shell*.

slipperness (slip'ēr-nes), *n.* [Cf. *slipper*¹ + *-ness*.] *Slipperiness*; changeableness; untrustworthiness.

Let this example teach men not to trust on the
slipperness of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C1. (*Nares*.)

slipper-plant (slip'ēr-plant), *n.* See *Pedilanthus*.

slipper-shell (slip'ēr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Crepidula*. See cut under *Crepidula*.

slipper-spurge (slip'ēr-spērj), *n.* The *slipper-plant*. See *Pedilanthus*.

slipperwort (slip'ēr-wērt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Calceolaria*: so called from the form of the lower lip of the corolla.

slippery (slip'ēr-i), *a.* [= MHG. *slupferic*, G. *schlupfrig*, *slipperry*; as *slipper*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Having such smoothness of surface as to cause slipping or sliding, or to render grip or hold difficult; not affording firm footing or secure hold.

The streetes being *slipperry*, I fell against a piece of timber with such violence that I could not speake nor fetch my breath for some space. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 9, 1676.

Hence—2. That cannot be depended on or trusted; uncertain; untrustworthy; apt to play one false; dishonest: as, he is a *slippery* person to deal with; *slippery* politicians.

Servants are *slipperry*; but I dare give my word for her and for her honesty.

Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, II. 1.

We may as justly suspect, there were some bad and *slipperry* men in that council, as we know there are none to be in our Convocations. *Milton*, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

3. Liable to slip or lose footing. [Rare.]

Being *slipperry* standers,

The love that lean'd on them as *slipperry* too,
Do one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, III. 8. 84.

4. Unstable; changeable; mutable.

Oh, world, thy *slipperry* turns! *Shak.*, *Cor.*, IV. 4. 12.

He, looking down

With scorn or pity on the *slipperry* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.

Str. J. Denham, *The Sophy*. (*Latham*.)

5. Lubric; wanton; unchaste.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo—

... or heard—

My wife is *slipperry*! *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2. 273.

6. Crafty; sly.

Long time he used this *slipperry* prank.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

Slippery ground. See *ground*¹.

slippery-back (slip'ēr-i-bak), *n.* In the West Indies, a species of skink, as of the genus *Eumeces*.

slippery-elm (slip'ēr-i-elm'), *n.* The red elm, or moose-elm, *Ulmus fulva*, of eastern North America. It grows 50 or 60 feet high, and affords a heavy, hard, and durable timber, largely used for wheel-stock, fence-posts, etc. The inner bark is mucilaginous and pleasant to the taste and smell, and is recognized officially as an excellent demulcent. This is the *slippery* part, which gives rise to the name.—*California slippery-elm*, the shrub or small tree *Fremontodendron Californicum*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous.

slippery-Jemmy (slip'ēr-i-jem'), *n.* The three-bearded rockling. [Local, English and Irish.]

slippiness (slip'i-nes), *n.* *Slipperiness*. [Provincial.]

The *slippiness* of the way. *Scott*.

slipping-piece (slip'ing-pēs), *n.* A piece capable of sliding into the tail-piece of a telescope and carrying a frame with two movements in one plane, into which an eyepiece or micrometer can be fitted.

slipping-plane (slip'ing-plān), *n.* In crystal., same as *gliding-plane*.

slippy¹ (slip'i), *a.* [Cf. *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-y*.] The AS. **slīpeg* (Somner) is not authorized.] *Slipperry*. [Provincial.]

slippy² (slip'i), *a.* [Cf. *slip*¹, *n.*, + *-y*.] Full of slips: said of rocks which are full of joints or cracks. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

slippy³ (slip'i), *a.* [Var. of *sloppy*.] *Sloppy*.

The water being uncomfortably cold, and in that *slippy*, slushy, sleety sort of state wherein it seems to penetrate through every kind of substance.

Dickens, *Cricket on the Hearth*, I.

slip-rails (slip'rālz), *n. pl.* A substitute for a gate, made of rails slipped into openings in the posts, and capable of being readily slipped out.

She walked swiftly across the paddock, through the *slip-rails*, and past a black's camp which lay between the fence and the river.

Mrs. Campbell Fraser, *The Head Station*, p. 16.

slip-rope (slip'rōp), *n.* A rope so arranged that it may be readily let go; a rope passed through the ring of a mooring-buoy with both ends on board ship, so that by letting go one end and hauling on the other the ship will be disengaged.

In a minute more our *slip-rope* was gone, the head-yards filled away, and we were off.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 249.

slip-shackle (slip'shak'l), *n.* A shackle to fasten on to a link of a chain-cable. It may be disengaged by the motion of a sliding ring or other contrivance.

slip-shave (slip'shāv), *n.* A point or shave made to slip over the nose of a mold-board.

E. H. Knight.

slipshod (slip'shod), *a.* [Cf. *slip*¹ + *shoe* + *-ed*.] 1. Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel or having no counters, so that the sole trails after the foot.

Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, I. 5. 12.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.

Swift, *Description of Morning*.

A *slipshod*, ambiguous being, . . . in whom were united all the various qualities and functions of "boots," "chambermaid, waiter, and potboy."

Mem. of R. H. Barham, in *Ingoldsbay Legends*, I. 68.

Hence—2. Appearing like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in appearance, manners, actions, and the like; loose; slovenly; shuffling: as, a *slipshod* style of writing.

A sort of appendix to the half-bound and *slipshod* volumes of the circulating library.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, I.

slipshoe (slip'shō), *n.* [Cf. ME. **slīpescho*, < AS. *slīpe-scōs* (for **slīpe-scō*), *slīpescōh*, a slipshoe: see *slip*¹ and *shoe*.] A slipper. [Rare.]

The *slipshoe* favours him.

Stephens, *Essays and Characters*, an. 1615, p. 421.

slip-skin (slip'skin), *a.* [Cf. *slip*¹ + *skin*.] *Slipperry*; evasive.

A pretty *slipskin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass, and popish into not popish.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, II.

slip-slop, slip-slap (slip'slop, -slap), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *slip*, as if *slip*¹ + *slop*² or *slap*¹.] To slip repeatedly; go slipping and slapping.

I ha' found her fingers *slip-slap* this a-way and that a-way like a fall upon a wheatsheaf.

Mrs. Centlivre, The Artifice, III.

The dirty broken Bluchers in which Grif's feet *slip-slopped* constantly.

B. L. Fargson, Grif, p. 105.

slip-slop, slip-slap (slip'slop, -slap), *n.* and *a.* [See *slipslop, slipslap, v.*] 1. Weak and sloppy drink; thin, watery food.

No, thou shalt feed, instead of these,
Or your *slip-slop* of curds and whey,
On Nectar and Ambrosia.

Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 187. (*Davies*.)

At length the coffee was announced. . . .

"And since the meagre *slip-slop*'s made,
I think the call should be obey'd."

Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, III. 1. (*Davies*.)

2. A blunder.

He told us a great number of comic *slip-slops* of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 14.

II. *a.* Slipshod; slovenly.

His [the rationalist's] ambiguous *slip-slop* trick of using the word natural to mean in one sentence "material," and in the next, as I use it, only "normal and orderly."

Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxviii.

slip-sloppy (slip'slopy), *a.* [*< slipslop + -y*.] Slushy; wet; sloshy.

There was no taking refuge too then, as with us,
On a *slip-sloppy* day, in a cab or a bus.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

slip-stitch (slip'stich), *n.* 1. A stitch in crochet-work used for joining different parts of the work together.—2. A stitch in knitting.—3. A stitch in darned netting and similar embroideries on openwork ground.

slip-stopper (slip'stop'er), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for letting go an anchor by means of a trigger.

slip-strainer (slip'strā'nér), *n.* In *ceram.*, a strainer of any form through which the slip is passed.

slipstring (slip'string), *n.* [*< slip*¹, *v.*, + *obj. string*.] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal: sometimes used attributively. Also called *slipthrift*.

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings*.

Colgrave.

Stop your hammers; what ayles Iowe? We are making arrows for my *slip-string* sonnie (cupld).

Dekker, Londons Tempe.

slipt (slipt), *a.* A form of the preterit and past participle of *slip*¹.

slipthrift (slip'thrift), *n.* [*< slip*¹, *v.*, + *obj. thrift*.] Same as *slipstring*.

slipway (slip'wā), *n.* An inclined plane the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock. Two such ways, one on each side of the keel of a ship, are used in combination, of sufficient length to permit a ship to be drawn on them entirely out of the water.

slirt (slért), *v. t.* [Appar. a mixture of *slirt* and *slat*¹.] To cast or throw off with a jerk; slat: as, to *slirt* a fish from the hook; also, to eject quickly; squirt: as, a fish *slirts* her spawn.

A female trout *slirting* out gravel with her tail.

Seth Green.

slirt (slért), *n.* [*< slirt, v.*] A flirt, flip, or jerk; a slat, or slatting movement; a slirting action.

The female diving down at intervals against the gravel, and as she comes up giving it a *slirt* to one side with her tail.

Seth Green.

slish (slish), *n.* [A var. of *slash*¹, perhaps in part of *slize*, which is from the same ult. source.] A cut; a slash.

Here 's snip and nip and cut and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 3. 90.

slish (slish), *v.* [*< slish, n.*] Same as *slash*¹.

slit¹ (slit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting*. [*< ME. slitten, sliten* (pret. *slat*, also *slitte*, pp. *sliten, slytt*), *< AS. slitan* (pret. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*) = OS. *slitan* = OFries. *slita* = D. *sliften* = MLG. *sliten* = OHG. *slizan, scizan*, MHG. *slizen, G. schleissen* = Icel. *slita* = Sw. *slita* = Dan. *slide*, slit, split, tear, pull, rend; perhaps akin to L. *lādere*, in comp. *lādere* (*< lād*).] Hence ult., through F., E. *slize, slash*¹, *slate*², *slat*³, *éclat*.] 1. To cut asunder; cleave; split; rend; sever.

With a sword that he wolde *slitte* his herte.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 582.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 76.

2. To cut lengthwise or into long pieces or strips: as, the gale has *slit* the sails into ribbons.—3. To cut or make a long fissure in; slash.

And here Clothes ben *slytt* at the syde; and thei ben festned with Laces of Silk.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 247.

I'll *slit* the villain's nose that would sent me to the gaol.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 134.

slit bar-sight. See *bar*¹, 16.—**slit** deal. See *deal*², 1.—**slit** top-shells, the gastropods of the family *Scissurellidae*, which have the lip of the aperture slit or incised, like those of the family *Pleurotomariidae*. See *top-shell*, and cut under *Scissurellidae*.

slit¹ (slit), *n.* [*< ME. slit, slite, slitte*, *< AS. slite* = Icel. *slit* = OHG. MHG. *sliz*, G. *schlitz*, a slit; from the verb.] 1. A long cut or rent; a narrow opening.

It [a dagger] was . . . put into a *slit* in the side of a mattress.

State Trials, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1584.

He was nursed by an Irish nurse, after the Irish manner, when they putt the child into a pendulous satchell instead of a cradle, with a *slit* for the child's head to peepe out.

Aubrey, Lives, Robert Boyle.

It might have been wished that . . . his mouth had been of a less reptilian width of *slit*.

George Eliot, Romola, xxvi.

2. A pocket.

Thu most hadde redi mitte

Twenti Marc in thi *slitte*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

3. A cleft or crack in the breast of fat cattle. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. In coal-mining, a short heading connecting two other headings. [*Eng.*]—5. Specifically, in *zool.*, *anat.*, and *embryol.*, a visceral cleft; one of the series of paired (right and left) openings in the front and sides of the head and neck of every vertebrate embryo, some of which or all may disappear, or some of which may persist as gill-slits or their equivalents; a branchial, pharyngeal, etc., slit. These slits occur between any two visceral arches of each side; more or fewer of them persist in all branchiate vertebrates. See under *cleft*, and cut under *ammon*.—**Branchial slit**, **pharyngeal slit**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Slit-planting**, a method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

slit². A Middle English contracted form of *slideth*, third person singular present indicative of *slide*. *Chaucer*.

slither (slith'ér), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. *slither, sklither*, slippery; var. of *slidder*, *a.*] I. *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder*.

II. *n.* A limestone rubble; angular fragments or scree of limestone. [*North. Eng.*]

In general this indestructible rubble lays on so steep an ascent that it slips from beneath the feet of an animal which attempts to cross it—whence the name *slither*, or sliding gravel.

J. Farey, Derbyshire, I. 146.

slither (slith'ér), *v. i.* [*< ME. *slitheren, sklyth-eren*; var. of *slidder, v.*] To slide: same as *slidder*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Down they came *slithering* to the ground, barking their arms and faces.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 4.

He *slithers* on the soft mud, and cannot stop himself until he comes down.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter

[*Landor*].

slithering (slith'ér-ing), *p. a.* Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slithery (slith'ér-i), *a.* Slippery: same as *slid-dery*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The ro'd . . . maun be *slithery*.

G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 81.

slit-shell (slit'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Pleurotomariidae*, having the outer lip slit. See cut under *Pleurotomaria*.

slitter (slit'er), *n.* [*< slit + -er*.] 1. One who or that which slits.—2. In *metal-manuf.*, a series of steel disks, or a pair of grooved rollers, placed one over the other, serving to shear sheet-metal into strips; a slitting-shears.—3. Same as *pick*¹, 1 (*a*). [*Eng.*]

slittered (slit'ér-d), *a.* [*< slitter + -ed*.] Cut into strips with square ends: noting the edge of a garment, or of a sleeve. This differs from *dagged*, in that the dags are tapered and rounded, whereas the slits are equal in width, and are separated from each other merely by the cut of the shears.

slitting-disk (slit'ing-disk), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2.

slitting-file (slit'ing-fil), *n.* A file of lozenge or diamond section, with four cutting edges, two acute and two obtuse.

slitting-gage (slit'ing-gā), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hand-tool combining a gage and a cutting edge, for cutting leather into strips suitable for harness-straps, reins, etc.

slitting-machine (slit'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting narrow strips of leather: a larger form of the slitting-gage.—2. A ma-

chine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods, etc.

slitting-mill (slit'ing-mil), *n.* 1. A mill in which iron bars or plates are slit into nail-rods, etc.—2. In *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of thin sheet-iron revolving on a lathe, which, with its sides and edge charged with diamond-dust and lubricated with oil, is used by lapidaries to slit gems and other hard substances. Also called *slitting-disk*, *slicer*.—3. A gang saw-mill, used for resawing lumber for making blind-slats, fence-pickets, etc. Compare *slitting-saw*.

slitting-plane (slit'ing-plān), *n.* A plane with a narrow iron for cutting boards into strips or slices: now little used.

slitting-roller (slit'ing-rō'lér), *n.* One of a pair of coacting rollers having ribs which enter intervening spaces on the companion rollers, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting-mills for metals, etc. See cut under *rotary*.

slitting-saw (slit'ing-sā), *n.* A form of gang-saw for slitting planks, etc., into thin boards or strips. It resembles the resawing-machine, and is variously modified in form according to the work for which it is intended, as making laths, pickets, etc.

slitting-shears (slit'ing-shēz), *n. sing. and pl.* A machine for cutting sheet-metal into strips. See cut under *rotary*.

slive¹ (sliv), *v. t.* [*< ME. sliven, slyven*, *< AS. slifan* (pret. *slāf*, pp. *slifen*), cleave, in comp. *tō-slifan*; cf. *slitan*, slit. Hence freq. *sliver*.] To cleave; split; divide.

Non to wher [wear] no hodes with a Roll *slayd* on his hede, . . . vnder y^e degre of a Baron.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 37.

Diuers shrubbed trees, the boughes . . . he cutting and *sliving* down percelued blood.

Warner, Albion's England, II.

slive¹ (sliv), *n.* [*< slive*¹, *v.*] A slice; a chip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slive² (sliv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slived*, ppr. *sliving*. [Early mod. E. *slive*; appar. as a variant or secondary form of *slip* (cf. OHG. *slifan*, MHG. *slifen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schliefen*, glide): see *slip*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To slide.

I *slive* downe, I fall downe sodaynly, je coule.

Palgrave, Halliwel.]

2. To sneak; skulk; proceed in a sly way; creep; idle away time.

What are you *sliving* about, you drone? you are a year a lighting a candle.

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, The Commands [of a Master].

Let me go forsooth. I'm ghour I know her gown again; I minded her when she *sliv'd* off.

Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady, IV. 3.

II. *trans.* To slip on; put on: with *on*.

I'll *slive* on my gown and gang w'l' thee.

Craven Glossary.

sliver (sliv'ér or sliv'ér), *n.* [*< ME. sliver, slivere, slayvere*, dim. of *slive*¹ (as *sliver*¹ of *shire*, and *splinter* of *split*); or *< sliver*, *v.*, then a freq. of *slive*¹: see *slive*¹, *v.*] 1. A piece, as of wood, roughly or irregularly broken, rent, or cut off or out, generally lengthwise or with the grain; a splinter: as, to get a *sliver* under one's finger-nail; the lightning tore off great *slivers* of bark; hence, any fragment; a small bit.

Alas! that he al hool, or of him *slayvere*,

Sholde han his refut in so digne a place.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1013.

There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds

Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke;

When down her weedy trophies and herself

Fell in the weeping brook.

Shak., Hamlet, IV. 7. 174.

The Major part of the Calf was Roasting upon a Wooden Spit; Two or three great *Slivers* he had lost off his Buttocks, his Ribs par'd to the very Bone.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 85].

2. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fiber, in a loose untwisted condition, ready for slubbing or roving.

A thin sheet of cotton composing the lap is reduced to a thick cloud-like film, which is drawn through a cone tube, and condensed into a *sliver*, a round, soft, and untwisted strand of cotton.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 744.

3. A small wooden instrument used in spinning yarn. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. The side of a small fish cut off in one piece from head to tail, to be used as bait; a sort of kibblings.

The head of the fish is taken in the left hand of the workman, and with a knife held in the right hand he cuts a slice, longitudinally, from each side of the body, leaving the head and vertebrae to be thrown away, or occasionally, to be pressed for oil. The *slivers* (pronounced *slivers*) are salted and packed in barrels. The knife used is of peculiar shape, and is called a "slivering knife." . . . Gloucester had in 1877 about 60 "mackerel-hookers," using about 2,400 barrels of *slivers*, while its seining-fleet used about 2,000 barrels more.

G. B. Goode, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), pp. 201, 204.

5. A very fine edge left at the end of a piece of timber.—*Gt. pl.* The loose breeches or slops of the early part of the seventeenth century.—*silver lap-machine*, in *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the slivers or ends from the carding-machine, and passes them through rollers which form them into a single broad sheet or lap.

sliver (sliv'ér or sliv'ér), *v.* [See *silver*, *n.*, *sliver*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; cut or rend lengthwise; splinter; break or tear off.

Slips of yew
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1. 27.

The floor of the room was warped in every direction, *slivered* and gaping at the joints. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, l. 3.

2. To cut each side of (a fish) away in one piece from head to tail; take two slivers from. See *silver*, *n.*, 4.

The operation of *slivering* is shown.

G. B. Good, *Hist. of the Menhaden* (1890), p. 147.

II. intrans. To split; become split.

The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering*.

The Century, XX. 79.

silver-box (sliv'ér-boks), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for piecing together and stretching out slivers of long-stapled wool; a breaking-frame.

silverer (sliv'ér-ér or sliv'ér-ér), *n.* One who slivers fish.

silvering-knife (sliv'ér-ing-nif), *n.* A knife of peculiar shape used in silvering fish. See extract under *silver*, *n.*, 4.

silvering-machine (sliv'ér-ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A wood-working machine for cutting thin splints suitable for basket-making, narrow slivers for use in weaving, or fine shavings (excelsior); an excelsior-machine.

sliving (sliv'ing or sliv'ing), *n. pl.* Same as *silver*, *v.*

slot, *v.* A Middle English form of *slay*¹.

sloak, **sloakan**, *n.* See *sloke*.

sloam (slóm), *n.* [Also *sloom*; cf. *slawm*, *slum*¹, *slump*¹.] In coal-mining, the under-clay. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

Sloanea (slō'nē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753), a celebrated English collector.] A genus of trees, of the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, tribe *Elæocarpeæ*. It is characterized by usually apetalous flowers with four or five commonly valvate sepals, a thick disk, very numerous stamens, and an ovary with numerous ovules in the four or five cells, becoming a coriaceous or woody and usually four-valved capsule. There are about 44 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They are trees with usually alternate leaves, and inconspicuous white or greenish-yellow flowers commonly in racemes, panicles, or fascicles, followed by densely spiny, bristly, or velvety fruit, the size of which varies from that of a hazelnut to that of an orange. Many species reach a large size, with very hard wood which is difficult to work; *S. Jamaicensis*, a tree sometimes 100 feet high, bearing a fruit 3 or 4 inches in diameter and clothed with straight bristles like a chestnut-bur, is known in the West Indies as *breakax* or *iron-wood*.

Sloanea (slō'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sloanea* + *-æ*.] An old tribe of plants consisting of the genus *Sloanea*, which Endlicher divided into three genera and placed in the family *Violaceæ*. In this he was followed by Bentham and Hooker, who added four other genera. These are all placed by Engler in the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, and all but one in the tribe *Elæocarpeæ*, and the tribe *Sloaneæ* is not recognized. See *Sloanea*.

sloat, *n.* See *slot*¹, *slot*².

slob (slob), *n.* [A var. of *slab*². Cf. *slub*¹.] 1. Mud; mire; muddy land; a marsh or mire. [Eng.]

Those vast tracts known as the Isle of Dogs, the Greenwich marshes, the West Ham marshes, the Plumstead marshes, &c. (which are now about eight feet lower than high water), were then extensive *slobs* covered with water at every tide. *Sir G. Airy*, *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, 1890, p. 134.

2. Same as *slobber*¹, 2. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

slobber¹ (slob'ér), *v.* [Cf. ME. *sloberen*; var. of *slabber*¹, *slubber*¹.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To let saliva fall from the mouth; slobber; drivel; spill liquid from the mouth in eating or drinking.

As at present there are as many royal hands to kiss as a Japanese idol has, it takes some time to *slobber* through the whole ceremony.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 472.

He sat silent, still caressing Tartar, who slobbered with exceeding affection.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxi.

2. To drivel; dote; become foolish or imbecile.

But why would he, except he *slobber'd*,
Offend our patriot, great Sir Robert?

Swift, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

II. trans. 1. To slaver; spill; spill upon; slabber. Hence—2. To kiss effusively. [Colloq.]

She made a song how little miss
Was kiss'd and *slobber'd* by a lad.

Swift, *Corinna*.

Don't *slobber* me—I won't have it—you and I are bad friends.

C. Reade, *Love me Little*, iv.

To *slobber* over, to do in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [Familiar.]

slobber¹ (slob'ér), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slober*; var. of *slabber*¹.] 1. Mud; mire.

Bare of his body, Bret full of water,
In the *Slober* & the sluiche slongyn to londe,
There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12529.

2. A jellyfish. Also *slob*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

slobber² (slob'ér), *n.* Same as *slub*².

slobberer (slob'ér-ér), *n.* [Cf. *slobber*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who slobbers.—2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

slobberhannes (slob'ér-hanz), *n.* A game of cards for four persons, played with a euchre-pack, the object of every player being not to take the first trick, the last trick, or the queen of clubs, each of which counts one point. The player first making ten points is beaten. *The American Hoyle*.

slobbery (slob'ér-i), *a.* [Cf. *slobber*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Muddy; sloppy.

But I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 5. 13.

I chose to walk . . . for exercise in the frost. But the weather had given a little, so you women call it, so it was something *slobbery*.

Swift, *Journal to Stella*, Jan. 22, 1710–11.

2. Given to slobbering; driveling.

Thou thyself, a watery, pulpy, *slobbery* freshman and new-comer in this Planet. *Carlyle*, *Bartor Bessartus*, I. 9.

slob-ice (slob'is), *n.* Ice which is heavy enough to prevent the passage of ordinarily built vessels.

Young *slob-ice* may be found around the coast of Newfoundland from December until April.

C. F. Hall, *North Polar Expedition*.

sloch (sloch), *n.* A Scotch form of *slough*².

slock¹ (slok), *v.* [Cf. ME. *sloeken*, *sloken*; cf. Dan. *slukke*, extinguish; ult. a var. of *slack*¹, *slake*¹. Cf. *sloeken*.] Same as *slack*¹.

slock² (slok), *v. t.* [Cf. ME. *sloeken*, entice; origin obscure.] To entice away; steal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

That none of the said craft *slocks* any man-is prentise or yerely seruant of the said craft, or socoure or maynteyne any suche, any apprentice, or yerely seruant, goyng or brekyng away fro his Maisteres covenant, vpon payne of xl. d.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

slocken (slok'n), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *sloken*; < ME. *sloken*, < Icel. *slokna* = Sw. *slockna*, be quenched, go out; as *slock*¹ + *-en*¹.] Same as *slock*¹ for *slack*¹. [Obsolete or provincial.]

That bottell swet, which served at the first
To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.

(*Sylvestre*). Du Bartas, p. 366. (*Halliwel*.)

I would set that castell in a low,
And *slocken* it with English blood!

Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

When mighty squireships of the quorum
Their hydra drouth did *slocken*.

Burns, *On Meeting with Lord Daer*.

slocking-stone (slok'ing-stón), *n.* In mining, a tempting, inducing, or rich stone of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

So likewise there have been some instances of miners who have deceived their employers by bringing them *Slocking-Stones* from other mines, pretending they were found in the mine they worked in; the meaning of which imposition is obvious.

Pryce.

slodder (slob'ér), *n.* [Cf. MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sludern* = MHG. *slotern*, G. *schlottern*, dangle; = Icel. *slothra*, *slóra*, drag or trail oneself along; freq. of the simple verb, MHG. *sloten*, tremble; = Icel. *slota*, droop, = Norw. *sluta*, droop, *slóda*, *slóe*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slota*, be lazy; the forms being more or less involved; cf. *slotter*, *slatter*, *slur*².] Slush, or wet mud. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

sloe (slō), *n.*; *pl.* *sloes*, formerly and dial. *slone*. [Cf. ME. *slo*, *pl. slon*, *slan* (> E. dial. *slan*), < AS. *slā*, in comp. *slāh*, *slāg*, *slāgh* (see *sloe-thorn*), *pl. slān*; = MD. *sleue*, D. *slee* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēha*, MHG. *slēhe*, G. *schlehe* = Sw. *slān* = Dan. *slaaen* (cf. Norw. *slaaen*), *sloe*; cf. O. Bulg. Serv. Russ. *slira* = Bohem. *sliva* = Pol. *sliva* = Lith. *slira* = O. Pruss. *slivaytos*, a plum; prob. so named from its tartness; cf. MD. *sleuew*, *slee*, sharp, tart, same as D. *sleuew* = E. *sloe*; see *sloe*¹.] 1. The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a small bluish-black drupe; also, the fruit of *P. umbellata*.

Blacke as berrie, or any *sloe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 928.

Oysters and small wrinkles in each creeke,
Whereon I feed, and on the meager *sloe*.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 1.

2. The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a shrub of hedgerows, thickets, etc., found in Europe and Russian and central Asia. It is of a rigid much-branched spiny habit, puts forth profuse pure-white blossoms before the leaves, and produces a drupe also called a *sloe*. (See def. 1.) The wood is hard and takes a fine polish, and is used for walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc. The wild fruit is austere and of little value; but it is thought to be the original of the common cultivated plum, *P. domestica*. (See *plum*¹, 2.) The *sloe*, or black *sloe*, of the southern United States is *P. umbellata*, a small tree with a pleasant red or black fruit, which is used as a preserve.



1. Flowering branch of Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*); 2. a branch with fruit; 3. a flower, longitudinal section.

sloe-thorn (slō'thörn), *n.* [Cf. ME. *slothorn*, < AS. *slāthorn*, *slāthorn*, *slāghthorn* (= G. *schlehdorn* = Dan. *slaaentorn*), < *slā* (slāh-, etc.), *sloe*, + *thorn*, *thorn*.] Same as *sloe*, 2.

sloe-worm, *n.* See *sloe-worm*.

slog¹ (slog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*¹.] To lag behind. *Halliwel*.

slog² (slog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*³.] To hit hard, as in boxing. See *slug*³. [Slang, Eng.]

Slogging, and hard hitting with the mere object of doing damage with the gloved hand, earn no credit in the eyes of a good judge.

E. B. Mitchell, *Boxing and Sparring* (Badrington Library), p. 162.

slogan (slō'gan), *n.* [Sometimes mistaken for a horn, and absurdly written *slughorn*; < Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, a war-cry, < *sluagh*, a host, army, + *gairm*, a call, outcry, < *gairm*, call, cry out, crow as a cock: see *crow*¹.] 1. The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the shout or battle-cry of soldiers in the field.

The gathering word peculiar to a certain name, or set of people, was termed *slogan* or *slughorn*, and was always repeated at an onset, as well as on many other occasions. It was usually the name of the clan, or place of rendezvous, or leader.

Child's Ballads, VI. 135, note.

The streets of high Dunedin
Saw lances gleam, and falchions reddened,
And heard the *slogan's* deadly yell.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, I. 7.

2. Figuratively, the distinctive cry of any body of persons.

The peculiar *slogans* of almost all the Eastern colleges.

The Century, XXXIV. 898.

slogardiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *slug-gard*.

slogger¹ (slog'ér), *n.* [Cf. *slog*² + *-er*¹. Cf. *slugger*.] One who hits hard, as in boxing or ball-playing. See *slugger*. [Slang, Eng.]

He was called *Slogger* Williams, from the force with which it was supposed he could hit.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 5.

He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball.

Standard (London), Dec. 1, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slogger² (slog'ér), *n.* [Said to be a contraction of "sloe-goer"; cf. *torpid*.] The second division of race-boats at Cambridge, England. *Slang Dict.*

sloggy, *a.* A Middle English form of *sluggish*.

slogwood (slog'wud), *n.* [Local name.] A small tropical American tree, *Beilschmiedia pendula* of the *Lawaceæ*.

sloid, **sloyd** (sloid), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *slöjd*, skill, dexterity, esp. mechanical skill, manufacture, wood-carving, = E. *sleight*; see *sleight*².] A system of manual training which originated in Finland. It is not confined to wood-working, as is frequently supposed (though this is the branch most commonly taught), but is work with the hands and with simple tools. The system is adapted to the needs of different grades of the elementary schools, and is designed to develop the pupils mentally and physically. Its aim is, therefore, not special technical training, but general development and the laying of a foundation for future industrial growth.

slokan (slō'kan), *n.* [Cf. *sloke*.] Same as *sloke*.

sloke, **sloak** (slōk), *n.* [Sc., also *slake*, *slak*, *sleegh*; cf. *sleech*, *sludge*.] 1. The oozy vege-

table substance in the bed of rivers.—2. Same as *laver*², 1. [Scotch in both uses.]
sloken (slok' n), v. Same as *sloken*.
sloo (slō), n. A dialectal pronunciation of *slough*¹. [U. S. and prov. Eng.]
sloom¹ (slōm), n. [Also dial. *sloom*; < ME. **sloume*, *sloume*, < AS. *sluma*, *slumber*; cf. *sloom*², v., *slumber*.] A gentle sleep; slumber.

Merlin gon to *slume*
 Swulc he wolde *slapen*.

Layamon, l. 1799b.

sloom² (slōm), v. i. [Also dial. *sloom*, *sleam*; < ME. *slumen*, *slummen* = MLG. *slomen*, *slommen* = MHG. *slumen*, *slummen*, *slumber*; from the noun, ME. **sloume*, *slume*, < AS. *sluma*, *slumber*; see *sloom*¹, n., and cf. *slumber*.] 1. To slumber; waste; decay.

(Sire Telomew) cairys into a cabayne, quare the kyng ligges,
 Fand him *slomande* and on slepe, and sleely him rayces.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 198. (K. Alex., p. 176.)

2. To become weak or flaccid, as plants and flowers touched by frost.

[Now only prov. Eng. in both uses.]

sloom³ (slōm), n. See *sloom*.

sloomy (slō'mi), a. [*sloom*¹ + -y¹.] Dull; slow; inactive. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

An' Sally wur *sloomy* an' draggie-taill'd.

Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

sloop¹ (slōp), n. [*D. sloep*, MD. *sloep* (also dim. *sloepken*), a sloop (cf. LG. *sluup*, *slupe* = Dan. Sw. *slup*, *sluppe*, < D.), = G. *schlupe* (also *schloop*, < E.), a sloop. It is perhaps connected with LG. *slupen*, glide, slip: see *slip*, and cf. *schooner*. Hence (from D.) Sp. Pg. *chalupa*, whence F. *chaloupe*, whence It. *scialuppa* and E. *skallop*, G. *schaluppe*, etc.] A small fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, generally



Sloop.

carrying a jib, fore-staysail, mainsail, and gaff-top-sail. Some sloops formerly had a square topsail. It is generally understood that a sloop differs from a cutter by having a fixed instead of a running bowsprit, but the names are used somewhat indiscriminately. In the days of sailing vessels, and of the earlier steam naval marine, now becoming obsolete, a *sloop of war* was a vessel of ship-rig carrying guns on the upper deck only, and rather smaller than a corvette. See also cut under *cutter*.

A Jamaica Sloop, that was come over on the Coast to trade, . . . went with us.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1681 (3d ed. corrected, 1696).

* **sloop**² (slōp), n. In *lumbering*, a strong crutch of hard wood, with a strong bar across the limbs, used for drawing timber out of a swamp or inaccessible place. [Canada.]

* **sloop**² (slōp), v. i. To draw (logs of timber) on a sloop. [Canada.]

sloop-rigged (slōp'rigd), a. Rigged like a sloop—that is, having one mast with jib and main-sail.

sloop-smack (slōp'smak), n. A sloop-rigged fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

sloop-yacht (slōp'yot), n. A sloop-rigged yacht.

slop¹ (slop), n. [*< ME. sloppe*, a pool, < AS. **slopp*, **slyppe*, a puddle of filth (used of the sloppy droppings of a cow, and found only in comp., in the plant-names *cu-sloppe*, *cowslip*, *oxan-slyppe*, oxlip: see *cowslip*, oxlip); cf. *slype*, *slype*, a viscid substance; prob. < *slupan* (pp. *sloppen*), dissolve, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. Icel. *slōp*, slimy offal of fish, *sløjja*, slime (esp. of fishes and snakes); Ir. *slab*, Ir. Gael. *slaid*, mire, mud (see *slab*²).] 1. A puddle; a miry or slippery place.

He [Arthur] . . . Londis [lands] als a lyone, . . .
 Slippes in in the *sloppes* o-slant to the girdyllie,
 Swalters upe swyftly.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 3924.

2. Liquid carelessly dropped or spilled about; a wet place.

The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a *slop* or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.

Sydney Smith, Speech at Taunton, 1831, on the Reform Bill [not being passed].

3. pl. Liquid food or nourishment; thin food, as gruel or thin broth prepared for the sick: so called in contempt.

But thou, whatever *slopes* she will have brought,

Be thankful. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 772.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slopes* nor doctors.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

4. pl. The waste, dirty water, dregs, etc., of a house.

As they passed, women from their doors tossed household *slopes* of every description into the gutter; they ran into the next pool, which overflowed and stagnated.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, vi.

5. In *ceram.*, same as *slip*¹, 11.

slop¹ (slop), v.; pret. and pp. *slopped*, ppr. *slopping*. [*< slop*¹, n. Prob. in part associated with *slab*², *slobber*, etc.] I. trans. 1. To spill, as a liquid; usually, to spill by causing to overflow the edge of a containing vessel: as, to *slop* water on the floor in carrying a full pail.—2. To drink greedily and grossly; swill. [Rare.]—3. To spill liquid upon; soil by letting a liquid fall upon: as, the table was *slopped* with drink.—Syn. 1. *Spill*, *Slop*, *Splash*. *Slopping* is a form of *spilling*: it is the somewhat sudden spilling of a considerable amount, which falls free from the receptacle and strikes the ground or floor flatly, perhaps with a sound resembling the word. *Slopping* is always awkward or disagreeable. *Splashing* may be a form of *spilling* or of throwing: that which is *splashed* falls in larger amount than in *slopping*, making a noise like the sound of the word, and spreads by spattering or by flowing.

II. intrans. 1. To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it: usually with *over*.—2. To work or walk in the wet; make a *slop*. [Colloq.]

He came *slopping* on behind me, with the peculiar sucking noise at each footstep which broken boots make on a wet and level pavement.

D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xi.

To *slop over*, figuratively, to do or say more than is wise, especially through eagerness or excess of zeal; become too demonstrative or emotional. [Slang, U. S.]

It may well be remembered that one of his [Washington's] great distinctions was his moderation, his adhesion to the positive degree. As Artemus Ward says, "he never *slopped over*."

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 818.

slop² (slop), n. [*< ME. slopp*, *slopp*, *slope*, < ONorth. **slop* (in comp. *oferslop*), AS. **slype*, **slyp* (in comp. *oferslyp* = Icel. *yfirsloppr*, an outer gown), < Icel. *sloppr*, a long, loose gown; so named from its trailing on the ground, < AS. *slupan* (pp. *sloppen*), slip (Icel. *steppa*, pret. pl. *steppu*, slip, etc.): see *slip*¹. Cf. D. *sleep*, LG. *slupe*, G. *schlepp*, Dan. *slæb*, a train; MD. *slope*, later *slopp*, a slipper; E. *slip*¹, a garment, *slipper*², *sleece*¹, etc.; all ult. from the same source.] 1. Originally, an outer garment, as a jacket or cassock; in later provincial use, "an outer garment made of linen; a smock-frock; a night-gown" (*Wright*).

A *slope* is a morning Cassock for Ladies and gentle women, not open before.

Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

2†. A garment covering the legs and the body below the waist, worn by men, and varying in cut according to the fashion: in this sense also in the plural.

A German from the waist downward, all *slopes*; and a Spaniard from the hip upward, no doubt.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 86.

When I see one were a perewig, I dreads his hair; another wallows in a greasy *slopp*, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. *Marton*, Antonio and Melinda, l. v. 1.

3. Clothing; ready-made clothing; in the British navy, the clothes and bedding of the men, which are supplied by the government at about cost price: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

I went to a back back street, with plenty of cheap cheap shops.

And I bought an oilskin hat and a second-hand suit of *slopes*.

W. S. Gilbert, Bumboat Woman's Story.

4†. An article of clothing made of leather, apparently shoes or slippers. They are mentioned as of black, tawny, and red leather, and as being of small cost.

A stitch'd taffeta cloak, a pair of *slopes*

Of Spanish leather.

Marton, Scourge of Villainie, xi. 160.

5. A tailor. [Slang, Eng.]

slop-basin (slop'bā'sn), n. A basin for slops; especially, a vessel to receive the dregs from tea- or coffee-cups at table.

slop-book (slop'būk), n. In the British navy, a register of clothing and small stores issued.

slop-bowl (slop'bōl), n. Same as *slop-basin*.

slop-bucket (slop'buk'et), n. Same as *slop-pail*.

slop-chest (slop'chest), n. A supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell to the crew during a voyage.

If a poor voyage has been made, or if the man has drawn on the *slop-chest* during the voyage to such an extent as to ruin his credit, he becomes bankrupt ashore.

Fisheries of U. S., v. ii. 226.

slop-dash (slop'dash), n. Weak, cold tea, or other inferior beverage; slipslop. [Colloq.]

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He'll have nothing but *slop-dash*, though he's a very genteel man.

Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, iii. 2.

slope (slōp), a. and n. [*< ME. slope* (chiefly as in *aslope*, q. v.), perhaps < AS. *slopan*, pp. of *slupan*, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. *aslope*.] I. a. Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; slanting; aslant.

Thou most cut it holding the edge of knyf toward the tree gronde, and kitt it soo with a *slope* draught.

Arnold's Chron., 1602 (ed. 1811), p. 168.

This hedge I intend to be raised upon a bank, not steep,

but gently *slope*.

Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1884).

The *slopes* sun his upward beam

Shoots against the dusky pole.

Milton, Comus, l. 98.

The Cretan saw; and, stooping, caus'd to glance
 From his *slopes* shield the disappointed lance.

Pope, Iliad, xiii. 512.

II. n. 1. An oblique direction; obliquity; slant; especially, a direction downward: as, a piece of timber having a slight *slope*.—2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;
 And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
 Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 131.

Specifically—(a) In *civil engin.*, an inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment. See *grade*¹, 2. (b) In *coal-mining*, an inclined passage driven in the bed of coal and open to the surface: a term rarely if ever used in metal-mines, in which shafts that are not vertical are called *inclines*. See *shaft*² and *incline*. (c) In *fort.*, the inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work. See cut under *parapet*.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a scalar function of a vector, relatively to that of the variable, in the direction in which this change is a maximum.—*Banquette slope*, in *fort.* See *banquette*.—*Exterior slope*, in *fort.* See *exterior*.—*Inside slope*, in *coal-mining*, a slope inside the mine. See *incline*, 3. [Pennsylvania.]—*Interior slope*, in *fort.* See *interior*.

slope (slōp), v.; pret. and pp. *sloped*, ppr. *sloping*. [*< slope*, n.] I. trans. 1. To bend down; direct obliquely; incline; slant.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*

Their heads to their foundations.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 57.

He *slop'd* his flight

To blest Arabia's Meads.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 62.

2. To form with a slope or obliquity, as in gardening, fortification, and the like, and in tailoring and dressmaking: as, to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting.—*Slope arms* (*mité*), a command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.—To *slope the standard* (*mité*), to dip or lower the standard: a form of salute.

II. intrans. 1. To take an oblique direction; be inclined; descend or ascend in a slanting direction; slant.

Between the midst and these the gods assigned

Two habitable seats for human kind,

And 'cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,

Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, l. 328.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement, ere I went to rest,
 Did I look on great Orion, *sloping* slowly to the west.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. To run away; decamp; *slope*; disappear suddenly. [Slang.]

slopet (slōp), adv. [*< slope*, a. Cf. *aslope*.] Slantingly; aslant; *aslope*; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel to his charge

Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised

Bore him *slopes* downward to the sun.

Milton, P. L., iv. 561.

sloped (slōpt), a. [*< slope*, *slip*¹.] Decayed with dampness; rotten: said of potatoes and pease. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

slope-level (slōp'lev'el), n. Same as *batter-level*.

slovely (slōp'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *sloaply*; < *slope* + *-ly*.] Aslope; aslant.

The next (circle) which there beneath it *sloaply* slides, And his fair Hindges from the World's divides Twice twelve Degrees, is call'd the Zodiac.

Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Columns.

slopesness (slōp'nes), *n.* Declivity; obliquity; slant.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendency of *slopesness*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquie, p. 48.

slopeswise (slōp'wiz), *adv.* [*< slope* + *-wise*.] Obliquely; so as to slope or be sloping.

The Weare is a frith, reaching *slope-wise* through the Ose, from the land to low-water marks.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

slop-hopper (slōp'hōp'ēr), *n.* The tilting-basin of a water-closet or closet-sink.

slop-hoset, *n.* Same as *slop*², 2.

Payre of *sloppe hoses*, braiettes a marinier.

Palgrave, p. 251.

slopingly (slō'ping-li), *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; with a slope. *Bailey*.

slopingness (slō'ping-nes), *n.* The state of sloping. *Bailey*.

slop-jar (slōp'jār), *n.* A jar used to receive slops or dirty water.

slop-molding (slōp'mōl'ding), *n.* In brick-making, a method of molding in which the mold is dipped in water before it is charged with clay, to prevent the clay from adhering to the mold. Compare *pallet-molding*.

slop-pail (slōp'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops or soiled water.

sloppiness (slōp'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sloppy; plashiness.

slopping (slōp'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slop*¹, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process of blending various materials, such as clay, spar, flint, stone, etc., in a tub, after they have been ground and mixed with water separately, or reduced to the form of slip. Compare with *wedging*.

sloppy (slōp'i), *a.* [*< slop*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Wet from slopping; covered with slops; muddy.

Idlers, playing cards or dominoes on the *sloppy*, beery tables. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. Loose; slovenly.

The country has made up its mind that its public elementary schools shall teach a great number of sciences and languages in an elementary and *sloppy* way.

The Academy, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

slop-room (slōp'rōm), *n.* In the British navy, the room on board a man-of-war where clothing and small stores are kept and issued.

sloppeller (slōp'sel'ēr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes, especially cheap and common clothes: used when such clothes were of indifferent quality. [Colloq.]

slop-shop (slōp'shōp), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold. See *sloppeller*. [Colloq.]

slop-work (slōp'wērk), *n.* 1. The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing for sale ready-made. — 2. The cheap clothing so made. — 3. Hence, any work done superficially or poorly.

slop-worker (slōp'wēr'kēr), *n.* One who does slop-work.

The little sleeping *slop-worker* who had pricked her finger so. *George Eliot*, In Cross, II, ix.

slopy (slō'pi), *a.* [*< slope* + *-y*.] Sloping; inclined; oblique.

slosh (slōsh), *n.* [A form intermediate between *slush*² and *slush*: see *slush*², *slush*.] 1. Same as *slush*, 1.— 2. A watery mess; something gulped down. [Colloq.]

An unsophisticated frontiersman who lives on bar-meat and corn-cake washed down with a generous *slosh* of whisky. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

slōsh (slōsh), *v. t.* [*< slosh*, *n.* Cf. *slush*², *slush*, *v.*] 1. To flounder in slush or soft mud.

On we went, dripping and *slōshing*, and looking very like men that had been turned back by the Royal Humane Society as being incurably drowned. *Kinglake*, Eothen, II.

2. To go about recklessly or carelessly. [Slang.]

Saltonstall made it his business to walk backward and forward through the crowd, with a big stick in his hand, and knock down every loose man in the crowd. That's what I call *slōshin'* about.

Cairo (Illinois) Times, Nov., 1884. (*Bartlett*.)

Why, how you talk! How could their [witches'] charms work till midnight!—and then it's Sunday. Devils don't *slōsh* around much of a Sunday.

S. L. Clemens, Tom Sawyer, p. 67.

slōsh-wheel (slōsh'hwēl), *n.* A trammel or trammel-wheel.

slōshy (slōsh'i), *a.* [*< slosh* + *-y*.] Same as *slushy*.

slot¹ (slōt), *n.* [Also in some senses *slot*, *slōt*; < ME. *slot*, *slōtte*, < D. *slot*, a bolt, lock, castle,

= OFries. *slot* = MLG. *slot* = OHG. *slōz*, MHG. *slōz*, *slōz*, G. *schloss*, a bolt, lock, castle, = Sw. Dan. *slut*, close, end (cf. Sw. *slott* = Dan. *slot*, castle); from the verb, OS. **slutan* (not found in AS.) = D. *sluiten* = OFries. *slūta*, *slūta* = MLG. *slūten* = OHG. *slōzan*, MHG. *slōzen*, G. *schliessen*, bolt, lock, shut, close, end, = Sw. *sluta* = Dan. *slutte*, shut, close, end, finish (Scand. prob. < LG.); prob. (with initial *s* not in L. and Gr.) = L. *claudere* (in comp. *-cludere*), shut, = Gr. *κλείω*, shut: see *close*¹, *close*², *clause*, *exclude*, *include*, etc., *sluice*, etc.] 1. The fastening of a door; a bar; a bolt. [Now only provincial.]

And *slottes* irened brake he thare. *Early Eng. Poet.*, Pa. cvi. 16.

He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door.

Rutherford, Letters, P. III. ep. 22. (*Jamieson*.)

2. A piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a *slat*.— 3. A small piece. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]— 4. A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a *slot* That wrought thine own decay. *Keats*, Allarme to England (1578). (*Halliwel*.)

***slot**² (slōt), *n.* [Also *slote*, *slōt*; < ME. *slot*, *slōte*, a hollow; prob. ult. < AS. *slutan* (pret. *slāt*), slit: see *slit*¹. Cf. Sw. *slutt*, a slope, declivity.] A hollow. (a) A hollow in a hill or between two ridges. (b) A wide ditch. [Prov. Eng.] (c) The hollow of the breast; the pit of the stomach; the epigastrium.

The *slot* of hir slegh breast sleight for to shewe, As any cristall clere, that clene was of hewe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8063.

Thourge the brene and the breste with his bryghte wayne O-slante doune fro the *slot* he slaytes at ones!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2254.

(d) In *mach.*, an elongated narrow depression or perforation; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece, for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; an oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting-bolt. See cut under *sheep-shears*.

(e) In a cable street-railroad, a narrow continuous opening between the rails, through which the grip on the car passes to connect with the traveling cable. (f) A trap-door in the stage of a theater. (g) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

(h) A hem or casing prepared for receiving a string, as at the mouth of a bag.

slot² (slōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [*< ME. slotten*; < *slot*², *n.*] 1. To slit; cut; gash. [Prov. Eng.]

He schokkes owte a schorte knyfe schetehede with silvere, And scholde have *slotted* hym in, bot no slaythe happened.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3854.

2. To provide with a slot or groove; hollow out.

A third operation is needed to clear the mortise of the chips after it has been *slotted* out by the chisel.

Ure, Dict., IV. 967.

3. In coal-mining, same as *hole*¹, 3 (b). [Yorkshire, Eng.]

slot³ (slōt), *n.* [A var. of **slōth*, < ME. *slōth*, *slūth*, a track, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail in snow or the like: see *slēuth*². For *slot*³ as related to *slōth*, cf. *height*, *sight*¹, as related to obs. *hīghth*, *sīghth*.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot; any such track, trace, or trail.

Often from his [the hart's] feed The dogs of him do find, or thorough skillful heed The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, perceives Where he hath gone to lodge. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xlii.

The age of a deer is, for the most part, determined by the size and shape of the horns; the experienced forester can also tell by the "*slot*" or "*spoor*."

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 509.

slot³ (slōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [*< slot*³, *n.*] To track by the slot, as deer. Compare *slōthound*.

Three stags sturdye wer vnder Neere the seacoast gating, theym *slot* thee clusters heard flock. *Stanishurst*, Aeneid, I. 191.

The keeper led us to the spot where he had seen the deer feeding in the early morning, and I soon satisfied myself by *slotting* him that there was no mistake.

The Field, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 218.

slot⁴ (slōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [A var. of *slat*¹.] To shut with violence; slam. *Ray*. [Prov. Eng.]

slōte (slōt), *n.* Same as *slot*¹, *slot*².

slōth¹ (slōth or slōth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slōth*, *slōth*; < ME. *slōth*, *slōthe*, *slouthe*, *slēuth*, *slēuth*, *slēuth*; with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *slāw*, slow (cf. *slēw*, *slōth*): see *slow*¹, *a*. *Slōth* stands for *clōth*, as *trōth* for *trowth*. Cf. *blōth*, *growth*, *lowth*.] 1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor This dilatory *slōth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., II. 4. 237.

Wherefore drop thy words in such a *slōth*, As if thou wert afraid to mingle truth With thy misfortunes? *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness.

She was so diligent, withouten *slōthe*, To serve and plesen everich in that place. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 482.

Slōth, like Rust, consumes faster than Labour wears.

Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

3. A company; said of bears. [Rare.]

A *slōth* of bears. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

4. A South American tardigrade edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidae*: so called from their slow and apparently awkward or clumsy movements. The slowness of their motions on the ground is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure, and particularly of the fact that the feet exhibit a conformation resembling that of clubfoot in man—a disposition of the carpal and tarsal joints highly useful in climbing. Sloths live on trees, and never remove from one until they have stripped it of every leaf. They are helpless when on the ground, and seem at home only on trees, suspended beneath the branches, along which they are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree with considerable celerity. The female produces a single young one at a birth, which she carries about with her until it is able to climb. Sloths are confined to the wooded regions of tropical America, extending northward into Mexico. At least 12 species are described, but the true number is fewer. All have three toes on the hind feet, but some have only two on the fore feet, whence the obvious distinction of *three-toed* and *two-toed* sloths (a distinction even more strongly marked in the anatomy of these animals) warranted a division of the family into *bradypods* (*Bradypodinae*) and *choloipodines* (*Choloipodinae*). Most sloths belong to the former group, and these have the general name *at*. The best-known of these is the collared three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*, with a sort of mane. The unan or two-toed sloth, *Choloipus didactylus*, inhabits Brazil; it is entirely covered with long coarse woolly hair. (See cut under *Choloipus*.) A second and quite distinct species of this genus, *C. hoffmanni*, inhabits Central America. (See *Tardigrada*, 1.) The name is apparently a translation of the Portuguese word *preguiça* (Latin *pigritia*), slowness, slothfulness. See the quotation.

Here [in Brazil] is a Beast so slow in motion that in fifteen days he cannot go further than a man can throw a stone; whence the Portuguese call it *Pigritia*.

S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 262.

5. One of the gigantic fossil gravigrade edentates, as a megalotherium or mylodon. See cut under *Mylodon*.— *Australian sloth*. Same as *koala*.— *Bengal sloth*, the slow lemur or slow loris.— *Ceylon sloth*, the slow loris.— *Giant or gigantic sloth*. See def. 5.— *Native sloth* (of Australia). Same as *koala*.— *Ursine sloth*, the aswall or sloth-bear. See cut under *aswall*.— *Syn.* 2. Indolence, inactivity, torpor, lumpishness. See *idle*.

slōth¹, *v.* [*< ME. slēuthen*, < *slēuth*, sloth: see *slōth*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To be idle or slothful. *Gower*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To delay.

Yn whych mater ye shall do me ryght singler plesyr, and that thys be not *slēuthed*, for taryeng drawth perell.

Paston Letters, I. 176.

slōth², *n.* A Middle English form of *slēuth*².

slōth-animalcule (slōth'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Arctica*, *Macrobiotidae*, and *Tardigrada*, 2.

slōth-bear (slōth'bār), *n.* The aswall. See *Melursus*, and cut under *aswall*.

slōthful (slōth'fūl or slōth'fūl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *slōthfull*, *slōthfull*, *slēuthfull*; < *slōth*¹ + *-ful*.] Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slōthful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

— *Syn.* *Lazy*, *Sluggish*, etc. (see *idle*), slack, supine, torpid.

slōthfully (slōth'fūl or slōth'fūl-i), *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

slōthfulness (slōth'fūl-nes or slōth'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

slōth-monkey (slōth'mung'ki), *n.* The slow loris; a slow lemur.

slōthound (slōt'hound), *n.* [*< slot*³ + *hound*. Cf. *slēuth-hound*.] Same as *slēuth-hound*. [Scotch.]

Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slot-hounds*.

Scott.

slotten (slōt'n), *p. a.* [A dialectal variant of the past participle of *slit*¹.] Divided. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

slotter¹ (slōt'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. sloteren*; cf. *sloder*, *slatter*.] I. *trans.* To foul; bespatter with filth.

Than awght the sawle of synfull thewne Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* that in synne.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 78. (*Halliwel*.)

II. *intrans.* To eat noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

slotter¹ (slōt'ēr), *n.* [*< slotter*¹, *v.*] Filth; nastiness. [Prov. Eng.]

slotter² (slot'er), *n.* Same as *slotting-machine*.
The Engineer.

slottery (slot'er-i), *a.* [*< slotter*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Foul; wet. *Imp. Dict.*

slotting (slot'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slot*², *v.*] 1. The operation of making slots.—2. In coal-mining, coal cut away in the process of holing or slotting. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

slotting-auger (slot'ing-à'gér), *n.* See *auger*, 1.
slotting-machine (slot'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* In *metal-working, a power-tool allied to the shaper and intermediate between that tool and the planer in range of work. It differs from the shaper in having a cutting-tool with a vertical stroke. The work is placed below the cutter upon a table having a rotary and a rectangular feed-motion. Slotting-machines range from a stroke of 2 inches to one of 30 inches. The slotting-machine is closely allied to the *key-seater*.

slouch (slouch), *v.* [An assimilated form of early mod. E. *slouke* or **sloke* (cf. *slouch*, *n.*); related to E. dial. *slock*, loose, Icel. *slókr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb represented by Sw. Norw. *sloka*, droop, L.G. freq. *slukkern*, be slack or loose (cf. Sw. *slökörig*, having drooping ears, *slokgig*, hanging, slouching, Dan. *slukörat*, crest-fallen, lit. having drooping ears, L.G. *slukk*, melancholy); ult. a variant of *slug*: see *slug*¹. As a mainly dial. word, *slouch* in its various uses is scantily recorded in early writings.] I. *intrans.* 1. To droop; hang down loosely.

Even the old hat looked smarter; . . . instead of *slouching* backward or forward on the Laird's head, as it happened to be thrown on, it was adjusted with a knowing inclination over one eye.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.

2. To have a clownish or loose ungainly gait, manner, or attitude; walk, sit, or pose in an awkward or loutish way.

In a few minutes his . . . figure was seen *slouching* up the ascent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 374.

II. *trans.* To depress; cause to hang down.

A young fellow, with a sailor's cap *slouched* over his face, sprung on the scaffold, and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, iii.

slouch (slouch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slouch*; earlier, without assimilation, *slouke*, **sloke*, < Icel. *slókr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb.] 1. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; an ungainly clown.

A *Slouke*, ihera, ertis, ignarus.

Levin, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), col. 217.

Slouch, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears.

M. S. Gloss. (Halliwell.)

I think the idle *slouch*

Be fallen asleep in the barn, he stays so long.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 6.

2. A drooping or depression of the head or of some other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. Swift.

He stands erect; his *slouch* becomes a walk;

He steps right onward, martial in his air.

Cowper, Task, iv. 639.

3. A depression or hanging down; a droop; as, his hat had a *slouch* over his eyes.—4. A slouch-hat. [Colloq.]—5. An inefficient or useless person or thing; usually with a negative, in praise: as, he's no *slouch*; it's no *slouch*, I tell you. [Slang.]

slouch-hat (slouch'hat), *n.* A hat of soft material, especially one with a broad and flexible brim.

Middle-aged men in *slouch hats* lounge around with hungry eyes.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 38.

slouchily (slou'chi-li), *adv.* In a slouching manner.

slouchiness (slou'chi-nes), *n.* The character or appearance of being slouchy; a slouchy attitude or posture.

slouching (slou'ching), *p. a.* 1. Hanging down; drooping.

He had a long, strong, uncouth body; rather rough-hewn *slouching* features. Westminster Rev., CXXV. 86.

2. Awkward, heavy, and dragging, as in carriage or gait.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby.
Chesterfield.

The shepherd with a slow and *slouching* walk, timed by the walk of grazing beasts, moved aside, as if unwillingly.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

slouchy (slou'chi), *a.* [*< slouch* + *-y*.] Inclined to slouch; somewhat slouching.

They looked *slouchy*, listless, torpid—an ill-conditioned crew.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 58.

Looking like a *slouchy* country bumpkin.
The Century, XXV. 176.

slough¹ (slon), *n.* [In the second sense spelled *slue*, *slew*, *sloo*; < ME. *slough*, *slogh*, *slo*, *slow*, *sloh*, < AS. *slōh*, *slōg*, a slough; prob. Teut., not < Ir. *sloc*, a pit, hollow, pitfall (cf. *slughpholl*, a whirlpool), = Gael. *sloc*, a pit, den, grave, pool, gutter (cf. *sluga*, a slough, or deep miry place, *slugan*, a whirlpool, gulf), < Ir. *slugaim*, I swallow, Gael. *sluig*, swallow, absorb, devour; cf. W. *llawg*, a gulp, < *llawcio*, gulp, gorge. These forms are prob. akin to L.G. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken*, *sluchen*, swallow, sob, hiccup, G. *schlucken*, swallow, = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow; cf. Dan. *sluge*, throat, gullet, a ravine, = Norw. *sluk*, the throat, gullet, = MHG. *slūch*, the throat, a pit; ME. *stoffynge*, devouring; cf. Gr. *λίξεν*, *λυγγέειν*, hiccup, sob.] 1. A hole full of deep mud or mire; a quagmire of considerable depth and comparatively small extent of surface.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the *slough* sterue,

Shal neuere spir springen vp.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 179.

So soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them, in a *slough* of mire.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 69.

This miry *slough* is such a place as cannot be mended; it is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run, and therefore it is called the *Slough* of Despond.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, 1.

To the centre of its pulpy gorge the greedy *slough* was heaving, and sullenly grinding its weltering jaws among the flags and the sedges.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxxv.

2 (slō). A marshy hollow; a reedy pond; also, a long shallow ravine, or open creek, which becomes partly or wholly dry in summer. [Western U. S.]

The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *sloughs*. These pools and *sloughs* are favorite breeding-places for water-fowl.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 64.

=Syn. Swamp, etc. See *marsh*.

slough² (sluf), *n.* [Sc. *slouch*; < ME. *slouh*, *slow*, *slughe*, *slohe*, *slouge* (also, later, *slough*), skin of a snake; cf. Sw. dial. *slug* = Norw. *slo* = MHG. *slūch*, a skin, snake-skin, G. *schlauch*, a skin, bag; appar. connected with L.G. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken*, G. *schlucken* = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow: see *slough*¹. These words are connected by some with Sw. dial. *sluv*, a covering, = L.G. *slu*, *sluce*, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut. = MD. *slouve*, a veil, a skin, *slouven*, cover one's head, = G. dial. *schlaube*, a shell, husk, slough, akin to E. *sleeve*: see *sleeve*¹.] 1. The skin of a serpent, usually the cast skin; also, any part of an animal that is naturally shed or molted; a cast; an exuvium.

The snake roll'd in a flowering bank,

With shining checker'd *slough*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 229.

2. In *pathol.*, a dead part of tissue which separates from the surrounding living tissue, and is cast off in the act of sloughing.

The basest of mankind,

From scalp to sole one *slough* and crust of sin.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. A husk. [Prov. Eng.]

The skin or *slough* of fruit.

Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon (under *σίμα*).

slough² (sluf), *v.* [*< slough*², *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To come off as a slough: often with *off*. (a) To be shed, cast, molted, or exuviated, as the skin of a snake. (b) To separate from the sound flesh; come off as a slough, or detached mass of necrosed tissue.

A limited traumatic gangrene is to be treated as an ordinary *sloughing* wound. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 529.

2. To cast off a slough.

This Gardiner turn'd his coat in Henry's time:

The serpent that hath *slough'd* will *slough* again.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

Sloughing phagedena. Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

II. *trans.* To cast off as a slough; in *pathol.*, to throw off, as a dead mass from an ulcer or a wound.

Like a serpent, we *slough* the worn-out skin.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 152.

slough³, *a.* A Middle English variant of *slow*¹.
sloughing (sluf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slough*², *v.*] 1. The act or process of casting or shedding the skin, shell, hair, feathers, and the like; a molt; ecdysis.—2. The act or process of separation of dead from living tissue.

sloughy¹ (slou'i), *a.* [*< slough*¹ + *-y*.] Full of sloughs; miry.

Low ground, . . . and *sloughy* underneath.

Swift, Drapier's Letters, vii.

sloughy² (sluf'i), *a.* [*< slough*² + *-y*.] Of the nature of or resembling a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living tissue.

slouth, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *slough*¹.
Slovak (slō-vak'), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowak*; < Slovak (Bohem.) *Slowak*; connected with *Slav*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.—2. The language of this race: a dialect of Czechish.

Slovakian (slō-vak'i-an), *a.* [*< Slovak* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Slovaks or to their language.

Slovakish (slō-vak'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowakisch*; as *Slovak* + *-ish*.] I. *a.* Same as *Slovakian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Slovak*, 2.

sloven¹ (sluv'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sloven*, *sloven*, *sloveyne*; < MD. *slof*, *sloef*, a careless man, a sloven; cf. *sloeren*, play the sloven, *slof*, neglect, *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, draggle with slippers; L.G. *sluf*, slovenly, *sluffen*, *sluffern*, be careless, *sluffen*, go about in slippers; G. *schlumpen*, a slut, slattern, *schlumpen*, draggle, akin to L.G. *slupen* = G. *schlupfen*, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slapach*, slovenly, *slapag*, a slut.] 1. A person who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person who is habitually negligent of neatness and order; also, a careless and lazy person. *Sloven* is given in the older grammars as the masculine correlative of *slut*; but the words have no connection, and the relation, such as it is, is accidental. *Slut*, as now used, is much stronger and more offensive.

A *sloven*, sordidus.

Levin, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

They answer that by Jerome nothing can be gathered but only that the ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

That negligent *sloven*

Had shut out the Party on shutting his oven.

Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

24. A knave; a rascal.

From thens nowe .xxliij. myle[s] lyeth the great towne Melin[n]da, and they be frende, and there be many *sloveyne* and fell people out of Geneen.

R. Baen (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxviii).

Sloven², *n.* Same as *Slovene*.

Slovene (slō-vē'n), *n.* [*< ML. Slovenus*, *Sclavenus* = MGr. *Σκλαβνός*, *Σκλαυνός* = O Bulg. *Sloviennin* = Russ. *Slavyanin*, Slav: see *Slav*, *Slavonic*.] A member of a Slavic race chiefly resident in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Maritime Territory and Hungary.

The *Slovenes* must banish from their vocabulary such words as *farba* (farbe).

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 150.

Slovenian (slō-vē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Slovene* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Slovenes, or to their language.

II. *n.* 1. A Slovene.—2. The language of the Slovenes: a Slavic tongue, most nearly allied to the languages of the Serbo-Croatian group.

Slovenish (slō-vē'nish), *a.* and *n.* [*< Slovene* + *-ish*.] Same as *Slovenian*.

slovenliness (sluv'n-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being slovenly; negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; also, negligence or carelessness generally.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenliness* in God's service, (in too many) have not been guilty of the increase of profaneness amongst us.

By Hall, The Remonstrants' Defence.

Those southern landscapes which seem divided between natural grandeur and social *slovenliness*.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xviii.

slovenly (sluv'n-li), *a.* [*< sloven*¹ + *-ly*.] 1. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; lazy; negligent of persons: as, a *slovenly* man.

Esop at last found out a *slovenly*, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Wanting neatness or tidiness; loose; negligent; careless: of things: as, a *slovenly* dress.

His [Wycliff's] style is everywhere coarse and *slovenly*.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 366.

=Syn. Untidy, dowdy, heedless, careless.

slovenly (sluv'n-li), *adv.* [*< slovenly*, *a.*] In a slovenly manner; negligently; carelessly.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me.

Pope. (Johnson.)

slovenness (sluv'n-nes), *n.* Same as *slovenliness*. [Rare.]

Happy Dunstan himself, if guilty of no greater fault, which could be no sin (nor properly a *slovenness*) in an infant.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. v. 43. (Davies.)

slovenoust, *a.* [*sloven*¹ + *-ous*.] Dirty; scurvy.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a slovenous trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin*. (Nares.)

slovenry (sluv'n-ri), *n.* [*sloven*¹ + *-ry*.] Neglect of order, neatness, or cleanliness; untidiness; slovenliness.

Slovenry, sordidities. *Levine*, Manip. Vocab., col. 106.

Our gayness and our gilt are all beamish'd, . . . And time hath worn us into slovenry. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 3. 114.

Never did *Slovenry* more misbecome Nor more confute its nasty self than here. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, I. 162.

slovenwood (sluv'n-wūd), *n.* [A perversion of *southernwood*.] The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slow¹ (slō), *a.* and *n.* [*See slow*; < ME. *slowe*, *slow*, *slouh*, *slouche*, *slowh*, *slawe*, *slaw*, *slau*, < AS. *slāw*, *slow*, = OS. *slēw* = MD. *slēw*, *slee*, D. *slēuw* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slēe* = OHG. *slō*, *slōw*, MHG. *slō*, G. dial. *schlōw*, *schlōch*, *schlō* = Icel. *sljör* = Sw. *slō* = Dan. *slōw*, blunt, dull. There is a vague resemblance and common suggestion in the series *slip*¹, *slide*, *slink*¹, *slouch*, *slug*¹, etc., to which *slow*¹ may be added. Hence *slōth*¹. Cf. *sloe*.] I. *a.* 1. Taking a long time to move or go a short distance; not quick in motion; not rapid: as, a *slow* train; a *slow* messenger.

Saturne is *slouche* and little mevyng; for he tarysthe, to make his turn be the 12 Signes, 30 Year. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 162.

Me thou think'st not *slow*, Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived In Eden. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 110.

For here forlorn and lost I tread, With fainting steps and *slow*. *Goldsmith*, *The Hermit*.

Pursued the swallow o'er the meads With scarce a *slower* flight. *Cowper*, *Dog and Water-Lily*.

2. Not happening in a short time; spread over a comparatively long time; gradual: as, a *slow* change; the *slow* growth of arts.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced Like change on sea and land. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 692.

Wisdom there, and truth, Not shy, as in the world, and to be won By *slow* solicitation. *Cowper*, *Task*, vi. 116.

I wonder'd at the bounteous hours, The *slow* result of winter showers. *Tennyson*, *Two Voices*.

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; used absolutely, not quick to comprehend; dull-witted. I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue. *Ex.* iv. 10.

O fools, and *slow* of heart to believe. *Luke* xxiv. 25.

Give it me, for I am *slow* of study. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, i. 2. 69.

Things that are, are not, As the mind answers to them, or the heart Is prompt, or *slow*, to feel. *Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, vii.

Slow as James was, he could not but see that this was mere trifling. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

4. Tardy; dilatory; sluggish; slothful.

Yuel servant and *slow*, wistlist thou that I repe wher I sowe nat? *Wyclif*, *Mt.* xxv. 26.

The fated sky Gives us free scope, only doth backward pull Our *slow* designs when we ourselves are dull. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i. 1. 234.

The Trojans are not *slow* To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden*.

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation. Thou art a God . . . *slow* to anger, and of great kindness. *Neh.* ix. 17.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.* xiv. 29.

6. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time: as, the clock or watch is *slow*.—7. Dull; lacking spirit; deficient in liveliness or briskness: used of persons or things: as, the entertainment was very *slow*. [*Colloq.*]

Major Pendennis . . . found the party was what you young fellows call very *slow*. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xlix.

The girls I love now vote me *slow*— How dull the boys who once seem'd witty! Perhaps I'm growing old, I know I'm still romantic, more's the pity. *F. Locker*, *Reply to a Letter*.

Slow coach, a person who is slow or lumbering in movement; one who is deficient in quickness, smartness, or energy; a dawdler; hence, one who is mentally sluggish; one who is not progressive. [*Colloq.*]

I darsay the girl you are sending will be very useful to us; our present one is a very *slow* coach. *E. B. Ramsay*, *Scottish Life and Character*, p. 114.

Slow lemur, *slow lemuroid*, a lemur or lemuroid quadruped of the subfamily *Nycticebinae*, of which there are four genera, two Asiatic, *Nycticebus* and *Loris*, and two

African, *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus* (see these technical words, and *angwantibo*, *potto*); specifically, the *slow loris*.—**Slow loris**, a slow lemur, the slow-paced lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*, or *Loris stenops*, also called *Bengal* and *Ceylon* *slow loris*. It is scarcely as large as a sloth, is nocturnal and arboreal, and very slow and sedate in its movements. It sleeps during the day clinging to the branch of a tree, and by night prowls about after its prey; which consists of small birds and quadrupeds, eggs, and insects. The name *slow loris* was given in antithesis to *slender loris*, when both these animals were placed in the same genus *Loris*. See *Nycticebus*.—**Slow movement**, in music, that movement of a sonata or symphony which is in slow tempo, usually adagio, andante, or largo. It ordinarily follows the first movement, and precedes the minuet or scherzo.—**Slow music**, soft and mournful music slowly played by an orchestra to accompany a pathetic scene: as, the heroine dies to *slow* music.—**Slow nervous fever**. See *Fever*¹.—**Syn.** 1. Delaying, lingering, deliberate.—3 and 4. Heavy, inert, lumpish.—1-4. *Slow*, *Tardy*, *Dilatory*. *Slow* and *tardy* represent either a fact in external events or an element of character; *dilatory* only the latter. *Dilatory* expresses that disposition or habit by which one is once or generally slow to go about what ought to be done. See *Idle*.

II. *n.* A sluggard.

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the *slow*. *M. S. Douce*, 62. (*Hallwell*.)

slow¹ (slō), *adv.* [*slo*¹, *a.*] *Slowly*. [*Poetical* or *colloq.*]

How *slow*

This old moon wanes! *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, i. 1. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty depress'd. *Johnson*, *London*, l. 177.

slow¹ (slō), *v.* [*See slow*, < AS. *slāwian* (= OHG. *slēwēn*, MHG. *slēwen* = Dan. *slōve*), be slow, < *slāw*, *slow*: see *slow*¹, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To become slow; slacken in speed.

The pulse quickens at first, then *slows*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 773.

The boat *slowed* in to the pier. *W. Black*, *In Far Lochaber*, xlii.

II. *trans.* 1. To make slow; delay; retard.

Par. Now do you know the reason of this haste. *Fri.* I would I knew not why it should be *slowed*. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iv. 1. 16.

Though the age And death of Terah *slowed* his pilgrimage. *Syntheser*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., The Vocation.

2. To slacken in speed: as, to *slow* a locomotive or a steamer: usually with *up* or *down*.

When ascending rivers where the turns are short, the engine should be *slowed down*. *Lucas*, *Seamanship*, p. 564.

slow², *n.* A Middle English spelling of *slough*¹.

slow³ (slō), *n.* [An abbreviated form of *slow-worm*, *q. v.*] In *zoöl.*, a sluggish or slow-paced skink, as the slow-worm or blindworm, *Anguis fragilis*; also, a newt or eft of like character.

slow⁴, *n.* A Middle English preterit of *slay*¹.

slowback (slō'bak), *n.* [*slo*¹ + *back*¹.] A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *slowbacks* and lazle bones will none of this. *J. Favour*, *Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty* (1619), p. 63. (*Latham*.)

slow-gaited (slō'gā'ted), *a.* Slow in gait; moving slowly; slow-paced; tardigrade.

The ass . . . is very *slow-gaited*. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iii. 1. 66.

She went . . . to call the cattle home to be milked, and sauntered back behind the patient *slow-gaited* creatures. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, ix.

slowht. A Middle English preterit of *slay*¹.

slow-hound (slō'hound), *n.* [A var. of *slenth-hound*, *slouthound*, prob. in conformity to *slow*⁴.] A slenth-hound.

Once decided on his course, Hiram pursued his object with the tenacity of a *slow-hound*. *R. B. Kimball*, *Was he Successful?* p. 310.

slowing (slō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slow*¹, *v.*] A lessening of speed; gradually retarded movement; retardation.

She delivered a broadside and, without *slowing*, ran into the Cumberland's port-bow. *New York Tribune*, March 12, 1862.

The pulse showed *slowings* after the exhibition of ergotin. *Nature*, XXX. 212.

slowly (slō'li), *a.* [*slo*¹ + *-ly*¹.] *Slow*.

With *slowly* steps these couple walk'd. *Birth of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, v. 893).

slowly (slō'li), *adv.* [*See slowliche*, *slawly*, *slawli*; < *slow*¹ + *-ly*².] In a slow manner; not quickly or hastily; deliberately; tardily; not rashly or with precipitation.

Love that comes too late, Like a remorseful pardon *slowly* carried. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, v. 3. 58.

A land of just and old renown, Where freedom *slowly* broadens down From precedent to precedent. *Tennyson*, *You ask me why, tho' ill at ease*.

slow-match (slō'mach), *n.* A match so composed as to burn very slowly and at a regular

fixed rate: it is generally prepared by soaking or boiling rope or cord of some sort in a solution of saltpeter.

slowness (slō'nes), *n.* [*ME. slownes*, *slownesse*; < *slow*¹ + *-ness*.] The state or character of being slow, in any sense.

slow-paced (slō'pāst), *a.* Moving or advancing slowly; slow-gaited; tardigrade: specifically said of the slow lemur.

Thou great Wrong, that, through the *slow-paced* years, Didst hold thy millions fettered. *Bryant*, *Death of Slavery*.

slows (slōz), *n.* [Appar. pl. of *slow*¹: used to describe a torpid condition.] Milk-sickness.

slow-sighted (slō'si'ted), *a.* Slow to discern.

slow-sure (slō'shōr), *a.* Slow and sure. [*Poetical* and rare.]

Slow-sure Britain's secular might. *Emerson*, *Monadnoc*.

slow-up (slō'up), *n.* The act of slackening speed. [*Colloq.*]

slow-winged (slō'wingd), *a.* Flying slowly.

O *slow-wing'd* turtle! shall a buzzard take thee? *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, ii. 1. 208.

slow-witted (slō'wit'ed), *a.* Mentally sluggish; dull.

The description of the Emperour, viz. . . . for qualitie simple and *slow-witted*. *Protest of Merchants Trading to Muscovy* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 79).

slow-worm (slō'wōrm), *n.* [Also *sloe-worm* (simulating *sloe*, "because it vseth to creep and live on sloe-trees," *Minsheu*); < ME. *slowworme*, *slowworm*, *slowworme*, < AS. *slāwgyrm*, *slāwgyrm* (not *slāw-wyrm*, as in *Sonner*, or *slāw-wyrm*, as in *Lye*), a slow-worm (glossing L. *regulus stellio* and *spalangius*), = Sw. (transposed) *orm-slā* = Norw. *orm-slo*, a slow-worm; prob. < *slā*, contr. of *slaha*, lit. 'smiter' (= Sw. *slā* = Norw. *slo*, a slow-worm) (< *slēan* = Sw. *slā* = Norw. *slaa*, strike) + *gyrm*, worm: see *slay*¹ and *worm*. The word has been confused in popular etym. with *slow*¹, as if < *slow*¹ + *worm*; hence the false AS. forms above mentioned, and the present spelling.] A scincoid lizard of the family *Anguillae*: same as *blindworm*. Also *slow*. See cut under *Anguis*.

The pretty little *slow-worms* that are not only harmless, but seem to respond to gentle and kindly treatment. *A. Jessopp*, *Arcady*, ii.

slloyd, *n.* See *sloid*.

slub¹ (slub), *n.* [*Cf. slab*², *slob*².] Loose mud; mire. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slub² (slub), *n.* [Also *slobber*, *slubbing*; origin uncertain; cf. *slubber*².] Wool slightly twisted preparatory to spinning, usually that which has been carded.

slub³ (slub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slubbed*, ppr. *slubbing*. [*Cf. slub*², *n.*] To twist slightly after carding, so as to prepare for spinning: said of woolen yarn.

slubber¹ (slub'ér), *v.* [Also *slobber*; < ME. *slobberen*, < D. *slobberen*, lap, sup up = MLG. *slubberen*, LG. *slubbern*, lap, sip, = G. (dial.) *schlubbern* = Dan. *slubbe*, slobber, = Sw. dial. *slubbra*, be disorderly, slubber, slobber; freq. of a verb seen in Sw. dial. *slubba*, mix up liquids in a slovenly way, be careless. Cf. *slobber*¹, *slabber*¹, *slop*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To daub; stain; sully; soil; obscure.

You must therefore be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and bolterous expedition. *Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 3. 227.

Pompey I overthrew; what did that get me? The *slubber'd* name of an author's enemy. *Fletcher* (and another), *False One*, ii. 3.

2. To do in a slovenly, careless manner, or with unbecoming haste; slur over. [*Rare.*]

Slubber not business for my sake. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, ii. 8. 89.

If a marriage should be thus *slubbered* up in a play, ere almost any body had taken notice you were in love, the spectators would take it to be but ridiculous. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Captain*, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To act or proceed in a slovenly, careless, or hurried manner. [*Rare.*]

Which answers also are to be done, not in a huddling or *slubbering* fashion—gaping or scratching the head, or spitting, even in the midst of their answer—but gently and plausibly, thinking what they say. *G. Herbert*, *Country Parson*, vi.

slubber¹ (slub'ér), *n.* [*Cf. slubber*¹, *v.*] Any viscous substance. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slubber² (slub'ér), *v. t.* [*Cf. slub*².] To dress (wool). *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

slubber³ (slub'ér), *n.* [Also *slobber*; cf. *slubber*³.] Half-twined or ill-twined woolen thread. *Jamieson*.

slubber³ (slub'ér), *n.* [*< slub*² + *-er*.] 1. One who slubs or who manages a slubbing-machine. — 2. A slubbing-machine. **slubberdegullion** (slub'ér-dē-gul'yon), *n.* [*Also slubberdegullion*; *< slubber*¹ or *slabber*¹ + *-de*, insignificant or as in *hobbledehoy*, + *gullion*, var. of *cullion*, a base fellow. Cf. *slubberer*, a mischievous, meddling person; Dan. *slubbert*, a scamp.] A contemptible creature; a base, foul wretch. [Low.]

Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,
He may weep without the help of an onyon.
He's an oxe and an asse, and a slubberdegullion.
Musarum Delicias (1656), p. 79. (Halliwell.)

Quoth she, "Although thou hast deserv'd,
Base Slubberdegullion, to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory."

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 836.

slubberer (slub'ér-ér), *n.* [*< slubber*¹ + *-er*.] A mischievous, meddling person; a turbulent man. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (Halliwell.) **slubberingly** (slub'ér-ing-lī), *adv.* In a slovenly or hurried and careless manner. [Rare.]

And slubberingly patch up some slight and shallow rhyme.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxi.

slubbing (slub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slub*², *v.*] Same as *slub*².

Slubbings intended for warp-yarn must be more twisted than those for weft.
Ure, Dict., III. 1167.

slubbing-billy (slub'ing-bil'i), *n.* An early form of the slubbing-machine.

slubbing-machine (slub'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In wool-spinning, a machine used for imparting a slight twist to rovings, to give them the needed strength for working them in the subsequent operations of drawing and spinning.

slucet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sluice*.

sluckabed (sluk'a-bed), *n.* A dialectal form of *slugabed*.

slud (slud), *n.* [*Cf. sludge*.] Wet mud. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] **sludge** (sluj), *n.* [*A var. of slutch* (as *grudge* of *grutch*), this being a var. of *slitch*, *sleech*: see *slutch*, *sleech*. Cf. *slud* and *slush*.] 1. Mud; mire.

A draggled mawkin, thou,
That tends her bristled grunners in the sludge.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

The same arrangement [for separating liquid from solid matter] is in use for dealing with sewage sludge.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 7111.

2. A pasty mixture of snow or ice and water; half-melted snow; slush.

The snow of yesterday has surrounded us with a pasty sludge; but the young ice continues to be our most formidable opponent.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 82.

3. In mining, the fine powder produced by the action of the drill or borer in a bore-hole, when mixed with water, as is usually the case in large and deep bore-holes. The powder when dry is often called *bore-meal*. — 4. Refuse from various operations, as from the washing of coal; also, refuse acid and alkali solutions from the agitators, in the refining of crude petroleum: sometimes used, but incorrectly, as the equivalent of *slimes*, or the very finely comminuted material coming from the stamps. See *slime*, 3. — *Sludge acid*, acid which has been used for the purification of petroleum.

sludge-door (sluj'dör), *n.* An opening in a steam-boiler through which the deposited matter can be removed.

sludge-hole (sluj'höl), *n.* Same as *sludge-door*. **sludger** (sluj'ér), *n.* [*< sludge* + *-er*.] A cylinder, with a valve at the end, for removing the sludge from a bore-hole; a sand-pump, shell, or shell-pump.

sludging (sluj'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **sludge*, *v.*, *< sludge*, *n.*] In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of filling the cracks caused by the contraction of clay in embankments with mud sufficiently wet to run freely. *E. H. Knight*.

sludgy (sluj'i), *a.* [*< sludge* + *-y*.] Consisting of sludge; miry; slushy.

The warm, copious rain falling on the snow was at first absorbed and held back, . . . until the whole mass of snow was saturated and became sludgy. *The Century*, XL. 499.

slue¹ (slö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slued*, ppr. *sluing*. [*Also slue*; cf. *E. dial. sluer, slewer*, give way, fall down, slide down; perhaps for **slue*, *< Icel. snua*, bend, turn, = Dan. *sno*, twist, twine.] I. *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place. — 2. To turn or twist about: often followed by *round* and used reflexively.

They laughed and slued themselves round.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxviii.

Bang went gun number two, and, again, gun number three, as fast as they could load and slue the piece round.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 376.

II. *intrans.* To turn about; turn or swing round: often followed by *round*.

Vessels . . . sluing on their heels.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, II.

slue¹ (slö), *n.* [*< slue*¹, *v.*] The turning of a body upon an axis within its figure: as, he gave his chair a *slue* to the left.

slue², *n.* A variant spelling (also *slew*, *sloo*) of *slough*¹ in its second pronunciation.

slue³ (slö), *n.* [*Also slue*; origin obscure.] A considerable quantity: as, if you want wood, there's a *slue* of it on the pavement. [Slang.] **slued** (slöd), *a.* [*Also slued*; prop. pp. of *slue*¹, *v.*] Slightly drunk. [Cant.]

He came into our place at night to take her home; rather slued, but not much.

sluer (slö'ér), *n.* [*< slue*¹ + *-er*.] The steerer in a whaleboat. *Also slewer*.

slue-rope (slö'röp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

slug¹ (slug), *v.* [*Also dial. *sluck* (in *sluckabed*, var. of *slugabed*); *< ME. sluggen, *sloggen*, a var. of **slucken, *sloken* = LG. **slucken*, in freq. *slukkern*, be loose, = Norw. *sloka*, go in a heavy, dragging way, = Sw. *sloka*, hang down, droop, = Dan. **sluke, *sluge* (in comp. *sluk-öret*, with drooping ears); cf. Icel. *slökr* = Norw. *slok*, a slouching fellow. Cf. *stock*¹, *slouch*. The forms are chiefly dialectal, and the senses are involved. Hence *slug*², *slugard*, etc.] I. *intrans.* To be slow, dull, or inert; be lazy; lie abed: said of persons or of things.

Sluggyn, desidlo, torpeo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.
He was not slugging all night in a cabin under his mantle.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sluggish.

It is still Episcopacy that before all our eyes worsens and slugs the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

2. To hinder; retard.

They [inquiries into final causes] are indeed but remoras and hinderances to stay and slug the ship for farther sailing.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

slug¹ (slug), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. slugge*; cf. LG. *sluk*, drooping, downcast: see *slug*¹, *v.*] I. *† a.* Slow; sluggish.

Lord, when we leave the world and come to thee,
How dull, how slug are we!

Quarles, Emblems, i. 13.

II. *n.* 1. A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a slug-gard; a slow-moving animal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The *slugge* loythy to be holpe of God that commawndythy men to waake in the worlde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

Thou drone, thou snail, thou slug, thou sot!
Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 196.

Hence — 2. Any slow-moving thing.

Thus hath Independency, as a little but tite Pinnace, in a short time got the wind of and given a broad-side to Presbytery; which soon grew a slug, when once the North-wind ceased to fill its sails.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 381.

His rendezvous for his fleets and for all *sluggs* to come to should be between Calais and Dover.

Pepys, Diary, Oct. 17, 1666.

A slug must be kept going, and an impetuous one [horse] restrained.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 196.

3†. A hindrance; an obstruction.

Usury . . . doth dull and damp all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug. *Bacon, Usury* (ed. 1887).

slug² (slug), *n.* [*Prob. a particular use of slug*¹, *n.*] 1. A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of one of the families *Limacidae* and *Arionidae* and related ones, which has only a rudimentary shell, if any. The species inhabit all the northern temperate regions of the globe, living on the land, and chiefly about decaying wood in forests, gardens, and damp places. Marine nudibranchiate gastropods are called *sea-slugs*. See *sea-slug*, and cut under *Limacidae*.

Slugs, pinch'd with hunger, smear'd the slimy wall.
Churchill, Prophecy of Famine.

2. Some or any slug-like soft-bodied insect or its larva; a grub: as, the yellow-spotted willow-slug, the larva of a saw-fly, *Nematus ventralis*. See *pear-slug*, *rose-slug*, *slug-caterpillar*, *slug-worm*. — 3. The trepan or sea-cucumber; any edible holothurian; a sea-slug. — *Burrowing slugs*, the *Tentaculidae*. — *Giant slug*, *Ariolimax columbianus*. It affords a thick tenacious slime, which is used by the Indians to lime humming-birds. [California to Alaska.] — *Oceanic slugs*, the *Phyllirhidae*. See cut under *Phyllirhoe*. — *Rough slugs*, slugs of the family *Onchidiidae*. — *Teneriffe slug*, a slug of the genus *Phosphorax*, which shines at night like the glow-worm. — *True slugs*,

slugs of the restricted family *Limacidae*. — *Water-loving slugs*, the *Onchidiidae*.

slug³ (slug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [*Also slog*; prob. ult. a secondary form of *slay*, *< AS. sleán* (pret. *slöh*, pl. *slögon*), strike: see *slay*¹.] To strike heavily. Compare *slugger*.

slug³ (slug), *n.* [*< slug*³, *v.*] A heavy or forcible blow; a hard hit.

slug⁴ (slug), *n.* [Origin uncertain: (a) prob. lit. 'a heavy piece,' *< slug*¹, *a.*; otherwise (b) *< slug*², a snail, from a fancied resemblance; or (c) *< slug*³, *v.*, strike heavily.] 1. A rather heavy piece of crude metal, frequently rounded in form.

"That is platinum, and it is worth about \$150." It was an insignificant looking slug, but its weight was impressive and commanded respect.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVI. viii. 2.

Specifically — (a) A bullet not regularly formed and truly spherical, such as were frequently used with smooth-bore guns or old-fashioned rifles. These were sometimes hammered, sometimes chewed into an approximately spherical form.

For all the words that came from gullets,
If long, were slugs; if short ones, bullets.
Cotton, Burlesque, Upon the Great Frost.

I took four muskets, and loaded them with two slugs and five small bullets each. *DeJes, Robinson Crusoe*, xvi. Hence — (b) Any projectile of irregular shape, as one of the pieces constituting mitraille. (c) A thick blank of type-metal made to separate lines of print and to show a line of white space; also, such a piece with a number or word, to be used temporarily as a direction or marking for any purpose, as in newspaper composing-rooms the distinctive number placed at the beginning of a compositor's "take," to mark it as his work. Thin blanks are known as *leads*. All blanks thicker than one sixteenth of an inch are known as *slugs*, and are called by the names of their proper type-bodies: as, nonpareil *slugs*; pica *slugs*. (d) In metal, a mass of partially roasted ore. (e) A lump of lead or other heavy metal carried in the hand by ruffians as a weapon of attack. It is sometimes attached to the wrist by a cord or thong: in that case it is called a *slung-shot*. [Vulgar.] (f) A hatters' heating-iron. *E. H. Knight*. (g) A gold coin of the value of fifty dollars, privately issued in San Francisco during the mining excitement of 1849. Round slugs were very rare, the octagonal or hexagonal form being usual.

An interesting reminder of early days in California, in the shape of a round fifty-dollar slug. . . . But fifty of these round fifty-dollar pieces were issued when orders came from the East prohibiting private coinage.
San Francisco Bulletin, May 10, 1890.

2. A stunted horn. Compare *scur*².

The late Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, . . . in the "Short Introductory Notes on Some of the Principal Breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs," . . . says: "Occasionally some have small slugs or stumps, which are not affixed to the skull." Dr. Fleming, 1812, wrote similarly about the existence of these "slugs" then, and is quoted by Boyd-Dawkins as evidence of the last appearances in this ancient breed of a reminiscence of its former character.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 794.

slug⁴ (slug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [*< slug*⁴, *n.*] I. *trans.* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* In gun, to assume the sectional shape of the bore when fired: said of a bullet slightly larger than the bore.

slug⁵ (slug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In mining, a loop made in a rope for convenience in descending a shallow shaft, the miner putting his leg through the loop, by which he is supported while being lowered by the man at the windlass.

slugabed (slug'a-bed), *n.* [*Also dial. sluckabed*; *< slug*¹ + *abed*.] One who indulges in lying abed; a slugard.

Why, lamb! why, lady! lie, you slug-a-bed!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 2.

Get up, sweet slug-a-bed, and see
The dew-bespangling herb and tree.

Herrick, Corinna's going a Maying.

slug-caterpillar (slug'kat'ér-pil-är), *n.* One of the footless slug-like larvae of the moths of the families *Cochiliidae* and *Megalopygidae*. Some of the slug-caterpillars are also stinging-caterpillars. See *stinging-caterpillar*. Compare *slug-worm*. [U. S.]

slug-fly (slug'fi), *n.* A saw-fly whose larva is a slug-worm. See *slug*², *n.*, 2.

slugga (slug'gä), *n.* [*< Ir. slugaid*, a deep mire, a slough: see *slough*¹.] In Ireland, a swallow-hole, or abrupt deep cavity formed in certain limestone districts by the falling of parts of the surface-rock into depressions which have been made by subterranean rivers. The courses of these rivers may be sometimes traced by the sluggas. In some localities they are dotted irregularly over the country, as if the region were now or had been traversed by a network of subterranean watercourses.

A slugga is usually shaped like an hour-glass, although some have perpendicular sides; they seem always to be formed from below.

G. H. Kinahan, Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

slugard (slug'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. *slug-gard, *slogard* (cf. *sluggard*); *< slug*¹ + *-ard*.]

I. n. A person habitually lazy, idle, and slow; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard*; consider her ways, and be wise. Prov. vi. 6.
Tis the voice of the *Sluggard*; I heard him complain,
"You have wak'd me too soon; I must slumber again."
Watts, Moral Songs, l.

II. a. Sluggish; lazy; characteristic of a sluggard.

The more to blame my *sluggard* negligence.
Shak., Lucres, l. 1278.

sluggardize (slug'är-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluggardized*, ppr. *sluggardizing*. [*sluggard* + *-ize*.] To make idle or lazy; make a sluggard of. [Rare.]

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad
Than, living dully *sluggardized* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shak., T. G. of V., l. 1. 7.

sluggardy (slug'är-di), *n.* [*ME. *sluggardie*, *sloggarde*, *slogardye*; as *sluggard* + *-y*.] The state of a sluggard; sloth.

Constant in herte, and evere in biyennesse,
To dryve hire out of ydel *slogardye*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 57.

Arise! for shame, do away your *sluggardy*.
Wyatt, The Lover Unhappy.

slugged, *a.* Same as *sluggish*.
sluggedness (slug'ed-nes), *n.* [*ME. sluggednes*; *slugged* + *-ness*.] Sluggardness; sloth.

Wysse labour and myshappe seldom mete to-gyder, but yet *sluggednes* (read *sluggedness*) and myshappe be seldom dyssevyde. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

slugger (slug'er), *n.* One who hits hard with the fists; a pugilist. [U. S.]

slugging (slug'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slug*, *v.*] Hard hitting with the fists, in fighting. [U. S.]

They [the muscles] have their own æsthetics: hence there have always been athletic sports, and hence even pugilism would have no charm if it were mere *slugging*.
Science, IV. 478.

slugging-match (slug'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the contestants slug each other; an unskilful, brutal fight. [U. S.]
sluggish (slug'ish), *a.* [*slug* + *-ish*.] 1. Slow; having or giving evidence of little motion: as, a *sluggish* stream.

A Voyage which proved very tedious and hazardous to us, by reason of our ships being so *sluggish* a Sailer that She would not ply to Wind-ward.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ll. 19.

The *sluggish* murmur of the river Somme.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

2. Idle and lazy, habitually or temporarily; indolent; slothful; dull; inactive.

Move faster, *sluggish* camel.
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, l. 1.

To us his temperament seems *sluggish*, and is only kindled into energy by the most fiery stimulants.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., l. 135.

3. Inert; inactive; torpid.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. Woodward.

4. Dull; tame; stupid.

Incredible it may seem so *sluggish* a conceit should prove so ancient as to be authoriz'd by the Elder Ninnias.
Milton, Hist. Eng., l.

=Syn. 2. *Lazy*, *Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); slack, supine, phlegmatic, apathetic.

sluggishly (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner; torpidly; lazily; drowsily; idly; slowly.

sluggishness (slug'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sluggish, in any sense of that word.

sluggy (slug'i), *a.* [Also *sloggy*; *ME. sluggy*, *sloggy*; *slug* + *-y*.] Sluggish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thanne cometh sompnolence, that is *sloggy* slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Lean him on his elbowe, as ife slepe had caught him, Which claimes most interest in such *sluggy* men.
Tourneure, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

slug-horn (slug'hörn), *n.* [*slug* + *horn*.] A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downward, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

slughorn (slug'hörn), *n.* [A corruption of *slogan*, perhaps simulating *slug-horn*.] Same as *slogan*. [In the second and third quotations used erroneously, as if meaning some kind of horn.]

The deaucht trumpet blawis the brag of were;
The *slughorne*, ensenle, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be redly.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 280.

Some caught a *slughorne* and an onsett wounde.
Chatterton, Battle of Hastings, ll. 10.

Damntless the *slughorn* to my lips I set,
And blew "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."
Browning, Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came.

slugly (slug'li), *adv.* [*slug* + *-ly*.] Sluggishly.

God giue vs grace, the weyes for to keepe
Of his precepts, and *slugly* not to sleepe
In shame of sinne. Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 207.

slug-shaped (slug'shapt), *a.* Limaciform: specifically noting the larvae of various butterflies which in some respects resemble slugs. E. Newman.

slug-snail (slug'snäl), *n.* A slug; also, loosely, any snail of the family *Helicidae*.

slug-worm (slug'werm), *n.* One of the slimy slug-like larvae of the saw-flies of the genus *Selandria* and allied genera; specifically, the larva of *S. cerasti*. W. D. Peck, Nat. Hist. of Slug-worm (Boston, 1799).

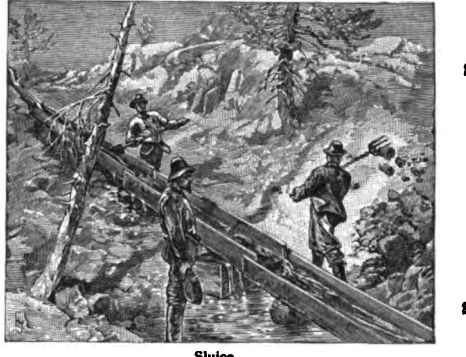
sluice (slös), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sluce*, *sluse*, *sluce*; *ME. escluse* = MD. *sluys*, D. *sluis* = MLG. *sluse*, LG. *sluis* (> G. *schleuse*) = Dan. *sluse* = Sw. *sluss*, < OF. *eschuse*, F. *écluse* = Sp. *esclusa*, < ML. *exclusa* (also, after Rom., *schusa*), a sluice, flood-gate, prop. adj. (sc. *aqua*, water shut off), fem. of *exclusus*, shut off, pp. of *excludere*, shut off: see *exclude*. Cf. *close*, *recluse*, *seclude*.] 1. A body of water held in check by a flood-gate; a stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.—2. A gate or other contrivance by which the flow of water in a waterway is controlled; a flood-gate; also, an artificial passage or channel into which water is allowed to enter by such a gate; a sluiceway; hence, any artificial channel for running water: as, a mill-slucce. Sluices are extensively used in hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Often used figuratively.

A foure square Cisterne of eightene cubits depth, whereinto the water of Nilus is conuayed by a certaine *sluce* vnder the ground.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 568.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluce*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd.
Milton, P. L., v. 133.

The foaming tide rushing through the mill *sluce* at his wheel.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 80.

3. In mining, a trough made of boards, used for separating gold from the gravel and sand in which it occurs. Its bottom is lined with riffles, and these, with the help of quicksilver, arrest and detain the



Sluice.

particles of gold as they are borne along by the current of water. The sluice may be of any width or length corresponding with the amount of material to be handled; but the supply of water must be sufficiently abundant, and the topographic conditions favorable, especially as regards the disposal of the tailings.

The *sluce* is a contrivance by which an almost unlimited amount of material may be washed; it is only necessary to enlarge its size, and increase its length, giving it at the same time a proportionate grade.

J. D. Whitney, Auriferous Gravels, p. 61.

4. In steam-engines, the injection-valve by which the water of condensation is introduced into the condenser.—5. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will. E. H. Knight.—Falling *sluice*, a kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, etc., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, thereby enlarging the waterway.—Ground-slucce, in mining, a channel or gutter formed by water aided by the pick and shovel in the detritus on the surface of the bed-rock, which answers temporarily the place of a sluice, or rock, which is used when water cannot be got for a sufficient length of time to make it worth while to build a wooden sluice.

sluice (slös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluiced*, ppr. *sluicing*. [Early mod. E. also *sluce*; *ME. sluce*, *n.*] 1. To open a flood-gate or sluice upon; let a copious flow of water on or in: as, to *sluice* a meadow.—2. To draw out or off, as water, by a sluice: as, to *sluice* the water into the corn-fields or to a mill.

Nigh on the plain, in many cells prepared,
That underneath had veins of liquid fire
Sluiced from the lake, a second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., l. 702.

A broad canal
From the main river *sluiced*.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

3. To wet or lave abundantly.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water.
De Quincey.

The great seas came flying over the bows, *sluicing* the decks with a mimic ocean.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, l. 4.

4. To scour out or cleanse by means of sluices: as, to *sluice* a harbor.—5. To let out as by a sluice; cause to gush out.

Twas I *sluc'd* out his life blood.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., v. 6.

sluice-fork (slös'förk), *n.* A form of fork having many tines, used to remove obstructions from a sluiceway.

sluice-gate (slös'gät), *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate; a flood-gate; a sluice.

sluice-valve (slös'valv), *n.* 1. A sliding gate which controls the opening in a sluiceway.—2. A slide at the outlet of a main or discharge-pipe, serving to regulate the flow.

sluiceway (slös'vä), *n.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is let by a sluice; hence, any small artificial channel for running water.

sluicing (slös'ing), *n.* [*sluice* + *-ing*.] The material of a sluice or sluiceway. [Rare.]

Decayed driftwood, trunks of trees, fragments of broken *sluicing*, . . . swept into sight a moment, and were gone.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, Mrs. Skagg's Husband.

sluicy (slös'i), *a.* [*sluice* + *-y*.] 1. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, l. 437.

Incessant cataracts the thunder pours,
And half the skies descend in *sluicy* show'rs.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 28.

2. Wet, as if sluiced. [Rare.]

She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands.
Keats, Endymion, l.

sluke (slök), *n.* Same as *sloke*, and *laver*, 1.

slum (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slum*, 1.] In metal, same as *slime*, 3: chiefly in the plural. [Pacific coast.]

The *slums*, light gravel, etc., passing off through the waste slums at every upward motion.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 341.

slum (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slum*, 1.] A dirty back street of a city, especially such a street inhabited by a squalid and criminal population; a low and dangerous neighborhood: chiefly in the plural: as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster in London.

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts and alleys and *slums*.
Cardinal Newman.

Gone is the Rookery, a conglomeration of *slums* and alleys in the heart of St. Giles's.
E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, l. 11.

slum (slum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slummed*, ppr. *slumming*. [*slum*, *n.*] 1. To keep to back streets. Leland.—2. To visit the slums of a city, often from mere curiosity or as a diversion. [Recent.]

slumber (slum'bër), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slombre*; *ME. slumberen*, *slombren* (with ex-crescent *b* developed between *m* and *r*, as in *number*, etc.), earlier *slumeren*, *slomeren*, = D. *sluimeren* = MLG. *slummeren* = MHG. *slummern*, G. *schlummern* = Sw. *slumra* = Dan. *slumre*, *slumber*; freq. of *ME. slumen* (E. dial. *sloum*, *sloom*) = D. *sluimen* = MLG. *slomen*, *slommen* = MHG. *slumen*, *slummen*, *slumber*; cf. *ME. slume*, *slombe* (E. dial. *sloum*, *sloom*), < AS. *sluma*, *slumber*; prob. akin to Goth. *slavan*, be silent, MHG. *slür*, lounge, idle, G. *slure*, *slune*, *slumber*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow sleepy or drowsy; begin to sleep; fall asleep; also, to sleep lightly; doze.

And as I lay and lene'd and loked in the wateres,
I *slombred* in a slepyng. It sveyued so myre.
Piers Plowman (B), Frol., l. 10.

Or, if you do but *slumber*, I'll appear
In the shape of all my wrongs, and, like a Fury,
Fright you to madness.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Corb. Does he sleep well?
Moe. No wink, sir, all this night,
Nor yesterday; but *slumbers*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, l. 1.

My slumbers—if I *slumber*—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought.
Byron, Manfred, l. 1.

2. To sleep; sleep quietly.

God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness are you *slumber* in the grave forever.

D. Webster, Speech, June 17, 1825.

At my feet the city *slumbered*.

Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,

And every spirit's folded bloom

Thro' all its intertial gloom

In some long trance should *slumber* on.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?

Young, Love of Fame, l. 36.

Slumbering under a kind of half reformation.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 446.

Pent Greek patriotism *slumbered* for centuries till it
blasted out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821-5.

J. S. Blackie.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Drowsy, Daze*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* 1. To lay to sleep; cause to slumber or sleep. [Rare.]

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his
conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentive.

Str. H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.

2†. To stun; stupefy. [Rare.]

Now bene they come whereas the Palmer sate,
Keeping that *slumbered* corse to him assid.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 11.

3. To cause to be latent; keep as if in a sleeping condition. [Rare.]

If Christ *slumbered* the Godhead in himself, the mercy
of God may be *slumbered*, it may be hidden from his servants,
but it cannot be taken away.

Donne, Sermons, II.

slumber (slum'bér), *n.* [= *D. slumer* = *MG. slummer*, *G. schlumper* = *Sw. Dan. slummer*; from the verb.] 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a
slumber it shall settle into a deep and long sleep.

South.

To all, to each, a fair good-night,
And pleasing dreams, and *slumbers* light!

Scott, Marston, L'Envoy.

2. Sleep, especially sound sleep.

Even lust and envy sleep; yet love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, III. 2.

Calm as cradled child in dreamless *slumber* bound.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, l. 15.

3. A sleeping state; sleep regarded as an act.

The mockery of unquiet *slumbers*.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 2. 27.

slumberer (slum'bér-ér), *n.* [*< slumber + -er*.] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

slumbering (slum'bér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. slomer-yn; verbal n. of slumber, v.*] The state of sleep or repose; the condition of one who sleeps or slumbers.

Off aunter ben olde of aunsetris nobill,
And aldyd vpon shlepe [read *sloupe*] by *slomeryng* of Age.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep
falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.

Job xxxiii. 15.

slumberingly (slum'bér-ing-li), *adv.* In a slumbering manner; sleepily.

slumberland (slum'bér-land), *n.* The region or state of slumber. [Poetical.]

Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland*.

Swinnburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

slumberless (slum'bér-les), *a.* [*< slumber + -less*.] Without slumber; sleepless.

And the future is dark, and the present is spread
Like a pillow of thorns for thy *slumberless* head!

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, l.

slumberous (slum'bér-us), *a.* [Also *slumbrous*; *< slumber + -ous*.] 1. Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

While pensive in the silent *slumb'rous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'r's her drooping eyes invade.

Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 1045.

2. Like slumber; suggesting slumber.

The quiet August noon has come;

A *slumberous* silence fills the sky.

Bryant, Summer Ramble.

3. Nearly asleep; dozing; sleepy.

And wakes, and finds his *slumberous* eyes

Wet with most delicious tears.

Longfellow, Carillon.

This quiet corner of a sleepy town in a *slumberous* land.

The American, VI. 282.

slumberously (slum'bér-us-li), *adv.* Drowsily; sleepily.

With all his armor and all his spoils about him, [he] casts
himself *slumberously* down to rest.

Landon, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

slumbery (slum'bér-i), *a.* [*< ME. slombery; < slumber + -y*.] Slumberous; inclined to sleep; sleeping; also, occurring in sleep.

Thanne wexeth he slough and *slombery*.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

In this *slumbery* agitation, besides her walking and other
actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard
her say?

Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 12.

slumbrous (slum'brus), *a.* Same as *slumberous*.

slumgullion (slum-gul'yon), *n.* [Appar. *< slum* + *-gullion* as in *slubberdegullion*, etc.] 1. Offal or refuse of fish of any kind; also, the watery refuse, mixed with blood and oil, which drains from blubber. [New Eng.]—2. A cheap drink. [Slang.]—3. A servant; one who represents another. [Slang, U. S.]

Should in the Legislature as your *slumgullion* stand.

Leland, Hans Breitmann Ballad.

slummer (slum'ér), *n.* [*< slum* + *-er*.] One who slums. See *slum*, *v.*, and *slumming*. [Recent.]

Nothing makes a *slummer* so happy as to discover a case
that is at once both deserving and interesting.

Philadelphia Times.

slumming (slum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *slum*, *v.*] The practice of visiting slums, often for mere curiosity or as an amusement. [Recent.]

Slumming, which began with the publication of "The
Cry of Outcast London," has attained the proportions of a
regular rage.

Philadelphia Times.

But her story is decidedly pleasant and healthful, and it
is a relief to find there is something besides *slumming* to
be done by unselfish people.

Athenaeum, No. 3247, p. 81.

slump (slump), *v. i.* [*< Dan. slumpe*, stumble upon by chance, *G. schlumpen*, trail, drabble, = *Dan. Sw. slump*, chance, hap; cf. *G. schlump*, haste, hap; perhaps in part confused with forms cognate with *slip* (AS. *slipán*, etc.) or *plump*. Cf. *slump*.] 1. To fall or sink suddenly when walking on a surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to support one; walk with sinking feet; sink, as in snow or mud. [Obsolete or local.]

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which un-
wares they may *slump*.

Barrow.

Here [in the snow] is the dainty footprint of a cat; here
a dog has looked in on you like an amateur watchman to
see if all is right, *slumping* clumsily about in the mealy
treachery.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 42.

2. Hence, to fail or fall through ignominiously:
often with *through*: as, the plan *slumped through*. [Colloq.]

slump (slump), *n.* [*< slump*, *v.* But the noun
in sense 1 may be partly of independent origin; cf. *slum*.] 1. A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a marsh; a swamp. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump. [Scotch.]—3. The act of slumping through weak ice or any frozen surface, or into melting snow or slush.—4. Hence, an ignominious coming to naught; complete failure; also, a sudden fall, as of prices: as, a *slump* in stock from 150 to 90. [Colloq.]

What a *slump*!—what a *slump*! That blessed short-
legged little seraph has spoiled the best sport that ever
was.

Hovells, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

slump (slump), *n.* [= *Dan. slump*, a lot, quantity, = *Sw. slump*, a lump, residue, = *D. slump*, a heap, mass; prob. in part *< slump*, but perhaps influenced by *lump*.] A gross amount; a block; lump; as, to buy or take things in the *slump*; also used attributively: as, a *slump* sum. [Colloq.]

slump (slump), *v. t.* [*< slump*, *n.*] To throw or bring into a mass; regard as a mass or as a whole; lump. [Colloq.]

The different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Slumping the temptations which were easy to avoid with those which were comparatively irresistible.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 20.

slump-work (slump'wérk), *n.* Work in the slump or lump. [Rare.]

Creation was not a sort of *slump-work*, to be perfected by the operation of a law of development.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 189.

slumpy (slum'pi), *a.* [*< slump* + *-y*.] Marshy; swampy; boggy; easily broken through. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

slung (slung). Preterit and past participle of *sling*.

slung-shot (slung'shot), *n.* A weapon consisting of a metal ball or a stone slung to a short strap, chain, or braided leather handle, or in any similar way: it is used by roughs and criminals, and is a dangerous weapon.

slunk (slunk). Preterit and past participle of *slink*.

slunk (slunk), *n.* and *a.* A variant of *slink*.
slunken (slung'kn), *a.* [Cf. *slink*, *slank*.] Lean; shriveled. [Prov. Eng.]

slur (slup), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *slip* (AS. *slupan*) or of *slop*.] To swallow hastily or carelessly.

Who, scornful Church-rites, take the symbol up
As slovenly as careless courtiers *slur*
Their mution gruel!

Marsden, Scourge of Villanite, II. 95.

slur (slér), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slurred*, ppr. *slurring*. [*< ME. "slooren, "sloren* (see the noun), appar. *< MD. slooren, sleuren*, drag, trail, do negligently or carelessly, = LG. *sluren*, hang loosely, be lazy, *slüren, slören*, trail, drabble, = Icel. *slóra*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slóra*, be careless or negligent, slur over, = Norw. *sløre*, be negligent, sully; perhaps a contracted form of the freq. verb, MD. *slodder* = LG. *sludder*, hang loosely, be lazy, = Icel. *slodhra*, drag or trail oneself along: see *slodder*, and cf. *slotter* and *slut*. Cf. also *slur*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To smear; soil by smearing with something; sully; contaminate; pollute; tarnish: often with *over*.

Her cheeks not yet *slurred over* with the paint
Of borrowed crimsones.

Marsden, Antonio and Melida, II. 2.

2. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; depreciate; calumniate; traduce; asperse; speak slightly of.

They impudently *slur* the gospel.

Cudworth, Sermons, p. 73. (Latham.)

Men *slur* him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy.

Tennyson, Geraldine.

3. To pass lightly (over or through); treat lightly or slightly; make little of: commonly with *over*.

Stadious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, l. 171.

He [David Deans] was by no means pleased with the
quiet and indifferent manner in which King William's
government *slurred over* the errors of the times.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

So they only *slurred* through their fagging just well
enough to escape a licking, and not always that, and got
the character of sulky, unwilling fags.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 9.

4†. To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular way: an old gambling term; hence, to trick or cheat in general.

What was the Public Faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 192.

5. To do (anything) in a careless manner; render obscure or indistinct by running together, as words in speaking.—6. In *music*, to sing (two or more tones) to a single syllable, or perform in a legato manner. See *slur*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *printing*, to blur or double, as an impression from type; mackle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To slide; be moved or dragged along in a shuffling, negligent way.

Her soft, heavy footsteps *slurred* on the stairway as
though her strength were falling.

The Century, XXXVIII. 260.

2†. To practise cheating by slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn; hence, to cheat in any way.

Thirdly, by *slurring*—that is, by taking up your dice as
you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, plac-
ing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost
run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run
without turning.

Complete Gamester (1680), p. 11. (Nares.)

3. In *music*, to apply a slur to two or more notes.

slur (slér), *n.* [*< slur*, *v.* In the sense of 'spot, stain,' the noun may be a particular use of *slur*, *n.*] 1. A mark or stain; a smear; hence, figuratively, a slight occasion of reproach.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to
his affairs or without a *slur* to his reputation.

South, Sermons.

2. A disparaging or slighting remark; an insinuation; an innuendo: as, he could never speak of him without a *slur*.

Mr. Cooling . . . tells me my Lord General is become
mighty low in all people's opinion, and that he hath re-
ceived several *slurs* from the King and Duke of York.

Pepys, Diary, III. 2.

3†. A trick; a cheat. See *slur*, *v. t.*, 2.

All the politics of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat,
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone,
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fing'ring trick or *slur*.

S. Butler, Remains, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. In *vocal music*, the combination of two or more tones of the music sung to a single syllable. The term originally signified simply a legato

slush-bucket (slush'buk'et), *n.* A small bucket containing grease used on board ship for various purposes around the masts, rigging, etc.

sluttishly (slut'ish-lī), *adv.* [**< ME. sluttīsshtly;**
< sluttish + -ly².] In a sluttish manner; neg-
 ligently; dirtily.

slupe (slip), *n.* [*Prop. slipe*; a var. of *slip*¹.] In some English cathedrals, a passage leading

from the transept to the chapter-house or to the deanery.

S. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *short meter*; (*b*) of *Scientiæ Magister* (Master of Science).

smack¹ (smak), *v. i.* [Formerly and still dial. assimilated *smatch*, *q. v.*; (*a*) < ME. *smacken*, *smackien*, *smaken*, < AS. **smacian*, *smacigan* = OFries. *smakia* = MD. *smacken*, D. *smaken* = MLG. *smaken*, *smacken* = OHG. *smakhēn*, *smachēn*, *smakhēn*, give forth taste, MHG. *smacken*, taste, try, smell, perceive, = Icel. *smakka* = Sw. *smaka* = Dan. *smage* (Scand. prob. < LG.), taste; (*b*) < ME. *smecchen* (pret. *smeihte*, *smachte*, *smauhte*, pp. *smought*, *ismaht*, *ismeiht*, *smecched*), have a savor, scent, taste, relish, imagine, understand, perceive, < AS. *smeccan*, *smeccan*, *smecgan*, taste, = OFries. *smekka*, *smetsa* = MLG. *smecken* = OHG. *smecchan*, MHG. *smecken*, G. *schmecken*, taste, try, smell, perceive; from the noun. The senses are more or less involved, but all rest on the sense 'taste.' The word is commonly but erroneously regarded as identical with *smack*², as if 'taste' proceeds from 'smacking the lips.'] 1. To have a taste; have a certain flavor; suggest a certain thing by its flavor.

(It) *smacketh* like pepper. *Baret*, Alvarie, 1580. (*Latham*.)

2. Hence, figuratively, to have a certain character or property, especially in a slight degree; suggest a certain character or quality: commonly with *of*.

All sects, all ages *smack* of this vice.

Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 5.

Do not these verses *smack* of the rough magnanimity of the old English vein?

Lamb, New Year's Eve.

Fears that *smack* of the sunny South.

R. H. Stoddard, Squire of Low Degree.

smack¹ (smak), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. assimilated *smatch*, *q. v.*; < ME. *smak* (also assimilated *smach*), < AS. *smæc* = MD. *smæck*, D. *smak* = G. *geschmack* = Sw. *smak* = Dan. *smag*, taste: see *smack*¹, *v.* The AS. *smæc*, *smæcc*, savor, smell, is a different word.] 1. A taste or flavor; savor; especially, a slight flavor that suggests a certain thing; also, the sense of taste.

The streins of strange deuse,
Which Epicures do now adaves inuent,
To yeld good *smacks* vnto their daintie tongues.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Muske, though it be sweet in ye smel, is sowre in the *smacks*.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 90.

Hence — 2. A flavor or suggestion of a certain quality.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltiness of time.

Some *smack* of Robin Hood is in the man.

Lovell, Under the Willows.

3†. Scent; smell.

Keat vpon a clyffe ther costesse lay drye,
He [a raven, who just before is said to "croak for comfort" on finding carrion] hade the smelle of the *smack* & smoltes theder sone.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 461.

4. A small quantity; a taste; a smattering.

If it be one that hath a little *smack* of learning, he rejecteth as homely gear and common ware whatsoever is not stuffed full of old moth-eaten words and terms, that be worn out of use.

Str. T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He 'says the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, IV. 69.

= **Syn.** 1. Flavor, Savor, etc. (see *taste*), tang.—2. Touch, spice, dash, tinge.

smack² (smak), *v.* [< ME. **smacken*, < MD. *smacken*, D. *smakken*, smite, knock, cast, fling, throw, = MLG. *smacken* = LG. *smakken*, smack (the lips), = G. *schmatzen* (var. of **schmacken*; cf. E. *smatter*), smack, fell (a tree), = Sw. *smacka*, smack, Sw. dial. *smakka*, throw down noisily, *smäcka*, hit smartly, = Dan. *smække*, slam, bang; prob. orig. imitative, not connected with *smack*¹, taste, unless ultimately, in the same orig. imitative root. Hence ult. *smash*. Cf. *smatter*.] I. *trans.* 1. To smite or strike smartly and so as to produce a sharp sound; give a sharp blow to, especially with the inside of the hand or fingers; slap: as, to *smack* one's cheek.

They are conceited snips of men, . . . and you feel like *smacking* them, as you would a fly or a mosquito.

H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

A teacher who had *smacked* a boy's ear for impertinence.

The Congregationalist, June 11, 1885.

2. To cause (something) to emit a sharp sound by striking or slapping it with something else: as, he *smacked* the table with his fist.—3. To

part smartly so as to make a sharp sound: used chiefly of the lips.

Not *smackings* thy lippes, as comonly do hogges.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Smacking his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott*.

4. To kiss, especially in a coarse or noisy manner.

The curled whirpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them.

Donne.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sharp sound by a smart parting of the lips, as after tasting something agreeable.

The King, when weary he would rest awhile,
Dreams of the Dainties he hath had yere-while,
Smacks, swallows, grinds both with his teeth and laws.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Schisme.

Swedish horses are stopped by a whistle, and encouraged by a *smacking* of the lips.

B. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 22.

2. To kiss so as to make a smart, sharp sound with the lips; kiss noisily.—3. To come or go against anything with great force. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—To *smack* at, to smack the lips at as an expression of relish or enjoyment.

He that by crafty significations of ill-will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison— . . . he that pleasantly relisheth and *smacketh* at it, as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt. *Barrow*, I. 391. (*Davies*.)

She had praised detestable custard, and *smacked* at wretched wines. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

smack² (smak), *n.* [< ME. **smack* = D. *smak*, a loud noise, = G. *schmatz*, a smack, = Sw. dial. *smäkk*, a light, quick blow, = Dan. *smæk*, a smack, rap: see *smack*², *v.*] 1. A smart, sharp sound made by the lips, as in a hearty kiss, or as an expression of enjoyment after an agreeable taste; also, a similar sound made by the lash of a whip; a crack; a snap.

He . . . kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack* That at the parting all the church did echo.

Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 180.

2. A sharp, sudden blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. *Johnson*.—3. A loud kiss; a buss.

She next instructs him in the kiss,
'Tis now a little one, like Miss,
And now a hearty *smack*.

Cowper, The Parrot (trans.).

The gentlemen gallantly attended their fair ones to their respective abodes, and took leave of them with a hearty *smack*.

Irrving, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

smack² (smak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *smack*², *v.*] In a sudden and direct or aggressive manner, as with a smack or slap; sharply; plump; straight.

Give me a man who is always plumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.

Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, III. 1.

smack³ (smak), *n.* [< MD. *smacke*, D. *smak* = MLG. *smacke*, LG. *smak* (cf. Dan. *smakke* = Sw. *smack* = G. *schmacke* = F. *smaque* = Sp. *smaque* = Pg. *sumaca*, all < D. or LG.), a smack; generally thought to stand for **smack* = AS. *snacc* = Icel. *snekkja* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a small sailing vessel, a smack; cf. Sw. *snäcka*, Dan. *snekke* = MLG. LG. *snigge* = OHG. *sneggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *snegge*, *snecke*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; from the root of E. *sneak*, *snake*, *snail*: see *sneak*, *snake*, *snag*³, *snail*. For the interchange of *sm-* and *sn-*, cf. *smatter*.] 1. A sloop-rigged vessel formerly much used in the coasting and fishing trade.—2. A fishing-vessel provided with a well in which the fish are kept alive; a fishing-smack. Smacks are either sailing vessels or steamers. They are chiefly market-boats, and in the United States are most numerous on the south coast of New England.

Previous to 1846, the Gloucester vessels engaged in the halibut fishery did not carry ice, and many of them were made into *smacks*, so-called, which was done by building a water-tight compartment amidships, and boring holes in the bottom to admit salt-water, and thus the fish were kept alive. *Fisherman's Memorial Book*, p. 70.

smack-boat (smak'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a well, often a clincher-built row-boat, ten or fifteen feet long, as that carried by New London smacks and other fishing-vessels. Also *smacks-boat*.

smacked (smakt), *a.* Crushed or ground. [Southern U. S.]

Smacked (ground—as *smacked* corn).

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

smackee (smak'ē), *n.* [< *smack* + dim. -ee².] A small fishing-smack. *E. Ingersoll*. [Key West, Florida.]

smacker (smak'ēr), *n.* [< *smack*² + -er¹.] 1. One who smacks.—2. A smack, or loud kiss.

smackering (smak'ēr-ing), *n.* [Cf. *smattering*.] A smattering.

Such as meditate by *smatches*, never chewing the cud and digesting their meat, they may happily get a *smack*.

ering, for discourse and table-talk, but not enough to keep soul and life together, much less for strength and vigour. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 88.

smack-fisherman (smak'fish'ēr-man), *n.* A fisherman belonging to a smack; a smackman. **smacking** (smak'ing), *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, smart; lively.

Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries "No words!"

Pope, To Miss Blount, l. 26.

We had a *smacking* breeze for several hours, and went along at a great rate until night.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 276.

smackman, **smacksman** (smak'man, smaks'-man), *n.*; pl. *smackmen*, *smacksmen* (-men). One who sails or works on a smack.

A fearful gale drowned no less than 800 *smackmen*.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

smack-smooth (smak'smōth), *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; also, smoothly level.

smalk (smāk), *n.* [Icel. *smeykr*, mean-spirited, timid; cf. *smeykinn*, insinuating, cringing, sleek.] A puny or silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [Scotch.]

smale¹ (smāl), *a.* A dialectal form of *small*. *Chaucer*.

smale² (smāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The form of a hare. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Smalkaldic (smal-kal'dik), *a.* [Also *Schmalkaldic* or *Smalealdic*; < *Smalkald*, *Schmalkald*, or *Smaleald*, in G. *Schmalkalden*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Schmalkalden, a town in Thuringia.—**Smalkaldic Articles**. Same as *Articles of Schmalkald* (which see, under *article*).—**Smalkaldic League**, a league entered into at Schmalkalden in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V.—**Smalkaldic war**, the unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546–1547).

small (smāl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *smal*; also dial. *smale*; < ME. *small*, *smal*, *smel* (pl. *smale*), < AS. *smæl*, thin, small, = OS. *smal* = OFries. *smel* = D. *smal* = MLG. *smal* = OHG. MHG. *smal*, G. *schmal*, slender, = Dan. Sw. *smal*, narrow, thin (cf. Icel. obs. *smali*, *n.*, small cattle, goats, etc., *smalíngi*, a small man), = Goth. *smals*, small; related to Icel. *smār* = Dan. *smau* = Sw. *små* = OHG. *smāhi*, MHG. *smāhe*, *smāhe*, small (cf. OHG. *smāhi*, smallness, G. *schmach*, disgrace, orig. smallness, *schmachten*, languish, dwindle); prob. related to L. *macer*, lean, thin (see *meager*), Gr. *μακρός*, long, *μικρός*, small (see *macron*, *micron*); cf. O.Bulg. *malŭ*, small, Gr. *μῆλα* (for **μῆλα* †), small cattle, Oir. *mīl*, a beast.] I. *a.* 1. Slender; thin; narrow.

With middle *smal* & wel ymake.

Specimens of E. E. (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. iv. (A), l. 16.

2. Little in size; not great or large; of less than average or ordinary dimensions; diminutive.

This *small* inheritance my father left me

Contenteth me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 20.

Lord Bernard he had a little *smal* sword,

That hung low down by his knee.

Child Noyce (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

3. Little or inferior in degree, quantity, amount, duration, number, value, etc.; short (in time or extent); narrow, etc.

Thus thei endured thre dayes, that neuer thei dide of
haubrek ne helme from theire hedes till the nyght that
thei ete soche vitale as thei hadde, but it was full *small*.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 257.

The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men.

2 Chron. xiv. 24.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts* xix. 23.

I had but a *small* desire to walke much abroad in the streets.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 96.

The *small* time I staid in London, diuers Courtiers and others, my acquaintances, hath gone with mee to see her.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 32.

They went aboard the Rebecka, which, two days before, was frozen twenty miles up the river; but a *small* rain falling set her free. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 200.

Though we have not sent all we would (because our cash is *small*), yet it is y^e we could.

Quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 144.

A *small* mile below the bridge there is an oblong square hill, which seems to have been made by art.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 73.

The *small*, hard, wiry pulse. *Quatin*, Med. Dict., p. 112.

A fud'dah is the *smallest* Egyptian coin.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 372.

4. Low, as applied to station, social position, etc.

Al were it so she were of *smal* degree,

Sufficeth hym hir yowthe and hir beautee.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 381.

The king made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan the palace, both unto great and *small*.

Ester l. 5.

5. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; petty; trifling; as, it is a *small matter* or thing; a *small subject*.

Ye forsaken the grete worthinesse of conelence and of vertu, and ye seken yowre gerdounes of the *smale* wordes of strange folke.
Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 7.

This was thought no *small pece* of cunning, being in deed a matter of some difficulty.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

6. Of little genius, ability, or force of character; petty; insignificant.

Consorts with the *small poets* of the time.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

7. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak: as, *small beer*.

This liquor tasted like a *small cider*, and was not unpleasant.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 1.

They can't brew their malt liquor too *small*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

8. Thin: applied to tones or to the voice. (a) Fine; of a clear and high sound; treble.

He syngeth in his voys gentill and *smal*.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 174.

He herde the notes *small*

Of byrdes mery synge

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thy *small pipe*

Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound.

Shak., T. N., I. 4. 32.

(b) Gentle; soft; faint; not loud.

After the fire a still *small voice*.

I Kl. xix. 12.

9. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; evincing little worth; narrow-minded; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; mean; base; unworthy.

Neither was it a *small policy* in Newport and the Mariners to report in England we had such plenty, and bring vs so many men without victuals, when they had so many private Factors in the Fort.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 190.*

Among the flippant and the frivolous, we also become *small* and empty.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 258.

10. Having little property; carrying on a business on a small scale.

Mr. Jones was not alone when he saw Ananias, but was accompanied by Mr. Miles Cottingham, a *small farmer* in the neighborhood.

J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

11. Meager in quantity, as a body of water: an anglers' epithet: as, the water is too *small* to use the fly. [Scotland.]—12. Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering: same as *tight*.—A *small gross*, ten dozen, or 120.—In a *small way*. (a) With little capital or stock: as, to be in business in a *small way*. (b) Unostentatiously; without pretension.

Mrs. Bates . . . was a very old lady, almost past every thing but tea and quadrille. She lived with her single daughter in a very *small way*, and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such untoward circumstances, can excite.

Jane Austen, Emma, III.

Small ale, ale weak in malt and probably without hops or other bitter ingredient: used because cheaper, and also for refreshment in hot weather or after excessive indulgence in strong liquors. Compare *small beer*.

For God's sake, a pot of *small ale*; . . .

And once again, a pot o' the *smallest ale*.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II. 1 and 77.

Small arms. See *arm²*.—**Small ashler.** See *ashler, 3*.—**Small beer,** bower, brown, bugloss. See the nouns.—**Small burdock.** Same as *lesser burdock*. See *burdock*.—**Small capitals,** capital letters of the short and small form (A, B, C, D, etc.) furnished with every font of roman text-type. The letter was first made in type by Aldus Manutius of Venice in 1501, and used by him as the regular capital for his new italic. Small capitals are indicated in manuscript by two parallel lines under the word intended to be printed in them. Abbreviated *S. C.*, or *sm. cap.*—**Small cardamom,** the common cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Also called *Malabar cardamom*. See *cardamom*.—**Small casino,** celandine, cranberry. See the nouns.—**Small chorus.** Same as *semichorus*.—**Small coal,** coal broken into very small pieces, either in mining or in the course of its loading and transportation to market; slack. *Small coal* is frequently abbreviated to *smalls*.—**Small debts,** small-debt court. See *debt*.—**Small double-post,** a size of printing-paper, 19 x 29 inches. [Eng.]—**Small fruits,** fry, generals, hand. See *fruit, fry²*, etc.—**Small intestine,** the intestine from the pylorus to the ileocecal valve, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. See cut under *intestine*.—**Small magnolia.** See *Magnolia, 1*.—**Small matweed.** See *matweed, 2 (b)*.—**Small mean.** See *mean³, 3 (c)*.—**Small measure.** See *measure*.—**Small number,** in printing, same as *short number* (which see, under *short*).—**Small octave.** See *octave, 2 (e)*.—**Small orchestra,** palmetto, pearl, peppermint, pond. See the nouns.—**Small Penalties Act.** See *penalty*.—**Small potatoes,** quarto, reed. See *potato, quarto, reed*.—**Small reed-grass.** Same as *small reed*.—**Small spikenard,** stores, sword. See the nouns.—**Small stuff** (*naul.*), spun yarn, marine, and small ropes.—**Small talk,** trifling or unimportant conversation.

Mr. Casaubon seemed even unconscious that trivialities existed, and never handed round that *small-talk* of heavy men which is as acceptable as stale bride-cake brought forth with an odor of the cupboard.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, III.

Small tithes. See *allotage, 2*.—**Small wares.** See *wares²*.—**The small hours.** See *hour*.—**To think small beer of.** See *beer¹*.—**Syn. 1.** *Smaller, Fewer* (see *less¹*), tiny, puny, stunted, Lilliputian, minute.—**2.** Inconsiderable, unimportant, slender, scanty, moderate, paltry, slight, feeble.—**6.** Shallow. See *pettiness*.—**9.** Illiberal, stingy, scrupling.

II, n. 1. A small thing or quantity; also, the small or slender part of a thing: as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specifically, the smallest part of the trunk of a whale; the tapering part toward, near, or at the base of the flukes.

Now, certes, and ye lete me thus sterve,

Yit have ye wonne thereon but a *smal*.

Chaucer, Complaint to his Lady, I. 113.

Long. His leg is too big for Hector's.

Dum. More calf, certain.

Boyet. No; he is best indued in the *small*.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 645.

2. pl. Same as *small-clothes*.

Tony Washington, the negro barber from the village, and assistant violinist, appeared in powdered hair, a faded crimson silk coat, ruffle cuffs, and white *smalls*.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 10.

3. pl. The "little go," or previous examination: as, to be plucked for *smalls*. [British university slang.]

"Greata," so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or "Smalls."

E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

4. pl. In *coal-mining*, same as *small coal* (see above).—**5. pl.** In *metal-mining*, ore mixed with gangue in particles of small size: a term used with various shades of meaning in certain districts of England.

The ore . . . is tipped from trucks on to a grating of iron bars about 2½ in. apart; the "mine *smalls*" pass through.

The Engineer, LXX. 126.

A small and early, an informal evening entertainment. [Colloq.]

For the clearing off of these worthies, Mrs. Podsnap added a *small and early* evening to the dinner.

Dickens, Mutual Friend, xl.

In *small¹*, in a form relatively small; in miniature.

The Labours of Hercules in massy silver, and many incomparable pictures in *small*. Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Small of an anchor, that part of the shank of an anchor immediately under the stock.—**Small of the back.** See *back¹*.

small (smál), *v. t.* [*< ME. smalen; < small, a.*]

To make little or less; lessen. *Imp. Dict.*

small (smál), *adv.* [*< ME. smal; < small, a.*]

1. In a small quantity or degree; little.

But, for that I was purveyed of a make,

I wepte but *smal*, and that I undertake.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 592.

If thou dost weep for grief of my sustaining,

Know, gentle wench, it *smal* avails my mood.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 1273.

2. Low; in low tones; gently; timidly; also, in a shrill or high key.

Plute. Let not me play a woman; I have a beard coming.

Quince. You shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as *small* as you will.

Shak., M. N. D., I. 2. 49.

The reposeful toiler [on Sunday], thoughtfully smoking, talking *small*, as if in honour of the stillness, or hearkening to the walling of the gulls.

R. L. Stevenson, Memoirs of an Islet.

To do small, to have little success or poor luck.—**To sing small.** See *sing*.

smallage (smál'áj), *n.* [*< ME. smalege, orig.*

**smal ache, < smal, small, + ache, water-parsley,*

smallage, < L. apium, parsley; see ache².] The

celery-plant, *Apium graveolens*, especially in its wild state. It is then a marsh-plant, with the leaf-stalks little developed and of a coarse and acrid quality.

small-clothes (smál'klôfhz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches, as distinguished from pantaloons and trousers; especially, the close-fitting knee-breeches of the eighteenth century. Also *short clothes* and *smalls*.

One . . . in full fashion dress, . . .

His *small-clothes* sat so close and tight;

His boots, like jet, were black and bright.

W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, I. 20.

His well-brushed Sunday coat and *small-clothes*, his bright knee and shoe buckles, his long silk stockings, were all arranged with a trim neatness refreshing to behold.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 52.

small-dot (smál'dot), *n.* In lace-making, a name given to point d'esprit, and to any very small pieces of solid work recurring at regular intervals on the réseau or background.

smallfish (smál'fish), *n.* The candlefish or eulachon. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

small-headed (smál'hed'ed), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small head; microcephalic or microcephalous.—**Small-headed fly-catcher,** a bird of the eastern United States, described as *Muscicapa minuta* by Wilson (1812), Nuttall (1832), and Audubon (1839), but never since identified. It is supposed to be a fly-catching warbler of the genus *Myiothlytes*.

smallish (smál'lish), *a.* [*< small + -ish¹*.] Somewhat small; rather small than large.

His shuldris of a large brede,

And *smallish* in the girldildeste.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 826.

smallmouth (smál'mouth), *n.* The small-mouthed black-bass.

small-mouthed (smál'moutht), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small mouth: as, the *small-mouthed black-bass*.

smallness (smál'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *smallness*; *< ME. smalnes; < small + -ness*.] The state or character of being small, in any sense of that word.—*Syn.* *Pettiness*, etc. See *littleness*.

small-pica (smál'piká), *n.* A size of printing-type, a little less than 7 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes pica (larger) and long-primer (smaller). It is equal to 11 points in the new system. See *point¹, 14 (b)*, and *pica⁴*.

This is small-pica type.

***Double small-pica.** See *pica⁴*.

smallpox (smál'poks'), *n.* [Orig. *small pocks*,

i. e. little pustules: see *small* and *pock, por*.] An acute, highly contagious disease, fatal in

between one third and one fourth of unvaccinated cases. It ordinarily presents the following features: (1) a period of incubation (three to eighteen days or more, usually twelve to fourteen days); (2) period of invasion (two to four days), with aching in back, limbs, epigastrium, and high fever (primary fever), usually ushered in by well-marked chill; (3) period of eruption (about five days), with cropping up of macule, quickly developing into papules and vesicles, more or less distinctly umbilicated, over the skin, and a corresponding eruption forming little erosions and ulcers in the mucous membranes of the mouth and elsewhere (a marked fall of temperature and pulse-rate at the beginning of this period, with a subsequent slow rise as the eruption extends); (4) period of suppuration (four to five days), the vesicles becoming pustules, with a marked rise of temperature and pulse-rate (secondary fever); (5) period of desiccation (six to ten days), the pustules breaking and forming dry scabs. The nature of the specific cause of the disease is as yet undetermined, but it is thought to be a protozoan microorganism, *Cytoviruses*, or *Cytorrhyses, variolæ*. It can remain potential in clothes or other contaminated articles for months or years. All ages are susceptible, but especially children, and the disease may occur in the fetus. Also called *variola*. See *vaccination, inoculation*.—**Confluent smallpox,** smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules unite with one another to form bullæ.—**Discrete smallpox,** smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules remain distinct.—**Hemorrhagic smallpox,** smallpox in which there are hemorrhages, as from the mouth, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels, and kidneys, as well as into the skin, forming vibices and petechiæ.

smallly (smál'i), *adv.* [*< ME. smally, smallliche; < small + -ly²*.] 1. In a small manner, quantity, or degree; with minuteness; little. [Obsolete or rare.]

We see then how weak such disputes are, and how *smallly* they make to this purpose. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 11.

Ped. A very smale sweete voice, Ile assure you.

Qua. Tis *smallly* sweete indeede.

Marston, What you Will, II. 1.

2. With small numbers.

Kenulph & his paramoure, . . . *smallly* accompanied.

Fabjan, Chron., ciii.

smalt (smált), *n.* [*< It. smalto, enamel, = Sp. Pg. esmalte = OF. esmail, F. email (ML. smaltum), < G. schmalte = D. smalt = Sw. smalt = Dan. smalte, smalt, < OHG. smalzjan, smelzan. MHG. smelzen, G. schmelzen, melt, cause to melt (cf. G. schmalz, grease, OIt. smalto, butter), = E. smelt: see smelt¹, and cf. amel, enamel*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed as a pigment in painting, and in printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing-paper, linen, etc. Also called *enamel-blue, Eichel blue, royal blue*.

I was informed that at Sneberg they have a manufacture of the powder blue called *smalt*, made of cobalt.

Pococks, Description of the East, II. II. 235.

Green smalt. Same as *cobalt green* (which see, under *green¹*).

smaltine (smált'in), *n.* [*< smalt + -ine²*.] An arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. The allied arsenide of nickel, into which it passes, is called *chloanthite*. Smaltine occurs in isometric crystals, also massive, of a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *smaltite, gray cobalt, tin-white cobalt*, and by the Germans *spektkobalt*.

smaltite (smált'it), *n.* [*< smalt + -ite²*.] Same as *smaltine*.

smaragd¹ (smar'agd), *n.* [*< ME. smaragde, < OF. smaragde = D. OHG. MHG. G. Dan. Sw. smaragd, < L. smaragdus, < Gr. σμαράγδος, a precious stone of light-green color, see emerald*.] A precious or semi-precious stone of green color.

Alle the thinges . . . that Indus giveth, . . . that medeleth the grene stones (*smaragde*) with the white (margarite).
Chaucer, Boethius, III. meter 10.

Aristotle doth affirm, and so doth Albertus Magnus, that a *Smaragd* worn about the necke is good against the Falling-sickness. *Babees Book* (R. K. T. S.), p. 257.

smaragdine (sma-rag'din), *a.* [*L. smaragdinus*, < *smaragdus*, < *Gr. σμαράγδος*, *smaragd*: see *smaragd*.] Of a green color like that of *smaragd*—that is, of any brilliant green: an epithet used loosely and in different senses.

smaragdite (sma-rag'dit), *n.* [*L. smaragd + -ite*.] An emerald-green mineral, thin-foliated to fibrous in structure, belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group: it is found in certain rocks, as the euphotide of the Alps. It often resembles diallage (hence called *green diallage*), and may be in part derived from it by paramorphism.

smaragdochalcite (sma-rag-dō-kal'sit), *n.* [*Gr. σμαράγδος*, *smaragd*, + *χαλκίτις*, containing copper: see *chalchit*.] Same as *diopside*.

smart¹ (smärt), *v.* [*ME. smerten, smeorten* (pret. *smeart*, also weak, *smerted*), < *AS. "smeortan"* (Somner) (pret. **smeart*) = *MD. smerten*, *D. smerten* = *MLG. smerten* = *OHG. smerzan* (pret. *smerz*), *MHG. smerzen*, *G. schmerzen* = *Sw. smärta* = *Dan. smerte*, *smart*; = *L. morder* (√ *mord*, orig. **smord*), bite, pain, sting; = *Skt. √ mard* (orig. **smard*), rub, grind, crush; cf. *Russ. smertü*, death, *Gr. σμῆρτις*, terrible.] *I. intrans.* 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain; also, to be the seat of a pungent local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application; be acutely painful: often used impersonally.

I am so wounded, as ye may wel seen,
That I am lost almost, it *smert* so sore.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 152.

I have some wounds upon me, and they *smart*.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 28.

2. To feel mental pain or suffering of any kind; suffer; be distressed; suffer evil consequences; bear a penalty.

Christ and the apostles were in most misery in the land of Jewry, but yet the whole land *smarted* for it after.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1835), II. 42.

It was Carteret's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still *smarting* from recent disappointments.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

3. To cause a smart or sharp pain; cause suffering or distress.

This is, indeed, disheartening; it is his (the new member's) first lesson in committee government, and the master's rod *smarts*.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., II.

To *smart* for it, to suffer as a consequence of some act or neglect.

And verily, one man to live in pleasure and wealth, while all other weep and *smart* for it, that is the part, not of a king, but of a fallow.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

II. trans. To cause a smart or pain to or in: cause to smart.

What calle ye goode? fayn wold I that I wiste:
That pleishit one, a-nothir *smertlike* soore.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 75.

The manner of the Master was too pointed not to be felt, and when he had succeeded in *smarting* the good woman's sensibilities his object was attained.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 16.

smart¹ (smärt), *n.* [*ME. smert, smerte, smierte* = *MD. smerte*, *D. smart* = *MLG. smerte*, *L.G. smart* = *OHG. smerzo, smerza*, *MHG. smerz*, *G. schmerz* = *Sw. smärta* = *Dan. smerte*, pain; from the verb. In def. 4 from the adj.] 1. A sharp, quick, lively pain; especially, a pricking local pain, as the pain from the sting of nettles.

As faintly feeling he confes'd the *smart*,
Weak was his pace, but dauntless was his heart.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 944.

Strong-matted, thorny branches, whose keen *smart*
He heeds in no wise. *R. W. Gilder*, Love in Wonder.

2. Hence, mental pain or suffering of any kind; pungent grief; affliction.

Your departing is cause of all my *smerte*,
Only for that I do this payne endure.
Genesides (E. E. T. S.), l. 170.

This City did once feele the *smart* of that crnell Hunn-
cal King Atilla his force.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 149.

But keep your fear still: for if all our Art
Miscarry, thou art sure to share the *Smart*.
Brome, Northern Lass, II. 4.

3. Same as *smart-money*: as, to pay the *smart*.
—4. A dandy; one who affects smartness in dress; also, one who affects briskness, vivacity, or cleverness. [*Cant.*]

His clothes were as remarkably fine as his equipage
could be: . . . all the *smarts*, all the silk waistcoats with
silver and gold edgings, were eclipsed in a moment.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. 4.

smart¹ (smärt), *a.* [*ME. smart, smarte, smerte, smerte, smerte*, *smart*; from the verb.] 1. Causing a smart or sharp pain; especially, causing a pricking local pain; pungent; stinging.

Let myde mekenes melt in thyn hart,
That thou Rewe on my passyone,
With my woundis depe and *smarte*,
With grouse, naylys, spere & crowne.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.
How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience!
Shak., Hamlet, III. i. 50.

Old Charis kept aloof, resolv'd to let
The venturesous Maid some *smart* experience reap
Of her rash confidence.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 20.

2. Sharp; keen; poignant: applied to physical or mental pain or suffering.

For certes I have sorow ynow at hart,
Neuer man had at the full so *smart*.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3912.

3. Marked by or executed with force or vigor; vigorous; efficient; sharp; severe: as, a *smart* blow; a *smart* skirmish; a *smart* walk.

For they will not long sustain a *smart* Onset.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 74.

It [a sheet of water] is remarkable for a long bridge built across it, certainly the longest I ever saw. It took me fifteen minutes and twenty seconds, *smart* walking, to go from end to end, and measured 1850 paces.
E. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 75.

4. Brisk; lively; fresh: as, a *smart* breeze.

Of the easy tyr and *smart* also.
Chaucer, Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 215.

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; especially, marked by a sharpness which is nearer to pertness or impertinence than to genuine wit; superficially witty: noting remarks, writings, etc.: as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

Thomas of Wilton . . . wrote also a *smart* Book on this Subject . . . (Whether Friars in Health, and Begging, be in the state of perfection?) The Anti-Friarists maintaining that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 335.

A voluble and *smart* fluence of tongue.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

I acknowledge, indeed, that there may possibly be found in this treatise a few sayings, among so great a number of *smart* turns of wit and humour as I have produced, which have a proverbial air.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

6. Brisk; vivacious; lively; witty; especially, sharp and impertinent, or pert and forward, rather than genuinely witty: noting persons.

Railery is the finest part of conversation; but, as it is our usual custom to counterfeit and adulterate whatever is too dear for us, so we have done with this, and turned it all into what is generally called *repartee* or being *smart*.
Swift, Conversation.

The awfully *smart* boy is only *smart*—in the worst American sense of the word—as his own family make him so; and if he is a nuisance to all others, his own family only are to blame.
Harper's Mag., LXX., Literary Notes.

7. Dressed in an elaborately nice or showy manner; well-dressed; spruce.

A *smart*, impudent-looking young dog, dressed like a sailor in a blue jacket and check shirt, marched up.
Macaulay, In Trevelyan, I. 202.

I scarcely knew him again, he was so uncommonly *smart*. He had . . . on a shining hat, lilac kid gloves, a neckerchief of a variety of colours, . . . and a thick gold ring on his little finger.
Dickens, Bleak House, ix.

8. Elaborately nice; elegant; fine; showy: noting articles of dress.

"Sirrah," says the youngster, "make me a *smart* wig, a *smart* one, ye dog." The fellow blest himself: he had heard of a *smart* wig, a *smart* man, etc., but a *smart* wig was Chinese to the tradesman.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 476.

This stout lady in a quaint black dress, who looks young enough to wear much *smarter* raiment if she would.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

9. Quick; active; intelligent; clever: as, a *smart* business man.

My father was a little *smart* man, active to the last degree in all exercises.
Sterne, Memoir.

Bessie Lee must, I think, have been a girl of good natural capacity, for she was *smart* in all she did, and had a remarkable knack of narrative; so, at least, I judge from the impression made on me by her nursery tales.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

She was held to be a *smart*, economical teacher, inasmuch as she was able to hold the winter term, and thrash the very biggest boys, and while she did the duty of a man, received only the wages of a woman.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 117.

10. Keen, as in bargain-making; sharp; and often of questionable honesty; well able to take care of one's own interests. [*U. S.*]

11. Fashionable; stylish; brilliant. [*Eng.*]

I always preferred the church, as I still do. But that was not *smart* enough for my family. They recommended the army. That was a great deal too *smart* for me.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

For a time the Clays were seen and heard of on the top wave of London's *smart* society. *The Century*, XL. 271.

12. Careful; punctual; quick.

When thī seruantes haue do ther werke,
To pay ther hyre loke thou be *smerte*.
Books of Proverbs (E. E. T. S.), l. 50.

13. Considerable; large: as, a right *smart* distance. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]—14. Forceful; earnest.

These few Words ["And why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"] contain in them a *smart* and serious Expostulation of our Blessed Saviour.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

15. Having strong qualities; strong.

Sirrah, I drank a cup of wine at your house yesterday.
A good *smart* wine.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, III. 1.

16. In good health; well; not sick. [*New Eng.*]—17. Swift-sailing, as a vessel: in distinction from *able*, *stanch*, or *seaworthy*. [*New Eng.*]—18. Up to the mark; well turned out; creditable. [*Colloq.*]

It was all the Colonel's fault. He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the Command. He said that the Regiment was not *smart* enough.
R. Kipling, Ront of the White Hussars.

Right *smart*, much; many; a great deal: with *of*: as, to do right *smart* of work; keep right *smart* of servants or chickens. [*U. S.*]—*Smart* as a steel trap, very sharp and shrewd; extremely bright and clever. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

She was a little thin woman, but tough as Inger rubber, and *smart* as a steel trap.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 57.

smart¹ (smärt), *adv.* [*ME. smerte*; < *smart*¹, *a.*] *Smartly*; vigorously; quickly; sharp. [*Obs.*—*solite* or vulgar.]

If men smot it with a yerde *smerte*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prologue to C. T., l. 149.

The swynehorde toke out a knyfe *smart*.
M.S. Cantab. Ft. II. 55, f. 151. (*Hallucell*.)

After shows
The stars shine *smarter*. *Dryden*.

smart² (smärt), *a.* A contracted form of *smarteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smart*¹.

smarten (smärt'n), *v.* [*smart*¹ + *-en*.] *I. trans.* To make smart or spruce; render brisk, bright, or lively: often with *up*.

Murdoch, having finished with his duties of the morning, had *smartened* himself up.
W. Black, House-boat, vii.

II. intrans. To smart; be pained.

smart-grass (smärt'gräs), *n.* Same as *smart-weed*.

May-weed, *smart-grass*, and Indian tobacco, perennial monuments of desolation.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

smartly (smärt'li), *adv.* [*ME. smertely*, *smertliche*, *smeortli* (cf. *D. smartelijik* = *G. schmerzlich* = *Dan. smertelig*, painful); < *smart*¹ + *-ly*.] In a smart manner, in any sense of the word *smart*.

smart-money (smärt'mun'i), *n.* 1. Money paid to escape some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation; specifically, money paid by a recruit for the British army before being sworn in for release from his engagement.

Lord Trinket. What is the meaning of that patch over your right eye?

O'Cutler. Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This pressing is hot work, though it entitles us to *smart-money*.
Colman, Jealous Wife, III. 1.

2. In law, exemplary or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done. Such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant. See *damage*, 3.

Nor did I hear further of his having paid any *smart-money* for breach of bargain.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

3. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received on service.

smartness (smärt'nes), *n.* The character of being smart, in any sense.

smart-ticket (smärt'tik'et), *n.* A certificate granted to one who is entitled to smart-money on account of his being hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received on service. [*Eng.*]

smartweed (smärt'wéd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a weed of wet places in the Old World and the New. It is acrid to the taste, and inflames the skin when applied to tender parts. It has diuretic and, as claimed, some other medicinal properties. Old or provincial names are *arse-smart* and *cil-rage*. The name extends more or less to similar species. Also *smart-grass*.—**Water-smartweed**, the American *Polygonum punctatum*.

smarty (smär'ti), *n.* [*Dim. of smart*¹, *n.*] A would-be witty person; a smart. [*Colloq.*]

"Did you make [catch] the train?" asked the anxious questioner. "No," said *smarty*, "it was made in the car-shop."

Boston Transcript, March 6, 1880.

smash (smash), *v.* [*Not in early use; appar.* a recent conflux of *smack*² and *smash*² and not directly connected with *Sw. dial. smaska*, *smack*, kiss (cf. *smask*, a slight explosion, crack, report, *smiska*, slap), *Dan. smaske*, *smack* with the lips, *L.G. smaksen*, *smack* with the lips, kiss, from the root of *smack*²;

see *smack*², and of *smatter*. Cf. MHG. *smatzen*, kiss, smack; MHG. *smackzen*, G. *schmatzen*, fell a tree, *schmatz*, a smack: see *smack*¹. The word *smash* has been more or less associated with the diff. word *mash*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To break in pieces utterly and with violence; dash to pieces; shatter; crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces.

A pasteboard cuckoo, which . . . would send forth a sound, . . . my little brother *smashed* the next day, to see what made the noise.

Grace Greenwood, Recoll. of Childhood, Torn Frock.

2. To render insolvent; bankrupt. [Slang.] —3. To dash violently; fling violently and noisily: as, he *smashed* it against the wall. [Vulgar.] —4. In lawn-tennis, to strike with much strength; bat very swiftly.

He told them where to stand so as not to interfere with each other's play, when to *smash* a ball and when to lift it high in the air.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 921.

—Syn. 1. *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act with a crushing force; produce a crushing or crashing.

The 600 Express, of exactly 1-inch bore, is considered by most Indian sportsmen the most effective all-round weapon for that country; it has great *smashing* power, good penetration, and it is not too cumbersome to cover moving game.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 171.

2. To be broken or dashed to pieces suddenly and roughly; go to pieces by a violent blow or collision. —3. To be ruined; fail; become insolvent or bankrupt: generally with up. [Slang.] —4. To dash violently: as, the locomotives *smashed* into each other. [Colloq.] —5. To utter base coin. [Slang.]

smash (smash), *n.* [*< smash, v.*] 1. A violent dashing or crushing to pieces: as, the lurch of the ship was attended with a great *smash* of glass and china. —2. Destruction; ruin in general; specifically, failure; bankruptcy: as, his business has gone to *smash*. [Colloq.]

It ran thus:—"Your hellish machinery is shivered to *smash* on Stilbro' Moor, and your men are lying bound hand and foot in a ditch by the roadside."

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, II.

I have made an awful *smash* at the Literary Fund, and have tumbled into 'Evins knows where.

Thackeray, Letters, 1847-55, p. 120.

3. A drink composed of spirit (generally brandy), cut ice, water, sugar, and sprigs of mint: it is like a julep, but served in smaller glasses. —4. A disastrous collision, especially on a railroad; a *smash-up*. [Colloq.]

smasher (smash'er), *n.* [*< smash + -er*.] 1. One who or that which smashes or breaks. —2. A pitman. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] —3. Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; anything that decides or settles a question; a settler. [Slang.] —4. One who passes counterfeit money. [Slang.] —5. A counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

Another time I found 16s. 6d., and thought that was a haul; but every bit of it, every coin, shillings and sixpences and joey, was bad—all *smashers*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

6. A small gooseberry pie. *Halliwel*. [Local, Eng.]

smashing (smash'ing), *p. a.* 1. Crushing; also, slashing; dashing.

Never was such a *smashing* article as he wrote.

Thackeray, Phillip, xvi.

2. Wild; gay. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

smashing-machine (smash'ing-ma-shen'), *n.* A heavy and quick press used by bookbinders to flatten and make solid the springy folds of books before they are sewed.

smashing-press (smash'ing-pres), *n.* 1. A smashing-machine. —2. An embossing-press.

smash-up (smash'up), *n.* A smash; a crash; especially, a serious accident on a railway, as when one train runs into another. [Colloq.]

There was a final *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation.

St. James's Gazette, Jan. 22, 1887. (Enoye. Dict.)

In the *smash-up* he broke his left fore-arm and leg.

Allen and Newell, X. 440.

smatch¹ (smach), *v.* [*< ME. smachen, smocchen*, an assimilated form of *smack*¹.] I. *intrans.* To have a taste; smack.

II. *trans.* To have a taste of; smack of.

Nevertheless ye have yet two or three other figures that *smatch* a spice of the same false semblant, but in another sort and manner of phrase.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

smatch¹ (smach), *n.* [*< smatch*¹, *v.*] Taste; tincture; also, a smattering; a small part.

Or whether some *smatch* of the fathers blood,
Whose kinne were neuer kinde, nor neuer good,
Moued her thereto.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 189.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in it.

Shak., J. C., v. 5. 46.

'Tis as good, and has all one *smatch* indeed.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, I. 1.

smatch² (smach), *n.* [*< ME. smitch*; origin obscure.] The wheatear, a bird. See the quotation under *arling*.

smatter (smat'er), *v.* [*< ME. smatteren*, make a noise; prob. *< Sw. smattra* (MHG. *smateren*), clatter, crackle; perhaps a var. of *Sw. smattra* = Dan. *snaddre*, chatter, jabber, = *D. snateren* = MHG. *snateren*, G. *schnattern*, cackle, chatter, prattle; a freq. form of an imitative root appearing in another form in *Sw. snacka*, chat, prate, = Dan. *snakke* = MD. *snacken*, D. LG. *snakken*, chat, prate, = G. *schnacken*, prate; cf. *Sw. snack*, chat, talk, = Dan. *snak* = G. *schnack*, chat, twaddle; D. *snack*, a joker; G. *schnake*, a merry tale; and cf. *Sw. smacka*, smack (make a noise), croak, Dan. *smaske*, *snaske*, gnash or smack with the lips in eating: see *smack*², *smack*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a noise. *Songs and Carols* (ed. Wright), No. lxiii. (*Stratmann*). —2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

For I abhorre to *smatter*

Of one so deuylysh a matter!

Shelton, Why Come ye nat to Courte? I. 711.

3. To have a slight or superficial knowledge.

I *smatter* of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge in it.

Palsgrave, p. 722.

II. *trans.* 1. To talk ignorantly or superficially about; use in conversation or quote in a superficial manner.

The barber *smatters* Latin, I remember.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 2.

For, though to *smatter* ends of Greek

Or Latin be the rhetorique

Of pedants counted, and vain-glorious,

To *smatter* French is meritorious.

S. Butler, Our Ridiculous Imit. of the French.

2. To get a superficial knowledge of.

I have *smattered* law, *smattered* letters, *smattered* geography, *smattered* mathematics.

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 7.

3. To taste slightly.

Yet wol they kisse . . . and *smatre* hem.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

smatter (smat'er), *n.* [*< smatter, v.*] Slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

All other sciences . . . were in a manner extinguished during the course of this [Assyrian] empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.

Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

That worthless *smatter* of the classics.

C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetish, p. 27.

smatterer (smat'er-er), *n.* One who smatters, in any sense; one who has only slight or superficial knowledge.

Lord B. What insolent, half-witted things these are!

Lord L. So are all *smatterers*, insolent and impudent.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

I am but a *smatterer*, I confess, a stranger; here and there I pull a flower.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

Many a *smatterer* acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

smattering (smat'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *smatter, v.*] A slight or superficial knowledge: as, to have a *smattering* of Latin or Greek.

He went to schoole, and learned by 12 yeares a competent *smattering* of Latin, and was entred into the Greek before 16.

Aubrey, Lives (William Petty).

As to myself, I am proud to own that, except some *smattering* in the French, I am what the pedants and scholars call a man wholly illiterate—that is to say, unlearned.

Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

smatteringly (smat'er-ing-li), *adv.* In a smattering way; to an extent amounting to only a smatter.

A language known but *smatteringly*

In phrases here and there at random.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

S. M. D. The abbreviation of *short meter double*. See *meter*², 3.

smear (smēr), *n.* [*< ME. smere, smer*, *< AS. smeru*, *smearu*, fat, grease, = OS. *smēr* = OFries. *smere* = MD. *smere*, D. *smeer* = MLG. *smēr*, *smēr* = OHG. *smero*, MHG. *smēr*, G. *schmeier*, *schmiere* = Icel. *smjör*, *smör*, fat, grease, = Sw. Dan. *smör*, butter; cf. Goth. *smairthr*, fatness, *smarna*, dung; OIr. *smir*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat, *smala*, tar; Gr. *μύρον*, unguent, *μύρος*, emery for polishing. Cf. *smear, v.*, and cf. also *smalt*, *smelt*¹. The noun is in part (def. 2) from the verb.] 1. Fat; grease; ointment. [Rare.] —2. A spot, blotch, or stain made by, or as if by, some unctuous substance rubbed upon a surface.

Slow broke the moon,
All damp and rolling vapour, with no sun,
But in its place a moving *smear* of light.

Alex. Smith.

3. In *sugar-manuf.*, the technical term for fermentation. —4. In *pottery*, a glaze smeared on the inside of saggers to impart a gloss to the ware by volatilization in the kiln. Also *smear-glaze*.

smear (smēr), *v. t.* [*< ME. smeren, smerien, smirien, smurien*, *< AS. smerian, smyrrian* = MD. D. *smeren* = MLG. *smeren*, LG. *smeren*, *smiren*, *smieren*, *smieren*, grease, = OHG. *smirwen*, MHG. *smirn*, *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, anoint, smear, = Icel. *smyrja* = Sw. *smörja* = Dan. *smøre*, anoint, smear; from the noun. Hence *smirch*.] 1. To overspread with ointment; anoint.

With oile of mylse *smerie* him, and his sunne quenche.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. To overspread thickly, irregularly, or in blotches with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; besmear; daub.

Smear

The sleepy grooms with blood.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 49.

3. To overspread too thickly, especially to the violation of good taste; paint; or otherwise adorn with something applied to a surface, in a way that is overdone or tawdry.

The churches *smear*ed as usual with gold and stucco and paint.

Lathrop, Spanish Vista, p. 22.

4. To soil; contaminate; pollute.

*Smear*ed thus and mired with infamy.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 185.

Smeared dagger, an American noctuid moth, *Apanteles obliqua*. C. V. Riley, 8d Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 70. See cut under *dagger*, 4.—Syn. 2. To bedaub, begrime.—4. To tarnish, sully.

smear-case (smēr'kās), *n.* [*< G. schmier-käse*, whey, cheese, *< schmier*, grease, + *käse*, cheese: see *smear* and *cheese*.] Same as *cottage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*). [U. S.]

smear-dab (smēr'dab), *n.* The smooth dab, or lemon-dab, *Microstomus kitt*, a pleuronectoid fish of British waters. Also called *miller's topknot* and *sand-fluke*.

smear-gavel, *n.* A tax upon ointment.

Euerych sellere to [of] grece and of smere and of talwg shal, at the feste of Estre, to the kynge a peny, in the name of *emargaud*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 259.

smeariness (smēr'i-nes), *n.* The character of being smeary or smeared.

smeary (smēr'i), *a.* [*< smear + -y*.] 1. Tending to smear or soil; viscous; adhesive. [Rare.]

The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies,

And wavy fires from pitchy planks arise.

Rome, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, III.

2. Showing smears; smeared: as, a *smeary* drawing.

smeath (smēth), *n.* [*< ME. smethe* (also, locally, in a corrupt form *smee*); prob. = MD. *smiente*, D. *smient*, a widgeon. The equiv. E. *smee* is prob. in part a reduction of *smeath*: see *smee*, *smew*.] 1. The smew, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The pintail duck: same as *smee*, 4. [New Jersey.]

Smeaton's blocks. A system of pulleys in two blocks, so arranged that the parts of a continuous rope are approximately parallel. The order in which the rope passes round the pulleys consecutively is shown by the figures in the cut. Named after the engineer who invented it.

smectite (smek'tit), *n.* [*< Gr. σμῆκτις* (also *σμηκτική*), a kind of fullers' earth (*< σμῆξεν*, rub, wipe off or away, a collateral form of *σῆν*, wipe, rub, smear), + *-ite*².] A massive, clay-like mineral, of a white to green or gray color: it is so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc.

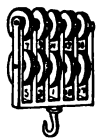
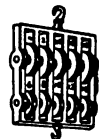
smeddum (smed'um), *n.* [*< ME. smitham, smithum* (lead ore beaten to powder), *< AS. smedema, smide-ma, smedma*, also *smedeme*, meal, fine flour.] 1. The powder or finest part of ground malt; also, powder, of whatever kind. —2. Sagacity; quickness of apprehension; gumption; spirit; mettle.

A kindly lass she is, I'm seer,

Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 156. (Jamieson.)

3. [In this sense often *smitham*.] Ore small enough to pass through the wire bottom of the sieve [north of England]; in *coal-mining*, fine slack [Midland coal-field, England]; also, a layer of clay or shale between two beds of coal (*Gresley*).



Smeaton's Blocks.

smedet, *n.* [ME.; cf. *smeddum*.] Flour; fine powder.

The *smedes* of barley.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 305, XV. Cent. (Halliwell.)

smee (smē), *n.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *smoath*: see *smoath*. Cf. *smew*.] 1. The merganser, *Mergus albellus*: same as *smew*.—2. The pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—3. The widgeon or baldpate, *Mareca penelope*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—4. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *smethe*. Trumbull, 1888. [New Jersey.]

Smee cell. See *cell*, 8.

smee-duck (smē'duk), *n.* Same as *smee*.

smeeke, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smoke*.

Smee's battery. See *cell*, 8.

smeter, *n.* An obsolete variant of *similar*.

smeeh¹ (smē'h), *a.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *smoother*.

smeeh² (smē'h), *v. t.* [Cf. *smother*.] To smoke; rub or blacken with soot. *Imp. Dict.*

smegma (smeg'mā), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *σμήγμα*, *smēgma*, an unguent, soap, < *σμήγειν*, rub, *smān*, rub, wipe, smear: see *smectite*.] Same as *sebaceous humor* (which see, under *sebaceous*).—*Prepuce* *smegma*, or *smegma preputii*, the whitish, cheesy substance which accumulates under the prepuce and around the base of the glans. It consists mainly of desquamated cells of the epidermis of the parts, impregnated with the odoriferous secretion of Tyson's glands. Sometimes called simply *smegma*.

smegmatic (smeg-mat'ik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *σμήγμα* (r-), an unguent, soap: see *smegma*.] Of the nature of smegma or of soap; soapy; cleansing; detergent. *Imp. Dict.*

smelder. An obsolete preterit of *smell*.

smelite (smē'lit), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *σμήλη*, soap (< *smān*, rub, wipe, smear), < *-ite*².] A kind of kaolin, or porcelain clay, found in connection with porphyry in Hungary. It is worked into ornaments in the lathe and polished. *Weale*.

smell (smel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smelled*, *smelt*, ppr. *smelling*. [ME. *smellen*, *smyllen*, *smullen* (pret. *smelde*, *smilde*, *smulde*, also *smolte*, pp. *smelled*) (not found in AS.); *smell*; cf. D. *smellen* = LG. *smölen*, *smelen*, *smolder*; Dan. *smul*, dust, powder. Cf. *smolder*, *smother*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To perceive through the nose, by means of the olfactory nerves; perceive the scent of; scent; nose.

Anon ther com so swete a smul as thei hit from heuene were,
That al hit *smulde* with gret loye that in the cuntre weren there.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

I *smell* sweet savours and I feel soft things.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II. 73.

Vespers are over, though not so long but that I can *smell* the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church.
Dickens, *Uncommercial Traveller*, xxviii.

2. To perceive as if by smell; perceive in any way; especially, to detect by peculiar sagacity or a sort of instinct; smell out.

From that time forward I began to *smell* the word of God, and forsook the school-doctors and such fooleries.
Latimer, *Sermons*, p. 335.

Come, these are tricks; I *smell* 'em; I will go.

Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, II. 1.

I like this old fellow, I *smell* more money.
Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, iv. 1.

3. To inhale the smell or odor of; test by the sense of smell: oftener intransitive, with *of* or *at*.—To *smell* a rat. See *rat*.—To *smell* out, to find out by prying or by minute investigation.

What a man cannot *smell* out he may spy into.
Shak., *Lear*, I. 5. 22.

To *smell* the footlights. See *footlights*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give out an odor; affect the olfactory sense: as, the rose *smells* sweet.

A swote smel ther com a non out of, that *smelde* in-to al that lond.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; . . . all his senses have but human conditions.
Shak., *Hamlet*, V. i. 1. 106.

And now look about you, and see how pleasantly that meadow looks; nay, and the earth *smells* as sweetly too.
J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 107.

2. Specifically, to give out an offensive odor: as, how the place *smells*!

Ham. Dost thou think Alexander looked o' this fashion i' the earth?
Hor. E'en so.

Ham. And *smell* so? pah! [Puts down the skull.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 221.

3. To have an odor (of a specified kind); be scented with: with *of*: as, to *smell* of roses.

A dim shop, low in the roof and *smelling* strong of glue and footlights.
R. L. Stevenson, *A Penny Plain*, 2d. Coloured.

4. Figuratively, to appear to be of a certain nature or character, as indicated by the smell: generally followed by *like* or *of*.

"Thou *smells* of a coward," said Robin Hood,
"Thy words do not please me."
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 385).
What say you to young Master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks holiday, he *smells* April and May.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, III. 2. 60.

These are circumstances which *smell* strongly of imposture and contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. 1.
5. To inhale a smell or odor as a gratification or as a test of kind or quality, etc.: colloquially with *of*, formerly sometimes with *to* or *unto*.

To pull a rose of all that route, . . .
And *smellen* to it where I wente.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1689.

Smell to this flower; here Nature has her excellence.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophets*, v. 3.
I'm not nice, nor care who plucks the Rose I *smell* to, provided it has not lost its Sweetness.

Mrs. Centlivre, *Platonick Lady*, I.

A young girl's heart, which he held in his hand, and *smelled* to, like a rosebud.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, ix.

6. To snuff; try to smell something; figuratively, to try to smell out something: generally with *about*: as, to go *smelling* about.—A *smelling* committee, an investigating committee. [Colloq., U. S.]—To *smell* of the footlights, of the lamp, of the roast, etc. See *footlights*, etc.

smell (smel), *n.* [ME. *smel*, *smil*, *smul*, *sméal*, *smool* (not found in AS.): see the verb.] 1. The faculty of perceiving by the nose; sense-perception through the olfactory nerves; the olfactory faculty or function; the physiological process or function whereby certain odoriferous qualities of bodies, as scent or effluvium, are perceived and recognized through sensation; olfaction; scent: often with the definite article, as one of the special senses: as, the *smell* in dogs is keen. The essential organ of smell is located in a special part or lobe of the brain, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory lobe, whence are given off more or fewer olfactory nerves, which pass out of the cranial cavity into the nasal organ, or nose, in the mucous or Schneiderian membrane of the interior of which they ramify, so that air laden with odoriferous particles can affect the nerves when it is drawn into or through the nasal passages. In man the sense of smell is very feeble and imperfect in comparison with that of many animals, especially of the carnivores, which pursue their prey by scent, and ruminants, which escape their enemies by the same means. Smell in the lower animals seems to be the guiding sense in determining their choice of food.

Memory, imagination, old sentiments and associations, are more readily reached through the sense of *smell* than by almost any other channel. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, iv.

Smell is a sensation excited by the contact with the olfactory region of certain substances, usually in a gaseous condition and necessarily in a state of fine subdivision.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 165.

It will be observed that sound is more promptly reacted on than either sight or touch. Taste and *smell* are slower than either.
W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, I. 96.

His [Thoreau's] *smell* was so dainty that he could perceive the factor of dwelling-houses as he passed them by at night.

R. L. Stevenson, *Thoreau*, i.

2. That quality of anything which is or may be smelled; an odoriferous effluvium; an odor or scent, whether agreeable or offensive; a fragrance, perfume, or stench; aroma: as, the *smell* of thyme; the *smell* of bilge-water.

These men lyven be the *smells* of wyld Apples.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 297.

Suettene *smul* ne mygte be then the smoke *smulde*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

And there came a *smell* off the shore like the *smell* of a garden.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 27.

Impatient of some crowded room's close *smell*.
Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, iv.

3. A faint impression; a subtle suggestion; a hint; a trace: as, the poem has a *smell* of the woods.—4. An act of smelling: as, he took a *smell* at the bottle.—*Syn.* *Smell*, *Scent*, *Odor*, *Savor*, *Perfume*, *Fragrance*, *Aroma*, *Stench*, *Stink*. *Smell* and *scent* express the physical sense, the exercise of the sense, and the thing which appeals to the sense. The others have only the last of these three meanings. Of the nine words the first four may express that which is pleasant or unpleasant, the next three only that which is pleasant, the last two only that which is very unpleasant. *Smell* is the general word; the others are species under it. *Scent* is the smell that proceeds naturally from something that has life: as, the *scent* of game; the *scent* of the tea-rose. *Odor* is little more than a Latin substitute for *smell*: as, the *odor* of musk, of decaying vegetation; it may be a dainty word, as *smell* cannot be. *Savor* is a distinctive smell, suggesting taste or flavor, proceeding especially from some article of food: as, the *savor* of garlic. *Perfume* is generally a strong or rich but agreeable smell. *Fragrance* is best used to express fresh, delicate, and delicious odors, especially such as emanate from living things: as, the *fragrance* of the violet, of new-mown hay, of the breath of an infant. *Aroma* should be restricted to a somewhat spicy smell: as, the *aroma* of roasted coffee, or of the musk-rose. *Stench* and *stink* are historically the same word, in different de-

grees of strength, representing a strong, penetrating, and disgusting odor; *stink* is not for polite use.

smellable (smel'ə-bl), *a.* [Cf. *smell* + *-able*.] Capable of being smelled. [Rare.]

An apple is a complex of visible, tangible, *smellable*, tastable qualities.
Science, VIII. 877.

smeller (smel'ēr), *n.* [Cf. *smell* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which smells or perceives the smell of anything; also, one who tests anything by smelling.—2. One who or that which smells of anything, is scented, or has odor.

Such nasty *smellers*

That, if they'd been unfurnished of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stink,
It was so strong and sturdy.

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, v. 1.

3. The nose; in the plural, the nostrils. [Slang.]
For he on *smellers*, you must know,
Receiv'd a sad unlucky blow.
Cotton, *Scarronides*, p. 64. (*Davies*.)

4. Familiarly, a feeler; a tactile hair or process; especially, a riotal vibrissa, as one of a cat's whiskers.—5. A prying fellow; one who tries to smell out something; a sneaking spy. [Slang.]

smell-feast (smel'fēst), *n.* [Cf. *smell*, *v.*, + *obj.*, *feast*. In def. 2 < *smell*, *n.*, + *feast*.] 1. One who finds and frequents good tables; an epicure. [Low.]

No more *smell-feast* Vitello

Smiles on his master for a meal or two.

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, VI. 1. 47.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors of the viands. *Imp. Dict.*
smelling (smel'ing), *n.* [ME. *smellinge*, *smell-yng*; verbal *n.* of *smell*, *v.*] The sense of smell; olfaction.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing?
If the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling*!

1 Cor. xii. 17.

smelling-bottle (smel'ing-bot'l), *n.* A small portable bottle or flask, usually of fanciful form or decorated, (a) for containing smelling-salts, or (b) for containing an agreeable perfume.

Handkerchiefs were pulled out, *smelling bottles* were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

smelling-salts (smel'ing-salts), *n. pl.* A preparation of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used as a stimulant and restorative in faintness and for the relief of headache.

At this point she was so entirely overcome that a squadron of cousins and aunts had to come to the rescue, with perfumes and *smelling-salts* and fans, before she was sufficiently restored.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 547.

smell-less (smel'les), *a.* [Cf. *smell* + *-less*.] 1. Having no sense of smell; not olfactive.—2. Having no smell or odor; scentless.

smell-smock¹ (smel'smok), *n.* [Cf. *smell* + *obj.*, *smock*.] 1. One who runs after women; a licentious man. [Low.]

If thou dost not prove as arrant a *smell-smock* as any the town affords in a term-time, I'll lose my judgment.
Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, I. 4.

2. The lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; rarely, the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*. [Prov. Eng.]

smell-trap (smel'trap), *n.* A drain-trap (which see); a stink-trap.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms, and model *smell-traps*."
Kingsley, *Yeast*, vi.

smelly (smel'i), *a.* [Cf. *smell* + *-y*.] Having an odor, especially an offensive one. [Colloq.]

Nasty, dirty, frowzy, grubby, *smelly* old monks.
Kingsley, *Water-Babies*, p. 136.

smelt¹ (smelt), *v.* [Formerly also *smilt*; not found in ME.; < MD. *smelten*, *smiltēn*, D. *smelten* = MLG. *smelten*, LG. *smultēn* = OHG. *schmelzen*, *smelzan*, *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = Icel. *smelta* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, fuse, melt; causal of G. *schmelzen* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve, become liquid; cf. MD. *smalt*, grease or melted butter, D. *smalt*, enamel, = OHG. MHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz*, fat, grease, > It. *smalto*, enamel, dial. *smalto*, butter, = F. *email*, enamel: see *smalt*, *amel*, *enamel*. Connection with *melt* is doubtful.] I. *trans.* To fuse; melt; specifically, to treat (ore) in the large way, and chiefly in a furnace or by the aid of heat, for the purpose of separating the contained metal. Metallurgical operations carried on in the moist way, as the amalgamation of gold and silver ores in pans, treatment by lixiviation, etc., are not generally designated by the term *smelting*. Establishments where this is done are more commonly called mills or reduction-works, and those in which iron is smelted are usually designated as blast-furnaces or iron-furnaces. The vari-

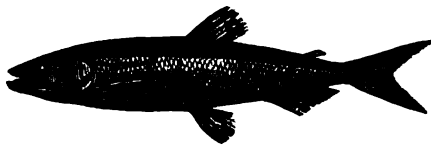
ous smelting operations differ greatly from each other, according to the nature of the combinations operated on. Simple ores, like galena, require only a very simple series of operations, which are essentially continuous in one and the same furnace; more complicated combinations, like the mixtures of various cupiferous ores smelted at Swansea by the English method, require several successive operations, entirely disconnected from each other, and performed in different furnaces. In the most general way, the essential order of succession of the various processes by which the sulphureted ores (and most ores are sulphurets) are treated is as follows: (1) calcination or roasting, to oxidize and get rid (as far as possible) of the sulphur; (2) reduction of the metal contained in the oxidized combinations obtained; (3) refining, or getting rid of the last traces of deleterious metals associated in the ores with the useful metal, to obtain which is the essential object of the operation.

II. intrans. To fuse; melt; dissolve.

Having too much water, many corns will *smelt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

smelt² (smelt), *n.* [*ME. smelt*, < *AS. smelt* = *Norw. smelta* = *Dan. smelt*, a smelt (applied to various small fishes); perhaps so called because it was 'smooth'; cf. *AS. smeolt*, *smyllt*, serene, smooth (as the sea): see *smolt²*.] 1. Any one of various small fishes. (a) A small fish of the family *Argentiniidae* and the genus *Osmorus*. The common European smelt is the sparring, *O. eperlanus*; it becomes about 10 to 12 inches long, and is of an olive-green above and a silvery white below, with a silver longitudinal lateral band. It exhales when fresh a peculiar scent suggesting the cucumber. This fish is prized as a delicacy. The corresponding American smelt is *O. mordax*, of the Atlantic



Eastern American Smelt (*Osmorus mordax*).

coast from Virginia northward, anadromous to some extent, and otherwise very similar to the sparring. There are several true smelts of the Pacific coast of North America, as *O. thalichthys*, the Californian smelt, and *O. dentex*, the Alaska smelt. Hence—(b) Any other species of the family *Argentiniidae* related to the smelt, such as the *Mesopus pretiosus* or *olidus*, also called *surf-smelt*, which is distinguished from the true smelts by having the dorsal mostly advanced beyond the ventrals and by the much smaller mouth and weak teeth. It inhabits the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, reaches a length of about 12 inches, and is highly esteemed as a food-fish. (c) In California, any species of the family *Atherinidae*, resembling the true smelt in general appearance, but provided with an anterior spinous and a posterior branched dorsal fin, and having the ventrals not far behind the pectorals. The common Californian smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*, reaches a length of about 18 inches, and its flesh is fine, firm, and of excellent flavor, though a little dry. It is one of the most important food-fishes of California, never absent from the markets. Other species are *Atherinopsis affinis*, the little smelt, and *Leuresthes tenuis*. (d) A freshwater cyprinoid, *Hybomathus regius*, which somewhat resembles the true smelt in form, translucency, and color; also, one of other cyprinoids, as the spawn-eater and the silversides. [Eastern U. S.] (e) A gadoid fish, *Microgadus proximus*, the tom-cod of the Pacific slope. [San Francisco.] (f) The smolt, a young salmon before its visit to the sea. [Eng.] (g) The lance or lant. See *sand-eel*, and cut under *Ammodytidae*.

2f. A gull; a simpleton.

These direct men, they are no men of fashion;

Talk what you will, this is a very *smelt*.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

Cup. What's he, Mercury?

Mer. A notable smelt. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

Mullet-smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*. See def. 1 (c). — *New Zealand smelt*. See *Retroptera*.

smelter (smel'ter), *n.* [*< smelt¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One who is engaged in smelting, or who works in an establishment where ores are smelted.—2. In the United States, smelting-works; an establishment where ores are smelted.

At Denver is made much of the machinery used at the various camps, and to its furnaces and *smelters* is shipped a large proportion of the precious ores.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 950.

smeltery (smel'ter-i), *n.*; pl. *smelteries* (-iz). [*< smelt¹ + -ery*.] An establishment or place for or the industry of smelting ores.

The product of the *smeltery* in 1886 had a money value of \$1,105,190.76. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 592.

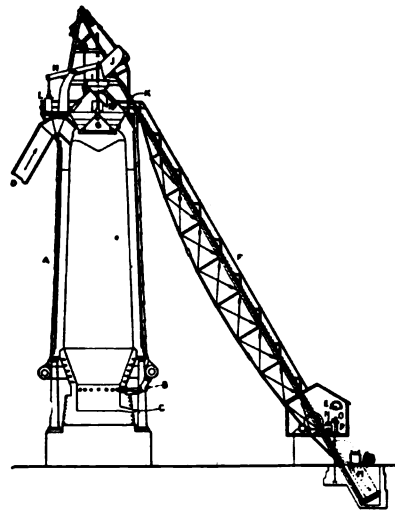
smeltie (smel'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smelt²*.] A kind of codfish, the bib. [Scotch.]

smelting-furnace (smel'ting-fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores. See *blast-furnace*, *reverberatory furnace* (under *reverberatory*, 2), and cut in next column.

smelting-house (smel'ting-hous), *n.* In *metal.*, a building erected over a smelting-furnace; smelting-works.

smelting-works (smel'ting-wērks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A building or set of buildings in which the business of smelting ore is carried on. Compare *smelter*, 2.

smersch, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.



Smelting-furnace, with hoist for charging it.

A, body of furnace; B, air-blast for furnace; C, opening for drawing metal; D, hot-air inlet; E, stock-line indicator; F, truss-bridge supporting track K; G, bell; H, L, air-cylinder and lever for operating bell; I, ore-hopper; J, skip-car; M, position of skip-car for filling; N, hoisting-engine; O, trip-counter; P, valve for bell; R, gas-seal door.

smere, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smear*.

smere-gavel, *n.* Same as *smear-gavel*.

Smerinthus (smē-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμήρινθος*, *μήρινθος*, a cord, line.] 1. A genus of sphinx-moths, of the family *Sphingidae*, having the antennæ serrate. *S. ocellatus* is the eyed sphinx; *S. populi*, the poplar-sphinx; and *S. tilia*, the lime-sphinx or hawk-moth.—2. [*l.c.*] A moth of this genus: as, the lime-*smerinthus*, whose larva feeds on the lime-tree or linden.

smerk, *n.* An old spelling of *smirk*, *smirk²*.

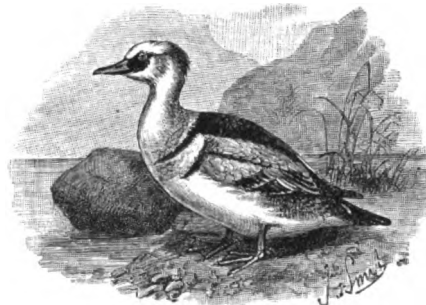
smerkyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *smirky*.

smert, *n.*, *v.*, and *a.* An old spelling of *smart¹*.

smethe¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *smooth*.

smethe², *n.* 1. Same as *smew*.—2. Same as *smee*, 4.

smew (smū), *n.* [Prob. a var. (simulating *mew¹*) of *smee*, ult. of *smeach*: see *smee*, *smeach*.] The conjecture that *smew* is a contraction of *ice-mew is untenable, even if such a name as *ice-mew* existed. A small merganser or fishing-duck, *Mergellus albellus*, the white nun, or smee, of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Merginae*,



Smew (*Mergellus albellus*), adult male.

inhabiting northerly parts of the eastern hemisphere. The male in adult plumage is a very beautiful bird, of a pure white, varied with black and gray, and tinged with green on the crested head; the length is about 17 inches. The female is smaller, with reddish-brown and gray plumage, and is called the *red-headed smew*. Also *smeach*.—**Hooded smew**, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, resembling and related to the above, but of another genus. See cut under *merganser*.

smicket (smik'et), *n.* [*< ME. smiker*, < *AS. *smikor*, **smicer*, *smicere*, *smicre* = OHG. *smehhar*, *smehar*, MHG. *smecker*, neat, elegant; perhaps related to MHG. *smicke*, *sminke*, G. *schminke*, paint, rouge; but the Sw. *smickra* = Dan. *smigrer*, flatter, Sw. *smicker* = Dan. *smiger*, flattery, belong to a prob. different root, MHG. *smeicheln*, G. *schmeicheln*, flatter, freq. of MHG. *smeichen*, flatter, MLG. *smeken*, *smeken* = D. *smeeken*, supplicate; OHG. *smeih*, *smeich*, MHG. *smeich*, flattery. Cf. *smug*.] 1. Elegant; fine; gay.—2. Amorous.

smickert (smik'et), *v. i.* [*< smicker*, *a.*] To look amorously. *Kersey*.

smickering (smik'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *smicker*, *v.*] An amorous inclination.

We had a young Doctor, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton. *Dryden, Letters*, p. 88 (To Mrs. Steward, Sept. 28, 1699).

smicket (smik'et), *n.* [*< smock* (with usual variation of the vowel) + *-et*.] A smock. [Prov. Eng.]

Wide antlers, which had whilom grac'd
A stag's bold brow, on pitchforks plac'd,
The roaring, dancing bumptious show,
And the white *smickets* wave below.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tour, II. 5. (Davies.)

smickly (smik'li), *adv.* [*< *smick*, var. of *smug* (or apparent base of *smicker*), + *-ly²*.] Neatly; trimly; amorously.

Ra. What's hee that looks so smickly?

Fol. A Flounder in a frying-pan, still skipping; . . . hee's an Italian dancer. Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, II.

Smicra (smik'rā), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *σμικρά*, var. of *μικρός*, small: see *micron*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, having enlarged hind femora, armed with one or two large teeth followed by numerous smaller ones. Most of the American species which have been placed in this genus belong to the allied genus *Spilochalcis*.

smiddum-tails (smid'um-tälz), *n. pl.* [*< smid-dum*, var. of *smeddum*, + *tail* (pl. *tails*, ends, 'foots').] In mining, the sludge or slimy part deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds*.

smiddy (smid'i), *n.*; pl. *smiddies* (-iz). A dialectal variant of *smithy*.

smidgen (smij'en), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for orig. **smitching*, < *smitch* + *-ing³*.] A small piece; a small quantity.

Smidgen, "a small bit, a grain," as "a *smidgen* of meal," is common in East Tennessee.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

smift (smift), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bit of touchwood, touch-paper, greased candle-wick, or paper or cotton dipped in melted sulphur, used to ignite the train or squib in blasting. This old method of setting off a blast has been almost entirely done away with by the introduction of the safety-fuse. Also called *smuf*.

smight, *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *smite*.

Smilacaceae (smi-lā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Small, 1903), < *Smilax* (*Smilac-*) + *-aceae*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, by many regarded as a tribe or subfamily of the *Liliaceae*. It is characterized by a sarmentose or climbing stem, three- to five-nerved leaves, anthers apparently of a single cell, the inner cell being very narrow, and ovules solitary or twin. It includes the typical genus *Smilax*, and 2 small genera of about 5 species each, *Heterosmilax* of eastern Asia, and *Ripogonum* of Australia and New Zealand. Written *Smilacae* by nearly all authors.

Smilacina (smi-lā-si'nā), *n.* [NL., < *Smilax* (-ac-) + *-ina¹*.] A name given by Desfontaines in 1807 to *Vagnera*, a genus of liliaceous plants. It is characterized by flowers in a terminal panicle or raceme with a spreading six-parted perianth, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose pulpy berry, often with but a single seed. There are about 25 species, all natives of the northern hemisphere; 3 occur in the eastern and 1 or 2 others in the western United States—the eastern species also extending to the Pacific coast; 7 species are natives of Mexico and Central America, and others are found in Asia. They are somewhat delicate plants, producing an erect unbranched leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, and bearing alternate short-petioled leaves and small usually white or cream-colored flowers. They are known by the name of *false Solomon's-seal*, especially *Vagnera racemosa*, the larger Eastern species.

Smilax (smi'laks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smilax*, < Gr. *σμίλαξ*, the yew (also *μίλαξ*), also a kind of evergreen oak; *σμίλαξ κριναί*, 'garden smilax,' a leguminous plant, the fruit of which was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans; *σμίλαξ λεία*, 'smooth smilax,' a kind of bindweed or convolvulus.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the family

Smilacaceae. It is characterized by dioecious flowers in umbels, with a perianth of six distinct curving segments, the fertile containing several, sometimes six, thread-shaped stamens, three broad recurved stigmas, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose berry usually containing but one or two seeds. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through most tropical and temperate regions; 12 occur in the northeastern United States. They are usually woody vines from a stout rootstock, bearing alternate two-ranked evergreen leaves with retic-



Flowering Branch of *Smilax rotundifolia*. a, the fruit.

ulated veins between the three or more prominent nerves. The petioles are persistent at the base, and are often furnished with two tendrils, by which some species climb to great heights, and others mat into densely tangled thickets. Various tropical American species yield sarsaparilla. (See *sarsaparilla* and *china-root*.) *S. aspera* of the south of Europe, called *rough bindweed* or *prickly ivy*, is the source of Italian sarsaparilla. Other species are used medicinally in India, Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippines. One of these, *S. glycyphylloides*, an evergreen shrubby climber of Australia, is there known as *sweet tea*, from the use of its leaves. The rootstocks of many species are large and tuberiferous; those of *S. Pseudo-China* are used in the southern United States to fatten hogs, and as the source of a domestic beer; those of *S. China* yield a dye. The stems of some plant species, as *S. Pseudo-China*, are used in basket-making, and the young shoots of a Persian species are there used as asparagus. *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. Bona-nox* are known as *bulbrier* and *greenbrier*, and several others with prickly stems as *cattibrier* and *greenbrier*. See also *carrion-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] (a) A plant of the genus *Smilax*. (b) A delicate greenhouse vine from the Cape of Good Hope, *Asparagus asparagoides* (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides* of Willdenow). Its apparent leaves (really expanded branches) are bright-green on both sides, with the aspect of those of *Smilax*, but finer. The plant grows to a length of several feet, festooning beautifully. It is much used in decoration, and forms the leading green constituent in bouquets. It is sometimes called *Boston smilax*.

3. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. Laporte, 1835.

smile (smil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smiled*, ppr. *smiling*. [*ME. smilen, smylen*, < Sw. *smila*, smile, smirk, simper, fawn, = Dan. *smile* = MHG. *smielen, smieren*, G. dial. *schmieren, schmielen*, smile; cf. L. *mirari* (for **mirari*), wonder at (*mirus*, wonderful) (see *miracle, admire*); Gr. *meidiav* (for **meidiav*), smile, *meidos*, a smile; Skt. *smi*, smile. Cf. *smirk*. The MD. *smuylen, smollen* = MHG. *smollen*, G. dial. *schmollen*, smile, appar. belong to a diff. root.] I. *intrans.* 1. To show a change of the features such as characterizes the beginning of a laugh; give such an expression to the face: generally as indicative of pleasure or of slight amusement, but sometimes of depreciation, contempt, pity, or hypocritical complaisance.

Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
That could be moved to smile at anything.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 205.

All this while the guide, Mr. Great-heart, was very much pleased, and smiled upon his companions.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

Smile na see sweet, my bonnie babe,
And ye smile me sweet, ye'll smile me dead.
Fine Flowers in the Valley (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and smiled.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 68.

From yon blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. To look gay or joyous, or have an appearance such as tends to excite joy; appear propitious or favorable: as, the smiling spring.

Then, let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles. Milton, P. L., IX. 480.

The desert smiled,
And Paradise was open'd in the wild.
Pope, Epistle to Abellard, I. 138.

What I desire of you is, that you, who are courted by all, would smile upon me, who am shunned by all.
Steele, Spectator, No. 456.

3. To drink in company. [Slang, U. S.]
There are many more fast boys about—some devoted to "the sex," some to horses, some to smoking, and some to "the tiger."
Baltimore Sun, Aug. 23, 1858. (Bartlett.)

4. To ferment, as beer, etc. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a smile: as, to smile a welcome; to smile content.—2. To change or affect (in a specified way) by smiling: with a modifying word or clause added.

He does smile his face into more lines than is in the new map.
Shak., T. N., III. 2. 84.

What author shall we find . . .
The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
And sharply smile prevailing folly dead.
Young, Love of Fame, I. 46.

3†. To smile at; receive with a smile. [Rare.]
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shak., Lear, II. 2. 88.

smile (smil), *n.* [*ME. smil* = Sw. *smil* = Dan. *smil* = MHG. *smiel*; from the verb.] 1. An expression of the face like that with which a laugh begins, indicating naturally pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, amusement, or kindness, but also sometimes amused or supercilious contempt, pity, disdain, hypocritical complaisance, or the like. Compare *smirk*, *simper*, and *grin*.

Loose now and then
A scatter'd smile, and that I'll live upon.
Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 108.

The treacherous smile, a mask for secret hate.
Cowper, Exposition, I. 42.

Though little Conlon instructed me in a smile, it was a cursed forced one, that looked like the grin of a person in extreme agony.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles's Confessions, Dorotha.

A smile . . . may be said to be the first stage in the development of a laugh.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 210.

Silent smiles of slow disparagement.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Gay or joyous appearance; an appearance that would naturally be productive of joy: as, the smiles of spring.

Life of the earth, ornament of the heavens, beaute and smile of the world.
Purshas, Pilgrimage, p. 9.

Every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.
Emerson, Nature.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness: as, the smiles of Providence.—4. A drink, as of spirit, taken in company and when one person treats another; also, the giving of the treat: as, it is my smile. See *smile*, *v. i.*, 3. [Slang, U. S.]—**Sardonic smile**. Same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

smileful (smil'fŭl), *a.* [*< smile + -ful*.] Full of smiles; smiling. [Rare.]

smileless (smil'les), *a.* [*< smile + -less*.] Not having a smile; cheerless.

Preparing themselves for that smileless eternity to which they look forward.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, IV.

smiler (smi'lér), *n.* [*< ME. smiler, smyler, smilere* (= Sw. *smiler, smilare*); < *smile*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who smiles; one who looks smilingly, as from pleasure, derision, or real or affected complaisance.

The smiler, with the knyf under his cloke.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1141.

Men would smile . . . and say, "A poor Jew!" and the chief smilers would be of my own people.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, XI.

smilet (smi'let), *n.* [*< smile + -et*.] A little smile; a half-smile; a look of pleasure. [Rare.]

Those happy smillets
That play'd on her ripe lip.
Shak., Lear, IV. 3. 21.

smilingly (smi'ling-li), *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

Comparing him to that unhappy guest
Whose deed hath made herself herself detest;
At last she smilingly with this gives o'er.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1567.

smiling-muscle (smi'ling-mus'ŭl), *n.* Same as *laughing-muscle*. See *risorius*.

smilingness (smi'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being smiling.

The very knowledge that he lived in vain,
That all was over on this side the tomb,
Had made Despair a smilingness assume.
Byron, Child Harold, III. 16.

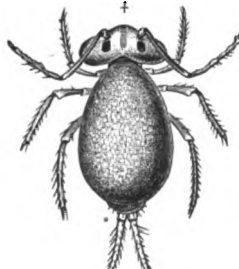
smilt, *v.* An obsolete form of *smell*.

Smithuridae (smi-thŭ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lubbock, 1873, as *Smythuridae*), < *Smithur* + *-idae*.] A family of collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Smithurus*, having a globular body, four-jointed antennæ with a long terminal joint, saltatory appendage composed of a basal part and two arms, and tracheæ well developed. They are found commonly among grass and fungi; many species have been described. Also *Smythuridae* and *Smithuridae*.

Smithurus (smi-thŭ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμίθος*, mouse, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Smithuridae*. About 20 species are recognized by Lubbock. Also *Smythurus*.

sminuendo (smē-nēn-'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *smuovere*, diminish, < L. *ex*, out, + *minuere*, diminish: see *minuend.*] In music, same as *diminuendo*.

smirch (smérch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *smurch, smerch*; assimilated form of **smerk* (with formative *-k*, as in *smirk*), < ME. *smieren, smurien*, smear: see *smear*. Cf. *besmirch*.] 1. To stain; smear; soil; smutch; besmirch.



Smithurus roseus.
(Cross shows natural size.)

I'll . . . with a kind of umber smérch my face.
Shak., As you Like It, I. 3. 114.

Hercules' . . . dog had seized on one [of these shell-fish] thrown up by the sea, and smérched his lips with the tincture.
Sandys, Travels, p. 168.

2. Figuratively, to degrade; reduce in honor, dignity, fame, repute, or the like: as, to smirch one's own or another's reputation.

smirch (smérch), *n.* [*< smirch, v.*] A soiling mark or smear; a darkening stain; a smutch.

My love must come on silken wings, . . .
Not foul with kitchen smérch,
With tallow dip for torch.
Whittier, Maids of Attitash.

smirk¹ (smérk), *v. i.* [Formerly also *smerk*; < ME. *smirken*, < AS. *smiercian*, smirk; with formative *-c* (*-k*), from the simple form seen in MHG. *smieren*, same as *smielen*, smile: see *smile*.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; look affectedly soft or kind.

The hostess, smiling and smirking as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (Latham.)

The trivial and smirking artificialities of social intercourse.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 960.

= Syn. *Simper, Smirk*. See *simper*.

smirk¹ (smérk), *n.* [*< smirk*¹, *v.*] An affected smile; a soft look.

A constant smirk upon the face.
Chesterfield.

smirk² (smérk), *a.* [Also *smerk*; prob. a var. (simulating *smirk*¹) of *smert*, older form of *smart*: see *smart*.] Smart; spruce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Seest howe brag yond Bullocks beares,
So smérks, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

smirking (smérk'ing), *a.* [*< smirk*¹.] Smirking.

He gave a smirking smile.
Lord Dunsinwater (Child's Ballads, VII. 165).

smirkly (smérk'li), *adv.* [*< smirk*¹ + *-ly*.] With a smirk. [Rare.]

Venus was glad to hear
And smérkly thus gan say.
Sk. P. Sidney, Arcadia.

smirky (smér'ki), *a.* [Also *smerky*; < *smirk*¹ + *-y*.] Same as *smirk*². [Provincial.]

I overtook a swarthy, bright-eyed, smérky little fellow, riding a small pony, and bearing on his shoulder a long, heavy rifle.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 197.

smitt¹ (smit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smitted*, ppr. *smitting*. [*< ME. smitten*, < AS. *smittian*, spot, = MD. D. *smetten* = MLG. *smitten* = OHG. *smiejan, smiezan*, MHG. *smiezen*, infect, contaminate, = Sw. *smitta* = Dan. *smitte*, infect (cf. Sw. *smitta*, Dan. *smitte*, contagion); intensive of AS. *smitan*, smite, = OHG. *smiezan*, MHG. *smiezen*, strike, stroke, smear; cf. AS. *besmitan*, besmear, defile, = Goth. *bi-smieitan*, smear: see *smite*. Hence freq. *smittle*.] 1. To infect. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To mar; destroy. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

smitt¹ (smit), *n.* [Also *smitt*; < ME. **smitte*, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a spot, = OHG. MHG. *smie*, a spot, etc.: see *smitt*, *v.*, and cf. *smut*, *smutch*, *smudge*.] 1. A spot; a stain.—2. The finest of clayey ore, made up into balls used for marking sheep.—3. Infection. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He provoketh al to the smit of falling.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 70. (Halliwell.)

4†. The smut in corn.
The smit, blasting, or burned blackness of the ears of corn.
Nomenclator, 1585. (Nares.)

smitt² (smit), *n.* [*< ME. smytt, smite, smete* (with short vowel) (= MD. *smete*), a blow; < *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smite*, *n.*; and cf. also *bit*, *n.*, and *bite*, *n.*, < *bite*, *v.*] 1. A blow; a cut.

Trymowre on the hedd he hytt,
He had gevyn hym an evyll smytt.
M. S. Cantab. FF. II. 88, l. 81. (Halliwell.)

2. A clashing noise.
She heard a smit o' bridle reins,
She wish'd might be for good.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 18).

smitt³, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *smite*.

smitt⁴ (smit), *a.* A past participle of *smite*.

smitt⁵ (smit), *v.* A contracted form of *smieteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smite*.

smitch¹ (smich), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *smitt*, a spot, smite, a bit. Cf. also *smutch*, and see *smidgen*.] 1. Dust; smoke; dirt. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A particle; a bit: as, I had not a smitch of silk left. [Colloq.]

smitch² (smich), *n.* Same as *smatch*².
smitchel (smich'el), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *smitch*¹.] Same as *smitch*¹, 2.

A bowl of stewed oysters.
 4 slices of buttered toast.
 A bowl of tea.

And there wasn't a *smitchel* left.

S. Boules, in *Merriam*, I. 231.

smite (smit), *v.*; pret. *smote*, pp. *smitten*, *smit*, ppr. *smiting*. [*< ME. smiten, smyten* (pret. *smot, smat*, also *smette, smatto*, pp. *smiten, smyten, smeten*). *< AS. smitan* (pret. *smāt, pp. smiten*) = *OFries. smita* = *D. smijten* = *MLG. smiten*, *LG. smiten* = *OHG. smizan*, throw, stroke, smear, *MHG. smizen*, *G. schmeissen*, smite, fling, cast, = *OSw. smita* = *Dan. smide*, fling, = *Goth. "smaitan* (in comp.); orig. 'smear' or 'rub over,' as in *AS. besmitan* = *Goth. bi-smaitan* (also *ga-smaitan*), smear; cf. *Icel. smita*, steam from being fat; *Sw. smeta*, smear, *smot*, grease; *Skt. medas*, fat, *< √ med* or *mid*, be fat. Hence *smi*². Cf. *smear*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; give a hard blow, as with the hand or something held in the hand, or, archaically, with something thrown; hit heavily.

*Ich haue yseyne it ofte,
 There smit no thinge so smerte, ne smelleth so soure.
 As shame, there he sheweth him for euery man hym
 shonyeth!* *Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 426.

She . . . *smot* togdyer her hondes two.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 338.

Merlin . . . drough that way that he were not known
 with a grete staffe in his nekke *smytynge* grete strokes from
 oke to oke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 424.

In the castel was a belle,
 As hit had *smiten* houres twelve.

Chaucer, *Minor Poems* (ed. Skeat), III. 1323.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to
 him the other also. *Mat.* v. 39.

The storm-wind *smites* the wall of the mountain cliff.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, II. 6.

Love took up the harp of Life, and *smote* on all the chords
 with might;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music
 out of sight. *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

2. To destroy the life of by beating or by weapons
 of any kind; slay; kill. [Archaic.]

And the men of Al *smote* of them about thirty and six
 men. *Josh.* vii. 5.

The Lord shall *smite* the proud, and lay
 His hand upon the strong.

Whittier, *Cassandra Southwick*.

3. To visit disastrously; seize suddenly or severely;
 attack in a way that threatens or destroys life or vigor:
 as, a person or a city *smitten* with pestilence.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*. *Ex.* ix. 31.

If we look not wisely on the Sun it self, it *smites* us into
 darkness. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 43.

Smitt by nameless horror and affright,
 He fled away into the moonless night.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 370.

4. To afflict; chasten; punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because
 he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Abp. Wake*.

5. To strike or affect with emotion or passion,
 especially love; catch the affection or fancy of.

'Twas I that cast a dark face over heaven,
 And *smote* ye all with terror.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetaeas*, III. 1.

He was himself no less *smitten* with Constancia.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 164.

In the fortieth year of her age, she was again *smitten*.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 151.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart.

Pope, *Dunciad*, III. 229.

In handling the coin he is *smitt* with the fascination of
 its yellow radiance. *S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 250.

6. To trouble, as by reproaches; distress.

Her heart *smote* her sore. Why couldn't she love him?

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, I. xxvii.

7. To cast; bend.

With that he *smot* his hed adoun anon,
 And gan to motre, I not what trevely.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 540.

8. To come upon; affect suddenly as if with a
 blow; strike.

Above, the sky is literally purple with heat; and the
 pitiless light *smites* the gazer's weary eye as it comes back
 from the white shore.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxviii.

A sudden thought *smote* her.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 104.

To *smite* off, to cut off with a strong swift blow.
 He that leet *smyte* of seynt James hed was Heroude
 Agrippa. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 90.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike; collide; knock.

Ye shall *smyte* vpon hem of that other partye with-oute
 reynnyng of youre batelle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 624.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together.

Nahum II. 10.

2. To produce an effect as by a stroke; come,
 enter, or penetrate with quickness and force.

Arthur, looking downward as he past,
 Felt the light of her eyes into his life
Smite on the sudden.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Iron clang and hammer's ringing
Smote upon his ear. *Whittier*, *The Fountain*.

That loving tender voice
 . . . *smote* on his heart.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 168.

smite (smit), *n.* [*< smite*, *v.* Cf. *smi*².] 1. A
 blow. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A small portion. [*Prov.*
Eng.]

smiter (smi'ter), *n.* [*< ME. smitare* = *D. smij-*
ter; as *smite* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which
 smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smitters*.

Isa. I. 6.

2. A sword; similar. [In this use also *smooter*,
 and really an accommodated form of *similar*.]

Put thy *smiter* up, and hear;

I dare not tell the truth to a drawn sword.

E. Johnson, *Tale of a Tub*, IV. 3.

smith (smith), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smith*; *<*
ME. smyth, *< AS. smith* = *OFries. smeth, smid*,
 = *MD. D. smid* = *MLG. smit, smet*, *LG. smid*
 = *OHG. smid*, *MHG. smit*, *G. schmied* = *Icel.*
smidhr = *Sw. Dan. smed* = *Goth. "smiths* (found
 only in comp. in weak form *"smitha*, namely
aísa-smitha, 'ore-smith'): (a) Prop. a 'worker
 in metal or wood'; with formative *-th* (cf. *OHG.*
smedar, an artisan, artist, with formative *-dar*
 = *E. -ther*), *< √ smi*, work in metal, forge, prob.
 seen also in *Gr. σμῖν*, a knife for cutting and
 carving, *σμιλεῖν*, cut or carve freely, *σμιλν*, a
 two-pronged hoe or mattock, and the source of
 the words mentioned under *smicker* (*AS. smi-*
cere, etc., neat, elegant), as well as of those
 connected with *smooth*: see *smooth*. (b) The
 word was formerly derived, as 'he that smiteth'
 (sc. with the hammer), from *smite*, *v.*; but this is
 etymologically untenable. (c) It has also been
 explained as 'the smother' (sc. of metals, etc.);
 but the connection with *smooth* is remote (see
 above). The word occurs in many specific com-
 pounds, as *blacksmith*, *whitesmith*, *coppersmith*,
goldsmith, etc. Hence the surname *Smith*, also
 spelled archaically *Smyth*, *Smythe*, and even
Smijth (where *ij* represents the old dotted *y*);
 with *Goldsmith*, *Spearsmith*, etc., from the com-
 pounds.] 1. An artificer; especially, a worker
 with the hammer and in metal: as, a goldsmith,
 a silversmith; specifically (and now generally),
 a worker in iron. See *blacksmith*, 1.

The *smith*

That forgoth sharpe swerdes on his stith.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* (ed. Morris), I. 1168.

"The *smith* that the made," said Robyn,

"I pray God wykke hym woo."

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 6).

The *smith* with the tongs both worketh in the coals and
 fashioneth it with hammers. *Isa.* xlv. 12.

2. One who makes or effects anything.

'Tis said the Doves repented, though too late,
 Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, III. 1268.

Smith's saw. See *saw*.

smith (smith), *v. t.* [*< ME. smithen, smythen*,
smythien, *< AS. smithan* (= *D. smeden* = *MLG.*
smeden = *OHG. smidōn*, *MHG. smiden*, *G. schmie-*
den (the *Icel. smidha*, work in metal or wood,
 depends on *smidh*, *smiths'* work: see *smooth*)
 = *Sw. smida* = *Dan. smede* = *Goth. ga-smithon*,
 etc.), work as a smith, *< smith*, *smith*: see *smith*,
n.] To fashion, as metal; especially, to fashion
 with the hammer: at the present time most com-
 monly applied to ironwork.

If he do it *smythe*

In-to sikul or to stithe, to schare or to kulter.

Piers Plowman (B), III. 308.

A *smith* men cleped daun Gerveys,

That in his forge *smythed* plough harneys.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 576.

smitham (smith'am), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.
smithcraft (smith'kraft), *n.* The art of the
 smith; mechanical work; the making of useful
 and ornamental metal objects by hand. [Rare.]

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and music.

Sir W. Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I. vi. § 4.

smithier (smiθ'ēr), *a.* [*< ME. smyther*; origin
 obscure.] Light; active. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Gavan was *smithier* and smerte,

Owte of his sterropp he sterte.

Anturs of Arthur, xlii. 10. (*Hallivell*.)

smithereens (smiθ-ēr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* [*< smithier* +
 dim. *-een*, usually of Ir. origin.] Small frag-
 ments. [*Colloq.*]

He raised a pretty quarrel there, I can tell you—kicked
 the hostler half across the yard—knocked heaps of things
 to *smithereens*. *W. Black*, *Phaeton*, III.

smithers (smiθ'ērz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.]
 Same as *smithereens*. [*Colloq.*]

"Smash the bottle to *smithers*, the Devil's in 'im," said I.
Tennyson, *Northern Cobbler*, xviii.

smithery (smith'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *smitheries* (-iz).
 [*< smith* + *-ery*.] 1. The workshop of a smith;
 a smithy; especially, a shop where wrought-
 iron work is made.

The *smithery* is as popular with the boys as any depart-
 ment of the school. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 923.

2. The practice of mechanical work, especially
 in iron: usually applied to hammer-work, as
 distinguished from more delicate manual op-
 erations. Also *smithing*.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other pos-
 sibly wake this noble duke. *Burke*, *To a Noble Lord*.

Smithian (smith'i-an), *a.* [*< Smith* (see def.,
 and *smith*, *n.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to
 Adam Smith, a Scottish political economist
 (1723–90), or his economic doctrines.

In fact the theological assumptions and inferences of the
Smithian economy greatly aided in giving it currency.
New Princeton Rev., V. 389.

smithing (smith'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *smith*,
v.] Same as *smithery*, 2.

Smithsonian (smith'sō-ni-an), *a.* [*< Smithsonian*
 (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to James
 Smithsonian, an English scientific man and philan-
 thropist (died 1829), who left a legacy to the
 United States government to found at Wash-
 ington an institution for the increase and dis-
 semination of knowledge; specifically, noting this in-
 stitution or its operations: as, *Smithsonian* Re-
 ports.—*Smithsonian* gull, *Larus argentatus smith-*
sonianus, the American herring-gull. *Coues*, 1862.

smithsonite (smith'sō-nīt), *n.* [*< Smithsonian*
 (see *Smithsonian*) + *-ite*.] Native anhydrous
 zinc carbonate, an important ore of zinc: one of
 the group of rhombohedral carbonates. It occurs
 in rhombohedral or scalenohedral crystals, also, more com-
 monly, massive, stalactitic, incrusting, and earthy;
 the color varies from white to gray-green and brown, less often
 bright green or blue. Also called *calamin*, which name,
 however, properly belongs to the hydrous silicate.

smithum (smith'um), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

smithwork (smith'wérk), *n.* The work of a
 smith; work in metals. *The Engineer*.

smithy (smith'i), *n.*; pl. *smithies* (-iz). [*< ME.*
smithy, smythy, smythie, smethi, smithie, *< AS.*
smithie = *OFries. smithe* = *D. smide*, *smide* =
OHG. smitta, smidda, *MHG. smitte*, *G. schmiede*
 = *Icel. smidha* = *Sw. smedja* = *Dan. smedje*, a
 smithy: see *smith*.] The workshop of a smith,
 especially of a worker in iron; a forge.

Al thes world is Goddes *smithie*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree

The village *smithy* stands.

Longfellow, *Village Blacksmith*.

smithy-coal (smith'i-köl), *n.* A grade of small
 coal habitually used by blacksmiths. [*Eng.*]

smiting-line (smi'ting-lin), *n.* A rope by which
 a yarn-stoppered sail is loosened without its
 being necessary to send men aloft. [*Eng.*]

smitt (smit), *n.* Same as *smit*.

smitted (smit'ed), *n.* An obsolete past parti-
 ciple of *smite*. *Imp. Dict.*

smitten (smit'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *smite*, *v.*] Struck
 hard; afflicted; visited with some great disas-
 ter; suddenly or powerfully affected in body or
 mind: sometimes used in compounds, as *fever-*
smitten, *drought-smitten*, *love-smitten*.

smittle (smit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smittled*,
 ppr. *smittling*. [Freq. of *smite*.] To infect.

Ray. [*Prov. Eng.*]

smittle (smit'l), *n.* [*< smittle*, *v.*] Infection.

Grose. [*Prov. Eng.*]

smittle (smit'l), *a.* [*< smittle*, *v.*] Infectious.

[*Prov. Eng.*]

Canst thou stay here? . . . In course thou canst. . .

Get thy saddles off, lad, and come in: 'tis a *smittle* night
 for rheumatics. *H. Kingsley*, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxxvi.

smittlish (smit'lish), *a.* [*< smittle* + *-ish*.] Same
 as *smittle*. [*Local, Eng.*]

smoakt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smoke*.

smock (smok), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. smok, smoc*,
smock, *< AS. smoc* = *Icel. smokkr*, a smock,
 = *OHG. smoocho*, a smock; cf. *OSw. smog*, a
 round hole for the head; *Icel. smeygja* = *Dan.*
smøge, slip off one's neck; from the verb, *AS.*
smecgan, smügan (pp. *smogen*), creep into (cf.
E. dial. smook, draw on, as a glove or stocking).
 = *Icel. smýga*, creep through a hole, put on a
 garment, = *MHG. smiegen*, cling or creep into,
G. schmiegen, cling to, bend, etc. Cf. *smug*¹,
*smuggle*¹. Hence *smicket*.] I. *n.* 1. A garment
 worn by women corresponding to the shirt worn
 by men; a chemise; a shift.

Oh ill starr'd wench!
Pale as thy smock! *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 273.
Many of their women and children goe onely in their
smocks and shirts. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 108.
Thy smock of silke, both faire and white.
Greenleaves (*Child's Ballads*, IV. 241).

2. A smock-frock.

A happy people, that live according to nature, . . . their
apparel no other than linen breeches; over that a smock
close girt unto them with a towell.
Sandys, *Travales*, p. 14.

Already they see the field thronged with country folk,
the men in clean white smocks or velvet or fustian
coats, with rough plush waistcoats of many colours.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 2.

II. † a. Belonging or relating to women; char-
acteristic of women; female: common in old
writers.

Sem. Good sir,
There are of us can be as exquisite traitors
As e'er a male conspirator of you all.
Cet. Ay, at smock-treason, madam, I believe you.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 5.

Plague . . . on his smock-loyalty!
Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, II. 1.

smock (smok), *v. t.* [*< smock, n.*] 1. To pro-
vide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock.

Tho' smock'd, or furr'd and purpled, still the clown.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2. To shir or pucker. See *smocking*.
smock-face (smok'fās), *n.* An effeminate face.
Chapman, *All Fools*, v. 1.

smock-faced (smok'fāst), *a.* Having a femi-
line countenance or complexion; white-faced;
pale-faced.

Young Endymion, your smooth, smock-fac'd boy.
Dryden, *tr.* of *Juvenal's Satires*, x. 491.

smock-frock (smok'frok), *n.* A garment of
coarse linen, resembling a shirt in shape, worn
by field-laborers over their other clothes: simi-
lar to the French *blouse*. The yoke of this gar-
ment at its best is elaborately shirred or puck-
ered. See *smocking*.

A clothes-line, with some clothes on it, striped blue and
red, and a smock-frock, is stretched between the trunks of
some stunted willows. *Avasth*, *Elements of Drawing*, III.

smocking (smok'ing), *n.* [*< smock + -ing.*] An
ornamental shirring, recently used, intended to
imitate that on the smock-frocks of field-lab-
orers. The lines, instead of being horizontal,
form a honeycomb, the material being puckered
diagonally.

This shirt was a curious garment, of the finest drawn
hair, and exquisitely wrought in a kind of *smocking*, with
each little nest caught together by tiny bows of red and
blue ribbon. *The Critic*, XI. 147.

smockless (smok'les), *a.* [*ME. smokles; < smock
+ -less.*] Having no smock; unclothed.

I hope it be nat your entente
That I smokes out of your paleys wente.
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 819.

smock-linen (smok'lin'en), *n.* Strong linen
from which smock-frocks are made, especially
in England.

smock-mill (smok'mil), *n.* A form of wind-
mill of which the mill-house is fixed and the
cap only turns round as the wind varies. It
thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric
is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the
Dutch mill, as being that most commonly employed in
the Netherlands for pumping.

smock-race (smok'rās), *n.* A race for which
a smock is the prize.

Smock Races are commonly performed by the young
country wenches, and so called because the prize is a
holland smock, or shift, usually decorated with ribbands.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 476.

smock-racing (smok'rā'sing), *n.* The running
of a smock-race or of smock-races.

Among other amusements, *smock-racing* by women was
kept up there [Pall Mall] till 1733.

Lecky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., iv.

smokable (smō'kə-bl), *a.* [*< smoke + -able.*]
★ Capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smoked*, ppr.
smoking. [Formerly also *smoak*; < *ME. smoken*,
smokien (pret. *smokede*); < *AS. smocian*, *smoci-*
gan (= *MD. smoken*, *smooken*, *D. smoken* =
MLG. smoken, *LG. smoken*, *smooken*, also *smōken* =
G. schmauchen, dial. *schmochen* = *Dan. smøge*),
smoke, reek; a secondary form, taking the place
of the orig. strong verb *smeccan* (pret. *smecde*,
pp. *smocen*), *smoke*; perhaps related to *Gr.*
ouyxeiv, burn slowly, smolder. Cf. *Ir. much* =
W. mug, smoke; cf. also *smoor*, *smother*.] I.
intrans. 1. To emit smoke; throw off volatile
matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; reek;
fume; especially, to send off visible vapor as
the product of combustion.

Queen Margaret saw
Thy murderous falchion *smoking* in his blood.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 2. 94.
To him no temple stood
Or altar *smoked*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 493.
Lo there the King is with his Nobles set,
And all the crouded Table *smokes* with meat.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III. 172.

2. To burn; be kindled; rage; fume.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against
that man. *Deut.* xxix. 20.
How Wolsey broke off the insurance is very well told.
Mistress Anne was "sent home again to her father for a
season; whereat she *smoked*."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. x., note.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field.
Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 909.

4. To smell or hunt something out; suspect
something; perceive a hidden fact or meaning.
[Now only colloq.]—5. To permit the passage
of smoke outward instead of drawing it up-
ward; send out smoke for want of sufficient
draft: said of chimneys, stoves, etc.

When, in obedience to our instructions, a fire was lighted,
the chimney *smoked* so badly that we had to throw open
door and windows, and to sit, as it were, in the open air.
D. Christie Murray, *Weaker Vessel*, xxxix.

6. To draw fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or
the like, into, and emit them from, the mouth;
use tobacco or opium in this manner.

I hate married women! Do they not hate me, and, sim-
ply because I *smoke*, try to draw their husbands away from
my society? *Thackeray*, *Fitz-Boodle's Confessions*.

7. To suffer as from overwork or hard treat-
ment; be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2. 111.

8. To emit dust, as when beaten.

At every stroke their jackets did *smoke*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (*Child's Ballads*, V. 209).

Smoking salts. See *salt*.

II. *trans.* 1. To apply smoke to; blacken with
smoke; hang in smoke; medicate or dry by
smoke; fumigate: as, to *smoke* infected cloth-
ing; to subject to the action of smoke, as meat;
cure by means of smoke; smoke-dry; also, to
incense. Smoking meat consists in exposing meat pre-
viously salted, or rubbed over with salt, to wood-smoke
in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be
unduly heated by it, the smoke being admitted by flues
at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat absorbs the
emphyreumatic acid of the smoke, and is dried at the same
time. The kind of wood used affects the quality and taste
of the meat, smoke from beech and oak being preferable
to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and ber-
ries of juniper, or from rosemary, peppermint, etc., im-
parts somewhat of the aromatic flavor of these plants. A
slow smoking with a slender fire is better than a quick and
hot one, as it allows the emphyreumatic principles time to
penetrate into the interior without over-drying the out-
side.

Smoking the temple. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1423.
Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was *smoking* a
musty room, comes me the prince.
Shak., *Much Ado*, I. 3. 60.

An old *smoked* wall, on which the rain
Ran down in streaks! *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, l. 1.

2. To affect in some way with smoke; espe-
cially, to drive or expel by smoke: generally
with out; also, to destroy or kill, as bees, by
smoke.

Are not these flies gone yet? Pray quit my house,
I'll *smoke* you out else. *B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, II. 1.
The king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked*
the Jesuit out of his nest.
Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion* (ed. 1605), G. 3 b.
(*Latham*.)

So the king arose, and went
To smoke the scandalous hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

3. To draw smoke from into the mouth and
puff it out; also, to burn or use in smoking; in-
hale the smoke of: as, to *smoke* tobacco or
opium; to *smoke* a pipe or a cigar.

Here would he *smoke* his pipe of a sultry afternoon, en-
joying the soft southern breeze.
Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 160.

4. To smell out; find out; scent; perceive;
perceive the meaning of; suspect. [*Archaic.*]

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
You for the purse you cut
In Paul's at a sermon; I have *smoked* you, ha!
Masinger, *City Madam*, III. 1.

It must be a very plausible invention that carries it;
they begin to *smoke* me. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, iv. 1. 30.

5†. To sneer at; quiz; ridicule to one's face.

This is a vile dog; I see that already. No offence! Ha,
ha, ha! to him; to him, Petulant; *smoke* him.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 15.
Pray, madam, *smoke* miss yonder biting her lips, and
playing with her fan. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, I.

Why, you know you never laugh at the old folks, and
never fly at your servants, nor *smoke* people before their
faces. *Miss Burney*, *Cecilia*, vi. 11.

6. To raise dust from by beating; "dust": as,
I'll *smoke* his jacket for him. [*Colloq.*]

I'll *smoke* your skin-coat, an I catch you right.
Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 139.

★ Smoked pearl. See *pearl*.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoak*; <
ME. smoke, < *AS. smoca* (rare), < *smeccan* (pret.
smecde, pp. *smocen*), *smoke*, reek: see *smoke*, *v.*
This form has taken the place of the more orig.
noun, E. dial. *smeech*, < *ME. smeche*, *smeke*, < *AS.*
smēc, *smīc*, umlaut forms of *smēde* (= *D. smook* =
MLG. smōk, *LG. smook* = *MHG. smouch*, *G.*
schmauch, *G. dial. schmoek* = *Dan. smøg*), *smoke*, <
smeccan (pp. *smocen*), *smoke*: see *smoke*, *v.*] 1.
The exhalation, visible vapor, or material that
escapes or is expelled from a burning substance
during combustion: applied especially to the
volatile matter expelled from wood, coal, peat,
etc., together with the solid matter which is
carried off in suspension with it, that expelled
from metallic substances being more generally
called *fume* or *fumes*.

The hill abouten bigan to quake,
And tharof rose a ful grete reke,
Bot that was ful wel smell and *smoke*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

And let our crooked *smokes* climb to their nostrils
From our blest altars. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 477.

The *smoak* of juniper . . . is in great request with us
at Oxford, to sweeten our chambers.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 263.

Usually the name *smoke* is applied to this vaporous mix-
ture discharged from a chimney only when it contains a
sufficient amount of finely divided carbon to render it dark-
coloured and distinctly visible. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 180.

2. Anything that resembles smoke; steam;
vapor; watery exhalations; dust.

In vayne, mine eyes, in vayne you wast your teares,
In vayne my sighs, the *smokes* of my despair.
Sir W. Raleigh, quoted in *Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie*,
p. 166.

Hence—3. Something unsubstantial; some-
thing ephemeral or transient: as, the affair
ended in *smoke*.

This helpless *smoke* of words doth me no right.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1027.

4. The act or process of drawing in and puff-
ing out the fumes of burning tobacco, opium,
or the like. [*Colloq.*]

Soldiers . . . lounging about, taking an early morning
smoke. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, xxvii.

5. A chimney. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smook*.
Petty, *Polit. Survey of Ireland*, p. 9.

A dry *smoke*, the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe
between the lips. [*Colloq.*]—Like *smoke*, very rapidly.
[*Slang.*]

Taking money like *smoke*.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, III. 105.

London *smoke*, a dull-gray color.

smoke-arch (smōk'ārch), *n.* The smoke-box of
a locomotive.

smoke-ball (smōk'bāl), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a spheri-
cal case filled with a composition which, while
burning, emits a great quantity of smoke: used
chiefly for purposes of concealment or for an-
noying an enemy's workmen in siege opera-
tions.—2. A ball, used in trap-shooting, which
on being struck emits a cloud of dark smoke.
W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 504.

smoke-bell (smōk'bel), *n.* A glass bell or dish
suspended over a flame, as of a lamp or gas-
light, to keep the smoke from blackening the
ceiling.

smoke-black (smōk'blak), *n.* Lampblack.

smoke-board (smōk'bōrd), *n.* A sliding or sus-
pended board or plate placed before the upper
part of a fireplace to increase the draft.

smoke-box (smōk'bōks), *n.* A chamber in a
steam-boiler, at the ends of the tubes or flues
and opposite to the fire-box, into which all the
gases of combustion enter on their way to the
smoke-stack.

smoke-brown (smōk'broun), *n.* In *entom.*, an
obscure grayish brown, resembling the hue of
thick smoke.

smoke-bush (smōk'būsh), *n.* Same as *smoke-*
tree.

smoke-condenser (smōk'kōn-den'sér), *n.* Same
as *smoke-washer*.

smoke-consumer (smōk'kōn-sū'mér), *n.* An
apparatus for consuming or burning all the
smoke from a fire.

smoke-consuming (smōk'kōn-sū'ming), *a.*
Serving to consume or burn smoke: as, a *smoke-*
consuming furnace.

smoke-dry (smók'dri), *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke: as, *smoke-dried* meat. See *smoke*, *v. t.*, 1. **smoke-farthings** (smók'fär'wings), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *pentecostals*.

As for your *smoke-farthings* and Peter-pence, I make no reckoning. *Jewel, Works, iv. 1079.*

2. Same as *hearth-tax*.

smoke-gray (smók'grä), *n.* An orange-gray color of moderate luminosity.

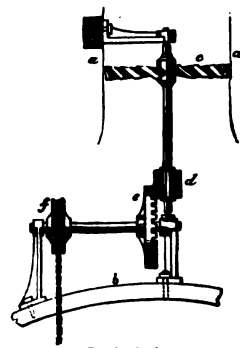
smoke-house (smók'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which meats or fish are cured by smoking; also, one in which smoked meats are stored. The former is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces to be smoked, which are hung over a smoldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

I recollected the *smoke-house*, an out-building appended to all Virginian establishments for the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat.

Irving, Crayon Papers, Ralph Ringwood.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a close room heated by means of a fire of spent tan, which smolders, but produces no flame. It is used for unhairing hides, which are hung up in the smoky atmosphere until incipient fermentation has softened the epidermis and the roots of the hair.

smoke-jack (smók'-jak), *n.* 1. A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or -wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.



Smoke-jack.

The *smoke-jack* clanked, and the tall clock ticked with official importance. *J. W. Palmer, After his* [Kind, p. 112.]

2. On railways, a hood or covering for the end of a stove-pipe, on the outside of a car. Also called *stove-jack*.

smokeless (smók'les), *a.* [*< smoke + -less.*] Having, emitting, or causing little or no smoke: as, *smokeless* powder.

No noontide bell invites the country round;
Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 191.

I saw
On my left, through the beeches,
Thy palace, Goddess,
Smokeless, empty!
M. Arnold, The Strayed Reveller.

smokelessly (smók'les-li), *adv.* Without smoke.

The appliances for, or methods of, consuming coal *smokelessly* are already at work. *The Engineer, LXIX. 367.*

smokelessness (smók'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being smokeless.

smoke-money (smók'mun'i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-painted (smók'pän'ted), *a.* Produced by the process of smoke-painting.

smoke-painting (smók'pän'ting), *n.* The art or process of producing drawings in lampblack, or carbon deposited from smoke. Compare *kapnography*.

smoke-penny (smók'pen'i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-pipe (smók'pip), *n.* Same as *smoke-stack*.

smoke-plant (smók'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *smoke-tree*.—2. A hydroid polyp, often seen in aquariums.

smoke-quartz (smók'kwärts), *n.* Smoky quartz. See *smoky*.

smoker (smók'kér), *n.* [= *D. smoker* = *G. schmascher*; as *smoke + -er*.] 1. One who or that which smokes, in any sense of the verb. (a) One who habitually smokes tobacco or opium. (b) One who smoke-dries meat. (c) One who quizzes or makes sport of another.

These wooden Wits, these Quizzers, Queerers, *Smokers*,
These practical, nothing-so-easy Jokers.
Colman the Younger, Poetical Vagaries, p. 150. (Davies.)

2. See the quotation.

At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*.
Hallivell.

3. A smoking-car. [Colloq., U. S.]

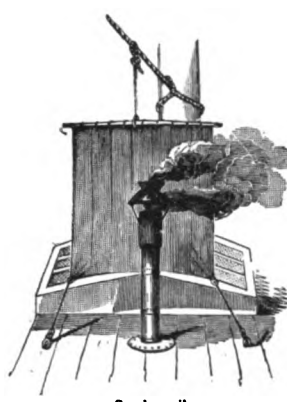
The engine, baggage car and *smoker* passed over all right.
The Engineer, LXX. 56.

4. The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill, which

looks as if the bird had a pipe in its mouth. *G. Trumbull. [New Jersey.]—Smoker's cancer*, an epithelioma of the lips or mouth which is considered to be due to the mechanical irritation of the pipe.—*Smoker's heart*. See *heart*.—*Smoker's patches*, a form of leucoplasia buccalis, causing white patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips.

smoke-rocket (smók'rok'ët), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for testing the tightness of house-drains by generating smoke within them.

smoke-sail (smók'säl), *n.* A small sail hoisted against the foremast forward of the galley-funnel when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity to rise, and to prevent it from being blown aft to the quarter-deck.



Smoke-sail.

smoke-shade (smók'shäd), *n.*

A scale sometimes adopted in estimating by their color the amount of unburnt carbon in the gases yielded by coal burned in grates or stoves: it ranges from 0 to 10, the latter number applying when the color is very black and dense.

smoke-silver (smók'sil'vèr), *n.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

smoke-stack (smók'stak), *n.* A pipe, usually of sheet-iron, through which the smoke and gases of combustion from a steam-boiler are discharged into the open air. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

smoke-stone (smók'stön), *n.* Same as *smoky quartz*, or *cairn-gorm*.

smoke-tight (smók'tit), *a.* Impervious to smoke; not permitting smoke to enter or escape.

smoke-tree (smók'trè), *n.* A tree-like shrub, *Cotinus Cotinus*, native in southern Europe, cultivated elsewhere for ornament. Most of the flowers are usually abortive, and the panicle develops into a light



1. Branch with Fruit and Sterile Pedicels of Smoke-tree (*Cotinus Cotinus*); 2. the inflorescence. a, a flower; b, a fruit.

feathery or cloud-like bunch of a green or reddish color (whence the above name, also that of *fringe-tree*). The wood yields a valuable dye, the young fustic (which see, under *fustic*); the leaves are used for tanning (see *cotino*). Also called *smoke-bush*, *smoke-plant*, *Venetian sumac*, and *Venus's sumac*.

smoke-washer (smók'wash'ér), *n.* A device for purifying smoke by washing as it passes through a chimney-flue. A simple form drives a spray of water upward into the flue. The water falls back after passing through the smoke, is collected below, and furnishes a black pigment, used for paint. A more complicated apparatus consists of a vertical cylinder of boiler-plates having several perforated diaphragms of sheet-iron. Water is made to enter at the top while the smoke enters below and is forced upward by a powerful exhaust.

smokewood (smók'wüd), *n.* The virgin-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so called because boys smoke its porous stems. [Prov. Eng.]

smokily (smók'ki-li), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

smokiness (smók'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being smoky.

smoking (smók'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The act of emitting smoke.—2. The

act of holding a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in the mouth and drawing in and emitting the smoke: also used in composition with reference to things connected with this practice: as, a *smoking-car*; a *smoking-saloon*.—3. A quizzing; bantering.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Thrale, "what a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutchley!"
Mme. D'Arbly, Diary, II. 69. (Davies.)

4. The act of spying, suspecting, or ferreting out. *Dekker.*

smoking (smók'king), *p. a.* Emitting smoke or steam; hence, brisk or fierce.

Look how it begins to rain, and by the clouds, if I mistake not, we shall presently have a *smoking* shower, and therefore sit close. *J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 104.*

smoking-cap (smók'king-kap), *n.* A light cap without vizor and often ornamental, usually worn by smokers.

smoking-car (smók'king-kär), *n.* A railroad-car in which smoking is permitted. [U. S.]

smoking-carriage (smók'king-kar'äj), *n.* A smoking-car. [Eng.]

smoking-duck (smók'king-duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from some fancied resemblance of its note to the puffing sound of a person smoking. See cut under *widgeon*. *R. Kennicott. [British America.]*

smoking-jacket (smók'king-jak'et), *n.* A jacket for wear while smoking.

smoking-lamp (smók'king-lamp), *n.* A lamp hung up on board of a man-of-war during hours when smoking is permitted, for the men to light their pipes by.

smokingly (smók'king-li), *adv.* Like or as smoke.

The sudden dis-appearing of the Lord
Seem'd like to Powder fired on a board,
When *smokingly* it mounts in sudden dash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Vocation.

smoking-room (smók'king-röm), *n.* A room, as in a private dwelling or a hotel, set apart for the use of smokers.

smoky (smók'ki), *a.* [Formerly also *smoaky*; *< ME. smoky; < smoke, n., + -y*.] 1. Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; smoldering: as, *smoky* fires.

Then rise, O fleecy Fog! and raise
The glory of her coming days;
Be as the cloud that flecks the seas
Above her *smoky* argosies.
Brat Hart, San Francisco.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; filled with a haze; hazy: as, a *smoky* atmosphere.

Swich a reyne from hevne gan avale
That every maner woman that was there
Hadde of that *smoky* reyn a verray fere.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 622.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces.

He is as tedious
As a tired horse, a railing wife;
Worse than a *smoky* house.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1. 161.

5. Emitting smoke in an objectionable or troublesome way: said of chimneys, stoves, etc., sending out smoke, at fireplaces and pipe-holes, into the house, because of poor draft.—6. Stained or tarnished with smoke.

Lowly sheds
With *smoky* rafters. *Milton, Comus, I. 324.*

7. Quick to smoke an idea; keen to smell out a secret; suspicious.

Besides, Sir, people in this town are more *smoaky* and suspicious. Oxford, you know, is the seat of the Muses, and a man is naturally permitted more ornament and garb to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude.
Poole, The Liar, I. 1.

I-gad, I don't like his Looks—he seems a little *smoky*.
Cibber, Provoked Husband, II.

8. Of the color of smoke; of a grayish-brown color.—*Smoky bat*, *Molossus nanus*, the South American monk-bat.—*Smoky pie*, the large dark-brown jays of the genus *Psittorhinus*.—*Smoky quartz*, the smoky or brownish-yellow variety of quartz found on Pike's Peak (Colorado), in Scotland, and in Brazil: same as *cairn-gorm*.—*Smoky topaz*, a name frequently applied by jewelers to smoky quartz.—*Smoky urine*, urine of a darkish color, occurring in some cases of nephritis. The color is due to the presence of a small quantity of blood.—*Smoky wainscot*, *Leucania impura*, a British moth.—*Smoky wave*, *Acidalia fumata*, a British geometrid moth.

smolder, **smoulder** (smól'dér), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoolder*; *< ME. smolderen, smoldren, < smolder*, a stifling smoke; see *smolder, n., smother, n.* Cf. LG. *smölen, smelen*, smolder, = *D. smeulen*, smoke hiddenly, smolder, = *G. dial. schmolen*, stifle, burn slowly: see *smell*. The

form may have been influenced by Dan. *smul-dre*, crumble, molder, < *smul*, dust.] I. *intrans.*
1. To burn and smoke without flame; be smothery.

In *smolderande* smoke.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 966.

The *smouldring* weed-heap by the garden burned.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 242.

Hence — 2. To exist in a suppressed state; burn inwardly, without outward demonstration, as a thought, passion, and the like.

A doubt that ever *smoulder'd* in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

We frequently find in the writings of the inquisitors language which implies that a certain amount of scepticism was, even in their time, *smouldering* in some minds.

Lecky, *Rationalism*, I. 108.

II. *trans.* 1†. To suffocate; smother.

They pressed forward vnder their ensignes, bearing
downe such as stood in their way, and with their owne
fire *smouldered* and burnt them to ashes.

Holinshed, *Hist. Eng.*, IV. 9.

This wind and dust, see how it *smolders* me;
Some drink, good Gloucester, or I die for drink.

Peele, *Edward I.*

2. To discolor by the action of fire.

Aside the beacon, up whose *smouldered* stones
The tender ivy-trails creep thinly.

Coleridge, *The Destiny of Nations*.

smolder, smoulder (smōl'dër), *v.* [*< ME. smolder, a var. of smother, a stifling smoke: see smother. Cf. smolder, v.*] Slow or suppressed combustion; smoke; smother.

As the smoke and the *smolder* (var. *smother*) that smyt
in owre eyghen,
That is couetysse and vnkyndenesse that quenchech goddes
mercy.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 341.

The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume of
fends our eies.

Gascogne, *Deuise of a Mask for Viscount Mountacute*.

smoulderingness, smoulderingness (smōl'dér-ing-ness), *n.* Disposition to smolder. [*Rare.*]

Whether any of our national peculiarities may be traced
to our use of stoves, as a certain closeness of the lips in
pronunciation, and a smothered *smoulderingness* of dis-
position, seldom roused to open flame!

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

smoldery, smouldery, *a.* [*Also smouldry; < smolder + -y.*] Smothery; suffocating.

None can breath, nor see, nor heare at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stinking smoke.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 13.

smolt¹ (smōlt), *n.* [*Prob. a var. of smelt*². Cf. *smolt*².] A salmon in its second year, when it has lost its parr-marks and assumed its silvery scales; the stage of salmon-growth between the parr and the grilse. The smolt proceeds at once to the sea, and reappears in fresh water as the grilse.

When they [salmon] remove to the sea, they assume a
more brilliant dress, and there become the *smolt*, varying
from four to six inches in length.

Beard.

smolt² (smōlt), *a.* [*< ME. smolt, smyllt, AS. smœlt, smyllt, clear, bright, serene.*] Smooth and shining. *Halliwel*. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

smooch, *v. t.* Same as *smutch*.

smoochert, *v.* An obsolete form of *smolder*.

smoor (smör), *v.* See *smore*¹.

smoothe (smōth), *a. and n.* [*< ME. smoothe, smoothe, also smethe (> E. dial. smethe), < AS. smōthe, in earliest form smōthi (only in neg. unsmōthe, unsmōthi), usually with umlaut smēthe, ONorth. smōthe, usually with umlaut smoothe, smoothe, = MLG. smōde, LG. smode, smoe, also MLG. smōdich, LG. smōdig, smoothe, malleable, ductile; related to MD. smedigh, smij-digh, D. smijdig = MLG. smidich, LG. smidig, malleable, = MHG. gesmidic, G. geschmeidig, malleable, ductile, smooth, = Sw. Dan. smidig, pliable; to OHG. gesmīdi, gesmīda, metal, MHG. gesmīde, metal, metal weapons or ornaments, G. geschmeide, ornaments; and ult. to E. smith: see smith.* The related forms *smooth* and *smith*, and the other forms above cited, with Icel. *smíð* = Sw. *smide*, *smiths'* work, etc., point to an orig. strong verb, Goth. **smēthan* (pret. **smāth*, pp. **smithans*) = AS. **smithun* (pret. **smāth*, pp. **smithen*), forge (metals); cf. Sw. dial. *smīda* (pret. *smēd*, pp. *smiden*), *smooth*. *Smooth* would then mean orig. 'forged,' 'flattened with the hammer' (cf. Sw. *smidejern* = Dan. *smedejern*, 'wrought-iron'); ult. *√ smi*, work in metals, forge: see *smith*.] I. *a.* 1. Having a surface so uniform that the eye and the touch do not readily detect any projections or irregularities in it; not rough; of water, not ruffled, or not undulating.

The erthe sal be than even and hale,

And *smothe* and clere as crystale.

Hampele, *Fricke of Conscience*, I. 6849.

My *smooth* moist hand, were it with thy hand felt,
Would in thy palm dissolve, or seem to melt.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 143.

While *smooth* Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 450.

Try the rough water as well as the *smooth*.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, ix.

2. Free from hair: as, a *smooth* face.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a

smooth man.

Gen. xxvii. 11.

3. Free from lumps: especially noting flour, starch, and the like.

Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and add a little at a

time of the water or milk, working it very *smooth* as you

go on.

M. Harland, *Common Sense in the Household*, p. 183.

4. Not harsh; not rugged; even; harmonious.

Our speech is made melodious or harmonical, not only by

strayed tunes, as those of Music, but also by choice

of *smooth* words.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 164.

He writt not a *smooth* verse, but a great deal of sense.

Aubrey, *Lives* (Lucius Carey).

Smooth verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vi.

5. Using pleasing or euphonious language.

The only *smooth* poet of those times.

Milton.

6. In *Gr. gram.*, free from aspiration; not rough:

as, a *smooth* mute; the *smooth* breathing.—7.

Bland; mild; soothing; insinuating; wheed-

ling: noting persons or speech, etc.

I have been politic with my friend, *smooth* with mine

enemy.

Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 4. 46.

They know howe *smooth* soeuer his lookes were, there

was a diuall in his bosome.

Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 36.

Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, ii.

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant.

Prophecy not unto us right things, speak unto us *smooth*

things, prophecy deceits.

Isa. xxx. 10.

From Rumour's tongues

They bring *smooth* comforts false.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, Ind., I. 40.

9. Unruffled; calm; even; complaisant: as,

a *smooth* temper.

His grace looks cheerfully and *smooth* to-day.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 4. 50.

10. Without jolt, jar, or shock; even: as,

smooth sailing; *smooth* driving.—11. Gentle;

mild; placid.

As where *smooth* Zephyrus plays on the fleet

Face of the curled stream.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 1.

12. Free from asstringency, tartness, or any

stinging or titillating character; soft to the

nerves of taste: used especially of spirit.—

13. In *zool.*, not rough, as an unsculptured sur-

face, or one without visible elevations (as gran-

ules, points, papillæ, and nodes) or impres-

sions (as striæ, punctures, and foveæ), though

it may be thinly clothed with hairs or minute

scales.—14. In *bot.*, either opposed to *scabrous*

(that is, not rough), or equivalent to *glabrous*

(that is, not pubescent): the former is the more

correct sense. *Gray*.—*Smooth* alder. See *alder*, 1.

—*Smooth* blenny, the shanny.—*Smooth* calf, fiber,

file. See the nouns.—*Smooth* full. Same as *rap-full*.

—*Smooth* holly. See *Hedyscarya*.—*Smooth* hound, a

kind of shark, *Cynias canis*, with the skin less

greened than usual.—*Smooth* lungwort. See *lungwort*.

—*Smooth* muscle, a non-striated muscle.—*Smooth*

painting, in *stained-glass* work, painting in which the

color is brought to a uniform surface, as distinguished

from *stippling* and *smear-work*.—*Smooth* scales, in

herpet., specifically, flat, keelless or ocarinate scales, as

of a snake, whatever their other characters. It is char-

acteristic of many genera of serpents to have keeled

scales on most of the body, from which the *smooth* scales

of other ophidians are distinguished.—*Smooth* snake,

sole, *sumac*, *tare*, *winterberry*, etc. See the nouns.

[*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining

compounds, as *smooth-haired*, *smooth-leaved*, *smooth-skinned*,

smooth-awarded.]—Syn. 1. Plain, level, polished.—

5. Voluble, fluent.—7. Oily.

II. *n.* 1. The act of smoothing. [*Colloq.*]

In that instant she put a rouge-pot, a brandy bottle, and

a plate of broken meat into the bed, gave one *smooth* to

her hair, and finally let in her visitor.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, lxx.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of

anything; a smooth place. [*Chiefly colloq.*]

And she [Rebekah] put the skins of the kids of the

goats upon his hands, and upon the *smooth* of his neck.

Gen. xxvii. 16.

A raft of this description will break the force of the sea,

and form a *smooth* for the boat.

Qualtrough, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 125.

3. Specifically, a field or plot of grass. [*U. S.*]

Get some plantain and dandelion on the *smooth* for

greens.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 2.

smooth (smōth), *v.* [*Also smoothe; < ME. smoothen, smother, smotheren, smethien, < AS. smēthan (= LG. smaden), < smēthe, smooth: see smother, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make smooth; make even on the surface by any means: as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

Her eith'r ende *smoothed* is to have,

And cubital let make her longitude.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

To *smooth* the ice, or add another hue

Unto the rainbow.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2. 13.

They [nurses] *smooth* pillows, and make arrowroot; they
get up at nights; they bear complaints and querulousness.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xl.

2. To free from obstruction; make easy; re-
move, as an obstruction or difficulty.

Hee counts it not profaneness to bee poliaht with hu-
man reading, or to *smooth* his way by Aristotle to Schoole-
diuinitie.

Ep. Barle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Graue Diuine.

Thou, Abeldar! the last ad office pay,

And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day.

Pope, *Eloisa to Abeldar*, l. 322.

3. To free from harshness; make flowing.

In their motions harmony diuine

So *smooths* her charming tones.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 629.

4. To palliate; soften.

To *smooth* his fault I should have been more mild.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, i. 3. 240.

5. To calm; mollify; allay.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 120.

6. To make agreeable; make flattering.

I am against the propheta, saith the Lord, that *smooth*

their tongues.

Jer. xliii. 31 (margin).

7†. To utter agreeably; hence, to free from
blame; exonerate. [*Poetical.*]

What tongue shall *smooth* thy name?

Shak., *R. and J.*, iii. 2. 97.

8. To modify (a given series of values) so as
to remove irregularities.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become smooth.

The falls were *smoothing* down.

The Field, Dec. 6, 1894. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2†. To repeat flattering or wheedling words.

Learn to flatter and *smooth*.

Stubbes, *Anatomic of Abuses*, an. 1588.

Because I cannot flatter and speak fair,

Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 43.

smooth-bore (smōth'bör), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Smooth-bored; not rifled: as, a *smooth-bore* gun. Compare *choke-bore*.

Fort Sumter, on its part, was a scarcely completed work,
dating back to the period of *smooth-bore* guns of small
caliber.

The Century, XXXV. 711.

II. *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored bar-
rel: in contradistinction to *rifle*, or *rifled* gun.

smooth-bored (smōth'börd), *a.* Having a
smooth bore; not rifled: noting the barrel of a
gun or the gun itself.

smooth-browed (smōth'broud), *a.* Having a
smooth or unwrinkled brow.

smooth-chinned (smōth'chind), *a.* Having a
smooth or shaven chin; beardless.

Look to your wives too;
The *smooth-chinn'd* courtiers are abroad.

Mansinger, *Duke of Milan*, II. 1.

smooth-dab (smōth'dab), *n.* The smear-dab.
[*Prov. Eng.*]

smooth-dittied (smōth'dit'id), *a.* Smoothly
or sweetly sung or played; having a flowing
melody. [*Rare.*]

With his soft pipe, and *smooth-dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.

Milton, *Comus*, I. 86.

smoothe, *v.* See *smooth*.

smoothen (smō'thēn), *v. t.* [*< smooth + -en.*]

ally of stone. (b) The workman who operates such a smoother for polishing grooves or cuts. **smoother**², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *smother*.

smooth-faced (smōw'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a smooth surface in general: as, a *smooth-faced* file.—2. Having a smooth face; beardless.—3. Having a mild, bland, or winning look; having a fawning, insinuating, or hypocritical expression.

A twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that *smooth-faced* woovers say.
Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 888.

Smooth-faced, drawing, hypocritical fellows, who pretend ginger isn't hot in their mouths, and cry down all innocent pleasures. *George Eliot*, *Janet's Repentance*, I.

smooth-grained (smōw'grānd), *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,
Smooth-grained, and proper for the turner's trade.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, II. 680.

smoothing-box (smō'wīng-boks), *n.* A box-iron. *Encyc. Dict.*

Smoothing-boxes, Buckles, Steels, and Awls.
Money Masters All Things (1698), p. 76.

smoothing-iron (smō'wīng-ī'ern), *n.* A heavy iron utensil with a flat polished face, used for smoothing clothes, bed-linen, etc.: it is usually heated. Solid smoothing-irons are called *flat-irons*; hollow ones, heated with burning charcoal, a lamp, a piece of red-hot iron inserted, or the like, are called by different names. See *box-iron*, *sad-iron*, and *goose*, *n.*, 3.

The *smoothing-irons* . . . hung before the fire, ready for Mary when she should want them.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, VIII.

smoothing-mill (smō'wīng-mil), *n.* In *gem- and glass-cutting*, a wheel made of sandstone, on which a continuous stream of water is allowed to flow during the cutting and bevelling of glass, gems, and small glass ornaments.

smoothing-plane (smō'wīng-plān), *n.* Incorp., a small fine plane used for finishing. See *plane*², 1.

smoothing-stone (smō'wīng-stōn), *n.* A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, with a plate and handle of metal. *E. H. Knight*.

smoothly (smōw'li), *adv.* [*ME. smethelicke*; *< smooth + -ly*.] In a smooth manner or form, in any sense of the word *smooth*.

smoothness (smōw'nes), *n.* [*ME. smethnes*, *< AS. smēthnes*, *< smēthe*, *smooth*: see *smooth*, *a.*] The state or character of being smooth, in any sense.

The *smoothness* of your words and syllables running upon feet of sundrie quantities.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 66.

I want *smoothness*
To thank a man for pardoning of a crime
I never knew.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, IV. 2.
He distinguishes not betwixt false and double-dealing, and suspects all *smoothness* for the disease of knavery.

Sp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Blunt Man.

The torrent's *smoothness* ere it dash below. *Campbell*.

smooth-paced (smōw'pāst), *a.* Having a smooth pace or movement; of a regular, easy flow.

In *smooth-pac'd* Verse, or hobbling Prose.
Prior, *Alma*, III.

smooth-sayer (smōw'sā'er), *n.* One who is smooth-tongued. [*Rare.*]

I should rather, ten times over, dispense with the flatterers and the *smooth-sayers* than the grumblers.
C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 141.

smooth-scaled (smōw'skald), *a.* Having flat, smooth, or ecarinate scales, as a reptile or a fish.

smooth-shod (smōw'shod), *a.* Having shoes not specially provided with cogs, calks, or spikes to prevent slipping: chiefly noting animals: opposed to *rough-shod* or *sharp-shod*.

smoothsides (smōw'sids), *n.* The sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

smooth-spoken (smōw'spō'kn), *a.* Speaking smoothly or pleasantly; plausible; insinuating.

smooth-tongued (smōw'tungd), *a.* Using smooth words; smooth-spoken; plausible.

Your dancing-masters and barbers are such finical, *smooth-tongued*, tattling fellows; and if you set 'em once a-talking they'll ne'er a-done, no more than when you set 'em a-fiddling.

Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, III. 1.

smooth-winged (smōw'wīngd), *a.* In *ornith.*, not rough-winged: specifically noting swallows which have not the peculiar serration of the outer primary of such genera as *Psallidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*.

smore¹ (smōr), *v.* [*Also smoor*; *< ME. smoren*, *< AS. smorian*, *smother* stifle, suffocate (= MD.

MLG. *smoren*, *smother*, stifle, stew, > G. *schmoren*, stew, swelter; prob. *< *smor* (= MD. *smoor*), a suffocating vapor: see *smother*, *smolder*.] I. *trans.* To smother; suffocate. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

All sild be smored with-outen dout,
Warne tha heavens ay moved about.
Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 7601.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, keepng downe by force the fetherbed and pillows harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they smored and styfed them.
Hall, *Richard III.*, f. 3. (*Halliwel*.)

Manie gentillman did with him byd,
Whoe prais could not be smored.
Battle of Banninnes (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 226).

It sild nocht be hid, nor obscurit;
It sild nocht be throung down, nor smurit.
Lauder, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), l. 220.

II. *intrans.* To smother; be suffocated. [*Scotch.*]

By this time he was cross the ford,
Whare in the snaw the chapman smoor'd.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

smore² (smōr), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *smear*. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

smorendo (smō-ren'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *smorire*, die away, grow pale, < L. *ex*, out, + *mori*, die: see *mori*.] Cf. *morendo*.] Same as *morendo*.
smorzando (smōr-tzān'dō), [*< It. smorzando*, ppr. of *smorsare*, extinguish, put out, die out.] In music, same as *morendo*.

smoti. An obsolete preterit of *smite*.

smote (smōt). Preterit of *smite*.
smoterlich, *a.* [*ME.*, *< smoteren* (in comp. *bi-smotered*, pp., smutted, dirtied) (cf. MD. *smoderen*, D. *smoderen*, smut, soil: see *smut*) + *-lich*, E. *-ly*.] Smutty; dirty.

And eek for she was somdel smoterlich,
She was as digne as water in a ditch.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 43.

smother (smuw'ēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *smother*; *< ME. smother*, a contr. of the earlier *smother*, *smother*, a suffocating vapor; with formative *-ther*, *< AS. smorian*, *smother*, stifle, suffocate: see *smore*.] 1. That which smothers or appears to smother, in any sense. (a) Smoke, fog, thick dust, foul air, or the like.

Thus must I from the smoke into the smother;
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother.
Shak., *As you Like it*, I. 2. 299.

For hundreds of acres nothing is to be seen but *smother* and desolation, the whole circuit round looking like the cinders of a volcano.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, VII.

A couple of yachts, with the tacks of their mainsails triced up, were passing us in a *smother* of foam.
W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xx.

(b) Smoldering; slow combustion. (c) Confusion; excess with disorder: as, a perfect *smother* of letters and papers. 2. The state of being stifled; suppression.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*. *Bacon*, *Suspicion* (ed. 1887).

smother (smuw'ēr), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *smother*; *< ME. smotheren*, *smotheren*, *smotheren*, *smotheren*, *smotheren*, suffocating vapor: see *smother*, *n.* In the sense 'daub or smear,' regarded by some as due to *ME. bismotered*, be-daubed: see *smoterlich*.] I. *trans.* 1. To suffocate; stifle; obstruct, more or less completely, the respiration of.

The beholders of this tragic play, . . .
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, IV. 4. 70.

Some who had the holy fire, being surrounded and almost smothered by the crowd that pressed about them, were forced to brand the candles in the faces of the people in their own defence.

Pococks, *Description of the East*, II. l. 27.
The helpless traveller . . . smothered in the dusty whirlwind dies.
Addison, *Cato*, II. 6.

2. To extinguish or deaden, as fire, by covering, overlaying, or otherwise excluding the air: as, to *smother* a fire with ashes.—3. Hence, figuratively and generally, to reduce to a low degree of vigor or activity; suppress or do away with; extinguish; stifle; cover up; conceal; hide: as, the committee's report was *smothered*.

Sextus Tarquinius, . . . smothering his passions for the present, departed with the rest back to the camp.
Shak., *Lucrece*, Arg.

I am afraid, Son, there's something I don't see yet, something that's *smother'd* under all this Rallery.
Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, I. 2.

4. In *cooking*, to cook in a close dish: as, beef-steak *smothered* with onions.—5. To daub or smear. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Smothered mate*. See *mate*³.—To *smother* up, to wrap up so as to produce the appearance or sensation of being smothered.

The sun,
Who doth permit the base contagious clouds
To smother up his beauty. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, I. 2. 228.

=*Syn.* 1. *Smother*, *choke*, *strangle*, *throttle*, *stifle*, *suffocate*. To *smother*, in the stricter sense, is to put to death by preventing air from entering the nose or mouth. To *choke* is to imperil or destroy life by stoppage, external or internal, in the windpipe. To *strangle* is to put to death by compression of the windpipe. *Throttle* is the same as *strangle*, except that it is often used for partial or attempted strangling, and that it suggests its derivation. *Suffocate* and *stifle* are essentially the same, except that *stifle* is the stronger: they mean to kill by impeding respiration.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suffocated.—2. To breathe with great difficulty by reason of smoke, dust, close covering or wrapping, or the like.—3. Of a fire, to burn very slowly for want of air; smolder.

The smoky fume smothering so was,
The Abbey it took, sore gan it enbraa.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3308.

What fenny trash maintains the smother'ing fires
Of his desires! *Quarles*, *Emblems*, II. 14.

4. Figuratively, to perish, grow feeble, or decline, by suppression or concealment; be stifled; be suppressed or concealed.

Which [zeal] may lie smothering for a time till it meets with suitable matter and a freer vent, and then it breaks out into a dreadful flame. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. vi.

smotheration (smuw'ēr-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< smother + -ation*.] 1. The act of smothering, or the state of being smothered; suffocation.—2. A sailors' dish of beef and pork smothered with potatoes. [*New Eng.* in both senses.]

smother-fly (smuw'ēr-flī), *n.* Any aphid.

The people of this village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or *smother-flies*, which fell in these parts.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, III.

smotheriness (smuw'ēr-i-ness), *n.* The state of being smothery.

smotheringly (smuw'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* Suffocatingly; so as to suppress.

smother-kiln (smuw'ēr-kil), *n.* A kiln into which smoke is admitted for the purpose of blackening pottery in firing.

smothery (smuw'ēr-i), *a.* [*< smother + -y*.] Tending to smother; full of smoke, fog, dust, or the like; stifling: as, a *smothery* atmosphere.

What, dullard! we and you in smothery chafe,
Babes, baldheads, stumpled thus far into Zin
The Horrid, getting neither out nor in.
Browning, *Sordello*, III.

smouch¹ (smōch or smouch), *v.* and *n.* [*A var. of smutch*.] Same as *smutch*.

smouch² (smouch), *v.* [*Perhaps a dial. var. of smack*.] To kiss; buss. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

What kissing and bussing, what smouching & slabbering one of another!
Steeves, *Anat. of Abuses*, I. 16.

I had rather than a bend of leather
Shoe and I might smouch together.
Heywood, 1 *Edw. IV.* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 40).

smouch² (smouch), *n.* [*< smouch*², *v.*] A loud kiss; a smack; a buss.

Come smack me; I long for a smouch.
Promos and Cassandra, p. 47. (*Halliwel*.)

smouch³ (smouch), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A low-crowned hat. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

smouch⁴ (smouch), *v. t.* [*Prob. ult. < AS. smēogan*, creep, etc.: see *smock*.] To take unfairly; also, to take unfair advantage of; chouse; gouge. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

The rest of it was smouched from Prince's Atlantic paper.
New Princeton Rev., V. 49.

Smouch⁵ (smouch), *n.* [*< D. "Smous, Smouje, a German Jew, so called because many of them being named Moses, they pronounce this name Mouyee, or according to the Dutch spelling, Mouje" (Sewel).*] A Jew. [*Can't.*]

I saw them roast some poor Smouches at Lisbon because they would not eat pork.
Johnston, *Chrysal*, I. 228. (*Davies*.)

smouched (smōcht or smoucht), *a.* [*< smouch*¹ + *-ed*. Cf. *smutch*.] Blotted, stained, or discolored; grimed; dirty; smutched.

smoulder, **smoulderingness**, etc. See *smolder*, etc.

Smouse (smous), *n.* Same as *Smouch*⁵.

Ha, ha, ha! Admirable! admirable! I honour the Smouse!
C. Mackin, *Man of the World*, II. 1.

smout (smout), *v. i.* [*Origin obscure*.] To perform occasional work, when out of constant employment. *Halliwel*.

smout (smout), *n.* [*< smout*, *v.*] A compositor who has occasional employment in various printing-offices. [*Printers' slang*, Eng.]

smuckle (smuk'l), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *smuggle*¹.

smucklert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smuggler*. *Sewel*.

smudge¹ (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [*Early mod. E.* also *smoode*;

< ME. *smogen*, soil; a var. of *smutch*.] 1. To smear or stain with dirt or filth; blacken with smoke. [Prov. Eng.]

Presuming no more wound belongs vnto 't Than only to be *smudg'd* and grim'd with soot. *Heywood, Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 157).

2t. To smoke or cure, as herring.

In the craft of catching or taking it, and *smudging* it [the herring] (marchant- and chapman-able as it should be), it sets a-work thousands.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffs (Harl. Misc., VI. 159).

* **smudge**¹ (smuj), *n.* [Also *smutch*: see *smudge*¹, *v.*] 1. A spot; stain; smear.

Every one, however, feels the magic of the shapely strokes and vague *smudges*, which . . . reveal not only an object, but an artist's conception of it.

Art Jour., March, 1888, p. 67.

Sometimes a page bearing a special *smudge*, or one showing an unusual amount of interlineation, seemed to require particular treatment. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

2. The scrapings and cleanings of paint-pots, collected and used to cover the outer sides of roof-boards as a bed for roofing-canvas. *Car-builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

smudge² (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Appar. another use of *smudge*¹, confused with *smother*.] 1. To stifle; smother. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To make a smudge in; fumigate with a smudge: as, to *smudge* a tent so as to drive away insects. [U.S.]

smudge² (smuj), *n.* [See *smudge*², *v.*] 1. A suffocating smoke.

I will sacrifice the first stanza on your critical altar, and let it consume either in flame or *smudge* as it choose. *W. Mason, To Gray.* (Correspondence of Gray and [Mason, cxv.])

2. A heap of combustibles partially ignited and emitting a dense smoke; especially, such a fire made in or near a house, tent, or the like, so as to raise a dense smoke to repel insects.

I have had a *smudge* made in a chafing-dish at my bedside. *Mrs. Clavers* (Mrs. C. M. Kirkland), *Forest Life*.

smudger (smuj'ér), *n.* One who or that which smudges, in any sense. [Rare.]

And the man called the name of his wife Charah (*smudger*), for she was the stainer of life. *H. Pratt*, quoted in *The Academy*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 269.

smudgy¹ (smuj'i), *a.* [*< smudge*¹ + *-y*.] Stained or blackened with smudge; smeared: as, a *smudgy* shop.

I do not suppose that the book is at all rare, or in any way remarkable, save, perhaps, for its wretched woodcuts and its villainously *smudgy* letterpress. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 91.

smudgy² (smuj'i), *a.* [*< smudge*² + *-y*.] 1. Making a smudge or dense smoke: as, a *smudgy* fire.

For them [the artists of Magna Græcia] the most perfect lamp was the one that was the most ornamental. If more light was needed, other *smudgy* lamps were added. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 267.

2. Stifling; close. [Prov. Eng.]

Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as *smothery*. *Halliwel.*

smug¹ (smug), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoog*; for **smuck*, < MLG. LG. *smuk* = NFries. *smok* = G. *schmuck* = Dan. *smuk* = Sw. dial. *smuck*, *smöck* (G. and Scand. forms recent and prob. < LG., but appar. ult. of MHG. origin), neat, trim, spruce, elegant, fair; from the noun, MHG. *gesmuc*, G. *schmuck*, ornament, < MHG. *smücken*, G. *schmücken* = MLG. *smucken*, ornament, adorn, orig. dress, a secondary form of MHG. *smiegen* = AS. *smēogan*, creep into, hence put on (a garment): see *smock*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Smooth; sleek; neat; trim; spruce; fine; also, affectedly proper; unctuous; especially, affectedly nice in dress; satisfied with one's own appearance; hence, self-satisfied in any respect.

A beggar, that was used to come so *smug* upon the mart. *Shak.*, M. of V., III. 1. 40.

Oh, that *smug* old Woman! there's no enduring her Affection of Youth. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, III. 1.

Smug Sydney, too, thy bitter page shall seek. *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Stinking and savoury, *smug* and gruff. *Browning*, Holy-Cross Day.

2. Affectedly or conceitedly smart.

That trim and *smug* saying. *Annotations on Glanville* (1682), p. 184. (*Latham*.)

II. *n.* One who is affectedly proper and nice; a self-satisfied person. [Slang.]

Students . . . who, almost continually at study, allow themselves no time for relaxation, . . . are absent-minded, and seem often offended at the trivialities of a joke. They become labelled *smugs*, and are avoided by their classmates. *The Lancet*, 1889, II. 471.

smug¹ (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [*< smug*, *a.*] To make smug or spruce: often with up.

Smug up your beetle-brows, none look grimly.

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, IV. 1.

No sooner does a young man see his sweetheart coming but he *smugs* himself up. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 518.

smug² (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [Prob. abbr. of *smuggle*, or from the same source.] 1. To confiscate summarily, as boys used to confiscate tops, marbles, etc., when the game was played out of season. [Prov. Eng.] I shouldn't mind his licking me; I'd *smug* his money and get his halfpence or something.

Mayhev, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 568.

2. To hush up. [Slang.]

She wanted a guarantee that the case should be *smugged*, or, in other words, compromised.

Morning Chronicle, Oct. 3, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

smug³ (smug), *n.* [Perhaps so called as being blackened with soot or smoke (see *smudge*¹), or else as being "a neat, handy fellow" (*Halliwel*).] A smith.

A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade, Besmoked with sea-cole fire. *Rowland*, *Knave of Clubs* (1611). (*Halliwel*.)

I must now

A golden handle make for my wife's fann. *Workie*, my fine *Smuggie*. *Dekker*, *Londons Tempe*.

smug-boat (smug'bôt), *n.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium-boat.

smug-faced (smug'fäst), *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

I once procured for a *smug-faced* client of mine a good douse o' the chops, which put a couple of hundred pounds into his pocket. *J. Badlie*.

smuggle¹ (smug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Also formerly or dial. *smuckle* (< D.); = G. *schmuggeln* = Sw. *smuggla* = Dan. *smugle*, < LG. *smuggeln* = D. *smokkelen*, *smugle* (cf. D. *smuigen*, eat secretly, *ter smuig*, secretly, in hugger-mugger, Dan. *ismug*, adv., secretly, privately, *smughandel*, contraband trade, *smöge*, a narrow (secret) passage, Sw. *smyg*, a lurking-hole, Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through, *smuggall*, penetrating, *smugtigr*, penetrating): all from a strong verb found in Icel. *smjúga* (pret. *smō*, mod. *smaug*, pl. *smugu*, pp. *smoginn*), creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = Norw. *smjúga*, creep (cf. Sw. *smýga*, sneak, *smuggla*) = AS. *smēogan*, *smūgan*, creep, = MHG. *smiegen*, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, ply, get into: see *smock*, *smug*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To import or export secretly, and contrary to law; import or export secretly without paying the duties imposed by law; also, to introduce into trade or consumption in violation of excise laws; in Scotland, to manufacture (spirits, malt, etc.) illicitly.

Where, tipping punch, grave Cato's self you'll see, And Amor Patriæ vending *smuggled* tea. *Crabbe*.

2. To convey, introduce, or handle clandestinely: as, to *smuggle* something out of the way.

II. *intrans.* To practise secret illegal exportation or importation of goods; export or import goods without payment of duties; also, to violate excise laws. See I., 1, and *smuggling*.

Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to *smuggle* must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of *smuggling* must be increased. *Cyc. of Commerce*.

smuggle² (smug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Appar. another use of *smuggle*¹.] To cuddle or fondle.

Oh, the little lips! and 'tis the best-natured little dear. (*Smuggles* and kisses it.)

Farquhar, *Love and a Bottle*, I. 1.

smuggler (smug'lér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *smugler*; also *smuckler*; = G. *schmuggler* = Dan. *smugler* = Sw. *smugglare* (cf. F. *smuggler*, < E.), < LG. *smugeier* = D. *smokkelaar*; as *smuggle*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who smuggles; one who imports or exports secretly and contrary to law either contraband goods or dutiable goods without paying the customs; also, in Scotland, an illicit distiller.—2. A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

smuggling (smug'ling), *n.* The offense of carrying, or causing to be carried, across the boundary of a nation or district, goods which are dutiable, without either paying the duties or allowing the goods to be subjected to the revenue laws; or the like carrying of goods the transit of which is prohibited. In a more general sense it is applied to the violation of legal restrictions on transit, whether by revenue laws or blockades, and the violation of excise laws, by introducing into trade or consumption prohibited articles, or articles evading taxation. In either use it implies clandestine evasion of law.

smugly (smug'li), *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; spruce.

A Sunday face, Too *smugly* proper for a world of sin. *Lovell*, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

smugness (smug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being smug; neatness; spruceness; self-satisfaction; conceited smartness.

She looks like an old Coach new painted, affecting an unseemly *Smugness* whilst she is ready to drop in pieces. *Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*, II. 1.

smuly (smū'li), *a.* [Perhaps for **smooly*, a contracted form of **smoothly*, adj.] Looking smoothly demure. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

smur (smur), *n.* [Also *smurr*; prob. a contr. of *smother*; or < *smoor*, *smore*, stifle: see *smore*¹.] Fine rain. [Scotch.]

Our hopes for fine weather were for the moment dashed; a *smurr* came over, and the thin veil of the shower toned down the colors of the red houses. *W. Black*, *House-boat*, VI.

smur (smur), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *smurred*, ppr. *smurring*. [Also *smurr*; < *smur*, *n.*] To rain slightly; drizzle. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

smurcht, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.

smurry (smur'i), *a.* [*< smur* + *-y*.] Having smur; characterized by smur. [Scotch.]

The cold hues of green through which we had been sailing on this *smurry* afternoon. *W. Black*, *House-boat*, I.

smut (smut), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smit*¹, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, *smut*, = D. *smet*, a blot, stain. The variation is appar. due to the influence of the related words, ME. *bismoteret*, smeared, etc., and to the words cited under *smutch*, *smudge*¹: see *smudge*¹.] 1. A spot made with soot, coal, or the like; also, the fouling matter itself.

With white apron and cap she ventured into the drawing-room, and was straightway saluted by a joyous dance of those monads called vulgarly *smuts*. *Bulwer*, *Caxtons*, XIV. 2.

2. Obscene or filthy language.

He does not stand upon decency in conversation, but will talk *smut*, though a priest and his mother be in the room. *Addison*, *The Lover*, No. 89.

3. A fungous disease of plants, affecting especially the cereal plants, to many of which it is exceedingly destructive. It is caused by fungi of the family *Ustilaginaceæ*. There are in the United States two well-defined kinds of smut in cereals: (a) the *black smut*, produced by *Ustilago avenæ*, in which the head is mostly changed to a black dust; (b) the *stinking smut* (called *bunt* in England), which shows only when the kernel is broken open, the usual contents being found to be replaced by a black unctuous powder. The stinking smut is caused by two species of fungus, which differ only in microscopic characters—*Tilletia tritici*, with reticulate spores, and *T. foetens*, with smooth spores. It is the most destructive disease of wheat known, not infrequently causing the loss of half of the crop or more. It occurs to some extent throughout all the wheat-growing regions, but is especially common in Indiana, Iowa, and adjacent States, as well as in California and Europe. The disease does not spread from plant to plant or from field to field, but the infection takes place at the time the seed sprouts. No remedy can be applied after the grain is sown, but the disease can be prevented by sowing clean seed in clean soil and covering well. Smutty seed can be purified by wetting thoroughly with a hot-water solution of blue vitriol, using one pound or more to a gallon of water. Black smut may be similarly treated. *U. Zeæ* is the smut of Indian corn; *U. panici-glauca*, of *Chenopodium glauca*; *Cintractia cariea*, of many species of *Carex*; etc. See *Ustilago*, *Tilletia*, *maize-smut*, *bunt*, *bunt-ear*.

4. Earthy, worthless coal, such as is often found at the outcrop of a seam. In Pennsylvania also called *black-dirt*, *blossom*, and *crop*.

smut (smut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smutted*, ppr. *smutting*. [*< smut*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stain or mark with smut; blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

'Tis the opinion of these poor People that, if they can but have the happiness to be buried in a shroud *smutted* with this Celestial Fire, it will certainly secure them from the Flames of Hell. *Maundrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 97.

2. To affect with the disease called smut; mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smuteth* it. *Bacon*.

3. Figuratively, to tarnish; defile; make impure; blacken.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism. *Dr. H. More*.

4. To make obscene.

Here one gay shew and costly habit tries, . . . Another *smuts* his scene. *Steele*, *Conscious Lovers*, Prol.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

White red-eared wheat . . . seldom *smuts*. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

2. To give off smut; crock.

smut-ball (smut'bäl), *n.* 1. A fungus of the genus *Tilletia*.—2. A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon*; a puffball.

smutch (smuch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, *q. v.*); < Sw. *smutsa* = Dan. *smudse* = G. *schmutzen*, soil, sully, = D. *smutsen*, soil, revile, insult, = MHG. *smutzen*, *schmutzen*, soil; cf. Sw. *smuts* = Dan. *smuds* = MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, dirt, filth; connected with *smil*, *smite*, *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or the like; smudge.

What, hast smutch'd thy nose? *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2. 121.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath smutch'd it?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, II. 2.

smutch (smuch), *n.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, *q. v.*); see *smutch*, *v.*] A black spot; a black stain; a smudge.

That my mantle take no smutch
From thy coarser garments touch.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 101. (*Halliw.*)

A broad gray smouch on each side.
W. H. Dall, in Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 208.

smutchin (smuch'in), *n.* [Prob. a var. of "smitchin" (found also as *smidgen*), < *smitch*, dust, etc.: see *smitch*, *smidgen*.] Snuff.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in Powder, or *Smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the Brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in Pipes in England.
Howell, Letters, III. 7.

smutchy (smuch'i), *a.* [*smutch* + *-y*.] Marked, or appearing as if marked, with a smutch or smutches.

The illustrations . . . have that heavy and smutchy effect in the closely shaded parts which is a constant defect in mechanical engraving. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

smut-fungus (smut'fung'gus), *n.* See *fungus*, *smut-ball*, and *smut*, 3.

smuth (smuth), *n.* [Cf. *smut*.] A miners' name for waste, poor, or small coal. See *smut*, 4.

smut-machine (smut'mag-shen'), *n.* A smut-mill.

smut-mill (smut'mil), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing smut from wheat; a smutter. It first cleans the wheat by means of shaking screens. The wheat then passes through a blast called an *aspirator*, which breaks off and tears apart the balls of fungus and blows them away. It then enters the smutter or cleaning cylinder, which brushes off the fungus clinging to the grains, when it is carried to a second aspirator and then to a final cleaning cylinder to be polished.

Smutsia (smut'si-ē), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): named from *Smuts*, a Dutch naturalist.] A genus of pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manidae*, containing the East African *S. temminckii*, about three feet long, with comparatively short broad obtuse tail, short broad scales, and feet scaly to the toes.

smuttied (smut'id), *a.* [*smutty* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, made smutty; covered with or bearing smut.

smuttily (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner.

(a) Blackly; smokily; foully. (b) With obscene language.

smuttiness (smut'i-ness), *n.* The state or property of being smutty. (a) The state or property of being soiled or smutted; dirt from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. (b) Obsceneness of language.

smutty (smut'i), *a.* [*smut* + *-y*. Cf. D. *smoedig*, *smoedig* = G. *schmutzig* = Sw. *smutsig* = Dan. *smudsig*, smutty.] 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

I pray leave the smutty Air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 5.

The "Still," or Distillery, was a smutty, clouded, suspicious-looking building, down in a hollow by Mill Brook.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 15.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another.
Locke.

3. Obscene; immodest; impure: as, smutty language.

Let the grave sneer, sarcastic speak thee shrewd,
The smutty joke ridiculously lewd. *Smollett*, Advice.

Smutty oot, the black sooter, *Edemia americana*. See cut under *Edemia*. (Salem, Massachusetts.)

smutty-nosed (smut'i-nôz), *n.* In *ornith.*, having black or blackish nostrils. The term is applied specifically to (a) the black-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus cinereus* or *Frisofusus melanurus*, which has black nasal tubes on a yellow bill; and (b) a dark-colored variety of the Canada Jay found in Alaska, *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*, having brownish nasal plumbea.

Smyrniot, **Smyrniote** (smér'ni-ot, -ôt), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr.* *Συρμιώτης*, < *Gr.* *Συρμία*, *Συρμν*, L. *Smyrna*, *Smyrna* (see def.).] 1. A native or an inhabitant of Smyrna, a city in Asia Minor.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna.

Smyrnium (smér'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smyrnion*, *smyrnium*, < *Gr.* *συρμιών*, a plant having seeds smelling like myrrh, < *συρμία*, Ionic *συρμν*, var. of *μύρρα*, myrrh.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Smyrniaceae*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers, seldom with any bracts or bractlets,

and by fruit with a two-cleft carpophore, numerous oil-tubes, inconspicuous or slightly prominent ridges without corky thickening, and ovoid or roundish seeds with the face deeply and broadly excavated. The seven species are natives of the Mediterranean region, the Orient, western Europe, and the Canary Islands. *S. Olusatrum*, the best-known species, is a smooth erect biennial, with dissected radical leaves, commonly sessile broad and undivided or three-parted stem-leaves, and yellow flowers borne in many-rayed compound umbels. See *alexanders*, *horse-parsley*, and *black pot-herb* (under *pot-herb*).

smytet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smite*.

smysterie, **smytis** (smit'ri), *n.* [Sc., more prop. "smityr", < *smite*, *smyte*, a bit, particle: see *smil*, *smitch*.] A numerous collection of small individuals.

A smytie o' wee duddle weans. *Burns*, The Two Dogs.

smyth, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smith*.

Sn, in chem., the symbol for tin (Latin *stannum*). **snabble** (snab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snabbled*, ppr. *snabbling*. [Var. of "snapple", freq. of *snag*.] I. trans. To ride; plunder; kill. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. 1. To eat greedily. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To shovel with the bill, as a water-fowl seeking for food.

You see, sir, I was a cruising down the flats about sun-up, the tide flat at the nip, as it is now; I see a whole pile of shoveler ducks snabbling in the mud, and busy as dog-fish in herring-time. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. II. 612.

snabby (snab'i), *n.*; pl. *snabbies* (-iz). [Perhaps ult. connected with MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, bill, beak: see *snaffle* and *neb*.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*. [Scotch.]

snack (snak), *v.* [*ME.* *snacken* (also assimilated *snacchen*, *sneccchen*, > E. *snatch*), *snatch* = MD. *snacken*, *snatch*, *snag*, also as D. *snakken*, *gasp*, *sob*, *desire*, *long* for; prob. the same as MD. *snacken*, *chatter*, *cackle*, *bark*, MLG. LG. *snacken* = G. dial. *schakken*, *chatter*; prob. ult., like *snag*, imitative of quick motion. Hence *snatch*.] I. trans. 1. To snatch. *Halliw.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—2. To bite. *Levins*.—3. To go snacks in; share.

He and his comrades coming to an inn to snack their booty. *Smith*, Lives of Highwaymen (1719), I. 85. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. intrans. To go snacks or shares; share.

Who is that that is to be bubbled? Faith, let me snack; I han't met with a bubble since Christmas. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, III. 2.

snack (snak), *n.* [*snack*, *v.* Cf. *snatch*.] 1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws.—2. A bite, as of a dog. *Levins*.—3. A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a bite; a luncheon.

And so, as the cloth is laid in the little parlour above stairs, and it is past three o'clock, for I have been waiting this hour for you, and I have had a snack myself. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

4. A portion or share of food or of other things: used especially in the phrase *to go snacks*—that is, to share; divide and distribute in shares.

If the master gets the better on 't, they come in for their snack. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

And last he whispers, "Do; and we go snacks." *Pope*, Prolog. to Satires, I. 66.

snackett (snak'et), *n.* Same as *snecket*.

snacot (snak'ot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A syngnathid, pipe-fish, or sea-needle, as *Syngnathus acus* or *S. fuscus*. See cuts under *pipe-fish*.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* [Appar. < D. *snavel*, MD. *snabel*, *snavel*, the nose or snout of a beast or a fish (OFries. *snavel*, mouth); dim. of MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, MLG. *snabbe*, the bill or neb of a bird: see *neb*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.

Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatory indexes, your gags and snaffles. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

snaffle (snaf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaffled*, ppr. *snaffling*. [*snaffle*, *n.*] I. trans. 1. To bridle; hold or manage with a bridle.

For hitherto all writers will wits,
Which have engrossed princes chiefe affaires,
Have been like horses snaffled with the bits
Of fancy, feare, or doubt. *Mir. for Mag.*, p. 395.

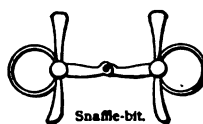
2. To clutch or seize by the snaffle.—**Snaffling** lay, the "lay" or special occupation of a thief who stops horsemen by clutching the horse's snaffle.

I thought by your look you had been a clever fellow, and upon the snaffling lay at least; but . . . I find you are some sneaking budge rascal. *Felding*, Amelia, I. 3.

II. intrans. To speak through the nose. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

snaffle-bit (snaf'l-bit), *n.*

A plain slender jointed bit for a horse.



In his right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a scourge, with many a knotted string,
And in his left a snaffle bit or brake,
Beboast with gold, and many a glingling ring.

Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 90.

snag (snag), *n.* [Prob. < Norw. *snag*, *snage*, projecting point, a point of land, = Icel. *snagi*, a peg. Cf. *snag*, *v.*] 1. A sharp protuberance; a projecting point; a jag.

A staffe, all full of little snags.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 22.

Specifically—2. A short projecting stump, stub, or branch; the stubby base of a broken or cut-off branch or twig; a jagged branch separate from the tree.

Snag is no new word, though perhaps the Western application of it is so; but I find in Gill the proverb "A bird in the bag is worth two on the snag."

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. A tree, or part of a tree, lying in the water with its branches at or near the surface, so as to be dangerous to navigation.

Unfortunately for the navigation of the Mississippi, some of the largest [trees], after being cast down from the position in which they grew, get their roots entangled with the bottom of the river. . . . These fixtures, called snags or planters, are extremely dangerous to the steam-vessels proceeding up the stream.

Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, II. 302.

Hence—4. A hidden danger or obstacle; an unsuspected source or occasion of error or mistake; a stumbling-block.—5. A snag-tooth.

In China none hold Women sweet
Except their Snagges are black as Jett.

Prior, Alma, II.

6. The fang or root of a tooth.—7. A branch or tine on the antler of a deer; a point. See cut under *antler*.

The antler . . . often . . . sends off one or more branches called "tynes" or "snags."

W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 481.

8. pl. The fruit of the snag-bush.

snag (snag), *v. t.* [*snag*, *n.*] 1. To catch or run upon a snag: as, to snag a fish-hook; to snag a steamboat. [U. S.]—2. Figuratively, to entangle; embarrass; bring to a standstill. [U. S.]

Stagnant times have been when a great mind, anchored in error, might snag the slow-moving current of society. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 38.

3. To fill with snags; act as a snag to. [Rare.]—4. To clear of snags. [U. S. and Australia.]

Both of these parties, composed of about fifty men, are engaged in snagging the waterways, which will be dredged out to form the canal. *New York Times*, July 21, 1889.

snag (snag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snagged*, ppr. *snagging*. [Prob. < Gael. *snagair*, carve, whittle, *snagha*, *snaidh*, hew, cut down; Ir. *snagha*, a hewing, cutting; cf. also Gael. *snag*, a knock; Ir. *snag*, a woodpecker. Cf. *snag*, 1.] To trim by lopping branches; cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as the stem of a tree.

You are one of his "lively stones"; be content therefore to be hewn and snagged at, that you might be made the more meet to be joined to your fellows, which suffer with you Satan's snatches.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 112.

snag (snag), *n.* [*ME.* *snegge* = MLG. *snigge*, LG. *snigge*, *sniche* = OHG. *sneggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *snegge*, *snecke*, G. *snecke* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a snail; from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snail*, *snake*.] A snail. [Eng.]

snag-boat (snag'bôt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags or other obstacles to navigation from river-beds. *Simmonds*. [U. S.]

snag-bush (snag'bûsh), *n.* The blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa*: so called from its snaggy branches. See cut under *sloe*.

snag-chamber (snag'châm'ber), *n.* A water-tight compartment made in the bow of a steamer plying in snaggy waters, as a safeguard in case a snag is struck. *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

snaggod (snag'ed), *a.* [*snag* + *-ed*.] Full of snags or knots; snaggy; knotty.

Belabouring one another with snagged sticks.

Dr. H. More, (Imp. Dict.)

snagger (snag'er), *n.* The tool with which snagging is done: a bill-hook without the usual edge on the back. *Halliw.*

snaggle (snag'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *snaggled*, ppr. *snagglng*. [Freq. of *snag*?; perhaps in this sense partly due to *snag*.] To nibble.

snaggle-tooth (snag'l-tôth), *n.* A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

snaggle-toothed (snag'l-tôtht), *a.* Having a snaggle-tooth or snaggle-teeth.

snaggy (snag'gi), *a.* [*< snag¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Full of snags. (a) Knotty; having jagged or sharp protuberances; full of short stumps or sharp points; abounding with knots: as, a *snaggy* stick.

His stalking steps are stayde
Upon a *snaggy* oke. *Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 10.*

(b) Abounding in fallen trees which send up strong stubby branches from the bottom of the water so as to make navigation unsafe.

We passed into *snaggy* lakes at last.
J. K. Homer, Color-Guard, xii.

2. Being or resembling a snag; snag-like.

Just where the waves curl beyond such a point you may discern a multitude of blackened *snaggy* shapes protruding above the water.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 735.

3. Ill-tempered. [*Prov. Eng.*]

An' I wur down i' the mouth, couldn't do naw work an' all,
Nasty an' *snaggy*, an' 'shaky, an' 'pouch'd my 'awl w' the hawl.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler, xiv.

snag-tooth (snag'tōth), *n.* A long, ugly, irregular tooth; a broken-down tooth; a snaggled-tooth.

How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.
Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 253. (Nares.)

Projecting canines or *snag teeth* are so common in low faces as to be universally remarked, and would be oftener seen did not dentists interfere and remove them.
Amer. Anthropol., III. 316.

snail (snāl), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also snayle; dial. snile; < ME. snaile, snayle, snile, snyle, snele, < AS. *snægel, snægt, snegel, snegl = MLG. snēl, LG. snagel = MHG. snegel, sneggel, snägge, G. dial. schnegel = Icel. snigill = Dan. snegl = Sw. snigel, a snail, lit. 'a small creeping thing,' a little reptile, dim. of a simpler form represented by snag³, from the same root as AS. snaca, a snake: see snag³, snake.] 1. One of many small gastropods.*

Tak the rede *snails* that crepis houseles and sethe it in water, and gedir the fatt that comes of thame.
MS. Lina. Med., I. 284. (Halliwell.)

Specifically—(a) A member of the family *Helicidae* in a broad sense; a terrestrial air-breathing mollusk with stalks on which the eyes are situated, and with a spiral or helicoid shell which has no lid or operculum, as the common garden-snail, *Helix hortensis*, or edible snail, *H. pomatia*. There are many hundred species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies. In the phrases below are noted some of the common British species which have vernacular names. See *Helicidae*, and cuts under *Gastropoda* and *Pulmonata*. (b) A mollusk like the above, but shell-less or nearly so; a slug. (c) An aquatic pulmonate gastropod with an operculate spiral shell, living in fresh water; a pond-snail or river-snail; a limnæid. See *Limnæidae*. (d) A littoral or marine, not pulmonate, gastropod with a spiral shell like a snail's; a sea-snail, as a periwinkle or any member of the *Littorinidae*; a salt-water snail.

Hence—2. A slow, lazy, stupid person.

Thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!
Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 196.

3†. A tortoise.

There ben also in that Contree a kynde of *Snayles*, that ben so grete that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles, as men wolde done in a Hylle Houe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 193.

4†. *Milit.*, a protective shed, usually called *tortoise* or *testudo*.—5. A spiral piece of machinery somewhat resembling a snail; specifically, the piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock. See cut under *snail-wheel*.—6. In *anat.*, the cochlea of the ear.—7. *pl.* Same as *snail-clover*.—*Aquatic snails*, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Limnophila*.—*Bristly snail*, *Helix hispida* and its varieties, abounding in waste places in the British Isles.—*Brown snail*. (a) The garden or girdled snail. (b) *Helix fusca*, a delicate species peculiar to the British Isles, found in bushy places.—*Carnivorous snails*, the *Testacellidae*.—*Common snail*, *Helix aspersa*. It is edible, and in some places annual snail-feasts are held to eat it; it is also gathered in large quantities and sold as a remedy for diseases of the chest, being prepared by boiling in milk. [*Eng.*]—*Edible snail*, *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. See cut above.—*Fresh-water snails*, the *Limnæidae*.—*Garden-snail*, the brown or girdled snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including the varieties described as *H. hortensis* and *H. hybridus*), common in England.—*Gibbs's snail*, *Helix carthusiana*, found in Kent and Surrey, England: discovered by Mr. Gibbs in 1814.—*Girdled snail*, the garden-snail.—*Gulfweed-snails*, the *Littorinidae*.—*Heath snail*. See *heath-snail*.—*Kentish snail*, *Helix cantiana*.—*Large-shelled snail*, the edible Ro-

man snail.—*Marine snails*, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Thalassophila*.—*Ocean snails*, the violet-snails or *Littorinidae*.—*Open snail*, *Helix (Zonites) umbilicata*, abundant in rocky places in England.—*Periwinkle-snail*, a pulmonate gastropod of the family *Amphibolidae*, resembling a periwinkle. See cut under *Amphibola*.—*Pheasant-snail*, a pheasant-shell.—*Pygmy snail*, *Punctum minutum*, a minute species found in England in wet places.—*Roman snail*, the edible snail.—*Salt-water snail*, one of numerous marine gastropods whose shells are shaped like those of snails, as species of *Natica* (or *Lunatia*), or *Neverita*, or *Littorina*, etc.; a sea-snail.—*Shell-less snail*. Same as *slug*, 1.—*Silky snail*, *Helix sericea*, common on wet mossy rocks, especially in the west and south of England.—*Snail's gallop*, a snail's pace; very slow or almost imperceptible movement.

I see what hastes you make; you are never the forwarder, you go a *snail's gallop*.

Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I. 68.
Snail's pace, a very slow pace.—*Snakeskin-snail*, a tropical American snail of the genus *Solaropsis*.—*Toothed snails*, those *Helicidae* whose aperture has a tooth or teeth, as of the genus *Tridopsis*.—*White snail*. (a) *Valonia pulchella*, of which a ribbed variety has been described as *V. costata*. [*Eng.*] (b) A snail-bore: an oyster-men's name for various shells injurious to the beds, as the drills or borers, particularly of the genera *Urosalpinx* and *Natica*. See *snail-bore*.—*Zoned snail*, *Helix virgata*, prodigiously numerous in many of the chalk and limestone districts of England. (See also *apple-snail*, *ear-snail*, *glass-snail*, *pond-snail*, *river-snail*, *sea-snail*, *shrub-snail*, *stone-snail*, *violet-snail*.)

snail (snāl), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also snayle; = Dan. snegle; from the noun.] I. intrans.* To move slowly or lazily, like a snail. [*Rare.*]
This sayd, shee trots on *snayling*, lyk a tooth-shaken old hagge.
Stanhurst, Æneid, iv. 689.

II. trans. To give the form of a snail-shell to; make spirally winding. [*Rare.*]

God plac't the Ears (where they might best attend)
As in two Turrets, on the buildings top,
Snayling their hollow entries so a-sloap
That, while the voyce about those windings wanders,
The sound might lengthen in those bow'd Meanders.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

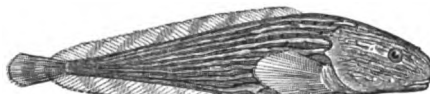
snail-bore (snāl'bōr), *n.* A gastropod, as a whelk, etc., which bores oysters or injures oyster-beds; a borer; a drill. They are of numerous different genera. *Urosalpinx cinerea* is probably the most destructive. [*Local, U. S.*]

snail-borer (snāl'bōr'ēr), *n.* A snail-bore.

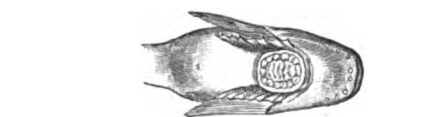
snail-clover (snāl'klō'vēr), *n.* A species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, so called from its spirally coiled pods. The name is also applied to the lucern, *M. sativa*, and sometimes extended to the whole genus. Also *maids*, *snail-plant*, and *snail-trefoil*.
snailery (snāl'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl. snaileries* (-iz). [*< snail + -ery.*] A place where edible snails are kept, reared, and fattened to be used for food.

The numerous continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market.
St. James's Gazette, May 25, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

snail-fish (snāl'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Liparis*: so called from their soft unctuous feel, and their habit of adhering to rocks by means of a ventral sucker. Several species which



Large-shelled, Edible, or Roman Snail
(*Helix pomatia*), natural size.



Snail-fish (*Liparis liparis*).

(Lower figure shows the sucker between the pectoral fins.)

commonly receive the name are found in Great Britain, as *L. liparis* and *L. montagui*. They are also called *sea-snail* and *sucker*. See *Liparididae*.

snail-flower (snāl'flou'ēr), *n.* A twining bean, *Phaseolus Caracalla*, often cultivated in tropical gardens and in greenhouses for its showy white and purple fragrant flowers. The standard and the long-beaked keel are spirally coiled, suggesting the name.

snail-like (snāl'lik), *a.* Like a snail in moving slowly; snail-paced.

snail-pace (snāl'pās), *n.* A very slow movement. Compare *snail's gallop*, *snail's pace*, under *snail*.

snail-paced (snāl'pāst), *a.* Snail-like in pace or gait; creeping or moving slowly.

Delay leads impotent and *snail-paced* beggary.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 53.

snail-park (snāl'pärk), *n.* A place for raising edible snails; a snailery. *Good Housekeeping, III. 223.*

snail-plant (snāl'plant), *n.* Snail-clover, particularly *Medicago scutellata* and *M. Helix*.

snailst (snālz), *interj.* An old minced oath, an abbreviation of his (Christ's) *nails* (with which he was nailed to the cross).

'*Snails*, I'm almost starved with love.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

snail-shell (snāl'shel), *n.* A shell secreted by any snail or terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropod.

snail-slow (snāl'slō), *a.* As slow as a snail; extremely slow. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 47.*

snail-trefoil (snāl'trē'foil), *n.* Same as *snail-clover*.

snail-water (snāl'wā'tēr), *n.* An old remedy. See the second quotation.

And to learn the top of your skill in Syrrup, Sweetmeats,
Aqua mirabilis, and *Snail* water. *Shadwell, The Scowrers.*

Snail-water. . . was a drink made by infusing in water the calcined and pulverized shells of snails.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 234.

snail-wheel (snāl'hwēl), *n.* In *horol.*, a wheel having its edge cut into twelve irregular steps arranged spirally in such a manner that their positions determine the number of strokes which the hammer makes on the bell; a snail. The snail is placed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

snailly (snā'li), *a.* [*< snail + -y¹*.] Resembling a snail or its motion; snail-like.

O how I do ban
Him that these dials against walls began,
Whose *snailly* motion of the moving hand,
Although it go, yet seem to me to stand.
Drayton, Of His Lady's Not Coming to London.

snake (snāk), *n.* [*< ME. snake, < AS. snaca* (perhaps orig. *snāca*) (*L. scorpio*) = Icel. *snākr*, *snōkr* = Sw. *snok* = Dan. *snog* = MD. *MLG. snake*, a snake; lit. 'creeper,' derived, like the related *snag³* and *snail*, from the verb seen in AS. *snican* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), creep, crawl: see *sneak*. Cf. Skt. *nāga*, a serpent. Cf. *reptile* and *serpent*, also from verbs meaning 'creep.'] 1. A serpent; an ophidian; any member of the order *Ophidia*. See *serpent* and *Ophidia*.

So, roll'd up in his den, the swelling *snake*
Beholds the traveller approach the brake.
Pope, Iliad, xlii. 130.

2. Specifically, the common British serpent *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*, a harmless ophidian of the family *Colubridæ*: distinguished from



Head of Snake (*Natrix torquata*),
showing forked tongue.

the *adder* or *viper*, a poisonous serpent of the same country. This snake is widely distributed in Europe, and attains a length of 3 feet or more. It is now sometimes specified as the *common* or *ringed snake*, in distinction from the *smooth snake* (*Coronella levis*). 3. A lizard with rudimentary limbs or none, mistaken for a true snake: as, the *Aberdeen snake* (the blindworm or slow-worm); a *glass-snake*. See *snake-lizard*, and cuts under *amphisbæna*, *blindworm*, *dart-snake*, *glass-snake*, *schelopusk*, and *serpentiform*.—4. A snake-like amphibian: as, the *Congo snake*, the North American *Amphiuma means*, a urodele amphibian. See *Amphiuma*.—5. A person having the character attributed to a snake; a treacherous person.

If thou seest
They look like men of worth and state, and carry
Ballast of both sides, like tall gentlemen,
Admit 'em; but no snakes to poison us
With poverty. *Beau. and Fl., Captain, I. 3.*

6†. In the seventeenth century, a long curl attached to the wig behind.—7. The stem of a narghile.—8. See *snake-box*.—9. A form of receiving-instrument used in Wheatstone's automatic telegraph. [*Colloq.*]—*Aberdeen snake*. See def. 3.—*Austrian snake*, a harmless colubrine of Europe, *Coronella levis*, also called *smooth snake*.—*Black and white ringed snake*. See *Vernicella*.—*Black snake*. See *black-snake* and *Scotopsis*.—*Brown snake*, *Haldea striatula* of the southern United States.—*Cleopatra's snake*, the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*, or more properly, the cerastes. See cuts under *asp* and *cerastes*.—*Coch-whip-snake* *Basconia* (or *Masticophis*) *flagelliformis*. See *Masticophis*, and cut under *black-snake*.—*Common snake*. See def. 2. [*British.*]—*Congo snakes*, the family *Amphiumidae*. See def. 4.—*Dwarf snake*. See *dwarf*.—*Egg-snake*, one of the king-snakes, *Ophiodon aspi.*—*Gopher-snake*. Same as *gopher*, 4.—*Grass-snake*. (a) Same as *ringed snake*. (b) Same as *green-snake*. (c) Same as *garter-snake*.—*Green snake*. See *green-snake*.—*Harlequin snake*. See *harlequin*.—*Hog-nosed snake*. See *hog-nosed snake* and *Heterodon*.—*Hooded snake*. See *hooded*.—*House-snake*. Same as *chain-snake*.—*Indigo snake*, the gopher-snake.—*Innocuous snakes*, all snakes which are not poisonous, of whatever other character: *Innocua*.—*King snake*. (a) See *king-snake*. (b) The harlequin snake.—*Large-scaled snake*, *Hoplo-*

cephalus superbus.—**Lightning snake**, the thunder-and-lightning snake.—**Lizard-snake**, an occasional name of the common garter-snake, *Eutania sirtalis*. See cut under *Eutania*. [U. S.]—**Noxious snakes**, venomous snakes; *Nocua*.—**Orange-bellied snake**, *Pseudochis australis*.—**Prarie snake**, one of the white snakes, *Masticophis lateralis*.—**Red-bellied snake**, the horn-snake, *Farancia abacura*. See *Farancia*. Also called *wampum-snake*.—**Riband snake**. Same as *ribbon-snake*.—**Ringed snake**, the common snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*. Also called *grass-snake*. See cut under *Tropidonotus*.—**Ring-necked snake**, *Diadophis punctatus*. See *ring-necked*.—**Russellian snake**, *Daboia russelli*. See cut under *daboya*.—**Scarlet snake**. (a) *Rhinostoma coccinea*, of the southern United States, ringed with red, black, and yellow like the harlequin or a coral-snake, but harmless. (b) See *scarlet*.—**Scarlet-spotted snake**, *Brachysoma diadema*.—**Sea-snake**. See *sea-serpent*, 2, and *Hydrophidæ*.—**Short-tailed snakes**, the *Forficulæ*.—**Smooth snake**, *Coronella levis*, the Austrian snake. **Snake in the grass**, an underhand, plotting, deceitful person.—**Snake pipe-fish**, the straight-nosed pipe-fish, *Nerophis ophidion*, of British waters. **Couch**.—**Spectacled snake**, the true cobra, *Naja tripartita*, and some similarly marked cobras. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Spotted-neck snake**, the North American *Storeria dekayi*, a harmless colubrine serpent.—**Striped snake**, a garter-snake. See *Eutania*. [U. S.]—**Swift garter-snake**, *Eutania savatya*, the ribbon-snake.—**Thunder-snake**, **thunder-and-lightning snake**, one of different species of *Ophidolus*, especially *O. getulus*, the king- or chain-snake, and *O. eximius*, the house- or milk-snake. The name probably means no more than that these, like a good many other snakes, crawl out of their holes when it rains hard.—**Tortoise-headed snake**, a book-name of the ringed sea-snake, *Emydcephalus annulatus*.—**To see snakes**, to have snakes in one's boots, to have delirium tremens. [Slang.]—**Venomous snakes**, any poisonous or noxious serpents. See the explanation under *serpent*.—**Wampum-snake**. Same as *red-bellied snake*. (See also *blind-snake*, *blowing-snake*, *bull-snake*, *carpet-snake*, *chain-snake*, *chicken-snake*, *coral-snake*, *corn-snake*, *dart-snake*, *desert-snake*, *jetish-snake*, *garter-snake*, *glass-snake*, *ground-snake*, *hog-snake*, *hoop-snake*, *horn-snake*, *milk-snake*, *pilot-snake*, *pine-snake*, *rat-snake*, *ribbon-snake*, *rock-snake*, *sand-snake*, *siva-snake*, *tree-snake*, *water-snake*, *whip-snake*, *worm-snake*.)

snake (snák), v.; pret. and pp. *snaked*, ppr. *snaking*. [*< snake, n.*] I. *intrans.* To move or wind like a snake; serpentine; move spirally.

Anon upon the flowery Plains he looks,
Laced about with snaking silver brooks.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

An arrow snakes when it slips under the grass.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 54.

Projectiles subject to this influence [spiral motion of rotation round their original direction] are technically said to *snake*.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 130.

II. *trans.* 1. To drag or haul, especially by a chain or rope fastened around one end of the object, as a log; hence, to pull forcibly; jerk: used generally with out or along. [U. S.]

Unless some legal loophole can be found through which an evasion or extension can be successfully snaked.
Philadelphia Press, No. 2810, p. 4 (1883).

After mining, the log is easily snaked out of the swamp, and is ready for the mill or factory.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 265.

2. *Naut.*: (a) To pass small stuff across the outer turns of (a seizing) by way of finish. (b) To wind small stuff, as marine or spun-yarn, spirally round (a large rope) so that the spaces between the strands will be filled up; worm. (c) To fasten (backstays) together by small ropes stretched from one to the other, so that if one backstay is shot away in action it may not fall on deck.

snake-bird (snák'bêrd), n. 1. A totipalmate natatorial bird of the family *Plotidæ* and genus *Plotus*: so called from the long, slender, snake-neck; a snake-neck; an ankinga or water-turkey; a darter. See cut under *ankinga*.—2. The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*: so named from the serpentine movement of the neck. See cut under *wryneck*. [Eng.]

snake-boat (snák'bôt), n. Same as *pamban-manche*.

snake-box (snák'boks), n. A faro-box fraudulently made so that a slight projection called a snake warns the dealer of the approach of a particular card.

snake-buzzard (snák'buz'ârd), n. The short-toed eagle, *Circæus gallicus*. See *Circæus*, and description under *short-toed*. See also cut in next column.

snake-cane (snák'kân), n. A palm, *Kunthia montana*, of the United States of Colombia and Brazil, having a reed-like ringed stem. From the resemblance of the latter to a snake, its juice is fancied by the natives to be a cure for snake-bites. The stem is used for blowpipes to propel poisoned arrows.

snake-charmer (snák'châr'mêr), n. Same as *serpent-charmer*.

snake-charming (snák'châr'ming), n. Same as *serpent-charming*.

snake-coralline (snák'kor'a-lin), n. A chilo-stomatous polyzoan, *Actea anguina*.



Snake-buzzard (*Circæus gallicus*).

snake-crane (snák'krân), n. The Brazilian crested screamer, or seriema, *Cariama cristata*. See cut under *seriema*.

snake-cucumber (snák'kü'kum-bêr), n. See *cucumber*.

snake-doctor (snák'dok'tôr), n. 1. The doctson or hellgrammite. [Pennsylvania.]—2. A dragon-fly, horse-stinger, or mosquito-hawk. [Local, U. S.]

Also *snake-feeder*.

snake-eater (snák'ê'têr), n. Same as *serpent-eater*.

snake-eel (snák'êl), n. An eel of the family *Ophichthidæ*; especially, *Oxyotomus serpens* of the Mediterranean, reaching a length of 6 feet: so called because the tail has no tail-fin, and thus resembles a snake's.

snake-feeder (snák'fê'dêr), n. 1. Same as *snake-doctor*, 1. [Ohio.]—2. Same as *snake-doctor*, 2.

snake-fence (snák'fens), n. See *snake fence*, under *fence*.

snake-fern (snák'fêrn), n. The hart's-tongue fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.

snake-fish (snák'fish), n. 1. A kind of lizard-fish, as *Synodus fæstens*.—2. The red band-fish, *Cepola rubescens*: more fully called *red snake-fish*. See *Cepolidæ*.—3. The oar-fish. See cut under *Regalecus*.

snake-fly (snák'fli), n. A neuropterous insect of the genus *Raphidia* or family *Raphidiidæ*; a camel-fly: so called from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which it moves the front of the body in different directions. They are mostly to be found in the neighborhood of woods and streams. The common European species is *Raphidia ophiopsis*.

snake-gourd (snák'gôrd), n. See *gourd*.

snakehead (snák'hed), n. 1. Same as *snake's-head*, 1.—2. A plant, the turtle-head, *Chelone glabra*, used in medicine as a tonic and aperient. See *Chelone*.—3. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*.—4. A snake-headed turtle, *Chelys matamora*, having a large flat carapace and flat, pointed head, found in South America. See cut under *Chelydidæ*.—5. The end of a flat railroad-rail when curling upward. In the beginning of railroad-building in America the track was sometimes made by screwing or spiking straps of iron along the upper side of timbers; an end of such a rail often became bent upward, and sometimes so far as to be caught by a wheel and driven up through the car, to the danger or injury of the passengers. Such a loose end was called a *snakehead* from its moving up and down when the wheels passed over it. Also *snake's-head*. [U. S.]

snake-headed (snák'hed'ed), a. Having a head like a snake's, as a turtle. See *snake-head*, 4.

snake-killer (snák'kil'êr), n. 1. The ground-cuckoo or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*. [Western U. S.]—2. The secretary-bird. See cut under *secretary-bird*.

snake-leaves (snák'lêvz), n. Same as *snake-fern*.

snakelet (snák'let), n. [*< snake + -let.*] A small snake. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 167.

snake-line (snák'lin), n. Small stuff passed in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.

snake-lizard (snák'liz'ârd), n. A lizard which resembles a snake in having rudimentary limbs or none; especially, *Chamaesaura anguina*, of

South Africa. There are a good many such lizards, belonging to different genera and families of *Lacertilia*, popularly mistaken for and called *snakes*. The blindworm or slow-worm of Europe (*Anguilla*), the schelttopusik (*Pseudopus*), and the American glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus*) are of this character, as are all the amphibienians. See *snake*, n., 3, and cuts under *blindworm*, *glass-snake*, and *schelttopusik*.

snake-locked (snák'lokt), a. Having snakey locks or something like them: as, *snake-locked Medusa*; the *snake-locked anemone*, a kind of sea-anemone, *Sagartia viduata*.

snake-moss (snák'môs), n. The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. *Imp. Dict.*

snakemouth (snák'mouth), n. The snake's-mouth orchis, *Pogonia ophoglossoides*.

snake-neck (snák'nek), n. A snakey-necked bird; the snake-bird.

There was nothing to vary the uniform prospect [in the White Nile region], except perhaps here and there a solitary *snake-neck* [*Plotus leucellanti*], or a cormorant perched on some tall ambach. *The Academy*, Oct. 11, 1890, p. 312.

snakenut, snakentut-tree (snák'nut, -trê), n. See *Ophiocaryon*.

snake-piece (snák'pês), n. *Naut.*, same as *pointer*, 3.

snakepipe (snák'pip), n. A species of *Equisetum*, especially *E. arvense*.

snake-proof (snák'prôf), a. Proof against venom; hence, proof against envy or malice. [Rare.]

I am *snake-proof*; and though, with Hannibal, you bring whole hogheads of vinegar-rallings, it is impossible for you to quench or come over my Alpine resolution.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

snake-rat (snák'rat), n. The common Alexandrine or black rat, *Mus rattus* or *alexandrinus*. A variety of it is known as the *white-bellied rat*, or *roof-rat*, *Mus tectorum*. It is one of the two longest and best-known of all rats (the other being the gray, brown, Hanoverian, or Norway rat, *M. domesticus*), runs into many varieties, and has a host of synonyms. It is called *snake-rat* by Darwin. See cuts under *Muridæ*.

snakeroot (snák'rôt), n. [*< snake + root*.] A name of numerous plants of different genera, whose root either has a snake-like appearance, or has sometimes been regarded as a remedy for snakes' bites, or both. Several have a medicinal value. Compare *rattlesnake-master* and *rattlesnake-root*.

—**Black snakeroot**. (a) See *sansle*, 1. (b) The black cohosh, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, whose root is an official remedy, used in chorea, and formerly for rheumatism. —**Brazilian snakeroot**, *Chiococca brachiata*; also, *Casearia serrulata*. —**Button-snakeroot**. (a) See *Eryngium*, and cut under *rattlesnake-master*. (b) A general name for the species of *Lacinaria*: from the button-shaped corolla, or from the little like heads of some species, and from their reputed remedial property. (See cut under *Liatris*.) *Lacinaria spicata*, also called *gay-feather*, is said to have diuretic and other properties.

—**Canada snakeroot**, the wild ginger, *Asarum canadense*. See *Asarum* and *ginger*, 1. —**Ceylon snakeroot**, the tubers of *Arisæma Lechenaultii*. —**Heart-snakeroot**. Same as *Canada snakeroot*. —**Indian snakeroot**, a rubiaceous plant, *Ophiorrhiza Mungos*, whose very bitter roots are used by the Chinese and natives of India as a remedy for snake-bites. Their actual value in cases of this kind is, however, questioned. —**Red River snakeroot**. Same as *Texas snakeroot*. —**Samson's snakeroot**, a plant, *Psoralea pedunculata*, of the central and southern United States, whose root is said to be a gentle stimulant tonic. —**Seneca snakeroot**, *Polygala Senega* of North America. It sends up several stems from hard knotty root-stocks, bearing single close racemes of white flowers. It is the source of the official *senega-root*, and from being much gathered is said to have become scarce in the east. —**Texas snakeroot**, *Aristolochia reticulata*, or its root-product, which has the same properties as the Virginia snakeroot. —**Virginia snakeroot**, the serpentine or birthwort, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, of the eastern United States. Its root is a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. It is officially recognized, and is exported in considerable quantity. —**White snakeroot**, the American *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, also called *Indian* or *white sansle*. It has no medicinal standing.

snake's-beard (snaks'bêrd), n. See *Ophiopogon*.

snake's-egg (snaks'eg), n. Same as *Virgin Mary's nut* (which see, under *virgin*).



1. The upper part of the stem with the flowers of Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*). 2. The root and the base of the stem. a, the fruit.

—**Birthwort**, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, of the eastern United States. Its root is a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. It is officially recognized, and is exported in considerable quantity. —**White snakeroot**, the American *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, also called *Indian* or *white sansle*. It has no medicinal standing.

snake's-beard (snaks'bêrd), n. See *Ophiopogon*.

snake's-egg (snaks'eg), n. Same as *Virgin Mary's nut* (which see, under *virgin*).

snake's-head (snāk's'hed), *n.* 1. The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris*: said to be so called from the checkered markings on the petals.—2. Same as **snakehead**, 5.—**Snake's-head iris**, a plant of southern Europe, *Hermodactylus tuberosus*, the flowers of which have a fancied resemblance to the open mouth of a snake.

snake-shell (snāk'shel), *n.* One of a group of gastropods of the family *Turbinidae*, which abound in the Pacific islands, and have a very rough outside, and a chink at the pillar. *P. P. Carpenter.*

snake's-mouth (snāk's'mouth), *n.* See *Pogonia*. Also called **snake's-mouth orchis**.

snakes-stang (snāk's'tang), *n.* The dragon-fly. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

snake's-tail (snāk's'tail), *n.* The sea hard-grass *Lepturus incurvatus*. [Eng.]

snakestone (snāk's-tōn), *n.* 1. Same as **ammonite**: from an old popular notion that these shells were coiled snakes petrified.—2. A small rounded piece of stone, such as is often found among prehistoric and other antiquities, probably spindle-whorls or the like. Compare **adder-stone**.

In Harris and Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called clach-nathrach, adder-stones, or **snake-stones**, and have an origin assigned them much like the ovum angulimum of Pliny. *Evans, Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 391. [*Encyc. Dict.*]

3. A kind of hone or whetstone found in Scotland.—4. Same as **serpent-stone**, 1.

snake's-tongue (snāk's'tung), *n.* 1. The spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula*; also, the closely related *R. ophioglossifolius*: named from the shape of the leaf.—2. More rarely, same as **adder's-tongue**.

snakeweed (snāk'wēd), *n.* 1. The bistort, *Polygonum bistorta*, a perennial herb of the northern parts of both hemispheres. Its root is a powerful astringent, sometimes employed in medicine. Also **adder's-wort** and **snakewort**. See **bistort**.—2. The Virginia snakeroot. See **snakeroot**.—3. Vaguely, any of the weedy plants among which snakes are supposed to abound.

snakewood (snāk'wūd), *n.* 1. In India, the bitter root and wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, also that of *S. Nux-vomica*, which is esteemed a cure for snake-poison, and is also employed as a tonic remedy in dyspepsia, etc. See *nux-vomica*, 2.—2. The leopard- or letter-wood, *Piratinera Guianensis*: so called from the markings on the wood. See **letter-wood**.—3. A small West Indian tree, *Colubrina Colubrina* of the *Rhamnaceae*: apparently from the twisted grain of the wood.—4. The trumpet-tree, *Cecropia peltata*, or sometimes the genus.—5. Sometimes, same as **serpentwood**.—6. The red nose-gay-tree, *Plumeria rubra*.

snakeworm (snāk'wērm), *n.* One of the masses of larvae of certain midges of the genus *Sciara*. These larvae, when full-grown, often migrate in armies forming a snake-like body a foot or more long, an inch or more wide, and a half-inch high. Also called **army-worm**. [U. S.]

snaking (snāk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **snake**, *v.*] 1. The act or process of hauling a log, or of passing a line in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.—2. A snake-like curl or spiral.

The fleecy fog of spray, . . . sometimes tumbling in thunder upon her forward decks, sometimes curling in blown **snakings** ahead of her.

W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xli.

snakish (snāk'ish), *a.* **Snaky**. *Levins.*

snaky (snāk'ki), *a.* [*snake* + *-y*]. 1. Of or pertaining to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentiform; snakish; hence, cunning; insinuating; deceitful; treacherous.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with **snaky** wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 120.

The long, **snaky** locks. *L. Wallace, Ben-Hur*, vi. 4.
2. Winding about; serpentine: as, a **snaky** stream.

Watch their **snaky** ways,
Through brakes and hedges, into woods of darkness,
Where they are fain to creep upon their breasts.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

3. Abounding in snakes: as, a **snaky** place. [U. S.]—4. Consisting of snakes; entwined with snakes, as an emblem.

He took Caduceus, his **snaky** wand.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

snaky-headed (snāk'ki-hed'ed), *a.* Having snakes for hair or in the hair.

That **snaky-headed** Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquered virgin.
Milton, Comus, l. 447.

* **snap** (snap), *v.*; pret. and pp. **snapped**, ppr. **snapping**. [Early mod. E. *snappe*; < MD. D. *snappen* = MLG. LG. *snappen*, *snatch*, *snap* up, intercept, = MHG. *snappen*, *snap*, G. *schnappen*, *snip*, *snort*, = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*, *snatch*; perhaps ult. imitative, and practically a var. of *snack*: see *snack*, *snatch*. Cf. *sneap*, *snip*, *snipe*, *snid*, *snub*.] I. *trans.* 1. To **snatch**; take or catch unexpectedly with or as with a snapping movement or sound; hence, to steal.

Fly, fly, Jacques!
We are taken in a toll, **snapt** in a pitfall.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to **snap** young Damon's goat?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 24.

Idiot as she is, she is not quite goose enough to fall in love with the fox who has **snapped** her, and that in his very den.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

2. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.
I will imitate ye dogs of Egypt, which, coming to the banks of Nylus too quench their thirst, syp and away, drink running, lest they be **snapt** short for a pray too Crocodiles.
Gosson, School of Abuse.

3. To interrupt or break in upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up*.

A surly ill-bred lord,
Who chides, and **snaps** her up at every word.
Granville, Cleora.

4. To shut with a sharp sound; operate (something which produces a sharp snapping sound when it acts); cause to make a sharp sound by shutting, opening, exploding, etc.: as, to **snap** a percussion-cap; to **snap** the lid of a box.

We **snapped** a pistol four feet from the ground, and it would not go off, but fired when it was held higher.
Poocke, Description of the East, II. ii. 225.

Up rose the bowy sire,
And shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire;
Then **snapp'd** his box.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 495.

5. To break sharply, as some tough or brittle object; break short; break with a sharp crackling sound: as, to **snap** a string or a buckle.

Dauntless as Death away he walks,
Breaks the doors open: **snaps** the locks.
Prior, An English Padlock.

6. To make a sharp sound with; crack: as, to **snap** a whip.

But he could make you laugh and crow with his fiddle, and could make you jump up, actat. 60, and **snapp** your fingers at old age.
C. Reade, Love me Little, iii.

7. To take an instantaneous photograph of, especially with a detective camera or hand-camera. [Colloq.]

I was reading the other day of a European painter who . . . had hit upon the plan of using a hand camera, with which he followed the babies about, **snapping** them in their best positions.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 1084.

To **snap** back, in *foot-ball*, to put (the ball) in play, as is done by the center rusher by pushing it with the hand or foot to the quarter-back.—To **snap** off. (a) To break off suddenly: as, to **snap** off the handle of a cup. (b) To bite off suddenly: often used humorously to express a sudden attack with sharp or angry words: as, speak quietly, don't **snapp** my head off.

We had like to have had our two noses **snapped** off with two old men without teeth. *Shak., Much Ado*, v. 1. 118.

To **snap** the eye, to wink. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a snatch; do anything hastily; especially, to catch eagerly at a proposal, offer, or opportunity; accept gladly and promptly: with *at*: as, to **snap** at the chance.—2. To make an effort to bite; aim to seize with the teeth: usually with *at*.

We **snapped** at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. To utter sharp, harsh, or petulant words: usually with *at*.

To be anxious about a soul that is always **snapping** at you must be left to the saints of the earth.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxiii.

4. To break short; part asunder suddenly, as a brittle or tense object.

When his tobacco-pipe **snapped** short in the middle, he had nothing to do . . . but to have taken hold of the two pieces and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 32.

5. To emit a sharp cracking or crackling sound.
Enormous fires were **snapping** in the chimneys of the house.
J. F. Cooper, The Spy, xvi.

6. To appear as if flashing, as with fire; flash.
How Caroline's eyes **snapped** and flashed fire!
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, ii.

* **snap** (snap), *n.* and *a.* [*< snap, v.*] I. *n.* 1. A snatch; that which is caught by a snatch or grasp; a catch.

He's a nimble fellow,
And alike skilled in every liberal science,
As having certain **snaps** of all.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, l. 2.

2. An eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize, as with the teeth: as, the **snap** of a dog.—3. A slight or hurried repast; a snack.

He had sat down to two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners if he had not declared them to be **snaps**.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, l.

4. A sudden breaking or parting of something brittle or tense: as, the **snap** of glass.

Let us hear
The **snap** of chain-links.
Whittier, To Ronge.

5. A sharp cracking sound; a crack: as, the **snap** of a whip.

Two successive **snaps** of an electric spark, when their interval was made as small as about 1/500 of a second.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., i. 618.

6. The spring-catch of a purse, reticule, book-clasp, bracelet, and the like; also, a snap-hook and a top-snap.—7. A snap-bug or snapping-beetle.—8. A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake; a ginger-snap.

I might shut up house. . . . if it was the thing I lived by—me that has seen a' our gentlefolk bairns, and g'en them **snaps** and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand!
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

9. Crispness; pithiness; epigrammatic force: said of verbal expression. [Colloq.]

The vigorous vernacular, the pithy phrase of the Yankee farmer, gave zest and **snaps** to many a paragraph.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 375.

10. Vigor; energy; briskness; life: as, the heat took all the **snaps** out of me. [Colloq.]

When the curtain rose on the second act, the outside of "Oak Hall," there was an enormous amount of applause, and that act went with the most perfect **snaps**.
Lester Wallace, Scribner's Mag., IV. 722.

11. A position, piece of work, etc., that is pleasant, easy, and remunerative. [Slang.]—12. A brief engagement. [Theatrical slang.]

Actors and actresses who have just come in from "summer **snaps**" to prepare for the work of the coming season.
Freund, Music and Drama, XIV. xvi. 3.

13. An ear-ring: so called from being snapped or clasped with a spring-catch.

A pair of diamond **snaps** in her ears.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 29. (*Davies*.)

14. A sharper; a cheat; a knavish fellow.

Take heed of a **snap**, str; h' as a cosening countenance: I do not like his way.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

15. In *music*, same as *Scotch snap* (which see, under *Scotch*).—16. A glass-makers' tool for holding goblets, etc., while being finished. Sometimes called *pontil*.—17. A riveters' tool for finishing the heads of rivets symmetrically.—18. An oyster of the most inferior quality marketable. [Maryland.]—19. Same as *cloyer*.—20. The act of taking an instantaneous photograph with a camera. [Colloq.]

Our appearance, however, attracted shots from all quarters. Fellows took **snaps** at us from balconies, from doors, on the roofs of houses.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 346.

A cold **snap**, a sudden brief spell of severely cold weather. [Colloq.]—A soft **snap**, an easy, pleasant position; a good berth or situation; light duty; a sinecure: as, he has rather a soft **snap**. [Slang, U. S.]—Not to care a **snap**, to care little or nothing (about something). [Colloq.]—Not worth a **snap**, worthless or nearly so. [Colloq.]—Scotch **snap**. See *Scotch*.

II. *a.* Sudden or quick, like a snap; done, made, etc., hastily, on the spur of the moment, or without preparation. [Colloq.]

He is too proud and lofty to ever have recourse to the petty trickeries and **snaps** judgments of the minnows of his noble profession.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 890.

The previous assent of the Chair to the motion for closure would prevent **snaps** divisions, by which conceivably a debate might be prematurely brought to an end.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 252.

A **snap** shot, a quick shot taken at a bird when rising or passing, or at an animal which is seen only for a moment; an offhand shot; also, a snap-shooter.

snap-action (snap'ak'shon), *n.* In a firearm, the mechanism of a hinged barrel which, when shut, is closed by a spring-catch: distinguished from *lever-action*.

snap-apple (snap'ap'pl), *n.* A game the object of which is to catch in one's mouth an apple twirling on one end of a stick which is suspended at its center and has a lighted candle at the other end.

snap-back (snap'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the act of a center rusher in putting the ball in play by pushing it with hand or foot back toward the

quarter-back; also, the center rusher. See *rusher*².

snap-beetle (snap'bē'tl), *n.* Same as *click-beetle*.

snap-block (snap'blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

snap-bolt (snap'bōlt), *n.* A self-acting bolt or latch; a catch which slips into its place and fastens a door or lid without the use of a key.

snap-bug (snap'bug), *n.* A click-beetle. [U.S.]

snap-cap (snap'kap), *n.* A very small leather cylinder, with a metal top, fitting closely to the nipple of a percussion-musket, for protecting the nipple from the action of the hammer.

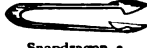
snap-cracker (snap'krak'er), *n.* Same as *snapper-jack*.

snappedragon (snap'drag'on), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the common garden-flower *A. majus* and its varieties. It is an herb from one to three feet high, bearing showy crimson, purple, white, or variegated flowers in spikes. The name is suggested by the mask-like corolla, whence also numerous provincial names, such as *cal's-mout* or *calber's-mout*, *lion's-mouth*, *rabbit's-mouth*, *frog's-mouth*, etc. The plant is a native of southern Europe. (See cut B under *Didymia*.) The small snappedragon is *A. orontium*, an inferior plant. *Galeopsis speciosa*, a related plant from islands off the California coast, has received some notice under the name of *Gambel's snappedragon*. *Antirrhinum antirrhiniiflorum* is a cultivated vine. Various species of *Linaria*, especially *L. linaria*, the common toad-flax, have been so named; also several other plants with personate flowers.

2. A sport in which raisins or grapes are snapped from burning brandy and eaten.

The wantonness of the thing was to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *map-dragon*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 85.



Snappedragon, 3.

3. A glass-makers' tongs.—*Jamaica snappedragon*. See *Ruellia*.

snape (snāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snaped*, ppr. *snaping*. [Origin obscure.] In ship-building, to bevel the end of (a timber or plank) so that it will fit accurately upon an inclined surface.

snape (snāp), *n.* [*< snape, v.*] The act or process of snaping.

snape-flask (snap'flask), *n.* A founders' flask, made in two parts connected by a butt-hinge and secured by a latch.

snaphance (snap'hans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *snaphaunce*; < D. *snaphaan* (= MLG. *snaphane*, LG. *snapphaan*), a sort of flint-lock gun, lit. 'snap-cock,' < *snappen*, snap, + *haan*, cock: see *hen*¹. The name is found earlier in an appar. transferred use: MD. *snaphaen*, an armed horseman, freebooter, highwayman, a vagabond, D. *snaphaan*, a vagabond, = MLG. *snaphane*, a highwayman (> G. *schnapphahn*, a robber, footpad, constable, = Sw. *snapphane* = Dan. *snaphane*, a highwayman, freebooter); hence also, in MD. and MLG., a coin having as its device the figure of a horseman.] I. *n.* 1. A spring-lock of a gun or pistol. Nares.

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use. Harl. Misc., IV. 275.

Hence—2. A hand-gun or a pistol made to be fired by flint and steel. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries snaphances were distinguished from firelocks, the latter being preferred as late as about 1620, at which time the former were greatly improved.

In the meantime, Captain Miles Standish, having a *snaphance* ready, made a shot, and after him another. A. Young, Chron. P.L., quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 161.

3. A snappish retort; a curt or sharp answer; a repartee. [Rare.]

Old crabb'd Scotus, on th' Organon,
Pay'th me with *snaphaunces*, quick distinction.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv.

II. *a.* Snappish; retorting sharply. [Rare.]

I, that even now lispl'd like an amoret,
Am turn'd into a *snaphaunce* Satyrist.
Marston, Satires, II.

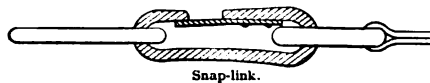
snap-head (snap'hed), *n.* 1. A riveters' swaging-tool, used in forming the rounded head of a rivet when forged into place.—2. A rounded head of a rivet, bolt, or pin. E. H. Knight.

snap-hook (snap'huk), *n.* 1. A metal hook having a spring-mousing or guard for preventing an eye, strap, or line caught over it from slipping off. Such hooks are made in many forms: one of the best has a spring-bolt that meets the point of the hook, and is so arranged that the latter cannot be used unless the bolt is drawn back by means of a stud on the shank. See *map-link*.

2. A fish-hook which springs and catches when the fish bites; a spring-hook. There are many varieties.

snap-jack (snap'jak), *n.* A species of stitchwort, *Aloine Holostea*: so called from its brittle stem. Also called *snappers*, *snap-cracker*, *snapper-flower*, and *snappwort*. [Only in provincial English use.]

snap-link (snap'link), *n.* An open link closed



Snap-link.

by a spring, used to connect chains, parts of harness, etc.

snap-lock (snap'lok), *n.* A lock that shuts without the use of a key.

snap-machine (snap'ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus used by bakers for cutting a sheet of dough into small cakes called snaps: a panning-machine.

snap-mackerel (snap'mak'e-rel), *n.* The blue-fish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

snapper (snap'ēr), *n.* [*< snap + -er*¹.] One who or that which snaps, in any sense. Specifically—(a) One who snaps up something; one who takes up stealthily and suddenly; a thief.

Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a *snapper-up* of unconsidered trifles. Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 28.

(b) A cracker-bonbon. Davies.

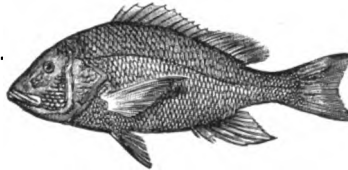
And nasty French lucifer *snappers* with mottoes.
Barham, Ingoldby Legends, II. 276.

(c) The cracker on the end of a whip-lash; figuratively, a smart or caustic saying to wind up a speech or discourse.

If I had not put that *snapper* on the end of my whip-lash, I might have got off without the ill temper which my antithesis provoked.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 687.

(d) A fire-cracker or snapping-cracker. (e) A snapping-beetle. (f) A snapping-turtle. (g) One of various fishes: (1) The snap-mackerel or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (2) The rose-fish, redfish, or hemdurgan, *Sebastes marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [Nova Scotia.] (3) A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Lutianinae*. They are large, handsome fishes, of much economic value, as *Lutianus griseus*, the gray, or mangrove snapper; *L. aya*, the red snapper; *Rhomboplites aurorubens*, the bastard snapper.



Florida Red Snapper (*Lutianus aya*).

per. All these occur on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly southward. The red snapper, of a nearly uniform rose-red color, is the most valuable of these; it is caught in large numbers off the coast of Florida, and taken to all the principal northern markets. The gray snapper is of a greenish-olive color, with brown spots on each scale and a narrow blue stripe on the cheek. There are also Malayan and Japanese snappers of this kind, called *lutjan*, the source of the technical name of the genus. (h) In ornith.: (1) The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.] (2) One of various American flycatchers (not *Muscicapidae*) which snap at flies, often with an audible click of the beak; a flysnapper. See cut under *flysnapper*. (i) pl. Castanets.

The instruments no other than *snappers*, gingles, and round bottom'd drums, borne upon the back of one, and beaten upon by the followers. Sandys, Travels, p. 133.

Black snapper, a local name of a form of the cod, *Gadus callarias*, living near the shore.

snapper-bush (snap'ēr-bak), *n.* In foot-ball, a center rusher. See *rusher*².

Neither the *snapper-back* nor his opponent can take the ball out with the hand until it touches a third man.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 126.

snappers (snap'ēr), *n.* Same as *snapper-jack*.

snapping-beetle (snap'ing-bē'tl), *n.* A snap, snapper, or snap-bug; a click-beetle; a skip-jack; an elater: so called from the way they snap, as to both the noise and the movement. See cut under *click-beetle*.

snapping-bug (snap'ing-bug), *n.* Same as *snapping-beetle*.

snapping-cracker (snap'ing-krak'er), *n.* A fire-cracker. [U. S.]

snapping-mackerel (snap'ing-mak'e-rel), *n.* The snap-mackerel or bluefish. See *mackerel*¹.

snapping-tongs (snap'ing-tōngz), *n.* See the quotation.

Snapping-tongs, a game at foils. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that falls paying a forfeit.

Halliwel.

snapping-tool (snap'ing-tōl), *n.* A stamp used to force a metal plate into holes in a die. E. H. Knight.

snapping-turtle (snap'ing-tēr'tl), *n.* The alligator-terrapin or alligator-tortoise, *Chelydra*

serpentina, a large and ferocious turtle of the United States: so called from the way it snaps its jaws to bite; a snapper. It is common in the rivers and streams of North America, and attains a large size, being occasionally 20 or rarely even 30 pounds in weight. Its food consists chiefly of fishes, frogs, and shells, but not unfrequently includes ducks and other waterfowl. It has great tenacity of life, is very savage, and possessed of great strength of jaw. It is often brought to market, and its flesh is esteemed by many, though it is somewhat mucky. See *Chelydra*, and cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

snappish (snap'ish), *a.* [*< snap + -ish*¹.] 1. Ready or apt to snap or bite: as, a *snappish* cur.—2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed; also, proceeding from a sharp temper or from anger; also, chiding; scolding; faultfinding.

Snappish akyng. We doo aske oftentymes because wee would knowe; we doo aske also because wee would chide, and set forth our grief with more vehemence.

Wilson, Rhetorike.

Some silly poor souls be so afraid that at every *snappish* word their nose shall be bitten off that they stand in no less dread of every quick and sharp word than he that is bitten of a mad dog feareth water.

Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He was hungry and *snappish*; she was hurried and cross.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

=Syn. 2. Touchy, testy, crusty, petulant, pettish, sple-netic.

snappishly (snap'ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

"Sit down, I tell you," said old Featherstone, *snappishly*. "Stop where you are."

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

snappishness (snap'ish-ness), *n.* The character of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

snappy (snap'i), *a.* [*< snap + -y*¹.] 1. Snappish. [Rare.]—2. Having snap or "go." [U. S.]

It [*lacrosse*] is a game well-suited to the American taste, being short, *snappy*, and vivacious from beginning to finish.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 118.

snaps¹ (snaps), *n.* [*< snap*.] In coal-mining, a haulage-clip. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

snaps² (snaps), *n.* Same as *schnapps*.

snapsack (snap'sak), *n.* [*< G. schnapp-sack*.] < *schnappen*, snap, + *sack*, sack: see *snape* and *sack*¹. Cf. *knapsack*, *gripsack*.] Same as *knapsack*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

While we were landing, and fixing our *Snapsacks* to march, our Mosquito Indians struck a plentiful dish of Fish, which we immediately drest. Dampier, Voyages, I. 7.

snap-shooter (snap'shō'tēr), *n.* A snap-shot; one who is skilled in snap-shooting.

snap-shooting (snap'shō'ting), *n.* The practice of making snap shots. See *snape, a.*

snapt (snapt), *a.* A spelling of *snapped*, preterit and past participle of *snape*.

snape-tool (snap'tōl), *n.* A tool used in forming rivet-points. It consists of a hollow cup of steel welded to a punch-head for striking upon.

snapeweed (snap'wēd), *n.* See *Impatiens*.

snapework (snap'wērk), *n.* The lock and appurtenances of a snaphance or hackbut.

Betwixt the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a *snape-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.

Uryhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 55.

snappwort (snap'wērt), *n.* Same as *snape-jack*.

snar (snär), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *snarre*; < MD. *snarren* = MLG. *snarren*, snarl, scold, brawl, = MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, snarl, grate; cf. D. *snorken* = MHG. *snarchen*, G. *schnarchen* = Sw. *snarka* = Dan. *snørke*, snore: see *snear*, *snore*, *snork*, *snort*. Cf. *snarl*¹.] To snarl.

I *snarre*, as a dogge doth under a doore when he sheweth his tethes.

And some of Tygres, that did seeme to gren

And *snar* at all that ever passed by.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

snare (snär), *n.* [*< ME. snare*, < AS. *snear*, a string, cord, = MD. *snare*, *snære*, D. *snear* = MLG. *snare* = OHG. *snaraha*, *snaracha*, *snara*, MHG. *snar*, a string, noose, = Icel. Sw. *snara* = Dan. *snare*, a noose, snare, gin; from a strong verb preserved in OHG. MHG. *snæran*, *snæren*, bind tightly (cf. Icel. *snara* (weak verb), turn quickly, twist, wring); Teut. *√ snarh*, Indo-Eur. *√ snark*, draw together, contract, in Gr. *vápn*, cramp, numbness (see *narcissus*); perhaps an extended form of *√ snar*, twist, bind, in Lith. *ner̃ti*, thread a needle, draw into a chain, L. *nervus* = Gr. *νεῖρον*, a sinew, nerve: see *nerve*. Connection with D. *snœr* = MLG. *snœr* = OHG. MHG. *snœr*, G. *schnur*, a cord, band, rope, = Icel. *snæri* (for *snæri* = Sw. *snöre* = Dan. *snor*), a twisted string, = Goth. *snörjō*, basket, woven work, and with the related AS. *snōd*, E. *snood*, and OIr. *snáthe*, *snáth*, a thread, L. *nēre*, spin, Skt. *snasā*,

snāyu, snāva, a tendon, sinew, etc., is uncertain. Hence ult. *snar*².] 1. A string; a cord; specifically, in a side-drum, one of the strings of gut or rawhide that are stretched across the lower head so as to produce a rattling reverberation on it.—2. A noose; a springe; a contrivance, consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cord, hair, wire, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled; a net; a gin.

The hare is not hunted in this country as in Europe, but is generally roused by a dog and shot, or is caught in various traps and snares.

A. A. Gould, Naturalist's Library, p. 259.

3. Figuratively, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

Comest thou smiling from
The world's great snare uncaught?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

4. In *surg.*, a light éraseur, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors and the like.

snare (snār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snared*, ppr. *snaring*. [*ME. snaren*; *< snare, n. Cf. Icel. snara = Sw. snärja = Dan. snære*, turn quickly, twist, wring.] I. *trans.* 1. To catch with a snare or noose; net.

Partridges, because they flew well and strongly, were then not shot, but snared, by means of a trained dog. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

2. Figuratively, to catch or take by guile; bring by cunning into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; entangle; entrap.

Become more humble, & cast downe thy looke,
Least prides bait snare thee on the devils hookes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

The woman . . . entertained discourse, and was presently snared. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To use snares; catch birds or other animals in snares.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He poached the wood and on the warren snared.
Crabbe, Parish Register, I.

snare-drum (snār'drum), *n.* Same as *side-drum*.

snare-head (snār'hed), *n.* The lower head of a snare-drum: opposed to *batter-head*.

snarer (snār'ér), *n.* [*< snare + -er*.] One who lays snares or entangles; one who catches animals with snares.

Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide.
Crabbe, Parish Register, I.

snarl¹ (snār¹), *v.* [Freq. of *snar*, like *gnarl*¹, freq. of *gnar*², *snarl*², freq. of *snare*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To growl sharply, as an angry or surly dog; gnarl.

That I should snarl and bite and play the dog.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 77.

2. Figuratively, to speak in a sharp and quarrelsome or faultfinding way; talk rudely or churlishly; snap.

What! were you snarling all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 138.

II. *trans.* To utter with a snarl: as, to snarl one's discontent; to snarl out an oath.

"No, you are dreadfully inspired," said Felix. "When the wicked Tempter is tired of snarling that word failure in a man's cell, he sends a voice like a thrush to say it for him."
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xiv.

snarl¹ (snār¹), *n.* [*< snarl¹, v.*] A sharp growl; also, a jealous, quarrelsome, or faultfinding utterance, like the snarling of a dog or a wolf.

The book would not be at all the worse if it contained fewer *snarls* against the Whigs of the present day.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

snarl² (snār²), *v.* [*< ME. snarlen*; freq. of *snare, v.* Cf. *snarl*¹ as related to *snar*, *gnarl*¹ as related to *gnar*², etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To entangle; complicate; involve in knots: as, to snarl a skein of thread.

I snarle, I strangle in a halter, or corde, Je estrangle;
My grayhound had almost snarled hym selfe to night in his own leesse.
Palsgrave.

Through thousand snarled thickets posting, she
Darted her self, regardless of her way.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 27.

2. To embarrass; confuse; entangle.

This was the question that they would have snarled him with.
Latimer. (Imp. Dict.)

3. To shape or ornament the exterior of (vessels of thin metal) by repercussion from within. See *snarling-iron*.

II. *intrans.* To make tangles or snarls; also, to become entangled.

The begum made bad work of her embroidery in those days; she snarled and knotted, and cut and raveled, without advancing an inch on her design.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxvii.

snarl² (snār²), *n.* [*< snarl², v.*] 1. A snare; any knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle; also, a group of things resembling, in entanglement, such a knot: as, a *snarl* of yachts. Hence—2. Figuratively, complication; intricacy; embarrassing condition: as, to get the negotiation into a *snarl*.

Let Hymen's easy snarls be quite forgot;
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. A vexatious controversy; a squabble. This sense may have been affected by *snarl*¹. [Colloq.]

We find "boycott" used several times as a substantive, and are told that the "New York longshoremen and the Old Dominion Steamship Company had got into a snarl."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 380.

4. A knot in wood; a gnarl.

Let Italian or Spanish yew be the wood, clear of knots,
snarls, and cracks.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 12.

snarler¹ (snār'lér), *n.* [*< snarl¹ + -er*.] One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Next to the peevish fellow is the snarler.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

snarler² (snār'lér), *n.* [*< snarl² + -er*.] One who snarls metal.

snarling (snār'ling), *p. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily; peevish; waspish; snappish.

snarling-iron (snār'ling-i'érn), *n.* A tool for fluting or embossing vessels of sheet-metal, consisting of a long arm which is turned at an angle, usually a right angle, at the end, and pointed or terminated in any shape desired. It is inserted into the vessel, and the long arm or bar is struck outside of the vessel with a hammer, causing the point or head to raise the metal from within, as in repoussé work. It is used especially for striking up patterns on silverware.

snarling-muscle (snār'ling-mus'1), *n.* See *muscle*.

snarling-tool (snār'ling-töl), *n.* Same as *snarling-iron*.

snarly (snār'li), *a.* [*< snarl¹ + -y*.] Disposed to snarl; irritable; cross. [Colloq.]

We all know that there are good-natured animals and irritable animals—that the cow is tranquil and gentle, and the hyena snarly and fretful.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 202.

snarret, *v. i.* Same as *snar*.

snary (snār'i), *a.* [*< snare + -y*.] Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious. [Rare.]

Spiders in the vault their snary webs have spread.
Dryden.

snash (snash), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *snaske*, gnash or champ one's food with a smacking noise, = Sw. *snaska*, smack, snub, chide (*snask*, sweetmeat); cf. *smash*, *smack*², and also *snack*¹ (D. *snakken*, chatter, etc.).] To talk saucily. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

snash (snash), *n.* [*< snash, v.*] Insolent, opprobrious language; impertinent abuse. [Scotch.]

Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole the factor's snash!
Burns, The Two Dogs.

snast (snast), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*¹, *knast*, in the same sense.] The snuff of a candle.

You chandler, I like not your tricks; . . . after your weeke or snaf [read snast] is stiffened, you dip it in filthy dross, and after give him a coat of good tallowe.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 419).

The swiftest in consuming was that with sawdust, which first burned faire, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the snast.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 369.

snasty (snas'ti), *a.* [Cf. *snash*.] Cross; snappish. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

snatch (snach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snatched* (formerly *snaght*), ppr. *snatching*. [*< ME. snachen, snacchen, sneccchen*, an assimilated form of *snaken*, E. *snack*, *snatch*: see *snack*.] I. *trans.* 1. To seize or take hastily, eagerly, abruptly, or violently.

He . . . from my finger snatch'd that ring.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 276.

I'm loth to snatch thy punishment
Out of the hand of justice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

Him did I see snatch up with horrid grasp
Two sprawling Greeks, in either hand a man.
Addison, Æneid, III.

The farmers snatched down their rusty firelocks from the kitchen walls, to make good the resolute words of their town debates. Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Hence, figuratively—2. To get or save by sudden or violent effort, or by good fortune.

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 153.

Cities and empires creep along, enlarging in silent obscurity, until they burst forth in some tremendous calamity—and *snatch*, as it were, immortality from the explosion! Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 424.

3. To seize or transport away quickly or forcibly.

Oh Nature! . . .
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!
Snatch me to Heaven. Thomson, Autumn, I. 1364.

4. *Naut.*, to place the bight of (a rope) in a snatch-block so that it may lead properly.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seize, or attempt to seize, a thing suddenly: generally with *at*.

Snatch not at every favour.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 5.

No eager man among his joyous peers
To snatch at pleasure.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 111.

2. See the quotation.

Snatching is a form of illicit pisciculture. . . . A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. . . . The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful. . . . and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked.
The Standard (London), Oct. 21, 1878. (Davies.)

snatch (snach), *n.* [*< snatch, v.* Cf. *snack, n.*] 1. A hasty catch or seizing.

How can he live by *snatches* from such people?
He bore a worthy mind.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, I. 1.

His scarsella was snatched at, but all the while he was being hustled and dragged, and the *snatch* failed.
George Eliot, Romola, lxxi.

2. An attempt to seize suddenly; a sharp attack.

Thus not only as oft as we speak, as one saith, but also as oft as we do anything of note or consequence, we subject ourselves to every one's censure, and happy is he that is least tossed upon tongues; for utterly to escape the *snatch* of them it is impossible!
The Translators to the Reader of the Bible (A. V.), p. cvi.

3†. A catching of the voice; impeded utterance. [Rare.]

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 105.

4. A piece snatched or broken off; a small piece or quantity; a fragment; a bit.

Mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up:
Which time she chanted *snatches* of old tunes.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 178.

But I am somewhat worn,
A *snatch* of sleep were like the peace of God.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

5. A short fit of vigorous action: as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.

High-stepping horses seemed necessary to all Mr. Lamble's friends—as necessary as their transaction of business together in a gipsy way at untimely hours. . . . and in rushes and *snatches*. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, II. 4.

6. A hasty repast; a snack; a bit of food.

I fear you'll have cold entertainment when
You are at your journey's end; and 'twere discretion
To take a *snatch* by the way.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, III. 2.

7. A quibble; a shuffling answer. [Rare.]

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 6.

8. An open lead for a block. See *snatch-block*.—By *snatches*, in a disconnected or spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.—Dumb *snatch*, a *snatch* having no sheave.

snatch-block (snach'blok), *n.* A block, used on ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. The part of the strap which goes over the opening in the shell is hinged, so that by turning it back the bight of the rope can be inserted without reeving the end through. When it is used for heavy purchases where a warp or hawser is brought to a capstan, it is called a *royal* or *viol* block. Also *notch-block*. See also cut under *block*.



snatch-cleat (snach'klét), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved cleat or chock round which a rope may be led.

snatcher (snach'ér), *n.* [*< snatch + -er*.] 1. One who snatches, or takes suddenly or guiltily: as, a body-snatcher; specifically, formerly, in Scotland, a roving thief, especially one of a body of plunderers hanging upon a military force.

We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intentment of the Scot.
Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 143.

The Town-herd . . . regularly drove them [all the cattle belonging to the community] out to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night, without which precaution they would have fallen a speedy prey to some of the *Snatchers* in the neighbourhood. Scott, Monastery, I.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, birds of prey; the *Raptors*. See cuts under *Raptors*.

snatchingly (snach'ing-li), *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly. Imp. Dict.

snatching-roller (snach'ing-rō'lér), *n.* In a printing-press using a continuous web of paper, one of a pair of rollers running at a higher speed than those next behind them, and serving to snatch or tear off the printed sheet at the line of perforations made to divide the web into sheets.

snatchy (snach'i), *a.* [*< snatch + -y*]. Consisting of or characterized by snatches; not uniform or continuous; irregular.

The modern style [of rowing] seems short and snatchy; it has not the long majestic sweep of former days.

Cambridge Sketches, p. 16.

snath (snáth), *n.* A shortened form of *snathe*².

O mower, lean on thy bended *snath*,
Look from the meadows green and low.

Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

snathe¹ (snáth), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snathed*, ppr. *snathing*. A variant of *snead*¹. Halliwell. **snathe**² (snáth), *n.* [A var. of *snead*².] The curved helve or handle of a scythe, to which are attached short handles called nibs. See *scythe*.

snattock (snat'ók), *n.* [Prob. for **snaddock*, *< snead*¹ (ME. *snade*) + -ock.] A chip; a slice; a fragment. [Prov. Eng.]

Snattocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 275.

snought. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *snatch*.

snaw (sná), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snow*¹.

snead¹ (snéd), *v. t.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *snathe*, *snaze*; *< ME. *smeden, *smeden* (in comp. to *smeden*), *< AS. sneðan* (= OHG. *sneiton*, MHG. *sneiten* = Icel. *sneidha*), cut, also feed, a secondary form of *snithan*, cut: see *snithe*. Cf. *snead*².] To cut; lop; prune.

snead² (snéd), *n.* [*< ME. snade, snode, < AS. sneð* (= Icel. *sneidh*), a piece, bit, slice, *< snithan* (pret. *snáth*), in secondary form *sneðan*, cut: see *snead*¹, v.] A piece; bit; slice.

snead³ (snéd), *n.* [Also *sneed*, *snead*, also *sneath*, *sneathe*, *snathe*, *snath*; *< ME. *snead, < AS. sneð*, the handle of a scythe, appar. *< snithan* (pret. *snáth*), cut: see *snead*¹.] The handle of a scythe: same as *snathe*². [Prov. Eng.]

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.

Evelyn.

Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *sneyd* (or handle) in bend sinister sable, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 14.

snead³ (snéd), *n.* Same as *snead*².

sneak (snék), *v.* [*< ME. sniken* (appar. *sniken*, whence mod. E. **snick*, with an allowed var. *sneak*), for orig. *sniken* (which would require a mod. E. **snike*), *< AS. snican* (pret. **snac*, pp. **snicen*), creep, = Icel. **snika* (in pp. *snikinn*, covetous, hankering after) = Sw. dial. *sniga* (pret. *snege*), creep, = Dan. reflex *snige*, sneak, slink; cf. Icel. *snikja* (weak verb), hanker after, beg for food silently, as a dog, = Sw. *snika* (pret. *snek*), hanker after; cf. OHG. *snahhan*, sneak, MHG. *snōuken*, go secretly, G. dial. *schnaacken, schnacken, schuäichen*, creep; cf. Ir. Gael. *snaiigh, snaiigh*, creep, crawl, sneak. From the same ult. verb are E. *snail, snake, snag*³, *smack*³, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To creep or steal about privately; go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; slink.

A poor unmined outlaw *sneaking* home.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

I hate to see an awkward gawky come *sneaking* into the market.

Sheridan (7), The Camp, I. 1.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.

Pope, Moral Essays, I. 154.

3. To steal; pilfer. See *sneak-thief*. [Colloq.] *II. trans.* To hide; conceal in a furtive or cowardly manner. [Rare.]

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head.

Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture (1701), p. 222. (Latham.)

***sneak** (snék), *n.* [*< sneak, v.*] 1. A mean, contemptible fellow; one who has recourse to mean and cowardly methods; a person of selfish and cowardly temper and conduct.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks*.

Glanville, Sermons, iv.

They may tell me I can't alter the world—that there must be a certain number of *sneaks* and robbers in it, and if I don't lie and flitch somebody else will.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

Don't jaw, Dolly. Hold on, and listen to me. You never were a *sneak*.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xiii.

2. A petty thief. See *sneak-thief* and *area-sneak*.

sneakbill (snék'bil), *n.* [Also *sneaksbill*; *< sneak + bill*.] A sharp-nosed, lean, sneaking fellow.

Chiche-face, a chichiface, micher, *sneak-bill*, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops.

Cotgrave.

sneak-boat (snék'bót), *n.* A small decked boat used in hunting wild fowl. It is masked with weeds or brush when used. [U. S.]

The usual length of a Barnegat *sneakboat* is 12 feet, width 4 feet, square stern 34 inches wide, 7 inches deep.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 219.

sneak-box (snék'boks), *n.* Same as *sneak-boat*. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 427. [U. S.]

sneak-cup (snék'kúp), *n.* [*< sneak, v., + obj. cup*.] A toper who basks his glass; one who sneaks from his cup; hence, a puny or paltry fellow.

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup* [sneak-up in some editions, apparently confused with *sneak up*].

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 99.

***sneaker** (sné'kér), *n.* [*< sneak + -er*]. 1. One who sneaks; one who wants spirit; a sneak.

Sneakers and time servers. *Waterland, Works*, III. 420.

2. A drinking-vessel: a kind of punch-bowl.

After supper he asked me if I was an admirer of punch; and immediately called for a *sneaker*.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 22.

sneakiness (sné'ki-nes), *n.* Same as *sneakingness*.

sneaking (sné'king), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or worthy of a sneak; acting like or characteristic of a sneak; mean; servile; crouching.

He objected against religion itself. He said it was a pitiful, low, *sneaking* business for a man to mind religion. He said that a tender conscience was an unmanly thing.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

The fawning, *sneaking*, and flattering hypocrite.

Stillington, Sermons, II. 1.

2. Secret or clandestine, and somewhat discreditable; underhand; hence, in a less reprehensible sense, unavowed; not openly or frankly declared.

For they possess'd, with all their pother,

A *sneaking* kindness for each other.

W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, I. 7.

The *sneaking* kindness for "gentlemen of the road" is in our days but rarely displayed.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

sneakingly (sné'king-li), *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*;

Think the king sees thee still; for his King does.

G. Herbert, Church Porch.

sneakingness (sné'king-nes), *n.* The character of being sneaking; meanness.

sneaksbill, *n.* See *sneakbill*.

sneaksby (snéks'bi), *n.* [Formerly also *sneaksbie*, *sneaksbie*; *< sneak + -s-by* as also in *idlesby*, *lewdaby*, *rudesby*, *suresby*, *wigsby*, etc. Cf. *sneakbill*, *sneaksbill*.] A paltry, sneaking fellow; a sneak.

A meacocks, milkesop, *sneaksbie*, worthless fellow.

Cotgrave.

A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist.

Barrow, Works, III. xxxiv.

sneak-shooting (snék'shót'ing), *n.* The act or practice of shooting wild fowl from a sneak-boat or sneak-box.

sneak-thief (snék'thíf), *n.* One who steals by entering houses through doors or windows left open or unfastened. [Colloq.]

sneak-up, *n.* See *sneak-cup*.

sneaky (sné'ki), *a.* [*< sneak + -y*]. Somewhat sneaking. *Jean Ingelow*. [Colloq.]

Both dogs had a *sneaky* appearance, as though they knew a flogging was in store for them.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 199.

sneap (snép), *v. t.* [Formerly also *sneep*; E. dial. also *sneape*; *< Icel. sneypa*, orig. outrage, dishonor, chide, snub, lit. 'castrate' (> *sneypa*, a disgrace), = Sw. *snöpa*, castrate; cf. Sw. *snoppa*, cut off, snuff a candle; *snubba*, reprove: see *snip*, *snib*, *snub*.] 1. To check; reprove abruptly; reprimand.

But life that's here,

When into it the soul doth closely wind,

Is often *sneep'd* by anguish and by fear,

With vexing pain and rage that she no't easily bear.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 18.

2. To nip; bite; pinch.

Give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 333.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

sneap (snép), *n.* [*< sneap, v.*] A reprimand; a rebuke; a check; a snub. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I will not undergo this *sneep* without reply.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 133.

These *sneaps* and reproofs weighed so much on the mind of the Bishop that, as he declared, he watered them many times with salt tears.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

sneart, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sneer*.

sneath, sneathe (snéth, snéth). Same as *snead*¹, *snead*², *snathe*¹, *snathe*², *snath*.

snebt (snéb), *v. t.* A variant of *snib*.

sneek¹ (snék), *v. t.* [A var. of *sneak*.] To snatch. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Her chain of pearl?

I *sneek* it away finely.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I. 2.

sneeked rubble. See *rubble*.—*Sneek up*, *snick up*! (also *sneak up*), shut up! be hanged! go hang! used interjectionally.

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Sneek up*!

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 101.

Doest want a master? if thou dost, I'm for thee;

Else choose, and *sneak-up*! Ford, Lady's Trial, III. 2.

Give him his money, George, and let him go *sneak-up*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

She shall not rise, sir, goe, let your Master *sneak-up*.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 268).

sneek¹ (snék), *n.* [*< sneek*¹, *v.*] A snap; a click. [Scotch.]

An industrious house, wherein the brrr of the wheel and the *sneek* of the reel had sounded.

A. Leighton, Traditions of Scottish Life, p. 116.

sneek² (snék), *n.* [*< ME. sneek, snekk, snekke, snek*, a latch; prob. *< snack, v., catch*, *snatch*: see *snack*, *snatch*.] 1. The latch or catch of a door or lid. [Obsolete or provincial, especially Scotch.]

If I cud tell wheay's cutt our band fra' th' *sneek*.

Next time they come Ise mack them jet the neck.

A Yorkshire Dialogue (1897), p. 46. (Halliwell.)

2. A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

sneek³ (snék), *v. t.* [*< sneek*², *n.*] To latch or shut (a door or lid).

sneek³ (snék), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *snick*.

sneek-drawer (snék'drá'er), *n.* [*< ME. snek-drawer*; *< sneek*² + *drawer*.] One who draws a latch; a latch-lifter; hence, a dishonest fellow; a thief.

sneek-drawing (snék'drá'ing), *a.* Crafty; cheating; roguish. [Scotch.]

And you, ye auld *sneek-drawing* dog,

Ye came to Paradise Incog.

Burns, Address to the Deil.

sneek-drawn (snék'drán), *a.* Mean; stingy; close. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

sneekett (snék'et), *n.* [*< sneek*¹ + *-et*. Cf. *snacket*.] Same as *sneek*¹. Cotgrave.

sneeking (snék'ing), *n.* In masonry, rubble-work.

sneek-posset (snék'pos'et), *n.* A "latch-drink": the kind of entertainment a person receives when the door is shut in his face. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 116. [Prov. Eng.]

sneel (snéd), *v.* Same as *snead*¹.

sneel² (snéd), *n.* Same as *snead*². [Prov. Eng.]

sneelden (snéd'n), *n.* The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

snee (sné), *n.* [*< D. snee, sneede*, a cut, cleft, slice, edge, section (= MHG. *sneide*, G. *schneide*, edge), *< snijden*, cut: see *snithe*, *snead*¹.] A knife, especially a large knife; a dirk.—*Snick and snee*. See *snick*.

sneed¹ (snéd), *n.* A spelling of *snead*¹, *snead*².

sneed² (snéd), *n.* [A dial. var. of *sneod*.] Same as *sneod*, 2. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sneep, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sneap*.

sneer (snér), *v.* [Formerly also *snear*; *< ME. sneeren*, *< Dan. sneerre*, grin like a dog; akin to *snar*, *snarl*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To grin or laugh foolishly.

A fourth would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and *sneer* in their faces, with a countenance more antic than any in a Dutch droll.

Beckerley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

2. To grin; especially and usually, to grin or smile in a contemptuous manner; express contempt by a grimace marked by slight turning up of the nose.

I have no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other.

Taller.

3. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; speak derisively.

To *sneer* at the sentiments which are the springs of all just and virtuous actions is merely a display of unthinking levity, or of want of the natural sensibilities.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 92.

=Syn. 3. Scoff, Sneer, Jeer, Gibe. Scoff is the strongest word for the expression of utter contempt or abhorrence

by opprobrious language. To sneer is to express contempt by more or less covert sarcasm. To jeer is to try to raise a laugh by sarcastic language. To gibe is to use contemptuous, mocking, or taunting expressions.

II. trans. 1. To treat or address with sneers; treat with contempt; sneer at.

He had sneer'd Sir Thomas Hamner for changing Sirrah into Sir.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism (1786), p. 75. (Hall.)

2. To utter with a contemptuous expression or grimace.

"A ship of fools," he shriek'd in spite,
"A ship of fools," he sneer'd and wept.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

3. To affect in a specified way by sneering.

Very likely they were laughing over his infatuation, and sneering her fair fame away, at that very moment in the clubs.
W. H. Malville, White Rose, II. xviii.

sneer (snēr), *n.* [*< sneer, v.*] 1. A derisive or contemptuous grin or smile; an expression of the face marked by a slight turning up of the nose, and indicating contempt; a look of scorn, disdain, or derision; hence, the feeling thus expressed.

That smile, if oft observed and near,
Waned in its mirth, and wither'd to a sneer.
Byron, Lara, I. 17.

2. A verbal expression of contempt; an insinuation of scorn or derision by language more or less covert and indirect.

Who can refute a sneer? Paley, Moral Philos., II. v. 9.

—**Syn.** See *sneer, v. i.*

sneerer (snēr'ēr), *n.* [*< sneer + -er.*] One who sneers.

sneerful (snēr'fūl), *a.* [*< sneer + -ful.*] Given to sneering. [Rare.]

Cell ever squalid! where the sneerful maid
Will not fatigue her hand! broom never comes,
That comes to all.
Shenstone, Economy, III.

sneeringly (snēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

sneering-match (snēr'ing-mach), *n.* A grinning-match (which see, under *grin, v.*) Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

sneering-muscle (snēr'ing-mus'1), *n.* A muscle of expression which lifts the upper lip and draws also upon the nostril, and is the principal agent in producing a sneer or sneering expression of the face; the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi. Persons habitually surly or scornful often have a deep line engraven on the face, due to the frequent exercise of this muscle. Compare *sneering-muscle, under muscle.*

sneester, *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *sneeze*.

sneesh (snēsh), *n.* [Also *snish, snush*; *< Dan. snus, snuff. Cf. sneeze.*] See *snush*.

sneeshing (snē'shing), *n.* [Also *sneeshin*; *< sneesh, snish, snuff, + -ing.*] Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. [Scotch.]

A mull o' gude sneeshin' to pria.
The Blithesome Bridal.
Not worth a sneeshin.
W. Meston, Poems.

sneeshing-mull, a snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn. [Scotch.]

sneevlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *snivel*.

sneeze (snēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sneezed*, ppr. *sneezing*. [Early mod. E. also *sneese, sneze, sneze*; *< ME. snesen*, a variant, with substitution of *sn-* for the uncommon initial sequence *fn-*, of *fnesen*, *< AS. fneosan* = D. *fnezen*, *sneeze*, = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnýsa*, *sneeze*, = Sw. *fnýsa* = Dan. *fnýse*, snort: see *fnese*, and cf. *neeze*.] **I. intrans.** To emit air from the nose and mouth audibly and violently by an involuntary convulsive action, as occasioned by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose or by stimulation of the retina by a bright light. In sneezing the glottis remains open, while the passage out through the mouth is partially obstructed by the approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. See *sneezing*.

Mr. Halliburton brings forward, as his strongest case, the habit of saying "God bless you" or some equivalent expression when a person sneezes. He shows that this custom, which, I admit, appears to us at first sight both odd and arbitrary, is ancient and widely extended. It is mentioned by Homer, Aristotle, Apuleius, Pliny, and the Jewish rabbis, and has been observed in Koordistan, in Florida, in Otaheite, and in the Tonga Islands.

Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization, p. 335.

To sneeze at, to disregard; show contempt for; despise; now chiefly in the expression not to be sneezed at. [Colloq.]

A buxom, tall, and comely dame,
Who wish'd, 'twas said, to change her name,
And, if I could her thoughts divine,
Would not perhaps have sneez'd at mine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, II. 5.

My professional reputation is not to be sneezed at.
Sir A. H. Elton, Below the Surface, xxvii.

II. trans. To utter with or like a sneeze.

Shall not Love to me,
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and left?
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

sneeze (snēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sneeze*; *< sneeze, v.*] 1. The act of one who sneezes, or the sound made by sneezing; sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose and mouth with an audible sound.—2. Snuff. Also *snish*. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cup o' sneeze**. See *cup*.

sneeze-horn (snēz'hörn), *n.* A sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn. Halliwell.

sneezzer (snēz'ēr), *n.* [*< sneeze + -er.*] 1. One who sneezes.

When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say "Live!" and the sneezer replies "With you!"
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 101.

2. A violent blow; a blow that knocks the breath out. [Prov. Eng.]

sneezeweed (snēz'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium*, mostly the common *H. autumnale*. In England this, though rather coarse, is known in ornamental culture. Its powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up produce violent sneezing. Recently the finer southwestern species, *H. tenuifolium*, has received some notice. It is poisonous to human beings and to horses. Both plants have been advocated for medical use in nervous diseases. Less properly called *sneezewort*. See *cut* under *Helenium*.

sneezewood (snēz'wūd), *n.* [A translation of S. African *D. nies-hout*, *< D. niesen*, *sneeze* (= E. *neeze*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*).] A South African tree, *Pteroxylon obliquum*, or its timber. The latter is a handsome wood taking a fine polish; it is strong and very durable, and but slightly affected by moisture. It is made into furniture, agricultural implements, etc., and is used for railway-ties, piles, and similar purposes. The dust produced in working it causes sneezing (whence the name).

sneezewort (snēz'wört), *n.* [*< sneeze + wort*.] Cf. *D. nieswortel*, hellebore. 1. In old usage, the white hellebore, *Veratrum album*, more often under the form *neezewort*. Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.—2. A composite herb, *Achillea Ptarmica*, chiefly of the Old World. The flower-heads are larger and much fewer than those of the yarrow, *A. Millefolium*; the leaves are simple and sharply serrate, and when dried and pulverized are said to provoke sneezing (whence the name).

3. Same as *sneezeweed*.

sneezing (snē'zing), *n.* [*< ME. *snezyng*, earlier *fnezyng*, *< AS. fneðsung*, verbal *n.* of *fneðsan*, *sneeze*: see *sneeze*. Cf. *neezing*.] 1. The act of emitting a sneeze.

Looking against the sun doth induce sneezing.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 687.

2. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory.

Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 363. (Latham.)

sneezing-powder (snē'zing-pow'dēr), *n.* Snuff.

Sneezing-powder is not more frequent with the Irish than chewing arec . . . is with these savages.
Herbert, Travels, an. 1038.

sneg (sneg), *v. t.* A Scotch variant of *snag*.

snell¹ (snel), *a.* [*< ME. snel, snell, < AS. snel, snell*, active, strenuous, = OS. *snel*, *snell* = D. *snel* = MLG. *snel* = OHG. MHG. *snel* (> It. *snello* = Fr. *isnel*, *irnel* = OF. *isnel*), G. *schnell*, swift, quick, = Icel. *snjallr*, eloquent, able, bold, = Sw. *snäll* = ODan. *snel*, swift, fleet; cf. Sw. Dan. *snille*, genius, Dan. *snild*, shrewd, sagacious.] 1. Active; brisk; nimble; spirited.

Sythyne wente into Wales with his wyves alle,
Sweys into Swaldye with his snelle houndes,
For to hunt at the hartes in thas hye laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 57.

2. Keen; piercing; sharp; severe; hard: as, a snell frost. [Scotch.]

There came a wind out of the north,
A sharp wind and a snell.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

He has unco little sympathy w' ither folks; and he's
snell and dure enough in casting up their nonsense to them.
Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

snell² (snel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A short piece of gut, gimp, or sea-grass on which fish-hooks are tied; a snood. The best material for snells is silk-worm-gut, as it is light, strong, and nearly invisible.

snell³ (snel), *v. t.* [*< snell*², *v.*] To tie or fasten to a line or gut, as a hook for angling.

snell-loop (snel'lōp), *n.* A particular tie made by looping a snell, used by anglers.

snēt (snēt), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of **snit*, *< LG. snit* = OHG. MHG. *snit*, G. *schnitt* = Sw. *snitt* = Dan. *snit*], a slice, cut, wound, *< D. snijden* (= G. *schnneiden*), cut: see *snead*¹. The fat of a deer. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snētet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*².

snévellet, **snévelt**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *snivel*.

snew¹, *v.* A Middle English (and more original) spelling of *snow*¹.

snew², *v.* A Middle English or modern dialectal preterit of *snow*¹.

sneydt, *n.* An obsolete form of *snead*².

snibt (snib), *v. t.* [Also dial. *snéb*, early mod. E. *snibbe, snabbe*; *< ME. snibben, snybben*, *< Dan. snibbe*, chide, reprimand; another form of *snub* (*< Icel. snubba* = Sw. *snubba*): see *snub*¹. Cf. *snip, sneap*.] To check; reprimand; snub; sneap or sneb.

Him wolde he snybbe sharply for the nonces.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 523.

He cast him to scold
And snybbe the good Oake for he was old.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

You have snybbed the poor fellow too much; he can scarce speak, he cleaves his words with sobbing.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, II. 3.

snibt (snib), *n.* [*< snib, v.*] A reproof; a reprimand; a snub.

Frost-bit, numb'd with ill-strain'd snybbes.
Marston, What you Will, II. 1.

snick (snik), *v. t.* [Sc. also *sneck*, E. dial. *snig*; *< Icel. snikka* = Norw. *snikka* = Sw. dial. *snikka*, nick, cut, esp. as a mason or carpenter; cf. Sw. *snickare* = Dan. *snekker*, a joiner; Sw. *snickra* = Dan. *snekke*, do joiners' work; D. *snik*, a hatchet, a sharp tool.] To cut; clip; snip; nick.

He began by snicking the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lxiii. (Davies.)

One of the Fates, with a long sharp knife,
Snicking off bits of his shortened life.
W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance.

snick (snik), *n.* [*< snick, v.*] 1. A small cut; a snip; a nick. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *cricket*, a hit in which the bat is but slightly moved, the ball glancing off it.—3. A knot or kink, as in yarn or thread where it is twisted too tightly.—**Snick and snee**, **snick or snee**, **snick-a-snee**, a fight with knives: used also jocosely for a knife, as a sailors' sheath-knife, a bowie-knife, etc. Compare *snickernee*.

Among other Customs they have in that town (Genoa), one is That none must carry a pointed Knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is used to *Snit and Sne*, to leave his Horn-sheath and Knife a Ship-board when he comes ashore.
Howell, Letters, I. I. 41.

The brutal Sport of Snick-or-Snee.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

snicker (snik'ēr), *v.* [Sc. also *snicher*; cf. Sc. *snecker*, breathe loudly through the nose, *snocker*, snort; MD. *snick*, D. *snik*, a sigh, sob, gasp, *snikken*, gasp, sob, = LG. *snukken*, sob; perhaps ult. akin to Sc. *nicker*, *nicher*, neigh, and to E. *neigh*¹, regarded as orig. imitative.] **I. intrans.** To laugh in a half-suppressed or foolish manner; giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bewdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warrant would make a woman snicker.
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (Nares.)

II. trans. To say in a giggling manner.

"Hel he! I compliment you on your gloves, and your handkerchief, I'm sure," sniggers Mrs. Baynes.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiv.

Also *snigger*.

snicker (snik'ēr), *n.* [*< snicker, v.*] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. Also *snigger*.

snickersnee (snik'ēr-sne), *n.* [An accom. form of *snick* and *snee*, a combat with knives: see *snick* and *snee*.] Same as *snick* and *snee* (which see, under *snick*).

"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his snickersnee.
Thackeray, Little Billee.

sniddle (snid'1), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Long coarse grass; sedges and allied plants of wet places. Halliwell; Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snide (snid), *a. and n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *snithe*, sharp.] **I. a.** Sharp; characterized by low cunning and sharp practice; tricky; also, false; spurious. [Slang.]

II. n. An underhanded, tricky person given to sharp practice; a sharper; a beat. [Slang.]

Snider rifle. See *rifle*².

sniff (snif), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snyff*; a secondary form of **sneere*, *< ME. snevien*, *sneren* (freq. *snevelen*, *snevelen*, *> E. sneeble*, *snivel*), *< Dan. snive*, sniff, snuff; cf. Sw. *snifva*, sob (see *sniff*¹); Icel. *snippa*, G. *schnieben*, sniff; akin to *snuff*¹: see *snuff*¹, and cf. *snivel*, *snifle*, *snuffle*.] **I. intrans.** To draw air through the nose in short audible inspirations, as an expression of scorn; snuff: often with *at*.

So then you look'd scornful and sniff at the dean.
Swift, Grand Question Debated.

Miss Pankey, a mild little blue-eyed morsel of a child, . . . was . . . instructed that nobody who sniffed before visitors ever went to Heaven.

Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

Sniffing bronchophony, a form of bronchophony accompanied with a sniffing sound.

II. trans. 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose; smell of with an audible inhalation; snuff: as, to sniff the fragrance of a clover-field.

The horses were *sniffing* the wind, with necks outstretched toward the east.
O'Donovan, Merv, iii.

2. To perceive as by sniffing; smell; scent: as, to sniff danger.—3. To draw the breath through (the nose) in an unpleasantly audible manner.

Sniff nor snitnyte hyt (the nose) to lowd.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 134.

sniff (snif), *n.* [*< sniff, v. Cf. snuff¹, n.*] 1. The act of sniffing; a single short audible inspiration through the nose.

Oh, could I but have had one single sup,
One single sniff at Charlotte's caudle-cup!

T. Warton, Oxford Newmans's Verses (1767).

The intensity of the pleasurable feeling given by a rose held to the nostrils rapidly diminishes; and when the sniffs have been continued for some time scarcely any scent can be perceived. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.*

2. Perception of smell obtained by inhaling audibly; that which is taken by sniffing: as, a sniff of fresh air.

We were within sniff of Paris, it seemed.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 238.

3. The sound produced by passing the breath through the nose with a quick effort; a short, quick snuffle.

Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a sniff of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

The snores alone were quite a study, varying from the mild sniff to the stentorian snort.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 43.

sniffle (snif'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniffled*, ppr. *sniffing*. [Early mod. E. also *sniffe*; freq. of *sniff*, or var. of *snivel* or *snuffl*.] To snuffle.

Brouwer. To snort or snifle with the nose, like a horse.

Cotgrave.

A pretty crowd of sniffing, sneaking varlets he has been feeding and pampering. *A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, xiv.*

sniffer (snif'lér), *n.* [*< sniffle + -er¹*.] Naut., a capful of wind.

sniffles (snif'lz), *n. pl.* Same as *snuffles*.

sniffy (snif'i), *a.* [*< sniff + -y¹*.] Given to sniffing; inclined to be scornful or disdainful; pettish. [Colloq., U. S.]

snift¹ (snift), *v.* [*< ME. snyften, sniffle, < Sw. snyfta, sob, = Dan. snöfte, snort, snuff, sniff; a secondary form of the verb represented by sniff: see sniff.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To sniff; snuff; snifle; snivel. *Cotgrave.*

Still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters.
Landor, (Imp. Dict.)

2. To pass the breath through the nose in a petulant manner.

Resentment expressed by *snifting*.
Johnson (under snuff).

II. trans. To snuff, as a candle.

I would sooner *snift* thy farthing candle.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iv. 8.

snift² (snift), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *snift¹*; but possibly orig. associated with *snowl* (A.S. *snivian, snowl*.)] Slight snow or sleet. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

snifter (snif'tér), *v. i.* [*< ME. snyfteren, sniffle: a freq. form of snift¹: see snift¹.*] To sniff; snift. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

snifter (snif'tér), *n.* [*< snifter, v.*] 1. An audible passing of the breath through the nostrils; a snuff.—2. *pl.* The stoppage of the nostrils in catarrh.—3. A dram; a nip. [Slang.]—4. A severe storm; a blizzard. [Western U. S.]

snifting-valve (snif'ting-valv), *n.* A valve in the cylinder of an early form of steam-engine for the escape or the admission of air: from the noise it makes. Also *tail-valve, blow-valve*. See *atmospheric* (cut).

snifty (snif'ti), *a.* [*< snift¹ + -y¹*.] Having an inviting odor; smelling agreeably: as, a snifty soup. [Slang, U. S.]

snig¹ (snig), *v.* [A var. of *snick*.] **I. trans.** To cut or chop off. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. To cut; bite; nag.

Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting, usurers, hard and oppressing.
Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 211. (Trench.)

snig² (snig), *n.* [Also *snigg*; *< ME. snigge, snygge*, an eel; akin to *snag³, snail, snake*, ult. from the root of *snak*.] An eel. [Prov. Eng.]

snig³ (snig), *a.* A dialectal variant of *snug*. *Halliwel.*

snig-eel (snig'él), *n.* A snig. See *snig²*. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 255.*

snigg, *n.* See *snig²*.

snigger¹ (snig'ér), *v. and n.* A variant of *snicker*.

snigger² (snig'ér), *v. i.* See the quotation.

In the way of grappling—or *sniggering*, as it is more politely termed—L. C., dragging the river with huge grapnels and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool.

Fishing Gazette, Jan. 30, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

sniggerer (snig'ér-ér), *n.* [*< snigger² + -er¹*.] One who sniggers.

The nephew is himself a boy, and the *sniggerers* tempt him to secular thoughts of marbles and string.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

sniggle¹ (snig'l), *n.* [A var. of *snigger¹*.] A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh; a snicker: used in contempt.

Marks patronized his joke by a quiet introductory *sniggle*.
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

sniggle² (snig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniggled*, ppr. *sniggling*. [*< snig² + -le¹*.] **I. intrans.** To fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places: a method chiefly English.

You that are but a young Angler know not what *snigging* is. . . . Any place where you think an Eel may hide or shelter her selfe, there with the help of a short stick put in your bait.

I. Walton, Complete Angler (reprint of 1653), x.

I have rowed across the Pond, and *sniggled* for eels.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 2.

II. trans. To catch, as an eel, by pushing the bait into the hole where the eel is; hence, figuratively, to catch; snare; entrap.

Theod. Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?

Mart. Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

snigst (snigz), *interj.* A low oath.

Cred. Snigs, another!
A very perilous head, a dangerous brain.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (1661). (Nares.)

snip (snip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snipped*, ppr. *snipping*. [*< MD. D. snippen, snip, clip (cf. D. snip-pen, cut in pieces), = MHG. snipfen, snippen, G. schnippen, snap (cf. G. schnippen, schnippen, schnipfen, cut in pieces); a secondary form of the verb represented by E. dial. snop (< Sw. dial. snoppa, etc., snip), and perhaps a collateral related to snap (D. snappen, G. schnappen, etc.), snap, catch: see snop, snuff², and snap. Cf. snib, snub¹.*] **I. trans.** 1. To cut off at one light, quick stroke with shears or scissors; clip; cut off in any way: frequently with off.

He wore a pair of scissors, . . . and would *snip* it off nicely.
Arbuthnot.

He has *snipped* off as much as he could pinch from every author of reputation in his time.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

2. To steal by snipping.

Stars and "Georges" were *snipped* off ambassadors and earls (by thieves) as they entered St. James's Palace.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 14.

3. To make by snipping or cutting: as, to *snip* a hole in one's coat.—4. To move or work lightly; make signs with, as the fingers. [Rare.]

The Eastern brokers have used for ages, and still use, the method of secretly indicating numbers to one another in bargaining by "*snipping* fingers under a cloth." "Every joynit and every finger hath his signification," as an old traveller says, and the system seems a more or less artificial development of ordinary finger-counting.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, i. 223.

II. intrans. To make a short, quick cut or clip; cut out a bit; clip: sometimes with *at* for the attempt to cut.

snip (snip), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors; hence, any similar act of cutting.—2. A small piece cut off; a shred; a bit.

Her sparkling Eye is like the Morning Star;
Her lips two *snips* of crimson Sattin are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Some small *snip* of gain.
Dryden, Epil. at his Benefit, i. 14.

3. A share; a snack. See *to go snips*, below.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. A tailor. [Cant.]

Sir, here's *Snip* the taylor
Charg'd with a riot.
Randolph, Muse's Looking Glass, iv. 8. (Davies.)

A fashionable *snip*, who had authority for calling himself "brooch-maker to H. E. H. Prince Albert," had an order to prepare some finery for the Emperor.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 292, note.

To go snips, to go snacks; share.

The Gamester calls out to me to give him good Luck, and promises I shall go *Snips* with him in what he shall win.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 5.

snipe¹ (snip), *n.*; *pl. snipe* or *snipes* (see below). [*< ME. snipe, snype, < Icel. snipa, a snipe (myr-snipa, a moor-snipe); cf. Sw. snäppa, a sand-*

piper, = Dan. *sneppe*, snipe, = MD. *snippe*, *sneppe*, D. *snip, snep* = MLG. *sneppe, snippe* = OHG. *snepa, snepo, snepfa*, MHG. *snepfe, G. schnepfe* (> It. dial. *sgneppa*), a snipe; prob. orig. a 'snipper' or 'snapper,' from the root of *snip* or *snap*: see *snip, snap*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Scolopax* in a former broad sense. (a) Some or any bird belonging to the family *Scolopacidae*, having the bill straight, much longer than the head, dilated and sensitive at the end, and with a median lengthwise groove on the upper mandible near the end, the toes cleft to the base, the primaries not emarginate, and the tail-feathers barred; especially, a member of the genus *Gallinago* (*Scolopax* being restricted to certain woodcock). In Great Britain three species of *Gallinago* are called *snipes*. (1) The common snipe, or whole-snipe, is *Gallinago celestis* or *G. media*, formerly *Scolopax gallinago*. (2) The great, double, or solitary snipe, or woodcock-snipe, is *G. major*. (3) The small snipe, half-snipe, or jack-snipe is *G. gallinula*. They differ little except in size. In the United States the common snipe, also called *jack-snipe* and *Wilson's snipe*, is *G. wilsoni* or *G. delicata*, about as large as *G. media*, which it very closely resembles, so that it is sometimes known as the "English" snipe, to distinguish it from various snipe-like birds peculiar to America, and also *hog-snipe, gadwall-snipe, meadow-snipe, alewife-bird, shad-bird, and shad-skipper*. It is from 10½ to 11½ inches long and from 17½ to 19½ in extent of wings; the bill is about 2½ inches long. The upper parts are blackish, varied with bay and tawny; the scapulars are edged with tawny or pale buff, forming a pair of firm stripes along the sides of the back when the wings are closed; the lining of the wings and axillary feathers is barred regularly with black and white; the tail-feathers, normally sixteen in number, are barred with black, white, and chestnut; the fore neck and breast are light-brown speckled with dark-brown; and the belly is white. (See cut under *Gallinago*.) Snipes like these, and of the same genus, are found in most countries, and are called by the same name, with or without a qualifying term. (b) Some other scolopacine or snipe-like bird. There are very many such birds, chiefly distinguished from sandpipers (see *sandpiper*) by the length, from tattlers or gambets by the sensitiveness, and from curlews, godwits, etc., by the straightness of the bill. (1) In the United States the gray-backed or red-breasted snipes are birds of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, of which there are 2 species or varieties, the lesser and greater longbeak, *M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*. See *dowitcher*. (2) The grass-snipe is the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. See cut under *sandpiper*. Also called *jack-snipe*. (3) The robin-snipe is the knot, *Tringa canutus*, also a sandpiper. (4) The stone-snipe is *Totanus melanoleucus*, a tattler. See cut under *yellowlegs*. (5) In Great Britain the sea-snipe is the dunlin, *Tringa or Peldina alpina*, a sandpiper. (6) In Great Britain the summer snipe is the common sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucos*. (7) Painted snipe are the curious birds of the genus *Rhyncosus* or *Rostratula*. See these words. (c) A common misnomer, in various localities, of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: also called *common snipe, big snipe, mud-snipe, red-breasted snipe, big-headed snipe, blind snipe, whistling snipe, wood-snipe*. See *woodcock*. (d) A misnomer of the long-billed curlew, *R. Ridgway*. [Salt Lake valley.] (e) *pl. The Scolopacidae*; the snipe family. [The plural means either two or more birds of one kind, or two or more kinds of these birds: In the former sense, the plural is generally *snipes*; in the latter, *snipes*.]

2. A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton; a goose.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak., Othello, i. 3. 391.*

And, by Jove, I sat there like a great snipe face to face with him (the bushranger) as cool and unconcerned as you like.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxxi.

3. A half-smoked cigar found on the street.

[Slang, U. S.]—**Bartram's highland snipe**. Same as *highland plover*. See *plover*.—**Bay-snipe**, a bay-bird, or bay-birds collectively; a shore-bird.—**Beach-snipe**, a beach-bird; especially, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Blind snipe**, the still-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. See cut under *Micropalama*. [New Jersey.]—**Brown snipe**. Same as *red-breasted snipe* (a).

—**Checked snipe**, the turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. [Barnegat.]—**Cow-snipe**, the pectoral sandpiper. [Alexandria, Virginia.]—**Dutch snipe**. Same as *German snipe*.—**English snipe**, the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. It is not found in England, but much resembles the common snipe of that and other European countries, *G. media* or *G. celestis*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [U. S.]—**Frost-snipe**, the still-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]

—**German snipe**. See *German*.—**Gray snipe**, the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*, in gray plumage; the grayback.—**Jadrecka snipe**, the black-tailed godwit, *Limosa segocephala*.—**Mire-snipe**, the common European snipe, *Gallinago media*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.]

—**Painted snipe**, a snipe of the genus *Rhyncosus* (or *Rostratula*) whose plumage, especially in the female, is of varied and striking colors. See *Rhyncosus*.—**Red-breasted snipe**. See *red-breasted*.—**Red-legged snipe**, the redshank.—**Sabine's snipe**, a melanistic variety of the whole-snipe, formerly described as a different species (*Gallinago sabinei*).—**Side snipe**, a carpenter's molding side-plane. See *snipe-bill*.—**Solitary snipe**, the great or double snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.]

—**Whistling snipe**. Same as *greenshank*.—**White-bellied snipe**, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, in winter plumage. [Jamaica.]—**Wilson's snipe**. See def. 1 (a). [So named from Alexander Wilson.]—**Winter snipe**, the rock-snipe, or purple sandpiper.—**Woodcock-snipe**, the little woodcock, or great snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.] (See also *double-snipe, half-snipe, horse-foot-snipe, jack-snipe, martin-snipe, quail-snipe, rail-snipe, robin-snipe, rock-snipe, shore-snipe, whole-snipe*.)

snipe¹ (snip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. [*< snipe¹, n.*] To hunt snipes.

The pleasures of Bay bird shooting should not be spoken of in the same sentence with cocking or *sniping*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 174.

snipe² (snip), *n.* [A var. of *sneap*.] A sharp, clever answer; a sarcasm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

snipe-bill (snip'bil), *n.* 1. In *carp*, a plane with a sharp arris for forming the quirks of moldings.—2. A rod by which the body of a cart is bolted to the axle. *E. H. Knight*.

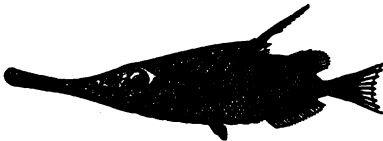
snipe-eel (snip'el), *n.* An eel-like fish, *Nemichthys scolopaceus*; any member of the *Nemichthyidae*. The snipe-eel attains a length of 3 feet; it is pale



Snipe-eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

colored above, the back somewhat speckled; the belly and anal fin are blackish. It is a deep-water fish of the Atlantic, often taken off the New England coast. A similar fish, *N. avocetta*, is found in Puget Sound.

snipe-fish (snip'fish), *n.* 1. The sea-snipe, woodcock-fish, bellows-fish, or trumpet-fish,



Snipe-fish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*).

Macrorhamphosus scolopax: so called from its long snout, which is likened to a snipe's beak.—2. A murenoid or eel-like fish of the genus *Nemichthys*, as *N. scolopaceus*; a snipe-eel.—3. The garfish, *Belone belone*: in allusion to the snipe-like extension of the jaws. [Prov. Eng.]

snipe-fly (snip'fi), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Leptidae*.

snipe-hawk (snip'hâk), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*. [South of Ireland.]

snipe-like (snip'lik), *a.* Resembling a snipe in any respect; scolopacine: as, the *snipe-like* thread-fish.

snipe's-head (snips'hed), *n.* In *anat.*, the caput gallinaginis. See *verumontanum*.

snipper (snip'er), *n.* [*snip* + *-er*.] 1. One who snips; sometimes, in contempt, a tailor.

Our *snippers* go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it. *Dryden*, *Postscript to Hist. of League*.

2. *pl.* A pair of shears or scissors shaped for short or small cuts or bites.

snipper-snapper (snip'er-snap'er), *n.* A small, insignificant fellow; a whipper-snapper. [Colloq.]

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentle *snipper-snapper* vanished, so did the rout of the nonsensical deluding star-gazers, and I was left alone. *Poor Robin's Visions* (1877), p. 12. (*Hallivell*.)

snippet (snip'et), *n.* [*snip* + *-et*.] A small part or share; a small piece snipped off.

The crase to have everything served up in *snippets*, the desire to be fed on seasoned or sweetened tid-bits, may be deplored. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 678.

snippetiness (snip'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snippety or fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The whole number is good, albeit broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not. *Church Times*, April 9, 1880, p. 228. (*Davies*.)

snippety (snip'et-i), *a.* [*snip* + *-ety*, in imitation of *rickety*, *rackety*, etc.] Insignificant; ridiculously small; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

What *The Spectator* once called "the American habit of *snippety* comment." *The American*, IX. 52.

snipping (snip'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snip*, *v.*] That which is snipped off; a clipping.

Give me all the shreds and *snippings* you can spare me. They will feel like clothes. *Landor*, *Imag. Conv.*, Lucian and Timotheus.

snippy (snip'i), *a.* [*snip* + *-y*.] 1. Fragmentary; snipped. [Colloq.]

The mode followed in collecting these papers and setting them forth suggests a somewhat *snippy* treatment. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 714.

2. Mean; stingy. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

snips (snips), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [A plural form of



Snips.

snip. Cf. *snip*, *n.*, 1.] Small stout hand-shears for workers in sheet-metal.

snip-snap (snip'snap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *snip*.] A tart dialogue with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart.

Pope, *Dunciad*, II. 240.

I recollect, when I was keeping school, overhearing at Esq. Beach's one evening a sort of grave *snip-snap* about Napoleon's return from Egypt, Russia seceding from the Coalition, Tom Jefferson becoming President, and what not. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, III.

snipy (snip'i), *a.* [*snipe* + *-y*.] Resembling a snipe; snipe-like; scolopacine; having a long pointed nose like a snipe's bill.

The face [of the spaniel] is very peculiar, being smooth-coated, long, rather wedge-shaped, but not *snipy* or weak. *The Century*, XXX. 527.

snirt (snert), *n.* [A var. of *snort*.] 1. A suppressed laugh.—2. A wheeze. [Prov. Eng.]

snirtle (snert'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snirtled*, ppr. *snirtling*. [A var. of *snortle*, freq. of *snort*. Cf. *snirt*.] To laugh in a suppressed manner; snicker. *Burns*, *Jolly Beggars*.

snitcher (snich'er), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. An informer; a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence.—2. A handcuff.

[Slang in both uses.]
snite¹ (snit), *n.* [*ME. snite, snyte, snyghte*, *AS. snite*, a snipe; perhaps allied to *snout*: see *snout*. Cf. *snipe*.] A snipe.

Fine fat capon, partridge, *snits*, plover, larks, teal, admirable teal, my lord. *Ford*, *Sun's Darling*, IV. 1.

snite² (snit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snited*, ppr. *sniting*. [Early mod. E. also *snyte*, *snytted*; *ME. sniten, sneten, snyten*, *AS. *snytan* (Somner); found only in verbal *n. snytten* = *D. snuten* = *OHG. snūzan*, *MHG. sniuzen*, *G. schnäuzen*, *schniuzen* = *Icel. snyta* = *Sw. snyta* = *Dan. snyde*, blow (the nose), snuff (a candle): see *snot*.] *I. trans.* To blow or wipe (the nose); snuff (a candle); in *falconry*, to wipe (the beak) after feeding.

II. intrans. To blow or wipe the nose.

Fro spetting & snyting kepe the also.

So looks he like a marble toward rain,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes again.

Sp. Hall, *Satires*, VI. 1. 104.

snithet, *v.* [Early *ME. snithen*, *AS. snithan* (pret. *snāth*, pp. *sniden*) = *OS. snithan* = *OFries. snitha*, *snida*, *snia* = *D. snijden* = *OHG. snidan*, cut (clothes), *MHG. sniden*, *G. schneiden* = *Icel. snidha* = *Goth. sneithan*, cut. Cf. *snithe*, *a.*, *snead*¹, *snead*², *sneath*, *snuthe*¹.] To cut.

snithe (snith'v), *a.* [*snithe*, *v.* Cf. *snide*, *a.*] Sharp; cutting; cold: said of the wind. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

snithy (snith'i), *a.* [= *G. schneiden*, cutting, sharp-edged; as *snitho* + *-y*.] Same as *snithe*.
snivel (sniv'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *snyvell* (after the verb), *ME. *snovel*, **snofel*, *AS. *snofel* (Somner), *snof* (*AS. Leechdoms*, II. 24), mucus, *snot*. Cf. *snuffle*, and *sniff*, *snuff*.] 1. Mucus running from the nose; snot.

I beraye any thyng with *snyvell*. *Palsgrave*, p. 728.

2. Figuratively, in contempt, weak, forced, or pretended weeping; hypocritical expressions of sorrow or repentance, especially in a nasal tone; hypocrisy; cant.

The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late. *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snivel (sniv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snyvelled*, *snyvelled*, ppr. *snyveling*, *snyveling*. [Early mod. E. *sneevle*, *snevell*, *snevil*, *sneyll*, *snyvell*, *ME. snevelen*, *snyvelen*, *snyvelen*, also *snuzelen*, *sniff*, *snivel*; from the noun, *AS. *snofel*, *snof*, mucus, *snot*: see *snuffle*. Hence, by contraction, *snool*. Cf. *sniff*, *snuff*¹, *snuffle*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To run at the nose.—2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; snuff.—3. To cry, weep, or fret, as children, with snuffling or sniveling.

Let 'em *snivel* and cry their Hearts out.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, I. 9.

4. Figuratively, to utter hypocritical expressions of contrition or regret, especially with a nasal tone; affect a tearful or repentant state.

He *snivels* in the cradle, at the school, at the altar, on the death-bed. *Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, II. 117.

II. t. trans. To suffer to be covered, as the nose or face, with snivel or nasal mucus.

Nor imitate with Socrates
To wipe thy *snivelled* nose
Upon thy cap, as he would doe,
Nor yet upon thy clothes.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

snivelard, *n.* [*ME. snyvelard*; *snivel* + *-ard*.] A sniveler. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 461.

sniveler, **sniveller** (sniv'l-er), *n.* [*snivel* + *-er*.] 1. One who snivels, or who cries with sniveling.—2. One who weeps; especially, one who manifests weakness by weeping.

And more lament, when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed.

Swift, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

3. Figuratively, one who affects tearfulness or expressions of penitence, especially with a nasal tone.

sniveling, **snivelling** (sniv'l-ing), *p. a.* Running at the nose; drawing up the mucus in the nose with an audible sound; hence, figuratively, whining; weakly tearful; affecting tearfulness: much used loosely as an epithet of contempt.

"That *snivelling* virtue of meekness," as my father would always call it. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, IX. 12.

Come forward, you sneaking, *snivelling* sot you.
Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, I. 1.

snivel-nose (sniv'l-nōz), *n.* A niggardly fellow. *Hallivell*. [Low.]

snively, **snivelly** (sniv'l-i), *a.* [*snivel* + *-y*.] Running at the nose; snotty; hence, whining; sniveling.

snob¹ (snob), *n.* [Also in some senses *Sc. snab*; prob. a var. of *Sc. and E. dial. snap, snape*, a boy, servant, prob. *Icel. snāpr*, a dolt, idiot, *Sw. dial. snopp*, a boy. The literary use (def. 3) seems to have arisen from the use in the universities (def. 2), this being a contemptuous application of def. 1. In def. 4 the word is perhaps an independent abusive use of def. 1.] 1. A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker.

The Shoemaker, born a *Snob*.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 220, note.

2. A townsman as opposed to a gowmsman; a Philistine. [University cant, especially in Cambridge.]

Snob.—A term applied indiscriminately to all who have not the honour of being members of the university; but in a more particular manner to the "profanum vulgus," the tag-rag and bob-tail, who vegetate on the sedge banks of Camus. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

3. One who is servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors, and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility.

Aln't a *snob* a fellow as wants to be taken for better bred, or richer, or cleverer, or more influential than he really is? *Lever*, *One of Them*, xxxix.

My dear Flunkies, so absurdly conceited at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world. He who meanly admires mean things is a *Snob*—perhaps that is a safe definition of the character.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, II.

4. A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knobstick; a rat: so called in abuse. [Prov. Eng.]
snob², **snub**² (snob, snub), *v. t.* [*ME. snobben*, *sob*, *MD. snuben*, *snore*, *snort*; cf. *D. sniiven*, *snore*, = *LG. snuven* = *MHG. snūven*, *snupfen*, *G. schnauben*, *schnaufen*, *snort*, *snuff*, *pant*: see *snuff*¹, *sniff*, *snivel*.] To sob or weep violently.

Suh, suh, she cannot answer me for *snobbing*.
Middleton, *Mad World*, III. 2.

snob², **snub**² (snob, snub), *n.* [*snob*², *snub*², *v.*] A convulsive sob.

And eke with *snubs* profound, and heaving breast,
Convulsions intermitting! [he] does declare
His grievous wrong.

Shenstone, *The School-Mistress*, st. 24.

snob³ (snob), *n.* [Cf. *snob*², *snuff*¹.] Mucus of the nose. [Prov. Eng.]

snobbery (snob'er-i), *n.* [*snob*¹ + *-ery*.] The character of being snobbish; the conduct of snobs.

snobness (snob'es), *n.* [*snob*¹ + *-ess*.] A woman of a townsman's family. See *snob*¹, 2. [English university cant.]

snobbish (snob'ish), *a.* [*snob*¹ + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to a snob; resembling a snob. (a) Vulgarly ostentatious; desirous to seem better than one is, or to have a social position not deserved; inclined to ape gentility.

That which we call a snob by any other name would still be *snobbish*. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, xviii.

(b) Proud, conceited, or insolent over adventitious advantages.

snobbishly (snob'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a snob.

snobbishness (snob'ish-nes), *n.* The character or conduct of a snob.

The state of society, viz. Toadyism, organized; base Man-and-Mammon worship, instituted by command of law;—*snobbishness*, in a word, perpetuated. *Thackeray*, *Book of Snobs*, III.

snobblism (snob'izm), *n.* [*< snob + -ism.*] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobishness.

The snobblism would perish forthwith (if for no other cause) under public ridicule. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

snobby (snob'i), *a.* [*< snob + -y.*] Of or relating to a snob; partaking of the character of a snob; snobbish.

Our Norwegian travel was now at an end; and, as a snobby Englishman once said to me of the Nile, "it is a good thing to have gotten over."

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 397.

snobling (snob'ling), *n.* [*< snob + -ling.*] A little snob.

You see, dear snobling, that, though the parson would not have been authorized, yet he might have been excused for interfering.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xli.

snobocracy (snob-ok'ra-si), *n.* [*< snob + -o-cra-cy as in aristocracy, democracy.*] Snobs collectively, especially viewed as exercising or trying to exercise influence or social power. *Kingsley.* [Humorous.]

How New York snobocracy ties its cravats and flirts its fans in Madison Square. *D. J. Hill, Irving, p. 188.*

snobographer (snob-og'ra-fēr), *n.* A historian of snobs. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxviii.* [Humorous.]

snobography (snob-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*< snob + -o- + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A description of snobs. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxxi.* [Humorous.]

snod¹, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snood*.

snod² (snod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snodded*, ppr. *snodding*. [A var. of *snood*.] To trim; make trim or tidy; set in order. [Scotch.]

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddes* their bowes.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

snod³ (snod), *a.* [Appar. a form of the pp. of *snood* or of *snod*², *v.*] Neat; trim; smooth. [Scotch.]

snood (snūd), *n.* [Also dial. (in sense 2) *sneed*; *< ME. snod*, *< AS. snōd*, a fillet, *snood*, = *Ice. snúthr*, a twist, twirl, = *Sw. snod*, *snodd*, *sno*, a twist, twine; cf. *Ice. snúa*, turn, twist, = *Sw. sno* = *Dan. sno*, twist, twine. Cf. *snare*, *n.*] 1. A fillet formerly worn by young women in

I must not lose my harmless recreations
Abroad, to snook over my wife at home.
Brome, New Academy, II. 1. (Nares.)

2. To smell; search out. [Scotch.]

Snook but, and *snook* ben,
I find the smell of an earthly man;
Be he living, or be he dead,
His heart this night shall kitchen my bread.
The Red Elin (in Lang's Blue Fairy Book).

* **snook**² (snök), *n.* [*< D. snoek*, a pike, jack.] 1. The cobia, crab-eater, or sergeant-fish, *Ela-cate canadensis*. See cut under *cobia*. [Florida.]—2. Any fish of the genus *Centropomus*; a robalo. See *robalo*, and cut under *Centropomus*.—3. A garfish.—4. A carangoid fish, *Thyrssites atun*: so called at the Cape of Good Hope, and also *snoek* (a Dutch form).

snool (snöl), *v.* [A contraction of *snivel*, as *drool* is of *drivel*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To snivel.—2. To submit tamely.

II. *trans.* To keep in subjection by tyrannical means.

[Scotch in both uses.]

snool (snöl), *n.* [A contraction of *snivel*; cf. *snool*, *v.*] One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another: as, "ye silly *snool*," *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

snoop (snöp), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *snook*¹.] To pry about; go about in a prying or sneaking way. [Colloq.]

snoop (snöp), *n.* [*< snoop*, *v.*] One who snoops, or pries or sneaks about; a snooper. [Colloq.]

snooper (snü'pēr), *n.* One who pries about; a sneak. [Colloq.]

snooze (snöz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snoozed*, ppr. *snoozing*. [Prob. imitative, ult. identical with *snore* (cf. *chooze*, *AS. pp. coren*; *lose*, *AS. pp. lore* or *lorn*), perhaps affected by the form of *snooze*.] To slumber; take a short nap. [Colloq.]

Snooze gently in thy arm-chair, thou easy bald-head!

Thackeray, Newcomes, xlix.

Another who should have led the same *snoozing* country-trifled existence for these years, another had become rusted, become stereotype; but I, I praise my happy constitution, retain the spring unbroken.

R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

snooze (snöz), *n.* [*< snooze*, *v.*] A short nap. That he might enjoy his short *snooze* in comfort. *Quarterly Rev.*

snoozer (snüz'zēr), *n.* One who snoozes.

snoozle (snüz'zē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snoozled*, ppr. *snoozling*. [A var. of *nuzzle*.] To nestle; snuggle.

A dog . . . *snoozled* its nose overforwardly into her face. *E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, iii. (Davies.)*

snore (snör), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snored*, ppr. *snoring*. [*< ME. snoren*, *< AS. *snorian*, *snore* (*> snora*, a snoring; cf. *fnora*, a snoring), = *MD. snorren* = *MLG. snorren*, *LG. snoren*, grumble, mutter; cf. *snork*, *snort*, and *snar*.] I. *intrans.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; breathe noisily through the nose and open mouth while sleeping. The noise is sometimes made at the glottis, the vocal chords being approximated, but somewhat loose; while the very loud and rattling inspiratory noise often developed is due to the vibrations of the soft palate.

Weariness

Can *snore* upon the flint, when resty aloth

Finds the down-pillow hard.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

Closely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,

And kiss'd with smacking lip the *snoring* lout.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 36.

II. *trans.* To spend in snoring, or otherwise affect by snoring, the particular effect or influence being defined by a word or words following.

He . . .
Snored out the watch of night.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 28.

snore (snör), *n.* [*< snore*, *v.*] A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep; especially, a single respiration of this kind. See *snore*, *v. i.*

There's meaning in thy *snores*.

Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 218.

snore-hole (snör'höl), *n.* One of the holes in the snore-piece or lowest piece in a pump-set, through which the water enters. See *snore-piece*.

snore-piece (snör'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the suction-pipe of the bottom lift or drawing-lift of a pump, or that piece which dips into the sump or fork. It is closed at the bottom, but provided with holes in the sides, near the bottom, through which the water enters, and which are small enough to keep out chips or stones which might otherwise be sucked in. Also called *wind-bore* and *tail-piece*.

snorer (snör'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. snorare*; *< snore*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who snores.

snork (snörk), *v. i.* [*< ME. *snorken* (found only as *snorten*), *< D. snorken* = *MLG. snorken*, *LG. snorken*, *snurken*, *snore*, = *Dan. snørke* = *Sw. snorka*, *snurka*, threaten, = *Ice. snerkja*, *snarka*, sputter, = *MHG. snarochen*, *G. schnar-chen*, *snore*, *snort*; with formative *-k*, from *snore* (as *hark* from *hear*): see *snore*. Cf. *snort*.] To snore; snort.

At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servautes *snork*.

Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith, fol. 121 b. (Latham.)

snorlet, *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps an error for *snort*, or *snore*, or *snortle*.] To snore (?).

Do you mutter? sir, *snorle* this way,
That I may hear, and answer what you say.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II. 1.

snort (snört), *v.* [*< ME. snorten*, *snurten*, *snore*, put for **snorken* (by the occasional change of *k* to *t* at the end of a syllable, as in *bat*² from *back*²): see *snork*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To snore loudly.

As an hors he *snorteth* in his slepe.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 243.

Awake the *snorting* citizens with the bell.

Shak., Othello, I. 1. 90.

2. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise: said of persons under excitement, and especially of high-spirited horses.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about;
He foams, *snorts*, neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 29.

Duncan . . . conceived the speaker was drawing a parallel between the Duke and Sir Donald Gorme of Slat; and, being of opinion that such comparison was odious, *snorted* thrice, and prepared himself to be in a passion.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

3. To laugh outright or boisterously; burst into a horse-laugh. [Vulgar.]-4. To turn up: said of the nose.

His nose *snorted* up for tene. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 157.*

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a snort; say with a snort: as, to *snort* defiance.

"Such airs!" he *snorted*, "the likes of them drinking tea."

2. To expel or force out as by a snort.

Snorting a cataract

Of rage-froth from every cranny and ledge.

Lowell, Appledore.

snort (snört), *n.* [*< snort*, *v.*] A loud abrupt sound produced by forcing air through the nostrils.

* **snorter**¹ (snör'tēr), *n.* [*< snort + -er*.] 1. One who snores loudly.—2. One who or that which snorts, as under excitement.—3. Something fierce or furious, especially a gale; something large of its kind. [Slang.]-4. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola ananthe*. See cut under *stonechat*. [Prov. Eng.]

snorter² (snör'tēr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *snorter*². **snorting** (snör'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snort*, *v.*] 1. The act of forcing the breath through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus made.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard from Dan.

Jer. viii. 16.

2. The act of snoring; the noise thus made. **snortlet** (snör'tē), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort*, *v.*] To snort; grunt.

To wallow almost like a beare,
And *snortle* like a hog.

Bratton, Floorish upon Fancie, p. 7.

snorty (snör'ti), *a.* [*< snort + -y*.] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores.

His noddl in crossewise wresting downe droups to the groundward,
In belche galep vomiting with dead sleape *snortys* the collopa.

Stanhurst, Eneld, iii. 645. (Davies.)

* **snot** (snot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snat*; *< ME. snot*, *snotte*; not in *AS.*; = *OFries. snotte* = *D. snot* = *MLG. LG. snotte* = *MHG. snuz*, a snuffling cold, = *Dan. snat*, *snot*: see *snite*².] 1. Nasal mucus. [Low.]

Pieces of Linen Rags, a great many of them retaining still the Marks of the *Snot*.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 32.

2. A low, mean fellow; a sneak; a snivel: used as a vague term of reproach. [Low.]-3. The snuff of a candle. *Hallwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snot (snot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snotted*, ppr. *snotting*. [*< snot*, *n.*] To free from snot; blow or wipe (the nose). [Low.]

snorter¹ (snör'tēr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort*, *v.*; cf. *D. snorterig* = *G. dial. schnoddrig*, *snotty*.] To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils; blubber; sob; cry. [Scotch.]



Snoods.

Scotland to confine the hair. It was held to be emblematic of maidenhood or virginity.

The *snood*, or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair had an emblematic signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coil when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5, note.

2. In *angling*, a hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snell; a leader or trace. Also *sneed*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]-3. One of the short lines of a bul-tow to which the hooks are attached: also called by fishermen *ganging*. The *snoods* are 6 feet long, and placed at intervals of 12 feet.

snood (snūd), *v. t.* [*< snood*, *n.*] 1. To bind up with a snood, as a maiden's hair.

Hae ye brought me a braid o' lace,

To *snood* up my gowden hair?

Sweet William and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 158).

2. To tie, fasten, or affix, as an anglers' hook when the end of the line or gut-loop is seized on to the shank of the hook.

snooded (snūd'ed), *a.* [*< snood + -ed*.] Wearing or having a snood.

And the *snooded* daughter . . .

Smiled on him. *Whitby, Barclay of Ury.*

snooding (snūd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snood*, *v.*] That which makes a snood; a snood.

Each baited hook hanging from its short length of *snooding*.

Field, Oct. 17, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

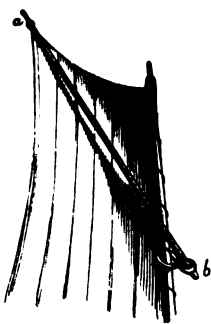
snook¹ (snök), *v. i.* [Also *Sc. snouk*; *< ME. snoken*, *< LG. snoken*, *snöken* = *Sw. snoka*, search, hunt for, lurk, dog (a person); cf. *Ice. snaka*, *Dan. snage*, rummage, snuff about, *Sw. dial. snok*, a snout, *G. schnökern*, snuff.] 1. To lurk; lie in ambush; pry about.

What signified his bringing a woman here to snotter and snivel, and bother their Lordships?

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.

snotter¹ (snot'er), *n.* [**snotter**¹, *v.*] 1. The red part of a turkey-cock's head.—2. Snot. [Scotch.]

snotter² (snot'er), *n.* [Also corruptly *snotter*; perhaps ult. connected with *snod*¹, *snood*, a fillet, band, < Icel. *snúthr*, a twist, twirl: see *snood*, *snod*, 1.] *Naut.*: (a) A rope so attached to a royal- or topgallant-yardarm that in sending down the yard a tripping-line bent to the free end of the snotter pulls off the lift and brace. (b) A becket fitted round a boat's mast with an eye to hold the lower end of the sprit which is used to extend the sail.



snottery (snot'er-i), *n.*; pl. *snotteries* (-iz). [**snot** + *-ery*.] Snot; snottinness; hence, figuratively, filthiness.

To purge the snottery of our alimie time!

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, li.

snottily (snot'i-li), *adv.* In a snotty manner.

snottinness (snot'i-ness), *n.* The state of being snotty.

snotty (snot'i), *a.* [**snot** + *-y*¹.] 1. Foul with snot. [Low.]

Better a snotty child than his nose wiped off.

G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. Mean; dirty; sneering; sarcastic. [Low.]

snotty-nosed (snot'i-nōz), *a.* Same as *snotty*. [Low.]

snouk (snouk), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *snook*¹. **snout** (snout), *n.* [**sne** + *snoute*, *snoute*, *snute* (not found in AS.) = MD. *snuite*, D. *snuit* = MLG. *snute* = G. *schnauze*, G. dial. *schnauf*, a snout, beak, = Sw. *snut* = Dan. *snude*, snout; connected with *snut*, *snute*²: see *snut*, and cf. *snite*². Cf. also Sw. dial. *snok*, a snout, LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnuuff*, a snout, E. *snuff*¹, *sniff*, all from a base indicating a sudden drawing in of breath through the nose.] 1. A part of the head which projects forward; the furthest part or fore end of the head; the nose, or nose and jaws, when protrusive; a proboscis; a muzzle; a beak, or beak-like part; a rostrum.

Thou art like thy name,
A cruel Boar, whose mouth hath rooted up
The fruitful vineyard of the commonwealth.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, li. 3.

They write of the elephant that, as if guilty of his own deformity, and therefore not abiding to view his snout in a clear spring, he seeks about for troubled and muddy waters to drink in.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, i. 439.

2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, that part of the head which is in front of the eyes, ordinarily consisting of the jaws.—3. Anything that resembles the snout of a hog in shape or in being used for rooting or plowing up the ground. (a) The nose of man, especially when large, long, or coarse: used ludicrously or in contempt.

Be the knave never so stoute,
I shall rappe him on the snoute.
Playe of Iodryn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 428).

Her subtle snout
Did quickly wind his meaning out.
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. iii. 357.

(b) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle or weevil. See *snout-beetle* and *rostrum*, and cuts under *Balaninus* and *diamond-beetle*. (2) A snout-like prolongation of, or formation on, the head of various other insects. See *snout-butterfly*, *snout-mite*, *snout-moth*. (c) The nose or end of a hollow pipe. (d) *Naut.*, the beak or projecting prow of a ram.

The Merrimac's snout was knocked askew by a ball.

New York Tribune, March 15, 1862.

(e) The front of a glacier.

At the end, or snout, of the glacier this water issues forth.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 161.

The ends or snouts of many glaciers act like ploughshares on the land in front of them.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 58.

(f) In *conch.*, the rostrum of a gastropod or similar mollusk.

snout (snout), *v. t.* [**snot**, *n.*] To furnish with a snout or nozzle; point. Howell.

snout-beetle (snout'be'tl), *n.* Any beetle of the coleopterous suborder *Rhynchophora*, all the forms of which have the head more or less prolonged into a beak: as, the imbricated *snout-beetle*, *Epicærus imbricatus*. Several kinds are dis-

tinguished by qualifying terms, as club-horned, *Anthribidæ*; leaf-rolling, *Attelabidæ*; elongate, *Brentidæ*. These are collectively known as *straight-horned snout-beetles* (*Orthocæra*), as distinguished from the *bent-horned snout-beetles* (*Gonolocæra*). Among the latter are the true weevils or curculios, and also the wood-eating snout-beetles, or *Scolytidæ*.

snout-butterfly (snout'but'er-flī), *n.* Any butterfly of Hübner's subfamily *Hypati*, or Boisduval's subfamily *Libythides*, of the *Erycinidæ*. **snouted** (snout'ed), *a.* [**snot** + *-ed*².] Having a snout of a kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-snouted, pig-snouted.

Antæ, resembling a Mule, but somewhat less; slender snouted, the nether chappe very long, like a Trumpet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

snouter (snout'èr), *n.* A cutting-shears for removing the cartilage from a pig's nose, to prevent the pig from rooting.

snout-fair (snout'fâr), *a.* Good-looking.

Str. Not as a sultor to me, Sir?
Sw. No, you are too great for me. Nor to your Mopey without: though shee be snout-faire, and has some wit, shee's too little for me.
Brome, Court Beggar, li. 1.

snout-mite (snout'mit), *n.* A snouted mite; any acarid or mite of the family *Bdelliidæ*.

snout-moth (snout'môth), *n.* 1. Any moth of the noctuid or deltoid family *Hypenidæ*: so named from the long, compressed, obliquely ascending palpi. See cut under *Hypena*.—2. A pyralid moth, as of the family *Crambidæ*: so called because the palpi are large, erect, and hairy, together forming a process like a snout in front of the head. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

snout-ring (snout'ring), *n.* A ring passed through a pig's nose to prevent rooting.

snouty (snout'ti), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout; long-nosed.

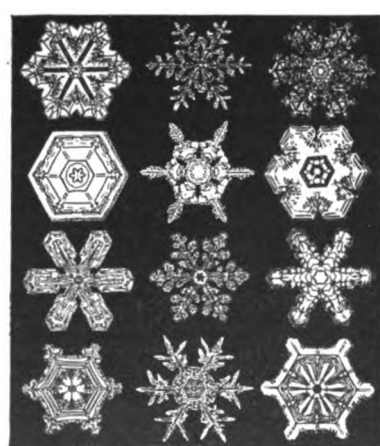
The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and snouty like a pig.

Otway, Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

The lower race had long snouty noses, prognathous mouths, and retreating foreheads.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 299.

snow¹ (snō), *n.* [**sne** + *snaw*, *snaw*, *snaw*, *snaw*, *snaw*, *snaw*, < ME. *snaw*, *snaw*, *snaw*, *snaw*, *snaw*, < AS. *snāw* = OS. *snēu*, *snēo* = MD. *sneeuw*, *snee*, D. *sneeuw* = MLG. *snēi*, *snē*, LG. *snee* = OHG. *snēo*, MHG. *snē*, G. *schnee* = Icel. *snær*, *snjár*, *snjár* = Sw. *snö* = Dan. *sne* = Goth. *snaiues*, snow; related to OBulg. *snigū* = Serv. *snijeg* = Bohem. *snih* = Pol. *śnieg* = Russ. *sniegū* = Lith. *snegas* = Lett. *snegs* = OIr. *snechta*, Ir. *sneachd*, Gael. *sneachd*, snow; L. *nix* (nir-, orig. **snighe*-) (> It. *neve* = Sp. *nieve* = Pg. *neve*; also, through LL. **nivea*, F. *neige*; W. *nyff*) = Gr. *νίφα* (acc.), snow, *νίφας*, a snowflake, Zend *snizh*, snow; all from the verb represented by OHG. *snīwan*, MHG. *snien*, G. *schneien*, L. *ningere*, impers. *ningit* (√ *snighe*-), Gr. *νίφειν*, impers. *νίφει*, snow, Lith. *snigti*, *sningti*, Zend √ *snizh*, snow; Gael. *snidh*, ooze in drops, Ir. *snidhe*, a drop of rain; Skt. √ *snih*, be sticky or oily, = *sneha*, moisture, oil. Cf. Skt. √ *nij*, cleanse, Gr. *νίφειν*, wash. The mod. verb *snow*¹ is from the noun.] 1. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere precipitated in a crystalline form, and falling to the earth in flakes, each flake consisting of a distinct crystal, or more commonly of combinations of separate crystals. The crystals belong to the hexagonal system, and are generally in the form of thin plates and long needles or spicules; by their different modes of union



Crystals of Snow, after Bentley.

they present uncounted varieties of very beautiful figures. The whiteness of snow is due primarily to the large number of reflecting surfaces arising from the minuteness of the crystals. When sufficient pressure is applied, the slightly adhering crystals are brought into

molecular contact, and the snow, by regelation, becomes converted into solid ice. This change takes place when snow is gradually transformed into the ice of a glacier. Precipitation takes the form of snow when the temperature of the vapor in the atmosphere is near or below the freezing-point, and the flakes are larger the moister the air and the higher its temperature. The annual depth of snowfall and the number of days on which the ground is covered with snow are important elements of climate. In a ship's log-book abbreviated s.

2. A snowfall; a snow-storm. [Colloq.]—3. A winter; hence, in enumeration, a year: as, five *snows*. [North Amer. Indian.]—4. Something that resembles snow, as white blossoms.

That breast of snow. Dionysius (trans.).

The lily's snow. Moore, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, li.

5. In *her.*, white; argente.

The feel of snow, with the gle of blak therinne.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 398.

★ **Red snow**. See *Protococcus*.

snow¹ (snō), *v.* [**sne** + *snawen*, *snawen* = D. *sneuwen* = Icel. *snjófa*, *snjóva*, *snjáva* = Sw. *snöa*, *snöga* = Dan. *sne* (cf. It. *nevicare*, *nevigare* = Sp. Pg. *nevar* = F. *neiger*), snow; from the noun. The older verb was ME. *sneuen*, *snieren*, < AS. *snīwian*, snow: see *snow*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To fall as snow: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

II. *trans.* 1. To scatter or cause to fall like snow.

Let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing-comfits, and snow eringoes. Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 21.

2. To surround, cover, or imprison with snow: with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over*: often used figuratively. See *snow-bound*.

I was snowed up at a friend's house once for a week. . . . I went for only one night, and could not get away till that very day se'nnight. Jane Austen, Emma, xiii.

snow² (snō), *n.* [**sne** + *snaw*, *snaw*, D. *snaauw*, a kind of boat; prob. < LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnauf*, a snout, beak, = G. dial. *schnuuff*, a snout: see *snout*.] A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the mainmast and foremast of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the mainmast, carrying a trysail. In rig it resembles a *brig*, except that the *brig* bends her fore-and-aft mainmast to the mainmast, while the *snow* bends it to the trysail-mast. Vessels are no longer rigged in this way.

There was no order among us—he that was captain today was swabber to-morrow. . . . I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a *snow*; no matter what it was; had enough, since it frightened me.

Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

snow-apple (snō'ap'l), *n.* A variety of apple which has very white flesh.

★ **snowball** (snō'bál), *n.* [**sne** + *snaweballe*, *snayballe*; < *snow*¹ + *ball*.] 1. A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

The nobleman would have dealt with her like a nobleman, and she sent him away as cold as a snowball. Shak., Pericles, iv. d. 149.

2. The cultivated form of the shrub *Viburnum Opulus*; the guelder-rose. The name is from its large white balls of flowers, which in cultivation have become sterile and consist merely of an enlarged corolla. See *cranberry-tree*, and cut under *neutral*.

3. In *cookery*: (a) A pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying up in a cloth, and boiling well. (b) White of egg beaten stiff and put in spoonfuls to float on the top of custard. (c) Rice boiled, pressed into shape in a cup, and variously served.—**Wild snowball**. Same as *redroot*, 1.

snowball (snō'bál), *v.* [**sne** + *snawball*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To pelt with snowballs.

II. *intrans.* To throw snowballs.

There are grave professors who cannot draw the distinction between the immorality of drinking and snowballing. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 433.

snowball-tree (snō'bál-trē), *n.* Same as *snowball*, 2.

snowbank (snō'bangk), *n.* A bank or drift of snow.

The whiteness of sea sands may simulate the tint of old snowbanks. The Atlantic, LXVI. 567.

★ **snowberry** (snō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *snowberries* (-iz).

1. A shrub of the genus *Symphoricarpos*, chiefly *S. racemosus*, native northward in North America. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental, but not edible, white berries, which are ripe in autumn. The flowers are not showy, and the habit is not neat.

2. A low erect or trailing rubiaceous shrub, *Chiococca racemosa*, of tropical and subtropical America, entering Florida.—**Creeping snowberry**, an Ericaceous plant, *Chiogetes hispida*, of northern North America. It is a slender creeping and trailing scarcely woody evergreen, with thyme-like leaves and small bright-white berries. It has the aromatic flavor of the American wintergreen.

★ **snowbird** (snō'bèrd), *n.* A bird associated in some way with snow. Specifically—(a) The snow

finch. (b) The snow-bunting. (c) The popular name in the United States of all the species of the genus *Junco*; any junco. They are small fringilline birds of a certain type of form and pattern of coloration, breeding in alpine regions and northerly localities, flocking in winter and then becoming familiar, whence the name. The common snowbird of the United States is *J. hiemalis*, about 6 inches long, dark slate-gray, with white belly, two or three white feathers on each side of the tail, and the bill white or pinkish-white. It inhabits North America at large, breeding in the northern United States and British America, and in mountains as far south as Georgia and Arizona. It has a sweet song in the summer, in winter only a chirp. It nests on the ground and lays speckled eggs. In many parts of the United States it appears with the first cold weather in October, and is seen until the following April, in flocks. There are numerous other species or varieties, some reaching even Central America. See *Junco*. (d) The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. See cut under *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng.]



Snowbird (*Junco hiemalis*).

snow-blind (snō'blind), *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

snow-blindness (snō'blind'nes), *n.* Amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from the snow, and consequent exhaustion of the retina.

snow-blink (snō'blingk), *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow: same as *ice-blink*. Also called *snow-light*.

snow-boot (snō'bōt), *n.* A boot intended to protect the feet from dampness and cold when walking in snow. Specifically—(a) A boot of waterproof material with warm lining. (b) A thick and high boot of leather, specially designed for use in snow. (c) Before the introduction of lined rubber boots, a knitted boot with double or cork sole, usually worn over another boot or a shoe.

snow-bound (snō'bound), *a.* Shut in by a heavy fall of snow; unable to get away from one's house or place of sojourn on account of the obstruction of travel by snow; blocked by snow, as a railway-train.

The snow-bound in their arctic hulk are glad to see even a wandering Esquimaux.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 124.

snow-box (snō'boks), *n.* *Theat.*, a device used in producing an imitation of a snow-storm.

snowbreak (snō'brāk), *n.* A melting of snow; a thaw.

And so, like snowbreak from the mountains, for every staircase is a melted brook, it storms, tumultuous, wild-shrilling, towards the Hôtel-de-Ville.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 4.

snow-broth (snō'brōth), *n.* Snow and water mixed; figuratively, very cold liquor.

A man whose blood is very snow-broth. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, I. 4. 58.

"This is none of your snow-broth, Peggy," said the mother, "it's warming."

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 6.

snow-bunting (snō'bun'ting), *n.* A kind of snowbird, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, a bunting of the family *Fringillidae*, which inhabits arctic and cold temperate regions of both hemispheres, and is chiefly white, varied with black or brown. Also called *snowbird*, *snowflake*, *snowfleck*, *snowflight*, *snowfowl*. In full plumage, rarely seen in the United States, the bird is pure-white, with the bill, feet, middle of back, and the wings and tail in part jet-black. In the usual plumage the white is overlaid with rich, warm brown in various places, and the black is not pure or continuous. The length is 7 inches, the extent of wings 12½. This bird is a near relative of the longspurs, as the Lapland, but has the hind claw curved, and is sometimes therefore placed in another genus (*Plectrophenax*). It breeds only in high latitudes, moving south in the fall in flocks, often of vast extent. It nests on the ground, lines the nest with feathers, and lays from four to six variegated eggs.

snowbush (snō'bush), *n.* One of several shrubs bearing profuse white flowers. Such are *Ceanothus cordulatus* of Californian mountains, *Shavia stellulata* of Australia and Tasmania, and *Phyllanthus niveus* of the New Hebrides.

snowcap (snō'kap), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Microchera*, having a snowy cap. There are two species, *M. albocoronata* and *M. parvirostris*, the former of Veragua, the latter of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, both of minute size (¾ inches long). The character of the white crown is unique among the *Trochilidae*.

snow-capped (snō'kapt), *a.* Capped with snow.

snow-chukor (snō'chū'kōr), *n.* [*< snow¹ + chukor*, a native name: see *chourika*.] A kind

of snow-partridge. See *chourika*, 1, and *snow-partridge*, 2.

snow-cock (snō'kok), *n.* Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

Snowdonian (snō-dō'ni-an), *a.* [*< Snowdon* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Relating to Snowdon, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, Wales.—**Snowdonian series**, in *geol.*, a name given by Sedgwick to a part of the Lower Silurian or Cambrian in Wales, including what is now known as the Arenig series and the Bala beds.

snow-drift (snō'drift), *n.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; also, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

snowdrop (snō'drop), *n.* A low herb, *Galanthus nivalis*, a very early wild flower of European woods, often cultivated. The name is also applied, in an extended sense, to the genus *G. plicatus*, the Crimean snowdrop, is larger, with broader plicate leaves. See *Galanthus* and *purification-flower*.—**African snowdrop**. See *Royena*.

snowdrop-tree (snō'drop-trē), *n.* 1. See *Lonicera*.—2. See *Halesia* and *rattlebox*, 2 (c).

snow-eater (snō'ē'tēr), *n.* A warm, dry west wind which rapidly evaporates the snow. These winds are similar in character to Chinook winds. *Science*, VII. 242. [Eastern Colorado.]

snow-eyes (snō'iz), *n. pl.* A contrivance used by the Eskimos as a preventive of snow-blindness. It is made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

snowfall (snō'fāl), *n.* 1. The falling of snow: used sometimes of a quiet fall in distinction from a snow-storm.

Through the wavering snow-fall, the Saint Theodore upon one of the granite pillars of the Piazzetta did not show so grim as his wont is. *Houelle*, *Venetian Life*, iii.

2. The amount of snow falling in a given time, as during one storm, day, or year. This amount is measured popularly by the depth of the snow at the close of each time of falling, and scientifically by melting the snow and measuring the depth of the water.

Stations reporting the largest total snow-fall, in inches, were Blue Knob, 46; Eagles Mere, 49; Grampan Hills, 53. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 2.

snow-fed (snō'fed), *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow: as, a snow-fed stream.

snow-field (snō'fēld), *n.* A wide expanse of snow, especially permanent snow, as in the arctic regions.

As the Deer approach, a few stones come hurtling down, as the snow-field begins to yield.

D. G. Elliot, in *Wolf's Wild Animals*, p. 121.

snow-finch (snō'finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of Europe, *Montifringilla nivalis*; the stone-finch or mountain-finch, somewhat resembling the snow-bunting, but of a different genus. See cut under *brambling*.

snowflake (snō'flāk), *n.* 1. A small feathery mass or flake of falling snow. See *snow¹*, *n.*, 1. Flowers bloomed and snow-flakes fell, unquestioned in her sight. *Whittier*, *Bridal of Pennacook*, iii.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *snow-bunting*. *Coues*.—3. A plant of the genus *Leucium*, chiefly *L. æstivum* (the summer snowflake), and *L. vernalis* (the spring snowflake). They are European wild flowers, also cultivated, resembling the snowdrop, but larger. Of the two species the latter is smaller, and chiefly continental. The name was devised to distinguish this plant from the snowdrop, and is now commonly accepted.

4. A particular pattern of weaving certain woolen cloths, by which small knots are produced upon the face, which, when of light color, resemble a sprinkling of snow. *Dict. of Needlework*.

snow-flange (snō'flanj), *n.* A metal scraper fixed to a railroad-car, for the purpose of removing ice or snow clinging to the inside of the head of the rail.

snow-flea (snō'fē), *n.* Any kind of springtail or poduran which is found on the snow. *Achoerules nivicola* is the common snow-flea of the United States, often appearing in great numbers on the snow. See cut under *springtail*.

Our common snow-flea is . . . sometimes a pest where maple sugar is made, the insects collecting in large quantities in the sap. *Comstock*, *Introduct. Entom.* (1888), p. 61.

snowfleck (snō'flek), *n.* The snow-bunting or snowflake. See cut under *snow-bunting*.

snowflight (snō'flit), *n.* The snowflake or snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

snow-flood (snō'flood), *n.* A flood from melted snow.

snowflower (snō'flou'ēr), *n.* 1. A variant name of the snowdrop, *Galanthus*.—2. Same as *fringe-tree*.—3. A shrub, *Deutzia gracilis*. See *Deutzia*. *Miller*, *Dict. Eng. Names of Plants*.

snow-fly (snō'fi), *n.* 1. A perlid insect or kind of stone-fly which appears on the snow, as *Perla nivicola* of Fitch. The common snow-fly of New York is *Capnia pygmaea*, which is black with gray hairs.

2. A mecopterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ* and genus *Boreus*, as *B. nivoriundus*, which appears on the snow in northerly parts of the United States. Also called *springtail*.—3. A wingless dipterous insect of the family *Tipulidæ* and genus *Chionea*, as *C. valga*, occurring under similar circumstances. Also *snow-gnat*.—4. A snow-gnat.—5. A snow-flea.

A paper on "Insecta nive delapas" or "schneewürmer," . . . some one or another of the Thysanura. In America we find that these little creatures are to this day called snow-flies. E. F. Wright, *Animal Life*, p. 491.

snowfowl (snō'fowl), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

snow-gage (snō'gāj), *n.* A receptacle for catching falling snow for the purpose of measuring its amount.

snow-gem (snō'jem), *n.* A garden name of *Chionodoxa Lucilia*. See *snow-glory*.

snowight, *n.* An old spelling of *snow¹*.

snow-glory (snō'glō'ri), *n.* A plant of the liliaceous genus *Chionodoxa*. Two species from Asia Minor, *C. Lucilia*, sometimes called *snow-gem*, and *C. nana*, the dwarf snow-glory, are beautiful hardy garden flowers with some resemblance to squill.

snow-gnat (snō'nat), *n.* 1. Any one of certain gnats of the genus *Chironomus* found on the snow in early spring, as *C. nivoriundus*.—2. Same as *snow-fly*, 3.

snow-goggle (snō'gog'gl), *n.* Same as *snow-eyes*.

M. Murdock, of the Point Barrow Station, . . . found an Eskimo snow-goggle beneath more than twenty feet of frozen gravel.

A. R. Wallace, *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 672.

snow-goose (snō'gōs), *n.* A goose of the genus *Chen*, of which the white brant, *C. hyperboreus*, is the best-known species, white, with black-tipped wings, the head washed with rusty-brown, and the bill pink. Also called *Mexican goose*, *red goose*, *Texas goose*. See *wavey*, and cut under *Chen*.—*Blue or blue-winged snow-goose*. See *goose* and *wavey*.

snow-grouse (snō'grou), *n.* A ptarmigan; any bird of the genus *Lagopus*, nearly all of which turn white in winter. Also *snow-partridge*. See cuts under *grouse* and *ptarmigan*.

Up above the timber line were snow-grouse [*Lagopus leucurus*] and huge hoary-white woodchucks. T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXVI. 210.

snow-ice (snō'is), *n.* Ice formed by the freezing of slush: such ice is opaque and white, owing to the incompleteness of the melting of the snow: opposed to *black ice*. The word is especially used of ice thus formed in places where, without the snow, black ice would have been formed, as on a pond or a river.

snowily (snō'i-li), *adv.* In a snowy manner; with or as snow.

Afar rose the peaks Of Parnassus, snowily clear. M. Arnold, *Youth of Nature*.

snowiness (snō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being snowy, in any sense.

These last may, in extremely bright weather, give an effect of snowiness in the high lights.

Lea, *Photography*, p. 210.

snow-in-harvest (snō'in-hār'vest), *n.* A mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*, and some other plants with abundant white flowers in summer. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*. [Prov. Eng.]

snow-insect (snō'in'sekt), *n.* A snow-flea, snow-fly, or snow-gnat.

snow-in-summer (snō'in-sum'ēr), *n.* A garden name of *Cerastium tomentosum*. See *snow-in-harvest*.

snowish (snō'ish), *a.* [*< ME. snowish*; *< snow¹ + -ish¹*.] Resembling snow; somewhat snowy; snow-white.

He gan to stroke; and godd thrifte bad ful ofte Hire snowish [var. snow-white] throte.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 1250.

Her snowish necke with blewish vaines Stood bolt vpright vpon Her portly shoulders.

Warner, *Albion's England*, iv. 54.

snow-knife (snō'nif), *n.* An implement used by Eskimos for scraping snow from fur garments, having the general form of a large knife, but made of morse-ivory or some similar material.

snowl (snoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. See cut under *merganser*. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Crisfield, Maryland.]

snow-leopard (snō'lep'ārd), *n.* The ounce, *Felis uncia* or *irbis*. See cut under *ounce*.

snowless (snō'les), *a.* [*< snow¹ + -less*.] Destitute of snow.

snow-light (snō'lit), *n.* Same as *snow-blink*.



Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), male, in breeding-plumage.

snowlike (snō'lik), *a.* [*snow*¹ + *like*².] Resembling snow.

snow-limbed (snō'limd), *a.* Having limbs white like snow. [Rare.]

The snow-limb'd Eve from whom she came.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xviii. 3.

snow-line (snō'lin), *n.* The limit of continual snow, or the line above which a mountain is continually covered with snow. The snow-line is due primarily to the decrease of the temperature of the atmosphere with increase of altitude. In general, the height of the snow-line diminishes as we proceed from the equator toward the poles; but there are many exceptions, since the position of the snow-line depends not only upon the mean temperature, but upon the extreme heat of summer, the total annual snowfall, the prevalent winds, the topography, etc. For these reasons, the snow-line is not only at different heights in the same latitude, but its position is subject to oscillation from year to year in the same locality. Long secular oscillations in the height of the snow-line are evidence of corresponding oscillations of climate. In the Alps the snow-line is at an altitude of 8,000 to 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, it is nearly 16,000 feet.

Between the glacier below the ice-fall and the plateau above it there must exist a line where the quantity of snow which falls is exactly equal to the quantity annually melted. This is the *snow-line*.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 48.

snow-mouse (snō'mous), *n.* 1. An alpine vole or field-mouse, *Arvicola nivalis*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees.—2. A lemming of arctic America which turns white in winter, *Dicrostonyx nelsoni*. See *Cuniculus*, 2.

snow-on-the-mountain (snō'on-thē-moun'-tān), *n.* 1. A white-flowered garden-plant, *Arabis alpina*, of the old world; also, *Cerastium tomentosum*, from eastern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A plant, *Euphorbia marginata*. *T. Meenan*, Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States, Ser. II., Vol. I., p. 77. [Western U. S.]

snow-owl (snō'oul), *n.* The great white or snowy owl, *Nyctea nyctea* or *N. scandiaca*, in-



Snow-owl (*Nyctea nyctea*).

habiting arctic and northern regions of both hemispheres, and having the plumage more or less white. See *Nyctea*, and cut under *braccate*.

snow-partridge (snō'pār'trij), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of the Himalayan region, *Lerva* (or *Lerwa*) *nivicola*. See cut under *Lerva*.—2. A bird of the genus *Tetraogallus*, as *T. himalayensis*. Also called *snow-cock*, *snow-chukor*, and *snow-pheasant*. See *chourika*, *partridge*, and cut under *Tetraogallus*.—3. A ptarmigan: same as *snow-grouse*.

snow-pear (snō'pār), *n.* See *pearl*.

snow-pheasant (snō'fēz'ant), *n.* 1. Any pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, as *C. manichuricum*. See *eared pheasant*, under *pheasant*.—2. Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

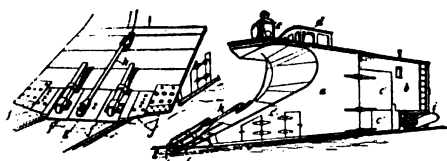
snow-pigeon (snō'pīj'on), *n.* A notable true pigeon, *Columba leucocoma*, of the northwestern Himalayan region, known to some sportsmen as the *imperial rock-pigeon*, and found at an altitude of 10,000 feet and upward. The upper parts are mostly white, the crown and auriculars blackish, the wings brownish-gray with several dusky bars, and the tail is ashy-black with a broad grayish-white bar.

snow-planer (snō'plā'nēr), *n.* See *planer*.

snow-plant (snō'plant), *n.* 1. Red snow. See *Protococcus*.—2. See *Sarcodes*.

snow-plow (snō'plou), *n.* An implement for clearing away snow from roads, railways, etc. There are two kinds—one to be hauled by horses, oxen, etc., as on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive to clear the rails. A modification of the latter is adapted to street-railroads. The snow-plow for ordinary country roads usually consists of a frame of boards braced together so as to form an acute angle in

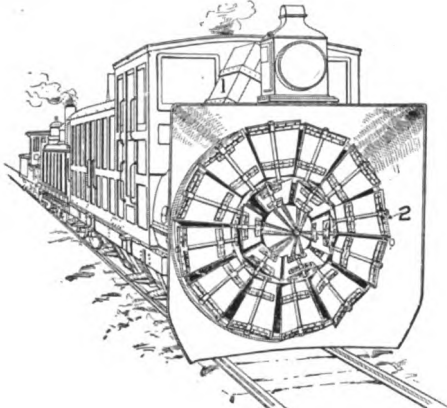
front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The machine being drawn by horses harnessed to the center framework, the angular point enters the snow,



Wing Snow-plow.

a, body of plow; *b*, caboose for implements and workmen; *c*, movable wings for widening the cuttings; *d*, doors which give access to leading truck for oiling, etc.; *e*, cupola; *f*, headlight; *g*, iron plates, scrapers, or shoes which remove snow from the outer margins of the track; *h*, adjustable aprons which clean out the snow from between the tracks flush with the wheel-flanges; *i*, intermediate apron; *A*, draw-bar for hauling the plow when not in use; *s*, adjustable scraper for removing hard-packed snow or ice from the inner side of the rails.

which is thrown off by the side-boards, and thus a free passage is opened for pedestrians, etc. For railway purposes, snow-plows are of various forms, adapted to the



Rotary Snow-plow.

1, movable hood of opening through which the snow is driven; 2, wheel with knives by which the snow is cut and fed to the machine; behind the knives, and in the same shaft, is a fan-wheel by which the snow is driven out through the opening. 1.

character of the country, the amount of snowfall, the tendency to drift, etc. Such plows vary in size from the simple plows carried on the front of an engine, resembling a cowcatcher with smooth iron sides, to heavy structures mounted on freight-car trucks, and pushed before one locomotive or more, or, as sometimes made, self-propelling. In recent years the principle of centrifugal force has been utilized for removal of the snow. Snow-plows are often of great size, sometimes weighing fifty tons, and can be forced through very deep drifts.

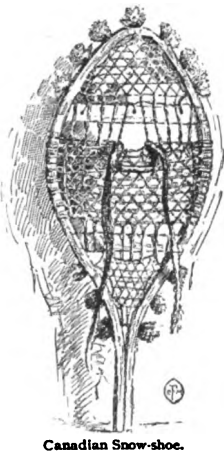
snow-probe (snō'prōb), *n.* An instrument used by the Eskimos to probe snow and ice in searching for seals.

snow-scraper (snō'skrā'pēr), *n.* 1. A form of snow-plow made of two small planks and a crosspiece, like the letter A.—2. An iron scraper attached to a car or locomotive, to remove snow and ice from the rails.—3. Same as *snow-knife*.

snow-shed (snō'shed), *n.* On a railroad, a construction covering the track to prevent accumulations of snow on the line, or to carry snow-slides or avalanches over the track in mountainous regions.

snow-shoe (snō'shō), *n.* A contrivance attached to the foot to enable the wearer to walk on deep snow without sinking to the extent of being disabled. There are two principal kinds—the web or Canadian, and the long or Norwegian. The Canadian is a contracted oval in front and pointed behind, and is from 3 to 5 feet long and from 1 to 2 feet wide, the foot being fastened on the widest part of the shoe by means of thongs and so as to leave the heel free. It has a light rim of tough wood, on which is woven from side to side a web of rawhide. The Norwegian is merely a thin board, about 8 feet long and 3 inches wide, slightly curved upward in front; it is especially adapted to mountains, in descending which by its use great speed is attained. See *shoe*.—**snow-shoe disease**, a painful affection of the feet occurring in arctic and subarctic America after long journeys on snow-shoes.—**snow-shoe rabbit**. See *rabbit*.—**snow-shoes** (snō'shō), *v. i.* [*snow-shoe*, *n.*] To walk on snow-shoes.

snow-shoer (snō'shō'ēr), *n.* [*snow-shoe* + *-er*.] One who walks on snow-shoes.



Canadian Snow-shoe.

The manly snow-shoer hungers for the tramp on snow-shoes.

The Century, XXIX. 522.

snow-shovel (snō'shuv'1), *n.* A flat, broad wooden shovel made for shoveling snow.

snow-skate (snō'skāt), *n.* In northern Europe, a contrivance for gliding rapidly over frozen or compact snow. It is usually a long, narrow sole of wood, 6 feet or more in length. See *snow-shoe*.

He put on his snowskates and started, and I set about turning the delay to profit by making acquaintance with the inmates of the tents.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 120.

snow-slide (snō'slid), *n.* An avalanche; also, any mass of snow sliding down an incline, as a roof.

The terms "ground" and "dust" avalanches are applied to different varieties of snow alps or slides.

D. G. Elliot, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 118.

snow-slip (snō'slip), *n.* A snow-slide.

snow-snake (snō'snāk), *n.* Among North American Indians, a slender shaft from 5 to 9 feet long, with a head curving up at one end and a notch at the other and smaller end; also, the game played with this shaft.

The game is simply one of dexterity and strength. The forefinger is placed in the basal notch, the thumb and remaining fingers reaching along the shaft, and the snow-snake is thrown forward on the ice or hard snow. . . . When the slender shaft is thrown, it glides rapidly over the surface, with upraised head and a quivering motion, that gives it a strange resemblance to a living creature. . . . The game is to see which person or side can throw it farthest, and sometimes the distance of a quarter of a mile is reached under favorable circumstances, but I think this rare.

W. M. Beauchamp, Science, XI. 37.

snow-sparrow (snō'spar'ō), *n.* Any snowbird of the genus *Junco*. *Comes*.

snow-squall (snō'skwāl), *n.* A short fall of snow with a high wind.

Almost completely thwarted by snow-squalls.

Nature, XXXVII. 333.

snow-storm (snō'stōrm), *n.* A storm with a fall of snow.

snow-sweeper (snō'swē'pēr), *n.* A snow-plow combined with a street-sweeping machine for clearing snow from a horse-car track.

snow-track (snō'trak), *n.* 1. The footprints or track of a person or an animal going through snow.—2. A path or passage made through snow for persons coming and going.

snow-water (snō'wā'tēr), *n.* [*ME. snaw-water*; < *snow*¹ + *water*.] Melted snow.

The ter that mon schet for his emarstenes sunne is innemnd *snaw-water* for hit melt of the neche horte swa deth the snaw to-geines the sunne.

Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris, E. E. T. S.), 1st ser., p. 159.

snow-white (snō'hwīt), *a.* [*ME. snow-whyt*, *snaw-hwit*, *snau-whit*, *snowhwit*, AS. *snāwhwīt* (= D. *sneeuwvit* = MLG. *sneūwhīt* = MHG. *snēwiz*, G. *schneeweiss* = Icel. *snæhvīt*, *snjōhvīt* = Sw. *snöhvīt* = Dan. *snøhvīt*), as *snāw*, *snaw*, + *hwīt*, white: see *snow*¹ and *white*.] White as snow; very white.

And than hir sette

Upon an hors, *snaw-whyt* and wel amblyng.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 332.

Why are you sequester'd from all your train,

Dismounted from your snow-white goodly steed?

Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 76.

snow-wreath (snō'rēth), *n.* A snow-drift. [Scotch.]

Was that the same Tam Linton that was precipitated from the Ban Law by the break of a *snaw wreath*?

Blackwood's Mag., XIII. 330.

snowy (snō'ī), *a.* [*ME. snawy*, *snawi* (not in AS.) (= MLG. *snēig* = OHG. *snēwac*, MHG. *snēwec*, G. *schnecig* = Icel. *snæugr* = Sw. *snögig*, *snöig* = Dan. *snøig*); < *snow*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

The snowy top

Of cold Olympus. Milton, P. L., l. 515.

2. White like snow; niveous.

So shows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,

As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.

Shak., R. and J., I. 5. 50.

3. White; pure; spotless; unblemished.—**Snowy heron**, the small white egret of the United States, *Garzetta candidissima*, when adult entirely pure-white with recurved occipital crest and dorsal plumes. See cut under *Garzetta*.—**Snowy lemming**, the collared or Hudson's Bay lemming, or hare-tailed rat. See *snow-mouse*, 2, and *Cuniculus*, 2.—**Snowy owl**, the snow-owl.—**Snowy pear**. See *pearl*.—**Snowy plover**, *Egallites nivosus*, a small ring-plover of the Pacific and Mexican Gulf coasts of the United States, related to the Kentish plover.

snub¹ (snub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snubbed*, ppr. *snubbing*. [*ME. snubben*, *snuben*, < Icel. *snubba*, *snub*, chide, = Sw. *snubba*, clip or snub off, *snobba*, lop off, snuff (a candle); cf. Icel. *snubbōtr*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off, *snupra*, snub, chide; akin to E. *snip*. Cf. *snib*, a var. of *snub*.] 1†. To cut off short; nip; check in growth; stunt.

Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so *snubbed* by the winds as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off on that side. *Ray, Works of Creation, i.*

2. To make snub, as the nose.

They laughed, and *snubbed* their noses with their handkerchiefs. *S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14*

3. To check or stop suddenly; check the headway of, as a vessel by means of a rope in order to turn her into a narrow berth, or an unbroken horse in order to break him to the halter: commonly with *up*; also, to fasten, or tie up, as to a snub or snubbing-post.

One of the first lessons the newly caught animal has to learn is not to "run on a rope," and he is taught this by being violently *snubbed up*, probably turning a somersault, the first two or three times that he feels the noose settle round his neck and makes a mad rush for liberty. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 660.*

4. To disconcert; check; rebuke with a severe or sarcastic reply or remark; slight designedly; treat with deliberate neglect.

gif the brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reprove hym, or *snubbe*. *Wyclif, Mat. xviii. 15.*

Would it not vex a Man to the Heart to have an old Fool *snubbing* a Body every Minute afore Company? *Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.*

I did hear him say, a little *snubbing* before marriage would teach you to bear it the better afterwards. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iv.*

The House of Lords, or a majority of them, about 200 men, can *snub* both King and House of Commons. *W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 96.*

This youth spoke his mind too openly, and moreover would not be *snubbed*. *G. Meredith, Ordeal of Richard Feverel, xii.*

5. To affect or compel in a specific way by snubbing: as, to *snub* one into silence.

"Deborah, there's a gentleman sitting in the drawing-room with his arm round Miss Jessie's waist!" . . . Miss Jenkyns *snubbed* her down in an instant: "The most proper place in the world for his arm to be in. Go away, Matilda, and mind your own business." *Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.*

To *snub* a cable (*naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

*snub*¹ (*snub*), *n.* [See *snub*¹, *v. t.*] 1. A protuberance or knot in wood.

And lifting up his dreadful club on high, All arm'd with ragged *snubbs* and knotted graine. *Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 7.*

2. A nose turned up at the tip and somewhat flat and broad; a pug-nose.

My father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*. *Marryat.*

3. A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; an intentional slight.

They [the porphyrogeniti] seldom forget faces, and never miss an opportunity of speaking a word in season, or administering a *snub* in season, according to circumstances. *H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 13.*

4. The sudden checking of a rope or cable running out.—5. A stake, set in the bank of a river or canal, around which a rope may be cast to check the motion of a boat or raft. [U. S. and Canada.]

*snub*¹ (*snub*), *a.* [*snub*¹, *n.*] Somewhat broad and flat, with the tip turned up: said of the nose.

Her nose was unformed and *snub*, and her lips were red and dewy. *Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, i.*

*snub*², *v. and n.* See *snob*².

snubber (*snub'er*), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for snubbing a cable; a check-stopper.

snubbing-line (*snub'ing-lin*), *n.* On a boat or raft, a line carried on the bow or forward end, and passed around a post or bollard, to check the momentum when required.

snubbing-post (*snub'ing-pōst*), *n.* A post around which a rope can be wound to check the motion of a body, as a boat or a horse, controlled by the rope; particularly, a post framed into a dock, or set in the bank of a canal, around which a line or hawser attached to a vessel can be wound to snub or check the vessel. Also *snub-post*.

A stout line is carried forward, and the ends are attached on starboard and port to *snubbing posts* that project over the water like catheads. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 330.*

Near the middle of the glade stands the high, circular horse-corral, with a *snubbing-post* in the center. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 666.*

snubbish (*snub'ish*), *a.* [*snub*¹ + *-ish*.] Tending to snub, check, or repress. [Colloq.]

Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish*! *Hood, Open Question.*

snubby (*snub'i*), *a.* [*snub*¹ + *-y*.] Somewhat snub; short or flat.

Both have mottled legs, Both have *snubby* noses. *Thackeray, Peg of Limerick.*

snub-cube (*snub'kūb*), *n.* A solid with thirty-eight faces, at each of whose solid angles there are four triangles and a square, having six faces belonging to a cube, eight to the coaxial octahedron, and twenty-four others not belonging to any regular bodies. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-dodecahedron (*snub'dō'dek-a-hē'dron*), *n.* A solid with ninety-two faces, at each of whose summits there are four triangles and a pentagon, the pentagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty of the triangular faces to the icosahedron, and the remaining sixty triangular faces to no regular body. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-nose (*snub'nōz*), *n.* A bivalve mollusk. *snub-nosed* (*snub'nōzd*), *a.* [*snub*¹ + *nose*¹ + *-ed*.] Cf. Sw. dial. *snubba*, a cow without horns or with cut horns, Icel. *snubbóttr*, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off; cf. E. *snubbes* (see *snub*¹, *n.*), knobs on a roughly trimmed staff.] Having a short, flat nose with the end somewhat turned up; pug-nosed.

Can you fancy that black-a-top, *snub-nosed*, sparrow-mouthed, paunch-bellied creature? *Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, i. 44.*

Snub-nosed *ank*, any anklet of the genus *Simorhynchus*. See cut under *anklet*. *Coues*.—*Snub-nosed* *cachalot*, a pygmy sperm-whale, as *Kogia breviceps*. See *Kogia* and *sperm-whale*.—*Snub-nosed* *eel*, the pug-nosed eel, *Simenchelys parvicauda*. See cut under *Simenchelys*.

snub-post (*snub'pōst*), *n.* 1. Same as *snubbing-post*.—2. A similar post on a raft or canal-boat; a head-fast.

*snudge*¹ (*snuj*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Assibilated form of *snug*.] To move along, being snugly wrapped up. *Halliwel.*

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars; Now eat his bread in peace, And *snudge* in quiet. *G. Herbert, Giddiness.*

*snudge*² (*snuj*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Cf. *snudge*¹.] To save penuriously; be miserly or niggardly. *Halliwel.*

[Obsolete or prov. Eng.] *snudge*² (*snuj*), *n.* [See *snudge*², *v.*] A miser, or a mean sneaking fellow.

Like the life of a covetous *snudge* that ofte very evill proves. *Ascham, Toxophilus, i.*

They may not say, as some *snudges* in England say, I would find the Queene a man to serve in my place. *Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 240.*

snudging (*snuj'ing*), *n.* Penurious practices. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Snudging wittily rebuked. . . . Whereupon she beeyng greved charged hym with these words, that he should saie she was such a pinchpeny as would sell her olde shewes for mony. *Sir T. Wilson, Rhetorike.*

snudging (*snuj'ing*), *p. a.* Miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some of his friends, that were *snudging* penitentiaries, would take him up verie roughlie for his lavishing and his outrageous expences. *Samuelson, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holmsted.)*

*snuff*¹ (*snuf*), *n.* [*MD. snuffen*, < *D. snuffen*, *snuff* (cf. *D. snuff*, smelling, scent), = *G. schnaufen*, breathe, *snuff*, wheeze, snort; cf. *Sw. snuffa*, Dan. *snue*, cold, catarrh; *Sw. snuffen*, a sniff; *MHG. snuffe*, *G. schnuffen*, a catarrh, *schnuffen*, take snuff; otherwise in freq. form *snuffe*, and var. *sniff*; cf. also *sniffle*, *snivel*.] *I. trans.* 1. To draw in through the nose with the breath; inhale: as, to *snuff* the wind; to *snuff* tobacco.

The youth who first appears in sight, And holds the nearest station to the light, Already seems to *snuff* the vital air. *Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1081.*

He called suddenly for salts, which . . . applying to the nostrils of poor Madame Duval, she involuntarily *snuffed* up such a quantity that the pain and surprise made her scream aloud. *Miss Burney, Evelina, xix.*

2. To scent; smell; take a sniff of; perceive by smelling. *Dryden.*

Mankind were then familiar with the God, He *snuff'd* their incense with a gracious Nod. *Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.*

Those that deal in elections look still higher, and *snuff* a new parliament. *Walpole, Letters, II. 227.*

3. To examine by smelling; nose: said of an animal.

He [Rab] looked down at his victim appeased, ahamed, and amazed; *snuffed* him all over, stared at him, and . . . trotted off. *Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends.*

II. intrans. 1. To inhale air vigorously or audibly, as dogs and horses.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent, And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden, Æneid, vii. 667.*

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as in contempt or anger; sniff disdainfully or angrily.

Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! and ye have *snuffed* at it, saith the Lord of hosts. *Mal. i. 13.*

Do the enemies of the church rage, and *snuff*, and breathe nothing but threats and death? *Ep. Hall, Thanksgiving Sermon, Jan. 29, 1623.*

3. To smell; especially, to smell curiously or doubtfully.

Have, any time this three years, *snuffed* about With your most grovelling nose. *B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.*

A sweet-breath'd cow, Whose manger is stuff'd full of good fresh hay, *Snuffs* at it daintily, and stoops her head To chew the straw, her litter, at her feet. *M. Arnold, Balder Dead.*

4. To take snuff into the nose. Compare to *dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.*

Although *snuffing* yet belongs to the polite of the present day, owing perhaps to the high workmanship and elegance of our modern gold snuff-boxes. *J. Nott, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook.*

*snuff*¹ (*snuf*), *n.* [*snuff*¹, *v.*] 1. Inhalation by the nose; a sniff; also, a pinch of snuff.

I will enrich . . . thy nose with a *snuff* from my mull, and thy palate with a dram from my bottle of strong waters, called, by the learned of Ganderleugh, the Dominie's Dribble o' Drink. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.*

2†. Smell; scent; odor.

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes. *Stukeley, Paleographia Sacra, p. 93. (Latham.)*

3. Offense; resentment; huff, expressed by a sniffing.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A powdered preparation of tobacco taken into the nostrils by inhalation. It is made by grinding, in mortars or mills, the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried previous to grinding, and this is carried sometimes so far as to give the peculiar flavor of the high-dried snuffs, such as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch. Some varieties, as the rappees, are moist. The admixture of different flavoring agents and delicate scents has given rise to fanciful names for snuffs, which, the flavor excepted, are identical. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, etc.

Thou art properly my cephalick *snuff*, and art no bad medicine against megrims, vertiges, and profound thinking. *Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, iv.*

Among these [the English gentry], the mode of taking the *snuff* was with pipes of the size of quills, out of small spring boxes. These pipes let out a very small quantity of snuff upon the back of the hand, and this was snuffed up the nostrils. *J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, i. 208.*

5. In *therap.*, any powder with medicinal properties to be snuffed up into the nose.—*Cephalic snuff*, an errhine powder composed of asarabacca (7 parts) and dried lavender-flowers (1 part); also, a powder of equal parts each of dried tobacco-leaves, marjoram-leaves, and lavender-leaves.—*Ferriar's snuff*, a snuff for nasal catarrh, composed of morphine hydrochlorate, powdered acacia, and bismuth subnitrate.—To *dip snuff*. See *dip*.—To *take a thing in snuff*, to be offended at it; take offense at it.

Who therewith angry, when it next came there, Took it in *snuff*. *Shak., i. Hen. IV., i. 3. 41.*

For, I tell you true, I *take it highly in snuff* to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.*

Up to *snuff*, knowing; sharp; wide-awake; not likely to be deceived. [Slang.]

Lady A., who is now what some call up to *snuff*, Straight determines to patch Up a clandestine match. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 296.*

*snuff*² (*snuf*), *v. t.* [*ME. snuffen*, *snuff* (a candle) (cf. *snoffe*, the snuff of a candle); perhaps a var. of **snuppen*, **snoppen*, > E. dial. *snop*, crop, as cattle do young shoots: see *snop*, and cf. *snub*¹.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; take off the end of the snuff from.

If it be necessarie in one houre three or four times to *snuffe* the candle, it shall not be overmuch that every weeke, at the leaste, once or twice to purge and *snuffe* the soule. *Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 355.*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it; Then out it goes. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 96.*

To *snuff out*, to extinguish by snuffing; hence, figuratively, to put an end to suddenly and completely: as, my hopes were quickly *snuffed out*.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle, Should let itself be *snuff'd* out by an article. *Byron, Don Juan, xi. 60.*

To *snuff peppert*, to take offense. *Halliwel.*

*snuff*² (*snuf*), *n.* [*ME. snuffe*, *snoffe*, *snof*; < *snuff*², *v.*] 1. The burning part of a candle or lamp-wick, or the part which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

The *snoffes* ben quenched. *Wyclif, Ex. xxv. 38 (earlier version).*

There lives within the very flame of love A kind of wick or *snuff* that will abate it. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 115.*

Like *snuffs* that do offend, we tread them out.
Mansinger, Duke of Milan, v. 1.
 2. A candle almost burnt out, or one having a heavy snuff. [Rare.]

Lamentable! What,
 To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
 I' the dungeon by a snuff?

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 6. 87.

snuff³ (snuf), *n.* In *mining*, same as *smift*.
snuff-bottle (snuf'bot'l), *n.* A bottle designed or used to contain snuff.

It is a matter of politeness to pass around the *snuff-bottle*, just as their husbands and brothers pass around the whiskey-flask.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 76.

snuff-box (snuf'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding snuff, especially one small enough to be carried in the pocket. When it was customary to take snuff, as in the eighteenth century, a snuff-box was a common



Gold Snuff-box with incrustated enamel and an enamel portrait, 18th century.

present, whether of good will or ceremony. On this account, and for personal display, these boxes were often made of the most costly materials, highly finished portraits were set in their lids, and settings of diamonds or pearls were not unknown. See also cut under *niello*.

Many a lady has fetched a sigh at the loss of a wig, and been ruined by the tapping of a snuff-box.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

2. A puffball: same as *devil's snuff-box* (which see, under *devil*). See also *Lycopodium*.—**Anatomist's snuff-box**, the depression formed on the back of the hand at the root of the thumb, when the thumb is strongly bent back by the action of the extensor muscles, whose tendons then rise in two ridges, the one nearest the border of the wrist formed by the two tendons of the extensor metacarpi and extensor primi internodii pollicis, and the other formed by the tendon of the extensor secundi internodii pollicis.
snuff-color (snuf'kul'or), *n.* A cool or yellowish brown, generally of a dark shade.

The doors and windows were painted some sort of *snuff-color*.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-dipper (snuf'dip'er), *n.* One who practises snuff-dipping.

snuff-dipping (snuf'dip'ing), *n.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some women of the lower class in the southern United States, consisting in wetting a stick or sort of brush, putting it into snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

snuff-dish¹ (snuf'dish), *n.* A small open dish to hold snuff.

snuff-dish² (snuf'dish), *n.* 1. A dish used to hold the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle. In the authorized version of the Bible this is the rendering of a Hebrew word (*machlak*) elsewhere represented by 'censer' and 'fire-pan'. The same name seems to have applied both to a dish for carrying live coals to the altar of incense and to a dish used for the snuff of the lamps.

The *snuffdishes* thereof shall be of pure gold.

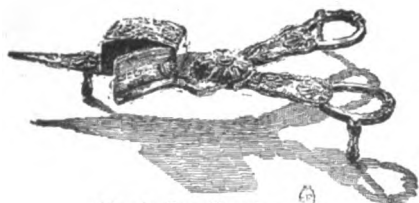
Ex. xxv. 38.

2. A tray to hold the snuff of candles, or to hold snuffers; a snuffer-tray.

This night comes home my new silver *snuff-dish*, which I do give myself for my closet.
Pepys, Diary, III. 54.

snuffer¹ (snuf'er), *n.* [*< snuff*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who snuffs.—2. A snuffing-pig or porpoise.

snuffer² (snuf'er), *n.* [*< snuff*² + *-er*.] 1. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a can-



Silver Snuffers, 18th century.

dle, usually fitted with a close box to receive the burnt snuff and retain the smoke and smell. Also called *pair of snuffers*.

You sell *snuffers* too, if you be remembered.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

2t. Same as *snuff-dish*, 2.

snuffer-dish, **snuffer-pan** (snuf'er-dish, -pan), *n.* Same as *snuffer-tray*.

snuffer-tray (snuf'er-trä), *n.* A tray made to receive the snuffers when not in use.

snuff-headed (snuf'hed'ed), *a.* Having a snuffy or reddish-brown head: as, the *snuff-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Local, Eng.]

snuffiness (snuf'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snuffy, in any sense.

snuffing-iron (snuf'ing-i'ern), *n.* A pair of snuffers.

snuffing-pig (snuf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise; a cetacean of the genus *Phocaena*.

snuffkin (snuf'kin), *n.* A muff for the hands. *Cath. Ang., p. 347; Cotgrave.* Also *snuffkin*.

snuffle (snuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snuffled*, ppr. *snuffling*. [*< LG. snuffeln = D. snuffelen = Sw. snöfla = Dan. snöfle, snuffle: see snivel, snifle, and snuffl.*] 1. To breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed; draw the breath noisily on account of obstructions in the nasal passages; snuff up mucus in the nose by short catches of breath; speak through the nose: sometimes used, especially in the present participle, of affected, canting talk or persons: as, a *snuffling* fellow.

Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, I. 76.

Which . . . they would not stick to call, in their *snuffling* cant, the judgment of Providence. *Scott, Abbot, II. 152.*

2. To take offense.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiers all armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he threatened that he would betake himself to a private life againe unless they left their mutiny.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (Nares.)

snuffle (snuf'l), *n.* [*< snuffle, v.*] 1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; the audible drawing up of air or of mucus by inhalation, especially in short catches of breath.

A snort or *snuffle*. *Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)*
 2. *pl.* Mucous discharge from the nostrils, especially in infants with congenital syphilis.

First the Queen deserts us; then Princess Royal begins coughing; then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 180. (Devine.)

3. A speaking through the nose, especially with short audible breaths; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

snuffler (snuf'lér), *n.* [*< snuffle + -er*.] 1. One who snuffles. See *snuffle, v.*—2. One who makes a pretentious assumption of religion; a religious canter.

You know I never was a *snuffler*; but this sort of life makes one serious, if one has any reverence at all in one.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlv.

snufflingly (snuf'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With snuffling; in a snuffling manner.

Nor pratize *snufflingly* to speak.

Babes Book (E. E. T. 2.), p. 228.

2. Cantingly; hypocritically.

snuffman (snuf'man), *n.*; *pl. snuffmen* (-men). [*< snuff*¹ + *man*.] A man who sells snuff.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-mill (snuf'mil), *n.* 1. A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into the powder known as snuff.—2. Same as *snuff-box*, 2. Also *snuff-mull*.

snuff-rasp (snuf'räsp), *n.* A rasp for snuff. See the quotation under *rappee*.

A fine *snuff rasp* of ivory, given me by Mrs. St. John for Dingley, and a large roll of tobacco, which she must hide, or cut shorter out of modesty.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Oct. 23, 1711.

snuff-spoon (snuf'spön), *n.* A spoon, sometimes of ivory, used to take snuff out of a snuff-box or -dish. *Baker, An Act at Oxford, iii.*

snuff-taker (snuf'tä'kér), *n.* 1. One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.—2. The surf-scooter or surf-duck, *Eledmia (Pelionetta) perspicillata*: so called because the variegated colors of the beak suggest a careless snuff-taker's nose. See cut under *Pelionetta*. *G. Trumbull, 1888. [Connecticut.]*

snuff-taking (snuf'tä'king), *n.* The habit of taking snuff.

snuffy (snuf'i), *a.* [*< snuff*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Resembling snuff in color, smell, or other character.—2. Soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.

Georgius Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.

O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

3. Offended; displeased.

snuffkin (snuf'kin), *n.* Same as *snuffkin*.

snug (snug), *a.* and *n.* [*E. dial. also snug and snig; < Icel. snöggr, smooth, short (noting hair, wool, grass, etc.). = OSw. snygg, smooth, cropped, trim, neat, Sw. snygg, trim, neat, gentle, = Norw. snögg, short, quick, = ODan.*

snög, snyg, snök, neat, tidy, smart, comfortable: from the verb seen in Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. snikka, cut, > E. snickl, snigl, cut, notch: see snickl. The MD. *snuggher, snoggher*, slender, sprightly, D. *snugger*, sprightly, can hardly be related.] I. *a.* 1. Trim; compact; especially, protected from the weather; tight; comfortable.

Captain Read . . . ordered the Carpenters to cut down our Quarter Deck, to make the Ship snug, and the fitter for Sailing.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 380.

They spy'd at last a Country Farm,
 Where all was snug and clean and warm.

Prior, The Ladle.

O 'tis a snug little island!

A right little, tight little island!

T. Dods, The Snug Little Island.

2. Fitting close, but not too close; of just the size to accommodate the person or thing contained: as, a *snug* coat; a *snug* fit.—3. Lying close; closely, securely, and comfortably placed or circumstanced: as, the baby lay *snug* in its cradle.

Two briefless barristers and a titheless parson: the former are now lords, and the latter is a *snug* prebendary.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

4. Close-concealed; not exposed to notice.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
 When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goats?

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, III. 24.

Snug's the Word; I shrug and am silent.

Congreve, Way of the World, I. 2.

5. Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons; also, loosely, agreeable in general.

There is a very *snug* little dinner to-day at Brompton.

Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

Duluth has a cool salubrious summer, and a *snug* winter climate.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 502.

As *snug* as a bug in a rug, in a state of comfort due to cozy surroundings. [Colloq.]

I find it in 1700 in the comedy of "The Stratford Jubilee" (ridiculing Garrick's vagary as it was called), Act II. sc. 1. p. 82. An Irish captain says of a rich widow. "If she has the mopus, I'll have her, as *snug* as a bug in a rug."
F. J. Furness, N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 122.

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a projection or abutment which holds firmly or binds by a wedge-like action another piece in contact with it, or which limits the motion of a part in any direction.—2. In an old type of valve-gear, or in a type of reversing steam-engine, one of the catches on the eccentric disk or intermediate shaft, by means of which the motion of the shaft is transmitted through the eccentric to the slide-valves.
snug (snug), *adv.* [*< snug, a.*] Snugly.

For a Guinea they may do it *snug*, and without Noise.
 Quoted in *Ashon's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 36.

snug (snug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snugged*, ppr. *snugging*. [*< snug, a.*] I. *intrans.* To move so as to lie close; snuggle: often with *up* and *to*: as, a child *snugs* (up) to its bedfellow; also, to move so as to be close.

I will *snug* close.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

The Summer Clouds, *snugging* in laps of Flowers.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and compact; in *rope-manuf.*, to finish (rope) by rubbing down the fuzzy projecting fibers. Also *slick* and *finish*. *E. H. Knight*.—2. To put in a snug position: place snugly; bring or move close; snuggle: often reflexive.

You must know, sir, every woman carries in her hand a stove with coals in it, which, when she sits, she *snugs* under her petticoats.

Goldsmith, To Rev. T. Contarine (1784).

To *snug up*, to make snug and trim; put in order.

She had no sister to nestle with her, and *snug* her up.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.

The tent was shut, and everything *snugged up*.

The Century, LXXVI. 617.

snugger (snug'er), *n.* [*< snug, v., + -er*.] A device for imparting to twine a uniform thickness and a smooth and dense surface. *E. H. Knight*.

snuggery (snug'er-i), *n.*; *pl. snuggeries* (-ies). [*< snug + -ery*.] A snug or warm and comfortable place, as a small room.

"Vere are they?" said Sam. . . . "In the *snuggery*," rejoined Mr. Weller. "Catch the red-nosed man agoin' any vere but vere the liquors is; not he, Samivel, not he."
Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.

Knowing simply that Mr. Farebrother was a bachelor, he had thought of being ushered into a *snuggery*, where the chief furniture would probably be books.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

snuggle (snug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snuggled*, ppr. *snuggling*. [Freq. of *snug*.] I. *intrans.* To move one way and the other to get close to

something or some one; lie close for warmth or from affection; cuddle; nestle.

We were friends in a minute—young Newcome smuggling by my side, his father opposite.

Thackeray, Newcomes, I.

II. trans. To bring close for comfort or for affection; cuddle; nestle.

snugify (snug'-i-fy), *v. t.* [*< snug + -i-fy.*] To make snug. [Ludicrous.]

Coleridge, I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there snugify you for life.

snugly (snug'-li), *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; comfortably.

snuggness (snug'-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snug, in any sense.

snush (snush), *n.* [Also *snish*, *snoesh*; *< Dan. Sw. snus*, snuff (*> Dan. snusse*, Sw. *snusa*, snuff, take snuff); akin to *sneeze*. Hence *snoeshing*, partly confused with *sneezing*.] Snuff.

Whispering over their New Minnets and Bories, with their Hands in their Pockets, if freed from their Snush Box. Quoted in *Ashmole's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 223.

snush (snush), *v. t.* [*< snush, n.*] To snuff; use as snuff.

Then, filling his short pipe, he blows a blast, And does the burning weed to ashes waste, Which, when 'tis cool, he *snushes* up his nose, That he no part of his delight may lose.

Tom Brown, Works, I. 117. (Davies.)

snuy (sni), *n.* [Perhaps *< Icel. snúa = Sw. Dan. sno*, turn, twist. Cf. *slue*.] The line or curve given to planking put upon the curving surfaces at the bow or stern of a ship; the upward curving of the planking at the bow or stern. Sometimes called *spiling*.

snuyt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *snib*.

snuying (sni'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *snuy*, *v.*: see *snuy*, *n.*] In ship-building, curved planks, placed in the bows or stern of a ship. Also used adjectively.

snuyet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *snipe*.

snuyet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snitel*, *snite*.

so (*sō*), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *Sc. sae*, *sa*; *< ME. so*, *soo*, *sa*, a contraction (with loss of *o*, as also in the mod. form, as pronounced, of two, *< AS. twā*) of *swa*, *swa*, *swa*, *squa*, *swa*, *< AS. swā = OS. sō = OFries. sō, sū = MD. so, D. zoo = MLG. sō, LG. so = OHG. MHG. sō = Icel. svā*, later *svō*, *svo*, *so* = Sw. *sā* = Dan. *saa*, *so*, = Goth. *swa*, *so*, *swē*, *so*, just as, *swa swē*, just as: orig. an oblique case of a pronominal stem **swa*, one's own, oneself, = L. *sus*, one's own (his, her, its, their), = Gr. *ὅς* (**σός*), his, her, its, = Skt. *sva*, one's own, self, own. Cf. L. reflex *se*, Goth. *sik*, etc. (see *so*, *serē*, etc.). The element *so* exists in the compound *also*, contracted *as*, and in *such* (Sc. *sic*, etc.), orig. a compound; also in the pronouns and adverbs *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatso*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc. See these words, esp. *also*, *as*, and *such*.] **I. adv.** 1. In, of, or to that degree; to an amount, extent, proportion, or intensity specified, implied, or understood: used in various constructions. (a) In correlation with the conjunction *as* (or in former use *so*) introducing a clause, or some part of a clause understood, limiting the degree of a preceding adjective or adverb. Be . . . scrupulous to the simple *so* as to the rich. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 338. So treatable speaking as possible thou can. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342. Look I *so* pale, Lord Dorset, as the rest? Shak., Rich. III., II. 1. 83. Within an hour after his arrival, he caused his Drubman to strip him naked, and shave his head and beard so bare as his hand. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 31. There are so many consciousnesses as there are sensations, emotions, thoughts. Naudsley, Mind, XII. 490. In the same sense *so* sometimes modifies a verb. I loved my Country as as only they Who love a mother fit to die for may. Lovell, To G. W. Curtis. (b) With an adjective, adverb, or verb only, the consequent being omitted or ignored, and the degree being fixed by previous statements or by the circumstances of the case. When the kynge Ban saugh hir *so* affraied he asked hir what her eyed. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 415. Bot crist, that nane is to him like, Walde nogt late his dere reilke, Squas noteful thing, *squa* lang be hid. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108. Give thanks you have lived so long. Shak., Tempest, I. 1. 27. Thou art so Becravated, and so Beperriwig'd. Congreve, Way of the World, III. 15. (c) Followed by *that*, *as*, or *but*, introducing a clause or an infinitive phrase noting result.

So mekill pepull is comen to towne That we can nowhere herbered be. York Plays, p. 112.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound As it did seem to shatter all his bulk. Shak., Hamlet, II. 1. 94.

Of her strict guardian to bribe So much admittance as to speak to me. B. Jonson, Poetaster, IV. 6.

She complied (by singing) in a manner so exquisitely pathetic as moved me. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

I cannot sink So far—far down, but I shall know Thy voice, and answer from below. Tennyson, My Life is Full of Weary Days.

In this sense sometimes followed by a phrase or clause of result without any connective.

He cust hem alle, so fayn he was, And seide, "deo graciass." King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

No woman's heart So big to hold so much. Shak., T. N., II. 4. 90.

I am not yet so powerful To meet him in the field; he has under him The flower of all the empire and the strength. Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, I. 1.

The rest he as their Market Clarke set the price himself, how they should sell; so he had enchanted these poore soules, being their prisoner. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 165.

(d) Of or to the following degree, extent, amount, etc.; thus.

This other werides alde is so, A thussent ger [years] seuenti and two. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 706.

2. In that manner; in such manner (as the context indicates). (a) In the manner explained by a correlative *as* (or *so* or *how*) and a subordinate clause.

Vit as myne auctor spak, so wolde I speke. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

Look, how a bird lies tangled in a net; So fasten'd in her arms Adonis lies. Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 68.

Sae as he wan it, sae will he keep it. Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

(b) In the following manner; as follows; thus.

Milthord sanyen [read *sanyen*] Ion ine . . . the apocalipse suo sayth that he yezeg a best that com out of the ze, wonderliche ydigt, and to moche dreduol. Ayenbite of Inyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(c) In the manner previously noted or understood.

Why gab ye me *sae* And feynes swilk fantasy? York Plays, p. 106.

My horse is gone, And 'tis your fault I am bereft him so. Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 381.

So spake the seraph Abdiel. Milton, P. L., v. 896.

Still gath'ring force, it smokes; and, urg'd amain, Whirls, leaps, and thunders down impetuous to the plain; There stops—So Hector. Pope, Iliad, xlii. 199.

The English people . . . will not bear to be governed by the unchecked power of the sovereign, nor ought they to be so governed. Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(d) In such a manner: followed by *that* or *as*, with a clause or phrase of result.

So run, that ye may obtain. I Cor. ix. 24.

I will so plead That you shall say my cunning drift excels. Shak., T. G. of V., IV. 2. 82.

I might perhaps leave something so written to after-times as they should not willingly let it die. Milton, Church-Government, II, Int.

3. By this or that means; by virtue of or because of this or that; for that reason; therefore; on those terms or conditions: often with a conjunctive quality (see II.).

And she remembered the myschief of hir fader and moder. . . and so ther was grete sorowe and grete ire at hir herta. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 9.

Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the Lord: . . . so it shall be well unto thee. Jer. xxviii. 20.

Take heed how you in thought offend; So mind and body both will mend. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, so there have been travellers who relate that they pretended to have his body in some mosque; but at present they have no account of it. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 4.

Me mightier transports move and thrill; So keep I fair thro' faith and prayer A virgin heart in work and will. Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

4. In a like manner, degree, proportion, etc.; correspondingly; likewise: with a correlative clause (usually with *as*) expressed or understood.

As thy days, so shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter; So Fear begets Love. Howell, Letters, II. 53.

As I mixed more with the people of the country of middle rank, so I had a better opportunity of observing their humours and customs than in any other place. Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 126.

5. In such way as aforesaid; in the aforesaid state or condition; the same: a pronominal adverb used especially for the sake of avoiding repetition.

Thanne songe I that songe and so did many hundreth. Piers Plowman (B), xix. 206.

Well may the kynge hym a-vaunt that yef ye lyve to age ye shall be the wisest lady of the world; and so be ye now, as I beleve. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 501.

Thou mayst at Court, and Progress to and fro; Oh that thy captiv'd Master could do so! Tr. from Ovid, quoted in Howell's Letters, I. vi. 60.

One particular tribe of Arabs, called Beni Korelah, had the care of the Caba, for so the round tower of Mecca was called. Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 511.

Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight blast Is that portentous phrase, "I told you so," Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the past. Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 50.

My lord was ill, and my lady thought herself so. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 247.

"Shakespeare dramatised stories which had previously appeared in print, it is true," observed Nicholas.—"Meaning Bill, Sir?" said the literary gentleman. "So he did. Bill was an adapter, certainly, so he was—and very well he adapted too—considering."

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xiviii.

6. As aforesaid; precisely as stated; in very truth; in accordance with fact; verily.

She tells me that the Queen's sickness is the spotted fever; that she was as full of the spots as a leopard: which is very strange that it should be no more known; but perhaps it is not so. Pepps, Diary, II. 49.

But if it were all so—if our advice and opinion had thus been asked, it would not alter the line of our duty. D. Webster, Speech, April, 1826.

7. Such being the case; accordingly; therefore; well, then: used in continuation, with a conjunctive quality.

And so in May, when all true hearts rejoice, they stale out of the castle, without staying so much as for their breakfast. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Why, if it please you, take it for your labour; And so, good morrow, servant. Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1. 140.

So, when he was come in, and sat down, they gave him something to drink. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

So to this hall full quickly rode the King. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

8. In an indefinite degree; extremely: as, you are so kind; we were so delighted. [Chiefly colloq.]

The archbishops and bishops . . . commanded to give a particular recommendation to all persons for the advancement of this so pious a work. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 454.

9. Then; thereafter. [Rare.]

In the morning my lute an hour, and so to my office. Pepps, Diary, Feb. 4, 1660.

10. An abbreviation of *so be it*: implying acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

And when it's writ, for my sake read it over, And if it please you, so; if not, why, so. Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1. 137.

If he be ruin'd, so; we know the worst then. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 5.

I'll leave him to the mercy of your search; if you can take him, so! B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

11. An abbreviation of *is it so?* as, He leaves us to-day. *So?* [Colloq.]—**12.** In asseveration, and frequently with an ellipsis: as, I declare I did not, so help me God!

Never, Paulina; so be blest my spirit! Shak., W. T., v. 1. 71.

13. As an indefinite particle: Ever; at all: now used only in composition, as in *whoso*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, etc.

Now wol I telle the my tene wat so tide after. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 607.

Confesse the to some frere, He shal a-solle the thus some how so thou ewere wyne hit. Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 7.

And so forth. See *forth*, *adv.*—**And so on.** Same as *and so forth*.—**By so (that).** (a) Provided that.

By so thou riche were, haue thou no conscience How that thou come to good. Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 5.

(b) In proportion as.

For the more a man may do by so that he do hit, The more is he worth and worth of wyse and goode ypreised. Piers Plowman (C), xi. 308.

Ever so. See *ever*.—**In so far as.** See *far*, *adv.*—**Not so much as.** See *much*, *adv.*—**Or so,** or about thus; or thereabouts; or something of that kind: now used particularly with reference to number.

She went forth early this morning with a waiting-woman and a page or so. Brau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

I will take occasion of sending one of my suits to the tailor's, to have the pocket repaired, or so. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

A little sleep, once in a week or so. Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 2.

Quite so. See *quite*.—**So as.** (a) Such as.

Thou art as tyrannous, so as thou art,
As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxi.

(b) So long as; provided that.

O, never mind; so as you get them off [the stage], I'll answer for it the audience won't care how.

Sheridan, The Critic, II. 2.

He could play 'em a tune on any sort of pot you please, so as it was iron or block tin.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxvi.

(c) With the purpose or result that; to that degree that: now followed by an infinitive phrase, or, in dialectal use, a clause of purpose or result.

And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can white them.

Mark ix. 3.

Dye s'pose ef Jeff giv him a lick,
Ole Hick'ry 'd tried his head to sof'n
So s't wouldn't hurt that ebony stick
Thet's made our side see stars so of'n?

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

So called, commonly called; commonly so styled: often a saving clause introduced to indicate that the writer or speaker does not accept the name, either because he regards it as erroneous or misleading, or because he wishes for his particular purpose to modify or improve the definition: as, this liberty, so called, is only license; one of the three so-called religions of China.

He advocates the supremacy of Human Law against the so-called doctrine of Divine Right.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 10.

So far forth. See *far-forth*, 2.—So long. See *so-long*.—So many. See *many*, a.—So much. (a) To that amount; just to that extent: as, our remonstrances were so much wasted effort. (b) Such a quantity regarded indefinitely or distributively: as, so much of this kind and so much of that. Compare *so many*, under *many*, a.

Et this 'ere milkin' o' the wits
So much a month, warn't givin' Natur' fits.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

So much as, however much.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good.

Pope.

So that. (a) To the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that: as, these measures were taken so that he might escape. (b) With the effect or result that.

And when the ark . . . came into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang again.

1 Sam. iv. 5.

The cider is such an enormous crop that it is sold at ten shillings per hoghead; so that a human creature may lose his reason for a penny.

Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

(c) Provided that; in case that; if.

Poor Queen! so that thy state might be no worse,
I would my skill were subject to thy curse.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 4. 102.

It [a project] involves the devotion of all my energies, . . . but that is nothing, so that it succeeds.

Dickens, Bleak House, iv.

So so, only thus (implying but an ordinary degree of excellence); only tolerably; not remarkably. [Colloq.]

She is a mighty proper maid, and pretty comely, but so so; but hath a most pleasing tone of voice, and speaks handsomely.

Pepps, Diary, IV. 129.

Dr. Taylor [Johnson's old schoolfellow] read the service [at Dr. Johnson's funeral], but so so.

Dr. S. Parr, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 274.

So to say, so to speak, to use or borrow that expression; speaking figuratively, by analogy, or in approximate terms; as, a moral monstrosity, so to speak.

The habits, the manners, the bye-play, so to speak, of those picturesque antiques, the pensioners of Greenwich College?

D. Jerrold, Men of Character, II. 165.

The huge original openings are thus divided, so to say, into two open stories.

The Century, XXXV. 705.

So well as, as well as; in the same way as.

The rest overgrown with trees, which, so well as the bushes, were so overgrown with Vines we could scarce pass them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 106.

Than so, than something indicated or signified; than that.

Iane contemnour abe te? I, am I so little set by of thee: yea, make you no more account of me than so?

Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

=Syn. 7. Wherefore, Accordingly. See *therefore*.

II. conj. 1. In, of, or to what degree, extent, amount, intensity, or the like; as: used with or without the correlative adverb *so* or *as*, in connecting subordinate with principal clauses. See *as*, II.

He was brig't so the glas,
He was wh't so the fur,
Rose red was his colour.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

So shalt thou come to a court as clear so the sonne.

Piers Plowman (C), viii. 232.

2. In the manner that; even as; as.

Tho so wurth [was] ligit so god [God] it bad.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 57.

Wary so water in wore [weir].

Alyson, I. 38. (T. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry.)

Alas! the loveless eyghen to
Loketh so man doth on his fo.

Sir Orpheo (ed. Laing), I. 74. (Halliwell.)

3. In such a manner that; so that: followed by a clause of purpose or result.

Thanne seide I to my-self so Patience it herde.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 64.

4. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"At gowre preyers," quod Patience tho, "so no man displese hym."

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 135.

And, so ye will me now to wyve take
As ye han sworn, than wol I yive yow leve
To alean me.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1319.

Or any other pretty invention, so it had been sudden.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 1.

Soon so, as soon as.

The child him answerde

Sone so he hit herde.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sone so he wist

That I was of Wittis hous and with his wyf dame Studye.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 226.

so¹ (sō), *interj.* [The adv. *so* used elliptically: 'stand, hold, keep, etc., so!'] 1. Go quietly! gently! easy now! be still: often used in quieting a restless animal. Sometimes spelled *soh*.

The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "So! so, boss! so! so!"

J. T. Troubridge, Farm-Yard Song.

2. *Naut.*, a direction to the helmsman to keep the ship steady: as, steady, so! steady!

so², *n.* See *soe*.

3. *O.* In exchange transactions, an abbreviation of *seller's option*. See *seller*, 1.

soat, *n.* Same as *soe*.

soak (sōk), *v.* [*ME. soken*, *soak*, *suck*, < *AS. *sokian*, *soak* (*AS. Leechdoms*, II. 252, I. 11; III. 14, I. 17), *lit. suck*, a secondary form of *sūcan* (*pp. soocen*), *suck*; see *suck*.] 1. *intr.* 1. To lie in and become saturated with water or some other liquid; steep.

Sokyn yn lycure (as thyng to be made softe, or other cawys ellys).

Prompt. Parv., p. 463.

The farmer who got his hay in before the recent rains rejoices over his neighbours whose crop lies soaking over many acres.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

2. To pass, especially to enter, as a liquid, through pores or interstices; penetrate thoroughly by saturation: followed by *in* or *through*.

That all the tears that thy poor eyes let fall
May run into that sink, and soaking in
Drown the lamenting fool in sea-salt tears.

Shak., Tit. And., III. 2. 19.

A composition . . . hard as marble, and not to be soaked through by water.

Sandys, Travels, p. 231.

3. To flow.

The sea-breezes and the currents that soak down between Africa and Brazil.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 8.

4. To drink intemperately and habitually, especially strong drink; booze; be continually under the influence of liquor.

You do nothing but soak with the guests all day long; whereas, if a spoonful of liquor were to cure me of a fever, I never touch a drop.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

5. To become drained or dry. Compare *soak*, *v. t.*, 7. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. To sit over the fire absorbing the heat. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—7. To receive a prolonged baking; bake thoroughly: said of bread. [Southern U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to lie immersed in a liquid until thoroughly saturated; steep: as, to soak rice in water; to soak a sponge.

Many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

2. To flood; saturate; drench; steep.

Their land shall be soaked with blood.

Isa. xxxiv. 7.

Winter soaks the fields.

Cowper, Task, I. 215.

3. To take up by absorption; absorb through pores or other openings; suck in, as a liquid or other fluid: followed by *in* or *up*.

Ros. Take you me for a sponge, my lord?

Ham. Ay, sir, that soaks up the king's countenance, his rewards, his authorities.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 2. 16.

The thirsty earth soaks up the rain.

Cowley, Anacreontiques, II.

4. Hence, to drink; especially, to drink immoderately; guzzle.

Scarce a Ship goes to China but the Men come home fat with soaking this Liquor [Arrack], and bring store of Jars of it home with them.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 419.

Her voice is as cracked as thine, O thou beer-soaking Renowner!

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxxv.

5. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly: often with *through*.

The rivulet beneath soaked its way obscurely through wreaths of snow.

Scott.

6. To make soft as by steeping; hence, to enfeeble; enervate.

And furth with all she came to the kyng,
Which was feybl and sokyd with sekencesse.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 224.

7. To suck dry; exhaust; drain. [Rare.]

His feasting, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer.

Wotton.

8. To bake thoroughly: said of the lengthened baking given, in particular, to bread, so that the cooking may be complete. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—9. To "put in soak"; pawn; pledge: as, he soaked his watch for ten dollars. [Slang.]

—To soak or soak up bait, to consume much bait without taking the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

soak (sōk), *n.* [*< soak, v.*] 1. A soaking, in any sense of the verb.—2. Specifically, a drinking-bout; a spree.

When a Southron intends to have a soak, he takes the bottle to his bedside, goes to bed, and lies there till he gets drunk.

Parsons's Tour Among the Planters. (Bartlett.)

3. That in which anything is soaked; a steep.

A soak or steep for seeds. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 58.

4. One who or that which soaks; a tippler.—5. An over-stocking, with or without a foot, worn over the long stocking for warmth or protection from dirt. Compare *boot-hose*, *stirrup-hose*.—6. A place where water 'soaks'; a boggy spring.

They took us to three good waters: a splendid soak not far from Mount Elphinstone, and some pools in rocky, desolate glens in the Stanmore range.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 279.

To put in soak, to put in pawn; pawn; pledge: as, to put one's rings in soak. [Slang.]

soakage (sō'kāj), *n.* [*< soak + -age.*] The act of soaking; also, that which soaks; the amount of fluid absorbed by soaking.

There is no drainage upon this perfect level; thus, during the rainy season, the soakage actually melts the soil.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, I.

soak-barrel (sōk'bar'el), *n.* A barrel in which fresh fish are put to soak before salting.

soaker (sō'kēr), *n.* [*< soak + -er.*] One who or that which soaks. (a) That which steeps, wets, or drenches, as a rain.

Well, sir, suppose it's a soaker in the morning. . . . then may be, after all, it comes out a fine day.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 314.

(b) A habitual drinker; one accustomed to drink spirituous liquors to excess; a toper. [Colloq.]

By a good natur'd man is usually meant neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious soaker.

South, Sermons, VI. III.

The Sun's a good Pimple, an honest soaker; he has a Cellular at your Antipodes. *Congreve, Way of the World, IV. 10.*

soak-hole (sōk'hōl), *n.* A space marked off in a stream, in which sheep are washed before shearing. [Australia.]

Parallel poles, resting on forks driven into the bed of the waterhole, were run out on the surface of the stream, forming square soak-holes, a long narrow lane leading to the dry land. *A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 82.*

soaking (sō'king), *n.* [*< ME. sokynge*; verbal *n.* of *soak, v.*] 1. A steeping; a wetting; a drenching.

Sokynge, or longe lyyng in lycure. *Infusio, Inbibitura. Prompt. Parv., p. 463.*

Few in the ships escaped a good soaking.

Cook, Second Voyage, I. 1.

2. Intemperate and continual drinking. Compare *soak, v. t.*, 4. [Colloq.]

soakingly (sō'king-li), *adv.* As in soaking; hence, little by little; gradually.

A mannes enemies in battall are to be overcome with a carpenter's squaring axe—that is to say, soakingly, one pece after an other.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus.

soaking-pit (sō'king-pit), *n.* A pit in which steel ingots are placed immediately after casting, in order that the mass may acquire a uniform temperature, the interior of such ingots remaining for some time after casting too hot to roll satisfactorily. These pits are generally known as "Gjers soaking-pits," from the name of the metallurgist who first introduced them into use.

soaky (sō'ki), *a.* [Also dial. *soggy*; < *soak + -y*. Cf. *soggy*.] 1. Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.—2. Effeminate. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

soam¹ (sōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A chain for attaching the leading horses to a plow. It is supported by a hanger beneath the clevis, in order to preserve the line of draft and avoid pulling down the nose of the plow-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal-mine. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

soam² (sōm), *n.* [A var. of *seam*.] A horse-load. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

so-and-so (sō'and-sō), *n.* Some one or something not definitely named: commonly representing some person or thing in an imaginary or supposed instance: as, Mrs. So-and-so; was he wrong in doing so-and-so? Compare *so*, *adv.*, 5.

*** soap** (sôp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sope*; < ME. *sôpe*, *sôppe*, *sape*, < AS. *sāpe* = MD. *sepe*, D. *zeep* = MLG. *sêpe*, LG. *sêpe* = OHG. *seifa*, *seipha*, *seipfa*, soap, MHG. G. *seife*, G. dial. *seipfe* = Icel. *sāpa* = Sw. *sāpa* = Dan. *sæbe* (Icel., etc., < AS.), soap; cf. L. *sapo*, pomade for coloring the hair (Pliny: see def. 2), LL. ML. soap (< Gr. *σάπων* = It. *sapone* = Sp. *jabón* = Pg. *sabão* = Pr. *sabo* = F. *savon* (< Turk. *sabun*) = W. *sebon* = Ir. *siabunn* = Gael. *siobunn*, soap), prob. < Teut., the true L. cognate being prob. *sebum*, tallow, grease (see *sebum*, *sebaceous*). Cf. Finn. *saiippo*, < Teut. The word, if orig. Teut., is prob. identical with AS. *sāp* = OHG. *seifa*, resin, and connected with AS. **sīpan*, *sīpian*, LG. *sipen*, MHG. *sīfen*, trickle, and perhaps with AS. *sēp*, etc., *sap*: see *seep*, *sipe*, *sapl*.] 1. A chemical compound in common domestic use for washing and cleansing, made by the union of certain fatty acids with an alkaline base. Fats and fixed oils consist of fatty acids combined with glycerin. On treating them with a strong base, like potash or soda, glycerin is set free, and the fatty acid combines with the strong base and forms a soap. Soap is of two kinds—*soluble* soap, in which the base is potash, soda, or ammonia, and *insoluble* soap, whose base is an earth or a metallic oxid. Only the soluble soaps dissolve readily in water and have detergent qualities. Insoluble soaps are used only in pharmacy for liniments or plasters. Of the fats, stearates make the hardest, oleates the softest soap; and of the bases, soda makes the hardest and least soluble, and potash the softest and most soluble. Perfumes are occasionally added, or various coloring matters are stirred in while the soap is semi-fluid. White soaps are generally made of olive-oil and soda. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, rosin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. (See *rosin-soap*.) Mottled soap is made by simply adding mineral and other colors during the manufacture of ordinary hard soap. Marine soap, known as *salt-water soap*, which has the property of dissolving as well in salt water as in fresh, is made of palm- or coconut-oil and soda. Soft soaps are made with potash, instead of soda, and whale-, seal-, or olive-oil, or the oils of linseed, hemp-seed, rape-seed, etc., with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. A solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and a little essential oil added to scent it, forms a soft ointment called *opodeldoc*, now superseded by soap-liniment, a similar preparation, which is liquid. Medicinal soap, when pure, is prepared from caustic soda and either olive- or almond-oil. It is chiefly employed to form pills of a gently aperient antacid action. 2†. A kind of pomade for coloring the hair. [Only as a translation of the Latin.]—3. Smooth words; persuasion; flattery: more often called *soft soap*. [Slang.]

He and I are great chums, and a little *soft soap* will go a long way with him.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxiii. (Davies.)

4. Money secretly used for political purposes. [Political slang, U. S.]

Soap.—Originally used by the Republican managers during the campaign of 1880, as the cipher for "money" in their telegraphic dispatches. In 1884 it was revived as a derisive war cry aimed at the Republicans by their opponents. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XLIII. 304.

Almond-oil soap, a soap made of sodium hydroxide and almond-oil. Also called *amygdaline soap*.—**Arsenical soap**, a saponaceous preparation used in taxidermy to preserve skins from natural decay and from the attacks of insects. There are many kinds, all alike consisting in the impregnation of some kind of soap with arsenious acid or commercial arsenic.—**Beef's-marrow soap**, a soap of soda and animal oil.—**Boiled soap**. Same as *grained soap*.—**Bone soap**, a soap to which an addition has been made of jelly from bones.—**Butter soap**, soap made from soda and butter; sapon butyricus.—**Calcium soap**, a soap made either directly by saponifying fat with calcium hydroxide, or by treating soluble soap with a solution of a salt of lime. It is used in the manufacture of stearin wax.—**Carbolic soap**, a disinfectant soap containing 1 part of carbolic acid to 9 parts of soap.—**Castile soap**, a hard soap composed of soda and olive-oil, of two varieties: (1) *white Castile soap*, which contains 21 per cent. of water, is of a pale grayish-white color, giving no oily stains to paper, free from rancid odor, and entirely soluble in alcohol or water; and (2) *marbled Castile soap*, which is harder and more alkaline, contains 14 per cent. of water, and has veins or streaks of ferruginous matter running through it. Formerly also, erroneously, *castile-soap*; also *Spanish soap*.

Roll but with your eyes
And foam at the mouth. A little *castile-soap*
Will do 't, to rub your lips.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

Curd soap, soap made from soda and a purified animal fat consisting largely of stearin.—**Falling-soap**, a soap used in fulling cloth, composed of 124 parts of soap, 64 of clay, and 110 of calcined soda-ash.—**German soft soap**. Same as *green-soap*.—**Glass-makers' soap**. Same as *glass-soap*.—**Grained soap**, soap separated from glycerin by the use of salt.—**Green soap**, an official preparation of soft soap, made from potash and linseed- or hempseed-oil, colored by indigo, and used in the treatment of eczema and other cutaneous diseases.—**Gum soap**, a soap prepared from potash and fixed oils.—**Marine soap**. See def. 1.—**Olive-oil soda-soap**. Same as *Castile soap*.—**Quicklime soap**. See *quicklime plaster*, under *quicklime*.—**Silicated soap**. See *silicated*.—**Soap of guaiac**, soap composed of liquor potassæ and guaiac.—**Soft soap**. (a) A liquid soap, especially a soap made with potash as a base, so called because it does not harden into cakes, but remains semi-fluid or ropy. The softest soap is made from

potash lye and olive-oil or fats rich in oleic acid. (b) See def. 3.—**Spanish soap**. Same as *Castile soap*.

Some may present thee with a pound or twaine

Of *Spanische soape* to washe thy linnen white.

Gascoigne, Councill to Master Withpoll.

Starkey's soap, a soap made by triturating equal parts of potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine.—**Transparent soap**, a soap made of soda and kidney-fat, dried, then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and evaporated in molds.—**Venice soap**, a mottled soap made of olive-oil and soda, with a small quantity of iron or zinc sulphate in solution. *Simmonds*.—**Windsor soap**, a scented soap made of soda with olive-oil 1 part and tallow 9 parts.—**Zinc soap**, a soap obtained by the double decomposition of zinc sulphate and soap, or by saponifying zinc white with olive-oil or fat. It is used as an oil-color, as an ointment, and as zinc plaster.

soap (sôp), *v. t.* [*soap*, *n.*] 1. To rub or treat with soap; apply soap to.

Bella *soaped* his face and rubbed his face, and *soaped* his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him and rinsed him and towelled him, until he was as red as beet-root.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 5.

2. To use smooth words to; flatter. [Slang.]

These Dear Jacks *soap* the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em.

Dickens, Doctor Marigold.

soap-apple (sôp'ap'1), *n.* Same as *soap-plant*.

soap-ashes (sôp'ash'ez), *n. pl.* Ashes furnishing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap.

So drugs and sweet woods, where they are, cannot but yield great profit; *soap ashes* likewise, and other things that may be thought of. Bacon, Plantations (ed. 1887).

soap-balls (sôp'bâlz), *n. pl.* Balled soap, made by dissolving a soap in a little hot water, mixing it with starch, and then molding the mixture into balls. The starch acts upon the skin as an emollient.

soap-bark, **soap-bark tree** (sôp'bârk, -trê). See *quillai* and *Pithecolobium*.

soap-beck (sôp'bek), *n.* In a dye-house, a vessel filled with a solution of soap in water.

*** soapberry** (sôp'ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* *soapberries* (-iz). The fruit of one of several species of *Sapindus*; also, any of the trees producing it, and, by extension, any member of the genus. The fruit of the proper soapberries so abounds in saponin as to serve the purpose of soap. That of *S. saponaria*, a small tree of South America, the West Indies, and Florida, is much used in the West Indies for cleansing linen, etc., and is said to be extremely efficacious, though with frequent use deleterious to the fabric. Its roots also contain saponin. Its hard black seeds are made up into rosaries and necklaces, and sometimes have been used as buttons. In the East Indies the fruit of *S. trifoliatus* appears to have been used as a detergent from remote times. The pulp is regarded also as astringent, anthelmintic, and tonic, and the seeds yield a medicinal oil. The wood is made into combs and other small articles. This species is sometimes called *Indian fig*, translating the Mohammedan name. *S. (Dittelmanna) Rarak*, of Cochinchina, etc., has also a detergent property. The wood of *S. Drummondii* and *margarinatus*, of the southern United States, etc., is hard and strong, easily split into strips, and in the southwest much used for making cotton-baskets and the frames of pack-saddles. Its berries are reddish-brown, of the size of a cherry, with a soapy pulp. Also called *wild china-tree* (which see, under *china-tree*). The fruit of some species yields an edible pulp, though the seed is poisonous. Another name, especially of *S. trifoliatus*, is *sapnut*.

soap-boiler (sôp'boi'lér), *n.* 1. A maker of soap.

The new company of gentlemen *soapboilers* have procured Mrs. Sanderson, the Queen's laundress, to subscribe to the goodness of the new soap.

Court and Times of Charles I., II. 230.

2. That in which soap is boiled or made; a soap-pan. *Imp. Dict.*

soap-boiling (sôp'boi'ling), *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

soap-bubble (sôp'bub'1), *n.* A bubble formed from soapy water; especially, a thin spherical film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe which has often beautiful iridescent colors playing over the surface.

One afternoon he was seized with an irresistible desire to blow *soap-bubbles*. . . Behold him, therefore, at the arched window, with an earthen pipe in his mouth! . . . Behold him scattering airy spheres abroad, from the window into the street. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xl.

soap-bulb (sôp'bulb), *n.* Same as *soap-plant*.

soap-cerate (sôp'sê'rât), *n.* An ointment composed of soap-plaster (2 parts), yellow wax (2½ parts), and olive-oil (4 parts).

soap-coil (sôp'koi), *n.* A coiled pipe fitted to the inside of a soap-boiling kettle, through which hot steam is circulated to boil the contents of the kettle.

soap-crutch (sôp'kruch), *n.* A staff or rod with a crosspiece at one end, formerly used in crutching or stirring soap.

soap-crutching (sôp'kruch'ing), *n.* The process of crutching or stirring soap in kettles.—**Soap-crutching machine**, an apparatus for mixing soap.

It consists of a vertical cylinder in which are numerous spiral wings and an upright shaft with radial arms, to which a rotary motion is communicated by gearing. When the tank is filled with soap, the spiral wings act like screws, carrying up the heavier part of the materials toward the top, and thoroughly intermingling the whole. **soap-earth** (sôp'érth), *n.* Soapstone or steatite. **soap-engine** (sôp'en'jin), *n.* A machine upon which slabs of soap are piled to be crosscut into bars. *Weale*.

soaper (sô'pér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soper*; < ME. *sopare*; < soap + -er.] A soap-maker; a dealer in soap. [Obscure or provincial.]

Sopers and here sones for seluer han be knyghtes.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 72.

soap-fat (sôp'fat), *n.* Fatty refuse laid aside for use in the making of soap.

soap-fish (sôp'fish), *n.* A serranoid fish of the genus *Rhytiscus*: so called from the soapy skin. Several are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *R. maculatus*, *R. arenatus*, and *R. distripinus*. See cut under *Rhytiscus*.

soap-frame (sôp'frâm), *n.* A frame of wood or iron with adjustable sides, designed to hold soap while cooling and solidifying preparatory to being cut into slabs and cakes.

The interior width of *soap-frames* corresponds to the length of a bar of soap, and the length of a frame is equal to the thickness of about twenty bars of soap.

Watt, Soap-making, p. 20.

soap-glue (sôp'glô), *n.* A gelatinous mass resulting from the boiling together of tallow and lye.

soap-house (sôp'hous), *n.* A house or building in which soap is made.

soapiness (sô'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being soapy. *Bailey*, 1727.

soap-kettle (sôp'ket'l), *n.* A soap-boiler.

soapless (sôp'les), *a.* [*soap* + -less.] Lacking soap; free from soap; hence, unwashed.

He accepted the offered hand of his new friend, which . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect. Bulwer, Pelham, xlix.

soap-liniment (sôp'lin'i-ment), *n.* A liniment composed of soap (10 parts), camphor (5), oil of rosemary (1), alcohol (70), and water (14): an anodyne and rubefacient embrocation.

soap-lock (sôp'lok), *n.* A lock of hair worn on the temple and kept smoothly in place by being soaped; hence, any lock brushed apart from the rest of the hair, and carefully kept in position. [U. S.]

As he stepped from the cars he . . . brushed his *soap-locks* forward with his hand. The Century, XXXVI. 249.

soap-maker (sôp'mâ'kér), *n.* A manufacturer of soap.

soap-making (sôp'mâ'king), *n.* The manufacture of soap; soap-boiling.

soap-mill (sôp'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting soap into thin shavings, preparatory to drying it, and as a step toward fitting it for grinding.—2. A mill for grinding dry soap, in the manufacture of bath-soap and other soap powders.

soapnut (sôp'nut), *n.* 1. Same as *soapberry*.—2. The fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, *Acacia concinna*; also, the plant itself. The long flat pods have a saponaceous property, and are much used in Bombay as a detergent, especially in a wash for the head. They are also used as a deobstruent and expectorant and in jaundice. Also *soap-pod*.

soap-pan (sôp'pan), *n.* In the manufacture of soap, a large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, in which the ingredients are boiled to the desired consistence.

The *soap-pan* or copper (or, as the French and Americans term it, kettle) is sometimes made of cast-iron, in several divisions, united together by iron cement.

Watt, Soap-making, p. 17.

soap-plant (sôp'plant), *n.* One of several plants whose bulbs serve the purpose of soap; particularly, the Californian *Laethoë pomeridiana*, of the lily family. It is a stout brownish plant, from 1 to 3 feet high, with long linear leaves and a spreading panicle of white flowers. The bulb, which is from 1 to 4 inches thick, when divested of its coat of dark-brown fibers, produces, if rubbed on wet cloth, a thick lather, and is often substituted for soap. Also called *soap-apple* and *soap-bulb*, and, together with some plants of a similar property, by the Mexican name *amole*. *Zigadenus Fremontii*, also Californian, is another soap-plant.—**Indian soap-plant**, a name ascribed to the soapberry *Sapindus*, and to *Laethoë*.

soap-plaster (sôp'plâs'tér), *n.* A plaster composed of curd soap (10 ounces), yellow wax (12½ ounces), olive-oil (1 pint), oxid of lead (15 ounces), and vinegar (1 gallon).

soap-pod (sôp'pod), *n.* 1. One of the legumes of several Chinese species of *Cesalpinia*; also, the plant itself. The legumes are saponaceous, and are employed by the Chinese as a substitute for soap.—2. Same as *soapnut*, 2.

soaproot (sôp'rôt), *n.* 1. A Spanish herb, *Gypsophila Struthium*, whose root contains saponin. Also called *Egyptian* or *Spanish soaproot*. — 2. A Californian bulbous plant, *Leucocrinum montanum*, of the lily family, bearing white fragrant flowers close to the ground in early spring. Soaproot is used by the Digger Indians to take trout. At the season of the year when the streams run but little water, and the fish collect in the deepest and widest holes, they cut off the water above such holes in the stream, and put soaproot rubbed to a lather into the holes, which soon causes the fish in the holes to float stupefied on the surface.

soapstone (sôp'stôn), *n.* A variety of steatite (see *talc*); specifically, a piece of such stone used when heated for a griddle, a foot-warmer, or other like purpose.

He . . . fished up a disused *soapstone* from somewhere, put it on the stove that was growing hot for the early baking, and stood erect and patient — like a guard — till the *soapstone* was warm. *The Century*, XL 531.

soap-suds (sôp'sudz'), *n. pl.* A solution of soap in water stirred till it froths; froth of soapy water.

Phib Cook left her evening wash-tub, and appeared at her door in *soap-suds* . . . and general dampness. *George Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, iv.

soap-tree (sôp'trê), *n.* The soapberry-tree *Sapindus Saponaria*. See *soapberry*.

soapweed (sôp'wêd), *n.* A plant, *Agave heteracantha*, or some other species of the same genus. See *amole*.

soapwood (sôp'wûd), *n.* A West Indian timber-tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia*.

soap-works (sôp'wêrks), *n. sing. or pl.* A place or building for the manufacture of soap.

The high price of potash, and the diminished price as well as improved quality of the crude sodas, have led to their general adoption in *soap-works*. *Ure, Dict.*, III. 846.

soapwort (sôp'wêrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Saponaria*, chiefly *S. officinalis*. It is a smooth perennial herb, a rather stout rambling plant, a foot or two high, bearing white or pinkish flowers native in Europe and western Asia, and running wild from gardens in America. Its leaves and roots abound in saponin; they produce a froth when rubbed in water, and are useful as a cleansing agent. They can be employed with advantage, it is said, in some final processes of washing silk and wool, imparting a peculiar gloss without injuring the most sensitive color. (Also called *bouncing-bet*, *fuller's herb*, and by many other names. See out under *petal*.) *Vaccaria Vaccaria*, the cow-herb, also contains saponin. *Saponaria campestris*, *S. Calabrica*, and *S. ocyroides* are finer European species desirable in culture. 2. Any plant of the family *Sapindaceae*. *Lindley*.

— **Soapwort-gentian**. See *gentian*.

soapy (sô'pi), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing soap; resembling soap; having some of the properties of soap; saponaceous.

All soaps and soapy substances . . . resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids.

Arbutnot, On Diet, i.

2. Smearred with soap: as, *soapy hands*.

Our *soapy* laundresses. *Randolph, Conceited Peddler*.

3. Belonging to or characteristic of soap: as, a *soapy* taste; a *soapy* feeling.

The backgrounds to all these figures have been scraped off, leaving a *soapy* light color.

The Century, XXXVII. 672.

4. Smooth-tongued; unctuous; plausible; flattering. [Slang.]

soar (sôr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sore*; < ME. *soren*, *sooren*, < OF. *essorer*, *essorer*, F. *essorer*, lay out, mount, or soar, dial. *essorer*, air clothes, = Pr. *essaureiar*, *eisaurar* = It. *sorare*, soar, < LL. *exaurare*, expose to the air, formed < L. *ex*, out, + *aurea*, a breeze, the air: see *aurea*.]

1. To mount on wings, or as on wings, through the air; fly aloft, as a bird or other winged creature; specifically, to rise and remain on the wing without visible movements of the pinions. The specific mode of flight is specially distinguished from any one in which the wings are flapped to beat the air; but the term *soaring* is also loosely applied to any light, easy flight to a great height with little advance in any other direction, whatever be the action of the wings, as of a skylark rising nearly vertically from the ground. In the case of heavy-bodied, short-winged birds which fly up thus, the action is often specified as *rocketing* or *towering* (see these verbs). A kind of swift wayward soaring, as of

the swallow, is often called *skimming*. Soaring specifically so called, or sailing on the air, is best shown in the flight of long-winged birds, whether their wings be either narrow and sharp, or ample and blunt, as the albatross, frigate, and some other sea-birds, storks, cranes, and some other large waders, turkey-buzzards and other vultures, eagles, kites, and some other large birds of prey. It is capable of being indefinitely protracted, either on a horizontal plane, or at a considerable inclination upward, at least in some cases; but most birds which soar to a higher level without beating the wings take a spiral course, mounting as much as they can on that part of each lap which is against the wind, and this action is usually specified as *gyrating* or *circling*.

So have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds.

Jer. Taylor, Sermon, The Return of Prayer, ii.

2. To mount or rise aloft; rise, or seem to rise, lightly in the air.

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they soar
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden*.

He could see at once the huge dark shell of the cupola, the slender *soaring* grace of Glotto's campanile, and the quaint octagon of San Giovanni in front of them. *George Eliot, Romola*, iii.

We miss the cupola of Saint Cyriacus *soaring* in triumph above the triumphal monument of the heathen. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 73.

3. To float, as at the surface of a liquid. [Rare.]

'Tis very likely that the shadow of your rod . . . will cause the Chube to sink down to the bottom with fear; for they be a very fearful fish. . . . but they will presently rise up to the top again, and lie there *soaring* till some shadow affrights them again. *I. Walton, Complete Angler* (ed. 1653), p. 53.

4. To rise mentally, morally, or socially; aspire beyond the commonplace or ordinary level.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*!

Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 109.

But know, young prince, that valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and affliction. *Addison, Cato*, ii. 4.

In every age the first necessary step towards truth has been the renunciation of those *soaring* dreams of the human heart which strive to picture the comic frame as other and fairer than it appears to the eye of the impartial observer. *Lotze, Microcosmus* (trans.), i. 1, Int., p. vii.

soar (sôr), *n.* [*soar*], *v.* 1. The act of soaring, or rising in the air.

The churches themselves [of Rome] are generally ugly. . . . There is none of the spring and *soar* which one may see even in the Lombard churches. *Lovell, Fireside Travels*, p. 306.

2. The height attained in soaring; the range of one who or that which soars. [Rare.]

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phoenix. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 270.

soar (sôr), *n.* See *sore*.

soarant (sôr'ant), *a.* [*OF. essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, mount, soar: see *soar*.] In *her*, flying aloft, poised on the wing, as an eagle.

soar-eagle, **soar-falcon**, *n.* See *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon*.

soaringly (sôr'ing-li), *adv.* [*soaring* + *-ly*.]

As if soaring; so as to soar; with an upward motion or direction.

Their summits to heaven
Shoot *soaringly* forth. *Byron, Manfred*, i. 1.

soave (sô'â've), *adv.* [It., < L. *suavis*, sweet, grateful, delightful: see *suave*.] In *music*, with sweetness or tenderness.

soavemente (sô'â-vâ-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *soave*, sweet: see *soave*, *suave*.] Same as *soave*.

sob (sob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [*ME. sobben*, < AS. *sobbian*, a secondary or collateral form of *seofan*, *siofan*, lament; perhaps connected with OHG. *sûftôn*, *sûfteôn*, MHG. *sûften*, *sûfzen*, G. *seufzen*, sob, sigh, < OHG. *sûft*, a sob, sigh (cf. Icel. *sýfir*, a sobbing, < *sûfan* (= AS. *sûpan*, etc.), drink in, sup: see *sup*, *sop*. Cf. *sob*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sigh strongly with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.

He . . . *sori* gan wepe,
And wepte water with his eyghen and weyled the tyme
That eutere he dede dede that dere God displeased;
Swowed and *sobbed* and syked ful ofte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 326.

Sweet father, cease your tears; for, at your grief,
See how my wretched sister *sobs* and weeps. *Shak., Tit. And.*, iii. 1. 137.

2. To make a sound resembling a sob.

Pale Ocean in unquiet slumber lay,
And the wild winds flew round, *sobbing* in their dismay. *Shelley, Adonais*, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To give forth or utter with sobs; particularly, to say with sobbing.

He *sobs* his soul out in the gush of blood. *Pope, Iliad*, xvi. 419.

2. In *late-playing*, to deaden the tone of by damping the string, or relaxing the finger by which it is stopped.

sob (sob), *n.* [*sob*], *v.* 1. A convulsive heaving of the breast and inspiration of breath, under the impulse of painful emotion, and accompanied with weeping; a strong or convulsive sigh. It consists of a short, convulsive, somewhat noisy respiratory movement.

Herewith hir *awelling sobs*
Did the hir tong from talke.

Gascogne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I'll go in and weep. . . .
Crack my clear voice with *sobs*.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 114.

2. A sound resembling the sobbing of a human being.

The tremulous *sob* of the complaining owl.

Wordsworth, (Webster).

sob (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Prob. a var. of *sop*: see *sop*, *sup*. Cf. *sob*.] 1. To sup; suck up. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To sop; soak with a liquid. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The tree, being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer*.

The highlands are *sobbed* and boggy.

New York Herald, Letter from Charleston. (*Bartlett*.)

sob (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Origin obscure.] To frighten. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

It was not of old that a Conspiracy of Bishops could frustrate and *sob* off the right of the people.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

sobal, *n.* Same as *sobol*.

sobbing (sob'ing), *n.* [*ME. sobbing*, *sobbyng*; verbal *n.* of *sob*, *v.*] The act of one who sobs; a series of sobs or sounds of a similar nature.

sobbingly (sob'ing-li), *adv.* With sobs. *George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xxxvii.

sobeit (sô-bê'it), *conj.* [Prop. three words, *so be it*, if it be so; cf. *albeit*, *howbeit*.] If it be so; provided that.

The heart of his friend cared little whither he went, *sobeit* he were not too much alone.

Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 2.

sober (sô'bér), *a.* [*ME. sober*, *sober*, *sobre*, < OF. (and F.) *sobre* = Sp. Pg. *It. sobrio*, < L. *sobrius*, sober, < *so-*, a var. of *se-*, apart, used privatively, + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrius*, *ebriety*. The same prefix occurs in L. *socors*, without heart, *solvere*, loose (see *solve*).] 1. Free from the influence of intoxicating liquors; not drunk; unintoxicated.

Ner. How like you the young German? . . .

Por. Very vilely in the morning, when he is sober, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk.

Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 93.

2. Habitually temperate in the use of liquor; not given to the use of strong or much drink.

A *sober* man is Percivale and pure;
But once in life was fuster'd with new wine.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Temperate in general character or habit; free from excess; avoiding extremes; moderate.

Be *sobers* of syzts and of tonge,
In styngs and in handlyngs and in alle thi fyue wittis.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 53.

A man of *sober* life,
Fond of his friend and civil to his wife;
Not quite a madman, though a pasty fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well.

Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 188.

4. Guided or tempered by reason; rational; sensible; sane; sound; dispassionate; commonplace.

A *sober* and humble distinction must . . . be made betwixt divine and human things.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The dreams of Oriental fancy have become the *sober* facts of our every-day life.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 213.

5. Free from violence or tumult; serene; calm; tranquil; self-controlled.

Then the sex *sober*, seat the wyndis;
Calme was the course, clement the aire.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 4663.

With such *sober* and unnoted passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but proved an argument.

Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 21.

I'd have you *sober*, and contain yourself.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6. Modest; demure; sedate; staid; dignified; serious; grave; solemn.

He seg the ydel men ful stronge
As alyde to hen [hem ?] with *sobes* soun,
"Wy stonde ge ydel thise dayes longe?"

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 531.

What damned error but some *sober* brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text?

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 78.



The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure.

Milton, II Penseroseo, l. 32.

What parts gay France from sober Spain?

Prior, Alma, II.

The "Good-natured Man" was sober when compared
with the rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

7. Plain or simple in color; somber; dull.

Now shall my friend Petruchio do me grace,
And offer me disguised in sober robes
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 132.

Twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 599.

Autumn bold,
With universal tinge of sober gold.
Keats, Endymion, I.

8. Little; small; mean; poor; weak. *Jamieson*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Herald, saith he, tell the Lord Governor and the Lord
Huntley that we have entered your country with a sober
company (which in the language of the Scots is poor and
mean): your army is both great and fresh.

Haykin, Hist. Reformation, l. 90. (Davies.)

-Syn. 3-5. Cool, collected, unimpassioned, steady, staid,
somber. *Sober* differs from the words compared under
grass in expressing the absence of exhilaration or excite-
ment, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, whether
beneficial or harmful.

sober (sô'ber), *v.* [*ME. soberen*, < *LL. sobri-*
are, make sober, < *L. sobrius*, sober: see *sober*,
a.] *I. trans.* 1. To make sober; free from in-
toxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 218.

24. To mitigate; assuage; soften; restrain.

A! my lord, & it like yow at this lefe tyme,
I be-seche you, for my sake soke your wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8491.

Thy Fadur that in heuen is moeste,
He vppon highte,
Thy sorowes for to sobre
To the he hasse me sente. York Plays, p. 245.

3. To make serious, grave, or sad: often fol- lowed by *down*.

The essential qualities of . . . majestic simplicity, pa-
thetic earnestness of supplication, *sobred* by a profound
reverence, are common between the translations (incor-
porated into the English Liturgy) and the originals.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

The usually buoyant spirits of his attendant had of late
been materially *sobred down*.

Bartham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

II. intrans. To become sober, in any sense of
the word. Especially—(a) To recover from intoxica-
tion: generally with *up*. (b) To become staid, serious, or
grave: often followed by *down*.

Vance gradually *sobred down*. Bulwer, (Imp. Dict.)

But when we found that no one knew which way to go,
we *sobred down* and waited for them to come up; and it
was well we did, for otherwise probably not one of us
would ever have reached California, because of our inex-
perience.

The Century, XLII. 118.

sober-blooded (sô'ber-blud'ed), *a.* Free from
passion or enthusiasm; cool-blooded; cool;
calm. [Rare.]

This same young *sober-blooded* boy, . . . a man cannot
make him laugh. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 94.

soberize (sô'ber-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sobersized*,
ppr. *sobersizing*. [*< sober + -ize*.] *I. trans.* To
make sober. [Rare.]

And I was thankful for the moral sight,
That *sobersized* the vast and wild delight.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, vi.

Turning her head, . . . she saw her own face and form
in the glass. Such reflections are *sobersizing* to plain peo-
ple; their own eyes are not enchanted with the image.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

II. intrans. To become sober. [Rare.] *Imp.*
Dict.

Also spelled *sobersize*.
soberly (sô'ber-li), *a.* [*ME. soberly*; < *sober*
+ *-ly*.] Sober; solemn; sad.

He nas nat right fat, I undertake,
But loked holwe, and thoerto soberly.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 289.

soberly (sô'ber-li), *adv.* [*ME. soberly, sobre-*
liche, soberly, sobyry; < *sober + -ly*.] In a
sober manner, or with a sober appearance, in
any sense of the word *sober*.

sober-minded (sô'ber-min'ded), *a.* Temperate
in mind; self-controlled and rational.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded*.

Tit. II. 6.

sober-mindedness (sô'ber-min'ded-nes), *n.*
Sobriety of mind; wise self-control and mod-
eration.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance,
frugality, obedience—in one word, *sober-mindedness*.
Bp. Porteous, Sermon before the University of Cambridge.
[Latham.]

soberness (sô'ber-nes), *n.* [*ME. sobyrnes*,
soburnesse; < *sober + -ness*.] The state or char-
acter of being sober, in any sense of the word;
sobriety.

Sobrietas. *Sobrietas*, modestia. Prompt. Parv., p. 462.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the
words of truth and soberness. Acts xxvi. 25.

sober-sided (sô'ber-sidz), *n.* A sedate or serious
person. [Humorous.]

You deemed yourself a melancholy *sober-sided* enough!
Miss Fanshawe there regards you as a second Diogenes in
his tub. Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxviii.

sober-suited (sô'ber-sü'ted), *a.* Clad in dull
colors; somberly dressed.

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.
Shak., R. and J., III. 2. 11.

sobol (sô'bol), *n.* [*Pol. sobol* = Russ. *sobol*,
sable: see *sable*.] The Russian sable, *Mustela*
sibellina. See cut under *sable*.

sobole, **sobol** (sô'bôl, -bol), *n.* [*L. soboles*.]
Same as *soboles*.

soboles (sô'bôl-êz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. soboles*, more
prop. *soboles*, a sprout, shoot, < *sub*, under, +
olere, increase, grow.] In bot., a shoot, or
creeping underground stem; also, a sucker, or
a shoot in a wider sense.

soboliferous (sô'bôl-if'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. soboles*
+ *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., bearing or pro-
ducing soboles; producing strong, lithe shoots.

Sobranje (sô-brân'ye), *n.* [*Bulg. sobranje* (*so-*
branie) = Russ. *sobranie*, an assembly, gather-
ing.] The national assembly of Bulgaria. It
consists of one chamber, and is composed of members
chosen to the number of one for every 10,000 inhabitants.
On extraordinary occasions a Great Sobranje is summoned,
composed of twice this number of members. Also written
Sobranje.

sobret, *a.* A Middle English form of *sober*.

sobresault, *n.* An obsolete form of *somersault*.

sobretet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sobriety*.

sobriety (sô-brî'e-ti), *n.* [*ME. soberte, sobrete*,
< *OF. sobrete*, *F. sobriété* = *Pr. sobritat, sobrie-*
tat = *Sp. sobriedad* = *Pg. sobriedade* = *It. so-*
brietà, < *L. sobrietas* (t), moderation, temper-
ance, < *sobrius*, moderate, temperate: see *so-*
ber.] The state, habit, or character of being
sober. Especially—(a) Temperance or moderation in
the use of strong drink.

The English in their long wars in the Netherlands first
learned to drown themselves with immoderate drinking.
. . . Of all the northern nations, they had been before this
most commended for their *sobriety*. Camden, Elizabeth, III.

(b) Moderation in general conduct or character; avoid-
ance of excess or extremes.

The thrifde stape of *sobriety* is sette and loki measure ine
wordes. *Apophthegm of Inuoy* (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with
shamefacedness and *sobriety*; not with broided hair, or
gold, or pearls, or costly array. 1 Tim. II. 9.

We admire the *sobriety* and elegance of the architectural
accessories. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 36.

(c) Reasonableness; sanity; soundness: as, *sobriety* of
judgment.

Our English *sobriety*, and unwillingness, if I may use the
phrase, to make fools of ourselves, has checked our philo-
sophical ambition. Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 60.

(d) Modest or quiet demeanor; composure; sedateness;
dignity; gravity; staidness.

In the other's silence do I see

Maid's mild behaviour and *sobriety*.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 71.

Though he generally did his best to preserve the grav-
ity and *sobriety* befitting a prelate, some flashes of his mili-
tary spirit would, to the last, occasionally break forth.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

-Syn. (a) and (b) *Abstinence, Temperance*, etc. See *ab-*
stemiousness.—(c) and (d) *Sobrietas*, moderation, moder-
ateness, regularity, steadiness, quietness.

sobriquet (sô-brê-kâ'), *n.* [Also *soubriquet*; <
F. sobriquet, formerly *soubriquet, sobriquet*, a
surname, nickname, formerly also a jest, quip;
prob. a transferred use of *OF. sobriquet, souz-*
briquet, a chuck under the chin, < *sous, souz*
(*F. sous*) (< *L. sub*), under, + *briquet, brichet*,
bruchet, bruschet, F. brechet, the breast, throat,
brisket: see *sub-* and *brisket*.] A nickname; a
facetious appellation.

"Amen" was not the real name of the missionary; but
it was a *sobriquet* bestowed by the soldiers, on account of
the unction with which this particular word was ordina-
rily pronounced. Cooper, Oak Openings, xi.

soc, *n.* See *sokel*.

Soc. An abbreviation of *Society*.

socage, **socage** (sok'aj), *n.* [*OF. socage* (ML.
socagium); as *soc + -age*.] In law, a tenure of
lands in England by the performance of cer-
tain determinate service: distinguished both
from *knight-service*, in which the render was un-

certain, and from *villainage*, where the service
was of the meanest kind: the only freehold
tenure in England after the abolition of mili-
tary tenures. Socage has generally been distinguished
into *free* and *villain*—*free socage*, or *common* or *simple*
socage, where the service was not only certain but honorable,
as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, as of a few
shillings, in name of annual rent, and *villain socage*, where
the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. This
last tenure was the equivalent of what is now called *copy-*
hold tenure.

In *socage land*—the land, that is, which was held by
free tenure, but without military service—the contest
between primogeniture and gavel-kind was still undecided
in the thirteenth century. F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 57.

Guardianship in socage, a guardianship at common law
as an incident to lands held by socage tenure. It occurs
where the infant is seized, by descent, of lands or other
hereditaments holden by that tenure, and is conferred on
the next of kin to the infant who cannot possibly inherit
the lands from him. *Minor*.—**Socage roll**, the roll of
those holding under socage tenure—that is, within a *sok*.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 475 (glossa).

Also it ys ordeyned that the charter of the seid cite,
with the ij. *Socage Rolles*, shullen be putt in the comyn
coutour. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

socager, **socager** (sok'aj-er), *n.* [*< socage +*
-er.] A tenant by socage; a socman.

so-called (sô'kâld), *a.* See *so called*, under *sol*,
adv.

socaloin (sô-kal'ô-in), *n.* [*< Soc(o)tra* (see *Soco-*
tran) + *aloin*.] A bitter principle contained in
Socotrine aloes. See *aloin*.

socage, **socager**. See *socage*, *socager*.

soccedit, *a.* An erroneous form of *socketed*.

Socotrine, *a.* See *Socotran*.

socdolager, *n.* See *socdolager*.

sociability (sô'shi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. sociabilité*
= *Sp. sociabilidad* = *Pg. sociabilidade*, < *ML.*
sociabilitas (t), < *L. sociabilis*, sociable: see *soci-*
able.] Sociable disposition or tendency; dis-
position or inclination for the society of others;
sociableness.

Such then was the root and foundation of the *sociability*
of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by mod-
ern Pagans. Warburton, Divine Legation, II. 1.

The true ground [of society] is the acceptance of condi-
tions which came into existence by the *sociability* in-
herent in man, and were developed by man's spontaneous
search after convenience. J. Morley, Rousseau, II. 183.

sociable (sô'shi-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. sociable*
= *Sp. sociable* = *Pg. sociavel* = *It. sociabile*, <
L. sociabilis, sociable, < *sociare*, associate, join,
accompany: see *sociate*.] *I. a. 1.* Capable of
being conjoined; fit to be united in one body
or company.

Another law there is, which toucheth them as they are
sociable parts united into one body; a law which bindeth
them each to serve unto other's good.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 3.

2. Disposed to associate or unite with others;
inclined to company; of social disposition; so-
cial; of animals, social.

Society is no comfort

To one not *sociable*. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 13.

3. Disposed to be friendly and agreeable in
company; frank and companionable; conver-
sible.

This Macilente, signior, begins to be more *sociable* on a
sudden, methinks, than he was before.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

4. Friendly: with reference to a particular
individual.

Is the king *sociable*,

And bids thee live? Beau. and Fl.

The *sociable* and loving reproof of a Brother.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

5. Affording opportunities for sociability and
friendly conversation.

I will have no little, dirty, second-hand chariot new
furnished, but a large, *sociable*, well-painted coach.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

6. Characterized by sociability and the ab-
sence of reserve and formality: as, a *sociable*
party.—*7.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting
society; social. [Rare.]

His divine discourses were chiefly spent in pressing men
to exercise those graces which adorn the *sociable* state.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Sociable weaver or **weaver-bird**. See *weaver-bird*,
and cuts under *Philohelaus* and *Nice-nis*.—**Syn.** 2 and 3.
Social, Sociable, friendly, communicative, familiar. So far
as *social* and *sociable* are like in meaning, *sociable* is the
stronger and more familiar. They may differ in that *so-*
cial may express more of the permanent character, and
sociable the temporary mood: man is a *social* being, but
is not always inclined to be *sociable*.

II. n. 1. An open four-wheeled carriage with
seats facing each other.

They set out on their little party of pleasure; the chil-
dren went with their mother, to their great delight, in the
sociable. Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xix.

2. A tricycle with seats for two persons side
by side.

A *sociable* is a wide machine having two seats, side by side. This style of cycle has been used in Europe for wedding trips. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 454.

3. A kind of couch or chair with a curved S-shaped back, and seats for two persons, who sit side by side and partially facing each other. Also called *vis-à-vis*.—4. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party; especially, a social church meeting. [U. S.]

Their wildest idea of dissipation was a church *sociable*, or a couple of tickets to opera or theater.

The Century, XL, 272.

sociableness (sō'shiā-bl-nes), *n.* [*< sociable + -ness*.] Sociable character or disposition; inclination to company and social intercourse; sociability. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociably (sō'shiā-bli), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly. *Bailey*, 1727.

social (sō'shal), *a.* [= *F. social* = *Sp. Pg. social* = *It. sociale* = *G. social*, *< L. socialis*, of or belonging to a companion or companionship or association, social, *< socius*, a companion, fellow, partner, associate, ally, as an adj. partaking, sharing, associated, *< sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Disposed to live in companies; delighting in or desirous of the company, fellowship, and coöperation of others: as, man is a *social* animal.—2. Companionable; sociable; ready to mix in friendly relations or intercourse with one's fellows; also, characteristic of companionable or sociable persons: as, *social* tastes; a man of fine *social* instincts.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love!
Pope, Epitaph on Withers.

He (King John) was of an amiable disposition, *social* and fond of pleasure, and so little jealous of his royal dignity that he mixed freely in the dances and other entertainments of the humblest of his subjects.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, II, 23.

3. Of or pertaining to society, or to the community as a body: as, *social* duties, interests, usages, problems, questions, etc.; *social* science.

Thou in thy secrecy, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, *P. L.*, VIII, 429.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality.

Locke.

We could right pleasantly pursue
Our sports in *social* silence too.

Emerson is very fair to the antagonistic claims of solitary and *social* life.

O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, XI.

4. In *zool.*: (a) Associating together; gregarious; given to flocking; republican; sociable: as, *social* ants, bees, wasps, or birds. (b) Colonial, aggregate, or compound; not simple or solitary: as, the *social* ascidians; *social* polyps. See *Sociales*.—5. In *bot.*, noting species of plants, as the common ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), in which the individuals grow in clumps or patches, or often cover large tracts to the exclusion of other species. Species of sage-brush, the common white pine and other conifers forming extensive forests, species of seaweed, etc., are *social*.—*Social* ascidians. See *Sociales* and *Clavelinidae*.—*Social* bees, the *Apis*, including the hive-bees: distinguished from solitary bees, or *Andrenidae*. See *Socialinæ*.—*Social* contract, or original contract. See *contract*.—*Social* democracy, the principles of the Social Democrats; the scheme or system of social and democratic reforms proposed and aimed at by the Social Democrats of Germany and elsewhere; the party of the Social Democrats.—*Social* Democrat, a member of a socialistic party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, whose ultimate object is the abolition of the present forms of government and the substitution of a socialistic one in which labor interests shall be supreme, land and capital shall both belong to the people, private competition shall cease, its place being taken by associations of working-men, production shall be regulated and limited by officers chosen by the people, and the whole product of industry shall be distributed among the producers. For the present its members content themselves with the promotion of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, such as shortening the hours of labor, forbidding the employment of children in factories, and higher education for all. Social Democrats are now found in many of the countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. Since the fusion of the Lassalle and Marx groups of socialists in 1875, the social-democratic party in Germany has had remarkable development.—*Social* dynamics, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. See *sociology*.—*Social* operation of the mind, an operation of the mind involving intercourse with another intelligent being. *Reid*.—*Social* sanction. See *sanction*.—*Social* science, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and the institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community. It concerns itself more especially with questions relating to public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, pauperism, and the like. It thus deals with the

effect of existing social forces and their result on the general well-being of the community, without directly discussing or expounding the theories or examining the problems of sociology, of which it may be considered as a branch.—*Social* statistics, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called *social order*.—*Social* war, in *Rom. hist.*, the war (90–88 B. C.) in which the Italian tribes specially termed the allies (*socii*) of the Roman state fought for admission into Roman citizenship. In the end the allies virtually obtained all they strove for, though at the expense of much bloodshed. Also called the *Marsic* war, from the Marsi, who took a leading part in the movement.—*Social* wasps, the *Vespidæ*, including hornets or yellowjackets, which build large papery nests inhabited by many individuals. See cuts under *hornet*, *Polistes*, and *wasp*.—*The social evil*. See *evil*.—*Syn.* See *sociable*.

social-democratic (sō'shal-dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Social Democrats; characterized by or founded on the principles of the social democracy: as, *social-democratic* agitation.—*Social-democratic* party. Same as *social* democracy (which see, under *social*).

Sociales (sō-gi-ā-léz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. socialis*, sociable, social.] A group of social ascidians, corresponding to the family *Clavelinidae*.

Socialinæ (sō'gi-ā-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. socialis*, social, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Apidae*, including the genera *Bombus* and *Apis*, the species of which live in communities; the social bees. Each species is composed of three classes of individuals—males, females, and workers. They have the power of secreting wax, from which their cells are made, and the larvae are fed by the workers, whose legs are furnished with corbicular or pollen-baskets. See cuts under *Apis*, *bumblebee*, and *corbicula*.

socialisation, socialize. See *socialization, socialize*.

socialism (sō'shal-izm), *n.* [= *F. socialisme* = *Sp. Pg. socialismo* = *G. socialismus*; as *social* + *-ism*.] Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish, entirely or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it coöperative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. The name is used to include a great variety of social theories and reforms which have more or less of this character.

What is characteristic of *socialism* is the joint ownership by all the members of the community of the instruments and means of production; which carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce among the body of owners must be a public act performed according to rules laid down by the community. *Socialism* by no means excludes private ownership of articles of consumption. *J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

Socialism, . . . while it may admit the state's right of property over against another state, does away with all ownership, on the part of members of the state, of things that do not perish in the using, or of their own labor in creating material products.

Woolsey, *Communism and Socialism*, p. 7.

Christian socialism, a doctrine of somewhat socialistic tendency which sprang up in England about 1850, and flourished under the leadership of Charles Kingsley, Frederick D. Maurice, Thomas Hughes, and others. The main contentions of its advocates were (1) that Christianity should be directly applied to the ordinary business of life, and that in view of this the present system of competition should give place to coöperative associations both productive and distributive, where all might work together as brothers; (2) that any other change of the laborer's life, as aimed at in most socialistic schemes, would not suffice to settle the labor question, but that there must be an inner change brought about by education and elevation of character, especially through Christianity; and (3) that the aid of the state should not be invoked further than to remove all hostile legislation. A similar scheme appeared somewhat earlier in France. The doctrines of Christian socialism, or similar doctrines under the same name, have been frequently advocated in the United States.—*Professorial socialism*. Same as *socialism of the chair*.—*Socialism of the chair*, a name (first used in ridicule in 1872 by Oppenheim, one of the leaders of the National Liberals) for the doctrines of a school of political economy in Germany which repudiated the principle of *laissez-faire*, adopted in the study of political economy the historical method (which see, under *historical*), and strove to secure the aid of the state in bringing about a better distribution of the products of labor and capital, especially to bring to the laborer a larger share of this product, and to elevate his condition by means of factory acts, savings-banks, sanitary measures, shortening of the hours of labor, etc.

socialist (sō'shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. socialiste* = *Sp. Pg. socialista* = *G. socialist*; as *social* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* One who advocates socialism.

A contest who can do most for the common good is not the kind of competition which *Socialists* repudiate. *J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, II, 1 § 3.

Christian socialist, a believer in, or an advocate of, the doctrines of Christian socialism. See *socialism*.—**Professorial socialist**. Same as *socialism of the chair*.—**Socialist of the chair**, a believer in, or an advocate of, socialism of the chair. See *socialism*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of socialism or its advocates; relating to or favoring socialism: as, a *socialist* writer.

It must be remembered that in a *socialist* farm or manufactory each labourer would be under the eye, not of one master, but of the whole community.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, II, 1 § 3.

socialistic (sō-shā-lis'tik), *a.* [*< socialist + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the socialists; based on the principles of socialism: as, *socialistic* schemes; *socialistic* legislation.

Socialistic troubles of close bonds
Betwixt the generous rich and grateful poor.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, VIII.

The general tendency is to regard as *socialistic* any interference with property undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, the limitation of the principle of *laissez-faire* in favour of the suffering classes, radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property as regulated by free competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 206.

socialistically (sō-shā-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a socialistic manner; in accordance with the principles of socialism.

sociality (sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. socialité* = *It. socialità*, *< L. socialitas* (t)-s, fellowship, sociality, *< socialis*, social: see *social*.] 1. The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.—2. The impulses which cause men to form society. *Sociality*, in this sense, is a wider term than *sociability*, which embraces only the higher parts of *sociability*. The latter is a philosophical word, while the former is common in familiar language.

Sociality and individuality, . . . liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life. *J. S. Mill*, *Liberty*, II.

socialization (sō'shal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< socialize + -ation*.] The act of socializing, or the state of being socialized; the act of placing or establishing something on a socialistic basis. Also spelled *socialisation*.

It was necessary in order to bring about the *socialization* of labour which now we see. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII, 643.

socialize (sō'shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *socialized*, ppr. *socializing*. [*< social* + *-ize*.] 1. To render social.

The same forces which have thus far *socialized* mankind must necessarily, in Mr. Spencer's view, go on to make the world a happier and better one.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 128.

2. To form or regulate according to the theories of socialism.

Also spelled *socialise*.

socially (sō'shal-i), *adv.* In a social manner or way: as, to mingle *socially* with one's neighbors. *Latham*.

socialness (sō'shal-nes), *n.* Social character or disposition; sociability or sociality. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociate (sō'shi-āt), *v. i.* [*< L. sociatus*, pp. of *sociare*, join, associate, accompany, *< socius*, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*. Cf. *associate*.] To associate.

They seem also to have a very great love for professors that are sincere; and, above all others, to desire to *sociate* with them, and to be in their company.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 254.

sociate (sō'shi-āt), *n.* [*< L. sociatus*, pp.: see the verb.] An associate.

Fortitude is wisdom's *sociate*.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, VI.

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*, how much are ye bound to his majesty's clemency!

Fuller, *Church Hist.*, X, 1, 22.

sociative (sō'shi-ativ), *a.* [*< sociate + -ive*.] Expressing association, coöperation, or accompaniment. [Rare.]

The pure dative, the locative, and the instrumental (including the *sociative*).

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII, 79.

societarian (sō-si-e-tā'ri-an), *a.* [*< societary + -an*.] Of or pertaining to society.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation.

Lamb, *Decay of Beggars*.

societary (sō-si-e-tā-ri), *a.* [= *F. sociétaire*; as *societ-y* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to society; societarian. [Rare.]

A philosopher of society, in search of laws that measure and forces that govern the aggregate *societary* movement.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX, 18.

society (sō-si'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *societies* (-tiz). [*< F. société* = *Pr. societat* = *Sp. sociedad* = *Pg. sociedade* = *It. società*, *< L. societas* (t)-s, companionship, society, *< socius*, sharing, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*.] 1. Fellowship; companionship; company: as, to enjoy the *society* of the learned; to avoid the *society* of the vicious.

Hol. I beseech your society.

Nath. And thank you, too; for society, saith the text, is the happiness of life.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 167.

The sentiments which beautify and soften private society.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2†. Participation; sympathy.

If the parties die in the evening, they weep all night with a high voice, calling their neighbors and kindred to society of their griefs.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

The meanest of the people, and such as have least society with the acts and crimes of kings.

Jer. Taylor. (Imp. Dict.)

3. Those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and intercourse, and who recognize one another as associates, friends, and acquaintances.—4. An entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims: with especial reference to the state of civilization, thought, usage, etc., at any period or in any land or region.

Although society and government are thus intimately connected with and dependent on each other, of the two society is the greater.

J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 5.

Among philosophical politicians there has been spreading the perception that the progress of society is an evolution.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 117.

Specifically—5. The more cultivated part of any community in its social and intellectual relations, interests, and influences; in a narrow sense, those, collectively, who are recognized as taking the lead in fashionable life; those persons of wealth and position who profess to act in accordance with a more or less artificial and exclusive code of etiquette; fashionable people in general: as, he is not received into society. In this sense frequently used adjectively: as, society people; society gossip; a society journal.

Society became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of "Man of Letters."

Hayward, Letters, I. ii. (Encyc. Dict.)

These envied ladies have no more chance of establishing themselves in society than the benighted squire's wife in Somersetshire, who reads of their doings in the Morning Post.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

As to society in 1887, contemporary commentators differ. For, according to some, society was always gambling, running away with each other's wives, causing and committing scandals, or whispering them; the men were spendthrifts and profligates, the women extravagant and heartless.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

6. An organized association of persons united for the promotion of some common purpose or object, whether religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, political, convivial, or other; an association for pleasure, profit, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership; a club: as, the Society of Friends; the Society of the Cincinnati; a sewing society; a friendly society.

In this sense the Church is always a visible society of men; not an assembly, but a society.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

It is now near two hundred years since the Society of Quakers denied the authority of the rite altogether, and gave good reasons for disusing it.

Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

Specifically—7. In eccles. law, in some of the United States, the corporation or secular body organized pursuant to law with power to sue and be sued, and to hold and administer all the temporalities of a religious society or church, as distinguished from the body of communicants or members united by a confession of faith. When so used in this specific sense, members of the society are those who are entitled under the law to vote for trustees—usually adults who have been stated attendants for one year and have contributed to the support of the organization according to its usages, while members of the church are those who have entered into a religious covenant with one another. To a considerable extent both bodies are the same persons acting in different capacities. Under the law in some jurisdictions, and in some denominations in all jurisdictions, there is no such distinction.—Amalgamated societies. See amalgamate.—Bible, building, cooperative, etc., society. See the qualifying words.—Dorcas Society, an association of women organized for the supply of clothes to the poor: named from the Dorcas mentioned in Acts ix. 36. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all except the very poorest recipients.—Emigrant aid societies. See emigrant.—Fruit-bringing Society. Same as Order of the Palm (which see, under palm).—Guaranty society. See guaranty.—Harmony Society. See Harmonist, 4.—Red-Cross Society, Ribbon Society, etc. See the adjectives.—Society hands, in printing, workmen who belong to a trade society, and work under its rules. (Eng.)—Society houses, in printing, offices that conform to the rules of a trade society. (Eng.)—Society journal or newspaper, a journal which professes to chronicle the doings of fashionable society.—Society of the Perfectibilists. Same as Order of the Illuminati (which see, under Illuminati).—Society screw. See screw.—Society verse, verse concerned with the lighter society topics; poetry of a

light, entertaining, polished character.—The Societies. See Cameronian, 1.—Syn. 1. Corporation, fraternity, brotherhood.—6 and 7. Union, league, lodge.

socii, n. Plural of socius.

Socinian (sō-sin'i-an), a. and n. [= Sp. Pg. It. Sociniano, < NL. Socinianus, < Socinus (It. Sozzini): see def.] I. a. Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.

II. n. One who holds to Socinian doctrines. See Socinianism.

Socinianism (sō-sin'i-an-izm), n. [*Socinian* + -ism.] The doctrines of the Italian theologians Lælius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man, miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and thus entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect and complete his example and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity; that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exerted through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of Scripture is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a midway position between the Arians, who maintain the divinity of Jesus Christ, but deny that he is co-equal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

Socinianize (sō-sin'i-an-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Socinianized*, ppr. *Socinianizing*. [*Socinian* + -ize.] To render Socinian in doctrine or belief; tinge or tincture with Socinian doctrines; convert to Socinianism. Also spelled *Socinise*.

I cannot be ordained before I have subscribed and taken some oaths. Neither of which will pass very well, if I am ever so little Popishly inclined or Socinianized.

Tom Brown, Works, I. 4. (Davies.)

sociogeny (sō-shi-ōj'e-ni), n. [*L. socius*, a companion (see *sociol*), + Gr. *-yēveia*, production: see *-geny*.] The science of the origin or genesis of society.

sociography (sō-shi-ōg'ra-fi), n. [*L. socius*, a companion, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of sociology.

O. T. Mason, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

sociologic (sō'shi-ō-loj'ik), a. [*sociology* + -ic.] Same as *sociological*.

sociological (sō'shi-ō-loj'i-kal), a. [*sociologic* + -al.] Of or pertaining to sociology, or sociologic principles or matters: as, sociological studies or observations.

sociologically (sō'shi-ō-loj'i-kal-i), adv. As regards sociology; with reference to sociology.

sociologist (sō'shi-ōl'ō-jist), n. [*sociology* + -ist.] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology. J. S. Mill.

sociology (sō-shi-ōl'ō-jī), n. [*L. socius*, a companion, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of social phenomena; the science which investigates the laws regulating human society; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, the progress of civilization, and all that relates to society.

The philosophical student of sociology assumes as data the general and undisputed facts of human nature, and with the aid of all such concrete facts as he can get from history he constructs his theory of the general course of social evolution—of the changes which societies have undergone, or will undergo, under given conditions.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 198.

socionomy (sō-shi-on'ō-mi), n. [*L. socius*, a companion, + Gr. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] The deductive and predictive stage of sociology. O. T. Mason, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

socius (sō'shi-us), n.; pl. *socii* (-i). [NL., < *L. socius*, a companion, associate: see *sociol*.] An associate; a member or fellow, as of a sodality, an academy, or an institution of learning. [Archaic.]

socius criminis (sō'shi-us krim'i-nis). [L.: *socius*, a sharer, a partner (see *sociol*); *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, fault, offense: see *crime*.] In law, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

sock¹ (sok), n. [*ME. socke*, *sokke*, *sok*, < AS. *socc* = OFries. *sokka* = MD. *sokke*, D. *sok* = OHG. *soc*, *soch*, MHG. *soc*, G. *socke* = MLG. *socke* = Icel. *sokkr* = Sw. *sokka* = Dan. *sokke*, a sock, = F. *socque*, a clog, = Pr. *soc* = Sp. *zucco*, *zoco* = Pg. *socco*, a clog, = It. *socco*, half-boot, < *L. soccus*, a light shoe or slipper, buskin, sock. Hence *socket*.] 1. A light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy,

in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure,
That went with Conick sock to beauteous
The painted Theaters?

Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 176.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 132.

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking; a stocking reaching but a short distance above the ankle.

His weren socks in here shon, and felted botes above.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 380.

3†. A sandal, wooden patten, or clog for the feet, worn by the friars called Recollets. E. Phillips, 1706.

sock² (sok), n. [Early mod. E. also *socke*, *snoke* = MD. *sock*, < OF. *soc*, F. dial. *so*, *soie*, *sou* (ML. *soccus*), a plowshare, < Bret. *souch*, *soch* = Gael. *soc* = W. *such* = Corn. *soch*, a plowshare, a snout.] A plowshare; a movable share slipped over the sole of a plow.

sock³ (sok), v. t. [Origin obscure.] To sew up.

Needles wherwith dead bodies are sowne or sockt into their sheets. R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 268).

The same needles thrust into their pillows
That sews and sockt up dead men in their sheets.

Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

sock⁴, n. Same as *sokel*.

sock⁵ (sok), v. t. [Perhaps abbr. from *sockdologer*.] 1. To throw; especially, to hurl or send with swiftness and violence: as, to sock a ball. Wright. [Prov. or colloq.]—2. To hit hard; pitch into: as, to sock one in the eye. [Slang.]—3. With an impersonal *it*, to strike a hard blow; give a drubbing: as, sock it to him! [Slang.]

sock⁶ (sok), n. A dialectal form of *sog*.

sockdologer (sok-dol'ō-jēr), n. [Also *sockdologer*, *socdologer*, *sogdologer*; a perversion of *datalogy*, taken in the sense of 'the finishing act,' in allusion to the customary singing of the doxology at the close of service.] 1. A conclusive argument; the winding up of a debate; a settler.—2. A knock-down or decisive blow.—3. Something very big; a whopper.

Fit for an Abbot of Theleme, . . .

The Pope himself to see in dream

Before his lenten vision gleam,

He lies there, the *sogdologer*!

Lowell, To Mr. John Bartlett, who had sent me a seven-pound trout.

4. A patent fish-hook having two hooked points which close upon each other as soon as the fish bites, thus securing the fish with certainty.

[U. S. slang in all uses.]

socket (sok'et), n. [*ME. soket*, *sokete*, < OF. *soket*, dim. of **soc*, m., *soche*, *souche*, F. *souche*, f., = It. *zocco*, m., a stump or stock of a tree; same as F. *socque* = Sp. *zoco* = Pg. *socco*, *socco*, a sock, wooden shoe, clog, < *L. soccus*, a sock, shoe: see *sock¹*. Cf. *socle*.] 1. An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

Another pyce wherin the *sokette* or mortise was made that the body of the crosse stood in.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

My eyes burn out, and sink into their sockets.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 4.

The head [of the statue] seems to have been of another piece, there being a socket for it to go in, and probably it was of a more costly material.

Pococks, Description of the East, II. ii. 74.

Specifically—2. A small hollow tube or depression in a candlestick to hold a candle. Also called *nozzle*.

Item, j. candlestick, withoute *sokettes*, weying xvij. unces.

Paston Letters, I. 473.

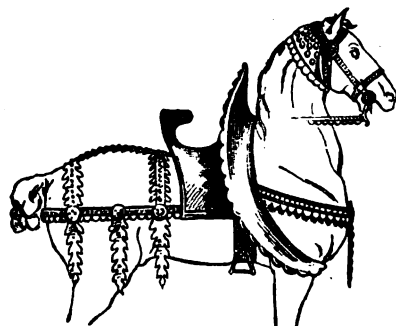
There was a lamp of brass, with eight sockets from the middle stem, like those we use in churches.

Boslyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

3. In anat., specifically, the hollow of one part which receives another; the concavity or excavation of an articulation: as, an eye-socket; the socket of the hip.—4. In mining, the end of a shot-hole, when this remains visible after the shot has been fired.—5. In well-boring, a tool with various forms of gripping mechanism, for seizing and lifting tools dropped in the tube.—6. In the just, a defense of steel attached to the saddle, and serv-



Right Scapula, seen from in front. G, glenoid fossa or socket.



Socket, French form, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing to protect the legs and thighs. Compare *bur*¹, 3 (c). Also *socquette*.—**Ball and socket**. See *ball*.

socket (sok'et), *v. t.* [*socket*, *n.*] To provide with or place in a socket.

socket-bayonet (sok'et-bā'q-net), *n.* A bayonet of modern type, in which a short cylinder fits outside the barrel of the gun.

socket-bolt (sok'et-bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt that passes through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

socket-caster (sok'et-kās'tēr), *n.* A caster attached to a socket which is fitted over the end of a leg of a piece of furniture.

socket-celt (sok'et-selt), *n.* A celt with a socket into which the handle or haft is fitted, as distinguished from celts of those forms in which the handle is secured to the outside of the head.

socket-chisel (sok'et-chiz'el), *n.* A chisel having a hollow tang in which the handle is inserted. The form is used for heavy chisels employed especially in mortising.

socket-drill (sok'et-dril), *n.* A drill for countersinking or enlarging a previously drilled hole. It has a central projection which fits the drilled hole, and laterally projecting cutting edges which enlarge or countersink the hole.

socketed (sok'et-ed), *p. a.* 1. Provided with or placed in a socket.

Two white marble columns or pillars, *socketed* in two footed steps of black marble well polished.

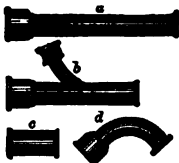
Archæologia, X. 404.

Referring to drainage, we read of *socketed* pipes which are unconnected at the joints.

Lancet, 1889, II. 915.

2. In *anat.*, received in a socket; articulated by reception in a socket.

socket-joint (sok'et-joint), *n.* A ball-and-socket joint; an enarthrodial articulation, or enarthrosis, as those of the shoulder and hip.



Socket-pipe.
a, length of socket-pipe;
b, branch-piece; c, connecting piece; d, elbow.

socket-pipe (sok'et-pip), *n.* A joint of pipe with a socket at one end, usually intended to receive the small end of another similar joint.

socket-washer (sok'et-wash'ēr), *n.* A washer with a countersunk face to receive the head of a bolt, etc.; a cup-washer. *E. H. Knight*.

socket-wrench (sok'et-rench), *n.* A wrench for turning nuts, having a socket fitted to a special size and shape of nut to be turned. See cut under *wrench*.

sockethead (sok'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sockless (sok'les), *a.* [*sock*¹, *n.*, + *-less*.] Lacking socks; hence, without protection or covering; said of the feet.

You shall behold one pair [of legs], the feet of which were in times past *sockless*.

Beau and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 3.

sockman, *n.* See *sockman*.

socky (sok'i), *a.* See *soaky*.

sole (sō'kl), *n.* [*Also sole*; = *G. Sw. sockel* = *Dan. sokkel*, < *F. sole*, a plinth, pedestal, < *It. zoccolo*, formerly *soccolo*, a plinth, a wooden shoe, formerly also a stilt, < *L. socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a light shoe, sock: see *sock*¹. Cf. *sock-et*.] 1. In *arch.*, a low, plain member, serving as a foundation for a wall or pedestal, or to support vases or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice, and is higher than a plinth. A *continuous sole* is one extending around a building or part of a building.

2. One of the ridges or elevations which support the tentacles and sense-bodies of some worms.

sockman (sok'man), *n.* [*Also sockman, sokeman*; repr. AS. **sōcman* (ME. *socheman*, ML. *sokmannus*, *socomannus*, *socmannus*, *socmannus*, *socmannus*, *socmannus*), a feudal tenant or vassal, < *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power, + *man*: see *soke*¹ and *soken*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

A selgnorie of pillage, which had a baron of old ever ventured to arrogate, burgess and citizen, *sockman* and *bocman*, villein and churl, would have burned him alive in his castle.

Bulwer, My Novel, xii. 19.

sockmanry (sok'man-ri), *n.*; pl. *sockmanries* (-riz). [*ML. socmanaria*, < *sokmannus*, *sokmannus*, etc., < AS. *sōcman*: see *sockman*.] Tenure by socage.

These tenants . . . could not be compelled (like pure villeins) to relinquish these tenements at the lord's will, or to hold them against their own: "et ideo," says Bracton, "dicuntur liberi." Britton also, from such their freedom, calls them absolutely *sokemans*, and their tenure *sokemanries*.

Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

Socotran (sok'ō-tran), *a. and n.* [*Socotra* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Socotra. Also *Socotrine*.

Socotrine (sok'ō-trin), *a. and n.* [*Socotra* (see *Socotran*) + *-ine*.] Same as *Socotran*.—*Socotrine aloes*. See *aloes*, 1.

socourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *succor*.

socquette, *n.* Same as *socket*, 6.

Socratic (sō'krat'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. Socratique* = *Sp. Socrático* = *Pg. It. Socratico*, < *L. Socraticus*, < *Gr. Σωκρατικός*, of or pertaining to Socrates, < *Σωκράτης*, Socrates.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the methods, style, doctrine, character, person, or followers of the illustrious Athenian philosopher Socrates (about 470–399 B. C.). His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, and he was brought up to the same profession. His mother, Phænarete, was a midwife. Socrates was unjustly accused before the council of the prytanes of being a corrupter of youth and of not believing in the gods of the city, was condemned, and died by drinking hemlock. His philosophy is known to us by the account of Xenophon, written to show the practical upshot of his teachings and the injustice of his sentence, and by the Dialogues of Plato, in most of which Socrates is introduced only to give an artistic setting to Plato's own discussions. Some things can also be inferred from fragments of *Æschines*, and from the doctrines of other companions of Socrates. He wrote nothing, but went about Athens frequenting some of the best houses, and followed by a train of wealthy young men, frequently cross-questioning those teachers whose influence he distrusted. He himself did not profess to be capable of teaching anything, except consciousness of ignorance; and he bargained for no pay, though he no doubt took moderate presents. He called his method of discussion (the *Socratic method*) *ob-lectrics* (see *maieutic*), because it was an art of inducing his interlocutors to develop their own ideas under a catechetical system. He put the pretensions to shame by the practice of *Socratic irony*, which consisted in sincerely acknowledging his own defective knowledge and professing his earnest desire to learn, while courteously admitting the pretensions of the person interrogated, and in persisting in this attitude until examination made it appear bitter sarcasm. He was opposed to the rhetorical teaching of the sophists, and had neither interest nor confidence in the physical speculations of his time. The center of his philosophy, as of all those which sprang directly or indirectly from his—that is to say, of all European philosophy down to the rise of modern science—was morality. He held that virtue was a species of knowledge; really to know the right and not to do it was impossible, hence wrong-doers ought not to be punished; virtue was knowledge of the truly useful. He was far, however, from regarding pleasure as the ultimate good, declaring that if anything was good in itself, he neither knew it nor wished to know it. The great problems he held to consist in forming general conceptions of the nature of truth, happiness, virtue and the virtues, friendship, the soul, a ruler, a suit of armor—in short, of all objects of interest. These conceptions were embodied in definitions, and these definitions were framed by means of analytic reflection upon special instances concerning which all the world were agreed. He would not allow that anything was known for certain concerning which competent minds opined differently. This process of generalization, the *Socratic induction*, together with the doctrine of the necessity of definitions, were his two contributions to logic. The disciples of Socrates were Plato, Euclides, Phædo, Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, *Æschines*, *Simonias*, *Cebes*, and about twenty more. Properly speaking, there was no Socratic school; but the Academy and the Megarian, Elean, Eretrian, Cynic, and Cyrenaic schools are called *Socratic*, as having been founded by immediate disciples of Socrates.—*Socratic school*. See *school*¹.

II. *a.* A disciple of Socrates: as, *Æschines the Socratic*.

Socratical (sō'krat'ik-al), *a.* [*Socratic* + *-al*.] Socratic in some sense, or to some extent. [*Rare*.]

Socratically (sō'krat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

Socraticism (sō'krat'ik-sizm), *n.* [*Socratic* + *-ism*.] A Socratic peculiarity, absurdity, or the like. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 579.

Socratism (sok'ra-tizm), *n.* [*Socrates* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates. *Imp. Dict.*

Socratist (sok'ra-tist), *n.* [*Socrates* + *-ist*.] A disciple of Socrates; one who uses the Socratic method; a Socratic.

Socratize (sok'ra-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Socratized*, ppr. *Socratizing*. [*Socrates* + *-ize*.] To use the Socratic method. [*Rare*.]

"What is to prevent me from *Socratizing*?" was the question by which he (Ramus) established his individual right to doubt and inquiry.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 256.

sod¹ (sod), *n.* [*ME. sod, sodde* = *OFries. sātha*, *sāda* = *MD. sode, soode, soede, soeue*, *soye*, *D. zode*, *zoo*; = *MLG. sōde*, *LG. sode* = *G. sode*, *sod*, *turf*: so called as being sodden or saturated with water; a deriv. or particular use of *OFries. sāth, sād* = *MD. sode*, later *sood*, *zoo* = *MLG. sōd*, *LG. sood* = *MHG. sōt, sōd*, boiling, seething, also a well, = *AS. seōth*, a well, pit, < *seōthan* (pret. *seōth*, pp. *soden*), etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sodden*¹, etc.] 1. The upper stratum of grass-land, containing the roots of grass and the other herbs that may be growing in it; the sward or turf.

Tender blue-bells, at whose birth
The sod scarce heaved. *Shelley*, The Question.

To rest beneath the clover sod.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

2. A piece of this grassy stratum pared or pulled off; a turf; a divot or fail.

She therefore, to encourage hir people against the en-
mies, mounted vp into an high place raised vp of turfs
and *sode* made for the nonce.

Holtshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 10.

Sod kiln, a lime-kiln made by excavating the earth in the form of a cone, filling with alternate layers of fuel and broken limestone, and covering the top with sods to prevent loss of heat. Sometimes the sides are lined with sods.—The old sod, one's native country: especially used by Irish emigrants: as, he's a clever lad from the old sod. [*Colloq.*]

sod² (sod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sodded*, ppr. *sodding*. [*sod*¹, *n.*] To cover with sod; turf.

The slope was *sodded* and terraced with rows of seats,
and the spectators looked down upon the circular basin
at the bottom.

Harpers' Mag., LXXIX. 558.

sod³, *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *seethe*.

soda (sō'dā), *n.* [= *F. Sp. Pg. D. G. Sw. Dan. soda* (NL. *soda*), < *It. soda*, *soda*, *Oit. soda* (= *OF. soude*), saltwort, glasswort, fem. of *sodo*, contr. of *solido*, solid, hard: see *solid*.] 1. Sesquicarbonate or normal carbonate of sodium (Na_2CO_3); soda-ash: the latter being the common name of the commercial article, one of the most largely used and important of all the products of chemical manufacture. Various hydrated carbonates of sodium occur in nature—the decahydrate or natron; the monohydrate, known as *thermonatrite*; and trona, a compound of the normal carbonate and the bicarbonate with two equivalents of water. These natural carbonates occur in solution in the water of various alkaline lakes, or as deposits at the bottoms of such as have become dried up, but usually mixed with more or less common salt, sodium sulphate, and other saline combinations. It was from these deposits, and from the incineration of various plants growing by the sea-shore (*Salicornia*, *Salicornia*, *Chenopodium*, *Statice*, *Resurrection*, *Nitraria*, *Tetragonia*, *Mesembryanthemum*), that soda was formerly obtained. These sources have become of little importance since artificial soda began to be made from common salt, a process invented by Leblanc, and put in operation near Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century. By this process common salt is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the resulting sodium sulphate is mixed with limestone and coal, and heated in a reverberatory furnace, the product (technically known as *black ash*) consisting essentially of soluble sodium carbonate and insoluble calcium sulphid, which are easily separated from each other by lixiviation. By the Leblanc process the soda used in the arts was almost exclusively produced until about forty years ago, when the so-called ammonia or Solvay process began to become of importance. This process had been patented in England as early as 1833, and tried there and near Paris, but without success. The difficulties were first overcome by E. Solvay, who in 1861 established a manufactory of soda by this process (since known by his name) near Brussels. By the ammonia or Solvay process a concentrated solution of common salt is saturated with ammonia, and then decomposed by carbonic acid. By this means sodium chlorid is converted into sodium bicarbonate, and the ammonia afterward recovered by the aid of lime or magnesia. This process has within the past few years become of great importance, and at the present time the greater part of the soda of the world is made by it. Whether it will eventually entirely supplant the Leblanc process cannot yet be stated. The chief advantage which it presents is that the amount of coal consumed by it is much smaller than that required by the older process, so that countries where fuel is not very cheap and abundant can now make their own soda, being no longer dependent on England, as they were in large degree before the Solvay process became successful. For the properties of pure soda, see *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*. Also called *mineral alkali*.

2. Soda-water. [*Colloq.*]—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Caustic soda**. See *caustic*.—**Nitrate of soda**. See *nitrate*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Soda cock-tail**. See *cocktail*.—**Soda niter**. Same as *nitrate*.—**Soda powder**. See *powder*.

soda-alum (sô'dā-āl'um), *n.* A crystalline mineral, a hydrated double sulphate of aluminium and sodium, found on the island of Melos, at Solfatara in Italy, and near Mendoza on the east of the Andes. Also called *mendozite*.

soda-ash (sô'dā-ash), *n.* The trade-name of partially purified sodium carbonate. See *soda*.

soda-ball (sô'dā-bāl), *n.* An intermediate product in the manufacture of sodium carbonate, formed by fusing together sodium sulphate, coal-dust, and limestone. Also called *black ash*. See also *soda*.

soda-biscuit (sô'dā-bis'kit), *n.* A biscuit raised with soda. See *biscuit*, 2. [U. S.]

soda-cracker (sô'dā-krak'er), *n.* A kind of cracker or biscuit, consisting of flour and water, with a little salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, made into a stiff dough, rolled thin, and cut into squares. [U. S.]

The eccentric old telegraph editor . . . kept a colony of white mice in a squirrel-cage, feeding them upon *soda-crackers* and milk. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 875.

soda-feldspar (sô'dā-feld'spār), *n.* See *feldspar*.

soda-fountain (sô'dā-foun'tān), *n.* 1. A metal or marble structure containing water charged with carbonic-acid gas (or containing materials for its production), with faucets through which the water can be drawn off. Soda-fountains commonly contain tanks for flavoring-syrups and a reservoir for ice.—2. A strong metal vessel lined with glass or other non-corrosible material, used to store and transport water charged with carbonic-acid gas under pressure.

soda-furnace (sô'dā-fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace for converting into the carbonate, by fusing with chalk and slaked lime or small coal, the sulphate of soda obtained by treating common salt with sulphuric acid. In a usual form the cylinder which receives the charge is heated red-hot before being filled, and is caused to rotate by appropriate mechanism. *E. H. Knight*.

sodalic (sô'dā-ik), *a.* [*soda* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or containing soda: as, *sodalic* powders.

sodainet, *a.* An obsolete form of *sudden*.

soda-lime (sô'dā-līm), *n.* In *chem.*, a mixture of caustic soda and slaked lime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations in organic analysis.

sodalite (sô'dā-lit), *n.* [*soda* + *-lite*.] A mineral so called from the large portion of soda which enters into its composition. It is commonly found in volcanic rocks, occurring in isometric crystals and also massive, and is usually of a blue color, also grayish, greenish, yellowish, and white. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with sodium chlorid.

sodality (sô-dal'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. sodalité*, < *L. sodalitas* (*-t*)-s, companionship, friendship, a brotherhood or society, < *sodalitas*, a mate, a fellow, a boon companion.] A fraternity; confraternity: especially in use by Roman Catholics for a religious fraternity or society.

He was a learned gentleman, and one of the club at the Mermaid, in Fryday street, with Sir Walter Raleigh, &c., of that *sodalitie*, heroes and wits of that time. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (Thomas Hariot), note.

soda-lye (sô'dā-lyi), *n.* A solution of sodium hydroxid in water.

soda-mesotype (sô'dā-mes'ô-tip), *n.* Same as *natrolite*.

soda-mint (sô'dā-mint), *n.* A mixture containing sodium bicarbonate and spearmint.

soda-paper (sô'dā-pā'pēr), *n.* A paper saturated with sodium carbonate: used as a test-paper, and also for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blowpipe, so that they may not be blown away.

soda-plant (sô'dā-plant), *n.* A saltwort, *Salsola Soda*, one of the plants from whose ashes barilla was formerly obtained.

soda-salt (sô'dā-sālt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt having soda for its base.

soda-waste (sô'dā-wāst), *n.* In the soda industry, that part of soda-ball or black ash which is insoluble in water. It contains sulphids and hydrates of calcium, coal, and other matters.

soda-water (sô'dā-wā'tēr), *n.* 1. A drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure, the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form; but the name originally applied when sodium carbonate was contained in it has been retained. It is generally sweetened and flavored with syrups.

2. A solution used to cool drills, punches, etc., used in metal-working.

sod-burning (sod'ber'ning), *n.* In *agri.*, the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes as manure.

sod-cutter (sod'kut'er), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting or trimming sods; a paring-plow; a sodding-spade.

sodden¹ (sod'n), *p. a.* [*ME. sodden, soden*, < *AS. soden*: see *seethe*.] 1. Boiled; seethed.

And also brede, *soddyn* egges, and somtyme other vytayles. *Sir R. Grey'sorde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 17.

Which diuined by the blade-bones of sheepe, *sodde* and then burnt to powder. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 414.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water; soaked through and through; soggy; pulpy; pultaceous; of bread, not well baked; doughy.

It had ceased to rain, but the earth was *sodden*, and the pools and rivulets were full. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, iv.

3. Having the appearance of having been subjected to long boiling; parboiled; bloated; soaked or saturated, as with drink.

Double your files! as you were! faces about! Now, you with the *sodden* face, keep in there! *Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, v. 2.

sodden² (sod'n), *v.* [*sodden*¹, *p. a.*] *I. intrans.*

1. To be seethed or soaked; settle down as if by seething or boiling.

It [avarice] takes as many shapes as Proteus, and may be called above all the vice of middle life, that *sodden* into the gangrene of old age, gaining strength by vanquishing all virtues. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*.

2. To become soft, as by rotting. [Unique.]

Their never fall who die
In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may *sodden* in the sun.
Byron, *Marino Faliero*, ii. 2.

II. trans. To soak; fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething; saturate.

Clothes . . . *soddened* with wet.
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, i. 11.

sodden³ (sod'n), *a.* [*sod*¹ + *-en*².] Of sods; soddy. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, ii. 285.

[Rare.]

soddenness (sod'n-nes), *n.* Sodden, soaked, or soggy character or quality.

The *soddenness* of improperly boiled or fried foods will be avoided. *Science*, xv, 290.

sodding-mallet (sod'ing-mal'et), *n.* A beating-tool with a broad, flat face, for smoothing and compacting newly laid sods.

sodding-spade (sod'ing-spād), *n.* A spade with a flat, sharp blade, used for cutting sods; a sod-cutter.

soddy (sod'i), *a.* [*sod*¹ + *-y*.] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

soden⁴, **sodet**. Middle English forms of *sodden*, past participle of *seethe*.

soden⁵, **sodeint**, *a.* Obsolete forms of *sudden*.

sodenet, *n.* A Middle English form of *subdean*.

sodert, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *solder*. *Isa.* xli. 7.

sodeynt, **sodeynliche**. Obsolete forms of *sudden*, *suddenly*.

sodger¹ (sô'jēr), *n.* A dialectal form of *soldier*.

sodger² (soj'er), *n.* The whelk. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

sodic (sô'dik), *a.* [*sod(ium)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or containing sodium.

sodic-chalybeate (sô'dik-kā-lib'ē-āt), *a.* Containing both iron and sodium: used of mineral waters.

sodium (sô'di-um), *n.* [= *F. G. sodium* = *Sp. Pg. It. sodio*, < *NL. sodium*, < *soda* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Na (natrium); atomic weight, 23.00. The metallic base of the alkali soda. See *soda* and *metal*. It was first isolated by Davy, in 1807, by electrolysis of caustic soda, and is obtained on a large scale by the same process. Sodium is a silver-white metal with a high luster, but it oxidizes rapidly on exposure to moist air. Heated in the air, it burns rapidly with a bright-yellow flame, very characteristic of the metal; thrown into cold water, it oxidizes, but does not become hot enough to set the evolved hydrogen on fire, as potassium does; with hot water, ignition of the hydrogen takes place. Its specific gravity at 50° is 0.9735; at the ordinary temperature it has the consistency of wax; at 204° it melts, and forms a liquid resembling mercury in appearance. Next to silver, copper, and gold, it is, of the metals, the best conductor of heat and electricity; next to cesium, rubidium, and potassium, it is the most electropositive of the metals. It is extensively used in the laboratory as a powerful reducing agent; it is closely analogous to potassium in its chemical relations. Two of its compounds are very widely diffused in nature, and of the highest importance from various points of view; these are common salt and sodium carbonate, or soda.—**Sodium bicarbonate**, a compound having the formula NaHCO₃. It is a white crystalline powder, with a weaker alkaline taste than the other carbonate described below, and less soluble in water. Also called *soda saleratus*.—**Sodium borate**. See *borax*.—**Sodium carbonate**, a compound having the formula Na₂CO₃, either anhydrous or containing water of crystallization. (The method of manufacture is described under *soda*.) Anhydrous sodium carbonate, or chemically pure soda, is a white powder having an alkaline taste and reaction, readily soluble in water with evolution of heat. It fuses at a dull-red heat to a clear liquid. It is used in enormous quantities in the arts for a great variety of purposes. When crystallized from aqueous solution it forms transparent crystals, called *washing-crystals*, which contain ten equivalents of water. These effloresce on exposure to air.—**Sodium chlorid**, common salt, NaCl.

See *salt*¹, 1.—**Sodium line**, the bright-yellow line (strictly a double line) which incandescent sodium vapor gives when viewed by the spectroscope: it corresponds to the dark absorption-line D (D₁ and D₂) of the solar spectrum.

★—**Sodium nitrate**. See *nitrate of soda*, under *nitrate*.

sod-oil (sod'oil), *n.* Oil pressed from sheepskins by tanners, and used in manufacturing the lowest grades of brown soap.

Sodom-apple (sod'om-ap'l), *n.* 1. Same as *apple of Sodom* (which see, under *apple*). Specifically—2. The nightshade, *Solanum Sodomaeum*; also, sometimes, in the United States, the horse-nettle, *S. Carolinense*, or some similar species.

sodomist (sod'om-ist), *n.* [*Sodom* (see *Sodomite*) + *-ist*.] A sodomite.

Sodomite (sod'om-it), *n.* [*ME. sodamite*, < *OF. (and F.) sodomite* = *Sp. Pg. sodomita* = *It. sodomito* = *G. sodomit*, < *LL. Sodomita*, < *Gr. Σόδοιτις*, an inhabitant of Sodom, < *Σόδοα*, *LL. Sodoma*, < *Heb. Sedôm*, Sodom.] 1. An inhabitant of Sodom, an ancient city which, according to the account in Genesis, was destroyed by fire from heaven on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.—2. [*l. c.*] One who is guilty of sodomy. *Deut.* xxiii. 17.

sodomitical (sod'ō-mit'i-kal), *a.* [**sodomitic* (< *LL. Sodomiticus*, pertaining to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *Sodomita*, an inhabitant of Sodom: see *Sodomite*) + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of sodomy; given to or guilty of sodomy; grossly wicked.

So are the hearts of our popish protestants, I fear me, hardened from fearing God, in that they look, yea, go back again to their *sodomitical* minion.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), ii. 320.

sodomitically (sod'ō-mit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sodomitical manner; with sodomy.

sodomitry, *n.* [*sodomite* + *-ry*.] Sodomitic practices; sodomy; gross wickedness.

Their *sodomitry*, whereof they cast each other in the teeth daily in every abbey, for the least displeasure that one doth to another.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 151.

sodomy (sod'om-i), *n.* [= *D. G. sodomie*, < *F. sodomie* = *Sp. sodomia* = *Pg. It. sodomia*, sodomy, so called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *LL. Sodoma*, < *Gr. Σόδοα*, Sodom: see *Sodomite*.] Unnatural sexual relations, as between persons of the same sex, or with beasts.

They are addicted to *sodomie* or buggerie. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 416.

sod-plow (sod'plou), *n.* A plow designed to cut and turn sods. It is made with a long share and mold-board.

sod-worm (sod'werm), *n.* The larva of certain pyralid moths, as *Crambus trisectus*, which destroys the roots of grass and corn. Also called *turf-worm* and *turf web-worm*. [U. S.]

soe (sô), *n.* [Also *so*, *soa*; *Sc. sae*, *savy*, *se*; < *ME. so*, *soo*, *sa*, a tub, bucket, < *AS. *sā*, *saa*, a vessel, = *Ice. sár*, a cask, a dairy vessel, = *Sw. sã* (*sã-stång*) = *Dan. saa* (*saa-stang*), a soe or tub, a cowl.] A pail or bucket, especially one to be carried on a yoke or stick. [Prov. Eng.]

He kam to the welle, water up-drow,
And filde ther[er] a mickel so.
Havelok (R. E. T. S.), i. 983.

Beer, which is brewed of Malt and Hops . . . and carried in *soes* into the cellar.
Comenius, *Visible World* (trans.), p. 81.

soeful (sô'fûl), *n.* [*soe* + *-ful*.] The contents of a soe.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it at first, for one basin-full you may fetch up as many *soe-fulls*.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Atheism*, i. ii. 6. (*Richardson*.)

Soemmering's (or **Sömmering's**) **mirror**, **mohr**, **spot**. See *mirror*, *mohr*, *spot*.

soever (sô-ev'er), *adv.* [*sod*¹ + *ever*.] A word generally used in composition to extend or render indefinite the sense of such words as *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, etc., as in *whosoever*, *wheresoever*, etc. (See these words.) It is sometimes used separate from *who*, *how*, etc.

What Beverage *soever* we make, either by Brewing, by Distillation, Decoction, Percolation, or pressing, it is but Water at first. *Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 54.

We can create, and in what place *soe'er*
Thrive under evil.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 260.

sofa (sô'fā), *n.* [Formerly also *sopha*; = *F. sofa*, *sopha* = *Sp. Pg. It. sofa* = *D. Dan. sofa* = *G. sofa*, *sopha* = *Sw. soffā*, < *Turk. soffā* (= *Ar. soffā*, *suffah*), a bench of stone or wood, a couch, a sofa, < *saffa*, draw up in line, put a seat to a saddle.] A long seat or settee with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends; a

bench or settee upholstered with permanent cushions. See cut under *settee*.

Thus first Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
And Luxury th' accomplish'd *Sofa* last.

Cowper, *Taak*, l. 88.

sofa-bed (sô'fă-bed), *n.* A piece of furniture forming a sofa, as during the day, but capable of being opened or altered in shape so as to furnish a bed at night.

One of those *sofa-beds* common in French houses.

Bulwer, *Night and Morning*, III. 12.

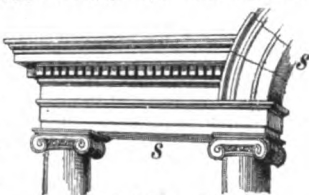
sofa-bedstead (sô'fă-bed'sted), *n.* Same as *sofa-bed*.

Innumerable specimens of that imposition on society — a *sofa bedstead*.

Dickens, *Sketches*, *Scenes*, xxi.

soffett (sô'fet), *n.* [Dim. < *sofa* + -et.] A small sofa. [Rare.]

soffit (sô'fit), *n.* [*F. soffite* = Sp. *sofito*, < It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, < L. as if **sufficta*, **suffictus* (for *suffixa*, *suffixus*), pp. of *suffigere*, fix beneath: see *suffix*.] 1. In arch.: (a) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns. (b) The lower surface of an arch. (c) The ceiling of a room, when divided by cross-beams into panels, compartments, or lacunaria. (d) The under face of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, an entablature, a staircase, etc.—2. In *scene-painting*, a border. See *scene*, 4.



s, s, Soffits (a) and (b).

soffre (sô'fër), *v.* A Middle English form of *suffer*. **soffre** (sô'fër), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American yellow troopial, *Icterus jamaicaii*.

sofi, **sofism**. See *sofi*, *sufism*.

soft (sôft), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. soft*, *softe*, < AS. **softe*, *sêfte* = OS. *sâfta* = MD. *sacht*, *saccht*, D. *sacht* = MLG. *LG. sacht* (> G. *sacht*) = OHG. *semfta*, MHG. *semfte*, *senfte*, G. *sanft*, *soft* (see the adv.); perhaps akin to Goth. *sanjan*, please; see *seem*, *same*. For the D. and LG. forms, which have *ch* for *f*, cf. similar forms of *shaft*¹, *shaft*².] I. *a.* 1. Yielding readily to pressure; easily penetrated; impossible; yielding; opposed to *hard*: as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* apple; *soft* earth; *soft* wood; a *soft* mineral; easily susceptible of change of form; hence, easily worked; malleable: as, *soft* iron; lead is *softer* than gold.

A good *soft* pillow for that good white head
Were better than a churlish turf of France.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. l. 14.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so *soft*
And uncomposed is their essence pure.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 424.

The earth, that ought to be as hard as a biscuit, is as *soft* as dough.

Sydney Smith, *To Lady Holland*, vi.

2. Affecting the senses in a mild, smooth, bland, delicate, or agreeable manner. (a) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; free from roughness or harshness; not rugged, rough, or coarse; delicate: fine: as, a *soft* skin; *soft* hair; *soft* silk; *soft* dress-materials.

Huy is a small bound; his coat of *soft* and erect ash-coloured hair is especially long and thick about the neck and shoulders.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 89.

(b) Mild and agreeable; gentle; genial; kindly.

The *soft* airs that o'er the meadows play.

Bryant, *Our Fellow-Worshippers*.

Soft the air was as of deathless May.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 343.

(c) Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; not harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear: as, a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers.

Her voice was ever *soft*,

Gentle, and low — an excellent thing in woman.

Shak., *Lea*, v. 8. 272.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence?

Pope, *Pro*, to Satires, I. 147.

The *soft* murmur of the vagrant Bee.

Wordsworth, *Vernal Ode*, iv.

(d) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast: as, *soft* colors; the *soft* coloring of a picture.

The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made . . . the *softest*, sweetest lights imaginable.

Sir T. Browne, *Travels*, (Latham.)

It is hard to imagine a *softer* curve than that with which the mountain sweeps down from Albano to the plain.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 146.

3. Bituminous, as opposed to *anthracitic*: said of coal.—4. Nearly free from lime or magnesia salts, and therefore forming a lather with soap without leaving a curd-like deposit: said of water.

A great elm-tree spread its broad branches over it [Van Tassel's farmhouse], at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the *softest* and sweetest water, in a little well formed of a barrel.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 427.

5. Unsized: as, *soft* paper.—6. Mild: noting the weather. (a) Open; genial.

The night was *soft* and clear, and a *soft* wester in the middle of April.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 240.

The wild hedge-rose

Of a *soft* winter.

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, III. 6.

(b) Moist; wet or rainy: as, a *soft* day.

It was a gray day, damp and *soft*, with no wind; one of those days which are not unusual in the valley of the Thames.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxxix.

(c) Warm enough to melt snow or ice; thawing. [New Eng.]

7. In *phonetics*, pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound and without explosive utterance, as *c* in *cinder* as opposed to *c* in *candle*, *g* in *gin* as opposed to *g* in *gift*; also often used instead of *sonant* or *voiced* or the like for an alphabetic sound uttered with tone.—8. Tender; delicate.

Have I nat of a capoun but the lyvere,
And of youre *soft* (var. *whille*) breed nat but a shyvere, . . .
Thanne hadde I with yow booomly suffisaunce.

Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 132.

Why are our bodies *soft* and weak and smooth,
Unapt to toll and trouble in the world,
But that our *soft* conditions and our hearts
Should well agree with our external parts?

Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 167.

9. Effeminate; lacking manliness, hardness, or courage; easy to overcome; gentle.

Somday boughten they of Troye it dere,
And eft the Greekes founden nothinge *soft*
The folk of Troy.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 137.

When a warlike State grows *soft* and effeminate, they may be sure of a war.

Bacon, *Vicissitudes of Things* (ed. 1887).

10. Easily persuaded, moved, or acted upon; impossible; hence, facile; weak; simple; foolish; silly.

What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 209.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and complaisance.

Bilton, *Basilide*.

He made . . . *soft* fellows stark noddies; and such as were foolish quite mad.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 149.

11. Slack; easy-going; without care or anxiety.

Under a shepherd *soft* and negligent
The wolf hath many a sheep and lamb to-rent.

Chaucer, *Physician's Tale*, l. 101.

12. Mild; gentle; kind; sympathetic; easily touched or moved; susceptible; tender; merciful; courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating: as, *soft* manners.

There segh that that seemly, & with *soft* wordys,
Comfort hur kyndly with caryng of mowthe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7008.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath.

Prov. xv. 1.

Women are *soft*, mild, pitiful, and flexible;

Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.

Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, l. 4. 141.

13. Easy; gentle; steady and even, especially in action or motion.

As *soft* a pace as y^e myght with hym go;
Too se hym in that plight they were full woo.

Geoffrey Chaucer (E. E. T. S.), l. 2370.

Notwithstandinge the contynual tedyous calme, we made sayle with right *soft* speed.

Sir R. Guyforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 77.

With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her *soft* axle; while she [the earth] paces even,
And bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 165.

14. In *anat.*, not bony, cartilaginous, dentinal, etc.: as, the *soft* parts or *soft* tissues of the body: not specific.—15. When noting silk, having the natural gum removed by cleaning or washing: distinguished from *hard*.—16. In *ichth.*, not spinous; *soft-rayed*: noting fins or fin-rays: as, a *soft* dorsal or anal (fin). See *soft-finned*, and cut under *Malacopterygii*.—17. In *conch.* and *herpet.*, *soft-shelled*.—18. In *Crustacea*, *soft-shelled*.—A *soft* thing, a snug berth, in which work is light and remunerative; a comfortable or very desirable place. Also called a *soft snap*. [Slang.]—*Soft* bast. See *bast*¹, 2.—*Soft* carbonates. See *carbonate*¹.—*Soft* chancre. Same as *chancreoid*.—*Soft* clam, the common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related forms, whose shell is comparatively thin; a long clam: so called in distinction from various *hard* or *round* clams, as species of *Venus*, *Macra*, etc. See cut under *Mya*.—*Soft* coal. See *def.* 3 and *coal*, 2.—*Soft* commissure of the brain. Same as *middle commissure* (which see, under *commissure*).—*Soft* crab, a *soft-shelled* crab. See *soft-shelled*.—*Soft* epithem, a poultice; specifically, a cold poultice of scraped raw potato applied to burns and scalds.—*Soft* fish, maple, money, oyster. See the nouns.—*Soft* palate. See *palate*¹.—*Soft* pedal, pottery, pulse, sawder, snap, soap, solder. See the

nouns.—*Soft* tortoise or turtle. See *soft-shelled*.—*Soft* weather, a thaw. [New Eng.]—The *soft* sex. See *sex*¹.—Syn. 1. Plastic, pliable.—2. (c) Mellifluous, dulcet.—10. Compliant, submissive, irresolute.—13 and 13. *Mild*, *Bland*, etc. See *gentle*.

II. *n.* 1. A soft or silly person; a person who is weak or foolish; a fool. Also *sofly*. [Colloq. or slang.]

It'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you: he'll soon turn you over into the ditch.

George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, ix.

2. [cap.] In *U. S. politics*: (a) A member or an adherent of that one of the two factions into which in 1852 and succeeding years the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided which was less favorable to the extension of slavery. (b) A member of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party in Missouri about 1850. See *hard*, *n.*, 5.

soft (sôft), *adv.* [*ME. soft*, < AS. *sôfte* = OS. *sâfta* = OHG. *samfta*, *sanfta*, MHG. *samfte*, *sanfte*, G. *sanft*, *softly*; from the adj.] *Softly*; gently; quietly.

This child ful *soft* wynde and wrapps.

Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 527.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,

His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun.

Pope, *Odyssey*, iv. 61.

soft (sôft), *interj.* [An elliptical use of *soft*, *adv.*]

Go *softly*! hold! stop! not so fast!

Soft!

The Jew shall have all justice; *soft!* no haste;

He shall have nothing but the penalty.

Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 330.

Soft — who is that stands by the dying fire?

M. Arnold, *Tristram and Isolt*.

soft (sôft), *v. t.* [*ME. softien*, *softien* (= MLG. *sachten*), *soften*; < *soft*, *a.*] To soften; make soft.

Softening with oynement. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1924.

Yet cannot all these flames, in which I fry,
Her hart more harde then yron *soft* a whit.

Spenser, *Sonnets*, xxxiii.

softa (sôft'ă), *n.* [Also *sophia*; < Turk. *sofya*.] A Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

soft-bodied (sôft'bod'id), *a.* In *zool.*, having a soft body. Specifically applied to (a) the *Mollusca* or *Malacoza* (see *malacology*); (b) the *Malacostrata*; (c) in *Coleoptera*, the *Malacodermi*; (d) in *Hemiptera*, the *Capsidae*.

soft-conscienced (sôft'kon'shenst), *a.* Having a tender conscience. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, i. 1. 37.

[Rare.]

soften (sôft'n), *v.* [*soft* + -en¹. Cf. *soft*, *v.*] I. *intr.* To become soft or less hard. (a) To become more penetrable, pliable, and yielding to pressure: as, iron *softens* with heat.

Many of those bodies that will not melt, or will hardly melt, will notwithstanding *soften*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 840.

(b) To become less rude, harsh, severe, or cruel; grow less obstinate or obdurate; become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; relent.

We do not know

How he may *soften* at the sight o' the child.

Shak., *W. T.*, II. 2. 40.

(c) To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; melt; blend.

Shade unperceiv'd, so *softening* into shade.

Thomson, *Hymn*, l. 25.

II. *trans.* To make soft, or more soft. (a) To make less hard in substance.

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,

Whose golden touch could *soften* steel and stones.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, III. 2. 79.

Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame.

Gay, *The Fan*, l. 183.

(b) To mollify; make less fierce or intractable; make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings: as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures.

Even the sullen disposition of Hash she evinced a facility for *softening* by her playful repartees and beautiful smiles.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 1.

(c) To make tender; make effeminate; enervate: as, troops *softened* by luxury.

Before Poets did *soften* vs, we were full of courage,
given to martiall exercises.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

(d) To make less harsh or severe, less rude, less offensive or violent; mitigate: as, to *soften* an expression.

He bore his great commission in his look,

But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.

Dryden.

The asperity of his opinions was *softened* as his mind enlarged.

Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 54.

(e) To make less glaring; tone down; make less sharp or harsh: as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture; to *soften* the outline of something. (f) To make less strong or intense in sound; make less loud; make smooth to the ear: as, to *soften* the voice.

softener (sôft'nér), *n.* [*soften* + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which softens.

His [Milton's] hand falls on his subject without the *softener* of cuff or ruffle.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

2. Specifically, in *ceram.*, a broad brush used to spread vitrifiable color thinly and uniformly on the biscuit.

softening (sôf'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soften*, *v.*]

1. The act of making soft or softer.—2. In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.—3. In *pathol.*, a diminution of the natural and healthy firmness of organs or parts of organs; mollities.—*Cerebral softening*, softening of the brain.—*Oedoid softening*. Same as *colloid degeneration* (which see, under *colloid*).—*Softening of the brain*, an affection of some part or parts of the brain, in which it is necrosed and softened. Red, yellow, and white softening are distinguished. The color depends on the presence or absence of blood-pigment. These spots of softening are usually produced by the occlusion of an artery, most frequently by embolism or thrombosis. Rarer conditions are ascribed to a local inflammation. The phrase is sometimes popularly but improperly applied to dementia paralytica.—*Softening of the spinal cord*, a local condition similar to the like-named in the brain, but most frequently dependent on inflammation.

softening-iron (sôf'ning-îr'ern), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a round-edged iron plate mounted on an upright beam, and fixed to a heavy plank securely fastened in the floor of a drying-loft. The skins are wetted, and then stretched upon this iron. Also called *stretching-iron*.

softening-machine (sôf'ning-ma-shén'), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for treating dry hides with water to prepare them for the tan-pits, and also for treating sheepskins, etc., with oil.

soft-eyed (sôf't'id), *a.* Having soft, gentle, or tender eyes.

Give Virtue scandal, Innocence a fear,
Or from the soft-eyed virgin steal a tear!
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 288.

soft-finned (sôf't'find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; spineless; anacanthine; malacopterygous; malacopterygian. See *Malacopterygii*.

soft-grass (sôf't'grás), *n.* See *Holcus*.

soft-handed (sôf't'han'ded), *a.* Having soft hands. Hence, figuratively—(a) Unused and therefore unable to work. (b) Not firm in rule, discipline, or the like: as, a soft-handed kind of justice.

soft-headed (sôf't'hed'ed), *a.* Having a soft or silly head; silly; stupid.

soft-hearted (sôf't'här'ted), *a.* Having a soft or tender heart.

soft-heartedness (sôf't'här'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted; tendency or disposition to be touched, or moved to sympathy; tenderness of heart; benevolence; gentleness.

Soft-heartedness, in times like these,
Shows softness in the upper story!
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

softhorn (sôf't'hörn), *n.* A foolish person; one easily imposed upon; a greenhorn. [Colloq.]

softie, *n.* See *sofly*.

softling (sôf't'ling), *n.* [*< soft + -ling*]. A sybarite; a voluptuary.

Effeminate men and softlings cause the stoutest man to wax tender.
Bp. Wootton, Christ. Manual (1876).

softly (sôf't'li), *a.* [*< soft + -ly*]. Soft; easy; gentle; slow.

The gentle Prince not farre away they spyde,
Ryding a softly pace with portance sad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 6.

softly (sôf't'li), *adv.* [*< ME. softly, softely, softeli, softliche; < soft + -ly*]. In a soft manner. (a) Without force or violence; gently: as, he softly pressed my hand. (b) Not loudly; without noise: as, speak softly; walk softly.

And seide ful softly in shrifte as it were.
Piers Plowman (B), III. 37.

In this dark silence softly leave the Town.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, III. 1.

(c) Gently; slowly; calmly; quietly; hence, at an easy pace: as, to lay a thing down softly.

His bowe he toke in hand toward the deere to stalke;
Y prayed hym his shote to leue & softly with me to walke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

He commanded certayne Capitaines to stay behinde, and to row softly after him.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 178.

(d) Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die—
Though pity softly plead within my soul.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 3.

(e) Slackly; carelessly.
All that softly shiftless class who, for some reason or other, are never to be found with anything in hand at the moment that it is wanted.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 348.

softner, *n.* Same as *softener*.

softness (sôf't'nes), *n.* [*< ME. softnesse, < AS. softness, softnes, < soft; see soft and -ness*]. The property or character of being soft, in any sense of that word.

There is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose softness, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal shiftlessness can compare with that of this worthy.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 28.

soft-rayed (sôf't'räd), *a.* In *ichth.*, malacopterygian; soft-finned: said of a fish or its fins.—

Soft-rayed fishes, ordinarily, the *Malacopterygii*; also, the whole of the *Physostomi*. *Jordan and Gilbert.*

soft-sawder (sôf't'sä'dér), *v. t.* [*< soft sawder: see under sawder*] To flatter; blarney. [Slang. U. S.]

soft-shell (sôf't'shel), *a.* Same as *soft-shelled*.

soft-shelled (sôf't'sheld), *a.* Having a soft shell or carapace.—**Soft-shelled clam**, the common soft clam, *Mya arenaria*, or the gaper, *M. truncata*; any soft clam. See cuts under *Mya* and *Myda*.—**Soft-shelled crab**, the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, when it has molted its hard shell and not yet grown another, so that it is covered only with a flexible skin. In this state it is accounted a delicacy. The molt occurs from late in the spring through-out most of the summer. The term is extended to other edible crabs. A crab in the act of casting its shell is termed a *shedder*, *peeler*, or *buster*; when the new shell begins to harden, a *crackler*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.—**Soft-shelled tortoise** or *turtles*, tortoises or turtles of the family *Trionychidae*, and others whose carapace is somewhat flexible; leatherbacks or leather-turtles. Also *soft tortoises* or *turtles*. See cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *leather-back*, and *Trionyx*.

soft-sized (sôf't'sizd), *a.* See *sized*².

soft-skinned (sôf't'skind), *a.* Having a soft skin; specifically, in *zool.*, malacodermatous.

soft-soap (sôf't'söp'), *v. t.* [*< soft soap: see under soap*] To flatter, especially for the attainment of some selfish end. See *soap*, *n.* and *v.* [Colloq.]

soft-solid (sôf't'sol'id), *a.* Pulp-like in consistency.

soft-spoken (sôf't'spö'kn), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable; plausible.

He has heard of one that's lodged in the next street to him who is exceedingly soft-spoken, thrifty of his speech, that spends but six words a day. *E. Johnson, Epilogue, l. 1.*

A nice, soft-spoken old gentleman; . . . butter wouldn't melt in his mouth.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xi.

soft-tack (sôf't'tak), *n.* Soft wheaten bread, as distinguished from *hardtack*, or hard sea-bread or -biscuit. [Sailors' and soldiers' slang.]

softwood (sôf't'wüd), *n.* See *Myrsine*.

softy (sôf't'i), *n.*; pl. *softies* (-tiz). [*< soft + dim. -y*]. A soft or silly person. Also *softie*. [Colloq.]

Nancy . . . were but a softy after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

He is a kind of softie—all alive on one side of his brain and a noodle on the other.
Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Robert Elsmere, III.

sog¹ (sog), *n.* [*< Icel. sögr, dank, wet, saggi, moisture, wet, dampness; prob. akin to soga = AS. sagan, sūcan, suck, AS. socian, E. soc: see soak*]. A bog; quagmire.

sog² (sog), *n.* A lethargy. *Bartlett*. [U. S.]

Old Ezra Barnett . . . waved a limp hand warningly toward the bedroom door. "She's layin' in a sog," he said, hopelessly.
S. O. Jewett, Scribner's Mag., II. 738.

soger (sô'jër), *n.* 1. A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier*. Also *sogger, sogder*.—2. *Naut.*, a skulk or shirk; one who is always trying to evade his share of work.

The captain called him a sogger.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 142.

soger (sô'jër), *v. t.* [*< sogger, n.: see sogger, n., 2.*] *Naut.*, to play the sogger or shirk.

Reefing is the most exciting part of a sailor's duty. All hands are engaged upon it, and, after the halyards are let go, there is no time to be lost—no *soggering*, or hanging back, then.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

sogget. A Middle English form of *subject*.

soggetto (so-jet'to), *n.* [It.: see *subject*]. In music, same as *subject* or *theme*.

soggy (sog'i), *a.* [*< sog¹ + -y*; in part a var. of *soggy, soggy*]. Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; damp and heavy: as, soggy land; soggy timber; soggy bread.

Cor. How now, Mitis! what's that you consider so seriously?
Mit. Troth, that which doth essentially please me, the warping condition of this green and soggy multitude.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 2.

soh (sô), *interj.* See *so¹, interj.*

sohare, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

soho (sô-hô'), *interj.* [Also *so ho*; ME. *sohow, sohove*, < AF. *sa ho*, a hunting cry: *sa, F. ça*, here, hither, come hither; *ho, E. ho¹*]. A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsmen's halloo.

Launce. Soho! soho!
Pro. What seest thou?
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 189.

So ho, birds! (Holds up a piece of bread.)
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

soi-disant (swo-dê-zôn'), *a.* [*F.: soi, reflexive pron., oneself (< L. se, oneself); disant (< L. dicen(-t)-s), ppr. of dire, say, speak (< L. dicere, say: see dictio)*]. Calling one's self; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

soil¹ (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soile, soyle*; < ME. *soile, soyle, soyle, sule*, soil, ground, earth; (a) < OF. *sol*, F. *sol* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *suelo* = Pg. *solo* = It. *suolo*, bottom, ground, soil, pavement, < L. *solum*, the bottom, foundation, ground, soil, earth, land, the sole of the foot or of a shoe (see *sole¹*); the E. form *soil* instead of **soile* in this sense ('soil, ground,' etc.) being due to confusion with (b) OF. *soel, suel, suel, seuil*, threshold, also area, place, F. *seuil* = Pr. *sulh*, < ML. *solum, soleum*, threshold, < L. *solum* (see above); (c) OF. *sole, soule* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Olt. *suola, sola*, It. *suola*, sole of a shoe, *soglia*, threshold, < L. *solea*, a sole, sandal, sill, threshold, etc., ML. also ground, joist, etc. (see *sole¹*); (d) OF. *soil, souil*, a miry place (see *soil²*). The forms and senses of *soil¹* and *soil²* are much involved with other forms and senses.] 1. The ground; the earth.

That every man kepe his soyle cleane ayenst his tenement, and his payement hole, in peyne of xl. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

2. Land; country; native land.

Paris, that the prinse louit, . . .
That ordain on all wise after his dethe,
The souerain to send into his soile hom.
Deuotion of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9088.

Dorset your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 512.

3. A mixture of fine earthy material with more or less organic matter resulting from the growth and decomposition of vegetation on the surface of the ground, or from the decay of animal matter (manure) artificially supplied. The existence of soil over any area implies a previous decomposition of the rocks, and climatic and other physical conditions favorable to the growth of vegetation. As these conditions vary, so varies the thickness of the soil. That which lies next beneath the soil and partakes of its qualities, but contains fragments of the bed-rock, is called the *subsoil*.

Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his horse,
Stain'd with the variation of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 1. 64.

Life without a plan,
As useless as the moment it began,
Serves merely as a soil for discontent
To thrive in.
Coeper, Hope, l. 97.

4. In *soldering*, a mixture of size and lamp-black applied around the parts to be joined to prevent the adhesion of melted solder.

soil² (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyl, soyle*; < OF. *soil, souil*, F. *souille*, the mire in which a wild boar wallows, = Pr. *soil*, mire, prob. < L. *suillus*, belonging to swine, < *sus*, swine, sow: see *sow²*. Cf. *soil³, v.*] A marshy or wet place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or water sought for by other game, as deer.

Soil, or souil de sanglier, the soils of a wilde boare, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed.
Cotgrave.

As deer, being struck, fly through many soils,
Yet still the shaft sticks fast.
Marton, Malcontent, III. 1.

To take soil, to run into the water or a wet place, as an animal when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

O! what a sport, to see a Heard of them [harts]
Takes soil in Sommer in som spacious stream!
Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

O, sir, have you ta'en soil here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.

soil³ (soil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle*; < ME. *soilen, soillen, suilen, soulen, suylen*, < OF. *soillier, souiller*, soil, refl. (of a swine), take soil, wallow in the mire, F. *souiller*, soil, sully, dirty, = Pr. *sulhar, solar* = Pg. *sujar* = Olt. *soghare*, soil; from the noun *soil²*: see *soil²*. In another view, F. *souiller*, soil, dirty, is < L. **suculare*, wallow like a pig, < LL. *suculus*, a porker, dim. of *sus*, swine, sow, being thus from the same ult. source as above; so Pr. *sulhar*, soil, < *sulha*, a sow; cf. Sp. *emporcicar*, soil, < L. *porcus*, a pig. The relations of the forms here grouped under *soil³* are somewhat uncertain. The word is not akin to *sully*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make dirty on the surface; dirty; defile; tarnish; sully; smirch; contaminate.

I haue but one hool hatere. . . . I am the lasse to blame
Though it be soiled and selde cleane.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 2.

Our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd
With that dear blood which it hath fostered.
Shak., Rich. II., l. 3. 125.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.
Milton, Divorce.

2. To dung; manure.

Men . . . soil their ground; not that they love the dirt,
but that they expect a crop.
South.

II. intrans. To take on dirt; become soiled; take a soil or stain; tarnish: as, silver *soils* sooner than gold.

soil³ (soil), n. [Early mod. E. also *soyle*; < *soil²*, v. In def. 3 prob. now associated with *soil¹*, 3.] 1. Any foul matter upon another substance; foulness.

A lady's honour must be touched,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*.

Dryden.

The very garments of a Quaker seem incapable of receiving a *soil*.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 819.

2. Stain; tarnish; spot; defilement or taint.

As free from touch or *soil* with her
As she from one ungut. *Shak.*, *M.* for *M.*, v. 1. 141.

For even already it is one good steppe of an Atheist
and Infidel to become a Proselyte, although with some *soyle*.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 49.

3. Manure; compost. Compare *night-soil*.

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*.

Mortimer.

soil⁴ (soil), v. t. [A var. of *saul* (†), *soul* (†), < OF. *saoler*, later *saouler*, F. *saouler*, glut, cloy, fill, satiate, < OF. *saol*, *saoul*, F. *saoul* = Pr. *sadol* = It. *sattolo*, full, satiated, < L. *sattulus*, dim. of *satur*, full, satiated: see *sad*, *sate²*, *satiare*. Cf. *soul²*, n.] To stall-feed with green food; feed for the purpose of fattening.

The stichew, nor the *soiled* horse, goes to 't
With a more riotous appetite.

Shak., *Lear*, iv. 6. 124.

You shall coosen me, and I'll thank you, and send you
brawn and bacon, and *soil* you every long vacation a brace
of foremen (geese), that at Michaelmas shall come up fat
and kloking. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

During their first summer they (calves) do best to be
soiled on vetches, clover, or Italian ryegrass, with from
1 lb. to 2 lb. of cake to each calf daily.

Encyc. Brit., I. 390.

soil⁵ (soil), v. t. [< ME. *soilen*, by aphoresis from *assoil¹*.] 1. To solve; resolve.

M. More throughout all his book maketh "Quod he"
[his opponent] to dispute and move questions after such
a manner as he can *soil* them or make them appear *soiled*.
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 194.

The doubt yet remaineth there in minde, which riseth
vpon this answer that you make, and, that doubt *soiled*,
I will as for this time . . . encombe you no farther.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1578), fol. 48.

2. To absolve; assoil.

Faste, freke, for thy faith, on thy fote fonde be!
And fro this place, bewachere, I *soile* thee for the suere.

York Plays, p. 218.

soil⁶ (soil), v. A dialectal variant of *soil¹*.

soil⁷ (soil), n. Same as *soil²*. *Buchanan*.

soil⁸ (soil), n. A dialectal variant of *soil¹*.

soil⁹ (soil), n. [Origin obscure (†).] A young
coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

soil-bound (soil'bound), a. Bound or attached
to the soil: a translation of the Latin *adscriptus*
glebe.

That morning he had freed the *soil-bound* slaves.

Byron, *Lara*, II. 8.

soil-branch (soil'brānch), n. A lateral connection
with a sewer-pipe.

soil-cap (soil'kap), n. The covering of soil and
detrital material in general which rests upon
the bed-rock: occasionally used by geologists.

Mere gravitation, aided by the downward pressure of
siding detritus or *soil-cap*, suffices to bend over the edges
of fissile strata.

A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 496.

soiled (soild), a. [< *soil¹* + *-ed²*.] Having soil:
used chiefly in composition: as, deep-*soiled*.

The Province . . . is far greater, more populous, better
soiled, and more stored with Gentry.

Hovell, Letters, I. II. 15.

soiliness¹ (soi'li-nes), n. The quality or condition
of being soily; soil; tarnish. [Rare.]

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, . . .
and to observe . . . whether it yield no *soiliness* more than
silver.

Bacon, Physiological Remains.

soiling (soi'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *soil⁴*, v.] 1.

The act of stall-feeding with green food.

In our American climate . . . the *soiling* of dairy cows
is altogether important. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 141.

2. Green food stall-fed to cattle.

Soiling, when the pastures fall short, should always be
supplied. . . . The rye, grasses, clover, and millet . . .
should be fed in mangers under shelter, or in the stables.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 141.

soilless (soil'les), a. [< *soil¹* + *-less*.] Destitute
of soil or mold. *Wright*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

soil-pipe (soil'pip), n. An upright discharge-
pipe which receives the general refuse from
water-closets, etc., in a building.

A round cover and a water trap to exclude noxious air
from the *soil-pipe*. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 764.

soil-pulverizer (soil'pul've-ri-zér), n. A tool
or machine for breaking up or pulverizing the

soil preparatory to seeding, etc., as a special
form of harrow, or a flanged roller; a clod-
crusher.

soilure (soi'lür), n. [< OF. *souilleure*, *soillure*,
F. *souillure*, filth, ordure, < *souiller*, soil: see
soil³.] The act of soiling, or the state of being
soiled; stain or staining; tarnish or tarnishing.

He merits well to have her that doth seek her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*.

With such a hell of pain and world of charge.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 64.

soily¹ (soi'li), a. [Early mod. E. *soylie*; < *soil³*
+ *-y¹*.] Somewhat dirty, soiled, or tarnished;
polluting.

So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine,
Whose *soylie* tincture did therein remaine,
Till brinish teares had waht it out againe.

Fuller, David's Sinne, st. 32. (*Davies*.)

solmonite (soi'mon-ít), n. [After *Soimonoff*, a
Russian statesman.] A variety of corundum,
occurring with barsowite near Zlatoust in the
Urals.

soirée (swo-rä'), n. [< F. *soirée*, *serée*, Norm.
dial. *serie*, evening-tide, an evening party, = It.
serata, evening-tide, < LL. *serare*, become late,
< L. *serus*, late in the day, neut. *serum*, evening,
> It. *sera* = Pr. *ser*, *sera* = F. *soir*, evening. Cf.
serotine.] An evening party or reunion: as, a
musical *soirée*.

Mrs. Tuffin was determined she would not ask Philip to
her *soirées*.

Thackeray, Philip, xlii.

soja (sō'jä), n. [NL. (Moench, 1794, "*Sofa*"),
< soy. Also *Soya*.] A genus of leguminous
plants, consisting of about 25 species. *Soja*
Soja (*Glycine Soja* of Siebold and Zuccarini)
is an important economic species.

sojer (sō'jér), n. A dialectal or colloquial form
of *soldier*.

sojourn, n. A Middle English form of *sojourn*.

sojourn (sō'jérn or sō-jér'n), v. i. [Early mod.
E. also *sojern*; < ME. *sojournen*, *sojornen*, < OF. *so-*
journer, *sojornen*, *sojournen*, *sojornen*, F. *sojournen*
= Pr. *sojornar*, *sojornar* = It. *soggiornare* (ML.
reflex *sojornare*), dwell for a time, *sojourn*, <
ML. **subdiurnare* (or **superdiurnare* ?), < L. *sub*,
under, + *diurnare*, stay, last, < *diurnus*, daily: see
sub- and *diurnal*, *journal*. Cf. *adjoin*, *journey*.] To dwell
for a time; dwell or live in a place as
a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not con-
sidering the place as a permanent habitation.

Thus rested the children and *sojourned* in the Cities of
logres, that the salance ne didde hem no fortoke.

Mélin (E. E. T. S.), II. 202.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there.

Gen. xii. 10.

The old King is put to *sojourn* with his Eldest Daughter,
attended only by Threescore Knights.

Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

= Syn. *Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide*.

sojourn (sō'jérn or sō-jér'n), n. [< ME. *sojournen*,
sojorne, *sojorn*, *sojourn*, < OF. **sojournen*, *sojurn*, *so-*
jour, *sufur*, *sojor*, *sojour*, F. *sojour* = Pr. *sojorn*,
sojorn = OSp. *sojorno* = It. *soggiorno*; from the
verb.] 1. A temporary stay or residence, as
that of a traveler.

Ful longe to holde there *sojour*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 4282.

The princes, France and Burgundy, . . .
Long in our court have made their amorous *sojourn*.

Shak., *Lear*, I. 1. 48.

2. A place of temporary stay or abode. [Rare.]

That day I bode stille in ther companye,
Which was to me a gracious *sojourn*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*.

Milton, P. L., III. 15.

sojournant¹, n. [ME. *sojournant*, < OF. *sojourn-*
nant, ppr. of *sojornen*, *sojourn*: see *sojourn*.] One making a
sojourn; a visitor. [Rare.]

Your daughter of Sweynthorpp and hyr *sojournant*, E.
Paston, recomandyth hem to yow in ther most humble
wyse.

Paston Letters, III. 219.

sojournner (sō'jér-nér or sō-jér'nér), n. [< ME.
**sojournner*, *sojornner*; < *sojourn* + *-er¹*.] 1. One
who sojourns; a temporary resident; a stran-
ger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojournners*, as were all
our fathers.

1 Chron. xxix. 15.

2. A guest; a visitor.

We've no strangers, woman,
None but my *sojournners* and I.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, II. 2.

Thus graciously bespoke her welcome guest: . . .
"Welcome an owner, not a *sojournner*."

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 704.

The inhabitants of the quarter . . . objected to my liv-
ing among them, because I was not married. . . . I re-
plied that, being merely a *sojournner* in Egypt, I did not
like either to take a wife or female slave.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 183.

sojourning (sō'jér-ning or sō-jér'ning), n. [Ver-
bal n. of *sojourn*, v.] The act of dwelling in a
place for a time; also, the time of abode.

The *sojourning* of the children of Israel [in Egypt] . . .
was four hundred and thirty years.

Ex. xli. 40.

sojournment (sō'jérn-ment or sō-jér'n-ment), n. [< OF. *sojournement*, F. *sojournement*, < OF.
sojournen, F. *sojournen*, *sojourn*: see *sojourn*.] The act of
sojourning; temporary residence, as
that of a stranger or traveler.

God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of
preparation for futurity.

Wakefield.

soke¹ (sōk), n. [Also *soc*; < ME. *soke*, *sok* (AF.
soc, ML. *soca*), the exercise of judicial power, a
franchise, land held by socage, < AS. *soc*, juris-
diction, lit. inquiry or investigation, < *sacan*
(pret. *soc*), contend, litigate, > *sacu*, a conten-
tion, a lawsuit, hence in old law *sac*, the power
of hearing suits and administering justice with-
in a certain precinct: see *sac¹*, *sake¹*. The words
soke and *soken* are practically identical in orig-
sense, but are to be kept separate, being differ-
ent forms. *Soc* is the AF. (Law F.) form of *soke*,
which is itself a ME. form archaically pre-
served (like *bote*, *mote*). The mod. form would
be *sok*, as the mod. form of *bote* is *boot*, and
that of *mote* is *moot*.] 1. The power or privi-
lege of holding a court in a district, as in a
manor; jurisdiction of causes; also, the limits
of such jurisdiction.

The land was equally divided among the three, but the
sok, the judicial rights, passed to Harold and Godward
only.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 525.

2. The liberty or privilege of tenants excused
from customary burdens.—3. Same as *soken*, 1.

If there is no retail tavern in the *soks* where he dwells.

English Gids (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

4. Same as *soken*, 2.

soke², v. An old spelling of *soak*, *suck*.

sokeling¹, n. An obsolete form of *suckling*.

sokeman (sōk'man), n. In old Eng. law, same
as *socman*.

soken (sō'kn), n. [ME. *soken*, *sokne*, *sokene*, <
AS. *sōcn*, *sōcen* (> ML. *socna*), an inquiry (= Icel. *sōkn* = Sw. *socken* = Dan. *sogn*, a parish);
cf. AS. *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power (see
sok¹); < *sacan*, contend, litigate, etc.: see
sake¹.] 1. A district or territory within which
certain privileges or powers were exercised:
specifically, a district held by tenure of socage.

Bette the bedel of Bokyngham-shire,
Rainalde the reue of Rotland *sokene*.

Piers Plowman (B), II. 110.

He [the freeman] may be a simple husbandman, or the
lord of a *soken* and patron of hundreds of servants and fol-
lowers.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

2. An exclusive privilege claimed by a miller
of grinding all the corn used within the manor
in which his mill stands, or of being paid for
the same as if actually ground.

Gret *sokene* hath this millere, out of doute,
With whete and malt of al the land aboute.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 67.

soke-reeve (sōk'rēv), n. A rent-gatherer in a
lord's soke.

sokerel¹, n. [ME. (mod. E. as if **suckerel*, <
suck + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel*).] A child not
weaned. *Halliwel*.

sokinah, n. [Malagasy.] An insectivorous
mammal of Madagascar, *Echinops telfairi*, be-
longing to the family *Centetidae*. It is a typical



Sokinah (*Echinops telfairi*).

centetid, closely related to and much resem-
bling the common tenrec.

soko (sō'kō), n. [African.] The native name
of a local race or variety of the chimpanzee
which was discovered by Dr. Livingstone in
Manyuema, near Lake Tanganyika, in Central
Africa.

sol¹ (sol), n. [Used chiefly as mere L.; ME. *sol*
(in def. 3); = OF. *sol* (dim. *solet*, *solail*, *soleis*,

etc., *F. solen* = *Sp. Pg. sol* = *It. sole*; < *L. sol*, the sun, = *AS. sol*, the sun (*Sol-mônath*, February), = *Icel. sol* = *Sw. Dan. sol* = *Goth. saul* = *W. haul* = *Ir. sul* = *Lith. Lett. OPruss. saule*, the sun; also with added suffixes, in Teut. and Slav. forms, *AS. sunne*, etc., *E. sun*: see *sun*.]
1. [*cap.*] The sun. See *Phæbus*.

And therefore is the glorious planet *Sol*
In noble eminence enthroned and sphered.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 89.

Dan Sol to slope his wheels began.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. viii.

2. In *her.*, a tincture, the metal or, or gold, in blazoning by planets, as in the arms of sovereigns. See *blazon*, n., 2.—3. In *alchemy*, gold.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we thep.
Chaucer, *Prolog*. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 278.

Good gold natural, and of the myn of the erthe, is clepid of philosophis *sol* in latyn; for he is the sonne of oure heuene, lich as *sol* the planet is in the heuene above.
Book of Quinte Esences (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

*sol*² (*sol*), n. [*< OF. sol*, later *sou*, *F. sou* = *It. soldo*, < *ML. solidus*, a coin, < *L. solidus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*, and cf. *sou*, *soldo*, *sold*², etc.] An old French coin, the twentieth part of the livre, and equivalent to twelve deniers. At the revolution it was superseded by the *sou*.

For six *sols* more would plead against his Maker.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

*sol*³ (*sól*), n. pl. *sols* or *soles* (*sól's*). [*Sp. sol*, lit. sun: see *sol*¹.] The monetary unit of Peru, equivalent to 48.7 United States cents. A silver sol and its divisions are coined; there is also a ten-sol gold piece, the libra, equivalent to the British sovereign.

*sol*⁴ (*sól*), n. [= *F. Sp. Pg. It. sol*: see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fifth tone of the scale, or dominant. In the scale of C this tone is G, which is therefore called *sol* in France, Italy, etc.

sol. An abbreviation of *solution*.

*sol*¹ (*sól-lá'*), *interj.* [*Prob. < so + la (interj.)*.] A cry or call to attract the attention of one at a distance.

Lawn. Sol, *sol*! wo ha, ho! *sol*, *sol*!

Lor. Who calls?

Lawn. Sol! did you see Master Lorenzo? . . . Tell him there's a post come from my master, with his horn full of good news.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 39.

*sol*² (*sól-lá'*), n. [*Also solah*, also *solar* (simulating *solar*); < Beng. *solá*, Hind. *sholá*, the plant here defined.] 1. A tall leguminous swamp-plant, *Aschynomene aspera*, found widely in the Old World tropics. Its robust stems are of a pith-like texture (sometimes called *spongewood*), and in India are worked up into many articles, especially hats and military helmets, which are very light and cool. See *Aschynomene* and *hat-plant*.

2. Same as *sol*¹.—*Sol* *topi* or *topee*, a pith helmet or sun-hat made in India from the pith of the *sol*. See *pith-work*. Also *sol* *topi*, *sol* *hat*, and simply *sol*.

solace (*sol'ás*), n. [*< ME. solace*, *solas*, < *OF. solas*, *solaz*, *soulas*, *F. soulas* = *Pr. solatz* = *Cat. solas* = *Sp. Pg. solaz* = *It. sollazzo*, < *L. solatium*, solacium, soothing, consolation, comfort, < *solari*, pp. *solatus*, soothe, console, comfort. Cf. *console*.] 1. Comfort in sorrow or misfortune; alleviation of distress or of discomfort.

I beseech your majesty, give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and mine age would ease.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 21.

2. That which gives relief, comfort, or alleviation under any affliction or burden.

Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual *solace* long,
Liv'd happy prisoners there.
Cowper, *The Faithful Bird*.

3. Sport; pleasure; delight; amusement; recreation; happiness.

I am so ful of joye and of *solas*.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 350.
And therein sat a Lady fresh and fayre,
Making sweet *solace* to herselfe alone.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, ii. vi. 3.

4. In *printing*, the penalty prescribed by the early printers for a violation of office rules.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Consolation*, etc. (see *comfort*), mitigation, relief, softening, soothing, cheer, diversion, amusement.

solace (*sol'ás*), v.; pret. and pp. *solaced*, ppr. *solacing*. [*< ME. solacen*, *solacien*, < *OF. solacier*, *solacer*, *F. solacier* = *Sp. solazar* = *It. sollazzare*, < *ML. solatiare*, *solatiari*, give solace, console, < *L. solatium*, solacium, solace: see *solace*, n.] *I. trans.* 1. To cheer in grief, trouble, or despondency; console under affliction or calamity; comfort.

Thy own sweet smile I see.
The same that oft in childhood *solac'd* me.
Cowper, *My Mother's Picture*.

Leolin . . . foamed away his heart at Averill's ear:
Whom Averill *solaced* as he might.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. To allay; assuage; soothe: as, to *solace* grief by sympathy.

We ate sad together,
Solacing our despondency with tears.
Shelley, *The Cenci*, iii. 1.

3. To amuse; delight; give pleasure to: sometimes used reflexively.

From that Cytee men gon be Watre, *solacyng* and disportyng hem.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 21.

Houses of retraite for the Gentlemen of Venice & Padua, wherein they *solace themselves* in somner.
Coryat, *Crudities*, i. 152.

—*Syn.* 1 and 2. See *solace*, n.

II. t. intrans. 1. To take comfort; be consoled or relieved in grief.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight!
Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 5. 47.

2. To take pleasure or delight; be amused; enjoy one's self.

These six assaulted the Castle, whom the Ladies seeing so lusty and courageous, they were contented to *solace* with them.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 255.

solacement (*sol'ás-ment*), n. [*< solace* + *-ment*.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

Solacement of the poor, to which our archquack now more and more betook himself.

Carlyle, *Cagliostro*. (*Latham*.)

solacious (*sól-lá'shus*), a. [*< OF. solacicus* = *Sp. solazoso* = *Pg. solacioso*, < *ML. solatiosus*, full of solace, cheering, entertaining, < *L. solatium*, solacium, solace: see *solace*.] Affording pleasure or amusement; entertaining.

The abundant pleasures of Sodome, which were . . . pryde, plenty of feadyng, *solacyouse* pastymes, ydelnesse, and crueltie.
Sp. Bale, *English Voyages*, ii.

In the literal sense you meet with purposes merry and *solacious* enough.
Uryhuart, tr. of *Rabelais*, *Prolog*. to *Gargantua*, p. 96.

solenus, n. See *solenus*.

solah, n. See *sol*², 1.

solaint, a. A Middle English form of *sullen*.

All redy was made a place ful *solain*.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 884.

solan (*sól'an*), n. [*Also (Sc.) soland* (with ex-crescent *d*); < *Icel. súla* = *Norw. sula* (in comp. *Icel. haf-sula* = *Norw. hav-sula*, 'sea-solan'), a gannet, solan-goose. The n appar. represents the affixed def. art.; cf. *Shetland sooleen*, the sun, < *Dan. sol*, sun + def. art. *en*, the.] The solan-goose.

Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb,
And of th' eggs despoil the *solan's* nest.
Collins, *Works* (ed. 1800), p. 99. (*Jodrell*.)

A white *solan*, far away by the shores of Mull, struck the water as he dived, and sent a jet of spray into the air.
W. Black, *Princess of Thule*, xxvii.

Solanaceæ (*sol-á-ná'sé-á*), n. pl. [*NL. (Hall-ler, 1742), < Solanum + -acæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the order *Polemniales*, characterized by regular flowers commonly with a plicate border, carpels with many ovules, and a straight, spiral, or coiled embryo in fleshy albumen. The sepals, petals, and stamens are each usually five, the ovary usually entire and two-celled, with an undivided style. In Engler's system it is placed in the subseries (suborder) *Solanineæ* between the small family *Nolana-cæ* and the *Scrophulariaceæ*. The family embraces about 1,600 species, classed in 83 genera and 5 tribes, the *Nicandrea*, *Datura*, *Cestrea*, and *Salpiglossideæ*. They are erect or climbing herbs or shrubs, or sometimes trees, and either smooth or downy, but rarely with bristles. They bear alternate and entire toothed or dissected leaves, often in scattered unequal pairs, but never truly opposite. The typical inflorescence is a bracteose cyme, either terminal, opposite the leaves, or lateral, but not truly axillary, and sometimes converted into umbels or sessile clusters or reduced to a single flower. They are usually rank-scented and possess strongly narcotic properties, either throughout or in special organs, in *Mandragora* in the root, in most others strongly developed in the leaves, as in belladonna, tobacco, henbane, stramonium, and nightshade. In some, as the henbane, this principle is actively developed for a limited time only; in others, parts from which it is absent furnish a valued food, as the potato, tomato, and egg-plant, or a condiment, as Cayenne pepper. The family furnishes also several tonics and numerous diuretic remedies, as species of *Physalis*, *Nicandra*, *Cestrum*, and *Solanum*. Plants of this family are widely dispersed through warm climates of both hemispheres, extending beyond the tropics in North and South America, especially in the west, but less frequent in Europe and Asia. They are absent in alpine and arctic regions and in Australia. About 20 genera occur in North America exclusive of Mexico, notably the genera *Lycium*, *Solanum*, and *Physalis*. For other important genera, see *Lycopersicon*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Nicotiana*, *Petunia*, and *Solandra*.

solanaceous (*sol-á-ná'shius*), a. [*< NL. Solanaceæ + -ous*.] Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*.

soland (*sól'land*), n. See *solan*.

*solander*¹ (*sól-lan'dér*), n. Same as *sellanders*.
*solander*² (*sól-lan'dér*), n. [*< Solander* (see quot. and *Solandra*).] A form of box designed to contain prints or drawings. See the quotation.

A *Solander* case is the invention of Dr. Solander, of memory dear to readers of "Cook's Voyages," who used one to contain and preserve specimens for natural history, drawings, and matters of the kind. It is really a box, generally shaped like a book, one side of which, turning on hinges, serves for a lid, while the front, or fore edge of the case, is furnished with hinges to be let down, so that the fronts as well as the tops of the contents can be got at.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 185.

Solandra (*sól-lan'drá*), n. [*NL. (Swartz, 1787), named after Daniel Solander* (born 1736, died about 1781), a Swedish botanist and traveler.] An untenable name for *Ceratina*, a genus of solanaceous plants. It is characterized by solitary flowers with a long calyx-tube, an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla with broad imbricated lobes and induplicate sinuses, five stamens, and a two-celled ovary imperfectly four-celled by false partitions, forming in fruit a pulpy berry half-protruded from the torn membranous calyx. The 6 species are all American and tropical. They are lofty climbing coarse shrubby plants, with entire smooth fleshy and coriaceous shining leaves, clustered near the ends of the branches, and very large terminal white, yellowish, or greenish flowers on fleshy pedicels. *Ceratina grandiflora* (*Solandra grandiflora*) and other species are sometimes cultivated from the West Indies under the name *trumpet-flower*, forming handsome greenhouse evergreens, usually grown as climbers, or, in *Ceratina longiflora* (*Solandra longiflora*), as small shrubs.

Solanæ (*sól-lá'né-é*), n. pl. [*NL. (Bernard de Jussieu, 1759), < Solanum + -æ*.] The earliest name for the family *Solanaceæ*, being used by Bernard de Jussieu in his arrangement of the garden of the Trianon: so used also by A. L. de Jussieu, A. P. de Candolle, and others. It has been latterly reduced to tribal rank, and now embraces 36 genera, of which *Solanum* is the type. Among the other most important ones may be mentioned *Lycium*, *Atropa*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Physalis*, *Capsicum*, and *Mandragora*.

solaneous (*sól-lá'né-us*), a. Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, or especially to *Solanum*.

solan-goose (*sól-lan-gôs*), n. [*< solan* + *goose*.] The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Also *solan* and *soland-goose*. See *Sula*, and cut under *gannet*.

solania (*sól-lá'ni*), n. [*NL. < Solanum*.] The active principle of *Solanum Dulcamara*. See *solanine*.

solanine (*sól-lá'nin*), n. [*NL. < Solanum + -ine*.] A complex body, both a glucoside and an alkalioid, the active principle of bitter-sweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, and found also in *S. nigrum* and *S. tuberosum*. It is a narcotic poison.

solano (*sól-lá'nó*), n. [*< Sp. solano*, an easterly wind (cf. *Solanazo*, a hot easterly wind), < *L. solanus* (sc. *ventus*), the east wind, < *sol*, sun: see *sol*¹, *solar*¹.] A hot (also a rainy) easterly wind on the eastern coast of Spain; hence, a steady wind blowing over a broad expanse of country, such as the pampero or the norther.

solanoid (*sól-lá'noid*), a. [*< NL. Solanum + Gr. eîdōr*, form.] Resembling a potato in texture.

Solanum (*sól-lá'núm*), n. [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < LL. solanum*, the nightshade.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the *Solanaceæ*, or nightshade family, and tribe *Solanæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a deeply five- or ten-lobed spreading calyx, an angled or five-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, very short filaments with long anthers which form a cone or cylinder, open by a vertical pore or a larger chink, and are almost destitute of any connective, and a generally two-celled ovary with its conspicuous placenta projecting from the partition. It is one of the largest genera of plants (compare *Senecio*), and includes over 900 species (about 1,200 according to some authors). Their distribution is similar to that of the family, and they constitute half or two thirds of its species. They are herbs, shrubs, or small trees, sometimes climbers, of polymorphous habit, either smooth, downy, or woolly, or even viscid. They bear alternate entire or divided leaves, sometimes in pairs, but never truly opposite. Their flowers are yellow, white, violet, or purplish, grouped in panicles or umbels cymes which are usually scorpioid, sometimes apparently racemose, rarely reduced to a single flower. The species form four groups, the sections *Pachystemonum*, *Leptostemonum*, *Lycianthes*, and *Nycterium*, based mainly on differences in the calyx, corolla, and anthers, and whether armed with spines or unarmed. South America is the central home of the genus, and of its most useful member, the potato, *S. tuberosum*, which occurs in numerous wild varieties, with or without small tubers on the rootstocks, from Lima to latitude 45° S. in Patagonia, and northward to New Mexico. (See *potato*, *potato-rot*, and cut under *rotate* and *tuber*.) There are eighteen native species in the United States, chiefly in the southwest, besides numerous prominent varieties and 5 introduced species. The seeds of many species are remarkably tenacious of life, and are therefore soon naturalized, especially the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, the original type of the genus (for which see *nightshade*, and figure of leaf under *repand*); and compare *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*: from this the name *nightshade*

is sometimes extended to several other European species. For *S. Dulcamara*, the bitterweed, the other common species of the northeastern United States, a climber introduced for ornament, see *nightshade*, *felonwort*, *dulcamara*, and *dulcamaria*. Two others in the United States are of importance as prickly weeds, *S. Carolinense* (for which see *horsetail*), a pest which has sometimes caused fields in Delaware to be abandoned, and *S. rostratum* (for which see *sand-bur*), of abundant growth on the plains beyond the Mississippi, and known as the chief food of the Colorado beetle or potato-bug before the introduction of the potato westward. The genus is one of strongly marked properties. A few species with comparatively inert foliage have been used as salads, as *S. Dasycarpum* in the West Indies and *S. sessiliflorum* in Brazil; but the leaves of most, as of the common potato, bitterweed, and nightshade, are more or less powerfully narcotic. (See *solanine*.) The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juices yield numerous remedies of the tropics. *S. tubatum* is strongly sudorific; *S. pseudoquina* is a source of quina in Brazil, a powerful bitter and febrifuge; others are purgative or diuretic, as *S. paniculatum*, the jerubeba of Brazil; *S. stramonifolium* is used as a poison in Cayenne. The berries are often edible, as in the well-known *S. Melongena* (for which see *egg-plant*, *brinjal*, and *aubergine*). Others with edible fruit are *S. aviculare* (known as the kangaroo-apple or gunyang of southeastern Australia), *S. Uporo*, the cannibal-apple or borodina of the Fiji and other Pacific islands, with large red fruit used like the tomato, *S. album* and *S. Ethiopicum*, cultivated in China and southern Asia, *S. Gilo* in tropical America, *S. muricatum*, the pepino or melon-pear of Peru, and *S. racemosum* in the West Indies. *S. Quitoense*, the Quito orange, yields a fruit resembling a small orange in color, fragrance, and taste. *S. Indicum* is known as *Madagascan potato*, and *S. crispum* of Chile as *potato-tree*. Some species bear an inedible fruit, as *S. mammosum*, the macaw-bush (which see), also called *susumber* and (together with *S. torvum*) *turkey-berry*. For *S. Bahamense*, see *cankerberry*, and for *S. Sodomense*, see *Sodom-apple*. Other species yield dyes, as *S. gnaphalodes* in Peru and *S. verticillatum* in the Canaries, used to paint the face; *S. nigrum*, used to dye silk violet; and *S. indigoferum*, in cultivation in Brazil for indigo. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia to tan leather; and the fruit of *S. saponaceum* is used as soap in Peru. Several species have long been cultivated as ornaments for their abundant red or orange berries, as *S. Pseudo-capsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry or winter-cherry (see *cherry*); and the Brazilian *S. Capsicastrum*, the dwarf winter-cherry or star-capsicum. Many others are now cultivated as ornamental plants, and are known by the generic name *Solanum*, as *S. Karstenii*, from Venezuela, with violet flowers; and *S. lanceolatum*, with narrow willow-like leaves, reputed the most showy blooming species. Others are cultivated for their conspicuous foliage, as *S. arifolium* and *S. macranthum*, with leaves 2½ feet long; *S. robustum*, clad in showy red down; and *S. Warszewiczii*, with handsome flowers and large leaves elegantly cut. The climber *S. jasminoides*, the jasmine-solanum, is a house-plant from Brazil, esteemed for its large and abundant clusters of fragrant white or bluish flowers.

solar¹ (sō'lar), a. [= F. *solaire* = Sp. *Pg. solar* = It. *solare*, < L. *solaris*, of the sun, solar, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*¹.] 1. Of, pertaining or related to, or determined by the sun: as, the solar system; solar light; solar rays; solar influence.

To make the solar and lunar year agree.

Raleigh, Hist. World, II. 3.

His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way.

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 102.

2. In *astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun.

The cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as solar people are.

Dryden, Cock and Fox, I. 652.

Solar apex, the point in space, situated in the constellation Hercules, toward which the sun is moving.

Solar asphyxia. Same as *anestroke*.

Solar boiler, an apparatus for utilizing the heat of the sun's rays in the heating of water and the production of steam.

Solar calorific engine. Same as *solar engine*.

Solar camera, *chromometer*. See the noun.

Solar constant, the number which expresses the quantity of radiant heat received from the sun by the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere in a unit of time. As shown by the researches of Langley, its value is probably somewhat over three (small) calories per minute for a square centimeter of surface normal to the sun's rays. See *calory* and *sun*.

Solar cooking-apparatus, an arrangement for cooking food by the heat of the sun's rays. It consists essentially of a cooking-vessel inclosed in a glass frame, upon which the solar rays are directed by reflectors.

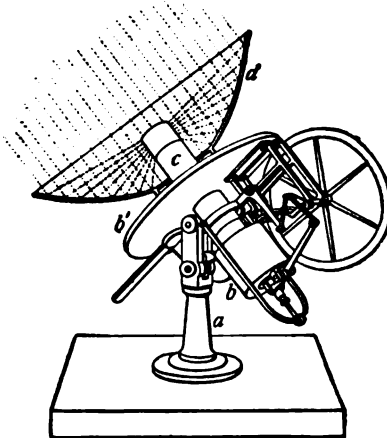
Solar cycle. See *cycle*¹.

Solar day. See *day*¹, 3.

Solar deity, in *myth.*, a deity of the sun, or personifying some of the attributes or characteristics of the sun, or of the sun's action. A familiar example is the Greek Apollo or Helios. Solar deities play an important part in the mythology of ancient Egypt, the chief of them being Ra, the supreme power for good. The Egyptian solar deities are commonly distinguished in art by bearing upon their heads the solar disk. See also cut under *Apollo*, and compare *solarium*.

Solar eclipse.

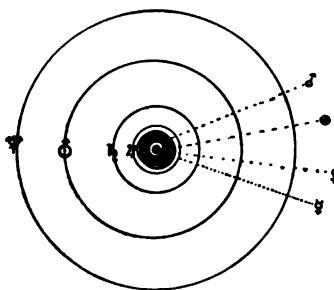
See *eclipse*, 1.—**Solar engine**, an engine in which steam for motive power is generated by direct solar heat concentrated by lenses or by reflectors upon a steam-generator,



Ericsson's Solar Engine.

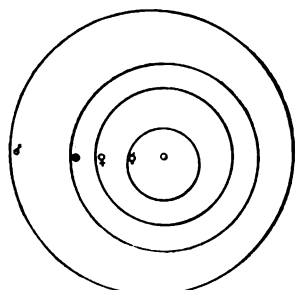
a, stand; b, adjustable caloric engine; c, boiler of engine, through which the cylinder extends into the focal axis of a powerful reflector d, the curvature of which directs the rays, as shown by the dotted lines, upon the cylinder.

as in Mouchot's solar engine, or in which direct solar heat is concentrated upon the cylinder of a hot-air or caloric engine, as in the solar engine of Ericsson.—**Solar equation**. See *equation*.—**Solar eyepiece**, a helioscope; an eyepiece suitable for observing the sun. In the ordinary form, devised by Sir John Herschel, the sunlight is reflected at right angles by a transparent plane surface which allows most of the light and heat to pass through, so that only a thin shade-glass is needed. In the more perfect polarization-heliocopes of Mers and others the light is polarized by reflection at the proper angle from one or more glass surfaces, and afterward modified in intensity at pleasure by reflection at a second polarizing surface, or by transmission through a Nicol prism which can be rotated.—**Solar fever**, dengue.—**Solar flowers**, flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.—**Solar ganglion**. Same as *solar plexus*.—**Solar hour**. See *hour*.—**Solar lamp**. (a) Same as *Argand lamp* (which see, under *lamp*). (b) An electric lamp of the fourth class.—**Solar microscope**. See *microscope*.—**Solar month**. See *month*, 2.—**Solar myth**, in *compar. myth.*, a myth or heroic legend containing or supposed to contain allegorical reference to the course of the sun, and used by modern scholars to explain the Aryan mythologies. The fable of Apollo and Daphne is an example.—**Solar observatory**, an astronomical observatory specially equipped for the study of solar phenomena. The observatory at Meudon, near Paris, is an example.—**Solar physics**, the study of the physical phenomena presented by the sun.—**Solar plexus**, in *anat.* See *plexus*. Also called *brain of the belly*.—**Solar print**, in *photog.*, a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative. It is usually an enlargement, and is so called to distinguish it from an ordinary photo-print made by direct contact in a printing-frame, or otherwise.—**Solar prominence** or *protuberance*. See *sun*.—**Solar radiation**. See *radiation*.—**Solar-radiation register**, an apparatus for automatically registering the times during which the sun is shining.—**Solar salt**, sea-salt; bay-salt.—**Solar spectrum**. See *spectrum*, 3, and cut under *absorption*.—**Solar spots**. See *sun-spot*.—**Solar system**, in *astron.*, the system consisting of the sun and the bodies revolving round it (and those revolving round them) or otherwise



Solar System, showing especially the orbits of the four outer planets.

dependent upon it. To this system belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, which all directly or indirectly revolve round the central sun—the



Solar System, showing the orbits of the four inner planets.

whole being bound together by the mutual attractions of the several parts. The following table gives a compar-

ative view of the planets. For further information, see the proper names.

	Sidereal period in days.	Mean distance from sun in millions of miles.	Diameter in thousands of miles.	Mass relative to earth.	Density (water = 1).	Axial rotation in hours.
Mercury	88	36	3	0.1	7.2	?
Venus	225	67	8	0.8	5.2	?
Earth	365	93	8	1.0	6.7	24
Mars	687	141	4	0.1	4.0	24½
Jupiter	4333	482	88	317.0	1.3	10
Saturn	10759	883	75	94.9	0.6	14
Uranus	30687	1778	30½	14.7	1.4	?
Neptune	60127	2785	37½	17.1	0.9	?
Sun	.....	.....	866	332000	1.4	In days, 25
Moon	.....	From earth, 0.24	2	1/8	3.5	27

Solar telegraph. See *telegraph*.—**Solar theory**. See *solarism*.—**Solar time**. Same as *apparent time*. See *time*.—**Solar walk**, the *sodic*.—**Solar year**. See *year*.

solar² (sō'lar), n. See *sollar*.

solar³ (sō'lar), n. See *sola*².

Solaridae (sō-lā-rī'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Solarium* + *-idae*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Solarium*. The animal has the tentacles nearly united at the base; eyes sessile, near the outer base of the tentacles; the proboscis long, cylindrical, completely retractile; and the shell conical and generally declivous from the apex, with carinated margin of the last whorl, and a deep umbilical cavity, recalling a spiral staircase. The species inhabit tropical seas. They are rather large and generally handsome shells, some of which are common parlor ornaments. See cut under *Solarium*.

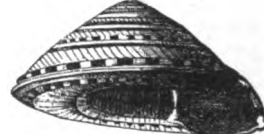
solaroid (sō-lā-rī-oid), a. [*Solarium* + *-oid*.] Of, or having characters of, the *Solaridae*.

solariplex (sō-lar'ī-pleks), n. The solar plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Cones*, 1887.

solarism (sō'lar-izm), n. [*solar*¹ + *-ism*.] Exclusive or excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun; over-addiction to the assumption of solar myths. *Gladstone*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 634.

solarist (sō'lar-ist), n. [*solar*¹ + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of solarism. *Gladstone*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 876.

solarium (sō-lā-rī-um), n. [*L. solarium*, a sun-dial, a part of a house exposed to the sun, < *solaris*, of the sun: see *solar*¹.] 1. A sundial, fixed or portable. See *dial*, *poke-dial*, *ring-dial*, *sun-dial*.—2. A place arranged to receive the sun's rays, usually a flat house-top, terrace, or open gallery, formerly used for pleasure only, but in modern times commonly as an adjunct of a hospital or sanatorium, in which case it is inclosed with glass; a room arranged with a view to giving patients sun-baths.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] The typical genus of *Solaridae*, containing the staircase-shells, as the perspective shell, *S. perspectivum*. They have a much depressed but regularly conic shell, angular at the periphery, and with a wide spiral umbilicus which has suggested the idea of a spiral staircase.



Staircase-shell (*Solarium perspectivum*).

solarization (sō'lar-i-zā'shon), n. [= F. *solarisation*; as *solarize* + *-ation*.] 1. Exposure to the action of the rays of the sun.—2. In *photog.*, the injurious effects produced on a negative by over-exposing it in the camera to the light of the sun, as blurring of outlines, obliteration of high lights, loss of relief, etc.; also, the effects on a print resulting from over-printing the sensitized paper or other medium.

solarize (sō'lar-iz), v.; pret. and pp. *solarized*, ppr. *solarizing*. [= F. *solariser*; as *solar*¹ + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* In *photog.*, to become injured by too long exposure to the action of light.

It is a familiar fact that iodide of silver *solarizes* very easily—that is, the maximum effect of light is quickly reached, after which its action is reversed.

Lea, Photography, p. 137.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect by sunlight; modify in some way by the action of solar rays.

A spore born of a *solarized* bacillus is more susceptible to the reforming influence than its parent was.

Science, VI. 475.

2. In *photog.*, to affect injuriously by exposing too long to light.

solar (sō'lar-i), a. [*ML. *solaris* (used only as a noun), pertaining to the ground or soil, < *L. solum*, the ground, soil: see *sol*¹.] Of or belonging to the ground. [Rare.]



Egyptian Solar Deity.—Bronze figure of the lioness-headed goddess Bast or Fashit, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

See *eclipse*, 1.—**Solar engine**, an engine in which steam for motive power is generated by direct solar heat concentrated by lenses or by reflectors upon a steam-generator,

From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such solary irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.*

solast, n. A Middle English form of *solace*.

Solaster (sô-las'têr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sol*, the sun, + *aster*, a star.] The typical genus of *Solasteridae*, having more than five rays. In *S. endeca*, a common North Atlantic species, there are usually eleven or ten slender, tapering, and smooth arms, and the whole surface is closely reticulated. The corresponding sun-star of the North Pacific is *S. decemradiatus*.



Sun-star (*Solaster endeca*).

Solasteridae (sô-las'têr-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Solaster*. The limits of the family vary, and it is sometimes merged in or called *Echinasteridae*. There are several genera, most of them with more than five rays, as in *Solaster*. In *Cribrella* (or *Cribrella*) the rays are six. In *Crossaster papponis*, a common sun-star of both coasts of the North Atlantic, there are twelve short obtuse arms, extensively united by a membrane on the oral surface, and the upper side is roughened with clubbed processes and spines. *Echinaster sentus* is five-armed (see cut at *Echinaster*). The many-armed sun-stars of the genus *Heliaster* (in some forms of which the rays are more than thirty in number) are brought under this family or referred elsewhere. Also written *Solastridae*.

solatium (sô-lâ'shi-um), *n.*; *pl. solatia* (-â). [L., also *solacium*, consolation, *solace*: see *solace*.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; specifically, in *Scots law*, a sum of money paid, over and above actual damages, to an injured party by the person who inflicted the injury, as a solace for wounded feelings.

sold (sôld), *v. t.* Preterit and past participle of *sell*.
sold², *n.* [ME. *solde*, *souldye*, *soude*, *sowde*, *sowd* = MHG. *solt*, G. *sold* = Sw. Dan. *sold*, < OF. *solde*, *souide*, *soude*, F. *solde*, pay (of soldiers), = Sp. *suelto* = Pg. It. *soldo*, pay, < ML. *soldus*, *soldum*, pay (of soldiers); cf. OF. *sol*, *sou*, a piece of money, a shilling, F. *sou*, a small coin or value, = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *suelto* = Pg. It. *soldo*, a coin (see *sol²*, *sou*, *soldo*), < LL. *soldus*, a piece of money, ML. also in gen. money, < L. *soldus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*. Hence ult. *soldier*.] Pay (of soldiers, etc.); salary. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 6.

My Lord Treasurer graunted the sold vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norfolk, for the arrerag of hys sowde qeyl he was in Scotland. *Panton Letters*, I. 41.

sold², *soud²*, *v. t.* [ME. **solden*, *souden*, < OF. *solder*, *souder*, pay, < *solde*, *soude*, pay: see *sold²*, *n.*] To pay.

Imparfait is the pope that al the people sholde helpe, And *soudeth* hem that cleeth such as he sholde saue. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 431.

***soldado** (sôl-dâ-dô), *n.* [Sp. *soldado*, a soldier: see *soldier*.] A soldier. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, iii.

Come, help me; come, come, boys: *soldados*, comrades. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

soldan, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.
soldanel (sôl-da-nel), *n.* A plant of the genus *Soldanella*. Also written *soldanella*.

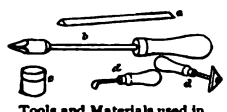
Soldanella (sôl-dâ-nel'), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) *soldanella*, dim. of *soldana*, a plant so called, < OIt. *soldo*, a coin: see *soldo*.] A genus of sympetalous plants, of the *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, and tribe *Primulææ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-parted calyx, a broadly funnel-shaped or somewhat bell-shaped corolla with fringed lobes, five stamens inserted on the corolla, and an ovoid ovary which becomes a circumscissile capsule with a five- to ten-toothed mouth, containing many seeds on an elongated central placenta. There are 4 species, alpine plants of Europe. They are smooth, delicate, stemless herbs, growing from a short perennial rootstock, and bearing long-stalked, fleshy, and entire roundish leaves with a heart-shaped base. The nodding flowers, single or umbel, are borne on a slender scape, and are blue, violet, rose-colored, or rarely white. *S. alpina*, growing near the snow-line on many European mountains, is, with other species, sometimes cultivated under the name *soldanel* or *soldanella*, and has been also called *blue mosswort*.

soldaness, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultanness*.
soldanriet, *soldanryt*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultantry*.

soldatesque (sôl-dâ-tesk'), *a.* [F. *soldatesque*, < *soldat*, a soldier (see *soldier*), + *-esque*.] Of or relating to a soldier; soldier-like. [A Gallicism.]

His [the Captain's] cane clanking on the pavement, or waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manoeuvres. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

***solder** (sod'êr or sol'dêr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder*, *soder*, *sowder* (dial. also *sawder*); < OF. *souldure*, *soudure*, *soudure*, *soudure*, F. *soudure* = Sp. Pg. *soldadura* = It. *soldatura*, a soldering, < OF. *souder*, *souder*, orig. **solder*, solder, consolidate, close or fasten together, = Pr. *solder*, *souder* = Sp. Pg. *soldar* = It. *soldare*, *soldare*, < L. *soldare*, make firm, < *soldus*, solid, firm: see *solid*, and cf. *soud¹*.] 1. A fusible alloy used for joining or binding together metal surfaces or joints, as the edges of tin cans, jewelry, and kitchen utensils. Being melted on each surface, the solder, partly by chemical attraction and partly by cohesive force, binds them together. After cleaning the edges to be joined, the workman applies a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid and also powdered rosin to the cleaned surfaces; then he touches the heated soldering-iron to the rosin, and holding the solder-bar and iron over the parts to be joined melts off little drops of solder at intervals along the margins, and runs all together with the hot iron. There are many of these alloys, as soft solder used for tinware, hard solder for brass and iron, gold solder, silver solder, spelter solder, plumbers' solder, etc. Every kind is used at its own melting-point, which must always be lower than that of the metals to be united, soft solders being the most fusible.



Tools and Materials used in Soldering.
a, bar of solder; b, soldering-iron; c, rosin-box; d, shaver or scraper, used for cleaning surfaces and leveling down protuberances or lumps in the soft solder after it is applied.

To solder such gold, there is a proper glew or solder. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 5.
Hence—2. Figuratively, that which unites in any way.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,
Sweetener of life, and solder of society. *Blair*, The Grave, l. 89.

Aluminium solder. See *aluminium*.—**Hard solder**, solder which fuses only at red heat, and therefore is used only to unite the metals and alloys which can endure that temperature. Spelter solder and silver solder are the principal varieties.—**Soft solder.** (a) See def. 1. (b) Gross flattery or fulsome praise, particularly when used for selfish aims.

solder (sod'êr or sol'dêr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder*, *soder*, *sowder*; < *solder*, *n.*] 1. To unite by a metallic cement; join by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

I *sowder* a metall with *sowder*. *Je soude*. *Palsgrave*, p. 725.

2. Figuratively, to close up or unite firmly by any means.

As if the world should cleave, and that alaine men
Should *souder* vp the Rift. *Shak.*, A. and C. (folio 1623), III. 4. 82.

Would my lips had been *soldered* when I spake on't! *B. Jonson*, Epicoene, II. 2.

solderer (sod'êr-êr or sol'dêr-êr), *n.* [< *solder* + *-er*.] One who or a machine which *solders*.
soldering (sod'êr-ing or sol'dêr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *solder*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which *solders*.—2. A soldered place or part.

Even the delicate *solderings* of the ends of these wires to the copper clips were apparently the same as ever. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 340.

Autogenous soldering. See *autogenous*.—**Galvanic soldering**, the process of uniting two pieces of metal by means of another metal deposited between them through the agency of a voltaic current.—**Soldering nipple.** See *nipple*.

soldering-block (sod'êr-ing-blok), *n.* A tool employed in soldering cans, as a support and for trimming. It is adjustable for different sizes.

soldering-bolt (sod'êr-ing-bôlt), *n.* Same as *soldering-iron*.

soldering-frame (sod'êr-ing-frâm), *n.* A form of clamp for holding the parts together in soldering cans.

soldering-furnace (sod'êr-ing-fêr'nâs), *n.* A portable furnace used by tanners, etc., for heating soldering-irons.

soldering-iron (sod'êr-ing-i'êrn), *n.* A tool with which solder is melted and applied. It consists of a copper bit or bolt, having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, fastened to an iron rod with a wooden handle. In some forms the copper bit is kept hot by means of a gas-flame supplied through a flexible pipe connected with the handle. See cut under *solder*.

soldering-machine (sod'êr-ing-mâ-shên'), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a general name for appliances and machines for closing the seams of tin cans with solder; also, a soldering-block, or any other machine or appliance rendering mechanical aid in soldering. The cans may be automatically dipped in molten solder, or the solder may be laid on the seams, which are then exposed to a gas-flame, hot blast, or the direct heat of a furnace.

soldering-pot (sod'êr-ing-pot), *n.* A small portable furnace used in soldering, especially for uniting the ends of telegraph-wires. It is

fitted with a clamp for holding the ends of the wires, etc., in position; and when they are in place the furnace is tilted, and the melted solder flows over the wires, etc., and forms a soldered joint.

soldering-tongs (sod'êr-ing-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A flat-nosed tongs for brazing the joints of band-saws. The saw is held in a scarfing-frame, with a film of solder between the lapping scarfed edges. This film is melted by clamping the heated tongs over the edges. *E. H. Knight*.

soldering-tool (sod'êr-ing-tôl), *n.* A soldering-iron, or other tool for soldering.

solder-machine (sod'êr-mâ-shên'), *n.* A machine for forming molten solder into rods or drops for use.

soldi, *n.* Plural of *soldo*.

soldier (sôl'jêr), *n.* [Also dial. *soger*, *sodger*, *sogjer*; early mod. E. *souldier*, *souldiour*, *souldiour*; < ME. *souldier*, *souldiour*, *soudiour*, *soudiour*, *soudioure*, *soudiour*, *soudiour*, *soudier*, *soudioier*, < OF. *soldier*, also *soldoier*, *souldoier*, *souldoyer*, < ML. *soldarius*, a soldier, lit. 'one having pay,' < *soldus*, *soldum*, pay: see *sold²*. Cf. D. *soldaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *soldat*, < F. *soldat*, < It. *soldato* = Sp. Pg. *soldado*, a soldier, lit. 'one paid,' < ML. *soldatus*, pp. of *soldare* (> It. *soldare* = OF. *solder*), pay, < *soldum*, pay: see *sold²*.] 1. One who receives pay, especially for military service.

Bruyn the bere and ysegrim the wulf sente alle the londe a boutte yf ony man wolde take wages that they shold come to bruyn and he wolde paye them their souldye or wagis to fore. . . . My fader hadde ben oueral in the lande bytwene the elue and the somme. And hadde gotten many a *souldiour* that shold the next somer haue comen to helpe bruyn. *Caston*, Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 39.

2. A person in military service. (a) One whose business is warfare, as opposed to a civilian.

Madame, ge misdon . . .
To swiche a simpul *souldour* as icham torto knele. *William of Paterne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3951.
Fie, my lord, fie! a *soldier*, and afraid? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 40.

(b) One who serves in the land forces, as opposed to one serving at sea.

3. Hence, one who obeys the commands and contends in the cause of another.

Give me a favour, that the world may know
I am your *soldier*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.
To continue Christ's faithful *soldier* and servant unto his life's end. *Book of Common Prayer*, Public Baptism of Infants.

4. One of the rank and file, or sometimes including non-commissioned officers as opposed to commissioned officers.

Me thinks it were meete that any one, before he come to be a captainye, should have bene a *souldiour*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the *soldier* is flat blasphemy. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 2. 181.

5. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience, skill, or genius; a man of distinguished valor; one possessing the distinctive carriage, looks, habits, or traits of those who make a profession of military service: as, he is every inch a *soldier*.

So great a *soldier* taught us there
What long-enduring hearts could do
In that world's-earthquake, Waterloo!
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

6. In *zool.*: (a) One of that section of a colony of some kinds of ants which does the fighting, takes slaves, etc.; a soldier-ant. (b) The corresponding form in a colony of white ants or termites. (c) A soldier-beetle. (d) A sort of hermit-crab; also, a fiddler-crab.

Under those Trees [Sapadillies] we found plenty of *Soldiers*, a little kind of Animals that live in Shells, and have two great Claws like a Crab, and are good food. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 39.

(e) The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. [Local, Eng.] (f) A red herring. [British sailors' slang].—7. One who makes a pretense of working, but is really of little or no use; one who works no more than is necessary to secure pay. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.].—8. *pl.* A name of the red campon [Lichnis dioica], of the ribwort [Plantago lanceolata], and of various other plants. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.].—**Fresh-water soldier.** See *fresh-water*.—**Old soldier.** (a) A bottle emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.] (b) The stump, or unsmoked part, of a cigar. See *mispel*, 3. [Slang.].—**Red soldier**, a disorder of pigs; rouget.

A disorder affecting pigs, called in France "rouget," and in Ireland "red soldier," from the red patches that appear on the skin in fatal cases. This affection depends on a bacillus. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 217.

Single soldier. See *single*.—**Soldier of fortune**, one who is ready to serve as a soldier wherever profit, honor,

pleasure, or other advantage is most to be had.—Soldiers and sailors, soldier-beetle.—Soldier's wind (*navy*), a fair wind for going and returning.—To come the old soldier over one, to impose upon one. [Colloq.]

I should think he was coming the old soldier over me, and keeping up his game. But no—he can scarce have the impudence to think of that.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

soldier (sōl'jēr), *v. i.* [*soldier*, *n.*] 1. To serve as a soldier: as, to go *soldiering*.

Few nobles come. . . . Barras . . . is one. The reckless shipwrecked man: flung ashore on the coast of the Maldives long ago, while sailing and *soldiering* as Indian Fighter.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 7.

2. To bully; hector. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make a pretense or show of working, so as to be kept upon the pay-roll; shirk; feign sickness; malingering. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]

The two long lines of men attached to the ropes on the left shore . . . stretch out ahead of us so far that it needs an opera-glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling or only *soldiering*.

C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 248.

4. To make temporary use of (another man's horse). Thus, a man wanting a mount catches the first horse he can, rides it to his destination, and then lets it go. [Slang, Australia.]

soldier-ant (sōl'jēr-ānt), *n.* Same as *soldier*, 6 (a) (b).

soldier-beetle (sōl'jēr-bē'tl), *n.* Any beetle of



Pennsylvania Soldier-beetle (*Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*). a, larva, natural size; b, head of same, from below, enlarged; c to A, mouth-parts, enlarged; d, beetle, natural size.

the family *Telephoridae*. The Pennsylvania soldier-beetle, *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*, is common in the United States.

The beetles live upon pollen, but their larvae are carnivorous and destroy other insects. The two-lined soldier-beetle, *Telephorus bilineatus*, is also common in the United States. It preys upon the larvae of the codling-moth.



Two-lined Soldier-beetle (*Telephorus bilineatus*). a, larva; b, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; c, beetle. (a and c natural size.)

soldier-bug (sōl'jēr-bug), *n.* A predaceous bug of the family *Pentatomidae*; any rapacious reduvioid. *Podisus spinosus* is a common North American species known as the *spined soldier-bug*. It preys upon many destructive larvae, such as the fall web-worm, cutworms, and the larvae of the Colorado potato-beetle. The ring-banded soldier-bug is *Perillus circumcinctus*. The rapacious soldier-bug is *Sinea diadema*. See cuts under *Pentatomidae*, *Perillus*, *Podisus*, *Sinea*, and *Harpactor*.

soldier-bush (sōl'jēr-bush), *n.* Same as *soldierwood*.

soldier-crab (sōl'jēr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a soldier.

soldieress (sōl'jēr-es), *n.* [*soldier* + *-ess*.] A female soldier. [Rare.]



Spined Soldier-bug (*Podisus spinosus*). a, nymph; b, larva; c, egg; d, prolegs of adult, all enlarged (lines show natural size of a and b); e, adult, natural size.

That equally canst pose sternness with pity. Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

soldier-fish (sōl'jēr-fish), *n.* The blue darter or rainbow-darter, *Etheostoma caeruleum*, of gorgeous colors, the male having about twelve indigo-blue bars running obliquely downward and backward, and being otherwise vividly colored. It is abundant in rivers of the Mississippi valley.

soldier-fly (sōl'jēr-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Stratiomyidae*: so called from its ornamentation.

soldiering (sōl'jēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soldier*, *v.*] 1. The state of being a soldier; the act or condition of serving as a soldier; military duty; campaigning.

The simple *soldiering* of Grant and Foote was solving some of the problems that confused scientific hypothesis. The Century, XXXVI. 664.

2. The act of feigning to work; shirking. [Colloq.]

soldier-like (sōl'jēr-lik), *a.* Soldierly.

I will not say pity me; 'tis not a *soldier-like* phrase. Shak., M. W. of W., II. i. 13.

On hearing the general orders, he discharged a tempest of veteran, *soldier-like* oaths.

Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

soldierly (sōl'jēr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *soldierly*; < *soldier* + *-ly*.] Like or befitting a soldier, especially in a moral sense: as, *soldierly* conduct.

He seem'd a *soldierly* person and a good fellow. Evelyn, Diary, June 15, 1675.

His own [face], tho' keen and bold and *soldierly*, Seem'd by the close eulptic, was not fair. Tennyson, Aymer's Field.

soldier-moth (sōl'jēr-mōth), *n.* An East Indian geometrid moth, *Euschema militaris*.

soldier-orchid (sōl'jēr-ōr'kis), *n.* A handsome orchid, *Orchis militaris*, of the northern Old World. It bears a dense oblong spike of small chiefly purple flowers. So named, perhaps, from the helmet-like adjustment of the sepals, or from its erect habit.

soldier's-herb (sōl'jēr-ērb), *n.* Same as *matricola*.

soldiership (sōl'jēr-ship), *n.* [*soldier* + *-ship*.] The state of being a soldier; the qualities of a soldier, or those becoming a soldier; especially, skill in military matters.

His *soldiership*

Is twice the other twain.

soldierwood (sōl'jēr-wūd), *n.* A West Indian leguminous shrub, *Anneslia purpurea* (Calliandra purpurea of Bentham). Its flowers are in heads, the stamens, as in the genus generally, united into a tube and long-exserted, forming the conspicuous part.

soldiery (sōl'jēr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *soldiery*, *soldiourie*; < *soldier* + *-y*.] 1. Soldier-ship; military service.

Basilius . . . inquired of his estate, adding promise of great rewards, among the rest offering to him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

To read a lecture of *soldiery* to Hannibal, the most cunningest warrior of his time. Ford, Line of Life.

2. Soldiers collectively, whether in general, or in any state, or any army, camp, or the like.

They, expecting a sharp encounter, brought Sigebert, whom they esteem'd an expert Leader, with his presence to confirm the *Soldiery*.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

The ferocious deeds of a savage and infuriated *soldiery*.

soldo (sol'dō), *n.*; pl. *soldi* (-di). [*It. soldo*, a coin: see *sol*, *so*.] A small Italian coin of



Obverse. Reverse. Billon Soldo of Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Etruria, 1776, in the British Museum. (Size of original.)

copper or billon, the twentieth part of the lira; a sol or sou.

sole (sōl), *n.* [*ME. sole*, *soole* (of the foot or of a shoe), < *AS. sole* (pl. *solen*, for **solan*) = *MD. sole*, *D. zool* = *MLG. sole*, *LG. sale* = *OHG. sola*, *MHG. sole*, *sol*, *G. sohle* = *Isl. sól* = *Sw. sälla* = *Dan. saale* = *Goth. sulja*, the sole of the foot, = *Olt. suola*, also *suolo*, *It. suolo* = *Sp. suela* = *Pg. sola* = *Pr. sola*, *sol* = *F. sole*, the sole of the foot, < *ML. sola*, a collateral form (found in glossaries) of *L. solea*, a slipper or sandal (consisting of a single sole fastened on by a strap across the instep), a kind of shoe for animals, also the sole of the foot (of animals), in *ML.* also the sole of a shoe, a flat under surface, the bottom, < *solum*, the ground, soil. Cf. *soli*, *sole*.] 1. The bottom or under side of the foot; technically, the planta, corresponding to the palm of the hand. The sole of ordinary language does not correspond well with *planta*, except in the cases of plantigrades. In digitigrades *sole* usually means only that part of the planta which rests upon the ground in ordinary locomotion, or the balls of the toes collectively; it also applies to the fore as well as the hind feet of such quadrupeds, thus including the corresponding parts of the *palm*, or palm; while the *planta* may extend far up the hind leg (only), as to the hock of the horse. In the horse *sole* is restricted to the under side of the hoof of either fore or hind feet (see *def. 4(b)*). In birds the *sole* of the foot is the under side of the toes taken together. See *planta*, and cuts under *plantigrade*, *digitigrade*, *scutigliplantar*, and *solidungulate*.

The sole of their [the cherubim's] feet was like the sole of a calf's foot. Ezek. i. 7.

2. The foot. [Rare.]

Hast wandered through the world now long a day, Yett ceasest not thy weary soles to lead. Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 9.

3. That part of a shoe or boot which comes under the sole of the foot, and upon which the wearer treads. In boots and shoes with heels, the term is usually limited to the part that is in front of the heel and of nearly uniform thickness throughout. See *half-sole*, and cuts under *boot* and *poultaine*.

You have dancing shoes With nimble soles. Shak., R. and J., I. 4. 15.

4. The part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground; the bottom or lower part of anything. (a) In *agri.* the bottom part of a plow, to the fore part of which is attached the point or share. (b) In *farrery*, the horny under side of any foot; the bottom of the hoof. (c) In *fort.*, the bottom of an embrasure or gun-port. See *embrasure*, 2. (d) *Naval*, a piece of timber attached to the lower part of a rudder, to render it level with the false keel. (e) The seat or bottom of a mine: applied to horizontal veins or lodes. (f) The floor of a bracket on which a plumber-block rests. (g) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelson. (h) The floor or hearth of the metal chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace. (i) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a plane. (j) The bottom frame of a wagon, coach, or railway-car. (k) The metal shoe of a sled-runner. (l) The lower edge of a turbine. (m) In *ship-building*, the bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel. See cut under *launching-ways*. E. H. Knight. (n) In *conch.*, the surface of the body on which a gastropod creeps.

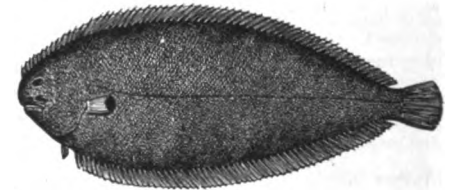
5. A flat surface like the sole of the foot.

The stones in the boulder-clay have a characteristic form and surface. They are usually oblong, have one or more flat sides or *soles*, are smoothed or polished, and have their edges worn round. A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 367.

sole¹ (sōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soled*, ppr. *soling*. [*sole*¹, *n.*] To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot; put a new sole on. Compare *half-sole*, *v. t.*

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers *soled* with wool. B. Jonson, Epicoene, I. 1.

sole² (sōl), *n.* [*ME. sole* = *G. sohle* = *Sw. sola*, < *OF. (and F.) sole* = *Pr. solha* = *Sp. suela* = *Pg. solha* = *It. soglia*, < *L. solea*, the sole (fish), prob. so called from its flatness, < *solea*, a slipper or sandal: see *sole*¹.] In *ichth.*, a flatfish of the family *Soleidae*, and especially of the genus *Solea*; a soleid or sole-fish. The common sole of Europe is *Solea solea* (formerly *S. vulgaris*). The body is elongate-oval, and has been



European Sole (*Solea solea*).

compared to the form of a human sole; the dorsal and anal fins are very long, but free from the caudal, which has a rounded end, and pectorals are developed on both sides; the mouth is moderately recurved; the nostrils of the blind side are not dilated; and the height of the body is a little less than a third of the total length. The color is a dark brown, with a black spot at the end of the pectoral fin. This sole is common along the European coasts, and is one of the most esteemed of food-fishes. The flesh is white, firm, and of excellent flavor, especially when the fish has been taken in deep water. The average weight is about a pound, although the fish occasionally reaches a much larger size. It prefers sandy or gravelly shores, but retires into deep water when frost sets in. It feeds chiefly upon mollusks, but also on the eggs of fishes and other animals. It sometimes ascends into fresh water. There are other species, of several different genera, as *Achirus lineatus*, commonly called *hog-choker*. The name *sole* is also given to various species of the related family *Pleuronectidae*. Along the Californian coast the common sole is a pleuronectoid, *Xopetta jordani*, which reaches a length of about 20 inches and a weight of five or six pounds, although its average weight as seen in the markets is about three pounds. In San Francisco only about two per cent. of the flatfishes caught belong to this species, but along Puget Sound it constitutes about thirty per cent. of the catch. It feeds chiefly on crustaceans and small fishes, and is regarded as an excellent food-fish. Other *Pleuronectidae* called *soles* along the Pacific coast of North America are the *Parophrys vetulus* and *Lepidopsetta bilineata*. See also cuts under *Pleuronectidae* and *Soleidae*.

Solea is the *sole*, that is a sweete flashe and holsum for seke people. Babels Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

Bastard sole. See *bastard*.—**Dwarf sole.** The little sole, or solenette, *Solea minuta*.—**French sole.** Same as *lemon-sole*, 1.—**Land-sole.** a slug of the genus *Arion*.

The Arions, or Land-soles. P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

Lemon sole. See *lemon-sole*.—**Smooth sole.** *Arnoglossus laterna*, the megrim or scald-fish.—**Variegated sole,** the bastard sole. *Solea variegata*. See *bastard*.

sole (söl), *a.* [*< ME. sole, < OF. sol, F. seul = Pr. sol = Sp. solo = Pg. so = It. solo, < L. solus, alone, only, single, sole, lonely, solitary; prob. the same word as OL. solius, entire, complete, = Gr. ὅλος (Ionic ὅλος), whole, = Skt. sarva, all, whole: see safe. Hence (< L.) solitary, solitude, solo, sullen, soliloquy, desolate, etc.* From the Gr. word is the first element in *holocaust, holograph, etc.*] 1. Only; alone in its kind; being or acting without another; single; unique; individual: as, God is the sole creator and sovereign of the world.

To parley with the sole inheritor
Of all perfections that a man may owe,
Matchless Navarre. *Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 5.*

I mean, says he, never to allow of the lie being by construction, implication, or induction, but by the sole use of the word itself. *Addison, Tatler, No. 256.*

2. Alone; unaccompanied; solitary. [Archaic.]

Go forth sole and make thy mone.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 2396.

I am oft-times sole, but seldom solitary.

Howell, Letters, II. 77.

Flush'd Ganymede, his rosy thigh
Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3^d. Mere.

Whose sole name blisters our tongues.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3. 12.

4. In law, single; unmarried; not having a spouse: as, a feme sole. See *feme*.—**Sole corporation.** See *corporation sole*, under *corporation*. 1.—**Sole tenant.** See *tenant*.

sole³ (söl), *adv.* [*< sole*², *a.*] Alone; by itself; singly. [Rare.]

But what the repining enemy commends,
That breaths fame blows; that praise, sole pure, transcends.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 244.

sole⁴ (söl), *n.* [*< ME. sole, sole, < AS. söl, a cord, rope, rein, chain, collar, = OS. söl = OHG. MHG. G. seil = Icel. seil = Goth. *sail (in deriv. insail-jan), a cord, = OBulg. silo, a cord; akin to Gr. ῥάβδος, a band, Skt. √ śi, bind.*] A wooden band or yoke put around the neck of an ox or a cow in a stall. *Palegrave.*

sole⁵ (söl), *n.* [*Also soal; prob. a particular use of sole*¹.] A pond. [Prov. Eng.]

sole⁶ (söl), *v. t.* [*Also soal, sowl, formerly sowle; origin uncertain.*] To pull by the ears; pull about; haul; lug. [Prov. Eng.]

He'll go, he says, and soal the porter of Rome gates by the ears.

Shak., Cor., IV. 5. 214.

Venus will soal me by the ears for this.

Heywood, Love's Mistress (1636).

To soal a bowl, to handle it skilfully.

To soal a bowl, probe et rite emittere globum.

Coles, Lat. Dict. (Halliwell).

I censured his light and ludicrous title of "Down-Derry" modestly in these words: "It were strange if he should throw a good cast who soaks his bowl upon an undersong; alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English tongue, 'soak your bowl well'—that is, be careful to begin your work well."

Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 366. (Davies.)

sole⁷ (söl), *n.* Same as *sol*³.

solea¹ (söl'lä-ä), *n.*; pl. *soleæ* (-ä). [NL., < L. solea, sole, etc.: see *sole*¹.] 1. The sole of the foot. See *sole*¹.—2. Same as *soleus*.

Solea² (söl'lä-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. solea, a sole: see *sole*².] In *ichth.*, an old name of the sole-fish (as Klein, 1748), now the typical genus of the family *Soleidae*, with various limits: (a) including all the species of the family, or (b) limited to the sole of the European seas and closely related species. See cut under *sole*².

sole-channel (söl'chan'el), *n.* In a boot- or shoe-sole, a groove in which the sewing is sunk to protect it from wear.

solecism, *v. i.* See *solecize*.

solecism (sol'ë-sizm), *n.* [*< OF. solecisme, F. solécisme = Sp. Pg. It. solecismo = G. solōkismos, < L. solacismus, < Gr. σολακισμός, < σολακίζειν, speak or write incorrectly, be rude or awkward in manner, < σόλοκος, speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms (οἱ σόλοκοι, foreigners), also awkward or rude in manners: said to have meant orig. 'speaking or acting like an inhabitant of Soli,' < Σόλοι, L. Soli, Soloe, a town in Cilicia, a place said to have been colonized by Athenian emigrants (afterward called Pompeiopolis, now Mezitli), or, according to another account, by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes. Others refer the word to another town, Soli, Σόλοι, in Cyprus.*] 1. A gross deviation from the settled usages of grammar; a gross grammatical error, such as "I done it" for "I did it."

Whatever you meddle with, except when you make solecisms, is grammar still. *Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, I.*

The offences against the usage of the English language are—(1) Barbarisms, words not English; (2) Solecisms, constructions not English; (3) Improperities, words or phrases used in a sense not English.

A. S. Hall, Rhetoric, III.

2. Loosely, any small blunder in speech.

Think on 't, a close friend,
Or private mistress, is court rhetoric;
A wife, mere rustic solecism.

Manning, Guardian, I. 1.

They (the inhabitants of London) are the modern Solecists, and their solecisms have furnished much food for laughter. This kind of local reproach is not common, but it is not unprecedented.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 74.

3. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behavior; a violation of the conventional rules of society.

T. Ca. [Carew] buzzed me in the Ear that, tho' Ben [Jonson] had barbelled up a great deal of Knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the Ethics, which, amongst other Precepts of Morality, forbid Self-commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favor'd Solecism in good Manners.

Howell, Letters, II. 13.

4. An incongruity; an inconsistency; that which is incongruous with the nature of things or with its surroundings; an unnatural phenomenon or product; a prodigy; a monster.

It is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean. *Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).*

An ungodly man of God—what a solecism! What a monster! *Mather Byles, Sermon at New London (1768).*

=Syn. 1. Barbarism, etc. See *impropriety*.

solecistic (sol'ë-sis'tik), *n.* [*< Gr. σολοκιστής, one who speaks or pronounces incorrectly, < σολακίζω, speak or write incorrectly: see solecism.*] One who is guilty of a solecism or solecisms in language or behavior.

solecistic (sol'ë-sis'tik), *a.* [*< solecist + -ic.*] Pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorrect; incongruous.

solecistical (sol'ë-sis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< solecistic + -al.*] Same as *solecistic*.

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always solecistical.

Tyrwhitt, Gloss. to Chaucer, under self.

solecistically (sol'ë-sis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a solecistic manner. *Wollaston.*

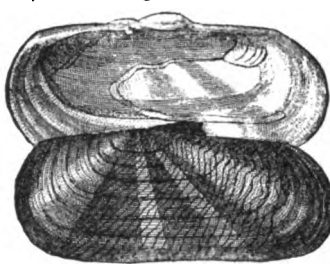
solecize (sol'ë-siz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solecized*, ppr. *solecizing*. [*< Gr. σολοκίζω, speak or write incorrectly: see solecism.*] To commit solecisms. Also spelled *solecise*.

This being too loose a principle, to fancy the holy writers to solecize in their language when we do not like the sense.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness (1660), I. 9.

Solecurtidæ (sol'ë-kér'ti-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solecurtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solecurtus*.

Solecurtus (sol'ë-kér'tus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1824), also *Solecurtius, Solenocurtus, Solenocurtus, Solenocurtus*; < *Solen* + *L. curtus*, short.] A genus of razor-shells, of the family *Solenidae*, containing forms shorter and com-



Solecurtus strigilatus.

paratively deeper than the species of *Solen*, and with submedian umbones: in some systems made type of the family *Solecurtidæ*.

sole-fish (söl'fish), *n.* The sole. See *sole*².

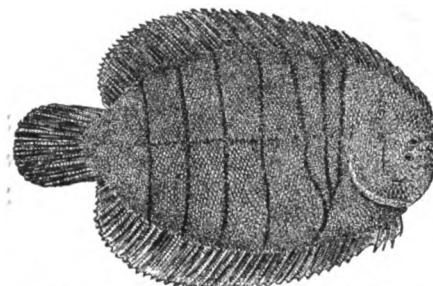
sole-fleuk (söl'flök), *n.* The smear-dab. [Scotch.]

solei, *n.* Plural of *soleus*.

Soleidae (söl-lë'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solea*² + *-idæ*.] The soles or sole-fish, a family of pleuronectoid fishes typified by the genus *Solea*. The body is oval or elliptical, the snout roundish, and the oral cleft more or less decurved and very small. The opercular bones are concealed in the scaly skin, the upper eye is advanced more or less in front of the lower, and the pectorals are often rudimentary or absent. The species are numerous, and of several genera in different seas. Some are much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, while others are quite worthless. The common sole of Europe is the best-known. The American sole is *Achirus lineatus* (figured in next column). See *Solea*², and cuts under *Pleuronectidae* and *sole*².

soleiform (söl'lë-i-förm), *a.* [*< L. solea, sole, + forma, form.*] Having the form of a slipper.

soleint, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.



Soleidae.—American Sole, or Hog-choker (Achirus lineatus).

sole-leather (söl'leth'ér), *n.* 1. A strong, heavy leather especially prepared for boot- and shoe-soles. The hides are taken from the tanning-tanks, the spent tan is brushed off, and the hides are dried in a cool place, then laid on a polished stone slab, and beaten with iron or wooden hammers operated by machinery.

2. Same as *sole-leather kelp*.—**Sole-leather kelp**, a name given to some of the larger *Laminariaceæ*, such as *L. digitata*. See *Laminaria*.—**Sole-leather stripper**, a machine with adjustable blades or skivers for stripping the rough side of leather. *E. H. Knight.*

solely (söl'li), *adv.* 1. Singly; alone; only; without another: as, to rest a cause solely on one argument.

To supply those defects and imperfections which are in us living single and solely by ourselves, we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.

I am not solely led

By nice direction of a maiden's eye.

Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 13.

2^d. Completely; wholly; altogether.

Think him a great way fool, solely a coward.

Shak., All's Well, I. 1. 112.

solemn (sol'ëm), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *solemn*, < ME. *solemne, solempne, solenne, soleyne*, < OF. *solempne, solenne, F. solennel = Sp. Pg. solenne, = It. solenne, stated, appointed, as a religious rite, < L. sollemnis, also sollemnis, solennis, less correctly with a single l, solennis, solennis, yearly, annual, occurring annually, as a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn, < solius, entire, complete (prob. same as solus, alone, > E. solè), + annus, a year.] 1^t. Recurring yearly; annual.*

And his fadir and modir wenten ech geer in to Jerusalem, in the solempne dal of peak. *Wyclif, Luke II. 41.*

'Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes axe
A soleyne subsidie to susteyne his werres.

The Crowned King (E. E. T. S.), I. 36.

2. Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; connected with religion; sacred; also, marked by special ritual or ceremony.

O, the sacrifice!

How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly
It was 't the offering!

Shak., W. T., III. 1. 7.

He [King Richard] took a solemn Oath, That he should observe Peace, Honour, and Reverence to Almighty God, to his Church, and to his Ministers, all the Days of his Life.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 61.

3^d. Pertaining to holiday; festive; joyous.

A Frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,

A lymytour, a ful solempne man.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 209.

And let be there thre yomen assigned to serve the hye tabulle and the two syde tabullis in solenne dayes.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 380.

My lords, a solemn hunting is in hand;

There will the lovely Roman ladies troop.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 1. 112.

4^t. Of high repute; important; dignified.

A Webbe, a Deyere, and a Tapicer,

And they were clothed alle in oo lyveré,
Of a solempne and a gret fraternité.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 364.

5. Fitted to excite or express serious or devout reflections; grave; impressive; awe-inspiring: as, a solemn pile of buildings.

There reigned a solemn silence over all.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 29.

A figure like your father . . .

Appears before them, and with solemn march
Goes slow and stately by them.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2. 201.

It [life] becomes vastly more solemn than death; for we are not responsible for dying: we are responsible for living.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 75.

6. Marked by seriousness or earnestness in language or demeanor; impressive; grave: as, to make a solemn promise; a solemn utterance.

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?

Shak., K. John, IV. 2. 90.

What signifies breaking some scores of solemn promises?—all that's of no consequence, you know.

Sheridan, The Rivals, IV. 2.

7. Affectedly grave, serious, or important: as, to put on a solemn face.

How would an old Roman laugh, were it possible for him to see the *solemn* dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects! Addison, *Ancient Medals*, I.

The *solemn* top, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Couper, *Conversation*, I. 299.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a *solemn* way.

O. W. Holmes, *To an Insect*.

8. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made in form; formal; regular: now chiefly a law term: as, probate in *solemn* form.

On the 15th of June, 1515, the Catholic monarch, by a *solemn* act in cortes, held at Burgos, incorporated his new conquests into the kingdom of Castile.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 23.

Neither in England nor in Sicily did official formalism acknowledge even French, much less Italian, as a fit tongue for *solemn* documents.

E. A. Freeman, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 550.

9. Sober; gloomy; dark: noting color or tint. [Rare.]

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suite of *solemn* black,
That can denote me truly. Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 78.

We see in needleworks and embroideries it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and *solemn* ground than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground.

Bacon, *Adversity* (ed. 1887).

Solemn degradation, in *eccles. law*. See *degradation*, 1 (c).—**Solemn League and Covenant**. See *covenant*.—**Solemn service**, specifically, in the *Church of England*, a choral celebration of the communion.—**Syn.** 5. August, venerable, grand, stately.—6. *Serious*, etc. (see *grave*), reverential, sober.

solemn, *v. t.* [*solemn*, *a.*] To solemnize. [Rare.]

They [the Lapones] *solemn* marriages, and begynne the same with fyre and fynyte.

R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Zieglerus (*First Books on America*, [ed. Arber, p. 302].

solemnness (sol'ém-nes), *n.* The state or character of being solemn; seriousness or gravity of manner; solemnity. Also *solemnness*.

Prithoe, Virgilia, turn thy *solemnness* out o' door and go along with us. Shak., *Cor.*, I. 3. 120.

solemnisation, solemnise, etc. See *solemnization, etc.*

solemnity (sō-lem-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *solemnities* (-tiz). [*ME. solempnitee, solempmyte, solennite, solempite*, < *OF. solempnite, solempnite, solennite*, *F. solennité* = *Sp. solennidad* = *Pg. solennidade* = *It. solennità*, < *L. sollemnitas* (-t)-s, *sollemnitas* (-t)-s, a solemnity, < *sollemnis, sollemnus*, solemn: see *solemn*.] 1. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremonial or festal occasion; ceremony in general; celebration; festivity.

He . . . brought hire hoom with him in his contre,
With mochel glorie and gret *solempnitee*.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 12.

And now in places colde
Solempnitee of sheryng sheepes is holde.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

A fortnight hold we this *solemnity*,
In nightly revels and new jollity.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 376.

Use all your sports,
All your *solemnities*: 'tis the king's day to-morrow,
His birth-day and his marriage. Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, v. 3.

2. The state or character of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; solemnness: as, the *solemnity* of his manner; a ceremony of great *solemnity*.

So my state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,
And won by rareness such *solemnity*.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, III. 2. 59.

Have they faith
In what with such *solemnity* of tone
And gesture they propound to our belief?
Couper, *Task*, v. 648.

3. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; an aspect of pompous importance.

Solemnity's a cover for a sot. Young, *Love of Fame*, II.

4. In law, a solemn or formal observance; the formality requisite to render an act valid.—**Paschal solemnity**. See *paschal*.

solemnizate (sō-lem-ni-zāt), *v. t.* [*ML. solemnizatus*, pp. of *solemnizare*, solemnize: see *solemnize*.] To solemnize.

solemnization (sol'ém-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. solennisation*; as *solemnize* + *-ation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. Also written *solennisation*.

The day and time appointed for *Solemnization of Matrimony*.
Book of Common Prayer.

solemnize (sol'ém-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solemnized*, ppr. *solemnizing*. [Early mod. E. *solempnyse*, < *ME. solempnyen*, < *OF. solempniser, solenniser, F. solenniser* = *Sp. Pg. solemnizar* (cf. *It. solenneggiare*), < *ML. solemnizare, solennizare*, < *L. sollemnus, sollemnus*, solemn: see

solemn.] 1. To perform annually; perform as the year comes round.

As in this moone in places warm and glade
Thi grafting good it is to *solempnyse*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To honor by ceremonies; celebrate: as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

To *solemnize* this day the glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchemist.
Shak., *K. John*, III. 1. 77.

3. To perform with ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. Hooker.

Straight shall our nuptial rites be *solemnized*.

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 9. 6.

I saw a Procession that the Priests *solemnized* in the streets.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 104.

4. To render solemn; make serious, grave, and reverential: as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

A *solemnizing* twilight is the very utmost which could
ever steal over Homer's diction. De Quincy, *Homer*, III.

Also spelled *solemnise*.
= *Syn. 2* and *3*. Observe, *Commemorate*, etc. See *celebrate*.

solemnize (sol'ém-niz), *n.* [*< solemnize, v.*] **Solemnization**. [Rare.]

Fidella and Sparanza virgins were;
Though spoused, yet wanting wedlocks *solemnize*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 4.

solemnizer (sol'ém-ni-zér), *n.* [*< solemnize + -er*.] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite. Also spelled *solemniser*.

solemnly (sol'ém-li), *adv.* [*< ME. solemply, solempnely, solennliche*; < *solemn + -ly*.] In a solemn manner. (a) With religious ceremonies; reverently; devoutly.

And the angels bfore gan gang,
Singand all ful *solempnely*,
And makand nobill melody.
Ivory Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

(b) With impressive seriousness.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I have heard that objection. Swift.

(c) With all due form; ceremoniously; formally; regularly: as, this question has been *solemnly* decided in the highest courts.

Now thou and I are new in amity,
And will to-morrow midnight *solemnly*
Dance in Duke Thebes' house triumphantly.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, IV. 1. 93.

(d) With formal gravity, importance, or stateliness; with pompous or affected gravity.

His reasons he spak ful *solempnely*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 274.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. Dryden.

solemnness, n. See *solemnness*.

solempny, *n.* [*< L. sollemne, pl. sollemnia*, a religious rite, festival solemnity, neut. of *sollemnis*, religious, solemn: see *solemn*.] Solemnity. [Rare.]

Else the glory of all these *solemnies* had perished like a blaze, and gone out, in the beholders' eyes.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

solempnet, a. An old spelling of *solemn*.

Solemya (sō-lem-i-ā), *n.* See *Solenomya*.

solen (sō'len), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. solen*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish.] 1. In *surg.*, same as *cradle*, 4 (b) (2).—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Solenidae*, of which *S. vagina*, a common razor-fish of the North Atlantic, is the best-known species.—3. Any member of this genus, or a related form; a razor-clam, razor-fish, or razor-shell. See *Solenidae*, and cut under *Ensis*.

Solenacea (sol-ē-nā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Solen + -acea*.] Same as *Solenidae*. Menke, 1828.

solenacean (sol-ē-nā-sē-an), *a. and n.* [*< Solenacea + -an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenacea* or *Solenidae*; solenaceous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Solenacea*.

solenaceous (sol-ē-nā-shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. Solenacea + -ous*.] Resembling a solen; belonging to the *Solenacea*; of or pertaining to the *Solenidae*.

solenarium (sol-ē-nā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *solenaria* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *-arium*.] Either of the two (right and left) tubes of the spiral proboscis or antlia of lepidopterous insects. Kirby and Spence.

solen-ark (sō'len-ārk), *n.* An ark-shell of the subfamily *Solenellinae*.

Solenella (sol-ē-nel-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Solen + dim. -ella*.] A genus of *Ledidae*, typical of the subfamily *Solenellinae*. Also called *Malletia*.

Solenellinae (sol'ē-ne-li-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Solenella + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Ledidae*, characterized by the external ligament. Also called *Malletinae*.

soleness (sōl'nes), *n.* The state of being sole, alone, or unconnected with others; singleness.

France has an advantage, . . . which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.

Chesterfield, (*Latham*).

solenette (sol-e-net'), *n.* [*< sole² + dim. -(n)ette*.] A fish, the little sole, or dwarf sole. *Solea minuta* or *Monochirus hispidus*, a European flatfish, about 5 inches long, of a reddish-brown color on the upper side.

Solenhofen limestone. A rock quarried at Solenhofen (or Solnhofen) in Bavaria. It belongs to the Upper or White Jura, and is of the same geological age as the Kimmeridge group of England. It is remarkable as furnishing the world with the only really satisfactory lithographic stone, and as containing an extremely varied and well-preserved fauna, preëminent in which are the remains of the earliest known bird, the *Archæopteryx*.

Solenidae (sō-len-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Fleming, 1828), < *Solen + -idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solen*; the razor-shells: so called on account of the resemblance of the shell in form to a razor. The animal is elongate; the siphons are short and united; the foot is rather large and more or less cylindrical; the long slender shell has nearly parallel dorsal and ventral contours, and is truncate or subtruncate in front as well as behind, while the hinge is nearly or quite terminal and has usually a single tooth in each valve, and the pallial line has a deep sinus. The species are widely distributed and numerous, belonging to several genera. See cut under *Ensis*. Also *Solenacea*.

solenite (sol'e-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe (see *solen*), + *-ite²*.] A fossil razor-shell, or some similar shell.

solenocoench (sō-lē-nō-kongk), *n.* [*< NL. Solenocoench*.] A tooth-shell or dentaliid, as a member of the *Solenocoenchæ*.

Solenocoenchæ (sō-lē-nō-kong'kē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] An order or a class of mollusks; the tooth-shells: so called from the tubular shell. As an order, the *Solenocoenchæ* are the only order of the class *Scaphopoda*; as a class, the name is synonymous with the latter. See *Dentaliidae*. Also *Proscopoccephala*, *Solenocoenchæ*.

Solenodon (sō-len-ō-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Brandt, 1833), < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *ὄδον* (ōdon) = *E. tooth*.] 1. The typical and only genus of the family *Solenodontidae*, containing the opossum-shrews, *S. paradoxus* of Hayti and *S. cubanus* of Cuba, respectively called *agouta* and *almiqui*. They are insectivorous mammals, singularly resembling opossums, with a long girdroid snout, long scaly tail, five toes on each foot, the fore feet with very long claws, the ears moderate and rounded, and the pelage long and harsh. See *Solenodontidae*. Also *Solenodonta*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a solenodont. See *almiqui*, and cut under *agouta*.

solenodont (sō-len-ō-dont), *a. and n.* [*< Solenodon* (-t)-]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenodontidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A solenodont.

Solenodontidae (sō-lē-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Solenodon* (-t) + *-idae*.] A family of mammals, of the order *Insectivora*, peculiar to the West Indies. It is related to the *Madagascariæ Centetidae*, but has the pelage without spines, the penis abdominal, the testes perineal, the teats on the buttocks, the uterine horns ending in caecal sacs, the intestine without a cæcum, the tibia and fibula distinct, the pubic symphysis short, the skull slender with an orbital constriction, small brain-case, large squamosal bones, annular tympanica, no postorbital processes or zygomatic arches, and the dental formula characteristic. There is but one genus, *Solenodon*. See cut under *agouta*.

Solenogastera (sō-lē-nō-gas'trā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Solenogastres*.

Solenogastres (sō-lē-nō-gas'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] A group proposed by Gegenbaur for the reception of the two genera *Neomenia* (with *Proneomenia*) and *Chætoderma*: now referred to the isopleurous *Mollusca*. See *isopleura*, and cut under *Neomenia*.

solenoglyph (sō-lē-nō-glif), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *γλῦφειν*, carve, cut: see *glyph*.] 1. *a.* Having apparently hollow or perforated maxillary teeth specialized and isolated from the rest; of or pertaining to the *Solenoglyphæ*, or having their characters. These teeth are the venom-fangs of such serpents as vipers and rattlesnakes. They are not actually perforated, but have an involute groove whose lips roll together and fuse, forming a tube through which the poison is squirted when the snake strikes. See cut under *Crotalus*.

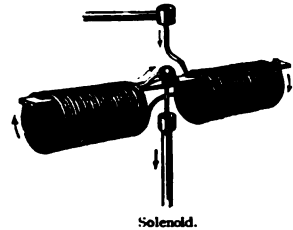
II. *n.* A solenoglyphic serpent.

Solenoglyphæ, Solenoglyphia (sol-ē-nog'li-fā, sō-lē-nō-glif-i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *solenoglyph*.]

The viperine or crotaliform serpents, a group of the order *Ophidia*, having the maxillary teeth few, canaliculated, and fang-like. It includes some of the most venomous serpents, as the rattlesnakes or pit-vipers, and the true vipers or adders. Nearly all fall in the two families *Crotalidae* and *Viperidae*, though two others (*Causidae* and *Atractaspididae*) are recognized. See *Proteroglyphia*, and cuts under *adder*, *Crotalus*, *pit-viper*, and *rattlesnake*.

solenoglyphic (sō-lē-nō-glīf'ik), *a.* [*< solenoglyph + -ic.*] Same as *solenoglyph*.

solenoid (sō-lē'noid), *n.* [*< Gr. σωληνοειδής*, pipe-shaped, grooved, *< σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *ειδός*, form.] A helix of copper or other conducting wire wound in the form of a cylinder so as to be nearly equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circular circuits arranged upon a common axis.



Solenoid.

The ends of the wire are brought to the middle point, and when a current is passed through the circuit the solenoid behaves, as far as external action is concerned, like a long and thin bar magnet. For this reason, such a magnet is called a *solenoidal magnet*; and Ampère's theory of magnetism is based on the assumption that magnets and solenoidal systems of currents are fundamentally identical.

A magnetic *solenoid* is an infinitely thin bar of any form longitudinally magnetized with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section (that is, the cross-section perpendicular to the length) in different parts.

J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 167.

solenoidal (sol-ē-nōi'dal), *a.* [*< solenoid + -al.*] Pertaining or relating to a solenoid; resembling a solenoid, or equivalent to a solenoid magnetically.—*Solenoidal magnet*. See *magnet*.

solenoidally (sol-ē-nōi'dal-i), *adv.* As a solenoid. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 231.*

Solenomya (sol-ē-nō-mi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Solen + Mya*.] The typical genus of *Solenomyidae*: so called because supposed to combine characters of the genera *Solen* and *Mya*. *Menke, 1830. Also Solemya.*



Solenomya togata (right valve).

Solenomyidae (sō-lē-nō-mi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Solenomya + -idae.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solenomya*. The mantle-lobes are mostly united, with a single siphonal orifice and one pedal opening; the foot is elongated, and there is a pair of narrow appendiculate branchiae; the shell is equivalve, with a thin, spreading epidermis, toothless hinge, and internal ligament. These bivalves are sometimes called *pod-gapers*. Also *Solenomyidae* (*J. E. Gray, 1840*) and *Solemyidae*.

solenostome (sō-lē-nō-stōm), *n.* [*< Solenostomus*.] A solenostomoid.

Solenostomi (sol-ē-nōs'tō-mi), *n. pl.* A sub-order of lophobranchiate fishes with an anterior spinous dorsal and spinous ventral fins, including the family *Solenostomidae*.

Solenostomidae (sō-lē-nō-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Solenostomus + -idae.*] A family of solenostomous lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Solenostomus*. An anterior high short spinous dorsal and a posterior low one are widely separated; the pectorals are inserted low on narrow bases, and the caudal is well developed. The few known species are peculiar to the Indo-Pacific ocean. The females carry their eggs under the belly, in a pouch formed by the ventral fins. Also *Solenostomatidae*.

solenostomoid (sol-ē-nōs'tō-moid), *a. and n.* [*< Solenostomus + -oid.*] *I. a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Solenostomidae*; solenostomous.

II. n. A solenostome; any fish of the family *Solenostomidae*.

solenostomous (sol-ē-nōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipe-fish of the genus *Solenostomus*; of or pertaining to the *Solenostomi* or *Solenostomidae*.

Solenostomus (sol-ē-nōs'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (*Lacépède, 1803*), *< Gr. σωλην*, a channel, pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Sole-*



Solenostomus cyanopterus.

nostomidae, including such species as *S. cyanopterus*. Also *Solenostoma*.

sole-piece (sōl'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the lower part of a set or durnz. See the quotation under *set*, *n.*, 13 (b).

sole-plate (sōl'plāt), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a bed-plate.—2. In an overshot or breast water-wheel, the bottom part of a bucket. It is often formed by a continuous cylinder concentric with the axis of the wheel, and having the buckets built upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *lobe-plate*.

solerit, *n.* A Middle English form of *sollar*.

sole-reflex (sōl'rē'fleks), *n.* See *reflex*.

soleret, *n.* See *solleret*.

solerit (sōl'ert), *a.* [*< L. sollers*, less correctly *sollers* (-ert), skilful, clever, crafty, *< sollus*, all (see *sole*), + *ar(t)-s*, art, craft: see *art*]. Crafty; subtle.

It was far more reasonable to think that, because man was the wisest (or most solert and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 686.

soleritousness (sō-lēr'shus-nes), *n.* [*< *soleritous* (*< L. sollertia, solertia*, skill, cunning, *< sollers, sollers*, skilful) + *-ness*.] The quality of being solert; subtleness; expertness; cleverness; skill.

The king confessed that they had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning: which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams' soleritousness.

Bp. Hackett, Abp. Williams, I. 22. (Davies.)

soleship (sōl'ship), *n.* [*< sole* + *-ship*.] Limitation to only one individual; sole or exclusive right; monopoly.

The *soleship* of election, which, by the ancient canons, was in the bishops, they would have asserted wholly to themselves.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 222.

sole-tile (sōl'til), *n.* A form of tile used for bottoms of sewers, muffles, etc., of which the whole circumference is not in one piece. It is made flat or curved, according to the needs of the case. See cuts under *sewer*. *E. H. Knight.*

soleus (sō-lē-us), *n.*; *pl. soles* (-i). [NL., also *soleus* (and *solea*), *< L. solea*, the sole of the foot: see *sole*.] A broad flat muscle of the calf of the leg, situated immediately in front of (deeper than) the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back upper part of the fibula and tibia, and its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. The soleus is not a common muscle, and its great bulk in man, where it largely contributes to the swelling of the calf, is exceptional, and inversely proportionate to the smallness of the plantaris. See cuts under *muscle* and *tendon*.

soleynt, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

sol-fa (sōl'fā), *v.* [In ME. *solfes*, *solfye*, *< OF. solfier*, *F. solfier* = Sp. *solfear* = Pg. *solfear*, *solfear* = It. *solfeggiare*, sing in gamut, sing by note, *< sol + fa*, names of notes of the gamut. Cf. *solfeggio*.] *I. intrans.* In *music*, to solmize, or sing solfeggio.

I have be prest and parsonn passynge thretti wynter, gete can I neither *solfes* ne synges ne syntes lyues rede.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 423.

II. trans. In *music*, to sing to solmization-syllables instead of to words.

sol-fa (sōl'fā), *n. and a.* [See *sol-fa*, *v.*] *I. n.* In *music*: (a) The syllables used in solmization taken collectively; the act or process of solmization; solfeggio; also, rarely, same as *scale* or *gamut*.

As out of an alphabet or *sol-fa*.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

Now was our overabundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the *sol-fa*.

Swift, Mem. of P. P.

(b) See *tonic sol-fa*, under *tonic*. (c) The roll or baton used by the leaders of Italian choirs.

II. a. Of or pertaining to solmization in singing: as, the *sol-fa* method, or *tonic sol-fa* method.

sol-faing (sōl'fā-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sol-fa*, *v.*] In *music*, same as *solmization*.

sol-faist (sōl'fā-ist), *n.* [*< sol-fa + -ist.*] In *music*, one who uses or advocates solmization.—*Tonic sol-faist*, one who uses the tonic *sol-fa* system (which see, under *tonic*).

The *Tonic Sol-faists* are now an integral part of the general musical life of the country.

Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 24.

sol-fa-mization (sōl'fā-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< sol + fa + mi + -ize + -ation.*] Same as *solmization*.

solfanaria (sol-fā-nā-ri-ā), *n.* [It., *< solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] A sulphur-mine.

solfatara (sol-fā-tā-rā), *n.* [*< It. solfatara*, *< solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] An area of more or less corroded and disintegrated volcanic rock, over which sulphurous gases, steam, and other volcanic emanations escape through va-

rious orifices, frequently giving rise to what are known as mud-volcanoes, mud-cones, or salses; a region of dying or dormant volcanism. **solfataric** (sol-fā-tā-rik), *a.* [*< solfatara + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to or resembling a solfatara.

Solfataric gases still issue, and are regarded as the result of the solfataric action upon chromic iron.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 73.

solfeggio (sol-fej'io), *n.*; *pl. solfeggii* (-ii). [It., *< sol + fa*, names of notes of the gamut (see *sol-fa*), + *-eggio*, a common It. termination.] In *music*: (a) Same as *solmization*. (b) A vocal exercise consisting of tones variously combined in steps, skips, or running passages, sung either to simple vowels or to arbitrary syllables, and designed to develop the quality, flexibility, and power of the voice.

solferino (sol-fe-rē-nō), *n.* [So named from *Solferino* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the French victory of *Solferino*. Cf. *magenta*.] The color of rosaniline; an intensely chromatic and luminous purplish rose-color. See *purple*.

soli, *n.* Italian plural of *solo*.

Solibranchia (sō-li-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. solus*, sole, + *branchia*, gills.] Fishes: a synonym of *Pisces*. *Latreille.*

solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.* [*< ME. solliciten, solycyten*, *< OF. sollicitier, F. sollicitier* = Pr. *sollicitar* = Sp. Pg. *solicitar* = It. *sollecitare, sollicitare*, *< L. sollicitare*, less correctly *solicitare*, agitate, arouse, solicit, *< sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, anxious, punctilious, lit. 'thoroughly moved', *< OL. sollus*, whole, entire (see *sole*, *solemn*), + *L. citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, shake, excite, cite: see *cite*. Cf. *solicitous*.] *I. trans.* 1. To arouse or excite to action; summon; invite; tempt; allure; entice.

That fruit . . . solicited her longing eye.

Milton, P. L., ix. 743.

Sounds and some tangible qualities fall not to solicit their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 4.

2. In *criminal law*: (a) To incite (another) to commit a crime. (b) To entice (a man) in a public place: said of a prostitute. (c) To endeavor to bias or influence by the offer of a bribe.

The judge is solicited as a matter of course by the parties, and they do not approach empty-handed.

Brougham.

3. To disturb; disquiet; make anxious. [A Latinism.]

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.

Milton, P. L., viii. 167.

But anxious fears solicit my weak breast.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. To seek to obtain; strive after, especially by pleading; ask (a thing) with some degree of earnestness or persistency: as, to solicit an office or a favor; to solicit orders.

But, would you undertake another suit,

I had rather hear you to solicit that

Than music from the spheres.

Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 120.

To solicit by labour what might be ravished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, ix.

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to solicit permission to share in the enterprise.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

5. To petition or ask (a person) with some degree of earnestness or persistency; make petition to.

Did I solicit thee

From darkness to promote me?

Milton, P. L., x. 744.

6†. To advocate; plead; enforce the claims of; act as solicitor or advocate for or with reference to.

Should

My brother henceforth study to forget

The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever

Solicit thy desert.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Who solicited the cause of the poor and the infirm, the lame and wounded, the vagrant and lunatic, with such a particular industry and zeal as had those great and blessed effects which we at this day see and feel.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

=Syn. 4 and 5. *Request, Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), press, urge, pray, plead for or with, sue for.

II. intrans. To make solicitation.

There are greater numbers of persons who solicit for places . . . in our own country, than in any other.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 48.

When the same distress solicited the second time, we then feel with diminished sensibility.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

solicit† (sō-lis'it), *n.* [*< solicit, v.*] Solicitation; request. [Rare.]

Frame yourself

To orderly solicits.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 52.

Within this hour he means his first *solicit*
And personal siege.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, l. 2.

solicitant (sō-lis'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. sollicitan(-t)s, sollicitan(-t)s, ppr. of sollicitare, urge, incite: see solicit.*] *I. a.* Solicitous; seeking; making petition: as, *solicitant* of a job. *Encyc. Dict.*

II. n. One who solicits. *Imp. Dict.*
solicitation (sō-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. sollicitatus, sollicitatus, pp. of sollicitare, sollicitare, solicit: see solicit.*] To solicit.

[He] did urge and *solicit* him, according to his manner of words to recant.
Foss, quoted in Maitland on Reformation, p. 494. (Davies.)

solicitation (sō-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. sollicitatus, sollicitatus, pp.: see solicit.*] Solicitous.

Beings no less *solicitation* for them selves than meditation in what danger they fellows had byn in Rio Negro.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 121].)

solicitation (sō-lis-i-tā'shən), *n.* [Formerly also *solicitation*; *< OF. sollicitation, F. sollicitation = Sp. sollicitación = Pg. sollicitação = It. sollicitazione, sollicitazione, < L. sollicitatio(n)-, sollicitatio(n)-, vexation, instigation, < sollicitare, sollicitare, pp. sollicitatus, urge, incite, solicit: see solicit.*] The act of soliciting. (*a*) Excitation; invitation; temptation; allurements; enticement; disturbing effect.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

The power of sustained attention grows with the ability to resist distractions and *solicitations*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

To use an old-fashioned expression of the first students of gravitation (an expression which has always seemed to me amusingly quaint), the *solicitations* of Jupiter's attractive force are as urgent on a swiftly rushing body as on one at rest.
N. A. Rev., CXXIX, 115.

(*b*) In *criminal law*: (1) The inciting of another to commit a crime. (2) The enticing of a man by a prostitute in a public place. (3) Endeavor to influence by bribery.

The practice of judicial *solicitation* has even prevailed in less despotic countries. *Brougham.*

(*c*) An earnest request; a seeking with some degree of zeal and earnestness to obtain something from another: as, the *solicitation* of a favor.

He was generally poor, and often sent bold *solicitations* to everybody, . . . asking for places, for money, and even for clothes.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 353.

(*d*) Advocacy.

So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advise in the furtherance and *solicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Ref., I. II. 2.

= *SYN.* (*c*) Entreaty, supplication, importunity, appeal, petition, suit.

solicitor (sō-lis'i-tēr), *n.* [*< solicit + -er.*] Same as *solicitor*.

I . . . thancke God that ye have occasyon govyn unto you to be a *solicitor* and settler forth of such thyngs as do and shall conserve my said ends.
Cardinal Wolsey, To S. Gardiner (Ellis's Hist. Letters, [1st ser., ciii].)

solicitor (sō-lis'i-tor), *n.* [Early mod. *E. sollicitour, < OF. (and F.) sollicitour = Pr. sollicitador = Sp. Pg. sollicitador = It. sollicitatore, sollicitatore, < LL. sollicitator, sollicitator, a solicitor, first used in sense of 'a tempter, seducer, ML. an advocate, etc., < L. sollicitare, sollicitare, urge, incite, solicit: see solicit.*] 1. A tempter; an instigator.

Appetite is the Will's *solicitor*, and the Will is Appetite's controller. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 7.*

2. One who solicits; one who asks with earnestness.

We single you
As our best-moving fair *solicitor*.

Shak., I. L. L., II. 1. 29.

3. An advocate; specifically, one who represents a party in a court of justice, particularly a court of equity. Generally, in the United States, wherever the distinction between courts of law and of equity remains, practitioners in the latter are termed *solicitors*. In England *solicitors* are officers of the supreme court, and the medium between barristers and the general public; they prepare causes for the barrister, and have a right of audience as advocates before magistrates at petty sessions, at quarter-sessions where there is no bar, in county courts, and in the bankruptcy court, but they cannot appear as advocates in any of the superior courts, or at assizes, or at any court of commission. *Solicitors* were at one time officers only of the court of chancery, but the term is now applied to all attorneys. In Scotland *solicitors* are of two classes—*solicitors* in the supreme court, who occupy a position similar to that of *solicitors* in England; and *solicitors* at law, who are members of a society of law-agents at Edinburgh, incorporated by royal charter and entitled to practise before inferior courts; they are also known by the name of *procurators*. Law-agents of both kinds in Scotland are now on an equal footing. *Stater.*

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away.

Shak., Othello, III. 2. 27.

I take bishops to be the worst *solicitors* in the world.

Swift, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

City solicitor, in some of the United States, an officer having charge of the legal business of a municipality.—**Crown solicitor**. See *crown*.—**Solicitor of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department having charge of the prevention and punishment of all frauds, and the conduct of all suits involving the revenue of the United States, except those arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States, which are in charge of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

solicitor-general (sō-lis'i-tor-jen'e-ral), *n.*; pl. *solicitors-general*. 1. In England, an officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, etc.—2. In Scotland, one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, etc.—3. In the United States: (*a*) The second officer of the Department of Justice, who assists the attorney-general, and in his absence performs his duties. (*b*) A chief law officer of some of the States, corresponding to the attorney-general in others. *W. C. Anderson, Law Dict.*

solicitorship (sō-lis'i-tor-ship), *n.* [*< solicitor + -ship.*] 1. The office or status of solicitor.—2. A mock respectful title of address applied with a possessive pronoun to a solicitor. Compare the analogous use of *lordship*. [Rare.]

Your good *solicitorship*, and rogue Welborn,
Were brought into her presence.

Masinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, II. 3.

solicitous (sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* [= *Sp. solícito = Pg. solícito = It. sollecito, sollicito, < L. sollicitus, less correctly sollicitus, agitated, disturbed, anxious, careful: see solicit.*] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; eager, whether to obtain something desirable or to avoid something evil; very desirous; greatly concerned; disturbed; uneasy: as, a *solicitous* temper or temperament; generally followed by an infinitive, or by *about, concerning, or for* (less frequently *of*) before the object of anxiety or concern.

Ever suspicious, anxious, *solicitous*, they are childishly drooping without reason. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 164.*

You are *solicitous* of the good-will of the meanest person, uneasy at his ill-will.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

solicitously (sō-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care or concern.
solicitousness (sō-lis'i-tus-ness), *n.* The state of being solicitous; solicitude.

solicitor (sō-lis'i-tres), *n.* [*< solicitor + -ess.*] A female solicitor or petitioner.

Beauty is a good *solicitor* of an equal suit, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof.

Fuller, Worthies, Northamptonshire.

solicitor (sō-lis'i-triks), *n.* [*< solicitor, with accom. L. fem. term. -trix.*] Same as *solicitor*. *Davies.*

solicitude (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* [*< OF. sollicitude, sollicitudine, F. sollicitude = Pr. sollicitut = Sp. sollicitud = Pg. sollicitude = It. sollicitudine, sollicitudine, < L. sollicitudo, sollicitudo, anxiety, < sollicitus, sollicitus, anxious, solicitous: see solicitous.*] 1. The state of being solicitous; anxious care; carefulness; anxiety; concern; eager uneasiness of mind lest some desired thing may not be obtained or some apprehended evil may happen.

The terseness and brilliancy of his diction, though not at all artificial in appearance, could not have been attained without labor and *solicitude*.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 141.

2. A cause or occasion of anxiety or concern.

Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravity and other such *solicitudes* arising out of her establishment.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxii.

= *SYN.* Concern, Anxiety, etc. See *care*.
solicitudinous (sō-lis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [*< L. sollicitudo, sollicitudo (-din-), sollicitudo, + -ous.*] Full of solicitude. [Rare.]

Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully *solicitous* than anxiously *solicitudinous*.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 83.

solid (sol'id), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *solid*; *< ME. solide, < OF. solide, vernacularly soude, F. solide = Sp. sólido = Pg. sólido = It. solido, solido, < L. solidus, also contracted solidus, firm, dense, compact, solid; akin to OL. sollus, whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, Skt.*

sarva, all, whole: see *sole*. Hence ult. *solid*, *soldo, sol², sou, solder, soldier, consolidate*, etc.] *I. a.* 1. Resisting flexure; not to be bent without force; capable of tangential stress: said of a kind of material substance. See *II.*, 1.

O, that this too, too *solid* flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2. 129.

2. Completely filled up; compact; without cavities, pores, or interstices; not hollow: as, a *solid* ball, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; *solid* soda-water, not frothy.

With the *solid* darkness black
Closing round his vessel's track.
Shelley, Lines written among the Enganean Hills.

3. Firm; strong: as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* wall.

Doubtless a staunch and *solid* piece of framework as any January could freeze together.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

4. In *bot.*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.—5. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (*a*) Hard, compact, or firm in consistency; having no cavities or spongy structure: opposed to *spongy*, *porous*, *hollow*, *cancellate*, *excavated*, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically, formed of a single joint, or of several joints so closely applied that they appear to be one: especially said of the capitulum or club of capitate antennae.—6. Having three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic: as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.—7. Sound; not weak; strong.

A *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue.

Watts, Improvement of Mind. (Latham.)

A Bottle or two of good *solid* Edifying Port, at honest George's, made a Night cheerful, and threw off Reserve. Quoted in *Ashon's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 199.]

8. Substantial, as opposed to *frivolous, fallacious*, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong; hence, satisfactory: as, *solid* arguments; *solid* comfort; *solid* sense.

In *solid* content together they liv'd.

Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Not barren praise alone, that gaudy flower,
Fair only to the sight, but *solid* power.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 298.

9. Not light, trifling, or superficial; grave; profound.

The older an Author is, commonly the more *solid* he is, and the greater teller of Truth. *Howell, Letters, IV. 31.*

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool.

Dryden. (Johnson.)

This nobleman, being . . . of a very *solid* mind, could never be brought to understand the nature of my thoughts.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

10. Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.

Solid men of Boston, banish long potations;

Solid men of Boston, make no long orations.

C. Morris, Pitt and Dundas's Return. From Lyra Urbanica. (Bartlett.)

11. Unanimous, or practically unanimous: as, a *solid* vote; the *solid* South. [Political slang, U. S.]—12. Without break or opening, as a wall or façade.

The apex, properly speaking, is a *solid* semidome, but always *solid* below, though generally broken by windows above. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 475.*

13. Smooth; even; unbroken; unvaried; unshaded: noting a color or pigment.—14. Without the liquor, as oysters: said in measuring: opposite to *in liquor*.—*Pile solid*, in *her.* See *piles*.

—*Solid angle*. See *angle*.—*Solid bath*, a form of bath in which the body is enveloped in a solid or semisolid substance, as mud, hay, dung, peat, sand, or ashes.—*Solid blow*, *canon*, *content*, *culture*. See the nouns.—*Solid bulb*. See *bulb*, 1.—*Solid color*. (*a*) In *decorative art*, a color which invests the whole of an object, as a porcelain vase: more often used adjectively: as, *solid-color* porcelains; a collection of *solid-color* pieces. See def. 13. (*b*) With reference to fabrics, etc., a uniform color.—*Solid geometry*, *green*, *harmonic*. See the nouns.—*Solid linkage*. See *linkage*, 1.—*Solid matter*, in *printing*, matter set without leads between the lines.—*Solid measure*. Same as *cubic measure* (which see, under *measure*).—*Solid number*, an integer having three prime factors.—*Solid problem*, a problem which virtually involves a cubic equation, and can therefore not be solved geometrically by the ruler and compasses alone.—*Solid South*. See *South*.—*Solid square* (*millit.*). See *square*, 1.—To be *solid* for, to be thoroughly in favor of; be unflinching in support of. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lyra, don't speak of it." "Never!" said Mrs. Williamson, with delight. "I'm *solid* for Mr. Peck every time."

Howell, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

To be or make one's self *solid* with, to be or put one's self on a firm or satisfactory footing with; have or secure the unflinching favor or support of: as, to be *solid* with the police; to make one's self *solid* with those in authority or power. [Slang, U. S.]

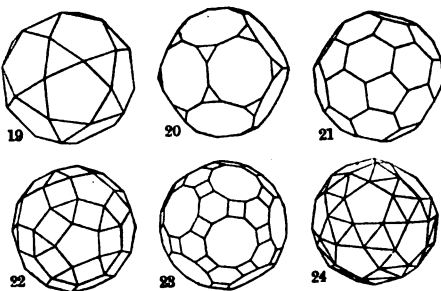
In nine cases out of ten, we thus succeeded in making ourselves "solid with the administration" before we had been in a town or village forty-eight hours.

The Century, XXXVII. 30.

=Syn. 1. Dense.—8. Stable, weighty, important.

II. n. 1. A body which throughout its mass (and not merely at its surface) resists for an indefinite time a sufficiently small force that tends to alter its equilibrium figure, always springing back into shape after the force is removed; a body possessing elasticity of figure. Every such body has limits of elasticity, and, if subjected to a strain exceeding these limits, it takes a set and does not return to its original shape on being let go. This property is called *plasticity*. The minimum energy required to give a set to a body of definite form and size measures its resilience. When the resilience of a body is small and masks its springiness, the body is called *soft*. Even fluids transmit shearing forces if time be allowed, and many substances will yield indefinitely to very small (but not indefinitely small) forces applied for great lengths of time. So solids that have received a small set will sometimes partially recover their figures after a long time. This property in fluids is called *viscosity*, in solids *after-effect* (German *nachwirkung*). The phenomenon is connected with a regrouping of the molecules, and indicates the essential difference between a solid and a liquid. In fluids diffusion is continually active, and in gases it produces phenomena of viscosity. In liquids it is not rapid enough to give rise to sensible viscosity, but the free motion of the molecules makes the body fluid, while the tendency of sets of molecules to continue for a while associated makes the fluidity imperfect. In solids, on the other hand (at least when not under strain), there is no diffusion, and the molecules are consequently in stationary motion or describing quasi-orbits. They thus become grouped in the mode in which they have least positional energy consistent with their kinetic energy. When this grouping is slightly disturbed, it tends to restore itself; but when the disturbance is greater, some of the molecules will tend to return to their old places and others to move on to new situations, and this may give rise to a new permanent grouping, and exhibit the phenomenon of plasticity. But if not quite sufficient for this, disturbances of the molecular motions somewhat similar to the secular perturbations of the planets will result, from which there will be no restoration for a very long time. Solid bodies are very strongly cohesive, showing that the molecules attract one another on the whole; and they are generally capable of crystallization, showing that the attractions of the molecules are different in different directions.

2. In *geom.*, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—being thus distinguished from a *surface*, which has but two dimensions, and from a *line*, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces. Besides the three round bodies (the sphere, cone, and cylinder), together with the conoids, and the pyramids, prisms, and prismatoids, the most important geometrical solids are the five Platonic and the Kepler-Poinsot regular polyhedra, the two semi-regular solids, and the thirteen Archimedean solids. The faces, edges, or summits of one solid are said to correspond with the faces, edges, or summits of another when the radii from the center of the for-



Geometrical Solids.

1, tetrahedron; 2, cube; 3, octahedron; 4, Platonic dodecahedron; 5, icosahedron; 6, great icosahedron; 7, great dodecahedron; 8, small stellated dodecahedron; 9, great stellated dodecahedron; 10, semi-regular dodecahedron; 11, semi-regular trisocahedron; 12, truncated tetrahedron; 13, cuboctahedron; 14, truncated cube; 15, truncated octahedron; 16, small rhombicuboctahedron; 17, great rhombicuboctahedron; 18, snub-cube; 19, icosidodecahedron; 20, truncated dodecahedron; 21, truncated icosahedron; 22, small rhombicubicosidodecahedron; 23, great rhombicubicosidodecahedron; 24, snub-dodecahedron. (22 to 24 are the Archimedean solids.)

mer to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits can be simultaneously brought into coincidence with the radii from the center to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits of the latter. If two solids correspond faces to summits, summits to faces, and edges to edges, they are said to be *reciprocal*. If to the edges of one solid correspond the faces or summits of another, while to the faces and summits together of the former correspond the summits or faces of another, the latter is said to be the *summital* or *facial holohedron* of the former. The regular tetrahedron is the reciprocal of itself, and its reciprocal holohedra are the cube and octahedron. The reciprocal holohedra of these, again, are the semi-regular dodecahedron and the cuboctahedron. The facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces of the truncated cube and truncated octahedron correspond to those of the cuboctahedron. The snub-cube has faces corresponding to the cuboctahedron, and twenty-four faces which in two sets of twelve correspond to the summits of two other cuboctahedra. The faces of the great rhombicuboctahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicuboctahedron. Just as the cube and octahedron are reciprocal, so likewise are the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron, though they are related to no hemihedral body like the tetrahedron. Their reciprocal holohedra are the semi-regular trisocahedron and the icosidodecahedron, and the facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicubicosidodecahedron. The faces of the truncated dodecahedron and truncated icosahedron correspond to those of the icosidodecahedron. The snub-dodecahedron has faces corresponding to those of the icosidodecahedron, and two sets of others corresponding to the summits of two other icosidodecahedra. The faces of the great rhombicubicosidodecahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicubicosidodecahedron. The faces, summits, and edges of the great icosahedron and great stellated dodecahedron correspond respectively to the faces, summits, and edges of the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron. The great dodecahedron and small stellated dodecahedron are self-reciprocal, both faces and summits corresponding to the faces of the Platonic dodecahedron or summits of the icosahedron. The faces of the truncated tetrahedron correspond to the faces of the octahedron or summits of the cube.

3. *pl.* In *anat.*, all parts of the body which are not fluid: as, the *solids* and fluids of the body.

—4. *pl.* In *printing*, the parts of an engraving which show black or solid in print.—*Archimedean, rectangular, right solid.* See the adjectives.—*Cissoidal solid*, a solid generated by the rotation of the cissoid about its axis.—*Kepler solid*, or *Kepler-Poinsot solid*, a regular solid which wraps its center more than once. There are four such solids—the great icosahedron, the great dodecahedron, the small stellated dodecahedron, and the great stellated dodecahedron. Three of them were mentioned by Kepler, and all were rediscovered by Poinsot. The names here used were given by Cayley.—*Logistic solid*, a solid generated by the revolution of a logarithmic curve about its asymptote.—*Plastic solid*, a solid substance whose limit of elasticity is far below its point of rupture, so that it can be shaped; thus, putty and wrought-iron are *plastic solids*.—*Platonic solid*, one of the old regular solids which wrap the center only once. They are five—the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the twenty-vertexed dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.—*Regular solid*, a polyhedron whose faces are regular polygons, all alike.—*Semi-regular solid*, a body whose edges are all of equal length, whose faces are all alike and equally incline to one another at the edges, but whose faces are not regular polygons. Two such solids are known—the rhombic dodecahedron and trisocahedron.—*Solid of least resistance.* See *resistance*.—*Solid of revolution.* See *revolution*.

Solidago (sol-i-dā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1720), < ML. *solidago*, goldenrod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), so called from its reputed vulnary qualities, < L. *solidus*, solid; see *solid*.] 1. A genus of composite plants, the goldenrods, belonging to the tribe *Astereae* and to the subtribe *Solidagininae*. It is characterized by several-flowered small and radiate yellow heads, with a small flat usually alveolate receptacle, and an oblong involucre of erect rigid bracts which are closely imbricated in several rows and are without herbaceous tips. The oblong or obovate five- to twelve-ribbed achenes bear a copious whitish pappus of long and nearly equal slender bristles. From *Aster*, which it closely resembles in technical characters, it is distinguished by its taller wand-like habit, yellow rays, smaller heads, and the absence of cordate leaves; from *Chrysopsis* and *Pyrrhocoma* by its narrow few-flowered heads; and from *Chrysanthemum*, another

important near relative, by the presence of rays. The species have in general a very characteristic habit, being perennial herbs, usually with strictly erect unbranched stems which bear numerous entire or serrate alternate sessile narrow stem-leaves and broader root-leaves, which taper into margined petioles. Numerous intermediate forms render many species difficult to distinguish. In the original species, *S. Virgaurea*, the golden-yellow flowers are massed in small clusters which form an elongated or interrupted spike, whence the popular name *goldenrod*. The typical inflorescence, however, is a terminal pyramidal panicle of determinate development, composed of numerous recurring and scorpioid one-sided racemes, best seen in *S. Canadensis* and *S. rugosa*. In other species the flowers form a dense thyrsus of straight and terete crowded racemes, as *S. speciosa*, of the Atlantic and interior United States. A few others from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, as *S. rigida*, produce nearly level-topped cymes. Four other cymose species formerly referred here are now separated as a genus, *Euthamia* (Nuttall, 1818), distinguished by lack of scorpioid branchlets and by their linear entire one- to five-nerved leaves, including the widely distributed species *E. graminifolia* and *E. Caroliniana*, and connecting with *Chrysoma pauciflorum*, of the Southern States, separated as a genus because of its shrubby stem and few-flowered heads with one to three rays. Several other species are slightly aberrant: *S. multiradiata*, of the Rocky Mountains, sometimes has twelve rays, others usually five; *S. squarrosa*, of the Eastern States, and *S. petiolaris*, of the Southern States, vary also in the spreading tips of the involucre bracts. *S. bicolor* is remarkable for its cream-colored flowers. *S. serotina*, of pine-woods near Wilmington, North Carolina, blooms in May; *S. uliginosa*, of northern peat-bogs, in July; *S. juncea* and *S. Elliottii* in August; and *S. rugosa*, *S. Canadensis*, and most others mainly in September; *S. nemoralis* and *S. ca-*



A Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

1. The upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. 2. The lower part of the stem, showing a stolon.

sta continue well into October. The genus is one of the most characteristic of the United States, numerous both in species and in individuals, and not entirely wanting in any region. In the northern and central States it gives to the landscape much of its beauty, and is an important element of the prevailing yellow of autumn. There are more than 100 species, nearly all of which are natives of the United States, and the others are mostly American, 9 of them occurring in Mexico, 2, 8, or 5 in South America (3 in southern Brazil, 2 in Uruguay, and 1 in Chile), and 1 in Hayti. Only 3 species are natives of the old world, *S. alpestris* and *S. littoralis*, limited to the Tuscan and Ligurian coast, and *S. Virgaurea*, which extends from Mount Parnassus north and west throughout Europe and into Siberia, Alaska, New York, and New England, in many widely differing forms. Those of the United States are all, with 6 exceptions, confined to them and to British America (into which 32 extend), and are mainly natives of the Atlantic and central States. Numerous isolated species are southern; the northern are mostly of wider distribution and more abundant in individuals; 11 species are mainly confined to the high northern, 7 to the north-eastern, 43 to the southern, 6 to the south-western, 8 to the Pacific States, 6 belong to the Mississippi valley, of which *S. missouriensis* is the only one widely distributed; 2 species, *S. odora* and *S. sempervirens*, extend throughout the Atlantic coast from Canada to Mexico, and the latter, the salt-marsh goldenrod, reappears in the Azores and at San Francisco. Forty-eight species occur in the northeastern United States, 74 in the Southern States, and about 14 among the Rocky Mountains. *S. Canadensis*, the most numerous and most typical species, is also the one most widely diffused through the United States, followed next by *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*. The species of this genus range from beyond 66° N. latitude to the city of Mexico, and from alpine summits to the sea-level; several are mostly confined to swamps, as *S. patula*, and a few to woodland borders, as *S. canadensis* and *S. bicolor*, but most are plants of dry open soil, especially *S. nemoralis*. In parts of the Atlantic coast the name *goldenrod* is locally confined to *S. odora*, the sweet goldenrod of authors, which contains in its dotted leaves an aromatic and stimulating volatile oil of an anise odor and pale greenish-yellow color; it is also carminative and diaphoretic, and its infusion is used to relieve spasmodic pains and nausea; its dried flowers and leaves have been employed as a beverage, under the name of *Blue-Mountain tea*. *S. Virgaurea*, the goldenrod of Europe, contains an astringent and tonic principle, and was long in esteem for healing wounds,

herbalists of two and three centuries ago pronouncing it "one of the most noble wound-herbs," and prescribing "a tea of the young leaves, green or dry." It was also once in repute in Europe as a dye, and a variety of *S. nemoralis* is locally called *dyer's-weed* in America. *S. canadensis* and others have been popularly known as *yellow-weed*, and *S. rugosa* as *bittersweet*. *S. rigida* is also a reputed astringent. The goldenrod has been recommended by many as the national emblem of the United States.

2. [*f. c.*] A plant of this genus; goldenrod.
solidare (sol-i-dār'), *n.* [Appar. < *F. solidaire*, solid (see *solidary*), with sense of *ML. solidus*, a piece of money: see *solidus*, *soldo*, *sol*.] A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou sawest me not. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, III. 1. 46.

solidaric (sol-i-dar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *solidary* + *-ic*.] Characterized by solidarity. [Rare.]

In the very nature of things family supremacy will be absolutely incompatible with an interdependent *solidaric* commonwealth. *The Century*, XXXI. 746.

solidarité (sol-ē-dar-ē-tā'), *n.* [*F.*: see *solidarity*.] In *French law*: (a) The relation among co-debtors who are jointly and severally bound—that is, may be held jointly or severally at the option of the creditor. (b) The relation among co-creditors holding an obligation which gives expressly to each of them the right to demand payment of the entire debt, so that a payment made to any one will discharge the debt.

solidarity (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* [*F. solidarité* (= *Sp. solidaridad* = *Pg. solidariedade*), joint liability, mutual responsibility, < *solidaire*, solid: see *solidary*.] Mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons; communion of interests and responsibilities.

Solidarity, a word which we owe to the French communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour.

Trench, *English Past and Present*, p. 53.

Strong government came in with the sixteenth century, and strong government was a very strong element in reformation history, for it weakened the *solidarity* of the Catholic Church.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 232.

There is a *solidarity* in the arts; they do not flourish in isolated independence.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 31.

solidary (sol-i-dā-ri), *a.* [= *F. solidaire* (= *Sp. Pg. solidario*), < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] Characterized by solidarity, or community of interests and responsibilities; jointly interested or responsible.

Our one object is to save the revelation in the Bible from being made *solidary*, as our Comtist friends say, with miracles; from being attended to or held cheap just in proportion as miracles are attended to or are held cheap. *M. Arnold*, *Literature and Dogma*, viii.

solidate (sol-i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solidated*, ppr. *solidating*. [*L. solidatus*, pp. of *solidare*, make dense, make whole or sound, < *solidus*, compact, firm, solid: see *solid*.] To make solid or firm. [Rare.]

This shining Piece of Ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the Sun's Ray

Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.

Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, iv. 2.

solid-drawn (sol'id-drān), *a.* Noting tubes drawn without welds or joints from hollow ingots, in which mandrels of constantly decreasing diameter are successively inserted, till both exterior and interior diameters are brought down to the required dimensions.

solid-hoofed (sol'id-hōft), *a.* Solidungulate or soliped; whole-hoofed; not cloven-hoofed. See cut under *solidungulate*.

solid-horned (sol'id-hōrmd), *a.* Having solid deciduous horns or antlers, as deer; not hollow-horned. The solid-horned ruminants are the deer tribe. See *Cervidae* and *Tragulidae*.

solidi, *n.* Plural of *solidus*.

solidifiable (sō-lid'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< solidify* + *-able*.] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

solidification (sō-lid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< solidify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act or process of making solid; specifically, in *physics*, the passage of a body from a liquid or gaseous to a solid state. It is accompanied by evolution of heat without a decrease of temperature, and by change of volume.

solidify (sō-lid'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solidified*, ppr. *solidifying*. [*< F. solidifier* = *Sp. Pg. solidificar*; as *solid* + *-fy*.] *I. trans.* To convert from a liquid or gaseous state to a solid state; make solid or compact: as, to *solidify* hydrogen.

II. intrans. To become solid or compact: as, water *solidifies* into ice through cold.

solidism (sol'i-dizm), *n.* [*< solid* + *-ism*.] In *med.*, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the opinion that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and that they only can receive the impression of morbid agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Opposed to *Galenism* or *humorism*.

solidist (sol'i-dist), *n.* [*< solid* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

solidistic (sol-i-dis'tik), *a.* [*< solidist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the solidists.

It is perhaps natural that we should revert to the *solidistic* notion of the all-pervading influence of the nervous system. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1123.

solidity (sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. solidité* = *Fr. solidité* = *It. solidità*, < *L. soliditas* (t-s), < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] 1. The state or property of being solid. Specifically—(a) The property of resisting a force tending to change the figure of a body: opposed to *fluidity*.

The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch; and it arises from the resistance which we find in a body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses till it has left it. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. iv. 1.

(b) The absolute impenetrability attributed by some metaphysicians to matter. [This use of the word is almost peculiar to *Locke*. Sir W. Hamilton attributes eight physical meanings to the word—the property of occupying space; extension in three dimensions; absolute impenetrability; great density; relative immovability; weight; hardness; and non-fluidity.] (c) Fullness of matter: opposed to *hollowness*. (d) Massiveness; substantiality; hence, strength; stability.

These towers are of tremendous girth and *solidity*; they are encircled with great bands, or hoops, of white stone, and are much enlarged at the base.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 98.

(e) Strength and firmness in general; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.

They answered the objections with great strength and *solidity* of argument. *Addison*, *Tatler*, No. 116.

The very laws which at first gave the government *solidity*. *Goldsmith*, *Polite Learning*, 1.

2. In *geom.*, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body. Also called its *solid* or *cubic content* or *contents*. The *solidity* of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc., which it contains.

3†. A solid body or mass. [Rare.]

Heaven's face doth glow;

Yea, this *solidity* and compound mass,

With trifling visage, as against the doom,

Is thought-sick at the act. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4. 49.

Measure of solidity. See *measure*.

solidly (sol'id-li), *adv.* In a solid manner, in any sense of the word *solid*. (a) Firmly; densely; compactly: as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united. (b) Securely; truly; on firm grounds. (c) In a body; unanimously: as, the Democrats voted *solidly* against the bill. (Colloq.)

solidness (sol'id-nes), *n.*

1. The state or property of being solid; solidity.

The closeness and *solidness* of the wood.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 685.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.

solidum (sol'id-dum), *n.*

[*< L. solidum*, a solid substance, neut. of *solidus*, firm, compact: see *solid*.] 1. In *arch.*, the die of a pedestal. See cut under *dado*.—2. In *Scots law*, a complete sum.—To be bound in *solidum*, to be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound each for a proportionate share only, they are said to be bound *pro rata*.

Solidungula (sol-i-

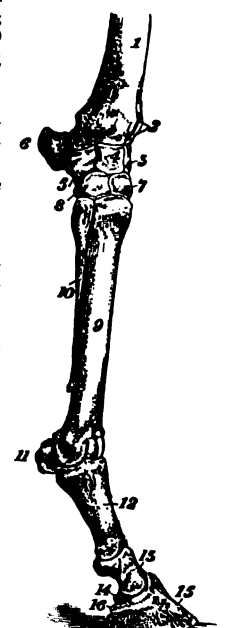
dung-gū-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*

(*Blumenbach*, about 1799), neut. pl. of *solidungulus*: see *solidungulus*.] The solid-hoofed, soliped, or solidungulate perissodactyl mammals, corresponding to the family *Equidae*.

solidungular (sol-i-

dung-gū-lār), *a.* [*< NL.*

**solidungularis*, < *L. solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof.] Same as *solidungulate*.



Solidungulate (right fore) Foot of Horse.

1, radius, its lower end with a groove; 2, scapoid; 3, ulnar; 4, ulnar; 5, cuneiform; 6, pisiform; 7, magnum; 8, unciform (3 to 8 are in the carpus, and form the so-called "knee", which is the wrist of a horse); 9, main (third) or middle metacarpal, or cannon-bone; 10, outer or fourth metacarpal, or splint-bone; 11, sesamoids or nut-bones in ligaments at back of metacarpophalangeal articulation, or fetlock-joint; 12, proximal phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; 13, middle phalanx, small pastern, or coronary; 14, sesamoid in tendon of flexor perforans, called navicular by veterinarians; 15, hoof, incising distal phalanx, or coffin-bone; 16, coronet.

Solidungulata (sol-i-dung-gū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* Same as *Solidungula*.

solidungulate (sol-i-dung-gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. solidungulatus*, < *L. solidus*, solid, + *ungulatus*, hoofed: see *ungulate*.] *I. a.* Solid-hoofed or whole-hoofed, as the horse; of or pertaining to the *Solidungula*; equine. Also *soliped*, *solipedal*, *solidungular*, *solidungulous*. See cut in preceding column, and cuts under *hoof* and *Perissodactyla*.

II. n. A member of the *Solidungula*, as the horse or ass; an equine. Also *soliped*, *solipedes*. **solidungulous** (sol-i-dung-gū-lus), *a.* [*< NL. solidungulus*, < *L. solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 2.

solidus (sol'i-dus), *n.*; pl. *solidi* (-dī). [*LL.*, an imperial gold coin, *ML.* applied to various coins, also any piece of money, money (see *def.*), lit. 'solid' (sc. *nummus*, coin): see *solid*. Cf. *soldo*, *sol*, *sou*.] 1. A gold coin introduced by Constantine the Great to take the place of the aureus, previously the chief coin of the Roman currency. The coin weighed about 70 grains, and 72 solidi were struck to the pound. The solidus continued to be



Obverse. Reverse.

Solidus of Constantine the Great.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

coined under the Byzantine empire, and at a later period received in western Europe the name of *bezant*. (See *bezant*.) In the middle ages the word *solidus* often indicates not any special coin, but a money of account, and was translated in the Teutonic languages by *shilling* and its cognates. Generally, the solidus or shilling of account contained 12 denarii, silver "pennies," the ordinary silver coins of the period. Abbreviated *s.*, in the sequence *£ s. d.* (*libra*, *solidi*, *denarii*), pounds, shillings, and pence.

Also I bequeath to the reparation of the stepull of the said church of Saint Albane XX. *solidos*.

Paston Letters, III. 463.

2. A sign (/) used to denote the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s.*, as in 2/6, for 2s. 6d. This sign is often a convenient substitute for the horizontal line in fractions, as in $\frac{1}{2000}$, a/b , $(a+b)/c$, for $\frac{1}{2000} \frac{a}{b} \frac{a+b}{c}$.

solidian (sol-i-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sofidian*; < *L. solus*, alone, only, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*.] *I. a.* Holding the tenets of solidians; pertaining to the solidians.

A *solidian* Christian is a nullifidian Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltbam*, *Resolves*, II. 47.

II. n. One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is all that is necessary to justification. See *fiduciary*, II., 2. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 325.

solidifidianism (sol-i-fid'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< solidifidian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that justification is of faith only, without works.

It was ordered that . . . for a year no preacher should preach either for or against purgatory, honouring of saints, marriage of priests, pilgrimages, miracles, or *solidifidianism*. *R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, iv.

soliform (sol'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sol*, the sun, + *forma*, form.] Formed like the sun. [Rare.]

For light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun, but neither of them to be the sun itself.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 204.

Solifugæ (sō-lif'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Sundevall*), fem. pl. of *solifugus*: see *solifugous*.] A sub-order or superfamily of tracheate *Arachnida*, having the cephalothorax segmented, the cheliceres chelate, and the palpi pediform. They are nocturnal, hiding by day, active, pugnacious, and predatory, and are reputed to be venomous; they chiefly inhabit warm countries. There are 15 genera, of which *Datames* and *Cleobis* are found in the United States, and *Galeodes* is the most prominent. See *Galeodidae*, and compare the alternative *Solpugida* (with cut).

solifuge (sol'i-fūj), *n.* [*< NL. solifugus*: see *solifugous*.] A nocturnal arachnid of the group *Solifugæ*.

solifugous (sō-lif'ū-gus), *a.* [*< NL. solifugus*, shunning sunlight (cf. *ML. solifuga*, an animal that shuns the light), < *L. sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee, fly.] Shunning sunlight; fleeing from the light of day; nocturnal, as a member of the *Solifugæ*.

soliloquacious (sō-lil-ō-kwā'shus), *a.* Soliloquizing; disposed to soliloquize. *Moore*, in *Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors*, II. 17.

soliloquize (sō-lī'ō-kwiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquized*, ppr. *soliloquizing*. [*< soliloquy + -ize.*] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self. Also spelled *soliloquise*.

soliloquy (sō-lī'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *soliloquies* (-kwiz). [= *F. soliloque* = *Sp. Pg. It. soliloquio*, < *LL. soliloquium*, a talking to one's self, < *solus*, alone, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a discourse or talk by a person who is alone, or which is not addressed to any one even when others are present.—2. A written composition containing such a talk or discourse, or what purports to be one.

Soliloquies; or, holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.

Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, Title.

The whole Poem is a *Soliloquy*. *Prior, Solomon, Pref.*
soliped (sol'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*Also solipede*; = *F. solipède* = *Sp. solipedo* = *Pg. solipede*, contr. < *L. solidipes* (-ped-), solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed, < *solidus*, solid, + *pes* (-ped-) = *E. foot*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

solipedal (sol'i-ped-al), *a.* [*< soliped + -al.*] Same as *solidungulate*.

solipede (sol'i-pēd), *n.* Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne.*

solipedous (sō-lip'e-dus), *a.* Same as *solidungulate*.

solipsism (sol'ip-sizm), *n.* [*< L. solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ism*.] The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind. The identification of one's self with the Absolute is not generally intended, but the denial of there being really anybody else. The doctrine appears to be nothing more than a man of straw set up by metaphysicians in their reasoning.

solipsist (sol'ip-sist), *n.* [*< L. solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ist*.] One who believes in his own existence only.

solipsistic (sol'ip-sis'tik), *a.* [*< solipsist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to solipsism.

solisequious (sol-i-sē'kwī-us), *a.* [*Cf. L. solsequium*, the sunflower; < *L. sol*, the sun, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following the course of the sun: as, the sunflower is a *solisequious* plant.

solist (sō'list), *n.* Same as *soloist*.

solitaire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. solitarius*, alone, lonely: see *solitary*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

Often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the country, when one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire* too!

Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

2. A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.—3. A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

He came in a *solitaire*, great sleeves, Jessamine-powder, and a large bouquet of Jonquilla. *Gray, Letters, I. 310.*

4. A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly—(a) A game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured. The object of the player is to take by jumping, as in checkers, all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than one space at a time; or else, by similar moves, to leave certain configurations. (b) One of a great number of card-games, the usual object of which is to bring the shuffled and confused cards into regular order or sequence. This sort of game is more properly called *patience*.

5. In *ornith.*: (a) An extinct didine bird, *Pezophaps solitarius*. See *Pezophaps*. (b) A fly-catching thrush of Jamaica, *Myiadestes armillatus*, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus. The name was originally applied to the bird of Martinique, now known as *M. genibarbis*. Townsend's *solitaire* is a common bird of many parts of the western United States. All are fine songsters. See *Myiadestes*. (c) The pensive thrush, *Monticola* or *Petrocincla solitaria*. See *rock-thrush*.

solitarian (sol-i-tā-ri-an), *n.* [*< L. solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-an*.] A hermit; a solitary.

solitariness (sol'i-tā-ri-ē-ti), *n.* [*< L. solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-ēty*.] Solitary condition or state; aloneness.

According to the Egyptians, before all entities and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King, immovable, and always remaining in the *solitariness* of his own unity. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 336.*

solitarily (sol'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; without company; alone; by one's self; in solitude.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Micah vii. 14.*

solitariness (sol'i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The fact or state of being solitary, or alone, or without mate, partner, or companion, or of dwelling apart from others or by one's self; habitual retirement; solitude.

A man to eat alone is likewise great *solitariness*.

Guerra, Letters (tr. by Hellows, 1577), p. 97.

2. The state or character of being retired or unfrequented; solitude; seclusion: as, the *solitariness* of a wood.

Birds . . . had found their way into the chapel, and built their nests among its friezes and pendants—sure signs of *solitariness* and desertion.

Iroing, Sketch-Book, p. 218.

solitariousness (sol-i-tā-ri-us-nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 41.*

solitariness (sol-i-tā-ri-ē-ti), *n.* [*< solitarius + -ity.*] Solitude; loneliness.

I shall be abandoned at once to *solitariness* and penury.

W. Taylor, To Southey, Dec. 10, 1811.

* **solitary** (sol'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. solitarie, solyтары, < OF. *solitarie, solitaire, F. solitaire* = *Pr. solitari, soletari* = *Sp. Pg. It. solitario*, < *L. solitarius*, solitary (LL. as *n.* an anchorite), for **solitarius*, < *solita* (-s), loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*.] 1. Living alone, or by one's self or by itself; without companions or associates; habitually inclined to avoid company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.

Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

The *solitary* man is as speechless as the lower animals. *Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 226.*

2. All by one's self; without companions; unattended.

The Indian holds his course, silent, *solitary*, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness. *Iroing, Sketch-Book, p. 351.*

3. Marked by solitude; especially, remote from society; unfrequented; retired; secluded; lonely: as, a *solitary* glen.

Whiche bothe lye in the abbey of saynt Justyne vyrgyn, a place of Blake Monkes, ryght delectable, and also *solitary*. *Sir R. Guylford, Pilgrimage, p. 6.*

Cor. And how like you this shepherd's life, Master Touchstone? . . .

Touch. . . In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well. *Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2. 16.*

4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job iii. 7.*

5. Having a sense of loneliness; lonesome.

I am not *solitary* whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. *Emerson, Nature, I.*

6. Retiring; diffident.

Your honour doth say that you doe fudge me to be a man *solitarie* and vertuous. *Guerra, Letters (tr. by Hellows, 1577), p. 78.*

7. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely.

I was upon Point of going abroad to steal a *solitary* Walk, when yours of the 12th current came to hand. *Hood, Letters, ii. 50.*

Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,

Shall breed in groves, to lead a *solitary* life.

Dryden, Aeneid, vi. 1038.

8. Single; sole; only, or only one: as, a *solitary* instance; a *solitary* example.

A *solitary* shriek, the bubbling cry

Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

Byron, Don Juan, ii. 63.

Politeness was his [Charles II.'s] *solitary* good quality. *Macaulay, Dryden.*

9. In *bot.*, one only in a place; separate: as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one on each peduncle, or only one to each plant; a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.

All the New Zealand species [*Pterostylis trullifolia*] bear *solitary* flowers, so that distinct plants cannot fail to be intercrossed. *Darwin, Fert. of Orchids by Insects, p. 59.*

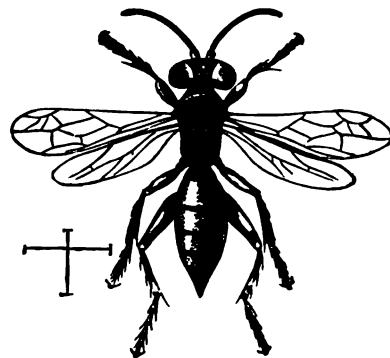
10. In *anat.*, single; separate; not clustered; not agminate or gathered into patches; simple; not compound: as, the *solitary* follicles of the intestine.—11. In *zool.*: (a) Not social, sociable, or gregarious: noting species living habitually alone, or in pairs only. (b) Simple; not compound, aggregate, or colonial: as, *solitary* ascidians. See *Simplices*.—*Solitary* ants, the *Mutillidae* or spider-ants.—*Solitary* bees, bees that do not live in a hive or community like the honey-bee, and are represented only by developed males and females, like most insects. There are very many species, of numerous genera. The designation is chiefly descriptive, not classificatory, but sometimes denotes the *Andrenidae* as distinguished from the *Apidae*.—*Solitary* bundle. Same as *solitary* funiculus.—*Solitary* confinement, in a general sense, the separate confinement of a prisoner,

with only occasional access of any other person, and that only at the discretion of the jailer; in a stricter sense, the complete isolation of a prisoner from all human society, and his confinement in a cell so arranged that he has no direct intercourse with, or sight of, any human being, and no employment or instruction. *Miller, J., in re Medley, 134 U. S. 160.*—*Solitary* follicle. See *solitary* gland, under *gland*.—*Solitary* funiculus, a round bundle of fibers latered of the combined small-celled nucleus of the glossopharyngeus, vagus, and spinal accessory, which passes out as one of the roots of the glossopharyngeus, but may contribute to the vagus and accessory. Also called *ascending root of glossopharyngeus*, *fasciculus rotundus*, *ascending root of the lateral mixed system*, *fasciculus solitarius*, *respiratory bundle*, and *fascicle* of Krause.—*Solitary* glands. See *gland*.—*Solitary* greenlet or vireo, *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed greenlet or vireo of the United States, having greenish upper parts, a bluish



Solitary Greenlet or Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*).

head, an eye-ring, and the under parts white, tinged with yellowish on the sides. It is 5½ inches long, and 8½ in extent of wings.—*Solitary* sandpiper, the green sandpiper of North America, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, 8½ inches long, extent 16, having the upper parts blackish with a tinge of green and spotted with white, the under parts white, streaked on the throat and breast with dusky, barred on the sides, lining of wings, and tail with black and white, the bill black, the feet greenish-black. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—*Solitary* snipe. See *snipe*, 1 (a) (2).—*Solitary* vireo. Same as *solitary* greenlet.—*Solitary* wasp, wasp which, like certain bees and ants, do not



A Solitary Wasp (*Larrada semirufa*). (Cross shows natural size.)

live in society, as the true wasps of the families *Eumenidae* and *Vespidae*, as well as all the digger-wasps: contrasted with social wasps. See *digger-wasp*, *sand-wasp*, and *wasp*.

11. *n.*; pl. *solitaires* (-riz). One who lives alone or in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; a hermit.

The world itself has some attractions in it to a *solitary* of six years' standing. *Gray, Letters, I. 154.*

Downward from his mountain gorge

Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded *solitary*.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

solito (sol'i-tō), *adv.* [*It.*, < *L. solitus*, accustomed, < *solere*, be accustomed.] In music, in the usual, customary manner.

solitude (sol'i-tūd), *n.* [*< ME. solitudo*, < *OF. (and F.) solitude* = *It. solitudine*, < *L. solitudo*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*.] 1. The state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

Little do men perceive what *solitude* is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company. . . . It is a mere and miserable *solitude* to want true friends.

Bacon, Friendship.

O, might I here

In *solitude* live savage, in some glade

Obscured!

Milton, P. L., ix. 1085.

2. Remoteness from society; lack or utter want of companionship: applied to place: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Lawe.*

3. A lonely, secluded, or unfrequented place; a desert.

We walked about 2 miles from y^e city to an agreeable *solitude* called Du Pleasid, a house belonging to y^e King. *Evelyn, Diary, June 7, 1644.*

There is such an agreeable variety of fields, wood, water, and cascades that it is one of the most delightful *solitudes* I ever saw.

Pococks, Description of the East, II. 1. 224.

=Syn. 1. *Solitude*, *Retirement*, *Seclusion*, *Loneliness*, *Lonesomeness*. *Solitude* is the condition of being absolutely alone, whether or not one has been with others, or desires to escape from them: as, the *solitude* of the Sphinx. *Retirement* is comparative *solitude*, produced by retiring, voluntarily or otherwise, from contact which one has had with others. *Seclusion* is stronger than *retirement*, implying the shutting out of others from access: after the Restoration Milton for safety's sake kept himself in *retirement*; indeed, except to a few trusted friends, he was in complete *seclusion*. *Loneliness* expresses the uncomfortable feelings, the longing for society, of one who is alone. *Lonesomeness* may be a lighter kind of *loneliness*, especially a feeling less spiritual than physical, growing out of the animal instinct for society and the desire of protection, the consciousness of being alone: as, the *lonesomeness* of a walk through a cemetery at night. *Lonesomeness*, more often than *loneliness*, may express the impression made upon the observer.

solivagant (sô-liv'-a-gant), *a.* [*L. solus*, alone, + *vagan* (t)-s, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, roam: see *vagrant*.] Same as *solivagous*. [Rare.]

solivagous (sô-liv'-a-gus), *a.* [*L. solivagus*, wandering alone, *solus*, alone, + *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] Wandering alone. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

solive (so-lév'), *n.* [*OF. solive*, *solieve*, *F. solive* (ML. reflex *soliva*, *solivia*, a girder, joist; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. *L. sublevare*, lift up from beneath, support: see *solvate*, *sullevate*, *sublevate*.] A joist, rafter, or secondary beam of wood, either split or sawed, used in laying ceilings or floors, and for resting upon the main beams.

sollar, **soller** (sol'âr, -ër), *n.* [Also *solar*; *ME. sollar*, *sollar*, *soler*, *solere*; *OF. soler*, *solair*, *solier*, a floor, loft, granary, cellar, *F. dial. solier*, a granary, = *Pr. solar*, *solier* = *It. solare*, *solajo* = *AS. solere*, *soler* = *OS. soleri* = *MD. solder*, *D. solder* = *MLG. solder*, *soller* = *OHG. soleri*, *solâri*, the pretorium, a guest-chamber, *MHG. solre*, *solere*, *G. sôller*, a balcony, an upper room, garret, *L. solarium*, a sunny place, a terrace, the flat roof of a house exposed to the sun, a sun-dial, *sol*, the sun: see *sol*, *solarium*. Perhaps in some senses confused with *L. solum*, ground: see *sol*.] 1. Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; later, any upper room, loft, or garret.

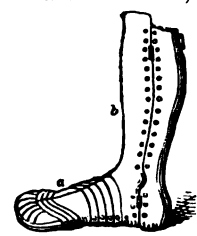
Thou shalt make *solerie* and plaics of thre chaumbris in the schip. *Wyclif*, Gen. vi. 16.

2. An elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 473.—3. A story of a house. See the quotation.

Maison à trois estages. An house of three *sollers*, floors, stories, or lofts one over another. *Nomenclator*. (Nares.)

4. In mining, a platform or resting-place. See *ladder-sollar* and *air-sollar*.

solleret (sol'ër-et), *n.* [Also *soleret*; *F. soleret*, dim. of *OF. soler*, a slipper, *sol*, sole: see *sole*.] The steel shoe forming a part of armor in the fourteenth century and later, usually having splints overlapping one another and a long point or toe curved downward. It was worn only when the foot was in the stirrup, and could be removed when the rider dismounted. See also cuts under *armor* and *poulaine*.—*Bear-paw solleret*, the steel foot-covering worn during the second half of the fifteenth century, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton*.



Solleret (a) and Jambé (b), 14th century.

tury, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton*.

solvater, *v. t.* See *sublevate*.

sollicit, **sollicitation**, etc. See *solicit*, etc.

sol-lunar (sol'lû-nâr), *a.* [*L. sol*, the sun, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Proceeding from or due to the influence of both the sun and the moon: in old medicine applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

solmizate (sol'mi-zât), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solmizated*, ppr. *solmizing*. [*F. solmiser* (as *sol* + *mi*, notes of the gamut (cf. *sol-fa*), + *-iser* = *E. -ize*), + *-ate*.] In music, to use solmization syllables. Also spelled *solmisate*.

solmization (sol-mi-zâ'shon), *n.* [*F. solmization*; as *solmizate* + *-ion*. Cf. *ML. solmifacio* (n-).] In music, the act, process, or result of using certain syllables to name or represent the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C. The oldest and most important system of solmization is that attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, early in the eleventh century: though this in turn appears to have been sug-

gested by a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. (See *gamut*.) The series *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (derived from the initial syllables of the lines of a hymn to St. John, beginning "Ut queant laxis") was applied to the tones of each of the hexachords then recognized. (See *hexachord*.) When a melody exceeded the limits of a single hexachord, a change from one series of syllables to another was made, which was called a *mutation* or *modulation*. Early in the sixteenth century, when the modern octave scale became established, the syllable *si* (probably taken from the initials of the last line of the above hymn) was added for the seventh or leading tone. Somewhat later *do* was substituted in Italy and Germany for *ut*, on account of its greater sonority. The series thus formed is still in use, though other systems have been proposed. Such other systems are *boccadization* (*bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni*), also called *boccization*; *bebization* (*la, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge*); and *damentization* (*da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*). In England and America, from before the middle of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, an abbreviated system was used, including only *mi, fa, sol, la*. The ideal application of solmization involves calling whatever tone is taken as the key-note *do*, irrespective of its pitch, and adjusting the other syllables accordingly, so that the scale-tones shall always be named by the same syllables respectively, and the various intervals by the same combination of syllables. This system is often called that of the *movable do*, since the pitch of *do* is variable. What is called the *fixed-do system* has also had considerable currency in Italy, France, and England, according to which the tone C is always called *do*, *D* *re*, *E* *mi*, etc., and this too when the pitch of these tones is chromatically altered, the system therefore following the arbitrary features of the keyboard and the staff-notation. This system is regarded by many musicians as contrary to the historic and logical idea of solmization, and its use in England and America is decreasing. The most important special application of solmization in musical study is that of the *tonic sol-fa system* (which see, under *tonic*), the syllables of which are *doh, ray, me, yah, soh, lah, te*. In the *movable-do system* the sharp of any tone is indicated by a syllable beginning with the same consonant as that of the tone, and using the vowel *i*: as, *di* for *do#*, *A* for *fa#*, etc.; and similarly the flat of any tone is indicated by a syllable using the vowel *e*: as, *me* for *mi*, *le* for *la*, etc. The minor scale is solmized in two ways: either beginning with *la*, and using the same syllables as in the major scale; or beginning with *do*, and using such modified syllables as may be needed (*do, re, me, etc.*). The great utility of solmization lies in its offering an abstract vocal notation of musical facts, whereby they may be named, remembered, and studied. Also *solmization*, *solmization*, *solfeggio*, and *sol-fa*.

solo (sô'lô), *a.* and *n.* [*It. solo*, alone, *L. solus*, sole: see *sole*.] 1. *a.* In music, alone; not combined with other voices or instruments of equal importance; not concerted. A solo passage may be accompanied, however, by voices or instruments of less importance.—*Solo organ*, in *organ-building*, a partial organ introduced into large instruments, containing stops of special power or effectiveness, such as are used in producing striking solo effects. Its keyboard is usually the upper one when there are four, or the lower when there are three. Its stops are often connected with a special bellows, which is weighted with extra weights; they are then said to be "on a heavy wind." The choir-organ is also sometimes loosely called the *solo organ*. See *organ*.—*Solo pitch*, in music, a special pitch or accordatura (accordatura) adopted by a solo performer upon a violin or other solo instrument, so as to produce peculiar and startling effects.—*Solo stop*, in *organ-building*, a stop either of special quality or placed on a heavy wind, so as to be fitted for the performance of solos. Such stops often occur in each of the usual partial organs, but in large instruments the most important of them are gathered into a separate partial organ called the *solo organ* (see above).

II. *n.*; *It. pl. soli* (-li), *E. pl. solos* (-lôz).

1. A melody, movement, or work intended for or performed by a single performer, vocal or instrumental, with or without accompaniment. Opposed to *concerted piece*, whether chorus, duet, trio, or for a number of instruments.—2. A game of cards, played usually by four persons, with a euchre pack. That player who bids highest—that is, offers to take the greatest number of tricks alone, or in a variety of the game, aided by a partner—plays against the rest. If he takes five or more tricks, he receives a payment from them; if not, he makes a payment to them.

solograph (sol'ô-gráf), *n.* [*L. sol*, the sun, + *Gr. γράφειν*, write.] A picture on paper taken by the talbotype or calotype process. *Simmonds*.

soloist (sô'lô-ist), *n.* [*solo* + *-ist*.] In music, a performer of solos, vocal or instrumental. Also *solist*.

Solomonic (sol-ô-mon'ik), *a.* [*Solomon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Solomon, son of David and his successor as king of Israel: as, *Solomonic wisdom*.

Solomon's hyssop, **Porch**, **servants**. See *hyssop*, etc.

Solomon's seal (sol'ô-mônz-sel'), *n.* [From the form of the scars on the root-stock.] 1. A plant of the genus *Polygonatum*. The common Solomon's seal in England is *P. multiflorum*, a plant with erect or curving stems 2 feet high,



1. The upper part of the flowering stem of Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the rhizome. a, a flower; b, a fruit.

and flowers from one to eight in a cluster. A smaller old-world species is *P. officinale*, whose root (like that of *P. multiflorum*) is emetic, cathartic, etc., and was formerly much applied to bruises. In America *P. commutatum* is the great Solomon's seal, a species 2 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 8 inches long, and two to eight flowers in a cluster; and *P. biflorum* is the smaller Solomon's seal, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with the peduncles commonly two-flowered. *P. multiflorum* has been much cultivated. See also cut under *rhizome*.

2. A symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, presenting a six-rayed figure, ☆ Compare *pentacle*.—*False Solomon's seal*. (a) See *Smilacina*. (b) See *Malanthemum*.

so-long (sô-lông'), *interj.* [Prob. a sailors' perversion of *salaam*.] Good-by. Also *so long*. [Slang.]

Solonian (sô-lô-ni-an), *a.* [*L. Solon*, *Gr. Σόλων*, Solon, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Solon, a famous lawgiver of Athens (about 594 B. C.): as, the *Solonian* Constitutions; *Solonian* legislation.

Solonic (sô-lon'ik), *a.* [*L. Solon* (see *Solonian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Solonian*: as, the *Solonic* talents.

Solon porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Solpuga (sol-pû-gâ), *n.* [NL. (Herbst), *L. solpuga*, *salpuga*, *solpuga*, *solpugna* (as if *sol*, sun, + *pugnare*, fight), *solifuga* (as if *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee), a kind of venomous insect, an ant or spider.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Solpugidae*, having the tarsi more than three-jointed. See *Galeodes*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a solifuge or weasel-spider.

Solpugida (sol-pû-jî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., *L. Solpuga* + *-ida*.] An order of arachnids. They have tracheal respiration, the cephalothorax and abdomen distinct (the former segmented into a large cephalic and small thoracic part), the abdomen annulated, the cheliceres one-jointed and chelate, the palpi long and slender, extending forward, the first pair of legs palpi-form and pincer-like, the other legs ending in pairs of claws, and the eyes two in number. The whole body and the limbs are clothed with hairs. These arachnids resemble large hairy spiders externally, but are more nearly related to scorpions.



Datames girardi, one of the *Solpugida*. (About two thirds natural size.)

The head is largely made up of the massive chelate falces. The only or the leading family is *Galeodidae* or *Solpugidae*. Also *Solpugidae*, *Solpugides*, and in later variant form *Solifuge*. *Galeodes* is a synonym.

Solpugida (sol-pû-jî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., *L. Solpuga* + *-ida*.] A family of arachnids, named from the genus *Solpuga*: synonymous with *Galeodidae*.

Solpugides (sol-pû-jî-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., *L. Solpuga* + *-ida*.] Same as *Solpugida*. Also called *Galeodes*.

solstead (sol'sted), *n.* [*L. sol*, sun, + *E. stead*. Cf. *sunstead* and *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*. [Rare.]

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 5.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* [Formerly also *solsticy*: *ME. solstice*, *OF. (and F.) solstice* = *Sp. Pg. solsticio* = *It. solstizio*, *L. solstitium*, the solstice, a point in the ecliptic at which the sun seems to stand still, *sol*, the sun, + *-stitium*, *status*, pp. of *sistere*, make to stand still, a reduplicated form of *stare* = *E. stand*: see *sol*, *stand*, and *sist*. Cf. *armistice*.] 1. In *astron.* (a) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens about June 21st, when it enters Cancer (the summer solstice), and about December 22d, when it enters Capricorn (the winter solstice). (b) A solstitial point. Hence—2. Figuratively, culmination or turning-point; furthest limit.

He died before his time, perhaps, not yet come to the *solstice* of his age. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 373.

3. A stopping or standing still of the sun.

The supernatural *solstices* of the sun in the days of Joshua. *Sir T. Browne*.

solsticiont, *n.* [*ME. solsticiont*, also *solsticion*, *OF. solsticion*, *L. solstitium*, the solstice: see *solstice*.] A solstitial point.

In this heved of Cancer is the greatest declination northward of the sonne, and therfor is he cleped the *solstition* of Somer. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 17.*

solsticity, *n.* [*L. solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*.

The high-heated year

Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennia, Ind.

solstitial (sol-stish'al), *a.* [*F. solstitial*, *solsticial* = *Sp. solsticial* = *It. solstiale*, *L. solstitialis*, *< solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a *solstitial* point.—2. Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

The sun

Had . . . from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. Milton, P. L., l. 666.

Solstitial armil. See *armil.*—**Solstitial point**, one of the two points in the ecliptic which are furthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

***Solubility** (sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. solubilité* = *Sp. solubilidad* = *Pg. solubilidad* = *It. solubilità*; *< NL. solubilitas* = *L. solubilis*, soluble: see *soluble*.] 1. The property of being soluble; that property of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.*, a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into parts or joints.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, a question, or a doubt.

soluble (sol-ū-bl), *a.* [*F. soluble* = *Sp. soluble* = *Pg. soluble* = *It. solubile*, *< L. solubilis*, dissolvable, *< solvere*, solve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.—2. Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

Had he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have been spared a large library of resultless disputation.

Sir W. Hamilton.

More *soluble* is this knot

By gentleness than war. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

3†. Relaxed; loose; open.

Als is their eating and their drinking, surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble*.

Beau. and Fl. Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

And then, if Balaam's ass hath but an audible voice and a *soluble* purse, he shall be preferred before his master, were he ten prophets. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 469.*

Soluble blue, cotton, glass, indigo. See the nouns.—**Soluble bonga**, a bonga composed of substances which melt at the body-temperature: used for the purpose of administering medicament to the urethral mucous membrane.—**Soluble gun cotton.** Same as *dinitrocellulose*.—**Soluble oil.** See *castor-oil*.—**Soluble soap.** See *soap*, 1.

solubleness (sol-ū-bl-nes), *n.* Soluble character or property; solubility.

solum (sō'lum), *n.* [*L.*, the ground, the earth, a region: see *soil*, *soil*.] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

solund-goose (sō'lund-gōs), *n.* Same as *solan-goose*.

solus (sō'lus), *a.* [*L.*: see *solus*.] Alone: used chiefly in dramatic directions: as, enter the *king solus*. The feminine form is *sola*.

***solute** (sō-lūt'), *a.* [*ME. solute*, *< L. solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loose, release, set free: see *solve*.] 1†. Loose; free.

Solute or sondy landes that require,
So that aboute or under hem be do
A certayne of fatte lande as that desire.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 198.

As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised, some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.*

2†. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.

Young, Night Thoughts, II. 579.

3. In *bot.*, free; not adhering: opposed to *ad-nate*: as, a *solute* stipule.—4. Soluble: as, a *solute* salt.

solute (sō-lūt'), *v. t.* [*L. solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loosen, solve: see *solve*, *solute*, *a.*] To dissolve; also, to resolve; answer; absolve.

What will not boldness bid a man say, when he hath made an argument against himself which he cannot *solute*?

Sp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 388.

***solution** (sō-lū'shon), *n.* [*ME. solucion*, *< OF. solution*, *solucion*, *F. solution* = *Pr. solution* = *Sp. solucion* = *Pg. solução* = *It. soluzione*, *< L. solu-*

tio (*n.*), a loosing, dissolving, *< solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loose, resolve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; rupture; fracture; breach: as, a *solution* of continuity (see below).—2. A physically homogeneous liquid or solid mixture of two or more chemical substances; a preparation made by dissolving a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance in another substance, commonly a liquid. The constituent present in largest proportion is called the *solvent*, and is usually a liquid, though in special cases it may be a solid. The dissolved substance or *solute* may be solid, liquid, or gaseous: as in solutions of salt, acetic acid, or ammonia in water. Solid solutions are exemplified by the mixture produced by absorbing hydrogen in palladium, by many homogeneous alloys, and by mixtures of isomorphous crystalline substances. Mixtures of gases, in which each constituent still exhibits all its characteristic properties, are not commonly regarded as solutions.

By a study of the molecular conductivity of dilute solutions of different salts containing a common anion, . . . Kohlrausch was led to the conclusion that the maximum molecular conductivity of an electrolyte can be calculated by adding together two constants, the values of which depend on the nature of the anion and cation respectively. *W. Watson, Text-book of Physics, p. 805.*

3. The act or process by which two or more substances unite to form a single homogeneous liquid or solid mixture; the conversion of a substance from the solid or gaseous to the liquid state by treatment with a liquid. When the substances can be recovered from the solution in their original form by evaporation or other physical process, the process is said to be a *simple or physical solution*, such as the dissolving of sugar in water, or of gold in mercury. When, however, a new chemical substance results and can be isolated by removal of the solvent, the process is said to be a *chemical solution*, as the dissolving of silver in nitric acid. The physical solution of gases in liquids is always, and that of liquids in liquids is usually, attended by an evolution of heat; that of solids in liquids is commonly, but not invariably, accompanied by an absorption of heat. A chemical solution almost always gives rise to an evolution of heat. It is probable that in many cases of so-called physical solution a chemical compound is formed by union of the solvent with the dissolved substance.

4. A liquid or dissolved state or condition; unsettled state; suspense.

His [Lessing's] was a mind always in *solution*, which the divine order of things, as it is called, could not precipitate into any of the traditional forms of crystallization, and in which the time to come was already fermenting.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 312.

5. The act of solving, working out, explaining, clearing up, or settling, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or settled; resolution; explanation: as, the *solution* of a difficult problem or of a doubt in casuistry.

It is according to nature no man to do that wherby he should take . . . a prayer of a nother mannes ignorance. Of this matter Tullii writeth many proper examples and quicke *solutions*. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 4.*

In his singular "Ode inscribed to W. H. Channing" there is a hint of a possible *solution* of the slavery problem. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, VIII.*

6. A method of solving or finally clearing up or settling something. Specifically—7. The answer to a problem or puzzle of any kind, together with the proof that that answer is correct.—8. Dissolution; a dissolving.

Easy and frequent *solutions* of conjugal society.

Locke, Civil Government, § 80.

9†. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Imp. Dict.*

—10. In *med.*, the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—11. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.—**Alcoholic solution.** See *tincture*.—**Algebraic solution** of an equation, a solution by means of an algebraic formula, especially by radicals.—**Aqueous solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is water.—**Barreswill's solution**, a test for sugar similar to Fehling's solution.—**Burnett's solution.** See *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*.—**Burnett's solution**, a solution of aluminum subacetate, used as a local astringent in skin-affections.—**Cardan's solution**, the ordinary algebraic solution of a cubic. See *cubic*.—**Cayley's solution.** (a) A solution of the general cubic. Let $U = 0$ be the cubic, D its discriminant, and J its cubievariant, then the solution follows from

$$\sqrt{U} \sqrt{D+J} + \sqrt{U} \sqrt{D-J}.$$

These cube roots can always be extracted. (b) A solution of the general quartic, due to Professor Cayley. Let $U = 0$ be the quartic, H its Hessian, S its quadrinvariant, T its cubinvariant or catalecticant, and c_1, c_2, c_3 the roots of the cubic $c^3 - Sc + T = 0$, then the solution follows from

$$(c_2 - c_3) \sqrt{H - c_1 U} + (c_3 - c_1) \sqrt{H - c_2 U} \\ + (c_1 - c_2) \sqrt{H - c_3 U} = 0.$$

The square roots can always be extracted.—**Chemical solution**, the solution of a solid body in a liquid which is caused by or accompanied with a chemical reaction between the solid and the solution, as of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Clemens's solution**, a solution of arsenic bromide, used in the treatment of diabetes.—**Compound solution** of iodine. Same as *Lugol's solution*.—**Compound solution** of sodium borate. Same as *Do-bell's solution*.—**Descartes's solution**, an algebraical so-

lution of the general biquadratic equation, differing from Ferrari's only in the method of investigation.—**Dobell's solution**, a solution containing sodium borate 120 grains, sodium bicarbonate 120 grains, crystallized carbonic acid 24 grains, glycerin 1 fluidounce, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Donovan's solution**, a solution of arsenic iodide 1, red iodide of mercury 1, water 98 parts: alternative. Also called *solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury*.—**Ethereal solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is an ether, usually sulphuric ether.—**Euler's solution**, a solution of a biquadratic after the second term has been got rid of. It differs little from Ferrari's solution.—**Fehling's solution**, an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate. When heated with any reducing sugar, as dextrose, copper suboxide is deposited from it. It is used in the analysis of saccharine bodies, and as a qualitative test of the presence of sugar.—**Ferrari's solution**, a solution of the general biquadratic. See *biquadratic equation*, under *equation*.—**Fowler's solution**, a solution of arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, compound tincture of lavender 3, water 95 parts: one of the best vehicles for administering arsenic. Also called *liquor potassii arsenitis*, *solution of arsenite of potassium*, and *agrie-drop*.—**General solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Goadby's solution**, a preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water. *Thomas, Med. Dict.*—**Hall's solution** of strychnine, a solution of strychnine acetate 16 grains, dilute acetic acid 1 fluidounce, alcohol 4 fluidounces, compound tincture of cardamom 60 minims, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Heavy solution**, in *mineral*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sondat* or *Thoulet solution*), having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution), specific gravity 3.6, used as a gravity-solution (which see).—**Improper solution**, a function which solves a given differential equation, but also solves an equation either of lower order or of the same order but of lower degree.—**Javelle's solution**, potassium carbonate 68, chlorinated lime 80, water 863 parts. Also called *solution of chlorinated potassa*.—**Labarraque's solution.** Same as *Labarraque's fluid* (which see, under *fluid*).—**Löbner's solution**, a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 80 parts, and 100 parts of a 1:10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydrate: used in staining bacteria.—**Lugol's solution**, a solution of iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Also called *compound solution of iodine*.—**Magendie's solution** of morphine, morphine sulphate 16 grains, water 1 fluidounce: used to administer morphine hypodermically.—**Mechanical solution**, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its state of aggregation is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent.—**Mechanical solution** of a problem. See *mechanical*.—**Mineral solution.** See *mineral*.—**Nessler's solution.** Same as *Nessler's reagent* (which see, under *reagent*).—**Particular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Pasteur's solution**, in *bot.*, a liquid holding in solution a small percentage of certain inorganic salts and a larger percentage of certain organic substances, employed in the cultivation of the lower forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria, yeast-cells, and fungi, for purposes of study. The composition is: potassium phosphate 20 parts, calcium phosphate 2 parts, magnesium sulphate 2 parts, ammonium tartrate 100 parts, cane-sugar 1,500 parts, distilled water 8,376 parts.—**Pearson's arsenical solution**, crystallized sodium arseniate 1, water 569 parts.—**Pierlot's solution**, an aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.—**Proper solution**, a function which satisfies a differential equation, and no equation of lower order nor of the same order but of lower degree.—**Saturated solution**, a solution which at the given temperature contains such a quantity of a substance that when the solution is in contact with this substance in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state, the two are in equilibrium, there being no tendency for more of the solid, liquid, or gas to pass into solution or for any of the dissolved portion to separate from solution.—**Simpson's solution.** Same as *Ferrari's solution*.—**Singular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Solution of acetate of ammonia**, in *phar.*, a solution composed of dilute acetic acid 100 parts, ammonium carbonate added to the point of neutralization: a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Also called *spirit of Minderverus*.—**Solution of albumen**, a test solution consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of water, and filtered: used in pharmaceutical work.—**Solution of an equation.** See *equation*.—**Solution of continuity**, in *sur.*, the separation of parts normally continuous, as by a fracture, laceration, etc.—**Solution of lime**, a clean saturated solution of slaked lime in water, useful as an antacid, astringent, and tonic. Commonly called *lime-water*.—**Solution of potassa**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, KHO, containing 5 per cent. of the hydrate: an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Also called *liquor potassæ*.—**Solution of soda**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution containing 5 per cent. of sodium hydrate.—**Solution of sodium carbonate**, in *phar.*, crystals of carbonic acid 30, sodium hydrate 2, water 28 parts. Also called *phenol sodique*.—**Solution of subacetate of lead**, a solution composed of lead acetate 170, lead oxide 120, water 1,710 parts: a useful astringent and sedative for external use. Also called *Goulard's extract*.—**Sondat solution**, a solution of mercury iodide in potassium iodide. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.—**Standardised solution**, a solution whose strength or composition has been accurately determined, and which is used as a standard of comparison.—**Supersaturated solution**, a solution which contains more of a substance than a saturated solution of it (see above), and which therefore deposits some of this substance when brought into contact with it in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state.—**Thompson's solution** of phosphorus, a solution containing phosphorus, absolute alcohol, spirit of pepper-mint, and glycerin.—**Van Swieten's solution**, a solution of mercury perchlorid.—**Vlemmingk's solution**, a solution composed of lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20 parts boiled down to 12 parts.

solutive (sol-ū-tiv), *a.* [*< solute* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

Absterive, and opening, and *solutive* as mead.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 848.

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened. *Imp. Dict.*

solvability (sol'-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< solvable + -ity (see -bility).*] 1. Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the *solvability* of an equation.—2. Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

solvable (sol'-va-bl), *a.* [*< F. solvable, payable; as solve + -able.*] 1. Payable.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer. Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. 328. (Davies.)

2. Solvent.

Was this well done of him [David, at Adullam] to be protector-general of outlaws, thereby defying justice, defrauding creditors, defeating God's command, which provided that the debtor, if not *solvable*, should be sold for satisfaction? Fuller, Plagah Sight, II. xlii. 32.

3. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained: as, equations above the fourth degree are not *solvable* by means of radicals.

Also *soluble*.

solvableness (sol'-va-bl-ness), *n.* Solvability.

Solvay process. See *soda*, 1.

solve (solv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solved*, ppr. *solving*. [*< ME. solven, < OF. solver, vernacularly soudre, F. soudre = Sp. Pg. solver = It. solvere, < L. solvere, pp. solutus, loosen, relax, solve, < so-, for se-, apart (see se-, and cf. sober), + luere, loosen, = Gr. λύνω, loosen, set free, release: see lose, loose. Hence ult. (< L. solvere) E. solvable, solvent, soluble, solute, solution, etc., absolute, absolute, dissolve, dissolve, dissolve, resolve, resolute, etc.*] 1. To loosen; disentangle; unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to *solve* a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

If her wretched captives could not *solve* and interpret these riddles, she with great cruelty fell upon them in their hesitation and confusion, and tore them to pieces. Bacon, Physical Fables, x.

The most subtle and powerful intellects have been labouring for centuries to *solve* these difficulties. Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. To determine; put an end to; settle.

He . . . would . . . *solve* high dispute With conjugal cares. Milton, P. L., viii. 56.

Centuries elapsed before the attempt to *solve* the great schism of the East and West by a Council. Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.

3. To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to *solve* a problem in mathematics.—4. To dissolve; melt. [Rare.]

Under the influence of the acid, which partly destroys, partly *solves* the membranes. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 351.

solvet (solv), *n.* [*< solve, v.*] Solution.

But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
The *solvet* is this, that thou dost common grow. Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

solvency (sol'-ven-si), *n.* [*< solven(t) + -cy.*] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or just claims.

Our speech . . . was of tithes and creeds, of beeves and grain, of commodities wet and dry, and the *solvency* of the retail dealers. Scott, Rob Roy, III.

solvend (sol'-vend), *n.* [*< L. solvendum, fut. pass. part. of solvere, loosen, dissolve: see solve.*] A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend*. C. Tomlinson.

solvent (sol'-vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *solvente*, < L. *solven(t)s*, ppr. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving: as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts: as, a *solvent* person or estate. Specifically—(a) Able to pay one's debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. (b) Having property in such amount and situation that all one's debts can be collected out of it by legal process. See *insolvency*. (c) Of sufficient value to pay all just debts: as, the estate is *solvent*.

II. *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum. Water is of all solvents the most common and most useful. Alcohol is the solvent of resinous bodies and of some other similarly constituted substances: naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are solvents of caoutchouc; chlorin and aqua regia, or nitromuriatic acid, are solvents of gold.

The universal *solvent* sought by the alchemists. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.

solver (sol'-vēr), *n.* [*< solve + -er.*] One who solves, in any sense of the verb.

solvable (sol'-vi-bl), *a.* See *solvable*.

solyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *solely*.

som¹. An old spelling of *soma*, *sum*².

som², *n.* [Russ. *somá*, the silure.] The sheat-fish, *Silurus glanis*.

It [isinglass] is a Russian kind, obtained from the bladders of the *som* fish. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 133.

soma¹ (sō'-mā), *n.*; pl. *somata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *σῶμα*, the body, a dead body, body as opposed to spirit, material substance, mass, etc., also a person, body, human being.] Body. Specifically—(a) In anat. and zool., the entire axial part of the body of an animal; the corpus, minus the membra; the head, neck, trunk, and tail, without the limbs. (b) In theol., the body as distinguished from the psyche or soul, and the pneuma or spirit.

soma² (sō'-mā), *n.* [*< Skt. soma (= Zend haoma), juice, < √ su, press out. Cf. Gr. σῶς, juice, sap (see opium), L. succus, succus, juice (see succulent).*] 1. In ancient India, a drink having intoxicating properties, expressed from the stems of a certain plant, and playing an important part in sacrifices, being offered especially to the god Indra. It was personified and deified, and worshiped as a god.—2. An East Indian plant, the probable source of the beverage *soma*. It is believed to be of the milkweed family and of the species now classed as *Sarcostemma acidum* (*Alepis acidum* of Roxburgh). This is a twining plant, with jointed woody stems which are of the size of a quill, and numerous succulent branches which are pendulous when unsupported. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and fragrant, in elegant small umbel-like cymes at the ends of the branchlets. The plant yields a mild acidulous milky juice, which appears to have formed the basis of the drink called *soma* (see def. 1). The juice of more than one species may have been thus used. The plant grows in dry rocky places in India and Burma. Also called *moon-plant* (from mythological associations) and *swallowwort*.

3. In later Hind. myth., the moon, or [cap.] the deity of the moon.

somacule (sō'-mā-kūl), *n.* [*< NL. *somaculum, dim. of soma, < Gr. σῶμα, body: see soma.*] The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties—that is, the chemical molecule of protoplasm. Foster.

Somaj (so-māj'), *n.* [*< Hind. somāj, a church, an assembly, < Skt. samāja, assembly, < sam, together, + √ aj, drive. Cf. Brahmo-Somaj.*] See *Brahmo-Somaj*.

soma-plant (sō'-mā-plant), *n.* Same as *soma*, 2.

Somaschan (sō'-mas'-ki-an), *n.* [*< Somascha (see def.) + -ian.*] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, founded at Somascha, near Milan, in Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century: it adopted the rules of St. Augustine.

Somateria (sō'-mā-tē'-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), so called in allusion to the down on the body; < Gr. *σῶμα*(-r-), body, + *τερον*, wool.] A genus of *Anatidae* of the subfamily *Fuliginæ*, including various marine ducks of large size, with copious down on the under parts, with



King-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), male.

which the female lines the nest, and large, diversiform, variously feathered or gibbous bill; the eiders or eider-ducks. The common eider is *S. mollissima*; the king-duck is *S. spectabilis*; the spectacled eider is *S. fischeri*; Steller's eider is *S. stelleri*. The genus is often dismembered into *Somateria* proper, *Brimetta*, *Lampronetta*, and *Heniconetta* (or *Polysticta*), respectively represented by the four species named. They inhabit arctic and northern regions, and are related to the scoters (*Bomarea*). See *Polysticta*, and cut under *eider-duck*.

somatic (sō'-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *somatique*, < Gr. *σῶμα*(-r-), pertaining to the body, bodily, < *σῶμα*, the body: see *soma*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the body or material organism, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or mind; physical; corporeal; bodily.

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. Dr. Tuke.

We need here to call to mind the continuity of our presentations, and especially the existence of a background of organic sensations or *somatic* consciousness, as it is variously termed. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of or pertaining to the soma: as, the longitudinal *somatic* axis lies in the meson.—3. Of or pertaining to the cavity or interior hollow of the body of an animal, and especially to the body-walls of such cavity; parietal, as distinguished from *visceral* or *splanchnic*; coelomatic; somatopleural.—4. Pertaining to mass.—**Somatic anthropology**, that division of anthropology which deals with anatomical facts.—**Somatic cavity**, the coelomatic cavity, body-cavity, or coelom: distinguished from *enteric cavity*, from which it is usually shut off completely. The interiors of the thorax and abdomen are *somatic* cavities. See cuts under *Actinostrea*, *Campanularia*, and *Hydrozoa*.

In the Coelenterata, the *somatic cavity*, or enterocoel, is in free communication with the digestive cavity. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

Somatic cells, in bot., cells forming a part of the body of the individual, not specifically modified for any other purpose: said sometimes of those cells of plants which take part in vegetative reproduction.—**Somatic death**, death of the body as a whole: contrasted with death of any of its parts.—**Somatic musculature**, the muscles of the somatopleure; that one of the two chief layers of muscles which is subjacent to the dermic or outer epithelium: contrasted with *splanchnic musculature*.—**Somatic velocity**, the mass of matter through which a disturbance is propagated in a unit of time while advancing along a prism of unit sectional area; mass-velocity. Rayleigh.

somatical (sō'-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< somatic + -al.*] Same as *somatic*. Bailey, 1727.

somatics (sō'-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *somatic* (see -ics).] Same as *somatology*, 1.

somatism (sō'-mā-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-ism*.] Materialism.

somatist (sō'-mā-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-ist*.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

And so our unnatural *somatists* know none of the most excellent substances, which actuate all the rest, but only the more base and gross, which are actuated by them. Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

somato-etiological (sō'-mā-tō-ē'-ti-ō-loy'ik-al), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), body, + *E. ætiology + -ic-al*.] Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (as of disease). E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 51.

somatocyst (sō'-mā-tō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *κυστίς*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The inflated stem or body of some siphonophorans, or oceanic hydrozoans, serving as a pneumatocyst or air-sac to float or buoy these organisms, as in the case of the Portuguese man-of-war. See *Calyptophora*, *Siphonophora*², and cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *Physalia*.

somatocystic (sō'-mā-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< somatocyst + -ic.*] Vesicular or cystic, as the body-cavity of a siphonophorous hydrozoan; of or pertaining to a somatocyst.

somatogenic (sō'-mā-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating in the soma, or body, as contrasted with the germ-cells in the reproductive organs. The word was proposed by Weismann, who believes that the germ-cells are absolutely independent of the soma, and that no character of somatic origin can be transmitted to descendants by sexual reproduction.

He [Prof. Weismann] uses the term *somatogenic* to express those characters which first appear in the body itself, and which follow from the reaction of the soma under direct external influences. Nature, XL. 531.

somatologic (sō'-mā-tō-loy'ik), *a.* [*< somatolog-y + -ic.*] Same as *somatological*.

somatological (sō'-mā-tō-loy'ik-al), *a.* [*< somatolog-y + -ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to somatology in any sense, especially to somatology as a department of anthropology; physical; corporeal; material.

somatologically (sō'-mā-tō-loy'ik-al-i), *adv.* As regards physique or bodily frame; physically; from the point of view of somatology. Science, XII. 227.

somatology (sō'-mā-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *somatologie*; < Gr. *σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure. It includes natural history in the usual sense, as embracing zoology, botany, anatomy, and physiology, and differs from biology only in taking no account of mental or psychological phenomena. Also *somatics*.

2. More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.—3. Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.—**Anthropurgic somatology**. See *anthropurgic*.

somatome (sō'-mā-tōm), *n.* [For **somatotome*, < Gr. *σῶμα*(-r-), the body, + *-τομος*, < *τεμνεν*,

ραμειν, cut.] An ideal section or segment of the body; one of the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible. When actually so divided, the somatomes are the somites, metameres, arthromeres, diarthromeres, etc., which may exist in any given case. See *somite*.

somatonic (sō-ma-tom'ik), *a.* [*< somatome + -ic.*] Having the nature, quality, or character of a somatome; dividing or segmenting a body into theoretic or actual somites; somitic; metameric.

somatopagus (sō-ma-top'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *somatopagi* (-jī). [NL., *< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + πάγος, that which is fixed, *< παγίνα* (γ' παγ), fix.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with separate trunks.

somatoparallelus (sō'ma-tō-par-a-lō'sus), *n.*; pl. *somatoparalleli* (-li). [NL., *< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + παράλληλος, beside one another; see *parallel*.] In *teratol.*, a somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

somatoplasm (sō'ma-tō-plazm), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded; see *plasm*.] Somatic plasma; the substance of the body.

My germ-plasm or idiomplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the somatoplasm of Prof. Vinea. *Nature*, XLII, 320.

somatopleura (sō'ma-tō-plō'r-ā), *n.*; pl. *somatopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.; see *somatopleure*.] Same as *somatopleure*.

The villusities of connective and vascular tissue, partly formed by the somatopleura. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX, 352.

somatopleural (sō'ma-tō-plō'r-al), *a.* [*< somatopleure + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the somatopleure; forming or formed by the somatopleure: as, the somatopleural layer or division of mesoderm. Also *somatopleuric*.

somatopleure (sō'ma-tō-plō'r), *n.* [*< NL. somatopleura*, *< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + πλευρά, the side.] The outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ, the inner one being the *splanchnopleure*. A germ that is three-layered—that is, consists of an ectoderm and an endoderm, with mesoderm between them—in most animals becomes four-layered by a splitting of the mesoderm into two layers, the outer or somatopleural and the inner or splanchnopleural, separated by a space which is the body-cavity or coelom. The somatopleure thus constitutes usually the great mass of the body, or the "flesh and bones" of ordinary language, together with its vessels, nerves, and other special structures—not, however, including the cerebrospinal axis of a vertebrate, which is derived from an invagination of ectoderm—while the splanchnopleure forms a portion of the substance of the intestinal tract and its annexes. Also *somatopleura*.

somatopleuric (sō'ma-tō-plō'r-ik), *a.* [*< somatopleure + -ic.*] Same as *somatopleural*. *Foster*, *Elem. of Embryol.*, p. 39.

somatoplaschnopleuric (sō'ma-tō-plang-knō-plō'r-ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + σπλαγχνον, the inward parts, + πλευρά, the side.] Common to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure. *Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII, 117.

somatotomy (sō-ma-tōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + τομία, *< τέμνω*, *ραμειν*, cut.] The anatomy of the human body; anthropotomy; hominisection.

somatotridymus (sō'ma-tō-trid'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *somatotridymi* (-mi). [NL., *< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + τριδύμος, threefold.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three bodies.

somatotropic (sō'ma-tōt'rōp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σῶμα* (-r-), the body, + τροπος, *< τρέπω*, turn, + -ic.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by somatotropism.

somatotropism (sō-ma-tōt'rō-pizm), *n.* [*< somatotropic + -ism.*] In *bot.*, a directive influence exerted upon growing organs by the mass of the substratum upon which they grow. This influence is not wholly due to the mere physical attraction between them, but is the result of a stimulating effect on what has been called the *nerve-motility* of the organ. Growing organs may be divided, according to their response to this influence, into two classes, the *positively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly inward into the substratum, and *negatively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly outward from the substratum.

somber, sombre (som'bér), *a.* [= D. *somber*, formerly also *sommer*, *< F. sombre* = Sp. *sombrio* (= Pg. *sombrio*), shady, gloomy, *< sombra* (= Pg. *sombra*), shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost (cf. *asombrar*, frighten); cf. *Of. essombre*, a shady place; prob. *< L. *exumbrare*, *< ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (or, according to some, the Sp. Pg. forms are like Pr. *sotumbrar*, shade, *< L. *subumbrare*, *< sub*, under, + *umbra*, shade): see *umbra*.] 1. Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy: as, a *somber* hue; *somber* clouds.

Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles. *Tennyson*, *The Daisy*. 2. Dismal; melancholy; dull: opposed to *cheerful*.

Whatever was poetical in the lives of the early New-Englanders had something shy, if not *sombre*, about it. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 232.

=Syn. 1. Darksome, cloudy, murky. **somber, sombre** (som'bér), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sombered, sombred*, ppr. *sombering, sombring*. [*< somber, sombre, a.*] To make somber, dark, or gloomy; shade.

somberly, sombrely (som'bér-li), *adv.* In a somber manner; darkly; gloomily.

somberness, sombreiness (som'bér-nes), *n.* Somber character, appearance, or state; darkness; gloominess.

The intense gloom which follows in the track of ennui deepened the natural *somberness* of all men's thoughts. *C. F. Keary*, *Prim. Belief*, p. 508.

sombre, etc. See *somber*, etc.

sombrerite (som-brā'rit), *n.* [*< Sombrero* (see *def.*) + -ite².] An earthy mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate with impurities, as alumina, etc. It forms a large part of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of Sombrero, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be derived from the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Also called *Sombrero guano*.

sombrero (som-brā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. sombrero*, a broad-brimmed hat, also a sounding-board, *< sombra*, shade; see *somber*.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, widely used in Spanish-American countries and in the southwestern United States.

They rowed too and fro, and have all their merchandises in their boats, with a great *Sombrero* or shadow over their heads to keep the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheel. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 258.

Both were dressed in the costume of the country—flannel shirts, with handkerchiefs loosely knotted round their necks, thick trousers and boots, and large *sombreros*. *The Century*, XXXIX, 636.

Sombrero guano. Same as *sombrerite*.

sombrous (som'brus), *a.* [*< somber + -ous.*] Somber; gloomy. [Poetical.]

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity. *T. Watson*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III, 171.

Mixed with graceful birch, the *sombrous* pine
And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline.
Wordsworth, *Evening Walk*.

sombrously (som'brus-li), *adv.* In a sombrous manner; gloomily; somberly. [Poetical.]

sombrousness (som'brus-nes), *n.* The state of being sombrous.

somdelit, somdelet, *adv.* See *somedel*.

some¹ (sum), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *sum*; *< ME. som*, *sum*, pl. *summe*, *somme*, *some*, *< AS. sum*, *a*, a certain, one (with numerals, *sum feowra*, one of four, *sum twelfa*, one of twelve, about twelve, *sum hund*, *sum hundred*, about a hundred, etc.), pl. *sume*, *some*, = OS. *sum* = OFries. *sum* = MD. *som* = MLG. *som* = OHG. MHG. *sum* = Icel. *sumr* = Dan. *somme*, pl. = Goth. *sums*, *some* one; hence, with adj. formative, D. *sommig* = MLG. *somich*, *summich*, *sommich* = OFries. *sumlike*, *somlike* = Sw. *somlike*, pl.; akin to *same*: see *same*.] I. *a.* 1. A; a certain; one: noting a person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified. There was *sum* prest, Zacharie by name. *Wyckif*, *Luke* i. 5.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

Set swords against this breast, *some* honest man,
For I have lived till I am pitted.
Beau. and Fl., *Philastr*, v. 5.

On almost every point on which we are opposed to Mr. Gladstone we have on our side the authority of *some* divine. *Macaulay*, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

In this sense often followed by a correlative *other* or *another*.

And so this vale is called the vale Ebron in *some* place therof, and in *another* place therof it is called the vale of Mambre. *Sir R. Guyford*, *Pylgrimage*, p. 55.

By some device or other
The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 96.

Therefore, it was well said, "Invidia festos dies non agit," for it is ever working upon *some* or *other*. *Bacon*, *Envy* (ed. 1837).

By the mere bond of humane Nature, to God, in *some* or *other* Religion. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 31.

There is scarce any thing so absurd, says an ancient, in nature or morality, but *some* philosopher or *other* has held it. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II, x.

2. A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring *some* water; eat *some* bread.

And therefore wol I maken you disport,
As I seyde erst, and don you *some* confort.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., i. 776.

The annoyance of the dust, or else *some* meat
You ate at dinner, cannot brook with you.
Arden of Feversham, iv. 2.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed.
Webster, *Duchess of Malf.*

Let her who has no hair, or has but *some*,
Plant Centinels before her Dressing-Room.
Congress, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, III.

3. In *logic*, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite *some* which implies a part, but not all. As commonly used in *logic*, a statement about *some* of a class, say that "some S is P," means that it is possible so to select an S that it shall be P; while "every S is P" means that whatever S be taken, it will be P. But when *some* and *every* occur in the same statement, it makes a difference which is chosen first. Thus, "every man knows some fact" may mean (1) that, first choosing any man, a fact may then be found which that man knows (which may be expressed by saying that every man knows some fact or other); or it may mean (2) that a fact may be first selected such that, then, taking any man, he will know that fact (which may be expressed by saying that all men know some certain fact). When several *some*s and *alls* occur in the same statement, ordinary syntax fails to express the meaning with precision, and logicians resort to a special notation.

4. A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, *some* years ago.

They hurried us aboard a bark,
Bore us *some* leagues to sea.
Shak., *Tempest*, i. 2. 145.

The Lights at Paris, for 5 Months in the year only, cost 50000L. Sterling. This way of Lighting the Streets is in use also in *some* other Cities in France.

Lister, *Journey to Paris* (1006), p. 24.

Hence—5. A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place *some* seventy miles distant; *some* four or five of us will be there.

I would detain you here *some* month or two.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iii. 2. 9.

Some dozen Romans of us and your lord
Have mingled sums
To buy a present for the emperor.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, i. 6. 185.

We know
That what was worn *some* twenty years ago
Comes into grace again.
Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, Prol.

A distinguished foreigner, tall and handsome, *some* thirty-seven years of age, who had played no insignificant part in the affairs of France. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, i. 380.

II. *pron.* 1†. A certain person; one.

Some man desireth for to have riches,
That cause is of his morthore or gret seeknesse,
And som wolde out of his prison fayne,
That in his hous is of his mayne slayn.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, i. 397.

2. A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, *some* of them are dead; we ate *some* of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

Loo! he that soweth, goth out to sowe his seed. And the while he soweth, *sum* felden byside the weye.
Wyckif, *Mat.* xiii. 4.

Though *some* report they (elephants) cannot kneele nor lyde downe, they can doe both.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, i. 49.

That he might, if possible, allure that Blessed One to cheapen and buy *some* of his vanities.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. Vanity Fair.

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, *some . . . some* (or, formerly, *other some*, as in *Acts* xvii. 18) meaning 'a number . . . others,' or 'the rest.'

Summe were glad whanne thel him sige,
Summe were sory, *summe* were fayne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. 8.), p. 54.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickly be taken asunder and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be take insunder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 54.

The work *some* praise,
And *some* the architect. *Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 752.

The plural *some* is occasionally used in the possessive.

Howsoe'er it shock *some's* self-love.
Byron, (*Imp. Dict.*)

Some, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. *feowra sum*, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in *fourosome*, *sevenosome*.—All and *some*. See *all*.—By *some* and *some*, bit by bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of house-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward by *some* and *some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.

The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d. (Nares.)

Semidefinite *some*. See *semidefinite*.

some¹ (sum), *adv.* [*< some*¹, *a.*] In some degree; to some extent; somewhat: as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold. [Colloq., Scotland and U. S.]

some², *adv.* and *conj.* [ME., also *som*, *sum*, *< Icel. sem*, as, as if, when, also as an indeclinable rel. pron., who, which, that, etc.; after an adverb, to give it a relative sense, *thar sem*, 'there as,' where, *hvar sem*, 'where as,' whosoever, etc., = Sw. Dan. *som*, as, like, as rel. pron. who,

which, that; akin to *same*: see *same*, and cf. *some*¹.] As; so; ever: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like *so*, *soever*. It remains in modern dialectal use in *how some*, *what some*, or *howsomever*, *whatsomever*, *wheresomever*, etc., equivalent to *howsoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc.

Swa sunn the godspel kitheth.

Ormulum, l. 302.

Sun i the telle.

Sir Amadace (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson). (Stratmann.)

-some. [Early mod. E. also *-som*; < ME. *-sum*, *-som*, < AS. *-sum* = OS. *-sum* = MD. *-saem*, D. *-zaam* = MLG. OHG. MHG. G. *-sam* = Icel. *-samr* = Sw. *-sam* = Dan. *-som* = Goth. *-sams*, ult. identical with Teut. **sama*, the same: see *same*. This suffix occurs disguised in *bumom* (as if **bucksome*).] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as *mettlesome*, *blithesome*, *lonesome*, *gladsome*, *gamesome*, *gruesome*, *quarrelsome*, *toothsome*, *troublesome*, *wholesome*, *winsome*. It usually indicates the possession of a considerable degree of the quality named: as, *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous. As used with numbers, *foursome*, *sevensome*, *-some* is of different origin: see *some*¹, a.

somebody (sum'bod'i), n. [*< some + body*.] 1. Some one; a person unknown, unascertained, or unnamed.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

Somebody, surely, some kind heart will come

To bury me. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xxvii. 11.

2. Pl. *somebodies* (-iz). A person of consideration, consequence, or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*. Acts v. 26.

I am come to the age of seventy; have attained enough reputation to make me *somebody*. *Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

While men saw or heard, they thought themselves to be *somebodies* for assisting at the spectacle. *Saturday Rev.*, Nov., 1873, p. 656.

somedel (sum'del), n. [Early mod. E. also *somede*; < ME. *somdel*, *sumdel*, etc., prop. two words, *sun del*, *some part*: see *some* and *deal*¹.] Some part; somewhat; something; some.

Sumdel of thy labour wolde I quyte.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 112.

Then Brenne . . . said in his game, ryche goddes must gyve to men *somedels* of their rycheesse.

Fabyan, *Chron.*, xxxi.

somedel (sum'del), adv. [*< ME. somdel, sumdel*, etc.; the noun used adverbially.] In some measure or degree; somewhat; partly; partially.

She was *somdel* deef and that was sothe.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 446.

This is the truth, though I'll not justify

The other, but he may be *some-deal* faulty. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, v. 6.

somegate (sum'gät), adv. [*< some + gate*².] Somewhere; in some way; somehow. [Scotch.]

somehow (sum'hau), adv. [*< some + how*¹.] In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained: as, *somehow* he never succeeded; things must be done *somehow*.

He thought of resigning his place, but, *somehow* or other, stumbled upon a negotiation. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 411.

Somehow or other a little bird whispers to me we shall yet be very happy. *Disraeli*, *Henrietta Temple*, l. 9.

somer. A Middle English form of *summer*¹, *summer*², *summer*³.

somersault (sum'er-sält), n. [Also *summer-sault*, *somersaut*, *summersaut* (also *summerset*, *somersset*, *sommersset*, etc.: see *somersset*¹); early mod. E. *somersaut*, *somersault*, *summersaut*, *sombresalt*, *sobresault*, < OF. *sombresault*, *soubresault*, F. *soubresaut*, *sursaut* = Sp. Pg. *sobresalto* = It. *soprasalto*, < ML. as if **supersaltus* or **suprasaltus*, a leaping over, < L. *super* or *supra*, above, over, aloft, + *saltus*, a leap, bound: see *sault*¹.] A spring or fling in which a person turns heels over head; a complete turn in the air, such as is performed by tumblers.

So doth the salmon vault,

And if at first he fall, his second *summer-saut* He instantly assays. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, vi. 52.

Mr. Evans walks on the Slack Rope, and throws himself a *somersset* through a Hogshod hanging eight foot high. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 266.

Leaping and turning with the heels over the head in the air, termed the *somersault*, corruptly called a *somersset*.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 317.

Double *somersault*, two complete turns of the body during one spring in the air. A third such turn is accomplished by a few acrobats.

somersset¹ (sum'er-set), n. Same as *somersault*. **somersset**² (sum'er-set), v. i. [Also *summerset*; < *somersset*¹, n.] To turn a somersault or somersset.

Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and flitflappt it twenty times above ground as light as a feather, and cried "Mitton."

Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somersset* and caper, skilfully galvanised.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. iv. 2.

somersset² (sum'er-set), n. [So named from Lord Fitzroy *Somersset*, for whom such a saddle was made, he having lost his leg below the knee.] A saddle padded behind the thigh and elsewhere so as to afford a partial support for the leg of the rider. *E. H. Knight*.

somervillite (som'er-vil-it), n. [Named after Dr. *Somerville*, who brought the specimens to Brooks, the English mineralogist who described and named the species in 1824.] A variety of melilite found on Mount Vesuvius.

something (sum'thing), n. [*< ME. som thing*, < AS. *sum thing*, prop. two words: see *some*¹ and *thing*¹.] 1. Some thing; a certain thing indefinitely considered; a certain but as yet unknown, unspecified, or unexplained thing; an event, circumstance, action, or affair the nature or name of which has not as yet been determined, or is not now known, and cannot therefore be named or specified: as, *something* must have happened to detain him; I want to tell you *something*.

By this King it appears there is *something* else besides the Grievances of Taxations that alienates the Minds of English Subjects from their King.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 113.

A *something* hinting at grief . . . seemed to speak with that low thrilling voice of hers.

Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, xi.

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 4.

2. An actual thing; an entity: as, *something* or nothing.

All that is true is *something*.

Descartes, *Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), v.

3. A thing worthy of consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Gal. vi. 2.

Thus God has made each of us to be *something*, to have a real place, and do a real work in this world.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 49.

4. A part or portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 13.

Still from his little he could *something* spare

To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.

W. Harte, *Eulogius*.

something (sum'thing), adv. [*< something*, n.]

1. In some measure or degree; somewhat; rather; a little.

His worst fault is, that he is given to prayer; he is *something* peevish that way. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, l. 4. 14.

I am sorry I must write to you this sad story; yet, to countervail it *something*, Saxon Waymor thrives well.

Howell, *Letters*, l. vi. 29.

Don't you think I look *something* like Cherry in the Beaux' Stratagem? *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, iii.

2. At some distance.

For 't must be done to-night,

And *something* from the palace.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. l. 181.

sometime (sum'tim), adv. [*< ME. somtyme*, *som time*, *some tyme*, *sume time*; < *some*¹ + *time*¹.]

1. Same as *sometimes*.

It was clept *somtyme* the Vale of Mambree, and *sumtyme* it was clept the Vale of Tere, because that Adam wepte there, an 100 Zeer.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 65.

Nothing in him seem'd inordinate,

Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 96.

2. At a certain time; on a certain occasion; once upon a time; once.

This Noble Gentlewoman took *sometime* occasion to shew him to some friends.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, l. 29.

I was *sometime* taken with a sudden giddiness, and Humphrey, seeing me beginning to totter, ran to my assistance.

Sheridan, *St. Patrick's Day*, ii. 2.

3. At one time; for a certain time in the past; formerly; once.

Ebron was wont to ben the princypalle Cytee of Phillistynes: and there duelleden *somtyme* the Geaunts.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 66.

From thens we went to the Deed See, where *somtyme* stode the Cytyes of Sodom and Gomer, and other that sanke for synne.

Sir R. Guyford, *Pylgrymage*, p. 43.

Herne the hunter,

Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4. 29.

4. At an indefinite future time; by and by: as, *sometime* I will explain.

Somtyme he rekne shal,

Whan that his tayl shal brennen in the glode,

For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 12.

sometime (sum'tim), a. [*< sometime*, adv.] Former; whilom; late.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.

Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 2. 8.

This forlorn carcasse of the *sometime* Ierusalem.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 107.

sometimes (sum'timz), adv. [*< sometime + adv. suffix -s*.] 1. At times; now and then: as, I am *sometimes* at leisure; *sometimes* he plays Hamlet, and *sometimes* Othello.

I'll come *sometimes*, and crack a case with you.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, ii. 2.

About the same time, one mid-night, a Cloud *sometimes* bloody, *sometimes* fiery, was seen over all England.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2†. At one time; at or for a certain time in the past; formerly; once; sometime.

He [K. William] gave to his Nephew, Alane Earl of Britain, all the Lands which *sometimes* belonged to Earl Edwyn.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 24.

This Bagnall was *sometimes* servant to one in the bay, and these three years had dwelt alone.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 75.

sometimes (sum'timz), a. [*< sometimes*, adv.] Same as *sometime*.

My *sometimes* royal master's face.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 5. 75.

someway (sum'wä), adv. Somehow; by some means or other; in some way.

somewhat (sum'hwt), n. [*< ME. somewhat*, *sumhwat*, *sumhwet*, *somwat*, *sumwat*; < *some*¹ + *what*.] 1. Something not specified.

To conclude, by erecting this Achademia, there shalbe hereafter, in effecte, no gentleman within this Realme but good for *some what*.

Books of Precedences (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 12.

Have but patience,

And you shall witness *somewhat*.

Fletcher (and another), *Nice Valour*, ii. 1.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss

Shall be unridid by and by.

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

2. A measure or degree indeterminate; more or less; a little.

They instruct their youth in the knowledge of Letters, Malayan principally, and I suppose in *somewhat* of Arabic, being all Mahometans. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. l. 137.

3. A person or thing of importance.

somewhat (sum'hwt), adv. In some measure or degree; rather; a little.

Vifin is *somewhat* a-quyte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge, but I am not yet a-quyt of that.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,

A widow, *somewhat* old, and very poor.

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, l. 2.

somewhen (sum'hwen), adv. [*< some*¹ + *when*.] At some time, indefinitely; some time or other. [Recent.]

Some folks can't help hoping . . . that they may have another chance to make things fair and even, somewhere, *somewhen*, somehow.

Kingsley, *Water Babies*, viii.

Somewhen, before the dinner-bell. I cannot tie myself to the minute-hand of the clock, my dear child.

G. Meredith, *Egoist*, xix.

somewhere (sum'hwär), adv. [*< ME. sumwher*, *sumquhare*, *sumwar*; < *some*¹ + *where*.]

1. In some place or other; in a place or spot not known or not specified: as, he lives *somewhere* in this neighborhood; the line must be drawn *somewhere*.—2. To some unknown or unspecified place; *somewhither*.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him, And from the mart he's *somewhere* gone to dinner.

Shak., *C. of E.*, II. l. 5.

somewhile (sum'hwil), adv. [Early mod. E. *somewhile*, < ME. *summehwile*, *sumewile*, *sumwile*; < *some*¹ + *while*.] 1. Sometimes; at one time or another; from time to time; at times.

The silly wretches are compell'd *somewhile* To cut new channels for the course of Nile; Sometimes som Cities ruins to repair; Sometimes to build huge Castles in the air.

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Lawe.

2. For a while; for a time.

These now sente . . . must, *some while*, be chargeable to you & us.

Sherley, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 246.

3. Once; at one time.

Under colour of shepheards, *somewhile*

There crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

[Rare in all uses.]

somewhiles (sum'hwilz), adv. Sometimes; now and then.

Divers tall ships of London . . . had an ordinary and usual trade to Sicily, Candia, Scio; and *somewhiles* to Cyprus.

Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner), l. 20.

somewhither (sum'hwiñ'er), adv. [*< some*¹ + *whither*.] To some place or other.

Somewhither would she have thee go with her.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 11.

somital (sô'mi-tal), *a.* [*< somite + -al.*] Same as *somitic*.

somite (sô'mit), *n.* [*< Gr. σῶμα, body, + -ite².*] An actual somatome; any one morphological segment of an articulated body, such a body being viewed as composed of a longitudinal series of somites; an arthromere or metamere of an articulate invertebrate or a diarthromere of a vertebrate; such a segment considered with or without the appendages it may possess; in the latter restricted sense, a metamere minus its appendages, or a segment of the soma or trunk without the limbs it may bear. The term sometimes extends to ideal somatomes, or to the metameres of which an organism is theoretically assumed to consist; but it is especially applied to the actual segments of such invertebrates as insects, crustaceans, and worms, whose body-rings are usually evident, though some or other of them may coalesce, as into a cephalothorax, etc. In such cases the primitive or morphological somites are usually recognized and reckoned by their respective pairs of appendages. Separate somites, continued throughout the body, are evident in the rings of earthworms and other annelids. In arthropods the typical number of somites is supposed to be twenty or twenty-one, numbers often actually recognizable. In insects the head is assumed to have six or seven somites, the thorax has normally three (see *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), and the abdomen is supposed to have ten or eleven. Each of these somites is invested and indicated by a body-ring or crust of integument, primitively or typically composed of eight sclerites, which may variously coalesce with one another, or with pieces of another somite, or both. These sclerites which ordinarily remain distinct, and thus can be identified, take special names, as *tergite*, *pleurite*, *sternite*, *scutum*, *praescutum*, etc., *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc. Appendages of somites are limbs in the broadest sense, under whatever modifications; and these modifications are usually greatest at the cephalic and caudal ends of the body, as into eyes, stalks, antennae, palpi, mandibles, maxillae, maxillipeds or gnathopods, etc., of the head, and stings, claspers, or other anal armature. Intermediate somitic appendages are ordinary legs and wings, as of the thorax of insects, and the pereopods, pleopods, chela, rhipidura, telson, etc., of the thorax and abdomen of crustaceans. In worms such appendages chiefly occur in the form of parapodia (neuropodia and notopodia). See *sclerite*, and cuts under *Amphithoe*, *Apus*, *Bulbus*, *Scorpionidae*, *Blattidae*, and *Cockroach*.

somitic (sô'mit'ik), *a.* [*< somite + -ic.*] Having the character of a somite; somatonic; metameric; of or pertaining to somites: as, the *somitic* divisions of the body; a *somitic* ring or joint; a *somitic* appendage.

These septa are metamERICALLY arranged, one for each somitic constrictio.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 248.

sommet. An old spelling of *somet*¹, *sum²*. **sommé** (so-mâ'), *a.* [*OF*, pp. of *sommer*, fill up, top, sum: see *sum²*, *v.* Cf. *summed*.] In *her.*: (a) Same as *horned*. (b) Same as *surmounted*.

sommeil (so-mâ'y'), *n.* [*< OF*, and *F.*] *sommeil* = *Pr. sonelh* = *Wall. someis*, sleep, *< L. "somiculus"*, sleep (in deriv. *somiculosus*, sleepy), dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In old French operas, a quiet and tranquilizing air. *Imp. Dict.*

sommert, *n.* An old spelling of *summer*¹, *summer²*.

Sommering's (or **Soemmering's**) mirror, moir, spots, etc. See *mirror*, *moir*, *spot*, etc. **sommerophone** (som'er-ô-fôn), *n.* [*< Sommer* (see def.) + *Gr. φωνή*, the voice.] A variety of saxhorn invented by Sommer about 1850. Also called *euphonic horn*.

sommersett, *n.* Same as *somersault*.

Sommersett's case. See *case¹*.

sommita (som'it), *n.* [*< Somma* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] An early name for the mineral nephelin, found in glassy crystals on Monte Somma (Vesuvius).

somnambulance (som-nam'bū-lans), *n.* [*< somnambule + -ance.*] Somnambulism. *Science*, VI. 78.

somnambulant (som-nam'bū-lant), *a.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *ambulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *somnambulate*, etc.] Walking in sleep; sleeping while in motion; also, characterized by somnambulism.

The midnight hush is deep,
But the pines—the spirits distressed—
They move in *somnambulant* sleep—
They whisper and are not at rest.

J. H. Borer, Moonrise in the Pines.

somnambular (som-nam'bū-lār), *a.* [*< somnambule + -ar³.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

The palpitating peaks [Alps] break out
Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose.

Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

somnambulate (som-nam'bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulated*, ppr. *somnambulating*. [*< L.*

somnus, sleep, + *ambulus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate*.] I. *intrans.* To walk in sleep; wander in a state of sleep, as a *somnambulist*.

II. *trans.* To walk on or over in sleep.

It is the bright May month; his Eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.

Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv.

somnambulation (som-nam'bū-lā-shon), *n.* [*< somnambulate + -ion.*] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism. *Imp. Dict.*

somnambulator (som-nam'bū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< somnambulate + -or¹.*] Same as *somnambulist*. *Imp. Dict.*

somnambule (som-nam'būl), *n.* [*< F. somnambule* = *Sp. somnambulo*, *somnambulo* = *Pg. somnambulo* = *It. sonnambolo*, *somnambulo*, *< L. somnus*, sleep, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate*.] A *somnambulist*.

The owner of a ring was unhesitatingly found out from amongst a company of twelve, the ring having been withdrawn from the finger before the *somnambule* was introduced.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 241.

somnambulist (som-nam'bū-lik), *a.* [*< somnambule + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

I have, however, lately met with well-marked cases of it in two of my own acquaintance, who gave descriptions of their *somnambulist* experiences.

E. Gurney, in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 68.

somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* [= *F. sonnambulisme* = *Sp. sonnambulismo*, *somnambulismo* = *Pg. sonnambulismo* = *It. sonnambulismo*; as *somnambule + -ism*.] The act of walking about, with the performance of apparently purposive acts, while in a state intermediate between sleep and waking. The sleeping condition is shown by the absence of the usual reaction to sense-impressions, and usually by the failure to recall what has been done during the *somnambulist* period. With many recent writers, however, the word is used, quite independently of any consideration of movements which the *somnambulist* may or does execute, as nearly synonymous with *trance*, *mesmerization*, or *hypnotism*, and exactly so with *somnolent*. It is generally considered under the two main conditions of the idiopathic, spontaneous, or self-induced and the artificial or induced. Compare *somnolent*. Also called, rarely, *noctambulism*.

In *somnambulism*, natural or induced, there is often a great display of intellectual activity, followed by complete oblivion of all that has passed.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, I. 201.

Somnambulism is, as a rule, a decidedly deeper state than the lighter stage of hypnolism.

E. Gurney, in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 68.

somnambulist (som-nam'bū-lis't), *n.* [*As somnambule + -ist.*] One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

somnambulist (som-nam'bū-lis'tik), *a.* [*< somnambulist + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

somnambulous (som-nam'bū-lus), *a.* Somnambulist. *Dunglison*.

somnert, *n.* See *summer*.

somnia, *n.* Plural of *somnium*.

somnial (som'ni-āl), *a.* [*< L. somniālis*, of or pertaining to dreams, *< somnium*, a dream, *< somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. [Rare.]

To presage or foretell an evil, especially in what concerns the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations.

Urguhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, III. 14.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind.

Coleridge.

somniative (som'ni-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. somniātus* (pp. of *somniare*, dream, *< somnium*, a dream) + *-ive*.] Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

somniatory (som'ni-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. somniātus*, pp. of *somniare*, dream, + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. [Rare.]

The better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these *somniatory* vaticinations, and predictions of that nature.

Urguhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, III. 13.

somniculosus (som-nik'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. somniculosus*, inclined to sleep, drowsy, *< "somiculus"*, dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *sommeil*, *somnolent*.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy. *Bailey*, 1727.

somnificient (som-ni-fā-shient), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *facient(t)-s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *facient*.] I. *a.* Somnific; soporific; tending to produce sleep.

II. *n.* That which causes or induces sleep; a soporific.

somniferous (som-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *F. somnifère* = *Sp. somnifero* = *Pg. somnifero* = *It. sonnifero*, *< L. somnifer*, *< somnus*, sleep, + *ferre*,

bring, = *E. bear¹*.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific: as, a *somniferous* drug.

'Twas I that ministered to her chaste blood
A true *somniferous* potion, which did steal
Her thoughts to sleaze, and flattered her with death.

Dekker, *Satiromastix* (Works, 1873, I. 256).

somnifery (som-nif'ē-ri), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. somnifer*, sleep-bringing: see *somniferous*.] A place of sleep. [Rare.]

Somnus, awake; vnlooke the rustle latch
That leads into the caue's *somniferia*.

Tournemr, *Transformed Metamorphosis*, st. 36.

somnific (som-nif'ik), *a.* [*< L. somnificus*, causing sleep, *< somnus*, sleep, + *facere*, make, cause.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere and the streamy candle-light, were all alike *somnific*.

Southey, *The Doctor*, vi. A 1. (*Davies*.)

somnifugous (som-nif'ū-gus), *a.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep; agrypnotic. *Bailey*, 1731.

somniloquence (som-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *loquētia*, a talking, *< loqui*, talk, speak.] The act or habit of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

somniloquism (som-nil'ō-kwizm), *n.* [*< somniloquous + -ism*.] Somniloquence or sleep-talking.

somniloquist (som-nil'ō-kwist), *n.* [*< somniloquous + -ist*.] One who talks in his sleep.

somniloquous (som-nil'ō-kwus), *a.* [= *F. somniloque* = *Sp. somnilocuo*, *< L. somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

somniloquy (som-nil'ō-kwi), *n.* [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] The act of talking in sleep; specifically, talking in the somnambulist sleep.

somnivolency (som-niv'ō-len-si), *n.*; pl. *somnivolencies* (-siz). [*< L. somnus*, sleep, + *LL. volentia*, will, inclination, *< L. volen(t)-s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *will¹*.] Something that induces sleep; a soporific; a somnificient. [Rare.]

If these *somnivolencies* (I hate the word operates on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, IV. xii.

somnolence (som'nō-lens), *n.* [*< ME. somnolence*, *sompnolence*, *< OF. somnolence*, *sompnolence*, *F. somnolence* = *Pr. sompnolencia* = *Sp. Pg. somnolencia* = *It. sonnolenza*, *< L. somnolentia*, *somnulentia*, ML. also *sompnolentia*, *sompnulentia*, sleepiness, *< L. somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, sleepy: see *somnolent*.] 1. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness.

Thanne cometh *somnolence*, that is sloppy slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

His power of sleeping, and his *somnolence* when he imagined he was awake, were his two most prominent characteristics.

D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, v.

2. In *pathol.*, a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

somnolency (som'nō-len-si), *n.* [*As somnolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *somnolence*.

somnolent (som'nō-lent), *a.* [*< ME. sompnolent*, *< OF. somnolent*, *sompnolent*, *F. somnolent* = *Pr. sompnolent* = *Sp. soñoliento* = *Pg. somnolento* = *It. sonnolento*, *< L. somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, ML. also *sompnolentus*, sleepy, drowsy, *< L. somnus*, sleep (= *Gr. τινω*, sleep), akin to *sopor*, sleep, = *AS. swefan*, sleep, *swefen*, a dream: see *sweeten*, and cf. *sopor*, *hypnotic*, etc.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; sluggish.

The Sperhanke Castell named is and rad,
Where it behouth to wache nightes thre
Without any *somnolent* slepe to be.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5376.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them.

De Quincey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

somnolently (som'nō-lent-li), *adv.* Drowsily. **somnolescent** (som'nō-les'ent), *a.* [*< somnol(ent) + -escent*.] Half-asleep; somnolent; drowsy.

The rabid dog . . . shelters itself in obscure places—frequently in ditches by the roadside—and lies there in a *somnolescent* state for perhaps hours.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 201.

somnolism (som'nō-lizm), *n.* [*< somnol(ent) + -ism*.] The state of being in mesmeric sleep; the doctrine of mesmeric sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

Somnus (som'nus), *n.* [*L.*, *< somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos), and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches. Compare *ant* under *Thanatos*.

somonaunce, *n.* A Middle English form of *summonance*.

somuncet, somonst, *n.* Middle English forms of *summons*.

somonet, sompnet, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *summon*.

sompnourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *summer*.

Somzee's harmonica. See *harmonica*.

son¹ (*sun*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonne*; < ME. *son*, *sune*, *soun*, *sun*, < AS. *sunu* = OS. *sunu* = OFries. *sunu*, *sune*, *son* = MD. *son*, D. *soon* = MLG. *son*, LG. *son*, *son* = OHG. *sunu*, *sun*, MHG. *son*, G. *sohn* = Icel. *sonr*, *sonr* = Sw. *son* = Dan. *son* = Goth. *sunus* = OBulg. *synū* = Russ. *synū*, *synū* = Pol. Bohem. *syn* = Lith. *sūnus* = Skt. *sūnu* = Zend *hunu*, *son* (also in Skt. rarely as fem., daughter); lit. 'one begotten', with formative *-nu* (cf. Skt. *suta*, *son*, *sulā*, daughter, with pp. formative *-ta*, and Gr. *viós*, dial. *viós*, *viós*, son, with formative *-yu* (?), also poet. *liús*, *son*, daughter), < √ *su*, beget, Skt. √ *sū*, *su*, beget, bear, bring forth. To the same root are referred *son*², *suine*, etc.] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

get I a-vow verayly the avaut that I made,
I schal geply agayn & gelde that I hygt,
& sothly sende to Sare a son & an hayre.
Illustrative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 666.

The Town is called Jaff; for on of the *Sones* of Noe,
that highte Japhet, founded it; and now it is clept Joppe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

A black bull, the son of a black cow. *Darwin*.

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

Adam's sons are my brethren.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 66.

3. One adopted into a family; any young male dependent; any person in whom the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined. Often used as a term of address by an old man to a young one, by a confessor to a penitent, etc.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. *Ex.* II. 10.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift.
Shak., R. and J., II. 3. 55.

4. A person or thing born or produced, in relation to the producing soil, country, or the like.

To this her glorious son Great Britain is indebted for the happy conduct of her arms. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 5.

Perhaps e'en Britain's utmost shore
Shall cease to blush with strangers' gore,
See arts her savage sons control.

Pope, Chorus to Brutus, I.
Her [the earth's] tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

5. A person whose character partakes so much of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent: as, *sons* of light; *sons* of pride; the *son* of perdition.

They are villains, and the sons of darkness.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 191.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Bellal. *Milton*, P. L., I. 501.

Every mother's son. See *mother*¹.—**Favorite son**, a statesman or politician assumed to be the special choice of the people of his State for some high office, especially that of President. [Political slang, U. S.]

A **Favorite Son** is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 153.

Son of a gun. See *gun*¹.—**Son of hant**¹. See *bast*², *n.*—**Son of God**. (a) Christ. Mat. xxvi. 63. (b) One of Christ's followers; one of the regenerate.

As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. *Rom.* viii. 14.

Son of man. (a) In the Old Testament, one of the descendants of Adam: especially used as a form of address in the Book of Ezekiel (in Dan. vii. 13 of the Messiah). (b) In the New Testament, Christ as the promised Messiah.—**Sons of Liberty**, in *Amer. hist.*: (a) In the years preceding the revolution, one of associations formed to forward the American cause. (b) One of the secret associations, similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle, formed in the North during the civil war, for the purpose of giving aid to the Confederacy.—**Sons of Siros**, or **Sons of Seventy-six**, a name said to have been applied to or assumed by members of the American or Know-nothing party. [Political slang, U. S.]—**Sons of the prophets**. See *school of the prophets*, under *prophet*.—**Sons of the South**, the name assumed by members of certain organizations formed in Missouri, about 1854, for the purpose of taking possession of Kansas in the interest of slavery.—**The Son**, the second person of the Trinity; Christ Jesus. Mat. xi. 27.

The Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world.
1 John iv. 14.

son², *n.* An original spelling of *sound*⁵.

-son. A form of the termination *-tion*, in some words derived through Old French, as in *benison*, *malison*, *venison*, *reason*, *season*, *treason*, etc. See *-tion*.

sonabile (sō-nāb'ē-le), *a.* [It., < *sonare*, sound: see *sonata*.] In music, resonant; sounding.

sonance (sō'nans), *n.* [= Oit. *sonanza*, a sounding, ringing; as *sonant* (t) + *-ce*.] 1. A sound; a tune; a call.

Let the trumpets sound
The tucket *sonance* and the note to mount.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

2. Sonancy.
sonancy (sō'nān-si), *n.* [As *sonance* (see *-cy*).] The property or quality of having sound, or of being sonant; sonant character; sound.

A concise description of voice, then, is this: it is the audible result of a column of air emitted by the lungs, impressed with *sonancy* and variety of pitch by the larynx, and individualized by the mouth-organs.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

sonant (sō'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sonnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonante*, < L. *sonan* (t)-s, ppr. of *sonare*, sound, make a noise, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*⁵. Cf. *assonant*, *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having sound; sounding.—2. In *pron.*, noting certain alphabetic sounds, as the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals, and voiced mutes and fricatives, the utterance of which includes the element of tone, or a vibration of the vocal chords, as *a*, *i*, *n*, *b*, *z*, *v* (the last three as opposed to *p*, *s*, *f*, which are similar utterances without tone); voiced, vocal, intonated (*soft* and *flat* are also sometimes used in the same sense).—3. In *entom.*, same as *sonorific*, 2.

★ II. *n.* In *pron.*, a sonant letter.

sonata (sō-nā'tā), *n.* [= F. *sonate* (> D. G. Dan. *sonate* = Sw. *sonat*) = Sp. Pg. *sonata*, < It. *sonata*, a sonata, < *sonata*, fem. pp. of *sonare*, sound, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*⁵. Cf. *sonnet*.] 1. In music, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, any composition for instruments: opposed to *cantata*. These old sonatas were usually in more than one movement. The character of their themes and their structure varied widely, those called *church sonatas* tending to grave themes and a contrapuntal treatment, and the *chamber sonatas* resembling the canzona and the suite.

2. In *recent music*, an instrumental work, especially for the pianoforte, made up of three or four movements in contrasted rhythms but related keys, one or more of which are written in sonata form. The movements usually include an allegro with or without an introduction, a slow movement (usually adagio, largo, or andante), a minuet or scherzo with or without a trio appended, and a final allegro or presto, which is often a rondo. A certain unity of sentiment or style is properly traceable between the successive movements. The sonata is the most important form of homophonic composition for a single instrument. A sonata for a string quartet is called a *quartet*, and one for a full orchestra is called a *symphony*.—**Double sonata**, a sonata for two solo instruments.—**Sonata form**, in music, a form or method of composition in which two themes or subjects are developed according to a plan more or less like the following: (a) *exposition*, containing the first subject, followed by the second, properly in the key of the dominant or in the relative major (if the first be minor); (b) *development* or *working out*, consisting of a somewhat free treatment of the two subjects or parts of them, either singly or in conjunction; (c) *recapitulation*, containing the two subjects in succession, both in the original key, with a conclusion. The succession of sections and the relations of keys are open to considerable variation, and episodes often occur. The sonata form is distinctive of at least one movement of a sonata or symphony, and usually of the first and last; it also appears in many overtures.

sonatina (sō-nā-tē'nā), *n.* [It., dim. of *sonata*: see *sonata*.] In music, a short or simplified sonata.—**Sonatina form**, in music, a form or method of composition resembling the sonata form, but on a smaller scale, and usually lacking the development section.

sonation (sō-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *sonazione*; < ML. *sonatio* (n-), a sounding, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*⁵, *v.*, *sonate*.] The giving forth of a sound; sounding. [Rare.]

But when what has the faculty of hearing, on the one hand, operates, and what has the faculty of sounding, on the other hand, sounds, then the actual hearing and the actual sounding take place conjointly; and of these the one may be called audition, the other *sonation*.

Sir W. Hamilton, tr. from Aristotle, Reid's Works, Note D.

Sonchus (song'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sonchus*, < Gr. *σύνχος*, the sow-thistle.] A genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ* and tribe *Lactuceæ*. It is characterized by flower-heads commonly dilated at the base in fruit, with numerous compressed beakless achenes having from ten to twenty ribs and bearing a soft snowy-white pappus which is deciduous in a ring. There are about 45 species, widely diffused throughout the Old World and in Australasia; four species are naturalized as weeds in the United States, two of which are now almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial herbs, having spreading radical leaves and upright stems clad with coarse clasping leaves which are often toothed with soft or rigid spines. The yellow heads are irregularly clustered at the summits of the few branches. The species are fond of barn-yards and moist rich soil, whence the name *sow-thistle*. *S. terrerimus* is eaten as a salad in Italy, and *S. oleraceus* was once so used in various parts of Europe. (See *hare's-lettuce*.) The genus is reputed a galactagogue. One or two species with hand-

some leaves and flowers, from Madeira and the Canaries, are sometimes cultivated under glass. See *sow-thistle*.

soncie, soncy, *a.* See *sonsy*.

sondt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand*¹, *sand*².

Sonday, *n.* An obsolete form of *Sunday*.

sonde, *n.* Same as *sand*².

sondel, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sondal*.

sondelli (sōn-dā'li), *n.* [Kanarese.] The monjourou, muskrat, musk-shrew, or rat-tailed shrew



Sondeli (*Crocidura myosura*).

of India, *Sorex murinus* (Linnaeus, 1766), *S. myosurus* (Pallas, 1785), or *Crocidura myosura*, an insectivorous mammal, exhaling a strong musky odor. The name specially denotes a variety which is semi-domesticated, and sometimes called *gray musk-shrew* (*C. caerulea*), as distinguished from the wild brown musk-shrew.

sonder-cloud (son'dér-klood), *n.* A cirro-cumulus cloud. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena (3d ed., 1823), p. 145. [Rare.]

sondry, *a.* A Middle English form of *sundry*.

sonet, *adv.* An old spelling of *soon*.

soneri (son'ér-i), *n.* [Hind. *sunahri*, *sunahrū*, of gold, < *sonā*, gold.] Cloth of gold: an Indian term adopted as the name of native stuffs interwoven with gold.

song¹ (sōng), *n.* [Sc. also *sang*; < ME. *song*, *sang*, < AS. *sang*, *song*, singing, song, a song, poem, poetry, = OS. *sang* = OFries. *song*, *sang* = MD. *sang*, D. *sang* = MLG. *sank*, LG. *sang* = OHG. *sang*, MHG. *sanc*, G. *gesang* = Icel. *söng* = Sw. *sång* = Dan. *sang* = Goth. *saggws*, song; also collectively, OHG. *gasang*, *kisanch*, MHG. *gesanc*, G. *gesang*, song; from the verb, AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*), etc., sing: see *sing*.] 1. Singing; vocal music in general; utterance in tones of musical quality and succession, with or without words: opposed to *speech* and to *instrumental music*.

For the tired slave Song lifts the languid ear.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, iv.

2. The musical cry of some birds (see *singing bird*, under *sing*) and, by extension, of some other animals.

Trees, branches, birds, and songs were framed fit
For to allure fraille mind to careless ease.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

3. A short poem intended for singing, or set to music; a ballad or lyric. A song is properly distinguished by brevity, free use of rhythmic accent and rhyme, more or less division into stanzas or strophes, often with a refrain or burden, comparative directness and simplicity of sentiment, and a decidedly lyrical manner throughout.

Out on you, owls! nothing but songs of death?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 509.

The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song.
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond with *Fal* and *Arc*.

Perhaps it may turn out a *sang*,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

4. A particular melody or musical setting for such a poem, for either one or several voices (in the latter case usually called a *part-song* or *glee*). Songs are generally written in song form, but are often irregular also. They usually contain but a single movement, and have an accompaniment of a varying amount of elaboration. They are classified as *folk-songs*, which spring up more or less unconsciously among the common people, or *art-songs*, which are deliberately composed by musicians (see *lied*); as *strophic*, when made up of a movement repeated for the several strophes, or *composed through*, when the music varies with the successive strophes; or they are named by reference to their general subject or style, as *rustic*, *pastoral*, *national*, *martial*, *naval*, *nuptial*, *humane*, *bacchanalian*, etc.

5. Poetry; poetical composition; verse.

This subject for heroic song
Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

6. A mere trifle; something of little or no value: as, I bought it for a *song*. [Colloq.]—**Comic**, **Gregorian**, **melismatic**, **nuptial**, **old song**. See the adjectives.—**Master of song**, **master of the song**. See *master*¹.—**Song form**, in music, a form or method of composition consisting in general of three sections, the

first and last being nearly the same, and the second being contrasted with the first.—**Song of degrees.** See *degree*.—**Song of Solomon, Song of Songs, Canticles** (see *canticle*).—**Song of the Three Holy Children**, an addition to the book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. A part of it is used in Christian liturgies under the above title, in the Western Church usually under the title *Benedicta*. See *canticle*.—**Syllabic song.** See *melismatic song*.—**To sing another song.** See *sing*. (See also *even-song*, *plain-song*.)

song². A Middle English preterit of *sing*.

song-bird (sông'berd), *n.* A bird that sings; a singing bird, or songster.

song-book (sông'bùk), *n.* [*< ME. *songbok*, *< AS. sangboc*, a song-book, music-book, a book of canticles and hymns (= *D. zangboek* = *MLG. sankbok* = *G. gesangbuch* = *Icel. söngbók* = *Sw. sångbok* = *Dan. sangbog*, a song-book), *< sang*, song, + *boc*, book.] 1. A collection of songs or other vocal music forming a book or volume; specifically, a hymn-book.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon church, the portass or breviary.

The *song-book* corresponded with the Salisbury portass and the Roman breviary.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. il. 20.

song-craft (sông'kräft), *n.* [A mod. revived form of *AS. sangcræft*, the art of singing, the art of poetry, *< sang*, song, + *cræft*, art, craft.] The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

Written with little skill of *song-craft*.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, Int.

songer¹, n. [*< ME. songere*, *< AS. sangere* (= *D. zanger* = *OHG. sangari*, *MHG. senger*, *G. sänger* = *Icel. söngvari* = *Dan. sanger* = *Sw. sångare*), a singer, psalmist, *< sang*, song; see *song¹*. Cf. *singer¹* and *songster*.] A singer.

songewarlet, n. [*ME.*, *< OF. *songewarie*, observation of dreams, *< songe* (*< L. somnium*), dream, + *warir*, guard, keep; see *ware¹*.] The observation or interpretation of dreams.

As I haue no sauoure in *songewarie*, for I see it ofte falle.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.

songsful (sông'fùl), *a.* [*< song¹ + -ful*.] Disposed or able to sing; melodious. *Savage*. [Rare.]

songsish (sông'ish), *a.* [*< song¹ + -ish¹*.] Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

The other, which, for want of a proper English word, I must call the *songsish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its principal intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden, Albion and Albanians, Pref.*

songle (sông'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *songal*, *songow*; a var. of *single¹*, in same sense.] A handful of gleanings. [Prov. Eng.]

I have just this last week obtained a goodly *songle* of 8 Staffordshire words.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 363.

songless (sông'les), *a.* [*< song¹ + -less*.] 1. Without song; not singing.

Silent rows the *songless* gondoller.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (a) Not singing; unable to sing; not a singer: as, the female mocking-bird is *songless*; most birds are *songless* in winter. (b) Having no singing-apparatus, and consequently unable to sing; not a song-bird; non-oscine; clamatorial or mesomyodian, as a passerine bird: as, the *Mesomyodi*, or *songless Passeres*.

songman (sông'man), *n.*; pl. *songmen* (-men). 1. A singer, especially a singer of songs; a gleeman.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the shearers, three-man *song-men* all, and very good ones.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 45.

2. A lay vicar. See *lay⁴*.

song-muscle (sông'mus'l), *n.* In *ornith.*, any muscle of the syrinx or lower larynx of a bird concerned in the act of singing, by the operation of which the voice is modulated; any muscle of vocalization. These syringeal muscles reach their highest development in number and complexity of arrangement in the *Oscines*, *Polymyodi*, or *Acromyodi*, in which group of birds there are normally five pairs—the tensor posterior longus, tensor anterior longus, tensor posterior brevis, tensor anterior brevis, and sternotrachealis.

There is no question of its being by the action of the syringeal muscles . . . that the expansion of the bronchi, both as to length and diameter, is controlled, and, as thereby the sounds uttered by the Bird are modified, they are properly called the *Song-muscles*.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 29.

song-sparrow (sông'spar'ô), *n.* 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Acceptor modularis*. See cut under *Acceptor*. [Eng.]—2. A small fringilline bird of North America, of the genus *Melospiza*, a sweet songster, with a streaked brown, gray, and white plumage without any yellow. The best-known is *M. fasciata*, one of the most familiar birds of the

eastern half of the country; there are several other species or varieties in the west, the most distinct of which is the Kodjak song-sparrow, *M. cinerea*. The common species is 6½ inches long and 8½ in extent of wings, and the markings of the breast are gathered into a characteristic pectoral spot.

It nests on the ground, and lays four or five spotted and clouded eggs. Its song is remarkably sweet and hearty, and the plain little bird is deservedly a great favorite. It is also called *singer-tongue*.—**Oregon song-sparrow.** *Melospiza fasciata guttata*, a western variety of the common song-sparrow.

songster (sông'stêr), *n.* [*< ME. *songstre* (f), *< AS. *sangestre*, *sangistre*, *sangystre*, a female singer, *< sang*, song, + fem. suffix *-estre*, *E. -ster*. Cf. *songer*.] 1. One who or that which sings or is skilled in singing.

Every *songster* had sung out his fit.

B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

Specifically, in *ornith.*: (a) A singer; a singing bird. (b) pl. Specifically, singing birds: the *Oscines*, *Cantores*, *Cantatores*, *Acromyodi*, or *Polymyodi*.

2. A writer of songs or poems.

Silk will draw some sneaking *songster* thither.

It is a rhyming age, and verses swarm
At every stall. *B. Jonson, An Elegy (Underwoods, lxi).*

songstress (sông'stress), *n.* [*< songster + -ess*.] A female singer; also, a female singing bird.

The trill . . .

Of that shy *songstress*, whose love-tale
Might tempt an angel to descend,
While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound.

song-thrush (sông'thrush), *n.* One of the common thrushes of Europe, *Turdus musicus*; the mavis or throistle, closely related to the mistle-thrush, redwing, and fieldfare. It is 9 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wings. The upper parts are yellowish-brown, reddening on the head; the wing-coverts are tipped with reddish-yellow; the fore neck and breast are yellowish, with brownish-black arrow-heads; the lower wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; and the belly is white. See cut under *thrush*.

sonification (son-i-fak'shon), *n.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + *factio* (n), *< facere*, produce.] The production of sound; a noise-making; especially, the stridulation of insects, as distinguished from vocalization: as, the *sonification* of the cicada or katydid.

A mode of *sonification* . . . similar to that where a boy runs along a fence pushing a stick against the pickets.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 307.

sonifer (son-i-fêr), *n.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person. It is a bell or receiver of metal, from which the sound-waves are conducted to the ear by a flexible pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

soniferous (sông-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] Conveying or producing sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-lâ'), *n.* [*< ME. some in lawe*: see *son¹* and *law¹*.] The husband of one's daughter.

sonless (sun'les), *a.* [*< son¹ + -less*.] Having no son; without a son.

If the Emperor die *son-less*, a successor is chosen, of such a spirit as their present affairs do require.
Sandys, Travels, p. 133.

sonnet, n. A Middle English form of *sun¹*.

sonnekin¹, n. [Early mod. E., later **sonkin*, *< son¹ + -kin*.] A little son. [Nonce-word.]
radiou, sonnekin, or little sonne.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 233, note.

Sonneratia (son-e-râ'shi-â), *n.* [NL., named after P. Sonnerat (1745-1814), a French traveler and naturalist.] A name given by Linnæus filius in 1781 to *Blatti*, a genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Blattiaceae*. It is characterized by flowers having a bell-shaped calyx with from four to eight lobes, as many small petals or sometimes none, numerous stamens, and a many-celled ovary which becomes a roundish berry stipitate in the calyx and filled with a granular pulp. It includes 6 species, natives of tropical shores, chiefly in eastern Africa and Asia, also in Madagascar and Australia. They are smooth-branched trees or shrubs, with opposite coriaceous oblong entire and almost veinless leaves, and large bractless flowers in terminal clusters of three each or solitary in the axils. *Blatti apetala*, a tree of 40 feet growing in Indian mangrove-swamps flooded by the tide, has the name of *kambala* (which see). *B. caseolaris*, with a height of 15 feet, grows in similar situations ranging farther east; its leaves are the food of a silkworm, and its acid and slightly bitter fruit is used as a condiment.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonette*; = *D. sonnet*, *< F. sonnet*, OF. *sonet*, a song, =



Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*).

Sp. Pg. *soneto* = It. *sonetto*, *< Pr. sonet*, a song (*> G. Sw. sonett* = *Dan. sonet*, a sonnet, canzonet), dim. of *son*, sound, tune, song, *< L. sonus*, a sound: see *sound⁶*.] 1. A song; a ballad; a short poem.

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 93.

Teach me some melodious *sonnet*.

Sung by flaming tongues above.

R. Robinson, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing.

Specifically—2. A short poem in fixed form, limited to fourteen lines with a prescribed disposition of rhymes. The form is of Italian origin. A sonnet is generally written in decasyllabic or five-foot measure; but it may be written in octosyllabics. It consists of two divisions or groups of lines—(1) a major group of eight lines or two quatrains, and (2) a minor group of six lines or two tercets. The quatrains are arranged thus: a, b, b, a; a, b, b, a; the tercets, either c, d, c, d, c, d, or c, d, c, d, c, d. In modern French examples the order of the tercets is generally c, d, c, d, c, d. There are various deviations from the sonnet as thus described; but by purists the above is regarded as the orthodox form, established by long practice and prescription, all others being ranked simply as quatrains, or what Lamb called *fourteeners*. With regard to the material of the poem, it is generally considered that it should be the expression of a single thought, idea, or sentiment.

I can best allow to call those *Sonnets* which are of fourteen lines, every line containing ten syllables.
Gascogne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 14.

sonnet (son'et), *v.* [*< sonnet, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To celebrate in sonnets. [Rare.]

Daniel hath divinely *sonnetted* the matchless beauty of Della.
Francis Meres, in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96.

2. To cover or fill with sonnets. [Rare.]

Hee will be an Inamorato Poeta, and *sonnet* a whole quire of paper in praise of Ladie Manibetier, his yeolowtad'd mistress.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 17.

II. *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,

To paint some Blownesse with a borrow'd grace.

Bp. Hall, Satires, I. 1. 5.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-têr'), *n.* [*< It. sonettiere* (= Sp. *sonetero*), a composer of sonnets, *< sonetto*, a sonnet: see *sonnet*.] A composer of sonnets or small poems: usually with a touch of contempt.

Our little *sonnetteers* . . . have too narrow souls to judge of poetry.

Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The noble *sonnetteer* would trouble thee no more with his madrigals.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-têr'), *v. i.* [*< sonneteer, n.*] To compose sonnets; rime.

Rhymers *sonneteering* in their sleep. *Mrs. Browning.*

In the very height of that divine *sonneteering* love of Laura.
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

sonneting (son'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sonnet, v.*] 1. The making or composing of sonnets, as in praise or celebration of something; the writing of poetry.

Tut! he is famous for his revelling,

For fine set speeches, and for *sonnetting*.

Marston, Satires, I. 42.

Two whole pages . . . praise the Remonstrant even to the *sonnetting* of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes, round tongue, agile hand, and nimble invention.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnua.

2. Song; singing.

Leave groves now mainly ring

With each sweet bird's *sonnetting*.

W. Browne, Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.

sonnetist, sonnettist (son'et-ist), *n.* [= Pg. *sonetista*; as *sonnet* + *-ist*.] A sonneteer.

The prophet of the heav'nly lyre,

Great Solomon, sings in the English quire;

And is become a new-found *sonnetist*.

Bp. Hall, Satires, I. viii. 9.

sonnetize (son'et-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sonnetized*, ppr. *sonnetizing*. [*< sonnet* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

II. *trans.* To make the subject of a sonnet; celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight.

Southey, Nondescripts, v.

sonnetteer, sonnettist. See *sonneteer, sonnetist, sonnet-writer* (son'et-ri-têr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

sonnishi¹, a. See *sunnish*.

Sonnite, n. See *Sunnite*.

sonny (sun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *son¹*.] A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

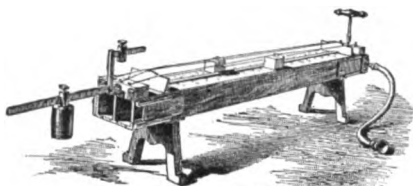
Strike him, *sonny*, strike him!

New Princeton Rev., V. 371.

Sonoma oak. An oak, *Quercus formicosa* (Q. *Sonomensis* of Benthams), of the mountains of Oregon and California. It is a tree of moderate size, valued chiefly as fuel, but furnishing also some tan-bark.

sonometer (sông-nom'e-têr), *n.* [*< L. sonus*, sound, + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus used in experimenting upon musical

strings or wires, and in illustrating the laws which govern their transverse vibrations. It consists of a sounding-board upon suitable supports, so arranged that two strings may be stretched above it side by side; their tension and their lengths may be varied at



Sonometer.

will by changing the position of the bridges; the strings are usually set in vibration by a bow. With this apparatus it may be proved experimentally that the number of vibrations in the musical note given by a string varies inversely as its length and diameter, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of its density.

2. An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table, for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—3. In *elect.*, an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil, with which is associated a telephone. See *induction-balance*.

Sonora gum. See *gum*².

sonore (sō-nō're), *adv.* [*It. sonoro*: see *sonorous*.] In music, in a loud, sonorous manner.

sonorescence (sō-nō-res'ens), *n.* [*sonore* + *-ence*.] The property of some substances, as hard rubber, of emitting a sound when an intermittent beam of radiant heat or light falls upon them. See *radiophony*.

sonorescent (sō-nō-res'ent), *a.* [*sonor* + *-escent*.] Possessing the property of sonorescence.

sonorific (sō-nō-rif'ik), *a.* [*L. sonor*, a sound (*sonare*, sound), + *-ficus*, *facere*, make.] 1. Making sound: as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

This will evidently appear . . . if he should ask me why a clock strikes and points to the hour, and I should say it is by an indicating form and *sonorific* quality.

Watts, *Logic*, I. vi. § 3.

2. In *zool.*, sound-producing; making a noise, as the stridulating organs of a cricket: distinguished from *vocal* or *phonetic*. Also *sonant*.

sonority (sō-nor'it-i), *n.* [= *F. sonorité* = *Sp. sonoridad* = *Pg. sonoridade* = *It. sonorità*, *sonorità*], fullness of sound, *L. sonorus*, sounding, sonorous: see *sonorous*.] Sonorousness.

Few can really so surrender their ears as to find pleasure in restless *sonority* for many minutes at a time.

E. Gurney, in *Nineteenth Century*, XIII. 445.

sonorophone (sō-nō-rō-fōn), *n.* [*L. sonorus*, sonorous, + *Gr. φωνή*, sound, voice.] A variety of bombardon.

sonorous (sō-nō-rus), *a.* [= *F. sonore* = *Sp. Pg. It. sonoro*, *L. sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding, *sonor*, sound, noise, allied to *sonus*, sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sound*².] 1. Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding.

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 540.

A body is only *sonorous* when put into a particular condition of vibration. J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 155.

2. Giving a loud or full-volumed sound; loud-sounding: as, a *sonorous* voice.

And lo! with a summons *sonorous*

Sounded the bell from its tower.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 4.

3. Having an imposing sound; high-sounding: as, a *sonorous* style.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 393.

4. Sonant: as, the vowels are *sonorous*.—**Sonorous figures**, figures are formed by the vibration of a sounding body. Thus, when a layer of fine sand is strewn on a disk of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on the edge of the disk, a musical note will be heard, accompanied by motion in the sand, which will gather itself to those parts that continue at rest—that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures*. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.—**Sonorous rôle**. See *dry rôle*, under *rôle*.—**Sonorous stone**, a common emblem in use as a part of Chinese decoration and also as a mark for certain porcelain vases and similar objects. The figure is intended to represent one of those stones which when hung from a frame and struck with a mallet produce musical notes.

sonorously (sō-nō-rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with an imposing sound.

sonorousness (sō-nō-rus-ness), *n.* Sonorous character or quality: as, the *sonorousness* of metals, of a voice, of style, etc.

Don't you perceive the *sonorousness* of these old dead Latin phrases?

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, v.

sons, sonce (sons), *n.* [*Gael. Ir. sonas*, prosperity, happiness; cf. *Gael. sona*, happy.] Prosperity; felicity; abundance. [Scotch.]

sonship (sun'ship), *n.* [*son*¹ + *-ship*.] The relation of son; filiation; the character, rights, duties, and privileges of a son.

Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship. Waterland, *Works*, III. 343.

Sonstadt solution. See *solution*.

sonsy, soncy (son'si), *a.* [Also *sonsie*, *soncie*; *sons*, *sonce*, + *-y*¹.] Lucky; happy; good-humored; well-conditioned; buxom. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His honest, *sonsie*, baw'n't face

Aye gat him friends in lika place.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

"Is she a pretty girl?" said the Duke: "her sister does not get beyond a good comely *sonsy* lass."

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxix.

sontag (son'täg), *n.* [Named after Henriette Sontag, a famous singer (died 1854).] A knitted or crocheted covering for a woman's shoulders. It was worn outside the dress like a cape, and was tied down round the waist.

sonty (son'ti), *n.* [Also *santy*; an abbr. of *sanctity*.] Sanctity: a reduced form occurring, usually in the plural, in the phrase *God's sonty*, used as an oath.

By God's *sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit. Can you tell me whether one Launcelot that dwells with him dwell with him, or no?

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 2. 47.

soocey, n. See *susi*.

soochong, n. See *souchong*.

soodra, sooder, n. Same as *sudra*.

soofee, n. See *sufi*.

soofee, n. See *sufi*.

sool, n. See *soul*².

soola-clover (sō'lū-klō'vēr), *n.* See *Hedysarum*.

soom (sōm), *v.* A Scotch form of *swim*.

soon (sōn or sūn), *adv.* [*ME. soone, sone, sounne, sune* (compar. *sonere, sonnere, sunnere*), *AS. sōna* (with adverbial suffix *-a*, as in *twica*, twice, etc., not present in most of the other forms) = *OS. sāna, sāno, sāne, sān* = *OFries. sān, sōn* = *MD. saen* = *MLG. sān* = *MHG. sān* (cf. *OHG. MHG. sā*); cf. *Icel. senn, soon*; *Goth. suns*, immediately; prob. akin to *AS. sūc*, etc., so: see *sol*¹.] 1. At once; forthwith; immediately.

Thanne he assailed hir *sone*. Piers Plowman (B), III. 47.

2. In a short time; at an early date or an early moment; before long; shortly; presently: as, winter will *soon* be here; I hope to see you *soon*.

Now doth he frown,

And 'gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 46.

We knew that the Spaniards would *soon* be after us, and one man falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 2.

3. Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or the like has but just arrived: as, *soon* in the morning; *soon* at night (that is, early in the evening, or as *soon* as night sets in); *soon* at five o'clock (that is, as *soon* as the hour of five arrives): an old locution still in use in the southern United States.

Within my twenty yere of age,
When that love taketh his courage
Of yonge folke, I wente *soone*
To bed, as I was wont to doon.

Rom. of the Rose, v. 23.

Soon at five o'clock,

Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart.

Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 2. 26.

4. Early; before the usual, proper, set, or expected time.

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to day? Ex. II. 18. These considerations moved me to hasten my departure somewhat *sooner* than I intended.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, I. 8.

5. Quickly; speedily; easily.

It schalle be don *sunnere*, and with lasse cost, than and a man made it in his owne Hous. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 214. She burn'd out love, as *soon* as straw out-burneth.

Shak., *Pass. Pilg.*, I. 98.

I can cure the gout or stone in some, *sooner* than divinity, pride, or avarice in others.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 9.

6. Readily; willingly; gladly: in this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing will, and often in the comparative *sooner*, 'rather.'

I . . . would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows as when it is tossed up in such a variety of figures at Versailles.

Addison, *To Congreve*, Blots, Dec., 1699.

I am an extravagant young fellow who wants to borrow money—you I take to be a prudent old fellow, who have got money to lend—I am blockhead enough to give fifty per cent. *sooner* than not have it.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III. 3.

As *soon* as, the moment that; immediately after: as, as *soon* as the mail arrives I shall let you know; as *soon* as he saw the police he ran off.

His Sastre fulfilled not his Wille: for *als sone* as he was dede sche delyvered alle the Lordes out of Presoun, and lete hem gon, oche Lord to his owne.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 89.

A man who belongs to the army only in time of peace, . . . and retires as *soon* as he thinks it likely that he may be ordered on an expedition, is justly thought to have disgraced himself.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

No *sooner* than, as soon as; just as.—*Soon* and *anon*¹, forthwith; promptly.

Johne toke the munkes horse be the hede

Ful *soone* and *anone*.

Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

Sooner or later, at some future time, near or remote: often implying that the event spoken of will inevitably occur.—*Soon* *soot*. See *sol*¹ = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Betimes*, etc. (see *early*), promptly, quickly.—*So* *soot*. See *sol*¹.

soont (sōn or sūn), *a.* [*soon*, *adv.*] Early; speedy; quick.

The end of these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

Make your *soonest* haste;

So your desires are yours.

Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 4. 27.

Soonee, n. See *Sunni*.

soonly (sōn'li or sūn'li), *adv.* [*soon* + *-ly*².] Quickly; promptly. [Rare.]

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. Dr. H. More.

soop (sōp), *v. t.* [*Icel. sōpa*, sweep: see *scoop*, sweep.] To sweep. [Scotch.]

sooping (sō'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soop*, *v.*] 1. The act of sweeping, as with a broom.

A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let pur folk see muckle as die in quiet wi' their soopings and their soopings. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxxii.

2. What is swept together: generally in the plural. [Scotch in both senses.]

soorack, n. See *soorock*.

soordi, n. An obsolete variant of *sword*.

soorma, n. See *surma*.

soorock, n. See *soorock*.

soosoo, n. See *susu*.

soot¹ (sūt or sōt), *n.* [*ME. soot, sote, sot*, *AS. sōt*, also written *soet*, = *MD. soet* = *MLG. sōt*, *LG. soet* = *Icel. sōt* = *Sw. sot* = *Dan. sōd*, *sot*; = *Ir. suth* = *Gael. suith* = *W. suta* (perhaps < *E.*) = *Lith. sodis*, usually in pl. *sodzei*, *soot*. Cf. *F. suie*, dial. *suje* = *Pr. suia*, *suga* = *Cat. suija*, *soot*, prob. from the Celtic.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more finely divided carbon than the latter. Coal-soot also contains considerable quantities of ammonium sulphate and chlorid. The soot of wood has a peculiar empyreumatic odor and bitter taste. It is very complex in composition, containing potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with both organic and inorganic acids. It has been used to some extent in medicine as a tonic and antispasmodic.

Soot, of reke or smoke. Fulguro. Prompt. Parv., p. 465.

We could not speak, no more than if

We had been choked with soot.

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, II.

Soot-cancer, epithelioma apparently due to the irritating action of soot on the skin, seen in chimney-sweepers.

soot¹ (sūt or sōt), *v. t.* [*soot*¹, *n.*] To mark, cover, or treat with soot.

The land was sooted before.

Mortimer.

soot², sootet. Middle English forms of *sweet*. **soot-dew** (sūt'dū), *n.* In *bot.*, a black fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. It is caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago*.

sooterkin (sō'tēr-kin), *n.* [Appar. of D. origin, but no corresponding D. term appears.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves (*John-son*); hence, an abortive scheme or attempt.

He has all the pangs and throes of a fanciful poet, but is never delivered of any more perfect issue of his phlegmatic brain than a dull Dutchwoman's *sooterkin* is of her body. Dryden, *Remarks on The Empress of Morocco*.

All that on Folly Frenzy could beget.

Fruits of dull heat, and sooterkins of wit.

Pope, *Dunciad*, I. 136.

sootflake (sūt'flāk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

The sootflake of so many a summer still

Clung to their fancies. Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

sooth (sōth), *a.* [*ME. sooth, soth, sothe*, *AS. sōth* = *OS. sōth, sooth, soot* = *Icel. sannr* (for

**santh* = Sw. *sann* = Dan. *sand* = Goth. **santh* (in deriv. *suthjan*, *suthjon*, soothe) (cf. *sunjeins*, true, *sanja*, truth) = Skt. *sat* (for **sant*), true (cf. *satya* (for **santiya*), true, = Gr. *εἶδος*, true), = L. **sen*(-t)-s, being, in *presen*(-t)-s, being before, present, *absen*(-t)-s, being away, absent, later *en*(-t)-s, being (see *ens*, *entia*); orig. ppr. of the verb represented by L. *esse*, Gr. *εἶναι*, Skt. *√ as*, be (3d pers. pl. AS. *synd* = G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*); see *am* (*are*, *is*), *sin*¹, etc. From the L. form are ult. E. *ens*, *entia*, *essence*, etc., *present*, *absent*, etc.; from the Gr., *etymon*, etc.; from the Skt., *suttee*.] 1. Being in accordance with truth; conformed to fact; true; real. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch in this and the following use.]

God wot, thing is never the lasse sooth,
Thogh every wight ne may hit nat ysee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 14.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine eate thee; if thy speech be sooth,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 40.

2. Truthful; trustworthy; reliable.

The soothest shepherd that e'er piped on plains.
Milton, Comus, l. 823.

A destined errant-knight I come,
Announced by prophet sooth and old.
Scott, L. of the L., l. 24.

3. Soothing; agreeable; pleasing; delicious. [Rare.]

Jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And luscious syrups, tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

sooth (sōth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soothe*; < ME. *sooth*, *sothe*, *soth*, < AS. *sōth*, the truth, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] 1. Truth; reality; fact. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To say the sooth, . . .
My people are with sickness much enfeebled.
Shak., Hen. V., III. 6. 151.

Found ye all your knights returned,
Or was there sooth in Arthur's prophecy?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Soothsaying; prognostication.

Tis inconvenient, mighty Potentate, . . .
To scorn the sooth of science [astrology] with contempt.
Greene, James IV., l. 1.

The sooth of byrdes by beating of their wings.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

3. Cajolery; fair speech; blandishment.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On you proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! Shak., Rich. II., III. 3. 136.

With a sooth or two more I had effected it.
They would have set it down under their hands.
B. Jonson, Epicene, v. 1.

For sooth. See *forsooth*.—In good sooth, in good truth; in reality.

Rude, in sooth; in good sooth, very rude.
Shak., T. and C., III. 1. 60.

In sooth, in truth; in fact; indeed; truly.

In sooth too me the matre queynte is;
For as too hem I toke none hede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In sooth, I know not why I am so sad;
It wearies me. Shak., M. of V., l. 1.

sooth, *v.* See *soothe*.

sooth (sōth), *adv.* [< ME. *sothe*; < *sooth*, *a.*] 1. Truly; truthfully.

He that seith most soothest sonnest ys y-blamed.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 439.

2. In sooth; indeed: often used interjectionally.

Yes, sooth; and so do you. Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 265.

'Twere Christian mercy to finish him, Ruth.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.

soothe (sōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soothed*, ppr. *soothing*. [Also *sooth*; < ME. *sothien*, *isothien*, confirm, verify, < AS. *ge-sōthian*, prove to be true, confirm (cf. *gesōth*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss) (= Icel. Sw. *sanna* = Dan. *sande*, verify, = Goth. *suthjan*, *suthjon*, soothe), < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To prove true; verify; confirm as truth.

Ich hit wulle sothien
Ase ich hit bi wite suggest.
Layamon, l. 8491.

Then must I sooth it, what euer it is;
For what he sayth or doth can not be amisse.
Udall, Roister Doister, l. 1.

This affirmation of the archbishop, being greaitle soothed out with his craftie vtterance, . . . confirmed by the French frends.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., II. 1 (Hollinshead's Chron., l.).

2. To confirm the statements of; maintain the truthfulness of (a person); bear out.

Sooth me in all I say;
There s a main end in it.

Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

3. To assent to; yield to; humor by agreement or concession.

Sooth, to flatter immoderately, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true which he speaketh.
Baret, 1580.

Is't good to soothe him in these contraries?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 82.

I am of the Number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy than sooth the Vices of a Friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

4. To keep in good humor; wheedle; cajole; flatter.

An envious wretch,
That glisters only to his soothed self.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They may build castles in the air for a time, and sooth up themselves with phantastical and pleasant humours.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Our government is soothed with a reservation in its favor.
Burke, Rev. in France.

5. To restore to ease, comfort, or tranquillity; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

Satan . . .
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With soothing words renew'd him thus accosts.
Milton, P. R., III. 6.

Music has charms to sooth a savage breast.
Congreve, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), l. 1.

A cloud may soothe the eye made blind by blaze.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 217.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought;
Sooth him with thy finer faculties, touch him with thy lighter thought.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

6. To allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

Still there is room for pity to abate
And soothe the sorrows of so sad a state.
Corper, Charity, l. 199.

I will watch thee, tend thee, soothe thy pain.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult, II.

7. To smooth over; render less obnoxious. [Rare.]

What! has your king married the Lady Grey?
And now, to soothe your forgery and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 175.

=Syn. 5 and 6. To compose, tranquilize, pacify, ease, alleviate.

II. intrans. 1. To temporize by assent, concession, flattery, or cajolery.

Else would not soothing glossers oil the son,
Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. To have a comforting or tranquilizing influence.

O for thy voice to soothe or bless!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

soother (sō'thēr), *n.* [< *soothe* + -er¹.] One who or that which soothes; especially (in obsolete use), a flatterer.

By God, I cannot flatter; I do defy
The tongues of soothers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 7.

soothfast (sōth'fäst), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *soothfast*; < ME. *sothfast*, *sothfest*, < AS. *sōthfæst*, < *sōth*, truth, + *fæst*, fast, firm. Cf. *steadfast*, *shamefast*.] 1. Truthful; veracious, honest.

We witen that thou art sothfast, and reckist not of any man, . . . but thou techist the weie of God in treuthe.
Wyclif, Mark xii. 14.

Edie was ken'd to me . . . for a true, loyal, and soothfast man.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

2. True; veritable; worthy of belief.

gif thou woldest leue on him
That on the rode dide thi kyn,
That he is sothfast Godes sone.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was a soothfast sentence long agoe
That haste men shall never lacke much woe.
Mir. for Maga., p. 464. (Nares.)

3. Veritable; certain; real.

Ye (Love) holden regne and hous in untee,
Ye sothfast cause of frendshipe ben also.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 30.

4. Faithful; loyal; steadfast.

Thus manie yeares were spent with good and soothfast life,
Twixt Arhundle that worthie knight and his approued wife.
Turberville, Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arhundle. (Richardson.)

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

soothfastly (sōth'fäst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sothfastlike*; < *soothfast* + -ly².] Truly; in or with truth. *Ormulum*, l. 2995. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But, if I were to come, wad ye really and soothfastly pay me the siller?
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.

soothfastness (sōth'fäst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothfastnesse*, < AS. *sōthfæstnes*, < *sōthfæst*, true: see *soothfast* and -ness.] The property or char-

acter of being soothfast or true; truth. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1080. [Obsolete or archaic.]

soothful (sōth'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *sothful*; < *sooth* + -ful.] Soothfast; true.

He may do no thynk bot ryzt,
As Mathew melez [says] in your messe,
In sothful gospel of God al myzt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 497.

soothfully (sōth'fūl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *soothfully* (Kentish *sothrolliche*); < *soothful* + -ly².] Truly; verily; indeed. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

soothhead (sōth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *sothhede* (Kentish *sothhede*); < *sooth* + -head.] Soothness; truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

soothing (sō'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *soothe*, *v.*] The act of one who soothes; that which soothes.

Ideal sounds,
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,
Steal tuneful soothings on the easy ear.
W. Thompson, Sickness, v.

soothingly (sō'thing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

soothingness (sō'thing-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being soothing. Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 378.

soothly (sōth'li), *a.* [< *sooth* + -ly¹.] True.

Dear was the kindle love which Kathrin bore
This crooked ronion, for in soothly guise
She was her genius and her counsellor.
Mickle, Syr Martyn, l. 46.

soothly (sōth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *soothly*, *sothly*, *sothely*, *sothlich*, *sothliche*, < AS. *sōthlice*, truly, verily, indeed, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*.] 1. In a truthful manner; with truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home-returning, soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!
Scott, L. of L. M., II. 1.

2. In truth; as a matter of fact; indeed.

I nam no goddesse, soothly, quod she tho.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 983.

Ne soothlich is it easie for to read
Where now on earth, or how, he may be fownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. II. 14.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

soothness (sōth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothnesse*, *sothnesse*; < *sooth* + -ness.] The state or property of being true. (a) Conformity with fact.

I woot wel that God makere and mayster is governor of his werk, ne never nas yit daye that mihte put me owt of the sothnesse of that sentence.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 6.

(b) Truthfulness; faithfulness; righteousness.

Gregorie wist this well and wiled to my soule
Sauacioun, for sothnesse that he seigh in my werken.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 142.

(c) Reality; earnest.

Seistow this to me
In sothnesse, or in drem I herke this tale.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 261.

sooth-saw (sōth'sā), *n.* [ME. *sothesawe*, *soth-sage* (= Icel. *sannasaga*), truth-telling, soothsaying (cf. ME. *sothsaue*, *sothsaugel*, *a.*, truth-telling), < AS. *sōth*, truth, sooth, + *saga*, saying, saw: see *sooth* and *saw*². Cf. *soothsay*, *n.*] A true saying; truth.

Of Loves folke mo tydinges,
Both soth-sawes and lesynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 676.

soothsay (sōth'sā), *v. i.* [< *sooth* + *say*¹, after the noun *soothsayer*.] To foretell the future; make predictions.

Char. E'en as the o'erflowing Nilus presageth famine.
Iras. Go, you wild bedfellow, you cannot soothsay.
Shak., A. and C., I. 2. 52.

By sealy Triton's winding shell,
And old soothsaying Glaucus' spell.
Milton, Comus, l. 874.

soothsay (sōth'sā), *n.* [< *soothsay*, *v.* Cf. *sooth-saw*.] 1. Soothsaying; prediction; prognostication; prophecy.

Shewes, visions, sooth-sayes, and prophesies;
And all that fained is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 51.

2. A portent; an omen.

And, but God turne the same to good sooth-say,
That Ladies safetie is sore to be dradd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 50.

soothsayer (sōth'sā'ēr), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *soothsayer*; < ME. *sothsaier* (Kentish *sothziggere*); < *sooth* + *sayer*¹.] 1. One who tells the truth; a truthful person.

The sothsaier tho was lefe,
Which wolde nought the trouthe spare.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 164.

2. One who prognosticates; a diviner: generally used of a pretender to prophetic powers.

A soothsayer bids you beware the idea of March.

Shak., J. C., l. 2. 19.

3. A mantis or rearhorse. See cut under *Mantide*. Also called *camel-cricket*, *praying-mantis*, *devil's horse*, *devil's race-horse*, etc. = *Syn.* 2. *Seer*, etc. See *prophet*.

soothsaying (sōth'sā'ing), *n.* [*< sooth + saying*; in part verbal *n.* of *soothsay*, *v.*] 1. A foretelling; a prediction; especially, the prognostication of a diviner; also, the art or occupation of divination.

Divinations, and soothsayings, and dreams are vain. *Ecclesi.* xxxiv. 5.

And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying. *Acts* xvi. 16.

2. A true saying; truth. = *Syn.* 1. See *prophet*. **sootily** (sūt'- or sōt'-i-li), *adv.* In a sooty manner; with soot. *Stormonth*.

sootiness (sūt'- or sōt'-i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sooty.

That raw sootiness of the London winter air. *The Century*, XXIV. 52.

sootish (sūt'ish or sōt'ish), *a.* [*< soot + -ish*]. Partaking of the nature of soot; like soot; sooty. *Sir T. Browne*.

sootless (sūt'les or sōt'les), *a.* [*< soot + -less*]. Free from soot. *Nature*, XLII. 25.

soot-wart (sūt'wärt), *n.* Scrotal epithelioma of chimney-sweepers.

sooty (sūt'i or sōt'i), *a.* [*< ME. sooty, sooty, < AS. sōtig (= Icel. sōtigr = Sw. sōtig), sooty, < sōt, soot: see soot*]. 1. Covered or marked with soot; black with soot.

Full sooty was hire bour and ekk hire halle. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

Straight on the fire the sooty pot I plac'd. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 67.

2. Producing soot.

By fire
Of sooty coal the empiric alchemist
Can turn . . .
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton*, P. L., v. 440.

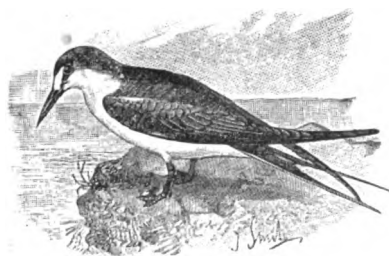
3. Produced by soot; consisting of soot.

The sooty films that play upon the bars
Pendulous. *Copper*, Taak, iv. 292.

4. Resembling soot; dark; dusky.

I . . . will raise
From black abyss and sooty hell that mirth
Which fits their learned round. *Randolph*, Aristippus, Prol.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fuliginous; of a dusky or dark fuscous color; specifically noting many animals. — **Sooty albatross**, *Diomedea (Phaethria) fuliginosa*, a wide-ranging species of albatross in southern and south temperate seas, of a fuliginous color, with black feet and bill, the latter having a yellow stripe on the side of the under mandible. — **Sooty shearwater**, *Puffinus fuliginosus*, a black hagen common on the Atlantic coast of North America, of medium size and entirely fuliginous plumage. — **Sooty tern**, *Sterna (Haliastur) fuliginosa*, a tern glossy-black above and snowy-white below, with a white crescent on the forehead, black bill and feet, and the tail deeply forked, as is usual in terns. It is 16½ inches



Sooty Tern (*Sterna (Haliastur) fuliginosa*).

long, and 34 in extent of wings, and is a well-known inhabitant of the coasts of most warm and temperate seas; on the United States coast of the Atlantic it abounds north to the Carolinas. It breeds in large companies, and lays three eggs on the sand, 2½ by 1½ inches, of a buff or creamy color, spotted and dashed with light brown and purplish. The eggs have some commercial value, and the sooty tern is therefore one of the sea-fowl called *egg-birds*.

sooty (sūt'i or sōt'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sootied*, ppr. *sootying*. [*< sooty, a.*] To black or foul with soot.

Then, for his own weeds, shirt and coat, all rent,
Tann'd, and all-sootied with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloak. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xlii. 685.

sop (sop), *n.* [*< ME. sop, soppe, sope, < AS. *soppa, *soppe* (found only in comp. *sōp-cuppa*, and in the verb) = MD. *soppe*, *soppe*, *sop*, D. *sop*, broth, sop, = MLG. LG. *soppe* = OHG. *sopfa*, *sopfa*, MHG. *soppe*, *soppe*, G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* (cf. It. *zuppa*, sop, soaked bread, = Sp. Pg. *sopa* = F. *soupe*, soup, > E. *soup*: see *soup*)] = Icel.

soppa, a sop (*soppa af vini*, a sop in wine), = Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; from the strong verb, AS. *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), etc., sup: see *sup*. Sop is thus ult. a doublet of *soup* and *sup*, *n.* Cf. also *sup*.] 1. Something soaked; a morsel, as of bread, dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a piece of bread softened, as in broth or milk, or intended to be so softened.

Thanne he taketh a sop in tyne clarre. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 599.

Of brede i-byten no sopps that thow make. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a sop when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the sop, he gave it to Judas Iscariot. *John* xlii. 28.

Hence — 2. A morsel of food; a small portion of food or drink; a mouthful; a bite. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

If he souppeth, eet but a soppe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 175.

3. Something given to pacify or quiet; a bribe: so used in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in order to secure a quiet entrance to the lower world.

Why, you unconscionable Rascal, are you angry that I am unlucky, or do you want some Fees? I'll perish in a Dungeon before I'll consume with throwing Sops to such Curs. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, iv. 1.

To Cerberus they give a sop,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift*.

4. A small piece; a fragment; a particle; hence, a trifle; a thing of little or no value.

For one Piers the Ploughman hath impugned vs alle,
And sette alle sciences at a soppe saue loue one. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 124.

A sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping which falls from baking or roasting meat; hence, a dainty morsel; a tidbit.

Stir no more abroad, but tend your business;
You shall have no more sops i' the pan else, nor no porridge. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

Sops in wine, the common garden pink, *Dianthus plumarius*, apparently used along with the carnation or clove-pink, *D. Caryophyllus*, to flavor wine. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

Bring Coronations, and Sops in wine,
Worne of Paramours. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

Sour sop, sweet sop. See *sour-sop, sweet-sop*. — To give or throw a sop to Cerberus, to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or a bribe. See *def.* 3.

sop (sop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sopped*, ppr. *sopping*. [Early mod. E. *soppe*, < ME. **soppen*, < AS. **soppian*, *soppigan*, sop (= D. *soppen* = Sw. *sopa* = Dan. *suppe*, sop), a secondary form of *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), sup: see *sop, n.*, and *sup*.] I. *trans.* 1. To dip or soak in a liquid.

To Soppe, offam Intingera. *Lerins, Manip. Vocab.* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

His cheeks, as snowy apples sop't in wine,
Had their red roses quenched with lillies white. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 11.

2. To take up by absorption: followed by up: as, to sop up water with a sponge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To soak in; penetrate, as a liquid; percolate.

Sopping and soaking in among the leaves, . . . oozing down into the boggy ground, . . . went a dark, dark stain. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

2. To be drenched; be soaked with wet: as, his clothes were sopping with rain.

sopel, *n.* An archaic or obsolete form of *soap*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

sopes, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

sopelka (sō-pel'kă), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka*, dim. of *sopelk*, a pipe.] A musical reed-instrument popular in southern Russia. It is about 15 inches long, made of elder-wood, with a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger-holes.

sopert, *n.* An old spelling of *soaper, supper*.

Soper rifle. See *rifle*.

soph (sof), *n.* [Abbr. of *sophister* and of *sophomore*.] 1. In the English universities, same as *sophister*, and the more usual word.

Three Cambridge Sops and three pert Templars came, . . . Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. *Pope*, *Dunciad*, ii. 379.

2. In United States colleges, same as *sophomore*. [Colloq.] — **Senior soph.** See *sophister*, 3.

sopha, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sopa*.

sophemet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

Sopheric (sō'fe-rik), *a.* [*< Sopher-im + -ic*]. Pertaining to the Sopherim, or to their teachings or labors.

A vast amount of Sopheric literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 37.

Sopherim (sō'fe-rim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sopherim*.] The scribes; the ancient teachers or expounders of the Jewish oral law.

sophi (sō'fi), *n.* [Also *sophy, sophie* (prop. **sōfi*, but spelled in imitation of the Gr. *σοφός*, wise); = Sp. *sōfi* = It. *sōfi*, < Pers. *sāfi, sāfew*, used as a royal surname implying 'descendant or successor of Sāfi,' namely Ismael Sāfi, the founder of the dynasty, ult. < Ar. *sāfi*, pure.] A title (common in English use in the 16th and 17th centuries) of the kings of Persia, of a dynasty which lasted from 1505 to 1725 or 1736. The title is now replaced by the generic term *shah*.

***sophic** (sof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σοφία, < σοφός*, wise: see *sophist*]. Pertaining to or teaching wisdom; sapiential.

sophical (sof'ik-ka), *a.* [*< sophic + -al*]. Same as *sophic*.

sophically (sof'ik-ka-i), *adv.* In a sophical manner.

The Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is *Sophically* and *Mystagorically* declared the First Matter of the Stone. *Tulle*, in *Athenaeum*, No. 5189, p. 799.

sophiet, *n.* [*< OF. sophie, < L. sophia, < Gr. σοφία*, wisdom, < *σοφός*, wise: see *sophic*]. Wisdom.

That in my shield
The seven fold *sophie* of Minerve contain
A match more mete, syr king, than any here.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors, Death of Zoroast. (Richardson.)

sophimet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

sophimoret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sophomore*.

sophish (sof'ish), *a.* Characteristic of a soph.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* [*< ME. sophisme*, orig. with silent *s*, and oftener spelled *sophisme, sophyme, sopheme, sophym, sofyeme, sofyem*, < OF. *sophisme*, F. *sophisme* = Pr. *sosisme* = Sp. *sosisma* = Pg. *sophisma*, *sosisma* = It. *sosisma* = D. *sosisme* = G. *sophisma* = Sw. *sosisme* = Dan. *sosisme*, < L. *sophisma*, a sophism, < Gr. *σοφισμα*, a clever device, an ingenious contrivance, a sly trick, a captious argument, sophism, < *σοφίζω*, make wise, instruct, dep. deal or argue subtly: see *sophist*. Cf. *sophomore*.] A false argumentation devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes, a logically false argumentation; a fallacy. The word is especially applied to certain ancient tricks of reasoning, which before the systematization of logic and grammar had a real value, and were treated as important secrets. For the various kinds of sophism, see *fallacy*.

This day ne herde I of your tonge a word,
I trowe ye studie aboute some *sophisme*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 5.

Some other reasons there are . . . which seem to have been objected . . . for the exercise of men's wits in dissolving *sophisma*. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, viii. 4.

The litigious sophism. See *litigious*. = *Syn.* A *sophism* is an argument known to be unsound by him who uses it; a *peralopism* is an unsound argument used without knowledge of its unsoundness. *Paralopism* is a strictly technical word of logic; *sophism* is not. *Sophistry* applies to reasoning as *sophism* to a single argument. See *fallacy*.

sophist (sof'ist), *n.* [In ME. *sophister*, q. v.; < F. *sophiste* = Pr. *sophista* = Sp. *sosista* = Pg. *sophista*, *sosista* = It. *sosista* = D. *sosist* = G. *sophist* = Sw. Dan. *sosist*, < LL. *sophista*, a sophist, < Gr. *σοφιστής*, a master of one's craft, a wise or prudent man, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, a sophist (see *def.* 2), < *σοφίζω*, make wise, instruct, in pass. be or become wise, dep. deal or argue subtly, be a sophist, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, clever, wise; cf. *σοφός*, clear; perhaps akin to L. *sapere*, taste, > *sapiens*, wise: see *sapient*.] 1. One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist. — 2. An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech. Sophists taught before the development of logic and grammar, when skill in reasoning and in disputation could not be accurately distinguished, and thus they came to attach great value to quibbles, which soon brought them into contempt.

Love teacheth a man to carry himself better than the *sophist* or preceptor. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

The *Sophists* did not profess to teach a man his duty as distinct from his interest, or his interest as distinct from his duty, but Good Conduct conceived as duty and interest identified. *H. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 94.

Hence — 3. A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

Dark-brow'd *sophist*, come not anear;
All the place is holy ground;
Hollow smile and frozen sneer
Come not here. *Tennyson*, *The Poet's Mind*.

sophister (sof'is-tér), *n.* [*< ME. sophister, sofyster*, < OF. **sophistre*, a var. of *sophiste*, a sophist: see *sophist*. The term *-er* is unorigi-

nal. as in *philosopher*.] 1. A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

And gut thei seien sothliche, and so doth the Sarraſyna. That Iesus was bote a logelour, a Iaper a-monge the comune.

And a *sophist* of sorcerie and pseudo-propheta.

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 311.

As the *sophister* said in the Greek comedy, "Clouds become any thing as they are represented."

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 638.

2. A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

These impudent *sophisters*, who deny matter of fact with so stealed a front. *Evelyn*, True Religion, Pref., p. xxx.

You very cunningly put a Question about Wine, by a French Trick, which I believe you learn'd at Paris, that you may save your Wine by that Means. Ah, go your Way; I see you're a *Sophister*.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 74.

The age of chivalry is gone: that of *sophisters*, economists, and calculators has succeeded.

Burke, Rev. in France.

3. In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a *soph*. At Cambridge during the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men*; during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior soph* or *sophisters*; and during the third year, *third-year men*, or *senior soph* or *sophisters*. In the older American colleges the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*. The terms were similarly applied to students in their third and fourth years in Dublin University. Compare *sophomore*.

I have known the railingest *sophisters* in an university sit non plus.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

In case any of the *Sophisters* fall in the premises required at their hands.

Quincy, Hist. Harvard Univ., I. 518 (Hall's College Words).

sophister (sôf'is-tēr), *v. t.* [*< sophister, n.*] To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Foxe*.

sophistic (sôf'is-tik), *a. and n.* [*< OF. (and F.) sophistic = Sp. sofisticado = Pg. sofisticado, sofisticado = It. sofisticato, adj. (F. sophistique = It. sofisticato = G. sophistik, n.), < L. sophisticus, < Gr. σοφιστικός, of or pertaining to a sophist, < σοφιστής, sophist: see sophist.*] I. *a.* Same as *sophistical*.

But we know nothing till, by poaring still On Books, we get vs a *Sophistic* skill. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies.

Sophistic quantity. See *quantity*.—**Sophistic syllogism**, a deceptive syllogism invented for gain.

II. *n.* The methods of the Greek sophists; sophistry.

sophistical (sôf'is-ti-kal), *a.* [*< ME. *sophistical (in the adv.); < sophistic + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry; using or involving sophistry; quibbling; fallacious.

Whom ye could not move by *sophistical* arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 6.

2*t.* Sophisticated; adulterated; not pure.

There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry, by heterogeneous and *sophistical* Citrinations.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

Sophistical disputation. See *disputation*.

sophistically (sôf'is-ti-kal-i), *adv.* [*< ME. sophistically; < sophistic + -ly.*] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

Who *sophistically* speketh is hateful.

Wyclif, Eccles. xxxvii. 20.

The gravest [offense] . . . is to argue *sophistically*, to suppress facts or arguments, to misstate the elements of the case, or misrepresent the opposite opinion.

J. S. Mill, Liberty, II.

sophisticalness (sôf'is-ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical. *Bailey*, 1727.

sophisticate (sôf'is-ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sophisticated*, ppr. *sophisticating*. [*< ML. sophisticatus, pp. of sophisticare (> It. sofisticare = Sp. sofisticar = Pg. sofisticar, sofisticar = F. sophistiquer*), falsify, corrupt, adulterate, < LL. *sophisticus*, sophistic: see *sophistic*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make sophistical; involve in sophistry; clothe or obscure with fallacies; falsify.

How be it, it were harde to construe this lecture,

Sophisticatid craftly is many a conjecture.

Skelton, Garland of Laurel, I. 110.

I have loved no darkness,

Sophisticated no truth.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, II.

2. To overcome or delude by sophistry; hence, to pervert; mislead.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

The majority . . . refused to soften down or explain away those words which, to all minds not *sophisticated*, appear to assert the regenerating virtue of the sacrament.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

3. To adulterate; render impure by admixture.

He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not

Sophisticate it with sack-lees or oil.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

Tradesmen who put water in their wool, and moisten their cloth that it may stretch; tavern-keepers who *sophisticate* and mingle wines.

J. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 339.

4. To deprive of simplicity; subject to the methods or influence of art.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished.

V. Knox, Essays, vii.

5. To alter without authority and without notice, whether to deceive the reader or hearer, or to make a fancied improvement or correction; alter, as a text or the spelling of a word, in order to support a preconceived opinion of what it was or should be.

How many . . . turn articles of piety to particles of policy, and *sophisticate* old singleness into new singularity!

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 178.

As to demarcation, following Dr. Webster, they take the liberty of *sophisticating* Burke, in making him write demarcation.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 298.

II. *intrans.* To use sophistry; deal sophistically.

We may occasionally see some man of deep conscientiousness, and subtle and refined understanding, who spends a life in *sophisticating* with an intellect which he cannot silence.

J. S. Mill, Liberty, II.

sophisticate (sôf'is-ti-kāt), *a.* [*< ME. sophisticate; < ML. sophisticatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. Perverted; corrupt.

And such [pure and right] no Woman e'er will be; No, they are all *Sophisticate*.

Conley, Ode, st. 1.

Very philosophic (nat that which is *sophisticate* and consisteth in sophisms). *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, III. 11.

2. Adulterated; impure; hence, not genuine; spurious.

Zif it be thykke or reed or blak, it is *sophisticate*: that is to seyne, contrefeted and made lyke it, for disceyt.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 61.

See tastes Styles as some discreeter Palata doe Wine, and tels you which is Genuine, which *Sophisticate* and bastard.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Criticke.

sophistication (sôf'is-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sophisticacion*; = *Sp. sofisticacion* = *Pg. sofisticacão* = *It. sofisticazione*, < *ML. sophisticatio(n)-*, < *sophisticare*, sophisticate: see *sophisticate*.] 1. The act or process of sophisticating. (a) The use or application of sophisms; the process of investing with specious fallacies; the art of sophistry.

Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.

Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

(b) The process of perverting or misleading by sophistry; hence, loosely, any perversion or wresting from the proper course; a leading or going astray.

From both kinds of practical perplexity again are to be distinguished those self-*sophistications* which arise from a desire to find excuses for gratifying unworthy inclinations.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

(c) Adulteration; debasement by means of a foreign admixture.

A subtle discovery of outlandish merchants fraud, and of the *sophistication* of their wares.

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

2. A sophism; a quibble; a specious fallacy.

Tyndalles tryflinge *sophistications*, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so solempne subtle insolubles, . . . yeshall se proued very frantique folyes.

Sir T. More, Works (ed. 1567), I. 355.

3. That which is adulterated or not genuine; the product of adulteration.—4. A means of adulteration; any substance mixed with another for the purpose of adulteration.

The chief *sophistications* of ginger powder are sago-meal, ground rice, and turmeric.

Encyc. Brit., I. 172.

sophisticator (sôf'is-ti-kā-tor), *n.* [*< sophisticate + -or.*] One who sophisticates, in any sense of the word; especially, one who adulterates.

I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.

T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape (1654), p. 107.

sophisticism (sôf'is-ti-sizm), *n.* [*< sophistic + -ism.*] The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

sophistress (sôf'is-tres), *n.* [*< sophister + -ess.*] A female sophist. [*Rare.*]

Mar. Shall I have leane (as thou but late with me) That I may play the *Sophister* with thee?

Pam. The *Sophistresse*.

Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 115).

You seem to be a *Sophistress*, you argue so smartly.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 379.

sophistry (sôf'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *sophistries* (-triz). [*< ME. sophistrie, sophistrie, sofistry* (= *G. sophisterei* = *Sw. Dan. sofisterei*), < *OF. sophistrie* = *Sp. It. sofistria* = *Pg. sophisteria* (< *ML. sophistria*); as *sophist* + -ry.] 1. The

methods of teaching, doctrines, or practices of the Greek sophists.—2. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only; especially, reasoning deceptive from intention or passion.

Ine huyche manyere thet me zuereth other openliche other stilleliche be art other be *sophistrie*.

Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

Sophistrie is ever occupied either in proving the truth alwaies to be false, or elles that which is false to be true.

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally practise a sort of lively *sophistry* and exaggeration, which deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors.

Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

3*t.* Argument for exercise merely.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations.

Pelton.

4*t.* Trickery; craft.

Hem thoughte it did hem [the birds] good To singe of him, and in hir song deapye The foule cherl that for his covetise Had hem betrayed with his *sophistrie*.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 137.

—**Syn. 2.** See def. 2 of *fallacy*. **Sophoclean** (sôf'ô-klē'an), *a.* [*< L. Sophocles, < Gr. Σοφοκλῆς, Sophocles* (see def.), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Sophocles, an illustrious Athenian dramatic poet (495–406 B. C.).

sophomore (sôf'ô-môr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *sophomore*, the altered form *sophomore* being made to simulate a formation < *Gr. σοφός, wise, + μωρός, silly, foolish*, as if in allusion to the exaggerated opinion which students at this age are apt to have of their wisdom; not found in early use (being a technical term not likely to occur often outside of university records), but prob. orig. **sophimor, *sophimour*, < *OF.* as if **sophismour, *sophismcor*, < *ML.* as if **sophismator*, lit. 'one who makes arguments or uses sophisms,' < **sophismare* (> *It. sofismare* = *Pg. sofismare*), with equiv. *sophismicare*, use sophisms, < *L. sophisma*, a captious argument, a sophism: see *sophism*. *Sophomore, sophimor*, prop. **sophimor*, is thus lit. 'sophismor,' as if directly < *sophime* (*ME.* form of *sophism*) + *-or*. It is practically equiv. to *sophister*, both appar. meaning in their orig. university use 'arguer' or 'debater.' Cf. *wrangler* in its university use.] I. *n.* A student in the second year of his college course. [*U. S.*]

The President may give Leave for the *Sophimores* to take out some particular Books.

Lawes Yale Coll. (1774), p. 23 (Hall's College Words).

II. *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, *sophomore* studies; *sophomore* rhetoric. [*U. S.*]

sophomoric (sôf'ô-môr'ik), *a.* [*< sophomore + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class. [*U. S.*]

Better to face the prowling panther's path Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.

Harvardiana, IV. 22 (Hall's College Words).

2. Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; complacently ignorant; immature and over-confident. [*U. S.*]

He [Davis] writes that he "never expected a Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat"; but, sustained only by the *sophomoric* eloquence of Mr. Benjamin, he had no alternative.

The Century, XXXIX. 563.

They sat one day drawn thus close together, sipping and theorizing, speculating upon the nature of things in an easy, bold, *sophomoric* way.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

sophomorical (sôf'ô-môr'i-kal), *a.* [*< sophomoric + -al.*] Same as *sophomoric*. [*U. S.*]

Some verbose Fourth of July oration, or some *sophomorical* newspaper declamation.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 485.

Sophora (sôf'ô-râ), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *Ar. sofâra*, a yellow plant (applied to one faded), < *asfar*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the family *Fabaceae*, type of the tribe *Sophoreae*. It is characterized by flowers with a broadly obovate or orbicular banner-petal and oblong wings and keel, grouped in terminal racemes or panicles, and followed by thick or roundish or four-winged pods which are constricted into a succession of necklace-like joints (see cut under *moniliform*), and are usually indehiscent. There are about 25 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are trees and shrubs, rarely perennial herbs, and bear odd-pinnate leaves, usually with very numerous small leaflets, but sometimes only a few, and then large and rigid. The flowers are white, yellow, or violet, and highly ornamental. Six species occur within the United States: *S. secundiflora*, the coral-bean of Texas (see *frigitto*); *S. affinis*, a small tree of Arkansas and Texas, with hard, heavy, coarse-grained, yellow and finally red wood, and resinous pods, from which a domestic ink is made; and *S. tomentosa*, a shrub of the Florida coast, with showy yellow flowers, also widely distributed along tropical shores of Amer-

ica, Africa, and Australia, and abundant on Fiji Island seabeaches, where it is known as *kau-ni-alewa*, or women's tree. *S. tetragyna* of New Zealand is there known as *la-burnum* or *kouhai* (for a variety *S. microphylla*, see *petu*). *S. japonica* is the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree or yentu, a very handsome quick-growing tree reaching 60 feet in height, with dark-green younger branches and deep blue-green leaves, sometimes cultivated, especially for its large panicles of small whitish autumnal flowers. Its hard compact wood is valued for turners' work; all parts are purgative: the austere pulp of the pods dyes yellow; and the flowers (called in Chinese *wa-fa*) furnish a yellow dye greatly valued in China. For this tree is cultivated in several provinces, from which the dried flowers are exported in small sacks and used to dye blue cloth green, and to dye yellow the silk garments of the mandarins and the rush-mats which form the Chinese sala, beds, bags, and floor-matting.

Sophorea (sô-fô-rê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1818), < *Sophora* + *-æ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by a commonly arboreous or high-climbing habit, pinnate leaves of five or numerous leaflets or of a single large leaflet, and flowers with ten free stamens. It contains about 35 genera, of which *Sophora* is the type, natives chiefly of the tropics, and largely of the southern hemisphere in America and Africa. For other important genera, see *Myroxylon* and *Cladrastis*. The latter is the chief genus represented in the United States; another, *Camoensia*, a lofty-climbing African shrub with handsome and gigantic flowers, is an exception in its trifoliate leaves. See cut under *yellow-wood*.

sophrosyne (sô-fros'i-nê), *n.* [Gr. *σωφροσύνη*, discretion, temperance, < *σώφρων*, earlier *σάφρων*, of sound mind, temperate, < *σῶς*, orig. *σαός*, sound, whole, safe, < *σῶν*, mind.] The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense; referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

sophia, *n.* See *sofia*.

sopient (sô-pi-ent), *n.* [L. *sopien(t)-s*, ppr. of *sopire*, put to sleep: see *sopite*.] A soporific; some agent which promotes sleep.

sopite (sô-pit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sopited*, ppr. *sopiting*. [L. *sopitus*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep, lay at rest, settle, quiet (< It. *sopire*, quench, suppress): see *sopor*.] To put to sleep; set at rest; quiet; silence; specifically, in *Scots law*, to quash.

He is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better *sopited* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and paralogisms. Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*, II. 332.

What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected? Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xviii.

sopition (sô-pish'on), *n.* [L. *sopite* + *-ion*.] The act of sopiting, or putting to sleep; also, the state of being put to sleep; deep slumber; dormancy; lethargy.

As for demutation, *sopition* of reason, and the divine particle, from drink, though American religion approve, and Pagan piety of old hath practised it, . . . Christian morality and the doctrine of Christ will not allow it. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 23.

sopor (sô-por), *n.* [= F. *sopor*, *sopore* = Sp. *g. sopor* = It. *sopore*, < L. *sopor*, deep sleep, orig. **svapor*, akin to *sonnus*, orig. **sopnus*, **svapnus*, sleep, = Gr. *ύπνος*, sleep: see *somnolent*, *sweeten*.] A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy; stupor.

To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy. Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Iniquity*, II, Pref. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

soporatet (sô-por-ât), *v. t.* [L. *soporatus*, pp. of *soporare*, put to sleep, stupefy, < *sopor*, deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To stupefy; make sleepy.

It would be but a resurrection to another sleep: the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated*, with the dull steams and opiate vapours of this gross body. Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 796.

soporiferous (sô-pô-rif'ê-rus), *a.* [= F. *soporifère* = Sp. *soporífero* = Pg. It. *soporifero*, < L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] 1. Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

The *soporiferous* medicines . . . are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 975.

2. Sleepy; somnolent.

Hark, you sluggish *soporiferous* villains! there's knaves abroad when you are a-bed. Middleton, *Phoenix*, III. 1.

soporiferously (sô-pô-rif'ê-rus-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

soporiferousness (sô-pô-rif'ê-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous; the property of causing sleep.

soporific (sô-pô-rif'ik), *a. and n.* [= F. *soporifique* = Sp. *soporífico* = Pg. It. *soporifico*, < L. **soporificus*, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *facere*, make.] 1. *a.* Tending to produce sleep.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxiii.

II. *n.* Anything which causes sleep, as certain medicines.

Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a *soporific*, to every one who has taken these medicines. Hume, *Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding*, vi.

soporose (sô-pô-rô-s), *a.* [L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ose*.] Same as *soporous*. *Imp. Dict.*

soporous (sô-pô-rus), *a.* [L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ous*.] Causing deep sleep.

In small synopses it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. Greenhill, *Art of Embalming*, p. 58.

sopper (sop'ér), *n.* [L. *sop* + *-er*.] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Imp. Dict.*

sopping (sop'ing), *a.* [L. *sop*, *v.*] Soaking, soaked, or drenched, as with rain.

soppy (sop'i), *a.* [L. *sop* + *-y*.] Wet; soaked; abounding in moisture: as, a *soppy* day.

It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, III.

How damp and cheerless the houses . . . looked in the *soppy* hollows where the lush meadows were richest! Harper's *Mag.*, LXIX. 339.

sopra (sô-prâ), *adv.* [It., < L. *supra*, above, over: see *supra*.] In music, above: as, *come sopra*, as above; *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part.

soprani, *n.* Italian plural of *soprano*.

sopranist (sô-prâ'nist), *n.* [L. *soprano* + *-ist*.] A soprano or treble singer: sometimes used attributively.

Senesino, . . . one of the most famous of the *sopranist* singers who flourished in the last century. Grove, *Dict. Music*, III. 461.

soprano (sô-prâ'nô), *n. and a.* [= F. *soprano* = Sp. *soprano* = D. *sopraan* = G. Sw. Dan. *sopran*, < It. *soprano*, the treble in music, lit. high, identical with *soprano*, *sorcano*, supreme, sovereign, = Sp. *g. soberano* = F. *souverain*, > E. *sovereign*: see *sovereign*, *sorcan*.] 1. *n.*; It. pl. *soprani* (sô-prâ'ni), E. pl. *sopranos* (-nôz). 1. In music, the highest variety of the female voice; treble. It ranges easily from about middle C upward two octaves or more, and is characterized by a comparatively thin and incisive quality, usually combined with marked flexibility. Soprano is also the higher voice of boys, and is sometimes accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for all kinds of solo singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music. A voice whose compass and quality are intermediate between soprano and alto is called *mezzo-soprano*. 2. A singer with such a voice.

Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, Wish'd him five fathoms under the Rialto. Byron, *Beppo*, xxxii.

3. A voice-part for or sung by such a voice.—**Natural soprano**, a male singer who produces tones of soprano pitch and quality by means of an unusually developed falsetto.—**Soprano sfogato**. See *sfogato*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the soprano: as, *soprano music*; a *soprano voice*; the *soprano compass*.—**Soprano clef**, in musical notation, a C clef when placed on the lower line of a staff. See *clef*.—**Soprano string**. Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

sora (sô-râ), *n.* [Also *soree*.] A crane; a small short-billed rail, of the subfamily *Rallinæ* and genus *Porzana*. Specifically, in the United States, *P. carolina*, the Carolina rail, *sora-rail*, or *soree*, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast in the autumn, furnishes fine sport, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is olive-brown above, varied with black and with many sharp white streaks and spots; the belly is whitish; the vent is rufescent; the lining of the wings is barred with black and white. In the fall the throat and breast are plain brownish, but in breeding-dress these parts are slate-colored, and the face and throat are black. The length is 8 or 9 inches, the extent of wings 12 or 13. Sometimes misnamed *ortolan* (which see). See cut under *Porzana*.

soraget, *n.* [Also *sorrage* and *soreage* (as if < *sore* + *age*); < F. **sorage*, *saurage*, the first year of a falcon before it has molted, < *sor*, *saur*, *sore*, sorrel: see *sore*.] 1. In falconry, the period from the time when a hawk is taken from the acry until she mews her feathers.

If her downy *sorage* she but ruffe So strong a dove, may it be thought enough. Quarles, *Fest for Worms*. (Wright.)

2. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Baileys*, 1731 (spelled *sorrage*).

sorahees, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

sorancet (sôr'ans), *n.* [Also *sorrance*; < *sore*, *n.*, + *-ance*.] Soreness; a sore feeling.

The malady of the joints comprehendeth all gritefes and *sorances* that be in the joints. Topsell, *Four-Footed Beasts* (1607), p. 341. (Halliwell.)

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. Holland.

sora-rail (sô-râ-râil), *n.* Same as *sora*.

Sorastrea (sô-râs'trê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorastrium* + *-æ*.] A small group of fresh-water algae, of the class *Chlorophyceæ*. The genera of this group are now distributed in several families.

Sorastrium (sô-râs'trum), *n.* [NL. (Kützting), so called in allusion to the shape of the colonies of cells; < Gr. *σῶρος*, a heap, + *αστρον*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algae, of the class *Chlorophyceæ*. The cœnobium is globose, solid within, free-swimming, and composed of 4, 8, 16, or 32 compressed wedge-shaped cells, which are sinuate, emarginate, or provided with short spines. The cells are united at the center of the cœnobium by a short stalk.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorbe*, < OF. *sorbe*, F. *sorbe*, dial. *sourbe*, = Sp. *sorba*, *serba*, = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorbo*, *sorba*, = D. *sorbe* = Pol. *sorbin*, < L. *sorbis*, the *sorb-tree*, *sorbum*, the fruit of the *sorb-tree*: see *Sorbus*. Cf. *serve* (a doublet of *sorb*) and *service*.] 1. The service-tree, *Sorbus domestica*. The wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, is included under the name by Gerard, and is also often so called in more recent times. The mountain-ash, *Sorbus Aucuparia*, and other species of the old genus *Sorbus* are also likely to have been so called.

Among crabbed sorbs

It ill befits the sweet fig to bear fruit.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xv. 66.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees. **Sorb** (sôrb), *n.* [Cf. *Serb*.] A member of a Slavic race resident in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia. Also called *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend*.

sorb-applet (sôrb'ap'l), *n.* [= G. *sorbpäpfel*; as *sorb* + *apple*.] The fruit of the service-tree.

For their drink they had a kind of small well-watered wine, and some fine *sorb-apple* cider.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 31.

sorbate (sôrb'ât), *n.* [L. *sorb(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt of sorbic acid.

sorbefacient (sôrb-fâ'shient), *a. and n.* [L. *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, + *facient(t)-s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, do, cause.] 1. *a.* Promoting absorption. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* In med., that which produces or promotes absorption.

sorbent (sôrb'ent), *n.* [L. *sorben(t)-s*, ppr. of *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, = Gr. *σῶρεῖν* (for **σῶρεῖν*), sup up, = Oulg. *srûbati* = Russ. *serbat* = Lith. *surbti* = Lett. *surbt*, suck in. Cf. *absorb*.] An absorbent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sorbet (sôrb'et), *n.* [F. *sorbet* = Sp. *sorbeto*, < It. *sorbetto*, < Turk. *sherbet*, < Ar. *sharbat*, sherbet: see *sherbet*.] Sherbet; also, water-ice of any kind; especially, a water-ice which is not very hard frozen, so that it remains semi-liquid; also, water-ice flavored with rum, kirschwasser, or the like, as distinguished from that made without spirit.

Among the refreshments of these warm countries I ought not to forget mentioning the *sorbets*, which are sold in coffeehouses and places of public resort: they are loof froth made with juice of oranges, apricots, or peaches.

Smollett, *Travels*, Letter xix., Oct. 10, 1764.

Sorbian (sôr'bi-an), *a. and n.* [L. *Sorb* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbs or to their language. Also *Sorbish*.

II. *n.* 1. A Sorb.—2. The language of the Sorbs, or Lusatian Wends. It belongs to the western branch of the Slavic family. It is divided into Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian. Also *Sorbish*.

sorbic (sôrb'ik), *a.* [L. *sorb* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the mountain-ash, *Sorbus Aucuparia*, formerly classed as *Pyrus*: as, *sorbic acid*, C₆H₈O₆, an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

sorbile (sôrb'il), *a.* [L. *sorbilis*, that may be sucked or snipped up, < *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] Capable of being drunk or sipped; liquid. [Rare.]

This [sop] most probably refers to *sorbile* food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat.

Jamieson, *Dict. Scottish Lang.*, IV. 337.

sorbin (sôr'bin), *n.* [L. *sorb* + *-in*.] A sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) obtained from mountain-ash berries. It is crystalline, is very sweet, and reduces copper solutions, but does not ferment readily with yeast.

Sorbish (sôr'bish), *a. and n.* [= G. *Sorbisch*; as *Sorb* + *-ish*.] 1. *a.* Same as *Sorbian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

sorbite (sôrb'it), *n.* [L. *sorb* + *-ite*.] A crystalline principle (C₆H₁₄O₆) isomeric with mannite: found in mountain-ash berries. It does not ferment with yeast or reduce copper solutions.

sorbition (sôr-bish'on), *n.* [*< L. sorbitio(n)-*, a supping up, a draught or potion, *< sorbere*, pp. *sorbitus*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] The act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbition, . . . a supping, as of broth or pottage.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

Sorbonical (sôr-bon'i-kal), *a.* [*< Sorbonne*, *q. v.*, + *-ical*.] Pertaining to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists:

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially feasted at.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 626. (*Latham*.)

Sorbonist (sôr-bon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sorbonne* + *-ist*.] *I. n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris.

Dull *Sorbonist*, fly contradiction!
Fie! thou oppugn'st the definition.
Marsden, Scourge of Villainie, iv. 135.
For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*.
S. Butler, Hudibras (ed. 1774), I. l. 158.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Sorbonne or its members.

Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or *Sorbonist* jealousy could touch.
Eneye. Brit., XX. 196.

Sorbonne (sôr-bon'), *n.* [*F. Sorbonne*, so named from Robert de Sorbon, its founder.] A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

sorb-tree (sôr'b-trê), *n.* Same as *sorb*, 1.

Sorbus (sôr'bus), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. sorbus*, sorb: see *sorb*, 1, *service*, 2.] A genus of trees of the family *Malaceæ*, included in *Malus* (*Pyrus*) by some authors.

sorcerer (sôr'sér), *n.* [*< ME. sorcer*, *sorser*, *< OF. sorcier* = *Sp. sortero* = *It. sortiere*, a sorcerer, *< ML. sortarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot, a sorcerer, *< L. sor(t)-s*, lot: see *sort*.] Same as *sorcerer*.

Deninores of demorlaykes that dremes cowthe rede,
Sorcers & exoralsmus & fele such clerkes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1579.

sorcerer (sôr'sér-ér), *n.* [*< sorcer* + *-er* (superfluously added, as in *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.) see *sorcer*.] Originally, one who casts lots; one who divines or interprets by the casting of lots; hence, one who uses magic arts in divination or for other ends; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

The King commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the *sorcerers*, and the Chaldeans, for to show the King his dreams.
Dan. II. 2.

Dark-working *sorcerers* that change the mind.
Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 99.

sorceress (sôr'sér-es), *n.* [*< ME. sorceresse*, *< OF. sorceresse*, fem. of *sorcier*, a sorcerer: see *sorcerer*.] A female sorcerer.

Phitonesses, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, *sorceresses*,
That usen exoralsacions.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

Pucelle, that witch, that damned *sorceress*,
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares.
Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 2. 38.

sorcerer (sôr'sér-ing), *n.* [*< sorcer-y* + *-ing*.] The use or art of sorcery.

His trade of *sorcerer* had so inured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 3, Balaam.

sorcerous (sôr'sér-us), *a.* [*< sorcer-y* + *-ous*.] Using or involving sorcery; magical.

This *sorcerous* worker, to make hym pope, in the space of xlii. yeres poysoned vi. of his predecessours one after another.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, II.

O that in mine eyes
Were all the *sorcerous* poison of my woes,
That I might witch ye headlong from your height!
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

sorcery (sôr'sér-i), *n.*; pl. *sorceries* (-iz). [*< ME. sorcery*, *sorcerie*, *sorceri*, *sorcery*, *< OF. sorcerie*, *sorcherie*, *sorpoirie*, casting of lots, magic, sorcery (cf. *F. sorcellerie*, sorcery), *< sorcier*, sorcerer: see *sorcer*.] Originally, divination from the casting of lots; hence, the use of supernatural knowledge or power gained in any manner, especially through the connivance of evil spirits; magic art; enchantment; witchcraft; spells; charms.

And somme Iewes seiden with *sorcerie* he wrouhte,
And thowwe the myghte of Mahon and thoww mysbyleyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 160.

By thy *sorceries* were all nations deceived.
Rev. xviii. 23.

sord (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *sword*.

In the midst an altar as the landmark stood
Rustic, of grassy *sord*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 433.

sord (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete variant of *sort*.

sorda, *a.* See *sordo*.

sordamente (sôr-dâ-men'te), *adv.* [*It.*, *< sordo*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In music, in a veiled or muffled manner.

sordavallite (sôr-dâ-val-it), *n.* [Also *sordavallite*; *< Sordavala* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A glassy dark-colored mineral substance with conchoidal fracture, found in thin layers in diabase near Sordavala in Finland. It has been included among minerals, but is more properly a vitreous form of diabase. It is called *glassy trap* by Tornebohm in Sweden.

sordellina (sôr-de-lê-nâ), *n.* [*It.*, *< sordo*, mute: see *sordine*, *surd*.] A variety of bagpipe.

sordes (sôr'dêz), *n.* [*< L. sordes*, *< sordere*, be dirty or foul.] Filth; refuse; dregs; dross; specifically, in *med.*, crusts which form upon the lips and teeth of persons suffering from extreme exhaustion, as in typhoid and other fevers.

Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name.
Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, II. 6.

sordet (sôr'det), *n.* [*It.*, *< sordo*, mute (see *sordine*, *sordo*), + *-et*.] Same as *sordino*.

sordid (sôr'did), *a.* [*< F. sordide* = *Sp. sordido* = *Pg. It. sordido*, *< L. sordidus*, dirty, filthy, foul, vile, mean, base, *< sordere*, be dirty (*sordes*, dirt), akin to *E. swart*, black: see *swart*.] 1. Dirty; filthy; squalid; foul.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast,
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 414.

The wretched family are ashamed to show their *sordid* tatters in the church on the Sabbath day.
Everett, Orations, I. 372.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, of a dull or dirty hue; impure; muddy; noting a color when it appears as if clouded by admixture with another, or parts so colored: as, *sordid* blue, etc.—3. Morally foul; gross; base; vile; ignoble; selfish; miserly.

To set the hearts of men on fire
To scorn the *sordid* world, and unto heaven aspire.
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 63.

What is all righteousness that men devise?
What—but a *sordid* bargain for the skies?
Cowper, Truth, l. 76.

He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose vices were not of a *sordid* kind.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. Low; menial; groveling.

Amongst them all she placed him most low,
And in his hand a distaff to him gave,
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow;
A *sordid* office for a mind so brave.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 23.

Sordid dragonet, a callionymoid fish, by some supposed to be the female of the gemmous dragonet, or sculpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

sordidity (sôr-did'i-ti), *n.* [*< sordid* + *-ity*.] Sordidness.

Swimming in sudes of all *sordidite*.
Davies, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 21. (*Davies*.)

Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. (*Trench*.)

sordidly (sôr'did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night.
Crashaw, Glorious Epiphany of Our Lord God.

sordidness (sôr'did-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sordid. (a) Filthiness; foulness.

An effect of Divine Providence designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and to provoke them to cleanliness. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 309.

(b) Baseness; villenous; depravity.

The madnesses of Calligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius.
Cowley, Greatness.

(c) Mean, mercenary selfishness or covetousness: as, the *sordidness* of gambling.

sordine (sôr'dên), *n.* [*< OF. sordine*, *< It. sordina*, a mute; cf. *It. sordina* (*> Sp. sordina* = *Pg. surdina*), a mute; *< L. surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] Same as *sordino*, 1.

sordino (sôr-dê-nô), *n.*; pl. *sordini* (-ni) [*It.*: see *sordine*.] 1. Same as *mute*, 3. See *con sordini*, and *senza sordini* (under *senza*). These terms are occasionally used with reference to the soft pedal of the pianoforte.—2. Same as *pochette*.

sordious (sôr'di-us), *a.* [*< L. sordes*, dirt, + *-ous*.] Filthy; foul.

The ashes of earth-worms duely prepared cleanseth *sordious*, stinking, and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblan hony, as Pliny affirmeth.
Topseil, Hist. Serpents, p. 311. (*Halliwel*.)

sordity (sôr'di-ti), *n.* [Short for *sordidity*.] Same as *sordidity*.

Greediness in getting, tenacity in keeping, *sordity* in spending.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 177.

sordo, **sorda** (sôr'dô, sôr'dâ), *a.* [*It.*, *< L. surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In music, damped with a mute: as, *clarinetto sordo*, a damped or muffled clarinet; *tromba sorda*, a damped or muffled trumpet.

sordono (sôr-dô-nô), *n.*; pl. *sordoni* (-ni). [*< It. sordo*, mute: see *sordo*, *surd*.] 1. A musical instrument of the oboe family, resembling the bombard. Its tube had twelve finger-holes.—2. In *organ-building*, an obsolete variety of reed-stop, giving damped or muffled tones.—3. A form of mute or sordino used in the trumpet.

sordor (sôr'dôr), *n.* [*< L.* as if **sordor*, *< sordere*, be filthy: see *sordid*, *sordes*.] Filth; dregs; refuse; sordes. [Rare.]

The *sordor* of civilisation, mix'd
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.
Byron, The Island, II. 4.

sore (sôr), *a.* [*Sc. sair*, *sare*; *< ME. sore*, *sare*, *sor*, *sar*, *< AS. sâr*, painful, = *OS. sâr* = *MD. seer*, *D. zeer* = *MLG. sêr* = *OHG. MHG. sêr*, painful, wounded, = *Icel. sarr* = *Norw. saar*, wound, = *Goth. sair*, sorrow, travail, found only as a noun. Cf. *Finn. sairas*, sick (*< Teut.*).] No cognates are found outside of Teut. 1. Painful, as being the seat of a wound or of disease; aching; specifically, painfully sensitive to the touch: said of the part affected, or, by extension, of the entire member or person concerned.

Than waxes his gast seke and *sore*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 772 (Morris and Skeat).
He maketh *sore*, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole.
Job v. 18.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleeve-silk, thou green saracen flap for a *sore* eye?
Shak., T. and C., v. l. 36.

2. Inflicting physical suffering; giving bodily pain.

Merlin frusht a-monge hem with his banere, and his companye with hym, and leyde on *sore* strokes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 207.

There's a *sair* pain in my head, father,
There's a *sair* pain in my side.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

3. Suffering mental pain; distressed; painfully sensitive; touchy.

Peace is my dear delight—not Fleury's more;
But touch me, and no minister so *sore*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 76.

Why speak I vain words to a heart still *sore*
With sudden death of happiness?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 94.

4. Bringing sorrow, misery, or regret; distressing; grievous; oppressive.

A *sore* word for them that are negligent in discharging their office.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

He laid a Tax full hard and *sore*,
Tho' many Men were sick.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 12.

Sore task to hearts worn out by many wars.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

5. Associated with painful ideas or feelings; accompanied by grief, anger, mortification, regret, discomfort, or the like; serving as an occasion of bitterness: as, a *sore* subject.

The *sore* terms we stand upon with the gods will be strong with us for giving over. *Shak.*, Pericles, IV. 2. 37.

I wish he were a wee bairn lying in my arms again. It were a *sore* day when I weaned him.
Mrs. Gaskell, The Crooked Branch.

6. Severe; violent; fierce.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.
Shak., Lear, III. 5. 24.

On Trinitie Mondaye in the morne
This *sore* battaye was doom'd to bee.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 41).

7. Exceeding; extreme; intense.

You must needs have heard how I am punish'd
With *sore* distraction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 241.

Restrain
The *sore* disquiet of a restless brain.
Whittier, First-day Thoughts.

The Oxford gownsman must have been in *sore* need of a jest.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 92.

8. Wretched; vile; worthless; base. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 13.

Out, sword, and to a sore purpose!

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1. 25.

* **Sore throat.** See *throat*.

sorel (sôr), n. [*ME. sore, sara, sor, < AS. sār = OS. sār = MLG. sār = OHG. MHG. sēr, pain, suffering, < Icel. sār = Norw. saar = Sw. sār = Dan. saar, a wound, < Goth. sair, sorrow, travail; from the adj. Cf. sorry.*] 1. A state of suffering or pain; grief; sorrow; misery.

Whether solace he sende other elles sore.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 130.

Ther was sobbing, alking, and sor.

Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.

Havelok, l. 234. (*Halliwel*.)

gif ge saie me goure sores & ich se what may gayne.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 598.

2. A wounded or diseased spot on an animal body; a painful or painfully tender place, with or without solution of continuity, on or near the surface of the body.

There is no medecyn on mold, saue the maiden one,
That my sore might saue, ne me sound make.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9198.

A salve for any sore that may betide.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 88.

3. A source of grief, distress, annoyance, or bitterness; a misfortune; a trouble.

What should we speak more on? . . . I love no ripping up old sores.

Brome, Northern Lass, III. 1.

Sore-sore, a sore or ulcer developed on parts of the skin exposed to pressure by lying in bed. It may be very deep and extensive. Also called *decubitus*.—*Delhi sore*, *Oriental sore*. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—*Fungating sore*, a soft chancre with abundant granulations.—*Hunterian sore*, in *pathol.*, a true or hard chancre.—*Venerical sore*. Same as *chancreoid*.

sorel (sôr), adv. [*Sc. sair, sara; < ME. sore, soore, sara, < AS. säre, sorely, painfully; < OS. saro = MD. sere, D. zeer = MLG. sere = OHG. saro, MHG. sere, sër, painfully, sorely, strongly, very, G. sehr, extremely, very, < Dan. saare, extremely, very; from the adj.*] 1. With physical suffering; so as to cause bodily pain; painfully.

He rode ouer hym that was fallen and vn-horsed, so that he brosed hym sore.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 608.

Thy hand presseth me sore.

Pa. xxxviii. 2.

Her brother struck her wondrous sore,

With cruel strokes and many.

Andrew Lamme (Child's Ballads, II. 197).

2. In a manner indicating or causing mental pain; deplorably; grievously; bitterly.

The damesell answerde in baas voyce sore synginge.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 611.

There was no heart so bold

But sore it ached, and fast it beat,

When that ill news was told.

Macaulay, Horatius, st. 18.

He were sore put about because Hester had g'en him the bucket, and came to me about it.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

3. Violently; fiercely; severely.

Vifyn and kynges Ventres of Garlot mette so sore together that ether bar other to the grounde, and the horse vpon hem.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 119.

Though it was very darke, and rained sore, yet in y^e end they gott under y^e lee of a smalle land.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

4. Exceedingly; thoroughly; intensely.

Thel sought hym sore vp and down on enery side.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 407.

He blest himselfe as one sore terrifide.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 24.

It is a sore consumed tree

That on it bears not one fresh bough.

Rookhope Ryde (Child's Ballads, VI. 122).

5t. Firmly; tightly; fast.

The steill of the speres stynte at the haubrekes, that were stronge and sore-holdynge.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 222.

If it [the bowstring] be long, the bending must needs be in the small of the string, which, being sore twined, must needs snap in sunder, to the destruction of many good bows.

Acham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

[As an adverb *sore* is now chiefly archaic or provincial.]

sorel (sôr), v. t. [= OS. *sërian* = OHG. MHG. *sëren*, G. *ver-sehren* = Icel. *särna* = Sw. *sära* = Dan. *saare*; from the noun.] To make sore; wound.

And the wyde wound . . .

Was closed up as it had not benee sor'd.

Spenser, F. Q. (ed. Todd), III. xii. 88.

sore (sôr), a. and n. [I. a. Early mod. E. also *soar*, *soare*; < ME. *sore, soyr, < OF. sor, saur, F. saur, saure* = Pr. *sor, saur* = Sp. *soro* = It. *soro, sauro* (ML. *saurus, sorius*), reddish-brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel; < MLG. *sor* = MD. *sore*, D. *soor*, dry, withered, sear; = E. *sear*; see *sear*], of which *sore* is a doublet, and *sorrel*, a dim. of *sore*. II. n. < ME. **sore, soure*, a buck, < OF. *sor*, F. *saur* (in *faucon sor*, a sore-falcon, *cheval*

saure, or simply *saure*, a sorrel horse) = It. *soro, sauro*, a sorrel horse, formerly also a sore-falcon; see the adj. Cf. *sorrel*. I. a. Reddish-brown; sorrel. See *sorrel*, and compare *sorage*, *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon*, *sore-hawk*.

Stedra stabilide in stallis,

Lyarde and sore.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130. (Halliwel.)

II. n. 1. A hawk of the first year.—2. A buck of the fourth year. See *sorrel*, 3.

Of founes, *soures*, bukkes, does

Was ful the wode, and many roes.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 429.

sore (sôr), v. i. An obsolete spelling of *soar*.

soreage, n. Same as *sorage*.

Soricidae (sô-res'i-dê), n. pl. [NL.] An erroneous form of *Soricidae*.

sorede (sô-rêd), n. [*< soredium*.] Same as *soredium*.

soredia, n. Plural of *soredium*.

soredial (sô-rê-di-al), a. [*< soredium* + *-al*.] In *lichenol.*, of the nature or appearance of a soredium.—**Soredial branch**, in *lichenol.*, a branch produced by the development of a soredium into a new thallus while still on the mother thallus.

sorediate (sô-rê-di-ât), a. [*< soredium* + *-ate*.] In *lichenol.*, bearing or producing soredia.

sorediferous (sô-rê-dif'ê-rus), a. [*< NL. soredium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In *lichenol.*, sorediate; bearing soredia.

soredium (sô-rê-di-um), n.; pl. *soredia* (-â). [NL., < Gr. *σώρῃς*, a heap, + *-edion*, for Gr. *-διον*, a dim. suffix.] In *lichenol.*, a single algal cell or a group of algal cells wrapped in more or less hyphal tissue, which serves the purpose of vegetative propagation: commonly in the plural.

Such cells form little heaps or cushion-like masses breaking through the surface of the thallus, and when set free from the thallus are able to grow at once into new thalli. Usually one species of alga furnishes all the algal cells of a lichen; more rarely two, and then one prevails in abundance over the other. The same species of alga, however, may be found in consortium with different species of fungus, and taking part in the composition, therefore, of differently formed thalli—that is, different lichens. See *Lichenes*. Also *sorede* and *brood-bud*.

soree (sô-rê), n. A variant of *sora*. [U. S.]

Soree. Ral-bird.

T. Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (ed. 1788), p. 74.

sore-eagle (sôr'ê-gl), n. [Also *soar-eagle*; prob. formed in imitation of *sore-falcon*; < *sore* + *eagle*.] A young eagle.

A *soar-Eagle* would not stoop at a flye.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

sore-eyed (sôr'id), a. 1. Having sore eyes.—2. Having orbital caruncles, as if sores; as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon. See cut under *sheathbill*.

sore-falcon (sôr'fâ'kn), n. [Formerly also *soar-falcon*, *soare faulcon*; < *sore* + *falcon*, tr. OF. *falcon sor*.] A falcon of the first year; a young falcon. See *sore*, 1.

Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to fly,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breath.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 26.

sore-hawk (sôr'hâk), n. Same as *sore-falcon*.

sorehead (sôr'hêd), n. 1. One whose head is sore. Hence—2. An irritable, discontented person; one who has a real or fancied grievance; in political use, a person who is dissatisfied through lack of recognition or reward for party services. [Slang, U. S.]

Every *sore-head* and bolter in the Majority voted with his party.

The American, X. 85.

The public don't care for a few *soreheads* and impracticables in an operation that is going to open up the whole Southwest.

C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, xv.

soreheaded (sôr'hêd'ed), a. Having the character of a sorehead; discontented; having a grievance. [Slang, U. S.]

sorehon (sôr'hon), n. [Said to be an Ir. corrupted form equiv. to Sc. *sorn*, a contracted form of ME. *sojorne*, a sojourn, as a verb sojourn: see *sojourn*, *sorn*.] In Ireland, a tax formerly imposed upon tenants for the maintenance of their lord or his men: a custom which required a tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously. See the second quotation.

Yea, and the very wilde Irish exactions, as Colgnyne, Liverry, *Sorehon*, and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tenants and free-holders.

Spenser, State of Ireland (ed. Todd).

Sorehon was a tax laid upon the free-holders for certain dayes in each quarter of a yeare, to finde victualls, and lodging, and to pay certayne stipends to the kerne, galloglasses, and horsemen.

Sir J. Ware, Note in Todd's *Spenser*.

sorel. An old spelling of *sorrel*, *sorrel*.
sorely (sôr'li), a. [ME. *sarlic*, < AS. *sārlic*, < *sār*, sore, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] Sore; sorrowful.

Nes beo neuere swa *sarlic*.

Layamon, l. 28457.

sorely (sôr'li), adv. [*< ME. sarliche*, < AS. *sārlice* (= Icel. *sārlika*), *sorely*, < *sārlic*, sore: see *sorely*, a.] In a sore manner; painfully; sadly; violently; severely; extremely.

sorema (sô-rê'mâ), n. [NL., < Gr. *σώρος*, a heap.] In bot., a heap of carpels belonging to one flower, as in the magnolia and liriodendron.

soreness (sôr'nes), n. The state of being sore, in any sense of the word.

Sorex (sô'reks), n. [NL., < L. *sorex* = Gr. *ῥῆς*, a shrew, shrew-mouse. Cf. *Hyrax*.] The typical genus of the family *Soricidae* and subfamily *Soricinae*, containing numerous small terrestrial shrews of both hemispheres. They have from 28 to 32 colored teeth, moderately long well-haired tail and ears, and feet not eared. The typical dentition of *Sorex* in the most restricted sense is 32 teeth, of which the upper incisors are 8, the (unspecialized canines and) upper premolars 6, the upper molars 6, and the total of the lower teeth 12 (as nearly constant throughout the family). *S. vulgaris* is the common shrew found in Europe, and *S. personatus* is a common one in North America. See *shrew*.

sorgho (sôr'gô), n. Same as *sorghum*, 1. Also *sorgo*.

sorghum (sôr'gum), n. [Formerly also *sorgum*, also sometimes *sorgo*, *sorgho*, F. *sorgho*, < Sp. *Pg. sorgo* = It. *sorgo, surgo*; < NL. *sorgum, sorghum*, < ML. *surgum, surcum, suricum*, Indian millet, sorghum; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] 1. A plant of the proposed genus *Sorghum*, commonly the cultivated saccharine plant once known as *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum*, but now classified as *Andropogon Sorghum*, or as a variety of that species. It is a cane-like grass, with the stature and habit of broom-corn, or of the taller varieties of Indian corn, but more slender than the latter, without ears, and of a glaucous hue. Sorghum is cultivated throughout Africa, in forms called *impehe*, chiefly for the sweet juice of the cane. In the United States it has been employed for many years to make syrup, for which purpose it is more or less grown in every State. It has also been the subject of much experiment in sugar-making, but the product is too costly. It is a valuable forage plant extensively used in some sections for silage. The name is also applied to *Andropogon Halepensis*, and possibly to others of the same genus.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Micheli, 1729).] A proposed genus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneae*, by most authors included as a subgenus in *Andropogon*. Like the rest of the genus, it has one-flowered spikelets disposed in pairs at the joints of a rachis, one of each pair pedicelled, one sessile. The sessile spikelet is in all the pairs alike; the flower is fertile, and in the pedicelled spikelets male, neutral, or abortive. The rachis is fragile, or in culture tenacious; its joints and the pedicels are filiform, and convex on the back or flat without furrow. The sessile spikelet and grain are somewhat compressed on the back, or in cultivation sometimes nearly globose. The species are most often tall and flat-leaved grasses, diffused through the tropics and here and there in the temperate zone—one, *Andropogon Halepensis*, the Johnsongrass, is a stout perennial much grown for hay in the Southern States, where it makes a very rapid growth. When once established it is difficult to eradicate and has become a very troublesome weed in some sections. It is much admired in Europe as an ornamental grass and is sometimes cultivated in the north for that purpose. The most important species is *A. Sorghum*, a polymorphous much-cultivated species. Hackel divides it into the following varieties: the broom-corn (var. *technicus*), in which the branches of the panicle are elongated and are thick adapted to the manufacture of brooms; the sorghum (var. *saccharatus*; see def. 1); the durra (var. *cervinus* and *Durra*), the so-called Indian or African millet (covering perhaps the last and the var. *vulgaris*); and the guinea-corn or Kafr-corn, if it is different from the durra. The Johnson grass is also called *Egyptian*, *Cuba*, or *Guinea grass*, *Australian* or *Morocco millet*, etc., and *sorghum*. The durra has been somewhat cultivated in the United States, some forms of it being called *Milo maize*. See *broom-corn*, *durra*, and *Indian millet* (under *millet*).

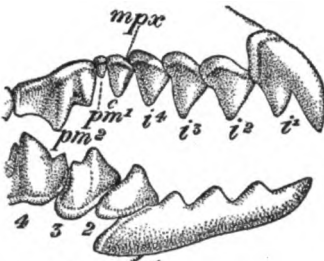


Sorghum (Andropogon Sorghum).
1, wild form; 2, panicle of same; a, spikelets of cultivated form.

sorgo (sôr'gô), n. Same as *sorghum*.
sorl, n. Plural of *sorus*.
Soricidae (sô-ris'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric*) + *-idae*.] A family of small insectivorous mammals, the shrews. They are of terrestrial, sometimes natorial, habits, with a long and narrow skull without zygomatic arches or postorbital processes, annular tympanic bones, no symphyseal pubis, the fore limbs not specially modified as in the moles, the tibia and fibula united, and the lower teeth 12 (in one genus 13

or 14). The lower incisors are long, proclivous, and usually notched; in the upper teeth the median incisors are large, and have a basal ang or cusp, appearing as if double (but see *soricident*); no canines are specialized, and the premolars are variable; the molars are large and multisulcate. The total number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-two. The family is well marked, with little range of variation, though the species are so numerous. The shrews are all small animals, some being the smallest known mammals, and have the general appearance of mice, though with more pointed snout. The rather numerous (about 12) genera fall in two groups or subfamilies, *Soricinae* and *Crocidurinae*.

soricident (sō-ris'i-dent), *a.* [*L. sorex* (*soric-*), a shrew, + *dent* (*-s*) = *E. tooth*.] Having or noting a dentition like that of shrews. This dentition is unique in some respects. It consists of the four kinds of teeth usual among diphyodont mammals, but no canines are specialized as such, and the median pair of incisors both above and below are remarkable in presenting two or more cusps, besides being of great size. These peculiarities, together with the speedy and complete obliteration of the maxillo-premaxillary suture, have caused the median incisors alone to be so named, and have occasioned great uncertainty in the dental formulae of the several genera of shrews. Determination of the position of the suture has shown, however, that several other pairs of teeth besides the specialized median upper pair are inserted in the premaxillary, and are therefore incisors; that the foremost pair of maxillary teeth (technically canines) are never specialized, and always small, and that these are followed by one or two pairs of premolars, constantly succeeded by three pairs of true molars. The constancy in number of the under teeth (twelve, with some anomalous exceptions) is also remarkable, and the total variation is only from twenty-six to thirty-two among all the genera. The eight upper incisors of several genera are a number unique among placental mammals; and the soricident dentition is, on the whole, in proportion to the size of the animals, the most formidable known among mammals, of greater relative power than that of any carnivore. See *Soricidae*.



Soricident Teeth of Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), enlarged seven times.

a, large two-pronged anterior upper incisor; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, succeeding upper incisors, to *mpc*, line of obliterated maxillo-premaxillary suture; *f*, first maxillary tooth, technically a canine, unspecialized and resembling the preceding incisor; *pm1*, minute first premolar; *pm2*, large second premolar. In the lower jaw, *1*, very large serrated anterior incisor; *2*, second incisor; *3*, fourth premolar; *4*, first molar.

Soricinae (sor-i-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Soricidae*, containing those shrews of both the Old and the New World which have the teeth brown or red: contrasted with *Crocidurinae*. The genera usually admitted are *Sorex*, *Neosorex*, *Notiosorex*, *Soriculus*, *Blarina*, and *Crossopus*. See *Sorex*, and cuts under *Blarina*, shrew, and *sordid*.

soricine (sor-i-sin), *a.* [*L. soricinus*, of or belonging to a shrew, < *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew: see *Sorex*.] Resembling or related to a shrew or shrew-mouse; of or pertaining to the *Soricinae* or *Soricidae*; soricoid in a narrow sense. — **Soricine bat**, *Glossophaga soricina*, a small South American species of bat.

soricoid (sor-i-koid), *a. and n.* [*L. sorex* (*Soric-*), shrew, + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Soricine in the broadest sense; of or pertaining to the *Soricidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Soricidae*, as a shrew, shrew-mole, or mole.

Soricoides (sor-i-koi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-oides*.] A superfamily of mammals of the order *Insectivora*, containing the two families *Soricidae* and *Talpidae*, the shrews and the moles.

soriferous (sō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr. σωρός*, a heap, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] *In bot.*, bearing sori.

sorites (sō-rī'tēz), *n.; pl. sorites*. [*NL.*, < *L. sorites*, < *Gr. σωπίτης*, *σωπίτης*, a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, lit. 'heaper,' < *σωπείν*, heap, < *σωρός*, a heap. *In def. 2* first used by Laurentius Valla (died 1457).]

1. A kind of sophism invented by Chrysippus in the third century before Christ, by which a person is led by gradual steps from maintaining what is manifestly true to admitting what is manifestly false. For example: One grain of sand cannot make a heap; then, if one grain be added to a grain, the one added grain cannot make that a heap which was not a heap before; and so on, until it is shown that a million or more grains of sand cannot make a heap.

2. A chain-syllogism, or argument having a number of premises and one conclusion, the argumentation being capable of analysis into a number of syllogisms, the conclusion of each

of which is a premise of the next. A sorites may be categorical or hypothetical, like a syllogism, and either variety may be progressive or regressive. — **Progressive or Aristotelian sorites**. See *Aristotelian*. — **Regressive or Goclenian sorites**. See *Goclenian*.

soritical (sō-rī'ti-kal), *a.* [*LL. soriticus*, < *Gr. σωπίτικός*, < *σωπείν*, *σωπίτης*, a sorites.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

sormounter, *v.* An obsolete variant of *surmount*.
sorn (sōrn), *v. i.* [Said to be contr. < *ME. sojourn*, *sojourn*: see *sojourn*. Cf. *sorehon*.] To intrude one's self on another for bed and board; be an uninvited and unwelcome guest; sponge. [*Scotch*.]

Lang-legged Highland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang thigging and sorning about on their acquaintance. *Scott, Rob Roy*, xxi.

sornar (sōr'nār), *n.* Same as *sorner*.

sorner (sōr'nēr), *n.* [*L. sorn* + *-er*]; ult. a contraction of *sojourner*.] One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; in *Scots law*, one who takes lodging and food from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offense was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

sorophore (sō-rō-fōr), *n.* [*NL. *sorophorum*, neut. of **sorophorus*: see *sorophorous*.] *In bot.*, the mucilaginous cord or cushion which is emitted from the germinating sporocarp in *Marsilea*, and which bears the sori arranged in two rows. See cut under *Marsilea*.

sorophorous (sō-rōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. σωρός*, a heap, + *φέρω*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] Bearing sori.

sororal (sō-rō-rāl), *a.* [*L. soror*, sister (= *E. sister*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

The sororal relation. *H. Mann.*

sororally (sō-rō-rī-āl-i), *a.* [**sororally* for *sororal* + *-ly*.] *In a sisterly manner*. [*Rare*.]

"This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the newcomer, and taking her sororally by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour. *T. Hook, The Sutherlands*. (*Davies*.)

sororicide¹ (sō-rō-rī-sid), *n.* [*L. sororicide*, < *soror*, a sister, + *-cida*, < *cadere*, kill.] One who kills his sister. *Blount, Glossographia*.

sororicide² (sō-rō-rī-sid), *n.* [*LL. sororicidium*, < *L. soror*, sister, + *-cidium*, < *cadere*, kill.] The murder of a sister. *Bailey, 1727*.

sororize (sō-rō-rīz), *v. i.; pret. and pp. sororized*, *ppr. sororizing*. [*L. soror*, sister, + *-ize*: simulating *fraternize*.] To associate as sisters; be in communion or sympathy as sisters. [*Rare*.]

The beautiful girls . . . are . . . sororizing with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes. *Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden*, II. 3. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

sorority (sō-rō-rī), *n.* [*L. soror*, sister: see *sister*.] A sisterhood. [*Rare*.]

While heaven did digne the world should him inloy, The ninefold Sorority themselves exiled, Euen from their native home to art's annoy. *Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis*, st. 63.

sorose (sō-rōs), *a.* [*NL. *sorosus*, < *sorus*, q. v.] *In bot.*, bearing sori.

sorosid (sō-rō-sid), *n.; pl. sorosides* (-sēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr. σωρός*, a heap.] *In bot.*, a fleshy multiple fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as in the pineapple, breadfruit, and mulberry.

Sorotrocha (sō-rōt'rō-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Ehrenberg)*, neut. pl. of *sorotrochus*: see *sorotrochous*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules whose wheel-organ is divided or compound: distinguished from *Monotrocha*.

sorotrochian (sō-rōt'rō-ki-an), *a. and n.* [*L. sorotrochus* + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Sorotrochous; not monotrochous.

II. n. A rotifer whose wheel is compound or divided; any member of the *Sorotrocha*.

sorotrochous (sō-rōt'rō-kus), *a.* [*NL. sorotrochus*, < *Gr. σωρός*, a heap, + *τροχός*, a wheel, < *τρέχειν*, run.] Having the wheel-organ divided or compound, as a rotifer; not monotrochous.

sorra, *n.* See *sorrow*, *n.* 4.

sorraget, *n.* See *sorage*.

sorrancet, *n.* Same as *sorance*.

sorrel¹ (sor'el), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *sorrell*, *sorel*, *sorell*; < *ME. sorrel*, < *OF. sorrel*, *F. surelle* (*ML. surella*), sorrel, so named from its sour taste; with dim. *-el*, < *sur*, sour, sharp, < *OHG. MHG. sūr*, *G. sauer*, sour: see *sour*.] Cf. *AS. sūre* = *MLG. sūre* = *Icel. sūra* = (with dim. suffix) *D. suring*, sorrel, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*.]

1. One of several species of the genus *Rumex*, smaller plants than the docks of the same genus, having the leaves typically halberd-

shaped, more or less succulent, and impregnated with oxalic acid. The common sorrel of the Old World is *R. acetosa*, which has been much cultivated for culinary use. *R. scutellatus*, the French sorrel, is, however, preferred for the purpose, being more succulent and less acid. Sorrel is much grown on the European continent, especially in France. It is used in salads and soups, but is more commonly dressed as a spinach. The use of sorrel in America is slight but increasing. *R. acetosella*, sometimes substituted for the foregoing, is the common sheep-sorrel. Both plants are refrigerant and diuretic antiscorbutica. See cut under *Rumex*.

2. A plant of the genus *Oxalis*, more properly called wood-sorrel (see cuts under *Oxalis* and *obcordate*): the name is also extended to other plants of different genera (see phrases). — **Climbing sorrel**, *Begonia scandens*, of tropical America, a somewhat shrubby herb climbing by rootlets. [*West India*.] — **Field-sorrel**. Same as *sheep-sorrel*. — **Indian sorrel**. Same as *roselle*. — **Mountain-sorrel**. See *Oxyria*. — **Red sorrel**. (*a*) Same as *roselle*. (*b*) The sheep-sorrel: probably from the red male inflorescence. — **Salt of sorrel**. See *salt*. — **Switch-sorrel**, a widely diffused tropical shrub, *Dodonaea viscosa*, of the *Sapindaceae*. Its leaves have an acid and bitter taste. — **Water-sorrel**. Same as *water-dock*. (See also *horse-sorrel*.)

Sorrel² (sor'el), *a. and n.* [Early mod. *E. sorrell*, *sorell*, *sorel*; < *OF. *sorrel*, *sorell*, *surrel*, dim. of *sor*, *F. saur*, *saure*, brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel: see *sore*.] *I. a.* Of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color.

Saure, a sorrell colour, also a sorrell horse. *Colgrave*. He is of a middle stature, strong set, high coloured, a head of sorrell hair, a severe and sound judgement; a good fellow. *Aubrey, Lives* (Samuel Butler).

II. n. 1. A color between a reddish and a yellowish brown.

Sorrell, colour of an horse, *sorrel*. *Paisgrave*, p. 272. His horse was of fiery sorrel, with black feet. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, III.

2. An animal of a sorrel color; especially, a sorrel horse.

Till he falls from his seat, the coacher oretrowes, And to the riders breeds a world of woes; Noe holla Jacke, nor Sorrell, holla boye, Will make them stay till they even all destroy. *The New Metamorphosis* (1600). (*Nares*.)

Is the Coach gone?
Saddle my Horse the sorrell. *Dekker, Honest Whore*, II. 1.

3. A buck of the third year. Compare *sore*², *n.*, 2. A Bucke the first year is a Fawne; the second year a Pricket; the third year a Sorrel. *Return from Parnassus* (1606), II. 5.

The dogs did yell: put L to sore, then sorrel jumps from thicket. *Shak., L. L. L.*, IV. 2. 60.

sorrel-sop¹ (sor'el-sop), *n. pl.* A term used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for some sort of drink used in fevers.

sorrel-tree (sor'el-trē), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.
sorrel-vine (sor'el-vin), *n.* A shrub, *Cissus acida*, found in tropical America, reaching into Florida. It is a low tendril-bearing climber, with acid juice.

sorrlly (sor'el-lī), *adv.* [*ME. sorlyly*, *sorlīl*, *sorliche*, *sarliche*, *sarilī*; < *sorry* + *-ly*.] *In a sorry manner*, in any sense of the word; sorrowfully; sadly; wretchedly; poorly; meanly.

sorritness (sor'i-nēs), *n.* [*ME. sorritnesse*, *sorritnesse*, *sorritnesse*, < *AS. sārignes*, < *sā-rig*, sore, sorry: see *sorry* and *ness*.] The state or feeling of being sorry, in any sense.

SORTOW (sor'ō), *n.* [*ME. sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *seorewe*, *seorowe*, *seorewe*, *sorize*, *sorege*, *soreghe*, *sorge*, < *AS. sorog*, *sork*, *sorge* = *OS. sorgia*, *sorga* = *MD. sorg*, *D. zorg* = *MLG. LG. sorge*, care, anxiety, = *OHG. sorgia*, *MHG. G. sorge* = *Icel. Sw. Dan. sorg*, care, = *Goth. saurga*, care, grief; cf. *Lith. sirgti*, be ill, suffer. Not connected etymologically with *sorel* or *sorry*.] 1. Distress of mind caused by misfortune, injury, loss, disappointment, or the like; grief; misery; sadness; regret.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break. *Shak., Macbeth*, IV. 3. 209.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind upon the thought of a good lost which might have been enjoyed longer, or the sense of a present evil. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xx. 8.

2. A cause or occasion of grief; a painful fact, event, or situation; a misfortune; a trouble.

And howe he lost that comfort clene, And was putte oute for parady, And aithen what sorowes sor warre sene Sente vn-to hym and to all his. *York Plays*, p. 93.

God so willed; Mankind is ignorant, a man am I; Call ignorance my sorow, not my sin! *Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 175.

3. The outward manifestation of grief; mourning; lamentation.

Down his white beard a stream of sorrow flows. *Pope, Illiad*, IX. 569.

A. Trollope, *Framley Parsonage*, xlv.]

= *Syn.* 4. *Kind.* *Sort.* *Kind* is by derivation a deeper or more serious word than *sort*; *sort* is often used alightingly, while *kind* is rarely so used.

sort (sôrt), *v.* [*< ME. sorten, soorten, < OF. sortir, allot, sort, assort (cf. Sp. Pg. sortear, obtain by lot), = It. sortire, < L. sortiri, cast lots, fix by lot, divide, distribute, choose, < sor(t)-s, lot, destiny, share: see sort, n.* The *E.* verb is in part an aphetic form of *assort*.] *I. trans.* 1†. To give or appoint by lot; hence, in general, to allot; assign.

And forth he wente, shortly for to telle,
Ther as Mercurie sorted hym to dwelle.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1827.

Graces not poured out equally, but diversely sorted and given.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. To ordain; decree.

All may be well; but, if God sort it so,
Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.

Shak., Rich. III., II. 3. 36.

3†. To select; choose; pick out.

Amphialus with noble gentleness assured him . . . that his revenge, whensoever, should sort unto itself a higher subject.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,
To help me sort such needful ornaments
As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?

Shak., R. and J., IV. 2. 34.

4. To set apart; assign to a particular place or station; rank; class.

I will not sort you with the rest of my servants.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 274.

I hold fit that these narrations, which have mixture with superstition, be sorted by themselves.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

5. To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify: sometimes with *over*.

Those confused seeds, which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and sort asunder.

Milton, Areopagitica.

The accumulation of new material for German and Italian history is perplexing in itself; the Germans and Italians have scarcely begun to sort it.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 61.

6. To conform; accommodate; adapt; suit.

I pray thee sort thy heart to patience.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 4. 68.

Now was there ever man so fortunate,
To have his love so sorted to his wish?

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

7. To put in the proper state or order; set right; adjust; dispose. [*Scotch.*]

I have as much a mind as ever I had to my dinner to go back and tell him to sort his horse himself, since he is as able as I am.

Scott, Monastery, xiv.

8. To supply in suitable sorts; assort.

He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City, on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well sorted for these parts of the World.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 187.

9†. To procure; obtain; attain; reach.

I'll sort occasion . . .

To part the queen's proud kindred from the king.

Shak., Rich. III., II. 2. 148.

We shall sort time to take more notice of him.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, II. 1.

10. To punish; chastise. [*Scotch.*]

May ne'er be in my fingers, if I dinna sort ye baith for it!

Scott, Monastery, iv.

II. intrans. 1†. To cast lots; decide or divine anything by lot; hence, in general, to practise divination or soothsaying.

Bringeth hither thy counsell, and the clerkes that sorted this toure.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 39.

2†. To come to pass; chance; happen; turn out; specifically, to have a satisfactory issue; succeed.

Sort how it will, I shall have gold for all.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 2. 107.

Never any State was . . . so open to receive strangers into their Body as were the Romans; therefore it sorted with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1837).

3†. To tend; lead; conduce.

They raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times sorteth to inconvenience.

Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

Their several reasons . . . all sorted to this conclusion: that strict discipline, both in criminal offences and in martial affairs, was more needful in plantations than in a settled state.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 212.

4. To be of the same sort or class (with another); be like or comparable; consort; associate; agree; harmonize: with *with*, rarely *to*.

Occurrences of present times may sort better with ancient examples than with those of the latter or immediate times.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.

Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep, . . .

And sometime sorteth with a herd of deer.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 689.

A prince of a melancholy constitution both of body and mind; . . . and, therefore, accusing sycophants, of all men, did best sort to his nature.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

5. To be suitable or favorable.

Why, then it sorts, brave warriors; let's away.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1. 209.

Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then,

If opportunity but sort, prevail.

Ford, Broken Heart, I. 1.

sortable (sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [*< OF. sortable, sortable, suitable, < sort, sort: see sort and -able.*] 1. Capable of being sorted.—2. Assorted; made up of various sorts.

The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up sortable cargoes for that market.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxv.

3. Suitable; appropriate; fitting; meet.

The flourishing state of learning, sortable to so excellent a patroness [Queen Elizabeth].

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.

She's a mettlesome quean. It's a pity his Excellency is a thought eldern. The like o' yoursell . . . wad be naair sortable in point of years.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxiv.

sortably (sôr'ta-bli), *adv.* Suitably; fitly. [*Imp. Dict.*]

sortal (sôr'tal), *a.* [*< sort + -al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a sort or class. [*Rare.*]

The essence of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general or sortal . . . name stands for.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. III. 15.

sortancet (sôr'tans), *n.* [*< sort + -ance.*] Conformity; suitableness; appropriateness. [*Rare.*]

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers As might hold sortance with his quality.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 11.

sortation (sôr'ta-shon), *n.* [*< sort + -ation.*] The act or process of sorting. [*Rare.*]

The final sortation to which the letters are subjected.

Eng. Illust. Mag., Feb., 1884, p. 294. [*Encyc. Dict.*]

sorteliger, sorteligeri, etc. Obsolete forms of *sortilege*, etc.

sorter¹ (sôr'têr), *n.* [*< sort + -er¹.*] One who separates and arranges: as, a letter-sorter; a money-sorter.

The shepherd, the sorter of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, . . . must all join their different arts in order to complete even this homely production.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 1.

sorter² (sôr'têr). A spelling of *sort o'*, for *sort of*: see under *sort, n.*, and compare *kinder*.

sortes (sôr'têz), *n. pl.* [*L., pl. of sort(t)-s, lot, share: see sort.*] Lots used in a kind of divination, consisting in the chance selection of

a passage from an author's writings—a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages. The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favorite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This form of divination was known as *Sortes Homerice*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, etc., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the leaves, the first passage catching the eye was accepted as prophetic. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ* or *Sacre*. This use of the Bible is still common as a popular superstition.

sortfully[†] (sôr't'fûl-i), *adv.* [*< *sortful (< sort + -ful) + -ly².*] Suitably; appropriately. [*Rare.*]

Everything

About your house so sortfully disposed.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, III.

sortie (sôr'tê), *n.* [*< F. sortie (= Sp. surtida = Pg. sortida = It. sortita), a going forth, issue, sally, < sortir (= OSP. surtir = It. sortire), go out, come out, issue, sally, < LL. as if *surrectire, rise or rouse up, < L. surgere, pp. surrectus, rise up: see surge, source.*] 1. A going forth; a sally; specifically, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

Experiencing some rough treatment from a sortie of the garrison, he marched . . . on Baza.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 14.

2. Same as *postlude*.

sortilege (sôr'ti-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sortilege*; *< F. sortilege, < ML. sortilegium, divination by lot (cf. L. sortilegius, foretelling, prophetic), < L. sor(t)-s, a lot, + legere, read.*] The act, practice, or art of drawing lots; interpretation, divination, or decision by lot; hence, loosely, sorcery; magic.

Being accused of *Sortilege* or Inchantment, At Arnheim in Guelderland he [Johannes Rosa] was proscribed.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries. Scott.

sortileger (sôr'ti-lej-êr), *n.* [Formerly also *sortileger*; *< sortilege + -er¹.*] One who uses or practises *sortilege*. [*Rare.*]

Now to speak of those *Sortilegers*, and the effects of their Art.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 478

sortilegious (sôr'ti-lê-jus), *a.* [*< sortilege + -i-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of *sortilege*. [*Rare.*]

Nor were they made to decide horarie questions, or *sortilegious* demands.

Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 345. [*Latham.*]

sortilegy (sôr'ti-lej-i), *n.* [*< ML. sortilegium, sortilege: see sortilege.*] Same as *sortilege*.

sorting (sôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sort, v.*] The act of separating into sorts.—*Dry-sorting*, in *mining*, separation without the use of water, or by sifting and hand-picking.

sorting-box (sôr'ting-boks), *n.* A box or table with compartments for receiving different grades or kinds of materials, etc.

sortita (sôr-tê'tà), *n.* [*It., < sortire, go out: see sortie.*] In *music*: (a) The first air sung by any one of the principal singers in an opera; an entrance-air. (b) Same as *postlude*.

sortition (sôr'tish'on), *n.* [*< L. sortitio(n)-, a casting of lots, < sortiri, cast or draw lots, < sor(t)-s, a lot: see sort.*] The casting of lots; determination by lot. Bp. Hall, The Crucifixion.

sortment (sôr't'ment), *n.* [*< sort + -ment.* Prob. in part an aphetic form of *assortment*.] Same as *assortment*. [*Imp. Dict.*]

sorus (sô'rus), *n.*; *pl. sori* (-ri). [*NL., < Gr. σῶρος, a heap.*] In *bot.*, a heap or aggregation. (a) One of the fruit-dots or clusters of sporangia (spore-cases) on the back of the fronds of ferns, also on the mucilaginous cord emitted from the sporocarp of *Marrinea*, etc. They are of various forms and variously arranged. In the *Acrosticheæ* the sporangia are spread in a stratum over the under surface, or rarely over both surfaces, of the frond; in the *Polypodiæ* the sori are dorsal, and are



Pinnules of Various Ferns, showing the Sori.

a, pinnule of the frond of *Asplenium pinnatifidum*; b, pinnule of *Woodwardia angustifolia*; c, pinnule of *Polypodium Californicum*; d, pinnule of *Adiantum pedatum*; e, pinnule of *Trichomanes radicans*.

borne at or near the ends of the veinlets; in the *Vittariæ* they are borne in continuous marginal or intramarginal furrows; in the *Pteridæ* they are marginal or intramarginal, and covered by the reflexed margin of the frond; in the *Aspleniceæ* they are dorsal, and linear or oblong, and oblique to the midrib; in the *Davalliæ* they are commonly marginal or submarginal, terminating the veins, or dorsal; and in the *Dryopteridæ* they are dorsal, round or roundish, and usually on the back of a vein. In most instances the sori are covered with a projecting section of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium* and forms an important character. See *fern*, *paraphysis*, *sporangium*, etc. See also cuts under *indusium*, *Cyatopteris*, *Notholaena*, *polypody*, and *Marrinea*. (b) In lichens, a heap or mass of soredia on the surface of the thallus. (c) In the *Synchytriacæ*, a heap of zoospores developed from a zoospore or swarm-cell.

sorwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sorrow*.

sorweful, *a.* A Middle English variant of *sorrowful*.

sory¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *sorry*.

sory² (sô'ri), *n.* [= *Sp. sori = It. sori, vitriol, < L. sory, < Gr. σόρις, a kind of ore, ink-stone.*] Iron sulphate.

so-so (sô'sô), *a.* [*< so so: see so¹, adv.*] Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining toward bad; indifferent; middling; passable. See *so so*, under *so¹*.

So so is good, very good, very excellent good; and yet it is not; it is but so so. Shak., As you Like it, v. 1. 29.

I trembled once beneath her spell

Whose spelling was extremely so-so.

F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.

That illustrious lady, who, after leading but a so-so life, had died in the odour of sanctity.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

sose¹ (sos), *n.* [Also dial. *ross*; *< ME. sosse, sos, soos, hounds' meat, a mess of food; prob. < Gael. sos, a coarse mess or mixture; perhaps confused in part with sauce (dial. soss), souse: see sauce. Cf. cesspool, cesspool. Cf. also soss², and sossle, sozzle.*] 1. A heterogeneous mixture; a mess.—2. A dirty puddle. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.*]

soos¹ (sos), *v.* [Also dial. *suss*; < *soos¹*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To make dirty or wet.

Her milke-pan and cream-pot so abbered and soot.
Tusser, Husbandry, April, § 48, st. 20. (E. D. S.)

II. intrans. To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

soos² (sos), *v.* [Prob. due to *soos¹*, in part associated with *souse²*, *v.*, and perhaps affected by the equiv. *toss¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To throw carelessly; toss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I went to-day into the city, but in a coach, and soosed up my leg on the seat. Swift, Letter, March 10, 1710-11.

2. To lap, as a dog. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

—3. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. To fall plump into a chair or seat; sit lazily. [Prov. Eng.]

Soosing in an easy chair. Swift, Stella at Wood Park.

soos² (sos), *n.* [See *soos²*, *v.*] 1. A fall with a dull sound; a thud.—2. A heavy, awkward fellow. *Colgrave.*

soos² (sos), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *soos²*, *v.* Cf. *souse²*, *adv.*] Direct; plump.

She fell backward soos against the bridge.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 24.

soosle (sos'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *soos¹*, *v.* Cf. *sozle*.] To make a slop. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sostenuto (sos-te-nū'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sostenere*, < *L. sustinere*, uphold, sustain: see *sustain*.] In music, sustained; prolonged: sometimes merely the same as *tenuto*, and sometimes implying in addition a slight reduction of speed. Abbreviated *sost*.

sostinente pianoforte. See *pianoforte*.

sot¹ (sot), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sot*, *sotte* = MD. *sot*, later *zot*, < OF. (and F.) *sot* (fem. *sotte*), foolish, as noun a fool, *sot*, = Wall. so, *sott* (ML. *sottus*), foolish, sottish; cf. Sp. Pg. *sote*, foolish, sottish, G. *sote*, obscenity, It. *sotico*, coarse. Compare Bret. *sot*, *sot*, stupid (from OF. *f*), Ir. *suthaire*, a dunce, *suthan*, booby. Hence *sot¹*, *v.*, be-sot, *sottish*, *sottise*.] It. *a.* Foolish; doltish; stupid.

He understood that heo is sot. Ancren Riwle, p. 66.

Canst, thu ert muchel sot. Layamon, l. 1442.

II. n. 1. A fool; dolt; blockhead; booby.

Ya, and loke that thou be not a *sotte* of thy saying, But sadly and some thou sette all thi sawes. York Plays, p. 298.

Wise in conceit, in act a very sot. Drayton, Ideas, lxi.

Sot that I am, who think it fit to brag. Cowley, The Mistress, Passions.

2. A foolishly infatuated person; a dotard.

Of Tristram and of his lief Isot, How he for hire bloom a sot. MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent. (Hallivell.)

Armstrong seems a sot, Where love blinds him to prove. Armstrong and Musgrave (Child's Ballads, VIII. 247).

3. One whose mind is dulled by excessive drinking; a confirmed drunkard.

Like drunken sots about the streets we roam. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 432.

Johnson was a water-drinker; and Boswell was a wine-bibber, and indeed little better than a habitual sot. Macaulay, Johnson.

sot¹ (sot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sotted*, ppr. *sotting*. [< *sot¹*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make stupid or foolish; dull.

Bellaris . . . fell againe downe into a trance, hauling her senses so *sotted* with care that after she was reuiued yett shee lost her memorie. Greene, Pandosto.

2. To infatuate; besot.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*, Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whay by love. Dryden, Spanish Friar, II. 1.

II. intrans. To play the sot or toper; tippie.

Those who continued *sotting* with beer all day were often, by not paying, out of credit at the ale-house, and used to make interest with me to get beer; their light, as they phrased it, being out. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 148.

sot² (sot). A dialectal and vulgar variant of *sot¹*, preterit and past participle of *sit*; also of *set¹*.

Sotadean (sot-a-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sotadeus*, < Gr. Σωτάδης, < Σωτάδης, Sotades (see def.), + -ean.] Of or pertaining to Sotades of Maronea, a Greek poet, who flourished about 280 B. C., and was notorious for the licentiousness and scurrility of his writings; pertaining to or characteristic of his poetry or the meters used by him. Also *Sotadic*.—**Sotadean verse**, in *anc. pros.*, a tetrameter catalectic of Ionics a majore or their substitutes. The normal form is

— — — | — — — | — — — | — — —

Resolution, contraction, irrational longs, and anacalasis are freely used in this meter.

Sotadic (sō-tad'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Sotadicus*, < Σωτάδης, Sotades.] Pertaining to Sotades; Sotadean.—**Sotadic verse**. (a) A Sotadean verse. (b) A palindromic verse: so named apparently from some ancient examples of Sotadean verse being palindromic.

sot¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *sot¹*.

sote¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *sweet*.

sotelit, **sotelitet**. Middle English forms of *subtle*, *subtlety*.

soteriological (sō-tē-ri-ō-lōj'i-ka), *a.* [< *soteriolog-y* + -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to soteriology; specifically, pertaining to the doctrine of spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ.

He [Paul] elaborated the fullest scheme of Christian doctrine which we possess from apostolic pens. It is essentially *soteriological*, or a system of the way of salvation. Schaaf, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 71.

soteriology (sō-tē-ri-ō-lōj-i), *n.* [< Gr. σωτηριολογία, saving (< σωτήρ, a deliverer, a preserver, < σώζω, save), + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.]

1. A discourse on health; the art of promoting and preserving health; hygiene.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the salvation of men through Jesus Christ.

While the doctrines of Theology and Anthropology received a considerably full development during the Patristic and Scholastic periods, it was reserved for the Protestant church, and the modern theological mind, to bring the doctrines of *Soteriology* to a correspondent degree of expansion. W. G. T. Shedd, Hist. Christ. Doctrine, II. v. i.

sot¹, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth*.

sot¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *southern*, *southern*.

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sot¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *southern*, *southern*.

sot¹, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth*.

No sober, temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. South.

sotto (sot'tō), *prep.* [It., < L. *subter*, under, beneath, < *sub*, under: see *sub*.] Under; below: an Italian word occurring in a few phrases: as, *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; *sotto voce*, under the voice, in an undertone, aside.

sot-weed (sot'wēd), *n.* Tobacco. [Rare.]

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed*, And by the candle made it hot-weed. Hudibras Redivivus. (Nares.)

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of *sot-weed* into our infernal guns. Tom Brown, Works, II. 190.

sotylt, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle*.

sou (sō), *n.* [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, the name of a coin: see *sol²*, *sous*, *soldo*.] An old Roman, Gallic, and French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and finally of copper. Under Philip Augustus it was of silver, and of the value of twelve deniers. Under succeeding monarchs the value varied much; but twenty sous tournois were equivalent to one livre tournois, and twenty-four sous to one livre parisais. Under

Louis XV. and Louis XVI. the sou was struck in copper, and had an intrinsic value of two deniers twelve grains, though retaining the conventional value of twelve deniers, and this coinage continued until the adoption of the existing decimal system in 1793. The present five-centime piece, twenty of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous*.—**Sou marqués** (F.), an old copper piece worth fifteen deniers (*livres*); also, in the corrupted form *sou marqués*, said to be applied in the southern United States to a sou bearing some distinguishing mark, as a sou of 1767 counterstamped RF, or one marked in some way as counterfeit or spurious.

souari (sou-ā'ri), *n.* [Galibi *saouari* (Martius).] A tree, *Caryocar nuciferum* (and also one or two other species of the genus), yielding nuts and a wood distinguished by the same name. Also *saouari*, *souari*, and *suawarow*.

souari-nut (sou-ā'ri-nut), *n.* See *butternut*, 2, and *Caryocar*. Also *suawarow-nut*.

soubah, *n.* See *subah*.

soubahdar, **soubadar**, *n.* See *subahdar*.

soubise (sō-bēz'), *n.* [F.] A cravat of a fashion worn by men toward the close of the eighteenth century.

soubrette (sō-bret'), *n.* [< F. *soubrette*, fem. of OF. *soubret*, sober, thoughtful, sly, cunning, dim. of *soubre*, *sobre*, sober: see *sober*.] *Theat.*, a maid-servant in comedy, frequently a lady's-maid. The part is usually characterized by coquetry, pertness, effrontery, and a spirit of intrigue; by extension the term is applied to almost any part exhibiting these qualities.

soubriquet, *n.* See *sobriquet*.

soucet. An obsolete spelling of *souse¹*, *souse²*.

souch, *v.* A Scotch form of *sough¹*.

soucher, *v. t.* [ME. *souchen*, < OF. *souchier*, < L. *suspiciere*, suspect: see *suspect*, *suspicion*.] To suspect.

Priueli vnperceyued thei played to-gedere, That no seg vnder sunne *souchen* no gile. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1069.

souchet (sō-shā'), *n.* [< OF. *souchet*, dim. of F. *souche*, *souchet*, galangal, a stump, stock of a tree: see *suck¹* and *socket*.] The tuber of the rush-nut.

souchong (sō'shong), *n.* [< F. *souchong*, < Chinese *siao*, small, fine, + *chung*, sort or sorts.] A kind of black tea. Also *souchong*.

soud¹, *v. t.* [< ME. *souden*, < OF. *souder*, < L. *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*. Cf. *solder*.] To consolidate; fasten together; join.

"O martir, *souded* to virginitee, Now maystow syngen, folwyng euer-in-on, The white Lamb celestial." quod she. Chaucer, Prioresse's Tale, l. 127.

soud², *n.* and *v.* Same as *sold²*.

soud³, *interj.* A word (supposed to be) imitative of a noise made by a person heated and fatigued. Schmidt.

Sit down, Kate, and welcome.—
Soud, soud, soud, soud! Shak., T. of the 8., iv. l. 145.

soudant, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.

Soudanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Sudanese*.

soudanesset, **soudanneset**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultanness*.

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soudier, *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *solder*.
soudiour, *n.* A Middle English form of *soldier*.
souffle (sô'fl), *n.* [*< F. souffler, a blowing sound, < souffler, blow: see soufflé.*] In *med.*, a murmuring or blowing sound.—**Cephalic, placental, etc., souffle.** See the adjectives.—**Cranial souffle**, a low, soft murmur heard on auscultating the skull of infants and anemic adults.

soufflé (sô-flâ'), *n.* [*F., pp. of souffler, OF. softer, souffler, souffler, blow, puff = Pr. sofflar, sofflar = Sp. soplar = Pg. soprar = It. soffiare, < L. sufflare, blow, < sub-, under, + flare, blow, = E. blow.*] In *cooking*, a delicate dish sometimes savory, as a potato soufflé, but usually sweet. It is made light by incorporating whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and placing it in an oven, from which it is removed at the moment it puffs up, and served at once.—**Omelet soufflé.** See *omelet*.—**Soufflé decoration**, in *ceram.*, a spotted or mottled surface produced by blowing the liquid color so that the drops burst and bubble-like marks are left on the surface. It is sometimes produced by blowing the color through lace or a fine network. *Prime.*

souffleur (sô-flêr'), *n.* [*F., < souffler, blow: see soufflé.*] A prompter in a theater.

sough¹ (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sùch), *n.* [Formerly also *suff, suffe, Sc. sough, souch, also souff; < ME. sough; either (a) < Icel. súgr, a rushing sound (in comp. *arn-súgr*, the sound of an eagle's flight), or (b) more prob. a contraction of ME. *swough, swoogh* (= Icel. *súgr*, above), < *swogen, swoen*, < AS. *swōgan* = OS. *swōgan*, rustle, = Goth. *swōgan*, sigh, resound: see *swoough*. The word, formerly also pronounced with a guttural as written, suffered the usual change of *gh* to *f*, and was formerly written accordingly *suff, suffe*, whence by some confusion (prob. by association with *surge*) the form *surf*: see *surf*.] 1. A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh.*

I saw the battle, sair an' tough, . . .
 My heart, for fear, frae sough for sough.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Voices I call 'em; 'twas a kind o' sough
 Like pine-trees that the wind's ageth'rin' through.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., 11.

2. A gentle breeze; a waft; a breath.
 There, a sough of glory
 Shall breathe on you as you come.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

3. Any rumor that engages general attention. [*Scotch.*]

"I hae heard a sough," said Annie Winnie, "as if Leddy Ashton was nae canny body."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

4. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative characteristic of the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [*Scotch.*]

I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this sough, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle.
Burt, Letters, I, 207. (Jamieson.)

To keep a calm sough, to keep silence; be silent. [*Scotch.*]

"Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howf; "but I see aye keep a calm sough."
Scott, Old Mortality, ix.

sough¹ (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sùch), *v.* [Also *Sc. souch; < ME. sougen: see sough¹, n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To make a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound; emit a hollow murmur; murmur or sigh like the wind. [Now (except in literary use) local English or Scotch.]

Deep, as soughs the boding wind
 Among his caves, the sigh he gave.
Burns, As on the Banks.

The wavy swell of the soughing reeds.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

2. To breathe in or as in sleep. [*Scotch.*]
 I hear you mither sough and snore.
Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, II, 333. (Jamieson.)

II. *trans.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. [*Scotch.*]

He hears aye o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains sough out a sermon on the morning of every birth-day.
Scott, Antiquary, xxvii.

sough² (suf), *n.* [Also *saugh, suff; Sc. seuch, seuch, sheuch; < ME. sough, a drain, < W. soch, a sink, drain; cf. L. sulcus, a furrow.*] 1. A channel.

Then Dulac and Cledaugh
 By Morgany do drive her through her wat'ry saugh.
Drayton, Polyolblon, iv. 168.

2. A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The length as from the horne unto the sough [in a stall].
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

The deils would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any adds or soughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.
Ray, Works of Creation, II.

sough³, *n.* An obsolete form of *sow²*.
soughing-tile (suf'ing-til), *n.* A drain-tile. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Even if Uncle Lingon had not joined them, as he did, to talk about soughing tiles. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlii.*

sought (sât). Preterit and past participle of *seek*.

soujee, *n.* See *suice*.

souket, *v.* A Middle English form of *suck*.

soul¹ (sôl), *n.* [*< ME. soule, soule, saule, sawle, < AS. sæwel, sæwol, sæwul, sæwl, sæul, sæwle, life, spirit, soul, = OS. sēola, sēole, siōle, sēle = OFries. siēle, sēle = MD. siēle, D. ziel = MLG. sēle, LG. seie, sal = OHG. sēla, sēula, MHG. sēle, G. seele = Icel. sála, later sál = Sw. själ = Dan. sjæl = Goth. saiwala, soul (tr. Gr. ψυχή, etc.); origin unknown. The word has been compared with Gr. αἰώλος, quick-moving, changeful, and with sea (see *sea¹*); also with L. sæculum, age (life, vitality ?) (see *secul*, *secular*).] 1. A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills. Animals also, and even plants, have been thought to have souls. Primitive peoples identify the soul with the breath, or something contained in the blood. Separated from the body, it is supposed to have some imperfect existence, and to retain the form of the body as a ghost. The verses of Davies (see below) enumerate most of the ancient Greek opinions. The first is that of Anaximander and of Diogenes of Apollonia; the second is that of Heraclitus; the third is that of Empedocles; the fourth is that attributed to Empedocles by Aristotle; the fifth is that of Democritus and other Pythagoreans, as Simplicius in the "Phædo"; the sixth is attributed wrongly to Galen; the seventh is that of Democritus and the atomists; the eighth is attributed by some authorities to the Pythagoreans; and the ninth is that of the Stoics. Aristotle makes the soul little more than a faculty or attribute of the body, and he compares it to the "axness" of an ax. The scholastics combined this idea with that of the separability and immortality of the soul, thus forming a highly metaphysical doctrine. Descartes originated distinct metaphysical dualism, which holds that spirit and matter are two radically different kinds of substance—the former characterized by consciousness, the latter by extension. Most modern philosophers hold to monism in some form, which recognizes only one kind of substance. That the soul is immortal is a very ancient and widely diffused opinion; it is also commonly believed that the soul has no parts. A soul separated from the body is commonly called a *spirit*, not a *soul*. In biblical and theological usage "soul" (*nephesh, psyche*, also rendered "life") is sometimes used for the non-corporeal nature of man in general, and sometimes, in distinction from *spirit*, for the lower part of this non-corporeal nature, standing in direct communication with the body, and regarded as the seat of the emotions, rarely of will or spirit. Some theologians minimize the distinction between *soul* and *spirit*, making them mere aspects or relations of the same substance, while others have made them distinct substances or distinct entities.*

For of the soule the bodie forme doth take;
 For soule is forme, and doth the bodie make.
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Beauty, I, 132.

I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.
1 Thes. v. 23.

The word of God is . . . sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit.
Heb. iv. 12.

To hold opinion with Pythagoras
 That souls of animals infuse themselves
 Into the trunks of men. *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 182.*

One thinks the soule is aire; another fire;
 Another blood, diffus'd about the heart;
 Another saith the elements conspire,
 And to her essence each doth give a part.
*Musicians think our soules are harmonies;
 Physicians hold that they complexion be;
 Epicures make them swarms of atomies,
 Which do by chance into our bodies flee.*

Some think one generall soule fills every braine;
 As the bright sunne sheds light in every starre;
 And others thinke the name of soule is vaine,
 And that we onely well-mixt bodies are.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

They [corporations] cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicate, for they have no soules.
Case of Sutton's Hospital, 10 Coke's Rep., p. 82, b.

Although the human soul is united to the whole body, it has, nevertheless, its principal seat in the brain, where alone it not only understands and imagines, but also perceives. *Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veltch), iv. § 189.*

Our idea of soul, as an immaterial spirit, is of a substance that thinks and has a power of exciting motion in body by writing or thought.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xliii. § 22.

With chemic art exalts the mineral powers,
 And draws the aromatic soules of flowers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 244.

It seems probable that the soul will remain in a state of inactivity, though perhaps not of insensibility, from death to the resurrection.
Hartley, Observations on Man, II. iv. § 3, prop. 90.

2. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings: in distinction from *intellect*.

Hear my soul speak:
 The very instant that I saw you, did
 My heart fly to your service.
Shak., Tempest, III. 1. 68.

These vain joys, in which their wills consume
 Such powers of wit and soul as are of force
 To raise their beings to eternity.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

In my soul I loathe

All affectation. *Couper, Task, II. 416.*

3. The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the soul of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the soul of an enterprise; an able commander is the soul of an army.

Brevity is the soul of wit,

And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 90.

He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the soul of a mighty coalition.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

I have been woo'd by many with no less

Soul of affection.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Money gives soul to action. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 1.*

There is some soul of goodness in things evil.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 4.

5. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade.

Then of his wretched friend

The Soul appear'd; at ev'ry part the form did comprehend
 His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, ev'ry
 weed

His person wore, it fantasied. *Chapman, Illad, xxiii. 1. 58.*

O sacred essence, other form,

O solemn ghost, O crowned soul!

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

6. A human being; a person.

All the soules of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten. *Gen. xli. 27.*

My lord, this is a poor mad soul; . . . and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 113.*

Humph. Where had you this Intelligence?
 Tom. From a foolish fond Soul that can keep nothing
 from me. *Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 1.*

All Soules' day, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the 2d of November, a day kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls, to which end the mass and offices of the day are directed. It is the day following the feast of All Saints.—**Apparitional soul.** See *apparition*.—**Commendation of the soul.** See *commendation*, 5.—**Cure of souls.** See *cure*.—**Descent of souls.** See *descent*.—**Seat of the soul**, the part of the body (according to some speculators a mathematical point) in immediate dynamic connection with the soul.

As long as the soul was supposed to be a material thing (which was the usual ancient opinion), it was naturally believed to have a distinct place. Later the knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, and their centralization in the brain, showed that the soul was more intimately connected with that than with other parts of the body; and it was vaguely supposed that the unity of consciousness would in some measure be explained by the hypothesis of a special seat of the soul in the brain. The commonest primitive notion was that the soul was resident in the blood or in the heart. Either the whole soul or its parts were also located in the bowels, bones, liver, gall, kidneys, and other organs. The doctrine that the soul is in the brain seems to have originated in Egypt, and found many partial adherents in antiquity, but was not generally accepted before modern times. The Neoplatonists held that the soul is wholly in the whole body and wholly in every part. Descartes placed the soul in the pineal gland, and other physiologists of the seventeenth century located it in different organs connected with the brain. Leibnitz introduced the theory that it resides at a mathematical point, which has found eminent supporters, some of whom regard this point as movable. Others hold that any conception of consciousness which forces its adherents to such a conclusion ought to be considered as reduced to an absurdity. Recent observations concerning multiple consciousness strengthen indications previously known that the unity of consciousness is somewhat illusory; and the anatomy of the brain does not support the notion of an absolute centralization of the power of forming ideas.—**Sentient soul**, the soul as affected by the senses, or as possessing sentience.—**Syn. 1 and 2. Intellect, Spirit**, etc. See *mind*.—4. *Ardo, force*.

soul¹ (sôl), *v. t.* [*< ME. soulen; < soul¹, n.*] To endure with a soul.

The gost that fro the fader gan procede

Hath souled hem withouten any drede.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 329.

soul² (sôl or sôl), *n.* [Also *soul*; < ME. soule, soule, souel, saule, saule, food, = Dan. sùl, meat eaten with bread.] Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Maria Egyptiaca eet in thyrty wynter

Bote thre lytel loves [loaves], and love [love] was her soul.

Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 24.

soul², *v.* [*< soul², n.; cf. soil⁴.*] To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

I haue, sweet wench, a piece of cheese,

As good as tooth may chawe,

And bread and wildings souling well.

Warner, Albion's England, iv. 32.

soul-ale, *n.* Same as *dirge-ale*.

Soulamea (sô-lâ'mê-â), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarek, 1783). < soulamoe, its name in the Moluccas, said to mean 'king of bitters.'*] A genus of dicotyledonous chripetalous shrubs, of the *Sima-*

roubaceæ, type of the tribe *Soulameæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a three-parted calyx, three linear petals, six stamens, and a two-celled ovary with solitary ovules. Only one species, *S. amara*, is now recognized, native of the Moluccas, Fiji Islands, and New Guinea. It is a shrub or small tree with long petioled, thin, entire leaves, and axillary spikes of small pedicelled flowers. See *bitter-kings*.

soul-bell (sôl'bel), *n.* [*< soul + bell*.] The passing-bell.

We call them *soul-bells* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall*, *Apol. against Brownists*, § 43.

soul-blind (sôl'blind), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of light and of every image of it.

soul-blindness (sôl'blind'nes), *n.* Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

soul-cake (sôl'kak), *n.* A cake of sweetened bread formerly distributed at church doors on All Souls' day. See *soul-paper*.

soul-candle (sôl'kan'dl), *n.* [*< ME. saulecandel; < soul + candle*.] One of the wax-lights placed about a dead body.

Four *saulecandles* shall be found, and used in the burial services. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

soul-curer (sôl'kür'er), *n.* One who has a cure of souls; a parson.

Peace, I say, Gallia and Gaul, French and Welsh, *soul-curer* and body-curer! *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, III. 1. 100.

soul-deaf (sôl'def), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

soul-deafness (sôl'def'nes), *n.* Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

souldert, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete variant of *solder*.

souldier, **souldiour**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *soldier*.

souled (sôld), *a.* [*< ME. souled; < soul + -ed*.] Having a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling: used chiefly in composition: as, *high-souled*, *mean-souled*.

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold, Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *sou'd*, Should give the prizes they had gain'd before? *Dryden*, *Iliad*, l. 185.

soul-fearing (sôl'fêr'ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. [Rare.]

Till their [cannon's] *soul-fearing* clamours have brawld down

The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shak.*, *K. John*, II. 1. 383.

soulfret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sulphur*.

soulful (sôl'fûl), *a.* [*< soul + -ful*.] Full of soul, emotion, or feeling; expressive of sentiment or emotion.

There wasn't a sounding-line on board that would have gone to the bottom of her *soulful* eyes. *C. D. Warner*, *Backlog Studies*, p. 58.

soulfully (sôl'fûl-i), *adv.* In a soulful or feeling manner.

soulfulness (sôl'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being soulful; feeling. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 37.

soullil, *n.* [Javanese.] One of the sacred monkeys of Java, *Semnopithecus mitratus*, with a black peaked bonnet suggesting a miter.

soulis (sôl'ish), *a.* [*< soul + -ish*.] Of or pertaining to the soul. *Byrom*. [Rare.]

The . . . psychical (or *soulis*) man. *J. F. Clarke*, *Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors*, p. 181.

soul-killing (sôl'kil'ing), *a.* Destroying the soul; ruining the spiritual nature. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, I. 2. 100.

soulless (sôl'les), *a.* [*< ME. *soules, < AS. sâwleas, sâwolleas, soulless, lifeless, irrational, < sâwol, soul, life, + -leas, E. -less*.] 1. Having no life or soul; dead.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body. *Sir E. Sandys*, *State of Religion* (ed. 1606), X. 4. (*Latham*).

2. Having no soul or spirit.—3. Having or expressing no thought or emotion; expressionless.

Having lain long with blank and *soulless* eyes, He sat up suddenly. *Browning*, *Paracelsus*, III.

4. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog! O rarely base! *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, v. 2. 157.

soullessness (sôl'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without soul, in any sense of that word.

A certain *soullessness* and absence of ennobling ideals in the national character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 109.

soul-mass (sôl'mâs), *n.* A mass for the dead.

soul-massing (sôl'mâs'ing), *n.* The saying of masses for the dead.

So doth it cast down all their *soul-massing* and foolish foundations for such as be dead and past the ministry of God's word.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 278.

soul-paper (sôl'pâ'pêr), *n.* A paper or parchment bearing an inscription soliciting prayers for the soul of some departed person or persons. Soul-papers were given away with soul-cakes on All Souls' day.

soul-penny (sôl'pen'i), *n.* An offering toward the expense of saying masses for the souls of the departed.

The Dean shall have, for collecting the *soul-pennies* from the brethren, on the first day, II. d. out of the goods of the gild. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

soul-scot (sôl'skot), *n.* [*Prop. soul-scat*, repr. *AS. sâwel-sceat, sâwl-sceat*, money paid at the open grave for the repose of the soul, *< sâwel, soul, + sceat, money: see soul + scat*, and cf. *scot*², *shot*².] In *old eccles. law*, a funeral payment, formerly made at the grave, usually to the parish priest in whose church service for the departed had been said; a mortuary. Also *soul-shot*.

On each side of this bier kneeled three priests, who told their beads and muttered their prayers with the greatest signs of external devotion. For this service a splendid *soul-scat* was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's by the mother of the deceased. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xlii.

Those among the dead man's friends and kinsfolks who wished had come and brought the *soul-shot*, as their gift at the offertory of that holy sacrifice. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 306.

soul-shot (sôl'shot), *n.* See *soul-scot*.

soul-sick (sôl'sik), *a.* Diseased or distressed in mind or soul; morally diseased. [Rare.]

I am *soul-sick*, And wither with the fear of one condemn'd, Till I have got your pardon. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, IV. 1.

soul-silver, *n.* [*< soul + silver*.] The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. *Hallivell*.

soul-sleeper (sôl'slê'pêr), *n.* Same as *psychopannychist*.

soul-stuff (sôl'stuf), *n.* The hypothetical substance of the soul; psychoplasm. See *mind-stuff*.

soul-vexed (sôl'vekst), *a.* Disturbed or distressed in spirit. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 1. 59.

soum, sowm (soum), *n.* [A var. of *sum*², amount, proportion: see *sum*².] The proportion of cattle or sheep suitable to any pasture, or vice versa: as, a *soum* of sheep, as many sheep as a certain amount of pasture will support; a *soum* of grass or land, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. [Scotch.]

soum, sowm (soum), *v. i.* [*< soum, sowm, n.*] To calculate and determine what number of cattle or sheep a certain piece of land will support. [Scotch.]—*Soum* and *roum*, to pasture (in summer) and fodder (in winter). *Jamieson*.—*Souming* and *rouming*, in *Scots law*, the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasture may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. Strictly speaking, to *soum* a common is to ascertain the several soums it may hold, and to *roum* it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

soun, *v.* An obsolete variant of *swoon*.

soun², *n.* and *v.* An original spelling of *sound*⁵. **sound**¹ (sound), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. sound, sond, sund, isund, < AS. gesund (= OS. gesund = OFries. sund, sond = MD. ghesond, D. gezond = MLG. gesunt, LG. gesund, sund = OHG. gisunt, MHG. gesunt, G. gesund = Sw. Dan. sund), sound; < ge-, a collective and generalizing prefix (see i-), + *sund, of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to L. sanus, whole, sound: see sane*¹.] I. a. 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action: as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.

Et horn child is hol and *sund*, And Athulf bithute [without] wund. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Though he falle, he falleth nat bote as ho fulle in a bote, That ay is saf and *sounds* that siteth with-ynne the borde. *Piers Plowman* (C), xl. 40.

Universal distrust is so unnatural, indeed, that it never prevails in a *sound* mind. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 101.

2. Whole; uninjured; un hurt; un mutilated; not lacerated or bruised: as, a *sound* limb.

Thou dost breathe; Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, IV. 6. 52.

3. Free from special defect, decay, or injury; unimpaired; not deteriorated: as, a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit; a *sound* constitution.

Look that my staves be *sound*, and not too heavy. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 65.

Her timbers yet are *sound*, And she may float again. *Cooper*, *Loss of the Royal George*.

A cellar of *sound* liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, I.

4. Morally healthy; honest; honorable; virtuous; blameless.

In the way of loyalty and truth Toward the king, my ever royal master, Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2. 274.

5. Without defect or flaw in logic; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; that cannot be refuted or overthrown: as, a *sound* argument.

About him were a press of gaping faces, - Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 1400.

Rules of life, *sound* as the Time could bear. *Wordsworth*, *Off Saint Bees' Heads*.

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; pure: as, *sound* doctrine.

It is out of doubt that the first state of things was best, that in the prime of Christian religion faith was *soundest*. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, IV. 2.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words. 2 Tim. I. 13.

7. Reasoning accurately; logical; clear-minded; free from erroneous ideas; orthodox.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree, And *soundest* casuists doubt, like you and me? *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, III. 2.

A kick that scarce would move a horse May kill a *sound* divine. *Cooper*, *Yearly Distress*.

8. Founded in right and law; legal; not defective in law: as, a *sound* title; *sound* justice.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signories whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

Here by equity we mean nothing but the sound interpretation of the law. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, III. xxvii.

9. Unbroken and deep; undisturbed: said of sleep.

Let no man fear to die; we love to sleep all, And death is but the *sounder* sleep. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 6.

New waked from *soundest* sleep, Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid In balmy sweat. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 253.

10. Thorough; complete; hearty.

The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot*.

11. Of financial condition, solvent; strong; not undermined by loss or waste: as, that bank is one of our *soundest* institutions.—As *sound* as a roach. See *roach*².—*Sound* and *disposing* mind and memory. In the law of wills. See *memory*.—*Sound* mind. See *insanity*.—*Sound* on the goose. See *goose*.—*Syn.* 1. Hearty, hale, hardy, vigorous.—3. Entire, unbroken, undecayed.—5 and 7. Sane, rational, sensible. II. † *n.* Safety. [Rare.]

Our goddis the governe, & soche grace lene That thou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue, And to this Citle in *sound* thi selwyn may come. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6185.

sound¹ (sound), *v.* [*< ME. sounden; < sound*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* To heal; make sound.

Further wol I never founde Non other help, my sores for to *sounde*. *Chaucer*, *Anellida and Arcite*, I. 242.

II. *intrans.* To become sound; heal.

Thro girt with mony a wounde, That lykly ar never for to *sounde*. *Lydgate*, *Complaint of the Black Knight*, l. 292.

sound¹ (sound), *adv.* [*< sound*¹, *a.*] Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; deeply: now used only of sleeping.

So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. l. 42.

Till he tell the truth, Let the supposed fairies pinch him *sound*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, IV. 4. 61.

Every soul throughout the town being *sound* asleep before nine o'clock. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 175.

sound² (sound), *n.* [*< ME. sound, sund, < AS. sund, a sound, a strait of the sea (= MD. sond, sund, D. sond, sont, zond = MHG. G. sund = Icel. Sw. Dan. sund, a sound), also, in AS. and Icel., swimming; contracted from orig. *sundm. < swimman (pp. swimmen), swim: see swim*. Cf. *sound*³.] A narrow passage of water not a stream, as a strait between the mainland and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean: as, *Long Island Sound*; the *Sound* (between Denmark and Sweden).

Behold, I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*, As a dire vapour. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, I. 1.

And, with my skates fast-bound, Skimmed the half-frozen *Sound*. *Longfellow*, *Skeleton in Armor*.

Sound dues. See *due*¹.

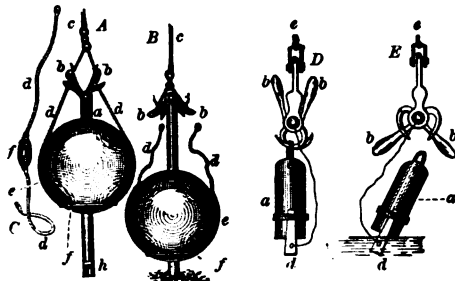
sound³ (sound), *n.* [*< ME. sounde; cf. Icel. sund-magi, the sound of a fish, lit. 'swimming-maw': see sound² and maic.*] In *zool.*: (a) The swimming-bladder or air-bladder of a fish. The sound is a hollow vesicular organ, originating from the digestive tract—in fact, a rudimentary lung, the actual homologue of the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, though in fishes, as in other branchiata, respiration is effected by gills. (See *air-bladder*.) Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when fried is something like an oyster so cooked; others are valuable as a source of isinglass.

Sounds of a fytsha, cannon. Palgrave. (Halliwell.)
Of [fishes'] sounds we make isinglass.

Goldsmith, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist., III.

(b) A cuttlefish.

sound⁴ (sound), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also sounde; < ME. souden (= D. sonderen = G. sondiren = Sw. sondera = Dan. sondere), < OF. (and F.) sonder = Sp. Pg. sondar, sound; (a) perhaps < MD. sond, sund = AS. sund = Icel. Sw. Dan. sund, a strait, sound (cf. AS. sund-gyrd, a sounding-rod, sund-line, a sounding-line: see sound²); (b) otherwise perhaps < L. "subundare, submerge: see sub- and ound, undulate." I. trans. 1. To measure the depth of; fathom; try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which is marked the number of fathoms. Machines of various kinds are also used to indicate the depth to which the lead has descended. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with*

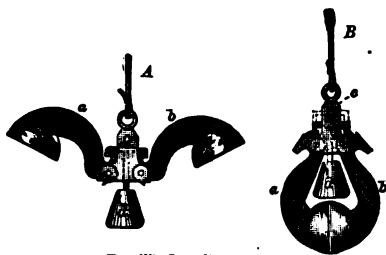


Apparatus used in Sounding.

A, B, C. Brooke's Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus: a, rod with horns pivoted thereto; c, sounding-line; d, wires by which the lead e is attached to the horns, connected with a washer f under the lead; A, opening in lower end of rod, by which specimens of the bottom may be secured. When the rod strikes the bottom, the lead slides downward, bringing the horns into the position shown in B, and releasing the wires d and the lead; the rod only is then drawn up, leaving the lead at the bottom.

D, E. British Navy Sounding-apparatus: a, lead; b, counterpoised hooks which engage the loop at the top of the lead; c, wedge-shaped cup for specimens, attached by cord or wire to the pivot of the hooks; c, attachment for the sounding-line or wire. When the cup d touches bottom, the hooks b drop into the position shown in E; the sinker or lead then drops over, releasing the cup, and this, with its specimen and the hooks, is drawn to the surface.

tallow, by means of which some part of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they



Taselli's Sounding-apparatus.

a and b, arms pivoted to c; d, lead, which is attached to a stem at the top of which is a crosspiece. When the arms are raised into the position shown in A, the crosspiece engages them and holds them in that position till the lead strikes the bottom; they are then released, and fall into the position shown in B. The cups (shown in the cuts), on closing, scoop up a specimen of the bottom.

strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, etc., a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leather cover when full, etc. See the accompanying cuts of apparatus used in sounding. Brooke's apparatus is said to be the first by which soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were made and specimens of the bottom obtained.

*Go sound the ocean, and cast your nets;
Happily you may catch her in the sea.*

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 7.

Two plummets dropt for one to sound the abyss.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

2. In *surg.*, to examine by means of a sound or probe, especially the bladder, in order to ascertain whether a stone is present or not.

By a precious oyle Doctor Russell at the first applyed to it when he sounded it with probe (ere night) his tormenting paine was . . . well asswaged.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 179.

3. Figuratively, to try; examine; discover, or endeavor to discover, that which is concealed in

the mind of; search out the intention, opinion, will, or wish of.

It is better to sound a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.

Bacon, Negotiating (ed. 1887).

I have sounded him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II.

4. To ascertain the depth of (water) in a ship's hold by lowering a sounding-rod into the pump-well.—5. To make a sounding with, or carry down in sounding, as a whale the tow-line of a boat.—To sound a line, to sound all lines. See *line*².

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

I sounde, as a schyppe man sounedeth in the see with his plommet to knowe the deppeth of the see. Je pilote.

Palgrave, p. 728.

The shipmen . . . sounded, and found it twenty fathoms.

Acts xxvii. 27, 28.

2. To penetrate to the bottom; reach the depth.

*For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded
That stood in blake, with lokyng of hire eighen,
That to myn hertis botme it is ywounded.*

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 585.

3. To descend to the bottom; dive: said of fish and other marine animals. When a sperm-whale sounds, the fore parts are lifted a little out of water, a strong spout is given, the nose is dipped, the back and small are rounded up, the body bends on a cross-axis, the flukes are thrown up 20 or 30 feet, and the whale goes straight down head first, in less than its own length of water.

sound⁴ (sound), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. sonde = Sw. sond, < F. sonde, a probe, a sounding-lead, = Sp. Pg. sonda, a sound; from the verb: see sound⁴, v.] In *surg.*, any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; a probe; specifically, an instrument used for exploring or dilating the urethra, for searching the bladder for stone, or for exploring the uterus.

sound⁵ (sound), *n.* [*< ME. sounde (with ex-crescent d), soun, soich, sowne, son, < OF. soun, son, sun, F. son = Pr. son, so = Sp. son = Pg. som = It. suono = Icel. sönn, a sound, < L. sonus, a sound; cf. Skt. srana, sound, < van, sound. Cf. sound⁶, v., and see assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant, person, parson, re-sound, sonata, sonnet, sonorous, sonant, uni-son, etc.*] 1. The sensation produced through the ear, or organ of hearing; in the physical sense, either the vibrations of the sounding-body itself, or those of the air or other medium, which are caused by the sounding-body, and which immediately affect the ear. A musical sound, or tone, is produced by a continued and regular series of vibrations (or, in the physical sense, may be said to be these vibrations themselves); while a noise is caused either by a single impulse, as an electrical spark, or by a series of impulses following at irregular intervals. A sounding-body is a body which is in such a state of vibration as to produce a sound (see *vibration*). Thus, a tuning-fork, a bell, or a piano-string, if struck, will, in consequence of its elasticity, continue to vibrate for some time, producing, in the proper medium, a sound; similarly, the column of air in an organ-pipe becomes a sounding-body when a current of air is continually forced through the mouthpiece past the lip; again, an inelastic body, as a card, may become a sounding-body if it receives a series of blows at regular intervals and in sufficiently rapid succession, as from the teeth of a revolving cog-wheel. The vibrations of the sounding-body are conveyed to the ear by the intervening medium, which is usually the air, but may be any other gas, a liquid (as water), or an elastic solid. The presence of such a medium is essential, for sound is not propagated in a vacuum. The vibrations of the sounding-body, as a tuning-fork, produce in the medium a series of waves (see *wave*) of condensation and rarefaction, which are propagated in all directions with a velocity depending upon the nature of the medium and its temperature—for example, the velocity of sound in air is about 1,090 feet per second at 32° F. (0° C.), and increases slightly as the temperature rises; in other gases the velocity varies inversely as the square root of the density; it is consequently nearly four times as great in hydrogen. In liquids the velocity is greater than in air—for water, somewhat more than four times as great. In solids the velocity varies very widely, being relatively small in inelastic substances like wax and lead, and very great (two to three miles per second) in wood and steel. Sound-waves may differ (1) in their wave-length—that is, in the number of vibrations per second; (2) in the amplitude of the motion of the particles forming them; and (3) in their form, as to whether they are simple, and consist of a single series of pendulum-like vibrations, or are compound, and formed of several such series superimposed upon each other. Corresponding to these differences in the sound-waves, the sounds perceived by the ear differ in three ways: (1) They differ in pitch. If the sound-waves are long and the number of vibrations few per second, the pitch is said to be low and the sound is called *grave*; as the number of vibrations increases, the pitch is said to rise and the sound to be *higher*; if the number of vibrations is very great and the length of the waves correspondingly small, the sound becomes shrill and piercing. It is found that the vibrations must be as numerous as 24 per second in order that the ear may be able to unite them as a continuous sound. Similarly, if the vibrations exceed 30,000 to 40,000 per second, they

cease to produce any sensation upon the ear. (2) Sounds differ in intensity or loudness. Primarily the intensity of the sound depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; it diminishes with the square of the distance from the sounding-body; it also diminishes as the density of the air or other medium decreases, and is increased by the proximity of a sonorous body which can vibrate in unison with it. (3) Sounds differ in quality or timbre, that property by which we distinguish between the same tone as sounded upon two different musical instruments, as a piano and a violin. This difference is due to the fact that a note produced by a musical instrument is in general a compound note, consisting of the fundamental note, the pitch of which the ear perceives, and with it a number of higher notes of small intensity whose vibrations as compared with the fundamental note are usually as the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. These upper notes, harmonics or over-tones (see *harmonic*), blend with the fundamental note, and upon their number and relative intensity, consequently, the resultant combined effect upon the ear, or the quality of the note, depends. Sound-waves may, like light-waves, be reflected from an opposing surface (see *reflection, echo, resonance*); they may be refracted, or suffer a change of direction, in passing from one medium to another of different density; they may suffer diffraction; and they may also suffer interference, giving rise to the pulsations of sounds called *beats*. See *beat*, 7.

2. A particular quality or character of tone, producing a certain effect on the hearer, or suggesting a particular cause; tone; note: as, a joyful sound; a sound of woe.

There is a sound of abundance of rain. 1 Ki. xviii. 41.

Doug. That's the worst tidings that I hear of yet.

Wor. Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty sound.

Shak., I. Hen. IV., iv. 1. 128.

The sound of a sea without wind is about them.

Swinburne, Hesperia.

3. Vocal utterance.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 365.

4. Hearing-distance; ear-shot.

Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,
And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow.

Pope, R. of the L., iv. 118.

5. Empty and unmeaning noise.

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

6. Same as *signal*, 2.—**Anacampitic sounds.** See *anacampitic*. **Blood-sounds,** in *auscultation*, anemic murmurs.—**Bronchial sound,** the normal bronchial breathing-sound.—**Cardiac sounds,** the heart-sounds.—**Characteristic sound.** See *characteristic letter*, under *characteristic*.—**Cogged breath-sound.** See *breath-sound*.—**Friction sound.** See *friction-sound*.—**Refraction of sound.** See *refraction*.—**Respiratory sounds.** See *respiratory*.—**To read by sound, in telegraph.** See *read*, 1. = *Syn. 1. Noise, Sound, Tone.* Noise is that effect upon the ear which does not convey, and is not meant to convey, any meaning: as, the noise made by a falling chimney; street noises. Sound is a general word, covering noise and intelligible impressions upon the auditory nerves: as, the sound of cannon, of hoofs, of a trumpet, of prayer. Tone is sound regarded as having a definite place on the musical scale, or as modified by feeling or physical affections, or as being the distinctive quality of sound possessed by a person or thing permanently or temporarily: as, his tones were those of anger; a piano of peculiarly rich tone. For technical distinctions, see def. 1 above, noise, and tone.

sound⁵ (sound), *v.* [*< ME. souden, sounen, sounen, sunen, < OF. suner, soner, F. sonner = Pr. sonar = Pg. soar = It. sonare (= Icel. söna), < L. sonare, sound, < sonus, a sound: see sound⁶, n.] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce vibrations affecting the ear; cause the sensation of sound; make a noise; produce a sound; also, to strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; produce a specified audible effect: as, the wind sounds melancholy.*

Ther herde I playen on an harpe,
That sounde bothe wel and sharpe,
Orpheus ful craftely.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1202.

O earth, that soundest hollow under me.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To cause something (as an instrument) to sound; make music.

The singers sang, and the trumpeters sounded.

2 Chron. xxix. 28.

3. To seem or appear when uttered; appear on narration: as, a statement that sounds like a fiction.

How oddly will it sound that I

Must ask my child forgiveness!

Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 197.

All this is mine but till I die;
I can't but think 'twould sound more clever
To me and to my heirs for ever.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 11.

Your father never dropped a syllable which should sound toward the asking me to assist him in his adversity.

Godwin, Fleetwood, xix.

4. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published.

From you sounded out the word of the Lord.

1 Thea. I. 8.

5. To tend; incline. [Now rare.]

Alle hire wordes moore and lesse,
Sounynge in vertu and in gentillesse.

Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 54.

Seyng any thyng sounynge to treson.

Paston Letters, l. 183.

All such thingis as sounne wyth or ayenst the common
welle.
Arnold's Chron., p. 83.

6. To resound.

The shippes hereupon discharge their Ordinance, . . .
insomuch that the tops of the hilles sounded therewith.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 245.

To sound in damages, in law, to have as its object the
recovery of damages: said of an action brought, not for
the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin or an action
of debt, but for damages only, as for trespass, etc.

II. trans. 1. To cause to produce sound; set
in audible vibration.

A bagpipe wel coude he blowe and sounne.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 555.

I have sounded the very base-string of humility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 6.

2. To utter audibly; pronounce; hence, to
speak; express; repeat.

But now to yow rehersen al his speche,
Or al his woful wordes for to sounne.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 573.

Then I, as one that am the tongue of these,
To sound the purposes of all their hearts.

Shak., K. John, IV. 2. 43.

The Arab by his desert well

. . . hears his single camel's bell

Sound welcome to his regal quarters.

Whittier, The Haschiah.

3. To order or direct by a sound; give a signal
for by a certain sound: as, to sound a re-
treat.

To sound a parley to his heartless foe.

Shak., Laocoön, l. 471.

4. To spread by sound or report; publish or
proclaim; celebrate or honor by sounds.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise.

Milton, P. L., v. 171.

She loves aloft to sound

The Man for more than Mortal Deeds renown'd.

Congreve, Pindaric Odes, II.

5. To signify; import. [A Latinism.]

Hise reasons he spak ful solemnely,
Sounynge alway thencours of his wyynyng.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 276.

If you have ears that will be pierced—or eyes
That can be opened—a heart that may be touched—
Or any part that yet sounds man about you.

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated
"some uncleanness," but in Hebrew it sounds "naked-
ness of aught, or any real nakedness." Milton, Divorce, l.

6. To examine by percussion, as a wall in or-
der to discover hollow places or studding; spe-
cifically, in med., to examine by percussion and
auscultation, in order to form a diagnosis by
means of sounds heard: as, to sound the lungs.

sound⁶ (sound). An obsolete or dialectal con-
tracted form of *sound*, *sounon*.

soundable (soun'da-bl), a. [*< sound⁴ + -able.*]

*Capable of being sounded.

soundboard (sound'bôrd), n. 1. In musical
instruments, a thin resonant plate of wood so
placed as to enhance the power and quality of
the tones by sympathetic vibration. In the piano-
forte it is placed just under or behind the strings; in
the pipe-organ it forms the top of the wind-chest in which
the pipes are inserted; in the violin, guitar, etc., it is the
same as the belly—that is, the front of the body. Great
care is exercised in the selection and treatment of the wood
for soundboards, which is either pine or spruce-fir. Also
sounding-board. See cut under *harp*.

2. Same as *sounding-board*, 1. See cut under
abat-voix.—*Pedal soundboard*. See *pedal*.

soundboarding (sound'bôr'ding), n. In carp.,
short boards which are disposed transversely
between the joists, or fixed in a partition for
holding pugging or other material, intended
to prevent sound from being transmitted from
one part of a house to another.

sound-body, sound-box, sound-chest (sound'-
bod'i, -boks, -chest), n. Same as *resonance-box*.

sound-bone (sound'bôn), n. [*< sound³ + bone.*]

The bone of a fish lying close to the sound or
air-bladder. It is a part of the backbone, consisting
of those vertebrae collectively which are ordinarily cut
out in one piece in splitting the fish.

sound-bow (sound'bô), n. The thickened edge
of a bell against which the clapper strikes. In
stating the proportions of a bell, the thickness
of the sound-bow is usually taken as a unit.

sound-deafness (sound'def'nes), n. Deafness
to sound of every pitch or quality, as distin-
guished from *pitch-deafness* and *timbre-deafness*.

sounder¹ (soun'dér), n. [Early mod. E. also
sounder, < ME. *sounder*, < AS. *sunor*, a herd.]

1. A herd of wild swine.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wyld
swyn a *sounder*: that is to say, gif ther be passyd v. or vj.
togedres.

MS. Bodl. 546. (Halliwell.)

Now to speke of the boore, the fyrste year he is
A pygge of the *sounder* callyd, as haue I bys;
The secounde yere an hogge, and soo shall he be,
And an hoggestere whan he is of yeres thre;
And when he is foure yere, a boor shall he be,
From the *sounder* of the swyne thesne departyth he.

Book of St. Alban's (ed. 1496), sig. d. i.

2. A young wild boar: an erroneous use.

It had so happened that a *sounder* (i. e., in the language
of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed
the track of the proper object of the chase.

Scott, Quentin Durward, ix.

Such then were the pigs of Devon, not to be compared
with the true wild descendant, . . . whereof many a
sounder still grunted about Swinley down.

Kingley, Westward Ho, viii.

sounder² (soun'dér), n. [*< sound⁴ + -er¹.*] A
sounding-machine.—*Flying sounder*, an apparatus,
devised by Thomson, for obtaining deep-sea soundings, at
a moderate depth, without rounding to or reducing speed.
With this sounding-machine a sounding was made at a
depth of 130 fathoms while the steamer was moving at the
rate of 16 knots an hour.

sounder³ (soun'dér), n. [*< sound⁵ + -er¹.*] That
which sounds; specifically, in *telegraph*, a re-
ceiving instrument in the use of which the mes-
sage is read by the sound produced by the arma-
ture of the electromagnet in playing back and
forth between its stops.

sound-figures (sound'fig'ürz), n. pl. Chladni's
figures. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.

sound-hole (sound'höl), n. In musical instru-
ments of the viol and lute classes, an opening
in the belly or soundboard, so shaped and
placed as to increase its elasticity and thus its
capacity for sympathetic vibration. In the mod-
ern violin and similar instruments there are two sound-
holes, placed on each side of the bridge; they are usually
called the *f-holes*, from their shape.

sounding¹ (soun'ding), n. [*< ME. soundyng*,
soundyng, *sounning*; verbal n. of *sound⁴*, v.] 1.
The act or process of measuring the depth of
anything; exploration, as with a plummet and
line, or a sound.—2. The descent of a whale
or of a fish to the bottom after being harpooned
or hooked.—3. pl. The depth of water in riv-
ers, harbors, along shores, and even in the
open seas, which is ascertained in the opera-
tion of sounding. The term is also used to signify any
place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will
reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom
where the line reaches. Soundings on English and Ameri-
can charts are expressed in fathoms, except in some har-
bor-charts where they are in feet. See *deep-sea*.—In or
on soundings. (a) So near the land that a deep-sea
lead will reach the bottom. (b) In comparatively shallow
water: said of a whale in the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea,
Sea of Okhotsk, or in bays, lagoons, etc., whose depths
may be readily fathomed.—To get on or off soundings,
to get into or beyond water where the bottom can be touched
by sounding; figuratively, to enter into a subject or topic
which one is or is not competent to discuss.—To strike
soundings, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

sounding² (soun'ding), n. [*< ME. soundyng*;
verbal n. of *sound⁵*, v.] The act of producing
a sound or a noise; also, a sound or a noise pro-
duced; specifically, in music, compare *sound⁵*,
v. i., 2.

Musicians have no gold for sounding.

Shak., R. and J., IV. 5. 143.

The Stage.

After the second sounding [of the music].

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

sounding³ (soun'ding), p. a. [Ppr. of *sound⁵*,
v.] 1. Causing or producing sound; sono-
rous; resounding; making a noise.

Ay me! whilst thee the shores and sounding seas

Wash far away.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 154.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; hence,
bombastic: as, mere sounding phrases.

Keep to your subject close in all you say;

Nor for a sounding sentence ever stray;

Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, l. 182.

sounding-board (soun'ding-bôrd), n. 1. A
canopy over a pulpit, etc., to direct the sound
of a speaker's voice toward the audience. See
abat-voix. Also *soundboard*.

Since pulpits fall, and sounding-boards reflect

Most part an empty, ineffectual sound.

Cowper, Task, III. 21.

2. In building, a board used in the deafening of
floors, partitions, etc. See *sound-boarding*.—

3. Same as *soundboard*, 1.

sounding-bottle (soun'ding-bot'l), n. A vessel
for raising water from a great depth for exam-
ination and analysis. It is generally made of wood,
and has valves opening upward in the top and bottom. It
is fixed on the sounding-line over the lead, so that the
water passes through it as the line descends; but when it
is drawn up the force of gravity closes the valves, thus re-

taining the contents. It often contains a thermometer
for showing the temperature below the surface.

sounding-lead (soun'ding-led), n. The weight
used at the end of a sounding-line.

sounding-line (soun'ding-lin), n. A line for
trying the depth of water.

sounding-machine (soun'ding-mā-shēn'), n. A
device for taking deep-sea soundings. See
deep-sea.

sounding-post (soun'ding-pōst), n. Same as
sound-post.

sounding-rod (soun'ding-rod), n. A graduated
rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth
of water in a ship's pump-well, and conse-
quently in the hold.

soundisman, n. A Middle English form of
sandesman.

Then sent were there sone soundimen two

To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8306.

soundless¹ (sound'les), a. [*< sound⁴ + -less.*]
Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; un-
fathomable.

He upon your soundless deep doth ride.

Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

soundless² (sound'les), a. [*< sound⁵ + -less.*]
Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

Cas. For your words, they rob the Hybla bees,

And leave them honeyless.

Bru. O yes, and soundless too;

For you have stol'n their buzzing, Antony.

Shak., J. C., v. 1. 33.

sound-line (sound'lin), n. The tow-line
carried down by a whale when sounding.

soundly (sound'li), adv. [*< sound¹ + -ly².*] In
a sound manner, in any sense of the word *sound*.

soundness (sound'nes), n. [*< sound¹ + -ness.*]
The state of being sound, in any sense.—*Syn.* See
sound¹, a.

sound-post (sound'pōst), n. In musical in-
struments of the viol class, a small cylindrical
wooden prop or pillar which is inserted between
the belly and the back, nearly under the treble
foot of the bridge. Its purpose is to prevent the
crushing of the belly by the tension of the strings, and to
transmit the vibrations of the belly to the back. Its mate-
rial, shape, and position are of great importance in deter-
mining the quality and power of the tone. It is some-
times called the instrument's *soul* or *voice*. Also *sounding-
post*.

sound-proof (sound'prōf), a. Impervious to
sound; preventing the entrance of sounds.

It [silicate of cotton] is of great efficiency as a stuffing
for sound-proof walls and flooring.

Ure, Dict., IV. 223.

sound-radiometer (sound'rā-di-om'e-tēr), n.
An apparatus devised by Dvorak to show the
mechanical effect of sound-waves. It consists of
a light cross of wood pivoted with a glass cap upon a ver-
tical needle, and carrying four pieces of card perforated
with a number of holes, raised on one side and depressed
on the other like those of a nutmeg-grater. The cross-
vanes rotate rapidly when placed before the resonance-
box of a loud-sounding tuning-fork.

sound-register (sound'rej'is-tēr), n. An ap-
paratus for collecting and recording tones of
the singing voice or of a musical instrument.
It was invented in Paris in 1858.

sound-shadow (sound'shad'ō), n. The inter-
ception of a sound by some large object, as a
building. It is analogous to a light-shadow, but is less
distinct, since sound-waves have much greater length
than light-waves.

For just as a high wall, a hill, or a railway-cutting often
completely cuts off sounds by forming a *sound-shadow*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 364.

sound-wave (sound'wāv), n. A wave of con-
densation and rarefaction by which sound is
propagated in an elastic medium, as the air.
See *sound⁵* and *wave*.

sounet, n. and v. A Middle English form of
sound⁶.

soup¹ (soup), v. and n. An obsolete or dialectal
form of *sup*.

soup² (söp), n. [= D. *soep* = MHG. G. *suppe*
= Sw. *soppa* = Dan. *suppe* = Icel. *súpa*, soup;
< OF. (and F.) *soupe*, soup, broth, pottage, sop,
= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sopa*, soup; < MD. *soppe*, *sop*,
a sop, broth, D. *sop*, broth, = Icel. *soppa* = Sw.
soppa, a sop: see *sop*. Soup² is a doublet of *sop*,
derived through OF., while *soup¹*, n., is a na-
tive variant of *sup*.] 1. In cookery, originally,
a liquor with something soaked in it, as a sop
of bread; now, a broth; a liquid dish served
usually before fish or meat at dinner. The basis
of most soups is stock; to this are added meat, vegeta-
bles, vermicelli, herbs, wine, seasoning, or whatever
is chosen: as, cream soup; tomato soup; turtle soup. See
julienne, *purée*, *soup-maitre*.

Between each act the trembling saivars ring,

From soup to sweet-wine.

Pope, Moral Essays, IV. 162.

2. A kind of picnic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. Compare the like use of *chowder*. [West Virginia.]—*Portable soup*, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

soup³, *v.* An obsolete form of *soup*, *swoop*.

souppon (sôp-sôn'), *n.* [F., a suspicion: see *suspicion*.] A suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste: as, water with a *souppon* of brandy.

soupe-maigre (sôp-mâ'gr), *n.* [F.] A thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish, originally intended to be eaten on fast-days, when flesh meat is not allowed.

souper¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *supper*.

souper² (sô'pér), *n.* [*soup*² + -er¹.] In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or a convert from Roman Catholicism, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing soup to their converts. *Imp. Dict.*

soup-kitchen (sôp'kich'en), *n.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing soup and supplying it gratis to the poor.

souple¹, *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) contraction of *supple*.

souple², *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *supple*.

souple³ (sô'pl), *a.* Noting raw silk which has been deprived of about one sixth of its external covering, the silk-glue. This is done by treating the silk with tartar and some sulphuric acid heated nearly to boiling.

soup-meat (sôp'mêt), *n.* Meat specially used for soup.

soup-plate (sôp'plât), *n.* A rather large deep plate used for serving soup.

soup-ticket (sôp'tik'et), *n.* A ticket authorizing the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

soupy (sô'pi), *a.* [*soup*² + -y¹.] Like soup; having the consistence, appearance, or color of soup. [Colloq.]

"We had a very thick fog," said Tom, "directly after the thunder-storm—a *soupy* fog."

Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xiv.

sour (sour), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. sour, soure, soure, sour*, < *AS. sūr* = *MD. suur, D. zuur* = *MLG. sūr* = *OHG. MHG. sūr, G. sauer* = *Icel. súrr* = *Sw. Dan. sur* (cf. *F. sur, sour*, < *LG. or HG.*: see *sorrel*¹), *sour*; cf. *W. sur, sour*; *Lith. surus, salt*. Root unknown.] *I. a.* 1. Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, *sour bread*; *sour milk*.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,
Or, being early pluck'd, is *sour* to taste.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 523.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a *sour* temper.

One is so *sour*, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth or sport.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

Lofty, and *sour* to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 58.

3†. Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

Al though it [poverty] be *sour* to suffer, there cometh sweete after.
Piers Plowman (B), xl. 250.

I know this kind of writing is madness to the world, foolishness to reason, and *sour* to the flesh.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1883), II. 235.

4. Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a *sour* word.

With matrimonie cometh . . . the *sour* browndyng of your wives kinsfolkes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 13.

I never heard him make a *sour* expression, but frankly confess that he left the world because he was not fit for it.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

5. Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil, and conveys the idea of viscidit, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation.
Ure, Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 180. (Jamieson.)

6. Coarse: said of grass. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.].—*Sour bath*. See *bath*¹.—*Sour dock*, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; sometimes, *R. Acetosella*. [Prov. Eng.]

Soure dokke (herbe . . .), *idem* quod *sorrel*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 466.

Sour dough, leaven; a fermented mass of dough left from a previous mixing, and used as a ferment to raise a fresh batch of dough. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

An other parable Jhesus spak to hem, The kyngdam of hevenes is lile to *soure* dowg, the whiche taken, a woman hidde in three measuris of meele, till it were al sowdowid.
Wyckf., Mat. xiii. 33.

Sour grapes. See *grape*¹.—*Sour lime*. See *lime*³, 1.—*Sour orange*, the Seville or bitter orange. See *orange*¹, 1.—*Sour plashamin, stomach*, etc. See the nouns.—*Sour plum*. See *Owensia*, 1.—*Syn.* 1. Acetous, acetose.—2 and 4. Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

II. n. 1. Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

Loth . . . his men amonestes mete for to dygt,
For wyth no soure ne no salt serues hym neuer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 820.

The sweets we wish for turn to loathed soure.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 867.

2†. Dirt; filth.

Soury or defowlyd yn *sour* or fylthe, Cenosa.
Prompt. Parv., p. 465.

3. An acid punch. [Colloq.].—4. In *bleaching and dyeing*: (a) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers. (b) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare *souring*, 5.—*Gray sour*. See *gray*.

sour (sour), *v.* [*ME. souren, souren*, < *AS. *sūrian, sūrgan*, become *sour*, = *OHG. sūren, MHG. sūren, G. sauern*, become *sour*, *OHG. sūren, MHG. siuren, G. säuern*, make *sour*, = *Sw. syra*, make *sour*; cf. *Icel. súrna* = *Dan. surne*, become *sour*; from the adj.: see *sour*, *a.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, *cider sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.

His taste delicious, in digestion *souring*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 690.

2. To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

Where the soul *sours*, and gradual rancour grows,
Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 17.

3. To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

II. trans. 1. To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

As the leuayne *soureth* that doz.
Ayenbite of Inuynt (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes.
Shak., Cor., v. 4. 18.

2. To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

This protraction is able to *sour* the best-settled patience in the theatre.
E. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

My mind being *soured* with his other conduct, I continued to refuse.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 57.

3. To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. In *bleaching*, etc., to treat with a dilute acid.

—5. To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.—To *sour one's cheeks*, to assume a morose or sour expression.

And now Adonia, with a lazy spright, . . .
Souring his cheeks, cries, "Fie, no more of love!"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 185.

sour (sour), *adv.* [*ME. soure; < sour, a.*] Sourly; bitterly.

Thou shalt with this launcegay
Abyen it ful *soure*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 111.*

source (sôrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *source*; < *ME. sours*, < *OF. sorse, sorse, sorse, sorse*, later *source* (ML. *sursa*), rise, beginning, spring, source, < *sors, sours*, fem. *sorse, sorse*, pp. of *sordre, sordre*, F. *sordre* = Pr. *sorger, sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir, surdir* = It. *sorgere*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *sourd*.] 1†. A rising; a rise; a soaring.

Therefore, right as an hawk up at a *sours*
Upbringeth into the air, right so prayeres
Of charitable and chaste blay freres
Maken hir *sours* to Goddes oree two.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 230.

2. A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

The fouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr *sours*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

There are some *sources* of very fine water, which seem to be those of the antient river Laphthos.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 223.

Like torrents from a mountain *source*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

3. A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

Miso, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *source* of envy in herself, took quickly mark of his behaviour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great *sources* of ill manners.
Swift, Good Manners.

Source of a covariant, the leading term of a covariant, from which all the others are derived. *M. Roberts.*

source (sôrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *source*; < *source*, *n.* Hence *souse*².] *I. intrans.* 1. To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; souse. See *souse*². [Rare.]

Apollo to his flaming carre adrest,
Taking his dayly, never ceasing course,
His fiery head in Thetis watry brest,
Three hundred sixty & five times doth *source*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. To spring; take rise. [Rare.]

They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horns, as long as they stay, of the freedoms and immunities *sourcing* from him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies*.)

II. trans. To plunge down; souse. [Rare.]

This little barke of ours being *soured* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before.
Optick Glasses of Humors (1639), p. 161. (*Halliwel*.)

sour-cROUT, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

sourd, *v.* 1. [*OF. sordre, sordre*, F. *sordre*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *source*.] To rise; spring; issue; take its source.

The especes that *soured* of pride, soothly, when they *soured* of malice, ymagined, avised, and forncast, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

sourdeline (sôr'de-lên), *n.* [F. (†), dim. of *sourdine*.] A small variety of bagpipe, or musette.

sourdet (sôr'det), *n.* Same as *sordet*.

sourdine (sôr'dên'), *n.* [*F. sourdine*, < It. **sordino*, < *sordo* (= F. *sourd*), deaf, muffled, mute, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *surd*.] 1. Same as *mute*¹, 3.—2. In the harmonium, a mechanical stop whereby the supply of wind to the lower vibrators is partially cut off, and the playing of full chords softly is facilitated.

sour-eyed (sour'id), *a.* Having a morose or sullen look.

Sour-eyed disdain and discord.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 20.

sour-gourd (sour'gôrd), *n.* Same as *cream-of-tartar tree* (which see, under *cream*¹).

sour-grass (sour'grâs), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

sour-gum (sour'gum), *n.* The tupelo or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica*, less frequently called *black-gum*.

souring (sour'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sour*, *v.*] 1. A becoming or making sour; as, the *souring* of bread.—2. That which makes sour or acid; especially, vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

3. The wild apple, or crab-apple; also, any sour apple. [Prov. Eng.].—4. Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes are baked. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.].—5. In *bleaching*, the process of exposing fibers or textures to the action of dilute acid; specifically, the exposing of goods which have been treated in a solution of chlorid of lime to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which, by setting free the chlorin, whitens the cloth, and neutralizes the alkalis with which the cloth has been impregnated.—6. A process of dressing sealskin. The skin is scraped clean, closely rolled, and laid away until the hair starts. The hair is then scoured off, and the bare hide is stretched to season.

souring-vessel (sour'ing-ves'l), *n.* A vat of oak wood in which vinegar is soured.

sour-kraut, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

sourly (sour'li), *adv.* In a sour manner, in any sense of the word *sour*.

sourness (sour'nes), *n.* [*ME. sowrenes, sowrenesse*, < *AS. sūrnas*, < *sūr*, *sour*: see *sour*, *a.*] The state or quality of being sour, in any sense. = *Syn. Asperity, Tartness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), moroseness, peevishness, petulance, ill nature.

sourrock (sô'rok), *n.* [*So.*, also *sourack, soorock, soorack, soorrock*, etc., *sorrel*; cf. *G. saurack*, the barberry.] The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; also, the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella*.

Heh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' lang kail.
Galt, The Entail, l. 295. (Jamieson.)

sourset, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *source*.

sour-sized (sour'sizd), *a.* See *sized*².

sour-sop (sour'sop), *n.* 1. See *Anona*.—2. A cross or crabbed person. [Prov. Eng.]

sour-tree (sour'trê), *n.* Same as *sourwood*.

sourwood (sour'wôd), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

sous (sô; formerly *sous*), *n.* [Formerly also *souse, souise*; now *sous* as if F.; < F. *sou*, pl. *sous*, a coin so called, = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a shilling, sou: see *soldo, solidus*.] A sou.

They [wooden shoes] are usually sold for two *Souzes*, which is two pence farthing.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 54.

Perhaps she met Friends, and brought Pence to thy House,
But thou shalt go Home without ever a *Souse*.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 33.

souse¹ (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souce*, *souze*, *souse*; < ME. *souse*, *souze*, var. of *sauce*: see *sauce*, *n.*] 1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.

You have powder'd [salted] me for one year;
I am in *souse*, I thank you; thank your beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 1.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.
And he that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 2.

I know she'll send me for 'em [ballads],
In Puddings, Bacon, *Souze*, and Pot-Butter,
Enough to keepe my chamber all this winter.
Brome, Antipodes, III. 5.

3. The ear: in contempt. [Now provincial or vulgar.]

With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?
Sniveling? or the extension of the jaws?
Fletcher, Poems, p. 203. (*Hallivell*.)

souse¹ (sous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souze*; < ME. *soucen*, *sousen*; a var. of *sauce*, *v.* Cf. *souse¹*, *n.*] 1. To steep in pickle.

Thei aleen hem alle, and kутten of hire Eres, and *soucen* hem in Vynegre, and there of thei maren gret servyse for Lordea.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 251.

Brawn was a Roman dish. . . Its sauce then was mustard and honey, before the frequent use of sugar; nor were *soused* hogs'-feet, cheeks, and ears unknown to those ages.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To plunge (into water or other liquid); cover or drench (with liquid).

When I like thee, may I be *sous'd* over Head and Ears in a Horse-pond.
Steele, Tender Husband, III. 1.

3. To pour or dash, as water.

"Can you drink a drop out o' your hand, sir?" said Adam. . . "No," said Arthur; "dip my cravat in and *souse* it on my head." The water seemed to do him some good.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xxviii.

Soused mackerel. See *mackerel*.

souse² (sous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souze*, *souze*; a var. (appar. by confusion with *souse¹*, *v.*) of *source*, *v.* Cf. *souse²*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To swoop; rush with violence; descend with speed or headlong, as a hawk on its prey.

Till, sadly *sousing* on the sandy shore,
He tumbled on an heape, and wallow'd in his gore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 16.

Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.
Pope, Epit. to Satires, II. 15.

2. To strike.

He stroke, he *soust*, he foynd, he hew'd, he lasht.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 25.

3. To be diligent. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] II. *trans.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; pounce upon.

The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 150.

souse² (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souze*, *souze*; < *souse²*, *v.*, but in def. 1. perhaps in part a var. of *source*, *n.* (in def. 1): see *source*.] 1. A pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack: as, the *souse* of a hawk upon its prey.

As a falcon fayre,
That once hath fall'd of her soue full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre,
And unto better fortune doth her selfe prepayre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

So, well cast off; aloft, aloft, well flowne.
O now she takes her at the *souze*, and strikes her
Downe to the earth, like a swift thunder-clap.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 98).

2. A blow; a thump.

Who with few *souzes* of his yron file
Dispersed all their troupe incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 24.

I'll hang the villain.
And 'twere for nothing but the *souse* he gave me.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

3. A dip or plunge in the water. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

souse² (sous), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *souse²*, *v.* Cf. *soss²*, *adv.*] With a sudden plunge; with headlong descent; with violent motion downward; less correctly, with sudden violence in any direction. [Colloq.]

So, thou wast once in love, Trim! said my Uncle Toby, smiling. — *Souse!* replied the corporal — over head and ears, an' please your honour. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VIII. 19.

As if the nailing of one hawk to the barn-door would prevent the next from coming down *souse* into the hen-yard.
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

souse³, *n.* See *sous*.

souse⁴ (sous), *n.* [Also *source*; said to be < F. *sous*, under (the *r* of *source* being then intrusive): see *sub-*.] In *arch.*, a support or under-prop. *Gwilt*.

souse-wifet (sous'wif), *n.* A woman who sells or makes *souse*.

Do you think, master, to be emperor
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,
Or allied to a seemly family of *souse-wives*.
Fletcher (and another), Propertius, I. 3.

soushumber (sō'shum-bēr), *n.* [< Tupi *jurum-peba*.] A woolly and spiny species of nightshade, *Solanum mammosum*, of tropical America. It is a noxious weed, bearing worthless yellow inversely pear-shaped berries.

souslik (sōs'lik), *n.* Same as *suslik*.

sousou, *n.* Same as *susu*.

sou'-sou'-southerly, **sou'-southerly** (sou'sou-suth'ēr-li, sou'suth'ēr-li), *n.* Same as *south-southerly*.

The swift-flying long-tailed duck — the old squaw, or *sou'-sou'-southerly*, of the [Long Island] baymen.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 63.

soustenu, **soutenu** (sōs'te-nū, sō'te-nū), *a.* [F. *soutenu*, pp. of *soutenir*, sustain, hold up: see *sustain*.] In *her.*, noting a chief supported, as it were, by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, as if it were a small part of the chief, of another color, supporting the real chief.

soutache (sō-tash'), *n.* [F.] A very narrow flat braid, made of wool, cotton, silk, or tinsel, and sewed upon fabrics as a decoration, usually in fanciful designs.

soutaget, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bagging for hops; coarse cloth.

Take *soutage* or halter (that covers the Kell),
Set like to a manger, and fastened well.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 136. (*Davies*.)

soutane (sō-tān'), *n.* [F. *soutane*, OF. *solane* = Sp. *solana* = Pg. *solana*, *sotaina* = It. *sotana*, undershirt, < ML. *subtana* (also *subtaneum*), an under-cassock, < L. *subtus*, beneath, under: see *sub-*.] Same as *cassock*.

soutel, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle*.

soutenu, *a.* See *soustenu*.

souter (sou'tēr; Sc. pron. sō'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *sowler*, *soutar*; < ME. *souter*, *soutere*, *soutare*, *sowter*, < AS. *sūtere* = Icel. *sūtari* = OHG. *sūtari*, *sūtari*, MHG. *süter* (also in comp. MHG. *schuoch-süter*, G. contracted *schuster*) (cf. Finn. *sutari* = Lapp. *sutar*, shoemaker, < G.), shoemaker, < L. *sutor*, shoemaker, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The devil made a reve for to preche,
And of a *soutere* shipman or a leche.
Chaucer, Prolog to Reeve's Tale, l. 50.

A conqueror! a cobbler! hang him *souter*!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

souteress (sou'tēr-es), *n.* [ME. *souteresse*; < *souter* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes or mends shoes; a female cobbler.

Cesse the *souteress* sat on the benche.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 315.

souterly (sou'tēr-li), *a.* [Formerly also *souterly*; < *souter* + *-ly*.] Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All *souterly* wax of comfort melting away, and misery taking the length of my foot, it boots me not to sue for life.
Manning, Virgin-Martyr, III. 8.

souterrain (sō-te-rān'), *n.* [F.: see *subterranean*.] A grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.
Arbuthnot.

south (south), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *south*, *southce*, *sothe*, *suth*, *n.* (acc. *south* as *adv.*), < AS. *sūth*, *adv.* (orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun used adverbially, never otherwise as a noun, and never as an *adj.*, the form *sūth* as an *adj.*, given in the dictionaries, being simply the *adv.* (*sūth* or *sūthan*) alone or in comp., and the form **sūtha*, as a noun, being due to a misunderstanding of the *adv.* *sūthan*), to the south, in the south, south; in comp. *sūth-*, a quasi-*adj.*, as in *sūth-dæl*, the southern region, the south, etc. (> E. *south*, *a.*); = OFries. *sūd* = MD. *suyd*, D. *zuid* = OHG. *sund*, MHG. *sunt*, *sūd*, G. *süd* = Icel. *sudhr*, *sunnr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, south; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. *Sp.* *sud* = Pg. *sul*, south, from the E.); (1) AS. *sūth* = Icel. *sudhr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, to the south, in the south, south; (2) AS. *sūthan* (ME. *suthen*, *suthe*) = MD. *suyden* = OLG. *sūdhon*, MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundana*, MHG. *sundene*, *sunden* = Icel. *sunnan*

= Sw. *syden* = Dan. *sōnden*, *adv.*, prop. 'from the south,' but also in MLG. OHG. MHG. 'in the south'; also in comp., as a quasi-*adj.*; hence the noun, D. *zuiden* = MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundan*, MHG. *sūnden*, G. *sūden*, the south; (3) = OS. *sūthar* = OFries. *sūther*, *suder*, *suer* = OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Sw. *söder*, *adv.* or *adj.*, south; OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Icel. *sudhr* (gen. *sudhrs*) = Sw. *söder*, *n.*, south (cf. also *southern*, *southerly*, etc.); prob., with formative *-th*, from the base of AS. *sunne*, etc., sun: see *sun*. For the variety of forms, cf. *north*, *east*, *west*.] I. *n.* 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to the north, and is on the left when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west). Abbreviated *S*.

A 2 Myle from Bethelcem, toward the *Sowthe*, is the Chirche of Seynt Karitot, that was Abbot there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 74.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or lying toward the south pole from some other region; in the broadest and most general sense, in the northern hemisphere, the tropics or subtropical regions; in Europe, the Mediterranean region, often with reference to the African or Asiatic coast.

The queen of the *south* . . . came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon.
Mat. xii. 42.

Bright and fierce and fickle is the *South*,
And dark and true and tender is the *North*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] In U. S. hist. and politics, the Southern States (which see, under *state*).

"The fears that the northern interests will prevail at all times," said Edward Rutledge, "are ill-founded. . . . The northern states are already full of people; the migrations to the *South* are immense." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 289.

4. The wind that blows from the south.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy *south* puffing with wind and rain?
Shak., As you Like it, III. 5. 50.

The breath of the *south* can shake the little rings of the vine.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 709.

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the right hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1, and *epistle*.—By *south*. See *by*.—Solid *south*, the Southern States in respect to their almost uniform adherence to the Democratic party after the reconstruction period. [U. S.]—Sons of the *South*. See *son*.

II. *a.* 1. Being in the south; situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.

He . . . shall go out by the way of the *south* gate.
Ezek. xli. 9.

The full *south*-breeze around thee blow.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the right of one facing the altar or high altar.—*South dial.* See *dial.*—*South end of an altar*, the end of an altar at the right hand of a priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front: so called because in a church with strict orientation this end is toward the south.—*South pole*. See *pole*, 2 and 7.—*South side of an altar*, that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the south end; the epistle side.—The *South Sea*, a name formerly applied to the Pacific ocean, especially the southern portion of it: so called as being first seen toward the south (from the isthmus of Darien, where it was discovered by Balboa in 1513).

One inch of delay more is a *South-sea* of discovery.
Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 207.

South Sea arrowroot. See *pis*.—**South Sea bubble** or **scheme**. See *bubble*.—**South Sea rose**, the oleanther. [*Jamaica*.]—**South Sea tea**. See *tea*.

south (south), *adv.* [ME. *south*, *suth*, < AS. *sūth*, *adv.*, south: see *south*, *n.*] Toward, to, or at the south; of winds, from the south.

And the seyd holy lond ys in length, North and *Suth*, ix score myle.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*.
Bac-n.

The ill-thief blaw the Heron *south*!
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

[Sometimes used with ellipsis of the following preposition.

The chimney
Is *south* the chamber. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 4. 81.
When Phoebus g'ies a short-lived glow'r
Far *south* the lift. *Burns*, A Winter Night.]

Down south. See *down*, *adv.*

south (south), *v. t.* [ME. *south*, *n.* and *adv.*] 1. To move or veer toward the south.—2. In *astron.*, to cross the meridian of a place: as, the moon *souths* at nine.

The great full moon now rapidly *southing*.
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xxxvii.

South African broom. See *Aspalathus*, 2.

South American apricot. See *Mammea*.

South American glutton. See *glutton*.

South-Carolinian (south'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< South Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the State of South Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of North Carolina.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina.

Southcottian (south'kot-i-an), *n.* [*< Southcott* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a religious body of the nineteenth century, founded by Joanna Southcott (died 1814) in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *New Israelites* and *Sabbatarian*.

Southdown (south'doun), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, England: as, *Southdown sheep*.

II. n. A noted English breed of sheep; a sheep of this breed, or mutton of this kind. See *sheep*¹, 1.

southeast (south'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. sowe the east, sowe the est, suth-est, < AS. sūtheast, to the southeast, also sūthedstan, from the southeast (= D. zuidoost = G. südost = Sw. Dan. sydost); used as a noun only as south, north, east, west were so used; < sūth, south, + east, east: see south and east.*] *I. n.* That point on the horizon between south and east which is equally distant from them; S. 45° E., or E. 45° S., or, less strictly, a point or region intermediate between south and east.

II. a. Pertaining to the southeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; southeastern.

Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeast (south'ēst'), *adv.* [See *southeast*, *n.*] Toward or from the southeast.

The ill gate of thy Temple ys with owlt the Citye, *Suthest* towards the Mownte syon. *Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 71.

southeaster (south'ēs'tēr), *n.* [*< southeast + -er*.] A wind, gale, or storm from the southeast.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tēr-li), *a.* [*< southeast, after easterly, a.*] Situated in or going toward or arriving from the southeast, or the general direction of southeast: as, a *southeasterly* course; a *southeasterly* wind.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tēr-li), *adv.* [*< southeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the southeast, or a general southeast direction.

southeastern (south'ēs'tēr-n), *a.* [*< southeast, after eastern.*] The AS. **sūthedstern* is not authenticated.] Pertaining to or being in the southeast, or in the general direction of the southeast. Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeastward (south'ēs't'wārd), *adv.* [*< southeast + -ward*.] Toward the southeast.

A glacial movement *southeastward* from the Sperrin mountains of Londonderry. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

southeastwardly (south'ēs't'wārd-li), *adv.* [*< southeastward + -ly*.] Same as *southeastward*. [Rare.]

The Big Horn (here called Wind river) flows *southeastwardly* to long. 108° 30', through a narrow bottom land. *Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1861 (reprinted 1876), p. 43.

souther¹ (sou'thēr), *n.* [*< south + -er*.] A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

souther¹ (sou'thēr), *v. i.* [*< souther¹, n.*] To turn or veer toward the south: said of the wind or a vane.

On chance of the wind *southering*.

The Field, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

souther² (sou'thēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

southering (su'th'ēr-ing), *a.* [*< souther¹, v., + -ing*.] Turning or turned toward the south; having a southern exposure. [Rare.]

The *southering* side of a fair hill.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

southerland (su'th'ēr-land), *n.* [Imitative: see *south-southerly*.] Same as *south-southerly*.

southerliness (su'th'ēr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being southerly.

southerly (su'th'ēr-li), *a.* and *n.* [*< souther(n) + -ly*. Cf. *southly*.] *I. a.* 1. Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south: as, a *southerly* point.—2. Proceeding from the south or a point nearly south.

I am but mad north-north-west; when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shak., Hamlet*, II. 2. 397.

II. n. Same as *south-southerly*.

southerly (su'th'ēr-li), *adv.* [*< southerly, a.*] Toward the south.

But, more *southerly*, the Danes next year after [A. D. 845] met with some stop in the full course of their outrageous insolences. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, v.

southermost (su'th'ēr-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< south-er(n) + -most*.] Same as *southernmost*.

Towards the south. 4. days journey is Sequotan, the *southermost* part of Wingandacoa.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 85.

southern (su'th'ēr-n), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. south-erne, southerne, sothern, sutherne, also, in forms due rather to the Icel., southron, southren, southroun, southroun* (see *southron*), *< AS. sūthern = OFries. sūthern, sūdern = MLG. sūdern = Icel. suðrænn = OHG. sundrōni, MHG. sundern, southern; < sūth, south, + -erne, an obscured term. appearing most clearly in the OHG. form -rōni* (ult. *< rinnan, run: see run*). Cf. *northern, eastern, western*. Doublet of *southron*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the south, or a region, place, or point which is nearer the south than some other region, place, or point indicated; situated in the south; specifically, in the United States, belonging to those States or that part of the Union called the *South* (see *south*, *n.*, 3). Abbreviated *S.*

All your northern castles yielded up.

And all your *southern* gentlemen in arms.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 2. 202.

2. Directed or leading toward the south or a point near it: as, to steer a *southern* course.—3. Coming from the south; southerly: as, a *southern* breeze.

Men's bodies are heavier and less disposed to motion when *southern* winds blow than when northern.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 881.

Like frost-work touch'd by *southern* gales.

Burns, Lincluden Abbey.

Southern buckthorn. See *buckthorn* and *Bumelia*.—**Southern cavy.** See *cavy*.—**Southern chub.** See *Micropterus*, 1.—**Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*).—**Southern Cross.** Same as *Cruz*, 2.—**Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—**Southern fox-grape.** See *grapel*, 2, and *souppernong*.—**Southern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Southern pine.** See *pine*.—**Southern red fly.** See *fly*, 1.—**Southern States.** See *state*.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the south, of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Compare *southron*.

Both *Southern* fierce and hardy Scot.

Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 28.

When, therefore, these *Southerns* brought Christianity into the North, they found existing there these pagan sacrificial unions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

southern (su'th'ēr-n), *v. i.* [*< southern, a.*] Same as *south*, 1, or *souther¹*. [Rare.]

The wind having *southered* somewhat.

The Field, Sept. 4, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

southerner (su'th'ēr-nēr), *n.* [*< southern + -er*.] An inhabitant or a native of the south; a southern or southron; specifically, an inhabitant of the southern United States.

The *Southerners* had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.

J. F. Clarke, N. A. Rev., CXX. 66.

southernism (su'th'ēr-n-izm), *n.* [*< southern + -ism*.] A word or form of expression peculiar to the south, and specifically to the southern United States.

A long list of *Southernisms* was mentioned.

The American, VI. 227.

southernize (su'th'ēr-n-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *southernized*, ppr. *southernizing*. [*< southern + -ize*.] *I. trans.* To render southern; imbue with the characteristics or qualities of one who or that which is southern.

The *southernizing* tendencies of the scribe are well-known, from the numerous other pieces which he has written out; whilst the more northern forms found must be original, . . . alliterative poems being generally in a northern or western dialect.

Pref. to *Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. xi.

II. intrans. To become southern, or like that which is southern.

southernliness (su'th'ēr-n-li-nes), *n.* The state of being southerly.

southerly (su'th'ēr-li), *adv.* [*< southern + -ly*.] Toward the south; southerly.

southernmost (su'th'ēr-n-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< southern + -most*.] Furthest toward the south.

Avignon was my *southernmost* limit; after which I was to turn round and proceed back to England.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 212.

southernwood (su'th'ēr-n-wūd), *n.* [*< ME. southerne wode, southerne woode, sotherwoode, suthenwode, < AS. sūthern wudu, sūthern wude, southernwood, Artemisia Abrotanum: see southern and wood*.] A shrubby-stemmed species of wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, found wild

in southern Europe, especially in Spain, but of somewhat uncertain origin. It is cultivated in gardens for its pleasantly scented, finely dissected leaves. Also called *old-man*, and, provincially, *sloenewood*, *lad's-love*, *boy's-love*, etc. The name has been extended to allied species. See *abrotanum*.

Her [Envy's] hood

Was Peacocks feathers mixt with *Southernwood*. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Lawe.

Tatarian southward. Same as *santonica*, 1.

southing (sou'th'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *south*, *v.*] 1. Tendency or motion to the south.—2. In *astron.*, the transit of the moon or a star across the meridian of a place.—3. In *nav.*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

We had yet ten degrees more *southing* to make.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 363.

southland (south'land), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. south-land; < south + land*.] *I. n.* A land in the south; the south.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the south or a land in the south.

southly (south'li), *adv.* [= D. *zuidelijk* = G. *südlich* = Sw. Dan. *sydlig*; as *south* + *-ly*.] Toward the south; southerly.

southmost (south'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< south + -most*.] Furthest toward the south.

From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild

Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton, P. L.*, I. 408.

southness (south'nes), *n.* [*< south + -ness*.] A tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. [Rare.]

southron (su'th'ron), *a.* and *n.* [A form, now only provincial, archaic, or affected, of *southern*: see *southern*.] *I. a.* Southern. Specifically—(a) Pertaining or belonging to southern Britain; English: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

While back recalling seem'd to reel

Their *southron* foes. *Burns, The Vision*, I.

(b) Pertaining or belonging to the southern United States. [An affected use.]

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Specifically—(a) A native of south Britain; an Englishman: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

"Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;

"I ken nae king in Christentie;

Frae Soudron I this foreste wan,

When the King nor his knightis were not to see."

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

(b) A native or an inhabitant of the southern States of the American Union. [An affected use.]

"Squatter Sovereignty" . . . was regarded with special loathing by many *Southerns*.

H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 324.

southronist, *n.* [*< southron + -ist*, -y³.] The southrons collectively. [Scotch.]

He says, yon forest is his awin;

He wan it frae the *Southronis*;

Sae as he wan it, sae will he keep it,

Contrair all kingis in Christentie.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

southsayt, southsayer. Old spellings of *southsay, southsayer*.

south-seeking (south'sē'king), *a.* Moving or turning toward the south, as the south end of a magnetic needle. See *magnet*.

south-southerly (south'su'th'ēr-li), *n.* [An imitative name; also *south-south-southerly, sou'-southerly, sou'-sou'-southerly, southerly, southerland*, and with fanciful changes, as *John Connolly, Uncle Huddy, my aunt Huddy*, etc.] The long-tailed duck, *Harlelda glacialis*: same as *old-wife*, 1. The name, in all its variations, seems to be suggested by the limp piping notes of the bird, almost to be called a song. On the same account this duck has been called *Anas cantans*, and also placed in a genus *Melanetta*. See cuts under *Harlelda* and *oldwife*.

southward (south'wārd or su'th'ārd), *adv.* [*< ME. southward, southward, < AS. sūthweard, sūthweard, also sūthanweard (= OFries. sūdwirthe = MLG. sūdewert, sūdewart = Sw. sydvert), southward, < sūth, south, + -weard, E. -ward. Cf. southwards.*] Toward the south; toward a point nearer the south than the east or the west. Also *southwards*.

If it were at liberty, 't would, sure, *southward*, . . . to lose itself in a fog. *Shak., Cor.*, II. 3. 32.

Southward with fleet of ice

Sailed the corsair Death.

Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

southward (south'wārd or su'th'ārd), *a.* and *n.* [*< southward, adv.*] *I. a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed or leading toward the south.

The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.

Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 819.

II. n. The southern part; the south; the south end or side.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh, Hist. World*.

southwardly (south'wārd-li or suw'hārd-li), *a.* [*< southward + -ly.*] Having a southern direction or situation.

southwardly (south'wārd-li or suw'hārd-li), *adv.* [*< southward + -ly.*] In a southward direction; in the general direction of the south.

Whether they mean to go southwardly or up the river, no leading circumstance has yet decided.
Jefferson, To the President of Congress (Correspondence, [I. 217].)

southwards (south'wārdz or suw'hārdz), *adv.* [*< ME. "southwardes," < AS. sūthweardes (= D. zuidwaarts = G. südwärts = Sw. sydvärt, syd-värt); with adv. gen. suffix, < sūthweard, southward: see southward, adv.*] Same as southward.

southwest (south'west'), *n. and a.* [*< ME. southwest, < AS. sūthwest, to the southwest, sūthanwestan, from the southwest (= D. zuidwest = G. südwest = Sw. Dan. sydvest); used as a noun only as south, north, east, west were so used; < sūth, south, + west, west: see south and west.*] *I. n. 1.* That point on the horizon between south and west which is equally distant from them.—*2.* A wind blowing from the southwest. [Poetical.]

The southwest that, blowing Bala lake,
Fills all the sacred Dee. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

3. [cap.] With the definite article, the southwestern regions of the United States: in this phrase are often included the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. [U. S.]

II. a. 1. Pertaining to the point midway between south and west, or lying in that direction.

He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 68.

2. Proceeding from the southwest: as, a southwest wind.—**Southwest cap.** Same as southwest, *2.* Abbreviated *S. W.*

southwest (south'west'), *adv.* [*< southwest, n.*] To or from the southwest: as, the ship proceeded southwest; the wind blew southwest.

southwester (south'west'ér), *n.* [*< southwest + -er.*] *1.* A southwest wind, gale, or storm.—*2.* A hat of water-proof material, of which the brim is made very broad behind, so as to protect the neck from rain: usually *sou'wester*.

We were glad to get a watch below, and put on our thick clothing, boots, and southwesters.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

southwesterly (south'west'ér-li), *a.* [*< southwest, after westerly.*] *1.* Situated or directed toward the southwest.—*2.* Coming from the southwest or a point near it: as, a southwesterly wind.

southwesterly (south'west'ér-li), *adv.* [*< southwesterly, a.*] In a southwesterly direction.

The party now headed southwesterly for the Siberian coast.
The American, VII. 168.

southwestern (south'west'érn), *a.* [*< ME. south-western, < AS. sūth-western: see southwest and western.*] *1.* Pertaining to or situated in the southwest.—*2.* In the direction of southwest or nearly so: as, to sail a southwestern course.—*3.* From the direction of the southwest or nearly so: as, a southwestern wind.

southwestward (south'west'wārd), *a. and adv.* [*< southwest + -ward.*] Toward the southwest.

southwestwardly (south'west'wārd-li), *adv.* [*< southwestward + -ly.*] Southwestward. [Rare.]

soutien (F. pron. sō-tiān'), *n.* [*< OF. < soutenir, sustain: see sustain.*] In her., a supporter: especially applied to an inanimate object to which the shield is secured: thus, two trees sometimes support the shield by means of its guige.

souvenancer, *n.* [Early mod. E. *souvenance*, < OF. *souvenance*, < *souvenir*, remember: see *souvenir*.] Remembrance.

Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce.
And all thy wronges will wipe out of my souvenance.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

souvenir (sō-ve-nēr'), *n.* [*< F. souvenir, a remembrance, < souvenir, remember, < L. subvenire, come up to one's aid, occur to one's mind, < sub-, under, + venire = E. come.*] That which reminds one, or revives one's recollection, of an event, a person, a place, etc.; a remembrancer; a reminder; a keepsake: as, a souvenir of Mount Vernon; a souvenir of a marriage or a visit.

Across Sleur George's crown, leaving a long, bare streak through his white hair, was the souvenir of a Mexican sabre.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 10.

=Syn. *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

sou'wester (sou'wes'tér), *n.* A contraction of *southwester*.

sov. An abbreviation of *sovereign*, a coin.

sovereign, **soverain**, **soveraint**, *a. and n.* Obsolete spellings of *sovereign*.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'-g-rān), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraign*, *soveraigne*, *soverain*; < ME. *soverain*, *soveraine*, *soverayne*, *soverain*, *sovereyn*, *sovereyne*, < OF. *soverain*, *soverain*, *soverain*, later *souverain* = Pr. *sobran* = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = It. *sovrano*, *soprano*, < ML. *superanus*, supreme, principal, < L. *super*, above: see *super-*. Cf. *soveran*, *soprano*, from the It. The *g* is intrusive, prob. due to confusion with *reign* (cf. *foreign*). For the use as the name for a coin, cf. *ducat*, *real*, *noble*, etc. The historical pron. is *suv'-g-rān*.] *I. a. 1.* Supreme; paramount; commanding; excellent.

Evermore he hadde a *sovereyn* pry.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 67.

A man of *sovereign* parts he is esteem'd.
Shak., L. L. II. l. 44.

Your leaders in France . . . came to look upon it [the British constitution] with a *sovereign* contempt.
Burke, Rev. in France.

I stood on Brocken's *soveran* height, and saw
Woods crowding upon woods.
Coleridge, Lines written in an Album.

Life's *sovereign* moment is a battle won.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

2. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; not subject to any other; hence, royal; princely.

When thise messageres hade here greting made,
Than the *soveraynest* seg aside of hem alle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4982.

Let her be a principality,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4. 163.

It was the several States, or, what is the same thing, their people, in their *sovereign* capacity, who ordained and established the constitution.
Calhoun, Works, I. 130.

3. Efficacious in the highest degree; potent: said especially of medicines.

For-thi loke thow longe [love] as longe as thow durest,
For is no science vnder sonne so *sovereyne* for the soule.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 206.

And telling me the *sovereign* thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an inward bruise.
Shak., I. Hen. IV., l. 3. 57.

Sovereign state, a state possessing sovereign power, or sovereignty. See *sovereignty*, *1* (d).

A State is called a *sovereign State* when this supreme power resides within itself, whether resting in a single individual, or in a number of individuals, or in the whole body of the people.
Cooley, Const. Lim. (4th ed.), l.

II. n. 1. One who exercises supreme control or dominion; a ruler, governor, chief, or master; one to whom allegiance is due.

Lady and *Sovereyn* of alle othere London.
Manderly, Travels, p. 1.

If your *Soveraign* be a Knight or Squire, set downe your Dishes couered, and your Cup also.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

The *sovereign* [of Underwald] is the whole county, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 816.

Specifically—(a) A husband; a lord and master.

The prestis they gone home agen,
And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 184, f. 44. (Halliwell.)

(b) One who is in power; a ruler.
And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doyng,
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyghts.
Deposition of Rich. II., p. 28. (Halliwell.)

(c) A monarch; an emperor or empress; a king or queen.
Sovereign of Egypt, hail! *Shak., A. and C., l. 5. 84.*
And when three *sovereynes* died, could scarce be vex'd,
Considering what a gracious prince was next.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, l. 107.

2. A current English gold coin, the standard of the coinage, worth £1 or 20 shillings (about \$4.86), and weighing 123.274 grains troy. The first English coin bearing this name was issued by Henry VII., was current for £1 and weighed 240 grains. Sovereigns continued to be issued till the time of James I. The original sovereign bore the type of a seated figure of the king, Henry VII. George III. revived the issue of the sovereign



Obverse. Reverse.
Sovereign, 1817.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

in 1817, and the weight of the coin has been unchanged from that time to the present day. Double sovereigns have been struck at various times, and half-sovereigns are

current coins. Abbreviated *sov.*—**Sovereign's speech.** See *speech from the throne*, under *speech* = Syn. *I. King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'-g-rān), *v. t.* [*< sovereign, n.*] To rule over as a sovereign; exercise sovereign authority over. [Rare.]

Unless her Majesty do *sovereign* them presently.
Roger Williams, To Walsingham, August, 1585, quoted in (Motley's Hist. Netherlands, I. 338.)

sovereignness (suv'- or sov'-g-rān-es), *n.* [Formerly also *soverainness*; < *sovereign* + -ness.] A woman who is sovereign; a queen. [Rare.]

Seas *soverainless* [read *soverainness*], Sleep-bringer, Pilgrims guide,
Peace-loving Queen.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

sovereignize (suv'- or sov'-g-rān-iz), *v. i.* [*< sovereign + -ize.*] To exercise supreme authority. [Rare.]

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.

Str. T. Herbert, Travels, p. 226.

sovereignly (suv'- or sov'-g-rān-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly*; < ME. *sovereynelyche*; < *sovereign* + -ly.] In a sovereign manner or degree. (a) So as to exceed all others; surpassingly; exceedingly; chiefly; especially.

But *soveraignly* dame Pertelote shrighte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 542.

(b) Potently; effectually; efficaciously. [Rare.]

Mrs. Bicket. How do the Waters agree with your Ladyship?
Mrs. Woodly. Oh, *Soveraignly*.

Shadwell, Epim. Wells, l.

(c) With supremacy; supremely; as a sovereign.

The government resides *sovereignly* in the communities, where everything is decided by the plurality of voices.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 828.

sovereignty (suv'- or sov'-g-rān-ti), *n.*; pl. *sovereynties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *soveraignty*, *soverayntie*, etc.; < ME. *soveraygntyte*, *sovereyntee*, *soverayntee*, *sovereinte*, < OF. *soverainte*, *soverainté*, F. *soveraineté* = It. *sovrantà* (cf. Sp. Pg. *soberania*), < ML. as if **superanitia* (-t)s, < *superanus*, supreme, sovereign: see *sovereign*.] *1.* The state or character of being sovereign or a sovereign.

So sitting high in dreaded *soverayntie*,
Those two strange knights were to her presence brought.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 34.

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By *sovereynty* of nature. *Shak., Cor., iv. 7. 35.*

Specifically—(a) Mastery; control; predominance.

Women desiren to have *sovereyntee*,
As wel over hir husband as hir love.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 182.

I was born to command,
Train'd up in *sovereynty*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 3.

(b) The rule or sway of a monarch; royal or imperial power.

Jovius Augustus . . . let the true nature of his power be seen, and, first among the Cæsars, arrayed himself with the outward pomp of *sovereynty*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 133.

(c) Supremacy or dominion; hegemony: applied to the relation between a powerful state and other states or regions: as, Rome's *sovereynty* over the East; Great Britain holds the *sovereynty* of the seas. (d) The supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power by which any state is governed (*Cooley*), the political authority, whether vested in a single individual or in a number of individuals, to order and direct what is to be done by each individual in relation to the end and object of the state (*Hallack*). It is essential to the modern conception of sovereignty that it should be exclusive of any other human superior authority, should be wielded by a determinate person or organization of persons, and should be on the whole habitually obeyed by the bulk of the community. Thus, in the United States, sovereignty is vested in the body of adult male citizens. The claim that each State—that is, the adult male free citizens of each State—possessed a separate sovereignty was one of the elements of controversy involved in the civil war.

I state Austin's doctrine of *Sovereignty* in another way, more popularly, though without, I think, any substantial inaccuracy. It is as follows: There is, in every independent political community—that is, in every political community not in the habit of obedience to a superior above itself—some single person or some combination of persons which has the power of compelling the other members of the community to do exactly as it pleases. This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign . . .—may be found in every independent political community as certainly as the centre of gravity in a mass of matter. If the community be violently or voluntarily divided into a number of separate fragments, then, as soon as each fragment has settled down (perhaps after an interval of anarchy) into a state of equilibrium, the Sovereign will exist and with proper care will be discoverable in each of the now independent portions. The *Sovereignty* over the North American Colonies of Great Britain had its seat in one place before they became the United States, in another place afterwards; but in both cases there was a discoverable Sovereign somewhere. This Sovereign, this person or combination of persons, universally occurring in all independent political communities, has in all such communities one characteristic common to all the shapes *Sovereignty* may take, the possession of irresistible force, not necessarily exerted, but capable of

being exerted. . . . The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch; if a small group, the name is an Oligarchy; if a group of considerable dimensions, an Aristocracy; if very large and numerous, a Democracy. *Moine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 349.

Much is said about the sovereignty of the States. . . . What is sovereignty in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one State, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 146.

The chief attributes of sovereignty with which the states have parted are the coining of money, the carrying of malle, the imposing of tariff dues, the granting of patents and copyrights, the declaration of war, and the maintenance of a navy.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

(c) A state, community, or political unit possessing independent power.

The late colonies had but recently become compactly organized self-governing States, and were standing somewhat stiffly apart, a group of consequential sovereignties, jealous to maintain their blood-bought prerogatives, and quick to distrust any power set above them, or arrogating to itself the control of their restive wills.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., I.

(f) Supremacy in excellence; supreme excellence.

His, his, unrevoked tongue! to call her had
Whose sovereignty so oft thou hast preferred
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 6. 15.

(g) Efficacy; especially, medicinal efficacy.

My father left me some prescriptions
Of rare and proved effects, such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general sovereignty. *Shak., All's Well*, I. 3. 230.

Popular sovereignty. See *popular*.—**Sovereignty of God.** *In theol.*, God's absolute dominion over all created things.—**Squatter sovereignty.** Same as *popular sovereignty*. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

This letter [Gen. Cass on Wilmot Proviso] is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed Popular (otherwise *Squatter*) Sovereignty—that is, of the lack of legitimate power in the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from its territories.

H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 190.

SOVRAN (suv'- or sov'-ran), *a.* and *n.* [A modified form of *sovereign*, in imitation of the It. *sovrano*: see *sovereign*. It was first used by Milton, and has been affected by later poets.] Same as *sovereign*.

Since he
Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid
What shall be right. *Milton, P. L.*, I. 246.

SOVRANTY (suv'- or sov'-ran-ti), *n.* [A modified form of *sovereignty*, in imitation of *sovrant*.] Same as *sovereignty*.

God's gift to us of *sovranty*.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

sow¹ (sō), *v.*; pret. *sowed*, pp. *sown* or *sowed*, ppr. *sowing*. [*ME.* *sowen*, *sowen*, *sawen* (pret. *saw*, *siew*, *sow*, *sowe*, *sow*, pl. *sowen*, *sowen*, pp. *sowen*, *sowe*, *sawen*), < *AS.* *sāwan* (pret. *sēow*, pp. *sāwen*) = *OS.* *sāian*, *sēhan* = *OFries.* *sā* = *MD.* *sāyen*, *D.* *zaajen* = *MLG.* *L.G.* *saen* = *OHG.* *sājan*, *sāwen*, *sāen*, *MHG.* *sājen*, *sāen*, *G.* *sāen* = *Icel.* *sā* = *Sw.* *sā* = *Dan.* *saa* = *Goth.* *saian*, *sow*; cf. *W.* *hau*, *sow*; *OBulg.* *sieti*, *sieyati* = *Serv.* *siyati* = *Bohem.* *stii* = *Russ.* *sieyati* = *Lith.* *seti* = *Let.* *sēt* = *L.* *√ se*, in *serere* (for **esere*, redupl. pres., with simple perf. *sevi*, pp. *satus*), *sow*; < *√ sa*, *sow*, orig. prob. cast, cf. *Skt.* *sāya*, grain. Hence *sower*, seed, etc., and (< *L.*) *semen*, *seminary*, *seminate*, *disseminate*, etc., *sative*, *sation*, *season*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; plant by strewing.

In my saule thou sowe this seed,
That I may, lord, make myne ausant.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.
Gal. vi. 7.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; supply or stock with seed.

It were a gode Contree to sowen inne Thristelle and Breres and Broom and Thornes; and for no other thing is it not good.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 130.

And the same hand that sowed shall reap the field.

Pope, Messiah, I. 66.

3. To scatter over; besprinkle; spangle: as, a velvet pall sown with golden bees.

God . . . form'd the moon, . . .

And sowed with stars the heaven, thick as a field.

Milton, P. L., vii. 358.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set robe of jasmine sown with stars.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To spread abroad; cause to extend; disseminate; propagate: as, to sow discord.

Why, nothing can be baser than to sow
Disunion amongst lovers.

Beau. and Fl., Maud's Tragedy, III. 1.

To have hemp-seed sown for one. See *hemp-seed*.

To sow one's wild oats. See *oat*.

II. intrans. To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. *Ps.* cxxvi. 5.

Peace was awhile their care. They plough'd and sowed.

Couper, Task, v. 202.

sow² (sou), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *sowe*, *souwe*, *sowe*, *soghe*, < *AS.* *sugu*, contracted *sū*, = *MD.* *sogh*, *soggh*, *D.* *sog*, *zeug* = *MLG.* *soge*, *L.G.* *suge*, *soge* = *OHG.* *MHG.* *su*, *G.* *sau* = *Icel.* *sifr* = *Sw.* *sugga*, *so* = *Dan.* *so* = *W.* *huch* (> *E.* *hogl*, *q. v.*) = *Ir.* *suig* = *L.* *sus* = *Gr.* *is*, *ois*, a sow, swine, = *Zend.* *hu*, a boar; prob. so called from its prolific nature, < *√ su* (*Skt.* *√ sū*), generate, produce: see *soul*. See *swine*, *suine*, *soit*², *hogl*. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see *pig*¹.] *I. n. 1.* An adult female hog; the female of swine.

This sow had halfe her body covered with hard bristly

haire as other Pigges. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 118.

2. A sow-bug.

Also gave hym of these sowes that crepe with many
fete, and falle oute of howce rovy. Also gave hym whyte
wormes that breede betwene the barks and the tre.

M.S. Lambeth 806, l. 177. (*Halliwel*.)

Some of the Oniscidae are land animals, and are known

as hog-lice, sowes, etc. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 84.

3. In metal, the metal which has solidified in the common channel or feeder through which the molten iron flows from the blast-furnace into a series of parallel grooves or furrows, which are the "pigs" appertaining to the sow, and the iron from which bears the name of *pig-iron*, or simply *pig*: used also of other metals.

It is the manner (right worshipfull) of such as seeke
profit by minerals, first to set men on worke to digge and
gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metall, and to
cast it into certeine rude lumps, which they call sowes.

Lombard, Perambulation (ed. 1590), Pref. (*Halliwel*.)

For the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they
made him two great sowes of lead, each of them weighing
eight thousand and seven hundred quintals. . . . Those
he took up from the ground, in each hand one.

Urquhart, tr. of Babelais, I. 23.

4. A military engine consisting of a movable
roof arranged to protect men handling a batter-
ing-ram. Compare *vinco*, also *cat* and *cat-castle*.
—*Old saw.* See *old*.—To have, take, or get the right
(or wrong) sow by the ear, to pitch upon the right (or
wrong) person or thing; come to the right (or wrong) con-
clusion. [*Low*.]

He has the wrong sow by the ear, I' faith; and claps his
diah at the wrong man's door.

E. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

You have a wrong sow by the ear.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. III. 580.

II. a. Female: applied to fish: as, a sow hake.

See *sow fish*, under *fish*¹.

sow³, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sew*¹.

sowa (sō'ā), *n.* See *soya*.

sowans (sō'anz), *n. pl.* Same as *sowens*.

sowar (sō'ār), *n.* [Also *sawar*; < *Hind.* *sawār*, < *Pers.* *sawār*, a horseman.] A horse-soldier; especially, a native cavalry soldier in the British-Indian army, often in the sense of an orderly or mounted attendant or guard.

In the cavalry of the Madras army the horses are provided
by Government, but in that of Bengal and Bombay
the trooper, or *sowar*, as he is designated in India, finds
himself in everything except his arms.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 145.

sowback (sou'bak), *n.* A low ridge of sand or gravel; a hogback or horseback; a kame; a drum or drumlin.

The long parallel ridges, or "sowbacks" and "drums,"
as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction
with the valleys or straths in which they lie.

J. Gethie, Great Ice Age, p. 17.

sowbane (sou'bān), *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, *Chenopodium hybridum*, regarded as fatal to swine. Also called *hog's-bane*.

sow-belly (sou'bel'i), *n.* Salt pork; salt-horse; salt-junk: used by fishermen, whalers, sailors, and soldiers. [*Low*.]—**Sow-belly hake.** See *hake*².

sowbread (sou'bred), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*, particularly *C. europæum*. The species are low stemless herbs sending up leaves and scapes from

corms which are sometimes very large, and, where native, are sought after by swine. The flowers are rose-colored, pink, or white, nodding, the divisions of the corolla reflexed, and are cultivated for ornament, the best-known species being *C. europæum*, hardy in southern Europe and England, and the more tender and showy *C. persicum*.

sow-bug (sou'bug), *n.* A hog-louse; a pill-bug; a sow; any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidae*, as *Oniscus asellus*. Some sow-bugs can roll themselves up into a ball like a tiny armadillo. See *sow*², *n.*, 2, and cut under *Oniscus*.

sowcet. An obsolete form of *souse*¹, *souse*².

sowdant, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sultan*.

Chaucer.

sowdaneset, sowdanneset, *n.* Obsolete variants of *sultaneset*.

sow-drunk (sou'drunk), *a.* Drunk as a sow; beastly drunk. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Sow sow-drumt that tha doean not touch thy 'at to the

Squire. *Tennyson, Northern Cumber*.

sowdworth, *n.* An obsolete form of *saltwort* (*Salsola Kali*): also applied to the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

sowel, *n.* Same as *sow*².

sowens (sō'enz), *n. pl.* [Also *sowans*, *sowins*; origin obscure; cf. *sew*².] 1. A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, much used in Scotland and formerly in Northumberland. The husks (called in Scotland *seeds* or *sids*), after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The sour liquor is then decanted off, fresh water is stirred into the deposit that is left, and the mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called *flummery*. The singular form *sowen* is used attributively or in compounds: as, a *sowen-tub*.

These sowins, that is, flummery, being blended together,
produce good yeast. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

As if it were any matter . . . whether a ploughman had
supplint on minched pies or sour sowens.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working.

[*Scotch* and *prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

sower¹ (sō'ēr), *n.* [*ME.* *sower*, *sawere*, < *AS.* *sāwere*, a sower, < *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*¹.] 1. One who sows or scatters seed.

Behold, a sower went forth to sow. *Mat.* xiii. 3.

2. That which sows seed; a sowing-machine.

—3. One who scatters or spreads; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter.

They are the sowers of suits, which make the court
swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*.

Terming Paul . . . a sower of words, a very babler or
trifler. *Hakewell*.

sower², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sewer*¹.

sower³, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sour*¹.

sow-fennel (sou'fēn'el), *n.* See *fennel*.

sow-gelder (sou'gel'dér), *n.* One who spays
sows.

First, he that led the cavalcade
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate [horn].

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. II. 610.

sowiet (sou'i), *n.* Same as *sow*², 4.

They laid their sowies to the wall.

Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

sowing (sō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sow*¹, *v.*] 1.

The act of one who sows or scatters seed.—2.

That which is sowed.

You could not keep the birds out of the garden, try how
you would. They had most of the sowings up.

The Century, XXXVI. 815.

sowing-machine (sō'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In
agri.: (a) A hand or horse-power seed-plant-
ing machine. (b) A broadcast sower. The hand-
machines consist of a simple mechanism turned by a
crank, which scatters the seed in a cloud in every direc-
tion. It is carried in one hand and operated by the other.

sowins (sō'inz), *n. pl.* See *sowens*.

sowkert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sucker*.

sowl¹, **sowle**¹. Obsolete forms of *soul*¹, *sole*⁶.

sowle², *n.* Same as *soul*².

sowm, *n.* and *v.* See *soum*.

sown¹ (sōn). A past participle of *sow*¹.

sown², **sownet**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of
sownd.

sown³, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *swoon*.

sowpt, *n.* An obsolete form of *soup*².

sowzet. An obsolete spelling of *souse*¹, *souse*².

sowakin (sou'akin), *n.* See *hogskin*.

sowstert, *n.* Same as *sewster*. *Halliwel*.

sowteget, *n.* See *soutage*.

sowtert, sowterly. Obsolete forms of *souter*,
souterly.

sowth¹, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *south*.

sowth² (south), *v.* [*Appar.* a var. of *souch*,
*sough*¹.] *I. intrans.* To whistle softly. [*Scotch.*]

II. trans. To try over, as a tune, with a low
whistle. [*Scotch.*]

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit an' south a tune; . . .

An' sing 't when we ha'e dune.

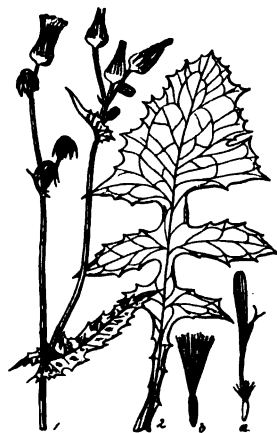
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

sowther, *v.* Same as *souther*². *Halliwel*.

sow-thistle (sou'this'tl), *n.* [*ME.* *sowthistell*, < *AS.* *sugethistel*, < *sugu*, sow, + *thistel*, thistle. In *ME.* also called *swines thistle*.] A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, primarily *S. oleraceus*, a weed of waste places, probably native in Europe and central Asia, but now diffused nearly all over the world. It is a smooth herb with a milky juice, bearing runcinate-pinnatifid leaves and rather small yellow flower-heads. A similar plant, but with less divided spiny

leaves, is *S. asper*. A much more showy species is *S. arvensis*, with larger and brighter heads. These are all naturalized in the United States, the last less abundantly. The name has been extended to species of the allied genus *Lactuca*.

soy (soi), *n.* [*F. soy, sout* (*G. Sw. Dan. soja, < NL. soja, soya*); Malay *sai*, *< Jap. siyau-yu*, Chinese *shōyu*, soy.] 1. A kind of sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (see def. 2). It is eaten with fish, cold meat, etc. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japanese soy is reckoned the best.



Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*). 1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, one of the basal leaves; 3, a flower; 4, the achene with the pappus.

I have been told that soy is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste; tho' a Gentleman of my Acquaintance who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence true Soy comes, told me that it was made only with Wheat and a sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 28.

From travellers accustom'd from a boy
To eat their salmon, at the least, with soy.
Byron, Beppo, vii.

2. The soy-bean or -pea, *Soia Soja* (*Dolichos Soja* of Linnaeus). It is an annual leguminous plant with stout nearly erect or somewhat climbing stems covered with rusty hairs, bearing trifoliate leaves and from their axils two or three pods 1½ or 2 inches long. The seeds are made into the above sauce and variously used in cookery; an oil is also expressed from them, and the residue is extensively used in China for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. The plant is native from northern India to Japan. The cultivated plant differs somewhat from the wild, and by some authors is distinguished as a species. Also *Sahuca bean*.

soya (sō'yā), *n.* [*< Hind. sōyā, sōā, fennel*.] *Dill*. Also *sowa*.

soy-bean (soi'bēn), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

soylet. A spelling of *soil*, *soil*, *soil*.

Soymida (soi'mī-dā), *n.* [*NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Telugu name.*] A genus of choripetalous plants, of the family *Meliaceae* and tribe *Swietenieae*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, united stamens forming a short ten-lobed tube or cup, the lobes two-toothed, with sessile anthers between the teeth, and an ovoid five-celled ovary which ripens into a woody septicfrag capsule with compressed and winged seeds destitute of albumen. The only species, *S. febrifuga*, is a native of the East Indies, where it is known as *rohan* (or *rohun*) and *redwood*. (See also *rohan-bark* (under *bark*) and *ferribals*.) It is a tall tree with bitter bark and hard wood, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with obtuse opposite leaflets, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles.

soy-pea (soi'pē), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

Sozobranchia (sō-zō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. sōzēv, save, keep, + NL. branchia, gills: see branchiæ.*] A group of urodele amphibians which do not lose the gills or tail. See *Perennibranchiata*.

sozobranchiate (sō-zō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< NL. sozobranchiatus, < Gr. sōzēv, save, keep, + NL. branchiatus: see branchiate.*] Preserving the gills, as a urodele amphibian; perennibranchiate.

Sozura (sō-zū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of sozurus: see sozurous.*] Urodele (or tailed) gill-less batrachians, or those batrachians which lose the gills, but not the tail, when adult. They are a higher group than the *Sozobranchia*, both being together contrasted with the *Anura* or tailless batrachians.

sozurous (sō-zū'rūs), *a.* [*< NL. sozurus, < Gr. sōzēv, save, keep, + oipā, tail.*] Retaining the tail; pertaining to the *Sozura*, or having their characters.

sozzle (soz'li), *v. t.; pret. and pp. sozzled, ppr. sozzling.* [*A var. of sozzle.*] 1. To mingle confusedly. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To spill or wet through carelessness.—3. To splash. [*U. S.*]

A sandpiper glided along the shore; she ran after it, but could not catch it; she sat down and sozzled her feet in the foam.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 8.

sozzle (soz'li), *n.* [*< sozzle, v.*] A state of sloppy disorder. [*U. S.*]

The woman, who in despite of poverty and every discouragement had always hated, to the very roots of her hair, anything like what she called a sozzle—who had always been screwed up and sharp set to hard work.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

sozzly (soz'li), *a.* [*< sozzle + -ly.*] Sloppy; dragged; mentally flabby; shiftless. [*New Eng.*]

Folks grows helpless all the time, and the help grows sozzlier; and it comes to sauciness . . . and changes.
Mrs. Whitney, The Other Girls, xiii.

Sp. An abbreviation of *Spanish*.

sp. An abbreviation: (a) in *phar.*, of *spiritus*, *spirit*; (b) in *bot.*, of *species*, *specimen*; (c) in *zool.*, of *species* only: when two or more species are meant, *spp.* is used.

s. p. An abbreviation of *sine prole*, without issue.

spa (spā or spā), *n.* [Formerly also *spaw*; *< Spa*, or *Spaa*, in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.] A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.

Past cure of physis, *spaw*, or any diet.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, iii. 2.

Never knew her better; . . . she has been as healthy as the German *Spa*.
Sheridan, Rivals, ii. 1.

spaad (spād), *n.* [*< D. spaath = F. spath = Sp. espato = Pg. espato = It. spato, < MHG. spāt, G. spat, spath, friable stone, splinter, spar; origin unknown. Cf. feldspath.*] A kind of mineral; spar.

English tale, of which the coarser sort is called plaiter, the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.
Woodward. (Johnson.)

space (spās), *n.* [*< ME. space, < OF. (and F.) espace = Pr. espaci = Sp. espacio = Pg. espaço = It. spazio, < L. spatium, room, space, distance, interval, a public walk, etc., lit. 'that which is drawn out,' < √ spa, draw out; cf. Gr. σπᾶν, draw, draw out, Skt. √ sphā, fatten. Cf. span, spade.*] 1. The general receptacle of things; room, (a) as a character of the universe, (b) as a psychological fact, a type of perception, (c) as a mathematical system. Space has been the subject of metaphysical discussion since the time of Plato and Aristotle. The chief opinions expressed in the course of modern philosophical development have been three: that space is something real and objective, independent of our perception of it; that it is something entirely subjective, a character of the perceptions of sight and touch; and that it is both subjective, as idea, and objective, since the order of our ideas corresponds to the order of relations between things themselves. Kant attempted at once to reconcile and to transcend these conflicting views. Space is, for him, the all-embracing container of the things in space, but this something is a form of our intuition; space is therefore subjective, but nevertheless, as a general form of experience, it is not empirically given; spatial predicates are applicable only to the world of sense-perception, and not to that of things-in-themselves. Recent philosophy has been largely occupied with criticism of the Kantian doctrine; positive work upon the problem has, perhaps, culminated in the belief that no theory of space is admissible which oversteps the limits of a possible experience. Hence the psychological analysis of our space-perceptions becomes of cardinal importance. Broadly speaking, there are at the present day two principal theories of space-perception. The one, which follows the lead of Berkeley, and has been worked out in various ways by J. S. Mill, Helmholtz, Lotze, Wundt, and others, is the *genetic or empiricist* theory; it asserts that the perception of space results, by a mental synthesis, from the combination of non-spatial sensations (retinal or cutaneous and muscular). The other, which is represented by Hering, Stumpf, Ward, James, etc., is the *nativistic* theory; it asserts that our sensations, some or all of them, are "positively and inexpressibly extensive wholes." Neither of these theories has sufficiently discriminated the two fundamental problems of a space psychology: the problems of extension and of localization. It is quite possible, for example, to combine them, by maintaining that sensations of eye and skin are given extended, spread out, but that they are not given localized. Extension, spatiality in two dimensions, would then be a nativistic character of certain sensations; localization, whether in a plane or in the third dimension, would remain to be explained genetically. This explanation would be couched in some form of the theory of "local signs" (Lotze): that is, of intensive or qualitative sensation differences, definitely correlated with differences of objective spatial position. The vulgar conception of space as a sort of thing or substance of a different category from material things, through which the latter move without sensible resistance, is acceptable to mathematicians, who find that such a construction lends itself remarkably to their diagrammatic reasoning. For the geometer, space is primarily a system of points having the following properties: (1) It is continuous. See *continuity*, 2. (2) It is unlimited, whether the part at a finite distance from a given point be limited or not. (3) It has three dimensions—that is, a set of three numbers varying continuously may be placed in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points of space. By a continuous correspondence is meant one in which a continuous variation in one member will correspond in every case to a continuous variation in the other. (4) All the points of space have perfectly similar spatial relations. (5) It is possible for a rigid body to move in space, and such a body is fixed by the fixation of three points, but not fewer. (6) Any figure may be magnified while preserving the proportionality of all its lines. Geometers often imagine these properties to be modified. In particular, they use the hypothesis of a space of four or more dimensions. They also often suppose the principle of similar figures, or what is the same thing, the doctrine of parallels, to be false, thus producing what is known as the *non-Euclidean geometry*. This is of various kinds.

Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of space.
Coeper, Retirement, l. 84.

2. The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the *space* of a mile.

And so he hym chased as faste as his horse myght hym bere, till he hadde left his felowes be-nyde the *space* of an arblast.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

There shall be a *space* between you and it [the ark] about two thousand cubits by measure.
Josh. iii. 4.

I warrant he hath a thousand of these letters, writ with blank *space* for different names.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 77.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a *space* of flowers.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, l.

3. The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

There was silence in heaven about the *space* of half an hour.
Rev. viii. 1.

Mean *space* I thinke to goe downe into Kente.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 37.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf.
Milton, P. L., l. 50.

4. A short time; a while.

And, aith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly stryfe a *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

And Arthur and his knighthood for a *space*
Were all one will.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

5. Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

Avyeth yow on it, when ye han *space*.
And of som goodely answer yow purchase.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1124.

And I gave her *space* to repent.
Rev. ii. 21.

6. A path; course (†).

This like monk leet olde thynges pace,
And heeld after the newe world the *space*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 174.

7. In *printing*, one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type. Hair-spaces, still thinner, are also made. Spaces as thick as one half the square body and all thicker are known as *quadrats*.

8. In *musical notation*, one of the degrees between the lines of the staff. In the usual staff there are four spaces within the staff, but in the Gregorian staff there are only three. The name and significance of a space depend on the clef and the key-signature. See *staff*.

9. In *ornith.*, an unfeathered place on the skin between pterygæ; an apterium. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 87.—*Absolute, algebraic, basal space*. See the adjectives.—*Added space*. Same as *leger space*.—*Barycentric coordinates in space*. Same as *tetrahedral coordinates* (which see, under *coordinate*).

—*Birth and space*. See *birth*.—*Cell-spaces*, the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue which inclose the connective-tissue corpuscles.—*Chyle-spaces*, the central lymphatic cavities of the intestinal villi.—*Complemental space of pleura*, the portion of the pleural cavity immediately above the insertion of the diaphragm, which is not filled by air in ordinary breathing.—*Dangerous space* (*mitil*), the zone before and behind the object fired at covered by the trajectory. See *battle-range*, under *battle*.—*Dead space*, in *fort.* Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*).—*Deep cardiac space*, the projection on the surface of the chest of the lung-covered portions of the heart. It borders on each side the superficial cardiac space.—*Elliptic, Euclidean, extramundane, gastrovascular space*. See the adjectives.—*Fontana's spaces*. Same as *canal of Fontana* (which see, under *canal*).—*Geometry of space*. See *geometry*.—*Half-space* or *foot-space*, in a staircase, a resting-place or broad space between two flights of steps.—*Haversian spaces*. See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*.—*Hemal, hyperbolic, intercellular, interdental space*. See the adjectives.—*Hypoprosthetic space*, the space lying between the rectum and the prostate. *Buchanan*.—*Interlamellar spaces*, the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.—*Interosseous space*, the space between parallel long bones.—*Interpeduncular space*, the triangular space at the base of the brain, between the crura cerebri.—*Interpleural, ivory, leger space*. See the adjectives.—*Lenticular space*. See *lenticular mark*, under *lenticular*.—*Linear, local, maxillopharyngeal, mean, middle, parabolic, parasinoidal, perforated, pericocular, popliteal, etc., space*. See the adjectives.—*Polar coordinates in space*. See *coordinate*.—*Quarter-space*, a landing or interval at an angle-turn of a stair.—*Retropertitoneal space*. See *retropertitoneal*.—*Room and space*. See *room*.—*Superficial cardiac space*, the area on the surface of the chest over that part of the heart which is not covered by the lung. It is represented with approximate accuracy by a right-angled triangle bounded by the midsternal line, a horizontal line through the point of the apex beat, and a line drawn through that point and the intersection of the midsternal line with a horizontal line through the fourth costosternal articulation.

space (spās), *v.; pret. and pp. spaced, ppr. spacing.* [*< space, n. Cf. spatiate, expatiate.*] 1. *trans.* To move at large; expatiate. [*Rare.*]

But she, as Feyes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 44.

II. trans. 1. To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.

The porch, too, is open, and consists of columns *spaced* equidistantly over its floor, without either the bracketing arrangements of the southern or the domical forms of the northern styles. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 339.

2. To divide into spaces.

The artificer is ordered "to set up the frames, and to *space* out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so installed as best to please the eye."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 27.

3. To measure by paces. *Hallswell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Spaced braid**, a white cotton braid used for the trimming of washable garments. The name is derived from the pattern, which exhibits flat and simple spaces between raised edging.—To *space out*, in *printing*, to put more spaces between the words or lines of.

space-box (spās'boks), *n.* In *printing*, a petty case of wood or millboard, in six or eight divisions, holding the spaces needed for corrections on stone. Sometimes called *space-barge* or *space-paper* in England.

space-curvature (spās'kēr'vā-tūr), *n.* Riemann introduced the fundamental notion of the measure of curvature of space, an intrinsic characteristic of the space quite independent of any higher space.

spaceful (spās'fūl), *a.* [*< space + -ful.*] Wide; extensive. *Sandys*.

spaceless (spās'les), *a.* [*< space + -less.*] Destitute of space. *Coleridge*.

space-line (spās'lin), *n.* In *printing*, same as *lead*², 3.

space-mark (spās'märk), *n.* See *proof-reading*.

space-perception (spās'pēr-sep'shōn), *n.* The perception of space—that is, of bodies as extended, shaped, localized, moving, etc.

spacer (spā'sēr), *n.* 1. A device used in cable telegraphy for reversing the current at proper intervals, thus increasing the speed of transmission; also used for a somewhat similar purpose on land-lines.—2. In a typewriter, a key, and the mechanism connected with it, by which spaces are made between words.

space-relation (spās'rē-lā'shōn), *n.* A spatial relation, such as that two points lie within a tetrahedron of which four others are the vertices, and the like.

space-rule (spās'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a hair-line of type-metal, type-high and about one thirty-sixth of an inch thick. Such rules are made of many lengths, from one twelfth of an inch to half an inch. They are used for cross-lines in table-work.

space-writing (spās'ri'ting), *n.* In newspaper work, the system of payment to reporters or other writers in proportion to the space allowed to their articles in print; also, writing or work under this system.

The standard of literary excellence in the news columns of the New York press has also been lowered by the general substitution of *space writing* for the work of salaried reporters, as well as by the influence already referred to. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 868.

spacial, spaciality, etc. See *spatial*, etc.

spacing (spā'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *space*, *v.*] 1. The making of spaces. (a) The allowing and gaging of intervals between words in setting type, type-writing, or the like.

The change in the *spacing* being effected by a small cam at the side of the carriage. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 24.

(b) In *art, mach.*, etc., the division of any surface into special parts.

In the spaces of decoration, as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact *spacing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 191.

2. A space thus made.

Each tongue upon discs is cut slantingly across at regular *spacings* by steam passages analogous to the guide-plate vents of water turbines. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 225.

3. Spaces collectively.

spacing-lace (spās'sing-lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace*.

spacious (spās'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *spatious*; *< F. spacieux = Sp. espacioso = Pg. espaçoso = It. spazioso, < L. spatiosus*, roomy, ample, *< spatium*, room, space; see *space*.] 1. Inclosing an extended space; of great extent; wide-extended.

As though no other place, on Britain's *spacious* earth, Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth. *Drayton, Polyblion*, l. 189.

The *spacious* firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,

Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

2. Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

On the North side of the Church is a *spacious* Court, which I could not conjecture to be less than one hundred and fifty yards long, and eighty or one hundred broad.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 126.

Those melodious bursts that fill

The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

3†. Extensive; on a large scale; abounding: said of persons.

Is't possible that such a *spacious* villain

Should live, and not be plagued?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, l. 1.

=*Syn.* Wide, capacious, ample, broad.

spaciously (spās'shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively; roomily.

spaciousness (spās'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

spadassin (spād'g-sin), *n.* [*< F. spadassin, < It. spadacino*, swordsman, *< spada*, sword; see *spade*, *spathe*.] A swordsman; especially, a person devoted to fencing and presumed to be expert with the sword; hence, less properly, a bravo.

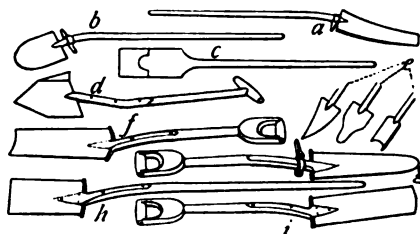
Bully swordsmen, *spadassins* of that party, go swag-gering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money.

Carlyle, (Imp. Dict.)

spaddle (spād'l), *n.* [Dim. of *spade*¹. Cf. *paddle*².] A little spade; a spud. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

spade¹ (spād), *n.* [*< ME. spade, < AS. spadu, spadu*, also rarely *spada*, *spad*, in an early gloss *spadi*, = OS. *spado* = OFries. *spada* = MD. *spade*, *spae*, *D. spade*, *spa* = MLG. LG. *spade* = OHG. **spato*, MHG. **spate*, G. *spate*, *spaten* = Icel. *spathi* = Sw. Dan. *spade*, a spade (cf. MD. *spade*, a sword, = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espada* = It. *spada*, a sword; see *spade*²), *< L. spatha, < Gr. σπάθη*, a broad blade of wood or metal, a spatula, the spathe or sheath of a flower, prob. *< σπᾶν*, draw out. Cf. *span*¹, *space*. From the same source are ult. *spade*², *spaddle*, *paddle*², *spadille*, *spadroon*, *espaulet*, *espallier*, *spall*², *spatule*, *spatula*.] 1. A tool for digging and cutting the ground, having a rather thick iron blade, usually flat, so formed that its terminal edge (either straight



Spades.

a, Irish spade with foot-piece; A, Greek spade with foot-piece; c, Japanese spade; d, spade for cutting turf; e, ditching-spade; f, post-spade, for digging post-holes; g, polished drain-spade with foot-piece; h, long-handled garden spade; i, ditching-spade.

or curved) may be pressed into the ground or other resisting substance with one foot, and a handle, usually with a crosspiece at the top, to be grasped by both hands. A spade differs from a two-handed shovel chiefly in the form and thickness of the blade.

The women heo *spade* and schoule and ner the place wende,

Deope heo gonne to delue ther as the smoke out wende.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Strength may wield the pond'rous *spade*,

May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home.

Cropper, Task, lll. 636.

2. A tool of soft iron used with diamond-powder by cameo-cutters in finishing.—3. In *whaling*, a large chisel-like implement used on blubber or bone in cutting-in. See phrases following.—4. In *herpet.*, a formation on the foot of some toads with which they dig. See *spade-foot*.

Boat-spade, an instrument, carried under the stern-sheets of a whale-boat, resembling a very large chisel, having a wide blade, and a handle six or eight feet long. This instrument was employed to stop a running whale by the process known as *hamstringing* or *spading* *fukes* (cutting the cords about the small), which required much experience and dexterity, and was a very hazardous undertaking; it has been done away with by the introduction of bomb-lances. The boat-spade is still carried in case of emergency.—**Bone-spade**, a cutting-spade, with a long thin shank, used by whalers for cutting out the throat-bone of a baleen-whale.—**Cutting-spade**, a sharp instrument like a very large narrow chisel fixed to a pole ten or more feet in length, used for cutting the blubber from a whale.—**Half-round spade**, a long-handled spade with a blade curved, or rolled up on the sides, resembling a carpenter's gouge, and used for cutting holes in the head of the blubber when boarding.—**Shoe-**

ing of a spade, in *her.*, same as *spade-iron*, 2 (b).—To call a *spade a spade*, to call things by their proper names, even though these may seem homely or coarse; speak plainly and without mincing matters. Various unnecessary conjectures have been made as to the supposed occult origin of this phrase; but it means what it says—to call a simple thing by its simple name, without circumlocution or affected elegance.

Chesham does not like to call a *spade a spade*. He calls it a horticultural utensil.

Thackeray, Philip, xlii.

spade¹ (spād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaded*, ppr. *spading*. [*< spade*¹, *n.*] 1. To dig or cut with a spade; dig up (the ground) by means of a spade.—2. In *whaling*, to use the boat-spade on, as a whale; cut the tendons of the flukes of; hamstring.

spade² (spād), *n.* [Prob. *< Sp. Pg. espada*, spade at cards, usually in pl. *espadas*, spades (sing. *espada*, the ace of spades); appar. a particular use of *espada*, a sword (*< L. spatha, < Gr. σπάθη*, a broadsword), these cards having, it is said, among the Spaniards, the figure of a sword; according to others the figure was orig. intended, as in the cards now in use, for the head of a pike, in which case the name *spade* is prob. an orig. E. designation, the head of a pike sufficiently resembling the pointed spade; see *spade*¹.] A playing-card of one of the two black suits of a pack, the other being clubs.

"Let *Spades* be trumps!" she said, and trumps they were.

Pope, E. of the L., ll. 46.

spade³ (spād), *n.* [*< L. spado, < Gr. σπάδων*, an impotent person, a eunuch. Cf. *spay*¹.] 1. An emasculated person; a eunuch.—2. An emasculated animal; a gelding.

spade-bayonet (spād'bā'ō-net), *n.* A broad-bladed implement intended to be attached to a military rifle; a trowel-bayonet. It is capable of being used for digging, as in sinking a tent-pole, making hasty intrenchments when better tools are not within reach, and the like, and is also capable of use as a weapon.

spade-bonet (spād'bōn), *n.* The blade-bone, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boll, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.

Drayton, Polyblion, v. 266.

spade-farm (spād'färm), *n.* A farm or piece of ground kept especially for manual labor with the spade, whether for producing garden vegetables or the like, or with a view to the perpetuation of a certain kind of labor.

spade-fish (spād'fish), *n.* *Chætodipterus faber*: same as *moonfish* (d). See *angel-fish*, 3, and cut under *Chætodipterus*.

spade-foot (spād'füt), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Spade-footed; scaphioped.

II. *n.*; pl. *spade-foots* (-fütts). A spade-footed or scaphioped toad; a spade-toad. There are several species of different genera, one of the best-known



Spade-foot (*Scaphiopus holbrookii*).

being *Scaphiopus holbrookii*, of eastern and southern parts of the United States.

spade-footed (spād'füt'ed), *a.* Scaphioped, as a toad; belonging to the *Scaphiopedinae*.

spadeful (spād'fūl), *n.* [*< spade*¹ + *-ful*.] As much as can be taken up with a spade.

spade-graft (spād'gräft), *n.* The depth to which a spade will dig: about a foot. Also *spade's graft*. [Prov. Eng.]

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at about a *spade's graft* beneath the surface.

Proc. Soc. of Antiq. (1844), I. 30. (*Darvies*.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Spade-guinea, 1709.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

spade-guinea (spād'gin'ē), *n.* A guinea coined by George III. during the period 1787-99. It is now so called because the shield of arms on the reverse has the shape of the spade of playing-cards. See cut on preceding page.

spade-gun (spād'gun), *n.* A gun having a recess in the stock to hold a spade or trowel, and a socket in the butt-plate to which the spade can be fitted for use as an trenching-tool.

spade-handle (spād'han'dl), *n.* 1. The handle of a spade. Hence—2. In *mach.*, a pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting-rod.

spade-husbandry (spād'huz'band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of using the subsoil-plow.

spade-iron (spād'ī'ern), *n.* 1. The blade of a spade, with the tang or socket by which it is secured to the handle.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing (a) the whole blade of a spade, without the handle or with a truncated piece of the handle, or (b) an iron or steel border put upon the blade of a spade to reinforce or repair it. This border is generally represented with some ornamental outline engraved or lobed on its inner edge, and is also called *shoeing of a spade*.

spader (spā'dér), *n.* One who or that which spades; a digging-machine.

The steam-ploughs and horse-ploughs did their work well, and the rotary spader did its work well.

Walt Whitman, *The Galaxy*, IV. 608.

spade-rack (spād'rak), *n.* A rack on board a whaler, underneath the spare boats, in which the boat-spades are kept when not in use.

spadiard (spād'yārd), *n.* [Appar. < *spade* + *-iard*, but perhaps an error for *spaliard*.] A worker in a tin-mine. Kennett; Halliwell. [Cornwall, Eng.]

spadic (spā'dik), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as *cocal*.

spadicaceous (spā-dish'ius), *a.* [*L. spadicæus*, < *spadix*, < *Gr. σπάδις*, a palm-branch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay: see *spadix*.] 1. Of a bright-brown color; bay; chestnut.

Of those five (unicorns' horns) which Scaliger beheld, though one [was] *spadicæus*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 23.

2. In *bot.*, bearing or having the nature of a *spadix*. See *petalodeous* and *Monocotyledones*.

Also *spadicious*.

spadices, *n.* Plural of *spadix*.

spadicifloral (spā-di-si-flō'ral), *a.* [*L. spadix* (*spadic-*), *q. v.*, + *L. flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *floral*.] In *bot.*, having flowers borne on a *spadix*.

spadicose (spād'i-kōs), *a.* [*L. spadix* (*-ic-*) + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, *spadicaceous*; growing on a *spadix*.

spadilla (spā-dil'ā), *n.* [See *spadille*.] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the highest trump.

spadille, **spadillo** (spā-dil', -yō), *n.* [*F. spadille*, < *Sp. espadilla* (= *It. spadiglia*, a small sword, the ace of spades, dim. of *Sp. espada* = *Pg. espada*, spade (at cards), the ace of spades: see *spade*¹, *spade*².] In *card-playing*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. In the following quotation *spadille* is personified as *Spadillo*.

Spadillo first, unconquerable lord,
Led off two captive trumps and swept the board.
Pope, R. of the L., III. 49.

spading-machine (spā'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* A digging-machine.

spadix (spā'diks), *n.*; pl. *spadices* (spā-dī'sēz). [*NL.*, < *L. spadix*, < *Gr. σπάδις*, a branch broken off, esp. a palm-branch, hence palm-colored, bay, < *σπάω*, tear, rend, stretch out.] 1. In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged in a spike or head which has a fleshy or thickened rachis. The term is mostly restricted to the *Araceæ* and the *palma*, and further to those cases in which the inflorescence is accompanied by the peculiar bract or bracts called a *spathe*. See cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian*, and *inflorescence*.

2. In *zool.*: (a) The hectocotylus of the male cephalopod: a specialized part of the fore foot, on one side, which becomes hectocotylized, or assumes a sexual function. On the opposite side is a corresponding part, not subject to hectocotylization, called the *antispadix*. (b) In *Hydrozoa*, the manubrium of the hydromedusans, an offset of a blastostyle bearing the genital products, like the part of a pea-pod which bears the peas. (c) [*cap.*] A genus of coelenterates.

spado (spā'dō), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. σπάδων*, a eunuch, < *σπάω*, tear, rend, pluck off or out. Cf. *spade*³,

n.] 1†. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *civil law*, one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

spadone (spā-dō'ne), *n.* [*It.*, aug. of *spada*, a sword: see *spade*². Cf. *spadroon*.] A long and heavy sword, usually one wielded by both hands. It was commonly carried without a scabbard, behind and across the back, with the handle projecting over the right shoulder, or resting on the shoulder as the modern rifle at shoulder arms, and for this reason the heel of the blade was often covered with leather, there being no edge for the first quarter or third part of its length, and sometimes a small secondary guard was interposed before the sharp part of the blade begins. See cut under *second*. *Herzli*.

spadronet (spa-drōn'), *n.* Same as *spadone*.

spadroon (spa-drōn'), *n.* [*F. dial. espadron*, *F. espadon* = *Sp. espadón*, a large sword, a broadsword, < *It. spadone*, a sword: see *spadone*.] Same as *spadone*.

spæ (spā), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spæd*, ppr. *spæing*. [*Also spy*; < *Icel. spá* = *Sw. spå* = *Dan. spaa*, prophesy; cf. *OS. spāhi* = *OHG. spāhi*, MHG. *spāhe*, wise, skilful; OHG. *spēhōn*, MHG. *spehen*, *G. spāhen*, spy: see *spy*¹.] To foretell; divine; predict from signs or indications. [*Scotch.*]

Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean's born, and I'll spæ its fortune. Scott, *Gay Manner*, III.

spæ-book (spā'būk), *n.* A book containing directions for telling fortunes, etc. [*Scotch.*]

spæman (spā'man), *n.*; pl. *spæmen* (-men). A fortune-teller; diviner; soothsayer. [*Scotch.*]

spæer (spā'ér), *n.* [*spæ* + *-er*.] A spæman or spæwife; a fortune-teller. [*Scotch.*]

A spæer o' poor folk's fortunes. Blackwood's Mag.

spæwife (spā'wif), *n.*; pl. *spæwives* (-wivz). A female fortune-teller. [*Scotch.*]

Plague on her for an auld Highland witch and spæwife; . . . she'll cast some o' her cantrips on the cattle. Scott, *Chronicles of the Canongate*, xiii.

spaghetti (spā-get'ti), *n.* [*It.*, pl. of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a small cord.] A kind of Italian macaroni made in the form of cords smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli.

spagiric (spa-jir'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Also spagyric*, *spagyrick*; = *F. spagirique*; irreg. formed (it is said by Paracelsus) < *Gr. σπάω*, rend, tear, stretch out, + *ἀγίρειν*, bring or collect together.] I. *a.* Chemical or alchemical; pertaining to chemistry as taught by Paracelsus and his followers.

It was a huge diligence and care of the Divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 904.

II. *n.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

spagirical (spa-jir'ik-al), *a.* [*Also spagyric*, *spagerical*; < *spagiric* + *-al*.] Same as *spagiric*.

spagirist (spa-jir'ist), *n.* [*Also spagyrist*; < *spagiric* + *-ist*.] A Paracelsian chemist or physician of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; a follower of Paracelsus in regarding inorganic chemistry as the basis of medical knowledge.

No more than I can [tell] who initiated Mr. Boyle among the *Spagyrist*, before I had the honour to know him. Evelyn, *To Mr. Wotton*.

spahæe, **spahi** (spā'hē, -hi), *n.* [Formerly also *spachi*; = *F. spahi*, < *Turk. sipāhi* = Pers. Hind. *sipāhi*: see *sepo*.] 1. A member of the corps of Turkish cavalry organized in the fourteenth century on a feudal basis, who fought in a very disorderly manner, and were disbanded soon after serving as the chief instruments in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826.

But the *Spahæes* and Janizaries . . . are the Nerves and Supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.

Sandys, *Travels* (ed. 1673), p. 38.

2. One of the corps of native Algerian cavalry in the French service, originally formed from the Turkish spahæes serving in Algeria at the time of the French conquest.

spail. See *spale*¹, *spale*².

spairge (spārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *sparge*.

spait, *n.* See *spate*.

spalve (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*¹.

spake¹ (spāk), *n.* A Scotch form of *spoke*¹.

Your cage shall be made o' the beaten gold,
And the spakes o' ivory.
May Colvin (Allingham's Ballad-book, p. 247).

spake². An archaic or poetic preterit of *spæak*. **spake**³, *a.* [*ME.*, also *spak*, *spac*, < *Icel. spakr*, quiet, gentle, wise, = *Sw. spak* = *Dan. spag*, quiet, gentle, tame.] 1. Quiet; tame.

Hyt sate by hym so spake.
Rob. of Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, I. 7496.

2. Ready; prompt.

Spac to uel and slaw to god.

Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), I. 306.

spakely, *adv.* [*ME.*, also *spakly*, *spakli*, *spacly*; < *spake*³ + *-ly*.] Quickly; speedily; nimbly.

Spek to me spakli or i spille sone.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1535.

One semblaile to the Samaritan and some-dei to Piers the Plowman,

Barfote on an asse bakke botelous cam prykye,

Wyth-oute spores other spere spaklike he lokod.

Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 12.

The blode sprete owtte, and sprede as the horse sprynges,
And he sproulez fulle spakely, bot spekes he no more.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2063.

spake-net (spāk'net), *n.* [*< spake*¹ + *net*¹.] A net for catching crabs. Halliwell.

Spalacidae (spā-las'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of myomorph rodents, typified by the genus *Spalax*; the mole-rats proper, having small or rudimentary eyes and ears, short tail and limbs, and fossorial fore feet and claws: divided into two subfamilies, *Spalacinae* and *Bathyerginae*. Also *Aspalacidae*, and formerly *Georychiidae*. See cuts under *Bathyergus*, *mole-rat*, and *Rhizomys*.

Spalacinae (spal-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spalacidae*, including the typical mole-rats, in which the mandibular angle is in relation with the socket of the lower incisor. See *Spalax*. Also *Aspalacinae*.

spalacine (spal'a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spalacidae* or *Spalacinae*.

Spalacopodidae (spal'a-kō-pod'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spalacopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, named by Lilljeborg (1866) from the genus *Spalacopus*. It is inexactly equivalent to the *Octodontidae* of authors, but includes the prehensile-tailed porcupines (*Cercolabinae*). It was divided by Gill (1872) into four subfamilies, *Octodontinae*, *Ctenodactylinae*, *Echimyinae* (*Echinomyinae*), and *Cercolabinae*. See *Octodontidae*.

Spalacopus (spā-lak'ō-pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Wagler, 1832), < *Gr. σπάλαξ* (*spalax*), a mole, + *πούς* = *E. foot*.] The name-giving genus of *Spalacopodidae*, now a member of the family *Octodontidae* and subfamily *Octodontinae*. The ears are rudimentary, the tail is short, and the fore claws are shorter than their digits. The skull and teeth resemble those of *Schizodon*. There are two South American species, of fossorial habits, constructing extensive subterranean burrows in which they live. They have been called *porphagomys*, from a synonymous genus *Porphagomys*.

Spalax (spā'laks), *n.* [*NL.* (Güldenstädt), < *Gr. σπάλαξ*, also *σπάλαξ* and *σπάλαξ*, a mole.] The typical genus of mole-rats, subfamily *Spalacinae*, having the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. It contains *S. typhlus*, the alpeles or blind mole-rat of Europe, the most completely mole-like of the rodents in general appearance, habits, and adaptive modifications of structure. Also *Aspalax*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

spald¹ (spāld), *v.* [*Also dial. spaud*; < *ME. spalden*, *spawden*, < *MD. spalden* = *MLG. spalden*, *spolden* = *OHG. spaltan*, MHG. *G. spalten* (> *Dan. spalte*), split, cleave; akin to *speld*, *spell*⁴; cf. *spall*¹, *spale*¹. Hence *spall*¹.] I† *trans.* To splinter; chip.

Be thane speris whare sprounge, spaldedd chippy.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3700.

II. *intrans.* To founder, as a ship. [*Prov. Eng.*, in form *spawd*.]

spald² (spāld), *n.* [*Also* (Sc.) *spawld*, *spawld*; < *ME. spalde*, *spawde*; a var. of *spall*²: see *spall*².] The shoulder.

Ly stille therin now and roste,

I kepe nothyng of thi coste

Ne noghte of thi spalde.

Perceval, I. 796. (Halliwell.)

The bul . . . lenand his spald to the stok of ane tre.
Gavin Douglas, *Æneid*, xii. 410.

spalder (spāl'dér), *n.* [*< spald*¹ + *-er*.] In *stone-working*, a workman who spalls or scales off small flakes by the use of a heavy ax-shaped hammer, or muckle-hammer.

spalding-knife (spāl'ding-nif), *n.* A knife for splitting codfish. E. H. Knight.

spale¹ (spāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaled*, ppr. *spaling*. [*A var. of spall*¹, split, etc.: see *spall*¹.] To break up.

spale¹ (spāl), *n.* [*Also spail*; < *ME. spale*; cf. *Icel. spöl* (*spal-*), a rail, bar, short piece, bit; in part a var. of *speal*¹, *spell*⁴, in part appar. due to *spale*¹, *v.*: see *spell*⁴, and cf. *spall*¹.] 1. A chip or splinter of wood. [*Old Eng.* and *Scotch.*]—2. In *ship-building*, one of a number of cross-bars or -planks fastened temporarily to the frames to keep them in place until properly secured. Also *cross-spall*, *spail*.

spale² (spāl), *v. t.* [*Also spail*; perhaps a particular use of *spale*¹.] In *mining*, to inflict a

fine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. *Weale*.

spall¹ (spál), *v.* [Also *spawl*; a later form of *spald*, in part due to *spall*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To split; splinter; chip; specifically, in mining, to chip or break up roughly, as ore, preparatory to sorting the material.—2. [*spall*, *n.*] To keep (the frames of a ship) at their proper distance apart.

II. intrans. To splinter; chip; give off spalls. **spall**¹ (spál), *n.* [Also *spawl*; < ME. *spalle*; a var. of *spell*, *speal*, etc., in part due to *spall*, *v.*: see *spell*, and cf. *spald*, *spale*.] A chip or splinter thrown off, as in chopping or hewing; now specifically, in masonry, a piece of stone chipped off by a blow of a hammer or mallet.

spall², **spawl**³ (spál), *n.* [Also *spaul*, and formerly *spald*, *spauld*; < ME. **spanle*, *spalde*, *spawde*, < OF. *espaule*, **espaule*, F. *épaule* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad blade: see *spatula*. Cf. *spanlet*.] The shoulder. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Their mightie strokes their habergeons dismayd,
And naked made each others manly *spalles*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

spallier (spal'yér), *n.* [Also *spaliard*; cf. *spadard*.] A laborer in tin-works. *Hallivell*.

spalling-floor (spá'ling-för), *n.* A clear space on the ground, a low platform, or something similar, on which ores are spalled.

spalling-hammer (spá'ling-ham'er), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer with a chisel-edge, used for rough-dressing stone by chipping off small flakes; in mining, any hammer with which spalling is done.

spalpeen (spal'pén), *n.* [*Ir. spailpín*, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller (= Gael. *spailpeán*, a mean fellow, a fop), < *spailp*, a beau, also pride, self-conceit, = Gael. *spailp*, pride, self-conceit; cf. *spailp*, strut, walk affectedly.] A mean fellow; a rascal: a term of contempt, or of contemptuous pity, for a man or boy. [Irish.]

The *spalpeen* turned into a buckeen that would be a squireen, but can't. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Love and Law*, I. 4.

spalt¹ (spált), *v.* [An altered form of *spald*, prob. due to a pp. *spalt*. Cf. *spalt*².] To split off, as large splinters from a piece of timber in working it. [Prov. Eng.]

spalt² (spált), *a.* [Appar. < *spalt*¹, perhaps through the pp. *spalt*.] 1. Brittle; liable to break or split.

Of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and briclike than the hedge oke. *Harrison*, *Descrip. of Eng.*, II. 22 (Holtzner's Chron., I.).

2. Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spalt³ (spált), *n.* [*G. spalt* (stein), spalt, lit. 'splinter-stone,' < *spalten*, split (see *spalt*¹), + *stein*, stone.] A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

span¹ (span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spanned*, ppr. *spanning*. [*ME. spannen*, < *AS. spannan*, *spannan* (pret. *speōnn*), *gespannan*, bind, connect, = *D. spannan*, stretch, bend, hoist, cock (a gun), hitch (horses), = *MLG. LG. spannen* = *OHG. spannan*, *MHG. G. spannen*, extend, connect, = *Icel. spenn*, span, clasp, = *Sw. späna*, stretch, strain, draw, = *Dan. spænde*, stretch, strain, span, buckle; $\sqrt{\text{span}}$, perhaps, with present formative -n, < $\sqrt{\text{spa}}$, extend, in *Gr. σπάειν*, *σπᾶν*, draw, draw out (see *spasm*), *L. spatium*, extension, space (see *space*). Cf. *spin*, *speed*.] *I. trans.* 1. To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

My right hand hath *spanned* [spread out, R. V.] the heavens. *Isa. xlviii. 13.*

2. To stretch from side to side or from end to end; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

This soul doth *span* the world. *G. Herbert*, *Content*.
The Rhynacus is still *spanned* by an ancient bridge of three arches. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 296.

The existing church shows portions of work a thousand years apart, and *spans* nearly the whole of Aquileian history. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 63.

3. To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to *span* a stream with a log or a bridge; to *span* a person's wrist.

Thence the king's *spans* his spere.
Awakening of Arthur, st. 13. (*Sheal*.)

Off on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies.

Tickell, *An Epistle*.
How your plump arms, that were, have dropped away!
Why, I can *span* them. *Browning*, *Pippa Passes*, III.

4. To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheel-lock musket or pistol.

Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spanned* in one hand. *Clarendon*, *Civil Wars*, III. 248.

5. *Naut.*, to confine with ropes: as, to *span* the booms.—6. To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. 1. To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

If the whale is *spanning*, i. e. swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular, less caution is observed.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 526.

2. To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses *span* well. [U. S.]

span¹ (span), *n.* [*ME. spanne*, *sponne*, < *AS. span*, a span (def. 4), *gespan*, a joining, connection, = *D. span*, a span, a team of horses, = *OHG. spanna*, *MHG. G. spanne* (> *It. spanna* = *OF. espan*, F. *empan*) = *Icel. spönn* (*spann*) = *Sw. spann* = *Dan. span*, a span; from the verb.] 1. The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the *span* of life; the *span* of a bridge. As used of physical things, *span* is understood as the actual or net space or distance between bounding lines or surfaces; hence, the *span* of an arch is the length of the opening between the inner faces of its abutments. Compare def. 2. Often used figuratively.

The brief *span* of Roman literature, strictly so called, was suddenly closed under a variety of influences.

Maine, *Village Communities*, p. 381.

Two arches over the same *span* of river, supposing the buttments are at the same depth, are cheaper than one.

Ruskin, *Elements of Drawing*.

Yea, Manhood hath a wider *span*

And larger privilege of life than man.

Lowell, *Comm. Ode*.

2. A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten *spans*. In this sense a *span* would comprise the distance from the middle line of one pier or support to that of the next, the whole number of spans including the entire length of the structure. [The decision of the case referred to in the first quotation turned upon the distinction between senses 1 and 2.]

The word *span* does not, even in architecture, always mean a part of a structure. It is, perhaps, as often used to denote the distance or space between two columns. Such is the obvious import of the term as used in the act under consideration, not merely as a part of the structure itself, but the measure of the distance between the piers of the bridge.

U. S. Supreme Ct., March, 1888. (*Judge Lamar*.)

The channel *spans* were built out from the central pier and from the adjacent flanking *spans* without the use of false works in either channel. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 32.

3. Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception. [Rare.]

Between the ages of eight and nineteen the *span* of school-girls increases from 6 to 7.9 for letters, and from 6.6 to 8.8 for numerals. *Span* increases not only with age, but with rank in class, and it is suggested that a "standard *span*" be added to the items for anthropometric measurement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

4. As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out: the oldest use of the word in English. The *span* belongs to the system of long measure to which the cubit and fingerbreadth belong. It has always been considered as half a cubit, and still is so in several countries of Asia. The English *span* is 9 inches. The Swedish *spänn* is an entirely different kind of measure.

Spanne, measure of the hand. *Palmas*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 467.

Whyche Morteys ys in Depnesse Ij *Spannyes* to the botom; the brede ys sumwhat more thane a *Spanne*.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 43.

Atween his shoulders was ae *span*,

About his middle war but thre.

The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballad, I. 126).

5. Figuratively, any short space or period; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a *span* long.

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xxxix. 6.

For the refreshing of that one *span* of ground God lets fall a whole shower of rain.

Donne, *Sermons*, x.

Thyself but Dust: thy Stature but a *Span*,

A Moment thy Duration; foolish Man!

Prior, *Solomon*, i.

6. The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something. [Rare.]

And my Conductor, with his *spans* extended,

Took of the earth, and with his flats well filled,

He threw it into those rapacious gullets.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, vi. 26.

7. *Naut.*, a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-leader for ropes.—8. (a) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work. (b) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow. For a wagon the *span* may consist of from twelve to twenty animals, and for a plow of six or eight.

span². An archaic preterit of *spin*.

span³ (span), *adv.* [The first element in the compound *span-new* erroneously taken as a separate word: see *span-new*, and cf. *spick-and-span*.] Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are *span* clean (sometimes *spandy* clean). *Bartlett*. [Colloq., U. S.]

spanemia, **spanemic**. See *spanemia*, etc.

span-beam (span'bém), *n.* The long, horizontal wooden beam into which the vertical axis carrying the drum of a horse-whim is pivoted.

span-block (span'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks seized into each bight of a span and hung across a masthead for various uses.

spancel (span'sel), *n.* [*MD. spanseel*, *spanseel*, a tether for a horse, a stretched rope, *D. spanseel*, a stretched rope (= *G. spannseil*, a tether), < *spannen* (= *G. spannen*), stretch (= *E. span*), + *MD. seel*, a rope (= *OHG. MHG. G. seil*, a rope, cord, = *E. sole*),] A fastening for the hind legs of a horse or cow, or for the legs on one side, to prevent the animal from kicking or straying; especially, a rope for tethering a cow's hind legs while she is milked; a tether. [Prov. Eng.]

Spancel, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.

Ray (ed. 1674), p. 44.

spancel (span'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spanceled* or *spancelled*, ppr. *spanceling* or *spancelled*. [*spancel*, *n.*] To fasten the legs of with a spancel, as those of a cow or horse to prevent the animal from kicking. [Prov. Eng.]—To *spancel* a crab or a lobster, to stick the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw, to prevent the animal from pinching. This is also done by thrusting a peg into the joint of the nippers or chela.

spanceled, **spancelled** (span'seld), *a.* [*spancel* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, hobbled or fettered to a clog; said of a horse. When the bearing is properly depicted, a fore and a hind leg should have each a fetterlock above the hoof and fastened to the one end of a heavy clog.

span-counter (span'koun'tér), *n.* [*span*¹, *v.*, + obj. *counter*².] An old game in which one player threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get so near to it that he could span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. The game was apparently similar to that of pitching pennies, and it was also called *span-farthing* and *span-feather*. *Hallivell*.

Tell the king from me that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 106.

span-dogs (span'dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron bars linked together at one end and having sharp hooks at the other, used for grappling timber. See cut under *dog*.

spandrel (span'drel), *n.* [Also *spandril*, formerly *splaudrel*, *splaudere*; origin obscure.] In *arch.*, the triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn through its apex, and a vertical line through its springing; also, the wall-space between the outer moldings of two arches and a horizontal line or string-course above them, or between these outer moldings and the intrados of another arch rising above and inclosing the two. In medieval architecture the spandrels are often ornamented with tracery, sculptured foliage, and the like. See cut on following page.

spandrel-wall (span'drel-wál), *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch, filling in the spandrel.

spandy (span'di), *adv.* A dialectal extension of *span*³. [Colloq., New Eng.]

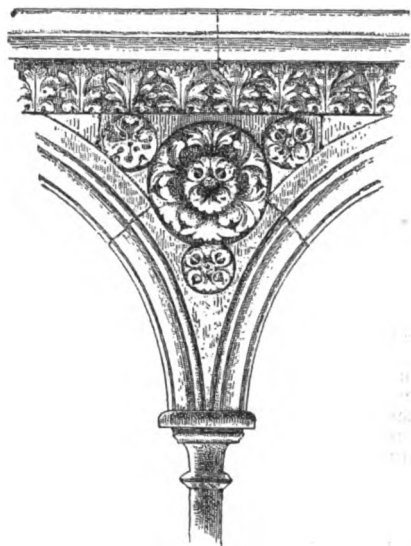
Thirty gentlemen with *spandy* clean faces and hands were partaking of refreshment.

L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 319.

spane (spán), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaned*, ppr. *spaning*. [*ME. spanen*, < *AS. spanan* (pret. *speōn*), wean (= *D. spanen*, *spenen* = *OHG.*



A Horse Spancelled.



Sculptured Spandrel.—Cloisters of Mont St. Michel au Pêril de la Mer, Normandy; 13th century.

(bi-)spennan, G. *spänen*, *spenen*; cf. AS. *spana* = MD. *spene*, D. *spen* = Icel. *speni*, an udder: see *span*.] To wean. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

spanemia, **spanæmia** (spa-né-mi-ä), n. [NL. *spanæmia*, < Gr. *σπᾱνός*, scarce, rare, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, poverty of the blood; hydermia. Also, rarely, *spanemy*.

spanemic, **spanæmic** (spa-nem'ik), a. and n. [*spanemia*, *spanæmia*, + *-ic*.] I. a. In *med.*, relating to *spanemia*; having the property of impoverishing the blood; hydremic.

II. n. A medicine having the power of impoverishing the blood.

spanemy (spa-né-mi), n. [*NL. spanæmia*: see *spanemia*.] Same as *spanemia*. [Rare.]

span-farthing (span'fär'thing), n. [*span*¹, v., + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *span-counter*.

His chief solace is to steal down and play at *span-farthing* with the page. *Swift*, *Modern Education*.

span-feather (span'feyr'ér), n. [*span*¹, v., + obj. *feather*.] Same as *span-counter*.

span-fire-new (span'fir'nü'), a. Same as *span-new*, *fire-new*. [Prov. Eng.]

span¹ (span), n. [*ME. span*, < AS. *spange*, also *ge-spang*, a clasp, brooch, = MD. *spange*, D. *spang* = MLG. *spange* = OHG. *spangā*, MHG. *G. spange*, a clasp, brooch, buckle, ornament, = Icel. *spöng*, a clasp, stud, spangle, etc.; root obscure. The Gael. *span*, a spangle, is prob. < E. Hence *span*.] A shining ornament or object; a spangle.

Our plumes, our *spange*, and al our queint array!

Gascogne, Steele Glas, p. 377.

All set with *spangs* of glitt'ring stars untold.

Bacon, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

Glistening copper *spangs*,

That glitten in the tyr of the Court.

Mardon, Antonio and Mellida, I., III. 1.

span¹ (span), v. t. [*span*¹, n.] To set with bright points; star or spangle.

Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat

Of crimson velvet, *span*¹ with stars of gold.

Barnesfield, Cassandra (1595). (*Nares*.)

span² (span), v. [A var. or collateral form of *span*¹, move quickly, perhaps due to association with *spring* (pret. *sprang*).] I. *intrans.* To leap; spring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An I could but hae gotten some decent claes on, I wad hae *span*² out o' bed. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, vii.

II. *trans.* To cause to spring; set forcibly in motion; throw with violence. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *span*² down the sparkling mass on it.

C. Reade, *Never too Late to Mend*, lxx. (*Davies*.)

span² (span), n. [*span*², v.] A spring; a leaping or springing up; a violent blow or movement. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *span* at it.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxviii.

He went swinging by the rope back to the main stem of the tree, gave it a fierce *span* with his feet, and . . . got an inch nearer the window. *C. Reade*, *Hard Cash*, xlii.

span³ (span), v. [Appar. a corrupt form of *span*¹.] To hitch; fasten. [Scotch.]

To *span* horses, or fasten them to the chariot.

Hollyband, Dictionary, 1593. (*Hallivell*.)

span³ (span), n. [Cf. *span*¹, v.] A span. [*Scotch*.]

spangle (spang'gl), n. [*ME. spangel*, *spangele*, *spangyll*, a spangle; dim. of *span*¹.] 1. A small piece of glittering material, such as metal foil; hence, any small sparkling object. Formerly spangles were often lozenge-shaped; now they are usually circular, very small, and sewed upon theatrical and other garments through holes with which they are pierced. In old embroidery they were of many forms.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller*.

A fine young personage in a coat all over *spangles*.
Gray, *Letters*, I. 206.

2. One of the small metal clasps used in fastening the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt.—3. A spongy excrescence on the oak. See *oak-spangle*.

spangle (spang'gl), v.; pret. and pp. *spangled*, ppr. *spangling*. [*span*¹, n.] I. *trans.* To set or cover with many small bright objects or points; especially, to decorate with spangles, as a garment.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?

Shak., T. of the 8., iv. 5. 31.

II. *intrans.* To glitter; glisten, like anything set with spangles. [Rare.]

Tassils *spanglyngs* ynne the sunne,

Muche glorious to behold.

Chatterton, *Bristowe Tragedy*, st. 67.

spangled (spang'gld), a. [*span*¹ + *-ed*.] Adorned with spangles; set with many small bright objects. Compare *star-spangled*.

Her skin pure dimly, yet more fair, being *spangled* here and there with a golden freckle.

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, II. 1.

spangled coquette, a small and very gorgeously colored crested humming-bird, *Lophornis regina*.

spangler (spang'glér), n. [*span*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which spangles.

O Maker of sweet poets! dear delight

Of this fair world and all its gentle livers;

Spangler of clouds, halo of crystal rivers;

Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

spangling-machine (spang'gling-ma-shén'), n. A machine for fitting the clasps or spangles used in clamping together the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt. *E. H. Knight*.

spangly (spang'gli), a. [*span*¹ + *-y*.] Resembling spangles; having the glittering effect produced by many bright points.

Bursts of *spangly* light.

Keats, *Endymion*, I.

spangolite (spang'gō-lit), n. [Named after Norman *Spang* of Pittsburgh, Penn.] A rare mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals of an emerald-green color, and having perfect basal cleavage. It is a basic sulphate of copper and aluminum, containing a small percentage of chlorine. It is found with cuprite in Arizona.

Spaniard (span'yård), n. [= D. *Spanjaard*; with suffix *-ard* (cf. G. Dan. *Spanier* = Sw. *Spanior*, with suffix cognate with *-er*), < Spain (G. *Spanien*, etc.), < L. *Hispania*, Spain, < *Hispani*, the inhabitants of Hispania or Spain. The Rom. adj. is F. *espagnol* (> ME. *spainolde*, n.) = Sp. *Español* = Pg. *Espanhol* = It. *Spagnuolo*, < ML. *NL. Hispaniolus*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain (whence ult. E. *spaniel*). The L. adjectives are *Hispanus*, *Hispaniensis*, and *Hispanicus* (see *Hispanic*).] A native or a citizen of Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, forming the greater part of the Iberian peninsula; in general, a member of the Spanish race, of mixed Celtic, Latin, Gothic, Arabic, and other elements, but now ranked as one of the Latin peoples.

spaniel (span'yel or span'el), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *spannel*; < ME. *spaniel*, *spanzelle*, *spaynyel*, *spaynel*, *spangeole*, < OF. *espagneul*, *espagnol*, F. *épagneul*, a spaniel, orig. OF. *chien espagnol*, F. *chien épagneul*, a Spanish dog; < Sp. *Español*, Spanish: see *Spaniard*.] I. n. i. A dog of a domestic breed, of medium and small sizes, with a long silky and usually curly coat, long, soft, drooping ears, feathered tail and stern, of docile, timid, and affectionate disposition, much used for sporting purposes and as pets. The most usual colors are liver and white, red and white, or black and white, in broken or massed areas, sometimes deep brown or black on the face or breast, with a tan mark over the eye. Spaniels sport or are bred into many strains, and three classes of them are sometimes distinguished: *land- or field-spaniels*, including the cocker and springer; *water-spaniels*; and *toy spaniels*, as the King Charles and the Blenheim. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name *spaniel* would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. This dog was used in the days of falconry to start the game. The King Charles is a small black-and-tan variety of the spaniel; the Blenheim is similar, but white marked with red or yellow; both should have a rounded head with short muzzle, full eyes, and well-fringed ears

and feet. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog are also small toy spaniels, used as lap-dogs. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Leading strains of the springers are the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex, in different colors. 2. Figuratively, a mean, cringing, fawning person; a blindly submissive follower: from the characteristics of the spaniel in relation to its master, or when in a state of fear.

He, unhappy man! whom your advancement

Hath ruin'd by being *spaniel* to your fortunes,

Will curse he train'd me hither. *Ford*, *Fancies*, III. 3.

II. a. Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing.

Low-crooked court'sies, and base *spaniel*-fawning.

Shak., J. C., III. 1. 43.

spaniel (span'yel or span'el), v. [*spaniel*, n.] I. *intrans.* To fawn; cringe; be obsequious.

II. *trans.* A conjectural reading for *pannel* in the following passage. *Shak.* (*Globe ed.*), A. and C., iv. 12.

Spaniolate (span'i-ō-lät), v. t. [*Sp. Español*, Spanish (see *spaniel*), + *-ate*.] Same as *Spaniolize*. *Sir P. Sidney* (*Kingsley in Davies*).

spaniolite (span'i-ō-lit), n. A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of schwaartzite.

Spaniolize (span'i-ō-liz), v. t. [*OF. Espagnoliser*, as *Spaniolize* (ate) + *-ize*. Cf. *Hispaniolize*.] To make Spanish in character or sentiments; Hispaniolize. [Rare.]

A tynpany of *Spaniolized* bishops swaggering in the fore-top of the state. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

Spanish (span'ish), a. and n. [*ME. Spaisisc* = D. *Spaansch* = G. *Spanisch* = Sw. Dan. *Spansk* (ML. reflex *Spaniscus*; as *Spain* (see *Spaniard*) + *-ish*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Spain or a Spaniard or Spaniards.—Spanish arbor-vine, Armada, bayonet, black. See the nouns.—Spanish bean. See *scarlet runner*, under *runner*.—Spanish berries. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—Spanish bluebell. Same as *Spanish squill*.—Spanish broom. See *broom*, 1.—Spanish buckeye. See *buckeye*.—Spanish bugloss. Same as *alkanet*, 2.—Spanish burton. See *burton*.—Spanish calalu. See *Phytolacca*.—Spanish campion. See *Silene*.—Spanish carnation, cedar, chalk. See the nouns.—Spanish catarrh. Same as *influenza*, 1.—Spanish chair, a stuffed and upholstered chair with deep seat and high back, made soft and luxurious, but without arms.—Spanish chestnut. See *chestnut*, 1.—Spanish cloak. See *cloak*, 1.—Spanish clover. See *Richardsonia*.—Spanish cross, a pepperwort, *Lepidium Cardaminis*; also, another cruciferous plant, *Caricra annua* (*Vella annua*).—Spanish cross. See *cross*, 1.—Spanish curlew. (a) The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*: a bad misnomer. [Southern U. S.] (b) The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Local, U. S.]—Spanish dagger. Same as *dagger-plant*.—Spanish elm. See *princewood*.—Spanish epoch or era. See *era*.—Spanish ferreto. See *ferreto*.—Spanish fever. See *Tezan fever*, under *Tezan*.—Spanish fox furnace. See the nouns.—Spanish fly. (a) A blister-beetle; a cantharid, as *Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria*, a meloid beetle found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac, and other trees. It undergoes hypermetamorphosis, and in its early stages is a parasite in the nests of wild bees of the genus *Ceratina*. See cut under *Cantharis*. (b) A preparation of Spanish flies; cantharides used as a vesicant.—Spanish-fly ointment. See *ointment*.—Spanish fowl, a breed of the domestic hen, more exactly called *white-faced black Spanish*. They are fowls of fair size and stately carriage, of glossy greenish-black plumage, with high red comb, single and deeply serrate, large red wattles, and the ear-lobes and entire side of the face enameled white. The flesh is superior, and the hen is an excellent layer of large white eggs.—Spanish gourd, the winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.—Spanish grass. Same as *esparto*.—Spanish hyacinth. See *Hyacinthus*.—Spanish jasmine. See *Jasminum*.—Spanish juice. See *licorice*, 2.—Spanish juniper, *Juniperus thurifera*.—Spanish lace. See *lace*.—Spanish lady, a labroid fish, *Harpe or Bodianus rufus* of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—Spanish leather, lobster, mackerel. See the nouns.—Spanish licorice, the common licorice.—Spanish mahogany. See *mahogany*, 2.—Spanish main, formerly the northeast coast of South America, between the Orinoco river and the isthmus of Panama, and the adjoining part of the Caribbean sea.—Spanish morion. See *morion*, 1.—Spanish moss. Same as *long-moss*.—Spanish n, in printing, the letter n with a curved line (*Sp. tilde*) over it (ñ), reckoned as the sixteenth letter in the Spanish alphabet. It marks the omission of an original i, and preserves its coalesced sound, as in *España* (äs-pä-nyä) for *Hispania*, Spain, corresponding to gn in Italian and French.—Spanish needles. See *Biden*, 1.—Spanish nut. See *nut*.—Spanish oak, an oak, *Quercus digitata*, of the southern United States. Its wood is largely used for fuel, and to some extent for other purposes; its bark is rich in tannin. Also red-oak, and sometimes *Turkey oak*. The swamp Spanish oak is the pin-oak.—Spanish oyster-plant. See *oyster-plant*.—Spanish parakeet, the violet grosbeak, *Loxia violacea*, a Bahaman tanager. [Andros Island.]—Spanish piket, a spear used in Scotland and the north of England about 1600, and specified as the arm of a noble. *Anderson*, *Anc. Scottish Weapons*, p. 13.—Spanish plover, plum, point, porgy, potato. See the nouns.—Spanish rider, the punishment of the herisson.—Spanish soap, squill, stopper, sword, tinder, toothpick, topaz. See the nouns.—Spanish stripes, a kind of woolen fabric. *E. H. Knight*.—Spanish trefoil. Same as *lucerne*.—Spanish type of poultry, an economically important group of varieties of the domestic hen, originating in the lands bordering

on the Mediterranean, and characteristic of that region. The disposition of these fowls is restless and vivacious; the form somewhat slender, approaching the game; comb typically high and deeply serrated, although there are rose-combed varieties of some of the breeds; size small to medium. The hens are non-sitters, and very superior layers; the eggs are white. The colors vary according to the breed. The ear-lobes are enameled-white. The group includes the Ancona, Andalusian, Leghorns, Minorcas, and white-faced black Spanish. — *Spanish walnut oil*. See *oil*. — *Spanish white*. See *white*. — *Spanish woodbine*. Same as *Spanish arbor-vine*. — *Spanish wormseed*. See *wormseed*. — *To ride the Spanish mare*. See *ride*. — *To walk Spanish*, to be forced to walk on tiptoe by another, who seizes one by the collar and by the seat of the trousers: a sport of boys; hence, to walk gingerly; act under the compulsion of another. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. n. 1. The language of Spain, one of the Romance languages, but much mixed with other elements and altered by them. Of its many dialects, that of Castile became the standard form in cultivated speech and literature, the language of which is hence distinctively called *Castilian*. It is the prevailing language in Mexico, Central America, and those countries of South America which were settled by Spaniards. 2. A white-faced black Spanish fowl. See *Spanish fowl*, under I.

Spanish-American (span'ish-amer'i-kan), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the parts of America where Spanish is the vernacular.

II. n. An American of Spanish blood; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

Spanish-flag (span'ish-flag'), n. A scorpenoid fish, *Sebastes rubrivinctus*, of the coast of California, attaining a length of fifteen inches, and one of the most brilliantly colored fishes in American waters. It is pale rose-red, almost white, cross-banded with intense crimson, a coloration suggesting the book-name.

spank¹ (spangk), v. i. [Cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut, stalk; MLG. freq. *spenkeren*, LG. *spenkern*, *spakern*, cause to run or spring about quickly, intr., run quickly, gallop. Cf. *spang*².] To move with a quick springing step between a trot and a gallop; move quickly and with spirit. See *spanking*¹.

Here a gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came *spanking* towards us over the common.

Thackeray, *Lovel the Widower*.

spank² (spangk), v. [Origin obscure; possibly a diff. use of *spank*¹.] I. trans. 1. To strike with the open hand, or with something flat and hard; slap with force on the buttocks.

Meg led her son away, feeling a strong desire to *spank* the little marplot. L. M. Alcott, *Little Women*, xxviii.

2. To urge by slapping or striking; impel forcibly; drive; produce some specified effect upon by spanking or slapping.

How knowingly did he *spank* the horses along.

Thackeray, *Shabby Genteel Story*, v. (Davies.)

II. intrans. To pound, beat, or slap the water in sailing, as a boat. J. A. Henshall.

spank² (spangk), n. [Cf. *spank*², v.] A sounding blow with the open hand or something flat, especially upon the buttocks.

My mother lifted me cleverly, planted two *spanks* behind, and passed me to the hands of Mm.

The Century, XXXVII. 743.

spanker¹ (spang'kér), n. [Cf. *spank*¹ + -er.]

1. One that takes long strides in walking; a fast-going or fleet horse. [Colloq.]—2. Naut., a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizzenmast of a ship or bark. Its head is extended by a boom called the *spanker-boom*, and its foot generally, but not always, by the *spanker-boom*. It was formerly called a *driver*, and is now sometimes called on English ships a *mizzen*. See cut under *ship*.

3. Something striking, from its unusual size or some other peculiarity; a stunner, a whopper. [Colloq.]

spanker² (spang'kér), n. [Appar. for *spanger*, < *spang* + -er.] A gold coin. [Prov. Eng.]

spanker-eel (spang'kér-él), n. The river-lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]

spanker-gaff (spang'kér-gaf), n. See *gaff*¹, 2.

spanker-mast (spang'kér-mást), n. See *mast*¹, 1.

spanking¹ (spang'king), p. a. [Ppr. of *spank*¹, v.] 1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; free-going. The Century, XXVII. 108.—2. Strikingly large, or surprising in any way; going beyond expectation; stunning; whopping. W. Collins, *After Dark*, Stolen Letter. [Colloq.]—*Spanking breeze*, a fresh, strong breeze.

spanking² (spang'king), n. [Verbal n. of *spank*², v.] The act of striking with the open hand, or with something flat: a punishment often administered to children.

span-lashing (span'lash'ing), n. Naut., a lashing used to secure together two ropes or spars a short distance apart.

spanless (span'les), a. [Cf. *span* + -less.] Incapable of being spanned or measured.

span-long (span'lóng), a. Of the length of a span.

Span-long elves that dance about a pool.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

* **spanner** (span'ér), n. [Cf. *span*¹ + -er.] 1. One who or that which spans.—2. An instrument for clamping and turning a nut on a screw, or for any similar purpose, as turning the wheel in cocking the old wheel-lock firearms, fastening and unfastening the couplings of fire-hose, etc.; specif., a wrench with fixed jaws. Spanners are made either with a hole to fit the shape of the nut, as square or hexagonal, or with open jaws that can be put upon the nut from the side.

3. A cross-brace.—4. In the parallel motion of a marine steam-engine, a rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar; also, in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved for the admission and shutting off of the steam.—5. A span-worm or looper.

span-new (span'nú), a. [Cf. ME. *spannewe*, *spannewe*, < Icel. *spännýr*, also *spännýr* (= MHG. *span-nüwe*, G. *span-neu*), *span-new*, < *spänn*, a chip or shaving, a spoon, + *nýr*, new: see *spoon*¹ and *new*.] The term, like others of like import, refers to something just cut or made, fresh from the workman's hands. Cf. *brand-new*, *fire-new*; and see also *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. [Archaic or dialectal.]

This tale ay was *span-newe* to begynne,
Till that the nyght departed hem atwynne.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 1665.

spannishing, n. [Cf. ME. *spannishing*, verbal n. of **spannish*, < OF. *espaniss*, stem of certain parts of *espanir*, *espandir*, < L. *expandere*, expand: see *expand* and *spawen*.] The blooming of a flower; full bloom.

I saw that through the leves grene
The rose spredde to *spannishinge*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 3633.

span-piece (span'pés), n. In arch., the collar-beam of a roof.

span-roof (span'róf), n. A roof that has two equal inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *pent-roof* or *lean-to roof*.

span-saw (span'sá), n. A frame-saw.

span-shackle (span'shak'l), n. In ship-building, a large bolt driven through the fore-castle and spar-deck beams and forelocked before each beam, with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of a boom or davit.

span-worm (span'wérn), n. In entom., a looper, measurer, or measuring-worm; the larva of any geometrid moth. See *measuring-worm*, *inch-worm*, *looper*, *loopworm*, and especially *geometer*, 3. See cuts under *cankerworm* and *Cidaria*.

spar¹ (spär), n. [Cf. ME. *sparre*, < AS. **spearra* (not found, but indicated by the derived verb) = MD. *sparre*, *sperre*, D. *spar* = OHG. *sparro*, MHG. *sparre*, G. *sparren*, a bar, beam, = Icel. *sparri*, a spar, gag, the gate of a town, *sperra*, a spar, rafter, = Sw. Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; cf. Ir. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, balk, *sparra*, a spar, nail, = Gael. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, roost; Ir. Gael. *sparran*, a bar, bolt (perhaps < E.); perhaps akin to *spear*¹. Hence *spar*¹, v., and ult. *par*¹, *parrock*, *park*.] 1. A stick or piece of wood of considerable length in proportion to its thickness; a stout pole; a large cudgel. [Obsolete or dialectal in this general sense.]

Than he caught a *sparre* of Oke with bothe hondes, and caste his shelde to the grounde for to be more light, and com in to the presse ther as he saugh thikkeste.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 460.

2†. A bar used for fastening a gate or door, or the like; hence, a bolt.

The Prince staid not his aunswere to devize,
But, opening streight the *Sparre*, forth to him came.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xi. 4.

3. Specifically—(a) A round stick of timber, or a stout pole, such as those used for the masts, yards, booms, etc., of ships, and for the masts and jibs of derricks. (b) One of the common rafters of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters; also, one of the sticks used as rafters in a thatched roof.

By assaut he wan the cite after,

And rente adoun both wal and *sparre* and rafter.

Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, I. 182.

Now nothing was heard in the yard but the dull thuds of the beetle which drove in the *sparre*, and the rustle of the thatch in the intervals.

T. Hardy, *Far from the Madding Crowd*, xxvi.

(c) A pole lashed to a carriage to hold it up, in place of a disabled wheel. E. H. Knight.

* **spar**¹ (spär), v. t.; pret. and pp. *sparred*, ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. also *sparr*, *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, *sperren*, *speren*, < AS. **sparrian* (in pp. *gesparrod*), < **spearrian* (in comp. *bispearrian* = OHG. *sparran*, *sperran*, MHG. G. *sperren* = Icel. *sparra*, *sperra* = Sw. *sparra* = Dan. *sparre*, fasten with a spar; from the noun.) 1†. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or a bolt; bar; fasten in any way.

For when he saugh here dorres *spered* alle,

Will neigh for sorwe adoun he gan to falle.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 531.

He it *sparrede* with a key.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 3520.

Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II. 7.

2. To furnish with or form by the use of spars; supply a spar or spars to: as, to *spar* a ship or a mast.—3. To aid (a vessel) over a shallow bar by the use of spars and tackles: a device frequently in use on the western rivers of the United States.

* **spar**² (spär), n. [Formerly also *sparr*; < ME. *spar* (only in early ME. comp. *sparston*), < AS. **sper*, found only in comp. *sper-stán* (see *spar-stone*) and in adj. *sperren*, glossing *gipsus*, i. e. L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, = late MHG. *spar*, gypsum, usually in comp. *spar-glas* and *spar-kalk*, *spar-kalk*, *sper-kalk*, G. *spar-kalk*, plaster; origin obscure.] In mineral., a general term formerly employed, but rather vaguely, to include a large number of crystalline minerals having a bright but non-metallic luster, especially when breaking readily into fragments with smooth surfaces. A specific epithet is used with it in each case to designate a particular species. *Calc-spar* or *calcareous spar* (crystalline calcite), *adamantine spar* (corundum), *heavy-spar* (barite), *satin-spar* (gypsum), *fluor-spar* or *Derbyshire spar* (fluorite), and *tabular spar* (wollastonite) are common examples. The word is used as a suffix in the name *feldspar*. Among miners the term *spar* is frequently used alone to express any bright crystalline substance.—*Adamantine*, *calcareous*, *carbon*, *cross-course* *spar*. See the qualifying words.—*Derbyshire spar*, *fluorite* of calcium, a mineral found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, England: same as *fluor-spar*.—*Dog-tooth spar*, a variety of calcite, crystallizing in scalenohedral forms: so named from a fancied resemblance of its crystals to canine teeth.—*Island spar*, a transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. In consequence of its strong double refraction, it is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light, and is the substance from which Nicol prisms are made. The supply for this purpose has all been obtained from a large cave in a doleritic rock near Helgastal in Iceland.—*Nail-head*, *ponderous*, etc., *spar*. See the qualifying words.



Dog-tooth Spar.

spar³ (spär), v. t.; pret. and pp. *sparred*; ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, rush, make an onset; in def. 2 perhaps a diff. word, < OF. *esparer*, F. *éparer* (= It. *sparare*), fling out with the heels, kick. Cf. Lith. *spirti*, stamp, kick; Russ. *sporiti*, quarrel, wrangle. The word *spar* cannot be connected, unless remotely, with *spar*.] 1†. To rush forward in attack; make an onset.

He put hym to Paris with a proude will,

Sparred at hym with a spere spytuly fast.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6914.

2. To rise and strike with the shanks or spurs; fight, as cocks, with the spurs protected with leather pads, so that the birds cannot injure each other.

A young cock will *spar* at his adversary before his spurs are grown.

G. White, *Nat. Hist. of Seiborne*.

3. To make the motions of attack and defense with the arms and closed fists; use the hands in or as if in boxing, either with or without boxing-gloves; practise boxing.

"Come on," said the cab-driver, *sparring* away like clockwork.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, II.

4. To bandy words; engage in a wordy contest, either angrily or humorously.

Well, Madam, what if, after all this *sparring*,

We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?

Goldsmith, *Epilogue* spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss

Calley.

spar³ (spär), n. [Cf. *spar*³, v.] 1. A preliminary sparring action; a flourish of the arms and fists in putting one's self in the attitude of boxing.—2. A sparring-match; a contest of boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which

the contending cocks are not permitted to do each other serious harm, or in which they have their spurs covered with stuffed leather pads, so that they cannot cut each other.—3. A wordy contest; a skirmish of words.

spar⁴ (spär), *n.* [= F. *spar* = Sp. *esparo*, < L. *sparus*, < Gr. *σπάρος*, a kind of fish, the gillhead.] A sparoid fish; any species of *Sparus*. Rawlinson, Anc. Egypt.

sparable (spar'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly *sperrable*, *sparrowble*, a corruption of *sparrow-bill*, a nail so called on account of its resemblance to the bill of a sparrow: see *sparrow-bill*.] A kind of headless nail used for the soles and heels of coarse boots and shoes.

All shoemakers know what *sparables* are, and most of them, I think, know also that *sparable* is short for *sparrowbill*. The *sparables* are of two kinds—thin for soles, and thick for heels. In the trade they are called separately "bills" and "thick bills." . . . Heel *sparables* are going out of use, and a nail with a head is used instead.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 111.

Cob clouts his shoes, and, as the story tells,
His thumb-nails par'd afford him *sparables*.

Herriot, Upon Cob.

Sparable tin, small crystals of tin-stone: so called from their imaginary resemblance to the kind of nail so named.

sparada (spä-rä'dä), *n.* An embiotocoid fish of the Pacific coast of North America, *Cymatogaster aggregatus*: a name also extended to



Sparada (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*).

others of the same waters and genus. That above named is about six inches long; the adult males in spring are almost entirely black; the usual coloration is silvery with dusky back and longitudinal dark stripes interrupted by three vertical yellow bars.

sparadrap (spar'a-drap; F. pron. spa-ra-drä'), *n.* [*< F. sparadrap*, OF. *sparadrappa* = Sp. *esparadrappo*, *esparadrappo*, *esparadrappo* = It. *sparadrappo*, NL. *sparadrappum*; origin uncertain.] In med., a cerecloth; an adhesive plaster, a medicated bandage, or the like, either linen or paper.

sparaget, *n.* [Also *sperage*; < ME. *sparage*, *sperage*, < OF. *esperage* = Sp. *esparago* = Pg. *espargo* = It. *sparago*, *sparagio* = MHG. G. *spargel*, < L. *asparagus*, < Gr. *ἀσπάργος*, *asparagus*: see *asparagus*.] Same as *asparagus*.

Sperage is sowe aboute Aprill kalende
In redde smale ymade by lyne in wete
And fatte lande.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

sparagmite (spa-rag'mit), *n.* [*< Gr. σπάργμις*, a piece torn off.] The name given by Norwegian geologists to a reddish feldspathic sandstone occurring in the Lower Silurian.

sparagrass, *n.* [A corruption of *sparagus*, simulating grass. Cf. *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Were I, gentlemen, worthy to advise, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade: *sparagrass*, gentlemen, the manufacturing of *sparagrass*.

Poole, Mayor of Garratt, II. 2.

sparagus (spar'a-gus), *n.* [An aphetic form of *asparagus*. Hence *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Sparaxis (spä-rak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so named from the torn shreds fringing the spathe; < Gr. *σπάρις*, a tearing, < *σπαράσσειν*, tear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family Iridaceæ and tribe Gladiolæ. It is characterized by flowers with a short perianth-tube enlarged and bell-shaped above, unilateral erect stamens, and slender undivided recurved style-branches. The fruit is a membranous three-valved loculicidal capsule. About six species are recognized, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are bulbous plants with a slender stem bearing a few flat or sword-shaped erect or curving leaves, and handsome flowers, each solitary and sessile within a thin dry fringed spathe, marked with brown lines. They are valued as summer-flowering bulbs, and numerous low-growing varieties are in cultivation, especially of *S. tricolor* and *S. grandiflora*, of various colors from white to crimson, generally with a dark center. The bulb of *S. bulbifera* is edible. See *harlequin-flower*.

sparblet, *v. t.* See *sparple*.

spar-buoy (spär'boi), *n.* A buoy for marking a channel, etc., made of a spar moored by one end so that the other end will stand up above the water. Spar-buoys are much used in navigable channels where ice runs swiftly. See cut under *buoy*.

sparcle, *v. and n.* An old spelling of *sparkle*.
spar-deck (spär'dek), *n.* Naut., the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern and including the quarter-deck and poop-deck: so called as being that on or above which the spars are disposed. See *deck*, 2, and cuts under *forecastle* and *frame*.

spar-dust (spär'dust), *n.* The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

spar¹ (spär), *a.* [*< ME. spar* (rare), < AS. *spar*, = OHG. *spar* = Icel. *sparr*, *spar*, *sparing*; also in comp. or deriv. AS. *spar-hende*, *spar-hynde*, later *sparhende* = OHG. *sparhenti*, *sparing*; AS. *spar-líc*, *sparing*, = G. *spärlich*, *frugal*; G. *spar-sam* = Sw. *spar-sam* = Dan. *spar-som*, *sparing*; prob. akin to L. *parvus*, *sparing*, *parcere*, *spar* (see *parcity*, *parsimony*); Gr. *σπαρῶς*, scattered, rare, < *σπαρῶ*, scatter, sow (see *spore*, *sperm*).]

1. Scanty; meager; frugal; not plentiful or abundant: as, a *spar* diet.

But there are scenes where Nature's niggard hand

Gave a *spar* portion to the famish'd land.

Crabbe, Works, I. 8.

2. Lacking in substance; lean; gaunt; poor; thin; flimsy.

O give me the *spar* men, and *spar* me the great ones.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 238.

Sir Launfal's raiment thin and *spar*
Was idle mall 'gainst the barbed air.

Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, II.

3. Reserved; chary; cautious.

A man to be in giving free, in asking *spar*, in promise slow, in performance speedy.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

4. That may be spared, dispensed with, or applied to a different purpose; not needed for regular or appointed uses; superabundant: as, *spar* time for recreation; *spar* cash.

When I am excellent at caudles,
And outlives, and have enough *spar* gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, I. 3.

5. Reserved from common use; provided or held for extra need; not regularly required: as, a *spar* anchor; a *spar* umbrella.

A *spar* parlor and bedroom I furnished entirely with old mahogany and crimson upholstery.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

6. In zool., sparingly distributed; remote from one another; few in number; sparse: as, *spar* hairs, spots, or punctures. = syn. 4 and 5. Supernumerary, extra.

spar² (spär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spared*, ppr. *sparing*. [*< ME. sparen*, *sparen*, < AS. *sparian* = OFries. *spara* = D. *sparen* = MLG. *sparen* = OHG. *sparôn*, MHG. *sparn*, G. *sparen* = Icel. Sw. *spara* = Dan. *spar*, *spar* (cf. L. *parcere* (√ *spar*), *spar*); from the adj.] I. trans. 1. To be frugal, saving, or chary of; refrain from employing freely; use or dispense with moderation.

He that *spar*eth his rod hateth his son. Prov. xiii. 24.

Had he but *spar*ed his tongue and pen,
He might have rose like other men.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. To dispense with; give or yield up; part with the use, possession, or presence of; do without, as for a motive or because of superfluity.

I could have better *spar*ed a better man.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 104.

3. To withhold the use or doing of; refrain from; omit; forbear; forego: often with a second (indirect) object.

The rather will I *spar* my praises towards him;
Knowing him is enough. *Shak.*, All's Well, II. 1. 106.

Spar my sight the pain

Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

But, if thou *spar* to fling Excalibur,

I will arise and slay thee with my hands.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4. To refrain from injury to; leave unhurt or undisturbed; forbear from harming or destroying; treat with moderation or consideration; withhold severity or exaction from; refrain from unkindness to; specifically, to allow to live.

Spar ye not her young men; destroy ye utterly all her host.

Jer. II. 3.

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spar* me.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 582.

But now, if *spar*ed, it is my full intent

On all the past to ponder and repent.

Crabbe, Works, I. 99.

As a man constrained, the tale he told
From end to end, nor *spar*ed himself one whit.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

5. Used reflexively, to be sparing of one's self; be chary or diffident; act with reserve.

His thoughts that a lady shold hire *spar*,
What for hire kynrede and hire nortelre.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 46.

II. intrans. 1. To be frugal or saving; economize; act parsimoniously or stingily.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spar*,
Divided between carelessness and care.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 220.

2. To withhold action of any kind; refrain from the doing of something, especially something harmful or harsh; hold one's hand; keep quiet; hold off.

He may nat *spar* although he were his brother,
He moot as wel seye o word as another.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 737.

When thay to thar master cam,

Leytell John wold not *spar*.

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

To *spar* for. (a) To be saving or reserved on account of or with reference to; stint the use or amount of: as, he *spar*ed not for risk or cost to accomplish his purpose.

I shall *spar* for no spence & thu spede wele,
And do thi deuer duly as a duke nobill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 223.

(b) To withhold effort for; desist from. *York Plays*, p. 362. (c) To refrain on account of; allow to deter or hinder. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

spar¹ (spär), *n.* [*< spar²*, *v.*] 1. Frugal use; saving; economy; moderation; restraint.

Spend in measure as thou doest get;

Make *spar* of that thou haste.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spar* of them.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

Pour'd out their plenty without spight or *spar*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. I. 51.

2. In American bowling, an advantage gained by the knocking down of all the pins by rolling two balls: as, to make a *spar*. In such a case, when the player's turn comes again, the pins knocked down by his first ball are added to those made in the *spar* to complete the record of that turn, while they count also in the record of the new turn. Compare *strike*.

spar² (spär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparre*, *sparre*, *sparre*; < ME. *speyre*, *speyr*; origin obscure.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

She took out a little penknife,

Hung low down by her *spar*.

Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

spar-built (spär'bilt), *a.* Built or formed without fullness or robustness; slender. *Scott*, *Rokeby*, II. 22:

sparful (spär'fùl), *a.* [*< spar¹* + *-ful*.] Sparing; chary. *Fairfax*.

sparfulness (spär'fùl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparing or sparing.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparfulness*.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

sparely (spär'li), *adv.* [*< ME. sparliche* (= MHG. *sperliche*); < *spar¹* + *-ly*.] Sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly.

Ye valleys low, . . .

On whose fresh lap the swart-star *sparely* looks.

Milton, Lycidas, I. 138.

spareness (spär'nes), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sparnes*, frugality.] The state of being spare, lean, or thin; spareness.

sparer (spär'ér), *n.* [*< ME. sparare*; < *spar¹*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense; a frugal spender. [Rare.]

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a savor.

Sir H. Wotton.

sparerib (spär'rib), *n.* [Formerly also *spear-rib*; < *spar¹* + *rib*.] A cut of pork consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering to them. *Sparerib* roasted or broiled is esteemed a delicacy.

Sparganium (spär-gä'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sparganium*, < Gr. *σπαργάνιον*, a plant, bur-reed, so called from the ribbon-like leaves, dim. of *σπάργανον*, a fillet, a swaddling-band, < *σπάργειν*, swathe.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type and only genus of the family *Sparganiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers in heads in the axils of leaf-like bracts, hyaline scales of the perianth, oblong or wedge-shaped anthers, and sessile ovary. There are about 10 species, natives of both hemispheres. Five polymorphous species occur in the northeastern United States. They are aquatic herbs, sending up from



Bur-reed (*Sparganium angustifolium*).
1. Flowering plant. 2. Part of the inflorescence showing the globular female head.

slender rootstocks erect or floating smooth spongy stems, and alternate entire linear leaves, usually with a sheathing base, stiffly ascending at a wide angle with the stem (whence they were formerly called *reed-grass*). The flowers form globular heads, the upper staminate, the lower pistillate, in fruit becoming spherical compact bur-like bodies composed of many sharp-pointed spongy nutlets (whence the popular name *bur-reed*). They are sometimes planted along the margin of water. The stems have been used to make paper, and the roots of *S. ramosum* and *S. simplex* were once in repute as a remedy for snake-bites.

sparganosis (spär-ga-nô'sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. *σπαργάνωσις*, wrapping in swaddling-clothes (see *Sparganium*); prop. *spargosis*, < Gr. *σπάργωσις*, a swelling, distention: see *spargosis*.] Same as *spargosis*.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparged*, ppr. *sparging*. [Sc. *spairge*; < L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle; cf. *asperge*, *asperse*, *disperse*, etc.] 1. To sprinkle; scatter.

Wha in yon cavern, grim and sootie,
Closed under hatches,
Spairges about the brunstone cootie.
Burns, Address to the De'il.

2. To throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See *sparger*.

spargefaction (spär-jä-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle, + *factio*(-n), < *facere*, do, make.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

sparger (spär'jër), *n.* [< *sparge* + -er.] 1. A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozzle, used for damping paper, clothes, etc.—2. In *brewing*, a perforated cylinder, or a series of disks, for discharging hot water in a fine shower over grain falling into a mash-tub.

sparget, **spargeting**. Same as *parget*, *pargeting*.

spargosis (spär-gô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπάργωσις*, a swelling, distention, < *σπαργάνωσις*, be full of bursting, swell.] In *pathol.*: (a) Distention of the breasts with milk. (b) Same as *pachydermia*. Also *sparganosis*.

sparrowhawk (spär'hák), *n.* A contracted form of *sparrow-hawk*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 338.

Sparidae (spar'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + -idae.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which different limits have been assigned; the sea-breams. (a) In the early system of Bonaparte, same as *Cuvier's* fourth family of acanthopterygian fishes (*Sparoides*), which included, besides the true *Sparidae*, many other fishes. (b) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii percoformes*, having ventrals perfect, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a lateral line, and either a series of trenchant teeth in the jaws or molars on the sides. (c) In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, acanthopterygian fishes of the ordinary type with the supramaxillary bones allying under the preorbital. It thus included not only the true *Sparidae*, but the *Pristigasteridae*, *Lutjanidae*, *Pomacentridae*, and *Lobotidae*. (d) By Gill restricted to fishes of an oblong compressed form with peculiar scales, continuous lateral line, head compressed, supramaxillary bones retractile under the suborbitals, dorsal with the spinous part depressible in a groove and about as long as the soft part, pectorals with lower rays branched, and ventrals subbrachial and complete. The family thus limited comprises numerous species, among which are some of the most esteemed of the temperate seas, such as the gilt-heads of Europe, and the sheephead and scup of the eastern American coast. Also *Sparoides*. See cuts under *Pomacentrus*, *porgy*, *Scorpius*, *scup*, and *sheephead*.

sparidal (spar'i-dal), *a.* Same as *sparoid*.

Sparinæ (spär-ri-në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + -inæ.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) The genera *Sparus*, *Sargus*, and *Charax*; the *Sparinæ* of Bonaparte. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert used for sparoids having molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, none on vomer, palatines, or tongue, entire opercle, and few pyloric caeca, including *Sparus*, *Sargus*, or *Diplodus*, and various other genera.

sparine (spar'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *sparus* + -ine.] 1. *a.* Sparoid, in a narrow sense; closely resembling a sparoid; belonging to the *Sparinæ*.

2. *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sparinæ*.

sparing (spär'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sparynge*; verbal *n.* of *spare*.] 1. Parsimony.

Sparynge. *Parclmonia*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

2. *pl.* That which is saved by frugality or economy; savings. [Rare.]

The *sparings* of the whole week which have not been laid out for chances in the lottery are spent for this evening's amusement. *Hovells*, Venetian Life, v.

3. The state of being spared from harm or death.

If the Lord give you *sparing* to-morrow, let me hear four words of comfort from you for God's sake. *J. Careless*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 241.

sparing (spär'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spare*.] 1. Inclined to spare or save; economical; frugal; chary; grudging.

Too near and *sparing* for a soldier,
Too gripping, and too greedy.

Pletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, l. 2.
Defer not to do Justice, or be *sparing* of Mercy.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 166.
2. Of a spare amount, quantity, or extent; not abundant or lavish; limited; scanty; restrained: as, a *sparing* diet; *sparing* applause.

The use of confutation in the delivery of sciences ought to be very *sparing*. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II.
3. Inclined to spare from harm or hardship; not oppressive; forbearing.

Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon*.

sparingly (spär'ing-li), *adv.* In a sparing manner; with frugality, moderation, scantiness, reserve, forbearance, or the like; sparsely.

Touch this *sparingly*, as 'twere far off.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 5. 93.

sparingness (spär'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being sparing or inclined to spare; especially, frugality, scantiness, or the like: as, the *sparingness* of one's diet.

A year afterward he entered the ministry again, and lived with the utmost *sparingness*. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, vi.

spark (spärk), *n.* [< ME. *spärke*, *sperke*, *sparc*, *spærce*, *spearke*, < AS. *spearca*, *sperca* = MD. *spærcke*, *spercke*, D. *spark* = MLG. LG. *spærke* (> OF. *esparque*), a spark; perhaps so called from the crackling of a firebrand: cf. Icel. *Sw. spraka* = Dan. *sprage*, crackle, Lith. *sprageti*, crackle, Gr. *σπάργωσις*, a crackling, Skt. *√ sphūrj*, rumble.] 1. A particle of ignited substance emitted from a body in combustion; a fiery particle thrown off by burning wood, powder, etc., or by friction, as from flint and steel.

He muhte . . . blown so litheliche thet sum *sperke* muhte acwtkien. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 90.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job* v. 7.

Hence—2. A scintillating or flying emanation, literally or figuratively; anything resembling a spark of fire: as, sparks from a gem; a spark of wit.

To try if it were possible to get a spark of human spirit out of you. *Scott*, *Woodstock*, v.

For all the haft twinkled with diamond sparks. *Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

3. A small diamond used with many others to form a setting or frame, as to a cameo or a miniature painting; also, a distinct crystal of diamond with the natural curved edges, suitable for glaziers' use.

This madonna invites me to a banquet for my discourse, to her . . . sends me a spark, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald. *Shirley*, *Bird in a Cage*, II. 1.

These writing diamonds are sparks set in steel tubes much like everpoint pencils. *Lea*, *Photography*, p. 427.

4. A separate bit or particle of fire or burning matter in an otherwise inert body or mass; hence, a bit of anything, material or immaterial, comparable to this in its nuclear character or possible extension of activity.

If any spark of life be unquench'd in her,
This will recover her. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, III. 2.

If the true spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. *D. Webster*, *Speech*, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

Electric spark, the luminous effect produced when a sudden disruptive electrical discharge takes place between two charged conductors, or between two conductors at different electric potentials. The length of the spark depends primarily upon the difference of potential of the two charged bodies; it is hence in general a conspicuous phenomenon with high-potential frictional electricity, and not with ordinary voltaic currents. See *electricity*. — **Fairy sparks**. See *fairies*.

spark (spärk), *v.* [< ME. *sparken*, < AS. *spear-cian* = MLG. LG. *sparken*, emit sparks; from the noun: see *spark*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks, as of fire or electricity; sparkle or scintillate. *Spenser*.—2. In *elect.*, to produce sparks at points where the continuity of the circuit is interrupted. The production of sparks is due to the formation of a small arc between the extremities of the broken conductor, and also to self-induction in the circuit. Sparking often takes place between the collecting brushes and the commutator of the dynamo. It is injurious to the machine, aside from the actual dissipation of energy which it involves. It also occurs to an injurious degree in other electrical apparatus in which currents are frequently interrupted. Various measures are resorted to for the purpose of reducing it to a minimum or avoiding it altogether. See *spark-arrester*, 3.

There is no *sparking* at the brushes. *S. P. Thompson*, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 113.

2. *trans.* 1. To affect by sparks, as of electricity; act upon by the emission or transmission of sparks. [Recent.]

The insulation is apt to be *sparked* through and spoiled. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 550.

Whenever a large Leyden jar is *sparked* through the coil. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 339.

2. To splash with dirt. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

spark (spärk), *n.* [Usually associated with *spark*, *sparkish*, *sparkling*, etc., but perhaps a var. of *sprack* (cf. ME. *sparklich*, var. of *sprackliche*), < Icel. *sparkr*, usually transposed *sprækr*, sprightly: see *spark*.] 1. A person of a gay or sprightly character; a gay, lively, showy man (or, rarely, in former use, woman); a "blade" or roysterer.

Robbin Hood upon him set
With his courageous sparkes.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 558).

I will wed thee
To my great widdowes daughter and sole helre,
The lonely spark, the bright Loidice.
Chapman, *Widdowes Teares*, l. (Davies.)

Their worthy father . . . was, at his years, nearly as wild a spark. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, l. 2.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau. [Colloq.]

Fly to your spark; he'll tell you more of the matter. *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, III.

spark (spärk), *v.* [< *spark*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To play the spark or gallant; court. [Colloq.]

A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within. *Irrving*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 432.

The boys that do a good deal of *sparking* and the girls that have a lot of beaux don't always get married first. *E. Eggleston*, *The Graysons*, xxxiii.

2. *trans.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; play the gallant to, in a general sense: as, he is *sparking* Miss Doe; to *spark* a girl home. [Colloq.]

spark-arrester (spärk'a-res'tër), *n.* 1. A fender of wire netting.—2. A netting or cage of wire placed over the smoke-stack of a steam-engine. In some arresters a deflector is placed in the stack, against which the sparks strike, and fall into a reservoir below. Also called *spark-consumer*.

3. A device for preventing injurious sparking in electrical apparatus at points where frequent interruptions of the circuit occur, as in telegraph-keys, relays, and similar instruments. It consists in some cases of a spark-coil or high-resistance connection across the point of interruption, so that the circuit is never actually broken, but only greatly reduced. In others it is a condenser whose plates are connected each with one extremity of the broken circuit. In this case the energy of the current induced on breaking is expended in charging the condenser. Also *spark*.

spark-coil (spärk'coil), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 3.

spark-condenser (spärk'kon-den'sër), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted, so as to eliminate accidental disturbing causes, and also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.

spark-consumer (spärk'kon-su'mër), *n.* In a steam-engine, a spark-arrester.

sparked (spärkt), *a.* [< *spark* + -ed.] Variegated. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

sparked-back (spärkt'bak), *a.* Having a streaked or variegated back; streaked-back: as, the *sparked-back* plover, the turnstone. [Local, Massachusetts.]

spark (spärk), *n.* [< *spark* + -er.] Same as *spark-arrester*, 3.

sparkful (spärk'ful), *a.* [< *spark* + -ful.] Sparkish.

Hitherto will our sparks full youth laugh at their great grandfather's English. *Camden*, *Remains*, *Languages*.

sparkish (spär'kish), *a.* [< *spark* + -ish. Cf. *spark*.] Gay; jaunty; sprightly; showy; fine.

I have been detained by a *sparkish* coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, IV. 2.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

sparkle (spär'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sparkled*, ppr. *sparkling*. [Early mod. E. also *spärcele*, *spärckle*; < ME. *sparklen*, *spearclen*, *sperclen* (= MD. *spærckelen*); freq. of *spark*. Cf. *sparkle*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To emit sparks; send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, etc.—2. To shine as if giving out sparks; glitter; glisten; scintillate, literally or figuratively: as, a brilliant *sparkles*; a *sparkling* beauty; *sparkling* wit.

The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every sea that broke *sparkled* like Lightning. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 414.

The rosy sky.
With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye. *Byron*, *Don Juan*, II. 193.

Sparkling heat, such a heat as produces sparks; especially, a degree of heat in a piece of iron or steel that causes it to sparkle or emit sparks under the hammer; a welding-heat. — **Sparkling wine**, wine characterized by the presence or the emission of carbonic-acid gas in little bubbles which sparkle or glisten in the light. — **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Scintillate*, *Glitter*, etc. (see *glare*), v. t., *coruscate*.

II. trans. 1. To emit with coruscations; throw out sparkingly.

The bright glister of their beames cleare
Did sparkle forth great light.

Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 32.

2. To scatter; disperse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The riches of Darius was left alone, and lay sparkled
abroad over all the fields.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, III. 43.

3†. To sprinkle; spatter.

The pavement of the temple is all sparkled with bludde.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*,
[ed. Arber, p. 186].

sparkle (spär'kl), n. [*ME. sparkle, sparcle*, with dim. *-le, -el, < sparkl*; or *< sparkle, v.*] 1. A spark; an ignited or a luminous particle, or something comparable to it; a scintillation; a gleam.

Foure gleedes han we, whiche I shal devyse,
Avanting, llyng, anger, covetise,
Thise foure sparkles longen unto elde.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Beeve's Tale*, l. 31.

And drove his heel into the smoulder'd log,
That sent a blast of sparkles up the flue.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

2. The act or state of sparkling; emission of sparks or scintillations; sparkling luminosity or luster: used literally or figuratively.

Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star
I shoot from heaven, to give him safe convoy.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 80.

A zest and sparkle ran through every part of the paper.
G. S. Merriam, *S. Bowles*, II. 359.

sparkleberry (spär'kl-ber'i), n. Same as *sparkleberry*.

sparkler (spär'klär), n. [*< sparkle + -er*.] 1. A thing which or a person who sparkles; that which or one who gives off scintillations, as of light, beauty, or wit: often applied specifically to gems, especially the diamond.

But what would you say, should you see a Sparkler shaking
his elbow for a whole night together, and thumping
the table with a dice-box? *Addison*, *Guardian*, No. 120.

It [Mercury] keeps so near the sun . . . that very few
people have ever seen the brilliant sparkler.

H. W. Warren, *Astronomy*, p. 113.

2. One of various species of tiger-beetles (*Cicindela*): so called in allusion to their shining or sparkling appearance when running in the sunshine. See cuts under *Cicindela*.

sparkless (spär'kles), a. [*< sparkl + -less*.] Free from sparks; not emitting sparks: as, a sparkless commutator. *Electric Review* (Eng.), XXVI. 203.

sparklessly (spär'kles-li), adv. Without the emission of sparks.

sparklet (spär'klet), n. [*< sparkl + -let*.] A small spark, or minute sparkle; a scintillating speck. [Rare.]

sparkliness (spär'kli-nes), n. Sparklingness; sparkling vivacity. *Aubrey*, *Lives* (John Suckling).

sparklingly (spär'ling-li), adv. In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

sparklingness (spär'ling-nes), n. The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling luster.

spark-netting (spär'net'ing), n. A spark-arrester or spark-consumer.

sparling (spär'ling), n. [*Also sperling, spir-ling, sporling, spurling; < ME. sparlynge, sperlyng, sperlynge, spyrlynge = MLG. sperlink = G. sperling (> OF. esperlanc, esperlan, F. éperlan; ML. sperlingus), a smelt; cf. D. spiering, a smelt.*] 1. A smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

For sprats and spurlings for your house.

Tusser, *Husbandry*.

2. A samlet; a smolt. [Wales.]

sparling (spär'ling), n. [*Also spurling; < spearl + -ling, from the sharp, picked bill.*] A tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

sparling-fowl (spär'ling-foul), n. The goosander or merganser, especially the female. *J. Latham*.

sparliet, n. [*ME., also sparlyre, sperlire, sparlyuer, sperlyuer, the calf of the leg, a muscle, < AS. sparlira, spertira, spearlira, < spær, spare, + lira, fleshy part of the body without fat or bone: see spare¹ and lire².*] The calf of the leg.

Smytt thee the Lord with the moost yuel biel in knees,
and in sparlyuers.

Wyck, *Deut.* xxviii. 36.

spar-maker (spär'mä'kër), n. A carpenter whose special business is the making of masts, yards, etc.

Sparmannia (spär-man'i-ä), n. [*NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1781), named after Andreas Sparmann or Sparmann, a Swedish naturalist of the 18th century.*] An untenable name for *Vossianthus*, a genus of plants of the family *Tiliaceae*, the linden family. It is characterized by the outer stamens being without anthers, the numerous inner ones perfect, and by a globose or ovoid capsule which is echinate with rigid bristles. There are three species, natives of tropical or southern Africa. They are shrubs or trees with soft stellate pubescence, bearing toothed or lobed heart-shaped leaves and white flowers in small terminal umbelliform cymes which are surrounded by an involucre of short bracts. *Vossianthus Africanus* (*Sparmannia Africana* of Linnaeus filius) is a handsome greenhouse-shrub reaching from 6 to 12 feet high, with ornamental long-stalked leaves and downy white flowers with yellow and brown sterile stamens. It produces a fiber of very fine texture, known as *African hemp*.

sparoid (spä'roid), a. and n. [*< NL. Sparus + -oid.*] 1. a. Resembling a sea-bream; of or pertaining to the *Sparidae* in a broad sense. Also *sparidal*. — **Sparoid scales**, scales characteristic of sparoid fishes — thin, wide, with lines of growth proceeding from their hind border. *Agassiz*.

II. n. A sparoid fish.

Sparoidæ (spä-roi'dë), n. pl. [*NL.*] Same as *Sparidae*.

sparplet (spär'pl), v. t. [*Also sparble; < ME. sparpelen, sparpullen, < OF. esparpeiller, F. éparpiller, scatter, fly off like a butterfly, = Pr. esparpathar = It. sparpagliare, scatter, fly off like a butterfly. Cf. disparple.*] To scatter; spread abroad; disperse.

Thet made the renges to sparble a-brode.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 390.

sparret, n. and v. An obsolete form of *sparl*.

sparter (spär'ër), n. One who spars; one who practises boxing. *Thackeray*, *Adventures of Philip*, vii.

sparrow (spär'ö), n. [*< ME. sparowe, sparowe, sparrowe, < AS. spearwa, spærewa, in early glosses spearwa, = OHG. sparo (sparic-), spawice, MHG. spar (MHG. dim. sperlinc, sperling) = Icel. spórr = Sw. sparf = Dan. spurv = Goth. sparwa, a sparrow; prob. from the root of spur, spurn, 'kick, quiver': see spur. Cf. MD. sparwer, sperwer, D. sperwer = MLG. sparwer, sperwer = OHG. spawari, spawári, MHG. spawære, spawære, G. sperber (cf. It. spaviere, spaviere = Pr. esparvier = OF. espervier, F. épervier, in ML. spavarius, spavarierus, esparvarius, < OHG., cf. Sp. esparvado), a sparrow-hawk, lit. 'sparrow-eagle', the second element being OHG. aro (in comp. -ari), eagle: see earn³. Cf. sparver, sparvin.] 1. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, a fringilline bird of Europe, which has been imported and naturalized in America, Australia, and other countries. It is about 6 inches long and 9½ in extent of wings. The upper parts of the male are ashy-gray, boldly streaked on the back with black and bay; there is a dark-chestnut or mahogany spot on each side of the neck; the lesser wing-coverts are chestnut; the median are tipped with white, forming a wing-bar; the greater coverts and inner secondaries have a black field bordered with gray; and the lower parts are ashy or gray, with jet-black on the throat, spreading on the breast, and bordered on the side of the neck with white. The female is similar, but more plainly feathered, lacking the distinctive head-markings of the male. The sparrow is a conirostral granivorous bird, whose food is principally seeds and grain, yet it has been introduced in many countries for the purpose of destroying noxious insects. It is extremely hardy, pugnacious, and prolific, rearing several large broods annually. Of all birds the sparrow naturally attaches itself most closely to man, and easily modifies its habits to suit artificial conditions of environment. It is thus one of several animals, as rats, mice, and other vermin, well fitted to survive under whatever conditions man may offer or enforce; hence it wins in competition with the native birds of the foreign countries where it naturalizes, without as readily developing counteractive agencies to check its increase. It speedily becomes a pest wherever introduced, and seldom destroys noxious insects to any appreciable extent. It was brought into the United States from Germany about 1890, and is now probably more numerous than any single native bird. In New York city thousands of sparrows are sold and eaten as reed-birds. See cut under *Passer*.*

2. Some or any fringilline bird resembling the sparrow, as *Passer montanus*, the tree-sparrow; one of various finches and buntings, mostly of plain coloration. In the United States the name is given, with a qualifying word, to very many small sparrow-like birds, mostly of homely streaked coloration. Chipping- or field-sparrows belong to the genus *Spizella*; crown-sparrows to *Zonotrichia*; fox-sparrows to *Passerella*; grasshopper-sparrows to *Coturniculus*; the grass-sparrow to *Pooecetes*; the lark-sparrow to *Chondestes*; sage-sparrows to *Amphispiza*; savanna-sparrows to *Passerculus*; seaside sparrows to *Ammodramus*; snow-sparrows to *Junco*; song-sparrows to *Melospiza*. See cuts under *Chondestes*, *Coturniculus*, *Embernagra*, *field-sparrow*, *grassfinch*, *sage-sparrow*, *savanna-sparrow*, *snowbird*, and *song-sparrow*.

3. Some little bird likened to or mistaken for a sparrow. Thus, the hedge-sparrow is the hedge-chant-er, *Accentor modularis*, and some other warblers are loosely called sparrows. — **Bush-sparrow**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. — **English sparrow**, the common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*: so called in the United States. See def. 1. — **Green-tailed sparrow**, Blanding's finch. See *finch*. — **Java sparrow**, the rice-bird of Java, *Amadina* (*Munia* or *Padda*) *oryzivora*, about as large as the bobolink, of a bluish-gray color with pink bill and white ear-coverts: a well-known cage-bird. — **Sandwich sparrow**, a variety of the common



Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).

savanna-sparrow found in Alaska. — **White-throated sparrow**, a crown-sparrow. (See also *field-sparrow*, *hedge-sparrow*, *hill-sparrow*, *house sparrow*, *reed-sparrow*, *satin-sparrow*, *water-sparrow*, and other compounds noted in def. 2.)

sparrow-bill (spär'ö-bil), n. 1. The bill of a sparrow. — 2. A kind of shoe-nail: the original form of *sparable*.

Hob-nails to serve the man i' th' moone,

And sparrowsbills to cloute Pan's shoone.

Dekker, *London's Tempe*.

sparrowblet (spär'ö-bl), n. Same as *sparrow-bill*, 2, *sparable*.

sparrow-grass (spär'ö-gräs), n. [A corruption, simulating *sparrow + grass*, of *spargrass*, itself a corruption of *sparagus* for *asparagus*.] *Asparagus*. [Prov. or vulgar.] — **French sparrow-grass**, the sprouts of the spoked star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*, sold to be eaten as *asparagus*. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants. [Prov. Eng.]

sparrow-hawk (spär'ö-häk), n. [Also contr. *sparhawk*; < ME. *spar-hawk*, *sperhawk*, < AS. *spearhafoc*, *spearhabuc*, *sperhabuc* (= Icel. *sparrhaukr* = Sw. *sparrhök* = Dan. *spurrehög*), < *spearica*, spar-

row, + *hafoc*, hawk: see *sparrow* and *hawk*.] For the D., G., and Rom. names for 'sparrow-hawk', see under *sparrow*.] 1. One of several small hawks which prey on sparrows and other small birds. (a) A hawk of the genus *Accipiter* or *Nisus*. In Great Britain the name is appropriated to *A. nisus*, or *Nisus fringillarius*, about 12 inches long, closely related to the sharp-shinned hawk of America. (b) In the United States, a hawk of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Tinnunculus*, especially *F. (T.) sparverius*, which abounds in nearly all



European Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

parts of the country, and is known in books as the *rusty-crowned falcon* and *prairie-hawk*. It is 10 or 11 inches long, and from 20 to 23 in extent of wings. The adult is ashy-blue on the crown, with a chestnut spot; on the back cinnamon-rufous, the male having few black marks or none, and the female numerous black bars. The wing-coverts in the male are ashy-blue, usually spotted with black; in the female cinnamon barred with black. The tail is bright-chestnut, in the male with a broad subterminal black band, and the outer feathers mostly white with black bars; in the female barred throughout with black. The under parts are white, variously tinted with buff or tawny, in the male with few black spots if any; in the female with many dark-brown stripes. The bill is dark horn-blue; the cere and feet are yellow or orange. It is an elegant and spirited falcon, breeding in hollows of trees, building no nest, but often taking possession of a woodpecker's hole. The female lays five, six, or seven



American Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), adult male.

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subpheroidal eggs, 1 1/2 inches long by 1 1/2 inches broad, of a buffy or pale yellowish ground-color, spotted and splashed all over with dark brown. Several similar sparrow-hawks inhabit America, and various other species, of both the genera named, are found in most parts of the world.

2. In *silver-working*, a small anvil with two horns (one flat-sided and pyramidal, the other conical in form), held between the knees of the workman, for use in flanging, making bezels, etc.

sparrow-owl (spar'ô-oul), *n.* Any one of many small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. Two occur in western parts of the United States, *G. gnoma*, the gnome-owl, and *G. ferrugineum*. See cut under *Glaucidium*.

sparrow-tail (spar'ô-täl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Something formed like a sparrow's tail; a swallow-tail.

These long-tailed coats (in 1788) . . . were cut away in front to a sparrow-tail behind. *Fairholt, Costume, I. 401.*

II. *a.* Having a long skirt cut away at the sides and squared off at the end: as, a sparrow-tail coat (now usually called swallow-tail).

The lawyers in their blue sparrow-tail coats with brass buttons, which constituted then (about 1840) a kind of professional uniform, moved about with as much animation as uneasy jay-birds. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.*

sparrow-tonguet (spar'ô-tung), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

sparrowwort (spar'ô-wört), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Passerina*.—2. A South African species of heath, *Erica Passerina*.

sparry (spär'i), *a.* [*spär* + *-y*.] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar; spathose.

As the rude cavern's sparry sides
When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

The rock . . . is a sparry iron ore, which turns reddish brown on exposure to the weather.

J. Croft, Climate and Time, p. 308.

Sparry iron, sparry iron ore, a carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2. the clay-ironstone, or the clay-bands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

sparsate (spär'sät), *a.* [*spärse* + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, thinly scattered; sparse: as, sparsate punctures. [Rare.]

sparse (spärs), *a.* [*OF. espars*, *F. épars* = *Pg. esparsu*, scattered, *L. sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle (*It. spargere* = *Sp. esparcir* = *Pg. espargir*, scatter): see *sparge*. Cf. *sparse*, *v.*, *sperse*, *disperse*.] 1. Thinly scattered; dispersed round about; existing at considerable intervals; as used of population or the like, not dense. [*Sparsus* has been regarded, falsely, as an Americanism, and has been objected to as being exactly equivalent to *scattered*, and therefore unnecessary. As a merely qualifying adjective, however, it is free from the possible ambiguity inherent in the participial form and consequent verbal implication of *scattered*.]

A sparse remnant of yellow leaves falling slowly athwart the dark evergreens. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.*

The spars populations of new districts.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Proba. of Greater Britain, II. 1.

Halley . . . was one of the first to discuss the possible luminosity of sparse masses of matter in space. *Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 788.*

2. In *bot.*, scattered; placed distantly or irregularly without any apparent or regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, etc.—3. In *zool.*, spare or remote, as spots or other markings; scattered irregularly; few or scanty, as hairs or other appendages.

sparset (spärs), *v. t.* [*OF. esparsier*, *esparcer*, *L. sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*, *a.* Cf. *sperse*, *disperse*, *spargo*.] To disperse; scatter.

As when the hollow flood of air in Zephyrs cheeks doth swell,
And sparseth all the gathered clouds. *Chapman, Illad, xi. 268.*

He [God] opens his hand wide, he sparseth abroad his blessings, and fills all things living with his plenteousness. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 418.*

sparsedly (spär'sed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; sparsely. *Imp. Dict.*

sparsely (spärs'li), *adv.* 1. In a scattered or spare manner; scantily; widely apart, as regards population, etc.; thinly.

The country between Trinity river and the Mississippi is sparsely settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile. *Olmsted, Texas, p. 365.*

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, so as to be sparse, thin, few, or scanty; sparsely or sparingly. See *sparse*, *a.*, 2, 3.

sparseness (spärs'nes), *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered condition; wide separation: as, sparseness of population.

The sparseness of the wires in the magnet coils and the use of the single cup battery were to me . . . obvious marks of defect. *The Century, XXXV. 981.*

sparsile (spär'sil), *a.* [*LL. sparsilis*, *L. sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] Scattered; sparse.—**Sparsile star**, in *astron.*, a star not included in a constellation-figure.

sparsity (spär'si-ti), *n.* [*spärse* + *-ity*.] The state of being sparse or scattered about; freedom from closeness or compactness; relative fewness.

At receptions where the sparsity of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen, she is commonly visible on a sofa, surrounded by visitors in a half-circle. *Hovells, Venetian Life, xxi.*

spart (spärt), *n.* [= *F. sparte* = *Sp. Pg. esparto* = *It. sparto*, *L. spartum*, *Gr. σπάρτον*, Spanish broom; a particular use of *σπάρτον*, a rope, cable; cf. *σπάρτη*, a rope. Cf. *esparto*.] 1. A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of spart or Spanish broom.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xix. (Davies.)

2. A rush, *Juncus articulatus*, and other species. [*Prov. Eng.*]

spartaite (spär'tä-iti), *n.* [*Sparta* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate, containing some manganese. It is found in Sparta, Sterling Hill, New Jersey.

Spartan (spär'tan), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Spartanus*, *Gr. Σπάρτην*, Sparta, Lacedæmon.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, or the ancient kingdom of Sparta or Lacedæmon (Laconia), in the Peloponnesus; Lacedæmonian; specifically, belonging to the branch of the ancient Dorian race dominant in Laconia.—2. Noting characteristics distinctive of, or considered as distinctive of, the ancient Spartans.

Lycourus . . . sent the poet Thales from Crete to prepare and mollify the Spartan silliness with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Spartan dog, a bloodhound; hence, a cruel or blood-thirsty person.

O Spartan dog,

More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea!

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 361.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sparta or Laconia; a Lacedæmonian; specifically (as opposed to *Lacedæmonian* in a narrower sense), a member of that branch of the ancient Dorian race which conquered Laconia and established the kingdom of Sparta, celebrated for its military success and prestige, due to the rigid discipline enforced upon all Spartans from early childhood; a Spartiate.

Spartanism (spär'tan-izm), *n.* [*Spartan* + *-ism*.] The distinguishing spirit or a characteristic practice or quality of the ancient Spartans. See *Spartan*.

sparteine (spär'tä-in), *n.* [*Spartium* + *-e-ine*.] A liquid alkaloid (C₁₅H₂₅N₃) obtained from the broom, *Cytisus (Spartium) scoparius*. In small doses (.02 to .06 gram) it stimulates the action of the vagus, and is used medicinally in the form of the sulphate in place of digitalis; it acts more quickly than the latter drug, but not as powerfully.

sparterie (spär'tér-i), *n.* [*F. sparterie*, *Sp. esparteria*, *esparto*, Spanish grass, broom: see *esparto*, *spart*.] In *com.*, a collective name for articles manufactured from esparto and its fiber, as mats, nets, cordage, and ropes.

spart-grass (spärt'gräs), *n.* Same as *spart*, 2; also, a cord-grass, *Spartina stricta*. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.*

sparth, *n.* [*ME. sparth*, *sparth*, *spethe*, an ax, a battle-ax, *Icel. spartha*, a kind of Irish ax; perhaps akin to *spear*.] A battle-ax, or perhaps in some cases a mace.

He hath a sparth of twenti pound of wighte.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1662.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel spethe,

Full ten pound weight and more.

Scott, Eve of St. John.

Spartiate (spär'ti-ät), *n.* [*F.*, *L. Spartiates*, *Gr. Σπαρτιάτης*, a Spartan, *σπάρτη*, Sparta: see *Spartan*.] A citizen of Sparta; an ancient Laconian of the Dorian race. See *Spartan*.

Aristotle recognizes only one thousand families of the ancient Spartiates; and their landed possessions, the very groundwork of their state and its discipline, had in great measure passed into the hands of women.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 380.

Spartina (spär'ti-nä), *n.* [*NL. (Von Schreber, 1789)*, so called from the tough leaves; *Gr. σπάρτιν*, a cord, *σπάρτη*, *σπάρτον*, a rope or cord.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Chlorideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three glumes and a thread-shaped two-cleft style, grouped in dense one-sided commonly numerous and divergent panicle spikes with the rachis prolonged beyond the uppermost spikelet. There are 7 species, natives mostly of salt-marshes; one, *S. stricta*, is widely dispersed along the shores of America, Europe, and Africa; four others are found in the

United States, one in South America beyond the tropics, and one in the islands of Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam. They are rigid reed-like grasses rising from a tufted or creeping base, with scaly rootstocks, very smooth sheaths, and long convolute leaves sometimes flattened at the base. Book-names for the species are *marsh-grass*, *cord-grass*, and *salt-grass*; four of them are among the most conspicuous maritime grasses of the United States. *S. polytachya*, the largest species, a stately plant with a broad stiff panicle often of fifty spikes, is known locally on the coast as *creek-thatch* and *creek-stuff*, from its growth in creeks or inlets of salt water, and from its use, wheat cut, as a cover for stacks of salt-hay and as bedding in stables. (See also *salt reed-grass*, under *reed-grass*.) *S. cynosuroides* is the cord-grass of fresh-water lakes and rivers, smaller, attaining a height of about 6 feet; it occurs from the Atlantic westward, and in great quantities along the Mississippi; a superior brown wrapping-paper has been made from it. *S. patens*, a low turf-forming species with diminutive three- to five-forked inflorescence, sometimes called *rush salt-grass*, covers large tracts of salt-marsh on the Atlantic coast, is recommended for binding wet sands, and yields a tough fiber from its leaves. *S. stricta*, the salt-marsh grass, with very different inflorescence, bears its numerous branches rigidly appressed into a single long and slender erect spike, or sometimes two, when it is called *two-spikes grass*. It is said to be also used as a durable thatch; it is succulent and is eagerly eaten by cattle, imparting to their milk, butter, and flesh a strong rancid flavor locally known as a "thatchy" taste.

Spartium (spär'shi-um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737)*, *L. spartum*, *spartum*, *Gr. σπάρτον*, Spanish broom: see *spart*, *esparto*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ*, type of the subtribe *Spartieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Genista* by a somewhat spathaceous calyx with very short teeth, by acuminate and incurved keel-petals, and by a narrower pod. The only species, *S. funecum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Canary Islands, known as *Spanish broom*, now naturalized in various parts of tropical America and long cultivated in gardens. It is a shrub with numerous long, straight, rush-like branches, which are green, polished, and round—not angular like the similar branches of the Irish broom. They are commonly without leaves; when these are present, they are composed each of a single leaflet and are without stipules. The handsome pea-like flowers form terminal racemes; they are yellow, fragrant, and highly attractive to bees, and are the source of a yellow dye. The branches are used to make baskets and fasten vines in vineyards; they yield by maceration a fiber which is made into cord and thread, and in Italy and Spain into cloth. The seeds in small doses are diuretic and tonic; in large, emetic and cathartic.

spartot (spär'tô), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

spart-torpedo (spär'tôr-pê'dô), *n.* A torpedo secured to the end of a spar, rigged outboard of a vessel, and arranged to be fired on coming into contact with another vessel. Sometimes called *pole-torpedo*.

Sparus (spä'r-us), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1766)*, *L. sparus*, *Gr. σπάρος*, a kind of fish, the gilt-head.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Sparidae*, whose longest-known representative is the gilt-head of Europe: used at first in a very comprehensive sense, embracing many heterogeneous species belonging to a number of modern families, but now restricted to the gilt-head and very closely related species, typical of the family *Sparidae*. See cut under *porgy*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this or some related genus; a spar.

spärve (spärv), *n.* [*A dial. form of sparrow*, ult. *AS. spearwa*: see *sparrow*.] A sparrow: still locally applied to the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

sparver (spär'ver), *n.* [*Also esparver*; early mod. *E.* also *sparrier*, *sparvour*, *sperver*, *sparvill*; *OF. espervier*, *espervier*, the furniture of a bed; perhaps a transferred use of *esparvier*, *espervier*, a sweep-net, which is a fig. use of *espervier*, a sparrow-hawk: see *sparrow*, and cf. *pavilion*, ult. *L. papilio* (*n.*), a butterfly.] 1. The canopy of a bed, or the canopy and curtains taken together.

I will that my . . . daughter have the sparver of my bedde.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, App. A.

2. In *her.*, a tent.

sparvour, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

sparwet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparrow*.

sparyt (spär'i), *a.* [*spär* + *-y*.] Springing.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* enough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therewith. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 7.*

spasm (spazm), *n.* [*Early mod. E. spasme*; *F. spasme* = *Pr. espasme* = *Sp. Pg. espasmo* = *It. spasimo*, *spasmo*, *L. spasmus*, *Gr. σπασμός*, also *σπάσμα*, a spasm, *σπᾶν*, draw, pull, pluck, tear, rend. Cf. *span*, *space*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Excessive muscular contraction. When this is persistent, it is called *tonic spasm*; when it consists of alternating contractions and relaxations, it is called *clonic spasm*. A spasm of one side of the body is called *hemispasm*; a spasm of some particular part, as one arm, or one side of the face, is called a *monospasm*.

2. In general, any sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary; an abnormally energetic action or phase of feeling; a wrenching strain or effort:

as, a *spasm* of industry, of grief, of fright, etc.; a *spasm* of pain or of coughing.

The *spasms* of Nature are centuries and ages, and will tax the faith of short-lived men. Slowly, slowly the Avenger comes, but comes surely. *Emerson*, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

Bronchial spasm, the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes which is the essential element of asthma.—**Carpopedal, clonic, cyclic, hysterical spasm**. See the adjectives.—**Functional spasm**, a general term for the nervous disorders of artisans and writers, as writers' cramp, etc. Usually called *occupation neurosis*.—**Habit spasm**, a trick of winking, jerking the head, sudden brief grinning, making a sudden short vocal noise, running out the tongue, and similar acts of half-voluntary aspect, occurring at intervals long or short. Also called *habit chorea*.—**Inspiratory spasm**, a spasmodic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles.—**Mobile spasm**, tonic spasm of varying intensity in the various muscles of a part, causing slow, irregular movements of the part, especially conspicuous in the hands. Sometimes the movements are quick. In rare cases it comes on without preceding hemiplegia; it may then, as in other cases, be called *athetosis*. Also called, when following hemiplegia, *spastic hemiplegia* and *post-hemiplegic chorea*.—**Notitaking spasm**. See *notitake*.—**Nodding spasm**. Same as *salasam convulsion* (which see, under *salasam*).—**Retrocolic spasm**. See *retrocolic*.—**Saltatorial spasm**, a form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements.—**Spasm of accommodation**, spasm of the ciliary muscle, producing accommodation for near objects.—**Spasm of the chest, angina pectoris**.—**Spasm of the glottis**, spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles such as to close the glottis. See *child-croaking*, and *laryngismus stridulus* (under *laryngismus*).—**Tetanic spasm**. Same as *tonic spasm*.

spasmodic (spaz-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. spasmodique* = *Sp. spasmodico*, < *ML. spasmodicus*, < *Gr. σπασμωδης* (-r), a spasm: see *spasm*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

spasmodical (spaz-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< spasmodic + -al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

The Ligaments and Sinews of my Love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmodical* Shrinkings and Convulsions.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 20.

spasmatomancy (spaz'mā-tō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. σπασμα* (-r), a spasm, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from spasmodic or involuntary movements, as of the muscles, features, or limbs.

The treatises [on physiognomy] also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy, . . . *spasmatomancy*, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 4.

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. spasmodique* = *Sp. spasmodico* = *Pg. spasmodico* = *It. spasmodico*, < *NL. *spasmodicus*, < *Gr. σπασμωδης*, *σπασμα* (-r), convulsive, spasmodic, < *σπασμός*, *σπασμα* (-r), a spasm, + *ειδος*, form.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm; affected by spasm or spasms; convulsive: as, *spasmodic* movements; *spasmodic* asthma; a *spasmodic* person.—2. Attended by or manifesting procedure by fits and starts; jerky; overstrained; high-strung; rhapsodical: as, *spasmodic* action or efforts; *spasmodic* utterance or literature.—**Spasmodic asthma**, true asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes, as distinguished from other forms of paroxysmal dyspnea, as from heart disease.—**Spasmodic cholera**, Asiatic cholera with severe cramps.—**Spasmodic croup**. See *croup*.—**Spasmodic school**, a group of British authors of the middle of the nineteenth century, including Philip Bailey, George Gillman, and Alexander Smith, whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style. The name, however, properly has a much more extensive scope, being exemplified more or less in nearly all times and countries, both in literature and in art.

The so-called *spasmodic school* of poetry, whose peculiarities first gained for it a hasty reputation, and then, having suffered under closer critical examination, it almost as speedily dropped out of mind again.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 172.

Spasmodic stricture, a stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction, and not permanent, or involving any organic lesion.—**Spasmodic tabes**, spastic paraplegia, or lateral sclerosis.

II. n. Same as *antispasmodic*. [Rare.]

spasmodical (spaz-mod'ik-al), *a.* [*< spasmodic + -al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

spasmodically (spaz-mod'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts; by spasmodic action or procedure.

Gradual oscillations of the land are, in the long run, of far greater importance in the economy of nature than those abrupt movements which occur *spasmodically*.

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 206.

spasmodist (spaz-mō-dist), *n.* [*< spasmodic + -ist*.] One who acts spasmodically; a person whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural manner. [Rare.]

De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* [in music]. *Poe*, *Marginalia*, xxxvii. (*Davies*.)

spasmology (spas-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπασμός*, a spasm, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *pathol.*, scientific knowledge of spasms.

spasmodotoxin (spas-mō-tok'sin), *n.* [*< Gr. σπασμός*, a spasm, + *E. toxin*.] A toxin of unknown

composition, obtained by Brieger in 1887 from cultures of bacillus tetani.

spasmus (spas'mus), *n.* [*L.*: see *spasm*.] *Spasm*.—**Spasmus nutans**. Same as *salasam convulsion* (which see, under *salasam*).

spastic (spas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. σπαστικός*, drawing, pulling, stretching, < *σπᾶν*, draw, pull: see *spasm*.] 1. In *med.*, pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic: as, *spastic* contractions; *spastic* remedies.—2. In *zool.*, convulsive, as an infusorian; or of pertaining to the *Spastica*.—**Spastic albuminuria**, albuminuria dependent upon a convulsive attack.—**Spastic anemia**, local anemia or ischemia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part.—**Spastic hemiplegia**, mobile spasm following hemiplegia. See under *spasm*.—**Spastic infantile paralysis**. See *paralysis*.—**Spastic paralysis**, paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes.—**Spastic spinal paralysis**, *spastic pseudoparalysis*, *spastic pseudoparesis*. See *paralysis*.

Spastica (spas'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σπαστικός*, drawing, pulling, stretching: see *spastic*.] In Perty's system of classification, a division of ciliate infusorians, containing those which contract and change form with a jerk. There were 4 families—*Urceolarina*, *Ophrydina*, *Vorticellina*, and *Vaginifera*.

spastically (spas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a spastic manner.

spasticity (spas-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*< spastic + -ity*.] 1. A state of spasm.—2. Tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

spat¹ (spat), *n.* [A var. of *spot*.] A spot; stain; place. [Scotch.]

spat¹ (spat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [A var. of *spot*, prob. in part < *D. spatten*, spot: see *spot*. Cf. *spatter*.] To spatter; defile.

Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, split;

Thy soul is soiled with sinne.

Kendall, *Flowers of Epigrams* (1577). (*Nares*.)

spat² (spat), *n.* [Prob., like the similar *D. spat*, a speck, spot, = *Sw. spott*, spittle, etc. (see *spot*), from the root of *spit*² (cf. *spat*¹): see *spit*².] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the spawn of the oyster; also, a young oyster, or young oysters collectively, up to about the time of their becoming set, or fixed to some support. See *spawn*, *n.*, 2.

Oyster *spat* may be reared from artificially fertilized eggs. *The American*, VII. 75.

spat² (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [*< spat*², *n.*] *I. intrans.* To spawn, as an oyster; shed *spat*.

The surfaces upon which *spatting* occurs must be kept as free as possible from sediment and organic growths. *Science*, VI. 465.

II. trans. To shed or emit (spawn), as an oyster.

spat³ (spat), *n.* [In the sense 'blow' (def. 1), cf. *spot*; in part prob. imitative, like *pat*.] 1. A light blow or slap. [Local.]—2. A large drop; a spatter: as, two or three *spats* of rain fell.—3. A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension. [U. S.]

They was pretty apt to have *spats*.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 83.

spat³ (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [*< spat*³, *n.*] *I. trans.* To give a light blow to, especially with the flat of the hand; strike lightly; slap: as, to *spat* dough; to *spat* one's hands together.

The little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands.

S. Judd, *Margaret*.

II. intrans. To engage in a trivial quarrel or dispute; have a petty contest. [U. S.]

spat⁴ (spat). A preterit of *spit*².

spat⁵ (spat), *n.* [Also *spatti*; usually or only in pl. *spats*, *spatts*; abbr. of *spatteredashes*.] A gaiter or legging. [Scotland and North of England.]

Cloth gaiters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 87.

A pair of black *spats* covering broad flat feet.

N. Macleod, *The Starling*, III.

Spatangida (spā-tan'jī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-ida*.] The spatangoid sea-urchins, as distinguished from *Clypeastrida*. See *Spatangoida*.

Spatangidae (spā-tan'jī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Spatangus*; the heart-urchins. The mouth is eccentric, transverse, or reniform, and without dentary apparatus; there are petaloid ambulacra, of which the anterior one is unpaired; semita or fascioles are always present; and the figure is oval or cordate. This is the leading family of the order, divided mainly by the characters of the ambulacra and semita into several subfamilies (some of which rank as separate families with some authors), as *Ananchytinae*,

Bristinae, *Leptinae*, and others. See cuts under *Spatangoida* and *Spatangus*, with others there noted. Also called *Bristidae*.

Spatangina (spat-an'jī-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-ina*.] 1. The spatangoid sea-urchins, as an order of petalostichous echinoids contrasted with *Clypeastrina*.—2. Same as *Spatanginae*.

Spatanginae (spat-an'jī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Spatangus* + *-inae*.] A number of several subfamilies of *Spatangidae*, including the genus *Spatangus* and closely related forms, as *Lovenia*, *Bregnia*, etc.

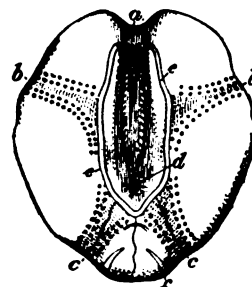
spatangite (spā-tan'jīt), *n.* [*< Spatangus* + *-ite*.] A fossil spatangoid. See *Dysasteridae*, and cut under *Ananchytes*.

spatangoid (spā-tang'goid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Spatangus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a heart-urchin; related to *Spatangus*; of or pertaining to the *Spatangidae* in a broad sense.

II. n. A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

Spatangoida, **Spatangoidea** (spat-ang-goi'dā, -dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *spatangoid*.] The *Spatangidae*, in a broad sense, as an order of petalostichous sea-urchins; synonymous in some uses with *Petalosticha*, but usually restricted to exclude the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins: then also called *Spatangida* and *Spatangina*. The

forms are numerous; most of them fall in the family *Spatangidae* as usually limited, from which the *Cassididae* are distinguished by the absence of semita and other approaches to the regular sea-urchins. The form of the spatangoids is various, and only a part of them have a cordate figure. Some are quite elongate, and may even bear a sort of beak or rostrum, as in the genus *Pourtalesia*. The tendency is away from radially and toward a sort of bilateral symmetry, as evidenced by the disposition of five ambulacra in two groups, an anterior trivium—under the odd ambulacrum of which is the mouth—and a posterior bivium, in relation



Amphidontus cordatus (or *Echinocardium cordatum*), one of the *Spatangoidae*, viewed from above.

a, anterior ambulacrum, forming with *b*, *anterolateral ambulacrum*, the trivium; *c*, *c*, two posterolateral ambulacra, forming the bivium; *d*, madreporic tubercle surrounded by genital pores; *e*, intrapetalous semita or fasciole; *f*, circumanal semita.

with which is the anus. The odd anterior ambulacrum often aborts, leaving apparently but four ambulacra on the upper surface; in other cases it is disproportionately enlarged. The ambulacra are always petaloid; semita are not recognized outside this group, and occur nearly throughout it (but not in *Cassididae* and the fossil *Dysasteridae*); the spines are very variable, and few or many, but always slender or fine, sometimes like hairs of great length. The genital and ocular plates are centric; there are no Polian vesicles, and four kinds of pedicels or tube-feet occur, of which the semita are always different from the two or three kinds of ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Ananchytes*, *Echinocardium*, *petalostichous*, *semita*, and *Spatangus*.

Spatangus (spā-tang'gus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σπαγγος*, a sea-urchin.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Spatangidae*, and a type form of the irregular sea-urchins called *Spatangoida*.—2. [*I. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the violet *spatangus*, *S. purpureus*.



Violet *Spatangus* (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.

spatch-cock (spach'kok), *n.* [Usually supposed to stand for **despatch-cock*, meaning 'a cock quickly done'; but such a formation is irregular, and no record of it exists. There is prob. some confusion with *spitchcock*, *q. v.*] A fowl killed and immediately broiled, as for some sudden occasion. [Colloq., Eng.]

spate (spāt), *n.* [Also *spait*, *spent*; appar. < *Ir. speid*, a great river-flood.] A natural outpour of water; a flood; specifically, a sudden flood or freshet, as in a swollen river. [Originally Scotch.]

Down the water wif speed she rins,
While tears in *spats* fa' fast frae her ele.

Jack o' the Side (Child's Ballad, VI. 82).

Mr. Scrope held that whole spawning-beds are swept away by *spates* on the Tweed.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 361.

The Avon . . . running yellow in *spats*, with the recent heavy rains.

W. Black, *Houseboat*, xix.

spate-bonet, *n.* Same as *spade-bone*.

Some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, V. i. 82. (*Davies*.)

spatha (spá'thā, n.; pl. *spathæ* (-thē). [*L. spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword: see *spathe*.] 1. A broadsword, thin, pointed, and double-edged, such as was used by the Franks and kindred peoples.

The British swords, called *spathæ*, were large, long, and heavy. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 69.

2. In bot., same as *spathe*.
spathaceous (spá-thá'shius), a. [*L. spathe* + *-aceus*.] In bot., spathe-bearing; furnished with or of the nature of a spathe.

spathal (spá'thal), a. [*L. spathe* + *-al*.] In bot., inclosed in or furnished with a spathe: as, *spathal* flowers.

spathe (spá'thē), n. [*L. spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword, a broad rib, the shoulder-blade, the stem of a leaf, the spathe of a flower, a spatula. Hence ult. (< Gr.) *E. spade*¹, *spade*², *spatula*, *spatule*, *spittle*², *spaddle*, *spittle*³, etc.] 1. In bot., a peculiar often large and colored bract, or pair of bracts, which subtend or envelop a spadix, as in palms and arums. The name is also given to the peculiar several-leaved involucre of iris and allied plants. See *spadix*, 1, and cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian turnip* (under *Indian*), *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, and *Symplocarpus*. 2. In zool., some spatulate or spoon-shaped part.

spathebill (spá'thē'bil), n. The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*. *G. Cuvier* (trans.). See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

spathed (spá'thēd), a. [*L. spathe* + *-ed*.] In bot., surrounded or furnished with a spathe; spatheaceous.

Spathogaster (spath-ē-gas'tēr), n. [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] 1. A spurious genus of hymenopterous gall-insects, containing dimorphic forms of *Neuroterus*, the name being retained as distinctive of such forms.—2. A genus of syrphid flies. *Schiner*, 1868. Also *Spathogaster* (Schiner, 1862), *Spathiogaster* (Loew, 1843), *Spasigaster* and *Spasogaster* (Rondani, 1843).

spathegastic (spath-ē-gas'trik), a. [*L. Spathogaster* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *Spathogaster* (sense 1): as, a *spathegastic* form.

Spathelia (spá-thē'li-ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1763), perhaps so called from its resemblance to a palm-tree; < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, spathe, petiole of a palm-tree: see *spathe*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees, of the family *Rutaceæ*, type and only genus of the tribe *Spatheliæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers without the disk usually present in the order, five stamens alternate to the petals, and a three-angled ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of its three cells. There are two species, natives of the West Indies. They are lofty and handsome trees with an erect unbranched trunk. They bear odd-pinnate alternate leaves, composed of numerous linear-oblong or sickle-shaped leaflets with a toothed or gland-bearing margin, and cymose clusters of red short-pedicelled flowers, disposed in elongated terminal panicles. The fruit is a somewhat elliptical three-angled and three-winged drupe, with a three-celled and three-seeded stone perforated with resin-bearing canals. *S. simplex* is the May-pole, mountain-pride, or mountain-green of the West Indies, a handsome tree with slender trunk rising from 20 to 60 feet, its leaves and its powdery inflorescence each several feet long. See *May-pole*, 3.

spathella (spá-thē'lā), n. [NL., dim. of *L. spatha*, a blade, NL. a spathe: see *spathe*.] In bot.: (a) A glume in grasses. (b) See *spathilla*.

spathic (spá'thik), a. [*L. spath*, spar (see *spad*), + *-ic*.] In mineral., having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure.—**Spathic iron**, *spathic iron ore*, carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2.

spathiform (spá'thī'fōrm), a. [*L. spath*, spar, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form: as, the ocherous and *spathiform* varieties of uranite.

spathilla (spá-thil'ā), n.; pl. *spathillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *spatha*, a spathe: see *spathe*. Cf. *spathella*.] In bot., a secondary or diminutive spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in palms. Also, sometimes, *spathella*.

When the spadix is compound or branching, as in Palms, there are smaller spathes, surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence, to which the name *spathella* has sometimes been given. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 120.

spathing (spá'thing), n. Same as *spaying*.

spathiopyrite (spá'thī'pī'rite), n. [*L. Gr. σπάθιον*, dim. of *σπάθη*, a broad blade, + *E. pyrite*.] Same as *safflorite*.

spathose¹ (spá'thōs), a. [*L. spathe* + *-ose*.] In bot., relating to or formed like a spathe; spatheaceous; spathal.

spathose² (spá'thōs), a. [*L. G. spath*, spar (see *spathic*), + *-ose*.] In mineral., sparry; of the

nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.—**Spathose iron**, *spathic iron*.

spathous (spá'thus), a. [*L. spathe* + *-ous*.] In bot., same as *spathose*¹.

spatulate (spá'thū'lāt), a. Same as *spatulatus*.

Spatulula (spá'thū'lē-ā), n. Same as *Spatula*, 3.

Spathura (spá'thū'rā), n. [NL. (Gould, 1850), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A remarkable genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing hummingbirds with the lateral tail-feathers long-exsert-



Racket-tailed Humming-bird (*Spathura underwoodi*).

ed, narrowed, and then dilated into a spatule or racket at the end, and with conspicuous leg-muffs. There are 4 or 5 species, as *S. underwoodi*, also called *Steganurus spatuliger*.

spatial (spá'shāl), a. [Also *spacial*; < *L. spatium*, space: see *space*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; existing in or connected with space.

We have an intuition of objects in space: that is, we contemplate objects as made up of *spatial* parts, and apprehend their *spatial* relations by the same act by which we apprehend the objects themselves.

Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. xx.

The ascertaining of a fixed *spatial* order among objects supposes that certain objects are at rest or occupy the same position. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 160.

To analyze the United States of America as a *spacial* extent. *H. N. Day*, *Logic*, p. 175.

spatiality (spá'shi-al'i-ti), n. [Also *spaciality*; < *spatial* + *-ity*.] *Spacial* character; extension.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or quale of *spatiality* as an inseparable element bound up with the other qualitative peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations. *W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 10.

spatially (spá'shāl-i), adv. Having reference to or as regards space. Also written *spacially*.

Usually we have more trouble to discriminate the quality of an impression than to fix it *spatially*.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 62.

Objects of different sense-organs, experienced together, do not in the first instance appear either inside or alongside or far outside of each other, neither *spatially* continuous nor discontinuous, in any definite sense of these words. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, II. 181.

spatiater (spá'shi-āt), v. i. [*L. spatiatus*, pp. of *spatiari* (> *G. spazieren*), walk about, go, proceed, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space*. Cf. *expatiate*.] To rove; ramble; expatiate.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley*.

spatilomancy (spá'til'ō-man-si), n. [*L. Gr. σπατήλη*, excrement, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of animal excrements and refuse.

spatioust, a. An obsolete spelling of *spacious*.

spatt, n. See *spat*.

spatter (spat'er), v. [Freq. of *spati*, or, with variation, of *spot*: see *spat*¹, *spot*.] I. trans. 1. To scatter or throw about carelessly, as some fluid or semi-fluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities: as, to *spatter* water or mud over a person; to *spatter* oaths or calumnies.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,
Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore.
Pope, *Iliad*, xiii. 97.

2. To dash or splash upon; bespatter, literally or figuratively: as, to *spatter* a person with water, mud, or slander.

Reynard, close attended at his heels
By panting dog, tir'd man, and *spatter'd* horse.
Cowper, *Needless Alarm*, l. 125.

II. intrans. 1. To sputter; act or talk in a sputtering manner.

The Grave *spattered* and shook his Head, saying, 'Twas the greatest Error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. iv. 15.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprav'd which, either by chance or importantly tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhors the relish ever after. *Milton*, *Eklogickastes*, li.

2. To undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities.

The colour *spatters* in fine drops upon the surface of the buttons. *Spens' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 682.

spatter (spat'er), n. [*L. spatter*, v.] 1. The act of spattering, or the state of being spattered; a spattering or splashing effect.

She . . . sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xvii.

2. A quick succession of not very loud sounds, such as is produced by the spattering of some substance.

A *spatter* of musketry was heard, which proceeded from the last of the enemy leaving the place.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 378.

3. That which is spattered; a small splash, as of something thrown or falling in drops: as, a *spatter* of milk, ink, or mud on one's clothes.

The sun dripped through
In *spatters* of wasted gold.
St. Nicholas, XVIII. 987.

spatterdash (spat'er-dash), n. [*L. spatter* + *dash*.] A covering for the legs, used to protect the stockings, trousers, etc., from mud and wear. In modern military uniform the name is applied to several kinds of gaiters, and to the water-proof leggings or shields to the trousers of some French mounted troops. Also *spatterdash*.

Here's a fellow made for a soldier: there's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the king of Prussia.

Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, l. 2.

spatter-dock (spat'er-dok), n. The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphaea (Nuphar) advena*; also extended to other species of the genus. See *Nymphaea*¹, 1, and *pond-lily*, 1. [U. S.]

spatterwork (spat'er-werk), n. A method of producing a figure or design upon a surface of any kind by spattering coloring matter upon the exposed parts of it; any work or object, or objects collectively, showing an effect so produced.

spattle¹ (spat'i), n. [*ME. spatle*, *spetle*, *spatel*, *spoti*, *spotele*, later *spatyl* (= *OFries. spedel*, *spedla*), < AS. *spātl*, spittle, < *spētan*, spit: see *spit*². Cf. *spittle*¹.] Spittle. *Bp. Bale*.

He *spette* in to erthe, and made clay of the *spelle*. *Wyclif*, *John* ix. 6.

spattle² (spat'l), n. [Formerly also *spatule*; < *OF. spatule*, *espatule*, *F. spatule* = *Sp. espatula* = *Pg. spatula* = *It. spatola*, < *L. spatula*, *spatula*, a blade, spatula: see *spatula*. Doublet of *spatula*, *spittle*³.] 1. A flat blade for stirring, mixing, or molding plastic powdered or liquid substances; a spatula.—2. Specifically, in pottery, a tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

spatting-machine (spat'ling-mā-shēn'), n. A machine, consisting of a reservoir with sieves through which the liquid is caused to fall to divide it into spray, for sprinkling a colored glaze to form party-colored ware.

spatula (spat'ū-lā), n. [*L. spatula*, also *spatula*, dim. of *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle: see *spade*¹, *spathe*. Cf. *spatule*, *spittle*², *spittle*³.] 1. A broad flat blade or strip of metal or wood, with unsharpened edges and a commonly rounded outer end (which may be spoon-shaped), and a handle: used for spreading, smoothing, scraping up, or stirring substances, comminuting powders, etc. Spatulas are usually set in handles like those of table-knives, and are of many shapes, sizes, and materials. Those used by druggists, painters, etc., are comparatively long and narrow, straight, and made of more or less flexible steel. Freeco-painters use a trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped spatula for spreading wax or mortar upon the surface which is to receive the painting.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Boie, 1822).] A genus of *Anatidæ*, having the bill much longer than the head or tarsus, twice as wide at the end as at the base, there broadly rounded and spoon-shaped, with narrow prominent nail and numerous protrusive lamellæ; the shoveler-ducks or couchets. The tail is short and pointed, of fourteen feathers. *S. clypeata* is the common shoveler (see cut under *shoveler*). *S. rhynchotis* is Australian. *S. platula* is South American. *S. capensis* is South African, and *S. variegata* inhabits New Zealand. Also *Rhynchaspis*, *Clypeata*, and *Spatulula*.—*Spatula mallei*, in anat., the flattened extremity of the handle of the malleus attached to the umbo of the membrana tympani. See cut under *tympanic*.

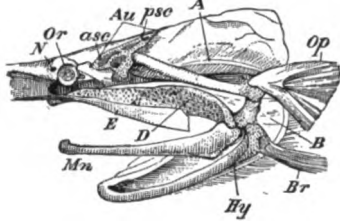
spatulamancy (spat'ū-lā-man-si), n. [Prop. *spatulomancy*, < *L. spatula*, a blade, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade.

Spatulamancy (called in Scotland *Silneanch* [divination]) by reading the speal bone or the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 78.

spatular (spat'ü-lär), *a.* [*< spatula + -ar3.*] Like a spatula in form; spatulate.

Spatularia (spat'ü-lä-r'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Shaw), *< L. spatula, a spatula: see spatula.*] In *ichth.*,

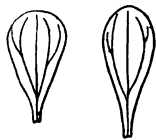


Skull of *Spatularia*, with the long beak removed, the anterior (*asc*) and posterior (*psc*) semicircular canals exposed; *Au*, auditory chamber; *Or*, orbit of eye; *N*, nasal sac; *Hy*, hyoidian apparatus; *Br*, representatives of branchiostegal rays; *Op*, operculum; *Mn*, mandible; *A*, *B*, suspensorium; *D*, palatoquadrate cartilage; *E*, maxilla.

a genus of ganoid fishes: same as *Polyodon*, 1. See also cut under *paddle-fish*.

Spatulariidae (spat'ü-lä-r'i-ä-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Spatularia + -idae.*] In *ichth.*, a family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Spatularia*: same as *Polyodontidae*. Also *Spatulariidae*. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.

spatulate (spat'ü-lät), *a.* [*< NL. spatulatus, < spatula, a spatula: see spatula.*] Shaped like a spatula; in *zool.* and *anat.*, spoon-shaped, or rounded more or less like the outlines of a spoon; spatuliform; in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape, being oblong or rounded with a long narrow attenuate base: as, a *spatulate* leaf, petal, or other flattened organ. Also *spathulate*. See cuts under *Eurygnathus*, *paddle-fish*, *Parotia*, *Prioniturus*, *Spathura*, and *shoveler*.



The large basal joint of the sixth appendage [of *Limulus*] is almost devoid of spines, and bears a curved, *spatulate* process.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

spatulation (spat'ü-lä-sh'ön), *n.* [*< spatulate + -ion.*] Spatulate shape or formation; appearance as of a spatula; spoon-shaped figure or arrangement. See cuts noted under *spatulate*.

The lateral [tail]-feathers [of some humming-birds] may suddenly enlarge into a terminal *spatulation*, as in the forms known as "Racquet-tails." *Encyc. Brit., XII. 359.*

spatule (spat'ül), *n.* [*< F. spatule, < L. spatula, a blade, spatula: see spatule2, spatula.*] 1t. Same as *spatule2*.

Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 17.

2. In *zool.*, a spatulate formation or spatuliform part; specifically, in *ornith.*, the racket at the end of the tail-feathers, as of the motmots or sawbills and certain parakeets and humming-birds. See cuts under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Spathura*.

spatuliform (spat'ü-li-förm), *a.* [*< L. spatula, a blade, spatula, + forma, form.*] Spatulate in form; spoon-shaped.

spatuligerous (spat'ü-lig'ë-rus), *a.* [*< L. spatula, a blade, spatula, + gerere, carry.*] In *zool.*, bearing or provided with a spatule or racket.

spaud, *v.* A dialectal form of *spald1*.

spauder (spä'dër), *n.* [Also *spawder* (f) (Sc. *spelder*), also *spauder*, spread; freq. of *spaud*, *spald*: see *spald1*.] An injury to animals arising from their legs being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Prov. Eng.]

spaul (späl), *n.* See *spall2*.—**Black spaul**. Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

spauld, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall2*.

spave (späv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay1*.

spaviet (spav'i-et), *a.* A Scotch form of *spavined*.

My spaviet Pegasus will limp.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

spavin (spav'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spav-en*; *< ME. spaveyne, < OF. espavent, espavain, F. éparvin = OIt. spavano, It. spavenio = Sp. esparavén = Pg. esparavêdo, esparavêdo, spavin*; perhaps so called in allusion to the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin; cf. *Sp. esparavén, a sparrow-hawk, < OHG. sparo, sparwe = AS. spearwa = E. sparrow: see sparrow*. But this explanation is uncertain, resting on the mere resemblance of form.] 1. A disease of horses affecting the

hock-joint, or joint of the hind leg between the knee and the fetlock. See *bog-spavin, blood-spavin, bone-spavin*.—2. In *coal-mining*, the clay underlying the coal. Also called *under-clay, coal-clay, seat, seat-clay*, etc. [Yorkshire, Eng.] **spavined** (spav'ind), *a.* [*< spavin + -ed2.*] Affected with spavin; hence, figuratively, halting; crippled; very lame or limping.

A blind, spavined, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

If they ever praise each other's bad drawings, or broken-winded novels, or spavined verses, nobody ever supposed it was from admiration.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, I.

spaw1, *n.* An obsolete form of *spa*.

spawder, *n.* See *spauder*.

spawl1, *n.* and *v.* See *spall1*.

spawl2, *n.* See *spall2*.

spawl3 (späl), *n.* [A contr. of *spattle1*.] Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; slaver.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes, And first of spittle she lustration makes; Then in the spawl her middle finger dips, Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, II.

spawl3 (späl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *spall*; *< spawl3, n.*] To throw saliva from the mouth so as to scatter it; eject spittle in a careless, dirty manner: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

There was such spitting and spalling, as though they had been half choked.

Harrington's Apology (1596). (Nares.)

In disgrace,

To spit and spawl upon his sunbright face.

Quarles, Emblems, III. 2.

Why must he sputter, spawl, and slaver it? *Swift.*

spawld, *n.* A Scotch variant of *spald2* for *spall2*. **spawn** (spân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *spauue*; *< ME. spawnen, spanen, < OF. espandre, espandre*, also *espanir*, shed, spill, pour out, spawn, same as *espanir*, blow, bloom as a flower, lit. expand, *F. épande*, spread, = *It. spandere*, spill, scatter, shed, *< L. expandere*, spread out, shed abroad: see *expand*. Cf. *spannishing*.] *I. trans.* To produce or lay (eggs): said of a female fish, and by extension of other animals; hence, to generate. It is sometimes applied, in contempt, to human beings.

What practices such principles as these may spawn, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.

Swift.

II. intrans. 1. To produce or lay eggs of the kinds called *spawn*, as a fish, frog, mollusk, or crustacean; by extension, to produce offspring: said of other animals, and, in contempt, of human beings.

The Trout usually spawns about October or November.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 76.

2. To issue, as the eggs or young of a fish: by extension applied to other animals, and to human beings, in contempt.

The beguiling charms of distinctions and magnificent subtleties have spawned into prodigious monsters, and the birth of error.

Boslyn, True Religion, II. 176.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that spawn from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it.

Locke.

spawn (spân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *spauue*; *< spawen, v.*] 1. The eggs or ova of various oviparous animals, as amphibians, fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., when small and numerous, or extruded in more or less coherent masses; female roe. The number of individual eggs in spawn varies much, and is sometimes prodigiously great: thus, it has been estimated that the spawn of a single codfish may contain several million eggs. In oviparous fishes the eggs are spawned directly into the water, fecundated as they flow out, or afterward, by the milt of the male, and left to hatch by themselves. Fish-spawn is also easily procured by the process of stripping the female, and artificially fecundated by the same process applied to the male, the spawn and milt being mixed together in the water of a vessel made for the purpose. In ovoviviparous fishes the spawn is impregnated in the body of the female, as is usual with the eggs of higher animals. Frogs and toads lay a quantity of spawn consisting of a jelly-like mass in which the eggs are embedded, and it is fertilized as it flows forth. Some shell-fish extrude spawn in firm gelatinous masses, as the common sea-mussel, *Natica heros*. (See *sand-sawyer*.) The mass of eggs (called *coral* or *berry*) that a lobster carries under her tail is the spawn or roe of that crustacean; and in various other crustaceans and some fishes the spawn is carried to hatching in special brood-pouches (see *opossum-shrimp*), which are sometimes in the male instead of the female, as in the sea-horse (see *Hippocampus*). Anadromous fishes are those which leave the sea and run up rivers to spawn; a few fishes are catadromous, or the converse of this. The name *spawn* is seldom or never given to the eggs of scaly reptiles, birds, or mammals; but the term has sometimes included milt. See *spawning*.

2. The spat of the oyster, from the time of the discharge of the egg until the shell is visible and the creature has become attached.—3. Offspring of fish; very small fish; fry.—4.

Offspring in general; a swarming brood: applied, mostly in contempt, to human beings.

To Sem the East, to Cham the South, the West To Iapheth falls; their several scopes express: Their fruitful Spawns did all the World supply.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Colonies, Arg.

How'er that common spawn of ignorance, Our fry of writers, may beslime his fame.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

5. In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. Certain species of edible fungi, as *Agaricus campestris*, are propagated artificially by sowing the spawn in prepared beds of horse-droppings and sand.

By this time these will be one mass of natural spawn, having a grey mouldy and thready appearance, and a smell like that of mushrooms.

Cook and Berkeley, Fungi, p. 257.

The agarics have an abundant mycelium, known to gardeners as the *spawn*, consisting of white, cottony filaments, which spread in every direction through the soil.

Amer. Cyc., XII. 70.

To shoot spawn. See *shoot*.

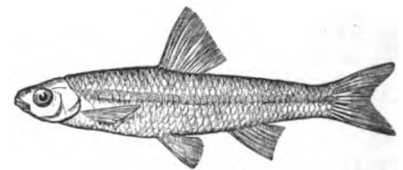
II. a. Containing spawn; spawning, or about to spawn; ripe, as a fish.

spawn-brick (spân'brik), *n.* In *bot.*, brick-shaped masses of mold or compressed horse-droppings containing mushroom-spawn, and used for the artificial sowing or stocking of a mushroom-bed.

The [mushroom]-bed will be ready for spawning, which consists of inserting small pieces of spawn bricks into the sloping sides of the bed, about 6 inches asunder.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 284.

spawn-eater (spân'ë-tër), *n.* A spawn-eating fish, or other animal which habitually feeds upon spawn, to the detriment of the fisheries or of fish-culture; especially, a cyprinoid fish,



Spawn-eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

Notropis hudsonius, found in streams along the coast from New York to Virginia. This is one of the largest minnows, from 4 to 8 inches long, of a pale coloration, the sides with a broad silvery band, and usually a dusky spot at the base of the caudal fin. It is sometimes called *emelt*.

spawned (spând), *p. a.* 1. Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish.—2. Extruded or deposited, as spawn.

spawner (spä'nër), *n.* [*< spawn + -er1.*] 1. That which spawns, as the female of fish, frogs, oysters, etc.; a ripe fish about to spawn: correlated with *milter*.

There the Spawner casts her eggs, and the Milter hovers over her all that time that she is casting her Spawn, but touches her not.

J. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 147.

2. In *fish-culture*, a spawn-gatherer. [Recent.]

spawn-fungus (spân'fung'gus), *n.* See *fungus*. **spawn-hatcher** (spân'hach'ër), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of the ova of fish. It consists essentially of a box, or a series of boxes, fitted with trays with perforated bottoms to receive the spawn, and arranged for the supply of a regulated current of fresh water.

spawning (spä'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spawn, v.*] The act or process of emitting and fecundating spawn. It consists essentially in the emission by the female of her eggs, and by the male of his milt, in such a manner that they may come in contact with each other, and that the eggs may be placed in a position favorable to their development. The manner, time, and place in which this is performed vary with the species. Some kinds bury their eggs in sand or gravel; some attach them to weeds, sticks, or stones; some build nests of stones or other material; and others drop their eggs carelessly through the water. Fish spawn at all seasons of the year, every species having its appropriate time. Rapid streams, quiet lakes, and sea-bottoms are among the places of deposit. In some cases nests are constructed somewhat elaborately. With the laying of the eggs the care of the parents for their offspring generally ends. Not unfrequently both sire and dam immediately devour their yet unhatched descendants. A few species guard their eggs during incubation, and in some rare cases this care continues after the young fishes are hatched.

spawning-bed (spä'ning-bed), *n.* A bed or nest made in the bottom of a stream, as by salmon and trout, in which fish deposit their spawn and milt.

spawning-ground (spä'ning-ground), *n.* A water-bottom on which fish deposit their spawn; hence, the body or extent of water to which they resort to spawn; a breeding-place.

spawning-screen (spá'ning-skreen), *n.* In fish-culture, a frame or screen on which the spawn of fish is collected.

spawn-rising (spán'ri'zing), *n.* In fish-culture, the increase in size of spawn after the milt has been added.

spay¹ (spá), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *spais*; dial. *spave*, *spave*, supposed to be < Gael. *spoith* = Manx *spoty* = Bret. *spachein*, *spaza*, castrate, geld; cf. W. *yspaddu*, exhaust, empty, *dyspyddu*, drain, exhaust; perhaps connected with L. *spado*, < Gr. *σπάδων*, a eunuch, < *σπᾶν*, draw, extract; see *spade*.] To castrate (a female) by extirpating the ovaries. The process corresponds to castration or emasculation of the male, incapacitating the female from breeding or making her barren. Applied to hens, it corresponds to the castrating of a cock. It is also practised on other animals, as swine. The animals fatten more readily, and the flesh is improved. Compare *Batter's operation*, under *operation*.

spay² (spá), *n.* [Also *spais*; perhaps < OF. *speis*, *espois*, F. *espois*, branches of a stag's horns, < G. *spitz*, a point (cf. G. *spitz-hirsch*, a stag whose horns have begun to grow pointed): see *spitz*. Cf. *spittard*, a two-year-old hart.] The male red-deer or hart in his third year.

spay³, *v.* See *spac*.

spayeret, spayret, *n.* See *spare*².

Spea (spé'já), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1863), < Gr. *σπῆς*, a cave.] A genus of spade-footed toads (*Scaphiopodidae* or *Pelobatidae*), representing a low type of organization, and peculiar to America. Several species, as *S. hammondi* and *S. bombifrons*, inhabit arid regions in the western United States and Mexico, being adapted to dry climate by the rapidity of their metamorphosis. During rains in summer they come out of their holes in the ground, and lay their eggs in rain-pools, where the tadpoles are soon seen swimming. These get their legs very promptly, and go hopping about on dry land. They are very noisy in the spring, like the common spade-foot.

speak (spék), *v.*; pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp. *spoke* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *speaking*. [*< ME. speken* (pret. *spake*, *spak*, *spec*, *spæc*, pp. *spoken*, *spoke*, earlier *spæken*, *spekene*, *i-speken*, *tspeke*), < late AS. *specan*, earlier *sprecan* (pret. *spreac*, pl. *sprecon*, earlier *spræc*, pl. *spræcon*, pp. *sprecen*, earlier *spreccen*) = OS. *sprecan* = OFries. *spreka* = D. *spreken* = MLG. *LG. spreken* = OHG. *sprehhan*, MHG. *G. sprechen*, speak; cf. MHG. *sprehen*, chatter, G. dial. *spächten*, speak; root unknown. Hence ult. *speech*, and perhaps *spook*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To use articulate utterance in the tones of the speaking-voice, in distinction from those of the singing-voice; exert the faculty of speech in uttering words for the expression of thought.

Sire, are hi beo [ere they be] to dithe awreke
We mote there the children *speak*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Their children *speak* half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not *speak* in the Jews' language. Neh. xiii. 24.

Many good scholars *speak* but fumblingly.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. To make an oral address, as before a magistrate, a tribunal, a public assembly, or a company; deliver a speech, discourse, argument, plea, or the like: as, to *speak* for or against a person or a cause in court or in a legislature.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to *speak* for thyself. Acts xvi. 1.

Lord Sandwich, by a most inconceivable jumble of cunning, *speak* for the treaty. Walpole, Letters, II. 278.

3. To make oral communication or mention; talk; converse: as, to *speak* with a stranger; to *speak* of or about something; they do not *speak* to each other.

Than eche toke other be the hande, and wente *spekyng* of many thinges till thei com to the hostell of Vlān and Bretail.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 467.

I must thank him only,
Lest my remembrance suffer ill report;
At heel of that, defy him. . . .
Would we had *speak* together.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 167.

4. To communicate ideas by written or printed words; make mention or tell in recorded speech.

I *speak* concerning Christ and the church. Eph. v. 32.
The Scripture *speak*s only of those to whom it *speak*s.

Hammond.

The Latin convent is thought to have been on mount Gihon, though some seem to *speak* of that hill as beyond the pool of Gihon. Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 10.

5. To make communication by any intelligible sound, action, or indication; impart ideas or information by any means other than speech or writing; give expression or intimation.

And let the kettle to the trumpet *speak*,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 236.

That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,
And *spake* of passions, but of passion past.

Byron, Lara, I. 5.

• Abate the stride, which *speaks* of man.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

6. Of an organ-pipe, to emit or utter a tone; sound.—7. *Naut.*, to make a stirring and lapping sound in driving through the water: said of a ship.

At length the sniffer reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to *speak*, as the rushing sound through the water is called; while the wind sang like an Eolian harp through the taut weather-ripping.

M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, VIII.

8. To bark when ordered: said of dogs.—III. *spoken*. See *well* or *ill spoken*, below.—Properly *speaking*. See *properly*.—So to *speak*. See *so*.—*Speaking acquaintance*. (a) A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

Between them and Mr. Wright (the Rector) there was only a *speaking acquaintance*.

Trollope, Belton Estate, I. 33.

(b) A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.—*Speaking terms*, a relation between persons in which they speak to or converse with each other; usually, an acquaintance limited to speaking in a general way or on indifferent subjects. *Not to be on speaking terms* is either to be not sufficiently acquainted for passing speech or salutation, or to be so much estranged through disagreement as to be debarr'd from it.

Our poorer gentry, who never went to town, and were probably not on *speaking terms* with two out of the five families whose parks lay within the distance of a drive.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, I.

To *speak by the card*. See *card*.—To *speak for*. (a) To speak in behalf or in place of; state the case, claims, or views of.

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks for* you stoutly.

Shak., Othello, III. 1. 47.

There surely I shall *speak for* mine own self.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(b) To afford an indication of; intimate; denote.

Every half mile some pretty farmhouse was shining red through clumps of trees, the many cattle-sheds *speaking for* the wealth of the owner.

Froude, Sketches, p. 93.

To *speak holiday*. See *holiday*, a.—To *speak in* [something]. See *in*.—To *speak like* a book. See *book*.—To *speak of*. (a) See *def. 3*. (b) To take or make account of; mention as notable or of consequence; deserve mention.

Those Countries nearest Tigris Spring,
In those first ages were most flourishing,
Most *spoken-of*.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Colonies.

Strangers . . . that pay to their owne Lords the tenth, and not to the owner of those liberties any thing to *speak of*.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 244.

To *speak out*, to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak freely, boldly, or without reserve; disclose what one knows or thinks about a certain matter.—To *speak to*. (a) To answer for; attest; account for.

For a far longer time than they, the modern observatories, can directly *speak to*. Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 74.

(b) To admonish or rebuke. [Colloq. and euphemistic.] "Papa," he exclaimed, in a loud, plaintive voice, as of one deeply injured, "will you *speak to* Giles? . . . If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, . . . it will perfectly ruin the independence of my character."

Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xix.

To *speak to one's heart*. See *heart*.—To *speak up*, to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; speak out.

Speak up, jolly blade, never fear.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

To *speak well* for, to be a commendatory or favorable indication of or with regard to: as, his eagerness *speaks well for* him, or for his success.—*Well or ill spoken*, given to speaking well or ill; given to using decorous or indecorous speech, in either a literal or a moral sense.

Thou *speak'st*

In better phrase and matter than thou didst. . . .
Methinks you're better *spoken*. Shak., Lear, IV. 6. 10.

He was wise and discrete and *well spoken*, having a grave & deliberate utterance.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 418.

=Syn. *Speak, Talk*. *Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk*. Thus, a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter words consecutively; so a man may be able to *speak* without being able to *talk*. *Speak* is also more formal in meaning: as, to *speak* before an audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter orally and articulately; express with the voice; enunciate.

And thei seide, "That he is, for this three dayes he *spake* no speche, ne neuer shall *spake* word."

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 94.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven dayes and seven nightes, and none *spake* a word unto him.

Job II. 13.

2. To declare; utter; make known by speech; tell, announce, or express in uttered words.

Grant unto thy servants that with all boldness they may *speak* thy word.

Acts IV. 29.

One that, to *speak* the truth,

Had all those excellencies that our books

Have only feign'd.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, I. 1.

I am come to *speak*

Thy praises. Bryant, Hymn to Death.

3. To use in oral utterance; express one's self in the speech or tongue of: as, a person may read a language which he cannot *speak*.

The Arabic language is *spoke* very little north of Aleppo. Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 154.

4. To accost or address in speech; specifically (*naut.*), to accost at sea; hail and hold communication with by the voice, as a passing vessel.

About six bells, that is three o'clock P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very desirous, like every new sailor, to *speak* her.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

5. To say, either in speech or in writing; use as a form of speech.

A beavie of ladies is *spoken* figuratively for a company or troupe: the terme is taken of Larke.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

6. To produce by means or as a result of speech; bring about or into being by utterance; call forth.

They sung how God *spoke* out the World's vast Ball;
From Nothing and from No where call'd forth All.

Cowley, Davideis, I.

7. To mention as; speak of as being; call. [Obsolete or rare.]

Mayst thou live ever *spoken* our protector!

Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 8.

8. To make known as if by speech; give speaking evidence of; indicate; show to be; declare.

Whatever his reputed parents be,
He hath a mind that *speaks* him right and noble.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.

And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence.

Milton, P. L., VIII. 101.

Eleanor's countenance was dejected, yet sedate; and its composure *spoke* her injured to all the gloomy objects to which they were advancing.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxiv.

To *speak a ship*. See *def. 4*, above.—To *speak daggers*. See *dagger*.—To *speak* (a person) fair, to address in fair or pleasing terms; speak to in a friendly way.

Oh run, dear friend, and bring the lord Philaster! *speak* him fair; call him prince; do him all the courtesy you can.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

To *speak for*, to establish a claim to by prior assertion; ask or engage in advance: as, we have *spoken for* seats; she is already *spoken for*.—To *speak one's mind*, to express one's opinion, especially with emphasis.

The Romans had a time once every year, when their Slaves might freely *speak* their minds.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To *speak out*, to utter openly; proclaim boldly.

But strait I'll make his Dumbness and a Tongue
To *speak out* his imposture, and thy wrong.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 164.

=Syn. *Tell, State*, etc. See *say*.

speakable (spé'ka-bl), *a.* [*< speak + -able.*]

1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be uttered.

The other, . . . heaping oaths upon oaths, . . . most horrible and not *speakeable*, was rebuked of an honest man.

Aescham, Toxophilus, I.

2†. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

Redouble then this miracle, and say
How can'st thou *speakeable* of mute?

Milton, P. L., IX. 568.

speaker (spé'kér), *n.* [*< ME. speker, spekere* (= OFries. *spreker* (in *forspreker*) = D. *MLG. spreker* = OHG. *sprāhhart, sprāchhari, sprehhari, sprechhari, sprechari*, MHG. *sprechære, sprecher, G. sprecher, a speaker*); < *speak + -er*.] 1. One who speaks or utters words; one who talks or converses; one who makes a speech or an address; specifically, one who engages in or practises public speaking.

Thel seyn also that Abraham was Frend to God, and that Moyes was famillier *spekere* with God.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

Bearers far more strange of the Roman name, though no *speakers* of the Roman tongue, are there in special abundance.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 57.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher. [Rare.]

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions.

Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 2. 70.

3. [*cap.*] The title of the presiding officer in the British House of Commons, in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the lower houses of State legislatures in the United States, and in British colonial legislatures; also of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain as presiding officer of the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons is elected in each Parliament from its members, with the royal concurrence, generally without regard to political character. His powers (which have been much diminished in the course of time) are limited to the pres-

ervation of order and the regulation of debate under the rules of the House, the use of the casting-vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. The Speaker in the House of Representatives (as also in the State legislatures) is usually a leader of the party having a majority of the members, and has, in addition to the powers of the British Speaker, the power of appointing all committees, and the right, as a member, of participating in general debate after calling another member to the chair, and of voting on all questions—rights exercised, however, only on important occasions. He is thus in a position to control the course of legislation to an important extent, and the office is consequently regarded as of great power and influence.

I hear that about twelve of the Lords met and had chosen my Lord Manchester *speaker* of the House of Lords.
Pepys, Diary, April 26, 1660.

In the Lower House the *Speaker* of the Tudor reigns is in very much the same position as the Chancellor in the Upper House; he is the manager of business on the part of the crown, and probably the nominee either of the king himself or of the chancellor.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.
Not only that the Standing Committees are the most essential machinery of our governmental system, but also that the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives is the most powerful functionary of that system.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., p. 108.

4. A title, and hence a general name, for a book containing selections for practice in declamation, as at school. [U. S.]

speakership (spé'ker-ship), *n.* [*< speaker + -ship*]. The office of Speaker in a legislative body.

speaking (spé'king), *p. a.* Adapted to inform or impress as if by speech; forcibly expressive or suggestive; animated or vivid in appearance: as, a *speaking* likeness; *speaking* gestures.

A representation borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. J. Caird.

The smallness of Spalato, as compared with the greatness of ancient Salona, is a *speaking* historical lesson.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 172.

Speaking demurrer, in law, a demurrer which alleges or suggests a fact which to be available would require evidence, and which therefore cannot avail on demurrer.

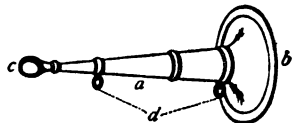
speakingly (spé'king-ly), *adv.* In a speaking manner; so as to produce the effect of speech; very expressively.

A Mute is one that acteth *speakingly*, And yet sayes nothing. Brome, Antipodes, v. 4.

speaking-machine (spé'king-ma-shén'), *n.* A mechanical contrivance for producing articulate sounds automatically; a speaking automaton.

Kempelen's and Kratzenstein's *speaking-machine*, in the latter part of the last century; the *speaking-machine* made by Fabermann of Vienna, closely imitating the human voice.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 208.

speaking-trumpet (spé'king-trum'pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice is reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance or above other sounds, as in hailing ships at sea or giving orders at a fire. In the United States navy a speaking-trumpet is the badge of the officer of the deck at sea.



Speaking-trumpet.
a, tube; b, bell; c, mouthpiece; d, rings for a band by which the trumpet may be attached to the person.

speaking-tube (spé'king-tüb), *n.* A tube of sheet-iron, gutta-percha, or other material, serving to convey the voice to a distance, as from one building to another, or from one part of a building to another, as from an upper floor to the street-door, or from the rooms of a hotel to the office. It is commonly used in connection with an annunciator, and is usually fitted at each end with a whistle for calling attention.

speaking-voice (spé'king-vois), *n.* The kind of voice used in speaking; opposed to *singing-voice*, or the kind of voice used in singing. The singing-voice and the speaking-voice differ in several respects: (a) in pitch and inflection, which are arbitrary in singing, but conformed to the thought in speaking; (b) in succession of tones, the tones of music being discrete, while those of speech are concrete; (c) in time and emphasis, which in music are more arbitrary and less conformed to the thought than in speech. So great is the difference that many persons who have a good voice for one use have a very poor voice for the other.

speal (spél), *n.* Same as *spell*⁴, *spilt*².

speal², *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*².

speal-bone (spé'bon), *n.* The shoulder-blade.

—Reading the *speal-bone*, scapulimancy: divination by means of a shoulder-blade. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Cult., I. 125. Compare *scapulimancy*.

spean (spén), *n.* [*< ME. spene, < AS. spana*, teat, udder; cf. *spanan*, wean: see *spane*.] An animal's teat. [Old and prov. Eng.]

It hath also four *speanes* to her paps.

Topseil, Four-footed Beasts, p. 38. (Halliwell.)

spear¹ (spér), *n.* [*< ME. spere, pl. speres, speren, < AS. spere = OS. sper = OFries. sper, spiri = MD. spere, D. spear = MLG. sper, spere = OHG. MHG. sper, G. spear (> OF. espier) = Icel. spjör, pl., = Dan. spær, a spear (the L. sparus, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear, is prob. < Teut.)*]; perhaps akin to *spar*, a beam, bar: see *spar*¹. In def. 7 prob. confused with *spire*¹.] 1. A weapon consisting of a penetrating head attached to a long shaft of wood, designed to be thrust by or launched from the hand at an enemy or at game. Spears have been used as warlike weapons from the earliest times, and were the principal reliance of many ancient armies, as those of the Greeks, while in others they were used coordinately with the bow and the sword. They are represented by the bayonet in modern armies, though some use is still made of spears, of which javelins and lances are lighter, and pikes heavier, forms. Compare cuts under *bayonet* and *pike*.



Hunting-spear, 15th or 16th century.

When they were over, the smyten in a-monge hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge of *speres* half a myle longe.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks. Isa. ii. 4.

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

Earl Doorm

Struck with a knife's haft hard against the board, And call'd for flesh and wine to feed his spears. Tennyson, Geraint.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbed tines, generally three or four, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a fish-gig.—4. An instrument like or suggestive of an actual spear, as some articles of domestic or mechanical use, one of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of chevaux-de-frise, in some parts of England a bee's sting, etc.—5. One of the pieces of timber which together form the main rod of the Cornish pumping-engine.—6. The feather of a horse. Also called the *streak of the spear*. It is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

7. A spire: now used only of the stalks of grasses: as, a *spear* of wheat.

Tell me the moles, dust, sands, and *speeres* Of corn, when Summer shakes his ears. Herrick, To Find God.

The *spear* or steeple of which churches was fired by lightning. Lambard, Perambulation (1596), p. 287. (Halliwell.)

Holy spear. Same as *holy lance*. See *lancel*.—**Spear pyrites**, a variety of marcasite.—**Spear side**, occasionally *spear half*, a phrase sometimes used to denote the male line of a family, in contradistinction to *distaff* or *spindle side* (or *half*), the female line. See *distaff side*, under *distaff*.

A King who by the spindle-side sprang from both William and Cerdic, but who by the *spear-side* had nothing to do with either.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 168.

To sell under the *spear*, to sell by auction: from the ancient Roman practice of setting a spear (*hasta*) in the ground at an auction, originally as a sign of the sale of military booty.

My lords the senators Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, . . . And all their goods, under the *spear*, at outcry. B. Jonson, Catiline, ii.

spear¹ (spér), *v.* [*< spear*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* To pierce or strike with a spear or similar weapon: as, to *spear* fish.

The [Australian] youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by *spear*ing it.

C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, ii.

The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow *spear*'d by the shrike. Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To shoot into a long stem; germinate, as barley. See *spire*¹.

The single blade (of wheat) *spears* first into three, then into five or more side-shoots. Science, VII. 174.

spear² (spér), *v.* An obsolete form of *spear*¹.

spear-billed (spér'bild), *a.* Having a long, straight, and sharp bill, beak, or rostrum: as, the *spear-billed* grebes of the genus *Echmophorus*. See cut under *Echmophorus*.

spear-dog (spér'dog), *n.* The common piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

spearer (spér'er), *n.* [*< spear*¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who *spears*.—2. A person armed with a spear, whether for war or for ceremony.

spear-fish (spér'fish), *n.* 1. A catostomid fish of the genus *Carpiodes*, *C. cyprinus*, a kind of

carp-sucker, also called *sailfish*, *skimback*, and *quillback*. It is common from the Mississippi valley to Chesapeake Bay.—2. The bill-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, belonging to the family *Istiophoridae*, or sailfishes. The dorsal fin is low or moderately developed, and the ventrals are represented



Spear-fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

only by spines. It inhabits American waters as far north as New England in summer, and is not seldom taken in the sword-fishery. In tropical seas its horizon is about 100 fathoms deep. The *spear-fish* is related to the sword-fish (though of another family), and has a similar beak or sword. It attains a length of six or eight feet. In the West Indies its Spanish name is *aguja*. Compare cut under *sailfish*.

spear-flower (spér'flou'er), *n.* A tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Isocarrea* of the *Myrsinaceae*. The species are mostly handsome with white or red flowers and pea-form fruit, often blue. The name translates *Ardisia*, a proposed name which alludes to the sharp segments of the calyx.

spear-foot (spér'fut), *n.* The off or right hind foot of a horse.

spear-grass (spér'grás), *n.* 1. A name of various species of *Agrostis*, bent-grass, of *Agropyron repens*, quitch-grass, of *Alopecurus agrestis*, foxtail, and perhaps of some other grasses. The *spear-grass* of Shakespeare, according to Ellacombe, is the quitch-grass; according to Prior, it is the common reed, *Trichon Phragmites*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

To tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them bleed. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 340.

2. The June-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis* (see cut under *Poa*); also other species of the genus. *P. annua* is the low or annual *spear-grass*. It is so called from the lance-shaped spikelets. (See *meadow-grass*.) The name is said to be applied also to the porcupine-grass, on account of its awns. [U. S.]

3. In New Zealand, a name of one or two plants of the umbelliferous genus *Aciphylla*: so called from their long grass-like leaflets, which have hard and sharp points.

spear-hand (spér'hand), *n.* The right hand or the right side, as distinguished from the *shield-hand*.

spear-head (spér'hod), *n.* The head of a spear. It is always pointed, and of iron or steel among people who know the use of iron, but anciently of bronze, and among some savage peoples of stone, bone, or the like. The form varies from that of a long double-edged blade, which with its socket is two feet or more in length, as was common in throwing-spears of the Franks and Saxons, to the head of the fourteenth-century lance, which was a mere pointing of the wooden shaft with steel and only a few inches in length. The *spear-head* is often barbed, sometimes serrated or wavy, etc. Compare *coronal*, 2, also *pilum*, *lanceol*, *javelin*.

spear-hook (spér'huk), *n.* Same as *spring-hook*.

spear-javelin (spér'jav'lin), *n.* Same as *frama*, 1.

spear-leaved lily. See *lily*, 1.

spear-lily (spér'il'i), *n.* A plant of one of three species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllidaceae*. It has partly the habit of *Agave*, having a cluster of over one hundred sword-shaped leaves at the base, an erect stem, in *D. excelsa* from 10 to 18 feet high, with a dense terminal head of red flowers. The leaves of that species contain a fiber suitable for rope- and paper-making.

spearman (spér'man), *n.*; pl. *spear-men* (-men). [*< ME. sperman; < spear*¹ + *man*.] 1. One who uses or is armed with a spear; especially, a soldier whose spear is his principal weapon. Compare *lancer*, *lanquenet*, *pikeman*¹.

Wily as an eel that stirs the mud

Thick overhead, so baffling *spearman's* thrust. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

2. A book-name for any leaf-beetle of the genus *Lydella*. The Colorado potato-beetle, *L. decemlineata*, is the ten-lined *spearman*. See cut under *beetle*.

spear-mint (spér'mint), [*Said to be a corruption of *spire-mint*, with ref. to the pyramidal inflorescence.*] An



Spear-mint (*Mentha plicata*), upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. a, a flower.

aromatic plant, *Mentha plicata*, the common garden-mint, or mint proper. It is known chiefly in gardens, or as an escape from them, in both hemispheres, but it is native in Europe and the Canary Islands. Its properties are those of peppermint, and it yields an oil like that of the latter, but with a more pleasant flavor.—*Spirit of spearmint*. See *spirit*.

spear-nail (spēr'nāl), *n.* A form of nail with a spear-shaped point.

spear-plate (spēr'plāt), *n.* Same as *strapping-plate*.

spear-thistle (spēr'this'tl), *n.* See *thistle*.

spear-widgeon (spēr'wij'on), *n.* 1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also called *shelduck*.—2. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Irish in both uses.]

spearwood (spēr'wūd), *n.* One of two Australian trees, *Eucalyptus Doratoxylon* in the south-west, and *Acacia Doratoxylon* in the interior, or the wood of the same, sought by the natives for spear-shafts.

spearwort (spēr'wört), *n.* [*ME. spereworte, sperewurt*, *AS. sperewyr*, *spere*, spear, + *wyr*, wort: see *spear* and *wort*.] The name of several species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus* with lance-shaped leaves. *R. Lingua*, the greater spearwort, is found in Europe and temperate Asia; *R. Flammula*, the lesser spearwort (also called *banewort*), through the north temperate zone; *R. ophioglossifolius*, the snake's-tongue or adder-tongue spearwort, in southwestern Europe; *R. obtusifolius*, the water-plaintain spearwort, in North America.

speat, *n.* Same as *spate*.

spearve, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *spay*¹.

speck (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *speculation*.

They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xxxiv.

spec.² In *nat. hist.*, an abbreviation of *specimen*: with a plural *specs.*, sometimes *specc.* Compare *sp.*

specet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spice*¹.

special (spesh'al), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. special, special, speciale, speyal, speyalle*, *OF. special, especial, F. spécial = Pr. special, especial = Sp. especial = Pg. especial = It. speciale, special*, *L. specialis*, belonging to a species, particular, *< species*, kind, species: see *species*. Doublet, *especial*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

Crist! kepe us out of harme and hate,
For thin hooli spirit so *special*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*.
Watts, Logic, I. III. § 3.

A certain order of artistic culture should be adopted, answering to the order of development of the *special* sensibilities and faculties concerned.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

2. Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

He speaks thus in his *special* spell,
And of this matere makis he mynde.
York Plays, p. 471.

For the question in hand, whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or *special*, it skilleth not.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 7.

The *special* charm of Oxford for Shelley lay in the comparative freedom of the student's life.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 50.

3. Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

Thel suffre no Cristene man entre in to that Place, but zif it be of *speyalle* grace of the Soudan.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 68.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our *special* wonder?
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 112.

It is a fair and sensible paper, not of *special* originality or brilliancy.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, I.

Other groups of phenomena require *special* study.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 382.

4. Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, *special* legislation; *special* pleading; a *special* agent, constable, or correspondent; *special* employment; a *special* dictionary.

Too all his oost he gave a *special* charge,
Aynst that day that he shuld fight alone.
Geneydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3221.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his *special* governor.
Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 1. 171.

Estate tail special. See *estate*.—**Heir special**. See *heir*.—**Special act**. See *statute*.—**Special administrator**, an administrator appointed without full powers of administration, but for some special purpose, as to collect and hold assets and pay urgent debts pending a contest as to the probate of a will. Also called a *temporary administrator*, a *collector*, or an *administrator ad colligendum*.—**Special agent**, an agent authorized to transact in the service or interest of his principal only a particular transaction or a particular kind of business, as distinguished from a *general agent*: as, a *special agent* of the revenue department.—**Special anatomy**. See *anatomy*.—**Special assignment**. See *partial assignment*, under *partial*.—**Special bail**. See *bail*, 2.—**Special bailiff**, *bastard*, *case*. See the nouns.—**Special carrier**. See *carrier*, 2.—**Special commission**, in law, a commission of oyer and terminer issued by the crown to the judges for the trial of specified cases.—**Special constable**, *contract*, *damages*, *demurrer*, *deposit*, *edict*, *homology*, *hospital*, *injunction*, *issue*, *jury*, *license*, etc. See the nouns.—**Special linear complex**, the aggregate of all the lines of space that cut a given line.—**Special logic**, the rules for thinking concerning a certain kind of objects.

Such *special logics* only exhibit the mode in which a determinate matter or object of science, the knowledge of which is presupposed, must be treated, the conditions which regulate the certainty of inferences in that matter, and the methods by which our knowledge of it may be constructed into a scientific whole.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, III.

Special orders, *paper*, *partner*, *plea*, *pleader*, *pledging*, *property*, *providence*, *retainer*, *sessions*, *statute*, *tail*, *verdict*, etc. See the nouns.—**Special trust**, an active trust; a trust which involves specific duties on the part of the trustee, as distinguished from a *general or naked trust*, in which he holds only a legal title and it may be possession, but the entire right of disposal is in the beneficiary.—**Syn. Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific**. *Special* is more common than *especial*, which has the same meaning; but *especially* is for rhythmical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than *special*. The *special* comes under the *general*, as the *particular* comes under the *special*. A *special* favor is one that is more than ordinary; a *particular* favor is still more remarkable; a *peculiar* favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any particular thing, we distinguish it from all others; when we speak of a *specific* fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a *special* law is one that is made for a particular purpose or a *peculiar* case; a *specific* law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

II. n. 1. A special or particular person or thing. Specifically—(a) A particular thing; a particular.

This 's all the *specials* I of speake.

Raid of the Reidsvire (Child's Ballads, VI. 138).

(b) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

Speyal, concubine, the womann (*special* or *leman*).
Concubina. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Syr Roger of Donkester,

That was her owne *special*.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 128).

2. A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by *special* to Chicago; the *specials* were called out to quell the riot.

What are known as *specials* are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 796.

In *special*, in a special manner; especially; particularly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Se that thow in *special*

Requere noght that is ageyns hire nam.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 901.

But yf vertue and nurture were to alle;

To yow therfore I speke in *speyalle*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

specialisation, specialise. See *specialization, specialize*.

specialism (spesh'al-izm), *n.* [*< special + -ism*.] Devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit; the characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist; restriction to a specialty. [Recent.]

Special hospitals and *specialism* in medical practice are in danger of being carried too far. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1049.

All *specialism* of study, one-sidedness of view, and division of labor is dangerous [according to Comte].

N. A. Rev., CXX. 259.

specialist (spesh'al-ist), *n.* [*< special + -ist*.] A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject: thus, ophthalmologists, neurologists, or gynecologists are *specialists* in medicine.

Specialists are the coral-insects that build up a reef.

O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, III.

specialistic (spesh-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*< specialist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a specialist or specialism. [Recent.]

The learned *specialistic* mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. *Athenaeum*, No. 3273, p. 87.

speciality (spes'-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialities* (-tiz). [*< OF. specialite, especialite, F. spécialité = Sp. especialidad = Pg. especialidade = It.*

specialità (*> D. specialiteit = G. specialität = Sw. Dan. specialitet*), *< L. specialia* (-tia), *s*, particularity, peculiarity, *< specialis*, particular, special: see *special*. Cf. *specialty*, a doublet of *speciality*, as *personality*, *reality*, etc., are of *personality*, *reality*, etc.] 1. A special characteristic or attribute; a distinctive feature, property, or quality; a condition or circumstance especially distinguishing a class or an individual. [In this abstract sense *speciality* is preferable to the form *specialty*, on the analogy of *personality*, *reality*, and other words of similar tenor as related to *personality*, *reality*, etc. The distinction, so far as it exists, is accidental; the syncretized form, in these pairs, is more vernacular, the full form more recent and artificial.]

It is the *speciality* of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions, even . . . to those nearest to us. *F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darton*, p. 32.

The *specialities* of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, . . . must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibration. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 170.

2. A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like; a specialty. See *speciality*, 6.

The *speciality* of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the bag.

Laneham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 191.

The small State of Rhode Island, whose *speciality* has always been the manufacture of ordnance.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 187.

specialization (spesh'al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< specialize + -ation*.] 1. The act or process of specializing; a making or fixing of special differences or requirements; differentiation.

In the history of Law the most important early *specialization* is that which separates what a man ought to do from what he ought to know.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 18.

2. The state of being or becoming specialized; a condition of fixed or developed differentiation, as of parts, organs, or individuals, with reference to form, appearance, function, etc.

That there is [in women] . . . a mental *specialization* joined with the bodily *specialization* is undeniable; and this mental *specialization*, though primarily related to the rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 375.

3. In *biol.*, that evolutionary process whereby parts or organs primitively indifferent or of common character become differentiated in form or function (usually in both); also, the result of such process or course of development; adaptive modification. The most exact synonym is *differentiation* (which see). It is common to say *differentiation* of structure, but *specialization* of function, giving to the former word a morphological and to the latter a physiological significance. Since, however, change of form almost always implies change in use of the parts thus modified in adaptation to different purposes, the two words come to the same thing in the end, and may be interchanged. The whole course of biological evolution is from the most general to some particular form and function, or from that which is simple, primitive, indifferent, and low in the scale of organization to that which is a complex of particulars and thus highly organized. Such *specialization* is expressed both in the structure of any of the higher animals and plants, regarded as wholes to be compared with other wholes, and in the structure of their several parts, organs, or tissues, compared with one another in the same animal or plant, and compared with the corresponding parts, organs, or tissues in different animals and plants. The actual ways in which or means by which *specialization* is known or supposed to be effected are among the broadest problems in biology. See *biological matter under evolution, Darwinism, selection, survival, variation, species, protoplasm, morphology, homology, analogy, heredity, environment*, and words of like bearing on the points in question.

All physiologists admit that the *specialization* of organs, inasmuch as they perform in this state their functions better, is an advantage to each being.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 122.

This [frizzly] character of hair must be a *specialization*, for it seems very unlikely that it was the attribute of the common ancestors of the human race.

W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 320.

Also spelled *specialisation*.

specialize (spesh'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *specialized*, prp. *specializing*. [= *F. spécialiser*; as *special + -ize*.] *I. trans.* 1. To make individually or generically special or distinct; make specifically distinct; differentiate from other kinds in form, adaptation, or characteristics, as by a process of physical development; limit to a particular kind of development, action, or use. See *specialization*, 3.

The sensitiveness of the filaments [of *Dionaea Muscipula*] is of a *specialized* nature, being related to a momentary touch rather than to prolonged pressure.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 292.

The eye is a highly *specialized* organ, admirably adapted for the important function which it fulfills.

Stokes, Light, p. 90.

Prudence may be said to be merely Wisdom *specialized* by the definite acceptance of Self-interest as its sole ultimate end.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

24. To mention specially or in detail; particularize; specify.

Our Saviour *specializing* and nominating the places.
Sheldon, *Miracles* (1616), p. 261.

II. *intrans.* To act in some special way; pursue a special course or direction; take a specific turn or bent.

That some cells have *specialized* on the amoeboid character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxia.
Lancet, 1889, II. 635.

Also spelled *specialise*.

specializer (spesh'al-i-zér), *n.* One who makes a specialty of anything; a specialist. Also spelled *specialiser*. *The Nation*.

specialty (spesh'al-i), *adv.* [*< ME. specially, specialiche; < special + -ly2.* Doublet of *especially*.] 1. In a special manner; specifically; particularly; exceptionally; especially.

They said be clene of euery vice,
And, *specialite*, of Couaityce.
Lauder, *Dewtie of Kingis* (E. E. T. S.), I. 461.

The earth . . . of Scripture generally is *specialty* the dry land.
Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 101.

2. For a particular reason or purpose; by special or exceptional action or proceeding; as, a meeting *specialty* called; an officer *specialty* designated.

The Latin tongue lived on in Britain after the withdrawal of the legions, but it lived on, as it lives on in modern countries, as a book-language *specialty* learned.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 124.

specialty (spesh'al-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialties* (-tiz). [*< ME. specialte, < OF. specialte, speciaute, especialte, especiaute, etc., a more vernacular form of specialite, especialite, etc., specialty: see especially.*] 1. The fact or condition of being special or particular; particularity of origin, cause, use, significance, etc. [Rare.]

And that they that be ordeynyd to sette messys bryng them be ordre and continuallyt alle be serued, and not inordinatly, And thorow affection to persons or by *specialite*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

It is no denial of the *specialty* of vital or psychical phenomena to reduce them to the same elementary motions as those manifested in cosmic phenomena.
G. H. Lewes, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, II. vi. § 35.

2. The special or distinctive nature of anything; essence; principle; groundwork. [Rare.]

The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected.
Shak., *T. and C.*, I. 3. 78.

3. A special quality or characteristic; a distinguishing feature; a specialty. See *speciality*, 1.

The Last Supper at San Marco is an excellent example of the natural reverence of an artist at that time, with whom reverence was not, as one may say, a *specialty*.
H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 298.

4. A special or particular matter or thing; something specific or exceptional in character, relation, use, or the like.

Acosta numbred diuerse strange *specialties*, excepted from the generall Rules of Natures wonted course.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 872.

5. A special employment or pursuit; a distinct occupation or division of duty or interest; that which one does especially, either by choice or by assignment.

As each individual selects a special mode of activity for himself, and aims at improvement in that *specialty*, he finds himself attaining a higher and still higher degree of aptitude for it.
Dr. Carpenter, *Correlation and Conserv. of Forces*, p. 410.

6. A special product or manufacture; something made in a special manner or form, or especially characteristic of the producer or of the place of production: as, a dealer in *specialties*; also, an article to which a dealer professes to pay special attention or care, or which is alleged to possess special advantages in regard to quality, quantity, or price: as, fountain-pens a *specialty*. See the second quotation under *speciality*, 2.—7. In law, an instrument under seal, containing an express or implied agreement for the payment of money. The word has also been loosely used to include obligations or debts upon recognition, judgments and decrees, and statutes, because these, being matter of record, rank in solemnity, conclusiveness, and endurance with free contracts under seal.

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, II. I. 127.

All instruments under seal, of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are *specialties* within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I. Wood, *On Limitation of Actions*, § 29.

specie (spé'siè or -shè), *n.* [*L. specie, abl. of species, kind, formerly much used in the phrase in specie, in kind, in ML. in coin: see species.*] 1. A Latin noun, used in the phrase *in specie*: (a) In kind.

So a lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinoceros. They differ

but *in specie*; either in the kind is absolute; both have their parts, and either the whole. B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

You must pay him *in specie*, Madam: give him love for his wit.
Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, v. 1.

Uneconomical application of punishment, though proper, perhaps, as well *in specie* as in degree.
Bentham, *Introduct. to Morals and Legislation*, xvi. 54, note.

(b) In coin. See def. 2. Hence, as an English noun—2. Coin; metallic money; a medium of exchange consisting of gold or silver (the precious metals) coined by sovereign authority in pieces of various standard weights and values, and of minor coins of copper, bronze, or some other cheap or base metal: often used attributively. The earliest coinage of specie is attributed to the Lydians, about the eighth century B. C. Previously, and long afterward in many countries, pieces of silver and gold (the latter only to a small extent) were passed by weight in payments, as lumps of silver are still in China. The use of specie as a measure of price is based upon the intrinsic value of the precious metals as commodities, which has diminished immensely since ancient times, but is comparatively stable for long periods under normal circumstances. In modern civilized communities specie or bullion is largely used by banks as a basis or security for circulating notes (bank-notes) representing it. In times of great financial disturbance this security sometimes becomes inadequate from depletion or through excessive issues of notes, and a general suspension of specie payments takes place, followed by great depreciation of the paper money. General suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States in 1837, 1857, and 1861, the last, due to the civil war, continuing till 1879. Specie payments by British banks were suspended by law, in consequence of the French wars, from 1797 to 1823, but were actually resumed by the Bank of England in 1821. Similar interruptions of solvency have occurred in the other European countries, resulting in some in the substitution of depreciated paper money for specie in ordinary use and reckoning.—*Specie circular*, in U. S. Hist., a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in July, 1836, by direction of President Jackson, ordering United States agents to receive in future only gold and silver or Treasury certificates in payment for government lands.

species (spé'shèz), *n.*; pl. *species*. [*In ME. spece, spice, species, kind, spice (see spice1); in mod. E. directly from the L.; = F. espèce, species (espèces, coin), = Sp. Pg. especie = It. specie = G. Dan. Sw. species, species (D. specie = Dan. specie, specie), < L. species, a seeing, sight, usually in passive sense, look, form, show, display, beauty, an apparition, etc., a particular sort, a species, LL. a special case, also spices, drugs, fruits, provisions, etc., ML. also a potion, a present, valuable property, NL. also coin, < specere, look, see, = OHG. spehôn, MHG. spehen > It. spiare = Pr. Sp. Pg. espiar = OF. espier, F. épier: see spy), G. spâhen, spy, = Gr. σπέντεσθαι, look, = Skt. √ spaç, later paç, see. Hence special, especial, specie, specify, specious, spice, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. spectacle, aspect, expect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect, etc., respite, despise, suspicion, etc., and the second element in auspice, frontispiece, etc.] 1. An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind. According to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the species, the outward and visible forms or the appearance of bread and wine in the eucharist, are the accidents only of bread and wine severally, the substance no longer existing after consecration. See *intentional species*, below.*

The sun, the great eye of the world, prying into the recesses of rocks and the hollowness of valleys, receives *species* or visible forms from these objects.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 782.

Wit . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent.
Dryden.

By putting such a rubric into its Missal, the church of Milan sought to express nothing more than that the accidents or *species* of the sacrament are broken.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 125.

24. Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. Bacon.

3. [*Tr. of Gr. eidôç.*] In logic, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

There is a privè *space* of pride that waiteth first to be sawed or he wol sawe.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Different essences alone . . . make different *species*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, III. vi. 38.

It is well for thee that . . . we came under a convention to pardon every *species* of liberty which we may take with each other.
Scott, *Redgauntlet*, letter iii.

A poor preacher being the worst possible *species* of a poor man.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 222.

4. One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct

constituent part or element; an instrumental means: as, the *species* of a compound medicine. [Now rare in this medical sense, and obsolete or archaic in others.]

In Algebra, *Species* are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.

E. Phillips, *New World of Words* (ed. 1706).

5. In *biol.*, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size, shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual diversity, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment. *Species* is thus practically, and for purposes of classification, the middle term between *genus* on the one hand and *individual* (or *specimen*) on the other; and only the latter can be said in strictness to have material existence, so that *species*, like *genus*, etc., is in this sense an abstract conception. It is also an assured fact in biology that no given stock or lineage breeds perfectly true in all its individuals; the line of descent is always marked by modification of characters (due to the interaction between heredity and environment); the whole tendency of such modification is toward further specialization, in the preservation of the more useful and the extinction of the less useful or the useless characters, and thus to the gradual acquirement, by insensible increments, of differences impressed upon a plastic organism from without—which is as much as to say that new species have always been in process of evolution, and still continue to be so developed. (See biological senses of *evolution*, *selection*, *survival*, and *variation*.) Such evolution has in fact been arrested at some point for every species once existent whose members have perished in time past; and of those specific forms whose adaptation to their environment has fitted them to survive till the present some are tending to perpetuation and some to extinction, but all are subject to incessant modification, for better or worse. (See *atavism*, *reversion*, 2, *retrograde*, a, 3, *degradation*, 7, 8, and *parasitism*, 2.) Such are the views taken by nearly all biologists of the present day, in direct opposition to the former opinion of a special creation, which proceeded upon the assumption that all species of animals and plants, such as we find them actually to be, came into existence by creative fiat at some one time, and have since been perpetuated with little if any modification. In consequence of the fact that the greatest as well as the least differences in organisms are of degree and not of kind, no rigorous and unexceptionable definition of *species* is possible in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom; and in the actual naming, characterizing and classifying of species naturalists differ widely, some reducing to one or two species the same series of individuals which others describe as a dozen or twenty species. (See *lumper*, 3, *splitter*, 2.) This, however, is rather a nomenclatural than a doctrinal difference. The difficulty of deciding in many cases, and the impossibility of deciding in some, what degree of difference between given specimens shall be considered specific, and so formally named in the binomial system, have led to the introduction of several terms above and below the species (see *subgenus*, *subspecies*, *conspecies*, *variety*, *race*, 5 (a) (b), *intergrade*, v. t.), and also to a modification of the binomial nomenclature (see *polynomial*, 2, and *trinomial*). Two tests are commonly applied to the discrimination between good species and mere subspecies or varieties: (1) the individuals of thoroughly distinct species do not interbreed, or, if they are near enough to hybridize, their progeny is usually infertile, so that the cross is in perpetuity: the horse and ass offer a good case in point; (2) the specific distinctions do not vanish by insensible degrees when large series of specimens from different geographical localities or geological horizons are available for comparison; for, should characters assumed to be distinctive, and therefore specific, be found to grade away under such scrutiny, they are by that fact proved to be non-specific, and the specimens in question are reducible to the rank of conspecies, subspecies, varieties, or races. Attempts which have been made to separate mankind into several species of the genus *Homo* fall according to both of the criteria above stated. To these may be added, in judging the validity of an alleged species, the third premise, that stable specific forms are evolved by or in the course of natural selection only; for all the countless stocks or breeds resulting from artificial selection, however methodically conducted, tend to revert when left to themselves, and also hybridize freely; they are not therefore in perpetuity except under cultivation, and are no species in a proper sense, though their actual differences may have become, under careful selection, far greater than those usually accounted specific or even generic. (See *dog*, *rose*.) Taking into account geological succession in time as well as geographical distribution in space, and proceeding upon accepted doctrines of the evolution of all forms of animal and vegetable life from antecedent forms, it is evident, first, that "species" is predicable only by means of the "missing links" in the chains of genetic relationships; for, were all organisms that have ever existed before our eyes in their actual evolutionary sequences, we should find no gap or break in the whole series; but, secondly, that development along numberless diverging lines of descent with modification has in fact resulted (through obliteration of the consecutive steps in the process) in the living fauna and flora of the globe, in respect of which not only specific, but generic, ordinal, and still broader distinctions are easily and certainly predicable. It does not appear that any animal or plant has always maintained what we now find its specific character to be; yet the persistence of some forms under no greater variation than that usually ac-

counted generic is established, as in the case of the genus *Lingula*, whose members have survived from the Silurian to the present epoch with only specific modification. In the animal kingdom probably about 250,000 species have been described, recorded, and formally named by a word following the name of the genus to which they are severally ascribed (see under *specific*); the actual number of species is doubtless much greater than this; some 200,000 species are insects (see *Insecta*), of which 80,000 or more belong to one order (see *Coleoptera*). These estimates are exclusive of merely nominal species. (See *synonym*.) The known species of flowering plants were summed up by Durand in his "Index Generum Phanerogamorum" (1888) as follows: dicotyledons, 73,200; monocotyledons, 19,600; gymnosperms, 2,420—in all, 100,220. No census has been made since, but the number now known must be much larger in all the groups. Of the number of cryptogams no reliable estimate can at present be given. The described species of fungi, as given in the sixteen volumes of Saccardo's work now published, number, before sifting, 52,157. Abbreviated *sp.*, with plural *spp.*

6t. Coin; metallic money; specie. See *specie*.

Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.

Arbutus, Ancient Coins.

Species, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance.

Garrick, Neck or Nothing, II. 2.

He [Necker] affirms that, from the year 1726 to the year 1784, there was coined at the mint of France, in the *species* of gold and silver, to the amount of about one hundred millions of pounds sterling.

Burke, Rev. in France.

7. One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under *tea*.

—8. In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure. Burrill.

9. In *math.*: (a) A letter in algebra denoting a quantity. [This meaning was borrowed by some early writers from the French of Viète, who derived it from a Latin translation of Diophantus, who uses *εἶδος* to mean a term of a polynomial in a particular power of the unknown quantity.] (b) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See the *four species*, below.

Disjunct species, in *logic*. See *disjunct*.—**Intelligible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Intentional species**, a similitude or simulacrum of an outward thing; the vicarious object in perception and thought, according to the doctrine held and attributed to Aristotle by the medieval realists, beginning with Aquinas. Such species were divided into *sensible species* and *intelligible species*, which distinction and terminology, originating with Aquinas, were accepted by Scotus and others. The sensible species mediated between the outward object and the senses. They were metaphorically called *emanations*, but, being devoid of matter, are not to be confounded with the emanations of Democritus, from which they also differ in being related to other senses besides sight. So far as they belong to the outward thing they were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the mind *expressed species*. From these sensible species the agent intellect, by an act of abstraction, was supposed to separate certain intelligible species, which the higher or patient intellect was able to perceive. These intelligible species so far as they belong to sense were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the intellect *expressed species*. Species were further distinguished as *acquired*, *infused*, and *connatural*. The doctrine of intentional species was rejected by the nominalists, and exploded early in the seventeenth century, but not until the nineteenth was it generally acknowledged to be foreign to the opinion of Aristotle.

—**Nascent species**, in *biol.*, a species of animal or plant in the act, as it were, of being born or produced; an incipient species, whose characters are not yet established in the course of its development.—**Sensible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Species antheleminica**, a mixture of equal parts of absinthium, tansy, camomile, and santonica.—**Species diuretica**, a mixture of equal parts of roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom.—**Species laxantes**. Same as *St. Germain tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species pectorales**. Same as *breast tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species sudorifica**. Same as *wood tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Subaltern species**, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.—**The four species**, the four fundamental operations of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This phrase, rare in English but common in German, seems to have been first so applied by the East Frisian mathematician Gemma in 1540. It was borrowed from logic, where since Petrus Hispanus four species of logical procedure are enumerated in all the old books. Thus, Wilson (1851) says: "There be four kinds of argumenta, a perfecta argument, an imperfecta argument, an inductiones, an example"; and Blundeville (1599): "There be four principal kinds or formes of argumentation, that is, a syllogisme, an induction, an enthymeme, and example."

species-cover (spé'shêz-kuv'ér), *n.* The cover used in a herbarium to inclose and protect the species-sheets of a single species. Such covers are usually made of folded sheets of light-weight manila paper, a little larger than the species-sheets.

species-cycle (spé'shêz-si'kl), *n.* In *bot.*, the complete series of forms needed to represent adequately the entire life-history of a species.

species-monger (spé'shêz-mung'gér), *n.* In *nat. hist.*: (a) One who occupies himself mainly or exclusively in naming and describing species, without inclination to study, or perhaps without ability to grasp, their significance as biological facts; a specialist in species, who cares little or nothing for broader generaliza-

tions. (b) One who is finical in drawing up specific diagnoses, or given to distinctions without a difference. [Cant in both senses.]

species-paper (spé'shêz-pá'pér), *n.* Same as *species-sheet*.

species-sheet (spé'shêz-shét), *n.* One of the sheets or pieces of paper upon which the individual specimens of a species in a herbarium are mounted for preservation and display. They are usually made of heavy stiff white paper, the standard size of which is, in the United States, 16½ × 11½ inches, weighing about 24 pounds to the ream. Only a single species is placed on a sheet, and its label is placed in the lower right-hand corner.

specifiable (spes-i-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*<specify + -able.*] That may be specified; capable of being distinctly named or stated.

A minute but *specifiable* fraction of an original disturbance may be said to get through any obstacle.

Nature, XXXVIII. 592.

specific (spé-sif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<OF. specifique, F. spécifique = Sp. específico = Pg. específico = It. specifico (cf. G. spezifisch), <ML. specificus, specific, particular, <L. species, kind, + -ficus, <facere, make.*] *I. a.* 1. That is specified or defined; distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or a definite tenor; determinate; explicit: as, a *specific* sum of money; a *specific* offer; *specific* obligations or duties; a *specific* aim or pursuit.

To be actuated by a desire for pleasure is to be actuated by a desire for some *specific* pleasure to be enjoyed by oneself.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 282.

In addition to these broad differences, there are finer differences of *specific* quality within each sense.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 115.

2. Pertaining to or accordant with what is specified or determined; relating to or regarding a definite subject; conformable to special occasion or requirement, prescribed terms, or known conditions; having a special use or application.

It was in every way stimulating and suggestive to have detected a *specific* bond of relationship in speech and in culture between such different peoples as the English and the Hindus.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 109.

3. Of or pertaining to a species. (a) Pertaining to a logical species. (b) In *zool.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to species or a species; constituting a species; peculiar to, characteristic of, or diagnostic of a species; designating or denominating a species; not generic or of wider application than to a species: as, *specific* characters; *specific* difference; a *specific* name. See *generic*, *subgeneric*, *conspecific*, *subspecific*.

4. Peculiar; special.

Their style, like the style of Bolardo in poetry, of Botticelli in painting, is *specific* to Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 261.

5. In *law*, having a certain or well-defined form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.—6. In *med.*, related to special infection, particularly syphilitic infection; produced by some distinct zymotic poison.—**Specific cause**, in *med.*, a cause which in operation will produce some special disease.—**Specific centers**, points or periods in the course of evolution at which an organism is supposed to become specifically differentiated from a common stock, having assumed or acquired its *specific* characters.—**Specific characters**, in *zool.* and *bot.*, the diagnostic marks of a species; differences of whatever kind, which are peculiar to a species and serve to distinguish it from any other. The sum of such characters, or the total *specific* characteristics, are also spoken of as the *specific character*. Any one such mark or feature is a *specific character*.—**Specific denial**, in *law*, denial which itself releases what is denied, or which sufficiently specifies what particular part of the adversary's allegations are denied, as distinguished from a general denial of all his allegations.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*. See *difference*.—**Specific disease**, a disease produced by a special infection, as syphilis.—**Specific duty**, in a tariff, an impost of specified amount upon any object of a particular kind, or upon a specified quantity of a commodity, entered at a custom-house.—**Specific gravity**. See *gravity*.—**Specific heat**. See *heat*.—**Specific inductive capacity**. See *capacity* and *induction*. 6.—**Specific intent**, *leg.* See the noun.—**Specific medicine or *remedy*, a medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect in the cure of a certain disease, as mercury in syphilis, or quinine in intermittent fever.—**Specific name**, in *zool.* and *bot.*, the second term in the binomial name of an animal or a plant, which designates or specifies a member of a genus, and which is joined to the generic name to complete the scientific or technical designation. Thus, in the name *Felis leo*, *leo* is the *specific* name, designating the lion as a member of the genus *Felis*, and as specifically different from *Felis tigris*, the tiger, *Felis catus*, the wildcat, etc. Also called *nomen speciei*, and formerly *nomen triviale* or *trivial name*. See *binomial*, 2, and *nomen*.—**Specific performance**, *relief*, *resistance*. See the noun.—**Specific rotatory power**. See *rotatory*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Particular*, etc. See *special*.**

II. *n.* Something adapted or expected to produce a *specific* effect; that which is, or is supposed to be, capable of infallibly bringing about a desired result; especially, a remedy which cures, or tends to cure, a certain disease, whatever may be its manifestations, as mercury used as a remedy for syphilis.

Always you find among people, in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in *specifics*, and a great confidence in pressing the adoption of them.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 20.

specific (spé-sif'i-ka), *a.* [*<specific + -al.*] Same as *specific*. [Archaic.]

To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the *specific* sum due.

Blackstone, Com., III. 11.

specifically (spé-sif'i-ka-l-i), *adv.* 1. In a *specific* manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, III. 12.

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty.

South, Sermons.

2. With reference to a species, or to *specific* difference; as a species.

specificity (spé-sif'i-ka-l-i-tes), *n.* The state of being *specific*. [Rare.]

specificator (spé-sif'i-kât), *v. t.* [*<ML. specificatus, pp. of specificare, specify: see specify.*] To denote or distinguish *specifically*; specify.

Now life is the character by which Christ *specificates* and denominates himself.

Donne, Sermons, VII.

specification (spes-i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [= *F. spécification = Sp. especificación = Pg. especificação = It. specificazione, <ML. specificatio(n)-, a specifying, enumeration, <specificare, specify: see specify.*] 1. An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars: as, a *specification* of one's requirements.

All who had relatives or friends in this predicament were required to furnish a *specification* of them.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 7.

2. An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the *specifications* of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the *specification* of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by *specifications*.—3. The act of making *specific*, or the state of having a *specific* character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or *specific* relation.

For, were this the method, miracles would no more be miracles than the diurnal revolution of the sun, the growth and *specification* of plants and animals, the attraction of the magnet, and the like.

Evelyn, True Religion, II. 106.

Here we may refer to two principles which Kant put forward under the names of Homogeneity and *Specification*.

F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 68.

4. In *patent law*, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention. It is required to be so explicit as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to make and use the same; and in the United States it forms part of the patent, which cannot therefore protect the inventor in anything not within the *specification*.

5. In *civil law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. *Specification* exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the *civil law*, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of *confusion* and *accession*, at least where the person making the *specification* acts in good faith.—**Accusative of specification**. Same as *synecdochical accusative*. See *synecdochical*.—**Charge and specifications**. See *charge*.—**Law of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*, the logical principle that, however far the process of logical determination may be carried, it can always be carried further.—**Principle of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*: (a) The logical maxim that we should be careful to introduce into a hypothesis all the elements which the facts to be explained call for, or that *entium varietates non temere esse minuendas*, which is a counteracting maxim to Occam's razor. (b) Same as *law of specification*.

specificity (spes-i-fi-si'ti), *n.* [*<specific + -ity.*] The state of being *specific*, or of having a *specific* character or relation; *specific* affinity, cause, origin, or effect; *specificness*. [Recent.]

The suddenness, vigour, and *specificity* of their effects.

F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Lond. Soc. Psych. Research.

Are we any longer to allow to this disease [cowpox] any high degree of *specificity*?

Lancet, 1889, I. 1130.

specificize (spé-sif'i-siz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. specificized, ppr. specificizing*. [*<specific + -ize.*] To make *specific*; give a special or *specific* character to. [Recent.]

The richest *specificized* apparatus of nervous mechanism.

Allen and Neurol., VI. 483.

specificness (spé-sif'ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being *specific*.

specify (spes'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specified*, ppr. *specifying*. [*< ME. specifyen, specifien, < OF. specifier, especifier, F. spécifier = Pr. Sp. Pg. especificar = It. specificare = D. specificeren = G. spezifieren = Sw. specificera = Dan. specificere, < ML. specificare, make specific, mention specifically, < speciosus, specific, particular: see specific.*] 1. To mention specifically or explicitly; state exactly or in detail; name distinctly: as, to *specify* the persons concerned in a given act; to *specify* one's wants, or articles required.

Ther cowde no man the nowmber *specife*.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1968.

I nevere hadde to do more with the seyd John Wortes than is *specified* in the seyd instruction.

Paston Letters, l. 20.

There is no need of *specifying* particulars in this class of uses.

Emerson, Nature, p. 17.

2. To name as a requisite, as in technical specifications; set down in a specification.—3. To make specific; give a specific character to; distinguish as of a species or kind. [Rare.]

Be *specified* in yourself, but not *specified* by anything foreign to yourself. F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

specillum (spē-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *specilla* (-i). [*L. < specere, look, behold: see species.*] 1. In med., a probe.—2. A lens; an eye-glass.

specimen (spes'i-men), *n.* [= *F. spécimen = Sp. especimen, < L. specimen, that by which a thing is known, a mark, token, proof, < specere, see: see species.*] 1. A part or an individual taken as exemplifying a whole mass or number; something that represents or illustrates all of its kind; an illustrative example: as, a collection of geological *specimens*; a wild *specimen* of the human or of the feline race; a *specimen* page of a book (a page shown as a specimen of what the whole is or is to be); a *specimen* copy of a medal.

The best *specimens* of the Attic coinage give a weight of 4.366 grammes (67.38 + grains Troy) for the drachma.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII, 117.

Curaio is a perfect *specimen* of a Venetian town.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 206.

The leaf sculpture of the door jambs of the Cathedral of Florence affords *specimens* of the best Italian work of this sort [fourteenth century].

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 293.

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, an individual animal or plant, or some part of one, prepared and preserved for scientific examination; an example of a species or other group; a preparation: as, a *specimen* of natural history; a *specimen* of the dog or the rose. Abbreviated *sp.* and *spec.*—3. A typical individual; one serving as a specially striking or exaggerated example of the kind indicated. [Jocose and colloq.]

There were some curious *specimens* among my visitors.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 168.

specimen, *Sample*. A *specimen* is a part of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus, a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a part taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, or purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently. *Sample* is more often used in trade: as, a *sample* of cotton or coffee.

speciolog-y (spē-shi-ōl'ō-jī-kal), *a.* [*< speciolog-y + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to speciology.

speciology (spē-shi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< L. species, species, + Gr. -λογία, < λένω, speak: see -ology.*] In *biol.*, the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

speciosity (spē-shi-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *speciosities* (-tiz). [*< OF. speciosité = Sp. especiosidad = Pg. especiosidade = It. speciosità, < LL. speciositas (-t)s, good looks, beauty, < L. speciosus, good-looking, beautiful, splendid: see speciosus.*] 1. The state of being specious or beautiful; a beautiful show or spectacle; something delightful to the eye.

So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equal.

Dr. H. More, On Godliness, III. vi. § 5. (Encyc. Dict.)

2. The state of being specious or plausible; a specious show; a specious person or thing. [Rare.]

Professions built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance.

Carlyle.

specious (spē'shus), *a.* [*< ME. specious, < OF. speciosus, F. spécieux = Sp. Pg. especioso = It. specioso, < L. speciosus, good-looking, beautiful, fair, < species, form, figure, beauty: see species.*] 1. Pleasing to the eye; externally fair

or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; slightly; beautiful. [Archaic.]

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms
Religion satisfied. Milton, P. L., xii. 584.

2. Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* person or book.

It is easy for princes under various *specious* pretences to defend, disguise, and conceal their ambitious desires.

Bacon, Political Fables, II, Expl.

Thou *specious* Head without a Brain. Prior, A Fable.

He coined
A brief yet *specious* tale, how I had wasted
The sum in secret riot. Shelley, The Cenci, III. 1.

3. Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary. [Rare.]

Let me sum up, now, by saying that we are constantly conscious of a certain duration—the *specious* present—varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute, and that this duration (with its content perceived as having one part earlier and the other part later) is the original intuition of time.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 642.

4. Pertaining to species or a species.—**Specious arithmetic**, algebra: so called by old writers following Viète. The phrase implies that algebra is computation by means of species, or letters denoting quantities; but the choice of the name was probably influenced by the beauty of algebraic processes.—**Specious logic**. See *logic*.—**Specious**, *Colorable, Plausible, etc.* See *ostensible*.

speciously (spē'shus-ly), *adv.* In a specious manner; with an appearance of fairness or of reality; with show of right: as, to reason *speciously*.

My dear Anacreon, you reason *speciously*, which is better in most cases than reasoning soundly; for many are led by it and none offended.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Anacreon and Polycrates.

speciousness (spē'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show: as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

His theory owes its *speciousness* to packing, and to packing alone.

Macaulay, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

speck¹ (spek), *n.* [*< ME. spekke, spekke, < AS. specca (pl. speccan), a spot, speck (also in comp. spec-faag, specked, spotted); cf. LG. spaken, spot with wet, spakig, spotted with wet; MD. spicken, spit, speckelen, spot, speckle: see speckle.*] 1. A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, *specks* of mold on paper; fly-*specks* on a wall.

He was wonderfully careful that his shoes and clothes should be without the least *speck* upon them.

Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

2. In fruit, specifically, a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; a pit or spot of rot or rottenness; hence, sometimes, a fruit affected by rot.

The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit, called by the street traders the *specks*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 117.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

3. A patch or piece of some material.

But Robin did on the old mans cloake,
And it was torn in the neck;
"Now by my faith," said William Scarlett,
"Heere should be set a *speck*."

Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 268).

4. Something appearing as a spot or patch; a small piece spread out: as, a *speck* of snow or of cloud.

Come forth under the *speck* of open sky.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

5. A distinct or separate piece or particle; a very little bit; an atom; a mite: as, *specks* of dust; a *speck* of snuff or of soot; hence, the smallest quantity; the least morsel: as, he has not a *speck* of humor or of generosity.

The bottom consisting of gray sand with black *specks*.

Anson, Voyages, II. 7.

Still wrong bred wrong within her, day by day
Some little *speck* of kindness fell away.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 326.

6. A percoid fish, *Ulocentra stigmæa* of Jordan, common in ponds of the hill-country from Georgia to Louisiana. It is a darter, 2½ inches long, of an olivaceous color, speckled with small orange spots, and otherwise variegated.—7. A *speck*-moth.

speck¹ (spek), *v. t.* [*< ME. specken; < speck¹, n.*] 1. To spot; mark or stain in spots or dots.

Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 32.
Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping unsustain'd. Milton, P. L., ix. 429.

2. Of fruit, specifically, to mark with a discolored spot denoting decay or rot: usually in the past participle.

It seemed as if the whole fortune or failure of her shop might depend on the display of a different set of articles, or substituting a fairer apple for one which appeared to be *specked*.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

speck² (spek), *n.* [*Prop. *spick (the form speck being dial., and in part due to D. or G.); early mod. E. spycke, < ME. spik, spyk, spike, also assimilated spich, < AS. spic, bacon, = D. spek = MLG. spek = OHG. MHG. spec, G. speck = Icel. spik, lard, fat; prob. akin to Gr. πικον (*pikon), = Zend pivanh = Skt. pivan, fat.] Fat; lard; fat meat. Now used chiefly as derived from the German in the parts of Pennsylvania originally settled by Germans, or from the Dutch in New York (also in South Africa, for the fat meat of the hippopotamus); among whalers it is used for whale's blubber.*

Adue good Cheese and Oynons, stuffe thy guts
With *Specks* and Barley-pudding for digestion.

Heywood, English Traveller, l. 2.

Speck [In Pennsylvania] is the hybrid offspring of English pronunciation and German *Speck* (pronounced schpeck), the generic term applied to all kinds of fat meat.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII, App. p. xii.

Speck and applees, pork fat and apples cut up and cooked together: an old-fashioned Dutch dish. Bartlett.

speck-block (spek'blok), *n.* In whaling, a block through which a *speck-fall* is rove.

speck-fall (spek'fāl), *n.* [*< speck² + fall⁸.*] In whale-fishing, a fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

speckle (spek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speckel* (= *D. spikkel, a speckle*), with dim. -le, < *speck¹, n.* Cf. *speckle, v.*] 1. A little speck or spot; a speckled marking; the state of being speckled: as, yellow with patches of *speckle*.

She curiously examined . . . the peculiar *speckle* of its plumage.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Color; hence, kind; sort. [Scotch.]

As ye well ken, . . . "the wauges o' sin is deth." But, maistly, . . . sinners get first wauges o' anither *speckle* frae the maister o' them.

G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xii.

speckle (spek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *speckled*, ppr. *speckling*. [*< MD. speckelen, speckelen, spot, speckle: see speckle, n.*] To mark with specks or spots; fleck; speck; spot.

Seeing Atya, straight he [the boar] rushed at him,
Speckled with foam, bleeding in flank and limb.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

speckle-belly (spek'l-bel'i), *n.* 1. The North American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*: so called in California because the under parts are whitish, blotched and patched with black. Also called *harlequin brant*, *speckled brant*. See cut under *laughing-goose*.—2. The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chauleasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chauleasmus*. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Long Island].—3. A trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. See cut under *char*.

speckled (spek'ld), *p. a.* [*< speckle + -ed².*] 1. Spotted; specked; marked with small spots of indeterminate character; maculate: specifically noting many animals.

I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the *speckled* and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and *speckled* among the goats: and of such shall be my hire. Gen. xxx. 32.

Over the body they have built a Tombe of *speckled* stone, a brace and halfe high. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. Variegated in appearance or character; diversified; motley; piebald: as, a *speckled* company. [Colloq.]

It was a singularly freaked and *speckled* group.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 10.

Speckled alder. See *alder*¹. 1.—**Speckled beauty**. (a) A trout: a trite cant phrase. (b) A British geometrid moth. *Cleora viduaria*.—**Speckled-bill**, the speckled-billed coot, or spectacle-coot; the surf-duck, *Edemia perspicillata*. [New Eng.].—**Speckled brant**. Same as *speckle-belly*. 1.—**Speckled footman**, a British bombycid moth, *Eulepia cribrum*.—**Speckled leech**, *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, one of the forms of medicinal leech.—**Speckled loon**. See *loon*².—**Speckled terrapin**. See *terrapin*.—**Speckled trout**, a *speckle-belly*; the brook-trout.—**Speckled wood**, palmyra-wood cut transversely into veneers, and showing the ends of dark fibers mixed with lighter wood.—**Speckled yellow**, a British geometrid moth, *Venilia macularia*.

speckledness (spek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being speckled.

speckled-tailed (spek'ld-tāld), *a.* Having a speckled tail: specifically noting *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, a variety of Bewick's wren found on the Pacific coast of the United States, translating the word *spilurus*.

speckless (spek'les), *a.* [*< speck + -less.*] Free from specks or spots; spotless; fleckless; perfectly clean, clear, or bright: as, *speckless* linen; a *speckless* sky.

There gleamed resplendent in the dimness of the corner a complete and *speckless* pewter dinner service.

New Princeton Rev., II. 111.

speck-moth (spek'môth), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Eupithecia subfulvata*, the tawny speck: an English collectors' name.

specklioneer (spek-shq-nēr'), *n.* [Also *specklioneer*; appar. orig. a humorous term, irreg. < *speck* + *-tion* + *-er* (with allusion to *inspection* and *engineer*).] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner: so called as being the director of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its speck or blubber and bones.

In a rough, careless way, they spoke of the *specklioneer* with admiration enough for his powers as a sailor and harpooner.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

specky (spek'i), *a.* [*< speck* + *-y*.] Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

The tonsils were full, and the left one *specky*.

Lancet, No. 3494, p. 334.

specs, specks (speks), *n. pl.* A colloquial contraction of *spectacles*.

spectable (spek'ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *spectable*, < OF. *spectable* = Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *espectavel* = It. *spettabile*, notable, remarkable, < L. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, visible, admirable, < *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectacle*.] That may be seen; visible; observable.

There are in hem certayne signes *spectable*, Which is to eschewe, and which is profitable.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Their [the Pharisees'] prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 104. (Davies.)

spectacle (spek'ta-kl), *n.* [ME. *spectacle*, *spektacle*, < OF. (and F.) *spectacle* = Sp. Pg. *espectaculo* = It. *spettacolo* = D. *spektakel*, spectacle, show, = G. Dan. *spektakel*, noise, uproar, = Sw. *spektakel*, spectacle, noise, < L. *spectaculum*, a show, spectacle, < *spectare*, see, behold, freq. of *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. An exhibition; exposure to sight or view; an open display; also, a thing looked at or to be looked at; a sight; a gazing-stock; a show; especially, a deplorable exhibition.

A Doughtill of dead carcasses he spyde, The dreadfull *spectacle* of that sad house of Pryde.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 58.

So exquisitely was it [a crucifix] form'd that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable *spectacle* of our Lord's Body, as it hung upon the Cross.

Maudsley, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

How much we forgive in those who yield us the rare *spectacle* of heroic manners! *Emerson, Conduct of Life*.

2. Specifically, a public show or display for the gratification of the eye; something designed or arranged to attract and entertain spectators; a pageant; a parade: as, a royal or a religious *spectacle*; a military or a dramatic *spectacle*.

The stately semi-religious *spectacle* in which the Greeks delighted.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 824.

In the winter season the circus used to amalgamate with a dramatic company, and make a joint appearance in equestrian *spectacles*.

J. Jefferson, Autobiog., iii.

3. A looking-glass; a mirror.—4. A spy-glass; a speculum.

Poverty a *spectacle* is, as thynketh me, Thurghe whiche he may hise verrey frendes see.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

5. *pl.* A pair of lenses set in a frame adjusted to the eyes, to correct or improve defective vision; also, sometimes, a similar frame with pieces of plain white or colored glass to protect the eyes from glare or dust: commonly called a *pair of spectacles*. The frame was in former times usually of horn or tortoise-shell, and afterward of

son's vision. Spectacles with colored lenses, as green, blue, neutral-tint, or smoke-color, are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two parts of different foci neatly united, one part for observing distant objects, and the other for examining objects near the eye. Another kind, called *periscope spectacles*, are intended to allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are of either a meniscus or a concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with dust or wire gauze are used to shield the eyes from

He [Lord Crawford] sat upon a couch covered with deer's hide, and with *spectacles* on his nose (then a recent invention) was laboring to read a huge manuscript called the *Rosier de la Guerre*.

Scott, Quentin Durward, vii.

6. *pl.* Figuratively, visual aids of any kind, physical or mental; instruments of or assistance in seeing or understanding; also, instruments or means of seeing or understanding otherwise than by natural or normal vision or perception: as, rose-colored *spectacles*; I cannot see things with your *spectacles*.

And even with this I lost fair England's view, And bid mine eyes be pecking with my heart, And call'd them blind and dusky *spectacles*, For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 112.

Subjects are to look upon the faults of princes with the *spectacles* of obedience and reverence to their place and persons.

Donne, Sermons, II.

Shakespeare . . . was naturally learn'd; he needed not the *Spectacles* of Books to read Nature; he look'd inwards, and found her there.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy (1668), p. 31.

7. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, a marking resembling a pair of spectacles, especially, though not necessarily, about the eyes: as, the *spectacles* of the cobra, which are on the back of the neck.

A pair of white *spectacles* on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 815.

Compound spectacles. (a) Spectacles fitted for receiving extra colored glasses, or to which additional lenses can be attached to vary the power. (b) A form of spectacles having in each bow two half glasses differing in power or character: divided spectacles. See def. 5.—*Franklin spectacles*. Same as *panoscopic spectacles* (which see, under *panoscopic*).

spectacled (spek'ta-kld), *a.* [*< spectacle* + *-ed*.] 1. Furnished with or wearing spectacles.

The bleared sights

Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., II. 1. 222.

Porphyro upon her face doth look,

Like puzzled urchin on an aged crone

Who keppeth closed a wondrous riddle-book,

As *spectacled* she sits in chimney-nook.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (a) Marked in any way that suggests spectacles or the wearing of spectacles: as, the *spectacled bear* or cobra. (b) Spectable or spectacular; being "a sight to behold"; spectral: as, the *spectacled shrimp*.—*Spectacled bear*, *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only South American



Spectacled Bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

bear, having a light-colored mark on the face, like a pair of spectacles.—*Spectacled cobra*, any specimen of the common Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, which has the markings of the back of the hood well developed so as to resemble a pair of spectacles. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—*Spectacled coot*, *spectacled duck*, the surf-scooter or duck, *Edemia perspicillata*; the goggles-nose. (Connecticut).—*Spectacled elder*, *Somataria* (*Arctonetta*) *fisheri*, an elder-duck of the northwest coast of America, having in the male the eyes set in silvery-white plumage rimmed with black.—*Spectacled goose*, *gull-lemot*, *snake*, *stenoderm*. See the nouns.—*Spectacled shrimp*, the *specter* or skeleton-shrimp, a caprellid. See *Caprella*.—*Spectacled vampire*. Same as *spectacled stenoderm*.

spectacled-headed (spek'ta-kld-hed'ed), *a.* Having the head spectacled: applied to flies of the genera *Holcocephala* (family *Asilidae*) and *Diopsis* and *Sphyrapcephala* (family *Diopsidae*). See cut under *Diopsis*.

A queer-looking, *spectacled-headed*, predatory fly. . . The head is unusually broad in front, the eyes being very prominent and presenting a spectacled or goggled appearance.

C. H. Tyler Townsend, Proc. Entom. Soc.

[of Washington], I. 254.

spectacle-furnace (spek'ta-kl-fēr'nās), *n.* A

literal translation of the German *brillenofen*,

which is a variety of the *spurofen*, a form of shaft-furnace of which the essential peculiarity is that the melted material runs out upon the inclined bottom of the furnace into a crucible-like receptacle or pot outside and in front of the furnace-stack. This sort of furnace has been used at Mansfeld and in the Harz, but apparently not in any English-speaking country.

spectacle-gage (spek'ta-kl-gāj), *n.* A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

spectacle-glass (spek'ta-kl-glās), *n.* 1. Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass.—2. A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles.—3. A field-glass; a telescope.

As 1678 he added a *spectacle-glass* to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the Sea-quadrant.

Aubrey, Lives (Edmund Halley).

spectacle-maker (spek'ta-kl-mā'kēr), *n.* A maker of spectacles; one who makes spectacles, eye-glasses, and similar instruments. The Spectacle-makers' Company of London was incorporated in 1630.

spectacle-ornament (spek'ta-kl-ōr'nā-ment), *n.* A name given to an ornament, often found in sculptured stones in Scotland, consisting of two disks connected by a band: the surface so marked out is often covered with interlaced whorl-ornaments.

spectacular (spek-tak'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. spectaculum*, a sight, show (see *spectacle*), + *-ar*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; marked or characterized by great display: as, a *spectacular* drama.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.

Hicks, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1681.

2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision. [Rare.]

spectacularity (spek-tak'ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*< spectacular* + *-ity*.] Spectacular character or quality; likeness to or the fact of being a spectacle or show.

It must be owned that when all was done the place had a certain *spectacularity*; the furniture and ornaments wore somehow the air of properties.

Hovells, Private Theatricals, x.

spectacularly (spek-tak'ū-lār-ly), *adv.* In a spectacular manner or view; as a spectacle.

The last test was, *spectacularly*, the best of the afternoon.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 380.

spectant (spek'tant), *a.* [*< L. spectant* (*t*)-s, ppr. of *spectare*, look at, behold, freq. of *specere*, look at, behold: see *spectacle*, *species*.] In *her.*: (a) At gaze. (b) Looking upward with the nose bendwise: noting any animal used as a bearing.

spectate (spek'tāt), *v. t. and i.* [*< L. spectatus*, pp. of *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectant*.] To look about or upon; gaze; behold. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Coach civilly salutes the *Spectating* Company; the turning of the Wheels and motion of the Horses are plainly seen as if natural and Alive.

Quoted in *Ashley's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 287.

Mr. De Quincey—*Works*, VI. 829—has *spectate*: and who can believe that he went anywhere but to spectate for it?

F. Hall, False Philol., p. 76.

spectation (spek-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. spectatio* (*n*)-, a beholding, contemplation, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] Look; aspect; appearance; regard.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differentiated from that which concomitates a pleurisy.

Harvey.

spectator (spek-tā'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spectatour*; < F. *spectateur* = Sp. Pg. *espectador* = It. *spettatore*, < L. *spectator*, a beholder, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] One who looks on; an onlooker or eyewitness; a beholder; especially, one of a company present at a spectacle of any kind: as, the *spectators* of or at a game or a drama.

Me leading, in a secret corner layd,

The sad *spectatour* of my Tragedie.

Spenser, F. Q., II. 4. 27.

There be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 46.

We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned *spectators* on board; and, accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed.

B. Hall, Travels in N. A., II. 10.

=*Syn.* Looker-on, onlooker, observer, witness, by-stander. A person is said to be a *spectator* at a show, a bullfight, a wrestling-match; one of the *audience* at a lecture, a concert, the theater; and one of the *congregation* at church.

spectatorial (spek-tā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< spectator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a spectator. [In the quotation it is used with

direct reference to the name of the periodical cited.]

There is a vicious terror of being blamed in some well-inclined people, and a wicked pleasure in suppressing them in others; both which I recommend to your *spectatorial* wisdom to animadvert upon.

Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

spectatorship (spek-tā'tor-ship), *n.* [*< spectator + -ship.*] The act of looking or beholding; the state or occupation of being a spectator or looker-on.

Guess . . . If thou standest not 't the state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 71.

Bathing in the sea was the chief occupation of these good people, including, as it did, prolonged *spectatorship* of the process.

H. James, Jr., Confidence, xix.

spectatress (spek-tā'tres), *n.* [*< spectator + -ess.* Cf. *spectatrix.*] A female spectator or looker-on.

Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.

Rosce, Fair Penitent, v. 1.

spectatrix (spek-tā'triks), *n.* [= *F. spectatrice* = *It. spettatrice*, *< L. spectatrix*, fem. of *spectator*, a beholder: see *spectator*.] Same as *spectatress*.

specter, spectre (spek'tēr), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) spectre* = *Sp. Eg. espectro* = *It. spettro*, an image, figure, ghost, *< L. spectrum*, a vision, appearance, apparition, image, *< specere*, see: see *species, spectacle*. Cf. *spectrum*.] 1. A ghostly apparition; a visible incorporeal human spirit; an appearance of the dead as when living. Specters are imagined as disembodied spirits haunting or revisiting the scenes of their mundane life, and showing themselves in intangible form to the living, generally at night, from some overpowering necessity, or for some benevolent or (more usually) malevolent purpose. They are sometimes represented as speaking, but more commonly as only using terrifying or persuasive gestures to induce compliance with their wishes. The word is rarely used for the dissociated soul of a living person.

The ghosts of traitors from the Bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 223.

One of the afflicted,
I know, bore witness to the apparition
Of ghosts unto the *spectre* of this Bishop,
Saying, "You murdered us!"

Longfellow, Giles Corey, III. 2.

A fine traditional *spectre* pale,
With a turnip head and a ghostly wall,
And a splash of blood on the dicker;

W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

2. In *zool.*: (a) One of many names of gressorial orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidae*; a walking-stick or stick-insect; a specter-insect. (b) The specter-bat. (c) The specter-lemur. (d) A specter-shrimp.—*Specter* of the *Brocken*, an optical phenomenon named from the Brocken, a mountain of the Harz range, where it has been most frequently observed. It consists of the shadow of the observer cast at sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain-summit. The shadow is sometimes inclosed in a prismatic circle called the *Brocken bow*, and again is bordered with a colored fringe. Howitt states that, if the fog is very dry, one sees not only one's self, but one's neighbor; if very damp, only one's self, surrounded by a rainbow-colored glory. Also *Brocken specter*. = *Syn. 1. Apparition, Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

specter-bat (spek'tēr-bat), *n.* The spectral bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire, *Phyllostoma spectrum*, or a similar species.

specter-candle (spek'tēr-kan'dl), *n.* A straight fossil cephalopod, as a baculite, belemnite, or orthoceratite. These and similar objects have often been superstitiously regarded, in ignorance of their origin and nature. See *baculus, salagrama*, and *thunder-stone*.

specter-crab (spek'tēr-krab), *n.* A glass-crab; one of the larval forms which were called *Phyllosomata*. See *cut* under *glass-crab*.

specter-insect (spek'tēr-in'sekt), *n.* Same as *specter*, 2 (a).

specter-lemur (spek'tēr-lē'mēr), *n.* The tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*. See *cut* under *tarsier*.

specter-shrimp (spek'tēr-shrimp), *n.* A small lemodipod crustacean of the family *Caprellidae*, as *Caprella tuberculata*; a skeleton-shrimp: so called from the singular form and aspect.

spectra, *n.* Plural of *spectrum*.

spectral (spek'trāl), *a.* [= *F. spectral*, *< L. spectrum*, *specter*: see *specter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; resembling or having the aspect of a specter; ghostlike; ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

To his excited fancy everything assumed a *spectral* look. The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

Spectral in the river-mist
The ship's white timbers show.

Whittier, The Ship-builders.

2. Pertaining to spectra, or pertaining to the prismatic or diffraction spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum: as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

It is important to be able to observe the varying effects of pressure and density upon *spectral* phenomena.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 75.

3. In *zool.*, like or likened to a specter or apparition; suggestive of a ghost in any way: as, the *spectral* bat; *spectral* shrimps; *spectral* insects.—*Spectral* lemur, the tarsier.—*Spectral* owl, *Syrnium cinereum*, or *Strix cinerea*, the great gray owl of arctic America, remarkable for having more plumage in proportion to the size of the body than any other owl.

spectrality (spek'trāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spectralities* (-tiz). [*< spectral + -ity.*] The state of being spectral; a spectral being or object. [Rare.]

What is he doing here in *inquisitorial* sanbenito, with nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him?

Carlyle, Sterling, I. 1. (Davies.)

spectrally (spek'trāl-i), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or specter.

spectre, *n.* See *specter*.

spectrobolometer (spek'trō-bō-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum*, *spectrum*, + *E. bolometer*.] An instrument consisting of a bolometer in combination with a spectroscope, used in the study of the distribution of heat in the solar spectrum and in similar investigations. The absorbing surface of the bolometer is an extremely slender strip of platinum, and it is so mounted that this can be moved at will to any desired part of the spectrum, the amount of heat received being measured, as usual, by the deflection of a galvanometer-needle.

spectrograph (spek'trō-gráf), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus designed to give a representation of the spectrum from any source, particularly one in which photography is employed; a spectroscope in which a sensitive photographic plate takes the place of the eyepiece of the observing telescope.

spectrographic (spek'trō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< spectrograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; specifically, relating to the process or results of photography as applied to the study of spectra.

Spectrographic operations are, as Professor Young well says, much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations.

D. Todd, Science, III. 727.

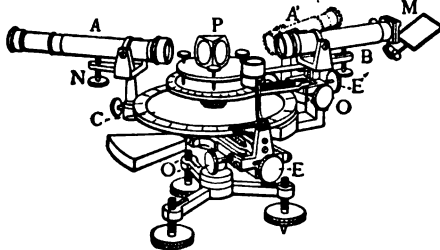
spectrography (spek-trog'ra-fi), *n.* [*As spectrograph + -y.*] The art of using the spectrograph.

spectrological (spek'trō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< spectrology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology: as, *spectrological* analysis.

spectrology (spek'trō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. -λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spectrometer (spek-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum*, *spectrum*, + *L. metrum*, measure.]

An instrument used chiefly to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism, and hence to determine the refractive indices of the substance of which the prism is formed. Its essential parts are—(1) a tube B (see figure), having a slit at the further end through which the light is thrown by the mirror M, and a collimating lens at the other end to convert the divergent pencil into a parallel beam; (2) the prism P, which can be turned upon the cen-



Spectrometer.

tral axis, its position being centered by two slides moved at right angles to each other by means of the screws E and F; (3) the observing telescope A, the eyepiece of which is provided with cross-wires so that the position of a given line can be accurately fixed; the axis of the telescope can be made horizontal by the screw N. After the position of the prism has been accurately adjusted, usually so as to give the minimum deviation for the given ray, the angle of deviation is measured by the telescope moving with the radiating circle C, while the prism (with the vernier) is stationary. By the tangent screws at O and O' the positions of the two circles can be adjusted more delicately. The instrument can also be used, like the ordinary reflecting goniometer (it is then a *spectrometer-goniometer*), to mea-

sure the angle between the two faces of the prism, which angle, with that of the minimum deviation, is needed to give the data for calculating the required refractive index. (See *refraction*.) If a diffraction-grating instead of a prism is employed, the telescope A is moved into the position A', making a small angle with the tube B; the instrument may then be used to measure the wave-length of a given light-ray.

spectrometric (spek-trō-met'rik), *a.* [*As spectrometer + -ic.*] Pertaining to a spectrometer or the observations made with it.

spectromicroscopical (spek'trō-mī-krō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. microscopical*.] Pertaining to spectroscopic observations made in connection with the microscope.

The *spectro-microscopical* apparatus, especially in the hands of botanists, has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants.

Bekrens, Micros. In Botany (trans.), II. 139.

spectrophone (spek'trō-fōn), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. φωνή*, sound.] An adaptation of the principle of the radiophone, devised by Bell to be used in spectrum analysis. It consists of a spectroscopic eyepiece of which is removed—the sensitive substances being placed in the focal point behind an opaque diaphragm containing a slit, while the ear is in communication with the substances by means of a hearing-tube. See the quotation.

Suppose we smoke the interior of our spectrophonic receiver, and all the cavity with peroxide of nitrogen gas. We have then a combination that gives us good sounds in all parts of the spectrum (visible and invisible) except the ultra violet. Now pass a rapidly interrupted beam of light through some substance whose absorptive spectrum is to be investigated, and bands of sound and silence are observed in exploring the spectrum, the silent positions corresponding to the absorption bands.

A. G. Bell, in Philosoph. Mag., 6th ser., II. 527, 1881.

spectrophonic (spek'trō-fōn'ik), *a.* [*As spectrophone + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the spectrophone, or investigations made by means of it.

spectrophotometer (spek'trō-fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. photometer*.] An instrument used to compare the intensities of two spectra (as from the limb and center of the sun), or the intensity of a given color with that of the corresponding color in a standard spectrum. It is based upon the fact that the eye is very sensitive to slight differences of intensity between two similar colors when brought side by side. It consists essentially of a spectroscopic arrangement with total reflecting prisms, so that, for example, the spectra to be compared can be brought into immediate juxtaposition, while Nicol prisms in the path of the pencil of rays make it possible to diminish the intensity of the brighter light until the two exactly correspond. The angular position of the analyzing prism gives the means of deducing the required relation in intensity.

spectrophotometric (spek'trō-fō-tō-met'rik), *a.* [*As spectrophotometer + -ic.*] Pertaining to the spectrophotometer, to its use, or to observations made with it.

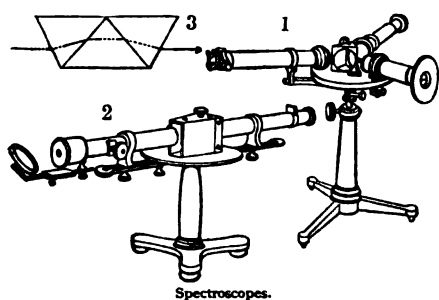
spectrophotometry (spek'trō-fō-tom'e-trī), *n.* [*As spectrophotometer + -y.*] The art of using the spectrophotometer.

spectropolariscope (spek'trō-pō-lar'i-skōp), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. polariscope*.] A combination of the spectroscopic and the polariscope, an instrument sometimes used in the analysis of sugar. It is a modification of a form of the saccharimeter.

spectropyrometer (spek'trō-pī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *E. pyrometer*.] An instrument devised by Crova for measuring high temperatures, based upon the principle that two incandescent bodies of the same radiating power have the same temperature when their spectra are identical in extent. It is essentially a form of spectrophotometer.

spectroscope (spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*< NL. spectrum* + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light (or, more generally, the radiation) from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed. In its common form the essential parts of the *prismatic spectroscope* are—(1) a tube with a slit at the further end (see fig. 1), through which the light enters, and at the other end a collimating lens which brings the rays into a parallel beam (the slit is formed between two parallel edges the distance between which can be varied at will); (2) a prism to refract and disperse the rays, or a series or train of prisms when greater dispersion is desired—a gain, however, which is accompanied by a serious diminution in the intensity of the light; (3) a telescope through which the magnified image of the spectrum thus formed is viewed. A third tube is usually added, containing a scale, which is illuminated by a small gas-flame and reflected from the surface of the prism into the telescope, thus giving the means of fixing the position of the lines observed. A small glass comparison prism is often placed in front of half the slit, and through it, by total reflection, a second beam of light can be introduced, the spectrum of which is seen directly over the other. An instrument which gives a spectrum when the source of the light is in a straight line with the eye—that is, which gives dispersion without deviation—is called a *direct-vision spectroscope* (see

fig. 2); this may be accomplished by combining two crown-glass prisms, with a third flint-glass prism of an angle of



Spectroscopes.

90° between them (fig. 3). For certain rays—for example, the yellow—there is no divergence while a spectrum is obtained, since the dispersion of the flint-glass prism in one direction is greater than that of the two crown-glass prisms in the opposite direction. Other forms of direct-vision spectroscopes have also been devised. In the *grating spectroscope*, or *diffraction spectroscope*, a diffraction-grating (a series of very fine parallel lines ruled on glass or speculum-metal) takes the place of the prism; and the parallel rays falling upon it are reflected, and form a series of diffraction-spectra (see *diffraction*, *grating*, 2, and *interference*, 5), which are called *normal spectra* (see *spectrum*, 3), since the dispersion of the rays is proportional to their wave-length. A prism is sometimes used before the telescope to separate parts of the successive spectra which would otherwise overlap. If a Rowland grating (see *diffraction*) is employed, the arrangements can be much simplified, since the large concave surface of the grating forms an image directly, which may be received upon a screen, or for study upon a photographic plate, or viewed through an eyepiece with cross-wires to fix the position of the lines observed. The grating is supported at one end of a rigid bar, in practice about 21 feet in length, at the other end of which, and at the center of curvature of the concave surface, is the eyepiece or support for the sensitive plate. The ends of this bar rest on carriages moving on two rails at right angles to each other; and, as the end carrying the eyepiece is moved, the whole length of the spectrum (several feet) may be successively observed, the fixed beam of parallel rays from the slit falling upon the grating as its position is slowly turned. The whole apparatus is mounted on rigid supports in a room from which all light but that received through the slit is carefully excluded. A high degree of dispersion is thus obtained, combined with the advantage of the normal spectrum, and the further advantages that the amount of light employed is large, while the disturbing effect of the absorption of the material of the prisms is avoided. See further under *spectrum*.—*Analyzing spectroscope*, *integrating spectroscope*, terms applied to the spectroscope (Young) to describe its use, with or without a lens throwing an image of the luminous object upon the slit. In the former case, different parts of the slit are illuminated by light from different parts of the object, and their spectra can be separately compared, or, in other words, the light is thus analyzed; while in the second case, when the collimator is pointed toward the source of light, the combined effect of the whole is obtained.—*Half-prism spectroscope*, a spectroscope in which the beam of rays enters the prism at right angles to one face, and suffers dispersion only on emerging from the face opposite and inclined to it. The half-prism ordinarily employed is half of a compound prism such as is used in the direct-vision spectroscope.—*Rainband-spectroscopes*. See *rainband*.

spectroscope (spek'trō-skōp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spectroscoped*, ppr. *spectroscoping*. [*< spectroscopy, n.*] To use the spectroscope; study by means of observations with the spectroscope. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, *Trans. R. S. E.*, XXXII. 521. [Rare.]

Could you have spectroscoped a star?

O. W. Holmes, *Atlantic Monthly*, XLIX. 387.

spectroscopic (spek'trō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< spectroscopy + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or performed by means of the spectroscope or spectroscopy; as, *spectroscopic analysis*; *spectroscopic investigations*.

spectroscopical (spek'trō-skōp'i-kal), *a.* [*< spectroscopic + -al.*] Same as *spectroscopic*.

spectroscopically (spek'trō-skōp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscope.

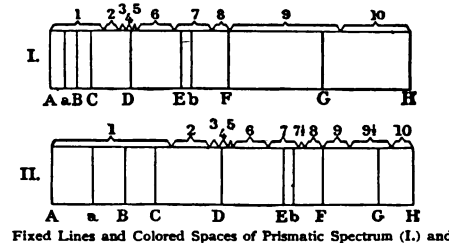
spectroscopist (spek'trō-skōp'ist), *n.* [*< spectroscopy + -ist.*] One who uses the spectroscope; one skilled in spectroscopy.

spectroscopy (spek'trō-skōp-i), *n.* [*As spectroscopy + -y.*] That branch of science, more particularly of chemical and physical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.

spectrum (spek'trum), *n.*; pl. *spectra* (-trā). [*< NL. spectrum, a spectrum, < L. spectrum, an appearance, an image or apparition: see specter.*] 1. A specter; a ghostly phantom.—2. An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. If, for example, one looks intently with one eye upon any colored object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterward turns the same eye to another part of the paper, one sees a similar spot, but of a different color. Thus, if the wafer is red, the seem-

ing spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra*.

3. In physics, the continuous band of light (*visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic colors, or the isolated lines or bands of color, observed when the radiation from such a source as the sun, or an ignited vapor in a gas-flame, is viewed after having been passed through a prism (*prismatic spectrum*) or reflected from a diffraction-grating (*diffraction- or interference-spectrum*). The action of the prism (see *prism and refraction*) is to refract the light and at the same time to separate or disperse the rays of different wave-lengths, the refraction and dispersion being greater as the wave-length diminishes. The grating (see *grating*, 2), which consists usually of a series of fine parallel lines (say 10,000 or 20,000 to the inch) ruled on speculum-metal, diffracts and at the same time disperses the light-rays, forming a series of spectra whose lengths depend upon the closeness of the lines. If, now, a beam of white light is passed through a slit, and then by a collimator lens is thrown upon a prism, and the light from this received upon a screen, a colored band will be obtained passing by insensible degrees, from the less refrangible end, the red, to the more refrangible end, the violet, through a series of colors ordinarily described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. A similar effect is obtained from a grating, with, however, this difference, that in the prismatic spectrum the red covers only a small part relatively of the colored band, since the action of the prism is to crowd together the less refrangible rays and separate the more refrangible rays of less wave-length, and thus distort the spectrum. The diffraction-spectrum, on the other hand, shows the red occupying about the same space as the blue and violet, and is called a *normal spectrum*. When the light from different sources is studied in the spectroscope, it is found, first, that a solid or a liquid when incandescent gives a continuous spectrum, and this is true of gases also at great pressures; second, bodies in the gaseous form give discontinuous spectra, consisting of colored bright lines (*line-spectrum*) or bands (*band-spectrum*), or of bands which under certain conditions appear as channelled spaces or flutings (*fluted spectrum*), and these lines or bands for a given substance have a definite position, and are hence characteristic of it; third, if light from an incandescent solid or liquid body passes through a gas (at a lower temperature than the incandescent body), the gas absorbs the same rays as those its own spectrum consists of; therefore, in this case, the result is a spectrum (*absorption-spectrum*) continuous, except as interrupted by black lines occupying the same position as the bright lines in the spectrum of the gas itself would occupy. An absorption-spectrum, showing more or less sharply defined dark bands, is also obtained when the light has passed through an appropriate liquid (as blood), or a solid such as a salt of didymium (see further under *absorption*). For example, the spectrum from a candle-flame is continuous, being due to the incandescent carbon particles suspended in the flame. If, however, the yellow flame produced when sodium is inserted in the flame of a Bunsen burner is examined, a bright yellow line is observed, or if the dispersion is sufficient, two neighboring lines; if a lithium flame, then a red and a yellow line are seen; the strontium flame gives a more complex spectrum, consisting of a number of lines, chiefly in the red and yellow; and so of other substances. For substances like iron, and other metals not volatile except at very high temperatures, the heat of the voltaic arc is employed, and by this means their spectra, often consisting of a hundred or more lines, can be mapped out. Still again, if the light from the sun is studied in the same way, it is found to give a bright spectrum from red to violet, but crossed by a large number of dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*, because, though earlier seen by Fraunhofer (1802), they were first mapped by Fraunhofer in 1814; this name is given especially to the more prominent of them, which he designated by the



Fixed Lines and Colored Spaces of Prismatic Spectrum (I.) and Normal Spectrum (II.)

1, red; 2, red-orange; 3, orange; 4, orange-yellow; 5, yellow; 6, green-yellow and yellow-green; 7, green and (7½) blue-green; 8, cyan-blue; 9, blue and (9½) blue-violet; 10, violet; A, a, B, C, etc., Fraunhofer lines.

letters A to H, etc. (See the figures.) These lines, as explained above, are due to the absorption by gases, either in the sun's atmosphere or in that of the earth. When the light is passed through a train of prisms, or reflected from a Rowland grating, and thus a very high degree of dispersion obtained, the rays are more widely separated and the spectrum can be more minutely examined. Studied in this way, it is found that the dark lines in the solar spectrum number many thousands, the greater part of which can be identified in the spectra of known terrestrial substances. Thus, the presence in the sun's atmosphere of thirty-six elements has been established (Rowland, 1891); these include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, tin, zinc, titanium, aluminum, chromium, silicon, carbon, hydrogen, etc. The radiation from the sun consists not only of those rays whose wave-length is such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet; the spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part (*invisible spectrum*) below the red, called the *infra-red* region, and another beyond the violet, called the *ultra-*

violet. The first region is also present in the spectrum from any hot body, and the latter in that from a body at a high temperature—for example the incandescent carbons of an arc electric light. Rubens and Nichols, by means of the bolometer, have proved the existence of rays having a wave-length more than fifty times that of the luminous red rays. While the visible spectrum includes rays separated by only about one octave (since the wave-length for the extreme red is approximately twice that of the extreme violet), the full spectrum, from the extreme ultra-violet to the longest waves recognized by the bolometer, embraces several octaves. In other words, it extends from rays having a wave-length of 0.10 of a micron to those whose wave-length is 50 microns (1 micron = 1/1000 millimeter), and it is certain that the limits have not yet been reached in either direction. The invisible regions of the spectrum cannot be directly studied by the eye, but they can be explored, first by photography, it being possible to prepare suitable plates which are sensitive to the infra-red as well as others sensitive to ultra-violet rays, and such photographs show the presence of many additional absorption-lines. The invisible infra-red region (*heat-spectrum*) can also be explored by the thermopile, the bolometer, or the radiometer, the distribution of the heat thus examined, and a thermogram of the spectrum constructed in which the presence of "cold" absorption-bands is noted. Still again, the method of phosphorescence is employed to give a phosphorograph of the spectrum, while fluorescence is made use of in studying the ultra-violet region. In studying the invisible heat-spectrum lenses and prisms of rock-salt must be used, because the dark rays of long wave-length are largely absorbed by glass; further, in investigating the invisible ultra-violet region quartz is similarly employed, since it is highly transparent to these short wave-length vibrations. In many investigations it is of great advantage to use the grating-spectroscopic, especially one provided with a concave Rowland grating, since then the normal spectrum (fig. II.) is obtained directly without the use of the usual lenses and prisms, and hence free from their distorting effects. Recent photographs of the solar spectrum obtained by Prof. Rowland in this way give a clearness of definition combined with high dispersion never before approached. Thus, in their enlarged form as published (1890), the double sodium-lines are widely separated, and sixteen distinct fine lines may be counted between them. It was formerly the custom to divide the solar spectrum into three parts, formed by the invisible heat-rays, the luminous rays, and the so-called chemical or actinic rays. This threefold division of the spectrum is, however, erroneous, since all the rays of the spectrum are "heat-rays" if they are received upon an absorbing surface, as lampblack; and, while it is true that the chemical change upon which ordinary photography depends is most stimulated by the violet and ultra-violet rays, this is not true universally of all chemical changes produced by direct radiation. The rays from the lowest end of the spectrum to the highest differ intrinsically in wave-length only, and the difference of effect observed is due to the character of the surface upon which they fall. The spectra of the stars, of the comets, nebulae, etc., can be studied in the same way as the solar spectrum, and the result has been to throw much light upon the constitution of these bodies; the spectrum of the aurora has been similarly examined. In addition to its use in the study of chemical physics, spectrum analysis has proved a most delicate and invaluable method to the chemist and physicist in the examination of the different elements and their compounds. By this method of research a number of new elements have been detected (as rubidium, caesium, indium, thallium); and recently the study of the absorption-spectra of the earths—obtained from samarskite, gadolinite, and other related minerals—has served to show the existence of a group of closely related elements whose existence had not before been suspected. Further, the study of the change in the spectra of certain elements under different conditions of temperature has led Lockyer to some most important and suggestive hypotheses as to the relation between them and their possible compound nature.

4. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *zool.*, a generic name variously used: (a) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777. (b) A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects: same as *Phasma*. *Stoll*, 1787. (c) A genus of lemuroid mammals: same as *Tarsius*. *Lacépède*, 1803.—5. The specific name of some animals, including *Tarsius spectrum* and *Phyllostoma spectrum*.—*Fluted spectrum*. See *def. 2*.—*Gitter-spectrum*, a diffraction-spectrum. See *def. 2*.—*Grating-spectrum*. See *grating*, 2.—*Herschelian rays of the spectrum*. See *Herschelian*.—*Secondary spectrum*, the residual or secondary chromatic aberration observed in the use of an ordinary so-called achromatic lens (see *achromatic*), arising from the fact that while by combining the crown- and flint-glass two of the colors of the spectrum are brought to the same focus, the dispersion of the others is not equally compensated. By using new kinds of glass which allow of proportional dispersion in different parts of the spectrum (see *apochromatic*), Abbe has made lenses which collect three colors to one focus, leaving only a small residual aberration uncorrected, which is called the *tertiary spectrum*.

specula, *n.* Plural of *speculum*.

speculable (spek'ū-lā-bl), *a.* Knowable.

specular (spek'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. spéculaire* = *Pr. specular* = *Sp. Pg. specular* = *It. speculare*, *< L. specularis*, belonging to a mirror, *< speculum*, a mirror: see *speculum*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mirror; capable of reflecting objects: as, a *specular surface*; a *specular mineral*; *specular metal* (an alloy prepared for making mirrors).—2. Assisting or facilitating vision; serving for inspection or observation; affording a view: as, a *specular orb* (the eye or a lens); *specular stone* (an old name for mica used in windows, in Latin *specularis lapis*); a

specular tower (one serving as a lookout). [Archaic.]

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown
To our late times, the use of *specular* stone,
Through which all things within without were shown.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.
Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount.
Milton, P. R., iv. 236.

Calm as the Universe, from *specular* towers
Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure.
Wordsworth, Cave of Staffa.

3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *speculum* of the wing; ocellar: as, the *specular* area; *specular* iridescence.—**Specular iron ore**, a variety of hematite, or anhydrous iron sesquioxide, occurring in crystals and massive forms with a brilliant metallic luster. Finely pulverized and washed, it is used as a polishing-powder.

Specularia (spek'ū-lā-rī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1748), < L. *speculum* in *speculum Veneris*, 'Venus's looking-glass,' a medieval name of *S. Speculum*, from the resemblance of its flowers set on their cylindrical ovary to the ancient round bronze mirror at the end of a straight handle: see *speculum*.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Campanulaceae*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Campanula* by its wheel-shaped or shallow and broadly bell-shaped corolla and linear or narrowly oblong ovary. There are about 10 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly of southern and central Europe, with one in South America. They are annual herbs, either erect or decumbent, and smooth or bristly. They bear alternate entire or toothed leaves, and blue, violet, or white two-bracted flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. Speculum* is the Venus's looking-glass, formerly a favorite in English gardens; *S. hybrida* is there known as the *corn-violet*; and *S. perfoliata*, native in the United States, is remarkable for its dimorphous flowers, the earlier being minute and cistogamic.

speculate (spek'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *speculated*, ppr. *speculating*. [*L. speculatus*, pp. of *speculari*, spy out, watch, observe, behold (> It. *speculare* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = OF. *speculer*, F. *speculer*), < *specula*, a watch-tower, < *specere*, see: see *species*. Cf. *speculum*.] I. trans. 1†. To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

I shall never eat garlic with Diogenes in a tub, and speculate the stars without a shirt.

Shirley, Grateful Servant, II. 1.

2. To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We . . . conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 21.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected.—2. To take a discursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

I certainly take my full share, along with the rest of the world, . . . in *speculating* on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to *speculate* in stocks.

speculation (spek'ū-lā-shon), *n.* [*L. speculatio*, *speculatio*, F. *speculation* = Pr. *speculacio* = Sp. *especulación* = Pg. *especulação* = It. *speculazione*, < LL. *speculatio* (n-), a spying out, exploration, observation, contemplation, < L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] 1. The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; a viewing; inspection. [Obsolete or archaic, but formerly used with considerable latitude.]

Thence [from the works of God] gathering plumes of perfect *speculation*.

To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd,
Mount up aloft through heavenly contemplation.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 134.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4. 96.

I am arrived to that perfection in *speculation* that I understand the language of the eyes.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

2. The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation; deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question. This use of the word, though closely similar to the application of *speculatio* in the Latin of Boethius to translate *θεωρία*, is chiefly due to I Cor. xiii. 12, "now we see through a glass, darkly," where 'glass' is in the Vulgate *speculum*. But

some writers, as Milton and Cowper, associate the meaning with *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

For practise must agree with *speculation*,
Belief & knowledge must guide operation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts.
Milton, P. L., ix. 602.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto *speculation*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 5.

From him [Pythagoras] Socrates derived the principles of virtue and morality, . . . and most of his natural *speculations*.
Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

The brilliant fabric of *speculation* erected by Darwin can scarcely sustain its own weight.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 240.

3. In *philos.*, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above.

—4. The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates. Thus, if a merchant lays in for his regular trade a much larger stock than he otherwise would because he anticipates a rise in prices, this is not termed *speculation*; but if he buys what he does not usually deal in, not for the purpose of extending his business, but for the chance of a sale of the particular articles at a profit by reason of anticipated rise, it is so termed. In the language of the exchanges, *speculation* includes all dealing in futures and options, whether purchases or sales.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation* from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

A vast *speculation* had fall'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd.
Tennyson, Maud, l. 3.

5. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt. *Latham*. = Syn. 2. *Hypothesis*, etc. See *theory*.

speculatist (spek'ū-lā-tist), *n.* [*L. speculate* + -ist.] A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

Such *speculatists*, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection.
Goldsmith, Friendship.

Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
For every hare-brain'd proselyte he makes.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

speculative (spek'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spéculatif* = Sp. Pg. *especulativo* = It. *speculativo*, < LL. *speculativus*, pertaining to or of the nature of observation, < L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] 1†. Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: a meaning influenced by Latin *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

Now roves the eye;
And, posted on this *speculative* height,
Exults in its command.
Couper, Task, l. 239.

2†. Looking; observing; inspecting; prying.

My *speculative* and officed instrument.
Shak., Othello, I. 3. 271.

To be *speculative* into another man, to the end to know how to work him or wind him or govern him, proceedeth from a heart that is double and cloven.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

3. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

He [Washington] was not a *speculative*, but a practical man; not at all devoted to Ideas.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, Washington, p. 114.

Speculative men are deemed unsound and frivolous.
Emerson, Misc., p. 12.

4. Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to *practical*; also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual. In this sense (which has no connection with *speculation*), *speculative* translates Aristotle's *θεωρητικός*. Thus, *speculative science* is science pursued for its own sake, without immediate reference to the needs of life, and does not exclude experimental science.

I do not think there are so many *speculative* atheists as men are wont to imagine.
Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, part i.

It is evidently the intention of our Maker that man should be an active and not merely a *speculative* being.
Reid, Active Powers, Int.

When astronomy took the form of a *speculative* science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced.

Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. III.

A distinction merely *speculative* has no concern with the most momentous of all practical controversies.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 51.

5. Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to *intuitive*; also, improperly, purely a priori. This meaning was introduced into Latin by Anselm, with reference to I Cor. xiii. 12, where the Vulgate has *speculum*. *Speculative cognition* is cognition not intuitive.

6. Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a *speculative* trader; *speculative* investments or business.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

Speculative geometry, philosophy, reason, theology, etc. See the nouns.

speculatively (spek'ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as or by means of speculation, in either the intellectual or the material sense.

speculativeness (spek'ū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation.

speculativism (spek'ū-lā-tiv-izm), *n.* [*L. speculative* + -ism.] The tendency to speculation or theory, as opposed to experiment or practice; a theorizing tendency. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 269. [Recent.]

speculator (spek'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *spéculateur* = Sp. Pg. *especulador* = It. *speculatore*, < L. *speculator*, an explorer or scout, a searcher, an investigator, < *speculari*, pp. *speculatus*, spy out, watch, observe, view: see *speculate*.] 1†. An observer or onlooker; a watcher; a lookout; a seer; in a specific use, an occult seer; one who looks into mysteries or secrets by magical means.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached.
Broome.

2. One who engages in mental speculation; a person who speculates about a subject or subjects; a theorizer.

The number of experiments in moral science which the *speculator* has an opportunity of witnessing has been increased beyond all calculation.
Macaulay, History.

3. One who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind. See *speculation*, 4.

speculatorial (spek'ū-lā-tō-ri-al), *a.* [*L. speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer (see *speculatory*), + -al.] Speculatory.

speculatory (spek'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer, < *speculator*, an observer: see *speculator*.] 1†. Practising or intended for oversight or outlook; overseeing; overlooking; viewing.

My privileges are an ubiquitous, circumambulatory, *speculatory*, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings.
Carew, Caelum Britannicum.

Both these [Roman encampments] were nothing more than *speculatory* outposts to the Akenan-street.

T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 66.

2. Given to, or of the nature or character of, speculation; speculative. [Rare.]

speculatrix (spek'ū-lā-triks), *n.*; pl. *speculatrices* (spek'ū-lā-tri'sēz). [*L.*, fem. of *speculator*: see *speculator*.] A female speculator. [Rare.]

A communion with invisible spirits entered into the general creed [in the sixteenth century] throughout Europe, and crystal or beryl was the magical medium. . . . Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed *speculators*, and sometimes women were *speculatrices*.
J. D.Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 297.

speculum (spek'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *specula* (-lā), sometimes *speculums* (-lumz). [*L. speculum*, a mirror, a copy or imitation (cf. *specula*, a watch-tower, lookout), < *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*.] 1. Something to look into or from; specifically, a mirror or looking-glass.

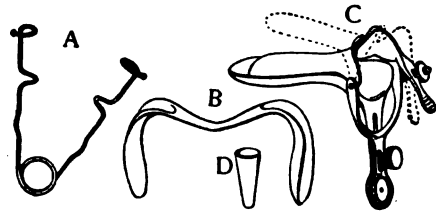
—2. An attachment to or part of an optical instrument, as a reflecting telescope, having a brightly polished surface for the reflection of objects. *Specula* are generally made of an alloy called *speculum-metal*, consisting of ten parts of copper to one of tin, sometimes with a little arsenic to increase its whiteness. Another *speculum* alloy is made of equal weights of steel and platinum. *Specula* are also made of glass covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) An ocellus or eye-spot, as of a peacock's tail. See *ocellus*, 4. (b) The mirror of a wing, a specially colored area on some of the flight-feathers. It is usually iridescent-green, purple, violet, etc., and formed by a space of such color on the outer webs of several secondaries, toward their end, and commonly set in a frame of different colors formed by the tips of the same secondaries or of the greater wing-coverts, or of both. Sometimes it is dead-white, as in the gadwall. A *speculum* occurs in various birds, and as a rule in ducks, especially the *Anatinae*, being in these so constant and characteristic a marking that some breeds of game-fowls are named *duckwing* in consequence of a certain resemblance in the wing-markings. See *silver-duckwing*. Also called *mirror*. See cuts under *Chauleasmus* and *mallard*.

The wing (in *Anatinae*) has usually a brilliant *Speculum*, which, like the other wing-markings, is the same in both sexes.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 690.

4. In *anat.*, the septum lucidum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.—5. In *med.* and *surg.*, an



Speculum.
A, eye-speculum; B, Sims's vaginal speculum; C, bivalve vaginal speculum; D, ear-speculum.

instrument used for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by opening or enlarging an orifice.—6. A lookout; a place to spy from.

It was in fact the *speculum* or watch-tower of Teufelsdröckh; wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life-circulation of that considerable City.

Carrington, Sartor Resartus, l. 3.

Duck-billed speculum, a name sometimes applied to Sims's vaginal speculum, and more rarely to some of the bivalve vaginal specula, whose valves resemble a duck's bill. Also called *duck-bill*.—**Bar-speculum**, an instrument, usually a hollow cone, introduced into the meatus externus for holding the hairs out of the way so that the bottom of the passage may be illuminated and seen.—**Nose-speculum**. See *rhinoscope*.

speculum-metal (spek'ū-lum-met'al), *n.* See *speculum*, 2.

sped (sped). A preterit and past participle of *speed*.

spedei, spedefult. Old spellings of *speed*, *speedful*.

speecat, *n.* An old form of *spece*, *spice*.

speech (spēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speech*; ME. *speche*, *spæche*, earlier *spek*, *speke*, < AS. *spēc*, *spēc*, earlier *sprecc*, *sprec* (= OS. *spāca* = OFries. *spreke*, *spreke*, *spreke* = D. *spraak* = MLG. *sprake* = OHG. *sprāha*, MHG. G. *sprache* = Icel. *spekjur*, *f. pl.* = Sw. *språk* = Dan. *sprog*), *speech*, < *sprecan* (pret. *sprec*), *speech*: see *speak*.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings and, by imitation, in some birds; capacity for expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking, or of uttering words either in the speaking- or the singing-voice.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his *speech*. Mark vii. 32.

Speech is the instrument by which a Foole is distinguished from a Philosopher.

Hovell, Forreine Travell (rep. 1809), p. 59.

God's great gift of *speech* abused

Makes thy memory confused.

Tennyson, A Dirge.

2. The action or exercise of speaking; expression of thoughts or ideas with the speaking-voice; oral utterance or communication; also, an act or exercise of oral expression or communication; talk; conversation; discourse: as, a person's habit of *speech*; to be chary of *speech*; their *speech* was all about themselves.

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard. [There is no *speech* nor language; their voice cannot be heard, R. V.] Pa. xix. 3.

Without more *Speche* I you beseeche

That we were none alone.

The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, II. l. 6).

We entered into many *speeches* of divers matters.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 14.

3. The words and grammatical forms in which thought is expressed; language; a language.

For thou art not sent to a people of a strange *speech*.

Ezek. iii. 5.

There is not a language in the world which does not exist in the condition of dialectic division, so that the *speech* of each community is the member of a more or less extended family. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. That which is spoken; thoughts as uttered or written; a saying or remark; especially, a more or less formal address or other utterance; an oration; a harangue: as, a cutting *speech* in conversation; the *speeches* in a dialogue or a drama; to deliver a *speech*; a volume of *speeches*.

You may spare your *speeches*: I expect no reply.

Steele, Tatler, No. 286.

At the end of his *speech* he (Chatham) fell in an apoplectic fit, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. Amer. Cyc., XIII. 552.

5. A speaking or talking of something; uttered opinion, intention, etc.; oral or verbal mention; report. [Archaic.]

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey.

Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 2. 154.

[There is] no *speech* of any stop of shipping hither, nor of the general government.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 466.

6. An occasion of speaking; course of speaking; oral communication; colloquy; conference; parlance: as, to get *speech* of or with a person.

I would by and by have some *speech* with you.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 155.

Look to it that none have *speech* of her.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

7. Manner of speaking; form or quality of that which is spoken or of spoken sounds; method of utterance, either habitual or occasional: as, his *speech* betrays his nationality; rapid *speech*; thick or harsh *speech*.

As thou wouldst be cleane in arraye,

So be cleane in thy *speech*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Thou art a Galliean, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto.

Mark xiv. 70.

8. The utterance or sounding of a musical instrument, especially of a pipe in a pipe-organ.

In the 11th century . . . the manner of testing the *speech* [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways is precisely that often employed by the "voicer" of the present day. Grove, Dict. Music, II. 678.

9. In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the felloes and tire. E. H. Knight.—**Figure of speech**. See *figure*.—**Maiden, oblique, perfect speech**. See the adjectives.—**Part of speech**. See *part*.—**Reported speech**. Same as *oblique speech*.—**Rule of speech**. See *rule*.—**Scanning speech**. See *scan*.—**Set speech**. See *set*.—**Speech from the throne**, in British politics, a speech or address prepared by the ministry in the name of the sovereign, and read at the opening of Parliament either by the sovereign in person or by commission. It states briefly the relations with foreign countries and the condition of domestic affairs, and outlines vaguely the chief measures which will be considered by Parliament. Also called *King's* (or *Queen's*) *speech*.—**Syn. Speech, Address, Harangue, Oration**. *Speech* is generic, and applies to any form of words uttered; it is the thing spoken, without reference to its quality or the manner of speaking it. An *address* is a speech viewed as spoken to one or more persons, and is generally of the better sort: as, Paul's *speech* on Mars' Hill; his *address* before Felix. A *harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience and in a violent manner. An *oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished *address*: as, Webster was selected to deliver the *oration* when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid, and again when the monument was completed. See *sermon* and *language*.

speecht (spēch), *v. i.* [*< speech, n.*] To make a speech; harangue.

He raved continually, . . . and *speeched* against him from morning till night.

Account of T. Whigg, Esq., p. 9. (Latham.)

speech-center (spēch'sen'tēr), *n.* A nervous center particularly related to speech; especially, a cortical center situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the left frontal convolution of the brain, the destruction of which produces in most persons ataxic aphasia.

speechcraft (spēch'krāft), *n.* The art or science of language; grammar. Burns.

speech-crier (spēch'kri'er), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, a hawk of the last speeches or confessions of executed criminals, accounts of murders, etc. As a distinct occupation, such hawking arose from the frequency of public executions when hanging was the penalty for a great variety of crimes.

speech-day (spēch'dā), *n.* In England, the periodical examination-day of a public school.

I still have . . . the gold étal your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxi.

speechful (spēch'fūl), *a.* [*< speech + -ful.*] Full of talk; loquacious; speaking. [Rare.]

Dost thou see the *speechful* eyne

Of the fond and faithful creature?

Blackie, Lays of the Highlands, p. 18.

speechification (spē'chi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< speechify + -ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of making speeches or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

speechifier (spē'chi-fi-ēr), *n.* [*< speechify + -er.*] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches; a habitual speechmaker. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

A county member, . . . both out of the house and in it, is liked the better for not being a *speechifier*.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlv.

speechify (spē'chi-fi), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *speechified*, ppr. *speechifying*. [*< speech + -i-fy.*] To make a speech; harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify*.

Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xix.

speechless (spēch'les), *a.* [*< speech + -less.*] 1. Not having or not using the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, . . . it is no wonder if such an one remain *speechless*.

Holler, Elements of Speech, p. 115.

2. Refraining or restrained from speech; not speaking, either of purpose or from present inability: as, to stand *speechless* before one's accusers; *speechless* from terror.

I had rather hear your groans than find you *speechless*.

Brome, Queens Exchange, II.

3. Characterized by the absence of speech; unexpressed; unattended by spoken words.

From her eyes

I did receive fair *speechless* messages.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 164.

4. Using few words; concise. Halliwell.

speechlessly (spēch'les-li), *adv.* Without speaking; so as to be incapable of utterance: as, *speechlessly* amazed.

speechlessness (spēch'les-nes), *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

speechmake (spēch'māk), *v. i.* [A back-formation, *< speechmaking*.] To indulge in speechmaking; make speeches. [Rare.]

"The King's Friends" and the "Patriots" . . . were *speechmaking* and pamphleteering.

Athenaeum, No. 3251, p. 206.

speechmaker (spēch'mā'kér), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

speechmaking (spēch'mā'king), *n.* [*< speech + making.*] The act of making a speech or speeches; a formal speaking, as before an assembly; also, used attributively, marked by formal speaking or the delivery of speeches.

speechman (spēch'mān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speechman*; *< speech + man.*] One employed in speaking; a spokesman; an interpreter.

Sending with them by poste a Talmach or *Speechman* for the better furniture of the service of the sayde Ambassador.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 286.

speech-reading (spēch'rē'ding), *n.* The process of comprehending spoken words by watching the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes.

speed (spēd), *n.* [*< ME. speed, sped, spede*, < AS. *spēd*, success, prosperity, riches, wealth, substance, diligence, zeal, haste, = OS. *spōd*, *spōt*, success, = D. *spēd*, haste, speed, = MLG. *spōt*, LG. *spōd* = OHG. *spuot*, *spōt*, MHG. *spuot*, success; with formative -d, < AS. *spōwan* = OHG. **spuwan*, *spuon*, MHG. *spuon*, succeed; cf. Oulg. *spieti*, succeed, = Bohem. *spieti*, hasten, = Russ. *spieti*, ripen, = Lith. *speti*, be at leisure, = Lett. *spēt*, be strong or able; Skt. *spiti*, increase, prosperity, < √ *spḥā*, fatten.] 1. Success; a successful course; prosperity in doing something; good fortune; luck: used either absolutely or relatively: as, to wish one good *speed* in an undertaking.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day.

Gen. xxiv. 12.

Well mayst thou woo, and happy be thy *speed*!

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 139.

Remember me

To our all-royal brother: for whose *speed*

The great Bellona I'll solicit.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinemen, I. 2.

2. A promoter of success or progress; a speeder.

There; and Saint Nicholas be thy *speed*!

Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 301.

3. Rapidity of movement; quickness of motion; swiftness: also used figuratively.

W1 *spēd* they ran awa.

Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 76).

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our *speed*.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Rate of progress along a path. Speed is sometimes confused with velocity, which is the rate at which a point changes its position in space.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with his pistol kills a sparrow flying.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 379.

We have every reason to conclude that, in free space,

all kinds of light have the same *speed*. Tai, Light, § 72.

The term *speed* is sometimes used to denote the magnitude only (and not the direction) of a velocity.

Wright, Text Book of Mechanics, p. 11.

The machine has two different *speeds* of gear.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 210.

History . . . can only record with wonder the *speed* with which both the actual Norman conquerors and the peaceful Norman settlers who came in their wake were absorbed into the general mass of Englishmen.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 156.

5. In submarine rock-drilling, a leg or beam to which the drilling apparatus is attached. E. H.

Knight.—At speed, in *her.*, said of a hart, or other animal of the chase, when represented as running.—Full speed, at the highest rate of speed; with the utmost swiftness.

They said they saw about ten men riding swiftly towards us, and as many coming full speed down the hill.

Poore, Description of the East, II. 1. 62.

Good speed. See *good*.—To have the speed off, to get in advance of; pass ahead of; be swifter than.

Our thane is coming;

One of my fellows had the speed of him.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 5. 36.

=Syn. 3. *Swiftness, Rapidity*, etc. (see *quickness*), expedition.

speed (spéd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sped, speeded*, ppr. *speeding*. [*ME. speden* (pret. *spedde*, pp. *sped*), < AS. *spēdan* (pret. *spēdde*), succeed, prosper, grow rich, speed, hasten, = D. *spoeden*, speed, hasten, = MLG. *spōden*, LG. *spoden*, *spōden* = OHG. *spuōtōn*, MHG. **spuotēn*, G. *sputen*, also (after LG.) *spuden*, speed; from the noun.] I. *intr.* 1. To advance toward a goal or a result; get on successfully; be fortunate; prosper; get on in general; make progress; fare; succeed.

Thei worschipen also speccally alle tho that thei han gode meetynge of; and whan thei *speden* wel in here lornye, aftre here meetynge. Mandeville, Travels, p. 166.

Come you to me at night; you shall know how I speed.

Shak., M. of W., II. 2. 278.

Whoso seeks an audit here

Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,

Wild fowl or ven'son; and his errand speeds.

Cowper, Task, iv. 614.

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has *sped* in the history of this sentiment?

Emerson, Love.

2. To get on rapidly; move with celerity; hasten in going; go quickly; hasten in doing something; act rapidly; hurry; be quick.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 38.

Then to the Castle's lower ward

Sped forty yeomen tall.

Scott, Marmion, I. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to advance toward success; favor the course or cause of; make prosperous.

Alle thenne of that auenturre hadde gret loye,

& thonked god of his grace that so godli hem *spedde*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4922.

Let the gods so speed me, as I love

The name of honour more than I fear death.

Shak., J. C., I. 2. 88.

2. To push forward; carry toward a conclusion; promote; advance.

It shall be speeded well. Shak., M. for M., iv. 5. 10.

Judicial acts are . . . *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. To send or push forward in a course; promote the going or progress of; cause to go; aid in going.

True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.

Pope, Odyssey, xv. 84.

4. To give high speed to; put to speed; hasten the going or progress of; make or cause to be rapid in movement; give celerity to; also used reflexively.

The helpless priest replied no more,

But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.

Dryden, Illiad, I.

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. Fairfax.

O precious evenings! all too swiftly *sped*!

Longfellow, Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Perhaps it was a note of Western Independence that a woman was here and there seen *speeding* a fast horse, in a cutter, alone.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 876.

5. To give a certain (specified) speed to; also, to regulate the speed of; arrange for a certain rate of going; set for a determined rapidity. [Technical.]

When an engine is *speeded* to run 800 revolutions per minute.

The Engineer, LXVIII. 468.

Circular saws and other high-speeded wood-working machines.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 261.

6. To send off or away; put forth; despatch on a course; as, an arrow *sped* from the bow. [Archaic.]

When this speche was *sped*, speke that no fferre.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7801.

Hence—7. To send or put out of the way; get rid of; send off; do for; in a specific use, to send out of the world; put to death; despatch; kill. [Archaic.]

We three are married, but you two are *sped*.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 186.



Hart at speed.

Were he cover'd
With mountains, and room only for a bullet
To be sent level at him, I would *speed* him.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, I. 81.

8. To cause to be relieved: only in the passive. [Archaic.]

We believe we deserve to be *sped* of all that our blind hearts desire.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 11.

Being *sped* of my grumbling thus, and eased into better temper.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, Ix.

9. To disclose; unfold; explain.

Ne hath it nat ben determyned ne *sped* firmly and dilligently of any of yow.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 4.

[The word in this quotation is a forced translation of the Latin *expedita*.]—God *speed* you, may God give you advancement or success; I wish you good progress or prosperity. See *God-speed*.

speed-cone (spéd'kōn), *n.* A contrivance for varying and adjusting the velocity-ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt. It may be either one of a pair of continuous cones or conoids whose velocity-ratio can be varied gradually while they are in motion by shifting the belt, or a set of pulleys whose radii vary by steps; in the latter case the velocity-ratio can be changed by shifting the belt from one pair of pulleys to another. Rankine, Applied Mechanics, p. 457.

speeder (spéd'ér), *n.* [*ME. speder, spedar*; < *speed* + *-er*.] 1. One who makes speed; one who advances rapidly, or who gains success. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Supposing you to be the Lady, and three such Gentlemen to come unto you a wooing: in faith, who should be the *speeder*? Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 294.

These are the affections that befit them that are like to be *speeders*. The sluggard lusteth, and wanteth.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 7.

2. One who or that which moves with great swiftness, as a horse. [Colloq.]—3. One who or something which promotes speed; specifically, some mechanical contrivance for quickening speed of motion or operation; any speeding device in a machine, as a pair of speed-cones or cone-pulleys. See *speed-multiplier*.

To spill [ruin] vs thou was our *spedar*,
For thou was our lyghte and our ledar.
York Plays, p. 5.

4. In the manufacture of cotton, a bobbin-and-fly machine, which receives the slivers from the drawing-frame, and attenuates them into rovings.

speedful (spéd'fūl), *a.* [*ME. speedful, speedeful, speedful*; < *speed* + *-ful*.] 1. Successful; prosperous.

Other tydings *speedful* for to seyn.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 629.

2. Effectual; efficient.

He moot shewe that the collacions of propocions nis nat *speedful* to a necessarye conclusion.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter.
Sir T. More.

3. Full of speed; hasty; speedy. [Rare.]

In pounnesse of spyr it is *speedfullest* hele.

Piers Plowman's Crede, I. 264.

speedfully (spéd'fūl-i), *adv.* [*ME. speedfullye*; < *speedful* + *-ly*.] In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

Then thay toke ther way wonder *speedfullye*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 183.

speed-gage (spéd'gāj), *n.* A device for indicating a rate of speed attained; a velocimeter; a speed-indicator.

speedily (spéd'i-li), *adv.* [*ME. speedily*, < AS. **spēdiglice* (Lye), prosperously; as *speedy* + *-ly*.] In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time.

speed-indicator (spéd'in'di-kā-tōr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the speed of an engine, a machine, shafting, etc.; a speed-gage or velocimeter. Various forms are in use. See *tachometer* and *operameter*.

speediness (spéd'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

speeding (spéd'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *speed*, *v.*] The act of putting to speed; a test of speed, as of a horse.

speedless (spéd'les), *a.* [*< speed* + *-less*.] Having no speed; slow; sluggish; not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. [Rare.]

It obeys thy pow'rs,

And in their ship return the *speedless* woovers.

Chapman, Odyssey, v. 40.

speed-multiplier (spéd'mul'ti-pli-ér), *n.* An arrangement of gearing in which pinions are

driven by large wheels, and convey the motion by their shafts to still larger wheels.

speed-pulley (spéd'pū'li), *n.* A pulley having several faces of different diameters, so that it gives different speeds according to the face over which the belt is passed; a cone-pulley.—**Conical speed-pulley.** (a) A pulley of a conical form, connected by a band or belt with another of similar form, so that any change of position of the belt longitudinally on the pulleys varies the speed. (b) The cone-pulley of a machine-tool. See *cone-pulley*.

speed-recorder (spéd'rē-kōr'dér), *n.* An apparatus for making a graphic record of the speed of a railroad-train or road-vehicle, or of the revolutions of a machine or motor.

speed-riggers (spéd'rig'érz), *n. pl.* Cone-pulleys graduated to move a belt at higher or lower speed. [Eng.]

speed-sight (spéd'sit), *n.* One of a pair of sights on a cannon for adjusting aim at a moving ship. The fore sight is permanently fixed, and the hind sight is adjustable by a scale according to the ship's estimated rate of sailing.

speedway (spéd'wā), *n.* A public road set apart for fast driving. [U. S.]

speedwell (spéd'wel), *n.* [*< speed* + *well*.] A plant of the genus *Veronica*, especially *V. Chamædrys*, an herb with creeping and ascending stems, and racemes of bright-blue flowers, whence it has received in Great Britain such fanciful names as *angel's-eyes*, *bird's-eye*, *god's-eye*, and *eyebright*. Also called *germander-speedwell*. The corolla falls quickly when the plant is gathered. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis*, which has been



Flowering Plant of Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).
a, a flower; b, the fruit.

considered diaphoretic, etc., but is now no longer used in medicine. The thyme-leaved speedwell, *V. serpyllifolia*, is a very common little wayside herb with erect stems from a creeping base, and small white or bluish flowers with deeper stripes. Others have special names, *V. Anagallis-aquatica* being the water-speedwell, *V. scutellata* the marsh-speedwell, *V. peregrina* the purslane-speedwell or neckweed, *V. arvensis* the corn-speedwell, *V. agrestis* the field-speedwell, and *V. hederaefolia* the ivy-leaved speedwell. See *Veronica*.

speedy (spéd'i), *a.* [*< ME. spedi*, < AS. *spēdig*, prosperous, rich, powerful (= D. *spoedig*, speedy, = OHG. *spuotig*, G. *sputig*, *spudig*, industrious, speedy), < *spēd*, prosperity, success, speed: see *speed*.] 1. Successful; prosperous.

I will wish her *speedy* strength, and visit her with my prayers.

Shak., Cor., I. 3. 87.

2. Marked by speed of movement; going rapidly; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid: as, a *speedy* flight.

We men of business must use *speedy* servants.

Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, III. 2.

3. Rapidly coming or brought to pass; not deferred or delayed; prompt; ready.

With him [the ambassador] Temple came to a *speedy* agreement.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

speedy-cut (spéd'i-kut), *n.* An injury in the region of the carpus (or knee) of the horse on the inner side, inflicted by the foot of the opposite side during motion.

speekt, *n.* An obsolete form of *spike*. E. Phillips.

speel (spél), *v. t. and i.* [Origin uncertain.] To climb; clamber. [Scotch.]

speelkent, *n.* See *spellken*.

speer (spér), *v. t. and i.* [Early mod. E. also *spear*; Sc. also *spier*, *spier*, and formerly *sperre*, *spire*, etc.; < ME. *speren*, *spiren*, *speoren*, *spuren*, *spyrren*, < AS. *spyrian*, *spirian*, *sperian*, track, trace, investigate, inquire, discuss, ask (= MLG. *sporen* = D. *spuren* = OHG. *spurien*, *spurren*, *spuren*, MHG. *spüren*, *spürn*, G. *spüren* = Icel. *spyrja*, track, trace, investigate, ask, = Sw.

spørja, ask, *spdra*, track, trace, = Dan. *spørge*, ask, inquire, *spore*, track, trace, < *spor*, a track, footprint, = MLG. *spor* = D. *spoor*, trace, = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, a track, trace: see *spoor* and *spur*.] To make diligent inquiry; ask; inquire; inquire of or about. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

She turn'd her right and round about,
To spier her true love's name.
Tann-a-Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

To **spoor at**, to aim a question at; inquire of. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

spee², n. An old form of *spire*¹.

speeret, n. An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speerhawk, n. [Appar. another form and use of *sperhawk*, *sparhawk*.] An old name of the hawkweed, *Hieracium*. Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.

speering (spér'ing), n. [Sc. also *speiring*; verbal n. of *spier*¹, v.] A question; an inquiry. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

speeti, v. An obsolete form of *spit*¹.

speight, n. [Early mod. E. also *speght*, *specht*, *spight*; = D. *specht*, < G. *specht*, MHG. OHG. *speht* (MHG. OHG. also *spech*, > OF. *espeche*, F. *épeche*), a woodpecker; perhaps akin to L. *picus*, a woodpecker (see *pie*); otherwise connected with OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look, spy: see *spy*¹.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

Eue, walking forth about the Forrests, gathers
Speights, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich scattered feathers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.

speir¹, v. See *spier*¹.

speir², n. An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speiranthy, n. See *spiranthy*.

speirogonimium, **spirogonimium** (spī'rō-gō-nim'i-um), n.; pl. *speirogonimia*, *spirogonimia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *speira*, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonium*.] In bot. See *gonidium*, 3.

speiss (spis), n. [< G. *speise*, a metallic mixture, amalgam (*speise* *erze*, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic), a particular use of *speise*, food, meat, < MHG. *spise*, OHG. *spisa*, food, < Olt. It. *spesa* (ML. *spesa*, for *spensa*), expense, cost, < *spendere*, spend: see *spence*, *expense*.] A compound, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron, but often containing nickel and cobalt, obtained in smelting the complicated cobalt and lead ores occurring near Freiberg in Saxony, and in other localities.

spek-boom (spek'bōm), n. [S. African D., < *spek*, fat, lard (= E. *speck*²), + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] A South African plant. See *Portulacaria*.

speke (spēk), n. A dialectal variant of *spoke*¹.

spel¹, n. An old spelling of *spell*¹, *spell*⁴.

spel² (spel), n. [D. *spel*, play: see *spell*³.] Play. South play, quad *spel*, as the Flemmyng seith.
Chaucer, Prolog to Cook's Tale, l. 33.

[In Tyrwhitt's edition alone, apparently his own substitution of the Dutch for its English equivalent *play*, which appears in all other editions.]

spelean, **spelean** (spē-lē'an), a. [< L. *speleum*, < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, cavern; cf. *σπήλαιος*, a cave (> ult. E. *spelunc*), < *σπηος*, a cave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cave or cavern; forming or formed by a cave; cavernous. Owen, Longman's Mag., Nov., 1882, p. 67.—2. Inhabiting caves or caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; troglodyte. Fraser's Mag. Also *speluncous*.

spelch (spelch), v. t. Same as *spelk*.

speld (speld), n. [< ME. *speld*, a splinter, < AS. *speld*, a splinter (*biernende speld*, 'a burning splinter,' or simply *speld*, a torch), = D. *speld*, a pin, = MHG. *spelte*, a splinter, = Icel. *speld*, mod. *speldi*, a square tablet, *spilda*, a flake, slice, = Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; from the root of *spald*¹ (var. *speld*): see *spald*¹. Cf. Gael. *spealt*, a splinter. See *spell*⁴, *spilt*², in part variants of *speld*; and cf. *spelk*, *spell*².] A chip or splinter. See *spall*¹, *spilt*².

Manli as migt men either mette other,
& spall the others spere in *speldes* than wente.
William of Palerne (E. T. S.), l. 3392.

speld, v. A Scotch variant of *spald*¹.

speldert (spél'dér), n. [< ME. **speldert*, *speldur* (= MLG. *spelder* = MHG. *spelter*, *spiliter*), a splinter, dim. of *speld*.] A splinter. *Palsgrace*.

The grete schafte that was longe,
Alle to *speldurs* hit spronge.
Avenge of King Arthur, xiii. 6. (Halliwell.)

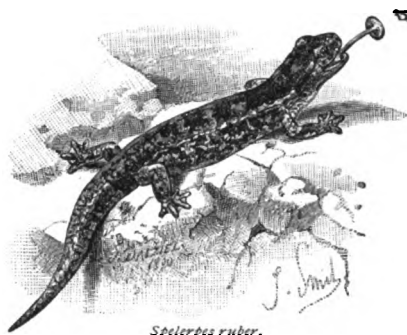
spelder (spél'dér), v. [< ME. *spelderen*, *speldren*, *spell*, < *spelder*, a splinter (used as a pointer; cf. *fecoue*): see *spelder*, n.] To spell. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 353; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

giff thatt tu cannest *speldrenn* hemm
Adam thu findest *speldredd*. *Ormulum*, l. 16440.

spelding (spél'ding), n. [Also *spelden*, *speldring*, *speldrin*, *speldron*; < *speld* + *-ing*.] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

spelean, a. See *spelean*.

Spelerpes (spē-lér'péz), n. [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), irreg. < Gr. *σπλην*, a cave, + *ἑρπεύς*, creep.] A genus of *Plethodontidae*, having the digits free, containing numerous species of small American salamanders, often handsomely colored. *S. longicauda* is a slender long-tailed form found in the Southern States, of a rich-yellow color, with



Spelerpes ruber.

numerous broken black bands. *S. bilineatus*, a common species of the Northern States, has a black line along each side of the back, and the belly yellow. *S. ruber* is of a bright-red color, more or less spotted with black, and is found in cold springs and brooks. *S. belli* is the largest; it is plumbous with a double row of red spots on the back, and inhabits Mexico.

Spelin (spe-lin'), n. [So called in "Spelin," the system defined, < *spe*, var. of *spa*, all (< *s*, an affix forming general, collective, and plural terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr. *nās*, every, all), + *lin*, < L. *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] An artificial linguistic system devised by Prof. Georg Bauer, of Agram in Croatia, in 1888, designed for a universal language. It is constructed on the same lines as Volapük, but is of greater simplicity. See *Volapük*.

spelk (spelk), n. [< ME. *spelke*, < AS. **spelc*, **spilc* (Somner, Lye) = MD. *spaleke*, D. *spalk* = Icel. *spelkur*, a splint, splinter, rod; prob. akin to *speld*, *spald*¹, *spall*¹, etc.] 1. A splinter of wood; a splint used in setting a broken bone. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A rod, stick, or switch; especially, a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

spelk (spelk), v. t. [Also assimilated *spelch*; < ME. **spelken*, **spelchen*, < AS. *spelcean*, *spilcean*, set with splints (= MD. *spalcken*, set with splints, fasten, support, prop, = Icel. *spelkja*, stuff (skins), = Sw. *spelka*, split, splinter), < **spelc*, **spilc*, a splint, splinter: see *spelk*, n.] 1. To set, as a broken bone, with a spelk or splint. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To use a spelk or rod in or upon; fasten or strike with a spelk. [Prov. Eng.]

spell¹ (spel), n. [< ME. *spelle*, *spel*, < AS. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, tale, story, history, narrative, fable, also speech, discourse, command, teaching, doctrine, = OS. *spel* (*spell*) = OHG. *spel* (*spell*), a tale, narrative, = Icel. *spjall*, a saying, saw, pl. *spjöll*, words, tidings, = Goth. *spill*, a tale, fable, myth; root unknown. The word is found in many AS. and ME. compounds, of which the principal ones are represented by *byspell* and *gospel*. Cf. *spell*¹, v.] 1. A tale; story; narrative.

Herkneth to my *spelle*. Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 183.
2. Speech; word of mouth; direct address.

An ax . . . hogs & vn-mete,
A *spetes* sparthe to expoun (describe) in *spelle* quo-so mygt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. T. S.), l. 209.

3. A charm consisting of words of supposed occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any means or cause of enchantment, literally or figuratively; a magical or an enthralling charm; a condition of enchantment; fascination: as, to cast a *spell* over a person; to be under a *spell*, or bound by a *spell*.

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme, that in elder tymes they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the Nightingale for thees, and the wood-spell. And herence, I thinke, is named the *gospel*, as it were Gods spell, or worde. And so sayth Chaucer.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March, Glosses.

The running stream dissolved the *spell*,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, I. of I. M., III. 18.

spell¹ (spel), v. [< ME. *spellen*, *spelliēn*, *spealiēn*, *spiliēn*, < AS. *spelian* (pret. *spellede*, pp. *spelled*), tell, declare, relate, speak, discourse (= MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, *spell*, = OHG. *spellōn*, MHG. *spellen*, declare, relate, = Icel. *spjalla*, speak, talk, = Goth. *spjōllōn*, tell, narrate), < *spel*, a tale, story: see *spell*¹, n. Cf. *spell*², v.] I. *trans*. 1. To tell; relate; teach; disclose.

It's I have intill Paris been,
And well my drift can *spell*.
Young Child Dyeing (Child's Ballads, IV. 267).

2. To act as a spell upon; entrance; enthrall; fascinate; charm.—3. To imbue with magic properties.

This [hippomanes], gathered . . .
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, III. 445.

II. *intrans*. To tell; tell a story; give an account.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I *spelle*,
And what falle to hys offyce now wylle y telle.
Babees Book (E. T. S.), p. 310.

spell² (spel), v.; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*, ppr. *spelling*. [< late ME. *spellen*; a particular use of *spell*¹, tell, appar. due to D. use: MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, *spell*, D. *spellen*, *spell*; cf. OF. *espeller*, *espeler*, declare, *speli*, F. *épeler*, *spell*, = Pr. *espelar*, *espelhar*, declare (< G. or D.): see *spell*¹.] The word is in part confused, as the var. *speal* also indicates, with *spell*⁴, *speld*¹, *spelder*, a splinter, because a splinter of wood was used as a pointer to assist in spelling words: see *spell*⁴, and cf. *spelder*, v., *spell*.] I. *trans*. 1. To tell or set forth letter by letter; set down letter by letter; tell the letters of; form by or in letters.

Spellyn (letters). Sillabico. Prompt. Parv., p. 468.
A few commonplace and ill-spelled letters, a few wise or witty words, are all the direct record she has left of herself.
The Century, XL. 649.

2. To read letter by letter, or with laborious effort; hence, to discover by careful study; make out point by point: often with *out* or *over*.

I will sit on this footstool at thy feet, that I may *spell* over thy splendour, and learn for the first time how princes are attired.
Scott, Kenilworth, VII.

He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibers of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with his grooms and dogs, and *spelled* over the county paper on Sundays.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, VII.

3. To constitute, as letters constitute a word; make up.

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect.
Fulder.

To *spell backward*, to repeat or arrange the letters of in reverse order; begin with the last letter of; hence, to understand or explain in an exactly contrary sense; turn inside out; reverse the character or intention of.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
But she would *spell* him backward.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 61.

To *spell baker*, to do something difficult: supposed to refer to *baker* as one of the first words met by children in passing from the "easy" monosyllables to the "hard" dissyllables in the old spelling-books. (Old and colloq., U. S.)

If an old man will marry a young wife,
Why then—why then—why then—he must *spell Baker*.
Longfellow, Giles Corey, II. 1.

II. *intrans*. 1. To form words with the proper letters, in either reading or writing; repeat or set down the letters of words.

O, she knew well
Thy love did read by rote and could not *spell*.
Shak., R. and J., II. 3. 83.

2. To make a study; engage in careful contemplation of something. [Poetical and rare.]

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that tips the dew.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 170.

spell³ (spel), v. t. [ME. *spelen*, *speliēn*, < AS. *spelian*, act in one's stead, take one's place, also rarely *spilian*, play, jest, = OS. *spjōlōn*, play, dance, = D. *spelen* = MLG. LG. *spelen*, play, game, act, move, sparkle, allude, = OHG. *spjōlōn*, MHG. *spjōln*, G. *spielen* = Icel. *spila*, play, spend, play at cards, = Sw. *spela* = Dan. *spille*, act a part, move, sparkle, play, gamble; from a noun not recorded in AS., but appearing as OS. *spil*, play (of weapons), = MD. D. *spel* = MLG. *spil*, LG. *spile*, play, music, performance, cards, = OHG. MHG. *spil*, G. *spiel*, play, game; root unknown.] To take the place of (another person) temporarily in doing something; take turns with; relieve for a time; give a rest to.

Sometimes there are two ostensible boilers [slaves in charge of sugar-boiling] to *spell* and relieve one another.

When one is obliged to be *spelled* for the purpose of natural rest, he should leave his inflections to a judicious negro. *T. Roughley, Jamaica Planters' Guide* (1823), p. 340.

Mrs. Savor kept her seat beside Annie. She said, "Don't you want I should *spell* you a little while, Miss Kilburn?" *Houelle, Annie Kilburn, xvi.*

spell³ (spel), *n.* [*< spell³, v.*] 1. A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person; an exchange of work and rest: as, to take one's regular *spell*; to work the pumps by *spells*.

Their toil is so extreme as they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spels*.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 11.

A poor old negro, whose woolly head was turned to gray, though scarcely able to move, begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a *spell* when I became tired.

E. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 188.

Hence—2. A continuous course of employment in work or duty; a turn of occupation between periods of rest; a bout.

We read that a working day [in Holland] of thirteen or fourteen hours is usual; a *spell* of eighteen or more hours is not uncommon. *The Academy, July 27, 1889, p. 54.*

3. An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time.

A halt was made for the purpose of giving the horses a *spell* and having a pot of tea.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

4. Any interval of time within definite limits; an unbroken term or period.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter since my last, except the setting in of a severe *spell* of cold weather and a considerable fall of snow.

Washington, To J. Reed, Dec. 25, 1775.

After a grievous *spell* of eighteen months on board the French galley. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.*

5. A short period, indefinitely; an odd or occasional interval; an uncertain term; a while. [*Colloq.*]

No, I hadn't got a girl now. I had one a *spell*, but I'd rather do my own work.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 145.

Why don't ye come and rest a *spell* with me, and to-morrow ye kin go on of ye like? *Harper's Mag., LXXX. 349.*

6. A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill feeling. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

Wal, arter all, we sot out, and Hepsy, she got clear beat out; and when Hepsy does get beat out she has *spells*, and she goes on awful, and they last day arter day.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 171.

spell⁴ (spel), *n.* [*Also spell, speal, formerly spell; partly a var. of speld (see speld), partly < D. spil, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis (see spindle). Cf. spall, spale¹.*] 1. A chip, splinter, or splint. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Cf. E. spell or spili, originally a chip of wood for lighting a candle.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), Glossa, p. 306.

2. In the game of nur-and-spell, the steel spring by which the nur is thrown into the air.—3. One of the transverse pieces at the bottom of a chair which strengthen and keep together the legs. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

spellable (spel'ə-bl), *a.* [*< spell³ + -able.*] Capable of being spelled, or represented in letters: as, some birds utter *spellable* notes. *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 69. (Davies.)* [*Rare.*]

spellbind (spel'bind), *v. t.* [*A back-formation, after spellbound; < spell¹ + bind.*] To bind by or as if by a spell; hold under mental control or restraint; fascinate. [*Recent.*]

Now the poor French word . . . "Qu'en dira-t-on?" *spellbinds* us all. *Carlyle, Essays (J. P. F. Richter again).*

The other, in his speech about the banner, *Spell-bound* his audience until they swore That such a speech was never heard till then.

Halleck, Fanny.

spellbinder (spel'bin-dér), *n.* One who spellbinds or fascinates; especially, an eloquent political orator. [*U. S. political slang, first used in the presidential campaign of 1888.*]

spell-bone (spel'bôn), *n.* [*< spell⁴ + bone¹.*] The small bone of the leg; the fibula. See phrases under *peroneal*. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

spellbound (spel'bound), *a.* Bound by or as if by a spell; entranced; rapt; fascinated.

My dear mother stood gazing at him, *spellbound* by his eloquence. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II.*

speller¹ (spel'ér), *n.* [*< ME. spellere; < spell¹ + -er¹.*] A speaker or talker; a teller; a narrator.

Speke we of the *spelleres* bolde, 8th we have of this lady tolde. *Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., l. 127. (Halliwel.)*

speller² (spel'ér), *n.* [*< late ME. spellare (= MD. D. spellere), a speller; < spell² + -er¹.*] 1. One who spells, as in school; a person skilled in spelling.

Spellare, syllabicator. Prompt. Parv., p. 468.

2. A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.

speller³ (spel'ér), *n.* [*< spell⁴ + -er¹.*] A branch shooting out from the crown of a deer's antler. See cut under *Dama. Cotgrave.*

spellful (spel'fûl), *a.* [*< spell¹ + -ful.*] Full of spells or charms; fascinating; absorbing. *Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv. [Rare.]*

spelling¹ (spel'ing), *n.* [*< ME. spellinge, spelunge, spelling, spellung, recital, < AS. spelling, narration, verbal n. of spellian, tell, declare: see spell¹.*] A story; a relation; a tale.

As we telle yn owre *spelling*, Falsenes come never to gode endyng. *MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 83, f. 125. (Halliwel.)*

spelling² (spel'ing), *n.* [*< late ME. spellunge (= MD. spellinge, D. spelling); verbal n. of spell², v. Cf. D. spelkunst (kunst, art), spelling; buchstabiren, spell, as a noun, spelling (< buch-stabe, a letter: see under book); Sw. stafning = Dan. stavning, spelling (see staff, stave); and cf. orthography.*] 1. The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

Spellinge, syllabicator. Prompt. Parv., p. 468.

Our common *spelling* is often an untrustworthy guide to etymology. *J. Hadley, Essays, p. 356.*

To prepare the way for such a change [a reform in spelling] the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of *spelling* almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc., VII. 35.*

It may be observed that it is mainly among the class of half-taught dabbles in philology that etymological *spelling* has found its supporters. All true philologists and philological bodies have uniformly denounced it as a monstrous absurdity, both from a practical and a scientific point of view. *H. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 201.*

2. A collocation of letters representing a word; a written word as spelled in a particular way.

Our present spelling is in many particulars a far from trustworthy guide in etymology, and often, indeed, entirely falsifies history. Such *spellings* as island, author, delight, sovereign, require only to be mentioned, and there are hundreds of others involving equally gross blunders, many of which have actually corrupted the spoken language. *H. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 200.*

Phonetic spelling. See *phonetic*.—**Spelling reform.** The improvement by regulation and simplification of the conventional orthography of a language, specifically of the English language; the proposed simplification of English orthography. The spelling of all languages having a recorded history tends to lag behind the changes of pronunciation, and in time a reform becomes necessary. In English, since the gradual fixation of the spelling after the invention of printing, the separation of spelling and pronunciation has become very wide, and numerous proposals for spelling reform have been made. The present organized effort for spelling reform has arisen out of the spread of phonography, which is based on phonetic spelling, and from the more recent spread of the study of comparative philology, which is also based on phonetics. Proposals for a gradual reform in spelling have been put forth jointly by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, and are advocated by the Spelling Reform Association. Amended spellings have been accepted to some extent by various periodicals, and are admitted, less freely, into recent books. Movements for spelling reform exist also in France, Germany, Denmark, and other countries. A spelling reform has been accomplished in Dutch, Spanish, and other tongues, and to some extent, by government action, in Germany.

spelling-bee (spel'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *spelling-match*.

spelling-book (spel'ing-bûk), *n.* A book from which children are taught to spell.

spelling-match (spel'ing-mach), *n.* A contest for superiority in spelling between two or more persons or parties. A formal spelling-match is usually between sides or sets of persons chosen by two leaders. Any person who misspells one of the words given out retires, and the victory belongs to the side that has the larger number left at the close. Also called *spelling-bee*. [*U. S.*]

spellkent (spel'ken), *n.* [*Also spellken; < D. spel, play (see spell³), + E. ken⁵, a resort.*] A playhouse; a theater. [*Low slang.*]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van, Boozie in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle? *Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.*

spell-stopped (spel'stopt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spellbound. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 61.*

spell-work (spel'wêrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. *Moore, Lalla Rookh.*

spelonk, *n.* Same as *spelunc*.

spelt¹ (spel't), *n.* [*< ME. *spelt (not found); < AS. spelt = D. spelt = MLG. LG. spelte = OHG. spelta, spelza, spelzo, MHG. spelte, spelze, G. spelt, spelz, spelt; cf. G. spelze, chaff, shell, beard of an ear of corn; = It. spelta, spelta = Sp. Pg. espelta = Pr. espelta = OF. espiaure, F. épeau-*

tre, spelt; < LL. spelta, spelt.] A kind of wheat, *Triticum spelta*, but believed by some authors to be a race of the common wheat, *Triticum aestivum*. Spelt is marked by the fragile rachis of the spike, which easily breaks up at the joints, and by the grains being adherent to the chaff. It was cultivated by the Swiss lake-dwellers, by the ancient Egyptians, and throughout the Roman empire, and is still grown in the colder mountainous regions of Europe and elsewhere. It makes a very fine flour, used especially for pastry-making, but the grain requires special machinery for grinding.

spelt² (spel't), *n.* [*< ME. spelt; a var. of speld.*] A splinter, splint, or strip; a spell or spill.

The spekes was splentide alle with *speltis* of silver, The space of a spere lenghe springande fulle faire. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3265.*

spelt² (spel't), *v. t.* [*A var. of speld, spald¹, perhaps confused with ME. spelden, spilt: see spald¹, speld, spelk. Cf. spelt², n.*] To split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelled* beans. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

spelt³ (spel't), *a.* A preterit and past participle of *spelt*².

spelter (spel'tér), *n.* [*Not found in ME., and prob. of LG. origin: LG. spialter, pewter, = MD. speauter, D. spiauter = G. Sw. Dan. spiauter, zinc, bell-metal; cf. OF. piautre, peutre, peautre, espeautre = Sp. Pg. peltre = It. peltro (ML. peutrum, pestrum), pewter: see pewter.*] The Rom. forms are from Teut., but have appeared in turn influenced the Teut. forms. Zinc: now used only in commerce for ingot zinc.

Not only those metalline corpuscles that were just over or near the determinate place where I put the *spelter*, but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter*. *Boyle, History of Fluidity, xliii.*

Spelter solder. hard solder. See *solder*. **spelter** (spel'tér), *v. t.* [*< spelter, n.*] To solder with spelter solder, or hard solder. *Brass-Founders' Manual, p. 59.*

spelunc, **spelunk** (spél-lung'k), *n.* [*< ME. spelunk, spelonke, spelunc = D. spelonk, < OF. spelonque, F. spelonque = Pr. spelunca = Sp. Pg. espelunca = It. spelonca, < L. spelunca, < Gr. σπηλις (σπηλιγγ-), a cave, cavern, < σπέος, a cave.*] A cave; a cavern; a vault.

Men bi hem-selue, In spekes and in *spelonkes* selden spoken togideres. *Piers Plowman (B), xv. 270.*

And parts of the same stone lieth ther yett now in the same vitermost *Spelunk*. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 40.*

speluncous (spél-lung'kus), *a.* [*< spelunc + -ous.*] Same as *speluncan*.

spenn, *v. t.* [*ME. spennen (= MHG. spennen = Icel. spenna), a secondary form of AS. spannan, span: see span¹. Cf. spend².*] To stretch; grasp; span.

Bifore that spot my honde I *spenn*(ed). *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 49.*

spencer, **spencer**¹. See *spense, spenser*.

spencer² (spen'sér), *n.* [*Named after Earl Spencer (1782-1845).*] The surname is derived from *spencer*¹, *spencer*. 1. A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen: a fashion introduced about 1800.—2. A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.

spencer³ (spen'sér), *n.* *Naut.*, a trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail set abaft the foremast and mainmast; a trysail.

spencer-gaff (spen'sér-gaf), *n.* The gaff to which the spencer is bent.

Spencer gun. See *gun*¹.

Spencerian (spen-sé'ri-an), *a.* [*< Spencer (see *def. + -ian).*] Pertaining or relating to the English philosopher Herbert Spencer (born 1820: died 1903), or characteristic of his philosophical system. See *Spencerianism*.

Spencerianism (spen-sé'ri-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, called by him the *synthetic philosophy*. Like almost all the ancient and a considerable part of the modern philosophical systems, it is a philosophy of evolution; but it differs from most of these in reducing evolution to the rank of a mere secondary principle, and in making the immutable law of mechanics the sole fundamental one. Spencer has formally stated his philosophy in sixteen propositions, which concern the relations of evolution and dissolution. These are of a special and detailed character, so that he does not countenance the claim made for him of the principle of evolution itself. His sixteenth proposition states that under the sensible appearances which the universe presents to us, and "transcending human knowledge, is an unknown and unknowable power."

spencer-mast (spen'sér-mást), *n.* See *mast*¹.

spency (spen'si), *n.*; pl. *spencies* (-siz). The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. C. Swainson. [Shetland Isles.]

spend¹ (spend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spent* (formerly sometimes *spended*), ppr. *spending*. [*ME. spenden* (pret. *spende*, pp. *spended*, *ispended*), < AS. *spendan*, *spend* (also in comp. *a-spendan*, *for-spendan*) = OHG. *spentiōn*, MHG. *spenten*, *spenden*, G. *spenden* = Sw. *spendera* = Dan. *spendere* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = OF. *despendre*, F. *dépense*, < ML. *spendere*, L. *dispendere*, pay out, dispend: see *dispend*. Cf. *expend*, and see *spense*, *spender*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To pay or give out for the satisfaction of need, or the gratification of desire; part with for some use or purpose; expend; lay out: used of money, or anything of exchangeable value.

The moore thou *spendist*, the lesse thou hast.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Isa. lv. 2.

The oills which we do *spend* in England for our cloth are brought out of Spain.

J. Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 56).

2. To impart; confer; bestow for any reason; dispense.

As help me Crist as I in fewe yeeres

Have *spended* (var. *spent*) upon diverse man freres

Ful many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 242.

I will but *spend* a word here in the house,

And go with you. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 2. 48.

3. To consume; use up; make away with; dispose of in using.

They were without prouision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they *spent* by Thursday at night.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

My last breath cannot

Be better *spent* than to say I forgive you.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 2.

4. To pass; employ; while away: used of time, or of matters implying time.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xxi. 18.

I would not *spend* another such a night.

Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 4. 5.

5. To waste or wear out by use or action; incur the loss of. See phrase to *spend a mast*, below.

What's the matter,

That you unlase your reputation thus,

And *spend* your rich opinion for the name

Of a night-brawler? *Shak.*, Othello, II. 3. 196.

6. To exhaust of means, force, strength, contents, or the like; impoverish; enfeeble: only in the passive. See *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.

Knolles, Hist. Turke. (Latham.)

They could have no design to themselves in this work, thus to expose themselves to scorn and abuse, to spend and be *spent*.

Penn., Rise and Progress of Quakers, III.

Faintly thence, as pines far sighing,

Or as thunder *spend* and dying,

Come the challenge and replying.

Whittier, The Ranger.

7t. To cause the expenditure of; cost.

It *spent* me so little time after your going that, although you speak in your letter of good dispatch in your going, yet I might have overtaken you.

Donne, Letters, cxv.

The main business, which *spent* the most time, and caused the adjourning of the court, was about the removal of Newtown.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 167.

To *spend a mast*, to break, lose, or carry away a mast in sailing; incur the loss of a mast.

He *spent* his *mast* in fair weather, and having gotten a new at Cape Anne, and towing it towards the bay, he lost it by the way.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 74.

To *spend ground*, to excavate in mining; mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—To *spend the month*, to bark violently; give tongue; bay.

Then do they [hounds] *spend* their *mouths*; Echo replies, As if another chase were in the skies.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 606.

To *spend up*, to use up; consume improvidently; waste.

There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man *spendeth* it up.

Prov. xxi. 20.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pay or lay out; make expenditure of money, means, strength, or anything of value.

He *spendeth*, *jousteth*, *maketh* *testeynynges*.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1718.

Get ere thou *spend*, then shalt thou bid

Thy friendly friend good morrowe.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

To *spend* in all things else,

But of old friends to be most miserly.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. To be lost or wasted; be dissipated or consumed; go to waste: as, the candles *spend* fast.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 129.

3. Specifically, to emit semen, milt, or spawn. See *spent*, 2.

spend² (spend), *v. t.* [A var. of *spen*.] To span; grasp with the hand or fingers. *Hall's well*. [Prov. Eng.]

He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght,

He *spendyd* a spear, a trusty tre.

Hunting of the Cheviot (Child's Ballads, VII. 87).

spendable (spen'da-bl), *a.* [*spend*¹ + *-able*.] That may be spent; proper to be used for current needs: as, *spendable* income. [Rare.]

spend-all (spend'ál), *n.* [*spend*¹, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentious as thou hast heaped together laboriously. *Man in the Moon* (1600). (Nares.)

spender (spen'dér), *n.* [*ME. spender*, *spendare*; < *spend*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which spends or wastes; used absolutely, a spendthrift.

You've been a *spender*, a vain *spender*; wasted

Your stock of credit and of wares unthriftilly.

Ford, Fancies, II. 1.

Very rich men in England are much freer *spenders* than they are here.

The American, VI. 217.

spending (spen'ding), *n.* [*ME. spendinge*, *spendinge*; verbal *n.* of *spend*, *v.*] 1. The act of paying out money.—2t. Ready money; cash; means.

Yf thou sayle any *spendinge*,

Com to Robyn Hode.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

3. Seminal emission.

spending-money (spen'ding-mun'í), *n.* Money provided or used for small personal expenses; pocket-money for incidental outlay.

spending-silver (spen'ding-sil'vér), *n.* [*ME. spending-silver*; < *spending* + *silver*.] Money for expenses; spending-money; cash.

And *spending silver* hadde he ryght ynow.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 7.

For of thy *spendinge silver*, monk,

Thereof wyl I ryght none.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 87).

spendthrift (spend'thrift), *n.* and *a.* [*spend*¹, *v.*, + obj. *thrift*.] I. *n.* One who spends lavishly, improvidently, or foolishly; an unthrifty spender; a prodigal.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,

Or *spendthrift's* prodigal excess, afford?

Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

II. *a.* Wastefully spending or spent; lavish; improvident; wasteful; prodigal: as, a *spendthrift* heir; *spendthrift* ways.

And then this "should" is like a *spendthrift* sigh,

That hurts by easing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, IV. 7. 123.

Spendthrift alike of money and of wit.

Cowper, Table-Talk, I. 634.

spendthriftly (spend'thrif'ti), *a.* [*spend*¹, *v.* + *-y*.] Lavish; wasteful; prodigal. [Rare.]

Spendthriftly, unclean, and ruffian-like courses.

Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 611.

spense (spens), *n.* [Also *spence*; < *ME. spense*, *spence*, < OF. *spense*, *spence*, *expense*, *expence*, *expence* (see *expense*); in *ME.* partly by aphesis from *dispen*, < OF. *despen*, *expence*, also a larder, buttry, etc., < *despendre*, *spend*: see *expense*, *dispen*, and cf. *spend*¹, *spender*.] 1t. Expense; expenditure of money.

So he *sped* hym by sples, & *spense* of his gode,

That the lady for hir lord lyuely he stalle.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13602.

For better is cost upon somewhat worth than *spense* upon nothing worth.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

2. A buttry; a larder; a cellar or other place where provisions are kept. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

Al violent as bottle in the *spence*.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 223.

Yn the *spence*, a tabell planke, and [j. sylwes] [shelves].

English Glids (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,

And turn'd the cowls adrift.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. The apartment of a house where the family sit and eat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

spensert (spen'sér), *n.* [Also *spenser*; < *ME. spenser*, *spencere*, *spensere*, also *despenser*, < OF. *despencier*, *despenser* (ML. *dispensarius*), *dispenser*, *spenser*, < *dispen*, *expense*: see *dispenser*, *spense*. Hence the surnames *Spencer*, *Spenser*.] A steward or butler; a dispenser.

Cesar heet his *spenser* gave the Greke his money.

Trevise, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, IV. 309.

The *spencer* came with keyes in his hand, Opened the doore and them at dinner fand.

Henryson, Moral Fables, p. 12.

Spenserian (spen-sé'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Spenser* (see def. and *spenser*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser (died 1599); specifically, noting the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene." It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, with three rimés, the first and third line forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the stateliest of English measures, and is used by Thomson in his "Castle of Indolence," by Byron in his "Childe Harold," etc.

II. *n.* The poetical measure of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; a Spenserian verse or stanza. O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

spent (spen't), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *spend*¹, *v.*] 1. Nearly or quite exhausted or worn out; having lost force or vitality; inefficient; impotent: generally in a comparative sense. A *spent* deer or other animal is one that has been chased or wounded nearly to death. A *spent* ball is a flying ball (from a gun) that has so nearly lost its impulse as to be unable to penetrate an object struck by it, though it may occasionally inflict a dangerous contused wound. A *spent* bill of lading or other commercial document is one that has fulfilled its purpose and should be canceled.

The forme of his style there, compared with Tullies writng, is but even the talke of a *spent* old man.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Mine eyes, like *spent* lamps glowing out, grow heavy.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, III. 1.

2. Exhausted by spending or spawning; of fish, having spawned.

speos (spé'os), *n.* [*Gr. σπῆος*, a cave.] In Egypt, *archæol.*, a temple or part of a temple, or a tomb of some architectural importance, as distinguished from a mere tunnel or syringe, excavated in the solid rock; a grotto-temple or tomb, as at Beni-Hassan (see cut under *hypogeum*) and Abou Simbel (Ipsamboul). The larger speos of Abou Simbel is about 160 feet deep, and has all the parts of a complete open-air Egyptian temple.

Speotyto (spé-ot'i-tō), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < *Gr. σπῆος*, a cave, + *τύτο*, the night-owl.] An American genus of *Strigidae*, containing several species of small long-legged earless owls which live in treeless regions and burrow in the ground, as *S. cucularia* of the pampas of South America and *S. hypogæa* of the prairies of western North America; the burrowing owls. A variety of the latter also inhabits Florida, and the genus is likewise represented in the West Indies. *S. hypogæa* is the species which is found in association with prairie-dogs and spermophiles, giving rise to many exaggerated accounts of the relation between the bird and the mammal. These owls were formerly placed in the genus *Athene*, and were also called *Phalacropteryx*. See cuts under *owl*.

spert, *v. t.* A variant of *spar*¹.

sporable¹ (spé'ra-bl), *a.* [*L. sperabilis*, that may be hoped for; < *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope.] Capable of being hoped for; affording grounds of hope.

Wherin, suerly perceaving his own cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.

Str W. Cecil (June 3, 1565), in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 2d ser., [cixxi].

sperable², *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

speraget, *n.* Same as *sparage*.

sperate (spé'rát), *a.* [*L. speratus*, pp. of *sperare*, hope.] Hoped for; not hopeless: opposed to *desperate*. In old law, in determining whether debts to a testator, the right to collect which devolved upon the executor, were assets to be accounted for by him, though not collected, regard had to be had to their character, whether they were sperate or desperate.

sperclet, *v.* A Middle English form of *sparkle*.

speret. An old spelling of *spear*¹, *speer*¹, *sphere*.

Spergula (spér-gū-lá), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named from its scattering its seeds; < *L. spargere*, scatter: see *sparge*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Silenaceæ* and tribe *Sperguleæ*. It is characterized by the presence of small scarious stipules, by flowers with five styles alternate with the five sepals, and by a one-celled capsule with its five valves opposite the sepals. There are 2 or 3 species, widely scattered through temperate regions of either hemisphere, especially abundant in fields and cultivated places of the old world. They are annual herbs with dichotomous or clustered branches, the swollen and succulent axils bearing apparent whorls of awl-shaped leaves. The small white or pink flowers form raceme-like cymes with conspicuous pedicels. Also known by the general name of *spurry*, sometimes *sandweed*.

Spergularia (spér-gū-lá'-rí-á), *n.* [NL., < *Spergula* + *-aria*.] A name given by J. and C. Presl in 1819 to *Tissa*, a genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Silenaceæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Spergula* by its three styles and three-valved capsule, and differs from *Arenaria*, to which it was formerly referred, in the possession of stipules. There are about 20 species, scattered through temperate regions, especially along salt-marshes and shores. They are commonly diffuse herbs, small and often succulent, with thread-like or linear leaves, often, as

In *Spergula*, with secondary clusters of leaves forming apparent whorls at the axils. The small flowers open in bright sunshine, and are white or rose-colored or commonly purplish. The species are known as *sand-spurry*. At least 3 species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *Tiara*.

sperhawk, *n.* Same as *sparhawk* for *sparrowhawk*.

spirket (spér'ket), *n.* [Also *spirket*; origin obscure.] A large hooked wooden peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, etc., on. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

High on the *spirket* there it hung.
Bloomfield, The Horkey. (Davies.)

spierling (spér'ling), *n.* Same as *spurling*.

sperm¹ (spér'm), *n.* [ME. *sperme*, < OF. *sperme*, *sparme*, F. *sperme* = Sp. Pg. *esperma* = It. *sperma*, < L. *sperma*, < Gr. *σπέρμα* (*σπερμα*-), seed, < *σπερμειν*, sow. Cf. *spore*.] The male seed of any kind, as the semen or seminal fluid of the higher vertebrates, the male spawn or milt of the lower vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal, containing the male germs, or spermatozoa.

sperm² (spér'm), *n.* [Abbr. of *spermaceti*.] 1. Same as *spermaceti*.—2. A sperm-whale.—3. Sperm-oil.

sperma (spér'mā), *n.* Same as *semen* (which see).

spermaceti (spér-ma-set'i or -sē'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly or dial. also, in corrupt forms, *parmaceti*, *parmacety*, *parmacetty*, *parmacity*, *parmacitty*, etc.; < F. *spermaceti* = Sp. *espermaceti* = Pg. *espermacete* = It. *spermaceti*, < NL. *spermaceti*, lit. 'whale's seed,' the substance having been regarded as the spawn of the whale; < L. *sperma*, seed, + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus*, < Gr. *κῆτος*, whale: see *Cete*.] I. *n.* A peculiar fatty substance contained in the characteristic adipose tissue of the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, and related cetaceans. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and when the head is opened has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes and precipitates from the oil, from which it may then be separated. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semi-transparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. In this state it is called *cetina*. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, but in medicine it is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments, cerates, and cosmetics. It has also been largely used in the manufacture of candles.

By this [fallacy of *Æquivocation*] they are deluded who conceive *spermaceti* (*Spermaceti*, Pseud. Ep., 1646), which is found about the head, to be the spawn of the whale.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or composed of spermaceti or sperm.—2. Producing or yielding spermaceti, as the sperm-whales.—**Spermaceti ointment.** See *ointment*.

spermaceti-oil (spér-ma-set'i-oil), *n.* Sperm-oil.

spermaceti-whale (spér-ma-set'i-hwāl), *n.* A sperm-whale.

Spermacoe (spér-ma-kō'sē), *n.* [NL. (*Dillenius*, 1732), so called in allusion to the carpels pointed with one or more calyx-teeth; < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, germ, + *ἀκμή*, a point, < *ἀκνῆ*, a point, anything sharp.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Spermaceae*, characterized by flowers with from two to four calyx-lobes which sometimes have smaller teeth between, a small two-cleft or capitate stigma, and a dry fruit of two carpels which separate when ripe and are each or only one of them open, one often retaining the membranous axis. There are about three species, natives of America. They are perennial herbs, with smooth, rough, or hairy stems and four-angled branchlets. They bear opposite leaves, which are either sessile or petioled, membranous or coriaceous, nerved or feather-veined. The stipules are united with the petioles into a bristle-bearing membrane or sheath. The small sessile white flowers are solitary in the axils or variously clustered, often in dense axillary and terminal heads. In allusion to the heads, the species are called *button-weed*. All the species occur in the United States, especially southward, one extending to the Florida Keys and the West Indies. *S. glabra*, the most common, extends into Ohio.

Spermaceae (spér-ma-kō'sē-ē), *n.* *pl.* [NL. (*Chamisso* and *Schlechtendal*, 1828), < *Spermacoe* + *-ae* (shortened for *Spermaceae*).] A tribe of rubiaceous plants, of which *Spermacoe* is the type, embracing 18 other genera, chiefly natives of tropical or subtropical America.

sperma-duct (spér'ma-duct), *n.* [NL. *sperma-ductus*, irreg. < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + L. *ductus*, a

duct: see *duct*.] A spermatid duct, or spermatiduct; a male gonaduct or seminal passage; a hollow tubular or vesicular organ in the male, serving to convey or detain sperm or semen. It is connected in some way with the spermary, from which it carries off the sperm, and in many animals is specifically called the *vas deferens*. But it is a more comprehensive term, including the whole of the male generative passages, of whatever kind. Also *sperma-ductus*, *spermiduct*.

spermagone (spér'ma-gōn), *n.* Same as *spermogone*.

spermagonium (spér'ma-gō'ni-um), *n.* Same as *spermogonium*.

spermalist (spér'ma-list), *n.* [< *sperm*¹ + *-al* + *-ist*.] A spermist.

spermangium (spér'man'ji-um), *n.*; *pl.* *spermangia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, sperm, + *αγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *Algæ*, a receptacle containing the spores; a sporangium.

spermaphyte (spér'ma-fit), *n.* See *spermophyte*.

spermarium (spér'mā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *spermaria* (-ā). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, + *-arium*.] A spermary: used in distinction from *ovarium*.

spermary (spér'ma-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *spermaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermarium*.] The male germ-gland or essential sexual organ, of whatever character; the sperm-gland, or spermatid organ, or seminal gonad, in which spermatozoa are generated, in its specialized condition in the higher animals known as the *testis* or *testicle*. The term is used in distinction from *ovary*, both spermaries and ovaries being gonads. Also *spermarium*.

spermatoemphraxis (spér'ma-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-), seed, + *εμπόρασις*, obstruction: see *emphraxis*.] Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

spermatheca (spér'ma-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl.* *spermathecae* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *θήκη*, a case. Cf. *spermatheca*.] A spermatid case, capsule, or sheath; a receptacle for semen; specifically, the seminal receptacle in the female, as of various insects and other invertebrates, which receives and conveys or detains the sperm of the male. More correctly *spermatheca*. See cuts under *Dendroceia*, *ovariole*, and *Rhabdocela*.

spermathecal (spér'ma-thē'kal), *a.* [< *spermatheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spermatheca: as, a *spermathecal* duct or vesicle.

On reaching the point where the *spermathecal* duct debouches, they [ova] are impregnated by the spermatozoa which escape now from the spermatheca and meet the ova.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 658.

spermatia, *n.* Plural of *spermatium*.

spermatid (spér-mat'id), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *spermatice* = Sp. *spermatice* = Pg. *spermatice* = It. *spermatice*, < L. *spermaticeus*, < Gr. *σπερματικός*, < *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to sperm, or male seed, in general; containing spermatozoa, or consisting of sperm or semen; seminal: as, *spermatid* fluid.—2. Secreting spermatozoa; generating or producing semen; seminal, as a spermary.—3. Connected with or related to the spermary, or essential male organ; subservient to the male function; testicular: as, *spermatid* vessels; the *spermatid* cord.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or of the nature of spermatia: as, *spermatid* filaments; *spermatid* gelatin.—5. Figuratively, seminal; germinal; fructifying. [Rare.]

I find certain books vital and *spermatid*, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man.

Emerson, Books.

External spermatid fascia. Same as *intercolumnar fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**External spermatid nerve,** the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve. It supplies the cremaster muscle.—**Internal spermatid fascia.** Same as *infundibuliform fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**Spermatid artery,** any artery supplying a testis or other spermary, corresponding to an ovarian artery of the female. In man the spermatid arteries are two long slender arteries arising from the abdominal aorta a little below the renal arteries, and passing along each spermatid cord, to be distributed to the testes.—**Spermatid calculus,** a concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Spermatid canal.** (a) The inguinal canal. (b) Any spermatid duct, as the *vas deferens*.—**Spermatid cartilage.** Same as *spermatophore*.—**Spermatid cord.** Same as *spermatid*.—**Spermatid cyst,** in *pathol.*, a cyst arising in the testicle near the epididymis, and filled with fluid in which are often found spermatozoa, crystals, etc. See *spermatocyst*.—**Spermatid duct.** Same as *sperma-duct*.—**Spermatid filament,** a spermatozoon.—**Spermatid gelatin,** in *bot.*, a gelatinous substance in spermogonia which when wet aids in the expulsion of the spermatia.—**Spermatid logos.** See *logos*.—**Spermatid plexus of nerves.** See *plexus*.—**Spermatid plexus of veins,** a thick plexus of convoluted vessels formed in the spermatid cord by the venae comites of the spermatid arteries. These veins coalesce after leaving the inguinal canal, and empty into the vena cava inferior of the right side and the renal vein of the left side. This venous plexus corresponds to the ovarian venous plexus of the female, and is specifically known as the *pampiniform plexus*. When varicose, it constitutes a

varicocoele or *circocoele*, an extremely common affection, most frequent on the left side.—**Spermatid rete.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis* (which see, under *rete*).—**Spermatid sac,** a sac containing a number of spermatozoa packed or bundled together, to be discharged on rupture of the sac.

spermatid (spér-mat'id), *a.* [< *spermatid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatid*. *Bacon*.

spermatogenous (spér-mā-shi-ōj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, producing or bearing spermatia: as, a *spermatogenous* surface.

On the contrary, they are disk-shaped or cushion-shaped bodies with the *spermatogenous* surface folded into deep sinuous depressions.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 241.

spermatophore (spér-mā'shi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] In *bot.*, a structure bearing a spermatium.

spermatism (spér'ma-tizm), *n.* [< *spermat(ize)* + *-ism*.] 1. Emission of semen; a seminal discharge.—2. Same as *spermism*.

spermatist (spér'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-), seed, + *-ist*.] Same as *spermist*.

spermatium (spér-mā'shi-um), *n.*; *pl.* *spermatia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, an exceedingly minute ellipsoid, cylindrical, or rod-shaped body in fungi, produced like spores in perithecioid-like organs called *spermogonia*. The spermatia are conjectured to be the male fertilizing organs, although the male sexual function of spermatia in fungi has not been demonstrated. Also used as synonymous with *pollinoid* for the non-motile gamete of the *Rhodophyceae*.

spermatize (spér'ma-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spermatized*, ppr. *spermatizing*. [< Gr. *σπερματίζω*, sow, yield seed, < *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*¹.] To yield male sperm or seed; have a seminal emission; discharge semen.

spermatoid, *n.* Plural of *spermatoid*. *Owen*.

spermatol (spér-ma-tō'al), *a.* [< *spermatol* (ōn) + *-al*.] Pertaining to a spermatol. *Owen*.

spermatoblast (spér'ma-tō-blást), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-), seed, + *βλαστός*, bud, sprout, shoot.] The bud or germ of a spermatozoon; a germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced. Spermatozoa form a layer of nucleated and nucleolated cells in the seminal tubules, which proliferates or projects into the lumen of the tubule with often a lobed or digitate end; and from every lobe a spermatozoon develops and is discharged, leaving a branching stump of the spermatoblast. Also *spermatoblast*, *nematoblast*.

spermatoblastic (spér'ma-tō-blás'tik), *a.* [< *spermatoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatoblasts or the formation of spermatozoa; germinal or budding; as a structure which develops spermatozoa. Also *spermatoblastic*.

spermatocoele (spér'ma-tō-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-), seed, + *κύστη*, a tumor.] A retention-cyst of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

spermatocyst (spér'ma-tō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spermatocystis*, < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-), seed, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. In *anat.*, a seminal vesicle.—2. In *pathol.*, a spermatid cyst or sac. See *spermatid*.

spermatocystic (spér'ma-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *spermatocyst* + *-ic*.] Containing spermatozoa, as a cyst; of the nature of a spermatocyst.

spermatocystidium (spér'ma-tō-sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *spermatocystidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-), seed, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *dim.* -*idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *antheridium*. *Hedwig*.

spermatocystis (spér'ma-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.: see *spermatocyst*.] Same as *spermatocyst*.

spermatocystitis (spér'ma-tō-sis-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *spermatocystis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

spermatocyte (spér'ma-tō-si'tal), *a.* [< *spermatocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatocytes; of the nature of a spermatocyte.

spermatocyte (spér'ma-tō-sit), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow: see *cyste*.] 1. In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spermatozoid.

Four roundish primordial cells (*spermatocytes*), each of which produces a spermatozoid.

Goebel, Special Morphology of Plants (trans.), p. 230.

2. The cell whose nuclear chromatin and cell-protoplasm become respectively the head and tail of the spermatozoon: now restricted to the two cell-generations which precede the formation of the spermatozoa. Synonymous with *spermatoblast*.

These *spermatocytes* may either all develop into spermatozoa (Mammals), or a single *spermatocyte* may become modified as a basilar cell (Plagiotreme Fishes), or a number may form an envelope or cyst around the others (Amphibians and Fishes).
Encyc. Brit., XX. 412.

spermatogemma (spér'ma-tō-jem'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *spermatogemmæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-), seed, + *gemma*, a bud.] A mass of spermatocytes; a multinuclear spermatid cyst; a kind of

spermatoblast. See also *spermospere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 412.

spermatogenesis (spér'ma-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *γενεσις*, origin.] In *biol.*, the formation or development of spermatozoa. *Huxley and Martin*, *Elementary Biology*, p. 301.

spermatogenetic (spér'ma-tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *spermatogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis; exhibiting or characterized by spermatogenesis: as, a *spermatogenetic* process or result; a *spermatogenetic* theory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 412.

spermatogenous (spér'ma-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spermatozoa.

spermatogeny (spér'ma-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *-γενεα*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The generation or production of spermatozoa; spermatogenesis.

spermatogonium (spér'ma-tō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatogonia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *γενή*, generation.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pycnidium*, 1.—2. A primitive or formative seminal cell, forming a kind of sperm-morula, or spermosphere composed of spermatoblasts or spermatocytes, which in turn give rise to spermatozooids. *La Valette St. George*.

spermatoid (spér'ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling sperm, or male seed; sperm-like; of the nature of sperm; spermatoid or seminal.

spermatological (spér'ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *spermatology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to spermatology. Also *spermatological*.

spermatologist (spér'ma-tō-loj'i-jist), *n.* [< *spermatology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in spermatology. Also *spermatologist*.

spermatology (spér'ma-tō-loj'i-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or body of facts and opinions regarding sperm, semen, or the male elements of procreation, as those of spermatogenesis or spermatogeny. Also *spermatology*.

spermatomere (spér'ma-tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide after fertilization.

Two of these "residual globules" are, according to them, expelled by the *spermatomeres* during their nuclear metamorphosis preceding division.

Micros. Science, XXVI, 507.

spermatooñt (spér'ma-tō'ōn), *n.*; pl. *spermatooñts* (-i). [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *φύον*, an egg.] The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoön; a cell which stands in the relation of such a nucleus, as that out of or from which a spermatozoön may be developed; a spermatoblast.

Spermatophilus (spér'ma-tōf'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), emended from *Spermophilus*.] Same as *Spermophilus*.

spermatophoral (spér'ma-tōf'ō-ral), *a.* [< *spermatophore* + *-al*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a spermatophore. *Huxley and Martin*, *Elementary Biology*, p. 291.

spermatophore (spér'ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A special case, capsule, or sheath containing spermatozoa; specifically, one of the peculiar spermatocysts of cephalopods (also called *spermatocyst* or *seminal cartridge*, *seminal rope*, or *filament of Needham*), usually forming a long cylindrical structure in which several envelopes may be distinguished. The contents of such a spermatophore are not exclusively seminal, for in the hinder part of each there is a special substance, the exploding mass, which serves to discharge the packet of spermatozoa. These are invested in a special tubular tunic, and packed in the front part of the spermatophore, like a charge of shot in a cartridge in front of the powder. Behind this packet of sperm the exploding mass forms a spiral coil, which extends through the greater part of the spermatophore and is continuous behind with the coat of the latter. When the spermatophore is wetted it swells up and bursts, through the force of the spring coiled inside, and the spermatozoa are discharged with considerable force. A spermatophore thus offers a striking analogy to the nematophore or thread-cell of a coelenterate, though the object attained is not urtication or netting, but a seminal emission and consequent impregnation of the female. A spermatophore of some sort, less complex than that of cephalopods, is very commonly found in several classes of invertebrates.

spermatophorous (spér'ma-tōf'ō-rus), *a.* [As *spermatophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous; seminiferous; specifically, bearing sperm as a spermatophore; of or pertaining to a spermatophore; spermatophoral.

spermatorrhæa, **spermatorrhœa** (spér'ma-tō-ré'ā), *n.* [NL. *spermatorrhæa*; < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-),

seed, + *ρῆις*, flow, run.] Involuntary seminal loss.

spermatospore (spér'ma-tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *σπόρος*, a sowing.] A kind of cell which gives rise to spermatozoa. Also *spermatospore*.

spermatotheca (spér'ma-tō-thé'kā), *n.* Same as *spermatheca*.

spermatovum (spér'ma-tō'vum), *n.*; pl. *spermatova* (-vā) [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *L. ovum*, egg.] A fecundated egg; an ovum after impregnation by spermatozoa, whence its substance consists of material from both parents. Also *spermovum*.

Spermatozoa (spér'ma-tō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermatozoön*, q. v.] 1. A supposed class or other group of animalcules; sperm-animal: so called before their nature was known, when they were regarded as independent parasitic organisms.—2. [l. c.] Plural of *spermatozoön*.

spermatozoön (spér'ma-tō-zō'ōn), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoan (spér'ma-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-an*.] 1. A. Of the nature of a spermatozoön; of or pertaining to spermatozoa.

II. *n.* A spermatozoön or spermatozoid.

spermatozoic (spér'ma-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoid (spér'ma-tō-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-id*.] See *spermatozoid*.

spermatozoidal (spér'ma-tō-zō'id-al), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoid*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 443.

spermatozoid (spér'ma-tō-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling

a spermatozoön; of spermatozoan nature or appearance.

II. *n.* 1. A spermatozoön. *Von Siebold*. Also, less commonly, *spermatozoid*. See *zoid*.—2. In *bot.*, a male flagellated motile gamete produced in an antheridium: same as *antherozoid*. In this sense more commonly *spermatozoid*. See also *cut* under *antheridium*.

spermatozoön (spér'ma-tō-zō'ōn), *n.*; pl. *spermatozoa* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *ζῶον*, an animal.] 1. One of the numberless microscopic bodies contained in semen, to which the seminal fluid owes its vitality, and which are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilizing the ovum of the fe-



Spermatozoa of Various Animals.

A, beetle (*Coryphæa*), partly macerated: *a*, f., supporting-fiber of flagellum; *b*, fine-like envelop; *n*, nucleus; *a*, *a*, apical body divided into two parts; *B*, insect (*Calaithus*); *C*, bird (*Phylloscopus*); *D*, bird (*Muscicapa*), nucleus divided into two parts (*m*, *n*); *E*, bull-finch; *F*, gull (*Larus*); *G*, *H*, giant spermatozoön and ordinary form of *Tadorna*; *I*, ordinary form of the same stained; *J*, "vermiform spermatozoön" and *K*, ordinary spermatozoön of the snail *Paludina*; *L*, snake (*Coluber*), showing apical body (*a*), nucleus, greatly elongated middle-piece (*m*), and flagellum (*f*). (From Wilson, "The Cell.")

male; a spermatoc cell or filament; a spermatozoan or spermatozoid. Spermatozoa are the vital and essential product of a spermary, male gonad, or testis, as ova are of the ovary or female gonad; their production, or the ability to produce them, is the characteristic distinction of the male from the female organism, whatever their size or shape or other physical character, and however various may be the organ in which they are produced. Spermatozoa, like ova, have the morphological value of the cell; and a spermatozoön is usually a cell in which a cell-wall, cell-contents, and cell-nucleus, with or without a nucleolus, may be distinguished. The form may be spherical, like the ovum, and indistinguishable therefrom by any physical character: more frequently, and especially in the higher animals, these little bodies are shaped like a tadpole, with a

small spherical or discoidal head, a succeeding rod-like middle piece, and a long slender tail or caudal filament, capable of spontaneous vibratile movements, by means of which the spermatozoa swim actively in the seminal fluid, like a shoal of microscopic fishes, every one seeking, in the passages of the female into which the fluid has been injected, to discover the ovum in which to bury itself, in order to undergo dissolution in the substance of the ovum. They are smaller than the corresponding ovum, and several or many of them may be embedded in one ovum. The actual union of spermatozoa with an ovum, and fusion of their nuclei, is required for impregnation, and is the consummation of sexual intercourse, to which all other acts and processes are simply ancillary or subservient. Spermatozoa may be killed by cold, or chemical or mechanical injury, like any other cells. These bodies, very similar to various animalcules, were discovered and named *spermatozoa* by Leeuwenhoek in 1677; they were at first and long afterward regarded as independent organisms, variously classed as parasitic helminths or infusorians—such a view being held, for instance, by Von Baer so late as 1827 or 1835. Von Siebold, who found them in various vertebrates, called them *spermatozooids*. Their true nature appears to have been first recognized by Kölliker. Spermatozoa or their equivalents are diagnostic of the male sex under whatever conditions they exist, whether in male individuals separate from the female, or in those many hermaphrodite animals which unite the two sexes in one individual; and the organ which produces them is invariably a testis or its equivalent spermary, of whatever character. The male elements of the lowest animals, however, as *Protozoa*, do not ordinarily receive the name *spermatozoa*, this being specially applied to the more elaborate male cells of the character above described. The origination of spermatozoa has of late years been the subject of much research and discussion; the details of the process, as observed in different animals, or under different conditions of investigation, together with conflicting doctrinal conclusions, have occasioned a large special vocabulary. See many words preceding and following this one.

2t. [*cap.*] A genus of animalcules. *Von Baer*, 1827.

sperm-ball (spér'm'bál), *n.* A spherical cluster of spermatozoa, such as occurs in some sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 424.

sperm-blastoderm (spér'm'blas'tō-děrm), *n.* A blastodermic layer of formative spermatozoa composing the surface of a sperm-blastula.

sperm-blastula (spér'm'blas'tū-lā), *n.* A spermatoblastula, or hollow sphere whose surface is a layer of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-cell (spér'm'sel), *n.* 1. A spermatozoön: so called from its morphological valence as a cell.—2. A cell giving rise to spermatozoa; a spermatoblast or spermatocyte.

spermet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sperm*.

Spermestes (spér-mes'téz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *εσθίειν*, eat.] The typical genus of *Spermestinae*, containing six or eight species confined to Africa and Madagascar. Such are *S. cucullata*, *S. poensis*, and *S. bicolor* of the continent, and the Madagascar *S. nana*. These little birds are closely related to *Amadina*, of which *Spermestes* is often rated as a subgenus.

Spermestinae (spér-mes-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermestes* + *-inae*.] An extensive subfamily of *Ploceidae*, named from the genus *Spermestes*. The very numerous species, about 150, are chiefly African and Asiatic, but some of them extend to Australia and various Polynesian islands. Among them are the amadavata and estrilda. Leading genera are *Lagonosticta*, *Spermopiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Estrilda*, and *Amadina*. See *cut* under *senegal*.

spermestine (spér-mes'tin), *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Spermestinae*.

spermic (spér'mik), *a.* [< *sperm* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatoc*.

spermidium (spér-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermidia* (-i). [NL., < *L. sperma*, seed, germ, + *-idium*.]

In *bot.*, same as *achenium*, 1.

spermiduct (spér'mi-duct), *n.* [< *L. sperma*, sperm, + *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*. Cf. *spermaduct*.] A passage for the conveyance of sperm in the female of *Echinorhynchus*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

From the lower end of the ovarium [of the female of *Echinorhynchus*] two short oviducts, or rather *spermiducts*, arise, and almost immediately unite into a sort of uterus, which is continued into the vagina.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 555.

spermin (spér'min), *n.* [< *sperm* + *-in*.] A non-poisonous alkaloid (C_2H_5N) obtained from sputum, human semen, organs of leucemic patients, and alcoholic anatomical preparations.

spermism (spér'mizm), *n.* [< *sperm* + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, which develops entirely from a spermatozoön, the ovum serving merely as a mold or matrix; animalculism. Also *spermatism*.

spermist (spér'mist), *n.* [< *sperm* + *-ist*.] One who holds the theory of spermism or spermatism; an animalculist: the opposite of *ovulist*. See *theory of incasement*, under *incasement*. Also *spermatist*.

sperm-kernel (spér'm'kér'nel), *n.* Same as *spermococcus*.

sperm-morula (spér'mor'f-lā), *n.* A spermatomorph; a mulberry-mass of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-nucleus (spér'mū'klē-us), *n.* 1. The nucleus of a spermatozoon; a spermococcus or sperm-kernel. — 2. In bot., the nucleus of a male gamete, which coalesces with the nucleus of an oosphere to form a germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

spermoblast (spér'mō-blāst), *n.* Same as *spermatoblast*.

spermoblastic (spér'mō-blāst'ik), *a.* Same as *spermatoblastic*.

spermocarp (spér'mō-kārp), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + καρπός, fruit.*] In bot., the so-called "fruit" in the *Characeae* and certain conservoid algae. It is the fertilized and matured female organ with its variously formed covering or pericarp and accessory cells. The "fruit" of the *Characeae* has also been called the *anthridium*, *sporogonium*, *enveloped oogonium*, and *sporophyllum*, by different authors. *Sporophyllum* seems the preferable term. See these various words. Compare *sporocarp*. See cuts under *anthridium* and *conceptacle*.

spermococcus (spér'mō-kōk'us), *n.*; pl. *spermococci* (-sī). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + κόκκος, grain, berry.*] The nucleus of a spermatozoon; it consists of the head of the sperm-animalcule, excepting its thin outer layer. Also *spermkernel*.

spermoderm (spér'mō-dérn), *n.* [*Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + δέρμα, skin.*] In bot., the integument of a seed in the aggregate; properly, same as *testa*.

spermogastrula (spér'mō-gas'trō-lā), *n.*; pl. *spermogastrulae* (-lā). [*NL., < L. sperma (see sperm) + NL. gastrula, q. v.*] A sperm-blastula which has undergone a kind of gastrulation.

spermogone (spér'mō-gōn), *n.* [*NL. spermogonium.*] In bot., same as *spermogonium*; also employed by some writers to denote the spermatum or spore-like body which is produced in a spermogonium. See *spermogonium*, *spermatorium*. Also spelled *spermagone*.

spermogonia, *n.* Plural of *spermogonium*.

spermogoniferous (spér'mō-gō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. spermogonium, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear.*] In bot., bearing or producing spermogonia.

spermogonium (spér'mō-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermogonia* (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + γόνος, producing seed, + γονία, seed, + γονος, producing; see -gony.*] In bot., a cup-shaped cavity or

like a bullfinch's, giving name to the subfamily *Spermophilinae*. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but it usually includes about 50 species, of tropical and subtropical America. The only one of these which occurs in the United States is *S. moreletii*, which is found in Texas, and known as *Morelet's pygmy finch*. It is only about 4 inches long, with extremely turkish bill convex in all its outlines, short rounded wings, and still shorter tail. The male is entirely black and white, the latter color tinged with buff on the under parts; the female is olivaceous-brown above and brownish-yellow or buff below, with whitish wing-bars. A like dissimilarity of coloration characterizes the sexes throughout the genus. By those who hold that *Spermophila* is the same name as *Spermophilus*, this genus is called *Sporophila*; and some or all of the species are often placed in a more extensive genus *Gyrinorhynchus*, of which *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* then constitutes one section. See cut under *grassquit*. Also called *Spermospiza*.

2. In mammal., same as *Spermophilus*, 1. *J. Richardson*, 1825.—3t. In entom., a genus of arachnids. *Hentz*, 1842.

spermophile (spér'mō-fīl), *n.* [*NL. Spermophilus.*] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Spermophilus*, as a ground-squirrel or suslik, of which there are numerous species in Europe, Asia, and North America. See cuts under *suslik* and *Spermophilus*. — 2. A fringilline bird of the genus *Spermophila*; a little seed-eater, of which there are numerous Central and South American species. See cut under *grassquit*.

Spermophilinae (spér'mō-fī-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Spermophilus (in sense 2) + Spermophila + -inae.*]

1. In mammal., the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, prairie-dogs, and marmots, one of two subfamilies into which the *Sciuridae* are sometimes divided, represented by the genera *Spermophilus*, *Tamias*, and *Arctomys*. It is not separated from *Sciurus* or the true arboreal squirrels by any trenchant characters, and the two divisions intergrade through the genera *Xerus* and *Tamias*. But the spermophilines are of terrestrial habits, with usually stouter form, larger size, and less bushy tail than the *Sciurinae*. They inhabit Europe, Asia, and especially North America, where the greater number of species are found, and most of them are called *gophers*. The group is also called *Arctomyinae*. See cuts under *Arctomys*, *chipmunk*, *prairie-dog*, *Spermophilus*, and *suslik*.

2. In ornith., an American subfamily of *Fringillidae*, named from the genus *Spermophila*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1862.

spermophiline (spér'mō-fī-līn), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. Spermophilinae.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Spermophilinae*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A member of the *Spermophilinae*.

Spermophilus (spér'mō-fī-lus), *n.* [*NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φίλος, love.*]

1. A genus of ground-squirrels, giving name to the *Spermophilinae*. The type is *S. citellus* of Europe, the suslik, but the genus is especially well represented in North America, where more than thirty distinct species occur, many of which run into several varieties. They were divided by Coues into (1) *Otospermophilus*, in which the ears are high and pointed, the tail is full and broad, with the hairs from two thirds to three quarters of the length of the head and body, and the whole aspect is strongly squirrel-like. To this section belongs *S. grammurus*, with its varieties *beecheyi* and *douglasi*; these are the common ground-squirrels of California, Oregon, and Washington, and east to the Rocky Mountains. *S. annulatus* of Mexico probably also belongs here. (2) *Colobotis*, in which the ears are short and marginiform, the tail is short, from one third to one half the length of the body, and the form is stout. The Old World species belong here, and several of those of North America, as *Parry's spermophile*, *S. empetra* (or *parryi*), which inhabits British America and Alaska, and runs into several varieties, as *hudsonensis* and *erythrophthalmus*. In the United States the best-known species of this section is *Richardson's spermophile*, *S. richardsoni*, very generally distributed, in one or another of its varieties, from the plains of the Saskatchewan to those of the Laramie. It is a tawny animal, resembling a prairie-dog in appearance and habits. Here also belong *S. mollis*, *S. epilosoma*, and *S. obsoletus*, inhabiting western parts of the United States. (3) *Idiotomyia*, which includes several slender-bodied species, almost like weasels in this respect (whence the name), with the ears generally small or rudimentary, as in *Colobotis*, the skull long and narrow, the tail variable, and the first upper premolar generally small. The most squirrel-like of these is *Franklin's spermophile*, *S. franklini*, inhabiting Illinois and Missouri and northward to 64°. It not distantly resembles a gray squirrel, the tail being bushy, two thirds as long as the head and body. The commonest species is *S. tridecemlineatus*, the thirteen-



Thirteen-lined Spermophile, or Federation Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*).

lined spermophile, or federation squirrel, so called by Dr. S. L. Mitchell (in 1821) from the original thirteen stripes of the United States, it having a number (six or eight) of longitudinal stripes, with five or seven rows of spots be-

tween them, likened by that patriot to the "stars and stripes." It inhabits the prairies of the United States at large, and extends northward into British America. Other species of this section are *S. mexicanus* of Texas and Mexico, and *S. tereticaudus* of Arizona and California. Three of the above animals, *S. grammurus*, *S. franklini*, and *S. tridecemlineatus*, are numerous enough in cultivated districts to be troublesome, and all of them are called *gophers*, a name shared by the different animals of the family *Geomysidae*. They are all terrestrial (*S. franklini* somewhat arboreal), and live in burrows underground, much like prairie-dogs, though none of them dig so extensively. In many parts of the Dakotas and Montana the ground is honeycombed with the burrows of *S. richardsoni*. They feed on herbage and seeds, and are also to some extent carnivorous. They are prolific, like most rodents, and bring forth their young in burrows. Those of northern regions hibernate like marmots. Their flesh is eatable. The name of the genus is also written *Spermophila* and *Spermatophilus*, but both of these forms are rare. See also cut under *suslik*.

2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects. *Gebler*.

spermophore (spér'mō-fōr), *n.* [*NL. spermatophorum.*] Same as *spermatophorum*.

spermatophorum (spér'mōf'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *spermatophora* (-rā). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φέρειν = E. bear.*] 1. A seminal vesicle. — 2. In bot., a synonym of *placenta* and also of *funiculus*.

Spermophyta (spér'mōf'i-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of spermophytum: see spermophyte.*] The highest of the four principal groups or phyla into which the vegetable kingdom is separated by the later systematists. It embraces the higher or flowering plants, those producing true seeds. It is the same as *Phanerogamia*. The correlative terms in descending systematic order are *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta*. See *Phanerogamia*, and compare *Cryptogamia*. Properly *Spermatophyta*.

spermophyte (spér'mō-fīt), *n.* [*NL. spermophytum, < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φυτόν, plant.*] In bot., a member of the *Spermophyta*; a plant producing true seeds; a phanerogam, or flowering plant. Properly *spermatophyte*.

spermophytic (spér'mō-fīt'ik), *a.* [*< spermophyte + -ic.*] In bot., capable of producing true seeds; phanerogamic.

spermoplasm (spér'mō-plazm), *n.* [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see plasm.*] The protoplasm of a spermatozoon; the plasmic contents of a spermule, distinguished from the *spermococcus* or *spermkernel*. Also *spermoplasma*.

spermopodium (spér'mō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *spermopodia* (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + ποδός = E. foot.*] In bot., an unused name for the gynophore in *Umbelliferae*.

spermosphere (spér'mō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σφαίρα, sphere.*] A mass of spermoblasts; a spermatogemma.

Spermospiza (spér'mō-spī-zā), *n.* [*NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σπίζα, a finch.*] 1. A leading genus of *Spermestinae*, the type of which is the African *S. harradina*. Originally called *Spermophaga*, a name too near *Spermophagus*. — 2. A genus of American finches, synonymous with *Spermophila*. *Bonaparte*.

spermospore (spér'mō-spōr), *n.* Same as *spermatospore*.

spermotheca (spér'mō-thē-kā), *n.*; pl. *spermothecae* (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. spermatheca.*] In bot., a pericarp. [Rare.]

spermium (spér'mus), *a.* [*< sperm + -ous.*] Same as *spermatic*.

spermovarian (spér'mō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [*< spermovarium + -an.*] Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.

spermovarium (spér'mō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermovaria* (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + NL. ovarium, q. v.*] A hermaphroditic genital gland; a bisexual gonad; an ovipermarium or ovotestis, which gives rise, simultaneously or successively, to male and female products. See cut under *ovotestis*.

spermovary (spér'mō-vā'ri), *n.*; pl. *spermovaries* (-riz). [*< NL. spermovarium.*] Same as *spermovarium*.

spermovum (spér'mō-vum), *n.*; pl. *spermovoca* (-vā). [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. ovum, egg.*] Same as *spermatovum*.

sperm-rope (spér'mō-rōp), *n.* A string of spermatozoa packed in a long case; a package of sperm, as one of the spermatic cartridges of a cephalopod. For description, see *spermatophore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 682.

spermule (spér'mūl), *n.* [*< NL. spermulum, dim. of L.L. sperma, seed: see sperm.*] A seed-animalcule, sperm-cell, spermatozoon, or zoöspERMium; the fertilizing male element, of the morphological valence of a cell. *Spermule* is Haeckel's



Section of Barberry-leaf (of its natural thickness at x), infested with *Puccinia graminis* in its acedial stage. *sp*, spermogonia; *a*, fruit, inclosed within the peridium *p*, or open and discharging spores. (Somewhat magnified.)

receptacle in which spermatia are produced. See *spermatium*, *peridium*, *Puccinia* (with cut). Also *spermagonium*.

spermogonous (spér'mōg'ō-nus), *a.* [*< spermogone + -ous.*] In bot., resembling or having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

sperm-oil (spér'mō'il), *n.* Spermaceti-oil; the oil of the spermaceti-whale. See *train-oil*.

spermolith (spér'mō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + λίθος, stone.*] A concretion which occasionally forms in the seminal ducts.

spermological (spér'mō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *spermatological*.

spermologist (spér'mō-lōj'ist), *n.* [*< spermology + -ist.*] 1. Same as *spermatologist*. — 2. In bot., one who treats of or collects seeds; a student of or an authority in spermology.

spermology (spér'mō-lōj'i), *n.* 1. Same as *spermatology*. — 2. In bot., that branch of science which investigates the seeds of plants.

spermoneucleus (spér'mō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *spermoneuclei* (-ī). [*NL., < L. sperma (see sperm) + nucleus, q. v.*] A male pronucleus. See *masculonucleus*, *feminonucleus*. *Hyatt*.

Spermophila (spér'mōf'i-lā), *n.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φίλος, love.*] 1. In ornith., the little seed-eaters or pygmy finches, an extensive genus of small American fringilline birds, with very short stout bills

term, corresponding to *ovule* for the female egg-cell. The protoplasm of the spermule is called *spermoplasm*, and the nucleus *spermococcus*.

spermulum (sper'mū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spermula* (-lā). [NL.: see *spermule*.] A spermule, sperm-cell, or spermatozoon.

sperm-whale (sper'm'hwāl), *n.* [*< sperm² + whale¹*.] The spermaceti-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* (or *Catodon*) *macrocephalus*, belonging



Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

to the family *Physeteridae* (which see for technical characters; see also out of skull under *Physeter*). It is one of the largest of animals, exceeded in length only by the great orqual or finner, *Balaenoptera musculus*; it has teeth in the lower jaw, but none and no baleen in the upper; and the enormous square head contains the valuable product spermaceti. This whale is also the source of the best whale-oil, and its chase is a very important industry in the warmer waters of all seas. See *cachalot*.—**Porpoise sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot, of the family *Physeteridae* and genus *Kogia*, as *K. brevicestris* (*K. floweri* of Gill), of the Pacific and chiefly tropical seas, but sometimes occurring off the coast of the United States.—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a bottle-nosed whale of the genus *Hyperoodon*. It belongs to the same family (*Physeteridae*) as the sperm-whale, but to a different subfamily. (See *Ziphius*.) The species are several, not well determined, and with confused synonymy. They are larger than any porpoises properly so called, though far inferior in size to the true sperm-whale.

speron, *n.* [*It. sperone* = OF. *esperon*, F. *épéron*, a spur, the beak of a ship: see *spur*.] The beak of a ship.

Which barks are made after the manner of Fusts or Gallots, with a *Speron* and a couered poepe.

Bakuyt's Voyages, II. 215.

sperri, *v. t.* Same as *spari*¹.

sperriable, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

sperrylite (sper'i-lit), *n.* [Named after F. L. Sperry, the discoverer.] A native arsenide of platinum, occurring in minute isometric crystals with pyrite and chalcopryrite near Sudbury in Ontario; also in North Carolina. It has a tin-white color, brilliant metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 10.6. It is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

sperset (spers), *v. t.* and *i.* [An aphetic form of *disperse*, or var. of *sparas*.] To disperse. *Sperser*, *Visions of Bellay*, I. 195.

sperthet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparth*.

sperthet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *spurtle*.

spervert, *spervyout*, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

spessartite, *spessartine* (spes'ār-tīt, -tīn), *n.*

* [*< Spessart*, a mountainous region in Germany, north of the river Main.] A manganesian variety of garnet.

spot, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *spit*².

spetch (spech), *n.* [Assibilated form of *speck*¹.]

A piece of skin or hide used in making glue: as, size made from buffalo-spetches.

spetoust, *a.* See *spitous*.

spew (spū), *v.* [Formerly also *spue*; *< ME.*

* *spewen*, *spuen*, *spuēn*, *< AS. spūcan* (pret. *spāw*, pp. *spūwen*) = OS. *spūcan* = OFries. *spia* = MD. *spijen*, *spouwen*, *spuūwen*, D. *spuwen* = OHG. *spūwan*, *spīan*, MHG. *spien*, G. *speien* = Icel. *spýja* = Sw. Dan. *spý* = Goth. *spīwan*, *spew*, = L. *spuere* = Gr. *πνέω*, Doric *πνέω* (for **πνέω*), *spit*, = OBulg. *plivati*, *pljuti* = Bohem. *pliti* = Pol. *pluc* = Russ. *plevati* = Lith. *spiauti* = Lett. *splaut* (Slav. *√ pljū < spjū < spū*), *spit*. Hence ult. *spit*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

Then he gan to *spewe*, and up he threwe
The balsame all agayne.

Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 248).

2. In *gun*, to run at the mouth: said of a gun which bends at the chase, or whose muzzle droops, from too quick firing.

II. *trans.* 1. To vomit; puke up or out; eject from or as if from the stomach.

So then because thou art lukewarm . . . I will *spue* thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

2. To eject as if by retching or heaving; send or cast forth from within; drive by internal force or effort: often used figuratively.

That the land *spue* not you out also, when ye defile it, as it *spued* out the nations that were before you. Lev. xviii. 28.

To live, for me, Jane, is to stand on a crater-crust which may crack and *spew* fire any day.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xi.

To *spew* oakum, said of the seams of a ship when the oakum starts out from between the planks.

spewer (spū'ēr), *n.* [*< spew + -er¹*.] One who or that which spews.

spewiness (spū'i-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp.

The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.
Bp. Gauden, *Hieraspistes* (1668), p. 551. (*Latham*.)

spewing (spū'ing), *a.* Same as *spewy*.

The soil (in New England) for the general is a warm kind of Earth, there being little cold *spewing* Land.
S. Clarke, *Four Plantations in America* (1670), p. 29.

[See also the quotation under *emuscation*.]
spewy (spū'i), *a.* [*< spew + -y¹*.] Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy* that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

Speyside pine. See *pine*¹.

sp. gr. An abbreviation of *specific gravity*.

sphacel (sfas'el), *n.* [*< NL. sphacelus*, q. v.]

Same as *sphacelus*.

sphacela (sfas'e-lā), *n.*; pl. *sphacelae* (-lā). [*< Gr. σφάκελος*, gangrene.] In bot., in certain algae, a hollow chamber of considerable size which is developed from the apical cell of each branch. When young it is filled with dark mucilaginous contents, which at a later stage become watery. The term is sometimes used as nearly or quite the equivalent of *propagulum*. Also *sphacela*.

Sphacelaria (sfas-e-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the tips of the branches, which are black and shriveled when dried; *< Gr. σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A genus of algae, typical of the family *Sphacelariaceae*. They have olive-brown, branching, filamentous fronds, with corticating cells wanting or confined to the base of the frond. The axis and branches are terminated by a large apical cell, from which by transverse, longitudinal, and oblique divisions, a solid frond is formed whose external surface is composed of rectangular cells arranged in regular transverse bands. The unicellular and pluricellular sporangia are spherical or ellipsoidal, borne on short pedicels; reproduction is non-sexual, by means of propagula. The species are variable, and difficult of determination. There are three species along the New England coast.

Sphacelariaceae (sfas-e-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Sphacelaria + -aceae*.] A family of algae, typified by the genus *Sphacelaria*. They are olive-brown seaweeds with branching polysiphonous fronds, the branches of which terminate in a peculiar large apical cell. Also *Sphacelaria*.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *a.* [*< sphacelus + -ate¹*.] 1. In *pathol.*, dead; necrosed. — 2. In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sphacelated*, ppr. *sphacelating*. [*< sphacelus + -ate²*.] I. *intrans.* To become necrosed.

II. *trans.* To affect with sphacelus or necrosis.

The floor of the existing wound was of course formed by *sphacelated* hepatic tissue. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 425.

sphacelated (sfas'e-lā-ted), *a.* [*< sphacelate + -ed²*.] Same as *sphacelate*.

sphacelation (sfas-e-lā'shon), *n.* [*< sphacelate + -ion*.] Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

sphacela (sfas'el), *n.* [*< NL. sphacela*.] In *bot.*, same as *sphacela*.

Sphacelia (sfā-sē'li-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A former genus of fungi, now known to be the conidial stage or form of *Claviceps*, the ergot. It constitutes the first stage of the ergot, and consists of a growth of mycelium destroying and replacing the ovary of the host, taking approximately the form of the latter. It produces conidial spores upon the tips of basidia which radiate from the surface of the hyphal mass. See *ergot*, 2. Also *Sphacelium*.

sphacelism (sfas'e-lizm), *n.* [*< sphacel(us) + -ism*.] Same as *sphacelismus*.

sphacelismus (sfas-e-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφάκελισμός*, gangrene, *< σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] Necrosis.

Sphacellum (sfā-sē'li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Sphacelia*.] Same as *Sphacelia*.

Sphaceloma (sfas-e-lō'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] A genus of melanconiceous fungi, containing the very destructive species (*S. ampelinum*) known as *anthracnose*. It first appears on the shoots, leaves, and berries of grape-vines as minute brown spots which are a little depressed in the middle and have a slightly raised darker-colored rim. These spots soon increase in size and elongate longitudinally. On the fruit the spots retain a more or less regularly rounded outline, and have a well-defined band of bright vermillion between the dark border and the central portion. Finally, under the action of the disease, the berries dry up, leaving nothing, apparently, but the skin and seeds. Spraying the vines with a strong solution of sulphate of copper before the appearance of the leaves, and with Bordeaux mixture afterward, destroys or checks the disease. See *anthracnose*.

sphacelus (sfas'e-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφάκελος*, gangrene, mortification, caries, also a spasm, convulsion.] 1. Necrosis. — 2. A necrosed mass of tissue.

Spharalcea (sfē-rāl'sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1825), so called from the fruit, a round head of carpels; *< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀλκτα*, a plant, *Malva Alcea*, related to the plant here defined.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Malvaceae* and tribe *Malveae*. It is characterized by flowers each with three bractelets, and fruit of numerous two-valved carpels naked within, each containing two or three reniform seeds. There are about 80 species, mainly natives of warmer parts of America, with 4 at the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs, in habit resembling the genus *Malva*. They usually bear angled or lobed leaves, and short-pediced violet or reddish flowers single or clustered in the axils or forming a raceme or spike. They are known as *globe mallows*, and several species are in cultivation for ornament under glass. They possess marked demulcent properties, especially *S. cispalina*, a decoction of which is used as a remedy in Brazil, and as a substitute for marshmallows.

Sphæranthus (sfē-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the clustered heads of flowers; *< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the family *Asteraceae*, tribe *Inuleae*, and subtribe *Pluchetneae*. It is characterized by flowers without pappus, the central ones bisexual, fertile or sterile, tubular and four- to five-cleft, the outer female and fertile, filiform and minutely two- to three-toothed, and by the aggregation of the small flower-heads into a dense solitary terminal spherical or ovoid glomerule. There are about 17 species, natives of the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are erect villous or glutinous herbs, with divaricate branches terminated by the pink flower-clusters. The leaves are alternate, toothed, and decurrent on the stem. *S. Indicus* is known as the *East Indian globe-thistle*, and is a common Indian weed of dry cultivated land, clothed everywhere with soft glandular hairs which give off a powerful honey-like odor.

sphæraphides (sfē-raf'i-dēz), *n.* pl. [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ραφίς*, a needle.] In *bot.*, the more or less spherical masses of crystals or raphides occurring in the cells of many plants. Also called *sphere-crystals*.

sphæret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

sphærenchyma (sfē-rēng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion: see *parenchyma*.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits: a modification of *parenchyma*.

Sphæria (sfē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1768), *< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Sphæriaceae*. The older authors included all forms having the perithecia black, carbonaceous or membranaceous, pierced at the apex, and usually superficial or erumpent. Recent authors have either discarded the name or used it for old and imperfectly known species.

Sphæriaceae (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL. (Fries, 1821), *< Sphæria + -aceae*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Sphæria*.

Sphæriacei (sfē-ri-ā'sē-i), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Sphæria + -acei*.] Same as *Sphæriaceae*.

sphæriaceous (sfē-ri-ā'shi-us), *a.* [*< Sphæria + -aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sphæria* or the *Sphæriaceae*.

sphæridia, *n.* Plural of *sphæridium*, 1.

sphæridial (sfē-rid-i-āl), *a.* [*< sphæridium + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the *sphæridia* of a sea-urchin.

Sphæridiidae (sfē-ri-dī'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Sphæridium + -idae*.] The *Sphæridiidae* as a family of palpicorn coleopterous insects. Also *Sphæridiadeae*, *Sphæridida*, *Sphæridides*, *Sphæridites*, *Sphæridota*, *Sphæridites*.

Sphæridiine (sfē-rid-i-i'nē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Le Conte, 1833, as *Sphæridini*), *< Sphæridium + -inæ*.] A subfamily of the water-beetle family *Hydrophilidae*, remarkable from the fact that its forms are all terrestrial. They are small, oval, convex, or hemispherical beetles which live in the excrement of herbivorous mammals. They are usually black in color, with the elytra frequently spotted or margined with yellow. They are divided into six genera, of which five are represented in the United States. See *Sphæridium*, 2.

sphæridium (sfē-rid-i-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφαῖριον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Pl. *sphæridia* (-ā). In echinoderms, one of the numerous minute spheroidal bodies, rarely more than one hundredth of an inch long, which are found in nearly all sea-urchins upon the ambulacral plates, especially those nearest the mouth. Each contains a dense glassy calcareous skeleton, and is articulated by a short pedicel, like a spine, to one of the tubercles. The *sphæridia* are supposed to be olfactory or auditory sense-organs.

In some genera, these *sphæridia*, to which Loven ascribes a sensory function (probably auditory), are sunk in fosse of the plate to which they are attached.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 490.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1795).] The typical genus of the *Sphæridiinae*, comprising mainly African species distinguished by the elongate

scutellum and the visible pygidium. *S. scarabaeoides* is an example.

Sphaeridae (sfē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerium* + *-idae*.] A family of fresh-water bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Sphaerium*, formerly called *Cycladidae*, and now generally united with the typical *Cyrenidae* under the latter name.

sphaeristerium (sfē-ris-tē-ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sphaeristeria* (-ā). [*L. sphaeristerium*, < Gr. *σφαίριον*, a place for playing ball, < *σφαίριον*, play at ball, < *σφαίρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] In *class. antiq.*, any place or structure for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

sphaerite (sfē-rit), *n.* [*L. sphaerite*, < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, *sphere*, + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavelite in structure and composition.

Sphaerium (sfē-ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. *σφαίριον*, dim. of *σφαίρα*, a ball.] The typical genus of the *Sphaeridae*, or a genus of the family *Cyrenidae*, for a long time generally known as *Cyclas*. It contains many small clam-like fresh-water shells.

Sphaerobacteria (sfē-rō-bak-tē-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a sphere, + NL. *bacterium*, q. v.] In Cohn's system of classification, a tribe of schizomycetes or bacteria, with spherical cells, as in the genus *Micrococcus*. See *Micrococcus*.

Sphaerococcaceae (sfē-rō-ko-kā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerococcus* + *-aceae*.] A family of florideous algae, named from the genus *Sphaerococcus*. The fronds are cylindrical or membranaceous, often of very delicate substance. The antheridia form superficial patches, or are occasionally contained in sunken cavities. Also *Sphaerococcoidae*.

Sphaerococcus (sfē-rō-ko-kā-sē-ē), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of florideous algae, giving name to the family *Sphaerococcaceae*. There are no American species.

Sphaerodactylus (sfē-rō-dak-ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of American gecko lizards, having toes ending in small circular sucking-disks, by means of which they adhere to perpendicular surfaces. There are large carinate scales on the back, and small smooth hexagonal ones on the belly. *S. notatus* is one of the smallest of lizards, about 2 inches long, found in Florida and Cuba; it is notable as the only gecko of the United States. Also *Sphaerodactylus*.

Sphaerogaster (sfē-rō-gas-tēr), *n.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Acroceridae*, containing one species, *S. arcticus*, a minute shining-black fly, which occurs from the northernmost point of Lapland to northern Sweden.

Sphaerogastra (sfē-rō-gas-trā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of arachnids, containing those whose abdomen is more or less spheroidal or globose, as the spiders: contrasted with *Arthrogastra*. See cut under *spider*.

sphaeroid, *n.* See *spheroid*.

Sphaeroma (sfē-rō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σφαίρωμα*, anything made round or globular, < *σφαίρειν*, make round or globular, < *σφαίρα*, a ball, *sphere*: see *sphere*.] The typical genus of *Sphaeromidae*, so called from their habit of rolling themselves up in a ball when disturbed, like some of the *Oniscidae*. They are known as *globe-slaters*. Also *Sphaeroma*. Leach.

sphaeromere, *n.* See *spheromere*.

sphaeromian, *a. and n.* See *spheromian*.

Sphaeromidae (sfē-rom-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaeroma* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sphaeroma*; the globe-slaters. Also *Sphaeromatidae*.

sphaerosiderite, *n.* See *sphaerosiderite*.

sphaerospore, *n.* Same as *sphaerospore*.

sphaerostilbite (sfē-rō-stil-bit), *n.* [*L. sphaerostilbite*, < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *Ε. stilbite*.] A variety of stilbite.

Sphaerotheca (sfē-rō-thē-kā), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *θήκη*, a case.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Erysiphaceae*, characterized by a perithecium which contains only a single ascus. The appendages are simple threads not unlike the mycelium with which they are frequently interwoven. The ascus is usually suborbicular in shape, and generally contains eight spores. *S. humuli*, called the hop-mildew, is destructive to the hop-vine; *S. pannosa* is injurious to rose-bushes; and *S. mors-uvae* is the common gooseberry-mildew. See *hop-mildew*.

sphaerotherian (sfē-rō-thē-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*L. sphaerotherium* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphaerotherium*.

II. n. A milleped of the genus *Sphaerotherium* or family *Sphaerotheriidae*.

Sphaerotheriidae (sfē-rō-thē-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of chilognath myriapods, typified by the genus *Sphaerotherium*, having aggregated eyes and lateral antennae. Also called *Zephroniidae*.

Sphaerotherium (sfē-rō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., (Brandt, 1841), < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of chilognath myriapods, of the family *Glomeridae*, or giving name to the *Sphaerotheriidae*. *S. elongatum* is an example. Also called *Zephronia*.

sphaerozoa, *n.* Plural of *sphaerozoön*.

sphaerozoid (sfē-rō-zō'id), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphaerozoidea*.

II. n. A *sphaerozoön*, or member of the *Sphaerozoidea*.

Sphaerozoidae (sfē-rō-zō-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphaerozoön* + *-idae*.] A family of spumellarians, or compound radiolarians, typified by the genus *Sphaerozoön*, with a skeleton composed of numerous detached spicules scattered round the social central capsules, or embedded in their common gelatinous body.

sphaerozoön (sfē-rō-zō-on), *n.*; *pl. sphaerozoa* (-ā). [NL.: see *Sphaerozoön*.] An individual or species of the genus *Sphaerozoön* or family *Sphaerozoidae*.

Sphaerozoön (sfē-rō-zō-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαίρα*, a ball, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of compound radiolarians, typical of the family *Sphaerozoidae*, the protoplasm of which contains colored cell-form bodies, and gives rise to a network of spicules forming a loose detached skeleton. *S. orodimare* is an example. A second species is *S. punctatum*. See also cut under *spicule*.

sphaerule, *sphaerulite*, etc. See *spherule*, etc.

Sphagnaceae (sfag-nā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), < *Sphagnum* + *-aceae*.] A monotypic family of mosses; the peat-mosses. They are soft and flaccid caulescent plants, generally of large size, growing in more or less compact tufts or patches on the surface of bogs, or floating in stagnant water, more rarely on the borders of mountain rivulets. They are whitish, yellowish, or sometimes red or olive-colored, and are perennial by the annual prolongation of the stems or by simple innovations at the apex. The branches are generally spreading, in lateral fascicles of from two to seven, rarely more, those at the summit of the stem capitate. The leaves are nerveless, translucent, formed of a single layer of two kinds of cells. The inflorescence is monocious or dioecious; the male organs (antheridia) are borne upon clavate catkin-like branches, solitary at the side of each leaf, globose or ovoid, pedicellate; the female organs (archegonia) are generally three or four terminating a short branch, only one perfecting fruit and forming a capsule. The capsule is globose, operculate with a convex or nearly flat lid, the orifice naked; the spores are of two kinds. See cut under *Sphagnum*.

Sphagnei (sfag-nē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. sphagnos*, < Gr. *σφάγνος*, a kind of moss.] Same as *Sphagnaceae*.

sphagnicolous (sfag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. sphagnum* + *L. colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, growing or living upon or among mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

sphagnologist (sfag-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*L. sphagnology* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a student of the *Sphagnaceae*; one who is an authority on, or interested in the study of, the *Sphagnaceae*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 108.

sphagnology (sfag-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*L. sphagnum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The special study of the *Sphagnaceae*.

sphagnous (sfag-nus), *a.* [*L. sphagnum* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to bog-mosses or peat-mosses; abounding in bog- or peat-mosses. See *Sphagnum*.

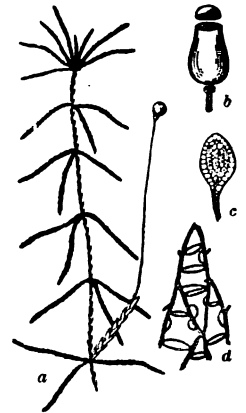
Sphagnum (sfag-nūm), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1741), < Gr. *σφάγνος*, also *σφάκος*, and *σφάκων*, a kind of moss.] 1. A genus of mosses, the peat- or bog-mosses, the only representative of the family *Sphagnaceae*. For charac-

ters, see *Sphagnaceae*.

The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the temperate parts of the globe, and enter largely into the composition of peat. There are about 25 North American species and many varieties or forms, about the validity of which the best authorities differ widely. The most divergent forms may be distinguished by well-marked characters, but these seem to merge into one another by a complete series of connecting links. See *peat*, *peat-moss*, *Bryaceae*.

2. [*L. c.*] A mass or quantity of moss of this genus: often used attributively, as, *sphagnum moss*; a *sphagnum bog*.

Sphagolobus (sfā-gol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1860), < Gr. *σφαγή*, the throat, + *λόβος*, lobe.] A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidae*, characterized by the peculiar form of the casque and by the curly crest. The



a, Fertile plant of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, var. *plumosum*; b, the capsule of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; c, the antheridium of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; d, cells of the leaf of *Sphagnum cymbifolium*.



Sphagolobus atratus.

only species is *S. atratus* of western Africa, of a blackish color with the tail dark-green and broadly tipped with white.

sphalerite (sfal'e-rit), *n.* [*L. σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (< *σάλλειν*, cause to fall, throw down, trip: see *fall*, *fail*), + *-ite*.] so named because often confounded with more useful ores.] The native zinc sulphid more familiarly known as *zinc-blende*. See *blende*.

sphalerocarpium (sfal'e-rō-kār-pi-um), *n.*; *pl. sphalerocarpia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (see *sphalerite*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, an accessory fruit, as that of *Hippophaë*, in which the achene is invested by a persistent berry-like calyx. Also *sphalerocarpum*.

Sphargididae (sfār-jid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839), < *Sphargis* (*Sphargis*) + *-idae*.] A family of chelonians, typified by the genus *Sphargis*, having a carapace formed of small irregular pieces of bone embedded in thick skin, and clawless feet forming mere paddles; the soft-shelled turtles. Only one species is known, the luth, or leather-back turtle, which reaches a gigantic size. Preferably *Dermochelyidae*. Also *Sphargida*, *Sphargidina*, *Sphargidoidae*. See cut under *leatherback*.

Sphargis (sfār-jis), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820).] The typical genus of *Sphargididae*. The species is *S. coriacea*, the soft-shelled or leather-backed turtle, or trunk-turtle. An earlier and unexceptionable name, and therefore the onym of this genus, is *Dermochelys*. See cut under *leatherback*.

Sphecia (sfē'shi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *σφή* (*σφήκη*), a wasp.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Sevidae*, having the abdomen moderate and no anal tuft; the hornet-moths. Two European species are the hornet-moth (*S. apiformis*) and the lunar hornet-moth (*S. bembeciformis*). See *Sevia*.

Sphecidæ (sfes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also erroneously *Sphegidæ*, < *Sphex* (*Sphec*) + *-idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Sphex*: same as *Sphegidæ*.

Sphecus (sfē'shi-us), *n.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1843), < Gr. *σφή* (*σφήκη*), a wasp.] A notable genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Bembecidae*, having the middle tibiae armed with two spurs at the apex, and the marginal cell of the fore wings lanceolate. The species are of large size and bright colors. *S. speciosus* is one of the largest of the



Sphecius speciosus, natural size.

North American solitary wasps, and digs large cylindrical burrows which it stores with stung cicadas, particularly with the dog-day harvest-fly (*Cicada tibicen*).

Sphecotheres (sfē-kō-thē-rēs), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816, also *Sphecothera* and *Sphecothera*), < Gr. σφῆξ (sfēks-), a wasp, + θῆρ (thēr), hunt, chase.] One of two leading genera of passerine birds, of the family *Oriolidae*, having the lores and circumocular region naked. There are 4 species, ranging in Australia, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kel Islands. The Australian is *S. macularis*; the Papuan is *S. salvadori*; *S. flaviventris* inhabits the Kel Islands and parts of Australia; while *S. viridis* is found in Timor and Semaio. Also called *Ptenorhamphus*.

Sphegidæ (sfēj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), irreg. < *Spheex* (*Sphec*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenoptera, or digger-wasps.

The prothorax is narrowed anteriorly, and forms a sort of neck; the basal segment of the abdomen is narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole; and the head and thorax are usually clothed with a long, thin pubescence. These wasps usually burrow into sand-banks, and provision their cells with caterpillars and spiders. Eighteen genera and about three hundred species are known. Also *Sphecidæ*. See *sand-wasp*, and cuts under *digger-wasp*, *Ammophila*, *mud-dauber*, and *Peloponæ*.

Blue Digger-wasp (*Chalybion curvicaudum*), one of the *Sphegidæ*, natural size.

Sphenæacus, *n.* See *Sphenæacus*.

sphenodone (sfen'dō-nē), *n.* [Gr. σφενδόνη, a sling, a head-band, a hoop, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (a) A form of head-band or fillet worn by women to confine the hair around and on the top of the head. It is characteristically broad in front and narrow behind, being thus opposite in its arrangement to the opisthosphenodone. (b) An elliptical or semi-elliptical area, or any place of kindred form, as the auditorium of a theater; that end of a stadium which was curved or rounded.

The Messenian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats in the *sphenodone*. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 290.

sphenē (sfēn), *n.* [Gr. σφῆνη, in allusion to the wedge shape of the crystals, < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge.] The mineral titanite. The transparent green, greenish-yellow, or yellow varieties frequently exhibit a play of colors as brilliant as that of the yellow or green diamond, showing a strong refractive and dispersive power on light. It is quite soft, the hardness being only 5.5. See *titanite*.

sphenethmoid (sfē-neth'moid), *a. and n.* [Gr. σφῆν(oid) + ethmoid.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal; ethmosphenoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* suture or articulation.—2. Representing or combining characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* bone.

II. *n.* The sphenethmoid bone, as of the frog's skull: one of the cranial bones, situated in front of the parasphenoid. See *girdle-bone*, and cuts under *Anura*² and *Rana*.

Also *spheno-ethmoid*.

sphenethmoidal (sfē-neth-moi'dal), *a.* [Gr. σφῆν(oid) + *-al*.] Same as *sphenethmoid*.—**Sphenethmoidal nerve**, a branch of the nasal nerve described by Luschka as passing through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinus. Called by Krause the *posterior ethmoidal nerve*.

sphenic (sfē'nik), *a.* [Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *-ic*.] Wedge-like.—**Sphenic number**, a number having three unequal factors.

sphenion (sfē'ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge.] The apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, on the surface of the skull: so called by Von Török. See *craniometry*.

spheniscan (sfē-nis'kan), *n.* [Gr. *Spheniscus* + *-an*.] A penguin or spheniscomorpha; espe-

cially, a jackass-penguin of the restricted genus *Spheniscus*. See cut under *Spheniscus*.

Spheniscidæ (sfē-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-idæ*.] The penguins as a family of squamipennate or brevipennate palmped natatorial birds, of the order *Pygopodes*; the only family of *Spheniscomorpha*, *Squamipennes*, *Impennes*, or *Ptilopteri*, so strongly marked that it is regarded as representing a superfamily, order, or even superorder, though formerly included in the *Alcidæ*, or auk family. The wings are reduced to flippers, like a seal's or turtle's. They hang by the side, and cannot be closed like those of other birds; in swimming under water they are flapped alternately with a peculiar motion suggesting that of the blades of a screw propeller. They are covered with small scaly feathers in which no remiges can be distinguished, and their bones are peculiarly flat, and not hollow. The feet are four-toed and webbed, with very short broad tarsals, the bones of which are more separate than the metatarsals of any other birds. In walking or standing the whole tarsus clears the ground, the birds not being plantigrade; and in swimming under water the feet act mainly as rudders. The beak varies in form in different genera. The plumage is uniformly implanted in the skin, without any pteridia; and there is a highly developed system of subcutaneous muscles, contributing to the sinuous movements of the birds under water, suggestive of those of the duck-mole. The feathers of the upper parts and wings are scaly, with thick, flattened shafts and slight webbing. The *Spheniscidæ* are confined to the southern hemisphere, and abound in cold temperate and antarctic waters, especially about the southern end of Africa and South America, where they live in communities, often of great extent. There are about 14 species, one of which reaches Brazil and another Peru. The generic forms are *Aptenodytes*, the king-penguins, of great size, with slender bill; *Pygoscelis*, a similar but long-tailed type; *Diasturhamphus*, with extensively feathered bill; *Eudyptula*, of very small size; *Eudyptes* (or *Catharactes*), the rock-hoppers, which are crested, and hop instead of waddling; and *Spheniscus*, the jackass-penguins. There is a fossil penguin, *Palæodyptes antarcticus*, from the Tertiary of the west coast of Nelson Island, which was a giant, 4 or 5 feet tall. *Aptenodytes* is a synonym. See the generic names, *Spheniscomorpha*, and cuts under *Eudyptes*, *metatarsus*, *penguin*¹, *Pygoscelis*, *Spheniscus*, and *Squamipennes*.

Spheniscinæ (sfē-ni-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] The penguins: (a) as a subfamily of *Alcidæ*; (b) as the only subfamily of *Spheniscidæ*.

spheniscine (sfē-nis'in), *a.* [Gr. *Spheniscus* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscidæ*; spheniscomorphic.

spheniscoid (sfē-nis'koid), *a.* [Gr. *Spheniscus* + *-oid*.] Same as *spheniscomorphic*.

spheniscomorpha (sfē-nis'kō-mōrf), *n.* A penguin as a member of the *Spheniscomorpha*.

Spheniscomorpha (sfē-nis-kō-mōrf'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Spheniscus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] The penguins as a group of schizognathous carinate birds, represented by the single family *Spheniscidæ*. See *Spheniscidæ*.

spheniscomorphic (sfē-nis-kō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *Spheniscomorpha* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscomorpha*. Also *spheniscoid*.

Spheniscus (sfē-nis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. σφῆν(oid), dim. of σφῆν, a wedge.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, having a stout, compressed beak hooked at the end, and no crest; the jackass-penguins. There are several species, of medium size. *S. demersus* is found off the Cape of Good Hope. It



Cape Jackass-penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

is bluish-gray or slate-colored above, white below, with a dark mask and single collar cut off by a white band from the other colored parts, the collar extending as a stripe along the sides of the body. The Magellanic penguin, *S. magellanicus*, of South America, is similar, but has a double collar. *S. humboldti* is another, inhabiting the coast of Peru. *S. minor* is a very small species, only about 12 inches long, now placed in another genus, *Eudyptula*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of heteromorous coleopterous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. Kirby, 1817.—3. [Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *-ic*.] In *math.*, a sphenic number.

sphenobasilar (sfē-nō-bas'i-lār), *a.* [Gr. σφῆν(oid) + *basilar*.] Of or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the basioccipital or basilar process of the occipital bone; basilar, as the suture between these bones. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

sphenoccipital (sfē-nōk-sip'i-tal), *a.* [Gr. σφῆν(oid) + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone; occipitosphenoid; sphenobasilar.

Sphenocercus (sfē-nō-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *κύρκος*, a tail.] A genus of fruit-pigeons or *Trogoninæ*, having the tail cuneate. Several species inhabit parts of Asia, Japan, and the East Indies, as *S. sphenurus*.



Wedge-tailed Pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*).

of the Himalayan region, *S. sieboldi* of Japan, *S. korthalsi* of Sumatra, *S. apicauda* of Nepal, *S. oxyurus* of Java and Borneo, *S. formosæ* of Formosa. The genus is also called *Sphenurus*, *Sphenanas*, and *Sphenoteron*.

Sphenodon (sfē'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *ὄδων* (ōdōn) = *E. tooth*.] 1. In *mamm.*, a genus of extinct megatheriid edentates, or fossil sloths, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America. Lund, 1839.—2. In *herpet.*: (a) A genus of extant rhynchocephalous lizards of New Zealand. *S. punctatus* is known as the *tuatara*. The name is synonymous with *Hatteria*. (b) [Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *ὄδων* (ōdōn) = *E. tooth*.] A lizard of this genus. They resemble ordinary lizards externally, but have internal characters representative of an order (*Rhynchocephalia*). They are now restricted to certain localities in New Zealand, and live chiefly in holes in the sand or about stones on certain rocky islets, though they were formerly abundant in other places. They have been thinned out, it is said, chiefly by hogs. There is but one species, *S. punctatum*.

sphenodont (sfē'nō-dont), *a. and n.* [Gr. *Sphenodon* (t-).] 1. *a.* Having the character of a sphenodon; or of pertaining to the *Sphenodontidæ* or *Hatteriidæ*.

II. *n.* A sphenodont lizard.

Sphenodontidæ (sfē-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenodon* (t-) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, named from the genus *Sphenodon*: same as *Hatteriidæ*.

sphenodontoid (sfē-nō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [Gr. *Sphenodon* (t-) + *-oid*.] Same as *sphenodont*.

Sphenæacus (sfē-nē-ā'kus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *αἶαξ* (aiaks), a rudder.] A genus of aberrant reed-warblers, of uncertain systematic position. It is remarkable in having only ten tail-feathers, which are stiffened with spiny shafts, and whose webs are lax and decomposed. There are no rectal bristles (as in the related emu-wren: see cut under *Stipiturus*). There are 6 species, of South Africa, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands, as *S. africanus*, *S. punctatus* of New Zealand, and *S. rufescens* of the Chathams. Also *Sphenæacus* and *Sphenura*.

Sphenenas (sfē-nē-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *οἶνός*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἶνός*, *οἶνός*, the vine: see *vine*.] Same as *Sphenocercus*.

spheno-ethmoid (sfē-nō-eth'moid), *a. and n.* Same as *sphenethmoid*.

spheno-ethmoidal (sfē' nō-eth-moi'dal), *a.* Same as *sphenethmoidal*.

sphenofrontal (sfē-nō-fron'tal), *a.* [Gr. σφῆν(oid) + *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bone; frontosphenoid.—**Sphenofrontal suture or articulation**, in man, a long horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitosphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids.

sphenogram (sfē'nō-gram), *n.* [Gr. σφῆν, a wedge, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

sphenographer (sfē-nōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [Gr. σφῆν(oid) + *-graph*.] One versed in sphenography. [Little used.]

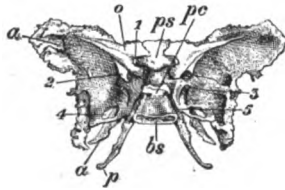
sphenographic (sfē-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [Gr. σφῆν(oid) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

sphenographist (sfē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< sphenograph-y + -ist.*] Same as *sphenographer*.

sphenography (sfē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The study and description of cuneiform writings. [Rare.]

sphenoid (sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. σφαινοειδής, wedge-shaped, < σφην, a wedge, + εἶδος, form.*] **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped; wedge-like; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain cranial bones. See **II.** **2.** **Minimum sphenoid diameter**, the least transverse diameter of the skull, measured between the temporal fossae.

II. **n.** 1. In *crystal.*, a wedge-shaped crystal-line form contained under four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the square pyramid of the tetragonal system.—**2.** In *anat.*, a large and important compound bone of the skull: so called from its shape and connections in man. The cranial articulations are with the occipital, temporal, parietal, frontal, and ethmoid; the facial, with the vomer, maxilla, palate, and sometimes the superior maxillary. It has a solid median and inferior body, and bears on each side two pairs of wings, greater and lesser, separated by the sphenoidal fissure from each other. It is a collection of bones, not a single bone, its composition including,



Human Sphenoid Bone, from above.

a, sphenoid, or greater wing, the lower letter a pointing to its continuation as the external pterygoid process; b, basisphenoid, or main body of the bone, b₁ pointing to the sphenoidal articulation; b₂, presphenoid process, bounding the pituitary fossa or sella Turcica behind; b₃, presphenoid, or fore part of the body of the bone; c, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing; d, internal pterygoid process; e, optic foramen; f, sphenoidal fissure, or foramen lacerum anterius; g, foramen rotundum; h, foramen ovale; i, groove for internal carotid artery, or cavernous groove. In man and the mammals generally, (*a*) a basisphenoid, the principal posterior part of the body of the bone, bearing (*b*) the alisphenoids, the pair of greater wings, these elements forming with the parietal bones the second or parietal segment of the cranium; (*c*) the presphenoid, the lesser anterior moiety of the body of the bone, bearing (*d*) the orbitosphenoids, the pair of lesser wings, or processes of Ingrassias, these forming with the frontal bones the third or frontal cranial segment; (*e*) a pair of pterygoid bones, the so-called internal pterygoid processes; (*f*) a pair of spongy bones, the sphenoturbinals. The development of the human sphenoid is from 14 centers of ossification, 8 in the postsphenoid division, and 6 in the presphenoid division. Below mammals, in *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles), the sphenoid is simplified by subtraction of the pterygoids, which then form permanently distinct bones, and complicated by the addition of other elements, especially an underlying membrane-bone called the *parasphenoid*. In *Ichthyopsida* (amphibians and fishes) further and very great modifications occur. To the sphenoid of man are attached twelve pairs of muscles.

sphenoidal (sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*< sphenoid + -al.*] Same as *sphenoid*.—**Sphenoidal angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Sphenoidal crest**, the median thin ridge projecting from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Also called *ethmoidal crest*.—**Sphenoidal fissure**. See *fissure*.—**Sphenoidal fontanelle**, the membranous interspace in the infant skull at the junction of the squamosal suture with the coronal suture. It often contains a Wormian bone.—**Sphenoidal hemihedrism**. See *hemihedrism*.—**Sphenoidal process**. See *process*.—**Sphenoidal rostrum**. (*a*) The beak, or a beak-like part, of the sphenoid bone. In man it is a vertical ridge upon which the vomer rides, forming the sphenovomerine suture or schindylesia. (*b*) In birds, a rostrate part of the skull which appears to be chiefly, if not entirely, developed from the parasphenoid.—**Sphenoidal septum**. See *septum sphenoidale*, under *septum*.—**Sphenoidal sinuses**. See *sinus*.—**Sphenoidal spongy bones**, the sphenoturbinals.

sphenoides (sfē-noi'déz), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαινοειδής, wedge-shaped: see sphenoid.*] 1. In *anat.*, the sphenoid bone: more fully called *os sphenoides*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

sphenoidium (sfē-noi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *sphenoidia* (-iā). [*< Gr. σφαινοειδής, wedge-shaped: see sphenoid.*] The sphenoid bone, or *os sphenoidium*.

sphenoido-auricular (sfē-noi'dō-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the auricular diameter: as, the *sphenoido-auricular index*.

sphenoidofrontal (sfē-noi'dō-fron'tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum frontal diameter.

sphenoidoparietal (sfē-noi'dō-pā-ri'e-tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the maximum parietal diameter.

sphenomalar (sfē-nō-mā-lār), *a.* [*< sphenoid + malar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones: as, the *sphenomalar articulation*, between the alisphenoid and malar bones.—**Sphenomalar suture**. See *suture*.

sphenomaxillary (sfē-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*< sphenoid + maxillary.*] Relating to the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure, fossa, suture**, etc. See the nouns.

Sphenomonadidae (sfē-nō-mō-nād'i-dē), *n.* pl. [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + μονάδ-, < μονός, solitary, a unit: see monad.*] The representative genus of *Sphenomonadidae*. These animalcules are of persistent polyhedral prismatic figure, with four or more longitudinal carinae, and two vibratile flagella, a long and a short one. Two fresh-water species are *S. quadrangularis* and *S. octocostatus*.

Sphenonchus (sfē-nong'kūs), *n.*; pl. *sphenonchi* (-kī). [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + ὄγκος, bulk, mass.*] In *ichth.*: (*a*) One of the hooked dermal spines of the cephalic armature of certain fossil fishes, as of the genera *Hybodus* and *Acrodus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] A lapsed genus of fishes, founded on sphenonchi by Agassiz in 1843.

sphenoorbital, sphenoorbital (sfē-nō-ōr'bi-tal, -tār), *a.* Same as *sphenorbital*.

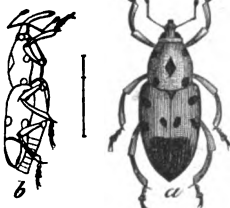
sphenopalatine (sfē-nō-pal'ā-tin), *a.* [*< sphenoid + palatine.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones. Also *sphenopalatal, sphenopalatinate*.—**Internal sphenopalatine nerve**. Same as *nasopalatine nerve* (which see, under *nasopalatine*).—**Sphenopalatine artery**, a branch arising from the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen into the cavity of the nose, and is distributed to the nasal mucous membrane and the membranes of the antrum, ethmoid, and sphenoid cells. Also called *nasal artery*.—**Sphenopalatine foramen, ganglion, notch**. See the nouns.—**Sphenopalatine nerves**, two small branches of the superior maxillary nerve to the sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine vein**, a small vein entering the pterygoid plexus.

sphenoparietal (sfē-nō-pā-ri'e-tal), *a.* [*< sphenoid + parietal.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones: as, the *sphenoparietal suture*.—**Sphenoparietal sinus**, a small vessel which communicates with the cavernous sinus and middle meningeal veins, and rests in a groove on the under side of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. *Brechet*.—**Sphenoparietal suture**. See *suture*.

sphenopetrosal (sfē-nō-pet-rō-sal), *a.* [*< sphenoid + petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and petrosal bones; petrosphenoidal.—**Sphenopetrosal suture**. See *suture*.

sphenopharyngeus (sfē-nō-far-in-jē-us), *n.* [*< sphenoid + pharyngeus.*] An occasional elevator muscle of the pharynx which arises from the spine of the sphenoid.

Sphenophorus (sfē-nōf'ō-rus), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + φόρος, < φέρειν, to bear.*] A notable genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of many species and very wide distribution, having the anterior coxae narrowly separated, and the body beneath glabrous. Nearly 200 species are known, of which 30 inhabit America north of Mexico. Many of them breed in the roots of plants, and so may become pests. The adult beetles also often feed upon plants. Thus *S. sculpitellus* feeds upon corn, and *S. pulchellus* upon the cocklebur (*Xanthium*).



Sphenophorus pulchellus.
a, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

Sphenophyllum (sfē-nō-fil'um), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + φύλλον, a leaf.*] A genus of fossil plants, characteristic of the Carboniferous and Permian of the northern hemisphere. These plants were herbaceous, ramose, articulated, with solid triangular stele, the inflated joints bearing verticils of sessile, cuneate, dichotomously plurinerved leaves with crenulate, denticulate, or lacinate upper margins. The small strobilar fructification bore close verticils of bracts which were connate near the base, upturned and free above, the sporangia being borne in one or more rows on ventrally developed sporangiospores on the lower portions of the bracts. *Sphenophyllum*—for which the name *Sphenophyllites* (Brongniart, 1822) should be substituted—is the type of the order *Sphenophyllales*.

sphenopterid (sfē-nop'te-rid), *n.* A fern of the genus *Sphenopteris*.

Sphenopteris (sfē-nop'te-ri-s), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + πτερίς, < πτερό-, a fern: see Pteris.*] One of the great genera comprised in the early classification of fossil ferns. Although based wholly on the features of the sterile fronds, and therefore artificial, it is still in general use, since the fructifications of the greater number of fossil fern species, especially those of the Paleozoic epoch, are still imperfectly if at all known. *Sphenopteris* includes ferns with intricate, generally pinnately compound fronds, often very large, characterized by having its pinnales constricted and commonly more or less wedge-shaped at the base, usually cuneately lobed or lacinate, and mostly denticulate, the nervation being thin and more or less diffusely forked, without a very thick primary nerve. The genus is abundant and wide-spread, especially in the Carboniferous, though ranging from the Devonian through the Permian, while many Mesozoic species are improperly included therein by authors. The ten or more types of fructification already discovered on the fronds of *Sphenopteris* represent highly diverse genera (*Renaulitia*, *Zelleria*, *Corymopteris*, etc.), not all admissible to the same family.

sphenopterygoid (sfē-nop-ter'i-goid), *a.* [*< sphenoid + pterygoid.*] Common to the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Also *pterygosphenoid*.

sphenorbital (sfē-nōr'bi-tal), *a.* [*< sphenoid + orbital.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits of the eyes; orbitosphenoid. The sphenorbital parts of the sphenoid are the lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids; the sphenorbital fissure is the sphenoidal fissure, or anterior lacerate foramen. See *orbitosphenoid*. Also *sphenoorbital* and *sphenoorbital*.

Sphenorhynchus (sfē-nō-ring'kūs), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + ῥύγχος, a snout.*] 1. A genus of *Ciconiidae*, the wedge-billed storks, having a sharp straight bill with a membrane saddled on the base of the upper mandible, and no ambiens muscle. The only species is the white-bellied stork or simblil, *S. obdum*, also called *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, of greenish and brownish-purple color and white below, the bill tipped with orange-red. It inhabits Africa, nests in trees, and is regarded with veneration by the natives. See cut under *simblil*. 2. A genus of South American dendrocolapine birds, now called *Glyphorhynchus*. *Maximilian*, 1831.—**3.** A genus of reptiles. *Tschudi*, 1838.

sphenosquamosal (sfē-nō-skwa-mō-sal), *a.* [*< sphenoid + squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the squamosal part of the temporal bone; squamosphenoidal.

sphenotemporal (sfē-nō-tem-pō-ral), *a.* [*< sphenoid + temporal.*] In *anat.*, of or belonging to the temporal and sphenoid bones. Also *temporosphenoid*.—**Sphenotemporal suture**. See *suture*.

sphenotic (sfē-nō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< sphenoid + otic.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, or hard parts of the auditory organ: as, a *sphenotic ossification* in various fishes. See cut under *teleost*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a postfrontal process of bone, or a separate ossification, developed in relation with sphenoidal and otic elements, entering into the posterior boundary of the orbital cavity.

sphenotresia (sfē-nō-trēs'i-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + τρύαι, perforation, < τρυάειν, to perforate.*] The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

sphenotribe (sfē-nō-trib), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + τριβειν, rub, bruise.*] The instrument used in performing sphenotresia.

sphenoturbinal (sfē-nō-tēr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< sphenoid + turbinal.*] 1. *a.* Sphenoidal and turbinate or whorled or scroll-like; sphenoturbinate: specifically applied, conformably with *ethmoturbinal* and *maxilloturbinal*, to the sphenoidal spongy bones. See **II.**

II. *n.* One of the sphenoidal spongy bones; one of a pair of small bones situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, in man at birth solid, nodular, distinct from each other and from the sphenoid, afterward fused with the body of the sphenoid as delicate spongy or scroll-like bones which take part in forming the sphenoidal sinuses. Their homologues in other animals are questionable.

sphenoturbinate (sfē-nō-tēr'bi-nāt), *a.* [*< sphenoid + turbinate.*] Same as *sphenoturbinal*.

sphenovomerine (sfē-nō-vom'e-rin), *a.* [*< sphenoid + vomerine.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer: as, the *sphenovomerine suture* or *schindylesis*.

Sphenozamites (sfē-nō-za-mi'téz), *n.* [*< Gr. σφην, a wedge, + NL. Zamites, q. v.*] A name given by Brongniart in 1849 to certain fossil cycadaceous plants from the Oolite, designating as the type the plant from the Yorkshire beds now known as *Otozamites Beani*. Schimper in 1870 sought to establish the genus, but

excluded from it Brongniart's type. The name is therefore untenable.

Sphenura (sfē-nū-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφην*, a wedge, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously applied. (a) An Australian genus of aberrant reed-warblers, with only ten tail-feathers and three pairs of strong recurved rectal bristles. It is quite



Sphenura brachyptera.

near *Sphenococcus* (which see), and in part synonymous therewith. There are 3 species, *S. brachyptera*, *S. longirostris*, and *S. broadbenti*. Lichtenstein, 1823. (b) A genus of South American synallaxine birds now called *Eusphenura* and *Thripophaga*. Spiz., 1824; Sundevall, 1835. (c) A genus of Indian and African birds related to neither of the foregoing, now called *Argya* (or *Argia*) and *Malcolmia*. Bonaparte, 1854.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. Dejean, 1834.

spherical (spĕr'ĕl), *a.* [< L. *sphæralis*, of or pertaining to a sphere, globular, < *sphæra*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Rounded or formed like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form. — 2. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

Well I know that all things move
To the *spherical* rhythm of love.

Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

The *spherical* souls that move
Through the ancient heaven of song-illuminated air.
Swinnburne.

Carlyle had no faith in . . . the astronomic principle by which the systems are kept in poise in the *spherical* harmony.

The Century, XXVI. 538.

sphericality (sfē-rā'l'i-ti), *n.* [< *sphæral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spherical, or having the form of a sphere. [Rare.]

spheraster (sfē-ras'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀστέριον*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate spicule whose rays coalesce into a spherical figure, as in the genus *Geodia*; an aster with a thick spherical body. W. J. Sollas.

spheration (sfē-rā'shōn), *n.* [< *sphere* + *-ation*.] Formation into a sphere; specifically, the process by which cosmic matter is formed into a globular or planetary body. [Recent.]

The physical relations accompanying the *spheration* of a ring are not such as to determine uniformly either direct or retrograde motion.

Winchell, World-Life, p. 123.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spear*, *spearre*, also *sphære* (with vowel as in L.); earlier (and still dial.) *sperre*, < ME. *sperre*, < OF. *esperre*, later *sphere*, F. *sphère* = Fr. *espera* = Sp. *esfera* = Pg. *esfera* = It. *sfera* = D. *sfeer* = G. *sphäre* = Dan. *sfære* = Sw. *spher*, < L. *sphæra*, ML. also *sphera*, *spera*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, sphere, applied to a playing-ball, a sphere as a geometrical figure, the terrestrial globe, the earth, also an artificial globe (so in Strabo, the notion that the earth is a sphere appearing first prob. in Plato), also a star or planet (Plutarch), also a hollow sphere, one of the concentric spheres supposed to revolve around the earth, also a ball (of the eye), a pill, etc.; perhaps lit. 'that which is tossed about' (applied first to a playing-ball), for *σφαῖρα* for *σφαῖρα*, < *σφαῖρα*, scatter, throw about (see *sperren*, *spore*); or perhaps connected with *σφαῖρα*, a coil, ball, spire (see *spire*).] 1. In *geom.*, a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter. This is substantially Euclid's definition. The modern definition is a quadric surface having contact with the absolute throughout a conic, and therefore everywhere equidistant from a center. The surface of a sphere is $4\pi R^2$, where R is the radius; its volume is $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$. Hence — 2. A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

3. An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustrating their astronomical relations. Hence — 4. The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky. [Poetical.]

Then shall the righteous shine like glorious stars
Within the *sphere* of heaven.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sweet Echo, . . .
Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the *sphere*.
Milton, Comus, l. 241.

I,
An eagle, clang an eagle to the *sphere*.
Tennyson, Princess, III.

5. One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions. The term is now generally restricted to the sphere of the fixed stars, and is recognized as a convenient fiction. It is also loosely applied to the planets themselves.

After shew'd he hym the nyne *spheres*;
And after that the melody herde he
That cometh of thilke *spheres* thryes three.
That welles is of musik and melodye
In this world here and cause of harmonye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 59.

Stand still, you ever-moving *spheres* of heaven!
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, v. 4.

Hence — 6. An orbicular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

As Mars in three-score yeares doth run his *sphere*, . . .
The *spheres* of Cupid forty yeares continue.

Spenser, Sonnets, lx.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

7. Place or scene of action; the space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action; as, the *sphere* of a mission; the *spheres* (fuller, *spheres of influence*) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

The four elements wherof the body of man is compacte . . . be set in their places called *spheres*, higher or lower accordinge to the soueraintie of their natures.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

All this while the King had mov'd within his own
Sphere, and had done nothing out of the Realm.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 403.

Our South African *sphere* seems better suited for European settlement than the Tunisian protectorate of France.
Sir C. W. Dike, Proba. of Greater Britain, v.

8. Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

Pleas'd, or not pleas'd, if we be Englands King,
And mightiest in the *Spheres* in which we moove,
We'll shine alone, this Phaeton cast downe.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 29).

I saw her (Marie Antoinette) just above the horizon,
decorating and cheering the elevated *sphere* she just began to move in.
Burke, Rev. in France.

9. Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the *sphere* of diplomacy.

This being wholly out of my *sphere*, I can give no account of them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 128.

Nature to each allots his proper *Sphere*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Armillary sphere. See *armillary*. — **Axis of a sphere.** See *axis*. — **Circle of the sphere.** See *circle*. — **Colloid, dialing, direct sphere.** See the qualifying words. — **Copernican sphere,** an armillary sphere with the addition of a second sphere representing the sun, central to a divided circle representing the ecliptic. — **Doctrine of the spheres,** the elements of the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere. — **Epidermic spheres.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*). — **Geometry of spheres,** a branch of geometry in which the lines of Plücker's geometry of lines are replaced by spheres, and the intersections of lines by the contact of spheres. — **Harmony or music of the spheres.** See *harmony*. — **Logical sphere,** the subject or ultimate antecedent of a statement, or the objects which a term denotes. — **Magic sphere.** See *magic*. — **Oblique sphere,** the sphere of the heavens, or another sphere representing that, as it appears at a station where the angle between the equator and the horizon is oblique. The *right sphere* is the same sphere for an equatorial station where the angle is a right angle, and the *parallel sphere* is the same where the angle vanishes — that is, for a polar station. — **Osculating sphere of a non-plane curve,** the sphere through four consecutive points of the curve. — **Parallel circles on a sphere.** See *parallel*. — **Parallel spheres.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Power of a sphere in regard to another,** the squared distance of the two centers less the sum of the squares of the radii. Clifford. — **Projection of the sphere,** a sphere orthogonally cutting four spheres having their centers at the summits of the tetrahedron of coordinates. — **Right sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Sector of a sphere.** See *sector*. — **Segmentation sphere.** See *segmentation*. — **Segment of a sphere.** See *segment*. — **Sphere at infinity.** See *infinity*. — **Twelve-point sphere.** (a) A sphere (discovered by Prouhet in 1863) be-

longing to a tetrahedron in which the four perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces intersect in one point, this sphere passing through the four feet of these perpendiculars and consequently also through the mid-points of gravity of the four faces, and through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the common intersection of the perpendiculars aforesaid. (b) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1884 by the Italian mathematician Intrigila) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing through the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generators, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces. = Syn. 1-3. Orb. Ball, etc. See *globe*.

sphere (sfēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sphered*, ppr. *sphering*. [< *sphere*, *n.*] 1. To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 8.

2. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
Amidst the other. Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 90.

Light . . . from her native east
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. Milton, P. L., vii. 247.

Because I would have reach'd you, had you been
Sphered up with Cassiopeia. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

3. To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

When any towne is *spher'd*
With siege of such a foe as kills men's minds.
Chapman, Illiad, xviii. 185.

4. To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate. [Rare.]

We'll still sit up,
Sphering about the wassail cup
To all those times
Which gave me honour for my rhimes.
Herriot, His Age.

sphere-crystals (sfēr'kris'talz), *n. pl.* In bot., same as *sphæraphides*.

sphereless (sfēr'les), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-less*.] Having no sphere; wandering; unrestrained.

Let the horsemen's scimitars
Wheel and flash, like *sphereless* stars,
Thirsting to eclipse their burning
In a sea of death and mourning.
Shelley, Masque of Anarchy, st. 79.

sphere-yeast (sfēr'yēst), *n.* In bot., an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor*: formerly so called from a resemblance in shape to the yeast-fungus, *Saccharomyces*.

spheric (sfēr'ik), *a.* [= F. *sphérique* = Sp. *esférico* = Pg. *esférico* = It. *sferico*, < L. *sphæricus*, < Gr. *σφαῖρικός*, of or pertaining to a ball, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; sphere-like; spherical.

Up the *spheric* circles, circle above circle.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and *spheric* softness that ever stood for woman. S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.

spherical (sfēr'ik-al), *a.* [< *spheric* + *-al*.] 1. Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a *spherical* body; a *spherical* surface; a *spherical* shell.

We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops.
Glanville.

2. Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a *spherical* segment or section; *spherical* trigonometry. — 3. Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. Shak., Lear, i. 2. 134.

Adjunct spherical function. See *function*. — **Center of spherical curvature.** See *center*. — **Concave spherical mirror.** See *mirror*. — **Line of spherical curvature.** See *line*. — **Spherical aberration.** See *aberration*. — **Spherical angle.** See *angle*. — **Spherical bracketing, in arch.** an arrangement of brackets for the support of lath-and-plaster work forming a spherical surface. — **Spherical compasses,** a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies, variously constructed. — **Spherical complex,** the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling a single geometrical condition. — **Spherical congruence,** the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling two geometrical conditions. — **Spherical conic section.** See *conic*. — **Spherical coordinates.** See *coordinates*. — **Spherical curvature, epicycloid, excess, function, geometry.** See the nouns. — **Spherical cyclic,** a curve which is the intersection of a sphere with a quadric surface. — **Spherical group,** the spherical complex determined by a linear equation between the coordinates and the power of the center of the variable circle. — **Spherical harmonic.** Same as *Laplace's function* (which see, under *function*). — **Spherical indicatrix.** See *indicatrix*. — **Spherical inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under

inversion.—**Spherical lune**, the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles.—**Spherical nucleus**. Same as *nucleus globosus* (see *nucleus*).—**Spherical pencil**, a singly infinite continuous series of spheres determined like a spherical group, but by three equations.—**Spherical polygon**. See *polygon*.—**Spherical representation**, a mode of continuous correspondence between the points of a surface and the points of a sphere, each radius of the sphere through the center representing the parallel normal of the surface. Any part of the sphere considered as thus representing a part of the surface is called its *spherical image*.—**Spherical saw**, a saw made in the form of a segment of a sphere, used for sawing out curvilinear work. See *cut d* under *saw*.—**Spherical sclere**. See *sclere* and *spheraster*.—**Spherical-shot machine**, a machine for finishing cannon-balls by molding and pressing to a true spherical form. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spherical surface-harmonic**. See *harmonic*.—**Spherical triangle**, trigonometry, etc. See the nouns.

sphericity (sfer-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< spherical + -ity*.] Spherical form; sphericity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 375. [Rare.]

spherically (sfer'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere; so as to be spherical.

sphericalness (sfer'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being spherical; sphericity. [Rare.]

sphericity (sfer-i-kal-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. sphéricité*; as *spheric + -ity*.] The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

sphericle (sfer'i-kl), *n.* [*Dim. of sphere*.] A small sphere; a spherule. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

spherics (sfer'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of spheric* (see *-ics*).] Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

spheriform (sfer'i-fôr-m), *a.* [*< L. sphaera*, sphere, + *forma*, form.] Formed or existing as a sphere; sphere-shaped; spherical. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, II. 23. [Rare.]

spherocobaltite (sfer-rô-kô-bâl-tit), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *E. cobalt + -ite*.] Carbonate of cobalt, a rare mineral occurring in small spherical masses with concentric radiated structure, and having a peach-blossom red color.

spheroconic (sfer-rô-kon'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *κωνος*, a cone; see *conic*.] A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.—**Cyclic arcs of the spheroconic**, the intersections of the cyclic planes of the cone with the sphere.—**Reciprocal spheroconic**, the envelop of the great circles of which the points on the first spheroconic are the poles.

spherocrystal (sfer-rô-kris'tal), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *κρυσταλλος*, crystal.] 1. In *lithol.*, a mineral occurring in spherical form with fibrous-radiate structure.—2. *pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphaeraphides*.

spherodactyl (sfer-rô-dak'til), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphaerodactylus*, as a gecko.

spheroastric (sfer-rô-gas'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Having a spherical or globular abdomen, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Spheroastris*. See *cut* under *honey-bearer*.

spherograph (sfer'ô-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *γράφειν*, write.] A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great-circle sailing.

spheroid (sfer'oid), *n.* [Also *sphaeroid*; = *F. sphéroïde*, *< Gr. σφαῖροειδής*, like a ball or sphere, globular, *< σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A geometrical body approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.—2. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *prolate* or *oblong*; when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate*. The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See *earth*, 1.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.—**Universal spheroid**, a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about any diameter.

spheroidal (sfer-roi'dal), *a.* [*< spheroid + -al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a spheroid.—2. In *crystal.*, globose; bounded by several convex faces.—3. In *entom.*, round and prominent, appearing like a ball or sphere partly buried in the surface: as, *spheroidal* eyes; *spheroidal* coxae.—**Spheroidal bracketing**, in *arch.*, bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—**Spheroidal epithelium**. See *epithelium*.—**Spheroidal state or condition**, the condition of water or other liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red-hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition.

The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapor, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, since the layer of intervening vapor conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapor explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity. It is sometimes spoken of as the *caloric* or *caloric paradox*.

spheroidally (sfer-roi'dal-i), *adv.* In a spheroidal manner; so as to form a spheroid or spheroids.

The great mass . . . is largely built up of spheroidally jointed rock. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 450.

spheroidic (sfer-roi'dik), *a.* [= *F. sphéroïdique*; as *spheroid + -ic*.] Same as *spheroidal*. [Rare.]

spheroidal (sfer-roi'di-kal), *a.* [*< spheroidic + -al*.] Same as *spheroidal*. [The usual old form.]

The same spheroidal form.

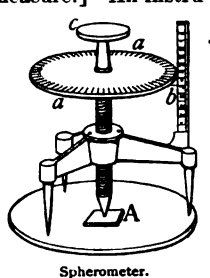
Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 67.

spheroidicity (sfer-roi-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*< spheroidic + -ity*.] The state or character of being spheroidal.

Spheroma, *n.* See *Sphaeroma*.

spheromere (sfer'rô-mër), *n.* [Also *sphaeromere*; *< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the radially arranged parts or symmetrical segments of any radiate; an actinomere. Perhaps the most remarkable spheromeres are those two which, in the Venus's-girdle, give that octonophoran a ribbon-like figure by their enormous development. See *cut* under *Cestum*.

spherometer (sfer-rom'e-tër), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instru-



Spherometer.

ment for measuring the radii of spheres; a sphere-measurer. It is of especial service to opticians in determining the focal lengths, etc., of lenses. The common form (see figure) consists of a vertical screw *c*, with a large graduated head *a*, turning in a socket supported by three legs whose hard steel points are exactly equidistant. The fixed scale *b* at the side, together with the graduated screw-head, makes it possible to measure with great accuracy the distance between the extremity of the screw and the plane passing through the ends of the three supports. When, for example, all the points are in contact with the surface of the sphere, the distance between the ends of the supports is known, a simple calculation gives the radius of the sphere. The same instrument may also be used to determine with precision the thickness of a plate, as (in the figure) A, placed upon a horizontal surface.

spheromian (sfer-rô-mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sphaeroma + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sphaeroma* or the *Sphaeromidae*.

II. *n.* A globe-slater.

Also spelled *spheromian*.

spheropolar (sfer-rô-pô-lar), *a.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *E. polar*.] Reciprocal relatively to a sphere. The plane through the points of contact of a cone with a sphere is the *spheropolar* of the vertex.

spherosiderite (sfer-rô-sid'e-rit), *n.* [Also *sphaerosiderite*; *< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *σίδηρος*, of iron; see *siderite*.] A variety of the iron carbonate siderite, occurring in globular concretionary forms.

spherospore (sfer-rô-spôr), *n.* [*< Gr. σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *E. spore*.] In *bot.*, same as *tetraspore*.

spherular (sfer'ô-lar), *a.* [*< spherule + -ar*.] 1. Having the form of a spherule; resembling a spherule.—2. Of or pertaining to a spherulite; spherulitic.

Spherular bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral. *Nature*, XXXIX. 315.

spherulate (sfer'ô-lât), *a.* [*< spherule + -ate*.] In *entom.*, having one or more rows of minute rounded tubercles; studded with spherules.

spherule (sfer'ôl), *n.* [Also *sphaerule*; *< L. sphaerula*, dim. of *sphaera*, a ball, sphere; see *sphere*.] A little sphere or spherical body. Quicksilver, when poured upon a plane surface, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

spherulite (sfer'ô-lit), *n.* [Also *sphaerulite*; *< spherule + -ite*.] 1. A spherule, formed by crystallization in certain igneous rocks, having a more or less perfectly developed concentric and at the same time decidedly radiating fibrous structure. The highly silicious volcanic rocks not unfrequently have a spherulitic structure.—2. Same as *radiolite*.

Spherulite rock, in *geol.*, a rock of which the predominating part has a spherulitic structure.

spherulitic (sfer'ô-lit'ik), *a.* [*< spherulite + -ic*.] Made up of or containing spherulites; having the character of a spherulite. Also *sphaerulitic*.

spherulitize (sfer'ô-lit'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spherulitized*, ppr. *spherulitizing*. [*< spherulite*

+ *-ize*.] To convert more or less completely into spherulites, or cause to assume a spherulitic structure, wholly or in part. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 250.

spherulitoid (sfer'ô-li-toid), *a.* [*< spherulite + -oid*.] Having more or less perfectly the form of a spherulite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 248.

sphery (sfêr'i), *a.* [*< sphere + -y*.] 1. Belonging to the spheres.

She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the sphery chime.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 1021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or other attribute.

What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eye?

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 2. 99.

spheterize (sfet'e-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spheterized*, ppr. *spheterizing*. [*< Gr. σφητερίζω*, make one's own, *< σφῆτος*, their own, poss. adj. of the 3d pers. pl., *< σφῆς*, they.] To take to one's self; appropriate as one's own. *Burke*. [Rare.] (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Sphex (sfeks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), *< Gr. σφῆς*, a wasp; see *wasp*.] 1. A notable genus of large handsome digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sphegidae* (or *Sphexidae* or *Sphexidae*). They abound in tropical regions, but some 12 species inhabit the United States. *S. ichneumon* digs rapidly in hard ground, and provisions its cells with grasshoppers. About 100 species are known. See *cut* under *digger-wasp*. 2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.

sphex-fly (sfeks'fli), *n.* One of numerous different dipterous insects, as of the genus *Conops*, which resemble a sphex in some respects.

sphiggure (sfig'ür), *n.* See *sphingure*.

sphincter (sfing'k'tër), *n.* [NL. *< L. sphincter*, *< Gr. σφιγκτήρ*, anything which binds tight, a lace, a band, *< σφίγγω*, shut tight, close.]

An orbicular, circular, or annular muscle surrounding and capable of closing a natural orifice or passage of the body.—**Oral sphincter**. Same as *orbicularis oris* (which see, under *orbicularis*).—**Sphincter ani**, the sphincter of the anus, under which name two distinct muscles are known. (a) The sphincter ani proper, sphincter externus, or external sphincter is a thin, flat plane of voluntary muscular fibers supplied by hemorrhoidal branches of nerves from the sacral plexus, surrounding the anus, subcutaneous and intimately adherent to the integument, of elliptical form 3 or 4 inches in long diameter, and an inch wide across. It arises from the tip of the coccyx, and is inserted into the tendinous raphe of the perineum. Like most sphincters, it consists of symmetrical lateral halves united by a raphe in front of and behind the opening it incloses. (b) The sphincter recti, sphincter internus, or internal sphincter surrounds the lower end of the rectum, forming a muscular ring about an inch in extent and a quarter of an inch thick, and consists of an aggregation and thickening of the circular fibers of the gut. This sphincter is involuntary, and in health maintains its tonic contractility, which yields by reflex action to the pressure of the contents of the bowel.—**Sphincter oculi**, or *sphincter palpebrarum*, the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, which surrounds and closes them. Usually called *orbicularis palpebrarum*. See *cut* under *muscle*.—**Sphincter oris**, the oral sphincter. See *orbicularis oris*, under *orbicularis*.—**Sphincter pupillaris**, the circular or concentric fibers of the iris, whose contraction makes the pupil smaller. Also called *sphincter pupillæ* and *sphincter iridis*.—**Sphincter pylori**. See *pylorus*.—**Sphincter recti**, the internal sphincter ani (see above).—**Sphincter vaginæ**, an elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina, corresponding to the bulbocavernosus of the male. Also called *constrictor vaginæ*.—**Sphincter vesicæ**, the unstriped involuntary muscular fibers around the neck of the urinary bladder.—**Sphincter vesicæ externus**, the partly plain partly striated muscular fibers which surround the prostatic part of the urethra. Also called *sphincter prostaticus* and *sphincter of Henle*.

sphincteral (sfing'k'tër-al), *a.* [*< sphincter + -al*.] Same as *sphincterial*.

sphincterate (sfing'k'tër-ät), *a.* [Also *sphinctrate*; *< sphincter + -ate*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, provided with a sphincter; closed or closable by means of a sphincter.—2. Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter; thus, an hour-glass is *sphincterate* in the middle.

sphincterial (sfing'k-tër'i-al), *a.* [*< sphincter + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to a sphincter or its function: as, a *sphincterial* muscle; *sphincterial* fibers; *sphincterial* action.

sphincteric (sfing'k-tër'ik), *a.* [*< sphincter + -ic*.] Same as *sphincterial*.

sphincterotomy (sfing'k-tër-ot'ô-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σφιγκτήρ*, a sphincter, + *-τομία*, *< τέμνειν*, to cut.] The operation of cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

sphinctrate (sfing'k'tër-ät), *a.* Same as *sphincterate*.

Sphindidae (sfm'di-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sphindus + -idae*.] An aberrant family of sericorn beetles, in which the antennæ are so obviously clavate as to resemble those of the clavicorn series. It contains a few small species found in fungi which grow upon the trunks of trees.

Sphinxus (sfín'dus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1833), a made word.] The typical genus of the *Sphingidae*. Only 3 species are known, one of which is North American.

Sphingidae (sfín'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-idae*.] An important family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, with fusiform antennae, typified by the genus *Sphinx*, including all those commonly known as *sphinxes*, *sphinx-moths*, *hawk-moths*, or *humming-bird moths*. The body is robust; the abdomen is stout, conical, often tufted; the tongue is usually long and strong; the antennae have a hook at the tip; the wings are comparatively small and narrow, the fore wings acute at the tip. They are diurnal or crepuscular in habit, a few flying in the hottest sunshine, but the majority in the twilight. The larvae are large, naked, usually green in color, and generally furnished with a prominent caudal horn, which is sometimes replaced after the last molt by a shining lenticular tubercle. When full-grown they either pupate above ground, between leaves, in a slight cocoon, or more generally go deep under ground, and transform in an earthen cell. The long-tongued species have a special free and characteristic tongue-case. The species of temperate regions are divided into four principal subfamilies: *Macroglossinae*, *Cherocampinae*, *Sphinginae*, and *Smerinthinae*. From America north of Mexico 88 species have been described, about 50 from Europe, and rather more than 800 for the entire world. Also *Sphingidae*, *Sphingidi*, *Sphingina*, *Sphingoides*, and *Sphingoides*. See cuts under *hog-caterpillar*, *Philampelus*, *hawk-moth*, *Lepidoptera*, and *sphinx*.

sphingiform (sfín'ji-fórm), *a.* [NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *L. forma*, form.] In entom., resembling a moth of the family *Sphingidae*.

sphingine (sfín'jin), *a.* Resembling a sphinx or hawk-moth; of or pertaining to the *Sphingidae*; sphingoid or sphingiform.

sphingoid (sfing'goid), *a.* [NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-oid*.] Like a sphinx or hawk-moth; sphingine or sphingiform.

sphingure (sfing'gür), *n.* [= *F. sphingure*: see *Sphingurus*.] A member of the genus *Sphingurus*.

Sphingurinae (sfing-gü-rí-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphingurus* + *-inae*.] The American porcupines; a subfamily of *Hystriidae*, of more or less completely arboreal habits, represented by four genera, *Sphingurus*, *Syntheres*, *Chaetomys*, and *Erethizon*: so named by E. R. Alston in 1876. It corresponds to the *Syntherina* of Gervais (1862), the *Syntherina* of J. A. Allen (1877), and the *Cercolabinae* (as a subfamily of *Spalacopodidae*) of Lilljeborg (1886) and Gill (1872). See cuts under *porcupine* and *prehensile*.

sphingurine (sfing'gü-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Sphingurinae*; syntherine; cercolabine.

Sphingurus (sfing-gü-rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822, in form *Sphingurus*), < *Gr. σφίγγω*, throttle, strangle (see *sphinx*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Sphingurinae*, having the tail prehensile, all four feet four-toed, and little development of spines. It is closely related to *Syntheres*; but the latter is more spiny, and has a broad, highly arched frontal region. The two genera are united by Brandt under the name *Cercolabes*. Each has several Neotropical species in Central and South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Mexico and the West Indies to Paraguay.

sphinx (sfings), *n.*; *pl. sphinxes*, *sphinxes* (sfing'sez, sfín'jéz). [= *F. sphinx* = *Sp. esfinge* = *Pg. esfinge* = *It. sfinge* = *G. sphinx*, < *L. sphinx*, < *Gr. σφίγξ* (*σφίγγω*), *Æolic σίξ*, a sphinx (Theban or Egyptian: see defs. 1 and 2); supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles; < *σφίγ*,

yeu, throttle, strangle, orig. bind, compress, fix; prob. = *L. figere*, fix (see *fix*); by some connected with *L. fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans who passed her as she sat on a rock by the roadside, and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. The riddle, according to tradition, inquired what being has successively four, two, and three feet, and is weakest when it has most feet. *Œdipus* answered, Man, who creeps in infancy, afterward goes erect, and finally walks with a staff (a third foot). The Sphinx, in compliance with her own conditions, thereupon threw herself from her rock and died. In art this monster is represented with the body of a lion or a dog, winged, and the head and often the breasts of a woman.

For valour, is not Love a Hercules? . . .
Subtle as *Sphinx*. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 3. 342.

In the third [court] . . . are two *Sphinxes* very curiously carved in brass.

2. In *Egypt. antiq.*, a figure somewhat similar in composition to the Greek, having the body of a lion (never winged), and a male human head or an animal head. The human-headed figures have been called *androspinxes*; those with the head of a ram, *criosphinxes*; and those with the head of a hawk, *hieracosphinxes*. Egyptian sphinxes are symbolical figures, having no connection with the Greek fable; and the Greeks probably applied the term *sphinx* to the Egyptian statues merely on account of the accidental external resemblance between them and their own conception. The Egyptian sphinxes were commonly placed in avenues leading to temples or tombs. The most celebrated example is the Great Sphinx near the great pyramids of Ghizeh, hewn out of solid granite, with the recumbent body of a lion, 146 feet long from the shoulders to the rump, and 56 feet high, and a man's head 24½ feet high from chin to crown. A small temple stood between the fore paws of this sphinx. There are also Oriental sphinxes, in general akin to the Egyptian, but more often winged than wingless. See cut under *androspinx*.

3. In *her.*, a creature with a lion's body and a woman's head, but not necessarily like any ancient original. It is assumed to be winged; when not winged, it should be blazoned "sans wings."—4. An enigmatic or sphinx-like person; one who talks puzzlingly, or is inscrutable in disposition or character; one whom it is hard to understand.—5. In *entom.*: (a) A hawk-moth; a member of the genus *Sphinx* or the family *Sphingidae*. See cuts under *hawk-moth*, *hog-caterpillar*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Philampelus*. (b) [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767).] The typical genus of the family *Sphingidae*. At first it was co-extensive with this family; later it formed a group of variable extent; now it is confined to forms having the head small, the eyes lashed, tibiae spinose, and fore tarsi usually armed with long spines. It is a wide-spread genus; 19 species occur in America north of Mexico. The larvae of this, as well as of other groups of the family *Sphingidae*, have the habit of erecting the head and anterior segments, from which Linnaeus derived a fanciful resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx (whence the name).

6. The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio* or *Papio sphinx*. Also called *sphinx-baboon*.—**Abbot's sphinx**, *Sphexodina abboti*, a small North Ameri-



White-lined Morning-sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*), natural size, left wings omitted.

ing coloration, whose larva feeds on purslane.—**Satellite sphinx**. See *satellite-sphinx* (with cut).—**Walnut-sphinx**, *Cressona juglandis*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the walnut.

sphinx-moth (sfings'móth), *n.* Same as *sphinx*, 5 (a).

sphragide (sfraj'id), *n.* [F. *sphragide*, < *L. sphragis*, < *Gr. σφραγίς*, a signet, a seal.] Same as *Lemnian earth* (which see, under *Lemnian*).

sphragistics (sfra-jis'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of, for, or pertaining to sealing, < *σφραγίζω*, seal, < *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The study of seals and the distinctions among them; the archaeology of seals. This study is similar in its nature to numismatics, and has been of great use in the history of the middle ages, as well as in the investigation of costume, armor, etc.; it is also of value in connection with the documents to which seals are attached, as aiding in their classification and in the proof of their authenticity.

sphrigosis (sfri-gó'sis), *n.* [NL., for **sphrigesis*; < *Gr. σφρίγαν*, be full and vigorous, + *-osis*.] Over-rankness in fruit-trees and other plants. It is a disease in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stems and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, etc., or to grow so luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the product are injured, as in the turnip and potato. *Sphrigosis* is sometimes due to over-maturing, sometimes to constitutional defect. Compare *rankness*, 4.

sphygmie (sfig'mik), *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse, < *σφύζω*, the beating of the heart, the pulse: see *sphygmus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the pulse.—2. In *zool.*, pulsating or pulsatile; beating with rhythmic contraction and dilatation, like a pulse; specifically, belonging to the *Sphygmica*.

Sphygmica (sfig'mi-ká), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse: see *sphygmie*.] A group or series of Amœbiform protozoans, in which regularly contractile or sphygmie vacuoles are observed. See *Amœboides*.

sphygmogram (sfig'mó-gram), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράφω*, write.] A tracing of



Abbot's Sphinx (*Sphexodina abboti*), moth and larva, natural size.

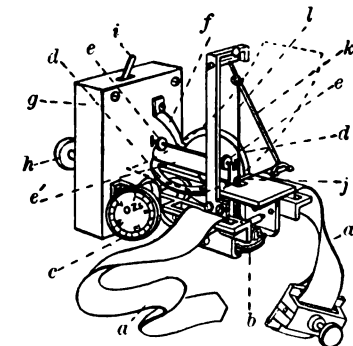
can sphinx whose larva feeds on the vine.—**Achemon sphinx**, *Pholus achemon*. See cuts of moth and larva under *Philampelus*.—**Blind-eyed sphinx**, *Paonias excaecatus*, a handsome American moth, of a general fawn color, with roseate hind wings ornamented with a blue-centered eye-spot, whose larva lives upon the apple.—**Carolina sphinx**, *Phlegothontius carolina*, a mottled gray and black moth whose larva is the tobacco-worm. See cut under *tobacco-worm*.—**Catalpa sphinx**, *Ceratomia catalpa*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the catalpa.—**Clear-winged sphinx**, a moth whose wings are partly hyaline, as *Hemaris diffinis* and other members of the same genus; also, certain of the *Sesidæ*.—**Death's-head sphinx**, *Acherontia atropos*. See cut under *death's-head*.—**Five-spotted sphinx**, *Phlegothontius celeus*, a common gray North American moth whose abdomen is marked with five orange spots on each side, and whose larva feeds upon the tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. See cut under *tomato-worm*.—**Morning-sphinx**, any species of the genus *Deilephila*, as *D. lineata*, the white-lined morning-sphinx, a common American moth of strik-



Sphygmogram.

μός, pulse, + *γράφω*, a writing.] A tracing of the changes of tension at a point in an artery, as obtained with a sphygmograph.

sphygmograph (sfig'mó-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράφω*, write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, traces on



Sphygmograph.

a, band by which the instrument is fastened on; b, spring which rests upon the artery; c, adjusting-screw (with graduated head) which regulates the pressure of the spring b according as the pulse is strong or weak; d, d, supports for paper upon which the tracing is made; e, e, feed-roller, between which and the pressure wheels c, e the paper is carried; f, spring which bears on the shaft of the wheels c, e to engage the paper positively; g, small spring clockwork (incased) by which motion is imparted to the feed-roller c; h, milled-headed winding-key; i, stop-motion; j, tracer attached to the oscillating arm k, which is moved by the rod l that connects this arm with the spring b.



Sphinx.—Greek sculpture in the British Museum.

a piece of paper moved by clockwork a curve which indicates the changes of tension of the blood within. The paper is blackened by holding it over a smoking lamp, and the tracer, moving in accordance with the pulsations of the artery, indicates the rapidity, strength, and uniformity of the beats. The tracings are preserved by a thin varnish of gum damar dissolved in benzoin.

sphygmographic (sfīg-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< sphygmograph + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or registered or traced by, the sphygmograph.

sphygmography (sfīg-mōg'grā-fī), *n.* [*As sphygmograph + -y.*] 1. The act or art of taking pulse-tracings or sphygmograms.—2. A description of the pulse.

sphygmoid (sfīg-mōid), *a.* [*< Gr. σφύγμις, pulse, + εἶδος, form.*] Pulse-like.

sphygmology (sfīg-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σφύγμις, pulse, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the pulse.

sphygmanometer (sfīg-mō-mā-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σφύγμις, pulse, + μέτρον, rare, + μέτρον, measure (cf. manometer).*] An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

sphygmometer (sfīg-mōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σφύγμις, pulse, + μέτρον, measure.*] Same as *sphygmanometer*.

sphygmophone (sfīg-mō-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. σφύγμις, pulse, + φωνή, sound, voice.*] An instrument by the aid of which each pulse-beat makes a sound. It is a combination of a kind of sphygmograph with a microphone.

sphygmoscope (sfīg-mō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. σφύγμις, pulse, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for rendering the arterial pulsations visible. One form of it works by the projection of a ray of light from a mirror which is moved by the pulsation; in another form the impact of the pulsation is received in a reservoir of liquid, which is caused by it to mount in a graduated tube. The invention of the instrument is ascribed to Galileo.

sphygmus (sfīg-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφύγμις, the beating of the heart, the pulse, < σφίζειν, beat violently, throb.*] The pulse.

sphynx, *n.* An occasional misspelling of *sphinx*.

Sphyræna (sfī-rē-nā), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Bloch, etc.), *< L. sphyræna, < Gr. σφίρανα, a sea-fish so called, a hammer-fish, < σφίρα, hammer, mallet.*] 1. The representative genus of *Sphyrænidae*. It contains about 20 species of voracious pike-like fishes, of most temperate and tropical seas. *S. sp.* or *S. vulgaris* is the becnua, of both coasts of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean, the sphyræna of the ancients, about 2 feet long, of an olive color, silvery below, when young with dusky blotches. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast, abundant from San Francisco southward, about 3 feet long, is an important food-fish. *S. barracuda*, the barracuda of the West Indies, grows to be sometimes 7 or 8 or even, it is claimed, 10 feet long. See cut under *becnua*. 2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

Sphyrænidae (sfī-rē-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), *< Sphyræna + -idae.*] A family of percussive acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sphyræna*. About 20 species are known, all of which are closely related, and usually referred to the single genus *Sphyræna*. They are mostly inhabitants of the tropical seas; but a few advance northward and southward into cooler waters, as along the United States coast to New England. They are voracious and savage, and the larger ones are much dreaded. See cut under *becnua*. Also *Sphyrænoidea*.

sphyrænine (sfī-rē-nīn), *a.* [*< Sphyræna + -in.*] Same as *sphyrænoid*.

sphyrænoid (sfī-rē-nōid), *a.* [*< Sphyræna + -oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidae*.

Sphyrænicus (sfī-rāp'i-kus), *n.* [NL. *Sphyrænicus* (Spencer F. Baird, 1858), *< Gr. σφίρα, a hammer, + L. picus, a woodpecker.*] A remarkable genus of *Picidae*, having the tongue obtuse, brushy, and scarcely extensible, owing to the shortness of the hyoid bones, whose horns do not curl up over the hindhead; the sapsuckers, or sapsucking woodpeckers. There are several species, all American, feeding upon soft fruits and sapwood, as well as upon insects. The common yellow-bellied woodpecker of the United States is *S. varius*, of which a variety, *S. nuchalis*, is found in the west, and another, *S. ruber*, has the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red. A very distinct species is *S. thyroideus* of the western United States, notable for the great difference between the sexes, which long caused them to be regarded as different species, and even placed in different genera. The condition of the hyoid apparatus in this genus is unique, though an approach to it is seen in the genus *Xenopicus*. See cut under *sapsucker*.

Sphyrna (sfēr'nā), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), an error for **Sphyræna*, *< Gr. σφίρα, a hammer.*] A genus of hammer-headed sharks, giving name to the family *Sphyrnidae*. It contains those in which the head is most hammer-like, and grooves extend from the nostrils to the front. *S. tiburo*, the bonnet-shark, is now placed in another genus (*Rectopneustes*). *Zygæna* is an exact synonym of *Sphyrna*, but is preoccupied in entomology. Also called *Cestracion* (after Klein). See cut under *hammerhead*.

Sphyrnidae (sfēr'nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sphyrna + -idae.*] A family of anarthrous selachians; the hammer-headed sharks, having an extraordinary conformation of the head. There are 3 genera and 5 or 6 species, found in most seas. The body usually has the common shark-like form; but the head is expanded laterally into a kidney-like shape, or arched like a hammer-head. The eyes are upon the sides of the expanded head, and the nostrils are on the front edge. The fins are like those of ordinary sharks. See cuts under *hammerhead* and *shark*. Also called *Zygænae*.

sphyrnine (sfēr'nīn), *a.* [*< Sphyrna + -ine.*] Of the character or appearance of a hammer-headed shark; belonging to the *Sphyrnidae*; *zygænine*.

spialt (spī'al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyal*, *spall*; by sphaeresis from *espial*: see *espial*, and cf. *spion*, *spy*.] 1. Close or secret watch; *espial*. I have those eyes and ears shall still keep guard And spial on thee. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 2.

2. A spy; a watcher; a scout.

Secretaries and *spials* of princes and states bring in bills for intelligence. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

spiauterite (spī-ā'tēr-īt), *n.* [*< G. spiauter*, spelter (see *spelter*), + *-ite*.] Same as *wurtzite*.

spica (spī'kā), *n.* [*< L. spica, a point, spike, ear of grain: see spike*.] 1. In bot., a spike. —2. In surg., a spiral bandage with reversed turns: so named because it was thought to resemble a spike of barley. —3. In ornith., a spur; a calcar. —4. [*cap.*] In astron., a very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, a Virginis, situated on the left hand of the Virgin. —*Spica celtica*, an old name of *Valeriana Celtica*. —*Spica nardi*. Same as *spikenard*.

spical (spī'kal), *a.* [*< NL. 'spicalis, < L. spica, a spike: see spike*.] Same as *spicate*: as, the *spical* palpi of a dipterous insect.

Spicata (spī-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *L. spicata*, spiked: see *spicate*.] A section of penatoloid polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongate, cylindrical, and destitute of pinules.

spicate (spī'kāt), *a.* [*< L. spicatus, spiked, pp. of spicare, furnish with spikes, < spica, a spike: see spike*.] 1. In bot., having the form of a spike; arranged or disposed in spikes. —2. In ornith., spurred; calcarate; spiciferous.

spicated (spī-kā-ted), *a.* [*< spicate + -ed*.] In bot., same as *spicate*.

spicateous (spī-kā'tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. *< spicate + -ous*.] In zool., spicate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Spicatae*.

spicatum (spī-kā'tum), *n.* [L., sc. *opus*, lit. 'spicate work': see *spicate*.] In anc. masonry, herring-bone work: so called from the resemblance of the position of the blocks of any two contiguous courses to that of the grains in an ear of wheat.

spiccato (spī-kā'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *spicare*, detach, divide.] In music, same as *picchetato*.

spice (spīs), *n.* [*< ME. spice, spize, spise, spede, species, kind, spice (lecl. spize, species, < E.), < OF. espice, espice, kind, spice, F. épice, espice, espèce, kind, species, espices, pl., espèce, = Pr. especia, especi = Sp. especia, spice, espèce, species, = Pg. especia, spice, espèce, species, specie, = It. specie, species, kind, pl. spices, drugs, < L. species, look, appearance, kind, species, etc., LL. also spices, drugs, etc. (ML. espice, after Rom.): see species. Doublet of species and specie.*] 1. Kind; sort; variety; species. The spices of penance ben three. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*. Justice, all though it be but one . . . vertue, yet is it described in two kyndes or spices. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. 1. The very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry. B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1. 2. Kind of thing; anything of the kind or class before indicated; such sort: used demonstratively or indefinitely. Chydyngge comys of hert hy, And grett pride and vanity, And other spice that mekyle dera. R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 31. (Halliwell.) Al that toucheth dedly synne In any spice that we falle ynne. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (Halliwell.) For trowthe tellet that loue is triacle of heuene: May no synne be on him sene that vseth that spice. Piers Plowman (B), l. 147.

3. An exemplification of the kind of thing mentioned; specimen; sample; instance; piece. Whanne he seeth the lepre in the skyne, and the heeris chaungid into whijt colour, and thilk spice of lepre lower than the skyne and that other flesh, a plage of lepre it is. Wyclif, *Lev.* xlii. 8.

He hath spices of them all, not all. Shak., *Cor.*, iv. 7. 46.

4. A characteristic touch or taste; a modicum, smack, or flavoring, as of something piquant or exciting to the mind: as, a *spice* of roguery or of adventure. [In this sense now regarded as a figurative use of def. 5; compare *sauce* in a similar figurative use.] I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a *spice* of the wit of the last age, say, viz., "That a merry fellow is the saddest fellow in the world." Steele, *Tatler*, No. 45.

The world loves a *spice* of wickedness. Longfellow, *Hyperion*, l. 7.

5. A substance aromatic or pungent to the taste, or to both taste and smell; a drug; a savory or piquant condiment or eatable; a relish. The word in this sense formerly had a much wider range than at present (def. 6); it is still used in northern England as including sweetmeats, gingerbread, cake, and any kind of dried fruit. "Hastow augte in thi purs, any hote spices?" "I haue peper and piones [peony-seeds]," quod she, "and a pounde of garlike. A ferthyngworth of fenel-seed for fastyngdayes." Piers Plowman (B), v. 311.

Now, specifically.—6. One of a class of aromatic vegetable condiments used for the seasoning of food, commonly in a pulverized state, as pepper, allspice, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; collectively, such substances as a class: as, the trade in *spices* or *spice*. So was her love diffused; but, like to some odorous spices, Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma. Longfellow, *Evangeline*, li. 5.

7. A piquant odor or odorous substance, especially of vegetable origin; a spicy smell. [Poetical.] The woodbine spices are wafted abroad, And the musk of the rose is blown. Tennyson, *Maud*, xxii.

8. Figuratively, a piquant concomitant; an engaging accompaniment or incident; an attractive or enjoyable variation. Is not birth, . . . youth, liberality, and such like, the spice and salt that season a man? Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 2. 277.

Variety's the very spice of life, That gives it all its flavour. Couper, *Tank*, ii. 606. Madagascar spice, the clove-nutmeg. See *Ravensara*. —*Spice plaster*. See *plaster*. —*Syn.* 4. Relish, savor, dash.

spice (spīs), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiced*, ppr. *spicing*. [*< ME. spice, < OF. espicer, F. épicer = Sp. especiar, spice; from the noun.*] 1. To prepare with a condiment or seasoning, especially of something aromatic or piquant; season or temper with a spice or spices: as, highly *spiced* food; to *spice* wine. Shulde no curyous clothe comen on hys rugge, Ne no mete in his mouth that maister Iohan spiced. Piers Plowman (B), xix. 282.

2. To vary or diversify, as speech, with words or matter of a different kind or tenor; interlard; make spicy, piquant, or entertaining: as, to *spice* one's talk with oaths, quips, or scandal; to *spice* a sermon with anecdotes.

spice (spīs), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spike*.] A small stick. [Prov. Eng.]

spice-apple (spīs'ap'l), *n.* An aromatic variety of the common apple.

spiceberry (spīs'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *spiceberries* (-iz). The checkerberry or wintergreen, *Gailltheria procumbens*.

spice-box (spīs'boks), *n.* 1. A box to keep spices in; specifically, a cylindrical box inclosing a number of smaller boxes to contain the different kinds of spice used in cooking.—2. In decorative art, a cylindrical box, low in proportion to its diameter, and having a lid; especially, such a box of Indian or other Oriental work. Spice-boxes are usually of metal, often of gold or silver, and decorated with damascening or otherwise. Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes*. G. C. M. Birdwood, *Indian Arts*, i. 180.

spice-bush (spīs'bush), *n.* A North American shrub, *Benzoin Benzoin*, the bark and leaves of which have a spicy odor, bearing small yellow flowers very early in the spring and oval scarlet berries in late summer. See *Lindera* and *fever-bush*, l. Also *spice-wood*.

spice-cake (spīs'kāk), *n.* A cake flavored with a spice of some kind, as ginger, nutmeg, or cinnamon.

She's g'ten him to eat the good *spice-cake*, She's g'ten him to drink the blood-red wine. Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 6). A *spice-cake*, which followed by way of dessert, vanished like a vision. Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, l.

spiced (spist), *p. a.* [*< ME. spiced; < spice¹ + -ed².*] 1. Impregnated with an aromatic odor; spicy to the smell; spice-laden.

In the *spiced* Indian air, by night,
Full often hath she gossiped by my side.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 124.

Spiced carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed
In July and August.

R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2*t.* Particular as to detail; over-nice in matters of conscience or the like; scrupulous; squeamish.

Ye sholde been all pacient and meke,
And han a sweete, *spiced* conscience,
Sith ye so preche of Jobes patience.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 435.

Take it; 'tis yours;
Be not so *spiced*; 'tis good gold,
And goodness is no gall to the conscience.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, III. 1.

spiceful (spis'fūl), *a.* [*< spice¹ + -ful.*] Spice-laden; spicy; aromatic.

The scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy wilds of *spiceful* Barbary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.

spice-mill (spis'mil), *n.* A small hand-mill for grinding spice, etc.: sometimes mounted ornamentally for use on tables.

spice-nut (spis'nūt), *n.* A gingerbread-nut.
spice-plate (spis'plāt), *n.* A particular kind of plate or small dish formerly used for holding spice to be served with wine.

Item, *ij. spiceplates*, welyng both *liij^{xx} xij. unces.*
Paston Letters, I. 474.

The spice for this mixture (hypocras) was served often separately, in what they called a *spice-plate*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), III. 277, note.

spicer (spis'er), *n.* [*< ME. spicer, spycer, spycere, spysere, < OF. espicier, F. épicier = Pr. espessier = Sp. especiero = Pg. especieiro, < ML. specarius, a dealer in spices or groceries, < LL. species, spice: see spice¹, n.*] 1*t.* A dealer in spices, in the widest sense; a grocer; an apothecary.

*Spicer*s spoke with hym to spien here ware,
For he couth of here craft and knewe many gomme.
Piers Plowman (B), II. 225.

2. One who seasons with spice.

spicery (spis'er-i), *n.* [*< ME. spicerie, spicerie = D. specerij = G. spezerei = Sw. Dan. speceri, < OF. spicerie, spicerie, F. épicerie = Pr. Pg. especiaría = Sp. especieria = It. spezieria, < ML. speciaria, spices, < LL. species, spice: see spice¹, n.*] 1. Spices collectively.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree [straw], . . .
And thanne with greene woode and *spicerie*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2077.

And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there,
With balme, and wine, and costly *spicerie*,
To comfort him in his infirmity.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 49.

2*t.* A spicy substance; something used as a spice.

For (ahlas my goodde Lorde), were not the cordial of these
two pretious *Spicerie*s, the corrosyue of care would quickely
confounde me.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

3. A repository of spices; a grocery or buttery; a store of kitchen supplies in general.

Furst speke with the pantere or officers of the *spicerie*,
For frutes a-fore mete to ete them fastyngely.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

He had in the hall-kitchen . . . a clerk of his *spicerie*.
G. Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey, I. 34.

4. A spicy quality or effect; an aromatic effluence; spiciness.

My taste by her sweet lips drawn with delight,
My smelling won with her breath's *spicerie*.
Drayton, Idea, xxix, To the Senses.

The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses
a flavor of oriental *spicerie* over his pages.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 266.

spice-shop (spis'shop), *n.* [*< ME. spice schope: < spice + shop.*] A shop for the sale of aromatic substances; formerly, a grocery or an apothecary's shop.

A *Spicer*s schoppes (a *Spice schope* . . .), apotheca vel
ipotheca.
Cath. Ang., p. 356.

spice-tree (spis'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Umbellularia Californica*, of the Pacific United States, variously known as *mountain-laurel*, *California laurel*, *olive*, or *bay-tree*, and *cafeput*. Northward it grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a hard strong wood susceptible of a beautiful polish; this is used for some ship-building purposes, and is the finest cabinet-wood of its region. The leaves are exceedingly acrid, exhaling, when bruised, a pungent effluvia which excites sneezing.

spice-wood (spis'wūd), *n.* Same as *spice-bush*.
spiciferous (spi-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. spicifer, ear-bearing, < spica, a spike, ear, + ferre = E.*

bear¹.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing or producing spikes; spicate; eared.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; having spurs or calcears, as a fowl.

spiciform (spi'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. spica, a point, spike, ear, + forma, form.*] Having the form of a spica or spike.

spicily (spi'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with a spicy flavor.

spiciness (spi'si-nēs), *n.* The quality of being spicy, piquant, or spicy, in any sense.

Delighted with the *spiciness* of this beautiful young woman.
The Century, XXVI. 370.

spick¹, *n.* [An obs. or dial. form of *spikel¹*; cf. *pick¹* as related to *pikel¹*.] A spike; a tenter.

spick² (spik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse. — *Blue spick*, the blue titmouse, *Parus ceruleus*.

spick³ (spik), *n.* See *spick-and-span-new*.

spick-and-span (spik'and-span'), *a.* [Shortened from *spick-and-span-new*.] Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

From our poetic store-house we produce
A couple (of similes) *spick and span*, for present use.
Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

The Dutch Boer will not endure over him . . . a *spick-and-span* Dutch Africander from the Cape Colony.
Trollope, South Africa, II. vi.

Beside my hotel rose a big *spick-and-span* church.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

spick-and-span-new (spik'and-span'nū'), *a.* [Also *spick-span-new*; lit. 'new as a spike and chip': an emphatic form of *span-new*: see *spikel¹*, *spoon¹*, *new*, and cf. *span-new*, *spick-span-new*. Cf. also the equiv. D. *spick-splinter-nieuw*, 'spick-splinter-new', Dan. *spilinter-ny*, Sw. *splitter-ny*, 'splinter-new', Sw. dial. *till splint och span ny*, 'splint-and-span-new', G. *spalt-neu*, 'splinter-new', etc., E. *brand-new*, etc. A compound of four independent elements, like this, is very rare in E.; the lit. meaning of the nouns *spick* and *span* is not now recognized, but the words *spick* and *span* are taken together adverbially, qualifying *new*, with which they form a compound. By omission of *new*, the phrase *spick-and-span* is sometimes used with an attributive force.] New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

'Tis a fashion of the newest edition, *spick and span new*, without example.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, II. 1.

Among other Things, Black-Friars will entertain you with a Play *spick and span new*, and the Cockpit with another.
Hovell, Letters, I. iv. 2.

spicket¹ (spik'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *spigot*.

spicknel, **spignel** (spik'nel, spig'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spicknell*, *spignell*, *speknel*, *spike-nel*; said to be a corruption of *spike-nail*, and to be so called in allusion to the shape of its long capillary leaves.] The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*; also, any plant of the related genus *Athamanta*, which has similar gracefully finely dissected foliage.

spick-span-new (spik'span-nū'), *a.* Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

Look at the cloths on 'er back, thebbe ammost *spick-span-new*.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

spicose (spi'kōs), *a.* [*< NL. spicosus: see spicous.*] In *bot.*, same as *spicous*.

spicosity (spi-kos'i-ti), *n.* [*< spicose + -ity.*] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being spicous or eared.

spicous (spi'kus), *a.* [Also *spicose*; *< NL. spicosus, < L. spica, a spike, ear: see spikel¹.*] In *bot.*, having spikes or ears; spiked or eared like corn.

spicula¹ (spik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *spiculæ* (-lā). [*NL.: see spicule.*] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive or secondary spike; a spikelet.—2. A small splinter-like body; a spicule.—3. In *zool.*, a spicule or speiculum. [Rare.]

spicula², *n.* Plural of *speiculum*.

spicular (spik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< spicule + -ar³.*] In *zool.*: (a) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate. (b) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculose; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a *spicular* integument; the *spicular* skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian.—*Spicular notation*, a notation for logic, invented by Augustus De Morgan (though the name was given by Sir William Hamilton), in which great use is made of marks of parenthesis. The significations of the principal signs are as follows:

X))Y All Xs are Ys.
X(, Y No Xs are Ys.
X((Y Everything is either X or Y.
X((Y Some Xs compose all the Ys.
X((Y Some Xs are not Ys.
X((Y Some Xs are Ys.
X((Y Some things are neither X nor Y.
X))Y None of the Xs are certain of the Ys.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiculated*, ppr. *spiculating*. [*< L. spiculatus, pp. of spiculare, sharpen, < speiculum, dim. of spicum, a point: see spikel¹.*] To sharpen to a point.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* palling.
W. Mason, English Garden, II.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. spiculatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. In *zool.*, sharp-pointed; spicate.—2. Covered with or divided into fine points. Specifically, in *bot.*: (a) Covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (b) Noting a spike composed of several spiklelets crowded together.

spicule (spik'ūl), *n.* [*< L. speiculum, NL. also spicula, f., a little sharp point, dim. of spicum, spica, a point, spike: see spikel¹.*] 1. A fine-pointed body resembling a needle: as, ice-spicules.—2. In *bot.*: (a) A spikelet. (b) One of the small projections or points on the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi which bear the spores. There are usually four to each basidium. See *sterigma*.—3. In *zool.*, a hard, sharp body like a little spike, straight or curved, rod-like, or branched, or diversiform; a speiculum; a sclere: variously applied, without special reference to size or shape. Specifically—(a) One of the skeletal elements, scleres, or spicula of the protozoans, as radiolarians, either



Sphaerococcus punctatum.
A, natural size; B, two of the sacs with colored vesicles and spicules which lie in the investing protoplasm, magnified.

calcareous or silicious, coherent or detached. See cuts under *Radiolaria* and *Sphaerococcus*. (b) One of the spines of echinoderms, sometimes of great size, and bristling over the surface of the test, as in sea-urchins, or small, and embedded in the integument, as in holothurians; sometimes of singular shape, like wheels, anchors, etc. See cuts under *Anonra*, *Echinometra*, *Behnia*, and *Spartangus*. (c) In sponges, a speiculum; one of the hard calcareous or silicious bodies, of whatever shape, which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a mineral sclere: a sponge-spicule (which see). Some sponges mostly consist of spicules, as that figured under *Euplectella*. (d) In some worms and mollusks, a dart-like organ constituting a kind of penis; a speiculum (which see). (e) In *entom.*: (1) A minute spine or spinous process. (2) The piercing ovipositor of any insect; especially, the lancet-like portion of the sting of a parasitic hymenopter. See *Spiculifera*.

spicule-sheath (spik'ūl-shēth), *n.* A thin layer of organic substance forming the sheath or investment of a sponge-spicule.

Spiculifera (spik'ū-lif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see spiculiferous.*] In Westwood's classification of insects, a division of *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is, in the female, armed with a long plurivalve ovipositor, and the larvae are footless. It contains the ichneumonids (including braconids), the evanids, the prototrypids, the chalcids, and the cynipids or gall-flies. It thus corresponds to the *Pupipara* of Latreille, except in excluding the *Chrysididae* as *Tubulifera*.

spiculiferous (spik'ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. speiculum, a spicule, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] In *zool.*, having a speiculum or spicula; spicular or spiculose; specifically, in *entom.*, having a piercing ovipositor; of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera*. Also *spiculigerous*.

spiculiform (spik'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. speiculum, a spicule, + forma, form.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, having the form of a spicule; being of the nature of a spicule.

spiculigenous (spik'ū-lij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. speiculum, a spicule, + -genus, producing: see -genous.*] Producing spicules; giving origin to spicules; spiculiferous: as, the *spiculigenous* tissue of a sponge.

spiculigerous (spik'ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. speiculum, a spicule, + gerere, carry.*] Same as *spiculiferous*.

spiculose (spik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. spiculosus: see spiculous.*] Same as *spiculous*.
spiculous (spik'ū-lus), *a.* [Also *spiculose*; *< NL. spiculosus, < L. speiculum, a spicule: see spicule.*] Having spicules; spinulose; spiculose or spiculiferous.

speiculum (spik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spicula* (-lā). [*NL., < L. speiculum, a little sharp point: see spicule.*] In *zool.*, a spicula or spicule. Specifically—(a) In some worms, a chitinous rod developed in the cloaca as a copulatory organ; a kind of penis. (b) In some mollusks, as snails, the love-dart, a kind of penis, more fully called *speiculum amoris*. (c) In insects, the piercing non-poisonous ovipositor of the *Spiculifera*.

spicy (spi'si), *a.* [*< spice¹ + -y¹.*] 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices.

As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabeian odours from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest'd.
Milton, P. L., IV. 162.

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant; aromatic: as, *spicy* plants.

The *spicy* nut-brown ale. *Milton*, *L'Allegro*, l. 100.

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 392.

3. Highly flavored; pungent; keen; pointed; racy: as, a *spicy* letter or debate. [Colloq.]

Your hint about letter-writing for the papers is not a bad one. . . . A political surmise, a *spicy* bit of scandal, a sensation trial, wound up with a few moral reflections upon how much better we do the same sort of thing at home.

Lever, *A Rent in a Cloud*, p. 58.

4. Stylish; showy; smart in appearance: as, a *spicy* garment; to look *spicy*. [Slang.]

"Bless'd if there isn't Snipe dismounting at the gate!" he exclaimed joyfully; "there's a drummer holding his nag. What a *spicy* chestnut it is!"

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, l. xlii.

*=Syn. 3. *Racy*, *Spicy*. See *racy*.

spider (spî'dér), *n.* [An altered form of **spither*, < *ME. spither*, dat. *spithre*, < *AS. *spithar*, orig. **spinthar*, with formative *-ther* of the agent, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spinner*¹, a spider; *D. spin* = OHG. *spinnā*, MHG. *G. spinne*, a spider, lit. 'spinner'. For other E. names, see *attecop*, *cop*², *lob*¹, *lop*³.] 1. An arthropod of the order *Araneæ*, *Araneina*, or *Araneida* (the old Linnean genus *Aranea*), of the class *Arachnida*, of which there are many families, hundreds of genera, and thousands of species, found all over the world. Though popularly considered insects, spiders are not true *Insecta*, since they have eight instead of only six legs, normally seven-jointed, and no wings are developed. They are dimersomatous—that is, have the

body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax, or head and chest together, and the abdomen, which is generally tumid or globose, whence the name *Sphærogastera*. No antennae are developed as such, but there are raptorial organs called *palps*, which are subchelate—that is, have a distal joint folding down on the next like the blade of a pocket-knife. (See cut under *palp*.) In all species which are poisonous, the palps are traversed by the duct of a venom-gland. Some spiders are by far the most venomous animals in existence in proportion to their size: that the bite of a spider can be fatal to man (and there are authentic instances of this) implies a venom vastly more powerful than that of the most poisonous snakes. (See



Female of *Latrodectus mactans*, enlarged one quarter.
a, under side of abdomen.

katipo and *Latrodectus*.) Spiders breathe by means of pulmonary sacs, or lung-sacs, nearly always in connection with tracheae or spiracles, whence they are called *pulmo-tracheal*; these sacs are two or four in number, whence a division of spiders into dipeumonous and tetrapneumonous araneida. (See *Dipneumones*, 2, *Tetrapneumones*.) Most spiders belong to the former division. They have usually eight eyes, sometimes six, rarely four, in one genus (*Nope*) only two. The abdomen is always distinct, ordinarily globose, never segmented, and provided with two or more pairs of spinnerets. (See cut under *arachnidium*.) The characteristic habit of spiders is to spin webs to catch their prey, or to make a nest for themselves, or for both these purposes. Cobweb is a fine silky substance secreted by the arachnidium, or arachnidial glands, and conducted by ducts to the several, usually six, arachnidial mammillae, which open on papillae at or near the end of the abdomen, and through which the viscid material is spun out in fine gossamer threads. Gossamer or spider-silk serves not only to construct the webs, but also to let the spider drop speedily from one place to another, to throw a "flying bridge" across an interval, or even to enable some species to "fly"—that is, be buoyed up in the air and wafted a great distance. It has occasionally been woven artificially into a textile fabric, and is a well-known domestic application for stanching blood. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Some spiders are sedentary, others vagabond; the former are called *orbicularian*, *reticularian*, *tubularian*, etc., according to the character of their webs. Spiders move by running in various directions, or by leaping; whence the vagabond species have been described as *rectigrade*, *laterigrade*, *citigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc. They lay numerous eggs, usually inclosed in a case or cocoon. The male is commonly much smaller than the female, and in impregnating the female runs great risk of being devoured. The difference in size is as if the human female should be some 60 or 70 feet tall. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Spiders are carnivorous and highly predatory. Some of the largest kinds are able to kill small birds, whence the name *bird-spiders* of some of the great hairy mygalids. (See cut under *bird-spider*.) A few are aquatic, as the water-spiders of the genus *Argyroneta* (which see, with cut). Wolf-spiders or tarantulas belong to the family *Lycosidae*; but the name *tarantula* is more frequently applied to the *Mygalidae* (or *Theraphosidae*). The common garden-spider or diadem-spider of Europe is *Epeira diadema*; that of the United States is *E. copinaria* (or *riparia*). See *Araneida*, and cuts under *chelicera*, *cross-spider*, *pulmonary*, and *tarantula*.

My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. l. 339.

2. Some other arachnid, resembling or mistaken for a spider; a spider-mite. See *red-spider*.—3. A spider-crab; a sea-spider.—4. A cooking-utensil having legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals: named from a fancied resemblance to the insect—the ordinary frying-pan is, however, sometimes erroneously termed a *spider*. (a) A kind of deep frying-pan, commonly with three feet.

Some people like the sound of bubbling in a boiling pot, or the fizzing of a frying-spider.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 10.

Hash was warmed up in the spider.

J. T. Troubridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 113.

(b) A trivet; a low tripod used to support a dish, or the like, in front of a fire.

5. In *mach.*: (a) A skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel. (b) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast.

(c) The solid interior part of a piston, to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. E. H. Knight.

—6. *Naut.*, an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side.—**Geometrical spider**. See *geometric*.—**Grass-spider**, one of many different spiders, as species of *Agalena*, which spin webs on the grass, such as may be seen spangled with dew in the morning in meadows.—**Round-web spider**, one of many orbicular spiders, as species of *Epeira* (see also cut under *cross-spider*).—**Spider couching**. See *couching*¹, 5.—**Trap-door spider**. See *Cteniza*, *Mygalidae*, *trap-door*, and cut under *Araneida*. (See also *bird-spider*, *crab-spider*, *diving-spider*, *garden-spider*, *house-spider*, *jumping-spider*, *sea-spider*, *silk-spider*, *water-spider*, *wolf-spider*.)

spider-ant (spî'dér-ant), *n.* A solitary ant of the family *Mutillidae*: so called from the spider-like aspect of the females.

spider-band (spî'dér-band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron hoop round a mast to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying-pins. See cut under *futtock-shrouds*.

spider-bug (spî'dér-bug), *n.* A long-legged heteropterous insect of the family *Emesidae*, *Emesa longipes*, somewhat resembling a spider. See cut under *stick-bug*. [U. S.]

spider-catcher (spî'dér-kach'ér), *n.* A bird that catches spiders. Specially—(a) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma muraria*. See cut under *Tichodroma*. (b) *pl.* The genus *Arachnotrogon* in a broad sense, numerous species of which inhabit the Indo-Malayan region. They are small creeper-like birds with long bills, and belong to the family *Nectariniidae*. Also called *spider-eaters* and *spider-hunters*.



Spider-catcher (*Arachnotrogon magna*).

spider-cells (spî'dér-selz), *n. pl.* Neuroglia cells.

spider-cot (spî'dér-kot), *n.* Same as *spider-ureb*.

spider-crab (spî'dér-krab), *n.* A spider-like crab, or sea-spider, with long slender legs and comparatively small triangular body. The name is given to many such crabs, of different families, but especially to the maldoids, or crabs of the family *Maldidae*, such as *Maia squinado*, the common spinous spider-crab of Great Britain, and species of *Lobinia*, *Inachus*, etc. The giant Japanese spider-crab, *Macrochira kampeferi*, is the largest crustacean. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Lithodes*, *Maia*, and *Omrhyncha*.

spider-diver (spî'dér-dî'vèr), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. [Local, British.]

spider-eater (spî'dér-ê'tèr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (b).

I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of *Spider-eater*. H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 233.

spidered (spî'dèr), *a.* [*< spider + -ed*.] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed. [Rare.]

Content can visit the poor spidered room.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 39. (Davies.)



A Spider-crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*), male.

spider-flower (spî'dér-flou'ér), *n.* 1. A plant of the family *Melastomaceæ*, which belongs to the genus *Tibouchina*. The species are elegant hothouse shrubs from Brazil, bearing large purple flowers.—2. A plant of the genus *Cleome*, especially *C. spinosa*, a native of tropical America, escaped from gardens in the southern United States. The stipules are spinous, the flowers large, rose-purple to white, with long stamens and style, suggesting the name. See cut under *Cleome*.

spider-fly (spî'dér-flî), *n.* A parasitic pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse, bat-louse, bird-louse, bat-fly, sheep-tick, etc. They are of three families, *Brachidæ*, *Nycteridæ*, and *Hippoboscidae*. Some of them, especially the wingless forms, as *Nycteribia*, closely resemble spiders in superficial appearance. See cut under *sheep-tick*.

spider-helmet (spî'dér-hel'met), *n.* A name given to the skeleton head-pieces sometimes worn. See *secret*, *n.*, 9.

spider-hunter (spî'dér-hun'tèr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (b).

spider-legs (spî'dér-legz), *n. pl.* In *gilding*, irregular fractures sometimes occurring when gold-leaf is fitted over a molding having deep depressions.

spider-line (spî'dér-lîn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web substituted for wires in micrometer-scales intended for delicate astronomical observations.

The transit of the star is observed over *spider lines* stretched in the field, while a second observer reads the altitude of this star from the divided circle.

The Century, XXXVI. 608.

spider-mite (spî'dér-mit), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarid of the family *Gamasidae*.

spider-monkey (spî'dér-mung'ki), *n.* A tropical American platyrrhine monkey, of the family *Cebidae*, subfamily *Cebinae*, and genera *Ateles* and *Brachyteles*; a kind of sajou or sapajou,



A Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*).

likened to a spider by reason of the very long and slim limbs, and long prehensile tail. They are large slender-bodied monkeys of great agility and of arboreal habits, with the thumb absent or imperfect. *Brachyteles* (or *Eriodes*) *arachnoides* is a Brazilian spider-monkey called the *miriki*. *Ateles paniscus* is the large black spider-monkey, or colata; *A. melanochir* is the black-handed spider-monkey; and many more species or varieties of this genus have been named. One of the spider-monkeys, *A. vellerosus*, is among the most northerly of American monkeys, extending into Mexico to Orizaba and Oajaca. The flesh of some species is used for food, and the pelts have a commercial value. See also cut under *Eriodes*.

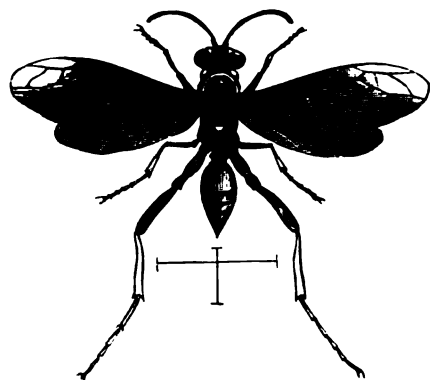
spider-net (spî'dér-net), *n.* Netting by spider-stitch.

spider-orchis (spî'dér-ôr'kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Arachnites aranifera* (*Ophrys aranifera*). It has an erect stem from 9 to 18 inches high, with a few leaves near the base, and a loose spike of few small flowers with broad dull-brown lip and parts so shaped and arranged as somewhat to resemble a spider.

spider-shell (spî'dér-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the family *Strombidae* and genus *Pteroceras*; a scorpion-shell, having the outer lip expanded into a number of spines. The species inhabit the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans. See cut under *scorpion-shell*.

spider-stitch (spî'dér-stich), *n.* A stitch in darned netting and in guipure, by which open spaces are partly filled with threads carried diagonally and parallel to each other, the effect of several squares together being that of a spider-web.

spider-wasp (spí-dér-wosp), *n.* Any true wasp of the family *Pompilidae*, which stores its nest



Spider-wasp (*Ceropales rufiventris*). (Cross shows natural size.)

with spiders for its young, as *Ceropales rufiventris* of North America, which lays its eggs in the mud nests of *Agelenia*. See cut under *Agelenia*.

spider-web (spí-dér-web), *n.* The web or net spun by a spider; cobweb; gossamer. Also *spider-cot*.

spider-wheel (spí-dér-hwél), *n.* In embroidery, any circular pattern or unit of design open and having radiating and concentric lines. Compare *catharine-wheel*, 4.

spider-work (spí-dér-wérk), *n.* Lace worked by spider stitch.

spiderwort (spí-dér-wért), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginiana*, the common garden species. It is a native of the central and southern United States, and was early introduced into European gardens. The petals are very delicate and ephemeral; in the wild plant they are blue, in cultivation variable in color, often reddish-violet. 2. By extension, any plant of the family *Commelinaceae*; specifically, *Commelina caelestis*, a blue-flowered plant from Mexico. The name is also given to *Lloydia serotina*, mountain-spiderwort; to *Anthericum Lilium*, St. Bernard's lily; and to *Paradisea Lilium*, St. Bruno's lily—all old-world plants, the last two ornamental.



Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Virginiana*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the lower part of the stem with the root.

spider (spí-dér-i), *a.* [*spider* + *-y*.] Spider-like. *Cotgrave*.

spier, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *spye*.

spiegel (spé-gl), *n.* [Short for *spiegeleisen*.] Same as *spiegeleisen*.—**Spiegel-iron**. Same as *spiegeleisen*.

spiegeleisen (spé-gl-i-zen), *n.* [*G.*, < *spiegel* (< *L. speculum*, a mirror, + *eisen* = *E. iron*).] A pig-iron containing from eight to fifteen or more per cent. of manganese. Its fracture often presents large well-developed crystalline planes. This alloy, as well as ferromanganese, an iron containing still more manganese than spiegeleisen, is extensively used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a necessary adjunct to that process. Also called *spiege-iron*.

spiegelerz (spé-gl-erts), *n.* [*G.*, < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone: a variety of hematite.

spier (spí-ér), *n.* [*cf. spy* + *-er*.] One who spies; a spy; a scout. *Halliwel*.

spier, *v.* See *spier*.

spiffy (spif-i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Spruce; well-dressed. [*Slang, Eng.*]

spifficate (spif-i-kát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spifficated*, ppr. *spifficating*. [Also *spifficate*, *smiffigate*; appar. a made word, simulating a *L.* origin.] 1. To beat severely; confound; dismay. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*—2. To stifle; suffocate; kill. [*Slang.*]

So out with your whinger at once,
And scrag Jane while I spifficate Johnny.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

spification (spif-i-ká-shon), *n.* [*cf. spifficate* + *-ion*.] The act of spifficating, or the state of being spifficated; annihilation. [*Slang.*]

Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening spiffication. *R. F. Burton, El-Medina*, I. 204.

Spigelia (spi-jé-li-á), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), named after Adrian van der Spigel (1558–1625), a Belgian physician and professor of anatomy at Padua.] A genus of dicotyledonous symmetrical plants, type of the family *Spigeliaceae* and tribe *Spigeliaceae*. It is characterized by flowers commonly disposed in one-sided spikes, the corolla with valvate lobes, a jointed style, and a two-celled ovary becoming in fruit a compressed twin capsule which is circumscissile above the cup-shaped persistent base. There are about 35 species, natives of America and mostly tropical, 3 extending into the United States; of these 1 is confined to Florida, 1 to Texas, and 1, *S. Marylandica*, the Maryland pinkroot or worm-grass, reaches Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They are annual or perennial herbs, rarely somewhat shrubby, either smooth, downy, or woolly, bearing opposite feather-veined or rarely nerved leaves, which are connected by a line or transverse membrane or by stipules. The flowers are usually red, yellow, or purplish, and the many-flowered second and curving spikes are often very handsome. In *S. Anthelmia*, the Demerara pinkroot, the flowers are white and pink, followed by purple fruit, and the two pairs of upper leaves are crowded in an apparent whorl. See *pinkroot*.

Spigelian (spi-jé-li-an), *a.* [*cf. Spigel* (see *Spigelia*) + *-ian*.] In anat., noting the lobulus Spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver.

spight, *n.* See *spight*.

spight, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spite*.

spignel, *n.* See *spicknel*.

spignet (spig-net), *n.* [A corruption of *spikenard*.] The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. See *spikenard*.

spigot (spig-ot), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *spigot*, *spiggott*, *spiggotte*, *spygotte*, < *ME.* *spigot*, *spygott*, *spygott*, *spiget*; obs. or dial. also *spicket*, < *ME.* *spykke*, *spykette*; appar. < *Ir. Gael.* *spiciad*, a spigot (= *W. ysbigod*, a spigot, spindle), dim. of *Ir. spice* = *W. ysbig*, a spike, < *L. spica*, *spicus*, a point, spike: see *spike*.] The Celtic forms may be from the *E.*] A small peg or plug designed to be driven into a gimlet-hole in a cask through which, when open, the contained liquor is drawn off; hence, by extension, any plug fitting into a faucet used for drawing off liquor.

He runs down into the Cellar, and takes the Spiggott. In the mean time all the Beer runs about the House.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

spigot-joint (spig-ot-joint), *n.* A pipe-joint made by tapering down the end of one piece and inserting it into a correspondingly widened opening in the end of another piece. Also called *faucet-joint*. *E. H. Knight*.

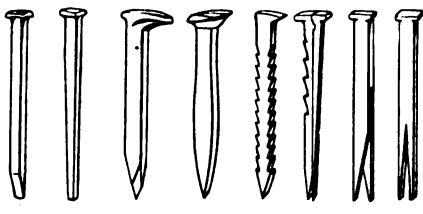
spigot-pot (spig-ot-pot), *n.* A vessel of earthenware or porcelain with a hole in the side, near the bottom, for the insertion of a spigot.

spigurnel, *n.* [*ML.* *spigurnellus*; origin obscure.] In law, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in chancery.

These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's spigurnells—that is, the sealers of his writs.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 312.

spike (spik), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *spike*; < *ME.* *spik* = *Icel.* *spik* = *Sw.* *spik*, a spike, = *Ir.* *spice* = *W. ysbig*, a spike; cf. *MD.* *spijker*, *D.* *spijker* = *MLG.* *LG.* *spiker* = *OHG.* *spicari*, *spichari*, *spihiri*, *MHG.* *spicher*, *G.* *speicher-nagel*, *spieker* = *Norw.* *spiker* = *Dan.* *spiger* (with added suffix *-er*); cf. (with loss of initial *s*) *Ir.* *pice*, *Gael.* *pice*, *W. pig*, a peak, pike (see *pike*); = *Sp. Pg.* *espiga* = *It.* *spiga*, a spike, = *OF.* *espi*, *espy*, a pointed ornament, also *OF.* *espi*, *F.* *épi*, wheat; < *L. spica*, *f.*, also *spicus*, *m.*, and *spicum*, neut., a point, spike, ear of corn, the top, tuft, or head of a plant (*spicus crinalis* or *spicum crinale*, a hair-pin). Hence *spicous*, *spicose*, etc., and ult. *spike*, *spigot*, *pik*, *pick*, etc., *spine*, etc.] 1. A sharp point; a pike; a sharp-pointed projection. (a) A long nail or pointed iron inserted in something with the point outward, as in chevaux-de-frise, the top of a wall, gate, or the like, as a defense or to



Spikes.

a, dock-spike, used in building docks and piers; b, cut-spike, or large cut nail; c, d, railway spikes, for fastening rails to sleepers; e, barbed spike; f, barbed and forked spike; g, h, types of forked spikes, the points of which spread and become hooked in the timber when driven, thus making them extremely difficult to draw out.

hinder passage. See cut under *chevaux-de-frise*. (b) A sharp projecting point on the sole of a shoe, to prevent slipping, as on ice or soft wet ground. (c) The central boss of a shield or buckler when prolonged to a sharp point. Such a spike is sometimes a mere pointed umbo and sometimes a square or three-cornered steel blade screwed or bolted into the boss. (d) In zool.: (1) The antler of a young deer, when straight and without snag or tine; a spike-horn. (2) A young mackerel 6 or 7 inches long. (3) A spine, as of some animals. (4) A piece of hardened steel, with a soft point that can be clenched, used to plug up the vent of a cannon in order to render it useless to an enemy.

2. A large nail or pin, generally of iron. The larger forms of spikes, particularly railroad-spikes, are chisel-pointed, and have a head or fang projecting to one side to bite the rail. Spikes are also made split, barbed, grooved, and of other shapes. See cut in preceding column.

3. An ear, as of wheat or other grain.

Bote yt the seed that sown is in the sloch steue,

Shall neuere spir springen vp, ne spik on strawe curne.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 180.

4. In bot., a flower-cluster or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile (or apparently so) along an elongated, unbranched common axis, as in the well-known mullein and plantain. There are two modifications of the spike that have received distinct names, although not distinguishable by exact and constant characters. They are *spadix* and *catkin*. In the *Equisetaceae* a spike is an aggregation of sporophylls at the apex of a shoot. Compare *raceme*, and see cuts under *inflorescence*, *barley*, *papyrus*, and *Equisetaceae*.

Hence—5. A sprig of some plant in which the flowers form a spike or somewhat spike-like cluster: as, a spike of lavender.

The head of Nardus spreadeth into certain spikes or ears, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of spike and also of leaf; in which regard it is so famous.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 12.

Within, a stag-horned sumach grows,

Fern-leaved, with spikes of red.

Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

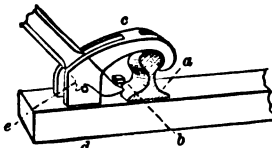
★ **spike** (spik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiked*, ppr. *spiking*. [*cf. spike*, *n.*] 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails: as, to spike down the planks of a floor or a bridge.—2. To set with spikes; furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson*.—5. To plug up the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.—**Spiked loosestrife**. See *loosestrife*.

spike (spik), *n.* [= *MD.* *spijcke*, *spick*, *D.* *spijk*, < *OF.* *spicque*, *F.* *spic*, lavender; cf. *NL.* *Lavandula Spica*, spike-lavender; < *L.* *spica*, a spike: see *spike*.] Cf. *aspic*.] Same as *spike-lavender*.—Oil of spike. See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*.

spikebill (spik-bil), *n.* 1. A merganser, as the hooded merganser; a sawbill. See cut under *merganser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [*Michigan*.]—2. The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888.

[*New Jersey*.]

spike-extractor (spik-eks-trak-tor), *n.* An apparatus for extracting spikes, as from a rail.



Spike-extractor.

a, rail; b, spike to be extracted; c, fulcrum-piece hooked over the rail and supported on the sleeper; d, e, claw-lever, with a heel shown in dotted outline, which is passed through a slot in the fulcrum-piece.

spike-fish (spik-fish), *n.* A kind of sailfish, *Istiophorus nigricans*, so called from the long sharp snout. See *Histiophorus*, and cut under *sailfish*.

spike-grass (spik-gras), *n.* One of several American grasses, having conspicuous flower-spikelets. (a) *Diplachne fascicularis*. (b) *Distichlis spicata* (salt-grass). (c) The genus *Urtica*, especially *U. paniculata* (also called *sea* or *seaside oats*), a tall coarse grass with a dense heavy panicle, growing on sand-hills along the Atlantic coast southward.

spikehorn (spik-hörn), *n.* 1. The spike of a young deer.—2. A young male deer, when the antler is a mere spike.

spike-lavender (spik-lav-en-dér), *n.* A lavender-plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *aspic*, and oil of lavender (under *lavender*).

spikelet (spik-let), *n.* [*cf. spike* + *-let*.] In bot., a small or secondary spike: more especially applied to the spiked arrangements of two or more flowers of grasses, subtended by one or more glumes, and variously disposed around a common axis. See cuts under *Meliceae*, *oat*, *orchard-grass*, *Poa*, *reed*, 1, *rye*, and *Sorghum*.

spike-nail (spik-nál), *n.* A spike.

spikenard (spik-nárd), *n.* [*cf. ME.* *spikenard*, *spikenarde*, *spynkard*, *spikanard*, < *OF.* *spique-nard* (also simply *espic*, *spic*) = *Sp. espicanardi*,

espica nardo = Pg. *spicanardo*, *espicanardo* = It. *spiganardo*, formerly *spigo nardo*, = MD. *spijk-nard* = MHG. *spicanarde*, *nardeespicke*, G. *spicknard*, < L. *spica nardi*, 'a spike of nard' (ML. also *nardus spicatus*, 'spiked nard'): L. *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard: see *spike* and *nard*.] 1. A plant, the source of a famous perfumed unguent of the ancients, now believed to be *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, closely allied to valerian, found in the Himalayan region. This plant is known to have been used by the Hindus as a medicine and perfume from a very remote period, and is at present employed chiefly in hair-washes and ointments. The odor is heavy and peculiar, described as resembling that of a mixture of valerian and patchouli. The market drug consists of short pieces of the rootstock densely covered with fibers, the remains of leafstalks. Also *nard*.



Spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*).

2. An aromatic ointment of ancient times, in which spikenard was the characteristic ingredient; *nard*. It was extremely costly.

There came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, very precious, and she brake the box, and poured it on his head. Mark xiv. 3.

3. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—American *spikenard*, a much-branched herbaceous plant, *Aralia racemosa*, with a short thick rootstock more spicy than that of *A. nudicaulis*, the wild sarsaparilla, and like that, used in domestic medicine in place of true sarsaparilla. The *A. nudicaulis* is sometimes named *small spikenard*, while *A. racemosa*, the angelica-tree, has been called *spikenard-tree*.—Celtic *spikenard*, *Valeriana Callica* of the Alps, Apennines, etc.—Cretan *spikenard*, *Valeriana Phu*, an Asiatic plant, sometimes cultivated in Europe, but medicinally weaker than the official valerian.—False *spikenard*, an American plant, *Vagnera racemosa*, somewhat resembling the true (American) *spikenard*. Also false *Solomon's seal*.—Indian *spikenard*, the true *spikenard*. See def. 1.—Flowman's *spikenard*, a European plant, *Insula Coniza*, so called from its fragrant root and from being confounded with a plant by some writers called *nardus rustica* or *doven's-nard*. Prior.—Small *spikenard*. See American *spikenard*.—West Indian *spikenard*, a fragrant weed, *Hyptis suaveolens*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal use.

spikenard-tree (spik' nard-trē), n. See American *spikenard*, under *spikenard*.

spikenelt, n. An obsolete form of *spicknel*, *spignel*.

spikenose (spik' nōz), n. The pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. See cut under *pike-perch*. [Lake Ontario.]

spike-oil (spik' oil), n. [= D. *spijkolie*; as *spike* + oil.] The oil of spike. See *spike*, *lavender* 2.

spike-oil plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *lavender* 2.

spike-plank (spik' plank), n. Naut., a platform or bridge projecting across a vessel before the mizenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice: used in arctic voyages. Admiral Smyth.

spiker (spik' kēr), n. In rail-laying, a workman who drives the spikes.

spike-rush (spik' rush), n. See *Eleocharis*.

spike-shell (spik' shel), n. A pteropod of the genus *Stylola*.

spike-tackle (spik' tak' l), n. A tackle serving to hold a whale's carcass alongside the ship during flensing.

spiketail (spik' täl), n. Same as *pintail*, 1. [Illinois.]

spike-tailed (spik' tald), a. Having a spiked tail.—*Spike-tailed grouse*, the sharp-tailed, sprig-tailed, or pin-tailed grouse, *Pedioetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*. See cut under *Pedioetes*.

spike-team (spik' tēm), n. A team consisting of three horses or other draft-animals, two of which are at the pole while the third leads.

spiky (spi' ki), a. [*spike* + -y.] 1. Having the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points; spike-like. [Rare.]

Ranks of *spiky* maize
Rose like a host embattled.

Bryant, The Fountain.

2. Set with spikes; covered with spikes.

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 585.

spilt, n. An obsolete form of *spill* 2.

Spilanthes (spi-lan'thez), n. [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), said to be so called in allusion to the brown disk surrounded by yellow rays in the original species; < Gr. *σπίλος*, spot, + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*.

It is characterized by stalked and finally ovoid-conical heads with small flowers; the ray-flowers are fertile or absent; the style-branches are truncate and without the appendages common among related genera; the achenes are small, compressed, commonly ciliate, and without pappus, or bearing two or three very slender bristles. About 30 species are recognized by recent authors. They are mainly natives of eastern and tropical America, with some species common in warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of the species are much-branched annuals, smooth or slightly downy, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and long-stalked solitary heads with a yellow disk and yellow or white rays. *S. acmella*, of the East Indies, has been called *alphabet-plant*. A related species, *S. oleracea*, is the *Para cress*. Another species, *S. repens*, occurs in the southern United States.

spile 1 (spil), n. [*D. spijl*, a spile, bar, spar, = LG. *spile*, a bar, stake, club, bean-pole (> G. *spile* (obs.), *spieker*, a skewer); perhaps in part another form of *D. spil*, a pivot, axis, spindle, capstan, etc., a contracted form, = E. *spindle*: see *spindle*. Cf. *spil* 2, *spil* 4. The Ir. *spile*, a wedge, is from E.] 1. A solid wooden plug used as a spigot.—2. A wooden or metal spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap or sugar-water to a pan or bucket placed beneath it; a tapping-gauge. [U. S.]-3. In ship-building, a small wooden pin used as a plug for a nail-hole.—4. A narrow-pointed wedge used in tubbing.—5. A pile: same as *pile* 1, 3. *spile* 1 (spil), v. t.; pret. and pp. *spiled*, ppr. *spiling*. [*spile* 1, n.] 1. To pierce with a small hole and stop the same with a plug, spigot, or the like: said of a cask of liquid.

I had them [casks] *spiled* underneath, and constantly running off the wine from them, filled them afresh.
Marryat, Pacha of many Tales, Greek Slave.

2. To set with piles or piling.

spile 2, v. [ME. *spilen*, < Icel. *spila* = G. *spielen*, play, = AS. *spehan*, take a part: see *spell* 3.] To play.

spile 3 (spil), v. A dialectal form of *spoil*.

spile-borer (spil' bōr' ēr), n. A form of auger-bit for boring out stuff for spiles or spigots. It tapers the ends of the spiles by means of an obliquely set knife on the shank. E. H. Knight.

spile-hole (spil' hōl), n. A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, for the admission of air, to cause the liquor to flow freely.

spilikin, n. See *spillikin*.

spiling (spil' ing), n. [Verbal n. of *spile* 1, v.] 1. Piles; piling: as, the *spiling* must be renewed.—2. The edge-curve of a plank or strake.—3. *pl*. In ship-building, the dimensions of the curve or sny of a plank's edge, commonly measured by means of a batten fastened for the purpose on the timbers.

spilite (spil' it), n. [*Gr. σπιλος*, a spot, + *-ite* 2.] A variety of diabase distinguished by its amygdaloidal structure, the cavities being most frequently filled with calcite. Also called *amygdaloidal diabase*, and by a variety of other names. See *diabase* and *melaphyre*.

spill 1 (spil), v.; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, ppr. *spilling*. [*ME. spillen*, *spyllen* (pret. *spilde*, pp. *spilled*, *spilt*), < AS. *spellan*, an assimilated form of *spildan*, destroy (*for-spildan*, destroy utterly) = OS. *spildjan*, destroy, kill, = D. *spilen* = MLG. *spilden*, *spillen*, LG. *spillen*, waste, spend, = OHG. *spildan*, waste, spend, = Icel. *spilla*, destroy, = Sw. *spilla* = Dan. *spilde*, lose, spill, waste; cf. AS. *spild*, destruction; perhaps connected with *spald* 1, split, *speld*, splinter, etc.: see *spald* 1, *spild* 2, *speld* 4.] I. trans. 1. To destroy; kill; slay.

To save whom him list, or elles *spille*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1917.

I have conceived that hope of your goodnes that ye wold rather my person to be saved then *spilled*; rather to be reformed then destroyed.
Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

2. To injure; mar; spoil; ruin.

Who-so spareth the sprynge [rod] *spilled* his children.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 41.

So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
It *spills* itself in fearing to be spilt.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 20.

O what needs I toll day and night,
My fair body to *spill*.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 23).

3. To waste; squander; spend.

This holde I for a verray nycetee
To *spille* labour for to kepe wyves.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 49.

To thy mastir be trow his goodes that thow not *spille*.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

We give, and we are not the more accepted, because he beholdeth how unwisely we *spill* our gifts in the bringing.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

4. To suffer or cause to flow out or become lost; shed: used especially of blood, as in wilful killing.

He lookt upon the blood *spilt*, whether of Subjects or of Rebels, with an indifferent eye, as exhausted out of his own veins.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, xlii.

5. To suffer to fall or run out accidentally and wastefully, and not as by pouring: said of fluids or of substances in fine grains or powder, such as flour or sand: as, to *spill* wine; to *spill* salt.

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor *spilt* upon a table.
B. Jonson, Discovorie.

6. To let out; let leak out; divulge: said of matters concealed.

Although it be a shame to *spill* it, I will not leave to say . . . that, if there happened any kinseman or friend to visit him, he was driven to seek lodging at his neighbours, or to borrow all that was necessarie.

Guercara, Letters (tr. by Helloues, 1577), l. 257.

7. Naut., to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.—8. To throw, as from the saddle or a vehicle; overthrow. [Colloq.] = Syn. 5. *Spilash*, etc. See *slap* 1.

II. intrans. 1. To kill; slay; destroy; spread ruin.

He shall *spyll* on every syde;
For any cas that may betyde,
Shall non therof avayde.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

2. To come to ruin or destruction; perish; die.

The pore, for faute lath they not *spille*.
And 30 do, your deth is dyght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

For deerne love of thee, lemman, I *spille*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 92.

3. To be wasteful or prodigal.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. To run out and become shed or wasted.

He was so toptull of himself that he let it *spill* on all the company.
Watts.

spill 1 (spil), n. [*spill* 1, v.] 1. A throw or fall, as from a saddle or a vehicle. [Colloq.]

First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a *spill*,
And the parson was sitting upon a rock.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. A downpour; a flood. [Colloq.]

Soon the rain left off for a moment, gathering itself together again for another *spill*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 87.

spill 2 (spil), n. [Early mod. E. also *spil*, *spille*; < ME. *spille*; a var. of *speld* 4, q. v. In some senses, as def. 4, prob. confused with *spile* 1, < D. *spijl*, a bar, stake, etc., also (in def. 5) with D. *spil*, > G. *spille*, a pin, pivot, spindle: see *spile* 1.] 1. A splinter; a chip.

What [boots it thee] to reserve their relics many years,
Their silver spurs, or *spills* of broken spears?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. III. 15.

2. A little bar or pin; a peg.

The Oysters (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb) have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boats stern.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 51.

3. A slip or strip of wood or paper meant for use as a lamplighter. Paper *spills* are made of strips of paper rolled spirally in a long tapering form or folded lengthwise. Thin strips of dry wood are also used as *spills*.

What she pliqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or *spills* (as she preferred calling them), of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

4. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spile: as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—5. The spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]-6. A trifling sum of money; a small fee.

The bishops who consecrated the ground were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.
Aythya, Farergon.

spill 2 (spil), v. t. [*spill* 2, n.] To inlay, diversify, or piece out with spills, splinters, or chips; cover with small patches resembling spills. In the quotation it denotes inlaying with small pieces of ivory.

All the pillours of the one [temple] were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory *spills*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 5.

spillan, *spillar* (spil' an, -ār), n. Same as *spill* 2.

spill-case (spil' kās), n. A small ornamental vase meant for the decoration of a mantelpiece, etc., and to hold spills or lamplighters. [Eng.]

spill-channel (spil' chan' el), n. A bayou or overflow-channel communicating with a river: used in India. See *spill-stream*. Hunter, Statistics of Bengal.

spiller 1 (spil' ēr), n. [*spill* 1 + -er.] One who spills or sheds: as, a *spiller* of blood.

spiller² (spil'ér), *n.* [Also *spillar*, *spilliard*, *spillan*, *spillet*; origin obscure.] 1. A trawl-line; a bultow. [West of Ireland.]—2. In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish, as over a rocky bottom where the larger seine cannot be hauled ashore. [Nova Scotia.]

spillet (spil'et), *n.* Same as *spiller²*.

spillet-fishing (spil'et-fish'ing), *n.* Same as *spilliard-fishing*.

spill-good† (spil'gúd), *n.* [*< spill*, *v.*, + *obj. good*.] A spendthrift. *Minsheu*.

spilliard (spil'yård), *n.* Same as *spiller²*. [West of Ireland.]

spilliard-fishing (spil'yård-fish'ing), *n.* Fishing with a trawl-line.

spilikin (spil'i-kin), *n.* [Also *spilliken*, *spilikin* (and in pl. *spilicans*, *spelicans*); *< MD. spelleken*, a little pin, *< spelle*, a pin, splinter, + *dim. -ken*: see *spil²*, *spell⁴*, and *-kin*.] 1. A long splinter of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, such as is used in playing some games, as jackstraws.

The kitchen fire-irons were in exactly the same position against the back door as when Martha and I had skillfully piled them up like *spilkins*, ready to fall with an awful clatter if only a cat had touched the outside panels.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, x.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pegs, pins, or splinters, as push-pin or jackstraws.—3. A small peg used in keeping count in some games, as cribbage.

spilling-line (spil'ing-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope occasionally fitted to a square sail in stormy weather, so as to spill the sail, in order that it may be reefed or furled more easily.

Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and *spilling-lines* to the topsails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

spill-stream (spil'strēm), *n.* In India, a stream formed by the overflow of water from a river; a bayou. See *spill-channel*.

The Bhagirathi, although for centuries a mere *spill-stream* from the parent Ganges, is still called the Ganges by the villagers along its course.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 43.

spill-time† (spil'tim), *n.* [ME. *spille-tyme*; *< spill*, *v.*, + *obj. time*.] A waster of time; a time-killer; an idler.

A spendour that spende mot other a *spille-tyme*,
Other beggest thy bylyue a-boute at menne haches.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 28.

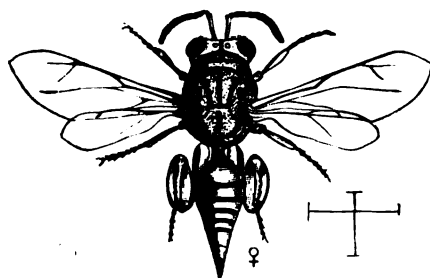
spill-trough (spil'tróf), *n.* In *brass-founding*, a trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is poured from the crucible, and which catches metal that may be spilled.

spillway (spil'wä), *n.* A passage for surplus water from a dam.

In wet weather the water in the two reservoirs flows away through the *spillways* or waste weirs beside the dams, and runs down the river into Croton Lake.

The Century, XXXIX. 207.

Spilochalcis (spil-lō-kal'sis), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1875), *< Gr. σπιλος*, a spot, speck, + NL. *Chalcis*: see *Chalcis¹*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family Chalcididae, containing some of the largest species. The hind thighs are greatly enlarged, the abdomen has a long petiole, the thorax is maculate, and the middle tibiae have spurs. The genus is very widely distributed, and the species destroy many kinds of insects. Some of the smaller



Spilochalcis maris, female. (Cross shows natural size.)

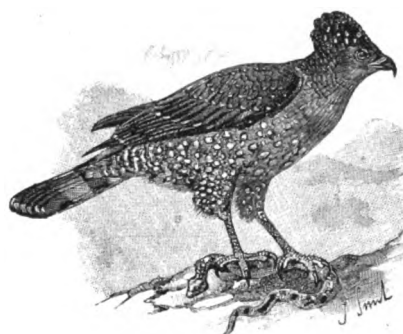
ones are secondary parasites. *S. maris* is a common parasite of the large native American silkworms, such as the polyphemus and cecropia.

Spilogale (spi-log'a-lē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπιλος*, a spot, + *γαλή*, contr. of *γαλήνη*, a weasel.] A genus of American skunks, differing from *Mephitis* in certain cranial characters. The skull is depressed, with highly arched zygomatic, well-developed postorbital and slight mastoid processes, and peculiarly bulbous petrotic region. *S. putorius*, formerly *Mephitis bicolor*, is the little striped or spotted skunk of the United States. It is black or blackish, with numerous white stripes and spots in endless diversity of detail. The length is scarcely 12 inches without the tail, which is shorter than the rest of the animal. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in 1885. See cut in next column.



Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*).

Spilornis (spil-lōr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), *< Gr. σπιλος*, a spot, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large spotted and crested hawks, of the family Falconidae, having the tarsi bare below, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the crest-feathers rounded. There are several species of India, and thence through the Indo-Malayan region to Celebes and the Sulu and Philippine Islands. The best-



Crested Serpent-eagle, or Cheela (*Spilornis cheela*).

known is the cheela, *S. cheela*, of India. The bacha, *S. bacha*, inhabits Java, Sumatra, and Malacca; *S. pallidus* is found in Borneo, *S. rufpectus* in Celebes, *S. sulensis* in the Sulu Islands, and *S. holospilus* in the Philippines.

spilosite (spil'ō-sit), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. σπιλος*, a spot, + *-ite²*.] A name given by Zincken to a rock occurring in the Harz, near the borders of the granitic mass of the Ramberg, apparently the result of contact metamorphism of the slate in the vicinity of granite or diabase. The most prominent visible feature of this change in the slate is the occurrence of spots; hence the rock has been called by the Germans *Fleckenschiefer*, while rocks of a similar origin, but striped instead of spotted, are known as *Bänderschiefer*. Similar phenomena of contact metamorphism have been observed in other regions and described by various authors, and such altered slates are called by English geologists *spotted schists*, *chionotile schists*, *andalunitic schists*, etc.

Spilotes (spil-lō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), as if *< Gr. σπιλωτής*, *< σπιλοιν*, stain, *< σπιλος*, a spot.] A genus of colubrine serpents, having smooth equal teeth, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals not confluent with nasals, two prefrontals, two nasals, one preocular, the rostral not produced, and the anal scute entire. *S. couperi* is a large harmless snake of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, sometimes 6 or 8 feet long, of a black color shading into yellow below, and known as the *indigo*- or *gopher-snake*. This genus was called *Georgia* by Baird and Girard in 1853.

split (split). A preterit and past participle of *spill*.

splitter† (spil'tēr), *n.* Same as *speller³*.

splitth (splitth), *n.* [*< spill¹* + *-th³*. Cf. *tilth*.] That which is spilled; that which is poured out lavishly.

Our vaults have wept
With drunken *splitth* of wine.

Shak., T. of A., II. 2. 169.

Burned like a *splitth* of light
Out of the crashing of a myriad stars.

Browning, Sordello.

spilus (spil'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπιλος*, a spot, blemish.] 1. *Pl. spili* (-li). In anat. and pathol., a spot or discoloration; a nevus or birthmark.—2. [*cap.*] In entom., a genus of elaterid beetles, confined to South America. *Candèze*, 1859.

spin (spin), *v.*; pret. *spun* (formerly also *span*), pp. *spun*, pp. *spinning*. [*< ME. spinnen*, *spynnen* (pret. *span*, pl. *sponne*, pp. *sponnen*), *< AS. spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*) = D. *spinnen* = MLG. LG. *spinnen* = OHG. *spinnan*, MHG. *G. spinnen* = Icel. *Sw. spinna* = Dan. *spinde* = Goth. *spinnan*, sw. *spinna*, prob. related to *span* (AS. *spannan*, etc.), *< Teut. √ span*, draw out: see *span¹*. Hence ult. *spinner*, *spindle*, *spinstler*, *spider*.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw out and twist into

threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax.

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 3. 93.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarely'd into subtleties, and their strength is impaired when they are *spun* into too fine a thread.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

The number of strands of gut *spun* into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 320.

2. To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to *spin* a thread or a web; to *spin* glass.

O fatal sustren! which, or any cloth
Me shapen was, my desteyne me *sponne*.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 734.

She, them saluting, there by them sate still,
Beholding how the thrills of life they *span*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 49.

What Spinstler Witch could *spin* such Thread

He nothing knew. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

There is a Wheel that's turn'd by Humane power, which *Spins* Ten Thousand Yards of Glass in less than half an hour. Advertisement quoted in *Ashton's Social Life* (in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 290).

3. To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to *spin* silk or gossamer; to *spin* a web or cocoon.—4. Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with *out*.

When they [letters] are *spun* out of nothing, they are nothing, or but apparitions and ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said.

Donne, Letters, xlvii.

Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to *spin* most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels.

De Quincey, Style, iv.

5. To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.

If the ball were *spun* like a top by the two fingers and thumb, it would turn in the way indicated by the arrow in the diagram.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 326.

6. To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to *spin* the upper pool.—7. In *sheet-metal work*, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form. The disk is fitted to the live spindle, and is pressed and bent by tools of various forms. The process is peculiarly suitable to plated ware, as the thin coating of silver is not broken or disturbed by it. Called in French *repoussé sur tour*.

8. To reject at an examination; "send spinning." [Slang.]

"When must you go, Jerry?" "Are you to junk directly, or will they give you leave?" "Don't you funk being *spun*?" "Is it a good regiment? How jolly to dine at mess every day!"

Wylie Melville, White Rose, I. x.

Spun glass, silk. See the nouns.—**Spun gold**, gold thread prepared for weaving in any manner; especially, that prepared by winding a very thin and narrow flat ribbon of gold around a thread of some other material.—**Spun silver**, silver thread for weaving. Compare *spun gold*.—**Spun yarn** (*naut.*), a line or cord formed of rope-yarns twisted together, used for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.—**To spin a yarn**, to tell a long story: originally a seamen's phrase. [Colloq.]—**To spin hay** (*naut.*), to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage.—**To spin out**, to draw out tediously: prolong by discussion, delays, wordiness, or the like; protract: as, to *spin out* the proceedings beyond all patience.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives.

Str R. L'Estrange.

Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun out*?

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

He endeavoured, however, to gain further time by *spinning out* the negotiation. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 13.

To spin street-yarn, to gad abroad; spend much time in the streets. [Slang, New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

Decette, wepyng, *spynnyng*, God hath yewe
To women kindly.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 401.

When Adam dalve, and Eve *span*,
Who was then a gentleman?

Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 125.

2. To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.—3. To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves of change.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt. Make incision in their hides,
That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes.

Shak., Hen. V., IV. 2. 10.

The sharp streams of milk *spin* and foamed into the pail below. R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 84.

5. To go or move rapidly; go fast: as, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

While it [money] lasts, make it *spin*.

W. Collins, *Hide and Seek*, II. 4.

The locomotive *spins* along no less merrily because ten carloads of rascals may be profiting by its speed.

S. Lander, *The English Novel*, p. 3.

6. To use a spinner or spinning-spoon; troll: as, to *spin* for trout.—7. To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-spoon. The minnow is fastened on a gang of small hooks that are thrust into its back and sides to so bend it that it may turn round and round when dragged through the water.

—*Spinning dervish*. See *dervish*.

spin (spin), *n.* [*< spin, v.*] 1. A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a *spin*.

She found Nicholas busily engaged in making a penny spin on the dresser, for the amusement of three little children. . . . He, as well as they, was smiling at a good long spin. Mrs. Gaskell, *North and South*, xxxix.

2. A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a dash or run; a single effort, especially at high speed, as in a race; a spurt. [Colloq.]—3. In *math.*, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of time. W. K. Clifford.

spina (spī'nā), *n.*; pl. *spinæ* (nē). [*< L. spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone: see *spine*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) A spine, in any sense. (b) The spine, or spinal column; the backbone: more fully called *spina dorsalis* or *spina dorsa*, also *columna spinalis*.—2. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of fringilline birds, the type of which is *S. leobia* of southern Europe. *Kaup*, 1829. Also called *Buscarla*. See *Spinus*.—3. In *Rom. antiq.*, a barrier dividing the hippodrome longitudinally, about which the racers turned.—4. One of the quills of a spinet or similar instrument.—*Erector spinae*, *multifidus spinae*, *rotatores spinae*. See *erector*, *multifidus*, *rotator*.—*Spina angularis*. See *spine* of the *ephenoid*, under *spine*.—*Spina bifida*, a congenital gap in the posterior wall of the spinal canal, through which protrudes a sac, formed in hydrorachis externa of meninges, and in hydrorachis interna of these with a nervous lining. This forms a tumor in the middle line of the back.—*Spina dorsalis*, *spina dorsa*, the vertebral column.—*Spina frontalis*. See *nasal spine* (a), under *nasal*.—*Spina helix*, the spinous process of the helix of the ear.—*Spina mentalis*, one of the mental or genial tubercles. See *mental*, *genial*.

spinaceous (spī-nā'shius), *a.* [*< Spinacia + -ous* (accum. to *-aceous*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

spinach, *spinage* (spī'nāj), *n.* [(a) According to the present pron., prop. spelled *spinage* (early mod. E. also *spynage*), this being an altered form of *spinach* (early mod. E. *spinache*); = MD. *spinagio*, *spinazi*, D. *spinazie* = LG. *spinasse*, *< OF. spinache*, *espinache*, *espinaque*, *espinaque*, *espinoche*, *espinoche*, *espinoche*, etc., = Sp. *espina* = Cat. *espina* = It. *spinace*, also *spinacchia*, *< ML. spinacia*, *spinacium*, also *spinacius*, *spinachia*, *spinachium*, *spinathia*, etc., after Rom. (NL. *spinacia*), *spinach*; cf. (b) Pr. *espinar*, OF. *espinars*, *espinar*, *espinar*, F. *épinard*; (c) G. Dan. *spinat* = Sw. *spenat*, *spinat*; (d) Pg. *espinafre*, *spinach*, so called with ref. to the prickly fruit, popularly supposed to be *< L. spina*, a thorn (see *spine*), but actually derived through the Sp. from Ar. *isfānā*, *isfānā*, *< Pers. aspanākh*, *spinach*.] 1. A chenopodiaceous garden vegetable of the genus *Spinacia*, producing thick succulent leaves, which, when boiled and seasoned, form a pleasant and wholesome, though not highly flavored, dish. There are but two species recognized by recent authors, *S. oleracea*, with several cultivated forms, and *S. tetrandra*, a wild species not in cultivation. The leaves of one variety of *S. oleracea* are sagittate, undivided, and prickly; those of another are larger, rounded at the base, and smooth. These are respectively the prickly-leaved and round-leaved spinach. There are several cultivated forms of each of these varieties, one of which, with wrinkled leaves like a Savoy cabbage, is the Savoy or lettuce-leaved spinach. Both the species are Asiatic; the cultivated plant was first introduced into Europe by the Arabs by way of Spain.

2. One of several other plants affording a dish like spinach. See phrases below.—*Australian spinach*, a species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium auricomum*, a recent substitute for spinach: also, *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the Victorian bower-spinach, a trailing and climbing plant festooning bushes, its leaves covered with transparent vesicles as in the Ice-plant.—*Indian spinach*. Same as *Malabar nightshade*. See *nightshade*.—*Mountain spinach*. See *mountain spinach*.—*New Zealand spinach*, a decumbent or prostrate plant, *Tetragonia expansea*, found in New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania, and also in Japan and southern South America. It has numerous rhom-

boid thick and succulent deep-green leaves.—*Strawberry spinach*. Same as *strawberry-bile*.—*Wild spinach*, a name of several plants locally used as pot-herbs, namely *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *C. album*, *Beta maritima* (the wild beet), and *Campanula latifolia*. (Prov. Eng.)

Spinachia (spī-nā'ki-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< L. spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*, and cf. *spinach*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of marine gasterosteids. *S. spinachia* is the common sea-stickleback of northern Europe.

Spinacia (spī-nā'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< ML. spinacia*, *spinach*: see *spinach*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceae* and tribe *Atriplicieae*. It is characterized by bractless and commonly dioecious flowers, the pistillate with a two- to four-toothed roundish perianth, its tube hardened and closed in fruit, covering the utricle and its single erect turgid seed. There are 2 species, natives of the Orient. They are erect annuals, with alternate stalked leaves which are entire or sinuately toothed. The flowers are borne in glomerules, the fertile usually axillary, the staminate forming interrupted spikes. See *spinach*.

Spinacidae (spī-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Spinax (-ac-) + -idae*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, typified by the genus *Spinax*; the dogfishes. There are 6 or more genera and about 20 species of rather small sharks, chiefly of the Atlantic. Also called *Acanthiidae*, *Centrinidae*, *Spinacae*, and *Squalidae*.

spinacine (spī'nā-sin), *a.* [*< Spinax (-ac-) + -ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spinacidae*.

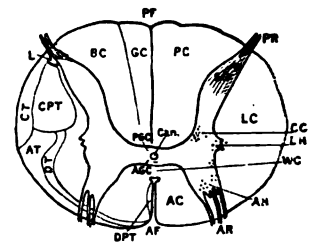
spinacoid (spī'nā-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Spinax (-ac-) + -oid*.] *a.* Resembling or related to the dogfish; of or pertaining to the *Spinacidae*.

n. A member of the *Spinacidae*; a dogfish.

spinage, *n.* See *spinach*.

spinal (spī'nāl), *a.* [= F. *spinal* = Sp. *espinal* = Pg. *espinal* = It. *spinale*, *< LL. spinalis*, of or pertaining to a thorn or the spine, *< L. spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine, the spine or backbone: see *spine*.] In *anat.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the backbone, spine, or spinal column; rachidian; vertebral: as, *spinal arteries*, bones, muscles, nerves; *spinal curvature*; a *spinal complaint*. (b) Pertaining to a spine or spinous process of bone; spinous: as, the *spinal point* (the base of the nasal spine, or subnasal point); specifically used in craniometry. [Rare.]—*Accessory spinal nerve*, or *spinal accessory*. Same as *accessorius* (b).—*Acute, atrophic, and spastic spinal paralysis*. See *paralysis*.—*Spinal arteries*, numerous branches, especially of the vertebral artery, which supply the spinal cord.—*Spinal bulb*, the medulla oblongata.—*Spinal canal*. See *canal*.—*Spinal column*, the spine or backbone: the vertebral column or series of vertebrae, extending from the head to the end of the tail, forming the morphological axis of the body of every vertebrate. In man the bones composing the spinal column are normally thirty-three—seven cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. These form a flexuous and

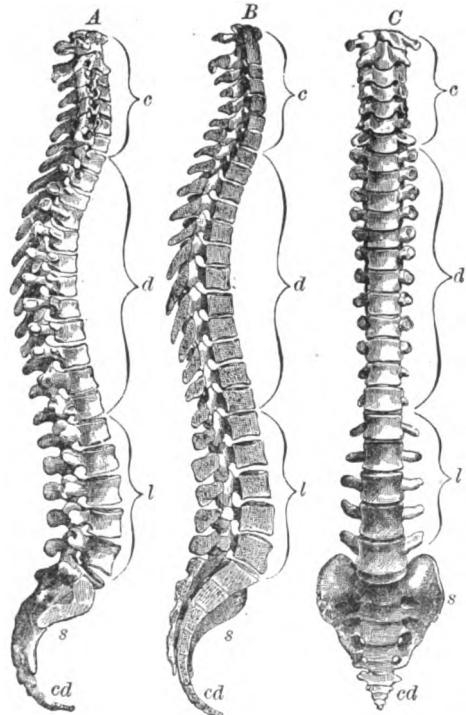
sacral. Twenty-four of its bones are individually movable. The total length averages 28 or 27 inches. See *vertebra*, and cut under *backbone*.—**Spinal cord**, the main neural axis of every vertebrate, exclusive of the brain; the myelon, or the neuron without the encephalon; the spinal marrow, or nervous cord which extends in the spinal canal from the brain for a varying distance in different animals, and gives off the series of spinal nerves in pairs. The cord is directly continuous with the brain in



Cross-section of Human Spinal Cord.

AC, anterior column; AF, anterior fissure; AGC, anterior gray commissure; AH, anterior horn of gray matter; AR, anterior roots; AT, ascending antero-lateral tract, or tract of Gowers; BC, posterior-external column, or column of Burdach; Can, central canal; CC, Clarke's column; CPT, crossed pyramidal tract; CT, cerebellar tract; DPT, direct or uncrossed pyramidal tract; DT, antero-lateral descending tract; EC, posterior-external column, or column of Goll; L, Lissauer's tract; LC, lateral column; LH, lateral horn or inter-medio-lateral tract of gray matter with contained ganglion-cells; PC, posterior column; PF, posterior fissure; PCC, posterior gray commissure; PR, posterior root; SC, substantia gelatinosa; WC, anterior white commissure.

In the spinal canal from the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebrae. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See figure.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; cremasteric, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 8 L.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 18 L.; plantar, 18 L. to 38. See also cuts under *brain*, *cell*, *Petromyzontidae*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—**Spinal epilepsy**, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—**Spinal foramina**, the intervertebral foramina.—**Spinal ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Spinal marrow**. Same as *spinal cord*.—**Spinal muscles**, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebrae, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third, fourth, and fifth layers* of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinatus*.—**Spinal nerves**, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a *posterior, sensory, or ganglionated root*, and an *anterior, motor, or non-ganglionated root*, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—**Spinal reflexes**. See *reflex*.—**Spinal veins**, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.



Human Spinal Column.

A, side view; B, same, in median sagittal section; C, front view; c, seven cervicals; d, twelve dorsals; l, five lumbar; s, five sacral, fused in a sacrum; cd, four caudals or coccygeals, forming a coccyx.

flexible column capable of bending, as a whole, in every direction. It is most movable in the lumbar and cervical regions, less so in the dorsal and coccygeal, fixed in the

spinalis (spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *spinales* (lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), *< LL. spinalis*, pertaining to a thorn: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, a series of muscular slips, derived from the longissimus dorsi, which pass between and connect the spinous processes of vertebrae: usually divided into the *spinalis dorsi* and *spinalis colli*, according to its relation with the back and the neck respectively.

spinate (spī'nāt), *a.* [*< NL. spinatus*, *< L. spina*, spine: see *spine*. Cf. *spinach* (d).] Covered with spines or spine-like processes.

Spinax (spī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gr. σπινα* or *σπινη*, a fish so called.] A genus of dogfishes, giving name to the family *Spinacidae*, and

represented by *S. niger* or *spinax*, a small black shark of Europe. Properly *Etmopterus*.

Spindalis (spin'da-lis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1836); origin unknown.] A genus of thick-billed tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, peculiar to the Antillean region. They have a comparatively long bill, ascending gony, and swollen upper mandible; in the male the coloration is brilliant orange varied with black and white. There are 6 species, *S. nigricapilla*, *portoricensis*, *multicolor*, *pretii*, *benedicti*, and *zena*, respectively inhabiting Jamaica, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, Cozumel Island (off the Yucatan coast), and the Bahamas. The first-named builds a cup-shaped nest in trees or shrubs, and lays spotted eggs, and the others are probably similar in this respect. See cut under *cashew-bird*.

Spindle (spin'dl), *n.* [Also dial. *spinnel*; < ME. *spindle*, *spynde*, *spindel*, *spyndele*, *spyn-dyl*, *spyn-dylle*, < AS. *spindile*, *spindel*, earlier *spinil*, *spinil*, *spinil* (dat. *spinele*, *spindle*) (= MD. *spille* (by assimilation for **spinle*), D. *spil* = OHG. *spinnela*, *spinnila*, *spinnula*, MHG. *spinnelle*, *spinnel*, G. *spindel* (also *spille*, < D.) = Sw. Dan. *spindel*), a spindle, < *spinnan*, *spin*: see *spin*. Cf. *spil*.] 1. (a) In hand-spinning, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff. By rotating the spindle, the spinner twists the thread, and as the thread is spun it is wound upon the spindle.

Sing to those that hold the vital shears,
And turn the adamantine spindle round,
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
Milton, Arcades, l. 66.

(b) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under *spinning-wheel*. (c) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under *spinning-jenny*.—2. Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns. (a) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a *shaft* or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe: as, the *spindle* of a vane; the *spindle* of the fusee of a watch. See *dead-spindle*, *live-spindle*. (b) A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a pair in a flour-mill. See cut under *mill-spindle*. (c) In vehicles, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axle-tree. (d) A small shaft which passes through a door-lock, and upon which the knobs or handles are fitted. When it is turned it withdraws the latch. (e) In ship-building: (1) The upper main piece of a made mast. (2) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and upon which the capstan turns. (f) In *foundry*, the pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed. (g) In *building*, same as *newel*. (h) In *cabinet-making*, a short turned part, especially the turned or circular part of a baluster, stair-rail, etc.

3. Something having the form of a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object. (a) The grip of a sword. (b) A pine-needle or leaf. [U. S.]

We went into camp in a magnificent grove of pines. The roots of the trees are buried in the *spindles* and burrs, which have fallen undisturbed for centuries.

G. W. Nichols, Story of the Great March, xxii.
(c) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

Its [the spindle-worm's] ravages generally begin while the cornstalk is young, and before the *spindle* rises much above the tuft of leaves in which it is embosomed.
Harris, Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

(d) In *conch.*, a spindle-shell. (e) In *anat.*, a fusiform part or organ. (1) A spindle-cell. (2) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under *retina*. Huxley, Crayfish, p. 121. (f) In *embryol.*, one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis.

Before the germinal vesicle begins to be converted into the spindle. Amer. Nat., XXII, 933.

4. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve about its chord. The spindle is denominated *circular*, *elliptic*, *hyperbolic*, *parabolic*, etc., according to the figure of its generating curve. 5. A measure of yarn: in cotton a *spindle* of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a *spindle* of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.—6. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.
Mortimer.

7. Something very thin and slender.

I am fall'n away to nothing, to a spindle.

Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 3.

Ring-spindle, a spindle which carries a traveling ring.—**Spindle side of the house**, the female side. See *sear-side*.

Spindle (spin'dl), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *spindled*, ppr. *spindling*. [*spindle*, *n.*] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest at each root should be nipped off. Mortimer.

Spindle-cataract (spin'dl-kat'a-rakt), *n.* A form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior part of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior part of the

capsule, with a central dilatation. Commonly called *fusiform cataract*.

Spindle-cell (spin'dl-sel), *n.* A spindle-shaped cell; a fusiform cell.—**Spindle-cell layer**, the deepest layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many fusiform with a few angular cells.—**Spindle-cell sarcoma**. See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.

Spindle-celled (spin'dl-seld), *a.* Made up of or containing spindle-shaped cells.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma**. See *sarcoma*.

Spindle-legged (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, thin legs; spindle-shanked.

A pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. Addison, Tatler, No. 148.

Spindle-legs (spin'dl-legz), *n. pl.* Long, slim legs; hence, a tall, thin person with such legs or shanks: used humorously or in contempt.

Spindle-shanked (spin'dl-shangk), *a.* Same as *spindle-legged*.

Spindle-shanks (spin'dl-shangk), *n. pl.* Same as *spindle-legs*.

A Weazel-faced cross old Gentleman with *Spindle-Shanks*. Steele, Tender Husband, l. 1.

Spindle-shaped (spin'dl-shapt), *a.* Circular in cross-section and tapering from the middle to each end; fusiform; formed like a spindle.

Spindle-shell (spin'dl-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a spindle-shaped shell; a spindle. (a) A shell of the genus *Fusus* in some of its applications, as *F. antiquus*, the common spindle or red-wheel, also called *buckie* or *roaring buckie*. See cuts under *Fusus* and *Siphonostoma*. 2. (b) A spindle-stromb. (c) A gastropod of the family *Muricidae* and genus *Chrysodomus*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shape and the canal slightly produced. The species inhabit chiefly the northern cold seas. See cut under *reverse*.

Spindle-step (spin'dl-step), *n.* In mill- and spinning-spindles, the lower bearing of an upright spindle. E. H. Knight.

Spindle-stromb (spin'dl-stromb), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidae* and genus *Rostellaria*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shell with a long spire, and also a long anterior canal. The species inhabit the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans. See cut under *Rostellaria*.

Spindletail (spin'dl-tail), *n.* The pin-tailed duck, *Daifila acuta*. See *pin-tail*, l. [Local, U. S.]

Spindle-tree (spin'dl-tré), *n.* A European shrub or small tree, *Euonymus Europæus*, growing in hedge-rows, on borders of woods, etc. It is so called from the use of its hard fine-grained wood in making spindles, and other uses have given it the names *prick-timber*, *skewer-wood*, and *pegwood*. It is one of the dog-woods. The name is carried over to the American *E. atropurpureus*, the wahoo or burning-bush, and to the Japanese *E. Japonicus*; it is also extended to the genus, and even to the family (Celastraceæ).

Spindle-valve (spin'dl-valv), *n.* A lifting valve having an axial guide-stem.

Spindle-whorl, *n.* Same as *whorl*, 4.

Spindle-worm (spin'dl-werm), *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth *Achatodes* (or *Gortyna*) *zeæ*: so called because it burrows into the spindle of Indian corn. See *spindle*, *n.*, 3 (c). [Local, U. S.]

Spindling (spind'ling), *a.* and *n.* [*spindle* + *-ing*.] 1. *a.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

II. *n.* A spindling or disproportionately long and slim person or thing; a slender shoot. [Rare.]

Half-conscious of the garden-squirt,

The *spindlings* look unhappy.

Tennyson, Amphion.

Spindly (spind'li), *a.* [*spindle* + *-y*.] Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim. [Colloq.]

The effect of all this may be easily imagined—a *spindly* growth of rootless ideas. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI, 556.

Spindrift (spin'drift), *n.* [A var. (simulating *spin*, go rapidly) of *spoon-drift*, *q. v.*] *Naut.*, the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

Spine (spín), *n.* [*OF. espine*, *F. épine* = *Pr. Sp. espina* = *Pg. espinha* = *It. spina*, < *L. spina*, a thorn, prickly, also the backbone; prob. for **spicna*, and akin to *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*.] In the sense of 'backbone' *spine* is directly < *L. spina*. Hence *spinach*, *spinage*, *spinal*, *spiny*, *spinet*, *spinney*, etc.] 1. In

bot., a stiff sharp-pointed process, containing more or less woody tissue, and originating in the degeneracy or modification of some organ. Usually it is a branch or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point, as in the hawthorn, sloe, pear, and honey-locust; its nature is clearly manifest by the axillary position, and also by the fact that it sometimes produces imperfect leaves and buds. A spine may also consist of a modified leaf (all gradations being found between merely spiny-toothed leaves and leaves which are completely contracted into simple or multiple spines, as in the barberry), or of a persistent petiole, as in some species of *Astragalus* and in *Fouquieria*, or of a modified stipule, as in *Robinia*. A spine is to be distinguished from a prickle, which is merely a superficial outgrowth from the bark. See *prickle*, l.

2. The backbone; the rachis, spina, or spinal column of a vertebrate. The name is due to the series of spinous processes of the several vertebrae which it presents, forming a ridge along the middle of the back. See *spinal column* (under *crinal*), and *vertebra*, *vertebral*.

3. A name of some part in various animals. (a) In *anat.*, a sharp process, point, or crest of bone; a spinous process, generally stouter than a styloid process: as, the *spine* of the ilium, of the ischium, of the scapula, of the pubis. See cuts under *innominatum* and *shoulder-blade*. (b) In *morph.*, a bony element, or pair of bony elements, which completes a segment of either the neural canal or the hemal canal of a vertebrate on the midline of the dorsal or ventral aspect of the body, the ossification intervening dorsad between a pair of neurapophyses or ventrad between a pair of hemapophyses, the former being a *neural spine*, the latter a *hemal spine*. Thus, the spinous process of a dorsal vertebra is the neural spine of that vertebra, and the segment of the sternum with which the rib of that vertebra articulates is the hemal spine of the same vertebra. Owen. See cuts under *dorsal*, *carapace*, and *endoskeleton*. (c) In *mammal*, a modified hair; a sharp, stiff, hard, horny dermal outgrowth, as one of the quills of a porcupine, or of the prickles of the hedgehog or spiny ant-eater. In many animals the transition from soft fur through harsh or bristly pelage to spines is very gradual. See cuts under *Echidnidae*, *Erinaceus*, and *porcupine*. (d) In *ornith.*, a spur or calcar, as of the wing or foot; a mucro, as of a feather. See cuts under *Palamedea*, *Raourea*, and *mucronate*. (e) In *herpet.*, a sharp, prickly scale of considerable size; a horn. See cuts under *Cerastes* and *Phrynosoma*. (f) In *conch.*, any considerable sharp projection of the shell. Such spines are endlessly modified in size, shape, and site. Good examples are figured under *nautilus*, *scorpion-shell*, and *Spondylus*. (g) In *Crustacea*, any considerable spinous process of the carapace, of the legs, etc. Such spines are the rule with most crustaceans. The large tail-spine of some is specified as the *telson*. (h) In *entom.*, any comparatively short sharp projection of the chitinous body-wall of an insect. Such occur commonly upon the larva of *Lepidoptera*, upon the bodies of many adult *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, and upon the legs (principally upon the tibiae) of these and nearly all *Orthoptera* and many *Neuroptera*. The body-spines of adult insects are always of great use in classification. (i) In *ichth.*: (1) A fin-spine: one of the unjointed and unbranched sharp bony rays of the fins, such as those



a, b, c, spines (followed by soft rays) of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins of an acanthopterygian fish: a, ten spines; b, one spine; c, three spines.

gives name to the acanthopterygian fishes; a spinous fin-ray, as distinguished from a soft ray. See *ray*, l. 7, and the formula under *radial*, a. (2) A spinous process, as of an opercular bone. (3) The spinous process of some ganoid, placoid, etc., scales. See cuts under *Echinorhinus*, *sand-fish*, *scales*, *sea-raven*, and *shackle-joint*. (j) In *echinodermata*, one of the movable processes which beset the exterior, as of an echinus, and are articulated with the tubercles of the body-wall. *Primary spines* are the large ones forming continuous series along the ambulacra, as distinguished from less-developed *secondary* and *tertiary spines*. Other spines are specified as *senial*. See cuts under *Cidaria*, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, *senilia*, and *Spatangus*. (k) In general, some or any hard sharp process, like a spine: a thorn; a prickly: as, the *spine* at the end of the tail of the lion or the fer-de-lance.

4. In *mach.*, any longitudinal ridge; a fin. E. H. Knight.—5. In *lace-making*, a raised projection from the cordonnet: one of the varieties of pinwork; especially, one of many small points that project outward from the edge of the lace, forming a sort of fringe.—6. The duramen or heartwood of trees: a ship-builders' term. See *duramen*.—*Angular curvature of the spine*. See *curvature*.—*Anterior superior spine of the ilium*. See *spines of the ilium*.—*Concussion of the spine*, in theoretic strictness, a molecular lesion of the spinal cord too fine for microscopic detection, but impairing the functions of the cord, and produced by violent jarring, as in a railway accident: often applied, without discrimination, to cases which, after an accident, exhibit various nervous or spinal symptoms without any manifest gross lesion which explains them. These include cases of traumatic neurasthenia, of hemorrhage in the cord or its membranes, of displacement and fracture of vertebrae, and of muscular and ligamentous strains.—*Ethmoidal spine*, a projection of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.—*Hemal spine*. See *def.* 3 (b), and *hemal*.—*Interhemal spine*. See *interhemal*.—*Interneural spine*. See *interneural*.—*Lateral curvature of the spine*. See *curvature*.—*Mental external spine*, the mental protuberance of the human mandible.—*Mental spines*, the genial tubercles. See *genial*.—*Nasal, pharyngeal, pleural spine*. See the

adjectives.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Posterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Pubic spine.** See below, and *pubic*.—**Railway spine,** concussion of the spine (especially in its more vague sense) resulting from railway accident.—**Scapular spine.** Same as *spine of the scapula*.—**Sciatic spine,** the spine of the ischium.—**Semital spine.** See *semital*.—**Spine of the ischium,** a pointed triangular eminence situated a little below the middle of the posterior border of the ischium, and separating the lesser from the greater sacrosciotic notch. In man the pudic vessels and nerve wind around this spine.—**Spine of the pubis,** the pubic spine, a prominent tubercle which projects from the upper border of the pubis about an inch from the symphysis.—**Spine of the scapula,** the scapular spine, in man a prominent plate of bone separating the supraspinous and infraspinous fossae, and terminating in the acromion.—**Spine of the sphenoid,** a projection from the lower part of the greater wing of the sphenoid, extending backward into the angle between the petrous and squamous divisions of the temporal bone. Also called *spinous process of the sphenoid*.—**Spines of the ilium,** the iliac spines. In man these are four in number: the anterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *anterior superior spine*, below which and separated from it by a concavity is the *anterior inferior spine*; in a similar manner the posterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *posterior superior spine*, while below it is the *posterior inferior spine*, the two being separated by a notch.—**Spines of the tibia,** a pair of processes between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia, in the interior of the knee-joint, to which are attached the ends of the semilunar cartilages and the crucial ligaments of the joint.—**Trochlear spine,** a small spine-like projection upon the orbital part of the frontal bone for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

spine-armed (spī'ārm'd), *a.* Armed with spines or spiny processes, as a murex; spinigerous.

spineback (spī'bak), *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidae*.

spine-bearer (spī'bār'ēr), *n.* A spine-bearing caterpillar.

spine-bearing (spī'bār'ing), *a.* Having spines; spined or spiny; spinigerous.

spinebelly (spī'bel'i), *n.* A kind of balloon-fish, *Tetraodon lineatus*, more fully called *striped spinebelly*. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

spinebill (spī'bil), *n.* An Australian meliphagine bird, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, formerly called *slender-billed creeper*, or another of this genus, *A. superciliosus*. In both these honey-eaters the bill is slender, curved, and extremely acute. They are closely related to the members of the genus *Myzomela*, but present a totally different pattern of coloration. The first-named is widely distributed on the continent and in Tasmania; the second inhabits western and southwestern Australia.

spined (spīnd), *a.* [*spine* + *-ed*]. 1. Having a spine or spinal column; backboned; vertebrate.—2. Having spines; spinous or spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar; the *spined* cicadas.—**Spined soldier-bug.** See *soldier-bug*.

spinefoot (spī'fūt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Acanthodactylus*, as *A. vulgaris* of northern Africa.

spinell (spī'el or spī-nel'), *n.* [Also *spinelle*, *espinel*; early mod. *E. spinelle*; *OF. spinelle*, *espinelle*, *F. spinelle* = *It. spinella*, *epinel*; prob. orig. applied to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals; dim. of *L. spina*, a thorn, spine; see *spine*.] 1. A mineral of various shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, commonly occurring in isometric octahedrons. It has the hardness of topaz. Chemically, it consists of the oxides of magnesium and aluminum, with iron protoxide in some varieties, also chromium in the variety pleiotite. Clear and finely colored red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinell ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a dark-green, brown, or black color, containing iron protoxide in considerable amount, are called *ceylonite* or *pleonate*. The valuable varieties, including the spinel ruby (see *ruby*), occur as rolled pebbles in river-channels in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam; they are often associated with the true ruby (corundum). The spinel group of minerals includes several species which may be considered as made up of equal parts of a protoxide and a sesquioxide (RO + R₂O₃). Here belong gahnite, magnetite, franklinite, etc. An octahedral habit characterizes them all.

There [in the Island of Zeylan] is also founde an other kynde of Rubies, which we caule *Spinelle* and the Indians Caropus. R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 264]).

2. A bleached yarn from which the linen tape called inkle is made. E. H. Knight.—**Zinc-spinell.** Same as *gahnite*.

spineless (spī'les), *a.* [*spine* + *-less*]. 1. Having no spine or spinal column; invertebrate. Hence.—2. Having no backbone, vigor, or courage; limp; weak; nerveless.—3. Having the backbone flexible or supple.

A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, iv. (Davies.)

4. In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; soft-finned; anacanthine; malacopterous: as, the *spineless* fishes, or *Anacanthini*.—**Spineless perch,** a pirate-perch.

spinellane (spī-nel'ān), *n.* [*spinelle* + *-ane*.]

A blue variety of nosean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach on the Rhine.

spinelle (spī-nel'), *n.* See *spinell*.

spine-rayed (spī'rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, acanthopterygian.

spinescent (spī-nes'ent), *a.* [*L. spinescens* (t)-s, ppr. of *spinescere*, grow thorny, < *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine; see *spine*.] 1. In *bot.*, tending to be hard and thorn-like; terminating in a spine or sharp point; armed with spines or thorns; spinose.—2. In *zool.*, somewhat spinous or spiny, as the fur of an animal; very coarse, harsh, or stiff, as hair; spinulous.

spinet¹ (spī'et), *n.* [*L. spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn, spine; see *spine*. Cf. *OF. spinat*, *F. dial. épinat*, a thicket of thorns; and see *spinney*.] A small wood or place where briars and thorns grow; a spinney.

A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the Prince were to come. . . . advanced his head above the top of the wood. B. Jonson, The Satyr.

spinet² (spī'et or spī-net'), *n.* [Formerly also *spinnet*, *espinette*; = *D. spinet* = *G. Sw. spinett* = *Dan. spinet*, < *OF. espinette*, *F. épinette* = *Sp. Pg. espineta*, < *It. spinetta*, a spinet, or pair of virginals (said to be so called because struck with a pointed quill), < *spinetta*, a point, spigot, etc., dim. of *spina*, a thorn, < *L. spina*, a thorn; see *spine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harpsichord, but of smaller size and much lighter tone. Also called *virginal* and *couched harp*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.

spinetall (spī'tāl), *n.* In *ornith.*: (a) A passerine bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidae*, having stiff and more or less acuminate tail-feathers, much like a woodpecker's; a spine-tailed or sclerurine bird. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Sclerurus*. (b) A cypseline bird of the subfamily *Chaeturinae*; a spine-tailed or chaeturine swift, having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers. See *Acanthyllis*, and cut under *mucronate*. (c) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Pennsylvania and New Jersey.]

spine-tailed (spī'tāld), *a.* 1. In *ornith.*: (a) Having stiff and generally acuminate tail-feathers; dendrocolaptine; sclerurine. (b) Having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers: chaeturine.—2. In *herpet.*, having the tail ending in a spine, as a serpent. See *fer-de-lance*, and cuts under *Craspedocephalus* and *Cyclura*.—3. In *entom.*, having the abdomen ending in a spine or spines. The *Scoldidae* are known as *spine-tailed wasps*, and the *Sapygidae* have been called *parasitic spine-tailed wasps*. See cut under *Elia*.

spine-tipped (spī'tipt), *a.* In *bot.*, tipped with or bearing at the extremity a spine, as the leaves of agave.

spin-house (spī'hous), *n.* A place in which spinning is carried on. Also *spinning-house*. See the quotation.

As we returned we stepp'd in to see the *Spin-house*, a kind of Bridewell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour. Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

spinicerebrate (spī-ni-ser'ē-brāt), *a.* [*L. spina*, the spine, + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ate*.] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal; myelencephalous.

spindeltoid (spī-ni-del'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*L. spina*, the spine, + *E. deltoid*.] 1. *a.* Representing that part of the human deltoid muscle which arises from the spine of the scapula, as a muscle; pertaining to the spindeltoides.

II. *n.* The spindeltoides.

spindeltoides (spī'ni-del-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *spindeltoides* (-i). [NL.: see *spindeltoid*.] A muscle of the shoulder and arm of some animals, corresponding to the spinal or mesoscapular part of the human deltoides: it extends from the mesoscapula and metacromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus.

spiniferite (spī-nif'ē-rit), *n.* [*L. spinifer*, bearing spines (see *spiniferous*), + *-ite*.] A certain minute organism beset with spines, occurring in the Chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

spiniferous (spī-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. spinifer*, bearing spines, < *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing or provided with spines; spinous or spiny; spinigerous.

spiniform (spī'ni-fōrm), *a.* [*L. spina*, a thorn, spine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn; spine-like. Huxley.

spinigerous (spī-nij'ē-rus), *a.* [*LL. spiniger*, bearing thorns or spines, < *L. spina*, a thorn,

spine, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Bearing spines, as a hedgehog; spinose; aculeate; spiniferous.—**Spinigerous elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra each one of which has an upright sutural process, the two uniting, when the elytra are closed, to form a large spiniform process on the back, as in certain phytophagous beetles.

Spinigrada (spī-nig'rā-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *spinigradus*: see *spinigrade*.] An order of echinoderms, composed of the ophiurans and euryaleans, or the brittle-stars and gorgon's-heads. Forbes. [Rare.]

spinigrade (spī'ni-grād), *a.* [*NL. spinigradus*, < *L. spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gradī*, walk, go: see *grade*.] Moving by means of spines or spinous processes, as an echinoderm; of or pertaining to the *Spinigrada*.

spininess (spī'ni-nes), *n.* Spiny character or state. (a) Thorniness. (b) Slenderness; slimmness; lankness.

The old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold and bloodless spininess. Chapman, Iliad, iii., Commentarius.

spinirector (spī-ni-rek'tor), *a.* and *n.* [*L. spina*, the spine, + *rector* for *NL. erector*, q. v.] 1. *a.* Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine, or spinal column: noting the set or series of muscles of the back of which the erector spinæ is the basis.

II. *n.* The erector spinæ. (See *erector*.) It corresponds to the so-called fourth layer of the muscles of the back in human anatomy. Coues and Shute, 1887.

spinispicule (spī-ni-spi'kūl), *n.* [*L. spina*, a spine, + *E. spicule*.] A spiny sponge-spicule; a spiraster.

spinispirula (spī-ni-spir'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *spinispirulæ* (-læ). [NL., < *L. spina*, a spine, + *spirula*, a small twisted cake, dim. of *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*.] A spiny sigmaspire; a sigmoid microscle or flesh-spicule provided with spines. Also called *spiraster*. Sollas.

spinispirular (spī-ni-spir'ū-lār), *a.* [*spinispirula* + *-ar*.] Spiny and slightly spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a spinispirula. Sollas.

spinispirulate (spī-ni-spir'ū-lāt), *a.* [*spinispirula* + *-ate*.] Same as *spinispirular*.

spinitis (spī-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < *L. spina*, the spine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes, in the horse and other domestic quadrupeds.

spinitrapezius (spī'ni-trā-pē'zi-us), *n.*; pl. *spinitrapezii* (-i). [NL., < *L. spina*, the spine, + *NL. trapezius*.] The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezius muscle, forming in some animals a nearly distinct muscle.

spink¹ (spīngk), *n.* [*ME. spīnk*, *spynk*, *spynke* = *Sw. dial. spīnk*, also *spīkke*, *spēkke*, a sparrow (*gull-spīnk*, a goldfinch), = *Norw. spīkke* (for **spīnke*), a sparrow or other small bird; cf. *Gr. σπινγος*, also *σπικα*, a finch (< *σπικω*, chirp); an imitative name, like the equiv. *pink*⁵, *finch*¹.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns. W. Harte.

spink² (spīngk), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. in part a var. of *pink*².] The primrose, *Primula veris*; also, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (also *bog-spinks*), and some other plants. [Scotland.]

spinnaker (spīn'ā-kēr), *n.* [Said to be < *spin*, in sense of 'go rapidly'.] A jib-headed racing-sail carried by yachts, set, when running before the wind, on the side opposite to the mainsail.

spinell (spī'el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spindle*.

spinner¹ (spīn'ēr), *n.* [*ME. spīnnere*, *spynner*, *spinnare* (= *D. G. spīnner* = *Sw. spīnnare* = *Dan. spīnner*); < *spin* + *-er*. Cf. *spider*.] 1. One who or that which spins, in any sense; one skilled in spinning. (a) A workman who gives shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe. See *spin*, v. t., s. (b) In *woolen-manuf.*, any thread-spinning machine; a drawing and twisting machine for making woolen threads. (c) A tawling fish-hook fitted with wings to make it revolve in the water; a propeller spoon-bait. (d) In *hat-manuf.*, a machine for finishing the exterior of a hat. It consists of a flat oval table with a face corresponding to the curve of the hat-brim.

2. A spider; especially, a spinning-spider.

As if thou hadst borrowed legs of a *spinner* and a voice of a cricket. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. See the quotation. [Eng.]

I do not know whether the daddy longlegs is ever called "gin spinner"; but Jenny *Spinner* is certainly the name of a very different insect, viz. the metamorphosis of the iron-blue dun, which, according to Ronald's nomenclature, is an ephemer of the genus *Cloe*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 158.

4. A spinneret.—5. The night-jar or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*: from its cries, which may be likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. See cut under *night-jar*. Also *wheel-bird*. Compare *reeler* in like use for another bird. [Wexford, Ireland.]—*Ring-and-traveler spinner*. Same as *ring-frame*.

spinner², *n.* [ME. *spynner*; origin obscure.] A kind of boat.

As on Monday next after May day there come tydings to London, that on Thursday before the Duke of Suffolk come unto the coastes of Kent fullere slower with his ij. shepes and a litle *spynner*; the queche *spynner* he sente with certeyn letters to certeyn of his trustid men.

Paston Letters, I. 124.

spinneret (spin'ér-et), *n.* [*spinner*¹ + *-et*.]

A part or organ concerned in the spinning of silk, gossamer, or cobweb, as of a silkworm or spider. Specifically—(a) One of the mammillæ of the arachnidum of a spider; one of the four, six, or eight little conical or nipple-like processes under a spider's abdomen and near its end, through which the viscid secretion of the arachnidial glands is spun out into threads of silk. Some of the spinnerets are three-jointed. See *arachnidium*. (b) One of the tubules of the labium of certain caterpillars, as silkworms, through which silk is spun out of the secretion of glands connected with the mouth-parts. See *sericterium*. (c) One of the tubules of the anal segment of certain coleopterous larvae, as in the first larval stage (triungulin) of some blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*), through which a little silk is spun. See cut under *Staria*. (d) A like organ of any other insect.

spinnerular (spi-ner'ô-lâr), *a.* [*spinnerule* + *-ar*³.] Entering into the formation of a spinneret, as a tubule; of or pertaining to spinnerules.

spinnerule (spin'ér-ôl), *n.* [*spinner*¹ + *-ule*.] One of the several individual tubules which collectively form the spinneret of a spider.

spinnery (spin'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *spinneries* (-iz). [= D. *spinnerei*, a spinning-house; = G. *spinnerei* = Sw. *spinnari* = Dan. *spinderi*, spinning, spinning-house; as *spin* + *-ery*.] A spinning-mill. *Imp. Dict.*

spinnett, *n.* See *spinet*².

spinney, *spinny*² (spin'i), *n.* [*ME. *spineye*, *spenne*, < (OF. *espinaie*, *espinoie*, *espinoie*, F. *épine*, a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, < L. *spine-tum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*. Cf. *spinet*².] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees or shrubs; a small grove or shrubbery.

As he sprent ouer a *spenne*, to spyre the schrewe.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1896.

A land . . . covered with fine hedgerow timber, with here and there a nice little grove or *spinney*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

spinning (spin'ing), *n.* [*ME. spynnyng*; verbal *n.* of *spin*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who spins.—2. The process of giving shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe.

spinning-frame (spin'ing-frâm), *n.* A machine by which cotton thread is twisted hard and firm, so as to make it suitable for the warp of cotton cloth: the invention of Richard Arkwright.

spinning-head (spin'ing-hed), *n.* An early form of spinning-machine in which the drawing and twisting mechanisms were combined in one head.

spinning-houset (spin'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *spin-house*.

spinning-jack (spin'ing-jak), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device for twisting and winding a sliver as it comes from the drawing-rollers. It is placed in the can, in which it rotates, the sliver being wound on a bobbin. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-jenny (spin'ing-jen'i), *n.* A spinning-machine, invented by James Hargreaves

means of which the operator is enabled to clasp and draw out all the rovings simultaneously during the operation of twisting, and to feed the twisted threads to the spindles when winding on—the whole operation being almost exactly like hand-spinning, except that a large number of rovings are operated upon instead of a single one.

spinning-machine (spin'ing-ma-shên'), *n.* 1. Any machine for spinning; a mule; a spinner. Specifically—2. An apparatus which spins continuously, as distinguished from the intermittent action of the mule. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-mill (spin'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where thread is spun.

spinning-mite (spin'ing-mit), *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tetranychidæ*; a red-spider.

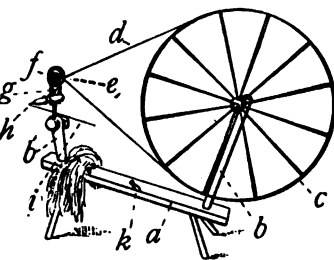
spinning-organ (spin'ing-ôr-gan), *n.* The organ or apparatus by means of which a spider or caterpillar spins silk; an arachnidium, as of a spider. See cut under *arachnidium*.

spinning-roller (spin'ing-rô-lér), *n.* One of the iron wheels, covered with various materials—as rubber, vulcanite, paper, or felt—running in pairs in the drawing mechanism of a spinning-machine: a misnomer.

spinning-spider (spin'ing-spi-dér), *n.* A spider which spins cobwebs; specifically, a true spider or araneid, as distinguished from any other arachnid, whether it actually spins or not.

spinning-wart (spin'ing-wârt), *n.* A spinneret; one of the papillæ or mammillæ out of which a spider spins silk. See cut under *arachnidium*. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 291.

spinning-wheel (spin'ing-hwêl), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and



Spinning-wheel for Wool.

a, bench; b, standards; c, driving band-wheel with flat rim, turned by the peg δ held in the right hand of the spinner; d, cord-band, crossed at c and driving the speed-pulley f; e, cord-band imparting motion to the spindle a; f, thread in process of spinning.

is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use—the *large wheel* for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small or Saxon wheel* for spinning flax. The girdle-wheel was a spinning-wheel formerly in use, small enough to be fastened to a girdle or apron-string, and used while standing or walking about.

spiny¹, *n.* See *spinnery*.

spiny², *a.* [Ap-
par. an irreg.
var. of *spiny*, 3,
or of *spindly*.]

Thin; slender;

slim; lank.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spiny* grass that will keep it from scalding.

Mortimer.

spinode (spi'nôd), *n.* [*L. spina*, a thorn, spine, + *nodus*, a knot.] In *geom.*, a stationary point or cusp on a curve. A spinode may be conceived as resulting from the vanishing of the angle at a node between the two branches, the length of arc between them being reduced to zero, just as an inflection may be regarded as resulting from the vanishing of the interval between the two points of tangency of a bitangent, the total curvature between them at the same time vanishing. But this view in the latter case includes all the points of the inflectional tangent as points of the curve, and in the former case includes all lines through the spinode as tangents. For this reason the spinode, like the inflection, is reckoned as a distinct kind of singularity. A curve cannot, while remaining real, change continuously from having a cusp to having a spinode without passing through a form in which it has a spinode.

spinode-curve (spi'nôd-kêrv), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points. The spinode-curve on a real surface is the boundary between a synclastic and an anticlastic region. It bears no resem-

blance to that singularity of a surface termed the *cuspidal curve*.

spinode-torse (spi'nôd-tôrs), *n.* That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

spinose (spi'nôs), *a.* [*L. spinosus*, full of thorns: see *spinous*.] Full of spines; spinous; spinigerous or spiniferous; armed with spines or thorns; of a spiny character: as, a *spinose* leaf; a *spinose* stem.—*Spinose maxillæ*, in *entom.*, maxillæ armed with spines at the apex, as in the dragon-fly.

spinously (spi'nôs-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a spinose manner.

spinosity (spi-nôs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spinosties* (-tiz). [*L. spinositas* (t)-s, thorniness, < *spinosus*, thorny, spiny: see *spinous*.] 1. The state of being spinous or spinose; rough, spinous, or thorny character or quality; thorniness: literally or figuratively.

The part of Human Philosophy which is Rational . . . seemeth but a net of subtilty and *spinosity*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

2. A thorny part or thing; something thorny or crabbed.

spinous (spi'nus), *a.* [= F. *épineux* = Sp. *espinoso* = Pg. *espinhoso* = It. *spinoso*, < L. *spinosus*, full of thorns, thorny, spiny, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Having spines; spiny; spinigerous or spiniferous. (b) Shaped like a spine; spiniform; having the character of a spine; sharp or pointed: as, a *spinous* process of bone. See *spinose*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *spinose*.—*Spinous foramen*, the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. See under *foramen*.—*Spinous process of a vertebra*, one of the elements of most vertebrae, usually autogenous, or having its own center of ossification, forming a process, point, or plate of bone where the lateral halves of the neural arch, or neurapophyses, come together behind (in man) or above the neural arch; a neural spine. See cuts under *axis*, *cervical*, *dorsal*, *hypapophysis*, *lumbar*, and *vertebra*.—*Spinous process of the sphenoid*. See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—*Spinous rat*, a spiny rat, in any sense.—*Spinous shark*. See *shark*, and *Echinorhinus* (with cut).—*Spinous spider-crab*, *Maia squinado*, the common spider-crab.

spinous-radiate (spi'nus-râ-di-ât), *a.* In *entom.*, rayed or encircled with spines.

Spinozism (spi-nô-zizm), *n.* [*Spinoza* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632–1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam. Spinoza's chief work, the "Ethics," is an exposition of the idea of the absolute, with a monistic theory of the correspondence between mind and matter, and applications to the philosophy of living. It is an excessively abstruse doctrine, much misunderstood, and too complicated for brief exposition. The style of the book, an imitation of Euclid's "Elements," is calculated to repel the mathematician and logician, and to carry the attention of the ordinary reader away from the real meaning, while conveying a completely false notion of the mode of thinking. Yet, while the form is pseudomathematical, the thought itself is truly mathematical. The main principle is, indeed, an anticipation in a generalized form of the modern geometrical conception of the absolute, especially as this appears in the hyperbolic geometry, where the point and plane manifolds have a correspondence similar to that between Spinoza's worlds of extension and thought. Spinoza is described as a pantheist; he identifies God and Nature, but does not mean by Nature what is ordinarily meant. Some sayings of Spinoza are frequently quoted in literature. One of these is *omnis determinatio est negatio*, "all specification involves exclusion"; another is that matters must be considered *sub specie eternitatis*, "under their essential aspects."

Spinozist (spi-nô-zist), *n.* [*Spinoza* + *-ist*.] A follower of Spinoza.

Spinozistic (spi-nô-zis'tik), *a.* [*Spinozist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his followers: as, the *Spinozistic* school; *Spinozistic* pantheism.

spinster (spin'stér), *n.* [*ME. spinster, spynstare, spinnestere, spynnestere* (= D. *spinster*), with suffix *-estre* (E. *-ster*), < AS. *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*.] 1. A woman who spins; by extension, any person who spins; a spinner.

My wif was a webbe and wollen cloth made.

Hu spak to the *spynnesters* to spynnen hit oute.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 222.

The silkworm is

Only man's *spinster*.

Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 1.

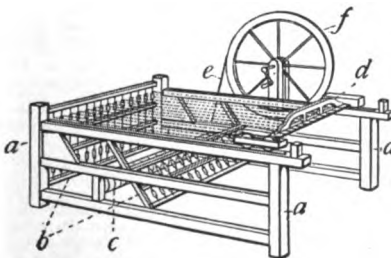
Let the three housewifely *spinsters* of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 88.

2. An unmarried woman (so called because she was supposed to occupy herself with spinning): the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward; popularly, an elderly unmarried woman; an "old maid": sometimes used adjectively.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, *spinster*, of no place at all.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v. 1.



Hargreaves' Original Spinning-Jenny.

a, frame; b, frames supporting spindles; c, drum driven by the band (d) from the band-wheel (e), and carrying separate bands (not shown) which separately drive each spindle; f, fluted wooden clasp which travels on wheels on the top of the frame, and in which the rovings are arranged in due order.

in 1767, which was the first to operate upon more than one thread. It has a series of vertical spindles, each of which is supplied with roving from a separate spool, and has a clasp and traversing mechanism by

O, that I should live to hear myself called *Spinstor!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

Here the *spinstor* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless.
Dickens, Pickwick, x.

3†. A woman of an evil life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. See *spin-house*.

We are no *spinsters*; nor, if you look upon us,
 So wretched as you take us.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, tit. 1.

spinsterdum (spin'ster-dum), *n.* [*< spinster + -dum.*] Spinsters or "old maids" collectively.
G. Meredith, Manfred, ii. 2. [Rare.]

spinsterhood (spin'ster-hud), *n.* [*< spinster + -hood.*] The state of being a spinster; unmarried life or state.

spinstership (spin'ster-ship), *n.* [*< spinster + -ship.*] Spinsterhood. *Southey.*

spinstress (spin'stres), *n.* [*< spinster + -ess.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is spinning; a spinster.

Let meaner souls by virtue be cajoled,
 As the good Grecian *spinstress* [Penelope] was of old.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 10. (Davies.)

spinstry (spin'stri), *n.* [*< spinster + -y (cf. -ery).*] The work or occupation of spinning; spinning.

What new decency can be added to this your *spinstry*?
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 2.

spintext (spin'tekst), *n.* [*< spin, v., + obj. text.*] One who spins out long dreary discourses; a prosy preacher.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, ix.

spinthere (spin'ther), *n.* [= *F. spinthere*, *< Gr. σπινθήρ*, a spark.] A greenish-gray variety of spene or titanite.

spinty (spin'tri), *n.* [*< L. spintria, sphintria, a male prostitute.*] A male prostitute. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
 Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
 Unto his *spinties*, sellaries, and slaves.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

spinula (spin'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *spinulæ* (-læ). [*NL., < L. spinula, dim. of spina, a spine: see spine.*] In *entom.*, a minute spine or hook. Specifically—(a) One of the little hooks bordering the anterior edge of the lower wing in most *Hymenoptera*: same as *hamulus*, 1 (d). (b) One of the bristles forming the strigula.

spinulate (spin'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< spinula + -ate.*] In *zool.*, covered with little spines.—*Spinulate hairs*, hairs emitting minute rigid branches or spinules: such hairs cover many lepidopterous insects.

spinulated (spin'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< spinulate + -ed.*] Same as *spinulate*.

spinule (spin'ūl), *n.* [*< L. spinula, dim. of spina, a thorn, spine: see spine.*] A small spine; a spinule.

spinulescent (spin'ū-les'ent), *a.* [*< spinule + -escent.*] In *bot.*, producing diminutive spines; somewhat spiny or thorny.

spinuliferous (spin'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. spinula, a spinule, + ferre = E. bear.*] In *bot.*, same as *spinulose*.

spinulose (spin'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. spinulosus: see spinulous.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, furnished with spinules or diminutive spines.

I have never seen any prominent spine upon the posterior elevation, though it is sometimes minutely *spinulose*.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 234.

spinulous (spin'ū-lus), *a.* [*< NL. spinulosus, < L. spinula, a spinule: see spinule.*] Same as *spinulose*.

spinus (spī'nus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. σπινος, a bird of the finch kind; cf. spink.*] 1†. An old name of some small bird which feeds on seeds, as a thistle-bird, linnet, siskin, or bunting. Hence—2. [*cap.*] A genus of thistle-birds named by Koch in 1816, containing the linnet, the siskin or aberdevine, the goldfinch, the redpoll, and others, both of Europe and of America. In present usage, the siskin is *Spinus spinus*, the pine-finch is *S. pinus*, the goldfinch of Europe is *S. carduelis*, that of America is *S. tristis*, etc. The name wavers in application, and is more or less inexact synonym with several others, as *Acanthis*, *Carduelis*, *Chrysomitris*, *Astragalinus*, *Epiethus*, *Linaria*, *Linota*, etc. See cuts under *siskin* and *goldfinch*.

spiny (spī'ni), *a.* [*< spine + -y.*] 1. Having thorns or spines; full of spines; thorny; prickly.—2. Figuratively, thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The *spiny* desarts of scholastic philosophy.
Warburton, On Prophecy, p. 61. (Latham.)

3†. Thin; slim; slender.
 As in well-grown woods, on trees, cold *spiny* grasshoppers
 Sit chirping. *Chapman, Iliad, III. 161.*

Faith, thou art such a *spiny* bald-rib, all the mistresses
 In the town will never get thee up.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, III. 3.

Spiny calamary, a cephalopod of the genus *Acanthoteuthis*. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Spiny crab**, a crab whose carapace is spiny, or has spinous processes; a spider-crab or maloid. See cut under *Oxyrhynchus*.—**Spiny fish**, a spiny-finned or acanthopterygian fish.—**Spiny lobster**. See *lobster*.—**Spiny rat**, one of sundry small rat-like rodents whose pelage is more or less spiny. (a) One of the South American species of *Echimy* and *Loncheres* or *Nelomys*. See cut under *Echimy*. (b) One of several pouched rats of the genus *Heteromys*.

spiny-eel (spī'ni-ēl), *n.* See *Mastacembelidae*.

spiny-finned (spī'ni-find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having spinous fin-rays; spine-finned; acanthopterygious.

spiny-skinned (spī'ni-skind), *a.* Echinodermatous.

spiont (spī'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyon*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *spion*, *< OF. (and F.) espion*, a spy: see *spy*. Cf. *espionage*.] A spy.

Captaine of the *Spions*.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, 1874, II. 242).

spirt, *v.* An obsolete form of *speed*.

spira (spī'rā), *n.*; pl. *spiræ* (-rē). [*L., the base of a column, a spire: see spire.*] In *arch.*, the moldings at the base of a column; a torus. Such a molding or moldings are not present in the Greek Doric order of architecture, but the feature is constant in all varieties of the Ionic and Corinthian. See cuts under *base*, 1.

spirable (spī'rā-bl), *a.* [*< L. spirabilis*, that may be breathed, respirable, *< spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steeple ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173). (Davies.)

spiracle (spī'r or spī'rā-kl), *n.* [*< ME. spyrakle, < OF. spiracle, vernacularly spirail, spirail = It. spiracolo, < L. spiraculum, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < spirare, breathe: see spire.*] 1. An aperture or orifice.

And after XL dayes this *spiracle*
 Is uppe to close, and whenne the [you] list, it [the wine] drinke. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.*

2. In *zool.*, an aperture, orifice, or vent through which air, vapor, or water passes in the act of respiration; a breathing-hole; a spiraculum: applied to many different formations. Specifically—(a) In *Mammalia*, the nostril or blow-hole of a cetacean, as the whale, porpoise, etc., through which air, mixed with spray or water, is expelled. (b) In *ichth.*: (1) An aperture on the upper side of the head, in front of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, observed in many fishes, as selachians and ganoids. This is the external opening of the hyomandibular cleft, or persistent first postoral visceral cleft, of the embryo. (2) The single nostril of the monorhine vertebrates, or myxozoa—the lampreys and hags. (c) In *entom.*, a breathing-hole; the external orifice of one of the tracheæ or windpipes of an arachnid or myriapod, opening in the side of the body. In true insects (*Hesapoda*) the spiracles are typically twenty-two in number, a pair (one on each side) for each of the three thoracic segments, and for each of the anterior eight abdominal segments; but they are almost always lacking on some one or more of these. They are either simple openings into the respiratory system, or are provided with valves, sieves, or fringes of hair for the exclusion of foreign particles. See cut under *Systæchus*.

spiracula, *n.* Plural of *spiraculum*.

spiracula¹ (spī-rak'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *spiraculæ* (-læ). [*NL.: see spiracle.*] In *entom.*, same as *spiracle*.

spiracular (spī-rak'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*< spiraculum + -ar.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a spiracle, breathing-hole, or blow-hole.—2. Fitted for or permitting respiration, as a spiracle; respiratory.—**Spiracular arch**, in *ichth.*, one of the visceral arches of some fishes, between the mandibular and hyomandibular arches, in special relation with the spiracular cleft and spiracle.—**Spiracular cleft**, in *ichth.*, the hyomandibular cleft: so called from its relations to the spiracle in certain fishes, as all selachians and various ganoids. See *spiracle*, 2 (b) (1).—**Spiracular gill**, a false gill, or pseudobranch.—**Spiracular respiration**, a breathing through spiracles, as in the tracheal respiration of many insects.

II. n. A small bone or cartilage in special relation with the spiracle of some fishes.

A series of small ossicles, of which two may be distinguished as *spiraculars*. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 648.*

spiraculate (spī-rak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< spiraculum + -ate.*] Provided with a spiracle.

spiraculiferous (spī-rak'ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. spiraculum, a breathing-hole, + ferre = E. bear.*] In *entom.*, bearing a spiracle or breathing-pore: said of segments in which these organs are visible. See cut under *Systæchus*. *Westwood.*

spiraculiform (spī-rak'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. spiraculum, a breathing-hole, + forma, form.*] In *entom.*, having the structure, form, or appearance of a spiracle; stigmatiform.

spiraculum (spī-rak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spiracula* (-lā). [*L.: see spiracle.*] 1. A spiracle, in any sense.—2. A breathing-hole in the aventail, beaver, or messail of a helmet.

spiræ, *n.* Plural of *spira*.

Spiræa (spī-rē'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. spiræa, < Gr. σπειρα, meadow-sweet, so called from the shape of its follicles, < σπειρα, a coil, spire: see spire.*] 1. A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the *Spirææ*. It is characterized by fruit commonly of five follicles, containing usually numerous linear seeds with a membranous or rarely coriaceous outer seed-coat and little or no albumen. The flowers have four or five calyx-lobes, as many rounded petals, twenty to sixty filiform stamens, and a smooth or woolly fleshy disk. The Himalayan *S. gracilis* is an exception in its solitary seeds and obconical calyx. There are about 60 species, widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, and occurring rarely on mountains within the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate simple pinnate or ternately compound leaves, usually furnished with free or wing-like and united stipules. The small white, pink, or rose-colored flowers form a copious axillary or terminal inflorescence, which is either a raceme, cyme, panicle, or corymb. Most of the species are highly ornamental in flower. They are now most commonly known, especially in cultivation, by the generic name *Spiræa*. Several species are natives of Europe, 1 of which occurs in England; *S. salicifolia* is known as *meadow-sweet*, also as *queen-of-the-meadows*, which see. Four species are natives of the northeastern United States, of which *S. salicifolia* is the most widely distributed, a shrub with slender ascending spire-like branches, popularly known in the west as *steeplesbush*, in America usually with white flowers, in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan pink or rose-colored. It is often cultivated, especially in Russia, where a great many varieties have originated; in Wales it forms a large part of the hedgerow. For *S. tomentosa*, a similar pink-flowered eastern species, see *hardhack*; its representative on the Pacific coast, *S. Douglasii*, with handsome whitened leaves, is one of the most showy of American shrubs. *S. corymbosa* and *S. virginiana* are species confined to the Eastern States, occurring from New Jersey southward to Georgia and Tennessee. For *S. hypericifolia*, common in cultivation from Europe and Siberia, and also called *Italian may* and *St. Peter's wreath*, see *bridal-wreath*, 1. Several species from Japan are now abundant in ornamental grounds, as *S. japonica* with its variegated, and *S. prunifolia*, the plum-leaved spiræa, a white-flowered shrub with handsome silky leaves. *S. Thunbergii* from Japan is much used in parks, forming a small diffuse shrub 2 or 3 feet high with light recurving branches whitened before the leaves with a profusion of small flowers usually in threes in the axils. *S. japonica* also occurs as an escape from cultivation in eastern Pennsylvania. Some Asiatic species with pinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of white flowers are arborescent, as *S. Camchatica*, with the panicles very large, the flowers fragrant and feathery. Varieties of the widely distributed *S. chamaedryfolia* are also frequent in cultivation. Many species possess moderate astringent or tonic properties; the roots of the British species are so used, and the flowers of *S. hypericifolia*. *S. tomentosa*, the principal American medicinal species, a plant of bitter and astringent taste, is used in New England and also formerly by the Indians as a tonic.



Flowering Branch of Hardhack
(Spiræa tomentosa).
a., flower; *b.*, fruit; *c.*, leaf.

2. [*f. c.*] (a) A plant of this genus. (b) The white-flowered shrub *Astilbe Japonica*, now extensively imported into the United States and propagated under glass, forming one of the chief materials of Easter decorations.

Spirææ (spī-rē'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [*NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < Spiræa + -æ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Rosaceæ*. It consists of 10 genera, of which *Spiræa* is the type. It is characterized by flowers with bractless and commonly persistent calyx-lobes, ten or more stamens, from one to eight superior carpels, usually each with two or more pendulous ovules, either indehiscent or ripening into follicles, and not included within the calyx-tube. They are usually shrubs, all natives of the northern hemisphere; *Spiræa* only is of wide distribution. *Acoturus*, *Aruncus*, and *Porteranthus* are common in the United States. The scope of the tribe has varied greatly with different authors.

spiræic (spī-rē'ik), *a.* [*< NL. Spiræa + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or derived from *Spiræa*.—2†. Same as *salicylic*.

spiral (spī'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. spiral = Sp. Pg. espiral = It. spirale = D. spiraal = G. Sw. Dan. spirål, < ML. spiralis, spiral (linea spiralis,*

a spiral line, a spiral), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*².] 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire.—2. Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watchspring; specifically, in *conch.*, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled. The whorls may be in one plane, producing the flat or discoid shell, or often wound into a spire, resulting in the ordinary turreted form. Compare cuts under *Planorbis* and *Limnaea*, and see *spire*², 2. 3. Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately *helical* or *helicoidal*.

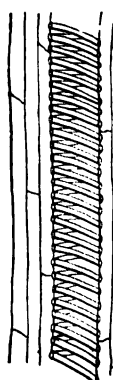


Flat Spiral of an Ammonite (*Ammonites tuffoni*).

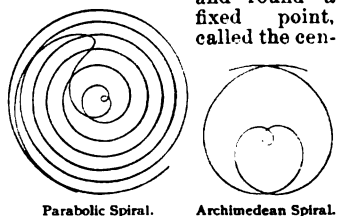
Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way.
Longfellow, Sunrise on the Hills.

Spiral axis. See *axis*.—**Spiral balance**, a form of balance in which the weight of the body under examination is measured by the stretching (torsion) of an elastic wire in the form of a long spiral. A common use of the simple form of spiral balance (see cut) is in determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals, which for this purpose are weighed first in the upper pan and then in that below, which is immersed in water.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea**, of the modiolus. See *canal*, and cut under *ear*.—**Spiral duct**, in *bot.*, same as *spiral vessel*.—**Spiral fracture**, a fracture of bone due to torsion, so that the broken ends have a more or less screw-like appearance.—**Spiral gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Spiral layer**, the middle one of the three layers or coats of the tracheal wall in insects. See *tendium* and *trachea*.—**Spiral ligament of the cochlea**, the spiral ridge at the outer insertion of the basilar membrane: it is prismatic, or triangular in section.—**Spiral line**, the line connecting the radial or radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, and forming a continuous spiral from the circumference nearly to the center. It is formed after the radii have been put in place.—**Spiral nebula**, *phyllotaxis*, *plaxus*. See the noun.—**Spiral point**. See *spire*², 3.—**Spiral pteropods**, the *Limacina*.—**Spiral pump**, a form of the Archimedeal screw water-elevator. See *Archimedeal screw*, under *Archimedeal*.—**Spiral screw**. See *screw*.—**Spiral space**, the area bounded at its two ends by successive parts of the same radius vector, and within and without by successive parts of the same spiral.—**Spiral spring**. See *spring*.—**Spiral valve**, in *teeth*, a continuous fold or ridge of mucous membrane which winds spirally about the interior of the intestine of some fishes.—**Spiral vessel**, in *bot.*, a vessel which is usually long, with fusiform extremities, and has the walls thickened in a spiral manner with one or more simple or branched bands or fibers. In most cases the direction of the spiral is from right to left, but it frequently happens that the earlier formed spirals run in one direction, while those formed later run in an opposite direction. See *tissue*, *vessel*.—**Spiral wheels**, in *mach.* See *wheel*.

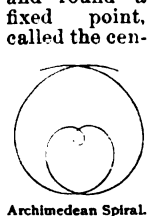
II. n. 1. In *geom.*, a plane curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the cen-



Spiral Vessels or Ducts of *Erbidium Elatium*.

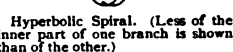


Parabolic Spiral.



Archimedeal Spiral.

ter, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°. Besides the spirals mentioned below, the involute of the circle and the cycloids are very important. The principal spirals which have received attention are the spiral of Archimedes (usually understood to have been discovered by Conon the Samian), the radius of which increases uniformly with the angle; the hyperbolic spiral, whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; the lituus, the square of whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; and the logarithmic spiral, whose angle is proportional to the logarithm of the radius vector.



Hyperbolic Spiral. (Less of the inner part of one branch is shown than of the other.)

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—3. A spiral spring.—4. In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing.—5. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc.—**Airy's spirals**, the peculiar colored interference figures seen when two sections of quartz, one of a right-handed the other of a left-handed crystal, both cut transverse to the vertical axis, are placed one over the other, and viewed in converging polarized light.—**Curschmann's spirals**, in *pathol.*, bodies formed of spirally wound mucous threads with often a fine shining central thread. They seem to be casts of small bronchi, and are expected in asthma and certain forms of bronchitis.—**Double, equiangular, logarithmic, loxodromic spiral**. See the adjectives.—**Logistic spiral**. Same as *logarithmic spiral* (which see, under *logarithmic*).—**Norwich spiral**, that second involute of the circle whose apex is midway between the cusp of the first involute and the center of the circle: so called because first shown by Sylvester at the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868.

*—**Parabolic spiral**. See *parabolic*, and cut above. **spiral** (spī'ral), v. t.; pret. and pp. *spiraled*, *spiralled*, ppr. *spiraling*, *spiralling*. [*spiral*, n.] To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

The teeth of the cutter should be made to run slightly spiralled. Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 346.

spirality (spī-ral'i-ti), n. [*spiral* + *-ity*.] Spiral character or quality. Science, III. 583.

spirally (spī'ral-i), adv. In the form or manner of a spiral.

spiral-tail (spī'ral-tāl), n. The royal or king bird of paradise, *Cinnurus regius*: so called from the spiral coil at the end of the middle tail-feathers. See cut under *Cinnurus*.

spirament, n. [*L. spiramentum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*³.] A spiracle. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 78.

spirant (spī'rant), n. [*L. spirant(-s)*, ppr. of *spirare*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*³.] A consonant uttered with perceptible blowing, or expulsion of breath; an alphabetic sound in the utterance of which the organs are brought near together but not wholly closed; a rustling, or fricative, or continuant consonant. The term is by some restricted to sounds of the grade of *v* and *f*, the *th* of *thin* and that of *thine*, and the German *ch*; others make it include also the sibilants; others, the semivowels *w* and *y*.

Spiranthes (spī-ran'thēz), n. [NL. (Richard, 1818), so called in allusion to the spiral arrangement of the flowers; < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *άνθος*, flower.] Richard's name (1818) for *Gyrostachis*, a genus of orchids, tribe *Neottieae*. It is characterized by commonly spirally ranked and somewhat ringent flowers with the upper sepal and the two petals erect or connivent and galeate, and the lateral sepals set obliquely on the ovary or long-decurrent, and by a column not prolonged into a free appendage, but usually decurrent on the ovary. There are about 80 species, widely dispersed through temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are terrestrial herbs from a short rootstock or a cluster of fleshy fibers or thickened tubers. Many species produce small white or greenish fragrant flowers, in several spirals forming a dense spike; in some the spike is reduced to a single spiral or becomes straight and unilateral. The flowers are commonly small, but reach a large size in some tropical American species. The leaves are usually narrow. Nine species are natives of the northeastern United States, all late-flowering and some of them then leafless. They are known as *lady's-tresses*, *Gyrostachis cernua* also locally as *wild tuberose*, and *G. gracilis* as *corkscrew-plant*.

spiranthic (spī-ran'thik), a. [*spiranth-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or affected with spiranthly.

spiranthly (spī-ran'thi), n. [*Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire (see *spire*²), + *άνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, the abnormal dislocation of the organs of a flower in a spiral direction. Thus, Masters describes a curious flower of *Cypripedium insigne*, in which a displacement occurred by a spiral torsion proceeding from right to left, which involved the complete or partial suppression of the organs of the flower. Also spelled *speiranthly*.

spiraster (spī-ras'tēr), n. [NL., < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *αστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, an irregular polyact spicule in the form of a stout spiral with thick spines; a spinispirula. When these spines or rays are terminal, the spicule is called an *amphiaster*. Sollas.

Spirastrosa (spī-ras-tro'sā), n. pl. [NL.: see *spirastrose*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, generally provided with spirasters.

spirastrose (spī-ras'trōs), a. [*spiraster* + *-ose* (see *-ous*).] Having microcleres or flesh-spicules in the form of spirasters; of or pertaining to the *Spirastrosa*: distinguished from *sterastrose*.

spirated (spī-rā-ted), a. [*spire*² + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Formed into or like a spiral; twisted like a corkscrew. See cut under *sasin*. [Rare.]

The males of this species [*Antelope beoartica*] have long, straight, spirated horns nearly parallel to each other, and directed backward. Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 235.

spiration (spī-rā'shon), n. [*L. spiratio(n)-*, a breathing, < L. *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*³.] 1. A breathing.

God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them. Barrow, Sermons, II. xxxiv.

2. In *theol.*, the act by which the procession of the Holy Ghost is held to take place; also, the relation or notion so constituted.

spire¹ (spīr), n. [Also *spear* (formerly also *speer*), now commonly associated with *spear*¹; < ME. *spire*, *spyre*, *spir*, < AS. *spīr*, a stalk, = MLG. *spīr*, LG. *spīer*, a point, needle, sprout, = G. *spīer*, a needle, pointer, *spīere*, a spar, = Icel. *spīra*, a spar, stilt, a kind of beaker, = Sw. *spīra*, a spar, scepter, pistil, = Dan. *spīre*, a spar, germ, shoot, *spīr*, a spar, spire (in arch.); perhaps connected with *spike*¹ and *spine*, or with *spear*¹.] 1. A sprout or shoot of a plant.

An oak comth of alitel *spīre*. Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1385.

2. A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

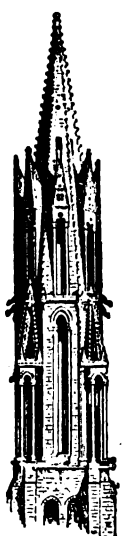
Shal neuere *spīr* springen vp. Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 180.

Pointed *Spīres* of Flax, when green,
Will Ink supply, and Letters mark unseen.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. The continuation of the trunk in a more or less excurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

No tops to be received, except the *spīre* and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece (British oak for navy contracts). Laselet, Timber, p. 72.

4. A name of various tall grasses, as the mar-ram, *Ammophila arenaria*; the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; and the common reed, *Trichostema Phragmites*. Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]-5. In mining, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called *reed* or *rush*.—6. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in arch., the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches. The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which exist in some of the oldest Romanesque buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the graceful tapering spire. Among the many existing medieval examples, that of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the finest; that of Senlis Cathedral, France, though not of great size, is one of the earliest of fully developed spires, and is admired for the purity and elegance of its design. The spires of medieval architecture are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with piercing and spire-lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketed, and they are often terminated by a finial. In later examples the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the structure in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to an architectural creation essentially medieval. The term *spire* is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering structures, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base, while when the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower, without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *broach*. See also cuts under *broach*, 10, *rood-sleepe*, and *transcept*.



Spire of Senlis Cathedral, France; early 13th century.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, topt with golden spires.
Milton, P. R., iv. 548.

7. The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

To silence that
Which, to the *spīre* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. Shak., Cor., I. 3. 24.

spire¹ (spīr), v.; pret. and pp. *spired*, ppr. *spiring*. [*ME. spīren*, *spīren* (= Dan. *spīre* = Sw. *spīra*, germinate); < *spire*¹, n.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sprout, as grain in malting.—2. To shoot; shoot up sharply.

Von cypress *spīring* high,
With pine and cedar spreading wide
Their darksome boughs on either side.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

II. *trans.* 1†. To shoot or send forth.

In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race
Of woman kind it fayrest Flowre doth *spire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

2. To furnish with a spire or spires.

Like rampired walls the houses lean,
All *spired* and domed and turreted,
Sheer to the valley's darkling green.
W. B. Henley, From a Window in Princes Street.

spire² (spir), *n.* [*< F. spire = Sp. Pg. espira = It. spira, < L. spira, < Gr. σπειρα, a coil, twist, wreath, spire, also a tore or anchor-ring. Cf. Gr. σπειρίς, a woven basket, L. sporta, a woven basket, Lith. spartas, a band. Hence spiral, etc.*] 1. A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

His head . . .
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect
Amidst his crolling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton, P. L., ix. 502.*

2. In *conch.*, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret. In most cases the spire is exerted from the last turn of the shell, giving the ordinary turreted conical or helical form of numberless gastropods; and in some long slender forms, of many turns and with small aperture, the spire makes most of the length of the shell, as figured at *Cerithium*, *Cylindrella*, and *Terebra*, for example. In other cases, however, the spire scarcely protrudes from the body-whorl, and it may be even entirely included or contained in the latter, so that a depression or other formation occupies the usual position of the apex of the shell. (Compare cuts under *conchy*, *Cypraea*, *Cymbium*, and *Ondulum*.) See also cut under *univalve*.



a, Spire of a Univalve (*Imbricaria conica*).

3. In *math.*, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a *spiral point*.

spire³ (spir), *v. i.* [= *OF. spirer, espirer, esperer = Sp. Pg. espirar = It. spirare, < L. spirare, breathe. Hence ult. spirit, etc., and aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspire, respire, transpire.*] To breathe.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.
Virgils, tr. of Virgil (1632). (Nares.)

spire⁴, *v.* A Middle English form of *spier*.
spire⁵ (spir), *n.* [*Cf. spire*¹.] The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, in its third year.

A *spire* [has] brow [antler] and uprightness.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 510.

spire-bearer (spir'bār'er), *n.* In *conch.*, a spirifer.

spired¹ (spird), *a.* [*< spire*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a spire.

And Beal's *spired* Stone to Dust was ground.
Cowley, Davidels, II.

spired² (spird), *a.* [*< spire*² + *-ed*².] In *conch.*, having a spire, as a univalve shell; spiriferous; turreted.

spire-light (spir'lit), *n.* A window or opening of any kind for light in a spire.

spire-steeple (spir'stē'pl), *n.* A spire considered as part of a steeple; a spire. [Rare.]

spiric (spī'rik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σπειρικός, spiric, < σπειρα, a tore, < σπειρεν, sweep round.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchoring — *Spiric body*, a tore. — *Spiric line*. See *line*².

2. *n.* A curve, the plane section of a tore. Such curves, which are bicircular quartics, were treated by the ancient geometers Eudoxus and Pappus.

spiricle (spir'ikl), *n.* [*< NL. spiricula, dim. of L. spira, a spire: see spire*².] In *bot.*, one of the delicate coiled threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and fruits, which uncoil when wet. They probably serve in fixing small and light seeds to the soil, in order that they may germinate.

Spirifer (spir'i-fēr), *n.* [*NL. (Sowerby, 1816), < L. spira, a coil, spire, + ferre = E. bear*¹.] 1. The typical genus of *Spiriferidae*, having the long brachial appendages coiled into a pair of



Spirifer centronatus.
a, ventral view; b, dorsal view; c, lateral view.

spirals, with their apices at the hinge-angles and supported upon similarly convoluted shelly lamellæ, the shell usually impunctate, and with a long straight hinge-line. Numerous species range from the Lower Silurian to the Permian. *S. hytericus* is an example. Also called *Spirifera*, *Spiriferus*.
2. [*i. c.*] A member of this genus.

Spiriferidae (spir-i-fēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Spirifer + -idae*.] A family of articulate brachiopods with highly developed spiral appendages, typified by the genus *Spirifer*, containing numerous genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Liassic.

spiriferine (spi-rif'e-rin), *a.* [*< Spirifer + -inē*.] Bearing brachial appendages in the form of a spiral; of or pertaining to the *Spiriferidae*.

spiriferoid (spi-rif'e-roid), *n. and a.* [*< Spirifer + -oid*.] 1. *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Spiriferidae*.

2. *a.* Resembling a spirifer; having characters of the *Spiriferidae*.

spiriferous (spi-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. spirifer, < L. spira, a coil, spire, + ferre = E. bear*¹.] 1. Having a spire, as a univalve shell; spiried; turreted. — 2. Having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod; spiriferine. — 3. Containing or yielding fossil spirifers, as a geological stratum. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 507.*

spirignath (spir'ig-nath), *n.* [*< NL. spirignatha (Latreille, 1796), < spirignathus: see spirignathous*.] The slender spirally coiled antlia or haustellum of lepidopterous insects. Also *spirignatha*, *spirittrompe*.

spirignathous (spi-rig'nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL. spirignathus, < Gr. σπειρα, a coil, + γνάθος, a jaw*.] Having a filiform sucking-tube coiled in a spiral, as a moth or butterfly; haustellate or antliate, as a lepidopterous insect.

spirillar (spir'i-lār), *a.* [*< Spirillum + -ar*³.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Spirillum*.

Spirillum (spi-ril'um), *n.* [*NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), dim. of L. spira, a coil, spire: see spire*².] A genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having cylindrical or somewhat compressed spirally twisted cells. They are rigid and furnished at one or both ends with four or more cilia, and multiply by transverse division, the parts soon separating from one another. This genus, which according to some authorities also embraces the genus known as *Vibrio*, contains many species, found in swamp-water, brackish water, infusions, etc. See *Schizomycetes*. — *Spirillum fever*. See *fever*¹.

spirit (spir'it), *n.* [*< ME. spirit, spirite, spyryte, spyrite (also sprit, sprite, > E. spire*¹), *OF. spirite, asperit, esprit, F. esprit = Sp. espíritu = Pg. espirito = It. spirito, spirit (= G. Sw. Dan. spiritus, spirits of wine, etc.), < L. spiritus, a breathing or blowing (as of the wind), a breeze, the air, a breath, exhalation, the breath of life, life, mind, soul, spirit, also courage, haughtiness, etc., LL. a spirit, ghost, < spirare, breathe: see spire*³. *Cf. spire*¹, a doublet of *spirit*.] 1. According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body. The primitive and natural notion of life was that it consisted of the breath, and in most languages words etymologically signifying 'breath' are used to mean the principle of life. *Spirit* is one of these, and translates the Greek *πνεῦμα*. The ordinary notion of the Greek philosophers was that the soul is warm air. This was strengthened by the discovery, about the time of Aristotle (who, however, does not share the opinion), of the distinction between the veins and the arteries. It is found elaborately developed in the writings of the Stoics, and especially of Galen. The spirit in the body exists in various degrees of fineness. The coarser kinds confer only vegetative life, and betray themselves in eruptions, etc.; there are, besides, a vital spirit (*πνεῦμα ζωτικόν*) and an animal or psychical spirit (*πνεῦμα ψυχικόν*). At birth man was said to possess only vegetative spirit, but as soon as he draws breath this was thought to be carried through the left ventricle and the arteries to every part of the body, becoming triturated, and conveying animal life to the whole. The spirits were also said to be in different states of tension or tone, causing greater or less energy of body and mind. The vital spirits, being carried to the ventricles of the brain, were there further refined, and converted into spirits of sense, or animal spirits. In vision these spirits dart out from the eye to the object, though this be the most distant star, and immediately return laden in some form with information. This doctrine, modified by the addition of an incorporeal soul, and confused with the Hebrew conception of a spirit, was generally believed down to and into the scientific era. Old writers, therefore, who use phrases which are still employed metaphorically must be understood as meaning them literally. See *def. 3*.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heaven hath blown his spirit out.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 110.

From the kind heat which in the heart doth reign
The *spirits* of life do their beginning take;
These *spirits* of life, ascending to the brain,
When they come there the *spirits* of sense do make.

These *spirits* of sense in fantasy's high court
Judge of the fumes of objects ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Besides, another motive power doth rise
Out of the heart, from those pure blood do spring
The vital *spirits*, which, borne in arteries,
Continuall motion to all parts doe bring.

Sir J. Davies, Noce Teipsum.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his *spirits* became entranced.
Milton, P. L., xl. 419.

Thus much cannot be denied, that our soul acteth not immediately only upon bones, flesh, brains, and other such like gross parts of the body, but, first and chiefly, upon the animal *spirits*, as the immediate instruments of sense and fancy, as that by whose vigour and activity the other heavy and unwieldy bulk of the body is so nimbly moved. And therefore we know no reason why we may not assent here to that of Porphyrius: that the blood is the food and nourishment of the *spirits*; and that this *spirit* is the vehicle of the soul, or the more immediate seat of life.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

2. The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God. This conception is developed in the Old and New Testaments, in the writings of the Neoplatonists, and by theologians. In Biblical and theological language the spirit is the highest part of human nature, as most akin to the divine, connected mediately with the body through the soul, and spoken of alone, or in contradistinction to the body, or as distinguished from both body and soul (see *soul*).

All flesh died that moved upon the earth, . . . all in whose nostrils was the breath of the *spirit* of life.
Gen. vii. 21, 22.

The *spirit* of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. *2 Ki. ii. 15.*

My *spirit* is consumed, my days are extinct, the grave is ready for me. *Job xvii. 1.*

Who among men knoweth the things of a man, save the *spirit* of the man, which is in him? *1 Cor. ii. 11 [R. V.].*

Our body shall be turned into ashes, and our *spirit* shall vanish as the soft air. *Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 3.*

3. Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood; usually in the plural. But in old writers this meaning is not figurative, since they conceived this quality to be due to the tension of animal spirits.

So feeble were his *spirits*, and so low.
Chaucer, C. T., i. 1361.

Hastings went to the council that morning in remarkably high *spirits*. *J. Gairdner, Rich. III., ii.*

All furnish'd, all in arms; . . .
As full of *spirit* as the month of May.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 101.

I wonder you can have such *spirits* under so many distresses.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

O *spirit* of love! how quick and fresh art thou!
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 9.

This shows plainly the democratical *spirit* which acts our deputies. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 141.*

All seem to feel the *spirit* of the place,
And by the general reverence God is praised.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 48.

That is the best part of each writer which has nothing private in it; . . . that which in the study of a single artist you might not easily find, but in the study of many you would abstract as the *spirit* of them all.

Emerson, Compensation.

And that law of force which governs all the changes of character in a given people at a given time, which we call the *Spirit* of the Age, this also changes, though more slowly still.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 80.

5. The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to letter.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament: not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. *2 Cor. iii. 6.*

The scientific principles of Aristotle were in *spirit*, if not in form, in contrast with those of modern science.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 171.

6. Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle: personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically [*cap.*] to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

God is a *spirit*: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. *John iv. 24.*

But God hath revealed them unto us by his *Spirit*: for the *Spirit* searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. *1 Cor. ii. 10.*

Putting together the ideas of thinking and willing, or the power of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, of which we have no distinct idea, we have the idea of an immaterial *spirit*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xliii. 15.

If we seclude space out of our consideration, there will remain but two sorts of substances in the world: that is, matter and mind; or, as we otherwise call them, body and *spirit*.
Watts, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Spirit exists everywhere in nature, and we know of no *spirit* outside of nature.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 455.

7. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper,

especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading *spirits* of the movement were arrested.

No place will please me so, no mean of death,
As here by Caesar, and by you cut off.
The choice and master *spirits* of this age.

Shak., J. C., III. 1. 163.

8. A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

Whilst he (the child) is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of *spirits* and goblins or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.

Locke, Education, § 138.

9. A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

I am a *spirit* of no common rate,
And I will purge thy mortal grossness so
That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 157.

And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar *spirit*.

1 Sam. xlviii. 6, 7.

Why, a *spirit* is such a little, little thing that I have heard a man who was a great scholar say that he'll dance ye a Lancashire hornpipe upon the point of a needle.

Addison, The Drummer.

10. A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties. (a) In Bacon's philosophy, such a fluid for each kind of substance, living or dead.

The *spirits* or pneumatics, that are in all tangible bodies, are scarcely known. . . . *Spirits* are nothing else but a natural body, rarefied to a proportion, and included in the tangible parts of bodies, as in an integument. And they be no less differing one from the other than the dense or tangible parts; . . . and they are never (almost) at rest; and from them and their motions principally proceed arefaction, colligation, concoction, maturation, putrefaction, vivification, and most of the effects of nature.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 98.

(b) In old chem., a liquor obtained by distillation: often in the plural.

11. A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

They are like too frequent use of *Spirits* in a time of health, which weaken the force of Nature by raising it too high.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ix.

12. A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.—13†. An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter *h*.

But be it [A] a letter or *spirit*, we have great use of it in our tongue, both before and after vowels.

B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, iv.

14. The essence or active principle of anything.—15. In mod. German philos., the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.—Animal, ardent, astral *spirits*.

See the adjectives.—Aromatic *spirit*, a liquid composed of compound spirit of orange and alcohol.—Aromatic spirit of ammonia, a liquid composed of ammonium carbonate 40, water of ammonia 100, oil of lemon 12, oil of lavender-flowers 1, oil of pimento 1, alcohol 700, water to make 1,000 parts. It is stimulant, antacid, and is used in sick-headache or as an aid in recovering after alcoholic debauch.—Barwood *spirits*. Same as tin *spirits*.

Brethren of the Free Spirit, Brethren of the Holy Spirit. See brother.—Compound spirit of horse-radish, a liquid composed of scraped horse-radish root, bitter-orange peel, nutmeg, proof spirit, and water.—Compound spirit of juniper, a liquid composed of oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3,000, water to make 5,000 parts. It is adjuvant to diuretic remedies.—Compound spirit of lavender. Same as compound tincture of lavender (which see, under tincture).—Compound spirit of orange, a liquid composed of the oils of bitter-orange peel, lemon, coriander, star-anise, and alcohol.—Dulcified *spirit*. See dulcify.—Dyers' *spirit*. See dyer.—Familiar *spirit*. See familiar.—Fetid spirit of ammonia, a liquid composed of asafetida, strong solution of ammonia, and alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant, antacid.—Fever of the spirit. See fever.—Holy Spirit, or the Spirit, the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. See ghost.—In spirit. (a) Inwardly; as, to groan in spirit. (b) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

How then doth David in spirit call him Lord?

Mat. xxii. 43.

Mahwa-spirit, an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented flowers of *Bassia latifolia*.—Master spirit. See master.—Materialized spirit. See materialize.—Medicinal *spirits*, medicines prepared either by macerating bruised seeds, flowers, herbs, etc., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirits of aniseed, cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, etc. They are used principally as aromatics and stimulants.—Methylated spirit. See methylate.—Perfumed spirit. Same as cologne.—Poor in spirit. See poor.—Proof spirit. See proof.

spirit.—Public *spirit*, active interest in the welfare of the community; disposition to exert or to deny one's self for the general good.—Pyro-acetic *spirit*. Same as acetone.—Pyroligneous *spirit*. Same as methylic alcohol (which see, under alcohol).—Pyroxylic *spirit*. See pyroxylic.—Rectified *spirit*. See rectify and alcohol.—Silent *spirit*. See silent.—Spirit colors. See color.—Spirit of ammonia, an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.—Spirit of anise, a liquid composed of oil of anise 10, alcohol 90 parts. It is a stomachic and carminative.—Spirit of anta. Same as spirit of formic acid.—Spirit of bitter almonds, a liquid composed of oil of bitter almonds, alcohol, and water.—Spirit of cajuput, a liquid composed of oil of cajuput 1, alcohol 49 parts.—Spirit of camphor, a liquid composed of camphor 10, alcohol 70, and water 20 parts.—Spirit of chloric ether. Same as spirit of chloroform.—Spirit of chloroform, a liquid consisting of purified chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts.—Spirit of cinnamon, a liquid composed of oil of cinnamon 10, alcohol 90 parts; aromatic cordial.—Spirit of citron, a 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol.—Spirit of Coccharia, a liquid composed of fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 5, water 3 parts.—Spirit of cucumbers, a liquid made by distilling a mixture of grated cucumbers and alcohol 3 parts, used in making ointment of cucumber.—Spirit of curacao, a liquid composed of the oil of Curacao orange, fennel, bitter almonds, and alcohol.—Spirit of ether, a spirit composed of strong ether 80, alcohol 70 parts. It has properties similar to those of ether.—Spirit of formic acid, a liquid composed of formic acid, alcohol, and water. Also spirit of anta.—Spirit of French wine. Same as brandy.—Spirit of Garus, a liquid composed of aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 1, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol 5,000, water 1,000 parts.—Spirit of Gaultheria, a liquid composed of oil of Gaultheria 3, alcohol 97 parts; used for flavoring.—Spirit of glonoin. Same as spirit of nitroglycerin.—Spirit of hartshorn. See hartshorn.—Spirit of juniper, a liquid composed of oil of juniper 3, alcohol 97 parts; adjuvant to diuretic medicine.—Spirit of lemon, a liquid composed of oil of lemon 6, lemon-peel 4, alcohol to make 100 parts; used for flavoring medicines, custards, etc. Also called essence of lemon.—Spirit of Mindererus. Same as solution of acetate of ammonia (which see, under solution).—Spirit of myrcia. Same as bayrum.—Spirit of niter. An obsolete name for nitric acid.—Spirit of nitroglycerin, a solution of nitroglycerin (glonoin) in alcohol, containing 1 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerin.—Spirit of nitrous ether. See nitrous.—Spirit of nutmeg, a liquid composed of oil of nutmeg 3, alcohol 97 parts. Also called essence of nutmeg, and used as a flavoring for medicines.—Spirit of orange, a liquid composed of oil of orange-peel 6, alcohol 94 parts; used in flavoring medicines.—Spirit of peppermint, a liquid composed of oil of peppermint 10 parts, peppermint in powder 1 part, and alcohol to make 100 parts. Also called essence of peppermint.—Spirit of phosphorus, a liquid composed of phosphorus and alcohol. Also called tincture of phosphorus.—Spirit of rosemary, a liquid composed of oil of rosemary 1, rectified spirit 49 parts; a perfume and adjuvant to liniments, etc.—Spirit of sea-salt. Same as hydrochloric acid (which see, under hydrochloric).—Spirit of sassafras, the utmost refinement or nicety of sensation; sensibility or sensitiveness of touch, sight, etc.

To whose soft seizure

The cygnet's down is harsh, and spirit of sense
Hard as the palm of ploughman.

Shak., T. and C., I. 1. 58.

Spirit of soap, a liquid composed of Castile soap, alcohol, and water.—Spirit of spearmint, a liquid composed of oil of spearmint 10, powdered spearmint 1, alcohol 89 parts; a carminative.—Spirit of turpentine. Same as oil of turpentine (which see, under turpentine).—Spirit of wine. Same as alcohol.—Spirits Act, an English statute of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 24) which consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.—Sweet spirit of niter. Same as spirit of nitrous ether.—The four spirits, four substances used in alchemy: quicksilver, orpiment or arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

The firste *spirit* quicksilver called is,

The second orpiment, the thirde wyis

Sal armoniak, and the fether brimston.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, I. 269.

Tin *spirits*, solutions of tin, in the preparation of which nitric acid and sulphuric acid, as well as hydrochloric acid, are used.—Wood-spirit. Same as methylic alcohol (which see, under alcohol).—Syn. 3. Life, Liveliness, etc. (see animation), force, resolution.—4. Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.—5. Soul, Intellect, etc. (see mind!); inner self, vital essence.

spirit (spir'it), v. t. [*spirit*, n. Cf. *sprite*! v.]

1. To animate; inspire; inspirit; excite; encourage; enliven; cheer: sometimes with up.

Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,

Seem frosty? Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 21.

It is a concession or yielding from the throne, and would naturally *spirit* up the Parliament to struggle on for power.

Waipole, Letters, II. 393.

Well, I shall *spirit* up the Colonel as soon as I can.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

2. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap; generally with off, away, or other adverb of direction.

When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchor'd, and sent our Canoe ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governour, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had *spirited* away.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 178.

3. To treat with spirits.

The whole carpet is to be cleaned, *spirited*, and dried, a square yard at a time. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 142.

spiritally (spir'it-al-i), adv. [**spirital* (= OF. *spirital*, *espirital*, *esperital*, < ML. *spiritalis*, < L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit: see *spirit*, and cf. *spir-*

itual) + *-ly*]. By means of the breath, as a spirant non-vocal sound.

We may conceive one of each [ll or rr occurring in a word] pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.

Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 58.

spirit-back (spir'it-bak), n. In distilling, the cistern which holds the spirit.

spirit-blue (spir'it-blü), n. An aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in spirit (alcohol). There are two kinds. The first is prepared from rosaniline by heating it with an excess of aniline and some benzoic acid, distilling off the excess of aniline, saturating the residue with hydrochloric acid, drying, and powdering: it produces the hydrochloride of triphenyl-rosaniline. The second is prepared from diphenylamine by treating it with oxalic acid and hydrochloric acid, producing the hydrochloride of triphenyl-pararosaniline. The chemical composition of these two is not identical. They are used in dyeing silks, giving very pure blues, the latter being the finer. Also called *diphenylamine-blue*, *Gentiana blue*, *Humboldt blue*, *imperial blue*, *Lyons blue*, *rosaniline-blue*.

spirit-brown (spir'it-brown), n. See brown.

spirit-butterfly (spir'it-but'er-flü), n. A tropical American butterfly of the genus *Ithomia*, of numerous species, delicate in form, with nearly scaleless gauzy wings.

spirit-duck (spir'it-duk), n. 1. In the United States, the buffhead, *Clangula (Bucephala) albeola*: so called from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See *Clangula*, and cut under *buff*! 2. —2. Any duck that dives at the flash of a gun or twang of a bow-string; a conjuring duck. Compare *hell-diver*.

spirited (spir'i-ted), a. [*spirit* + *-ed*]. 1. Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.

Pope.

His rebuke to the knight and his sottish revellers is sensible and *spirited*.

Lamb, Old Actors.

2. Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-spirited, low-spirited, mean-spirited.

That man is poorly *spirited* whose life

Runs in his blood alone, and not in his wishes.

Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 1.

3. Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. Milton, P. L., ix. 613.

—Syn. 1. *Spiritual*, etc. (see *spirituous*); ardent, high-mettled, high-spirited. See also *animation*.

spiritedly (spir'i-ted-li), adv. In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit, strength, or animation.

spiritedness (spir'i-ted-nes), n. Spirited nature or character; spirit; liveliness; life; animation. Boyle, Works, VI. 48.

spiriter (spir'i-ter), n. One who spirits another away; an abductor; a kidnapper. [Rare.]

While the poor boy, half dead with fear,

Writh'd back to view his *spiriter*.

Cotton, Works, p. 257. (Davies.)

spiritful (spir'it-fül), a. [*spirit* + *-ful*. Cf. *spriteful*, *spriteful*.] Full of spirit; lively.

Chapman. [Rare.]

spiritfully (spir'it-fül-i), adv. In a spirited or lively manner. [Rare.]

spiritfulness (spir'it-fül-nes), n. Liveliness; sprightliness. Harvey. [Rare.]

spirit-gum (spir'it-gum), n. A quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face.

spiriting (spir'i-ting), n. [Verbal n. of *spirit*, v.] The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

I will be correspondent to command,

And do my *spiriting* gently.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 298.

spiritism (spir'i-tizm), n. [*spirit* + *-ism*.] Same as spiritualism, 3.

spiritist (spir'i-tist), n. [*spirit* + *-ist*.] Same as spiritualist, 3.

spiritistic (spir-i-tis'tik), a. [*spiritist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, founded on, or in harmony with spiritualism: as, *spiritistic* doctrines.

Those strange forces, equally occult, the meameric and the *spiritistic*.

Howells, Undiscovered Country, p. 16.

spirit-lamp (spir'it-lamp), n. See lamp!.

spiritleaf (spir'it-leaf), n. The manyroot, *Ruellia tuberosa*. Also *spirited*. [West Indies.]

spiritless (spir'it-less), a. [*spirit* + *-less*.]

1. Having no breath; extinct; dead.

'Tis the body

Of the great captain Pœnius, by himself

Made cold and *spiritless*. Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 1.

2. Having no spirit, vigor, courage, or fire; without one's customary vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

Why are you still so sad? you take our edge off;
You make us dull and spiritless.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, II. 1.

spiritlessly (spir'it-less-li), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.*

spirit-level (spir'it-lev'el), *n.* See *level*, 1.—**Spirit-level quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

spiritly (spir'it-li), *a.* [*< spirit + -ly*]. Cf. *spiritely, sprightly*.] Spirited; spiritul.

Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a spiritly jennet named Insolence. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 420. (Davies.)*

spirit-merchant (spir'it-mér'chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in spirituous liquors.

spirit-meter (spir'it-mē'tēr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirit which passes through a pipe or from a still. Various forms are in use—as a rotating drum of known capacity, a piston moving in a cylinder of known capacity and recording its pulsations, vessels of known capacity which are alternately filled and emptied, or a form of rotary pump recording its revolutions. *E. H. Knight.*

spiritoso (spir-i-tō'sō), *adv.* [It.; = *E. spiritous*.] In music, with spirit, energy, or animation. Also *spirituoso*.

spiritous (spir'i-tus), *a.* [= *It. spiritoso*, *< ML. spirituosus*, *< L. spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*.] 1. Of the nature of spirit; intangible; refined; pure; subtle.

More refined, more spiritous, and pure. *Milton, P. L., v. 475.*

24. Burning; ardent; fiery; active.—3. Same as *spirituous*. [Rare.]

spiritousness (spir'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts: as, the thinness and spiritousness of liquor.

spirit-rapper (spir'it-rap'ēr), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can summon the spirits of deceased persons and hold intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

spirit-rapping (spir'it-rap'ing), *n.* A general name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See *spiritualism*, 3.

spiritrompe (spir'i-tromp), *n.* [*F. (Latreille), < L. spira*, a coil, spire, + *F. trompe*, a trumpet: see *trump*.] The long spiral tongue or antlia of lepidopterous insects; the spignath.

spirit-room (spir'it-rōm), *n.* A room or compartment in a ship in which spirits are kept for the use of the officers and crew.

spirit-stirring (spir'it-stēr'ing), *a.* Stirring, rousing, or animating the spirit.

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife. *Shak., Othello, III. 3. 362.*

spiritual (spir'i-tū-āl), *a. and n.* [*< ME. spirituall, spyrtyualle, spyrtyuell, spirituall, < OF. spirital, spiriteu, F. spirital = Pr. spirital = Sp. Pg. espirital = It. spirituale, < LL. spiritualis*, of or pertaining to breath, breathing, wind, or air, or spirit, *< L. spiritus (spiritu)*, spirit, breath, air: see *spirit*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

So faire it was that, trusteth well,
It sowed a place spirituall. *Rom. of the Rose, I. 650.*

When to ende nyhed he,
That the soule moste yelde being spirituall. *Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5291.*

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep. *Milton, P. L., IV. 677.*

2. Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.—3. Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ. *Eph. I. 3.*

God's law is spiritual; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne. (Imp. Dict.)*

4. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.—**Lords spiritual.** See *lord*.—**Spiritual affinity.** See *affinity*, 1.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy*.—**Spiritual automaton.** See *automaton*.—**Spiritual being.** Same as *intentional*

being (which see, under *being*).—**Spiritual body.** See *natural body*, under *natural*.—**Spiritual communion.** See *sacramental communion*, under *sacramental*.—**Spiritual corporations, spiritual courts, ecclesiastical corporations; ecclesiastical courts.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Spiritual exercises, immutation, incest, matter, peer, etc.** See *exercise*, etc.—**Spiritual mant.** (a) An inspired person; also, a holy man; an ecclesiastic.

Other elles I trow that it be som spirituell man that God hath me sente for to defende this reame, nought for me but for Cristynte and holy cherche to mayntene. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 226.*

Which Battel, because of the many spiritual Men that were in it, was called the White Battel. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 108.*

(b) The spiritual nature: opposed to physical man.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Syn. 1. Spirit-ed, etc.** (see *spirituous*), immaterial.

II. *n.* 1. A spiritual thing.

Ascend unto invisibles; fill thy spirit with spirituals, with the mysteries of faith. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. § 14.*

He [Dante] assigns supremacy to the pope in spirituals, and to the emperor in temporalis. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.*

2. A spiritual person. (a) One who is of a spiritual nature or character. (b) One charged with a spiritual office or calling.

We bee the spiritualles; we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 399.*

spiritualisation, spiritualise, etc. See *spiritualization, etc.*

spiritualism (spir'i-tū-āl-izm), *n.* [= *F. spiritualisme = Sp. Pg. espiritualismo = It. spiritualismo; as spiritual + -ism*.] 1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character. *Milton.*—2. In *philos.*, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to *materialism*.—3. The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief. In its modern form, spiritualism originated in the State of New York in the year 1848, and since that time has extended over the United States and Europe. The mediums through whom the supposed communications take place are of various kinds, no fewer than twenty-four different classes being mentioned in the books explanatory of spiritualism. Among the chief methods of communication are rappings, table-lippings, writing, and speaking; in the latter forms of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed by the spirit for the time being. Spiritualism has no formal system of theology, and it is contended by many of its advocates that it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of a faith otherwise Christian, and that spirit-communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings for spiritualistic communications are commonly called *séances*. Also *spiritism*.

spiritualist (spir'i-tū-āl-ist), *n.* [= *F. spiritualiste = Sp. Pg. espiritualista = It. spiritualista; as spiritual + -ist*.] 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty spiritualists? *Echard, Grounds of Contempt of Clergy (1696), p. 140. (Latham.)*

2. One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See *spiritualism*, 2.

We may, as spiritualists, try to explain our memory's failures and blunders by secondary causes. *W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 2.*

3. One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called *spiritist*.

spiritualistic (spir'i-tū-āl-ist'ik), *a.* [*< spiritualist + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philosophical spiritualism; idealistic.

The deep-lying doctrine of Spiritual Belings, which embodies the very essence of Spiritualistic as opposed to Materialistic philosophy. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 384.*

2. Of or pertaining to modern spiritualism, or communication with departed spirits; produced by or believed to be due to the agency of departed spirits: as, *spiritualistic manifestations; a spiritualistic séance*.

spirituality (spir'i-tū-āl-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spiritualities* (-tiz). [*< ME. spiritalite, spirituall, < OF. spiritalite, spiritalte, espiritualte, esperituaute, etc., F. spiritalité = Sp. espiritualidad = Pg. espiritualidade = It. spiritualità, < LL. spiritualitas (-t)s, < spiritualis, spiritual: see spiritual*.] 1. Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its spirituality, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

2. Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tone; desire for spiritual good.

We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more spirituality, and with repentance.

Jer. Taylor, Sermons, Return of Prayer, I.

No infidel can argue away the spirituality of the Christian religion; attacks upon miracles leave that unaffected. *De Quincy, Esenes, i.*

His discourses were so valued, and his spirituality so revered, that his ministrations were coveted in all that region. *New Princeton Rev., II. 140.*

34. The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the spirituality. *Fuller.*

4. That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity: generally in the plural, and distinguished from *temporalities*: as, *spiritualities* of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).—**Guardian of the spiritualities.** See *guardian*.—**Spirituality of benefices**, the tithes of land, etc.

spiritualization (spir'i-tū-āl-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< spiritualize + -ation*.] 1. The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—2. In *old chem.*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

Also spelled *spiritualisation*.

spiritualize (spir'i-tū-āl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiritualized*, ppr. *spiritualizing*. [*< F. spiritaliser = Sp. Pg. espiritualizar = It. spiritualizzare; as spiritual + -ize*.] 1. To make spiritual, or more spiritual; elevate above what is worldly or bodily.

Unless we endeavour to spiritualize ourselves, . . . the older we grow the more we are emburied and debased. *Southey, The Doctor, clxxxiv.*

2. To infuse spirituality or life into; inform with spirit or life; animate.

This seen, in the clear air, and the whole spiritualized by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express. *Carlyle. (Imp. Dict.)*

3. To draw a spiritual meaning from, or impart a spiritual meaning to: as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.—4. In *chem.*: (a) To extract spirit from. (b) To convert into spirit, or impart the properties of spirit to.

Also spelled *spiritualise*.

spiritualizer (spir'i-tū-āl-i-zēr), *n.* [*< spiritualize + -er*.] One who spiritualizes, in any sense. Also spelled *spiritualiser*.

The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the spiritualizers. *Warburton, Divine Legation, II. 2.*

spiritually (spir'i-tū-āl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. spiritally; < spiritual + -ly*.] 1. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.—2. As a spirit; ethereally.

The sky . . .
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, spiritually bright. *Byron, Siege of Corinth, xl.*

3. In a spiritual sense.

spiritual-minded (spir'i-tū-āl-mīn'ed), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections; spiritual.

spiritual-mindedness (spir'i-tū-āl-mīn'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

spiritualness (spir'i-tū-āl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiritual; spirituality.

spirituality (spir'i-tū-āl-ti), *n.* [*< ME. spiritalte, < OF. spiritalte, etc.: see spirituality*.] The ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of any national church.

It [the church] is abused and mistaken for a multitude of shaven, shorn, and oiled, which we now call the spirituality and clergy. *Tyndale, Anst. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12.*

spirituelle (spir'i-tū-ēl'), *a.* [*F., fem. of spiriteu*; see *spiritual*.] Characterized by or exhibiting a refined intellectuality, grace, or delicacy: noting primarily but not exclusively a woman or the ways of women.

I have the air of youth without freshness, but noble, sweet, lively, spirituelle, and interesting. *The Century, XL. 654.*

spirituous (spir'i-tū-os'it), *n.* [*< spirituous + -ity*.] 1. Spirituous character or quality: as, the *spirituous* of beer.—2. Immateriality; ethereality. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 421.*

spirituoso (spir'i-tū-ō'sō), *adv.* Same as *spiritoso*.

spirituous (spir'i-tū-us), *a.* [= *Dan. spirituøs*; *< OF. (and F.) spiritueux = Pg. espirituoso, spir-*

ituous; cf. *G. spirituosus*, Sw. Dan. *spirituosa*, pl. alcoholic liquors; < ML. **spirituosus*, full of spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*; cf. *spirious*.] 1. Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible.—2. Lively; active; gay; cheerful; enlivening.

Hedon. Well, I am resolved what I'll do.

Ana. What, my good spirituous spark?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

That it may appear airy and spirituous, & fit for the welcome of cheerful guests; the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and stair-cases.

Str H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 42.

3. Containing much alcohol; distilled, whether pure or compounded, as distinguished from fermented; ardent: applied to a liquor for drinking.—Syn. 3. *Spirituos*, *Spiritual*, *Spirited*. *Spirituos* is now strictly confined to the meaning of alcoholic: as, *spirituous*, ardent, or intoxicating liquors. *Spiritual* is as strictly confined to that higher field of meaning which is opposed to corporeal or carnal, secular or temporal. *Spirited* expresses active animal spirits, or that spirit which is a vigorous movement of the feelings and the will: as, a *spirited* horse, boy, reply.

spirituousness (spir'it-ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spirituous. Boyle.

spiritus (spir'it-us), *n.*; pl. *spiritus*. [L.: see *spirit*.] 1. A breathing; an aspirate.—2. In *phar.*, spirit; any spirituous preparation: the official name of various spirits, specified by a qualifying term: as, *spiritus vini Gallici*, spirit of French wine (that is, brandy); *spiritus ætheris compositus*, compound spirit of ether.—**Spiritus asper**, a rough breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (') placed over or before an initial vowel, or over the second letter of an initial diphthong, to indicate that it should be preceded by a sound like *h* in English; also placed over *p* when it is initial or is preceded by another *p* (pp).—**Spiritus lenis**, a soft or smooth breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (') denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

spiritweed (spir'it-wēd), *n.* Same as *spiritleaf*.

spirit-world (spir'it-wēld), *n.* The world of disembodied spirits; Hades; the shades.

spirity (spir'it-i), *a.* [*< spirit + -y*.] Full of spirit; spirited. [Scotch.]

spirivalve (spir'i-valv), *a.* [*< L. spira*, a coil, spire, + *valva*, door (valve).] Having a spiral shell, as a univalve mollusk; spirally whorled, as a shell.

spirket (spēr'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In ship-building, a space forward and aft between the floor-timbers. Hamersly.

spirketing, spirketting (spēr'ket-ing), *n.* [*< spirket*.] In ship-building, the strakes of plank worked between the lower sills of ports and waterways. Thearle, Naval Arch., § 209.

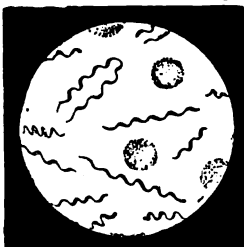
spirling (spēr'ling), *n.* Same as *spirling*.

Spirobranchia (spi-rō-brang'ki-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Brachiopoda*. Also *Spirobranchata*.

spirobranchiate (spi-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. spirobranchiatus*, < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *βράγχια*, gills.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spirobranchiata*; brachiopod.

II. *n.* A brachiopod.

Spirochæta (spi-rō-kē'tā), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1833), < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *χαίτη*, a bristle.] A genus of *Flagellata*, related to the trypanosomes, existing in the form of long slender motile threads which usually show narrow spiral windings. *S. plicatilis* occurs among algae in swamp-water; *S. Obermieri*, found in the blood of those sick with recurrent fever, is the cause of the disease; *S. pallida* (now usually called *Treponema pallidum*) is the pathogenic organism of syphilis; *S. pertenue* (*Treponema pertenue*) is believed to be the cause of yaws; *S. dentium* is found in the mucus of the teeth, and *S. anserina* in blood of diseased geese.



Spirochæta Obermieri.

spirogonium (spi-rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spirogonimia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonium*, q. v.] In bot., a gonium similar to a hormogonium, but not moniliform, with the syngoniumia subglobose, smaller and more scattered, as in *Omphalaria*.

Spirogyra (spi-rō-jī'rā), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1833), so called with ref. to the spiral bands of chlorophyll in the cells; < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *γύρος*, a circle, ring.] A genus of fresh-water algae, of the class *Conjugatæ* and family *Zygnemaceæ*. They are among the commonest of fresh-water algae, forming dense bright-green masses, in both running and stagnant water, and have often a slimy feel, owing to the well-developed mucilaginous sheath in which each filament is enveloped. The cells have one to several parietal chlorophyll-bands spirally winding to the right. Conjugation is scalariform or lateral. There are about 75

species and very many varieties. They are popularly called *frog-spit* or *frog-spittle*. See *frog-spit*, and cuts under *chlorophyll* and *conjugation*.

spirolet, spirolet (spi-rōl, -rol), *n.* [*< OF. spirole*, a small culverin.] A small culverin.

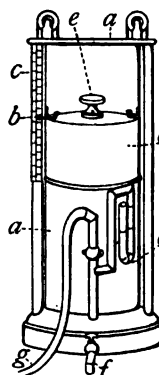
Long pieces of artillery called *basillisks*, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of *spirolets*.

Uryuhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 47.

spiroloculine (spi-rō-lok'ū-lin), *a.* Composed of spirally coiled loculi or chamberlets: specifically noting certain foraminifers. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, No. 160, p. 328.

spirometer (spi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe (see *spire*), + *metrum*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the extreme differential capacity of the human lungs.

The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration. In the accompanying cut, *a* is a small gas-holder containing an inverted vessel *a'*; *b*, index, which shows on the scale *c* the number of cubic inches expired; *d*, manometer, which, when *a'* is held down, shows the pressure which the lungs can exert; *e*, plug-vent for outlet of expired air; *f*, cock for outlet of water; *g*, tube through which the expiration is made.



Spirometer.

spirometric (spi-rō-met'rik), *a.* [As *spirometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spirometer; ascertained by means of the spirometer; as tested by the spirometer.—**Spirometric capacity**, extreme differential capacity of the lungs, measured by the total amount of air which can be expired after the fullest possible inspiration.

spirometry (spi-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *spirometer* + *-y*.] The use of the spirometer in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Spiromonas (spi-rom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1852), < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *μόνας*, a unit.] A genus of pantostomatous flagellate protozoans, spirally twisted on their long axis (whence the name). These animalcules are free-swimming or temporarily attached, soft and plastic, with two anterior subequal flagella, one of which is adherent at will. *S. volubilis* is an example. According to Kent, the *Cyclidium distortum* and *Heteromita angustata* of Dujardin are both species of *Spiromonas*.

spiropore (spi-rō-fōr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe, + Gr. *-πορος*, < *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, as in persons rescued from drowning. It consists of an air-tight case, in which the body is inclosed up to the neck, and an air-pump, for producing at proper intervals a partial vacuum in the case, thus causing the external air to fill the lungs of the patient.

Spirophyton (spi-rof'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Hall, 1863), < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *φύτον*, a plant.] A genus of fossil algae, the type of which is characteristic of a subdivision of the Devonian occurring in the State of New York, and called from this fossil (*Spirophyton caudagalli*) the *cauda-galli* grit. The *Spirophyton* group appeared in the Silurian, and continued, as the Mesozoic *Taonurus*, into the Tertiary, but is now extinct. The frond of *Spirophyton* was broad, thin, and spirally convoluted from a slender axis, the convolution widening with the distance from the point of attachment.

spirozoid (spi-rō-zō'id), *n.* [*< Gr. σπειρα*, a coil, spire, + *E. zoid*.] The defensive zooid of certain hydroid hydrozoans, as of *Podocoryne*, a tubularian polyp: so called as coiling or curling spirally when not in action. These zooids are long slender filaments always provided with cnidæ or lasso-cells for netting, and are sometimes called *spirozooids*. Compare *dactylozoid* and *macropolyp*.

spirt¹, spirt². See *spurt¹, spurt²*.

spirtle, *v.* and *n.* See *spurtle*.

Spirula (spir'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*.] 1. In *Cephalopoda*: (*a*) A genus of sepoid cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Spirulidæ*, having a delicate shell in the hinder part of the body rolled into a flat or discoidal spiral, with discrete whorls whose involute spire presents ventrally, and no guard. There are several species, as *S. larvis* and *S. fragilis*. The shells are common, and are sometimes carried by the Gulf Stream to the coast of England,

but specimens of the entire animal are extremely rare. Also *Spirulea*, *Spirulea*. (*b*) [*i. e.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-læ).] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*i. e.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-læ).] In sponges, an irregular spineless polycystic spicule of spiral form.

spirulate (spir'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< LL. spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire (see *Spirula*), + *-ate*.] Spiral in form, or in disposition of parts; spirally arranged: said of structures, markings, etc.

Spirulidæ (spi-rō'li-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Spirula* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalopods, typified by the genus *Spirula*. They are squids or sepoids with the mantle supported by a cartilaginous prominence or ridge and a corresponding pit or furrow, the fins small and terminal, and an internal tubular shell partitioned into numerous chambers by transverse septa, and wound in a loose coil.

spirulite (spir'ū-lit), *n.* [*< NL. Spirula* + *-ite*.] A fossil cephalopod resembling or related to *Spirula*.

spiry¹ (spir'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spirie*; < *spire* + *-y*.] 1. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

In these lone walls (their days' eternal bound)

Those moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 142.

2. Abounding in spires or steeples.

And villages embosom'd soft in trees,

And *spiry* towns by surging columns mark'd

Of household smoke. Thomson, Spring, l. 953.

spiry² (spir'i), *a.* [*< spire* + *-y*.] Of a spiral form; spirally; wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.

Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

spiscious, *a.* A variant of *spissous*.

spiss (spis), *a.* [= OF. *espaiss*, *espoiss*, F. *épais* = Sp. *espeso* = Pg. *espesso* = It. *spesso*, < L. *spissus*, thick, compact, dense.] Thick; close; dense.

This *spiss* and dense, yet pollah'd, this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. Brewerwood.

spissated (spis'ā-ted), *a.* [*< L. spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, condense, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. Warburton, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

spissed (spist), *a.* [*< spiss* + *-ed*.] Thickened; condensed; inspissated.

Of such a *spissed* substance there's no need.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 214.

spissitude (spis'it-ūd), *n.* [*< L. spissitudo*, thick-ness, density, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Density; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; inspissated condition.

From this Grossness and *Spissitude* of Air proceeds the slow Nature of the Inhabitants. Howell, Letters, I. l. 8.

spissous (spis'us), *a.* [*< L. spissus*, thick: see *spiss*.] Thick. *Hist. of Francion* (1655). (Nares.)

spit¹ (spit), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. **spitte*, *spytte*, *spette*, earlier *spite*, *spyte*, *spete*, < AS. *spitu*, a spit, = MD. *spit*, *spet*, *spet*, *spete*, D. *spit* = MLG. *spit*, LG. *spitt* = OHG. MHG. *spiz*, G. *spieß* (= Dan. *spid* = Sw. *spett*, < LG. *†*), a roasting spit, in G. also the branches of a deer's horn (hence OF. *espoit*, *espoi*, a spit, *espoira*, F. *épois*, a deer's horn, = Sp. Pg. *espeto*, a spit, = Ofr. *spito*, *spedo*, a spit); orig. neut. of the adj., OHG. *spizzi*, MHG. *spitze*, *spiz*, G. *spitz*, pointed (G. *spitze*, a point). (*b*) Cf. LG. *spet* (prop. **spiet*), a spear, in humorous use a sword, = OHG. *spioz*, MHG. *spiez*, G. *spieß*, a spear, lance, pike, = Icel. *spjót*, a spear, = Sw. *spjut* = Dan. *spyd*, a spear (hence OF. *espiet*, *espet*, *espie*, also *espoit*, *espoi* = It. *spiedo*, *spiede*, a spear). (*c*) Cf. Icel. *spýta*, a spit, a wooden peg, < *spjót*, a spear. The above forms have been partly confused with one another. (*d*) Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering point.] 1. A slender bar, sharply pointed at the end, to be thrust through meat which is to be roasted in front of the fire. The rotation of the spit brings all parts of the meat in turn to the heat. The ordinary spit is several feet long, and rests on supports at the sides of the fireplace. Shorter spits are used for small birds, kidneys, etc. See cut under *spit-rack*.

With your arms crossed on your thin-belly doublet like a rabbit on a spit. Shak., I. L. L., III. l. 20.

He loves roast well

That eats the spit.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, II. l.

2. A sword. [Cant.]

Going naked with a spit on his shoulder.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 309.

3. The obelisk or dagger (†) used as a reference-mark.

Either your starres or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my margin.

Bp. Hall, To Hugh Cholmley. (Latham.)



Spirula larvis.

4. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

But Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took
To show him *spits* and beaches of the sea.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

On a narrow *spit* of sand between the rocks a dozen
little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

5. In *weaving*, the spindle or wire which holds the cop, spool, or pirn in the shuttle.

spit¹ (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spitted*, ppr. *spitting*. [*< ME. spitten, spyten, spitiën = MD. spiten, speten, D. speten = MLG. LG. speten = OHG. spizzen, G. spießen = Dan. spidde (cf. Sp. Pg. espetar), spit, turn on a spit; from the noun. I. trans. 1. To thrust a spit through; pierce, transfix, or impale with or as with a spit: as, to spit a loin of veal.*

Look to see . . .

Your naked infants *spitted* upon pikes.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 38.

How lov'd Patroclus with Achilles joins,
To quarter out the ox, and *spit* the loins.
W. King, Art of Cookery, i. 203.

2. To string on a stick and hang up to dry, as herring in a smoke-house.

II. intrans. To roast anything on a spit; attend to a spit; use a spit.

spit² (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spit* or *spat*, ppr. *spitting*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. forms: (a) Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*, *< ME. spitten, spyten (pret. spitte, spytte, sputte, spit), < AS. spittan, *spyttan (pret. *spytte) = G. spützen = Sw. spotta = Dan. spytte, spit; (b) late MHG. sputzen, G. spetzen = Icel. spýta, spit; (c) ME. speten (pret. spette, spete, spetide), < AS. spætan (pret. spætte), spit. These forms are supposed to be connected with *spew*, but their relations are not clear. The similar forms, MD. *spicken*, also *spugen*, MLG. *spigen, spiggen, G. spucken*, spit, are secondary forms of the verb cognate with AS. *spīwan*, E. *spew*: see *spew*. Hence *spattle*, *spittle*, and prob. ult. *spot*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate.*

When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle.
John ix. 6.

Let him but fasting *spit* upon a toad,
And presently it bursts and dies.

Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 1.

2. To fall in scattered drops, as rain. [Colloq.]

"And"—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it's *spitting* already."
Miss Ferrier, Marriage, vii.
It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.

Dickens, Sketches, Tales, vii.

3. To make a noise as if spitting, like an angry cat.—To *spit on* or *upon*, to treat with gross insult or ignominy.

II. trans. To eject from the mouth; *spew*; especially, to eject as or with saliva: as, to *spit* blood.

Thus *spittle* I out my venom under hewe
Of holynesse, to seme holy and trewe.

Chaucer, Prologue to Pardoner's Tale, l. 135.

Sir Roger told me that Old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children *spit* Pins, and giving Maids the Night Mare.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

To *spit sixpences*, to spit with a white nummular excretion from a dry mouth. [Low.]

He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and, beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 6. (Davies.)

To *spit white*, to spit from a dry or feverish mouth, especially after a debauch. [Low.]

If it be a hot day, and I brandish any thing but a bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 237.

spit² (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*; *< ME. spyt*; *< spit*², *v.*] 1. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva; spume.—2. The act of spitting: as, a cat gives an angry *spit*.

The speckl'd toad . . .
Denies his foe with a fell *spit*.

Loveless, Lucasta, Toad and Spider, p. 42.

3. In *entom.*: (a) The spume of certain insects; a frothy, fleecy, or waxy substance secreted by various homopterous bugs from specialized pores scattered over the general surface of the body: (b) An insect which produces such spume: as, the cuckoo-spit, *Ptyelus spumarius*. See *spittle-insect*.—4. A light fall of rain or snow; especially, rain or snow falling in light gusts or scattered drops or flakes.

Spits of rain dashed in their faces.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 175.

5. Image; likeness. [Vulgar.]

There was a large lithograph or a horse, dear to the remembrance of the old man from an indication of a dog in

the corner. "The very *spit* of the one I had for years; it's a real portrait, sir, for Mr. Hanbart, the printer, met me one day and sketched him."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

spit³ (spit), *v. t.* [*< D. spitten, dig; appar. connected with speten, spit: see spit*¹.] To spade; plant by spading.

Saffron . . . in the month of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spitted* or set againe under mould.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 463. (Davies.)

spit³ (spit), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *spit*³, *v.*] A spade; hence, the depth of a spade in the earth; a spading or spadeful. [Prov. Eng.]

It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve *spits* or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss, near Newcastle, between Limerick and Killarney.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

spital, **spittle**² (spit'al, spit'l), *n.* [*< ME. spytelle, spitel, spytelle*, by aphesis from *hospital*: see *hospital*.] A hospital; properly, a hospital for lazars.

He is
A *spittle* of diseases, and, indeed,
More loathsome and infectious.

Massinger, Picture, iv. 2.

Kind, pious hands did to the Virgin build
A lonely *Spital*, the belated swain
From the night terrors of that waste to shield.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Borrow, xvii.

spital-house, **spittle-house** (spit'al-, spit'l-house), *n.* A hospital.

All the Cripples in tenne *Spittle-houses* shewe not more halting.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 35.

spital-man, **spittle-man** (spit'al-, spit'l-man), *n.* One who lives in a spital or hospital.

Good Preachers that live ill (like *Spittle-men*)
Are perfect in the way they neuer went.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 28. (Davies.)

spital-sermon, **spittle-sermon** (spit'al-, spit'l-ser'mon), *n.* A sermon preached at or in behalf of a spital or hospital. B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxi.

spitball (spit'bál), *n.* Paper chewed and made into a ball to be used as a missile. [Colloq.]

spitbox (spit'boks), *n.* [*< spit*² + *box*².] A box, usually of wood, filled with sand, sawdust, or the like, to receive discharges of spittle, tobacco-pipe, etc.; a spittoon. Such boxes are sometimes found, as in country taverns in America, sometimes covered, the cover being easily raised by a lever arrangement, as is common on the continent of Europe.

spit-bug (spit'bug), *n.* Any spittle-insect.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **spitcock* (*< spit*¹ + *cock*¹), which may have been orig. a name for a fowl roasted on a spit, transferred fancifully to an eel spit and broiled. Cf. *spatchcock*.] An eel spit and broiled.

Will you have some Cray-fish and a *Spitch-cocke*?
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, l. 1.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *v. t.* [*< spitchcock, n.*]

To spit (an eel) lengthwise and broil it.

Yet no man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock*'d eel.
W. King, Art of Cookery, i. 18.

If you chance to be partial to eels, . . .
Have them *spitch-cock*'d — or stew'd — they're toooolly when fried!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 337.

spit-curl (spit'kér), *n.* A small lock of hair curled so as to lie flat on the temple: so called jocosely or contemptuously from the circumstance that they were often made with the help of saliva. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

spit-deep (spit'dép), *a.* [*< spit*³ + *deep*.] Having the depth of a spade-cut. [Prov. Eng.]

spite (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spight*; *< ME. spite, spyt, spyyt*; by aphesis from *despite*: see *despite*. Cf. *spitous* for *despitous*.] 1. Injury; mischief; shame; disgrace; dishonor.

I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 420.

Day and night he'll work my *spight*,
And hanged I shall be.
Robin Hood and the Bishop (Child's Ballads, V. 299).

2. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will; malevolence; malice; grudge; rancor.

This is not the opinion of one, for some priuate *spite*, but the judgement of all. Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

Nor called the gods, in vulgar *spite*,
To vindicate his helpless Essay.
Marvell, Essay on Government.

3. Chagrin; vexation; ill luck; trouble.

The time is out of joint: O cursed *spite*,
That ever I was born to set it right!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 189.

In *spite* of, literally, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to; hence, notwithstanding. Sometimes abbreviated to *spite of*.

Death to me subscribes,
Since, *spite* of him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.

Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

Honour is into Scotland gone,
In *spite* of England's skill.

Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 59).

=Syn. 2. Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity, etc. (see animosity), pique, spleen, defiance. In *spite* of, *Despite*, etc. See *notwithstanding*.

spite (spit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spited*, ppr. *spitting*. [Early mod. E. also *spight*; *< late ME. spite*; *< spite*, *n.*] 1. To dislike; regard with ill-will.

I gat my master's good-will, who before *spited* me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Haah hated or *spited* Obed, partly on Margaret's account, partly because of misunderstandings with his mother.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To thwart; cross; mortify; treat maliciously: as, to cut off one's nose to *spite* one's face.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 134.

3. To fill with vexation; offend.

The nobles, *spited* at this indignity done them by the commons, firmly united in a body.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iiii.

spite-blasted (spit'blas'ted), *a.* Distracted or defeated by spite. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34. [Rare.]

spiteful (spit'fúl), *a.* [*< ME. spytefulle*; *< spite* + *-ful*.] Filled with spite; having a malevolent or grudging disposition; malicious.

A wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 12.

spitefully (spit'fúl-i), *adv.* 1. Shamefully; outrageously.

And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them *spitefully*, and slew them.
Mat. xxi. 6.

2. In a spiteful manner; mischievously; maliciously.

At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent.
Swift, Cadmus and Vanessa.

spitefulness (spit'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or injure, proceeding from irritation; malevolence; malice.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth.
Keill, Against Barnet.

spitfire (spit'fir), *n.* [*< spit*², *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot or fiery. [Colloq.]

spit-frog (spit'frog), *n.* [*< spit*¹, *v.*, + *frog*¹.] A small sword. John Taylor, Works (1630). [Slang.] (Nares.)

spitkid (spit'kid), *n.* Naut., a spitbox.

spitous, *a.* [*ME.*, also *spetous*; by aphesis from *despitous*: see *despitous*. Cf. *spite*.] Spiteful; malicious; mischievous.

That arrow was as with felonye
Evenymed, and with *spitous* blame.
Rom. of the Rose, i. 979.

spitously, *adv.* [*ME.*, *< spitous* + *-ly*.] Spitefully; angrily; injuriously.

They were ful glad when I spak to hem faire,
For, God it wot, I chidde hem *spitously*.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 223.

spit-poison (spit'poi'zn), *n.* [*< spit*², *v.*, + obj. *poison*.] A malicious or venomous person; one given to calumny.

The scourge of society, a *spit-poison*, a viper.
South, Sermons, X. 290.

spit-rack (spit'rák), *n.* An iron rack, formerly used, on which a spit was hung before a fire.

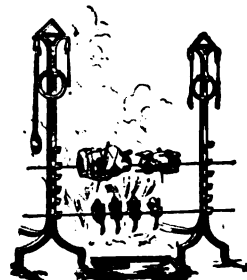
A common form was that of a pair of tall andirons fitted with hooks to support the ends of the spit.

spit-sticker (spit'-stik'ér), *n.* In engraving, a graver with convex faces.
E. H. Knight.

spit-sword (spit'-sórd), *n.* Same as *estoc*: a term introduced in the sixteenth century.

spittard (spit'árd), *n.* [*< spit*¹ + *ard*. Cf. *spitter*¹.] A two-year old hart; a spitter. Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 122. (Halliwell.)

spitted (spit'ed), *p. a.* [*< ME. y-spyted, spited*: see *spit*¹.] 1. Put upon a spit; thrust through, as if with a spit; impaled.—2.



Spit-rack.

Spiked, or shot out to a point like a spit or bodkin, but without tines or branches: said of the antlers of a deer.

Let trial be made . . . whether the head of a deer that by age is more *spitted* may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 757.*

spitten¹. An obsolete past participle of *spit²*.
spitter¹ (spit'er), *n.* [*< spit¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.—2. A young deer whose antlers are spitted; a brocket or pricket.
spitter² (spit'er), *n.* [*< spit² + -er¹*.] One who spits, or ejects saliva from the mouth.

spitting (spit'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spit²*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of expectoration.—2. An appearance seen on the surface of silver which has been melted in considerable quantity and then allowed to cool slowly, protuberances like miniature volcanic cones being formed just as the surface of the metal begins to solidify, through the orifices of which oxygen gas escapes, sometimes with sufficient violence to throw out bits of the molten metal. This is frequently seen in the cupellation of silver in the large way. The same phenomenon is exhibited by melted platinum, which, like silver, absorbs oxygen when melted, and gives it off again on cooling. Also called *spouting*.—**Spitting of blood**. Same as *hemoptysis* (which see).

spitting-snake (spit'ing-snāk), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Najidae*, *Sepeodon hamachates* of South Africa. This snake, when irritated, has the habit of spitting in spray the poisonous saliva which has dribbled from its fangs.

spittle¹ (spit'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spettle*; a var. of *spittle*, conformed to the verb: see *spattle¹*, *spit²*, *v.*] The mucous substance secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; saliva ejected from the mouth.

Owre men, mowed with greates hope and hunger of golde, begonne agayne to swalowe downe theyr *spittle*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 118].)

The Priests abhorre the Sea, as wherein Nilus dieth: and salt is forbidden them, which they call Typhons *spittle*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

To lick the spittle of. See *lick*.

spittle², *n.* See *spit¹*.
spittle³ (spit'l), *n.* [*< ME. spyttelle*; dim. of *spit¹*.] 1. A kind of small spade.—2. A spade-like implement with a short handle, used in putting cakes into an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle⁴ (spit'l), *v. t.* [*< spittle³*, *n.*] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle-fly (spit'l-flī), *n.* A spittle-insect.
spittle-insect (spit'l-in'sekt), *n.* Any one of several different homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidae*, as species of *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, and *Ptyelus*; a spit-bug or froghopper. The larvae and pupae live upon plants, enveloping and entirely concealing themselves within a mass of frothy material which they secrete, sometimes called *toad-spittle* or *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See cut under *frog-hopper*.

spittle-of-the-stars (spit'l-ov-thē-stärz'), *n.* See *Nostoc*, 2.

spittly (spit'li), *a.* [*< spittle¹ + -y¹*.] Containing or resembling spittle; slimy.

spittoon (spi-tōn'), *n.* [Irreg. *< spit² + -oon*.] A vessel for receiving what is spit from the mouth; especially, a round vessel of metal, earthenware, or porcelain, made in the form of a funnel at the top, and having a bowl-shaped compartment beneath, which may be partly filled with water; a cuspidor.

A gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the spittoon at the right hand side of the stove and the spittoon on the left.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

spit-venom (spit'ven'om), *n.* [*< spit² + ven-om*. Cf. *spit-poison*.] Poisonous expectoration. [Rare.]

The *spit-venom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, V. ii. § 2.

spitz (spits), *n.* [*< G. spitz*, also *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, so called from its pointed muzzle; *< spitze*, a point: see *spit¹*.] A spitz-dog.

spitz-dog (spits'dog), *n.* [A half translation of *G. spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, *< spitze*, a point, + *hund*, a dog, = *E. hound*.] A variety of dog, so called from the pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See *Pomeranian*.

spitzflöte (spits'flōt), *n.* [*< G. spitzflöte*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having conical pipes of metal, which give a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

spitzkasten (spits'käs-ten), *n.* [*< G. spitze*, a point, + *kasten*, a chest: see *chest¹*.] In *min-ing*, a pointed box; a V-vat: a German word frequently used by writers in English on ore-dressing.

Spiza (spi'zä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828), *< Gr. σπιζα*, a finch, *< σπιζεν*, pipe, chirp. Cf. *spink¹*.] A genus of fringilline birds, including a number of types, and hence variously limited. (a) That genus of painted finches of which the common indigo-bird of the United States is the type: synonymous with *Passerina* or *Hortulanus* of Vieillot, and *Cyanospiza* of Baird. See cut under *indigo-bird*. (b) Now employed for the silk-buntings, of which the common dickcissel or black-throated bunting, *S. americana*, is the type: synonymous with



Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

Buspiza. The male is 6½ inches long, 10½ in extent of wings; the plumage is smooth and compact; the upper parts are grayish-brown, streaked with black on the back; the lower are whitish, shaded with gray, tinged with bright yellow on the breast, and marked with a large black throat-patch; the edge of the wing is yellow; the lesser and middle coverts are bright-chestnut; the lower eyelid is white, the superciliary stripe yellow, and the bill dark horn-blue. The female is similar, but plainer, being less tinged with yellow, and having no black throat-patch, but a few black maxillary or pectoral streaks. This bunting is widely but irregularly distributed in the United States, especially in the eastern half, abounding in some districts, but seldom or never seen in others apparently as eligible. It nests on the ground or in a low bush, and lays four or five plain pale-greenish eggs (rarely speckled). The nuptial male has a quaint monotonous ditty, three notes of which are rendered in the name *dickcissel*—a word which originated in Illinois, and crept into print in or about 1876.

Spizastus (spi-zä'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), *< Gr. σπιζα*, a finch (see *Spiza*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidae*, including hawks or small eagles having the feet feathered to the bases of the toes, the tail square or little rounded, the wings short and rounded, and the head, in the typical species, with a long occipital crest. The genus is sometimes restricted to such birds as the crested eagle of Brazil, *S. manducator* or *S. ornatus*; in a wider sense, it includes 12 or more species of Central and South America, Africa, India and the Indo-Malayan region, Celebes, Formosa, and Japan. Also *Spizastor*.

Spizella (spi-zel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), *< Spiza* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows, having the wings pointed, the tail long and emarginate, the back streaked, and the under parts not streaked in the adult. It includes several of the most familiar sparrows of the United States, as the chippy or chip-bird, *S. socialis* or *domestica*; the field-sparrow, *S. agrestis* or *pumila*; the tree-sparrow, *S. monticola*; the clay-colored bunting and Brewer's bunting, *S. pallida* and *S. breweri*; and the black-chinned sparrow, *S. atricularis*. See cut under *field-sparrow*.

Spizellinae (spi-ze-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Spizella* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidae*, containing a large number of small spotted and streaked sparrows. None of those which occur in the United States have any red, blue, or orange colors. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

spizelline (spi-zel'in), *a.* [*< Spizella* + *-ine¹*.] Resembling or related to the chipping-sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Spizellinae*.

spizine (spi'zin), *a.* [*< Spiza* + *-ine¹*.] Resembling or related to the finches or buntings of the genus *Spiza*.

Splachnaceæ (splak-nä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Splachnum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of mosses, named from the genus *Splachnum*, containing the tribes *Voiticeæ*, *Tayloriceæ*, and *Splachneæ*.

Splachnum (splak'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), *< Gr. σπλάχνον*, some cryptogamous plant.] A genus of bryacean mosses, of the family *Splachnaceæ* and tribe *Splachneæ*. They are loosely caespitose, mostly annual plants, with soft, slender branches, which bear distant lower, and tufted upper leaves, all with very loose areolation. The capsule is long-pedicelled, small, oval or short-cylindrical, provided with a peristome of sixteen linear orange-colored teeth. There are 7 species found in both hemispheres.

splaiet, *v.* An old spelling of *splay*.

splanadet, *n.* Same as *esplanade*.

splanchnapophysial (splangk'na-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [*< splanchnapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

splanchnapophysis (splangk-na-pōf'i-sis), *n.* [*< splanchnapophyses* (-sēs).] [NL., *< Gr. σπλάγχ-*

νον, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the opposite side of the vertebral axis from a neuropophysis, and inclosing or tending to inclose some viscus. See cut under *hypapophysis*.

splanchnic (splangk'nik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάγχνικός*, pertaining to the viscera, *< σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails; visceral; intestinal; enteric.—**Splanchnic cavities**, the visceral cavities of the body.—**Splanchnic musculature**, the muscles of the splanchnopleure; that one of the two chief layers of coelomatic muscles which surrounds the alimentary canal: contrasting with *somatic musculature*, or the muscles of the somatopleure.—**Splanchnic nerves**, three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia—the first or great, the second lesser or small, and the third smallest or inferior. The first goes to the semilunar ganglion, the second to the coeliac plexus, the third to the renal and coeliac plexuses.—**Splanchnic wall**, the splanchnopleure.

★ **II. n.** A splanchnic nerve.

splanchnocœle (splangk'nō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] A visceral cavity; specifically, the visceral cavity of a brachiopod, an anterior division of which is the brachiocoele or brachial chamber, and the lateral parts of the posterior division of which are the pleurocoeles.

splanchnographer (splangk-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< splanchnograph-y* + *-er¹*.] One who describes viscera; a writer on splanchnography.

splanchnographical (splangk-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< splanchnograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of viscera; pertaining to splanchnography.

splanchnography (splangk-nog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive splanchnology; a description of or a treatise on viscera.

splanchnological (splangk-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< splanchnology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splanchnology.

splanchnologist (splangk-nōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< splanchnology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in splanchnology.

splanchnology (splangk-nōl'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning viscera.

splanchnopleura (splangk-nō-plō'rā), *n.* [*< splanchnopleuræ* (-rē).] [NL.: see *splanchnopleure*.] Same as *splanchnopleure*.

splanchnopleural (splangk-nō-plō'ral), *a.* [*< splanchnopleure* + *-al*.] Forming the walls of viscera; constituting or pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

splanchnopleure (splangk'nō-plōr), *n.* [*< NL. splanchnopleura*, *< Gr. σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *πλευρά*, the side.] The inner or visceral layer of mesoderm, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast, separated from the somatopleure by the perivisceral space, coelomatic cavity, or coeloma. It is formed in those animals whose germ becomes four-layered in the above manner, and then constitutes the musculature and connective tissue of the intestinal tract and its annexes—the lining epithelium being derived from the hypoblast. Thus, the connective tissue and muscular substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., and the thickness of the walls of the stomach, bowels, etc., are all splanchnopleural. The term is contrasted with *somatopleure*.

splanchnopleuric (splangk-nō-plō'rik), *a.* [*< splanchnopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *splanchnopleural*. *Foster, Elements of Embryology*, i. 2.

splanchnoskeletal (splangk-nō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [*< splanchnoskeleton* + *-al*.] Skeletal or hard, as a part of a viscus; forming a part of, or relating to, the splanchnoskeleton.

splanchnoskeleton (splangk-nō-skel'e-tōn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The splanchnic or visceral skeleton; those hard parts of the body, collectively considered, which are developed in special relation with the viscera, and serve to support or contain them. Such are teeth, branchial arches, tracheal rings, bonelets of the eyeball and heart, penis-bones, etc. The term originated with Carus, 1823, and acquired currency through Owen and others. Its difference of meaning from *selroskeleton* is not clear in all its applications.

splanchnotomical (splangk-nō-tōm'i-kal), *a.* [*< splanchnotomy* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical in respect of the viscera; of or pertaining to splanchnotomy.

splanchnotomy (splangk-not'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-τομία*, *< τέμνειν*, cut.] Dissection of the viscera; the anatomy of the viscera: more commonly called *visceral anatomy*.

splash (splash), *v.* [A var. of *plash¹*, with unorig. *s*, regarded as intensive; perhaps sug-

gested by the appar. relation of *smash* to *mask*.]
1. *trans.* 1. To spatter or bespatter, as with water, water and mud, or any other liquid.

In carving a partridge, I *splashed* her with gravy from head to foot. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, 1806.

2. To dash or throw about in splashes: as, to *splash* dirty water on one.—3. To accomplish with splashing or plashing.

The stout, round-sterned little vessel ploughed and *splashed* its way up the Hudson, with great noise and little progress. *Iroquois*, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

4. To ornament with splashed decoration. = *syn.* 1 and 2. *Spill*, etc. See *stop*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dabble or spatter about in water or other liquid; dash or spatter water about.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who founders and *splashes* on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom.

Iroquois, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

2. To fall with or make a splashing sound.

The heavy burden *splashed* in the dark blue waters.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxi.

***Splashing** *fremitus*, *fremitus* caused by succession.

splash (*splash*), *n.* [*< splash, v.*] 1. Water or other liquid thrown upon anything.—2. A noise or effect as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

The *splash* and stir
Of fountains spouted up and showering down.

Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a daub.

Her [Rachel's] very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incoherent; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptnesses, whirls, and fortuities.

Carlyle, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.

4. A spot or plash of color strongly differing from the surrounding color, as on the hide of a horse, cow, or other animal.—5. A complexion-powder, generally the finest rice-flour, used by women to whiten their necks and faces.—6. A shad-wash.

***splash-board** (*splash'börd*), *n.* A guard of wood, or an iron frame covered with leather, in front of a wheeled vehicle or a sleigh, to protect the occupants from the splashing of the horses' feet; a dash-board or dasher. The guard placed over a wheel (on a passenger railroad-car, at the ends of the steps to protect them from dirt thrown by the wheels) is also sometimes called a splash-board. Also *splash-wing*.

He filled the glass and put it on the *splash-board* of the wagonette. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xix.

splasher (*splash'ér*), *n.* [*< splash + -er*.] 1. One who or that which splashes. Specifically—2. That which is splashed; a contrivance to receive splashes that would otherwise deface the thing protected. (a) A guard placed over locomotive-wheels to protect persons on the engine or the machinery from the wheels, or from wet or dirt thrown up by them. (b) A guard over a wheel to prevent the splashes from entering the vehicle, or to protect the garments of the riders on entering. (c) A screen placed behind a wash-stand to protect the wall from water that may be splashed.

splash-wing (*splash'wing*), *n.* Same as *splash-board*.

splashy (*splash'i*), *a.* [*< splash + -y*.] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy; plashy. Not far from hence is Sedgemoor, a watry, *splashy* place. *DeFoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 34. (*Davies*.)

splat, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *splette*; *< ME. splatten*; a secondary form of *split* (f).] To split; play; extend; spread out.

Splatte that pyke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

Pitche it not downwards,
Nor *splatte* it not to flatte.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

splat (*splach*), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *splotch*. **splatter** (*splat'ér*), *v. i.* and *t.* [Prob. a var. of *splutter*, like *splutter* as related to *sputter*. Cf. *splot*.] To make a noise, as in dashing water about; splash; cast or scatter about.

Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*.

Burns, To William Simpson.

splatter-dash (*splat'ér-dash*), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [Colloq.]

splatterdashes (*splat'ér-dash-ez*), *n. pl.* Same as *splatterdashes*.

splatter-faced (*splat'ér-fäst*), *a.* Broad-or flat-faced.

Oh, lawk! I declare I be all of a tremble;
My mind it misgives me about Sukey Wimble,
A *splatter-faced* wench, neither civil nor nimble!

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iv. (song).

***splay** (*splä*), *v. t.* [*< ME. splayen, splaien, splayen*; by apheresis from *display*: see *display*.] 1. To display; unfold; spread out; hence, to cut up; carve: as, to *splay* a fish.

The ock confesseth emynent cupide
When he his gemmy tall begynneth *splay*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

To *splayen* out hire leves on brede

Ageyn the sunne.

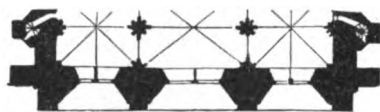
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 33.

2. To dislocate, as a horse's shoulder.—3. In *arch.*, to slope; form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun. **splay** (*splä*), *n.* [*< splay, v.*] 1. Spread; flare.

By hammering in the corners of a bit, care should be taken to preserve the *splay* throughout to the extremity, by properly inclining the face of the hammer.

Morgans, Mining Tools, p. 49.

2. In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when



Plan of Portal of Notre Dame, Paris. *s s s*, Splays.

the opening through a wall for a door or window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamfer is called a *splay*.

Among the most marked of these [defects in design of facade of Rheims Cathedral] is the projection of the great portal jambs, with their archivolts, beyond the faces of the buttresses, and the continuation of the *splays* to the outer faces of the jambs, so that those of the adjoining portals almost meet in a sharp edge.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 110.

3. In *fort.*, the outward widening of an embrasure from the mouth toward the exterior of the parapet. See *embrasure*.—**splay cut**, an inclined cut on the edges of fancy brickwork.

splay (*splä*), *a.* [*< splay, v.*] Spread or spreading out; wide and flat; turned outward; hence, clumsy; awkward. See *splay-foot*, *splay-mouth*.

In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

splay (*splä*), *v. t.* [A var. of *splay*, prob. by confusion with *splay*.] Same as *splay*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 243.

splayed (*spläd*), *a.* [*< splay + -ed*.] Having a *splay* form; *splay*.

splayer (*splä'ér*), *n.* In *tile-manuf.*, a segment of a cylinder used as a mold for curved tiles, as ridge- or hip-tiles, drain-tiles, etc.

splay-foot (*splä'füt*), *n.* and *a.* [*< splay + -foot*.] 1. *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward. A *splay-foot* may be only coarse or uncomely, but in extreme cases it amounts to the deformity known as *talipes valgus*, a kind of clubfoot.

II. *a.* Having *splay*-feet; *splay*-footed.

Tho' still some traces of our rustic vein

And *splay-foot* verse remain'd will remain.

Pope, Imitation of Horace, Epistle i, l. 271.

splay-footed (*splä'füt'ed*), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *splea-footed*; as *splay-foot + -ed*.] Having *splay*-feet.

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch, . . .
Croaking of ravens, or the screech of owls,
Are not so boding mischief.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

splay-mouth (*splä'mouth*), *n.* A naturally large or wide mouth; also, the mouth stretched wide in a grin or grimace.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people what *splay-mouths* they make.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, l. 116.

splay-mouthed (*splä'mouth't*), *a.* Having a *splay-mouth*; making the mouth *splay*, as in a grimace.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do it to improve in natural philosophy.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 271. (*Davies*.)

***spleen** (*splén*), *n.* [*< ME. splene, splen, < OF. esplen, esplein, esplain, esplen, esplene = It. splene, < L. splen, < Gr. σπλην = L. lien* (for orig. **splien*) = Skt. *plihan* (for orig. **splihan*), the spleen.] 1. A non-glandular, highly vascular organ which is situated in the abdomen, on the left side, in connection with the digestive organs, and in which the blood undergoes certain modifications in respect of its corpuscles. This viscus has no proper secretion and no excretory duct, and in these respects agrees with the thyroid, thymus, and adrenal bodies. In man the spleen is of an oblong flattened form, dark livid-red in color, soft and friable in texture, and extremely vascular. It lies in the left hypochondriac region, capping the cardiac end of the stomach. The spleen has been supposed to be the seat of various emotions. Its enlargement or induration, under malarial poisoning, is known as *ague-cake*. See cut under *pancreas*.

I thought their *spleens* would break; they laugh'd us all
Out of the room. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, III. 2.

2. Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory. *Congreve*, Way of the World, l. 6.

Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xii.

3. Bad temper; anger; ill-will; malice; latent spite; grudge: as, to vent one's *spleen*; a fit of the *spleen*.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 19.

The Dauphin all this while, though outwardly having made a Reconciliation with the Duke of Burgogne, yet inwardly bearing a *Spleen* against him, intended nothing so much as his Destruction. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 174.

4. A sudden impulse, fancy, or caprice; a whim.

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 907.

5. Mood; disposition.

Haply my presence

May well abate the over-merry *spleen*.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 137.

They [the Presbyterians] came to that *Spleen* at last that they would rather enthrall themselves to the King again than admit their own Brethren to share in their Liberty. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

In the *spleen*, in low spirits; out of sorts; in ill humor.—On the *spleen*, on the impulse of the moment; suddenly; impulsively.

Words which seld are on the *splene*,

In faire language peynted full pleasantye.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

spleen (*splén*), *v.* [*< spleen, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of the spleen; extirpate the spleen of. Animals subjected to this operation tend to become fat, and may live for an indefinite period apparently in perfect health.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbutnot*.

2. To anger; annoy. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 326.—3. To dislike; hate.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 83. (*Davies*.)

II. *intrans.* To have a loathing; become disgusted. [Rare.]

It is fairly sickenin': I *spleen* at it.

R. T. Cooke, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

spleenative, *n.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenful (*splén'fúl*), *a.* [*< spleen + -ful*.] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 128.

spleenfully (*splén'fúl-i*), *adv.* In a *spleenful* manner.

spleenish (*splé'nish*), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish*; *< spleen + -ish*.] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage

Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.

Drayton, Nymphidia.

spleenishly (*splé'nish-li*), *adv.* In a *spleenish* manner. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenishness (*splé'nish-nes*), *n.* The state of being *spleenish*. *Imp. Dict.*

splenitive, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenless (*splén'les*), *a.* [*< spleen + -less*.] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

A *spleenless* wind so stretch

Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xli. 247.

spleen-pulp

(*splén'pulp*), *n.*

The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood. Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

spleen-sick, *a.*

Splenetic. *Levins*.

spleen-stone

(*splén'stón*), *n.*

Same as *jade* or *nephrite*.

***spleenwort**

(*splén'wört*), *n.*



Spleenworts.
1, frond of *Asplenium platyneuron*; 2, frond of *Asplenium Adnigrum*; 3, frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*.

Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*. The ebony spleenwort is *A. platyneuron*; the maidenhair spleenwort is *A. Trichomanes*; the wall-rue spleenwort is *A. Ruta-muraria*.

spleeny (splē'ni), *a.* [*< spleen + -y.*] Full of or characterized by spleen. (*a*) Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable; fiery; impetuous.

The heart and harbour'd thoughts of ill make traitors,
Not spleeny speeches. *Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 3.*

(*b*) Melancholy, or subject to fits of melancholy; affected with nervous complaint.

splegeti, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *spleget*.] A wet cloth for washing a sore. *Imp. Dict.*

splenadenoma (splē-nad-e-nō'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + NL. adenoma, q. v.*] Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

splenalgia (splē-nal'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + άλγος, pain.*] Pain in the spleen or its region.

splenalgic (splē-nal'jik), *a.* [*< splenalgia + -ic.*] Affected with splenalgia; having pain in the spleen or splenic region.

splenalgic (splē-nal'ji), *n.* Same as *splenalgia*.

splenative, *a.* See *splenitive*.

splenaxe (splē-nāk'sē), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, the spleen, + αξή = αύξος, increase, amplification: see auxesia.*] Enlargement of the spleen.

splencular (spleng'kū-lār), *a.* [*< splencule + -ar.*] Having the character of a splencule; pertaining to a splencule.

splencule (spleng'kūl), *n.* [*< NL. splenculus.*] A splenculus or splenule.

splenculus (spleng'kū-lus), *n.; pl. splenculi (-li).* [NL., dim. of *L. splen*, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen: see spleen.*] A little spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen; a splenule; a henculus.

Such splenic bodies are frequently found in association or connection with the spleen proper.

splendencyt (splen'den-si), *n.* [*< splendent + -cy.*] Splendor. *Machin, Dumb Knight, I. (Davies.)*

splendent (splen'dent), *a.* [Formerly also *splendant*; = OF. *esplendent* = Sp. Pg. *esplendente* = It. *splendente*, *< L. splendent(-t-), ppr. of splendere.* Hence (*< L. splendere*) also *splendor*, *splendid*, *resplendent*, etc.] 1. Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; specifically, in *entom.*, *mineral.*, etc., having a very bright metallic luster; reflecting light intensely, as the elytra of some beetles, or the luster of galena. Compare *iridescent*.

But what talke I of these, when brighter starres
Darken their esplendent beauty with the scarres
Of this insatiate sinne?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A splendid sun shall never set.

B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

Divers great and splendid fortunes.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 66.

splendid (splen'did), *a.* [*< F. splendide* = Sp. *espléndido* = Pg. *espléndido* = It. *splendido*, *< L. splendidus*, shining, brilliant, *< splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] 1. Shining; brilliant; specifically, in *entom.*, having brilliant metallic colors; splendent.—2. Brilliant; dazzling; gorgeous; sumptuous: as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession.

Our state of splendid vassalage. *Milton, P. L., II. 252.*

Indeeds the entertainment is very splendid, and not unreasonable, considering the excellent manner of dressing their meate, and of the service.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

3. Conspicuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious: as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation.

But man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes, and pompous in the grave. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.*

We hold that the most wonderful and splendid proof of genius is a great poem produced in a civilised age.

Macaulay, Milton.

4. Very fine; excellent; extremely good: as, a *splendid* chance to make a fortune. [Colloq.]

Mr. Zach distinguished himself in Astronomy at Götting, where I saw his splendid Observatory lately constructed by the Duke. *Abbé Mann, in Ellis's Letters, p. 446.*

The desert was splendid. . . Oh! Todgers could do it, when it chose. *Mind that.*

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.
= *Syn. 2. Magnificent, Superb, etc.* See *grand*.—3. Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, famous.

splendidous (splen-did'i-us), *a.* [*< splendid + -ious.*] Splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

A right exquisite and splendidous lady.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

splendidly (splen'did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner. (*a*) Brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously. (*b*) Excellently; exceedingly well; finely. [Colloq.]

splendidness (splen'did-nes), *n.* The character of being splendid; splendor; magnificence. *Boyle.*

splendiferous (splen-dif'ē-rus), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. splendor*, brightness, *+ ferre* = *E. bear*.] Splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O tyme most ioyfull, daye most splendiferous!
The clerenesse of heaven now apereth vnto vs.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538).

Where is all your gorgeous attire from Oriental climes? I see the *splendiferous* articles arrive, and then they vanish forever. *C. Reade, Hard Cash, xviii.*

splendor, splendour (splen'dor), *n.* [*< OF. splendeur, splendor, F. splendeur* = Pr. *splendor* = Sp. Pg. *esplendor* = It. *splendore*, *< L. splendor*, brightness, *< splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] 1. Great brightness; brilliant luster: as, the *splendor* of the sun.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence: as, the *splendor* of a victory.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them than by first procuring it to himself by *splendor* of habit and retinue. *South.*

A splendour of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In *her.* See *sun* in *splendor*, under *sun*.—*Syn. 1. Refulgence, Brilliance, etc.* See *radiance*, *n.*—2. Gorgeness, display, showiness, renown. See *grand*.

splendorous, splendrous (splen'dor-us, -drus), *a.* [*< splendor + -ous.*] Having splendor; bright; dazzling.

Your beauty is the hot and splendrous sun.
Drayton, Idea, xvi.

splenectomist (splē-nek'tō-mist), *n.* [*< splenectomy + -ist.*] One who has excised the spleen.

splenectomy (splē-nek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.*] In *surg.*, excision of the spleen.

splenectopia (splē-nek'tō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἑκτοπία, away from a place: see ectopia.*] Displacement of the spleen.

splenic (splē-net'ik or splen'e-tik), *a. and n.* [*< ME. splenetyk, < OF. splenetique, F. splénétique* = Sp. *splénico* = It. *splenetico*, *< LL. spleneticius, < L. splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.—2. Affected with spleen; ill-humored; peevish; fretful; spiteful.

You humour me when I am sick,

Why not when I am splenic?

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 6.

= *Syn. 2. Sulky, Morose, etc.* (see *sullen*), irritable, pettish, waspish, snappish, cross, crusty, testy.

II. *n.* 1. The spleen.

It solveth fievre, and helpeth splenetyk;

Digestion it maketh, and eey quyk.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

2. A person affected with spleen.

The Splenetics speak just as the Weather lets 'em—
They are mere talking Barometers.

Steele, Tender Husband, III. 1.

splenetical (splē-net'i-kal), *a.* [*< splenic + -al.*] Same as *splenic*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

splenetically (splē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morose, ill-humored, or splenic manner.

splenitive, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

splenia, *n.* Plural of *splenium*.

splénial (splē-ni-āl), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σπληνιον, a bandage, compress.*] 1. *a.* In *zool.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Acting like a splint or clasp; having the character of a splénial: noting one of the pieces of the compound ramus of the lower jaw of many vertebrates below mammals. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splénium of the brain: as, the *splénial* border of the corpus callosum. See *splenium*. (*c*) Of or pertaining to a splénius: as, the *splénial* muscles of the neck.

II. *n.* The splénial element of the compound mandible of a vertebrate below a mammal. It is a bone—of various shape in different animals, as birds, reptiles, and fishes—applied like a splint to the inner side of each ramus of the mandible, between the articular and the dentary elements. See cut under *Gallina*.

splenic (splen'ik), *a.* [*< OF. splénique, F. splénique* = Sp. *splénico* = Pg. *splénico*, *splénico* = It. *splénico*, *< L. splénicus*, *< Gr. σπληνικός*, pertaining to the spleen, affected in the spleen, hypochondriac, *< σπλήν, spleen: see spleen*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen: as, *splenic* vessels, nerves, tissue, etc.; *splenic* disease.—**splenic apoplexy**. (*a*) Very rapid malignant anthrax. (*b*) Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen.—**splenic artery**, the main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the

largest one of three branches of the celiac axis. See cut under *pancreas*.—**splenic corpuscles**. See *Malpighian corpuscles*, under *corpuscles*.—**splenic fever**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**splenic flexure**. See *flexure*.—**splenic hernia**, protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an opening in the abdominal walls or the diaphragm.—**splenic lymphatics**, the absorbent vessels of the spleen, originating in the arterial sheaths and trabeculae of that organ, passing through the lymphatic glands at the hilum, and ending in the thoracic duct.—**splenic nerves**, nerves of the spleen derived from the solar plexus and the pneumogastric nerve.—**splenic plexus**. See *plexus*.—**splenic pulp or tissue**. Same as *spleen-pulp*.—**splenic veins**, veins which convey from the spleen to the portal vein the blood which has been modified in character in the spleen.

splénical (splen'i-kal), *a.* [*< splenic + -al.*] Same as *splenic*. [Rare.]

spleniculus (splē-nik'ū-lus), *n.; pl. spleniculi (-li).* [NL., dim. of *L. splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] A splenculus.

splénii, *n.* Plural of *splénius*.

splénisation, *n.* See *splénization*.

spléniserrate (splē-ni-ser'āt), *a.* [*< NL. splénius + serratus.*] Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to the splénii and serrati muscles of the back: as, the *spléniserrate* group of muscles. *Coues and Shute, 1887.*

spléniserrator (splē-ni-se-rā'tor), *n.; pl. spléniserratores (-ser-ā-tō-rēs).* [NL.: see *spléniserrate*.] The spléniserrate muscles, collectively considered as a muscular group, forming the so-called "third layer" of the muscles of the back, composed of the splénius capitis, splénius colli, serratus posticus superior, and serratus posticus inferior. *Coues and Shute, 1887.*

splénisht, *a.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *splénish*.

splénitic (splē-nit'ik), *a.* [*< splénitis + -ic.*] Inflamed, as the spleen; affected with splénitis.

splénitis (splē-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., *< L. splen*, *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -itis*. Cf. *Gr. σπληνίτις*, fem. adj., of the spleen.] Inflammation of the spleen.

splénitive (splen'i-tiv), *a.* [Also *splénative*, and formerly *splénative*, *splénitive*, *splénitive*; irreg. *< L. splen*, spleen, *+ -itive*.] 1. That acts or is fitted to act on the spleen.

Whereby my two cunning philosophers were driven to study Galen anew, and seek *splénative* simples to purge their popular patients of the opinion of their old traditions and customs. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 73.*

2. Splénetic; fiery; passionate; irritable.

For, though I am not splénitive and rash,
Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy wiseness fear.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

splénium (splē-ni-um), *n.; pl. splénia (-ā).* [NL., *< Gr. σπληνιον, a bandage, compress.*] In *anat.*, the thickened and rounded free border in which the corpus callosum ends behind. Also called *pad*. See cut I. under *cerebrum*.

splénius (splē-ni-us), *n.; pl. splénii (-i).* [NL. (sc. *musculus*), *< Gr. σπληνιον, a bandage, compress.*] A broad muscle, extending from the upper part of the thorax, on the back and side of the neck, beneath the trapezius. In man the splénius arises from the nuchal ligament and from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of the first six dorsal vertebrae. In ascending the neck, it is divided into two sections—(*a*) the *splénius capitis*, inserted into the occipital bone beneath the superior curved line, and partly into the mastoid process, and (*b*) the *splénius colli*, inserted into the transverse processes of some of the upper cervical vertebrae. The splénius of each side is separated from its fellow by a triangular interval, in which the complexus appears. The splénii together draw the head backward, and separately turn it a little to one side. See cut under *muscle*.

splénization (splē-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< L. splen*, spleen, *+ -ize + -ation.*] In *pathol.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. Compare *hepatization*. Also spelled *splénisation*.

splénocèle (splē-nō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + κήλη, a tumor.*] A splenic tumor; a hernia or protrusion of the spleen.

splénodynia (splē-nō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + δόνη, pain.*] Pain in the spleen.

splénographal (splē-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< splénograph + -ic-al.*] Descriptive of the spleen; relating to splénography.

splénography (splē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The descriptive anatomy of the spleen; a treatise on the spleen.

splénoid (splē-noid), *a.* [*< Gr. *σπληνοειδής, σπληνώδης, like the spleen, < σπλήν, spleen, + εἶδος, form.*] Like the spleen; having the appearance of a spleen, or of splenic tissue or substance.

splénological (splē-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< splénol-*

relating to the structure and function of the spleen.

splenology (splē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science or knowledge of the spleen; the body of anatomical and physiological fact or doctrine respecting the structure and function of the spleen.

splenomalacia (splē-nō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + μαλακία, softness, < μαλαρός, soft.*] Softening of the spleen.

splenopathy (splē-nop'a-thī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + πάθος, suffering.*] Disease of the spleen.

splenotomical (splē-nō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [*< splenotomy + -ic-al.*] Anatomical as regards the spleen; pertaining to splenotomy.

splenotomy (splē-not'ō-mī), *n.* [*< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.*] Splenological anatomy; incision into or dissection of the spleen.

splent (splent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splint*.

splenter (splen'tēr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splinter*.

splenule (splē'nūl), *n.* [*< NL. *splenulus, dim. of L. splen, < Gr. σπλήν, the spleen: see spleen.*] A splenule, or little spleen; a rudimentary spleen. *Owen.*

spletter, *v.* See *splat*.

spleuchan, spleughan (splō'ēhan), *n.* [*< Gael. Ir. spleuchan, a pouch.*] A pouch or pocket; especially, a tobacco-pouch.

Ye ken Jock Hornbook l' the clachan;
Deil mak his kins' hood in (into) a spleuchan!
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

splice (splis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spliced*, ppr. *splicing*. [= OF. **espissier, espisser, F. épisser* = Sw. *spilasa* = Dan. *spildse, spildse, spilese, spilece*, < MD. *spilissen*, an assimilated form of **spiltsen, D. spiltsen, splice*; so called with ref. to the splitting of the strands of the rope; with formative -s, < MD. *spiltten, splijten, D. splijten, split*, = MHG. *spilzen, G. spleissen, split*: see *split*. The G. *spilissen, splissen, splice*, may be a secondary form of *spleissen, split*, and this itself the source of the OF. and the D., Sw., etc., forms; or it may be from the D.] 1. To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or other material. See *splice, n.*

When the long tale, renew'd when last they met,
Is *spliced* anew, and is unfinish'd yet.

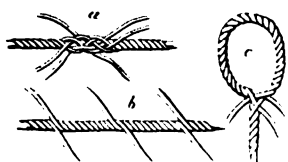
Crabbe, Works, II. 164.

2. To join in marriage; marry. [*Slang.*]

Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the humdrum way of other people. *Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xl.*

Spliced eye. Same as *eye-splice*. — **Splicing-clamp**, a clamp used to hold the ends or parts to be spliced. — **To splice the main-brace.** See *main-brace*.

splice (splis), *n.* [*< splice, v.*] 1. The joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by interweaving part of the untwisted strands of each, or the union so effected. The *short splice* is used for a rope where it is not to pass through blocks. The *long splice* or *round splice* is made by unlaying the ends of ropes that are to be joined together and following the lay of one rope with a strand of the other until all the strands are used, and then neatly tucking the ends through the strands so that the size of the rope will not be changed. This occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, etc. The *eye-splice* or *ring-splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, etc. See cut under *eye-splice*.



Splices of Ropes.
a, short splice; b, long splice; c, eye-splice.

2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf. See cut under *scarf, 2*.

splice-grafting (splis'grāf'ting), *n.* See *grafting, 1*.

splice-piece (splis'pēs), *n.* On a railway, a fish-plate or break-joint plate used where two rails come together, end to end.

splicer (spli'sēr), *n.* [*< splice + -erl.*] One who splices; also, a tool used in splicing.

splicing-fid (spli'sing-fid), *n.* *Naut.*, a tapered wooden pin or marlinspike used to open the

strands of a rope in splicing. It is sometimes driven by a mallet called a *commander*. *E. H. Knight.*

splicing-hammer (spli'sing-ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer with a face on one end and a point on the other, used in splicing. *E. H. Knight.*

splicing-shackle (spli'shāk'l), *n.* A shackle in the end of a length of chain around which the end of a rope is taken and spliced when the chain and cable are to be secured together.



Splicing-shackle.

splinder, *v.* See *splinter, v.*

spline (splin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *mach.*, a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endwise on the shaft, both must revolve together. See cut under *paint-mill*. — 2. A flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work. The spline has a narrow groove on its upper edge to which can be anywhere attached the projecting finger of the heavy weight which keeps it in any desired position while the curve is being drawn.

spline (splin), *v. t.* [*< spline, n.*] To fit with a spline.

splicing-machine (spli'ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves and key-seats.

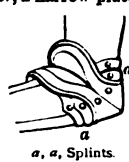
split (splint), *v. t.* [= Sw. *spilinta, splinter*; a secondary, nasalized form of *split*: see *split*. In sense 2 also dial. *spilent*; < ME. *spilten*; from *split, n.*] 1. To splinter; shiver. *Florio.* [Rare.] — 2. To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

***split** (splint), *n.* [Formerly also *spilente*; < ME. **spilte, splynte, splent, splente* (> AF. *espilente*), a splint, = D. *spilint*, a piece of money, = MLG. *spilinte, LG. spilinte, split* (> G. *split*), a thin piece of iron, = Sw. *spilint*, a kind of spike, a forelock, flat iron peg (cf. *sprint*, a forelock), = Dan. *spilint*, a splinter; from the verb: see *split, v.* Cf. *splinter*.] 1. A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.

The spears splintered in *spilintes*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 628.

2. A thin flexible strip of wood (or metal) adapted to a particular use. Specifically — (a) One of a number of strips woven together to make chair-seats, baskets, etc. (b) A lath. [*Prov. Eng.*] (c) A piece of wood used to splice or stiffen a weak or broken beam. (d) One of the thin strips of wood used in making matches, brooms, etc. *E. H. Knight.* (e) A tapering strip of wood formerly used to adjust a shell in the center of the bore of a mortar. *E. H. Knight.* (f) In *armor*, a narrow plate of steel overlapping another. Splints were used for protecting parts of the body where movement had to be allowed for. See also cut under *soleret*. (g) In *surg.*, a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position. See *pistol-splint*.



a, a, Splints.

3. In *anat.*, a bone acting as a splint; a splint-bone. — 4. In *farriery*: (a) Periostitis in the horse, involving the inner small and the large metacarpal or cannon-bone, rarely also the corresponding metatarsal bones. It is caused mainly by concussion, and sometimes leads to lameness. (b) An exostosis of the splint-bone of a horse; a bony callus or excrescence on a horse's leg formed by periostitis of a splint-bone.

Outward diseases, as the spavin, *splent*, ring-bone, wind-gall.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

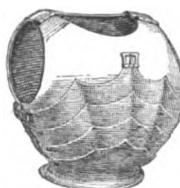
5. Alburnum or sap-wood.

splitage (splin'tāj), *n.* [*< split + -age.*] The application or use of splints.

split-armor (splint'ār'mor), *n.* Armor made of splints. See *split, 2(f)*.

split-bandage (splint-ban'dāj), *n.* An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum, plaster of Paris, etc., bandage.

split-bone (splint'bōn), *n.* 1. In *anat.*: (a) The splenium of the mandible. See *splenium*. (b) The fibula or perone, which acts like a splint to the tibia. — 2. In *farriery*, a splint; one of the reduced lateral metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse, closely applied to one side of



Split-armor, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's 'Dictionnaire du Mobilier français'.)

the back of the cannon-bone, or middle metacarpal or metatarsal. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *Perisodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *solidungulate*.

splint-bottomed (splint'bot'umd), *a.* [*< splint + bottom + -ed.*] Having the bottom or seat made of splints, or thin strips of wood, generally interwoven: as, a *splint-bottomed chair*. Also *splint-bottomed*.

splint-box (splint'boks), *n.* A form of fracture-box consisting of a support for the leg with hinged side strips, adjustable foot piece, and often a support for the thigh, which is attached by means of a hinge so that it may be adjusted.

splint-coal (splint'kōl), *n.* A variety of cannel-coal having a more or less slaty structure. See *slate-coal*.

splinted (splin'ted), *a.* [*< splint + -ed.*] Composed of splints: as, *splinted armor*.

splinter (splin'tēr), *v.* [Formerly also *splinder*; < ME. **splinteren, splinderen*, < D. *spilteren, split, shiver*, = Dan. *spilte, splinter*; cf. Sw. *spiltra*, separate, = G. *spiltern*, splinter; a freq. form of *split*, ult. of *split*: see *split, v., split, v.*] 1. To split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver.

"The postern gate shakes," continued Rebecca; "it crashes — it is *splintered* by his blows."

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxix.

2. To support by a splint, as a broken limb; splint.

This broken joint . . . entreat her to *splinter*; and . . . this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak., Othello, II. 3. 329.*

II. *intrans.* To be split or rend into long pieces; shiver.

A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.

Tennyson, Geraint.

splinter (splin'tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *splenter*; = MD. *spilenter, splenter, D. splinter*; cf. MD. *spilte* = G. *spilte*, a splinter; see *splinter, v.*] A sharp-edged fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.

The splinters of their spears they break.
Battle of Banninburne (Child's Ballads, VII. 227).

Several have picked *splinters* of wood out of the gates (of a church) for relics.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 309).

***splinter-bar** (splin'tēr-bār), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports one end of the springs.

splinter-bone (splin'tēr-bōn), *n.* The fibula.

splintered (splin'tēr), *a.* [*< splinter + -ed.*] In her: (a) Same as *shivered*. (b) Same as *ragged*.

splinter-netting (splin'tēr-net'ting), *n.* *Naut.*, a netting formed of small rope rigged on a man-of-war to prevent accidents from splinters and falling spars in action.

splinter-proof (splin'tēr-prōf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells: as, *splinter-proof shelters*.

splintery (splin'tēr-i), *a.* [*< splinter + -y.*] 1. Apt to splinter: as, *splintery wood*. — 2. Consisting of or resembling splinters. — 3. In *mineral.*, noting a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is slightly roughened by small projecting splinters or scales.

splint-machine (splint'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for planing thin veneers, or riving slats or splints from a block of wood for making matches, veneers, etc.; a slivering-machine.

splint-plane (splint'plān), *n.* A plane for cutting or riving from a board splints for boxes, blind-slats, etc.; a scale-board plane. *E. H. Knight.*

split (split), *v.*; pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr. *splitting*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and prob. of LG. origin: = OFries. *spilta* = MD. D. *spilten* = MLG. *spilten*, LG. *spilten* = MHG. *spilzen*, G. *spleissen* = Dan. *spilte*, split, = Sw. dial. *spiltra*, split, separate, disentangle (cf. Sw. *spiltra*, separate). Connection with *spald*, split, cannot be made out: see *spald*. The E. dial. *sprit*, split, may be a var. of *split*, or else of Sw. *spricka*, split. Hence ult. *splice, splint, splinter*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To cleave or rend lengthwise; separate or part in two from end to end forcibly or by cutting; rive; cleave.

He straight inform'd a lute,
Put neck and frets to it; of which a suit
He made of *split* quills.

Chapman, *Homer's Hymn to Hermes*, l. 88.

2. To tear asunder by violence; burst; rend: as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.

Shak., *W. T.*, l. 2. 349.

That Man makes me *split* my Sides with Laughing, he's
such a Wag.

Steele, *Tender Husband*, ll. 1.

3. To divide; break into parts.

The parish of St. Pancras is *split* into no less than 21
districts, each district having a separate and independent
"Board."

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 187.

4. To cause division or disunion in; separate or cause to separate into parts or parties, as by discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible
power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most re-
fined policies with frustration and a curse. South.

5. In *leather-manuf.*, to divide (a skin) parallel with one of its surfaces. See *splitting-machine*.—6. In *coal-mining*, to divide (a current of air passing through any part of a mine) so that various districts, as required, shall be supplied.—To *split hairs*. See *hair*.—To *split one's votes*, in cases where an elector has more than one vote, to vote for candidates of opposite parties.

He calls himself a Whig, yet he'll *split votes* with a Tory
—he'll drive with the Debarrys.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xl.

= *Syn* 1-3. *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*.

- II. *intrans.* 1. To break or part lengthwise; suffer longitudinal division; become divided or cleft: as, timber that *splits* easily.—2. To part asunder; suffer disruption; burst; break in pieces: as, the sails *split* in the gale.—3. Figuratively, to burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

Each had a gravity would make you *split*.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ll. 131.

4. To differ; separate; disagree.

We . . . struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split*.

Tennyson, *Audley Court*.

5. To divulge secrets; inform upon one's accomplices; betray confidence. [Slang.]

I might have got clear off, if I'd *split* upon her. . .
But I didn't blab it.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxv.

6. To vote for candidates of opposite parties. See *split one's votes*, under I.

I'll plump or I'll *split* for them as treat me the hand-
somest and are the most of what I call gentlemen; that's
my idea.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xl.

7. To run or walk with long strides. [Colloq.]

*—To *make* (or *let*) all *split*. See *make*.

split (split), *n.* [= *MD*. *splete*, *D*. *spleet*, a split, rent, = *G*. *spleisse*, a splinter, = *Dan*. *Sw*. *split*, a split, rent; see *split*, *v.*] 1. A splinter; a fragment; a sliver.

If I must totter like a well-grown oak,
Some under-shrubs shall in my weighty fall
Be crush'd to *splits*.

Ford, *Tis Pity*, v. 3.

2. One of a number of short flat strips of steel, cane, etc., placed in vertical parallel order at small distances from one another in a frame to form the reed of a loom. The threads of the web are passed through the splits, which beat up the weft to compact the fabric.—3. An osier, or willow twig, split so as to have one side flat, used in basket-making in certain parts of the work.—4. A lath-like strip of bog-fir used in the rural districts of Ireland as a candle or torch.—5. *pl.* In *leather-manuf.*, skins which have been separated into two layers by the cutting-machine.—6. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—7. A division or separation, as in a political party; a schism; a breach: as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.

The humiliation of acknowledging a *split* in their own
ranks.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 749.

8. Same as *split stroke*. See *split*, *p. a.*—9. In *printing*, a small spindle placed below the carriage of a printing-press, about which leather belts wind in opposite directions and lead to opposite ends of the carriage. By turning this spindle by a crank attached, the carriage is moved in or out.—10. *pl.* Among acrobats, the feat of going down on the ground with each leg extended laterally: as, to do the *splits*. [Slang.]

He taught me to put my leg round my neck, and I was
just getting along nicely with the *splits*. . . when I left
him.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 569.

11. An occasion for splitting or dividing that which could otherwise be claimed by one person: thus, in *faro*, a *split* occurs when two cards of the same value appear together, and the better loses half of his stake.—12. A split

fish: as, Nova Scotia *splits*: a trade-name.—13. A division of the air-current in a coal-mine.—14. A small or half bottle of aerated water; also, a half glass of brandy or the like. [Slang.]

"Well, that's your opinion," said Jack, finishing his brandy. "Perhaps if you knew what it is to love a woman, your opinion would be different. Have another *split*! I must be off, then."

The Century, XXXVII. 210.

A *split* in the ranks. See *rank*.—Full *split*. See

* *full*.—To *run like split*, to run very fast. [Colloq.]

split (split), *p. a.* 1. Divided; separated; rent; fractured.—2. In *bot.*, deeply divided into segments; cleft.—3. Opened, dressed, and cured, as fish: opposed to *round*.—*Split cloth*, in *surg.*, a bandage which consists of a central part and six or eight tails. It is used chiefly for the head.—*Split cut*, in *glass-engraving*, a groove like a flute, except that it is cut deeper.—*Split draft*. See *draft*.—*Split ferrule*. See *ferrule*.—*Split gear*, or *split wheel*, a gear or wheel made in halves for convenience in attaching or removing from the shaft. See cut under *paint-mill*.—*Split gland*, *herring*, *leather*. See the nouns.—*Split moss*, a moss of the order *Andreaeaceae*: so called from the manner in which the capsule splits at maturity. See *Andreaea*.—*Split pease*, husked pease split for making pease-soup or pease-pudding.—*Split pelvis*, a congenital deformity in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.—*Split ring*, rod, ticket, etc. See the nouns.—*Split stroke* or *shot*, in *croquet* and similar games, a stroke or shot made in such a way that two balls placed in contact are driven in different directions.

split-back (split'bak), *a.* Having a back made of thin splits or laths: as, a *split-back* chair.

splitbeak (split'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Schizorhis*; one of the plantain-eaters or toura-cous: a book-name.

split-bottomed (split'bot'umd), *a.* Same as *split-bottomed*.

split-brilliant (split'bril'yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

splitfeet (split'fēt), *n. pl.* The fissiped carnivores. See *Fissipedia*.

splitfoot (split'fūt), *n.* The devil, from the cloven hoofs which are popularly attributed to him.

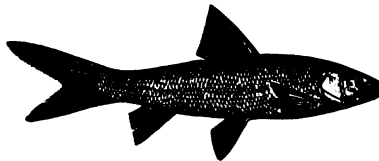
splitful (split'fūl), *n.* [*split* + *-ful*.] In *weaving*, the number of yarns, whether two or more, passed through each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe. E. H. Knight.

split-harness (split'hār'nes), *n.* Same as *shaft-monture* (which see, under *monture*).—*Splitmouth* (split'mūth), *n.* The hare-lipped sucker, or cutlips, a fish, *Lagochila lacera*: more fully called *split-mouthed sucker*. See cut under *Quassilabia*.

split-new (split'nū), *a.* [*split* + *new*. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; span-new. [Scotch.]

A *split-new* democratical system. Bp. Sage.

splittail (split'tāl), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, a kind of chub, characterized by the great development of the



Splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*).

upper lobe of the caudal fin and its rudimentary rays (whence the synonym *P. inaequilobus*). It is of a uniform and somewhat silvery coloration, grows to be a foot long, and inhabits the rivers of California.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafla acuta*. See *pintail*, 1, and cut under *Dafla*. [Massachusetts.]

splitter (split'er), *n.* [*split* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which which splits: as, a rail-splitter; also, an implement used in splitting.—2. One who splits hairs; one who makes too fine distinctions, as in argument, classification, etc.: in natural history, opposed to *lumper*. See the quotation under *lumper*, 3. [Slang.]—3. A kind of rich short-cake baked in irons like waffles, and then split and buttered. [U. S.]—*splitting* (split'ing), *a.* 1. Very severe, or in some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause something to split: as, a *splitting* headache.—2. Very rapid. [Colloq.]

Though stout, he was no mean pedestrian; and on he ran at a *splitting* pace, keeping the hounds still in view, and intent only on seeing as much of the sport as he could.

Wylie Melville, *White Rose*, II. xv.

splitting-knife (split'ing-nif), *n.* 1. The knife of a leather-splitting machine. It is usually a steel plate of the length of the cylinder, or about 6 feet long, and is gaged to a distance from a roller over which the sheet separates and the grain-side split winds as the hide passes through the machine.

2. A knife used for splitting fish.—3. In *diamond-cutting*, a steel blade used by the diamond-cleaver.

splitting-machine (split'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for dividing a skin of leather parallel with one of its surfaces in order to produce a sheet of uniform thickness.—2. A machine for resawing thick boards. E. H. Knight.

splitting-saw (split'ing-sā), *n.* 1. A resawing-machine.—2. A machine for sawing a round log into bolts, instead of riving or sawing repeatedly through it in parallel planes. It is used in preparing stuff for ax- and pick-handles, and other work in which the direction of the grain must be considered.

split-tongued (split'tungd), *a.* Fissilingual, as a lizard.

splouch, *n.* An obsolete form of *splotch*. Wycherley.

splodge (sploj), *n.* A variant of *splotch*.

A *splodge* of green for a field, and a *splodge* of purple for a mountain, and a little blue splopped here and there on a piece of white paper for a sky.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 397.

splore (splör), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splurge*.] A frolic; a spree. [Scotch.]

In Poosie Nancy's held the *splore*.

Burns, *Jolly Beggars*.

splore (splör), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splored*, ppr. *sploring*. [Cf. *splore*, *n.*] To make a great show; show off. [Scotch.]

splot (splot), *n.* [Cf. *ME*. *splot*, < *AS*. *splot*, a spot, blot. Cf. *spot*. Hence *splotch*.] A spot; a splotch.

splotch (splotch), *n.* [Formerly also *splouch* (also in var. form *splat* and *splodge*, *q. v.*); a var. or irreg. extension of *splot* (cf. *blotch* as related to *blot*).] A broad, ill-defined spot; a stain; a daub; a smear.

Thou spot, *splouch* of my family and blood!
Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, v. 1.

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. M. E. Braddon, *Eleanor's Victory*, v.

splotchy (splotch'i), *a.* [*splotch* + *-y*.] Marked with splotches or daubs.

There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Feval's romance.

M. E. Braddon, *Eleanor's Victory*, v.

splurge (splérj), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splore*.] A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious demonstration, display, or effort. [Colloq.]

The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific.

Daily Telegraph, Dec. 23, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

splurge (splérj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splurged*, ppr. *splurging*. [Cf. *splurge*, *n.*] To make an ostentatious demonstration or display. [Colloq.]

You'd be surprised to know the number of people who come here (to Newport), buy or build expensive villas, *splurge* out for a year or two, then fall or get tired of it, and disappear. C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 114.

splurgy (splér'ji), *a.* [*splurge* + *-y*.] Making, or disposed to make, a *splurge*. [Colloq.]

splutter (splut'er), *v.* [A var. of *sprutter*, freq. of *sprout*, or of *sputter*, freq. of *sput*: see *sprout*, *sput*, and cf. *spurt*. Cf. *splatter* as related to *spatter*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sputter.

A row of apples roasting and *spluttering* along the hearth.

Irring, *Sketch-Book*, p. 425.

2. To talk hastily and confusedly.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or indistinctly, as through haste, excitement, embarrassment, or the like: often with *out* or *forth*: as, to *splutter out* an apology.

splutter (splut'er), *n.* [*splutter*, *v.*] Bustle; stir; commotion. [Colloq.]

Ringwood . . . lighted amidst the flowers, and the water, and the oil-lamps, and made a dreadful mess and *splutter* among them.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xxiv.

splutterer (splut'er-er), *n.* [*splutter* + *-er*.] One who or that which splutters.

spodosite (spod'i-ō-sit), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr*. *σπώδιος*, ash-colored, ashy (< *σπώδός*, ashes), + *-ite*.] A fluophosphate of calcium, found in ash-gray crystals in Wermland, Sweden.

spodium (spó'di-um), *n.* [ML., < *L*. *spodium*, the dross of metals, < *Gr*. *σπώδός*, ashes.] A powder obtained by charring or calcination, as ivory-black, metallic calxes, etc. [Now rare.]

spodogenous (spó-doj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr*. *σπώδός*, ashes, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Caused by debris or waste products: applied by Pon-fick to enlargement of the spleen caused by the debris of the red blood-corpuscles, as in hemi-globinemia.

spodomancy (spod'ō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr*. *σπώδός*, ashes, embers, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of ashes.

spodomantic (spod-ō-man'tik), *a.* [*< spodomancy (-mant-) + -ic.*] Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love, by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks. *Kingalee, Two Years Ago*, vii. (Davies.)

spodumene (spod'ū-mēn), *n.* [= *F. spodumène*, *< Gr. σποδομενος*, ppr. pass. of σποδοίν, burn to ashes, roast in ashes, *< σποδος*, ashes, embers.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring usually in flattened prismatic crystals, near pyroxene in form, also in cleavable masses. It is hard, transparent to translucent, and varies in color from grayish, yellowish, or greenish-white to emerald-green and purple. The emerald-green variety (hiddenite), found in North Carolina, is used as a gem. Also called *triphane*. See *kunzite*, in the supplement.

spoffish (spof'ish), *a.* [*< "spoff" (origin obscure; cf. spiffy) + -ish.*] Bustling; fussy; demonstratively smart; officious. [Slang.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty.

Dickens, Sketches, Tales, vii.

spoffle (spof'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoffled*, ppr. *spoffling*. [Freq. of *"spoff"* as in *spoffish*, *spoffy*.] To fuss over trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

spoffy (spof'i), *a.* and *n.* [*< "spoff" (cf. spoffish) + -y.*] *I. a.* Same as *spoffish*.

II. n.; pl. *spoffies* (-iz). A bustling busybody. [Slang.]

spogel-seed (spō'gl-sēd), *n.* Same as *ispaghul-seed*.

spoil (spoil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoile*, *spoyle*, *< ME. spoile*, *spuyle*, *< OF. espoille*, *espueille*, booty, spoil, = *Sp. espolio*, property of an ecclesiastic, *spolium*, = *Pg. espolio*, booty, spoil, = *It. spoglio*, booty, prey, spoil, goods, furniture, chattels, = *W. ysbaill*, *yspail*, formerly *yspeil*, spoil, *< L. spolium*, usually in pl. *spolia*, booty, prey, spoil, the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, also, and perhaps orig., the skin or hide of an animal stripped off; cf. *Gr. σκύλον*, usually in pl. *σκύλα*, booty, spoil, *σκόλος*, hide, *σκόλλειν*, flay. Hence *spoil*, *v.* Cf. *despoil*, etc., *spoliare*, *spolium*, etc.] *1.* Arms and armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken from an enemy in war; booty; loot; hence, that which is seized or falls to one after any struggle; specifically, in recent use, the patronage and emoluments of office, considered as a reward for zeal or service rendered in a struggle of parties: frequently in the plural: as, the *spoils* of capture; to the victor belong the *spoils*; the *spoils* of office; party *spoils*.

The *spoil* got on the Antistates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 4.
Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then *spoils* were fairly sold.

Macaulay, Horatius, st. 32.

2. The act of plundering, pillaging, or despoiling; the act of spoliation; pillage; robbery.

Shortly after he [Balaseth] overcame the provinces of Hungaria, Albania, and Valachia, and there committing many *spoiles* and damages he took divers Christian prisoners. *Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 331.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 85.

The *spoil* of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance.

Burke, Rev. in France.

3t. Injury; damage; waste; havoc; destruction.

If the tender-hearted and noble-minded rejoicer of the victorie, they are grieved with others *spoyles*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 39.

Old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more *spoil* upon my face.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 243.

The mice also did much *spoil* in orchards, eating off the bark at the bottom of the fruit trees in the time of the snow.

Wintthrop, Hist. New England, ii. 113.

4t. Ruin; ruination.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 11.

They put too much learning in their things now o' days; and that I fear will be the *spoil* of this.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

5. An object of prey or spoliation; a thing to be preyed upon; a prey.

The Welsh-men, growing confident upon this Success, break into the Borders of Herefordshire, making *Spoil* and Prey of the Country as freely as if they had Leave to do it.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 100.

Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a *spoil*
Unto each other.

Bryant, The Ages.

6. Waste material, as that obtained in mining, quarrying, excavating canals, making railway cuttings, etc. Compare *spoil-bank*.

The selection of the sites was guided . . . in part by convenience in disposing of the *spoil*, or waste rock.

The Century, XXXIX. 215.

7t. The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Rare.]

The snake is thought to renew her youth by casting her *spoil*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 960.

8. In *spoil-five*, a drawn game.—*Spoils system*, in politics, the practice of treating the public offices not as public trusts, to be administered primarily for the public interest, but as spoils of war, to be taken from members of the defeated party and given to members of the successful party—the emoluments and distinction of holding such offices being regarded as rewards for services rendered to the successful party, and the influence resulting from the possession of the offices being expected to be used for the maintenance of that party in power: a term of depreciation. The name is derived from a remark made in a speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1832, by Mr. Marcy of New York, speaking of and for the New York politicians, he said, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." This system had previously attained great power in the State of New York; under Jackson's administration it prevailed in national politics, and was soon adopted by nearly all parties, and applied to local as well as State and national offices.—To shoot to *spoil*. See *shoot*. = *Syn. I. Plunder*, *Booty*, etc. See *plage*, *n.*

spoil (spoil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, ppr. *spoiling*. [Early mod. E. also *spoile*, *spoyle*; *< ME. spoilen*, *spuylene*, *< OF. espoillier*, *espoulier*, *espuler*, *F. spouler* = *Pr. espoular* = *Sp. espouliar* = *Pg. espouliar* = *It. spogliare*, *< L. spoliare*, strip, plunder, spoil, *< spolium*, booty, spoil: see *spoil*, *n.* Cf. *despoil*. The senses 'destroy, injure' have been supposed, unnecessarily, to be due in part to *spoil*.] *I. trans.* *1.* To strip with violence; rob; pillage; plunder; despoil: with *of* before the thing taken.

And the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and *spoiled* the city.

Gen. xxxiv. 27.

Love always gives something to the object it delights in, and anger *spoils* the person against whom it is moved of something laudable in him.

Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

2t. To seize or take by force; carry off as booty.

For fears lest Force or Fraud should unawares
Break in, and *spoil* the treasure there in guard.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man?

Mat. xii. 29.

3. To destroy; ruin; injure; mar; impair; render useless, or less valuable, potent, or the like; seriously impair the quality, value, soundness, beauty, usefulness, pleasantness, etc., of: as, to *spoil* a thing in the making; to *spoil* one's chances of promotion; to *spoil* the fun.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces.

Jer. Taylor.

There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would *spoil* my dinner.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 236.

4. To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons, to vitiate or impair in character or disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to spare the rod and *spoil* the child; to *spoil* one with flattery.

You will *spoil* me, Mamma. I always thought I should like to be *spoiled*, and I find it very sweet.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

5t. To cut up; carve: as, to *spoil* a hen.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. intrans. *1.* To engage in plunder and robbery; pillage; rob.

Robbers and out-laws, which lurked in woodes, . . . whence they used oftentimes to break forth . . . to robbe and *spoyle*.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To decay; become tainted or unsavory; lose freshness: as, fruit and fish soon *spoil* in warm weather.—To be *spoiling* for, to be pining for; especially, to have a longing for, caused or stimulated by disuse: as, he was just *spoiling* for a fight. [Slang.]

spoilable (spoi'la-bl), *a.* [*< spoil + -able.*] Capable of being spoiled.

spoilage (spoi'lāj), *n.* [*< spoil + -age.*] In printing, paper spoiled or wasted in presswork. **spoil-bank** (spoi'bangk), *n.* In *engin.*, a heap of earth or stone excavated from a railway or other cutting and not needed for an adjacent filling; in *mining*, the burrow or refuse-heap at the mouth of a shaft or adit-level.

spoilier (spoi'lier), *n.* [*< spoil + -er.*] One who or that which spoils. (*a*) A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

The hands of *spoiliers* that spoiled them.

Judges ii. 14.

(*b*) One who or that which impairs, mars, or decays.

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay
No tribute to the *spoilier* Time.

Whittier, The Rock in El Ghor.

spoil-five (spoi'fiv), *n.* A round game of cards, played with the whole pack, by from three to ten persons, each receiving five cards. Three

tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled*.

spoilful (spoi'fūl), *a.* [*< spoil + -ful.*] Rapaacious; devastating; destructive. [Rare.]

Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

spoil-paper (spoi'pā'pēr), *n.* [*< spoil, v., + obj. paper.*] A scribbler. [Humorous.]

As some *Spoil-papers* have dearly done of late.

A. Holland, (Davies.)

spoilsman (spoi'z'man), *n.*; pl. *spoilsmen* (-men). [*< spoils*, pl. of *spoil*, + *man*.] An advocate of the spoils system; a politician who seeks personal profit at the public cost from the success of his party; one who maintains that party service should be rewarded with public office; one who is opposed to the administration of the civil service on the basis of merit. See *spoils system*, under *spoil*, *n.* [U. S.]

spoilsmonger (spoi'z'mung'ger), *n.* One who distributes political spoils. See *spoilsman*. [U. S.]

spoil-sport (spoi'spōrt), *n.* [*< spoil, v., + obj. sport.*] One who spoils or hinders sport or enjoyment. *Scott, Kenilworth*, xxviii.

spoilt. A past participle of *spoil*.

spoke¹ (spōk), *n.* [Also dial. *speke*, *spake*; *< ME. spoke*, *spake* (pl. *spokes*, *spoken*, *spaken*). *< AS. spāca* (pl. *spācan*) = *D. speek* = *MLG. spēke*, *LG. speke* = *OHG. speicha*, *speihha*, *MHG. G. speiche*, a spoke; prob. not related to *OHG. spahhā*, shaving, splinter, *G. dial. spache*, a spoke, = *MD. spaেকে*, a rod, *D. spaak*, a lever, roller, but perhaps related to *spike*: see *spike*¹. Cf. *Ice. spōki*, a piece of wood, *spækja*, a thin board.] *1.* One of the bars, rods, or rungs which are inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serve to support the rim or felly; a radius of a wheel. See cut under *felly*.

Lat brynge a cart wheel into this halle;
But looke that it have his *spokes* alle;
Twelve *spokes* hath a cart wheel comonly.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Break all the *spokes* and fellies from her wheel,
And bowle the round nave down the hill of heaven.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 517.

2. One of the rounds or rungs of a ladder.—*3.* One of a number of pins or handles jutting from the periphery of the steering-wheel of a vessel.—*4.* A bar of wood or metal so placed in or applied to the wheel of a vehicle as to prevent its turning, as when going down a hill. See second phrase below.

You would seem to be master! you would have your *spoke* in my cart!

B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

I'll put a *spoke* among your wheels.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 5.

Spoke-siding machine, a machine for planing tenons of spokes to uniform size and shape. It has cutters with an adjustable angle-gage for beveling the edges of the tenons.—To put a *spoke* in one's wheel, to put an impediment in one's way; check or thwart one's purpose or effort.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to put a *spoke* in his wheel by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xiii.

spoke¹ (spōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoked*, ppr. *spoking*. [*< spoke*¹, *n.*] To fit or furnish with spokes: as, to *spoke* a wheel.

spoke² (spōk), *n.* Preterit and obsolete past participle of *spoke*¹.

spoke-auger (spōk'ā'ger), *n.* A hollow auger for forming the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes. *E. H. Knight*.

spoke-bone (spōk'bōn), *n.* The radius of the forearm.

spoke-gage (spōk'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the set of spokes in a hub. It consists of a mandrel with conical sleeves, which bear upon the ends of the boring, and hold the hub true while the distance of the spokes is tested by the gage-plate in the staff. *E. H. Knight*.

spoke-lathe (spōk'lāth), *n.* A lathe for turning irregular forms, especially adapted for turning spokes, gun-stocks, handles, etc.

spoken (spō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *spoke*.] *1.* Uttered; oral: opposed to *written*.—*2.* Speaking: in composition: as, a civil-spoken man.

The pleasantest-spoken gentleman you ever heard.

Dickens, Christmas Carol, iv.

spoke-pointer (spōk'poin'tēr), *n.* A knife for trimming the ends of spoke-tenons. It is a form of circular plane, having a cutting-edge in a hollow cone, like a pencil-sharpener.

spoke-setter (spōk'set'tēr), *n.* A machine by which a hub is centered to insure true borings for the spoke-mortises.

spoke-shave (spōk'shāv), *n.* A wheelwrights' and carpenters' tool, having a plane-bit between two handles, formerly used in shaping

2. [L. c.] An oyster of this genus.—3. [L. c.] A vertebra.

sponet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*¹.
spong (spong), *n.* [Prob. a form of *spang*, a clasp, brooch (taken as a point, a gore ?): see *spang*¹.] A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 2. (Trench.)

sponge (spunj), *n.* [Formerly also *spunge*; < ME. *sponge*, *spunge*, *spouge* (= D. *spongie*, *spons*), < OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge* = Pr. *esponja*, *esponja* = Sp. Pg. *esponja* = It. *spugna*, *spugna* = AS. *sponge* = Gael. Ir. *spunc*, < L. *spongia*, < Gr. *σπγγιά*, also *σπγγος* (Attic *σπγγος*), a sponge, any spongy substance, = L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus; perhaps akin to Gr. *σπγγος*, spongy, porous, and to Dan. Sw. *scamp*, a sponge, fungus, = Icel. *svöppr*, a sponge, and so to Goth. *swamm*, a sponge, = OHG. *swam*, *swamp*, MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb*), G. *schwamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp*, LG. *swamm*, *swamp*, a sponge, fungus: see *swamp*, and cf. *spunk* and *fungus*.]

1. A fixed aquatic organism of a low order, various in form and texture, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bodies disposed about a common cavity provided with one or more inhalant and exhalant orifices (ostioles and oscules), through which water pours in and out. The proper sponge-substance is traversed by a water-vascular system or set of irrigating canals, and in nearly all cases is supported and strengthened by a skeleton in the form of horny fibers, or silicious or calcareous spicules. The streaming of the water is kept up by the vibration of cilia in the water-vascular system—that is, by the lashing of flagella borne upon the individual sponge-cells. These so much resemble flagellate infusorians that some naturalists regarded sponges as compound infusorians, and consequently as protozoans. Those cells which have definite form are spindle-shaped, or flask-shaped, and provided with flagella, round the base of which there may be a little rim or collar, as in those protozoans known as collar-bearing monads, or *Choanoflagellata*. Sponges propagate by budding or gemmation, a process involving cell-fission or ordinary division of cells. They also reproduce sexually by ova and spermatozoa. Sponge-germs resulting from fission are called *gemmules*. The spermatozoa are spindle-shaped. The ova are like ordinary amœbiform cells, and are usually shed into the canals and pass out of the system to be developed; in some species they develop in the substance of the parent. The embryo is hollow with a ciliated surface, and later acquires inhalant and exhalant pores. The living tissue proper of sponges is disposed in three layers or sets of cells, as in all higher animals. These are an ectoderm, cuticle, or out-layer; an endoderm, innermost layer, or in-layer; and a mesoderm, middle layer, or mid-layer, which may be quite thick. It is from the mid-layer that the reproductive elements, and all the many forms of skeletal elements, are derived. Special sense-organs have been described in some sponges. (See cut under *synoic*.) Sponges as a class or phylum of animals have many technical names—as *Acinophora*, because they have no cilia or stinging-organs (compare *Uridaria*); *Amorphozoa*, from their shapelessness, or rather their many shapes; *Parazoa*, from their position with respect to both *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*; *Porifera*, *Poriferata*, *Porozoa*, and *Polysomata*, from their many pores or openings (see cut under *Porifera*); *Spongia*, *Spongiaria*, *Spongiida*, *Spongiotzoa*, etc. They are divided into various primary groups, the most tangible of which are *Calcarea* or chalk sponges, *Hexactinellida*, or silicious sponges with triaxon spicules, and *Demospongiae*, including the keratose and the remainder of the silicious sponges. But the groups have been classified and named in various ways; and it has been thought that the sponges cannot be treated by the ordinary methods of classification. See also cut under *calate*, *Spongilla*, *monadiform*, *Euplectella*, and *Hyalonemida*.



Asetta primordialis, one of the Chalk-sponges: a part of one side of the body removed, exposing the ventricles.

o, osculum, mouth, or exhalant aperture; *p*, one of the many ostioles or inhalant pores; *e*, endoderm; *f*, ectoderm, in which triaxial spicules are embedded; *g*, ovum.

2. The fibrous framework of a colony of sponge-animalcules, from which the animalcules themselves have been washed out, and from which the gritty or sandy parts of the colony, if there were any, have been taken away. See *skeleton*, 1 (b). The framework of sponges is of different characters in the several orders. The slime-sponges have none, or scarcely any. In the ordinary fibrous sponges the skeleton is a quantity of interlacing fibers and layers, forming an intricate network. This is further strengthened in the chalky and glassy sponges by hard spicules, either separately embedded in the general skeletal substance, called *ceratode*, or solidified in a kind of latticework. (See *Calcispongiae*, *Silicispongiae*.) The chalk-needles or calcareous spicules are either straight or often rayed in three-armed or four-armed crosses. The sand-needles or silicious spicules present an extraordinary and beautiful va-

riety. Among them are many starry figures and wheel-like forms, resembling snow-crystals; others are still more curious, in the forms of crosses, anchors, grappels, shirt-studs, bodkins, etc. The six-rayed star is the characteristic shape in the glass-sponges. (See *Hexactinellida*.) Sponge-spicules are named in an elaborate special vocabulary. (See *sponge-spicule*.) The glass-sponges have some commercial value from their beauty as objects of curiosity; but a few of the fibrous sponges are the only others out of many hundreds of species, both fossil and recent, of any economic importance. Sponges, when wetted, swell to a much greater size and become very flexible; they are therefore used as vehicles and absorbents of water and other liquids, in wiping or cleansing surfaces, erasing marks, as from a slate, etc. See *bath-sponge*, *Euspongia*, and *Hippospongia*.

The *Sponge*, and the *Reed*, of the whiche the Jewes zaven oure Lord Eyselle and Galle, in the Cross.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

3. Any sponge-like substance. (a) In *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven. (b) A metal when obtained in a finely divided condition, the particles having little coherence, and the mass more or less of a spongy texture. Thus, a "metallic sponge" of iron is obtained by the reduction of brown hematite ore by cementation with charcoal in the so-called "Chenot process" for the manufacture of steel. Spongy iron is also prepared on a large scale by the reduction of various ores, and in this form is used for purifying water. Platinum-sponge may be prepared by gently heating the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium. Platinum-black is a black powder not differing much in its properties from platinum-sponge, except that it is less dense; it may be made to take on the spongy character by repeated ignition in a mixture of air and a combustible gas: both are used as oxidizing agents.

4. A tool for cleaning a cannon after its discharge. The sponge used for smooth-bore guns consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheepskin or some similar woolly fabric, and fitting the bore of the gun rather closely; this is secured to a long handle, or, for field-guns, to the reverse end of the rammer. For modern rifled guns and breech-loaders, sponges of different forms and materials have been introduced. A common form is a cylinder to which bristles are fixed, forming a cylindrical brush, the rounded end being also covered with the bristles. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

5. Figuratively, one who or that which absorbs without discrimination, and as readily gives up, when subjected to pressure, that which has been absorbed.—6. One who persistently lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependant; a hanger-on for the sake of maintenance; a parasite.

Better a penurious Kingdom than where excessive wealth flows into the graceless and injurious hands of common sponges to the impoverishing of good and loyal men.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

7. In the *manège*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe answering to the heel.—8. The coral, or mass of eggs, under the abdomen of a crab. [Chesapeake Bay.]—*Bahama sponge*, one of three species or varieties of bath-sponges procured from the Bahamas.—*Burnt sponge*, sponge that has been burnt, used in the treatment of gonorrhea and scrofulous swellings.—*Calcareous sponge*, a chalk-sponge.—*Crumbs-of-bread sponge*. See *Haliclondria*.—*Dog-head sponge*, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia agaricina punctata*.—*Fibrous sponge*, any horny sponge.—*Glove-sponge*, a finger-sponge; a reef-sponge.—*Hardhead sponge*, a kind of bath-sponge, the hardhead, *Spongia dura*.—*Holy sponge*, in the Gr. Ch., a piece of compressed sponge which the deacon uses in the office of prothesis to gather together the portions in the disk under the holy bread, and with which he wipes the disk after communion.—*Honeycomb sponge*, the grass-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.—*Horny sponge*, a fibrous or fibrilliculous sponge; a sponge of the group *Ceratosa*, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or glass-sponge.—*Pyrotechnical sponge*. Same as *amadour*.—*Red sponge*, *Microciona prolifera*, the red beard of the oyster of the northern United States.—*Reef-sponge*, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*, growing on the Florida reefs and in the West Indies.—*Sheepwool sponge*. See *sheepwool*.—*Sponge tent*. See *tent*.—*Toilet-sponge*, a bath-sponge of fine quality; a Turkish sponge.—*To set a sponge*, in *baking*, to leave a small mass of dough, to be used in leavening a larger quantity.—*To throw up the sponge*, in *pugilism*, to toss up the sponge used to freshen a fighter, in acknowledgment of his defeat; hence, in general, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; submit; give up the contest or struggle. [Slang.]—*Turkey cup-sponge*, *Spongia adriatica*.—*Vegetable sponge*. See *sponge-gourd*.—*Velvet sponge*, a fine soft sponge of the West Indies and Florida, *Spongia equina*, var. *meandrina*.—*Vitreous sponge*, a glass-sponge.—*Waxed sponge*. Same as *sponge tent*.—*Yellow sponge*, *Limococcus*. See *bath-sponge*. (See also *boring-sponge*, *cup-sponge*, *finger-sponge*, *flint-sponge*, *glass-sponge*, *grass-sponge*, *horse-sponge*, *wool-sponge*.)

sponge (spunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sponged*, ppr. *sponging*. [Formerly also *spunge*; = D. *sponzen* = F. *épouger* = Sp. *esponjar*, *sponge*, < LL. *spongiare*, wipe off with a sponge; cf. Gr. *σπγγίζω*, *sponge*; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge: as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.

Brush thou, and *sponge* thy cloaths to,
That thou that day shalt wear.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; efface; remove with a sponge; destroy all traces of: with *out*, *off*, etc.

Every little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged out*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Specifically—3. To dampen, as in cloth-manufacturing.—4. To absorb; use a sponge, or act like a sponge, in absorbing: generally with *up*: as, to *sponge up* water that has been spilled.

They *sponged up* my money while it lasted, borrowed my coats and never paid for them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

5. To gain by sycophantic or mean arts.

Here went the dean, when he's to seek,

To *sponge* a breakfast once a week,

Swift, Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill.

"What else have you been *sponging*?" said Maria. . . . "Sponging, my dear! It is nothing but four of those beautiful pheasants' eggs, which Mrs. Whitaker would quite force upon me." Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, x.

6. To drain; harass by extortion; squeeze; plunder.

How came such multitudes of our own nation . . . to be *sponged* of their plate and money?

South, Sermons, I. xii.

7. In *baking*, to set a sponge for: as, to *sponge* bread.

II. intrans. 1. To gather sponges where they grow; dive or dredge for sponges.

There were a few small open boats engaged in *sponging* from Apalachicola, which were not entered upon the custom-house books.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 824.

2. To live meanly at the expense of others; obtain money or other aid in a mean way: with *on*.

She was perpetually plaguing and *sponging* on me.

Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, April 24, 1736.

sponge-animalcule (spunj'an-i-mal'kül), *n.* A sponge-cell. See cut under *monadiform*.

sponge-bar (spunj'bär), *n.* A sand-bar or rock bottom on which sponges grow. [Florida.]

sponge-cake (spunj'kāk'), *n.* A very light sweet cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, and variously flavored: so called from its light, spongy substance.

sponge-crab (spunj'krab), *n.* A crab with which a sponge is habitually cancrisocial, as a member of the genus *Dromia*. See cut under *Dromia*.

sponge-cucumber (spunj'kü'kum-bër), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

sponge-diver (spunj'di'ver), *n.* One who dives for sponges; a sponge-fisher.

sponge-farming (spunj'fär'ming), *n.* The industry of breeding and rearing sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

sponge-fisher (spunj'fish'ër), *n.* One who fishes for sponges, or is engaged in the sponge-fishery.

sponge-fishery (spunj'fish'ër-i), *n.* The process or occupation of fishing for sponges.

sponge-glass (spunj'gläs), *n.* 1. A bucket with a glass bottom, used in searching for sponges. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 179.—2. The flint-sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found on the coast of Japan.

sponge-gourd (spunj'görd), *n.* The washing- or towel-gourd, *Luffa luffa*, and also *L. acutangula*. The netted fiber from the interior of the fruit is used for washing and other purposes, and is hence called *vegetable sponge* or *dish-rag*. See *Luffa* and *strainer-rine*.

sponge-hook (spunj'hük), *n.* See *hook*.

spongelet (spunj'let), *n.* [*< sponge + -let.*] 1. A little sponge. *Encyc. Diet.*—2. In bot., same as *spongiolate*.

sponge-moth (spunj'möth), *n.* The gipsy-moth. [Eng. and (recently) U. S.]

spongeous (spunj'jus), *a.* [*< sponge + -ous.* Cf. *spongiuous*.] Same as *spongy*.

sponger (spunj'jër), *n.* [Formerly also *spunger*; < *sponge + -er*.] 1. One who uses a sponge.

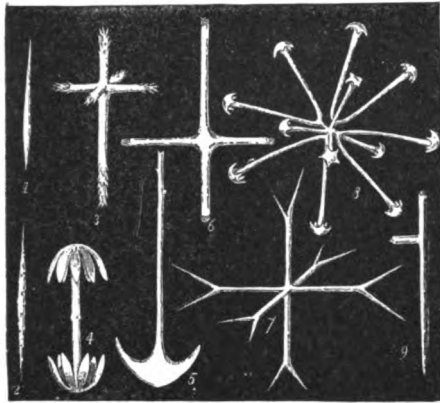
—2. A person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 823.—3. In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine in which cloth is dampened previous to ironing. It has a perforated adjustable cylinder, which is filled with steam, and about which the cloth is rolled.—4. A parasitical dependant; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

Trencher-fles and *spongers*.

Sir R. L'Esrange.

sponge-spicule (spunj'spik'ül), *n.* One of the calcareous or silicious spicules peculiar to sponges. They generally appear in more or less modified geometrical figures, with definite axes represented by a non-skeletal rod or axial canal, around which the lime or silica is deposited in concentric layers. There may be one such axis or several. Sponge-spicules are either calcareous or silicious; according to their position and relations, they are either supporting-spicules or skeleton-spicules (megasccleres), or flesh-spicules or tension-spicules (micro-

sceleres). Schulze has classified them, according to position, more elaborately into *spicula autodermaia*, *autogastria*, *basalia*, etc. They are also grouped primarily according to their axes, next according to their rays, and finally ac-



Various Spicules from Glass-sponges (*Hexactinellida*). 1, oxydiact; 2, echinate oxydiact; 3, echinate hexact; 4, amphidisk; 5, ancora; 6, tetract; 7, oxyhexact; 8, discohexaster; 9, triact.

ording to their many individual figures. Thus, both calcareous and silicious spicules are *monaxon*, *diazon*, *triaxon*, or *tetrazon*. Some silicious spicules are anaxon or polyact, giving stellate figures, either regular, as the *oxyaster*, *euaster*, and *sterraster*, or irregular, as the *spiraster*, *spirula*, and *corona*. These anaxon spicules are always flesh-spicules or microscelers. The monaxon spicules are either megascelers or microscelers; of the former are the *strongylus* or *strongylon*, *oxystrongylus*, *oxyzon* or *ozyon*, *tylotus*, and *tylostylus*; of the latter are the *toxus* or *toxon*, *toxodragma*, *sigma*, *sigmadragma*, *isochela*, *anisochela*, *diancistrum*, *trichodragma*, etc. Of triaxon silicious forms are the *oxyhexact*, *oxytetract*, *oxydiact*; the *hexaster*, *oxyhexaster*, *discohexaster*, *graphiohexaster*, *floricorne*, and *plumicorne*; the *pinula*, *scopula*, *amphidisk*, *uncinate*, and *clavula*. The tetraxon spicules are divided into *monactinal*, *diactinal*, *triactinal*, and *tetractinal*. The above names and classes (excepting those from Schulze) are substantially according to Lendenfeld. Sollas, the monographer of the sponges in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," uses a similar set of terms and many others. Among the terms employed by these investigators may be noted *ocrella*, *amphaster*, *amphistrella*, *amphitrid*, *amphitriene*, *anastriene*, *anthaster*, *arculus*, *aster*, *calthrops*, *candelabrum*, *chela*, *chlaene*, *cladus*, *cladus*, *cymba*, *desma*, *diancistrum*, *dichotriene*, *echinella*, *ectaster*, *endaster*, *hexaster*, *mentiscoid*, *microhabd*, *microstrongylon*, *microzon*, *orthotriene*, *pentact*, *polyact*, *polyaxon*, *protriene*, *pterozymba*, *pycnaster*, *rhabd* or *rhadus*, *sandaster*, *sigmaspire*, *sigmella*, *spiraster*, *spherula*, *spinispherula*, *spirastrella*, *stellate* (n.), *stylus*, *tract*, *triact*, *triene*, *trichile*, *trichotriene*, *triana*, *tylon*, etc. Sponge-spicules are occasionally absent, as in gelatinous sponges. They are small or few in horny sponges, such as are used for the bath. In the glass-sponges they make magnificent structures, like spun glass, of elegant figures, and constitute most of the bulk of the sponge. See also cuts under *Haliphyema*, *Euplectella*, *Hyalonemidae*, and *sponge*.

sponge-tongs (spun'jōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Tongs used for taking sponges.

sponge-tree (spun'jōtrē), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Acacia Farnesiana*, widely diffused through the tropics, and found in the United States along the Gulf of Mexico. It has slender zigzag branches, bipinnate leaves, stipular spines, and bright-yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, much used by perfumers. It is often planted for ornament.

spongewood (spun'jōwd), *n.* 1. The hat-plant, *Eschynomene aspera*, or its pith. See *hat-plant* and *Eschynomene*.—2. A plant with spongy bark, *Gastonia cutispungia*, of the *Araliaceae*, the only species of its genus. It is an erect shrub with pinnate leaves and a panicle a foot long consisting of crowded branches with the flowers umbel at the ends.

Spongiae (spun'jō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *L. spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Sponges; the mesodermal class of *Calentera*, having a branching canal-system (the organs of which are developed from cells of the mesogloea, or primary mesoderm), simple epithelia, endodermal collar-cells, and no cnidoblasts or movable appendages. The class is divided by Lendenfeld into two subclasses: the *Calcarea*, with one order, *Calcispungia*; and the *Silicea*, with three orders, *Hexactinellida*, *Chondrospongiae*, and *Coronaspungia*, with many suborders, tribes, etc., and about fifty living families, besides several fossil ones. The class dates back to the Silurian. See *sponge*.

spongian (spun'jō-an), *n.* [*< Spongiae + -an.*] A member of the *Spongiae*; any sponge.

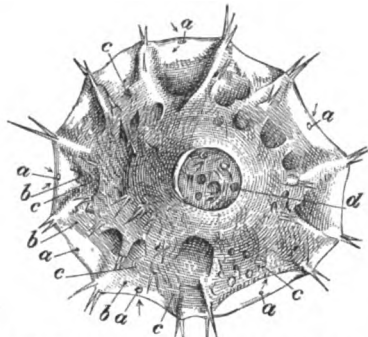
spongiocell (spun'jō-sel), *n.* [*< L. spongia*, a sponge, + *cella*, a cell.] A sponge-cell.

spongiolous (spun'jō-ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. spongia*, a sponge, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting sponges.

Spongiidae, **Spongiidæ** (spun'jō-dē, spun'jō-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Spongiae + -idæ.*] 1. Sponges; the *Spongiae*.—2. A family of horny or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Spongia*, to which various limits have been assigned. In the most restricted sense the family is represented by such forms as the bath-sponges, and now called *Euspongiidae*.

spongiform (spun'jō-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. spongia*, a sponge, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or structure of a sponge; poriferous, as a member of the *Spongiae*; of or pertaining to the *Spongiae*. Hence—2. Sponge-like; spongy; soft, elastic, and porous, like an ordinary bath-sponge. Noting various objects or substances not sponges.

—**Spongiform quartz**, floatstone.
Spongilla (spun'jō-ill), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), dim. of *Spongiae*, the sponges: see *sponge*.] A genus of fresh-water sponges typical of the family *Spongiillidae*. The type-species is *S. lacustris*, which grows on the banks of rivers and ponds,



A Small Fresh-water Sponge, *Spongilla lacustris*, with one exhalant aperture, seen from above.
a and b, ostioles, or inhalant apertures; c, dilated chambers; d, osculum, or exhalant aperture. (Arrows indicate the direction of the current of water.)

on submerged timber and other supports, forming thick greenish incrustations. It represents a highly specialized and somewhat aberrant family, *Spongiillidae*. See also cuts under *ciliata* and *Porifera*.

Spongiillidae (spun'jō-ill-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Spongiilla + -idæ.*] The only family of sponges which are not marine, characterized by their gemmules, and typified by the genus *Spongilla*.

spongiilline (spun'jō-ill-in), *a.* [*< Spongiilla + -ine.*] Pertaining to the *Spongiillidae*, or having their characters.

spongin (spun'jin), *n.* [*< sponge + -in.*] The proper horny or fibrous substance of sponges; ceratose or ceratode. Also *spongiolin*.

sponginblast (spun'jin-blāst), *n.* [*< spongin + Gr. βλαστός*, a germ.] One of the cells of sponges from which spongin is produced; the formative blastema in which spongin arises.

W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420. Also *sponginblast*.

sponginblast (spun'jin-blāst), *a.* [*< sponginblast + -ic.*] Producing spongin, as a sponginblast; formative or germinating, as spongin.

sponginess (spun'jin-nes), *n.* The state or character of being soft and porous, or spongy; porosity: said of various objects and substances not sponges.

sponging-house (spun'jing-hūs), *n.* [Formerly also *sponging-house*; *< sponging*, verbal *n.* of *sponge*, *v.*, 6, + *house*.] A victualing-house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

A bailiff by mistake seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a *sponging-house*.

Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Spongiocarpeae (spun'jō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σπογγία*, a sponge, + *καρπός*, a fruit, + *-eae*.] An old order of algae, founded upon a single species, *Polyides rotundus*. The fronds are blackish-red, cylindrical, cartilaginous, from 3 to 6 inches long, and attached by a disk, with an undivided stipe, which becomes repeatedly dichotomous above. The cystocarps are in external flesh-colored wart-like protuberances. Now included with many others in the family *Rhizophyllidaceae*.

spongiolate (spun'jō-ōl), *n.* [= *F. spongiolate*, *< L. spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] In bot., a former name of the delicate tissue of a root-tip, from its supposed property of sucking up moisture like a sponge. Also called *spongelet*.

spongiolin (spun'jō-ill-in), *n.* [*< spongiolate + -in.*] Same as *spongin*. *W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.*

spongiolite (spun'jō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge (see *sponge*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil sponge-spicule; one of the minute silicious elements of a sponge in a fossil state.

spongiolitic (spun'jō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< spongiolite + -ic.*] Of the nature of a spongiolite; containing spongiolites, or characterized by their presence: as, *spongiolitic flint*.

spongiopiline (spun'jō-pī-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πίλος*, felt, + *-ine*.] A substitute for cataplasms. It is a thick cloth into which sponge is incorporated in the weaving, in a manner analogous to that of pile-weaving, to form a uniform pile, and coated on the opposite side with rubber.

spongioplasm (spun'jō-plāzm), *n.* [*< Gr. σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The substance, resembling neuroglia, which supports the so-called "primitive tubules" or subdivisions of nerve-fiber containing hyaloplasm. *Nansen, 1886.*

The primitive tubes are the meshes in a supporting substance designated as "*spongioplasm*," a substance described as similar to the neuroglia which forms the sheath of the nerve tube or fibre. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 487.*

spongioplastic (spun'jō-plāz'mik), *a.* [*< spongioplasm + -ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, spongioplasm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 487.*

spongiouse (spun'jō-ōs), *a.* [*< L. spongiouse*: see *spongiouse*.] Same as *spongy*.

spongiouse (spun'jō-us), *a.* [*< F. spongieux* = *Sp. Pg. esponjoso* = *It. spugnoso*, *< L. spongiouse*, *spongiouse*, porous, *< spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Spongy.

spongiouzoön (spun'jō-zō-on), *n.* [*< spongiouzoa (-zōon)*, *< Gr. σπογγίον*, a sponge, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A sponge. Also *spongiouzoön*.

spongitic (spun'jit'ik), *a.* [*< spongitic + -ic.*] Of the nature of a fossil sponge; containing or characterized by the fossil remains of sponges.

spongioblast (spun'gō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. σπόγγος*, sponge, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *sponginblast*.

Spongioides (spun'gō-dī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σπογγίος*, *σπογγίος*, sponge-like, spongy, + *-eae*.] An old name for a group of grass-green algae, typified by the genus *Codium*.

They form spongy spherical or cylindrical floating masses, consisting of branched tubes.

spongioid (spun'gōid), *a.* [*< Gr. σπογγίος*, *σπογγίος* (also *σπογγιεύς*, *σπογγιεύς*), sponge-like, *< σπόγγος*, sponge, + *είδος*, form.] Spongiiform, in any sense; spongy.

spongiological (spun'gō-lōj'ō-ik-al), *a.* [*< spongiology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to spongiology, or the science of sponges.

spongiologist (spun'gō-lōj'ō-jist), *n.* [*< spongiology + -ist.*] One who is versed in the science of sponges.

spongiology (spun'gō-lōj'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of sponges; the study of the *Spongiae*, and the body of knowledge thence obtained.

spongiomeral (spun'gō-mēr-al), *a.* [*< spongiomere + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a spongiomere; choanosomal, as that part of a sponge which is characterized by flagellated chambers.

spongiomere (spun'gō-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *μέρος*, a part.] The upper, choanosomal part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers: distinguished from *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.*

spongiouzoön (spun'gō-zō-on), *n.* [*< Gr. σπόγγος*, sponge, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *spongiouzoön*. *Hyatt.*

spongy (spun'ji), *a.* [Formerly also *spungy*; *< sponge + -y*.] 1. Of the nature or character of a sponge; spongiform or spongioid.—2. Resembling a sponge in certain particulars; soft or elastic and porous; of open, loose, compressible texture, like a bath-sponge; punky, pithy, or soft-grained, as wood; boggy or soggy, as soil; absorbent; imbibitive. See cuts under *cellular* and *cystolith*.

That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestow'd.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 328.

Here pits of crag, with *spongy*, plashy base,
To some enrich th' uncultivated space.
Crabbe, Works, II. 9.

3t. As it were soaked with drink; drunken. [Rare.]

What not put upon
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 71.*

4t. Moist; wet; rainy.

Thy banks with ploned and twilled brims,
Which *spongy* April at thy heat betrims,
To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.
Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 66.

Spongy bones, cancellated bones; specifically, the sphenoturinals.—**Spongy cartilage**. Same as *elastic carti-*

lage (which see, under *elastic*).—**Spongy platinum**, platinum-sponge. See *sponge*, n., 3.

spongy-pubescent (spun'jī-pū-bes'ent), *a.* In entom., having a very compact pubescence, resembling the surface of a sponge.

spongy-villous (spun'jī-vil'us), *a.* In bot., so thickly covered with fine soft hairs as to be spongy or to resemble a sponge.

spunk, *n.* An obsolete form of *spunk*.

spontent, **spontet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of the preterit plural and past participle of *spin*.

sponsal (spon'sal), *a.* [*< L. sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal or espousal, *< sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse*.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. *Bailey*, 1731.

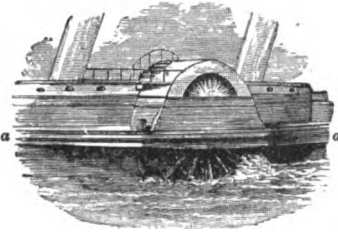
sponsible (spon'si-bl), *a.* [An aphetic form of *responsible*.] 1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxvi.—2. Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

sponsing (spon'sing), *n.* Same as *sponsion*.

sponsion (spon'shən), *n.* [*< L. sponsio(n)*], a solemn promise or engagement, security, *< spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, engage oneself, promise solemnly: see *sponsor*.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In international law, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

sponsional (spon'shən-al), *a.* [*< sponsion + -al*.] Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

sponsor (spon'sən), *n.* [Also *sponsing*; origin obscure.] *Naut.* (a), the curve of the timbers and planking toward the outer part of the wing,



a. a. Sponsion.

before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer; also, the framework itself. (b) In a warship, a similar projecting structure, in which a gun is placed: designed to enable the gun to be trained forward and aft.—**Sponsor-beams**, the projecting beams which contribute to form sponsions.

sponsor (spon'sər), *n.* [*< L. sponsor*, a surety, *L. a* sponsor in baptism, *< spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; cf. Gr. *σπονδαί* (pl. of *σπονδή*), a truce, *< σπονδίζω*, pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty: see *spondeo*. From *L. spondere* are also ult. *despond*, *respond*, *correspond*, *spouse*, *espousal*, etc.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; specifically, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. The custom of having sponsors in baptism is as old as the second century. See *godfather*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects.

sponsorial (spon'sō'ri-əl), *a.* [*< sponsor + -i-āl*.] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship (spon'sər-ship), *n.* [*< sponsor + -ship*.] The state of being a sponsor.

spontaneity (spon-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. spontanéité = Sp. espontaneidad = Pg. espontaneidade = It. spontaneità, < ML. *spontaneitā(t)-s, < LL. spontaneus*, spontaneous: see *spontaneous*.] 1. Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself. *Spontaneity* does not imply the absence of a purpose or external end, but the absence of an external incitement or external efficient cause.

2. In *biol.*, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby new characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism. (a) The inherent tendency of an individual organism to vary in structure without reference to its conditions of environment, as when a plant or animal sports; spontaneous variability. Some of the most valuable strains of domestic animals and cultivated plants have arisen thus spontaneously. (b) The tendency to purposeless activity of the muscular system of animals, whereby they execute movements independent of external stimulus.

Such actions, though voluntary, lack recognizable motive, and appear to depend upon the tension of a vigorous nervous system refreshed by repose. Such spontaneity is notable in the great activity of children and the gambols of young animals.—**Spontaneity of certain cognitive faculties**, in the philosophy of Kant, the self-activity of those faculties which are not determined to act by anything in the sense-impressions on which they act. But the conception is not made very clear by Kant.

spontaneous (spon-tā-nē-us), *a.* [= *F. spontané = Sp. Pg. espontáneo = It. spontaneo, < LL. spontaneus*, willing, *< L. *spon(t)-s*, will, only in gen. *sponsis* and abl. *sponite*, of one's own will, of one's own accord.] 1. Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement. Of late the employment of *spontaneous* in the sense of 'irreflexive' or 'not controlled by a definite purpose' is creeping in from the French; but this is an objectionable use of the term.

The spontaneous grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, v.

Now my speculation is that advantageous permanent changes are always produced by the spontaneous action of the organism, and not by the direct action of the environment.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 101.

A man whose nature leads him to a spontaneous fulfillment of the Divine will cannot be conceived better.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 277.

2. Growing naturally, without previous human care.

Spontaneous flowers take the place of the finished parterre.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxi.

3. Growing as native; indigenous. [Rare.]

When they had their Indian corn I can give no account; for I don't believe that it was spontaneous in those parts.

Beverley, *Hist. Virginia*, iv. ¶ 20.

4. In *biol.*, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare *spontaneity*, 2. Spontaneous actions may be either voluntary, in a usual sense, as the gambols of puppies or kittens, or involuntary and quite uncontrollable by the will. Of the latter class, some are abnormal, as spontaneous (in distinction from *induced*) somnambulism, and these are also called *idiotopathic*.—**Center of spontaneous rotation**. See *rotation*.—**Spontaneous axis**, an axis of rotation of a body under instantaneous forces, in case there is no translation in the first instant.—**Spontaneous cause**, a cause that is moved to causing by the end or the object.—**Spontaneous combustion**. See *combustion*.—**Spontaneous dicalcation**. See *dicalcation*, 2(a).—**Spontaneous energy**, free energy, unrepressed and unforced.—**Spontaneous evolution**, in *obol.*, the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered before the head.—**Spontaneous generation**. See *generation* and *abiogenesis*.—**Spontaneous suggestion**, suggestion by the action of the laws of association, without the intervention of the will.—*Syn.* 1. *Willing*, etc. (see *voluntary*), instinctive, unbidden.

spontaneously (spon-tā-nē-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; with spontaneity.

spontaneousness (spon-tā-nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

spontoon (spon-tōn'), *n.* [Formerly also *espon-ton*; = *G. sponon*, *< F. sponon*, *esponon*, *F. dial. éponon* = *Sp. espontón* = *Pg. espontão*, *< It. spon-tone*, *spuntone*, a sharp point, a bill, javelin, pike, spontoon; cf. *spuntare*, shoot forth, break off the point, blunt; *puntone*, a point, *< punto*, a prick, a point: see *point*.] A kind of halberd or partizan formerly serving as the distinguishing arm for certain officers of the British infantry. Compare *half-pike*. Also called *demi-pike*.

spook (spōk), *n.* [Also *spuke*; *< D. spook*, MD. *spoocke* = MLG. *spōk*, *spūk*, LG. *spook* = G. *spuch* (obs. except in dial. use), also *spuk* (after LG.) = Sw. *spöke* (cf. D. *spooksel*, MD. *spoocksel*, Dan. *spøgelse*), a spook, ghost. There is nothing to show any connection with Ir. *puca*, elf, sprite, = W. *puca*, *pucci*: see *puck*, *yug*.] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [Now colloq.]

Woden, who, first losing his identity in the Wild Huntsman, sinks by degrees into the mere spook of a Suabian baron, sinfully fond of field-sports.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 118.

spook (spōk), *v. i.* [= *D. spoken* = MLG. *spoken* = G. *spuken*, *spucken* = Sw. *spōka* = Dan. *spøge*; from the noun.] To play the spook. [Rare.]

Yet still the New World spooked it in his veins,
A ghost he could not lay with all his pains.

Lovell, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

spookish (spōk'ish), *a.* [*< spook + -ish*.] 1. Like a spook or ghost; ghostly.—2. Given over to spooks; congenial to ghosts; haunted: as, a *spookish* house.—3. Affected by a sense or fear of ghosts; suggestive of the presence or agency of spooks: as, a *spookish* circumstance; a *spookish* sensation. [Colloq. in all uses.]

spooky (spō'ki), *a.* [*< spook + -y*.] Same as *spookish*, in any sense. [Colloq.]

spool (spōl), *n.* [*< ME. spole* (not in AS.), *< MD. spoete*, D. *spoel*, a spool, quill, = MLG. *spôle*, LG. *spole* = OHG. *spuolo*, *spuola*, MHG. *spuole*, G. *spule*, a spool, bobbin, = Icel. *spōla* = Sw. Dan. *spole*, a spool (cf. It. *spola*, *spuola*, bobbin, OF. *epolet*, spindle, *< Teut.*); perhaps akin to Icel. *spól*, a rail, a bar: see *spale*.] 1. A small cylinder of wood or other material (with a projecting disk at each end), upon which thread or yarn is wound; a reel.—2. The revolving metal shaft of an anglers' reel, upon which the fishing-line is wound. See cut under *reel*.

spool (spōl), *v. t.* [*< spool*, *n.*] To wind on a spool.

spool-cotton (spōl'kōt'n), *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

spooler (spōl'ēr), *n.* [*< spool + -er*.] One who winds, or a machine used in winding, thread or yarn on spools. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV. 122.

spool-holder (spōl'hōl'ēr), *n.* 1. A stand for one or more spools of sewing-thread, on which the spools are mounted on pins, so as to turn freely as the thread is unwound. Also *spool-stand*.—2. In *warping*, a creel on which spools are placed on skewers.

spooling-machine (spōl'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

spooling-wheel (spōl'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *spole*, 2. *Halliw.*

spool-stand (spōl'stānd), *n.* Same as *spool-holder*, 1.

spoom (spōm), *v.* [Supposed to be a var. of *spume*, q. v. Cf. *spoon*.] 1. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to sail steadily and rapidly, as before the wind.

We'll spare her our main-top sail;
She shall not look us long, we are no starters.

Down with the fore-sail too! we'll spoom before her.
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To cause to scud, as before the wind.

Spoorn her before the wind, you'll lose all else!
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 4.

spooming (spō'ming), *p. a.* Rushing before the wind: in the quotation perhaps used erroneously in the sense of 'foaming', 'surging', 'roaring'.

O Moon! far spooming Ocean bows to thee.
Keats, *Endymion*, iii.

spoon (spōn), *n.* [*< ME. spoon*, *spone*, *spōn*, *span*, *< AS. spōn*, a splinter of wood, chip, = OFries. *spōn*, *span* = D. *spaan*, *spaan* = MLG. *spōn*, LG. *spoon* = MHG. *spān*, G. *span*, a thin piece of wood, shaving, chip, = Icel. *spānn*, *spōnn* = Sw. *spån* = Dan. *spaan*, a chip; root uncertain. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] 1. A thin piece of wood; a splinter; a chip.

A type of *spoons*, and low of groms
Full soon will be at a nend (an end).
Book of Proverbs (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 41.

2. A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave part and a handle, used for conveying liquids or liquid food to the mouth. Spoons were originally of wood, later of horn or metal. They are now made usually of silver, gold, iron, or mixed metal, of wood, horn, shell, or other materials, in various sizes and shapes, and for a great variety of purposes. Compare *dessert-spoon*, *egg-spoon*, *table-spoon*, etc.

He must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 62.

3. Something wholly or in part like a spoon (def. 2) or the bowl of a spoon in shape. Specifically—(a) The blade of an oar when broad and slightly curved, or an oar with such a curved blade. (b) A bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or other substance, swiveled above hooks, used as a lure or decoy in fishing. It revolves as it is drawn through the water. (c) A piece cut from the horn of an ox or bison, in the shape of an elongated bowl of a spoon, six to eight inches in length. It is used in gold-washing, and for testing the value of any kind of detrital material or pulverized ore. (d) A club the striking-surface of which is somewhat hollowed, used in the game of golf. (e) The spoonbill or paddle-fish. (f) In ornith., the spatulate dilatation at the end of the bill of a spoon-billed bird. (g) In cotton-manuf., a weighted gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-frame. One of these is held in position by the tension of each silver, and in case the silver breaks or the can becomes empty, and the tension is thus relieved, it falls, and, actuating a belt-shifter, causes the driving-belt to slip from the fast pulley to the loose pulley, thus stopping the machine. (h) In archery, same as *petticoat*, 5.—**Apostle's spoon**. See *apostle-spoon*.—**Bag and spoon**. See *bag*.—**Deflagrating-spoon**, a small spoon of metal, upon which a substance which is to be deflagrated is subjected to the action of heat.—**Eucharistic spoon**. Same as *tabac*.—**Maidenhead spoon**. See *maidenhead*.—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth**. See *born*.—**Wooden spoon**. (a) At Cambridge University, the student whose name stands last in the Mathematical Tripos. (b) At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment at the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class.

spoon¹ (spōn), *v.* [*< spoon¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; remove with a spoon; empty or clean out with a spoon: often with *up*: as, to *spoon up* a liquid.

Ours . . .
An age of scum, spooned off the richer past.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

2. To lie close to, the face of one to the back of the other, as the bowl of one spoon within that of another. Compare *spoon-fashion*. [Colloq.]

"Now spoon me." Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 49.

II. intrans. 1. In *croquet*, to use the mallet as a spoon; push or shove the ball along with the mallet instead of striking it smartly as is required by the strict rules of the game.

Belabour thy neighbour, and spoon through thy hoops.
F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

2. To fish with spoon-bait.—3. To lie spoon-fashion. Compare *I.*, 2. [Colloq.]

Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers spooning together, packed like sardines. *Harper's Mag., LXXIV. 781.*

spoon² (spōn), *v. i.* [A var. or corruption of *spoom*.] Same as *spoom*.

Such a storm did arise, they were forced to let slip Cable and Anchor, and put to Sea, spooning before the wind.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

spoon³ (spōn), *n.* [Usually assumed to be a particular use of *spoon¹*; but rather a back-formation from *spoon*, orig. in allusion to the use of a spoon in feeding an infant.] 1. A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spoony; a silly lover. [Colloq.]

A man that's fond precociously of stirring
Must be a spoon. *Hood, Morning Meditations.*

What a good-natured spoon that Dodd is!
C. Reads, Hard Cash, Prol.

2. A fit of silliness; especially, a fit of silly love. [Colloq.]—To be spoons on, to be silly in love with. [Slang.]

I ought to remember, for I was spoons on you myself for a week or two.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 749.

spoon³ (spōn), *v. i.* [*< spoon³, n.*] To be a spoon or spoony; be silly in love. [Colloq.]

spoonaget (spō'nāj), *n.* [*< spoon¹ + -age*.] Spoon-meat. *Warner, Albion's England, ii. 10.*

spoon-bait (spōn'bāt), *n.* A trolling-spoon; a revolving metallic lure for the capture of certain kinds of fish, used in trolling; a spinner or propeller.

spoonbeak (spōn'bēk), *n.* Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (b). [Prov. Eng.]

spoonbill (spōn'bīl), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A large gallatorial bird of either of the genera *Platalea* and *Ajaja*: so called from the broad, flat, spatulate dilatation of the end of the bill, likened to a spoon. See cuts under *Platalea* and *Ajaja*. (b) The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. See cut under *shoveler*. (c) The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. See cut under *scaup*. [East Lothian.] (d) The ruddy duck, *Eristura rubida*; the broadbill: more fully called *spoon-billed butterball*. See cut under *Eristura*. [Massachusetts and New York.]—2. In *ichth.*, the spoon-billed cat, or paddle-fish, *Polyodon spatula*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—**Rosinate spoonbill**. See *Ajaja*.

spoon-billed (spōn'bīld), *a.* 1. In *ornith.*, having a spoon-like or spatulate bill, dilated at the end. See *spoonbill*.—2. In *ichth.*, duck-billed; shovel-nosed; having a long spatulate snout, as a sturgeon. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Pnephurus*.—**Spoon-billed butterball**. Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (d).—**Spoon-billed cat**. Same as *paddle-fish*.—**Spoon-billed duck**, *teal*, or *widgeon*, the shoveler. —**Spoon-billed heron**, a spoonbill.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper**, *Berythorhynchus pygmaeus*, a sandpiper with the bill dilated into a spoon at the end. In other respects this curious little bird is almost identical in form with the stints, or least sandpipers, of the genus *Actodromas*; it is also of about the same size, and its plumage is similar. See cut under *Berythorhynchus*.

spoon-bit (spōn'bit), *n.* A shell-bit in which the piercing-end is drawn to a radial point: same as *dowel-bit*.

spoon-chisel (spōn'chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*². *E. H. Knight.*

spoon-drift (spōn'drift), *n.* [*< spoon² + drift*.] *Naut.*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea; scud. Sometimes called *spindrift*.

spooney, *a.* and *n.* See *spoony*.

spoon-fashion (spōn'fash'on), *adv.* Like spoons close together; with the face of one to the back of the other and with the knees bent:

as, to lie *spoon-fashion*. *The Century, XXXV. 771.* [Colloq.]

spoonflower (spōn'flou'ér), *n.* A plant, *Peltandra sagittifolia*, of the arum family, somewhat resembling a calla-lily. It is found sparingly in the United States southward near the Atlantic coast. More fully written *arrow-leaved spoonflower*. [Local, U. S.]

spoonful (spōn'fūl), *n.*; pl. *spoonfuls*. [*< spoon¹ + -ful*.] As much as a spoon contains.

spoon-gouge (spōn'gouj), *n.* In *carp.*, a gouge with a crooked end, used for hollowing out deep furrows or cuttings in wood.

spoon-hook (spōn'hūk), *n.* A fish-hook with a spoon attached; an anglers' spoon.

spoonily (spō'nī-lī), *adv.* In a silly or spoony manner.

spooniness (spō'nī-nes), *n.* Spoony character or state; silliness; especially, silly fondness. *E. H. Yates, Land at Last, I. 107.*

spoon-meat (spōn'mēt), *n.* Food that is or has to be taken with a spoon; liquid food; figuratively, food for babes or weaklings.

Cour. Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here? Dns. S. Master, if you do, expect spoon-meat; or bespeak a long spoon.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 61.

spoon-net (spōn'net), *n.* A landing-net used by anglers.

spoon-saw (spōn'sā), *n.* A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge, used in gynecological operations.

spoon-shaped (spōn'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a spoon; spatulate; cochleariform.

spoon-tail (spōn'tāl), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Lepidurus*.

spoon-victuals (spōn'vit'lz), *n. pl.* Same as *spoon-meat*. [Colloq.]

spoonwood (spōn'wūd), *n.* The mountain-laurel or calico-bush, *Kalmia latifolia*, of the eastern United States. It is commonly a shrub, but in the Alleghanies southward becomes a tree 30 or 50 feet high. Its wood is hard and heavy, and is used for tool-handles, in turnery, and for fuel. The leaves are considered poisonous, and have a slight medicinal reputation. See cut under *Kalmia*.

spoonworm (spōn'wērm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; especially, a sipunculoid worm. See *Gephyrea*, and cuts under *Sipunculus*.—**Neptune's spoonworm**. See *Neptuna*.

spoonwort (spōn'wērt), *n.* [*< spoon¹ + wort¹*.] The scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

spoony (spō'nī), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spooney*; cf. *spoon³*.] **I. a.** Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

Not actually in love, . . . but only spoony.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, ix.

His grandson was not to his taste; amiable, no doubt, but spoony.
Distract.

II. n. pl. *spoonies* (-niz). A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a simpleton; especially, a silly fond sentimental fellow. Also *spoon*. [Slang.]

In short, I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other spoonie.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

What the deuce can she find in that spoony of a Pitt Crawley? . . . The fellow has not pluck enough to say No to a goose.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxiv.

spoor (spōr), *n.* [*< D. spoor = M.L.G. spor = OH.G. MHG. spor, G. spur = Icel. spor = Sw. spår = Dan. spor, track, = AS. spor, a track, trace, footprint. Cf. spear¹, spur.*] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game; slot; hence, scent: used originally by travelers in South Africa.

spoor (spōr), *v.* [*< spoor, n. Cf. spear¹*.] **I. intrans.** To follow a spoor or trail.

After searching and spooring about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit.
The Field, Feb. 17, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

II. trans. To track by the spoor.

The three bulls, according to the natives, have been spooried into the dense patch of bush above the kloof.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 192.

spoorer (spōr'ér), *n.* One who follows or tracks game by the spoor or scent.

Ventvogel . . . was one of the most perfect spoorers I ever had to do with.
H. R. Haggard, King Solomon's Mines, iii.

spoorut, *n.* [Origin obscure.] The name of a fiend or hobgoblin whose nature does not appear to be determinable.

Urchina, Elves, Hags, Satyrs, . . . Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Tritons, . . . the Spoom, the Mare, the Man-in-the-oak.
Middleton, The Witch, I. 2.

Most antiquarians will be at fault concerning the spooms, Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Boneless, and some others.
Scott, Letters on Demonology, note.

The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbgargers, witches, . . . the spoom.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 6.

sporeaceous (spō-rā'shius), *a.* [*< spore + -aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to spores; contributing to spores.

Sporades (spor'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σποράδες*, sc. *νήσοι*, 'the scattered islands,' a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, pl. of *σποράς*, scattered: see *sporadic*.] 1. A group of scattered islands in the Greek Archipelago.—2. [l. c.] In *anc. astron.*, stars which were not included in any constellation.

sporadial (spō-rā'dī-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. σποράς (σποράδ-), scattered (see sporadic), + -ī-āl*.] Scattered; sporadic. [Rare.]

sporadic (spō-rad'īk), *a.* [= F. *sporadique* = Sp. *esporádico* = Pg. *esporádico* = It. *sporadico*, *< NL. sporadicus*, *< Gr. σποραδικός*, scattered, *< σποράς*, scattered, *< στείπειν*, scatter: see *spore²*.] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind; widely or irregularly scattered; of exceptional occurrence (in a given locality); straggling.

If there was discontent, it was in the individual, and not in the air; *sporadic*, not epidemic.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Sporadic cholera. See *cholera*, 2.—**Sporadic dysentery**, dysentery occurring in scattered cases, which have no apparent common origin.

sporadical (spō-rad'ī-kal), *a.* [*< sporadic + -al*.] Same as *sporadic*. *Arbuthnot.*

sporadically (spō-rad'ī-kal-i), *adv.* In a sporadic manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

sporadicness (spō-rad'ī-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being sporadic.

Rare even to *sporadicness*.
W. D. Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 287.

sporal (spō'ral), *a.* [*< spore² + -al*.] Relating to or resembling spores.

sporange (spō-ranj'), *n.* [*< sporangium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

sporangia, *n.* Plural of *sporangium*.

sporangial (spō-ran'ji-āl), *a.* [*< sporangium + -al*.] 1. Of or relating to the sporangium: as, the *sporangial* layer.—2. Containing spores; having the character of a sporangium; pertaining to *sporangia*.

sporangioidum (spō-ran-jid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangioidia* (-ī). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*: (a) The columella in mosses. (b) A sporangium.

sporangerous (spō-ran-jif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. sporangium + L. ferre = E. bear¹*.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing *sporangia*.

sporangiform (spō-ran'ji-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. sporangium + L. forma, form*.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a sporangium.

sporangiod (spō-ran'ji-oid), *a.* [*< NL. sporangium + Gr. εἶδος, appearance*.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of a sporangium.

sporangiole (spō-ran'ji-ōl), *n.* [*< NL. sporangiolium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

sporangiola (spō-ran'ji-ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiola* (-ī). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, a small sporangium produced in *Thamnidium* and *Dicranophora*, genera of *Mucoraceae*, in addition to the large sporangium. The spores are similar in both. The term has also been used as a synonym for *ascus*.

sporangiphore (spō-ran'ji-fōr), *n.* [*< NL. sporangium + Gr. φέρω, to carry, + φέρω, to carry*.] In *bot.*, the axis or receptacle which bears the sporangia; a sporophore bearing sporangia. See *sporophore*.

sporangiphorum (spō-ran'ji-fō-rum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiphora* (-ī). [NL.: see *sporangiphore*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiphore*.

sporangiospore (spō-ran'ji-fō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + σπείρειν, vessel, + σπορά, σπόρος, seed*.] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes*. See *Myxomycetes*.

sporangium (spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangia* (-ī). [NL., *< spora*, a spore, + Gr. ἄγγειον, vessel.] 1. In *bot.*, a spore-case; the case or sac within which spores (asexual reproductive cells) are produced. While most evident in cryptogams, the sporangium, more or less modified, is also found in phanerogams. The sporangium receives different names, in accordance with the kind of spores produced: as, *macrosporangium*, *microsporangium*, *oösporangium*, *zoösporangium*, etc. In mosses *sporangium* is usually the same as *capsule*, but by some authors it is restricted to the spore-case or sac lining the cavity of the capsule. See *spore-sac* and *spore*.

2. In *zool.*, the spore-capsule or spore-receptacle of the *Mycetozoa*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 334.*

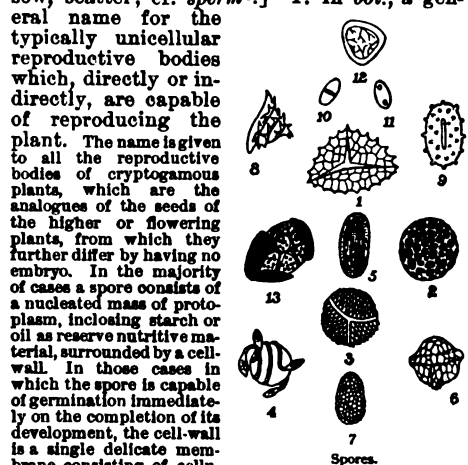
Also *sporangie*.

sporation (spō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< spore² + -ation*.] In *biol.*, a mode of generation which consists in the interior division of the body into a mass

of spores or germs, which are freed upon the rupture of the body-wall; also, spore-formation. Usually called *sporulation*.

spore¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *spur*.

spore² (spôr), *n.* [= F. *spore*, < NL. *spora*, a sowing, < Gr. *σπορά*, a sowing, seed-time, seed sown, seed, produce, offspring; cf. *σπορος*, a sowing, seed-time, seed, produce; < *σπειρειν*, sow, scatter; cf. *sperm*¹.] 1. In bot., a general name for the typically unicellular reproductive bodies which, directly or indirectly, are capable of reproducing the plant. The name is given to all the reproductive bodies of cryptogamous plants, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, from which they further differ by having no embryo. In the majority of cases a spore consists of a nucleated mass of protoplasm, inclosed by a cell-wall, in those cases in which the spore is capable of germination immediately on the completion of its development, the cell-wall is a single delicate membrane consisting of cellulose; but in those cases in which the spore must pass through a period of quiescence before germination, the wall is thick and may consist of two layers, an inner, the endospore, which is delicate and consists of cellulose, and an outer, the exospore, which is thick and rigid, frequently dark-colored, and beset externally with spines or bosses, and which consists of cutin. In certain plants, as some algae and fungi, spores are produced which are for a time destitute of any cell-wall. They are further peculiar in that they are motile, on which account they are called *zoospores*. In the various divisions of cryptogams the spores are produced in many different ways and under various conditions. See *ascospore*, *ascospore*, *diapore*, *carpospore*, *chlamydospore*, *clinospore*, *macrospore*, *microspore*, *oospore*, *protopore*, *pseudospore*, *pycnidospore*, *stylospore*, *teleutospore*, *tetraspore*, *uredo-spore*, *zoospore*, *zygospore*, etc.



1. Of *Lycopodium clavatum*. 2. Of *Selaginella marginata*, germinating. 3. Of *Isotria medeolae*. 4. Of *Equisetum arvense*. 5. Of *Mercurialis quadrifida*. 6. Of *Salvinia natans*. 7. Of *Marattia fraxinifolia*. 8. Of *Anemia* sp. 9. Of *Polypodium aureum*. 10. Of *Farmacia ciliaris*. 11. Of *Farmacia parviflora*. 12. Of *Ceratium purpuraceum*. 13. Of *Coleochaete pinnatifida*.

2. In zool., the seed or germ of an organism, of minute size, and not of the morphological value of a cell, such as one of the microscopic bodies into which the substance of many protozoans is resolved in the process of reproduction by sporulation; a sporule; a gemmule, as of a sponge.—3. In biol., an organic body of extremely minute size, and not subject to ordinary classification; a sporozoid or zoospore; a living germ, as a seed of certain diseases.—4. Figuratively, a germ; a seed; a source of being.

The spores of a great many ideas are floating about in the atmosphere. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 46.

Cellular spore, compound spore. Same as *sporidium*.—**Cystocarpic spore, a carpospore.**—**Helicoid, secondary, etc., spores.** See the adjectives.—**Multilocular, plurilocular, or septate spore.** Same as *sporidium*.

spore-capsule (spôr'kap'sül), *n.* A sporangium; a spore-case.

spore-case (spôr'käs), *n.* 1. In bot., the sporangium, or immediate covering of the spores, of cryptogams.—2. In zool., a spore-capsule.

spore-cell (spôr'sel), *n.* In bot., a spore, or a cell which gives rise to a spore.

spore-formation (spôr'fôr-mä'shon), *n.* In biol., the origination of spores; the vital process whereby spores are produced. (a) A kind of multiple fission or interior subdivision of many unicellular organisms, by which they become converted into a mass of spores or sporules. See *spore*², and cut under *Protomyxa*. (b) The formation of asexual reproductive bodies or spores, as in bacteria, fungi, algae, ferns, etc.

spore-group (spôr'gröup), *n.* In bot., same as *sporidesm*.

spore-plasm (spôr'plazm), *n.* In bot., the protoplasm of a sporangium that is devoted to the formation of spores.

sporer, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurrer*.

spore-sac (spôr'sak), *n.* In bot., in mosses, the sac lining the cavity of the sporangium, which contains the spores.

sporger. A Middle English form of *spurge*¹ and *spurge*².

sporid (spôr'id), *n.* [*NL. sporidium*.] In bot., a sporidium.

sporidesm (spôr'i-dezm), *n.* [*NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *δέσμη*, a bundle.] In bot., a pluricellular body which becomes free like a spore,

and in which each cell is an independent spore with the power of germination. Also called *spore-group*, *semen-multiplex*, *compound spore*, *multicellular spore*, *cellular spore*, *plurilocular spore*, *septate spore*, etc. De Bary.

sporidia, *n.* Plural of *sporidium*.

sporidiferous (spô-ri-dif'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. sporidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In bot., bearing sporidia. Also *sporidiiferous*.

sporidiol (spô-ri-dî-ôl), *n.* [*NL. sporidium*.] In bot., same as *sporidium*.

sporidiolum (spô-ri-dî-ô-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporidiola* (-la). [*NL., dim. of sporidium*.] In bot., one of the minute globose bodies produced upon slender pedicels by germinating spores in the *Uredinales*. Also called *promycelial spores*. They are regarded by Tulasne as *spermatia*.

sporidium (spô-ri-dî-um), *n.*; pl. *sporidia* (-ia). [*NL., < Gr. σπορά, σπορος, seed (see spore)*, + *dim. -idium*.] In bot.: (a) A name restricted by some to the reproductive organs or so-called spores which are borne upon and detached from a promycelium; by others also given to the spores produced in aeci or ascospores. (b) A spore. See *promycelium*.

spuri, *n.* An obsolete form of *spurrer*.

sporiferous (spô-ri-f'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. spora*, spore, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In bot. and zool., bearing or producing spores.

sporification (spô-ri-fî-kä'shon), *n.* [*NL. spora*, spore, + L. *-ficatio*, < *-ficare*: see *-fy*.] In bot. and zool., the process of bearing spores; production of spores; spore-formation.

sporiparity (spô-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [*sporiparus* + *-ity*.] Reproduction by means of spores; the character of being sporiparous. See *sporiparous*, *sporulation*.

sporiparous (spô-ri-pä-rus), *a.* [*NL. spora*, spore, + L. *parere*, produce.] Reproducing by means of spores or sporular encystment, as an infusorian; sporogenous. W. S. Kent.

sporling (spôr'ling), *n.* A variant of *sparring*¹.

spornet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *spurn*.

sporoblast (spô-rô-bläst), *n.* [*NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] 1. In bot., Körber's term for *merispor*.—2. The germ or rudiment of a spore.

Sporobolus (spô-rob'ô-lus), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1810)*, so called with ref. to the seed, which is loose and readily scattered; < Gr. *σπορά, σπορος*, seed, + *βάλλω*, cast forth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Eragrostideæ*. It is characterized by a diffuse or cylindrical and spike-like panicle, generally containing very numerous and small one-flowered spikelets, each with three awnless glumes, the flowering glume equal to the others or shorter, and the grain free and often readily deciduous from the glumes and palea. In typical species the pericarp, unlike that of most grasses, is a utricle; other species having the usual caryopsis were formerly made a distinct genus by some authors. There are about eighty species, widely scattered through temperate and warmer regions, numerous in America, but with only one species, *S. pungens*, in Europe. They are commonly perennials, slender or sometimes coarse, the leaves flat or rolled, the panicle various, sometimes inclosed in the leaf-sheaths, the spikelets sometimes minute. They are known in general as *droopseed-grass*, some as *rush-grass* (which see).

sporocarp (spôr'kärp), *n.* [*NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., a pluricellular body developed as the product of a sexual act, serving essentially for the formation of spores, and ceasing to exist after having once, with comparative rapidity, formed a number of spores. The fructification developed from an archicarp or procarp in *Fungi* and *Rhodophyceæ* is a sporocarp; such, also, is the sporogonium in *Musci*. The term is also used for the capsule-like structure formed by the indusium inclosing the sporangia in the heterosporous *Filicales* (Goebel). See cuts under *Martia* and *midew*.

Sporocarpææ (spô-rô-kär'pë-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL., < sporocarp* + *-ææ*, from the nature of the fruit.] A group proposed by some systematists to include certain well-marked classes of fungi, such as the *Ascomycetes* and *Uredinales*. They are characterized by the production of sporocarps. See cut under *ascus*.

sporocarpium (spô-rô-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sporocarpia* (-ia). [*NL., < spora*, spore, + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., a sporocarp.

Sporochnaceæ (spô-rok-nä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [*< Sporochnus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of olive-colored seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Sporochnus*. The fronds are cylindrical or tubular, branching, and composed within of elongated cuboidal cells, which become smaller and roundish at the surface; the fructification is in external scattered sori. The family contains 6 genera and about 25 species.

Sporochnus (spô-rok'nus), *n.* [*NL. (Agardh, 1844)*, < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *χνός, χνοίς*, down, bloom.] A genus of olive-colored inarticulate

seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, giving name to the family *Sporochnaceæ*. There are about thirteen species, widely separated in distribution.

sporocyst (spô-rô-sist), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *κύστις*, a bag or pouch: see *cyst*.] In zool.: (a) The cyst, sac, or capsule which is developed in the process of sporular encystment; any unicellular organism which becomes encysted and proceeds to sporulation. (b) A cyst or sac containing spores or germs, such as is developed in the larval state of certain flukes, or trematoid worms, as *Bucephalus*; this state of such worms; a redia containing cercariae. See *redia*, and cuts under *cercaria*, *germarium*, and *Trematoda*.



sporocystic (spô-rô-sis'tik), *a.* [*< sporocyst* + *-ic*.] In zool.: (a) Containing spores, as a cyst. (b) Contained in a cyst, as spores; encysted. (c) Embryonic and asexual, as a stage of a trematoid worm; of or pertaining to a sporocyst.

sporocyte (spô-rô-sit), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow.] In bot., the mother-cell of a spore. Goebel.

sporoderm (spô-rô-dërm), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.] In bot., the covering or coating of a spore (exospore and endospore).

sporoduct (spô-rô-dukt), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + L. *ducere*, carry: see *duct*.] A duct or passage in which spores are lodged, or through which they pass.

sporogen (spô-rô-jen), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In bot., a plant producing spores instead of seed.

sporogenesis (spô-rô-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] 1. The origination of spores; spore-formation.—2. Reproduction by means of spores. Also *sporogony*.

sporogenous (spô-roj'e-nus), *a.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Reproducing or reproduced by means of spores; sporiparous; bearing or producing spores.—**Sporogenous layer**, in hymenomycetous fungi, same as *hymenium*.—**Sporogenous tissue**, in bot., the tissue from which the spores are developed.

sporogone (spô-rô-gôn), *n.* [*< NL. sporogonium*.] In bot., same as *sporogonium*.

sporogonium (spô-rô-gô'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sporogonia* (-ia). [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *γόνι*, generation.] In bot., the sporocarp in the *Musci*. It is the capsule or "moss-fruit," with its various appendages, being the whole product of the sexual act, and remaining attached to, but not in organic connection with, the plant bearing the sexual organs. See *Musci*, and cut under *moss*.

sporogony (spô-roj'ô-ni), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γονία*, < *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony*.] Same as *sporogenesis*, 2.

sporoid (spô-roid), *a.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *είδος*, form.] Resembling a spore; sporular.

sporologist (spô-rol'ô-jist), *n.* [*< *sporolog-y* (< *NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *-λογία, < λέγειν*, speak) + *-ist*.] In bot., a botanist, especially a lichenologist, who gives prominence to the spore as a basis of classification.

sporont (spô-ront), *n.* [*< Gr. σπορά*, seed, + *ὄν* (*ôv-*), being, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens* and *be*¹.] A gregarine not provided with an epimerite, or proboscoidiform organ which attaches the parasite to its host: distinguished from *cephalont*.

sporophore (spô-rô-fôr), *n.* [*< NL. spora*, spore, + Gr. *-φόρος, < φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In bot.: (a) A placenta. (b) The branch or part of the thallus which bears spores or spore mother-cells. The various forms are further distinguished as *goniophore*, *sporangiophore*, *ascophore*, etc. (c) In *Archegoniata*, a sporophyte. Also called *encarpium*.—**Compound sporophore**, a sporophore formed by the cohesion of the ramifications of separate hyphal branches.—**Filamentous sporophore**, same as *simple sporophore*.—**Simple sporophore**, a sporophore consisting of a single hypha, or branch of a hypha.

sporophoric (spô-rô-fôr'ik), *a.* [*< sporophore* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sporophore.

sporophorous (spô-rof'ô-rus), *a.* [*As sporophore* + *-ous*.] In bot.: (a) Spore-bearing. (b) Of or pertaining to the sporophore.

sporophyas (spô-rof'ias), *n.* [*NL. (A. Braun)*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce.] Same as *sporophydium*.

sporophyidium (spō-rō-fīd'i-um, *n.*; pl. *sporophydia* (-īa)). [NL. (T. F. Allen, 1888), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce, + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, a term applied to the whole fruit, including the spore proper, its basal cell, and the enveloping cells. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the *antheridium* of Sachs and Goebel, the *sporophyte* of Braun, the "enveloped oogonium" of Celakowsky, and the *sporangium* of authors in general. See *spermocarp*.

sporophyll (spō-rō-fīl'), *n.* [*<* NL. *sporophyllum*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the leaf or leaf-like organ which bears the spores, or receptacles containing the spores (i. e. *sporangia*), in vascular plants. It is usually more or less modified and unlike the normal leaves, as in the spikes of *Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, *Ophioglossum*, etc. See cuts under these words, also under *Osmunda*, *polypody*, and *sorus*.

sporophyte (spō-rō-fīt'), *n.* [*<* NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύτον*, plant.] In *bot.*, the segment or stage of the life-cycle of the higher cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*) in which the non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne. It is a stage in what has been called the alternation of generations, and is the fern-plant, club-moss plant, etc., of popular language. It bears the spores in countless numbers. By some authors the word *sporophore* is used for *sporophyte*. Compare *oophyte* and *ophore*. See *Musc.*

sporophytic (spō-rō-fīt'ik), *a.* [*<* *sporophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of a sporophyte.

sporosac (spō-rō-sak'), *n.* [*<* NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *saccus*, sack; see *sack*².] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a degenerate medusiform person; one of the simple generative buds or gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554. — 2. In *Vermes*, a sporocyst or redia. See *sporocyst* (b).

sporostegium (spō-rō-stē'ji-um, *n.*; pl. *sporostegia* (-īa)). [NL. < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, roof.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the characteristic spirally twisted or furrowed shell of the oöspore. It is thick and hard, usually black or brown in color, and consists of five cells which arise from the base of the spore. It is the so-called *Chara-fruit*.

sporous (spō-rus), *a.* [*<* *spore*² + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a spore.

Sporozoa (spō-rō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL. < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Mouthless parasitic corticate protozoans, a class of *Protozoa*, formerly synonymous with *Gregarinida*, but more comprehensive, including many organisms not usually classed with the gregarines. They are parasitic, and occur in almost all animals. Most are very minute. The *Sporozoa* have been divided into four subclasses, *Gregarinidea*, *Coccididea*, *Mycosporidia*, and *Sarcocystidia*, and more recently into *Telosporida* and *Neosporidia*. Also called *Cytosoa*.

2. [*<* *l. c.*] Plural of *sporozoön*.

sporozoan (spō-rō-zō'an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Sporozoa* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having the characters of the *Sporozoa*; pertaining to the *Sporozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sporozoa*.

sporozoic (spō-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [*<* *Sporozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *sporozoan*.

sporozooid (spō-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σπόρος*, seed, + *ζοοϊδ*.] In *biol.*, a zoöspore.

sporozoön (spō-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sporozoa* (-īa). [NL.: see *Sporozoa*.] An individual of the *Sporozoa*; a sporozoan.

sporran (spor'an), *n.* [*<* Gael. *sporan* = Ir. *sparan*, a purse, pouch.] In Highland costume, the purse hanging down from the belt in front of the kilt. It is commonly of fur. In its present form, as a large and showy adjunct to the dress, it is not very old. See also cut under *purse*.

sport (spōrt), *v.* [*<* ME. *sporten*; by apheresis from *disport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To amuse; divert; entertain; make merry; commonly with a reflexive object.



Sporran of the modern form.

For to sport hym a space, & spelke with the kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7909.

I shall sport myself with their passions above measure.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2†. To represent by any kind of play.

Now sporting on thy lyre the loves of youth.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 9.

3. To display sportively or with ostentation; show off; show; exhibit.

By-and-by, Captain Brown sported a bit of literature.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, I.

A man . . . must sport an opinion when he really had none to give.
J. H. Newman.

4. To spend in display. [Australia.]

I took him for a flash overseer sporting his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxxi.

5. To cause to sport, or vary from the normal type. Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 258.— To sport off, to utter sportively; throw off with easy and playful copiousness.

He thus sports of a dozen epigrams. Addison.

To sport one's oak. See oak.— To sport one's door. Same as to sport one's oak.

Stop that, till I see whether the door is sported.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xlii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To divert one's self; play; frolic; take part in games or other pastimes; specifically, to practise field-sports.

If you come to another mans house
To sport and to playe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 2. 229.

2. To jest; speak or act jestingly; trifle.
He was careful lest his tongue should any way digress
from truth, euen when he most sported.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 204.

3. In *zool.* and *bot.*, to become a sport; produce a sport; vary from normal structure in a singular spontaneous manner, as an animal or a plant. See *sport*, *n.*, 8.

sport (spōrt), *n.* [*<* ME. *sport*, *sport*, *sporte*; by apheresis from *disport*.] 1. Amusement; enjoyment; entertainment; diversion; fun.
When they had take hyr *sporte* in halle,
The kyng to counseile gan hyr calle.
Ipomydon (Weber's Metr. Romances, II. 308), I. 601.
For 'tis the *sport* to have the enginer
Hoist with his own poter.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 206.

2. A mode of amusement; a playful act or proceeding; a pastime; a merrymaking; a play, game, or other form of diversion.
What man that I wrastle with,
I geve him suche a trepet, he zal evyr more ly stille, for
deth kan no *sports*.
Coventry Plays (ed. Halliwell), p. 185.

Devote old age
To *sports* which only childhood could excuse.
Corper, Task, II. 638.

Specifically — (a) A dramatic or spectacular performance.
The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented, in their *sport*
Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 14.

At the beginning of the 16th century the May *sports* in vogue were, besides a contest of archery, four pageants, — the Kingham, or election of a Lord and Lady of the May, otherwise called Summer King and Queen, the Morris Dance, the Hobby Horse, and the "Robin Hood."
Child's Ballads, V., Int., p. xxvii.

(b) Any out-of-door pastime, such as hunting, fishing, racing, or the various forms of athletic contests.

Horse and charlots let us have,
And to our *sport*. Madam, now shall ye see
Our Roman hunting. Shak., Tit. And., II. 2. 19.

3. Jest, as opposed to earnest; mere pleasantry.

In a merry *sport*
let the foretell
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh. Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 146.

Earnest wed with *sport*. Tennyson, Day-Dream, Epil.

4†. Amorous dallying; wantonness. Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 230.— 5. A plaything; a toy.

Commit not thy prophetic mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Least they disperse in air our empty fate.
Dryden, Enclid, vi. 117.

6. A subject of amusement, mirth, or derision; especially, a mock; a laughing-stock.

Of slouth, there is no man ashamed, but we take it as for
a laughynge matter and a *sports*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 102.

7. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words
upon the stage even in the comedy of our days would
meet with small applause.
W. Broome, Notes on Pope's Odyssey, ix. 432.

8. In *zool.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant, or any part of one, that departs suddenly or singularly from the normal type of structure. A sport is generally an individual variation of apparently spontaneous origin. The difference from the normal type is usually slight, but may be quite marked. If perpetuated, it becomes a strain, breed, or variety. Sports are observed chiefly among domesticated animals and cultivated plants. Many of the beautiful or curious hothouse-flowers are mere sports that are produced by high cultivation, crossing, or accident, and some valued breeds of domestic animals have arisen in like manner. Sports are frequently very persistent for many generations, even when they are not preserved by selection: "experience does not show that those varieties which are called 'sports' are unstable." (Galton.) Monstrous characters are sometimes acquired, but mere monstrosities

or malformations are not usually called *sports*. Compare *spontaneity*, 2 (a), and *freak of nature* (under *freak*²).

9. A sporting man; one who is interested in open-air sports; hence, in a bad sense, a betting man; a gambler; a blackleg. [Colloq.]

"The *sports*," by which is meant those who like fast living.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 228.

In *sport*, in jest; in play; jesting.— To make sport of or (formerly) at, to laugh at; mock at; deride.

It were not good
She knew his love, lest she make sport at it.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 58.

= *Syn.* 1. Recreation, hilarity, merriment, mirth, jollity, gambling. — 2. Frolic, prank.

sportability (spōrt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *sportable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Frolicsomeness; playfulness.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 82. [Rare.]

sportable (spōrt'a-bl), *a.* [*<* *sport* + *-able*.] Mirthful; playful; frolicsome. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 6. [Rare.]

sportalt (spōrt'al), *a.* [*<* *sport* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports: as, "sportalt arms." Dryden. [Rare.]

sportance (spōrt'ans), *n.* [*<* *sport* + *-ance*.] Sporting; merrymaking. Peele, Arraignment of Paris, I. 3.

sporter (spōrt'ēr), *n.* [*<* *sport* + *-er*.] One who or that which sports, in any sense of the verb. Goldsmith.

sportful (spōrt'fūl), *a.* [*<* *sport* + *-ful*.] 1. Frolicsome; playful; mirthful; merry.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 396.

2†. Amorous; wanton.

Let Kate be chaste and Dian *sportful*.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 268.

3. Tending to or causing mirth; amusing; gay; also, designed for amusement only; jesting; not serious.

Though 't be a *sportful* combat,
Yet in the trial much opinion dwells.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 336.

sportfully (spōrt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a sportful manner; playfully; sportively; in jest. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

sportfulness (spōrt'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being sportful. Donne, Letters, To Sir Henry Goodyere, xxvii.

sporting (spōrt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sport*, *v.*] 1. A sport; a game; specifically, participation in horse-racing, sports of the field, etc.; sports collectively, with all the interests involved in them.

When that these pleasant *sportings* quite were done,
The marquess a messenger sent
For his young daughter and his pretty smiling son.
Patient Griseld (Child's Ballads, IV. 211).

2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, spontaneous origination of new and singular characters; the appearance of a sport, or the assumption of that character by an individual animal or plant. See *sport*, *v.*, 3, and *n.*, 8.

sporting (spōrt'ing), *p. a.* 1. Engaging or concerned in sport or diversion; specifically, interested in or practising field-sports: as, a *sporting* man. See *sport*, *n.*, 9.

The most famous *sporting* man of his time was Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, "The Father of the Turf," who was keeper of her Majesty's running horses at Newmarket.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, assuming the character of a sport. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 413.— **Sporting rifle**. See *rifle*².

sporting-book (spōrt'ing-būk), *n.* A book in which bets, etc., are recorded.

sporting-house (spōrt'ing-hous), *n.* A house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.

sportingly (spōrt'ing-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. Hammond, Works, I. 193.

sportive (spōrt'iv), *a.* [*<* *sport* + *-ive*.] 1. Inclined toward sport; fond of sport or amusement; frolicsome; playful.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court?
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 109.

2. Connected with amusement or sports; characterized by sport, mirth, or pleasantry.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now.
Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 58.

As from the *sportive* Field she goes,
His down-cast Eye reveals his inward Woes.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3†. Amorous; wanton.

Why should others' false adulterate eyes
Give salutation to my *sportive* blood?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxi.

4. In bot. and zool., tending to vary from the normal type. See *spot*, n., 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 407. — *Syn.* 1. Jocose, jocular, facetious, gamesome, prankish.

sportively (spôr'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner. *Drayton*, Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

sportiveness (spôr'tiv-ness), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness; as, the sportiveness of one's humor. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

sportless (spôr'tles), *a.* [*< sport + -less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

sportling (spôr'tling), *n.* [*< sport + -ling*.] 1. A light or playful sport; a frolic.

The shepherd's boys with hundred sportings light
Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.
Brian's Ida, l. 1. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

2. A playful little creature.

When again the lambskin play,
Pretty sportings! full of May
A. Phillips, Ode to Miss Carteret.

[Rare in both uses.]

sportsman (spôr'ts'man), *n.*; pl. *sportsmen* (-men). [*< sport's*, poss. of *sport*, + *man*.] 1. A man who sports; specifically, a man who practises field-sports, especially hunting or fishing, usually for pleasure and in a legitimate manner.

The pointer ranges, and the sportsman beats
In russet jacket; — lynn-like is his aim;
Full grows his bag. *Byron*, Don Juan, xlii. 75.

2. One who bets or is otherwise interested in field-sports, especially racing; a sporting man.

It was pleasant to be called a gentleman sportsman —
also to have a chance of drawing a favourite horse.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 8.

sportsmanlike (spôr'ts'man-lik), *a.* Having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; also, characteristic of or befitting a sportsman; hence, legitimate from the point of view of a sportsman.

sportsmanly (spôr'ts'man-li), *a.* [*< sportsman + -ly*.] Same as *sportsmanlike*.

sportsmanship (spôr'ts'man-ship), *n.* [*< sportsman + -ship*.] The practice or art of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

sportswoman (spôr'ts'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *sportswomen* (-wim'en). A woman who engages in or is interested in field-sports. [Rare.]

sportulary (spôr'tj-lä-ri), *a.* [*< sportule + -ary*.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

sportulet (spôr'tül), *n.* [*< L. sportula*, a little basket, esp. one in which food or money was given to a great man's clients, a present, dim. of *sporta*, a plaited basket.] An alms; a dole; a gift or contribution.

The bishops who consecrated the ground had a spill or
sportule from the credulous laity. *Aylife*, Parergon.

sporular (spôr'j-lär), *a.* [*< sporule + -är*.] Having the character of a sporule; pertaining to a sporule; sporoid; sporuloid; also, swarming like a mass of spores.

sporulate (spôr'j-lät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sporulated*, ppr. *sporulating*. [*< sporule + -ate*.] I. *intrans.* To form spores.

II. *trans.* To convert into spores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 854.

sporulation (spôr'j-lä'shon), *n.* [*< sporulate + -ion*.] Formation of or conversion into spores or sporules; sporation.

sporule (spôr'öl), *n.* [*< NL. sporula*, dim. of *spora*, spore; see *spore*.] A spore; sometimes, a small spore.

sporuliferous (spôr'j-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. sporula + L. ferre = E. bear*.] In bot., bearing sporules.

sporuloid (spôr'j-löid), *a.* [*< sporule + -oid*.] Resembling a sporule; sporular.

sposh (sposh), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *splosh* for *splash*, like *sputter* for *splutter*. The resemblance to *slosh*, *slush*, is merely accidental.] Slush, or something resembling it; splosh. [Local, U. S.]

sposhi (sposh'i), *a.* [*< sposh + -y*.] Soft and watery; sploshy. [Local, U. S.]

There's a sight o' difference between good upland fruit
and the *sposhi* apples that grows in wet ground.
S. O. Jewett, A Country Doctor, p. 22.

spot (spot), *n.* [*< ME. spot, spotte = OFlem. spotte*, a spot; cf. *D. spat*, a speck (see *spat*), *Dan. spætte*, a spot; these forms are appar. connected with *lecl. spotti, spottir*, *Sw. spott, spittle*, and so with *E. spit*; but *ME. spot* may be

in part a var. of *splot*, *< AS. splot*, a spot: see *splot*. The *D. spot* = *OHG. MHG. spot*, *G. spott* = *lecl. Sw. spott*, *Dan. spott*, mockery, derision, is not related.] 1. A stain made by foreign matter; a blot; a speck.

This best cote, Hankyn,
Hath many moles and *spotles*, it moote ben *ywaashe*.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 315.

Out, damned *spot*! out, I say! *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 39.
2. A blemish; a flaw; a fault; especially, a stain upon moral purity.

Also is the *spot* of lecherie more uouler and more perilous
ine clerkes and ine prelas thanne ine leawede uolke.
Ayenbide of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

Sublimely mild, a spirit without *spot*.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 45.

3. A bit of surface differing in some way from the rest, as in color, material, or finish; a dot; a small mark. Specifically — (a) A patch; a beauty-spot.

I was sorry to see my Lady Castlemaine; for the mourning
forcing all the ladies to go in black, with their hair plain
and without *spots*, I find her to be a much more ordinary
woman than ever I durst have thought she was.
Pepys, Diary, April 21, 1666.

(b) A pustule or other eruptive mark, as in a rash. (c) One of the pipes on a playing-card; hence, in composition with a numeral, the card having pipe to the number expressed: as, to play a ten-spot. (d) One of two marked points on a billiard-table, on which balls are placed, or from which they are to be played. (e) A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See *sun-spot*. (f) In zool., a color-mark of rounded or indeterminate form, but not very long for its width, and thus not forming a streak or stripe; a blotch; a macula: usually said of markings larger than those called *dots* or *points*. An eyed spot forms an ocellus (which see).

4. A small extent of space; a particular locality; a place; a site. — 5. A piece; a bit; hence, something very minute; a particle; an atom.

This earth, a *spot*, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compared.
Milton, P. L., viii. 17.

6. A breed of domestic pigeons having a spot on the head above the beak. — 7. (a) A scienoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus* (obliquus), also called *goody*, *lafayette*, *oldwife*, and *pig-fish*. See cut under *lafayette*. (b) The southern redfish or drum, *Sciaenops ocellatus*. See cut under *redfish*.

— 8. A small fishing-ground. — **Acoustic spot**. See *macula acustica*, under *macula*. — **Black-spot**. See *black*. — **Blind spot**. See *blind*. — **Compound ocellated spot**. See *compound*. — **Confluent, discal, distinct, ermine spots**. See the qualifying words. — **Crescent spot**, in entom., a butterfly of the genus *Melitæa* and some related forms, having crescentic white spots on the edges of the wings. — **Embryonal spot**. Same as *germinal spot*. — **Eyed spot**, an ocellus. — **Geminate, germinal, obliterate spot**. See the adjectives. — **On the spot**. (a) Without change of place; before moving; at once; immediately.

Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. . . . If any one attempts
to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.
John A. Dix (Memoirs, by Morgan Dix, I. 370).

(b) At the precise place and time; at the place and time at which something specified occurred: as, a picture of a skirmish made on the spot. — **Orbicular spot**. See *orbicular*, *n.* — **Receptive, reniform, sagittate spot**. See the adjectives. — **Sieve-like spot**. See *macula cribrosa*, under *macula*. — **Solar spots**. See *sun-spot*. — **Sömmering's spot**, the macula lutea, or yellow spot of the eye. — **Spot of Wagner**. See *nucleolus*, 1. — **To knock spots out of**. See *knock*. — **Yellow spot of the eye**. See *macula lutea*, under *macula*.

spot (spot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spotted*, ppr. *spotting*. [*< ME. spotten (= OFlem. spotten)*; *< spot*, *n.* Cf. *spat*, *spatter*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a spot on; blot; stain; discolor or defile in a spot or spots.

He that meddleth with pitch is like to be *spotted* with it.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

With rust his armor bright was *spotted* o'er.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 84.

2. To mar the perfection or moral purity of; blemish; tarnish; sully.

Spotted with the stain of unlawful or indirect procurement.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

3. To mark or cover with spots; mark in spots; dot.

A handkerchief
spotted with strawberries.
Shak., Othello, III. 3. 435.

The surface of the water was *spotted* with rings where
the trout were rising.
Froude, Sketches, p. 75.

Specifically — 4. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament.

Faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; especially, to note as of suspicious or doubtful character. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

At length he became *spotted*. The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 484.

6. To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out. [Slang.]

The Widow Leech . . . rang three times with long intervals, — but all in vain: the inside Widow having *spotted* the outside one through the blinds.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xxi.

7. In horse-racing, to indicate, give a hint as to, or name: as, to *spot* the winner of a future race. — 8. To place upon a spot; specifically, in billiards, to place (a ball) on one of the spots or marks on the table. — **To spot timber**, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a spot; cause a stain, discoloration, or shadow. — 2. To be subject to spots; be easily spotted: as, a fabric that *spots* when exposed to damp.

spot-ball (spot'bäl), *n.* In billiards: (a) The ball which belongs on the spot. (b) That one of the two white balls which is distinguished by a black spot; the "black" ball.

spot-lens (spot'lenz), *n.* In microscopy, a plano-convex lens used in the place of an ordinary condenser. It has a central stop on the plane side toward the object, and since the rays which pass through the annular portion converge too strongly to enter the objective, the transparent or translucent object under examination appears to be self-luminous surrounded by a dark background.

spotless (spot'les), *a.* [*< ME. spotles*, *< spot + -less*.] 1. Free from spots, foul matter, ordiscoloration.

Of *spotles* perlez thaly beren the creste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 855.

This palliament of white and *spotless* hue.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 182.

2. Free from blemish, fault, or reproach; immaculate; pure.

My true service . . .
May so approve my *spotless* loyalty.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. Guiltless; innocent: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

You fight for her, as *spotless* of these mischiefs
As Heaven is of our sins, or truth of errors.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 5.

= *Syn.* Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, irreproachable, untainted, untarnished.

spotlessly (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner; without spot, stain, or blemish.

spotlessness (spot'les-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish. *Donne*, Devotions.

spotneck (spot'nek), *n.* The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. [Local, New Eng.]

spotrump (spot'rump), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hemastica*. Also *whiterump*. *G. Trumbull*. [Massachusetts.]

spot-stitch (spot'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch by means of which raised rounded figures are produced at equal intervals, forming a kind of pattern.

spotted (spot'ed), *p. a.* [*< ME. spotted*; *< spot + -ed*.] 1. Marked with a spot or spots; dotted or sprinkled with spots: as, the *spotted* leopard. — 2. Distributed in separate places or spots: said of a mineral vein when the ore which it carries is very irregularly distributed through the workings. — **Black and spotted heath-cock**, the Canada grouse. — **Dusky and spotted duck**. See *duck*. — **Spotted adder**. See *Oligodon*. — **Spotted alder**, the wych-hazel. — **Spotted axis**. See *axis*, 1. — **Spotted cat**, any one of the larger felines which is spotted (not striped as the tiger, nor plain as the lion). See cuts under *chela*, *jaguar*, *leopard*, *ocelot*, *ounce*, *panther*, and *serval*. — **Spotted crowfoot**. See *Pulsanaria*. — **Spotted cowbane**, eyebright, fever. See the nouns. — **Spotted deer**. Same as *axis*, 1. — **Spotted grouse**, the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge. See cut under *Canada*. — **Spotted gum**. See *gum*, 3. — **Spotted hemlock**. Same as *hemlock*, 1. — **Spotted Iceland falcon**. See *Iceland falcon*, under *falcon*. — **Spotted kidney**, the condition of the kidney in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. — **Spotted knotweed**, *mackerel medic*. See the nouns. — **Spotted lace**, an openwork material, generally made of cotton, somewhat resembling a lace réseau with small spots at equal intervals. — **Spotted metal**. See *organ-metal*, under *metal*. — **Spotted net**. Same as *spotted lace*. — **Spotted rail**, *silty water-hen*. See *rail*. — **Spotted sand-piper**. See *sand-piper*. — **Spotted schista**. See *spilote*.



Spotted Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*).

Spotted seal, a leopard-seal.—**Spotted shrike**, *spurge*, *tortoise*, *wintergreen*, etc. See the nouns.—**Spotted tringa**. Same as *spotted sandpiper*.—**Spotted yellow warbler**, the magnolia warbler, *Dendroica maculosa*, the male of which is much spotted. The adult male is rich-yellow below, with white crissum, heavily streaked with black; the rump is bright-yellow, the back nearly black, the crown clear ash; there is a white circumocular and postocular stripe, and the wing- and tail-feathers are marked with conspicuous white spots. This bird is 5 inches long and 7½ in extent of wings; it inhabits eastern North America, abounds in woodland, breeds from New England northward, builds a small neat nest in low confers, and lays 4 or 5 white eggs spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *black-and-yellow warbler*. See cut on preceding page.

spotted-bass (spot'ed-bás), *n.* Same as *drum*¹, 11 (c).

spottedness (spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

spotted-tree (spot'ed-tré), *n.* A small Australian tree, *Flindersia maculosa*, remarkably spotted from the falling off of the outer bark in patches.

spotter (spot'ér), *n.* [*< spot + -er*]. One who or that which spots; specifically, one who is employed to shadow suspicious or suspected persons; a detective. [Slang.]

A conductor . . . had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the *spotter* was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. *The American*, VI. 333.

spottiness (spot'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spotty.

spotting (spot'ing), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *necrosis*, 2.

spotty (spot'i), *a.* [*< ME. spotty, spotti; < spot + -y*]. 1. Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted.

Thou ne seest naht make none sacrifice to God of oxe, ne of seep, thet by [be] *spotty*. *Ayenbyle of Inweyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

To descey new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her *spotty* globe.
Milton, P. L., l. 291.

2. Occurring in spots or irregularly: as, hops are said to run *spotty* when the crops are unequal. *Halliwel*.—3. Patchy; lacking harmony of parts; without unity.

spounget, *n.* A Middle English form of *sponge*.
spousaget (spou'zāj), *n.* [*< spouse + -age*]. Espousal; marriage.

The manne shal geue vnto the womanne a ring, and other tokens of *spousage*.

Marriage Service, Prayer-Book of Edward VI., 1549.

spousal (spou'zāl), *a.* and *n.* [In E. first as a noun, *< ME. spousail, spousaile, spousaille, spousail, espousaile, < OF. espousailles, < L. sponsalia, betrothal, neut. pl. of sponsalis, pertaining to betrothal, < sponsus, a betrothal: see spouse, espousal*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to marriage or espousal; nuptial; bridal; connubial.

Now the Rabbi, receiuing a Ring of pure gold, . . . puts it on the brides finger, and with a loud voice pronounceth the *spousal* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

The well-wrought, lovely *spousal* ring.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 203.

II. *n.* Marriage; nuptials; espousal: often used in the plural.

Boweth your nekke under that blisful yok
Of soveraynetee, nought of servyse,
Which that men clepeth *spousal* or wedlok.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

By our *spousals* and marriage begun, . . .
Rue on this realm, whose ruin is at hand.
Surrey, *Æneid*, iv. 407.

spouse (spouz), *n.* [*< ME. spouse, spouse, spouse, spus = Icel. spúsa, púsa, púsi, < OF. espos, spous, F. époux, m., OF. espouse, espuse, F. épouse, f., = Sp. Pg. esposo, m., esposa, f., = It. sposo, m., sposa, f., < L. sponsus, m., sponsa, f., one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride (cf. sponsus, a betrothal), prep. masc. and fem. pp. of spondere, promise: see sponsor*.] A married person, husband or wife; either one of a married pair.

The soule is widewe thet haneth vorloren hire *spus*, thet is . . . Crist. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 10.

For her the *spouse* prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing.
Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 219.

spouse (spouz), *v. t.* [*< ME. spousen, spousen, spusen, < OF. spouser, F. épouser = Pr. esposar = Pg. esposar = It. sposare, < LL. sponsare, betroth, espouse: see spouse, n., and cf. espouse, v.*] 1. To take for a husband or a wife; wed; espouse.

Ye ryde as ooy and stille as doth a mayde
Were newe *spoused*, sitting at the bord.
Chaucer, *Prolog*, to Clerk's Tale, l. 3.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spoused*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton*, P. L., v. 216.

2. To give in marriage.

Kyng William of Scotland did his doughter *spouse*
To the erle of Boleyn. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 210.

spouse-breacht (spouz'bréch), *n.* [*< ME. spouse-breche, spousebriche, spusbruche; < spouse + breach*.] Adultery.

But onlis he saued a weddid wiif
In *spousebriche* that hadde doon mys.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

spousehedet, *n.* See *spousehood*.

spousehood (spouz'húd), *n.* [*< ME. spoushod, also spousehede; < spouse + -hood*.] The state of wedlock; matrimony.

The eldore of the tuo in *spoushod* he nome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 307.

spouseless (spouz'les), *a.* [*< spouse + -less*.] Without a spouse; unmarried or widowed.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 11.

spousesst (spou'zes), *n.* [*< ME. spousesse; < spouse + -ess*.] A bride or wife; a married woman.

At whiche marriage was no persones present but the
spouse, the *spousesse*, the duchess of Bedforde her moder,
ye preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the
preest syng. *Fabyan*, *Chron.*, an. 1664.

sponsing (spou'zing), *n.* [*< ME. spowsynge, spusing; verbal n. of spouse, v.*] The act of marrying; wedding; espousal; marriage.

Loke to thi doughter that noon of hem be born; . . .
And zeue hem to *spowsynge* as soone as thei been ables.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

spout (spout), *v.* [*< ME. spouten, spowten = MD. spuyten, D. spuiten, spout, = Sw. sputa, a dial. var. of spruta, squirt, spout, sprout, etc.: see sprout*.] A similar loss of *r* occurs in *speak*. Cf. *sputter*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To issue with force, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; spurt: as, blood *spouts* from an artery.

Like a raving torrent, struggling amongst the broken
rocks and lease free passages, at length he *spouts* down
from a wonderful height into the valley below.
Sandys, *Travails*, p. 73.

2. To discharge a fluid in a jet or continuous stream; send out liquid as from a spout or nozzle; specifically, to blow, as a whale.

With youre mouthe ye vse nowther to squyt nor *spout*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

When the larger Cetacea come up to breathe, the expired vapor suddenly condenses into a cloud; and, if expiration commences before the spiracle is actually at the surface, a certain quantity of spray may be driven up along with the violent current of the expelled air. This gives rise to the appearance termed the *spouting* of Whales, which does not arise, as it is commonly said to do, from the straining off of the sea-water swallowed with the food, and its expulsion by the nostrils. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 348.

3. To speak volubly and oratorically; talk or recite in a declamatory manner, especially in public; speechify. [Colloq.]

For anything of the acting, *spouting*, reciting kind I
think he has always a decided taste.
Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, xlii.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour out in a jet and with some force; throw out as through a spout or pipe: as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,
Make pipes water warme inward to *spouts*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

Your statue *spouting* blood in many pipes.
Shak., J. C., II. 2. 85.

2. To cause to spurt or gush out.

From the dry stones he can water *spout*.
Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 6.

3. To utter volubly or grandiloquently.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

4. To pawn; pledge. See *spout*, *n.*, 2. [Slang.]

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, II. 1.

5. To furnish or provide with a spout, in any sense: as, to *spout* a roof; to *spout* a tea-kettle. **spout** (spout), *n.* [*< ME. spoute, spowte = MD. spuyte, D. spuit = Sw. spruta, a spout: see spout, v., and cf. sprout, n.*] 1. A pipe, tube, or trough through which a liquid is poured, and which serves to guide its flow. Similar tubes, etc., are used for finely divided solids, as grain. The spout of a small vessel, as a pitcher, may be a mere fold or doubling of the rim, or may be a piece put on the outside, a notch having been cut in the rim to allow the liquid to pass, or may be a closed tube, as in a tea-pot or alaba. See cut under *mill*.

She dreamt to-night she saw my status,
Which, like a fountain with an hundred *spouts*,
Did run pure blood. *Shak.*, J. C., II. 2. 77.

The walls surmounting their roofes, wrought thorow
with potshards to catch and strike down the refreshing
winds; having *spouts* of the same. *Sandys*, *Travails*, p. 116.

2. A lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, vulgarly, the shop itself.

Pawnbrokers, . . . before *spouts* were adopted, used a hook to lift the articles offered in pawn.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 56.

3. A continuous stream of fluid matter issuing, actually or seemingly, from a pipe or nozzle; a jet or column, as of water.

Before this grotto is a long pool into which ran divers
spouts of water from leaden escollor basins.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 27, 1644.

Specifically—(a) A waterspout.

They say furthermore that in certeyne places of the sea
they sawe certeyne streames of water, which they caule
spoutes, faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea.

R. Eden, *First Booke on America* (ed. Arber), p. 386.

(b) The column of dense vapor emitted from the spout-hole of a whale during the act of expiration, resembling the escape of steam from a valve.

4. The spout-hole of a whale.—5. A short underground passage connecting a main road with an air-head: a term used in the thick coal-workings of South Staffordshire, England.—Up the *spout*, in pawn. See def. 2. [Slang.]

His pockets, no doubt,
Being turn'd inside out,
That his mouchoir and gloves may be put up the *spout*.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 16.

spouter (spou'tér), *n.* [*< spout, v., + -er*]. 1. One who or that which spouts. (a) Something that sends forth a jet or stream of fluid matter.

The flowing-wells of the Baku district, in the energy
with which they throw out the oil and the quantity so projected, far exceed even our largest American *spouters*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 77.

(b) One who speaks grandiloquently or oratorically; a mere declaimer; a speechifier. [Colloq.]

The quaters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation.
V. Knox, *Winter Evenings*, xxxii.

2. An experienced whaleman. [Nautical slang.]

The *spouter*, as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up
his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 36.

spout-fish (spout'fish), *n.* A bivalve mollusk which squirts water through its siphons, as the common clam, razor-shell, and many others.

spout-hole (spout'hól), *n.* 1. An orifice for the discharge of a liquid.—2. The spiracle or blow-hole of a whale or other cetacean. The number of spout-holes differs in different species, the sperm-whales and porpoises having one, and the right whales, bowheads, finbacks, sulphur-bottoms, etc., two. The nostrils of the walrus are also sometimes called spout-holes.

spoutless (spout'les), *a.* [*< spout + -less*.] Having no spout, as a pitcher. *Cowper*, *Task*, iv. 776.

spout-shell (spout'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Aporrhaidæ*, as *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the pelican's-foot. See also cut under *Aporrhais*.

spowrget. A Middle English form of *spurge*¹, *spurge*².
spp. An abbreviation of *species* (plural).

S. P. Q. R. An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the senate and the people of Rome.

sprach, *v.* and *n.* See *spraich*.

sprachle, *v. t.* See *sprackle*.

sprack (sprak), *a.* [Also dial. *sprag*; *< ME. sprac, < Icel. spræk, also sparæk, sprightly, = Norw. spræk = Sw. dial. spräk, språg, spräker, cheerful, talkative, noisy. Cf. spark², spry*.] Sprightly; lively; brisk; alert. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mrs. Page. He is a better scholar than I thought he was.
Evans. He is a good *sprag* memory.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 1. 84.

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Yeolan like an hypochondriac person, . . . you would wonder where he hath sse suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity.
Scott, *Waverley*, xliii.

sprackle (sprak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprackled*, ppr. *sprackling*. [Also *sprachle, sprackle, sprachle*; prob. *< Icel. sprækla, sprökla, mod. spríkla, sprawl*; freq. of a verb represented by Sw. *sparka* = Dan. *sparke*, kick. Cf. *sprangle* and *sprawl*.] To clamber; get on with difficulty. [Scotch.]

Sae far I *sprackled* up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.
Burns, *On Meeting with Lord Daer*.

spracklyt, *a.* [*ME. sprackliche, < Icel. sprækligr, sprightly, < spræk, sprightly: see sprack and -ly*]. Same as *sprack*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 10.



Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*).

spradde, **spradi**. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *spread*.

sprag¹ (sprag), *n.* [*<* Dan. dial. *sprag* = Sw. dial. *spragg*, *spragge*, a spray, *sprig*: see *spray*¹.] 1. A billet of wood. [*Prov. Eng.*] Specifically — 2. In coal-mining: (a) A short billet of wood used instead of a brake to lock the wheels of a car. (b) A short wooden prop used to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting; a punch-prop. [*Eng.*]

sprag¹ (sprag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spragged*, ppr. *spragging*. [*<* *sprag*¹, *n.*] To prop by a sprag; also, to stop, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sprag² (sprag), *n.* [*Prob.* a particular use of *sprag*¹ in sense of 'sprout', i. e. 'young one'; cf. *sprat*², *sprot*², a small fish, similarly derived from *sprot*¹, a sprout.] 1. A young salmon of the first year; a smolt. — 2. A half-grown cod. [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

sprag³ (sprag), *a.* A dialectal form of *sprack*. **sprag-road** (sprag-rôd), *n.* In coal-mining, a mine-road having such a steep grade that sprags are needed to control the descent of the car. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

sprach (spräh), *v. i.* [*Also sprach, spreich*; prob. *<* Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage* = Icel. *spraka*, make a noise, crackle, burst: see *spark*¹.] To cry; shriek. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

sprach (spräh), *n.* [*Also sprach, spreich*; *<* *sprach*, *v.*] 1. A cry; a shriek.

Anone thay herd sere vocis lamentabill,
Grete walyng, quhmlpering, and sprachis miserabill.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 178.

2. A pack; a multitude: as, a *sprach* of bairns. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch* in both uses.]

sprackle (sprä'ki), *v. t.* Same as *sprackle*. [*Scotch.*]

spraid (spräd), *a.* [*Also sprayed*; a reduced form of *spreathed*.] Chapped with cold. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grated into a poor *sprayed* finger. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xxxi.

sprain (sprän), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *espreindre*, press, wring, *<* L. *exprimere*, press out, *<* *ex*, out, + *premere*, press: see *press*¹, and cf. *express*.] 1. To press; push.

Hee *sprainde* in a sprite (sprit, pole) & spradde it aboute.
Alisaunder of Mucedoine (E. E. T. S.), i. 1097.

2. To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.
Gay, *Trivia*, i. 38.

sprain (sprän), *n.* [*<* *sprain*, *v.*] 1. A violent straining or wrenching of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part.

2. The injury caused by spraining; a sprained joint.

spraint (spränt), *n.* [*<* ME. **spraynte*, prob. *<* OF. *espreinte*, a pressing out, straining, F. *épreinte*, *<* *espreindre*, press out: see *sprain*.] The dung of the otter. *Kingsley*, *Two Years Ago*, xviii.

sprainting (sprän'ting), *n.* [*<* ME. *spraynting*; *<* *spraint* + *-ing*¹.] Same as *spraint*.

spraith (spräth), *n.* Same as *spreagh*.

sprale (spräl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *srawl*¹.

srawl, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *srawl*¹.

sprang (sprang). A preterit of *spring*.

sprangle (sprang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprangled*, ppr. *sprangling*. [*Appar.* a nasalized var. of *sprackle*.] To sprawl; straggle. [*Prov. Eng.* and U. S.]

Over its fence *sprangles* a squash vine in ungainly joy.
Cornhill Mag., May, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

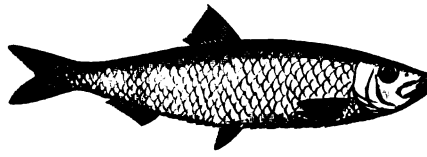
When on the back-stretch his legs seemed to *sprangle* out on all sides at once.
Philadelphia Times, Aug. 15, 1883.

sprangle (sprang'gl), *n.* [*<* *sprangle*, *v.*] The act or attitude of sprangling. *J. Spalding*, *Dine Theory* (1808). [*Prov. Eng.* and U. S.]

sprat¹ (sprat), *n.* [*Sc.* also *spreat*, *spret*, *sprit*, *sprot*, the joint-leaved rush; another form and use of *sprot*¹, a stump, chip, broken branch: see *sprot*¹, and cf. *sprat*², *n.*] 1. A name of various species of rushes, as *Juncus articulatus*, etc. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*] — 2. *pl.* Small wood. *Kennett*; *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sprat² (sprat), *n.* [*A* dial. var., now the reg. form, of *sprot*², *q. v.*] 1. A small clupeoid fish of European waters, *Clupea (Harengula) sprattus*. At one time the sprat was thought to be the

young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of any of these fishes by the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. Young sprats, an inch or two long, are the fishes of which white-



Sprat (*Clupea sprattus*).

bait mainly or largely consists at some seasons. The sprat is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie* or *garvie-her-ring*.

'Stoot, ye all talk

Like a company of *sprat*-fed mechanics.

Beau. and Fl. (3), *Faithful Friends*, i. 2.

2. A name of other fishes. (a) A young herring. (b) The sand-eel or lance. See cut under *Ammodontidae*. [*Prov. Eng.*] (c) A kind of anchovy, *Anchovia compressa*, about six inches long, of a very pale or translucent olivaceous color, with a silvery lateral band, found on the coasts of California and Mexico. It closely resembles *A. delicatissima* of the same coasts, but is larger and has a longer anal fin. (d) Same as *alfonsa*. — **Freeh-water sprat**, the bleak. *I. Walton*. [*Local, Eng.*] — **London sprat**, the true sprat: so distinguished from the sand-eel or lance.

sprat² (sprat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spratted*, ppr. *spratting*. [*<* *sprat*², *n.*] To fish for sprats.

They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *spratting*. *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sprat³ (sprat), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *sprat*².] A small coin. [*Slang.*]

Several *Lascares* were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings. *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1867.

sprat-barley (sprat'bär'li), *n.* See *barley*¹.

sprat-borer (sprat'bör'er), *n.* A loon, as the red-throated diver, *Columbus (or Urinator) septentrionalis*: from its fondness for sprats.

sprat-day (sprat'dä), *n.* The ninth day of November: so called in London as being the first day of the sprat-selling season. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, i. 69.

sprat-loon (sprat'lön), *n.* Same as *sprat-borer*.

sprat-mew (sprat'mü), *n.* A sea-gull which catches sprats; the kittiwake.

sprat-er (sprat'er), *n.* [*<* *sprat*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who fishes for sprats. — 2. The guillemot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

spratle (sprat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spratled*, ppr. *spratling*. [*Also sprottle*; *<* Sw. *sprattla*, *srawl*, = Dan. *sprælle*, *spræde*, *srawl*, flounder, toss the legs; cf. D. *spartelen*, flutter, leap, wrestle, sparkle. Cf. *sprackle*, *srawl*¹.] To scramble. *Burns*, *To a Louse*. [*Scotch.*]

spratle (sprat'l), *n.* [*<* *spratle*, *v.*] A scramble; a struggle. *Scott*, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xii. [*Scotch.*]

sprackle (sprä'chl), *v. t.* Same as *sprackle*. **sprault**, *v.* An obsolete form of *sprawl*¹.

srawl¹ (spräl), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *sprall*; *<* ME. *sprawlen*, *spraulen*, *sprawelen*, *spraulen*, *sprallen*, *<* AS. *spreawlian* (a rare and doubtful word, cited by Zupitza ("Studium der neueren Sprachen," July, 1886) from a gloss; perhaps akin to Icel. *spraukla*, *sprökla*, *srawl*; cf. Sw. dial. *spralla*, *sprala* = Dan. *sprælle*, *spræde*, *srawl*, flounder: see *sprackle* and *spratle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To toss the limbs about; work the arms and legs convulsively; in general, to struggle convulsively.

He drow it [a fish] in to the drie place, and it bigan to *spraukle* bifor his feet. *Wyckif*, *Tobit* vi. 4.

He *spraulleth* lyke a yonge padocke. I *spraukle* with my legges, strugrell, je me debats. *Palsgrave*, p. 729.

*Spraul*st thou? take that, to end thy agony. [*Stabs him.* *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 39.

Grim in convulsive agonies he *spraukleth*. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xxii. 23.

2. To work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; crawl or scramble.

I have seen it, saith Cämbrensis, experimented, that a toad, being incompassed with a thong, . . . reculed backe, as though it had bene rapt in the head; wherevpon he began to *sprall* to the other side.

Stanhurst, *Descrip. of Ireland*, ii. (Hollinshed's Chron.).

3. To be spread out in an ungraceful posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly.

On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
Where *sprawl* the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,
Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie. *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, iv. 146.

4. To have an irregular, spreading form or outline; straggle: said of handwriting, vines, etc.

The arches which spring from the huge pillars, though wide, are not *sprawling*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 21.

5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

II. *trans.* To spread out ungracefully.

The leafless butternut, whereon the whippoorwill used to sing, and the yellow warbler make its nest, *sprawks* its naked arms, and moans pitifully in the blast.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 17.

srawl¹ (spräl), *n.* [*<* *srawl*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of sprawling. — 2. A sprawling posture; an awkward recumbent attitude: as, to be stretched out in a careless *srawl*. — 3. Motion; activity. [*Prov. Eng.* and U. S.]

srawl² (spräl), *n.* [*Prob.* dim. of *sprag* or dial. *E. spray*¹: see *sprag*¹, *srawl*¹.] A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray.

Halliwel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

srawler (sprä'ler), *n.* [*<* *srawl*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which sprawls. Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) One of certain moths or their larvae. (1) The European noctuid moth *Asteroscopus sphinx*: so called from the sprawling of the larva. The rannoch *sprawler* is *A. nubiculosa*. (2) A noctuid moth, *Demas corioli*. (b) The dobson or hellgrammite. [*Local, U. S.*]

srawl¹ (sprä), *n.* [*<* ME. *srawl*, *srawl*, *<* Sw. dial. *spragg*, *spragge* = Dan. *sprag*, a sprig, a spray: see *sprag*¹, a doublet of *srawl*¹, and cf. *sprig*. Cf. *Lieth*, *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, *sprogti*, split, sprout, bud; Gr. *ασπράγος*, asparagus, perhaps orig. 'sprout'.] 1. A branch of a tree with its branchlets, especially when slender and graceful; also, twigs, or such branches collectively; a stem of flowers or leaves; a sprig.

He knelyde down appon his knee
Vndir nethe that grenowde *spraye*.
Thomas of Braxeldoune (Child's Ballads, i. 100).

O nightingale, that on yon bloomy *sprays*
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
Milton, *Sonnets*, i.

2. An orchard; a grove.

Abute the orchard is a wal;
The ethelkeste ston is cristal;
Ho so wonede a moneth in that *spray*
Nolde him neuere longen away.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

3. A binding-stick for thatching. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 4. Any ornament, pattern, or design in the form of a branch or sprig: as, a *srawl* of diamonds; an embroidered *srawl*.

srawl² (sprä), *n.* [*Not found in ME. or AS.*; the alleged **spragan*, in AS. **geond-spragan*, pour out, is appar. an error for *sprengan*, cause to spring: see *spreng*, *spring*. The Icel. *spræna*, jet, spurt out, Norw. *spræn*, a jet of water, are not related. Cf. D. *spreien* (Sewel), for *spreiden*, = LG. *spreen*, *spreien*, for *spreiden*, = E. *spread*: see *spread*.] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; water or other liquid broken up into small particles and driven (as by an atomizer) along by a current of air or other gas.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *srawl*. *Arbutnot*.

Carbolic spray, carbolic acid and water in various proportions, as used with an atomizer in the treatment of the mucous membrane of the throat, in surgical operations, and the like.

srawl² (sprä), *v.* [*Cf.* *srawl*², *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To throw in the form of spray; let fall as spray; scatter in minute drops or particles.

The niched snow-hed *srawls* down
Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold*, *Switzerland*, ii.

2. To sprinkle with fine drops; dampen by means of spray, as of perfume, or of some adhesive liquid used to preserve drawings and the like.

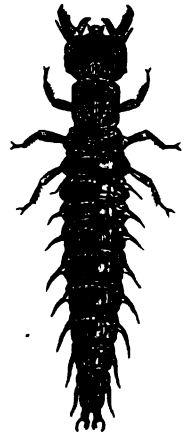
II. *intrans.* To discharge or scatter a liquid in the form of spray: as, the instrument will either spout or *srawl*.

srawl-board (sprä'börd), *n.* A strip on the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

srawl-drain (sprä'drän), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain formed by burying in the earth brush, or the spray of trees, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much used in grass-lands.

srawled, *a.* See *spraid*.

srawler (sprä'er), *n.* One who or that which discharges spray; specifically, one of a large class of machines for applying liquid insecti-



Sprawler (b) (Larva of *Corydalis cornuta*), two thirds natural size.

cides or fungicides to plants, consisting of a pneumatic or hydraulic force-pump and a suitable reservoir and discharge-nozzle or spray-tip. **sprayey**¹ (sprā'i), *a.* [*< spray*¹ + *-ey*.] Forming or resembling sprays, as of a tree or plant; branching.

Heaths of many a gorgeous hue . . . and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *spriggy* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus. *Lever, Davenport Dunn, 1811.*

sprayey² (sprā'i), *a.* [*< spray*² + *-ey*.] Consisting of liquid spray.

This view, sublime as it is, only whets your desire to stand below, and see the river, with its *sprayer* crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 357.*

spraying-machine (sprā'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *sprayer*.

spray-instrument (sprā'in'strō-ment), *n.* In *med.*, an instrument for producing and diffusing spray, or for the application of liquids in the form of spray; an atomizer.

spray-nozzle (sprā'noz'l), *n.* An attachment for the nozzle of a hose which serves to project liquid insecticides and fungicides in the form of a fine spray.

spreach, spreacherie, spreachery. See *spreagh, spreaghery*.

spread (spred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, ppr. *spreading*. [*< ME. spreden* (pret. *spredde*, *spredde*, *spred*, pp. *spredd*, *spred*, *spred*, *y-sprad*), *< AS. sprēdan* = *D. spreiden*, *spreijen*, = *MLG. spreden*, *spreiden*, *LG. spreden*, *spreen*, *spreien* = *OHG. spreitan*, *MHG. G. spreiten* = *Norw. spreida*, dial. *spreie* = *Dan. sprede*, extend, *spread*; causal of the more orig. verb *MHG. spriten*, *spreiden* = *Sw. sprida*, *spread*; cf. *Ice. sprita*, *sprawl*. Not connected, as is often said, with *broad* (*AS. brādian*, make broad, etc.).] **I. trans.** 1. To scatter; disperse; rout.

Was neuer in alle his lyne ther fadere ore so glad Als when he sauh his sons tuo the palens force to *spread*. *Rob. of Brunne, p. 18.*

I have *spread* you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord. *Zech. ii. 6.*

2. To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying. Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys, or spade, Spynne, or *sprede* donge, or spille hym-self with slenthe. *Piers Plowman (b), iii. 308.*

He carved upon them carvings of cherubims and palm trees, . . . and *spread* gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm trees. *1 Kl. vi. 32.*

3. To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarahish, and gold from Uphaz. *Jer. x. 9.*

In other places similar igneous rocks are *spread* out in sheets which are intercalated between the sedimentary strata. *E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 65.*

4. To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

The saunes com faste ridinge with baner *spread*, and were moore than fifty thousande. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.*

A parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen. xxxiii. 19.*

Some species, as the meadow-lark, have a habit of *spreading* the tail at almost every chirp. *Amer. Nat., XXII. 202.*

5. To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

With orchard, and with gardeyne, or with mede, Se that thynne hous with hem be unmyroune, The side in longe upon the south thou *spreds*. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.*

To *spread* the earth before him, and commend . . . Its various parts to his attentive note. *Couper, Tirocinium, i. 640.*

6. To reach out; extend.

Bot gyt he sprange and sprete, and *spredde* his armes, And one the spere lenghe spekes, he spekes thre wordes. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 331.*

One while he *spred* his armes him fro, One while he *spred* them nye. *Sir Cautine (Child's Ballads, III. 174).*

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees and *spread* Their branches hung with copious fruit. *Milton, P. L., vii. 324.*

7. To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuse; propagate.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread*. *Shak., i Hen. VI., i. 4. 50.*

The hungry sheep . . . Rot inwardly, and foul contagion *spread*. *Milton, Lycidas, i. 127.*

And all the planets, in their turn, Confirm the tidings as they roll, And *spread* the truth from pole to pole. *Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 466.*

Oh *spread* thy influence, but restrain thy rage. *Pope, Dunciad, iii. 122.*

8. To overspread; overlay the surface of.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isa. xl. 19.*

Rich tapestry *spread* the streets. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 104.*

Hence—9. To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay: as, to *spread* a table.

The boordes were *spred* in righte litle space, The ladies sate echo as hem semed best. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.*

10. To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

If Dagon be thy god, Go to his temple, . . . *spread* before him How highly it concerns his glory now To frustrate and dissolve these magic spells. *Milton, S. A., i. 1147.*

The resolutions, which the [Supreme] Court ordered *spread* on the minutes, expressed the profound loss which the members of the bar felt. *New York Tribune, Dec. 16, 1890.*

11. To push apart: as, the weight of the train *spread* the rails.—To *spread one's self*, to take extraordinary and generally conspicuous pains: exert one's self to the utmost that something may appear well. (Slang, U. S.)

We dispatched Cullen to prepare a dinner. He had promised, to use his own expression, to *spread himself* in the preparation of this meal. *Hammond, Wild Northern Scenes, p. 266. (Bartlett.)*

Syn. 7. To scatter, circulate, publish.

II. intrans. 1. To become scattered or distributed.

As soone as the saunes were logged thei *spredde* a-brode in the contrey to forry, and euer brente and distroled as thei wente. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 272.*

2†. To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

Ther he mihte wel *sprede* on his felre hude [hide]. *Layamon, i. 14208.*

3. To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; to be broad.

The cedar . . . Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's *spreading* tree. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.*

Plants which, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 364.*

4. To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

Glory is like a circle in the water, Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself Till by broad *spreading* it disperse to nought. *Shak., i Hen. VI., i. 2. 135.*

Spread upward till thy boughs discern The front of Summer-place. *Tennyson, Talking Oak.*

The streams run yellow, Burst the bridges, and *spread* into bays. *R. W. Güder, Early Autumn.*

5. To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

This speche sprang in that space & *spredde* alle aboute. *Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 365.*

Lest his infection, being of catching nature, *Spread* further. *Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 311.*

His renown had *spread* even to the coffee-houses of London and the cloisters of Oxford. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

6. To be pushed apart, as the rails of a cart-track.—7. To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

Dromio, go bid the servants *spread* for dinner. *Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 189.*

Spreading globe-flower, a plant, *Troliis laxus*, growing in swamps in the northeastern United States: it little resembles the true globe-flower in appearance, its sepals being spreading, and of a greenish-yellow or nearly white color.

spread (spred), *n.* [*< spread*, *v.*] 1. The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 676.*

2. The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing *spread*.—3. The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

These naked shoots . . . Shall put their graceful foliage on again, And more aspiring, and with ampler *spread*, Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost. *Couper, Task, vi. 145.*

The capitals of the triforium of Laon have about the same *spread* as those of the choir of Paris. *C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 208.*

Hence—4. See the quotation.

The *spread* of the wheels or axles . . . is the distance between the centres of two axles. *Forney, Locomotive, p. 285.*

5. A stretch; an expanse.

An elm with a *spread* of branches a hundred feet across. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 248.*

6. Capacity for spreading or stretching.

Skins dressed by this process, . . . it is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity or *spread*. *C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 558.*

7. That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party. [*Colloq.*]

We had such a *spread* for breakfast as th' Queen herself might ha' sitten down to. *Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, ix.*

After giving one *spread*, With fiddling and masques, at the Saracen's Head. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 51.*

8. A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet. [*U. S.*]—9. The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.—10. A saddle. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon (1798).* [*Cant.*]—11. Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness.—12. In *zool.*, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, a bird, or an insect; the expanse or extent.—13. In *math.*, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way *spread*.—**Cone of spread.** See *cone*.

spread (spred), *p. a.* [*< ME. spred*, *spred*; pp. of *spread*, *v.*] 1. Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

The wuthen waxen so wide and *spred*, Pride and ginsinge [desire] of loured hed. *Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 831.*

Of stature *spread* and straight, his armes and hands delectable to behold. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 302.*

2. Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

The other Spinel was also an octagon-shaped stone, of perfect color, very *spread*, and free from flaws. *E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 158.*

Spread eagle. (a) See *eagle*. (b) *Naut.*, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment. (c) In *cooking*, a fowl split open down the back and broiled. *G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiv.* (d) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle. [*Colloq.*]

Spread Eagle is where a broker buys a certain stock at seller's option, and sells the same at seller's option within a certain time, on the chance that both contracts may run the full time and he gain the difference. *Biddle, On Stock Brokers, p. 74.*

Spread harmony. See *harmony*, 2 (d).—**Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

spread-eagle (spred'ē'gl), *a.* [*< spread eagle*: see *spread* and *eagle*.] Having the form or characteristics of a spread eagle, or of the kind of display so called; hence, ostentatious; bombastic; boastful: as, a *spread-eagle* oration. See *spread eagle*, under *eagle*.

A kind of *spread-eagle* plot was hatched, with two heads growing out of the same body. *Dryden, Postscript to the History of the League, II. 469.*

We Yankees are thought to be fond of the *spread-eagle* style. *Lovell, Study Windows, p. 375.*

Spread-eagle orchid. See *Oncidium*.

spread-eagle (spred'ē'gl), *v. t.* [*< spread eagle*.] To stretch out in the attitude of a spread eagle.

[Rare.]

Decapitated carcasses of cod—as well as haddock and ling, which are included under the name of stockfish—may be seen *spread-eagled* across transverse sticks to dry. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.*

spread-eagleism (spred'ē'gl-izm), *n.* [*< spread-eagle* + *-ism*.] Vainglorious spirit as shown in opinion, action, or speech; ostentation; bombast, especially in the display of patriotism or national vanity.

When we talk of *spread-eagleism*, we are generally thinking of the United States. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 380.*

★ spreader (spred'er), *n.* [*< spread* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which spreads. (a) One who or that which expands, outspreads, or spreads abroad. See *spread*, *v. t.*

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may . . . yield . . . as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 77.*

(b) One who or that which extends, diffuses, disseminates, etc. See *spread*, *v. t.*

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

2. In *flax-manuf.*, a machine for drawing and doubling flax from the heekles, and making it into slivers; a drawing-frame.—3. In *cotton-manuf.*, same as *lapper*², 2.—4. A device fitted to the nozzle of a hose for causing the stream to spread into a thin fan of spray; a form of spray-nozzle.—5. A bar, commonly of wood, used to hold two swingletrees apart, and thus form a substitute for a doubletree for a plow,

stone-boat, cart, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blower and spreader.** See *blower*.
spreading-adder (spred'ing-ad'er), *n.* Same as *blowing-snake*.
spreading-board (spred'ing-bôrd), *n.* Same as *setting-board*.
spreading-frame (spred'ing-frâm), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for spreading slivers of flax and leading them to the drawing-rollers. *E. H. Knight*.
spreading-furnace (spred'ing-fêr'nâs), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-furnace, in which the split cylinders of blown glass are flattened out. The hearth of this furnace is called the *spreading-plate*.
spreadingly (spred'ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading or extending manner.
 The best times were *spreadingly* infected.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.
spreading-machine (spred'ing-ma-shên'), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a batting and cleaning machine for forming loose cotton into a continuous band ready for the carder. Compare *scutcher*.
spreading-oven (spred'ing-uv'n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a spreading- or flattening-furnace.
spreading-plate (spred'ing-plât), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flat plate or hearth on which a split cylinder of glass is laid to be opened into a flat sheet. See *flattening-furnace*, *spreading-furnace*, *cylinder-glass*.
spreagh (sprech), *n.* [Also *spreach*, *spreich*, *spreath*, *spreith*, *spreth*, *spraith*; < Ir. Gael. *spreidh*, cattle, = *W. praid*, flock, herd, booty, prey.] Prey, especially in cattle; booty; plunder. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 64. [Scotch.]
spreaghery, sprechery (sprech'er-i), *n.* [Also *spreaghery*, *spreagherie*, *spreachery*, *spreacherie*, *sprecherie*; < *spreagh* + *-ery*.] 1. Cattle-lifting; plundering.—2. Prey, in cattle or other property; booty; plunder; movables of an inferior sort, especially such as are collected by depredation. [Scotch in both uses.]
spreat, *n.* Same as *sprat*¹. [Scotch.]
spreath, *n.* See *spreagh*. [Scotch.]
sprechery, *n.* See *spreaghery*. [Scotch.]
spreckled (sprek'ld), *a.* [< **spreckle* (< Icel. *sprekka* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *språkla*, a spot, speck) + *-ed*.] The E. may be in part a var. of *speckled*. [Scotch.] [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
 "What like were your fishes, my Jollie young man?"
 "Black backs and *sprek'd* bellies."
Lord Donald (Child's Ballads, II. 246).
spredd, spredder. Obsolete forms of *spread*, preterit and past participle of *spread*.
spreel (sprē), *n.* [Perhaps < Ir. *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; cf. *sprac*, a spark, life, motion, *spraic*, strength, vigor, sprightliness, = Gael. *spraic*, vigor, exertion. Cf. *sprack* and *spry*.] 1. A lively frolic; a prank.
 John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *sprees* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons.
Scott, St. Bonan's Well, xx.
 2. A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.
 Periodic drinkers, with long intervals between *sprees*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 518.
 = *Syn. 2. Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*.
spreel (sprē), *v. i.* [< *spreel*, *n.*] To go on a spree; carouse: often with an indefinite *it*: as, to *spreel* *it* for a week.
 He . . . took to *spreeing* and liquor, and let down from a foreman to a hand.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.
spreel (sprē), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *spry*. Connection with *spreel* is uncertain.] Spruce; gay. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]
spreetail (sprēt'tâl), *n.* Same as *sprittail*.
spreich¹, *v. and n.* See *spreach*.
spreich², *spreith*, *n.* See *spreagh*.
spreint. Preterit and past participle of *spreng*.
Sprekelia (sprē-kē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753), named after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg, from whom Linnaeus obtained the plant, and who wrote on the yucca in 1729.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Maritima*. It is characterized by a one-flowered scape with a single spatheaceous bract, by a perianth without a tube and with an ascending posterior segment, and by versatile anthers, a corona of small scales between the filaments, and a three-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The only species, *S. formosissima*, is known in cultivation as the *Jacobaea-lily* (which see).
sprengt (spreng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprent*, *spreint*. [An obs. verb, now merged, so far as existent, in its primary verb, *sprung*, or represented by the dial. *springe*¹; < ME. *sprengen* (pret. *sprente*, *spreynle*, pp. *spreynd*, *spreind*, *spreint*, *yspreynd*),

< AS. *sprengan*, cause to spring, sprinkle (= Icel. *sprengja* = Sw. *spränga*, cause to burst, = Dan. *sprænge*, sprinkle, burst, = OHG. MHG. G. *sprengen*, cause to burst), causal of *sprangan*, etc., spring, burst: see *spring*; cf. *bespreng*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or minute particles; strew about; diffuse.
 Gamelyn *sprengeth* holy water with an oken spire.
Tale of Gamelyn (Lansdowne MS.), I. 608.
 A fewe fraknes in his face *yspreynd*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1311.
 2. To sprinkle; overspread with drops, particles, spots, or the like. [The past participle *sprent* is still in use as an archaism.]
Sprengeth on [you] mid hall water. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.
 Otherwhere the snowy substance *sprent*.
 With vermill. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II. xii. 45.
 The cheek grown thin, the brown hair *sprent* with grey.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.
 II. *intrans.* 1. To leap; spring.
 To the chambyr dore he *sprente*,
 And claspit it with barres twoo.
M. S. Hart, 2252, l. 109. (*Halliwel*.)
 The blade *sprente* owte and sprede as the horse *sprynge*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2062.
 2. To rise; dawn.
Sprengel pump. See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.
sprengelt, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *sprinkle*.
sprent¹, *v. i.* [ME. *sprenten* = MHG. *sprengen* = Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*), start, spring, spurt out, = Sw. *spritta* = Dan. *sprætte*, start, startle.] To leap; bound; dart.
 Sparkes of fire that about *sprent*.
Hampole, Frick of Conscience, I. 6814.
sprent². Preterit and past participle of *spreng*. [Obsolete or archaic.]
spret, *spretet*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sprit*¹.
spret (spret), *n.* Same as *sprat*¹, 1. [Scotch.]
sprew, sprue (sprē), *n.* [Sc. also *sproo*; < D. *spruw*, *spruw*, the thrush.] A disease: same as *thrush*².
spreynd, spreyndt. Old forms of the preterit and past participle of *spreng*.
sprig¹ (sprig), *n.* [< ME. *spryg*, *sprigge*, perhaps a var. of **sprikke*, < MLG. *spryk*, LG. *sprikk*, stick, twig, = AS. **sprec* (in *Somner*, not authenticated) = Icel. *sprek*, a stick (*småsprek*, small sticks); cf. Sw. dial. *spragg*, *spragge* = Dan. dial. *sprag*, a sprig, spray: see *spray*¹, *sprag*¹.] 1. A sprout; a shoot; a small branch; a spray, as of a tree or plant.
 So it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth *sprigs*.
Ezek. xvii. 6.
 A faded silk, . . .
 With *sprigs* of summer laid between the folds.
Tennyson, Geraint.
 2. An offshoot from a human stock; a young person; a scion; a slip: often implying slight disparagement or contempt.
 A *sprig* of the nobility,
 That has a spirit equal to his fortunes.
Shirley, Hyde Park, I. 1.
 3. An ornament or a design in the form of a spray; especially, such a design stamped, woven, or embroidered on a textile fabric.
 Ten Small Diamonds singly set in Silver, but made up together into a *Sprig* fastened by a Wire, which were lost from her Majesty's Robes.
Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 182.
 4. A kind of spike.—5. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]
 Men who work in wall or mud-work have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs*.
Halliwel.
 6. A small brad or nail without a head.—7. A small wedge-shaped piece, usually of tinplate, used to hold the glass in a wooden sash until the putty can be applied and has time to harden.—8. In *lace-making*, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually pillow-made lace, which are fastened upon a net ground or réseau in all kinds of application-lace. They are generally in the form of flowers and leaves (whence the name).—9. The sprigtail or pin-tail duck, *Dafla acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888.—10. *Naut.*, a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.—*Chantilly sprig pattern*. See *Chantilly porcelain* (a), under *porcelain*.
sprig¹ (sprig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprigged*, ppr. *sprigging*. [< *sprig*¹, *n.*] 1. To decorate with sprigs, as pottery or textile fabrics.
 A grey clay *sprigged* with white.
Dwight.
 Friday, went to the Lower Rooms; wore my *sprigged* maulin robe with blue trimmings.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, III.

2. To form into a sprig or sprigs.
Sprigg'd rosemary the lads and lasses bore.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, I. 136.
 3. To drive sprigs into.
sprig² (sprig), *n.* [Cf. *sprug*.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]
sprig³ (sprig), *a.* [Cf. *sprack*.] Spruce; smart.
 For all he wears his beard so *sprig*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque. (*Davies*.)
sprig-bolt (sprig'bôlt), *n.* Same as *rag-bolt*.
sprig-crystal (sprig'kris'tal), *n.* A crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the rock at one end, and tapering off to a sharp point at the other extremity.
 In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexagonal column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or *rock crystal*.
Woodward.
spriggy (sprig'gi), *a.* [< *sprig*¹ + *-y*.] Full of sprigs or small branches. *Bailey*, 1729.
spright¹, *n. and v.* An obsolete and erroneous spelling of *sprite*¹.
spright², *n.* See *sprite*².
sprightful (sprit'ful), *a.* [Prop. *spriteful*; < *spright*, *sprite*¹, + *-ful*.] Full of spirit; sprightly; brisk; animated; gay.
 Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 177.
sprightfully (sprit'ful-i), *adv.* In a sprightly or lively manner; with spirit.
Archid. So, so, 'tis well: how do I look?
Mar. Most sprightfully. *Massey*, The Bondman, II. 1.
sprightfulness (sprit'ful-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritefulness*; < *sprightful*, *spriteful*, + *-ness*.] Sprightliness; vigor; animation. *Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos.*, p. 6.
sprightless (sprit'les), *a.* [Prop. *spriteless*; < *spright*, *sprite*¹, + *-less*.] Lacking spirit; spiritless.
 Nay, he is *spriteless*, sense or soul hath none.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 44.
sprightliness (sprit'li-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spriteliness*; < *sprightly*, *spritely*, + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.
 To see such *sprightliness* the prey of sorrow I pitted her from my soul.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.
 = *Syn. Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation*.
sprightly (sprit'li), *a.* [Prop. *spritely*, but *sprightly* is the common spelling, the literal meaning and therefore the proper form of the word being lost from view; < *spright*¹, *sprite*¹, + *-ly*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a *sprite* or spirit; ghostly; spectral; incorporeal.
 As I slept, me thought
 Great Jupiter, vpon his Eagle back'd,
 Appear'd to me, with other *sprightly* shewes.
Shak., Cymbeline (folio 1623), v. 5. 428.
 2. Full of spirit or vigor; brisk; lively; vivacious; animated; spirited; gay.
 I am glad you are so *sprightly*. You fought bravely.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 1.
 Let me tell you, that *sprightly* grace and insinuating manner of yours will do some mischief among the girls here.
Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.
 = *Syn. 2. See animation*.
sprightly (sprit'li), *adv.* [Prop. *spritely*; < *sprightly*, *a.*] In a sprightly manner; with vigor, liveliness, or gaiety. *Shak., W. T.*, iv. 4. 53.
sprigtail (sprig'tâl), *n.* 1. The pintail or sprig, a duck, *Dafla acuta*. See cut under *Dafla*.—2. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pedioetes phasianellus columbianus*: more fully *sprig-tailed grouse*. See cut under *Pedioetes*.
sprig-tailed (sprig'tâld), *a.* Having a sprigged or sharp-pointed tail, as a bird; pin-tailed: as, the *sprig-tailed* duck, *Dafla acuta*.
***spring** (spring), *v.*; pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, ppr. *sprung*, ppr. *springing*. [Also dial. *sprink*; < ME. *springen*, *sprynge* (pret. *sprang*, *sprong*, pl. *sprungen*, *sprongen*, pp. *sprungen*, *sprongen*, *sprunge*), < AS. *springan*, *sprincan* (pret. *sprang*, *spranc*, pl. *sprungon*, pp. *sprungon*), spring, = OS. *springan* = OFries. *sprunga* = D. *springen* = MLG. *springen* = OHG. *springan*, MHG. G. *springen*, spring, = Icel. *sprunga* = Sw. *sprunga* = Dan. *springe*, spring, run, burst, split, = Goth. **spriggan* (not recorded); cf. OF. *espringuer*, etc., spring, dance, = It. *spricare*, kick about (< OHG.); prob. akin to Gr. *σπρίγναι*, move rapidly, be in haste, *σπερχνός*, hasty. Cf. Lith. *sprugti*, spring away, escape. Hence *spring*, *n.*, and ult. *springal*¹, *springal*², the causal *sprung* (now mostly merged in *spring*), *sprinkle*, etc.]
 I. *intrans.* 1. To leap up; jump.

- Whan Gonnore this saugh, she *spronge* for loye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 210.
- They would often *sprunge*, and bound, and leap, with prodigious agility.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, IV. 1.
2. To move with leaps; bound along; rush.
 Than *sprunge* forth Gawain and his company a-monge the forreours, that many were there slain and wounded.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 587.
- The horses, *springing* from under the whip of the charioteer, soon bore us from the great entrance of the palace into the midst of the throng that crowded the streets.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 58.
- Specifically—3. To start up; rise suddenly, as a bird from a covert.
 Watchful as fowls when their game will *sprunge*.
Otway, Venice Preserved, I. 1.
4. To be impelled with speed or violence; shoot; fly; dart.
 And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden*.
 The blood *sprang* to her face.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.
 Out *sprang* his bright steel at that latest word.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 285.
5. To start, recoil, fly back, etc., as from a forced position; escape from constraint; give; relax; especially, to yield to natural elasticity or to the force of a spring. See *spring*, n., 9.
 Thor (Jacob) wrestlede an engel with,
 Senwe (slew) *sprungen* fro the lth (limb).
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1804.
- No sooner are your . . . appliances withdrawn than the strange casket of a heart *springs* to again.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, II. 6.
6. To be shivered or shattered; split; crack.
 Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spede hym fulle gerne,
 Swappede owte with a swerde, that awyked hym never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1794.
- East and Tom were chatting together in whispers by the light of the fire, and splicing a favourite old fives bat which had *sprung*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 9.
7. To come into being; begin to grow; shoot up; come up; arise; specifically, of the day, to dawn: said of any kind of genesis or beginning, and often followed by *up*.
 The derke was done & the day *sprange*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1076.
- Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do, . . .
 Giving no ground unto the house of York,
 They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 6. 17.
- In the night, when the Land winds came, they anchored, and lay still till about 10 or 11 a Clock the next day, at which time the Sea-breeze usually *sprung up* again, and enabled them to continue their Course.
Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 106.
- Alone the sun arises, and alone
Sprung the great streams.
M. Arnold, In Utrumque Paratus.
8. To take one's birth, rise, or origin (from or out of any one or any thing); be derived; proceed, as from a specified source, stock, or set of conditions.
 This tale, *sprungen* of Israel,
 Is vnder God timed wel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 4023.
- My only love *sprung* from my only hate!
Shak., R. and J., I. 5. 140.
- 9†. To come into view or notice; be spread by popular report; gain fame or prevalence.
 Thus withinne a while his name is *sprunge*
 Bothe of his dedes and his goode tonge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 579.
- The word *shal springen* of him into Coloyne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).
10. To rise above a given level; have a relatively great elevation; tower.
 Up from their midst *springs* the village spire,
 With the crest of its cock in the sun afire.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.
- Above this *springs* the roof, semicircular in general section, but somewhat stilted at the sides, so as to make its height greater than the semi-diameter.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.
11. To warp, or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.
 The battens are more likely to *sprung* fairly than when the curves are nearly straight. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 21.
12. To bend to the oars and make the boat leap or spring forward, as in an emergency: often in the form of an order: as, "Spring ahead hard, men!"—*Springing bow*, in violin-playing, a staccato passage, produced by dropping the bow on the strings so that it rebounds by its own elasticity, is said to be played with a *springing bow*. Also called *spiccato*, and, when the bow rebounds to a considerable distance, *sallato*. = *Syn. Leap, Jump*, etc. See *skip*, v. i.
- II. *trans.* 1. To cause to leap or dart; urge or launch at full speed.
 So they spede at the spoures, they *sprangene* theire horses,
 Hyres theme hakenayes hastily there attyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 483.

- I *sprung* my thoughts into this immense field.
J. Hervey, Meditations, II. 129.
2. To start or rouse, as game; cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; flush: as, to *sprung* a pheasant.
 The men *sprange* the birds out of the bushes, and the hawks *sprunge* ouer them bete them doune, so that the men mought easily take them.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 18.
- Here's the master fool, and a covey of coxcombs; one wise man, I think, would *sprung* you all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.
3. To bring out hastily or unexpectedly; produce suddenly; bring, show, contrive, etc., with unexpected promptness, or as a surprise.
 I may perhaps *sprung* a wife for you anon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.
- Surprised with fright,
 She starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 153.
- The friends to the cause *sprung* a new project. *Swift*.
 It's a feast at a poor country labourer's place when he *springs* sixpenn'orth of fresh herrings.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.
4. To jump over; overleap.
 Far be the spirit of the chase from them (women)!
 Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill;
 To *sprung* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
Thomson, Autumn, I. 575.
- 5†. To cause to spring up or arise; bring forth; generate.
 Two wells there bethe, I telle thee,
 That *sprung* the oyle, there men may see.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 142.
- Their indulgence must not *sprung* in me
 A fond opinion that he cannot err.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.
- 6†. To scatter as in sowing; strew about; shed here and there; sprinkle (a liquid).
 Before these Ydoles men sleen here Children many times,
 and *sprynge* the Blood upon the Ydoles; and so their maken here Sacrifice. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.
7. To sprinkle, as with fine drops, particles, or spots; especially, to moisten with drops of a liquid: as, to *sprung* clothes. [Now only prov. Eng.]
 With holl water thou schalt me *sprunge*,
 And as the snowe I schal be whyt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 253.
8. To shiver; split; crack: as, to *sprung* a bat; the mast was *sprung*.
 Our shippes [were] in very good plight, more then that the Mary Rose, by some mischance, either *sprung* or spent her fore-yard.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 609.
9. To cause to burst or explode; discharge.
 I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrowen.
Addison, Spectator.
10. To shift out of place; relax; loosen.
 The linch-pins of the wagon are probably lost, and the tire of the wheels *sprung*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 178.
- Specifically—11. To relax the spring of; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring; touch off, as by a trigger: as, to *sprung* a trap; to *sprung* a rattle; also figuratively: as, to *sprung* a plot or a joke.
 He shall weave his snares,
 And *sprung* them on thy careless steps.
Bryant, Antiquity of Freedom.
12. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong.—13. To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in*: as, to *sprung in* a slate or bar.—14. In *arch.*, to commence from an abutment or pier: as, to *sprung* an arch.—15. *Naut.*, to haul by means of springs or cables: as, to *sprung* the stern of a vessel around.—16. In *carp.*, to unite (the boards of a roof) with bevel-joints in order to keep out wet.—To *sprung a butt* (*naut.*). See *butt*.—To *sprung a leak*. See *leak*.—To *sprung her luff* (*naut.*). See *luff*.
- * *sprung* (spring), n. and a. [*ME. spring, springe*, a leap, *spreng, sprynge*, a spring (of water), a rod, a sprig, < *AS. spring, spryng*, a leap, a spring, fountain, ulcer, = *OS. spring* (in *cho-spring* = *AS. ē-spryng*, a well, 'water-spring') = *OFries. spring* (in *spedelspring*) = *MLG. sprink* = *OHG. spring, sprung*, *MHG. sprinc, sprunc*, G. *spring*, a spring of water (cf. *sprung*, a leap), = *Sw. Dan. spring*, a leap, run, spring (cf. *Sw. språng*, a leap, bound, water-spring); from the verb: see *spring*, v.] I. n. 1. The act of springing or leaping. (a) A leaping or darting; a vault; a bound.
 The Indian immediately started back, whilst the lion rose with a *sprung*, and leaped towards him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 56.
- (b) A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity.
 The bow well bent, and smart the *sprung*.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

2. The act or time of springing or appearing; the first appearance; the beginning; birth; rise; origin: as, the *sprung* of mankind; the *sprung* of the year; the *sprung* of the morning or of the day (see *dayspring*). [Archaic except as in def. 3 and its figurative use.]
 Men, if we view them in their *sprung*, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 6.
- This river taketh *sprung* out of a certain lake eastward.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.
- So great odds there is between the *Sprung* and Fall of Fortune.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 126.
- At morning *sprung* and even-fall
 Sweet voices in the still air singing.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, II.
- Specifically—3. The first of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season (see *season*); hence, figuratively, the first and freshest period of any time or condition.
 Rough winter spent,
 The pleasant *sprung* straight draweth in ure.
Surrey, The Louer Comforteth Himself.
- My hasting days fly on with full career,
 But my late *sprung* no bud or blossom shew'th.
Milton, Sonnets, II.
4. That which springs or shoots up. (a†) A sprout; shoot; branch; sapling.
Springs and plantes, any *spryng* that growt out of any tree.
Arnold's Chron., p. 168.
- This canker that eats up Love's tender *sprung*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 666.
- (b) A young wood: any piece of woodland; a grove; a shrubbery. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]
 When the *sprung* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets.
Evelyn, Sylva, III. viii. § 23.
- (c†) A rod; a switch.
 For ho so sparoth the *sprung* spillesh hus children;
 And so wrot the wise to wissuen us alle.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 139.
- 5†. A youth; a springal.
 The one his bowe and shafts, the other *Sprung*
 A burning Teade about his head did move.
Spenser, Muirpotmos, I. 292.
- Ca' me nae mair Sir Donald,
 But as *sprung* Donald your son.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).
- 6†. Offspring; race.
 Who on all the human *sprung* conferred confusion.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)
7. Water rising to the surface of the earth from below, and either flowing away in the form of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. Rivers are chiefly fed, both before and after being joined by their various affluents, by underground springs, and some pools of water large enough to be called ponds or even lakes are supplied in the same way. The conditions under which springs are formed are exceedingly variable, at once as regards the quantity of water, its temperature, the amount and nature of the gaseous and solid substances which it holds in solution, and the manner in which it is delivered at the surface; hence springs are variously designated in accordance with these peculiarities, the most familiar terms used for this purpose being *shallow*, *simple*, *common*, or *surface*; *hot*, *boiling*, *thermal*; *mineral*, *medicinal*; and *spouting*, or *geyser*, as this kind of spring is more generally called. Shallow or surface springs ordinarily furnish water which is pretty nearly pure, can be used for drinking, and does not differ much in temperature from the mean of the locality where they occur. They are due to the fact that the water falling on the surface in the form of rain, or furnished by melting snow, sinks to a certain depth (according as the soil and underlying rocks are more or less porous or permeable), where it is held in greater or less quantity according to the amount of rainfall and the thickness and relative position of the various permeable and impermeable formations with which it is brought in contact, but seeks under the influence of gravitation to escape, and makes its appearance at the surface when the topographical or geological conditions are favorable. Thus, a bed of gravel or sand resting on a mass of clay (the former being very permeable, the latter almost impermeable) will become saturated with water below a certain depth, the distance from the surface of the saturated sand or gravel, or the *line of saturation*, as it is called, varying with the climate and season. If, however, there be an adjacent ravine or valley which is cut deep enough to expose the line of junction of the permeable and impermeable formations, the water will escape along this line in greater or less quantity, giving rise to springs, which will vary in number and copiousness with the varying conditions which present themselves. The water of such springs, not having descended to any great depth, will not vary much in temperature from the mean of the locality. Very different are the conditions in the case of thermal or hot springs, which may have any temperature up to boiling, and of which the water may have been heated either by coming from great depths or by contact with volcanic rocks; hence thermal springs are phenomena very characteristic of volcanic and geologically disturbed or faulted regions, and those hot springs which are of the geyser type (see *geyser*) are most interesting from the scenic point of view. The medicinal properties and curative effects of various hot springs are of great practical importance; and many such springs, in Europe and the United States, are places much resorted to by invalids and pleasure-seekers. The variety of constituents, both solid and gaseous, held in solution by different hot springs is very great. From the medicinal point of view, springs are variously classi-

fied, and without regard to temperature, because the nature and quantity of the substances which the water contains are not by any means entirely dependent on temperature, although in general the hotter the water the larger the amount of foreign matter likely to be held in solution, while a high temperature is undoubtedly in many cases an important element in the therapeutic effect produced. A convenient classification of mineral waters, from the medicinal point of view, is into (a) indifferent, (b) earthy, (c) sulphurous, (d) saline, (e) alkaline, (f) purgative, (g) chalybeate. *Indifferent* waters are such as contain but a small amount of foreign matter—often so little, indeed, that they might well be classed as *potable*, but they are usually thermal. Their mode of therapeutic action is not well understood, and by some the imagination is thought to play an important part as a curative agency. Examples of well-known and much-visited springs of this class are Schlangenbad in Nassau; Gastein in Salzburg; Teplitz in Bohemia; Plombières in France; Lebanon, New York; Hot Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia; Clarendon Springs, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas, etc. *Earthy* waters contain a large amount of mineral matter in solution, calcium sulphate predominating in quantity. Examples: Leuk, Switzerland; Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France; Bath, England; Sweet Springs and Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. *Sulphurous* waters are weak solutions of alkaline sulphurets, the mineral constituents ranging from a few grains to a hundred or more in the gallon, and the sulphur from a trace to 4 parts in 10,000; some are cold, others hot. Examples: many of the most frequented springs of the Pyrenees, as Cauterets, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, Bagnères-de-Luchon; Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia; Harrogate, England; White Sulphur, West Virginia; and many others. *Saline* springs: these are very numerous, both hot and cold, common salt being the predominating ingredient; but besides this there are usually present salts of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, iodine, and bromine. Examples: Kissingen, Bavaria; Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Niederselters, in Germany; St. Catharines, Canada; Saratoga, New York. *Alkaline* waters: these contain salts of soda, potash, lime, and magnesia; also, more or less commonly, lithin, strontia, and traces of iodine, bromine, fluorine, and arsenic. Examples: Vichy in France; Bilin in Bohemia; Hellbrunn, Enns in Germany. *Purgative* waters, containing especially the sulphate of magnesia, and also of soda, often in large quantity, as in the case of the Püllna water, which has 1,988 grains to the gallon, mostly sodium and magnesium sulphates. Examples: Sedlitz, Carlsbad, and Püllna, Bohemia; Cheltenham and Scarborough, England. *Chalybeate* waters, in which salts of iron are the essential ingredient. Examples: Schwalbach, Nassau; Spa, Belgium; Fymont, Germany.

8. Figuratively, any fount or source of supply.

Macb. The spring, the head, the fountain of your blood is stopp'd; the very source of it is stopp'd.
Macd. Your royal father's murder'd.

Shak. Macbeth, II. 3. 103.

9. An elastic body, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, strips of steel suitably joined together, a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are used for various purposes—as for diminishing concussion, as in carriages; for motive power, as in clocks and watches; for communicating motion by sudden release from a state of tension, as a bow, the spring of a gun-lock, etc.; for measuring weight and other force, as in the spring-balance; as regulators to control the movement of wheel-works, etc.

To the trunk again, and shut the spring of it.

Shak. Cymbeline, II. 2. 47.

10. In *entom.*, a special elastic organ by which an insect is enabled to spring into the air. (a) The springing-organ of species of the family *Poduridae*. It consists of several bristle-like appendages at the end of the abdomen, which are united at their bases and bent under the body. In leaping, the end of the abdomen is first bent down and then suddenly extended, bringing the elastic bristles with great force against the ground. See cut under *springtail*. (b) The springing-organ of a skipjack beetle, or elater. It consists of a spine extending backward from the proteronum and received in a cavity of the mesosternum. When the insect is placed on its back, it extends the prothorax so as to bring the spine to the edge of the mesosternal cavity; then, suddenly relaxing the muscles, the spine descends violently into the cavity, and the force given by this sudden movement causes the base of the elytra to strike against the supporting surface with such power that the body is thrown into the air. See cut under *click-beetle*.

11. Any active or motive power, physical or mental; that by which action is produced or propagated; motive.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 59.

12. Capacity for springing; elastic power; elasticity, either physical or mental.

Heav'n! what a spring was in his arm!

Dryden.

Th' elastic spring of an unwearied foot,

That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence.

Couper, Task, I. 135.

13. *Naut.*: (a) The start, as of a plank; an opening in a seam; a leak.

Each petty hand

Can steer a ship becalmed; but he that will

Govern and carry her to her ends must know . . .

Where her springs are, her leaks; and how to stop 'em.

B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.

(b) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (c) A line made fast to the bow or quarter of a ship, in order to pull the head or stern in any required direction. (d)

A rope extending from some part of a ship to another ship, or to a fixed object, to cant or move the ship by being hauled upon.—14. A quick and cheerful tune; a skip. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

We will meet him,

And strike him such new springs, and such free welcomes,
Shall make him scorn an empire.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 2.

Last night I play'd . . .

'O'er Bogie' was the spring.

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, I. 1.

15. In *falconry*, a collection of teal.

A spring of teals. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Presently surprising a spring of teal.

Daily Telegraph, Dec. 28, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Atmospheric, bituminous, boiling, caballine spring. See the adjectives.—**Backlash-spring.** See *backlash*.—**C-spring.** See *C-spring*.—**Carbonated springs.** See *carbonate*.—**Compound spring,** a spring in which springs of different types are combined.—**Intermittent or intermittent spring.** See *intermittent*.—**Platform-spring,** a form of spring used for heavy vehicles, consisting of four semi-elliptical steel springs arranged as a sort of resilient skeleton platform.—**Pneumatic spring,** a device in which air is confined and made by its elasticity to perform the functions of a spring. It may be a simple air-bag or a cylinder with a close-fitting piston, etc. Also called *air-spring*, *air-cushion*.—**Spiral spring,** a coiled spring used chiefly where the pressure to be resisted is direct and in line with the axis of the spring. See cut under *elater*.—**Spring of a beam or of a deck,** the curve of a beam or deck upward from a horizontal line.—**Spring of pork,** the lower part of the fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg without the shoulder.—**Syn. 7.** *Fountain*, etc. See *well*.

II. a. Pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring or used in the spring of the year: as, *spring fashions*; *spring wheat*.—**Spring canker-worm.** See *canker-worm*.—**Spring cress,** an American bitter-cress, *Cardamine bulbosa*, common in wet places, bearing white flowers in early spring.—**Spring crocus,** an early crocus, *Crocus vernus*, having blue, white, or partly-colored flowers, perhaps the most common garden species.—**Spring fare,** the first fare of fish taken any year. Fishermen make about two fares of cod in a year, and the first or spring fare, which commences early in April, is of a superior quality. [New England.]—**Spring fever.** See *fever*.—**Spring grinder.** See *grinder*.—**Spring lobster.** See *lobster*.—**Spring mackerel.** See *mackerel*.—**Spring safety-valve.** See *safety-valve*.—**Spring snowflake.** See *snowflake*.

springal¹, springald¹ (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [*< ME. springal, springald, springold, springold = MHG. springal, springolf, < OF. espringale, espringalle (AF. also springalde), also espingalle, espingualle, and also espringole, espringarde, espingarde (= Pr. espingala = Sp. Pg. espingarda = It. spingarda, ML. spingarda), a military engine, also a dance, < espringuer, espringhier, espringier, espinguer, espinguer, spring, dance (= It. spingure, spingare, kick about), < OHG. springan, spring, jump: see spring.*] A military engine, resembling the ballista, used in Europe in the middle ages.

Eke withynne the castelle were

Springoldes, gunnes, and bows, archers.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4191.

springal², springald² (spring'al, -ald), *n.* [Also *springel, springall, springold, springow, < spring + -ald, equiv. to -ard* (the word being then perhaps suggested by *springal¹, springald¹*), or else *+ -al, equiv. to -el, -le, AS. -ol, as in E. brittle, newfangle, etc.* Cf. *spring, n., 5, springer, 1 (b).*] A young person; a youth; especially, a young man. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A *Springald*, adolescens.

Levin, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Ha, well done! excellent boy! dainty, fine *springal*!

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

springard¹ (spring'ard), *n.* Same as *springal¹*.

spring-back (spring'bak), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a false back put on the sewed sections of a book, which springs upward when the book is opened flat, but returns to its proper position when the book is closed. The outer or true back does not change its outward curve, being kept stiff on library books by sheets of stiff paper, in large blank books by molded pasteboard or sheets of thin steel.

spring-balance (spring'bal'ans), *n.* See *balance*.

spring-band (spring'band), *n.* In a vehicle, a loop or strap used to unite the arms of an elliptic spring.

spring-bar (spring'bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar upon the ends of which the body is supported. It lies parallel with the axle, and rests upon the center of the elliptic spring.

spring-beam (spring'bēm), *n.* 1. A beam reaching across a wide space, without a central support.—2. In *ship-building*, a fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams, and carrying the outboard shaft-bearing.—3. An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, or mortising-machine, to accelerate

the fall, or afford return motion.—4. In a railroad-car, one of two heavy timbers resting on the springs of a six-wheel car-truck, and serving to support the bolster-bridges, which, through the bolster, support the car-body.—5. In *carp.*, the tie-beam of a truss.

spring-beauty (spring'bū'ti), *n.* 1. A common American wild flower of the genus *Claytonia*, especially *C. virginica*, a low, succulent herb, sending up from a deep-set tuber in early spring a simple stem bearing a pair of narrow leaves and a loose gradually developing raceme of pretty flowers, which are white or rose-colored with deeper veins. See cut under *Claytonia*. The smaller *C. caroliniana*, with spatulate or oval leaves, is more northern except in the mountains.—2. In *entom.*, a beautiful little butterfly of America, *Erora leta*, which appears in spring, and has the hind wings in the male brown bordered with blue, in the female mostly blue. *S. H. Scudder*. [Recent.]

spring-bed (spring'bed), *n.* 1. A mattress formed of spiral springs or a fabric woven of coiled spiral wire, set in a wooden frame.—2. In a cloth-shearing machine, a long elastic plate of steel fastened to the framing of the machine to press the fibers of the cloth within the range of the cutting edges.

spring-beetle (spring'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Elateridae*; an elater; a click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*. Also *springing-beetle*. See *spring, n., 10 (b)*.

spring-bell (spring'bel), *n.* A species of rush-lily, *Sisyrinchium Douglasii*. See *rush-lily*.

spring-block (spring'blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a common block or deadeye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral or india-rubber spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity.—2. In a vehicle, a piece of wood fixed on the axle as a support for the spring.—3. In a car-truck, a distance-piece placed above or below an elliptic spring.

spring-board (spring'bōrd), *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, etc.

springbok (spring'bok), *n.* [*< S. African D. spring-bok (= G. spring-bock), a wild goat, < spring = E. spring, + bok = E. buck.*] A beautiful gazel, *Gazella euchores*, so called by the Dutch colonists of South Africa, where it abounds,



Springbok (*Gazella euchores*).

from its agility in springing upward when alarmed or as it scours the plain in escaping from its pursuers. It is of lithe and graceful form and handsome coloration, in which a rich tawny brown is varied with pure white and black. Also *spring-boc, spring-buck, spring-buck, and springer*.

spring-box (spring'boks), *n.* 1. The box which contains the mainspring of a watch or other mechanism; the barrel.—2. A box or some similar receptacle closed by a lid which opens or shuts by the elasticity of a spring or some similar device. See *palpal*.—3. In *upholstery*, the wooden frame within which the springs, as of a mattress or of the seat of a sofa, are contained.

spring-buck (spring'buk), *n.* Same as *spring-bok*. *Imp. Dict.*

spring-carriage (spring'kar'āj), *n.* A wheeled carriage mounted upon springs.

spring-cart (spring'kärt), *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

springe¹ (spring), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [*< ME. sprengen, < AS. sprengan,*

causal of *springan*, spring: see *spring*, and cf. *spreng* (of which *springe* is the proper form (cf. *singe*, as related to *sing*), now only dialectal.) To sprinkle. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

springe² (sprinj), *n*. [*ME. springe*, < *springen*, spring: see *spring*, *v*. Cf. *springle*, and *D. spring-net*, a spring-net, OHG. *springa*, MHG. *springke*, a bird-snare.] A noose or snare for catching small game; a gin. It is usually secured to an elastic branch, or small sapling which is bent over and secured by some sort of trigger which the movements of the animal will release, when it flies up and the noose catches the game.

A woodcock to mine own *springe*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 317.

I will teach thee a *springe*, Tony, to catch a pewit.

Scott, Kenilworth, xli.

springe² (sprinj), *v*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [*< springe*², *n*.] 1. *trans*. To catch in a springe.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

II. *intrans*. To set springes; catch game by means of springes.

springe³ (sprinj), *a*. [*< spring*, *v*.] Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Prov. Eng.]

The squire's pretty *springe*, considering his weight.

George Eliot, *Silas Marner*, xi.

springer (spring'er), *n*. [*< spring* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which springs, in any sense. (a) A growing plant, shrub, or tree; a sapling.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths.

Evelyn, *Sylva*, iv. § 4.

(b) A youth; a lad. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *arch.*: (a) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. (b) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. (c) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (d) The rib of a groined roof or vault. See *cross-springer*.—3. A dog of a class of spaniels resembling the cocker, used, in sporting, to spring or flush game. See *spaniel*.

The *Springer* is smaller than the former (the Water Spaniel), of elegant form, grey aspect, and usually white with red spots, black nose and palate.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., v. 37a.

4. The springbok.—5. A grampus.—*Springer* antelope, the springbok.

Springfield gun, rifle. See *gun*¹, *rifle*², also cut under *bullet*.

spring-flood (spring'flood), *n*. [*< ME. spring-flood* (= *D. spring-vloed* = *G. spring-fluth* = *Sw. Dan. spring-floed*); as *spring* + *flood*.] Same as *springtide*.

Than shal she [the moon] been evene atte fulle alway,
And *spring-flood* laste bothe nyght and day.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 342.

spring-fly (spring'fli), *n*. A caddis-fly.

spring-forelock (spring'for'lok), *n*. A cotter-key having a spring in the entering end to prevent its accidental withdrawal. *E. H. Knight*.

spring-garden (spring'gär'dn), *n*. A word of doubtful meaning, possibly a corrupt form; perhaps, according to Nares, a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Sophocles [bound]. Thy slave, proud Martius?

... not a vein runs here

From head to foot, but *Sophocles* would unseam, and

Like a *spring-garden* shoot his scornful blood

Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.

Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

spring-gun (spring'gun), *n*. A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it, or against a wire connected with the trigger; also, a gun similarly set for large animals, as bears or wolves.

spring-haas (spring'häsa), *n*. [*< S. African D. spring-haas*, < *spring* (= *E. spring*) + *haas*, a hare, = *E. hare*: see *spring* and *hare*¹.] The Cape jumping-hare, *Pedetes caffer*, a kind of jerboa, of the family *Dipodidae*. See cut under *Pedetes*.

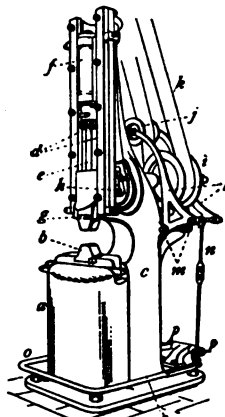
spring-halt (spring'hält), *n*. [Also, corruptly, *spring-halt*; < *spring* + *halt*¹.] An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force; also, the nervous disorder on which such movements depend, and the resulting gait.

One would take it,
That never saw 'em pace before, the spavin

Or *springhalt* reign'd among 'em.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, l. 3. 13.

spring-hammer (spring'ham'er), *n*. A machine-hammer in which the blow is partly or wholly made by a spring to which tension has been imparted by mechanism during the lift of the hammer-head. In some hammers the spring is a volume of confined and compressed air. In the accompanying cut *a* is the anvil-block; *b*, anvil; *c*, frame; *d*, guides for hammer; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, cylinder; *g*, hammer; *h*, crank (driven by the pulley *i*) which lifts the hammer, at the same time compressing the air in the air-spring cylinder *f*; *j*, idler-pulley which tightens the driving-belt *k* when pressed against the belt by the action of the rock-lever *l*, the rod *m*, and the foot-lever or treadle *o*—the rock-lever *l* being pivoted to the frame at *n*, while the treadle is pivoted to it at *p*. Pressure upon the treadle by the foot tightens the belt, and the hammer is then raised. The treadle is then relieved from pressure, the belt is slackened on the pulley *i*, and the compressed air, acting on the piston, delivers the blow, the belt then slipping easily over the pulley *i*.



Spring-hammer.

spring-hanger (spring'hang'er), *n*. A U-shaped strap of iron serving to support the end of a semi-elliptical car-spring.

spring-head (spring'hed), *n*. 1. A fountain-head; a source.

Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first *spring-head* from whence it descendeth.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l.

2. A clutch, button, or other connecting device at the end of an elliptic carriage-spring.

spring-headed (spring'hed'ed), *a*. Having heads that spring afresh. [Rare.]

Spring-headed Hydrea, and sea-shouldering Whales.

Spencer, *F. Q.*, II. xli. 23.

spring-hook (spring'hük), *n*. 1. In locomotives, a link connecting the driving-wheel spring to the frame.—2. A latch or door-hook having a spring-catch to keep it fast in the staple.—3. A fish-hook set like a spring-trap, with a supplementary hook, which, on being released, fixes itself in the fish; a snap-hook. Also called *spear-hook*.

spring-house (spring'hous), *n*. A small building constructed over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., are placed in order to be kept cool in or near the running water. [U. S.]

As I was a-settin' in the *spring-house*, this mornin', a-workin' my butter, I says to Dinah, "I'm goin' to carry a pot of this down to Miss Scudder."

H. B. Stowe, *Minister's Wooing*, iv.

springiness (spring'ine-s), *n*. 1. The state or property of being springy; elasticity.

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.

Bentley.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

springing (spring'ing), *n*. [*< ME. springing, springyng*; verbal *n*. of *spring*, *v*.] 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; also, growth; increase.

The Poo out of a welle smal

Taketh his first *springing* and his sora.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Clerk's Tale*, l. 49.

Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it. . . Thou makest it soft with showers; thou bleasest the *springing* thereof.

Ps. lxx. 10.

2. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises; also, a springer.

springing (spring'ing), *p. a*. Liable to arise; contingent: as, *springing* uses. See *use*.

springing-beetle (spring'ing-bē'tl), *n*. Same as *spring-beetle*.

springing-course (spring'ing-körs), *n*. See *course*¹.

springing-hairs (spring'ing-härz), *n. pl*. The locomotory cilia of some infusorians, as the *Halteriidae*, by means of which these animalcules skip about.

springing-line (spring'ing-lin), *n*. The line from which an arch springs or rises; the line in which the springers rest on the imposts, and from which the rise or versed sine is calculated.

springing-time (spring'ing-tim), *n*. [*< ME. springing time*; < *springing* + *time*.] The time of the new growing of plants; spring-time; spring.

[The first age of man locond & light,

The *springyngs* tyme clepe "ver."

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

springing-tool (spring'ing-töl), *n*. In iron-working, same as *hanging-tool*.

springing-wall (spring'ing-wäl), *n*. In building, a buttress.

spring-jack (spring'jak), *n*. In *teleg.*, a device for inserting a loop in a line-circuit. It usually consists of a plug to be inserted between two spring-contacts, the ends of the loop being joined to metallic strips fixed to the opposite sides of the insulating plug. If the latter is entirely of insulating material, it becomes a *spring-jack cut-out*.

spring-latch (spring'lach), *n*. A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it. See cuts under *latch*.

springle (spring'l), *n*. [= *D. G. sprengel*, a noose, snare, springe, = *Sw. sprängkla*, a springle, = *Dan. sprinkel*, trellis; a dim. of *spring*, *springe*, in similar senses: see *spring*, *springe*².] 1. A springe.

They [woodcocks] arrive first on the north coast, where almost euerie hedge seruth for a roade and euerie plash-oots for *springles* to take them.

R. Carver, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 25.

2. A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

springless (spring'les), *a*. [*< spring* + *-less*.] Lacking springs or spring. (a) Having no springs, or natural fountains of water. (b) Lacking elastic springs: as, a *springless* wagon.

springlet (spring'let), *n*. [*< spring* + *-let*.] A little spring; a small stream.

But yet from out the little hill

Oozes the slender *springlet* still.

Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 37.

spring-ligament (spring'lig'a-ment), *n*. The inferior calcaneoscapoid ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the os calcis or heel-bone with the scaphoid, supporting the head of the astragalus, and forming part of the articular cavity in which the latter is received.

springlike (spring'lik), *a*. Resembling spring; characteristic of spring; vernal: as, *springlike* weather; a *springlike* temperature.

There the last blossoms *spring-like* pride unfold.

Savage, *Wanderer*, v.

spring-line (spring'lin), *n*. In *milit. engin.*, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon of a bridge to another.

spring-lock (spring'lok), *n*. A lock which fastens itself automatically by a spring when the door or lid to which it is attached is shut. Also called *latch-lock*.

spring-mattress (spring'mat'rea), *n*. See *mattress* and *spring-bed*.

spring-net (spring'net), *n*. A bird-net which can be shut by means of a spring and trigger; a flap-net. A net of similar form is used for trapping rabbits.

springold¹, *n*. Same as *springal*¹.

springold², **springowt**, *n*. Same as *springal*².

spring-oyster (spring'ois'ter), *n*. A thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

spring-padlock (spring'pad'lok), *n*. A padlock which locks automatically by means of a spring when the hasp is pressed into its seat.

spring-pawl (spring'päl), *n*. A pawl actuated by a spring.

spring-plank (spring'plangk), *n*. A transverse timber beneath a railway truck-bolster, forming a support for the bolster-springs. *E. H. Knight*.

spring-pole (spring'pöl), *n*. A pole fastened so that its elasticity can be used for some mechanical purpose.—**Spring-pole drilling**, a method of boring holes in rock for oil, water, or any other purpose, in which the rods and drill are suspended from a spring-pole, which by its elasticity lifts them up after every stroke. The down motion is effected by hand-power, or sometimes a stirrup is added to enable the driller to use his feet. Prospecting-holes of from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this simple apparatus to the depth of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

spring-punch (spring'punch), *n*. A punch which has a spring to throw it back after it has been driven down by pressure. This is usually done only in quick-working punches which are driven by the blows of a hammer, or in hand-punches such as those used by shoemakers, railway conductors, etc.

spring-searcher (spring'sér'cher), *n*. A tool having steel prongs projected by springs, used to detect defects in a cannon-bore.

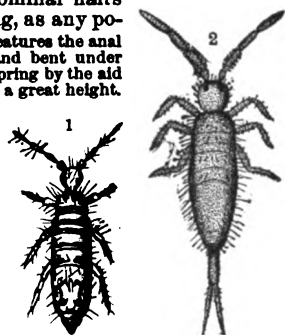
spring-shackle (spring'shak'l), *n*. 1. A shackle closed by a spring.—2. A shackle connecting two springs, or connecting a spring to a rigid part: used in vehicles, etc.

spring-stay (spring'stä), *n*. *Naut.* See *stay*¹.

spring-stud (spring'stud), *n*. A rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to hold the

spring in place. The upper end works in a guide. See cut under *oiler*.

springtail (spring'tāl), *n.* 1. A collembolous thysanurous insect which leaps or skips about by means of abdominal hairs acting like a spring, as any poduran. In these creatures the anal bristles are united and bent under the body, forming a spring by the aid of which they leap to a great height. They are found in gardens, in hotbeds, on manure-heaps in winter, and on snow, and may also be seen on the surface of water in quiet pools. See *Collembola*, 2, *Podura*, and *Thysanura*.



Springtails.
1. *Degeria nitidus*; 2, a poduran; both greatly enlarged.

2. A thysanurous insect of the suborder *Cinura*, often called *bristletail*. See *Cinura*, *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.—3. One of certain minute mecopterous insects of the panorpide genus *Boreus*, found in moss and on the surface of snow; a snow-fly. This insect springs, but not by means of anal appendages.

spring-tailed (spring'tāld), *a.* Springing by means of the tail, or having a spring on the tail, as a collembolous insect; thysanurous; podorous.

spring-tide (spring'tid), *n.* [= *D. spring-tij*, spring-tide, = *G. spring-zeit*, high tide, = *Sw. Dan. spring-tid*, spring-tide; as *spring*, *v.*, rise, + *tide*.] 1. The tide which occurs at or soon after the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides, the ebb sinking correspondingly lower. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See *tide*. Hence—2. Figuratively, any great flood or influx.

Yet are they doubly replenished by the first and latter spring-tides of devotion. *Sandys, Traveller*, p. 160.

springtide (spring'tid), *n.* [*< spring*, *n.*, 3, + *tide*.] Springtime.

Sounds as of the springtide they, . . .
While the chill months long for May.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

springtime (spring'tim), *n.* Spring.

Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
Merry spring-time's harbingers.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, l. 1.

spring-tool (spring'tōl), *n.* A light tongs closing by a spring, used by glass-blowers.

spring-trap (spring'trap), *n.* 1. A trap working by a spring, which may cause a door or bar to fall when the detent is released by the moving of the bait, or may throttle the victim, as in an ordinary form of mouse-trap, etc.—2. A form of steam-trap. *E. H. Knight*.

spring-valve (spring'valv), *n.* 1. A valve fitted with a spring, which holds it to its seat except when it is opened by extraneous force.—2. A safety-valve with which is connected a spring-balance, graduated to any required number of pounds, and acting as a check on the valve until the determined pressure is attained. See cut under *safety-valve*.

spring-wagon (spring'wag'on), *n.* A wagon the bed of which rests on springs.

spring-water (spring'wā'tēr), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Spare Diet, and Spring-water clear,
Physicians hold are good.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

spring-weir (spring'wēr), *n.* A kind of weir arranged to drop to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide, while at high water it is lifted up. It is worked from the shore by means of capstans and ropes, so that it forms an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and are thus taken in large numbers. [Maine.]

spring-worm (spring'wōrm), *n.* A pin-worm, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*; a small threadworm. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

springwort (spring'wōrt), *n.* [*< ME. spring-wurt, springwort; < spring + wort*.] In European folk-lore, a plant to which various magical virtues were attributed, among them that of drawing down the lightning and dividing the storm: identified by Grimm with the caper-

spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Dyer, Folk-lore of Plants*.

springy (spring'i), *a.* [*< spring + -y*.] 1. Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light: as, *springy steel*; a *springy step*.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous.
Newton, Opticks, III. query 31.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy: as, *springy land*.

sprink (springk), *v. t.* [*A dial. var. of spring; cf. sprinkle*.] To sprinkle; splash. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

sprink (springk), *n.* [*< spring, v.*] 1. A sprinkle; a drop, as of water. *Howell, Arbor of Amities* (1568). [*Nares*.]—2. A crack or flaw. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprink-buck (springk'buk), *n.* Same as *spring-bok*.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprinkled*, ppr. *sprinkling*. [Early mod. E. *sprekenle, sprengkil, < ME. sprekenle, sprengken, sprengolen* (= MD. *sprencelen, sprencelen, D. sprencelen* = *G. sprengeln*), sprinkle; freq. of *ME. sprengen, < AS. sprengan*, causal of *sprengan, sprengan*, spring: see *sprung* and *spring*. Cf. *sprink*.] I. trans. 1. To scatter in drops or particles; let fall in minute quantities here and there; strew.

To *sprengkylle*; speregere, fundere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 256.
Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. *Ex. ix. 8*

2. To besprinkle; bespatter or bestrew; overspread with drops or particles, as of a powder, liquid, coloring matter, etc.

Valerianus . . . at last was flayed alive, and *sprinkled* with salt. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 357.

3. To cleanse with drops, as of water; wash; purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb. x. 22*.

4. To distribute here and there; diffuse.

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle cool patience. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 4. 124.

These and such other reflections are *sprinkled* up and down the writings of all ages. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 11.

5. To diversify by objects placed here and there over the surface; dot.

Spacious meads, with cattle *sprinkled* o'er.
Cowper, Task, l. 164.

II. intrans. 1. To issue in fine drops or particles; be sprinkled.

It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon*.

2. To send out sparks; scintillate; sparkle.

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele upon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was *spryngholynge* rede.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 70. (Halliwell.)

3. To rain slightly: used impersonally: as, does it *sprinkle*?—4. To scatter a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev. xiv. 16*.

5. To dart hither and thither.

The siluer scalit fyszchis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere streames *sprinkilland* for the hete,
With tynnyss schinand broun as synopare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 400.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *n.* [*< ME. sprynkil, sprengkil, sprengkylle* (cf. MHG. *G. sprengel*); from the verb.] 1. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler; specifically, a brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspersorium.

And the litil *sprynkil* of ysope wetith in bloode, that is in the nethir threshold, and sprengith of it the ouerthreshold, and either post. *Wyclif, Ex. xii. 22*

She alway amyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water-sprinkle, dipt in dewe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 18

2. A sprinkling, or falling in drops; specifically, a light rain.

He meets the first cold *sprinkle* of the world,
And shudders to the marrow.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 213.

3. That which is sprinkled about; hence, a scattering or slight amount; a sprinkling.—4. A light tinkling sound; a tinkle. [Rare.]

At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea, and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar.
Landon, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

5. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.

sprinkled (spring'kld), *a.* [*< sprinkle + -ed*.] Marked by small spots; appearing as if sprinkled from a wet brush: specifically noting a kind of decoration of pottery, the edges of cheaply bound books, etc.

sprinkler (spring'klēr), *n.* [*< sprinkle + -er*.] 1. One who or that which sprinkles. Especially

—(at) A spherical or barrel-shaped vase having a small spout. Such vases were grasped in the hand, and the liquid contents thrown out with a jerking motion. (b) A brush for sprinkling holy water. Compare *aspersorium*, 1. (c) A device for spraying water over plants, or over a lawn, etc.

2. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.—**Holy-water sprinkler**. See *holy*.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sprinkle, v.*] 1. The act of one who sprinkles, in any sense of the word; aspersions.

Your uncleanly unctions, your crossings, creeping, censings, *sprinklings*. *Bp. Hall, Epistles*, l. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately: as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—3. A small amount scattered here and there, as if sprinkled.

We have a *sprinkling* of our country, here and there one, excellently well learned. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 197.

4. In *bookbinding*, the operation of scattering a shower of fine drops of color on the trimmed edges of the leaves to produce a mottled effect. It is done by striking a brush charged with color against a rod held above the edges of the book to be sprinkled. **sprint** (sprint), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sprint*; a later form of *sprent*, *q. v.* Cf. *sprint*, *sprint*.] To run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 520.

sprint (sprint), *n.* [*< sprint, v.*] A run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprinter (sprin'tēr), *n.* A contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 61.

sprinting (sprin'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sprint, v.*] The act or the sport of running at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprint-race (sprint'rās), *n.* A short-distance foot-race.

sprint-runner (sprint'run'ēr), *n.* Same as *sprinter*. *The Century*, XL. 206.

sprit (sprit), *v.* [*< ME. spruten, < AS. spritan, sprytan* (= LG. *sprutten* = *G. spritzen, sprützen*), sprout, a secondary form of *spreotan*, sprout: see *sprout*. Cf. *sprit*, *sprit*.] I. intrans. To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

The withi thet *spruteth* ut. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 86.

II. trans. To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; eject; spurt. *Sir T. Browne*.

sprit (sprit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spret*; *< ME. spret, sprete, spreot*, a pole, *< AS. sprēot*, a pole, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree (= *D. spriet*, *> G. spriet*, a sprit), *< spreotan*, sprout: see *sprit*, *v.*, and *sprout*. Cf. *bowsprit*.] 1. A sprout; a shoot.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

2. A stick; a pole; especially, a boatman's pole.

Hastill hent eche man a *spret* or an ore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2754.

3. *Naut.*: (a) A small pole, spar, or boom which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a bucket, called the *moller*, which encircles the mast at that place. See cuts under *moller* and *sprit*. (b) The bowsprit.

sprit (sprit), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *sprit*, a sprout. Cf. *sprit*, *sprit*.] 1. A rush: same as *sprat*, 1.—2. See the quotation.

The object of the rubbing (in the modern Irish process of bleaching linen), which is so essential for many qualities of goods, is to remove small specks of brownish matter called *sprits*, which may appear here and there throughout the piece. *Spence's Encyc. Manuf.*, l. 512.

sprit (sprit), *v. i.* [A corruption of *split*, simulating *sprit*.] To split. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprite (sprit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spright* (erroneously conformed to the spelling of *light, night*, etc.); *< ME. sprite, spryte, sprit, sprit*, *< OF. esprit, esprit*, *F. esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espírito* = It. *spirito, spirito*, spirit, *< L. spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*. Doublet of *sprit*.] 1. The breath; the vital principle; the spirit.

I thus beheld the king of equal age
Yield up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly.
Surrey, Anecd., II.

2. A disembodied soul; a ghost; a shade.

Thy haire vpon thy head doth stand vpright,
As if thou hadst been haunted with a *sprite*.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

3. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
Pope, R. of the L., l. 106.

4. The faculty of thought and feeling; the wit; the mind.

When the frankish fitt inflamd his *spright*,
His force was valne. *Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 7.*
5†. Frame of mind; mood; humor; spirits:
sometimes in the plural.
With weary *sprite* he stretcht him up, and thus he told
his plaint. *Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.*
Come, sisters, cheer we up his *spirits*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 127.

Holy Sprite¹. Same as *Holy Spirit* (which see, under
spirit).
sprite¹ (sprit), v. t. [*< spirit¹, n.*] To haunt,
as a sprite.
I am *sprited* with a fool. *Shak., Cymbeline, II. 3. 144.*

sprite², n. [Also *spright*; a var. form of
spirit¹.] A short arrow intended to be fired
from a musket.
We had in use at one time for sea-fight short arrows,
which they called *sprights*, without any other heads save
wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets,
and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet
would not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 704.*

sprite³ (sprit), n. [A corruption of *spite²*, prop.
**spight*, a var. of *spight*: see *spight*.] The
green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also wood-
spite, wood-spake. See cut under *popinjay*.
[Prov. Eng.]

sprited¹ (sprit¹ed), a. [Early mod. E. *spright-
ed*; *< spirit¹ + -ed²*.] Mentally gifted; quick-
witted.
A well *sprighted* man and wise, that by his wisdom
wrought . . . well. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 75.*

sprited², n. [Early mod. E. *spright-
ed*; *< spirit¹ + -ed²*.] Mentally gifted; quick-
witted.

sprited³, n. [Early mod. E. *spright-
ed*; *< spirit¹ + -ed²*.] Mentally gifted; quick-
witted.

sprited⁴, n. [Early mod. E. *spright-
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witted.

sprited³⁶, n. [Early mod. E. *spright-
ed*; *< spirit¹ + -ed²*.] Mentally gifted; quick-
witted.

sprong² (sprong), n. [Appar. a var. of *prong²*.]
1. A prong of a fork, etc.—2. The stump of
a tree or a tooth. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]
sprong³ (sprong), n. [Cf. *sprug, sprig³*.] The
sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

sproo, n. See *sprew*.
sproot (spröt), n. A dialectal form of *sprout*.
sprot¹ (sprot), n. [Also dial. *sprote*; *< ME.*
sprotte, spröte, *< AS. sprota*, sprout, stick, nail
(= MD. *sprot* (*> Wall. spröt*), a sprout, *sprote*,
sporte, a round of a ladder, = OHG. *sprozo*,
sprozzo, MHG. *sprozze*, a round of a ladder, G.
spross, sprout, twig, = Icel. *sproti* = OSw.
sprotte, sprout, twig, stick), *< sproetan*, sprout:
see *sprout*, v. Cf. *sprout*, n., *sprit¹*, n., *sprit²*.]
1. A splinter; a fragment.

sproot² (spröt), n. [Early mod. E. also *sprott*,
sprotte; *< ME. sprot, sprott, sprote*, a sprat
(glossed by L. *epimera, halecula, OF. esplene*),
= MD. *sprot* = MLG. LG. *sprot* = Dan. *sprut*,
a sprat; so called as being orig. considered the
young of the herring; lit. 'sprout,' i. e. 'young
one,' a particular use of the noun represented
by *sprot¹*.] Hence dial., and now reg., *sprat*:
see *sprat²*.] A fish: same as *sprat²*. *Pals-
grave; Day.*

sprottle (sprot¹l), v. i. A provincial English
form of *sprattle*.
sprout (sprout), v. [*< ME. sprouten, sprouten*,
spruten, *< AS. *sprutan*, a var. of *sproetan* (pret.
spreat, pp. *sproten*) = OFries. *spruta* = MD.
spruyten, D. *spruiten* = MLG. *spruten*, LG.
spruten = MHG. *sprizen*, G. *sprissen*, sprout;
not found outside of Teut. Hence ult. (*< AS.*
**sprutan, sproetan*) E. *sprit¹*, v. (a secondary
form of *sprout*), *sprit¹*, n., *sprot¹*, *sprut¹*, *sprit¹*,
sprittle, *sprutle*, etc., *spout*, *sputter*, etc.] I.
intrans. 1. To shoot forth, as a bud from a
seed or stock; begin to grow; spring: said of
a young vegetable growth, or, by extension, of
animal growth.

That leaf faded, but the young buds did *sprout* on; which
afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 407.*
A mouth is formed, and tentacles *sprout* forth around it.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 517.

2. To put forth shoots; bear buds.
The Night, to temper Dales exceeding drought,
Moistens our Aire, and makes our Earth to *sprout*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

After a shower a meadow *sprouts* with the yellow buds
of the dandelion. *T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.*

3. To spring up; grow upward.
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and *sprout* as high as heaven.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3. 60.

These Vines I have seen grow so high that they have
sprouted cleane above the toppe of the tree.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 102.

4. To spread into ramifications.
Vitriol . . . is apt to *sprout* with moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 604.

Sprouting fungi. See *Fungus*.
II. trans. 1. To produce or afford by sprout-
ing; grow: as, to *sprout* antlers; to *sprout* a
mustache.

Trees old and young, *sprouting* a shady boon
For simple sheep. *Keats, Endymion, I.*

2. To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* pota-
toes. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprout (sprout), n. [*< ME. sproute* = MD.
spruyte, D. *spruite* = MLG. LG. *sprute*, a
sprout; from the verb. Cf. *sprot¹*, *sprit¹*, n.]

1. A shoot of a plant. (a) The young shoot from
a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, etc., or
from the rooting tip of a stolon. (b) In a tree, a shoot,
generally from an adventitious bud, as from the root (a
sucker), the stump, or the trunk.

Stumps of trees lying out of the ground will put forth
sprouts for a time. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 29.*

Her [a vine's] highest *sprout*
Is quickly levelled with her fading root.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Specifically—2. *pl.* Young coleworts.—A *course*
of *sprouts*, a thrashing with switches or rods; a switch-
ing; a birching; a castigation; hence, severe discipline.
[Slang. U. S.]—*Brussels sprouts*, a horticultural variety
of the cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, originating in Belgium,
in which the stem, which grows some 4 feet high, pro-
duces along its whole length from the axils of the early
deciduous leaves branches with miniature heads an inch
or two thick. The main head is small and of little value,
but the sprouts are highly esteemed. See cut in next
column, and compare cut under *broccoli*.

sprout-cell (sprout¹sel), n. In fungi, a cell pro-
duced by sprouting.

sprout-chain
(sprout¹chän), n. In
fungi, a chain of
cells produced by
sprouting.

sprouted (sprou¹-
ted), a. Having
sprouts; budded: as,
sprouted potatoes.
The wheat was gener-
ally *sprouted* throughout
the country, and unfit for
bread.
Lady Holland, Sydney
[Smith, vii.]

sprout-gemma
(sprout¹jem¹g), n.
In fungi, a gemma
having the form of a
septate confervoid
filament, the seg-
ments of which are
capable of sprout-
ing. *De Bary.*

sprout-germination
(sprout¹jér-mi-nä¹-
shon), n. In bot., the germination of a spore in
which a small process with a narrow base pro-
trudes at one or more points on the surface of
the spore, then assumes an elongated cylindri-
cal form, and finally is detached as a sprout-
cell. *De Bary.*

sprouting (sprout¹ing), n. 1. In fungi, same
as *pullulation*, 2.—2. Same as *spitting*, 2.

spruce¹ (sprös), n. [An abbr. of *spruce leather*,
also *Pruce leather*, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an
attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia;
< ME. Spruce, a variant, with unorig. initial *S*,
of *Pruce*, *Prus*, *Prusys* (also in comp. *Prusland*,
Prusland), *< OF. Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), *< ML.*
Prussia (G. *Preussen* = D. *Preussen* = Sw. Dan.
Preussen), Prussia: see *Prussian*. The name
Spruce, Prussia, was not only used in the phrase
Spruce leather, or *Pruce leather*, but also in con-
nection with fashionable apparel ("apparel-
reyled after the manner of Prussia or *Spruce*,"
Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1), and also allusively,
somewhat like *Cockayne*, as a land of luxury
("He shall live in the land of *Spruce*, milke and
hony flowing into his mouth sleeping"—Chap-
man, "Masque of Middle Temple and Lin-
coln's Inn"). Hence prob. the adj. *spruce²*. Cf.
spruce².] Prussian leather. Compare *Pruce*.
Spruce, corium pumicatum.
Levin, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

spruce² (sprös), a. [Se. also *sprush*; prob. an
extended use of *spruce¹*, in allusion to fashion-
able apparel: see *spruce¹*. This adjective can-
not be derived, as some attempt to derive it,
from ME. *prous, preus*, *< OF. proz, F. preux*,
brave, etc. (see *prout²*), or from E. dial. *sprug¹*
or *sprack*.] 1. Smart in dress and appearance;
affecting neatness or dapperness, especially in
dress; trim; hence often, with a depreciatory
force, dandified; smug.

Now, my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things
neat?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 116.

Be not in so neat and *spruce* array
As if thou meant'st to make it holiday.
Beaumont, Remedy of Love

A *spruce* young spark of a Learned Clerk.
Barnham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

2. Over-fastidious; excessively nice; finical.
Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-piled hyperboles, *spruce* affectation.
Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 407.

The niceties of a *spruce* understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. iii.

= *syn. Foppish*, etc. (see *finical*), smart, jaunty, nice, dan-
dyish.

spruce³ (sprös), v. pret. and pp. *spruced*, ppr.
sprucing. [*< spruce², a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make
spruce; trim or dress so as to present a smart
appearance: sometimes followed by *up*.
Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus till she
had *spruced up* her self first. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 385.*

2. To brown, as the crust of bread, by heating
the oven too much. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become spruce; assume or
affect an air of smartness in dress: often fol-
lowed by *up*. [Chiefly colloq.]

But two or three years after, all of a sudden, Dench, he
seemed to kind o' *spruce up* and have a deal o' money to
spend. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 198.*

spruce⁴ (sprös), n. [An abbr. of *spruce-fir*.]
A coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*; a spruce-
fir. The species are handsome evergreens of a conical
habit, often of great economic worth. Some related trees
are also called spruce. See specific names below.

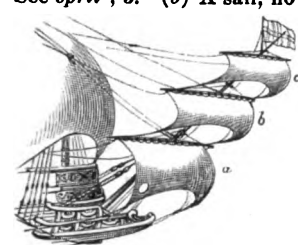


Brussels Sprouts.



Spritsail-rigged Boat.

tended by a sprit, chiefly used in small boats.
See *sprit¹*, 3. (b) A sail, no longer in use, at-
tached to a yard slung across the bowsprit of
large vessels. It was often pierced
with a large hole at each of its lower
corners, to let out the water with
which the belly of it was frequently
filled when the ship pitched. Spritsail
topsails and spritsail topgallantsails
were also formerly
used. — *Spritsail-*



a, spritsail; b, spritsail topsail; c, spritsail topgallantsail.

yard, a yard formerly slung across the bowsprit to sup-
port a spritsail.

sprittail (sprit¹täl), n. The pintail duck, *Da-
fila acuta*. Also *spreetail*. [Local, U. S.]

sprittle (sprit¹l), v. t. Same as *sprittle*.

spritty (sprit¹i), a. [Also (Se.) *sprithy*; *< sprit²*
+ *-y¹*.] Abounding in sprits or sprats (rushes).
[Scotch.]

His dead master . . . was lying in a little *sprithy* hol-
low. *Blackwood's Mag., XIII. 319.*

sprocket (srok¹et), n. [Origin obscure.] 1.
One of a series of projections in a grooved re-
cess round the lower part
of a ship's capstan, by which
the chain-cable is grasped
while heaving up anchor.—
2. One of the projections on
a sprocket-wheel which en-
gage the chain.

**sprocket-wheel (srok¹et-
hwél), n.** [*< sprocket* +
wheel.] In mach., a wheel
upon which are radial projec-
tions that engage the
links of a chain passing over it.

sprong¹. An old preterit of *spring*.



Sprocket-wheel.

For masts, &c., those [fir] of Prussia which we call spruce and Norway are the best. *Evelyn, Sylva*, l. xxii. § 2.

Black spruce, *Picea Mariana*, a species of spruce growing 60 or 60 feet high, found through British America, the northern United States, and in the Alleghenies to North Carolina. Its light soft wood is largely made into lumber, and is used in construction, in ship-building, for piles, etc. An essence of spruce is obtained from its branches, used in making spruce-beer. — **Blue spruce**. Same as white spruce (c). — **Double spruce**, the black spruce. — **Douglas spruce**, *Pseudotsuga mucronata*. See *Pseudotsuga*, and *Oregon pine* (under pine). — **Essence of spruce**, a thick liquid with a bitterish acidulous astringent taste, obtained by boiling and evaporation from the young branches of the Norway spruce, the black spruce, and perhaps other species. It is used in making spruce-beer. — **Hemlock spruce**. See *hemlock-spruce*. — **Himalayan or Indian spruce**, *Picea Smithiana*, of the temperate Himalayas and Afghanistan, a tree 150 feet high, affording a pale straight-grained timber, durable only under shelter. — **New Zealand spruce**, the imou-pine, or red pine, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, a beautiful tree with long weeping branches. From the young growth Captain Cook made an antiscorbutic spruce-beer. See *imou-pine*. — **Norway spruce**, *Picea Abies*, a spruce of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia. It attains a height of 150 feet, forms extensive forests, endures severe cold, and on mountains reaches an elevation of 4,500 feet. Its tough and elastic wood is the white deal of Europe, excellent for building, furniture, masts, spars, etc. It is the source of Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*. — **Oil of hemlock**. — **Red spruce**, a stunted form of the black spruce, growing in swamps. — **Single spruce**. Same as white spruce (a). — **Spruce bud-louse**, an aphid of the subfamily *Chermesinae*, *Adelges abieticola*, which deforms the end-shoots of the spruce in the United States, producing large swellings sometimes mistaken for the natural cones. In Europe *A. coccineus* and *A. strobilobius* have the same habit. — **Spruce bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, as *Tortrix fumiferana*, which eats the end-buds of the spruce in northeastern parts of the United States, especially in Maine. Other spruce bud-worms are the reddish-yellow, *Epinotia ratzeburgiana*; the black-headed, *Thiodia variaria*; and the red, *Gelechia obliquistrigella*. — **Spruce cone-worm**, the larva of a phylid moth, *Dioryctria reticulata*, which bores the fresh young cones of spruces in the United States. — **Spruce leaf-hopper**, an oblong shining-black leaf-hopper, *Athyanus abietis*, which punctures spruce-needles in May and June in the United States. — **Spruce plume-moth**, *Oxyptilus tenuidactylus*. Its larva feeds on spruce, and it is the only member of the *Pterophoridae* known to infest any conifer. — **Spruce saw-fly**, a common saw-fly, *Lophyrus abietis*, whose pale-green larva defoliate spruce, fir, pine, and cedar in the United States, but especially spruce. — **Spruce timber-beetle**, *Xyletus brevittatus*, the most injurious of several scolytids which attack the spruce in the United States. Others are *Xylloborus* (or *Xyleborus*) *caelatus*, *Crypturgus atomus*, *Rhytiphthorus materiarius*, and *Hylurgops pinifex*. — **Tideland spruce**, *Picea Sitchenis*, a spruce found from Alaska to California near the coast, best developed near the mouth of the Columbia river, where for 50 miles in each direction it forms a forest-belt 10 or 15 miles wide. It grows from 140 to 180 feet high, and furnishes an important light, soft, and straight-grained timber, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for construction, inside finish, cooperage, dunnage of vessels, etc. **Sargent**. — **White spruce**. (a) *Picea Canadensis*, the most important timber-tree of subarctic America, extending into northern New England, and at its best in northern Montana. Its timber in commerce is not distinguished from that of the black spruce. Also *single spruce*. (b) *P. Engelmanni*, the most valuable timber-tree of the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. Its wood is of a white or pale-yellow color, light and soft, in Colorado affording lumber, fuel, and charcoal. The bark is rich in tannin, which is locally utilized. (c) *P. Parryana*, a rare and local mountain species of the western United States. Also called *blue spruce*, *Colorado blue spruce*.



Branchlet, with Cone, of Norway Spruce (*Picea Abies*).

spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the better, as being made with white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer is an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

spruce-duff (sprös'duf), n. Duff formed by spruce-trees. See *duff*, 3. [Local, U. S.]

The soil . . . consisted of from two to four feet of what is known among the woodmen of northern New York as *spruce-duff*, which is composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

spruce-fir (sprös'fēr), n. [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'fir of Spruce' or Prussia, < *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia, + *fir*: see *spruce*, and the quot.) of the G. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-pine or -fir, whose sprouts furnish the beer called *spruce-beer*, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout, + *fichte*, pine, fir. Cf. *spruce-beer*.] Same as *spruce*: applied somewhat specifically to the Norway spruce.

spruce-grouse (sprös'grous), n. The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, and cut under *Canace*.

spruce-gum (sprös'gum), n. A resinous exudation from the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, used as a masticatory.

spruce-leather (sprös'leth'ēr), n. Same as *spruce*.

sprucely (sprös'li), adv. In a spruce manner; smartly; trimly; smugly.

spruceness (sprös'nes), n. The state or character of being spruce; smartness of appearance or dress.

spruce-ocher (sprös'ō'kēr), n. [Appar. < *Spruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*), + *ocher*.] Brown or yellow ocher.

spruce-partridge (sprös'pār'trij), n. The spotted or Canada grouse, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*: so called in New England, Canada, etc., in distinction from the ruffed grouse, there known as the *partridge*, and because the bird is highly characteristic of the coniferous woods. See cut under *Canace*.

spruce-pine (sprös'pin), n. See *pine*.

sprucify (sprös'si-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *sprucified*, ppr. *sprucifying*. [*spruce* + -i-fy.] To make spruce or fine; smarten. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 37. (*Davies*) [Rare.]

sprue (sprö), n. [Origin obscure.] 1. In casting metal, one of the passages leading from the "skimming-gate" to the mold; also, the metal which fills the sprue or sprue-gate after solidification: same as *dead-head*, 1 (a). Also called *sprue-gate*. — 2. A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand. *E. H. Knight*.

sprue, n. See *sprew*.

sprue-hole (sprö'höl), n. In casting metal, the gate, ingate, or pouring-hole.

sprung (sprug), v.; pret. and pp. *sprugged*, ppr. *sprugging*. [Cf. *sprag*, *sprack*.] I. trans. To make smart.

II. intrans. To dress neatly; generally with up. [Prov. Eng.]

sprung (sprug), n. [Cf. *sprig*, *sprong*, and *spug*, a sparrow; origin uncertain.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

sprung (sprung), 1. Preterit and past participle of *sprung*. — 2. Tipsey; drunk. [Colloq.]

Captain Tuck was borne dead drunk by his reeling troops to the Tavern. Ex-Corporal Whiston with his friends sallied from the store well *sprung*. *S. Judd, Margaret*, i. 13.

sprunk, n. [Origin obscure. Cf. *sprunt*.] A concubine (*Child*); a sweetheart.

With fryars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*, I make my chiefest prey.

The King's Disguise (Child's Ballads, v. 378).

sprunny (sprun'i), a. and n. [Cf. *sprunt*.] I. a. Neat; spruce. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. n.; pl. *sprunnies* (-iz). A sweetheart. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Where, if good Satan lays her on like thee,

Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunnie* be.

Collins, Miscellanies (1762), p. 111.

sprunt (sprunt), v. i. [A var. of *sprent*: see *sprent*, *sprint*.] 1. To spring up; germinate. — 2. To spring forward or outward.

See; this sweet simpering babe,

Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*

With joy at thy approach!

Somerville, Hobbinol, iii. 383.

To *sprunt up*, to bristle up; show sudden resentment. [Colloq., U. S.]

sprunt (sprunt), n. [*sprunt*, v. Cf. *sprint*.] 1. A leap; a spring; a convulsive struggle. — 2. A steep ascent in a road. [Prov. Eng.] —

3. Anything short and not easily bent, as a stiff curl.

"This *sprunt* its pertness sure will lose

When laid," said he, "to soak in oze."

Congress, An Impossible Thing.

sprunt (sprunt), a. [Cf. ME. *sprind*, < AS. *sprind*, agile; cf. also *sprunt*.] Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips*, 1706. **spruntly** (sprunt'li), adv. 1. Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. *Imp. Dict.* — 2. Neatly; gaily; bravely.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest

Spruntly!

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

sprussadot, n. [*spruce*, with Spanish-seeming term. -ado.] A spruce fellow; a dandy.

The answer of that *sprussado* to a judge in this Kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.

Comm. on Chaucer, p. 19 (Todd's Johnson), 1866.

sprush (sprush), a. and v. A Scotch form of *spruce*.

sprutle (sprut'li), v. t. [Also *sprittle*; freq. of *sprout*: see *sprout*, and cf. *spurgle*.] To spurt; sprinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

spry (speri), a. [Also obs. or dial. *sprey*; < Sw. dial. *spryg*, very active, skittish; akin to Sw. dial. *srag*, *sprak*, spirited, mettlesome: see *sprack*.] Active, as in leaping or running; nimble; vigorous; lively. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The lady liked our Margaret very well. "She was so fast, and *spry*, and knowin', and good-natured," she said, "she could be made of some use to somebody."

S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

spt. An abbreviation of *spiritus*, *spirit*.

spud (spud), n. [*spruce*, < ME. *spude*, knife; perhaps < Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*.] Prob. not connected with *spade*.] 1. A stout knife or dagger.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre . . . with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1606). (*Nares*.)

2. A small spade, or a spade having a small blade, with a handle of any length; a small cutting-blade fixed in the axis of its handle, somewhat like a chisel with a very long handle, for cutting the roots of weeds without stooping.

Every day, when I walk in my own little literary garden-plot, I spy some [weeds], and should like to have a *spud*, and root them out.

Thackeray, De Finibus.

3. A spade-shaped tool for recovering lost or broken tools in a tube-well. *E. H. Knight*. —

4. A nail driven into the timbers of a drift or shaft, or fastened in some other way, so as to mark a surveying-station. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] — 5. Any short and thick thing: usually in contempt. Specifically — (a) A piece of dough rolled in fat. *Imp. Dict.* (b) A potato. [Provincial.] (c) A baby's hand. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] (d) A short, dwarfish person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spud (spud), v. t.; pret. and pp. *spudded*, ppr. *spudding*. [*spruce*, < ME. *spude*, knife; perhaps < Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*.] 1. To remove by means of a spud: often with up or out.

At half-past one lunch on Cambridge cream-cheese; then a ride over hill and dale; then *spudding up* some weeds from the grass.

E. Fitzgerald, quoted in *The Academy*, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 63.

2. To drill (a hole) by spudding (which see, below).

A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or *spudded* down to the rock. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

spudding (spud'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *spud*, v.] In oil-well drilling, a method of handling the rope and tools by which the first fifty or sixty feet of an oil-well are bored by the aid of the bull-wheel, the depth not being sufficient to allow of the use of the working-beam for that purpose.

spuddle (spud'li), v. i.; pret. and pp. *spuddled*, ppr. *spudding*. [Freq. of *spud*.] 1. To dig; grub.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure caverns. *John Taylor, Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spuddy (spud'i), a. [*spruce* + -y.] Short and fat.

They rest their *spuddy* hands on their knees, and shake all over like jelly when they laugh.

W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, xv.

spue, v. An old spelling of *sprew*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

spuilzie, *spuilzie* (spül'yē), n. [Better written *spulzie*, *spulzie*: So. forms of *spoil*.] Spoil; booty; in *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against

the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

spulzie, spulzie (spül'yē), *v.* [Better written *spulze, spulze*.] Same as *spoil*. [Scotch.]

Are ye come to *spulze* and plunder my ha?
Baron of Brakley (Child's Ballads, VI. 192).

spuke, n. and v. Same as *spook*.

spuller (spul'er), *n.* A Scotch form of *spooler*.

spulzie, n. and v. See *spulzie*.

spume (spūm), *n.* [*ME. spume*, < *OF. (and F.) spume* = *Sp. Pg. espuma* = *It. spuma*, < *L. spuma*, foam. Cf. *foam*; cf. also *spoom*.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

Waters frozen in pans and open glasses after their dissolution do commonly leave a froth and *spume* upon them.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.

spume (spūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spumed*, ppr. *spuming*. [*spume, n.*] 1. To froth; foam.

At a blow hee lustely swapping
Ther wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom.
Stanikurst, *Æneid*, I. 727.

2t. Same as *spoom*.

Spumella (spū-mel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] The typical genus of *Spumellidae*. *S. guttula* and *S. vivipara* are two Ehrenbergian species, abundant in fresh and salt infusions.

Spumellaria (spū-me-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Spumella*.] An order of radiolarians. The central capsule is (usually permanently) spherical, more rarely discoid or polymorphous; the nucleus is usually divided only immediately before the formation of spores, into a number of small nuclei; the capsule-membrane is simple and pierced on all sides by innumerable fine pores; and the extracapsularium is a voluminous gelatinous sheath, without phaeodum, and usually with *zöanthella*. The skeleton consists of silica, or of a silicate, originally usually forming a central reticulate sphere, later extremely polymorphous, more rarely rudimentary or entirely wanting. The order is divided into several families.

spumellarian (spū-me-lā'ri-ān), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spumellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spumellaria*.

Spumellidae (spū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spumella* + *-idae*.] A family of trimastigote pantostomatous protozoans, typified by the genus *Spumella*. They have one long and two short flagella, and are adherent by a temporary pedicle.

spumeous (spū'mē-us), *a.* [*L. spumeus*, frothy, < *spuma*, foam: see *spume*.] Frothy; foamy; spumous; spumy. *Dr. H. More*.

spumescent (spū-mes'ens), *n.* [*spumescent* (t) + *-ce*.] Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy. *Imp. Dict.*

spumescent (spū-mes'ent), *a.* [*L. spumescent* (t)-e, ppr. of *spumesco*, grow frothy or foamy, < *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming. *Imp. Dict.*

spumid (spū'mid), *a.* [*LL. spumidus*, frothy, foamy, < *L. spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] Frothy; spumous. *Imp. Dict.*

spumiferous (spū-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *Pg. espumifero* = *It. spumifero*, < *L. spumifer*, frothing, foaming, < *spuma*, froth, foam, < *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing foam. *Imp. Dict.*

spuminess (spū'mi-nes), *n.* [*spumy* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being spumy. *Bailey*.

spumous (spū'mus), *a.* [= *F. spumeux* = *Pr. spumos* = *Sp. Pg. spumoso* = *It. spumoso*, < *L. spumosus*, full of froth or foam, < *spuma*, froth, foam: see *spume*.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. *Arbuthnot*.

spumy (spū'mi), *a.* [*spume* + *-y*.] Foamy; covered with foam.

The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide.
Brooke, *Constantia*.

Under the black cliff's *spumy* base.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden*.

spun (spun). Preterit and past participle of *spin*.

spunget, spungert, etc. Obsolete spellings of *sponge*, etc.

spunk (spunk), *n.* [Formerly also *spunk*; < *Ir. Gael. sponc*, sponge, spongy wood, touchwood, tinder, < *L. spongia*, a sponge, < *Gr. σπγγιά, σπγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] 1. Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of *Polyporus*; amadou. Also *punk*.

Spunk, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it [powder] russet.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 5.

2. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer match. [Scotch.]

Oh for a *spunk* o' Allan's glee!
Burns, *First Epistle to Lapraik*.

A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room.

3. Mettle; spirit; pluck; obstinate resistance to yielding. [Colloq.]

The Squire has got *spunk* in him.

Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, I. 2.
Parsons is men, like the rest of us, and the doctor had got his *spunk* up.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 67.

spunk (spunk), *v. i.* [*spunk, n.*] To kindle; show a flame or spark: used in phrases.—To *spunk* out, to come to light; be discovered. [Scotch.]

But what if the thing *spunks* out?

Noctes Ambrosianae, Sept., 1832.
To *spunk* up, to show spirit, energy, or obstinate endurance amid difficulties. [Colloq., U. S.]

spunkie (spunk'ki), *n.* [*spunk* + *dim. -ie*.] 1. A small fire; a spark.—2. The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.—3. A person of a fiery or irritable temper. [Scotch in all uses.]

spunky (spunk'ki), *a.* [*spunk* + *-y*.] 1. Showing a small fire or spark. [Scotch.]—2. Haunted: noting a place supposed to be haunted from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. [Scotch.]—3. Having spunk, fire, spirit, or obstinacy; spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]

Erakine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.

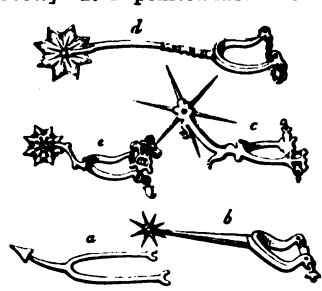
Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.
There are grave dons, too, in more than one college, who think they are grown again as young and *spunky* as undergraduates.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, William Penn and Lord Peterborough.

spun-out (spun'out), *a.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few *spun-out* passages.
Grove, *Dict. Music*, I. 645.

spur (spër), *n.* [*ME. spure*, *spore*, < *AS. spora*, a spur (*hand-spora*, 'hand-spur', talon), = *MD. spore*, *D. spoor*, a spur, also a track, = *MLG. spore* = *OHG. sporo*, *MHG. spore*, *spor*, *G. sporn* = *Icel. spori* = *Sw. sporre* = *Dan. spore*, *spur* (cf. *OF. esporon*, *esperon*, *F. éperon* = *Pr. espo* = *OSP. esporon*, *Sp. espóln* = *Pg. esportó* = *It. sperone*, *sporne* (> *E. obs. speron*), also without the suffix, *OSP. espuera*, *Sp. espuela* = *Pg. espóra*, a spur, < *OHG. sporo*, acc. *sporon*; orig. 'kicker', from its use on the heel; from the root of *spurn*, *v.* Cf. *speer*, *spoor*, *speron*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A pointed instrument worn on the heel by a horseman to goad the horse. The earliest mediæval spurs were without rowels (see *prick-spur*, *goad-spur*); another form had a ball from which a short point projected, and was called the *ball-and-spoke spur*. The rowel was first introduced in the thirteenth century, but was not common until the beginning of the fourteenth. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are sometimes of extraordinary length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel far from the horse's side. See *rowel-spur* (with cut), also cut under *prick-spur*.



Forms of Spurs.
a, knight's spur (15th or 16th century); b, brass spur (Henry VIII.); c, long-necked rowel-spur (Edward IV.); d, long-necked brass spur (Henry VIII.); e, steel spur (Henry VIII.).

Wyth-oute *spores* other *spere* spakliche he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 12.
Mount thou my horse, and hide thy *spurs* in him,
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops,
And here again. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 8. 15.

2. Anything which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus: used in this sense in the phrase *on or upon the spur of the moment*—that is, on a momentary impulse; suddenly; hastily; impromptu.

What need we any *spur* but our own cause
To prick us to redress? *Shak.*, *J. C.*, II. 1. 123.

If you were my counsel, you would not advise me to answer upon the *spur of the moment* to a charge which the basest of mankind seem ready to establish by perjury.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, lvi.

3. Some projecting thing more or less closely resembling a horseman's spur in form or position. (a) A root of a tree; a large lateral root.

By the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1. 47.

Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
A quarry of stout *spurs* and knotted fangs.
Cowper, *Yardley Oak*, l. 117.

(b) *pl.* Short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *Hall'swell*. [Prov. Eng.] (c) A snag; a spine; spe-

cifically, in *herpet.*: (1) An anal spur. (2) A calcar of some frogs. (d) In *entom.*, a spine or stiff bristle on the leg. (e) In *ornith.*: (1) A horny modification of the integument of a bird's foot, forming an outgrowth of the nature of a claw, usually sharp-pointed and supported on a bony core, and used as a weapon of offense and defense; a calcar. Such a spur differs from a claw mainly in not ending a digit, but being an offset from the side of the metatarsus; it is also characteristic of though not confined to the male, and is therefore a secondary sexual character. It is familiar as occurring on the shank of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds, and is sometimes double or treble, as in *Pavo bicalcaratus* and in the genera *Gallinago*, *Ithaginis*, and *Polyplectron*. See cuts under *calcarate*, *Gallinago*, *Ithaginis*, *pea-fowl*, *Polyplectron*, *Rasores*, and *tarsometatarsus*. (2) A similar horny outgrowth on the pinion-bone of the wing in various birds, resembling a claw, but differing in being a lateral offset not terminating a digit. It occurs in certain geese, plovers, pigeons, and juncos, and is double in the scapular. See cut under *jaegers*, *Palamedes*, and *spur-winged*. (f) In *sporting*, a gaff, or sharp piercing or cutting instrument fastened upon the natural spur of a game-cock in the pit. (g) In *mammal*, the calcar of some bats. (h) In *phys. geog.*, a ridge or line of elevation subordinate to the main body or crest of a mountain-range; one of the lower divisions of a mountain-mass, when this, as is frequently the case, is divided by valleys or gorges. See *mountain-chain*.

The ground-plan of the latter massif (Mont Blanc) is one long ridge, which, except at the two extremities, preserves a very uniform direction, and throws out a series of long *spurs* to the north-west.

Bonney, *The Alpine Regions*, p. 26.

(i) A climbing-iron used in mounting telegraph-poles and the like. (j) In *carp.*, a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam. (k) In *arch.*, any offset from a wall, etc., as a buttress; specifically, the claw or griffe projecting from the torus at each of the angles of the base of early pointed mediæval columns. (l) In *bot.*, a calcar; a slender hollow projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of columbine and larkspur and the corolla of violeta. It is usually nectariferous, being the nectary (nectarium) of Linnaeus. The term is also rarely applied to a solid spur-like process. See also cuts under *nectary*, *columbine*, and *Delphinium*. (m) In *fort.*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an anterior work. (n) In *ship-building*: (1) A shore or piece of timber extending from the bilgeways, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (2) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. (3) A heavy timber extended from a pier or wharf against the side of a ship to prevent the ship from striking against the pier. (o) In *hydraul. engin.*, a wing-dam, or projection built out from a river-bank to deflect the current. (p) On a casting, a fin, or projection of waste metal. (q) A small piece of refractory clay ware with one or more projecting points, used in a kiln to support or separate articles in a saggar during firing, and to prevent the pieces from adhering to the saggar and to each other. Also called *stilt*. *E. H. Knight*. (r) In an auger, a projecting point on the edge, which makes the circular cut, from which the chip is removed by the lip. *E. H. Knight*. See cut under *auger*. (s) The prong on the terms of some forms of patent anchors, for the purpose of catching on the bottom and making the fluke bite or take hold more quickly. See cut under *anchor*. (t) In *printing*, a register-point. [Eng.] (u) In *anat.*, the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dun-glison*. (v) In *mining*, a branch of a vein; a feeder or dropper.—*Anal spurs*. See *anal*.—*Hot o' the spur*. See *hot*.—*Order of the Golden Spur*, an old order of the papal court, of which the badge was a Maltese cross with rays between the arms, and having a small spur hanging from it. Having sunk into neglect, it was superseded in 1841 by the Order of St. Sylvester.—*Scotch spur*, in *her.*, a bearing representing a prick-spur without rowel.—*Spur-pepper*. See *Capsicum*.—*Spur system*, in *hort.*, a method of pruning grape-vines in which the ripened wood of the preceding season is cut back close to the old stem or arm, so as to leave spurs bearing one, two, or three buds, the spurs being so selected as to provide for shoots at equal distances. The growing shoots are trained to a position at right angles to the arm, whether this is horizontal or vertical, and are topped after the formation of one, two, or three bunches of grapes upon each.—*Spur valerian*. See *Centranthus*.—*To win one's spurs*, to gain a title to knighthood (because spurs were given as a reward for gallant or valiant action); hence, to establish a title to honorable recognition and reward.—*With spur and yard*, with whip and spur—that is, at once.



Spur in the flowers of (1) *Impatiens biflora*, (2) *Tropaeolum Moritzianum*, (3) *Orchis mascula*, (4) *Myosurus minimus*.

Trusteth wel that I
Wol be hire champion with *spore* and *yerde*,
I raughte noght though alle hire fooms it herde.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1427.

spur (spër), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spurred*, ppr. *spurring*. [*ME. sporen*, *sperren*, *sperien*, *spuri* = *OHG. sporon*, *MHG. sporen*, *sporn*, *G. spornen* = *Sw. sporra* = *Dan. spore*, *spur*; from the noun. Cf. *AS. spyrian*, *spirian*, etc., track, follow out, *E. spear*: see *spear*.] I. *trans.* 1. To prick or rasp with the point or rowel of a spur.

He *spurred* his horse, and theder toke the way.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 217

He spurred the old horse, and he held him tight.
Kingsley, *The Knight's Leap*.

2. Figuratively, to urge or incite.

Remember yet, he was first wrong'd, and honour
Spurr'd him to what he did.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, l. 3.

3. To hasten. [Rare.]

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they spur their expedition.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, v. 1. 6.

4. (a) To fasten spurs to, as a horseman's boot, or a solleret. (b) To furnish with spurs, as a rider: as, booted and spurred; to furnish with a spur or gaff, as a game-cock.—5. To prop; support. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To prick one's horse with the spur; ride in haste.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 3. 7.

2. Figuratively, to press forward.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and error, yet, by spurring on, refine themselves.
Grev.

spur-blind, *a.* [Appar. a var. of *purblind*, simulating *spur*.] *Purblind*.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see.
Lyt., *Sapho and Phaon*, ll. 2.

spur-bunting (spér'bun'ting), *n.* A spur-heeled bunting; a lark-bunting.

spur-flower (spér'flou'ér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centranthus*.

spur-fowl (spér'foul), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Gallinago*. There are several Indian and Ceylonese species. See cut under *Gallinago*.

spur-gall (spér'gál), *n.* A sore or callous and hairless place, as on the side of a horse, caused by use of the spur.

spur-gall (spér'gál), *v. t.* [*spur-gall*, *n.*] To make a spur-gall on, as a horse.

And yet I bear a burthen like an Asse,
Spur-gall'd and tyr'd by launcing Bullingbrooke.
Shak., *Rich. II.* (folio 1623), v. 5. 94.

spur-gally (spér'gá'li), *a.* [*spur-gall* + *-y*.] *Spur-galled*; wretched; poor. *Halliw.* [Prov. Eng.]

spurge (spérj), *v.* [*ME. spurgen, spourgen, spourger*, < *OF. espurger, espourger* = *Sp. Pg. expurgar* = *It. spurgare*, < *L. expurgare*, purge, cleanse: see *expurgate*, and cf. *purge*.] *I. trans.* To purge; cleanse; rid.

Of flies men mow hem weyl spourge.
Rob. of Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, l. 10918.

II. *intrans.* To purge; froth; emit froth; especially, to work and cleanse itself, as ale.

By reason that . . . the ale and byere hane palled, and were nought by cause such ale and byere hathe taken wynde in spuryng.
Arnold's *Chron.*, p. 88.

spurge (spérj), *n.* [*ME. sporgen, spowrge*, < *OF. spurge, espurge, spurge*, < *OF. espurger, purge*: see *spurge*.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. Several species have special names, chiefly used in books; a few related or similar plants also are called *spurges*. Exotic species are better known as *euphorbias*.—*Alleghany-mountain spurge*. See *Pachysandra*.—*Branched spurge*, a rubiaceous shrub, *Brnnodea littoralis*, of the sea-shores of the West Indies and Florida, a prostrate smooth plant with four-angled branches, and yellowish flowers sessile in the upper axils.—*Caper-spurge*, *Euphorbia lathyris*, a smooth glaucous herb native in southern Europe and western central Asia, cultivated in gardens, thence sometimes escaping. It is singular in the genus for its opposite leaves, and has a four-rayed, then forking, umbel. Its young fruit is sometimes substituted for capers, and its seeds contain an oil formerly used in medicine. Also *wild caper*, *nole-tree*, and *myrtle-spurge*.—*Cypress-spurge*, a common garden plant, *Euphorbia cyparissias*, with tufted stems and yellowish inflorescence, cultivated for its foliage, which consists of crowded linear leaves suggesting cypress. It is a native of Europe, running wild in the eastern United



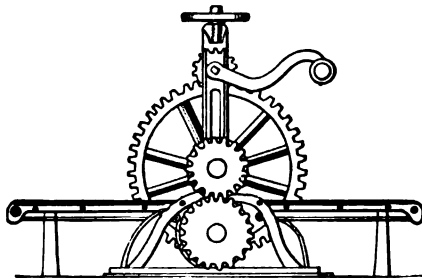
Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

a, a leaf; b, a flower-cluster of five male and one female flower; c, flower-cluster, but younger, showing the cup-like base; d, part of the involucre, showing the gland at its base; e, a male flower; f, the fruit, consisting of three carpels.

States.—**Flowering spurge**, a conspicuous species, *Euphorbia corollata*, of eastern North America, a rather slender plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an umbel of about five forks, the rays repeatedly forking into two or three. The involucre has five white appendages appearing like petals. The root has properties similar to those of the *ipeacac-spurge*. Also (with other species) called *milk-weed*.—**Hyssop-spurge**, the purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*, a European maritime species spreading flat on the sand.—**Indian tree-spurge**. Same as *milk-hedge*.—**Ipecac-spurge**, *ipeacacuanha-spurge*, *Euphorbia Ipeacacuanha*, found in the United States from Connecticut to Florida, a plant with many low stems from a long perpendicular root. The root has an active emetic and purgative property, but in large doses tends to produce excessive nausea and purging, and is inferior to true *ipeacac*.—**Irish spurge**. See *makinboy*.—**Leafy spurge**, *Euphorbia Esula*, an Old World species resembling the cypress-spurge, but larger, with commonly lanceolate leaves.—**Myrtle-spurge. See *caper-spurge*.—**Petty spurge**, a low branching European species, *Euphorbia Peplis*.—**Purple spurge**. See *hyssop-spurge*.—**Sea-spurge**, or *sea-ale* spurge, *Euphorbia Paralias*, of European sea-sands.—**Slipper-spurge**, the slipper plant. See *Pedicularis*.—**Spotted spurge**, a prostrate American species, *Euphorbia maculata*, with a dark spot on the leaf; also called *milk-purlane*. The large spotted spurge is *E. nutans*, sometimes called *black spurge* or *purulane*.—**Spurge hawk-moth**, a handsome sphinx, *Delphinia euphorbia*, whose larva feeds on the sea-spurge; an English collector's name.—**Sun-spurge**, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, an erect annual 6 or 8 inches high, whose flowers follow the sun. Also called *cat's-milk*, *little-good* (Scotland), and *scartwort* or *wartwort* (Prov. Eng.).—**Wood-spurge**, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of Europe and western Asia.**

spur-gear (spér'gér), *n.* Same as *spur-gearing*.

spur-gearing (spér'gér'ing), *n.* Gearing in



Spur-gearing.

which spur-wheels are employed. See *gearing*, 2.

spurge-creeper (spérj'kré'pér), *n.* A nettle-creeper: same as *nettle-bird*.

spurge-flax (spérj'flaks), *n.* A shrub, *Daphne Gnidium*, a native of southern Europe: so called from its acid property and fibrous bark.

spurge-laurel (spérj'lá'rel), *n.* A laurel-like shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe. It has an acid property suggesting spurge; its fibrous bark is utilized for paper-making.

spurge-nettle (spérj'net'l), *n.* A plant, *Cnidioscelus stimulosus*.

spurge-olive (spérj'ol'iv), *n.* The mezereon.

spurgewort (spérj'wért), *n.* [*late ME. spurge-wort*: see *spurge* and *wort*.] 1. Any plant of the family *Euphorbiaceae*.—2. The fetid iris, *Iris foetidissima*.

spurgin (spér'jng), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *spurge*, *v.*] Purging. *B. Jonson*, *Masque of Queens*.

spur-hawk (spér'hák), *n.* A dialectal form of *spurhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*. [Eng.]

spur-heeled (spér'héld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a very long straightened hind claw; lark-heeled: specifically noting the coucals or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

spurise (spú'ri-é), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (*sc. pen-næ*), feathers] of *spurius*, *spurius*: see *spurius*.] The packet of feathers growing on the bastard wing, winglet, or alula; the bastard quills, composing the alula. See cut under *alula*.

spurious (spú'ri-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. espurio* = *It. spurio*, < *L. spurius*, of illegitimate birth, hence in gen. not genuine, false; perhaps akin to *Gr. σπυριος*, seed, offspring, < *σπειρειν*, sow: see *spore*.] 1. Not legitimate; bastard: as, *spurious issue*.

Her *spurious* first-born. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 391.

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterated.

Spurious gems our hopes entice,
While we scorn the pearl of price.
Conger, *Self-Defiance* (trans.).

3. In *zool.*: (a) False; resembling a part or organ, but not having its function: as, *spurious eyes* or limbs. (b) Having the functions of an organ, but morphologically different from it: as, the *spurious* legs, or prolegs, of a caterpillar.

(c) Aborted or changed so that the normal functions no longer exist: as, the *spurious* or aborted front legs of certain butterflies. (d) Erroneous; incorrectly established: as, a *spurious* genus or species. See *pseudogenus*.—4. In *bot.*, false; counterfeit; apparent only.—**Spurious Baltimore**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*, formerly supposed to be a variety of the Baltimore oriole. Also called *bastard Baltimore*.—**Spurious claw**, in *entom.*, same as *empodium*.—**Spurious dissepiment**, in *bot.*, a partition in an ovary or pericarp not formed by parts of the carpels, but by an outgrowth commonly from the back of the carpel. See *dissepiment*.—**Spurious hermaphrodites**. See *hermaphrodite*, 1.—**Spurious ocellus**, a circular spot of color without any well-defined central spot or pupil.—**Spurious pareira**. See *pareira*.—**Spurions primary**, in *ornith.*, the first or outermost primary or remex of a bird's wing which has at least ten primaries and the first one very short, rudimentary, or functionless. Also called *spurious quill*.—**Spurions proposition**, rainbow, stemma, etc. See the nouns.—**Spurions sarsaparilla**. See *Hardenbergia*.—**Spurions vein**, in *entom.*, a faintly indicated vein or nerve of the wing, traceable only by a strong reflected light, particularly of certain hymenoptera.—**Spurions wing**, in *ornith.*, the ala spuria, or bastard wing; the alula. See *spuria*, and cut under *alula*. [This use of *spurious* has no reference to the condition of a first primary so called. See above.]—*Syn.* 2. *Spurious*, *Supposititious*, and *Counterfeit* agree in expressing intent to deceive, except that *counterfeit* may be used with figurative lightness where no dishonorable purpose is implied. *Spurious*, not genuine, expresses strong disapprobation of the deception, successful or attempted. *Supposititious* applies only to that which is substituted for the genuine; it thus expresses a claim under the *spurious*: a *supposititious* work of Athanasius is not one that is supposed to have been written by him, but one that is palmed off upon the public as being the genuine text of a work that he is known to have written; a *supposititious* child is a changeling; was the Tichborne claimant the genuine or a *supposititious* Sir Roger? *Counterfeit* applies also to a class under the *spurious*—namely, to that which is made in attempted imitation of something else: as, a *counterfeit* coin, bank-note, signature. Chatterton's manuscripts were *spurious*, but not *supposititious*; as they were not exact imitations of any particular manuscripts of early days, they would hardly be called *counterfeit*. See *falsitious*.

spuriously (spú'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a *spurious* manner; counterfeitedly; falsely.

spuriousness (spú'ri-us-ness), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth: as, *spuriousness* of issue.—2. The state or quality of being *spurious*, counterfeit, false, or not genuine: as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

spur-leather (spér'lewh'ér), *n.* A strap by which a spur is secured to the foot.

I could eat my very *spur-leathers* for anger!
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, ll. 1.

spur-legged (spér'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having spurs or spines on the legs or feet. The *Leptidæ* are known as *spur-legged* flies.

spurless (spér'les), *a.* [*spur* + *-less*.] Without a spur, in any sense.

spurling (spér'ling), *n.* A spelling of *sparling*.

spurling-line (spér'ling-lin), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A line connected with the axis of a wheel by which a telltale or index is made to show the position of the helm. (b) A rope stretched across between the two forward shrouds, having thimbles spliced into it to serve as fair-lead-ers for the running rigging.

spur-money (spér'mun'i), *n.* Money exacted for wearing spurs in church. See the quotation.

Our cathedrals (and above all St. Paul's) were, in Jonson's time, frequented by people of all descriptions, who, with a levity scarcely credible, walked up and down the aisles, and transacted business of every kind, during divine service. To expel them was not possible; such, however, was the noise occasioned by the incessant jingling of their spur-rowels, that it was found expedient to punish those who approached the body of the church, thus indecently equipped, by a small fine, under the name of *spur-money*, the exaction of which was committed to the beadles and singing-boys.

Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, ll. 1.

spurn (spérn), *v.* [*ME. spurnen, spornen*, < *AS. speornan* (**spornan*, *ge-speornan*, *ge-spornan*, **spurnan*, in *Somner*, not authenticated), also in comp. *æt-speornan*, *æt-spornan* (pret. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pp. *spornen*) = *OS. spurnan* = *OHG. spurnan* = *Icel. sporna*, *spyrna*, also *sperna*, kick against, spurn with the feet, = *L. spernere*, despise; ult. connected with *spur*.] *I. trans.* 1. To kick against; kick; drive back or away with the foot.

And Galashin with his fote spurned his body to ground.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 190.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do spurn me thus?
Shak., *C. of E.*, ll. 1. 88.

2†. To strike against.

Angils in hondis schullen beere thee,
Leet thou spurne thi foot at a stoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

3. To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or consort with; treat with contempt.

O how my soul would *spurn* this ball of clay,
And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure!
Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 13.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.

I purpose not to *spurn* against the prick, nor labour to set up that which God pulleth down.

Ep. of Ely, in *J. Gardner's Richard III.*, iv.

2†. To dash the foot against something; light on something unexpectedly; stumble.

No wight on it *sporneth*

That erst was nothyng, into nought it torneth.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 797.

The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, *spurning* at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon.

Martinus Scriblerus, l. 8.

3†. To dash; rush.—4. To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition; manifest contempt or disdain in resistance.

It is very sure that they that be good will bear, and not *spurn* at the preachers.

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou art regardless both of good and shame,

Spurning at virtue and a virtuous name.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 3.

spurn¹ (spérn), *n.* [*ME. spurn, sporn*; *< spurn*¹, *v.*] 1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

He tosse that heele a yard above his head

That offers but a *spurne*.

Heywood, *Royal King* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 81).

2†. A stumble; a fall. *Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.—3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*

That patient merit of the unworthy takes.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 73.

4. In *mining*, one of the narrow pillars or connections left between the holings, and not cut away until just before the withdrawal of the sprags. [South Staffordshire coal-field, England.]

spurn² (spérn), *n.* [A var. of *spur*, after *spurn*¹, *v.* Cf. *G. sporn*, *spur*, orig. an acc. form: see *spur*, *n.*] 1. A spur. [Prov. Eng.].—2. A piece of wood having one end inserted in the ground, and the other nailed at an angle to a gate-post, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. [Prov. Eng.]

spurn²† (spérn), *v. t.* [*< spurn*², *n.* Cf. *spurn*¹, *v.*] To spur.

The Faery quickly raught
His poynant speare, and sharply gan to *spurne*
His fomy steed.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 5.

spurn³ (spérn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoorn*, *spoorne*; origin obscure.] An evil spirit.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

spurner (spér'nér), *n.* [*< spurn*¹ + *-er*.] One who spurns or rejects.

spurn-point† (spérn'point), *n.* [*< spurn*¹ + *point*.] An old game, of uncertain nature.

He stakes heaven at *spurnpoint*, and trips cross and pile whether ever he shall see the face of God or no.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1885), I. 743.

spurnwater (spérn'wá'tér), *n.* [*< spurn*¹, *v.*, + *obj. water*.] *Naut.*, a V-shaped barrier or breakwater, from 1 to 2 feet or more high, erected on sea-going vessels forward of the foremast, to shed water coming over the bows.

spur-pruning (spér'prú'ning), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of the previous year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave spurs or short rods. Compare *spur-system*, under *spur*.

spurred (spér'd), *a.* [*< spur* + *-ed*.] 1. Wearing spurs: as, a *spurred* horseman.—2. In ornith.: (a) Having unusually long claws: as, the *spurred* towhee, *Pipilo megalonyx*. *S. F. Baird*. [Rare.] (b) Having spurs; calcarate. See *spur*, *n.*, 3 (e) (1). (c) Spur-heeled. (d) Spur-winged.

—3. In *mammal.*, *herpet.*, and *entom.*, having spurs of any kind; calcarate.—4. In *bot.*, producing or provided with a spur; calcarate.—*Spurred butterfly-pea*. See *pea*.—*Spurred chameleon*, *Chamaeleon calcifer*.—*Spurred corolla*. See *corolla*.—*Spurred gentian*. See *gentian*.—*Spurred rye*. See *rye* and *ergot*.—2.—*Spurred tree-frog* or *tree-toad*, *Polypedates equeus*, of Ceylon, having a calcar.

spurrer (spér'ér), *n.* 1. One who uses spurs.

—2. Somebody or something that incites or urges on.

I doubt you want a *spurrer*-on to exercise and to amusements.

Swift, To Pope, July 16, 1728.

spurrey, *n.* See *spurry*².

spurrer (spér'ér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sporyor*; *< ME. spourier, sporyer, sporer*; *< spur* + *-ier*.] One whose occupation is the making of spurs.

Ods so, my *spurrer*! put them on, boy, quickly.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, l. 1.

spur-royal (spér'roi'al), *n.* [Also *spur-ryal*, *spur-rial*; *< spur* + *royal*. Cf. *ryal*.] An English gold coin issued by James I., and worth 15s. or 16s. 6d. (about \$3.63 or \$3.99). It was so named from the resemblance of the sun on its reverse to the rowel of a spur.

She has nine *spur-royals*, and the servants say she hoards old gold.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Scornful*

(Lady, l. 1.

spurry¹† (spér'i), *a.* [*< spur* + *-y*.] Radiating, like the points on a spur-rowel. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xix. 367.

spurry² (spér'i), *n.* [Also *spurrey*; *< OF. spurrie*, *< MD. sporie*, *spurie*, *spurie*, *spurie*, *D. spurrie*, *spurry*; cf. *G. spör-gel*, *spergel* (> *Sw. Dan. sperge*), *< ML. spergula*, *spurry*; origin obscure.] A plant of the genus *Spergula*. The common species is *S. arvensis*, the corn-spurry, from whose seeds a lamp-oil has sometimes been extracted. Knotted spurry, more properly called *knotted pearlwort*, is *Sagina nodosa*. The lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. The sand-spurry is of the genus *Tilsea*. See *Spergula*.

Spurry [F.], *spurry*, or frank; a Dutch herb and an excellent fodder for cattle.

Colgrave.

spur-shell (spér'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Imperator* (formerly called *Calcar*): so named from its resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The term extends to some similar trochiform shells. See cut under *Imperator*.

spur-shore (spér'shór), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *spur*, 3 (n) (1).

spurt¹, **spirt**¹ (spért), *v.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically more correct, and *spurt* appar. the more common spelling; a transposed form of *spirt*¹ (like *bird*¹, *bird*², transposed forms of *brid*, *bride*): see *spirt*¹. The word is prob. confused with *spurt*², *spirt*².] I. *intrans.* 1†. To sprout; shoot.

Shall a few sprays of us, . . .

Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,

Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,

And overlook their grafters?

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 5. 8.

Did you ever see a fellow so *spirted* up in a moment? He has got the right ear of the duke, the prince, princess, most of the lords, but all the ladies.

Marston, *The Fawne*, ii. 1.

2. To gush or issue out suddenly in a stream, as liquor from a cask; rush with sudden force from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,

Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.

Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 178.

The Prince's blood *spirted* upon the scarf.

Tennyson, *Gerald*.

II. *trans.* To throw or force out in a jet or stream; squirt: as, to *spurt* water from the mouth; to *spurt* liquid from a tube.

With toonge three forked furth *spirts* fyre.

Stanhurst, *Æneid* (ed. Arber, p. 59), ii.

Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behind.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 13.

spurt¹, **spirt**¹ (spért), *n.* [*< spurt*¹, *spirt*¹, *v.* Cf. *spout*, *spirt*¹, *spirt*¹, *n.*] 1†. A shoot; a sprout; a bud.

These nuts . . . have in the mids a little chit or *spirt*.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xv. 22.

2. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.

Water, dash'd from fishy stalls, shall stain

His hapless coat with *spirts* of scaly rain.

Gay, *Trivia*, iii. 106.

3. A brief and sudden outbreak.

A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy.

Tennyson, *Merlin* and *Vivien*.

4. A school of shad. [Connecticut.]

spurt², **spirt**² (spért), *v. i.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically the more correct, and *spurt* the more common spelling; also rarely *spert*; a transposed form of *spirt* or **spret* (cf. E. dial. *sprut*, jerk), *< Icel. spretta*

(for **sprenta*) (pret. *sprett*, for **sprant*), start, spring, also sprout, spout, = *Sw. spritta*, start, startle, = *MHG. sprezen*, spout, crack; the orig. nasal appearing in *sprent*, *ME. spreten*, bound, leap, and the noun *sprent*, dial. *sprent*, a convulsive struggle, etc.: see *sprent*, *spirt*.] To make a short, sudden, and exceptional effort; put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, especially in racing.

Cambridge *spurted* desperately in turn, . . . and so they went, fighting every inch of water.

C. Roade, *Hard Cash*, i.

spurt², **spirt**² (spért), *n.* [Cf. *Icel. sprett*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the verb. Cf. *spunt*¹, *spirt*.] 1. A short, sudden, extraordinary effort for an emergency; a special exertion of one's self for a short distance or space of time, as in running, rowing, etc.: as, by a fine *spurt* he obtained the lead.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, i. vi.

In the race of fame, there are a score capable of brilliant *spurts* for one who comes in winner after a steady pull with wind and muscle to spare.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 281.

2†. A short period; a brief interval of time.

Heere for a *spirt* linger, no good opportunitye escaping.

Stanhurst, *Æneid*, iii. 458.

He lov'd you but for a *spurt* or so.

Marston and Webster, *Malcontent*, i. 6.

spurtle¹, **spirtle**¹ (spér'tl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *spurt*¹, *spirt*¹; in origin a transposed form of *spirtle*, *spurtle*: see *spurt*¹, *spirt*¹, *spirt*¹, *spurtle*, etc.] To shoot in a scattering manner; spurt. [Rare.]

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. 288.

spurtle², **spirtle**² (spér'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *spirt*¹. Cf. *spurtle*¹, *spirtle*¹.] A stick used for stirring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She left the *spurtle* sticking in the porridge.

Geo. MacDonald, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, xlix.

spurtle-blade (spér'tl-blád), *n.* A broadsword. [Scotch.]

It's tauld he was a sodger bred, . . .

But now he's quat the *spurtle blade*.

Burns, *Captain Grose's Peregrinations*.

spur-track (spér'trak), *n.* A short track leading from a line of railway, and connected with it at one end only.

spur-tree (spér'tré), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree, *Pettia Domingensis*. Also called *yellow fiddlewood*.

surway (spér'wá), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [Prov. Eng.]

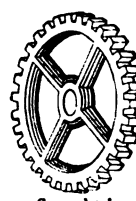
spur-whang (spér'hwang), *n.* A spur-leather.

Scott, *Monastery*. [Scotch.]

spur-wheel (spér'hwél), *n.* The common form of cog-wheel, in which the cogs are radial and peripheral, and made to engage corresponding cogs on another wheel. Compare cut under *pinion*. *E. H. Knight*.

spurwing (spér'wing), *n.* A spur-winged bird. Especially—(a) A jacana, or any bird of the family *Jacacidae* or *Paridae*, of which the spur on the wing is a characteristic. See cut under *jacana*. (b) A spur-winged goose. See cut under *Plectropterus*. (c) A spur-winged plover. See *Chettusia* and *spur-winged*.

spur-winged (spér'wingd), *a.* Having a horny spur on the pinion, as various birds. It is a weapon of offense and defense. It is sometimes double, as is well shown in the cut under *Palamedes*. See also cuts under *jacana* and *Plectropterus*.—**Spur-winged goose**, a species of *Plectropterus*, as *P. gambensis*.—**Spur-winged plover**, those plovers or lapwings, of the family *Charadriidae*, and of several different genera, in which a spur is developed on the wing (including some species of these genera in which such a spur fails to develop). Wing-spurs are more frequent in this than in any other family of birds (excepting the related *Jacacidae* or *Paridae*). None occur, however, in the true plovers (of the genera *Chara-*



Spur-wheel.



Egyptian Spur-winged Plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*).

drus, Egialites, Eudromia, Squatarola, etc.; they are commonest among those plovers which are related to the lapwing of Europe (*Vanellus cristatus*, which, however, has none), and which have a hind toe and often wattles on the face. The presence of spurs and wattles is often coincident. South American spur-winged plovers, with hind toe and no wattles, constitute the genus *Belonopterus*; they are two, the Cayenne and the Chilian lapwings, *B. cayennensis* and *B. chilensis*; both are crested. The type of the genus *Hoplopterus* is the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *H. spinosus*, with large spurs, a crest, no hind toe, and no wattles; it has when adult the whole crown, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and legs black, and the greater wing-coverts and some other parts white. It inhabits especially northern Africa, abounds in Egypt and Nubia, and extends into parts of Europe and Asia. It is among the birds supposed to have been a basis of the trochilus of the ancients (compare *crocodile-bird, siccac*, and cut under *Phasianus*). It is represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapwing, *H. speciosus*, with large spurs and the top of the head white. The Indian spur-winged lapwing, *H. ventralis*, has a black cap, a black patch on the belly in white surroundings, and large spurs. Two South American forms, with spurs, but no wattles, crest, or hind toe, are the Peruvian bronze-winged lapwing, *H. resplendens*, and the little white-winged, *H. cayanus* (or *violatus*, if the term *cayanus* be thought too near *cayennensis*); each of these has been made the basis of a different generic name. In the type of the genus *Chettusia*, *C. gregaria* (see cut under *Chettusia*), and several related species, a hind toe is present, and neither spurs nor wattles are developed; but the name has been used to cover various species with wattles and spurs, more properly separated under the term *Lobivanellus*. In this group it is the rule that large wattles are associated with well-developed spurs, for in those species which have very small wattles the spurs are almost or quite obsolete. Variations in these respects, and in the presence or absence of the hind toe, have caused the erection of other genera. (See *Sarcophorus, Xiphiropterus*.) Five of the best-marked species of *Lobivanellus* proper, with large spurs, large wattles, and a hind toe, are the following: *L. senegalensis*, of the Ethiopian region north of the equator; *L. lateralis*, of South Africa; *L. cucullatus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc.; *L. personatus*, of northern Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands; and *L. lobatus*, of eastern Australia from Rockingham Bay to Tasmania (see cut under *wattled*).

spurwort (spér'wört), *n.* [*spur* + *wort*¹.] The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis*: so called from its whorls of leaves, likened to the rowel of a spur.

sput (sput), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thimble or annular plate used to reinforce a hole in a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

sputa, *n.* Plural of *sputum*.

sputation (spū-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. sputatio* = *Fig. sputatio*, < *L. sputare*, pp. *sputatus*, spit, spit out, < *sputare*, spit: see *spew*.] The act of spitting; that which is spit. *Harvey.*

sputative (spū-tā-tiv), *a.* [*L. sputare*, spit, spit out (see *sputation*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to spitting; characterized by spitting. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 370.

sputcheon (spuch'on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sword-scabbard, the inner part of the mouth-piece, which holds the lining in place. *E. H. Knight.*

sputer (spüt), *v. i.* [*ME. spute, sputi*, by aphesis from *dispute*.] To dispute.

What! they sputen & spoken of so spitious fylthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 845.

sputter (sput'er), *v.* [Also in var. *splutter*; cf. *LG. sputtern, sputtern*, sprinkle, *G. sprudeln*, spout, squirt; freq. of the verb represented by *sput*. Cf. *spurtle*¹, *spirtle*¹.] *I. intrans.* 1. To spit, or eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered bits; hence, to throw out moisture in small detached parts and with small explosions; emit small particles, as of grease, soot, etc., with some crackling or noise. They could neither of 'em speak for Rage: and so fell a sputting at one another like two roasting Apples.
Congress, Way of the World, iv. 8.

Like the green wood,
That, sputtering in the flame, works outward into tears.
Dryden, Cleomenes, l. 1.

2. To speak so rapidly and vehemently as to seem to spit out the words, as in excitement or anger. The soul, which to a reptile had been changed,
Along the valley hissing takes to flight.
And after him the other speaking sputters.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxv. 138.

II. trans. 1. To emit forcibly in small or scattered portions, as saliva, flame, etc.; spit out noisily. A poisoned tongue cannot forbear to sputter abroad his venom.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, i. 73.

Thus sourly wall'd he, sputting dirt and gore;
A burst of laughter echo'd through the shore.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 921.

2. To emit in small particles or amounts with slight explosions: as, the candle sputters smoke; a green stick sputters out steam.—3. To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; jabber. In the midst of carresses . . . to sputter out the barest accusations!
Swif.

sputter (sput'er), *n.* [*< sputter, v.*] 1. The act of sputtering.—2. That which is thrown off or ejected in sputtering.

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind and sputter into her horse-nostrils.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. vii. (*Davies*.)

3. The noise made by a person who or a thing which sputters; hence, bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

What a deal of Pother and Sputter here is, between my Mistress and Mr. Myrtle, from mere Punctilio!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

sputterer (sput'er-er), *n.* One who or that which sputters.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.*; pl. *sputa* (-tā). [*NL.*, < *L. sputum*, that which is spit out, spit, < *sputare*, pp. *sputus*, spit: see *spew*.] 1. Spit; a salivary discharge from the mouth.—2. In *pathol.*, that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs: used also in the plural, in designation of the individual masses.—*Eruginous sputa*, very green expectoration.—*Globular sputa*, nummular sputa.—*Rusty sputa*, sputa tinged with blood, and characteristic of some stages of pneumonia.—*Sputum coctum*, purulent, loose sputum, forming itself into masses, as of the later stages of bronchitis.—*Sputum cratum*, scant, tenacious, mucous sputum, as of the early stage of bronchitis.

spy (spi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spied*, ppr. *spying*. [*ME. spyen, spien*, by aphesis from *espyn, espren*, < *OF. espier* = *It. spiare* = *MD. spien*, < *OHG. spehōn*, *MHG. spehen*, *G. spāhen* = *Icel. speja*, *spēja*, watch, observe, *spy*, = *L. specere*, look, = *Gr. spein*, look, = *Skt. √ spaç*, √ paç, see. From the Teut. root are also ult. *espy*, *spial*, *espial*, *spion*, *espionage*, etc.; from the *L.* root ult. *E. species*, *spectacle*, etc.; from the *Gr.*, *skeptik*, *scopec*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To discover at a distance, or from a position of concealment; gain sight of; see; espy.

As they forward went,
They spyde a knight fayre pricking on the playne.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. To discover by close search or examination; gain a knowledge of by artifice.

Look about with your eyes: *spy* what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer* (*Imp. Dict.*)

His master's eye
Peers not about, some secret fall to spy.
Crabbe, Works, I. 40.

3. To explore; view, inspect, or examine secretly, as a country: usually with out.

Moses sent to spy out Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof.
Num. xxi. 32.

4. To ask; inquire; question. They folke had fary of my faye,
And what I was full faste thei spied.
They askyd yf I a prophete ware.
York Plays, p. 173.

Thenne watz *spied* & *spured* (speered) vpon spare wyse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 901.

II. intrans. 1. To search narrowly; scrutinize; pry.

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuses. *Shak.*, *Othello*, III. 3. 147.

2. To play the spy; exercise surveillance. This evening I will spy upon the bishop, and give you an account to-morrow morning of his disposition.
Donne, Letters, lxxvii.

spy (spi), *n.*; pl. *spies*. [*< ME. spy, short for espie, aspye*, (*= MD. spie*), < *OF. espie*, a spy; from the verb: see *spy, v.* Cf. *spion*.] 1. A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, etc., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on. This sour informer, this bate-breeding spy.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 655.

He told me that he had so good spies that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was a-bed, and his closet opened, and papers brought to him, and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and keys put into De Witt's pocket again.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 72.

2. A secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment.

On the morowe erly Gawein sente a spy for to se what the salanes diden that thei hadde leftte at the brigge of done.
Merlin (*E. E. T. S.*), II. 290.

Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy.
Gen. Israel Putnam, To Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1777.

3. The pilot of a vessel.—4. An advanced guard; a forerunner. [Rare.]

Since knowledge is but sorrow's spy,
It is not safe to know.
Sir W. Davenant, The Just Italian, v. 1 (song).

[In the following passage, *spy* is supposed by some to mean that which precedes and announces the time for the assassination of Banquo, by others the very eye, the exact moment.

I will advise you where to plant yourselves;
Acquaint you with the perfect spy of the time.
The moment on 't; for 't must be done to-night.
Shak., *Macbeth*, III. l. 130.]

5. A glance; look; peep. [Rare.]

Each others equal pusanance envies
And through their iron sides with cruell spies
Does seeke to perca.
Spenser, F. Q., I. II. 17.

6. An eye. With her two crafty spies
She secretly would search each daintie lim.
Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 36.

If these be true spies which I wear in my head, here's a goodly sight.
Shak., *Tempest*, v. l. 259.

= *Syn. 2. Emissary, Spy* (see *emissary*), scout.

spyal, *n.* See *spial*.

spyboat (spi'bōt), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. [Rare.]

Giving the colour of the sea to their spyboats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venet.
Arbuthnot.

spycraft (spi'kräft), *n.* The art or practice of spying; the act or practice of spying. [Rare.]

All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, spycraft, sudden arrest, and summary punishment.
Brougham.

spy-glass (spi'glās), *n.* A small hand-telescope.

spy-hole (spi'hōl), *n.* A hole for spying; a peep-hole.

spysm (spi'izm), *n.* [*< spy* + *-ism*.] The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies. *Imp. Dict.*

spy-money (spi'mun'i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

Spyridia (spi-rid'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Harvey), < *Gr. σπυρίς* (*σπυρίς*), a basket.]. A genus of marine red algæ, giving name to the subfamily *Spyridiæ* (which see). The species are few in number and mostly tropical. There is, however, one form on the New England coast.

Spyridiæ (spi-ri-di-ē-s), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Spyridia* + *-æ*.] A monotypic subfamily of floridous algæ. The fronds are filiform, monosiphonous, and formed of longer branching filaments from which are given off short simple branches. The antheridia are borne on the secondary branches; the tetraspores are tripartite, and borne at the nodes of the secondary branches; the cystocarps are subterminal on the branches. Also *Spyridiaceæ*.

Spy Wednesday. The Wednesday immediately preceding Easter: so called in allusion to the preparations made by Judas Iscariot on that day to betray Christ.

sq. An abbreviation of *square*: as, *sq. ft.* (that is, square foot or feet); *sq. m.* (square mile or miles).

squat, *n.* An old spelling of *squaw*.

squab¹ (skwob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [Also in some senses *squob*; cf. *Sw. dial. squapp*, a word imitative of a splash (*Icel. skvampa*, paddle in water), *Norw. squapa*, tremble, shake, = *G. schwapp*, a slap, *E. swap*, strike (see *swap*, *swab*, *squabble*); akin to *Norw. kveppa*, shake, slip, shudder, and to *E. quap*¹, *quop*¹, *quab*¹.] *I. intrans.* To fall plump; strike heavily; flap; flop. They watched the street, and beheld ladies in . . . short cloaks with hoods squabbing behind (known as cardinals).
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 11.

II. trans. To squeeze; knock; beat. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

squab¹ (skwob), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *squab*¹, *v.*] So as to strike with a crash; with a heavy fall; plump. [Colloq.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables*.

squab² (skwob), *a.* and *n.* [Also *squob*; cf. *Sw. dial. squabb*, loose or fat flesh, *squabba*, a fat woman, *squabbig*, flabby; connected with the verb *squab*¹. Cf. *quab*³.] *I. a.* 1. Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky. A little *squab* French page who speaks no English.
Wycheley, Country Wife, IV. 3.

2. Short; curt; abrupt. [Rare.] We have returned a *squab* answer retorting the infraction of treaties.
Walpole, To Mann, July 25, 1766. (*Davies*.)

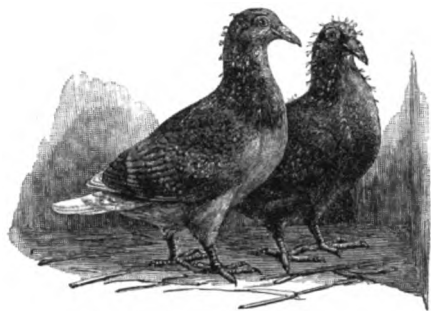
3. Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a dove or a pigeon. Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
W. King, The Old Cheese.

Hence—4. Shy, as from extreme youth; coy.

Your demure ladies that are so *squab* in company are devils in a corner.

N. Lee, Princess of Cleve, III. l. (Encyc. Diet.)

II. n. 1. A young animal in its earliest period; a young beast or bird before the hair or feathers appear. (a) Specifically, a young unfledged pigeon or dove. A young pigeon is properly a *squab* as long as it sits in the nest; as soon as it can utter its



Squabs of Domestic Pigeon.

querulous cries for food it becomes a *squealer* or *squeaker*, and so continues as long as it is fed by the parents, which is generally until it is fully fledged; but it continues to be called *squab* as marketable for its flesh. (b) Figuratively, a young and inexperienced person.

Bril. I warrant you, is he a trim youth?

Mon. We must make him one, Jacke; 'tis such a squab as thou never sawest; such a lump, we may make what we will of him. Bromo, Sparagus Garden, II. 2.

2. A short, fat, flabby person: also used figuratively.

Gorgonius sita, abdominous and wan,

Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.

Cowper, Progress of Error, I. 218.

We shall then see how the prudes of this world owed all their fine figure only to their being a little straiter laced, and that they were naturally as arrant *squabs* as those that went more loose.

Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

3. (a) A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one for a piece of furniture, as an upholstered chair or sofa, to which it may or may not be attached. Hence—(b) A sofa in which there is no part of the frame visible, and which is stuffed and caught through with strong thread at regular intervals, but so as to be very soft.

Beasse herself lay on a squab, or short sofa, placed under the window. Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xiii.

(c) An ottoman.

I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow-chair, when the author of duodecimo has, out of a just deference to his superior quality, seated himself upon a *squab*.

Addison, Spectator, No. 529.

squab² (skwob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbling*. [*< squab², n. To stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion. A button or soft tuft is usually placed in the depressions to hide the stitches. Furniture upholstered in this manner is said to be squabbed.*

squabash (skwa-bash'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation, or an extension of *squab¹*.] To crush; squash; quash: also used as a noun. [Slang.]

His (Gilford's) satire of the Bavard and Mæviad squabashed, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough.

Scott, Diary, Jan. 17, 1827. (Lockhart.)

squabbish (skwob'ish), *a.* [*< squab² + -ish¹.*] Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a squabbish or lardy habit of body.

Harvey.

squabble (skwob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbled*, ppr. *squabbling*. [*< Sw. dial. *skvabbla, dispute (skvabbel, a dispute), freq. of skvappa, chide, lit. make a splashing, < skvappa, a splash: see swab, swap.*] *I. intrans.* To engage in a noisy quarrel or row; wrangle; quarrel and fight noisily; brawl; scuffle.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and squabble? swagger? swear? Shak., Othello, II. 3. 279.

We should squabble like Brother and Sister.

Steele, Tender Husband, I. 1.

= *Syn.* To jangle. See *quarrel¹, n.*

II. trans. In printing, to disarrange and mix (lines of composed types) when they are standing on their feet.

The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or squabbled appearance to the line. Science, VIII. 254.

squabble (skwob'l), *n.* [*< Sw. dial. skvabbel, a dispute; from the verb.*] A wrangle; a dispute; a brawl; a scuffle; a noisy quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the squabble, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. Sir R. L'Estrange.

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle was the source of many a fraternal squabble. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 21.

= *Syn.* Brawl, Wrangle, etc. See *quarrel¹.*

squabblor (skwob'lér), *n.* [*< squabble + -er¹.*] One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

squabby (skwob'i), *a.* [*< squab² + -y¹.*] Thick; resembling a squab; squat.

A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; . . . she never tricks out a squabby Doric shape with Corinthian finery. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

squab-chick (skwob'chik), *n.* A chick, or young chicken, not fully feathered; a fledgling. [Prov. Eng.]

squab-pie (skwob'pi), *n.* 1. A pie made of squabs; pigeon-pie.—2. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple and an onion or two. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon white-pot brings;

And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings!

W. King, Art of Cookery, I. 165.

squacco (skwak'ô), *n.* [*Prov. It. squacco: prob. imit. (cf. quack¹, quail³).*] A small rail-like heron of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Ardea* or *Ardeola comata*, *ralloides*, *castanea*, or *squaiotta*, of a white color, much varied with chestnut or russet-brown and black. The head is crested, with six long black and white plumes; the bill is cobalt-blue,



Squacco (*Ardeola comata*).

tipped with black; the lores are emerald-green; the feet flesh-colored, with yellow soles and black claws; and the irides pale-yellow. The squacco nests in heronries, usually on a tree, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs. It is rare in Europe north of the Mediterranean basin, but common in most parts of Africa, and extends into a small part of Asia.

squad¹ (skwod), *n.* [(OF. vernacular *esquarre*, *esquare*, > ME. *square*) < OF. *esquadre*, *escadre*, F. *escadre* = Sp. *escuadra* = Pg. *esquadra*, < It. *squadra*, a squad, squadron, square: see *square¹*, and cf. *squadron*.] 1. *Milit.*, any small number of men assembled, as for drill, inspection, or duty.—2. Any small party or group of persons: as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general: usually somewhat contemptuous.—*Awkward squad*, a body of recruits not yet competent, by their knowledge of drill and the manual of arms, to take their place in the regimental line.

squad² (skwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squadded*, ppr. *squadding*. [*< squad¹, n.*] To draw up in a squad.

Squad your men, and form up on the road.

Lever, Charles O'Malley, lxxvi. (Encyc. Diet.)

squad³ (skwod), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of *shode*, ult. < AS. *sceddān*, *scōdan*, separate: see *shode*.] 1. Soft, slimy mud. [Prov. Eng.]-2. In mining, loose ore of tin mixed with earth. [Cornish.]

squaddy (skwod'i), *a.* [A var. of *squatty*.] Squabby. [Old Eng. and U. S.]

A fatte squaddy monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.

Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell (1593). (Nares.)

I had hardly got seated when in came a great, stout, fat, squaddy woman.

Major Downing, May-Day. (Bartlett.)

squadron (skwod'ron), *n.* [= D. *escadron* = Dan. *eskadron*, < OF. *esquadron*, F. *escadron* = Sp. *escuadrón* = Pg. *esquadro* (= G. *schwadron* = Sw. *squadron*), < It. *squadrone*, a squadron, aug. of *squadra*, a squad, a square: see *squad¹*, *square¹*.] 1. A square.

Six dayes journey from Bezeneger is the place where they get Diamonds; . . . it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and . . . they sell the earth within the wall for so much a squadron, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 221.

2. A body of soldiers drawn up in a square, or in regular array, as for battle; specifically, in

modern armies, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry. This corresponds more or less closely to a company in the infantry, and consists of two troops, each commanded by a captain. The actual strength of a squadron varies from 120 to 200 men.

The Ordovices, to welcome the new General, had hewn in peeces a whole Squadron of Horse.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a flag-officer.

—4. Generally, any ranked and orderly body or group.—5. In early New England records (1636), one of four divisions of town land, probably in the first instance a square. The records show that *squadron* was used later in other senses: (a) A division of a town for highway care.

Agreed upon by the selectmen for the . . . calling out of their men to work, that is within their several squadrons. Town Records, Groton, Mass., 1671.

(b) A school district.

Voted and chose a committee of seven men to apportion the school in six societies or squadrons, . . . taking the northwesterly corner for one squadron. Town Records, Marlborough, Mass., 1749.

Sometimes spelled *squadrant*.

squadron (skwod'ron), *v. t.* [*< squadron, n.*]

1. To form into squadrons, as a body of soldiers. Hence—2. To form in order; array.

They gladly hither haste, and by a quire

Of squadron'd angels hear his carols sung.

Milton, P. L., xii. 367.

squail, squale (skwāl), *n.* [Also *scale*; perhaps a dial. var. of *skail*, in pl. *skails*, formerly *skayles*, a var. of *kail²*: see *kail²* and *skayles*.] 1. A disk or counter used in the game of squails.

Urge, towards the table's centre,

With unerring hand, the squail.

C. S. Calverley, There Stands a City.

2. pl. A game in which disks or counters are driven by snapping them from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center.

—3. *pl.* Ninepins. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

squail, squale (skwāl), *v.* [*< squail, n.*] *I. intrans.* To throw a stick, loaded stick, disk, flat stone, or other object at a mark: often applied to the throwing of sticks at cocks or geese on Shrove Tuesday, a sport formerly popular in England. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

II. trans. To aim at, throw at, or pelt with sticks or other missiles.

"Squailing a goose before his door, and tossing dogs and cats on Shrove Tuesday" (Mr. Hunt's "Bristol"). The allusion is to the republican mayor of the city in 1661.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 169.

squail-board (skwāl'bōrd), *n.* The round board upon which the game of squails is played.

squailer (skwāl'ér), *n.* A kind of throwing-stick, an improvement on that used formerly in squailing cocks or geese.

Armed with squailers, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pilant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot.

Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1881. (Encyc. Diet.)

squaimoust, a. See *squeamous*.

squaint, n. An obsolete dialectal form of *swain*.

squalder (skwol'dér), *n.* A kind of jelly-fish. See the quotation.

*I have oftentimes mett with two other entitles which seeme to bee of a congenerous substance with the aforementioned gellies, both of them to bee found in the salt water. One is flat and round, as broad as a mans palme, or broader, and as thick as the hand, cleare and transparent, convex on one side and somewhat like the gibbous part of the human liver, on the other side concave with a contrivance like a knott in the very middle thereof, but plainly with circular fibers about the verge or edge of it (where it is growne thin) which suffer manifest constriction and dilatation, which doe promote its natation, which is also perceptible, and by which you may discern it to advance towards the shore, or recede from it. About us they are generally called *squalders*, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet mett with. Dr. R. Robinson, To Sir T. Browne, Dec. 12, 1659 (in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. 423).*

squale, n. and v. See *squail*.

Squali (skwāl'i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1835), pl. of *Squalus*, a shark: see *Squalus*.] In *ichth.*, a section of elasmobranchiate fishes, or selachians, having the gill-slits lateral and plural, five, six, or seven in number; the sharks proper, as distinguished from the *Raiæ* (rays or skates, with ventral gill-slits) and from the *Holocephali* (chimeras, with gill-slits a single pair). The name has been used for groups of various extent; it is now generally restricted to the plagiostomous fishes with lateral branchial apertures and the pectoral fins regularly curved backward from the base of insertion. The *Squali* are divided into about 12 families and many genera, the nomenclature of which is by no means fixed. See *Selachii* and *shark¹*, and cuts under *selachian* and *dogfish*.

squalid (skwol'id), *a.* [*< L. squalidus*, foul, filthy, < *squalere*, to be stiff, rough, or dry (with

anything), esp. be stiff or rough from negligence or want of care, be foul; cf. Gr. *οὐκ αἰσχύω*, be dry (see *skelet*, *skeleton*).] 1. Foul; filthy; extremely dirty: as, a *squalid* beggar; a *squalid* house.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, l. 539.

2†. Rough; shaggy. [Rare.]

Squalidæ (skwāl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Squalus*, to which various limits have been assigned. By Bonaparte the name was used for all true sharks. By some other writers it has been used instead of *Acanthidae*. See *dogfish* and *picked*.

squalidity (skwo-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *squaliditas* (-t-), roughness, filth, < L. *squalidus*, rough, filthy: see *squalid*.] The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidly (skwōl'id-li), *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidness (skwōl'id-nes), *n.* Squalidity. *Bailey.*

squaliform (skwā'li-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *squalus*, a shark, + *forma*, form.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Squali*; resembling a shark.

Squalius (skwā'li-us), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < L. *squalus*, a shark. The European dace was at one time called, for no obvious reason, *Squalus minor*.] A genus of small cyprinoid fishes, many of which are known as *dace*. The type is the European dace, *Cyprinus leuciscus* of the Linnean system, now called *Leuciscus leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*. Numerous American species fall in this genus, and are loosely known as *minnows*, *shiners*, *chubs*, *mullet*, etc. See *cut under dace*.

squall (skwāl), *n.* [< Sw. *squall*, a rush of water (*squall-regn*), a violent shower of rain, a squall (= Norw. *skval*, a gushing, rippling, rinse-water; cf. Dan. *skyl*, also *skyl-regn*, a violent shower of rain), < *skvala*, dial. *skvala*, *skvāla*, gush out, = Norw. *skvala*, gush out, splash, ripple; also in secondary forms, Norw. *skvelja*, gush, splash; Norw. *skola*, wash, gush, = Icel. *skola*, wash; Icel. *skyla* = Norw. *skylla* = Dan. *skyll*, wash. The word is generally assumed to be connected with *squall*.] A sudden and violent gust of wind, or a succession of such gusts, usually accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *q*.

A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky.
Falconer, *Shipwreck*, ll. 145.

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting *squall*
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

Arched squall, a remarkable squall occurring near the equator, in which a mass of black clouds collects and rapidly rises, forming a vast arch, or ring-shaped bed of cloud. The ring of cloud enlarges, and above it masses of cloud rise higher and higher until they reach the zenith. Then usually, though not invariably, a violent thunder-storm breaks forth, with vivid zigzag lightning, deafening peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, lasting, perhaps, for half an hour. The phenomenon varies in its details in different seas, but occurs most frequently and on the grandest scale in the southern part of the China Sea, the Gulf of Siam, the Sulu Sea, and particularly in the Straits of Malacca.—**Black squall**, a squall attended with a specially dark cloud.—**Bull's-eye squall**, a white squall of great violence on the west coast of Africa.—**Heavy squall**, a squall in which the wind blows with much force.—**Line-squall**, a squall accompanying the passage of the trough of a V-shaped barometric depression: so named because the squalls form a line coincident with the axis of the trough, which sweeps across the country, broadside on, with the progressive motion of the depression.—**Thick squall**, a squall in which the rain or snow obscures the view.—**To look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; to be on the watch against trouble or danger. [Colloq.]—**White squall**, a whirlwind of small radius arising suddenly in fair weather without the usual formation of clouds. The only indication of its development is the boiling of the sea beneath the current of ascending air around which the rapid gyrations take place, together with a patch of white cloud, generally formed above it at the level of condensation. These are also the conditions of a waterspout, which may or may not be completely formed, according to the energy of the whirl and the amount of vapor in the atmosphere. White squalls are infrequent, and rarely occur outside of the tropics; in general they are dangerous only to sailing vessels and small craft.—**Syn.** *Gale*, etc. See *wind*.

squall (skwāl), *v. i.* [< *squall*, *n.*] To blow a squall: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *squalled* terribly. [Colloq.]

And the quarter-deck tarpauling
Was shivered in the *squalling*.
Thackeray, *The White Squall*.

squall (skwāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *squawl*; < Icel. *skvala*, scream, = Sw. dial. *skvala*, *skvāla*, cry out, chatter, = Dan. (freq.) *skvaldre*, clamor; cf. Icel. *skella* (pret. *skall*), resound, = G. *schallen*, resound (see *scold*); cf. Sc. *squallach*, *skellock*, cry shrilly, Gael. *sgal*, howl. Cf. *squeal*, and see *squall*.] I. *intrans.* To cry out; scream or cry violently, as a frightened woman

or a child in anger or distress: used in contempt or dislike.

You can laugh, and *squall*, and romp in full security.
Swift, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).

"Send that *squalling* little brat about his business, and do what I bid ye, sir," says the Doctor.
Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, III. 5.

II. *trans.* To utter in a discordant, screaming tone.

And pray, what are your Town Diversions? To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, *squall* out somewhat you don't understand.

Tunbridge Walks, in Ashton's Queen Anne, I. 328.

squall (skwāl), *n.* [< *squall*, *v.*] A harsh cry; a loud and discordant scream; a sound intermediate in character between a squawk and a squeal.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.
Pope, *Imit. of Spenser*, The Alley.

squall (skwāl), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *squall*.] A baby; pet; minx; girl: used vaguely, in endearment or reproach.

A pretty, beautiful, juicy *squall*.
Middleton, *Michaelmas Term*, l. 2.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love.
Ducke, *lamb*, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor's *Workes* (1630).

squaller (skwā'ler), *n.* [< *squall* + *-er*.] One who squalls; one who shrieks or cries aloud.

squally (skwā'li), *a.* [< *squall* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind: as, *squally* weather.—2. Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally*. [Colloq.]

squally (skwā'li), *a.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *squally*.] 1. Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Prov. Eng.].—2. Badly woven; showing knots in the thread or irregularities in the weaving: said of a textile fabric.

squaloid (skwā'loid), *a.* [< NL. *Squalus* + Gr. *eidōr*, form.] Like a shark of the genus *Squalus*; selachian or plagiostomous, as a true shark; of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ*; squaliform.

squalor (skwō'lor or skwā'lōr), *n.* [< L. *squalor*, roughness, filth, < *squalere*, be stiff or rough, as with dirt: see *squalid*.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger. Burton.

Squalor carceris, in *Soots law*, the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose funds he may have concealed.

Squalus (skwā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus founded by Linnaeus, including all the sharks and shark-like selachians known to him (15 species in 1766). See *Acanthias*, and *cut under dogfish*.

squam (skwom), *n.* [< *Annisquam*, in Massachusetts.] An oilskin hat worn originally by fishermen and deep-water sailors; a cheap yellow sou'wester. [U. S.]

squama (skwā'mā), *n.*; pl. *squamæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, a scale of any sort, usually the homologue of a leaf.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A scale, as of the epidermis. (b) A thin, expansive, scale-like part of a bone: as, the *squama* of the temporal bone (the squamosal); the *squama* of the occipital bone (the supra-occipital).—3. In *ornith.*, a scale-like feather, as one of those upon a penguin's wing or the throat of a humming-bird. See *cut under Squamipennes*.—4. In *entom.*, an elytrum.—**Squama frontalis**, the vertical part of the frontal bone.—**Squama occipitalis**, the thin expanded part of the occipital bone; the supra-occipital.—**Squama temporalis**, the thin shell-like part, or the squamous portion, of the temporal bone.

squamaceous (skwā-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *-aceus*.] Same as *squamous* or *squamos*.

Squamata (skwā-mā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *squamatus*, scaly: see *squamate*.] 1. In *herpet.*, the scaly reptiles. (a) An order of *Reptilia*, established by Oppel in 1811. It was composed of the saurians or lizards (including crocodiles) and snakes or ophidians, divided accordingly into *Sauria* and *Ophidia*. Its contents were the modern orders *Crocodylia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, with, however, one foreign element (*Amphibama*). (b) In Merrem's system of classification (1820), same as Oppel's *Squamata* exclusive of the crocodiles, or *Loricata* of Merrem. In recent systems the order includes the mosasaurs, the lizards, the chameleons, and the serpents. Also called *Lepidosauria*, and formerly *Sauriphidia*.

2. In *mammal.*, scaly mammals; a group of the *Entomophaga* or insectivorous edentates, containing the single family *Manididae*, the scaly

ant-eaters, or pangolins, in which the body is squamated, being covered with horny overlapping scales. The group is now usually ranked as a suborder.

squamate (skwā'māt), *a.* [< LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *zool.*, scaly; covered with scales or squamæ; squamose or squamigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Squamata*, in any sense.—2. In *anat.*, scale-like; forming or formed like a scale; squamous or squamiform: as, a *squamate* bone; *squamate* scales of cuticle.—3. In *bot.*, same as *squamos*.

squamated (skwā'mā-ted), *a.* [< *squamate* + *-ed*.] Same as *squamate*.

squamation (skwā-mā'shon), *n.* [< *squamate* + *-ion*.] In *zool.*, the state or character of being squamate, squamos, or scaly; the collection or formation of scales or squamæ of an animal: as, the *squamation* of a lizard, snake, or pangolin. Compare *desquamation*.

squam-duck (skwom'duk), *n.* See *duck* 2.

squame (skwām), *n.* [< ME. *squame*, < L. *squama*, a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.), a scale (of metal), scale-armor, a cataract in the eye, hull of millet, etc., LL. fig. roughness; prob. akin to *squalere*, be stiff or rough: see *squalid*.] 1†. A thin layer; a scale.

Ornament, brent bones, yren *squames*.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 206.

2. In *zool.*, a scale or squama. Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 172.

squamella (skwā-mel'ē), *n.*; pl. *squamellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squamula*, 2.—2. [cap.] In *zool.*, a genus of zygotrochous rotifers, of the family *Coluridae*. Same as *Metopidia*.

squamellate (skwā-mel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **squamellatus*, < *squamella*, q. v.] Same as *squamulate*.

squamelliferous (skwam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *squamella*, a little scale, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In *bot.*, furnished with or bearing squamellæ.

Squamifera (skwā-mif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < F. *squamifères* (De Blainville, 1816), < L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Squamous or scaly reptiles; *Reptilia* proper, as distinguished from *Nudipetifera* or *Amphibia*: also called *Ornithoides*.

squamiferous (skwā-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] 1. Provided with squamæ or scales; squamate; squamigerous.—2. In *bot.*, bearing scales: as, a *squamiferous* catkin.

squamiflorous (skwā'mi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *flos* (flor-), flower.] In *bot.*, having flowers like scales; also, having scales bearing flowers, as in the *Conifera*.

squamiform (skwā'mi-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape, character, or appearance of a scale; squamate in form or structure; scale-like.

squamigerous (skwā-mij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squamiger*, scale-bearing, < *squama*, a scale, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Provided with squamæ; squamos; squamiferous.

squamipen (skwā'mi-pen), *n.* Any fish of the group *Squamipennes* or *Squamipinnes*.

squamipennate (skwā-mi-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing: see *pennate*.] Having scaly feathers, as a penguin.

Squamipennes (skwā-mi-pen'ēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing, fin: see *pen*.] 1. In *ichth.*, same as *Squamipinnes*.—2. In *ornith.*, the penguins, or *Sphenisci*: so called from the scale-like character of the plumage. [Rare.]

Squamipinnes (skwā-mi-pin'ēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, spelled *Squamipennes*): see *Squamipennes*.] In *ichth.*: (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the sixth family of acanthopterygian fishes: so called because the soft and frequently the spinous parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which render it difficult to distinguish them from the body. The body is generally much compressed; the intestines are long, and the caeca numerous. The group included the families *Chaetodontidae*, *Ephippidae*, *Zanclidae*, *Scatopha-*



Squamipennes.—Scaly feather from anterior edge of wing of penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), enlarged 8 times.

gidae, *Platacidæ*, *Pestidæ*, *Pimelepteridæ*, *Bramidæ*, *Pempheridæ*, and *Toxotidæ*. (b) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, nearly the same as (a), but without the *Zanclidæ*, *Platichthidæ*, *Pestidæ*, *Bramidæ*, *Pempheridæ*, and typical *Pimelepteridæ*.

squamoid (skwā'moid), *a.* [*< L. squama*, a scale, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] 1. Resembling a squama; squamiform; scale-like.—2. Squamous; scaly; squamate.

squamomandibular (skwā'mō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [*< squamo(us)* + *mandibular*.] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone: as, the *squamomandibular* articulation, characteristic of mammals. In human anatomy this joint is commonly called *temporomaxillary*.

squamomastoid (skwā-mō-mas'toid), *a.* [*< squamo(us)* + *mastoid*.] Of or pertaining to the squamous and mastoid elements of the temporal bone: as, a *squamomastoid* ankylosis.

squamoparietal (skwā'mō-pā-ri'e-tal), *a.* [*< squamo(us)* + *parietal*.] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and parietal bones: as, the *squamoparietal* suture, shortly called *squamous*.

squamopetrosal (skwā'mō-pe-trō'sal), *a.* [*< squamo(us)* + *petrosal*.] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and petrosal elements of the temporal bone: as, *squamopetrosal* ankylosis.

squamosal (skwā'mō'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< squamosa* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Scale-like or squamous: noting only the squamosal. See II.

II. *n.* In *zool.* and *anat.*, the squamous division of the temporal bone; the thin, expansive, scale-like element of the compound temporal bone; a membrane-bone, morphologically distinct from other parts of the temporal, filling a gap in the cranial walls, articulating in man and mammals with the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles with the suspensorium (quadrate bone) of the lower jaw, effecting squamous suture with various cranial bones, and forming by its zygomatic process in mammals a part of the zygoma, or jugal bar. It is remarkably expansive in man. See *Ante* under *Asipenser*, *acrodont*, *Balanidae*, *cranioclad*, *Crotalus*, *Cyclopus*, *Felidae*, *Gallina*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Ophidia*, *Phyceter*, *Pythonidae*, *Rana*, and *skull*.

squamosa (skwā'mōs), *a.* [*< L. squamosus*, full of scales, covered with scales, *< squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, scaly; furnished with small appressed scales or squamæ; also, scale-like. Also *squamate*, *squamous*.—2. In *zool.*, squamous; squamiferous or squamigerous; covered with scales; scaly; specifically, in *entom.*, covered with minute scales, as the wings of lepidopterous insects; lepidopterous; squamulate.

squamosphenoidal (skwā'mō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*< squamo(us)* + *sphenoidal*.] Pertaining to the squamous part of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone: as, the *squamosphenoidal* suture. Also *squamosphenoid*.

squamotemporal (skwā'mō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [*< squamo(us)* + *temporal*.] Squamosal, as a part of the temporal bone. *Owen*.

squamotympanic (skwā'mō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamosal and tympanic bones: as, a *squamotympanic* ankylosis.

squamous (skwā'mus), *a.* [*< L. squamosus*, covered with scales: see *squamosa*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Covered with scales; scaly; squamate; squamosa; squamiferous or squamigerous. (b) Scale-like; squamoid; squamiform; specifically, of a bone, same as *squamosal*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *squamosa*.—**Squamous bone**, the squamosal.—**Squamous bulb**, in *bot.* a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated; a scaly bulb. See *bulb*.—**Squamous cells**, flattened, dry, thin cells, as seen in the superficial layers of the epidermis.—**Squamous epithelium**, epithelium composed of thin scale-like cells, either in a single layer (*reticulated epithelium*) or in several layers (*stratified scaly epithelium*). See *epithelium*.—**Squamous portion of the temporal bone**, the squamosal: opposed to *petrosal* and *mastoid* portions of the same compound bone.—**Squamous suture**, in *anat.*, a fixed articulation or synarthrosis, in which the thin beveled edge of a squamous bone overlaps another: specifically, the squamosoparietal suture and squamosphenoidal suture, those by which the squamosal articulates with the parietal and alisphenoidal bones respectively. See *cut* under *parietal*.

squamozygomatic (skwā'mō-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< squamo(us)* + *zygomatic*.] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, noting the squamous and zygomatic parts of the temporal bone: as, a *squamozygomatic* center of ossification.

II. *n.* A squamozygomatic bone; the squamosal together with its zygomatic process.

squamula (skwam'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *squamulæ* (-lā). [*L.*, dim. of *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1.

A little scale. Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) One of the flattened scale-like hairs or processes which in many cases clothe the lower surfaces of the tarsal joints. (b) The tegula or scale covering the base of the anterior wing of a hymenopterous insect.

2. In *bot.*: (a) A scale of secondary order or reduced size. (b) Same as *lodicule*. Also *squamella*.

Also *squamule*.

squamulate (skwam'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *squamu-latus*, *< L. squamula*, a little scale: see *squamule*.] Having little scales; covered with squamules; minutely scaly or squamose. Also *squamulate*, *squamulose*.

squamule (skwam'ūl), *n.* [*< L. squamula*, a little scale, dim. of *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, same as *squamula*.

squamuliform (skwam'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. squamula*, a little scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a squamule.

squamulose (skwam'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. *squamu-losus*, *< L. squamula*, a little scale: see *squamule*.] Same as *squamulate*.

squander (skwon'dēr), *v.* [Not found in early use; perhaps a dial. form, a variant, with the common dial. change of initial *sc-* to *sq-*, of **swander*, which is perhaps a nasalized form of **swader*, orig. scatter as water (†) (cf. MD. *swadder*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra*, gush out, as water), itself a variant of E. dial. *swatter*, Sc. *squatter*, throw (water) about, scatter, squander, *< Sw. dial. squättra*, squander; freq. of E. dial. *swat*, var. *squat*, throw down forcibly; cf. Icel. *skvella* = Sw. *svätta*, throw out, squirt, = Dan. *skvätte*, squirt, splash, squander: see *squat*², *squatter*, *swat*², *swatter*. The word may owe its nasalization to AS. *swindan* (pret. *swand*), vanish, waste, OHG. *swantian*, G. *ver-schwenden*, squander, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse. [Archaic.]

Other ventures he hath, squandered abroad.

Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 22.

They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67.

The fallen timber obstructed the streams, the rivers were squandered in the reedy morasses.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 223.

2. To spend lavishly, profusely, or prodigally; dissipate; use without economy or judgment; lavish: as, to squander one's money or an estate.

How much time is squandered away in Vanity and Polity?

Stillington, Sermons, III. 1.

Is he not a gay, dissipated rake, who has squandered his patrimony?

Sheridan, The Buena, II. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To disperse; wander aimlessly; go at random. [Archaic.]

The wise man's folly is anatomized

Even by the squandering glances of the fool.

Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 57.

2. To waste one's substance; go to wasteful expense; spend recklessly.

He was grown needy by squandering upon his vices.

Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

squander (skwon'dēr), *n.* [*< squander, v.*] The act of squandering. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

squanderer (skwon'dēr-ēr), *n.* [*< squander + -er*.] One who squanders; one who spends his money prodigally; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

I say he is an unthrif, a Squanderer, and must not expect supplies from me. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, III. 5.

squanderingly (skwon'dēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a squandering manner; by squandering; prodigally; lavishly. *Imp. Dict.*

squan-fish (skwon'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus grandis*. See *pike*², n., 2 (a).

squanter-squash (skwon'tēr-skwo'sh), *n.* Same as *squash*². See the quotation.

Yet the clypeates are sometimes called cymnals (as are some others also) from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them very much resemble. Squash, or squanter-squash, is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England. *Beerley*, Hist. Virginia, IV. ¶ 19.

squap (skwop), *v.* [*A dial. var. of swap*.] To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

squap (skwop), *n.* [*< squap, v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

squarable (skwār'a-bl), *a.* [*< square*¹ + *-able*.] In *math.*, capable of being squared. *Hutton's Recreations*, p. 169.

square¹ (skwār), *n.* [Formerly also (esp. in def. 5) *squire*, *squier*; *< ME. square*, *squar*, *square*, *sware*, a square, *squire*, *squyre*, *squyrr*, *squyger*, a carpenter's square, *< OF. esquare*, *esquarre*, *escairre*, *esquierre*, *esquiere*, a square, *squareness*, F. *équerre* = Sp. *escuadra*, a square, *squad*, *squadron*, = Pg. *esquadra*, a squadron, *esquadra*, a square, a rule, *esquadro*, a right angle

drawn on a board, = It. *squadra*, a square, also a squad or squadron of men (orig. a square); variant forms, with initial *s* due to the verb (see *square*², v.), of OF. *quarre* = Sp. *cuadra* = Pg. *lt. quadra*, a square, *< L. quadra*, a square, fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square, four-cornered, *< quatuor*, four, = E. *four*: see *four*, *quadra*¹, *quadrate*, *squad*¹, *squadron*. Cf. *square*², a.] 1. In *geom.*, a four-sided plane rectilinear figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.

I have a parlour

Of a great square, and height as you desire it.

Tomkis (†), Albumazar, II. 3.

The hard-grained Muses of the cube and square.

Tennyson, Princess, ProI.

2. A figure or object which nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or part, or a square surface: as, a square of glass.

A third court, to make a square with the front, but not to be built, nor yet enclosed with a naked wall.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

He bolted his food down his capacious throat in squares of 3 inches. *Scott*.

The casement slowly grows a glimmering square.

Tennyson, Princess, IV. (song).

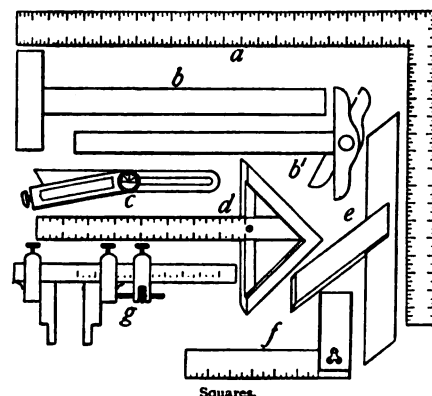
Specifically—(a) In *printing*, a certain number of lines forming a part of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements. (b) A square piece of linen, cloth, or silk, usually decorated with embroidery, fringe, or lace: as, a table-square.

3. A quadrilateral area, rectangular or nearly so, with buildings, or sites for buildings, on every side; also, an open space formed by the intersection of streets; hence, such an area planted with trees, shrubs, or grass, and open to the public for recreation or diversion; a public park among buildings; a common; a green: as, Union Square in New York; Lafayette Square in Washington; Trafalgar Square in London.

The statue of Alexander the Seventh stands in the large square of the town.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 401).

4. An area bounded by four streets; a block: as, the house is four or five squares further up-town.—5. An instrument used by artificers, draftsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles. It consists of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to



a, carpenter's square (of iron or steel); b, draftsman's T-square of wood, having a head adjustable at any angle; c, bevel-square, the blade of which can be set either square or at any angle; d, center-square; e, miter-square; f, carpenter's try-square; g, square with adjustable heads and with vernier scale for measuring diameters, also called vernier calipers.

form a right angle. Sometimes one of the branches is pivoted, so as to admit of measuring other than right angles. When one rule is joined to the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a T-square.

Thou shalt me fynde as just as is a square.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 388.

Of all kyne craftes ich conteneued here tooles, Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and conteneued the compas, And cast out by squire both lyne and leuell.

Piers Plowman (C), xli. 127.

A poet does not work by square or line,

As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

Cropper, Conversation, I. 789.

Hence—6. A true measure, standard, or pattern.

This cause I'll argue,

And be a peace between ye, if 't so please you,

And by the square of honour to the utmost.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, II. 1.

Religion being, in the pretence of their Law, the square of all their (otherwise civil) actions.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 183.

7. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the number or quantity derived from another (of which it is said to be the square) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the square of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$: x^2 or $x \times x$ is the square of x .

Light diminishes in intensity as we recede from the source of light. If the luminous source be a point, the intensity diminishes as the *square* of the distance increases. . . . This is the meaning of the law of Inverse *squares* as applied to light. Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 15.

8. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See *phrases on the square* (c), *out of square*, etc.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report:
I have not kept my *square*; but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule.

Shak., A. and C., II. 3. 6.

9. A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. The formation used in the sixteenth century and afterward was a nearly solid body of pikemen, to which the harquebusers, crossbowmen, etc., formed an accessory, as by being posted on the flanks, etc. In Shakspeare's time troops drawn up in battle array were primarily in squares. At the present time the square is a hollow formation, composed of four fronts, each from two to five ranks deep, having the officers, cavalry, etc., in the center. This formation is used to repel calvary, or to resist any superior force which outflanks or surrounds the body of troops. See *hollow square*, below.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenant, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.

Shak., A. and C., III. 11. 40.

Dash'd on every rocky *square*,
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.
Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*.

10. A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.—11. Level; equality; generally with *the*. See on the *square* (b), below.—12. In *astrol.*, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See *aspect*, 7.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine.

Milton, P. L., x. 669.

13. Opposition; enmity; quarrel. See *square*¹, v. 4, 2.—14. A part of a woman's dress. (a) The yoke of a chemise or gown: so called because often cut square or angular. [Still in provincial use.]

The sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on't
(a smock). Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 212.

(b) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

A round Sable Tippet, about 2 yards long, the Sable pretty deep and dark, with a piece of black Silk in the *Square* of the neck.

Adv't. quoted in *Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 178.

15. A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may be read alike across and downward. Also called *word-square*.—T O A S T

16. In *bookbinding*, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.—17. The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.—18. In *flooring*, roofing, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.—19. In *her.*, a bearing representing a carpenter's square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.—20. In *organ-building*, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.—A *deep square*, a long projection.—A *small square*, a narrow projection.—A *square*, in opposition; at enmity.

Marry, she knew you and I were at *square*;
At least we fell to blows.

Promos and Cassandra, II. 4. (Nares.)

She falling at *square* with hir husband.

Holinshead, *Hist. Eng.*, IV. 8.

By the *square*, exactly; accurately.
Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *square*.
Why, you can tell us by the *square*, neighbour,
Whence he is call'd a constable.
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, IV. 2.
Cyclical *square*. See *cyclical*.—Face of a *square*. See *face*.—Geometrical *square*. Same as *quadrant*, 2.—Gunners' *square*. Same as *quadrant*, 5.—Hollow *square*, a body of infantry drawn up in square with a space in the middle to receive baggage, colors, drums, etc. When orders or proclamations are to be read to troops, it is usual to form a hollow square, with the files facing inward. See def. 9.—Incuse *square*. See *incuse*.—In *square*¹, square.

Then did a sharped spyre of Diamond bright,
Ten feteche each way in *square*, appeare to mee.

Spenser, *Visions of Bellay*, I. 80.

Magic *square*. See *magic*.—Method of least *squares*, the method used by astronomers, geodesists, and others of deducing the most probable or best result of their

observations, in cases in which the arithmetical mean of a number of observations of the same quantity is the most probable or best value of that quantity. The adoption of the mean value of a number of observations may be considered as the simplest application of the method of least squares. When the observed values depend upon several unknown quantities, the rule which results from the principle of the arithmetical mean is to adopt such values for the unknown quantities as to make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observations the least possible. When there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled, as for example, in geodesy, that the sum of the angles of each triangle must equal two right angles plus the spherical excess, the rules become still more complicated. There are also rules for calculating probable errors, etc.—*Nasik squares*. See the quotation.

Squares that have many more summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals have been investigated by the Rev. A. H. Frost (Cambridge Math. Jour., 1857), and called *Nasik squares* from the town in India where he resided; and he has extended the method to cubes (called *Nasik cubes*), various sections of which have the same singular properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 215.

NAVAL *square*, a square with diagonals which is painted on a ship's deck in some convenient place, for the purpose of aiding in taking the bearings of other ships or of objects on shore.—Normal *square*, the mathematical instrument called a square, for determining right angles.—On or upon the *square*. (a) At right angles; straight; as, to cut cloth on the *square*, as opposed to *bias*. Hence, figuratively.—(b) On an equality; on equal terms.

They [the Presbyterians] chose rather to be lorded over once more by a tyrant . . . than endure their brethren and friends to be upon the *square* with them.

Milton, *Ans. to Salmasius*, x.

We live not on the *square* with such as these;

Such are our betters who can better please.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, III. 179.

(c) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

Keep upon the *square*, for God sees you; therefore do your duty.

Penn., To his Wife and Children.

"Was the marriage all right, then?" "Oh, all on the *square*—civil marriage, church—everything."

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxi.

Optical *square*, an instrument used in surveying for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index- and horizon-glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line AB, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection, then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to AB.—Out of *square*. (a) Not drawn or cut to right angles. (b) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrectly.

Herodotus, in his *Melpomene*, scorneth them that make Europe and Asia equal, affirminge that Europe . . . passeth them in latitude, wherein he speaketh not greatly out of *square*. R. Eden, tr. of Francisco Lopez (*First Books* [on America, ed. Arber, p. 346]).

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reprov'd; they of Galatia much more out of *square*. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, III. 1.

Reducing *squares*, a method of copying designs or drawings on a different scale. The original is divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles to one another. The surface on which the copy is to be made is divided into the same number of squares, smaller or larger, according to the scale desired, and the lines of the design are drawn on the squares of the copy in the same relative positions that they occupy in the original. Instead of marking the original design with lines, a frame in which crossed threads or wires are set may be laid over it; or such a frame may be used in a similar way in drawing a landscape or any other subject from the original.—Rising-*square*, a square having a tongue and two arms at right angles to it, used in molding the floor-timbers in wooden ships. The tongue is in width equal to the siding size of the keel; and the seat and throat of the floor-timbers are squared across it, the risings of the floor at the head being squared across the arms. The timber-mold applied to the seating on the tongue and rising on the arm gives the shape of one side of the floor-timber; the mold reversed gives the other.—Solid *square* (*mité*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—Square of an anchor, the upper part of the shank.—Square of *senset*. See the quotation.

I professe
My selfe an enemy to all other loyes,
Which the most precious *square* of sense professes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your deere Highnesse loue.

Shak., *Lear* (folio 1673), I. 1. 76.

[This phrase has been variously interpreted by commentators: Warburton refers it to the four nobler senses—sight, hearing, taste, and smell; Johnson makes it mean 'compass or comprehension of sense'; R. G. White, 'the entire domain of sensation'; Schmidt, 'the choicest symmetry of reason, the most normal and intelligent mode of thinking.'—To break no *squares*, to make no difference. See the next phrase.—To break or breed *squares*, to break the square, to throw things out of due or just relation and harmony; make a difference.—To reduce the *square* (*mité*). See *reduce*.—To see how the squares go, to see how the game proceeds, or how matters are going on.

At length they, having an opportunitie, resolved to send Mr. Winslow, with what beaver they had ready, into England, to see how ye *squares* went.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 268.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Square¹ (skwâr), a. [*ME. square, square, sware*, orig. two syllables, *<OF. esquarre, escarre* (equiv. to *quarré, carré, F. carré*), *<ML. *exquadratus* (equiv. to *quadratus*), squared, square, pp. of **exquadrare*, make square: see *square*¹, v., and cf. *square*¹, n., and *quadrante, quarry*.] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral: as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

Thurgh a wyndow thikke, of many a barre
Of iren greet, and *square* as any sparre.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 218.

A massy alab, in fashion *square* or round.

Conyer, *Task*, I. 21.

2. Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with *square* corners.

Square tools for turning brass are ground in the same manner as triangular tools.

O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 29.

3. Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a *square* apse or transept, a *square* (square-headed) window.

The east ends in this architecture [early Pointed in England] are usually *square*.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 158.

4. Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of *square* frame.

Brode shoulders above, big of his army,
A harde breast hade the buerne, & his back *square*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3967.

My queen's *square* brows [forehead];
Her stature to an inch. Shak., *Pericles*, v. 1. 109.

Sir Bors it was, . . .

A *square*-set man. Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

5. Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.
Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 190.

Should he retain a thought not *square* of her,
This will correct all. Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, II. 3.

Hence—6. Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are revenges.

Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 38.

Telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the world as *square* play to a cheat.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, I. 1.

7. Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts *square*; to be *square* with the world.

There will be enough to pay all our debts and put us all *square*.

Dierack, *Sybil*, III. 2.

If a man's got a bit of property, a stake in the country, he'll want to keep things *square*. Where Jack isn't safe, Tom's in danger.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xx.

8. Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a *square* refusal; a *square* contradiction; a *square* issue.

—9. Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty.

Vn ferial beuver. A *square* drinker, . . . one that will take his liquor soundly.

By Heaven, *square* eaters!
More meat, I say!—Upon my conscience,
The poor rogues have not eat this month.

Fletcher, *Bonduca*, II. 3.

Hence—10. Solid; substantial; satisfying.

[Colloq.]
And I've no idea, this minute,
When next a *square* meal I can raise.
New York *Clipper*, Song of the Tramp. (Bartlett.)

11. Naut., noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.—All *square*, all arranged; all right. Dickens.—A *square* man. (a) A consistent, steadfast man. See *brick*, etym.

The Prince of Philosophers [Aristotle], in his first booke of the *Ethicks*, termeth a constant minded man, euen egal and direct on all sides, and not easily overthrown by every little aduersitie, hominem quadratum, a *square* man. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie* (ed. Arber), p. 113.

(b) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

Then they fill
Lordships; steal women's hearts; with them and theirs
The world runs round; yet there are *square* men still.
Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, IV. 2.

Fair and *square*. See *fair*.—Knight of the *square* flag. See *banneret*, 1.—Square B. in music. See B *quadratum*, under B.—Square capitals. See *capital*.—Square coupling. See *coupling*.—Square dance. See *dance*, 1.—Square dice, dice honestly made; dice that are not loaded. Halliwell.—Square fathom, file, foot, joint, knot, lobe, measure. See the nouns.—Square map-projection. See *projection*.—Square muscle, a quadrate muscle (which see, under *quadrate*).—Square number, a number which is the square of some integer number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc.—Square octahedron, parsley, rig, roof. See the nouns.—Square piano. See *pianoforte* (c).—Square root, in *arith.* and *alg.* See *root*, 2 (g).—Square sail. See *sail*, 1, and *square-sail*.—Square stern. See *stern*, 2.—Square to, at right angles to.

The plane of cant being *square* to the half-breadth plane.

Theorie, Naval Arch., § 54.

Three-square, five-square, having three or five equal sides, etc.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square*.

square¹ (skwâr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squared*, ppr. *squaring*. [*< ME. squaren, squaren, < OF. esquarrer, also esquarer, escarrer, esquarrir, esquarir, escarrir, F. équarrir = Pr. esquayrar, escairar, scayrar = Sp. escuadrar = Pg. esquadrar = It. squadrare, < ML. "exquadrare, square, < L. ex-, out, + quadrare, make square, < quadra, a square, < quadrus, square, four-cornered: see quadrate, and cf. square¹, a., square¹, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to *square* a block; specifically (*milit.*), to form into a square.*

Squared in full legion (such command we had).

Milton, P. L., viii. 232.

2. To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

As if the carpenter before he began to *square* his timber would make his squire crooked.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Having with his shears *squared*, i. e. cut off at right angles, the rough outer edge of two adjoining sides of each board.

Ure, Dict., i. 421.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme

For depravation, to *square* the general sex

By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*, I. and C., v. 2. 132.

Why needs Sordello *square* his course

By any known example? *Browning, Sordello*.

4. In *astrol.*, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, *squaring* the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon.

Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrol., p. 394.

5. To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to *square* accounts.

I hope, I say, both being put together may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion.

Fuller, Worthies, i. xv.

They *square* up their bills with the importers either with the articles themselves or with the money they receive for them, and lay in their new stock of goods.

The Century, XL 317.

6. To make angular; bring to an angular position.

With that I . . . planted myself side by side with Mr. Drummie, my shoulders *squared* and my back to the fire.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xlii.

He again *squared* his elbows over his writing.

R. L. Stevenson, An Inland Voyage, Epil.

7. In *math.*, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.—8. To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

Summe ben 6 *squared*, summe 4 *squared*, and summe 3, as nature schapethé hem.

Maundeville, Travels, p. 160.

9. To make "square" or "all right"; "fix"—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; suborn: as, to *square* a subordinate before attempting a fraud. [*Slang.*]

The horses he had "nobbled," the jockeys "*squared*," the owners "housened."

Lever, Davenport Dunn, xi.

How D— was *squared*, and what he got for his not very valuable complicity in these transactions, does not appear.

Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 609.

10. To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to.—To *square out*, to arrange; lay out.

Mason,

Advance your Pickaxe, whilst the Carpenter *squares out* Our new work.

Brome, The Queens Exchange, v.

To square the circle. See *problem of the quadrature, under quadrature*.—To *square the course* (*naut.*), to lay out the course.—To *square the deadeyes* (*naut.*), to get the deadeyes in the same horizontal line.—To *square the ratlines* (*naut.*), to get the ratlines horizontal and parallel to one another.—To *square the yards* (*naut.*), to lay the yards at right angles with the vessel's keel by means of the braces, at the same time bringing them to a horizontal position by means of the lifts.

II. intrans. 1. To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not *square* with mine.

He [the Duke] could never *square* well with his Eminency the Cardinal.

Howell, Letters, i. vi. 46.

There is no church whose every part so *squares* unto my conscience.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 5.

No works shall find acceptance in that day . . .

That *squares* not truly with the Scripture plan.

Cooper, Charity, i. 559.

2t. To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Winchester, he said he had often *squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse.

State Trials, Gardiner, 5 Edw. VI., an. 1551.

Are you such fools

To *square* for this? *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. l. 100.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to *square up*; to *square off*. [*Colloq.*]

"Wanted to fight the Frenchman;" . . . and he laughed, and he *squared* with his fist.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxviii.

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced.

W. Collins, Hide and Seek, i. 12.

4. To strut; swagger. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

As if some curious Florentine had tricked them up to *square* it up and down the streets before his mistress.

Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

To square away, to square the yards for the purpose of keeping the ship before the wind.

square¹ (skwâr), *adv.* [*< square¹, a.*] *Squarely*; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person *square* on the head.

He who can sit *squarrest* on a three-legged stool, he it is who has the wealth and glory.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 50.

Fair and square. See *fair*.

square² (skwâr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squire*¹. **square-built** (skwâr'bilt), *a.* Having a shape broad as compared with the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man or ship.

A short, *square-built* old fellow, with thick bushy hair.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

square-cap (skwâr'kap), *n.* A London apprentice: so called from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,

If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.

Cleveland, Poems (1861). (*Nares.*)

square-cut (skwâr'kut), *a.* Cut with square cuffs, collar, and (broad) skirts: noting a style of coat in fashion in the eighteenth century.

He was loosely dressed in a purple, *square-cut* coat, which had seen service.

Froude, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, ii.

square-flipper (skwâr'flip'er), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*.

square-framed (skwâr'främd), *a.* In *joinery*, having all the angles of its stiles, rails, and mountings square without being molded: applied to framing.

squarehead (skwâr'hed), *n.* Originally, a free emigrant; now, a German or a Scandinavian. [*Slang, Australia.*]

square-headed (skwâr'hed'ed), *a.* Cut off at right angles above, as an opening or a figure with upright parallel sides; especially, noting a window or a door so formed, as distinguished from one that is round-headed or arched, or otherwise formed.

The outer range, which is wonderfully perfect, while the inner arrangements are fearfully ruined, consists, on the side towards the town, of two rows of arches, with a third story with *square-headed* openings above them.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 117.

square-leg (skwâr'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands some distance to the batsman's left, nearly opposite the wicket, to stop balls that may be hit square across the field.

squarely (skwâr'li), *adv.* 1. In a square form: as, *squarely* built.—2. In a square manner. (a) Honestly: fairly: as, to deal *squarely*. (b) Directly; roundly; positively; absolutely: as, to join issue *squarely*. (c) Equally; evenly; justly.

3. In *zool.*, rectangularly or perpendicularly to a part or margin: as, *squarely* truncate; *squarely* deflexed.

squareman (skwâr'man), *n.*; pl. *squaremen* (-men). A workman who uses the square; a carpenter. [*Scotch.*]

The *squareman* follow'd i' the raw,

And syne the weavers.

Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

squareness (skwâr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being square, in any sense.

squarer (skwâr'er), *n.* [*< square¹ + -er.*] 1. One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle.—2t. One who quarrels; a contentious, irascible fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. l. 82.

3. One who spars; a boxer. [*Colloq.*]

square-rigged (skwâr'rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, having the principal sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle, and not by gaffs, booms, or lateen yards. Thus, a ship, a bark, and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. See *cut under ship*.

squaresail (skwâr'säl), *n.* A sail horizontally extended on a yard slung to the mast by the middle, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely; specifically, a square sail occasionally carried on the mast of a sloop, or the foremast of a schooner-rigged vessel, bent to a yard called the *squaresail-yard*.

square-set (skwâr'set), *a.* Same as *square-built*. **square-shouldered** (skwâr'shöl'derd), *a.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping, and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back: the opposite of *round-shouldered*.

square-spot (skwâr'spot), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Square-spotted, as a moth: as, the *square-spot* dart; the *square-spot* rustic: a British collectors' use.

II. *n.* A square-spotted moth, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*.

square-spotted (skwâr'spot'ed), *a.* Having square spots: used specifically by British collectors to note various moths. Also *square-spot*.

square-stern (skwâr'stern), *n.* A boat with a square stern; a Huron.

The boats from Kenosha to Sheboygan are called *square-stern*.

J. W. Munier.

square-sterned (skwâr'stern'd), *a.* Having a square stern: noting small boats or vessels.

square-toed (skwâr'töd), *a.* 1. Having the toes square.

His clerical black gaiters, his somewhat short, strapless trowsers, and his *square-toed* shoes.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvi.

2. Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim. [*Rare.*]

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foibles, and uttered them ourselves when in the *square-toed* state?

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xi.

square-toes (skwâr'töz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage.

I have heard of an old *square-toes* of sixty who learned, by study and intense application, very satisfactorily to dance.

Thackeray, Philip, xv.

squaring (skwâr'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of square¹, v.*] The act of making square.

squaring-boards (skwâr'ing-bördz), *n. pl.* Thick planks of seasoned wood truly squared, used by bookbinders for cutting boards for single book-covers, or for the square cutting of paper with rough edges.

squaring-plow (skwâr'ing-plou), *n.* In *book-binding*, a hand-tool used to trim the edges of books.

squaring-shears (skwâr'ing-shêrz), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for cutting and facing sheets of tin-plate. It has an adjustable table with a scale and gage.—2. In *bookbinding*, a pivoted knife for trimming the edges of piles of paper or book-sheets.

squarrose (skwâr'ös), *a.* [*< LL. "suarrosus, given in Festus as an adj. applied to persons whose skin scales off from uncleanness; prob. an error for squamosus, scaly, scurfy: see squamose.*] 1. In *bot.*, rough with spreading processes; thickly set with divergent or recurved, commonly rigid, bracts or leaves, as the involucres of various *Compositæ* and the stems of some mosses; of leaves, bracts, etc., so disposed as to form a squarrose surface. Also *squarrous*.—2. In *entom.*, lacinate and prominent: noting a margin with many long thin projections divided by deep incisions, the fringe-like edge so formed being elevated.

squarrous (skwâr'us), *a.* [*< LL. "suarrosus: see squarrose.*] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squarrose*. 1.—2. In *entom.*, irregularly covered with scales, which stand up from the surface at various angles, resembling scurf.

squarrulose (skwâr'ölös), *a.* [*Dim. of squarrose.*] In *bot.*, somewhat squarrose; finely squarrose.

squarson (skwâr'sn), *n.* [*< squ(ire) + (p)arson.*] One who is at the same time a landed proprietor and a beneficed clergyman. [*Ludicrous, Eng.*]

The death has lately occurred of Rev. W. H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex. . . . Mr. Hoare, it is said, was the original of the well-known expression, invented by Bishop Wilberforce, *Squarson*, by which he meant a landed proprietor in holy orders.

Living Church, Aug. 25, 1888.

He held the sacrosanct position of a *squarson*, being at once Squire and Parson of the parish of Little Wentley.

A. Lang, Mark of Cain, ix.

squarsonage (skwâr'son-äj), *n.* [*< squarson + -age.*] The residence of one who is at once squire and parson. [*Ludicrous, Eng.*]

She left the gray old *squarsonage* and went to London.

A. Lang, Mark of Cain, ix.

squash¹ (skwosh), *v.* [*An altered form, conformed to the related quash, of what would prop. be "squatch, < ME. squacchen, squachen, swacchen, < OF. esquachier, escachier, escucier, esquacher, escacher, F. éacher, crush; cf. Sp. acachar, agachar = Pg. agachar, acacapar, refl., squat, cower; < L. ex-, out (or in Sp. Pg. a-, <*

L. ad., to), + *coactare* (ML. **coactare*), constrain, force, freq. of *cogere* (pp. *coactus*), constrain, force: see *cogent*. Cf. *quash*¹, and see *squat*¹, *quat*¹.] *I. trans.* To crush; smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. [Colloq.]

One of the reapers, approaching, . . . made me apprehend that with the next step I should be *squashed* to death under his foot. *Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 1.

II. intrans. To splash; make a splashing sound. [Prov. or colloq.]

Wet through and through: with her feet squelching and *squashing* in her shoes whenever she moved.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, XI.

squash¹ (skwosh'), *n.* [*< squash*¹, *v.*] 1. Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a pea-pod.

Shak., T. N., I. 5. 166.

2. Something that has been crushed into a soft mass.

It seemed churlish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his *squash* of a hat to me.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 80.

3. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 7.

Lemon squash. See *lemon-squash*.

squash² (skwosh'), *n.* [An abbr. of *squatter-squash*, *squonter-squash*, < Amer. Ind. *askuta-squash*; *asquash*, pl. of *asq*, raw, green.] The fruit of an annual plant of the gourd kind, belonging to one of several species of the genus *Cucurbita*; also, the plant itself. The very numerous and divergent varieties of the cultivated squash are reduced by good authority to three species—*C. maxima*, the great or winter squash; *C. Pepo*, including the pumpkin and also a large part of the ordinary squashes; and *C. moschata*, the musky, China, or Barbary squash. The last has a club-shaped, pear-shaped, or long cylindrical fruit with a glaucous-whitish surface. The other squashes may for practical purposes be divided into summer and winter kinds. Among the latter is the *C. maxima*, of which the fruit is spheroidal in form and often of great size, sometimes weighing 240 pounds. A variety of this is the crowned or turban squash, whose fruit has a circular projection at the top, the mark of the adherent calyx-tube. Other winter squashes are of moderate size, and commonly either narrowed toward the base into a neck which in the "crook-necks" is curved to one side, or egg-shaped and pointed at the ends, as in the (Boston) marrow, long a standard in America, or the still better Hubbard squash. The winter squash can be preserved through the season. The summer squash has a very short vine, hence sometimes called *bush-squash*. Its fruit is smaller, and is either a crook-neck or depressed in form, somewhat hemispherical with a scalloped border (see *zucchini*); it is colored yellow, white, green, or green and white. Squashes are more grown in America than elsewhere, but also, especially the winter squashes, in continental Europe, and generally in temperate and tropical climates. In Great Britain the only ordinary squash is the vegetable marrow (see *marrow*), or succade gourd. The summer squash is eaten before maturity, prepared by boiling. The winter squash is boiled or roasted; in France and the East it is largely used in soups and ragouts, in America often made into pies. It is also used as food for animals.

Askutasquash, their Vine-apple, Which the English, from them, call *Squashes*.

Roger Williams, Key to Lang. of America (ed. 1643), xvi. (Rhode Isl. Soc. Coll.).

Squashes, but more truly *squonter-squashes*; a kind of melon, or rather gourd.

Josselyn, N. E. Rarities (1672), Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 198.

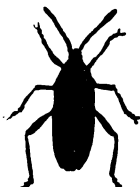
squash³ (skwosh'), *n.* [Abbr. of *musquash* (like *coon* from *raccoon*, or *possum* from *opossum*).] The musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself when compared to that of the *squash* and the skunk. *Goldmülh*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1822), III. 94.

squash-beetle (skwosh'bē'tl), *n.* The striped cucumber-beetle, *Diabrotica vittata*, or a similar species, which feeds upon the squash and related plants. See *Diabrotica*.

squash-borer (skwosh'bōr'ēr), *n.* The larva of an ægerian or sesioid moth, *Melittia satyrini-formis*, which bores the stems of squashes in the United States.

squash-bug (skwosh'bug), *n.* An ill-smelling heteropterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, of the family *Coreidae*, found commonly on the squash and other cucurbitaceous plants in North America. There are one or two annual generations, and the bug hibernates as an adult. Throughout its life it feeds upon the leaves of these plants, and is a noted pest.



Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis*), natural size.

squasher (skwosh'ēr), *n.* [*< squash*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which squashes. [Colloq.]

squash-gourd (skwosh'gōrd), *n.* Same as *squash*².

squashiness (skwosh'ī-ness), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.]

Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, II.

squash-melon (skwosh'mel'ōn), *n.* Same as *squash*².

squash-vine (skwosh'vin), *n.* The squash. See *squash*².

squashy (skwosh'ī), *a.* [*< squash*¹ + *-y*¹.] Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xxi. [Colloq.]

squat¹ (skwot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squatted* or *squat*, ppr. *squatting*. [*< ME. squatten, squatten*, < OF. *esquater*, press down, lay flat, crush, < *es-* (< *L. ex-*) + *quatir*, *quattir*, press down, = *It. quattare*, lie close, squat, < *L. coactare*, press together, constrain, force: see *quat*¹, and cf. *squash*¹.] *I. trans.* 1. To lay flat; flatten; crush; bruise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyen and *squat*. *Wydyf*, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] xxii. 8.

And you take me so near the net again, I'll give you leave to *squat* me.

Middleton, No Witlike a Woman's, I. 3.

2. To compress. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]-3. To make quiet. Compare *squatting-pill*. [Prov. Eng.]-4. To quash; annul.

King Edward the second [said] . . . that although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be refused in peace.

Stanhurst, Descrip. of Ireland, III. (Hollinshead's Chron., I.).

5. To put or set on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch close to the ground: used reflexively.

He . . . then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him.

Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, the Water-Carrier.

II. intrans. 1. To sit close to the ground; crouch; cower: said of animals; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed: said of a human being: as, to *squat* down on one's hams.

The hare now, after having *squatted* two or three times, and been put up again as often, came still nearer.

Budgell, Spectator, No. 116.

2. To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right: as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. See *squatter*¹.

The losel Yankees of Connecticut, those swapping, bargaining, *squatting* enemies of the Manhattens, made a daring inroad into this neighborhood, and founded a colony called Westchester.

Irving, Wolfert's Roost, I.

3. To settle by the stern, as a boat. *Qual-trough*.

squat¹ (skwot), *a.* [*Pp. of squat*¹, *v.*] 1. Flattened; hence, short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

A *squat* figure, a harsh, parrot-like voice, and a systematically high head-dress.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, v.

2. Sitting close to the ground; crouched; cowering; sitting on the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

Him there they found,

Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve.

Milton, P. L., IV. 800.

squat¹ (skwot), *n.* [*< squat*¹, *v.*; in defs. 3 and 4, < *squat*¹, *a.*] 1. A bruise caused by a fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls. *Herbert*. (Johnson.)

Neer or at the salt-works there grows a plant they call *squatmore*, and hath wonderfull vertue for a *squat*; it hath a roote like a little carrat; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist.

Aubrey's MS. Wills, p. 127. (Halliwell.)

In our Western language *squat* is a bruise.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS., p. 127. (Halliwell.)

2. The posture of one who or that which squats.

One [hare] runneth so fast you will neuer catch hir, the other is so at the *squat* you can neuer finde hir.

Lilly, Euphues and his England, p. 421.

And every child hates Shylock, though his soul Still sits at *squat*, and peeps not from his hole.

Pope, Moral Essays, I. 56.

3. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]-4. A small mass or bunch of ore in a vein. [Cornwall, Eng.]

squat² (skwot), *v.* [*< Dan. sgratte*, splash, spurt: see *squander*, *squat*², *swatter*.] To splash. [Prov. Eng.]

squat³ (skwot), *n.* [*< NL. Squatina*.] The angel-fish, *Squatina squatina*.

Squatarola (skwā-tar'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *It. dial.* (Venetian) *squatarola*, the Swiss plover.] A genus of true plovers which have four toes. The only species is *S. helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*, the common Swiss, gray, black-bellied, or bullhead plover, found in most parts of the world, and having fifty or more technical names. It is

much like the golden plover (see *plover*) in plumage, in changes of plumage with season, and in habits; but it is



Swain or Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*), in full plumage.

larger and stouter, and may be distinguished at a glance by the small though evident hind toe, no trace of which appears in any species of *Charadrius* proper.

squatarole, squaterole (skwāt'ā-rōl, -ē-rōl), *n.* [*< Squatarola*.] The gray or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

Squatina (skwāt'ī-nā), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806, after Aldrovandi), < *L. squatina*, a skate, dim. < *squatus*, a skate, an angel-fish.] The only genus of *Squatina*, represented in most seas. *S. squatina* is the angel-shark, angel-fish, monk-fish, or squat. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *pterygium*.

Squatinidae (skwā-tin'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squatina* + *-idae*.] A family of somewhat ray-like anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Squatina*. These fishes inhabit most seas, and are of singular aspect, having a broad flat body with very large horizontal pectoral fins separated from the body by a narrow part, two small dorsals, large ventrals, a small caudal, and no anal. The body is depressed, the mouth is anterior, and the teeth are conical. The family is also called *Rhinidae*, and the suborder *Rhinæ* is represented by this family alone.

squatinoid (skwāt'ī-noid), *a. and n.* [*< Squatina* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squatinidae*.

II. n. A shark of the family *Squatinidae*.

squatmore, *n.* [Appar. < *squat*¹, *n.*, a bruise, + *more*², a plant.] The horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* (*G. luteum*). See the second quotation under *squat*¹, *n.*, 1. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

squat-snipe (skwot'snip), *n.* Same as *krieker*.

squat-tag (skwot'tag), *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be touched or tagged while squatting.

squatage (skwot'āj), *n.* [*< squat*¹ + *-age*.] Land leased from the government for a term of years. [Australia.]

squatter¹ (skwot'ēr), *n.* [*< squat*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which squats.—2. One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [U. S.]

The place where we made fast was a wooding station, owned by what is called a *Squatter*, a person who, without any title to the land, or leave asked or granted, squats himself down and declares himself the lord and master of the soil for the time being. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 297.

Hence—3. One who or that which assumes domiciliary rights without a title.

The country people disliked the strangers, suspected the traders, detested the heretics, and abhorred the sacrilegious *squatters* in the site of pristine piety and charity.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

4. One who obtains from the government a right of pasturage on moderate terms; also, any stock-owner. [Australia.]

Squatters, men who rent vast tracts of land from Government for the depasturing of their flocks, at an almost nominal sum, subject to a tax of so much a head on their sheep and cattle.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

5. In ornith., same as *krieker*.—*Squatter sovereignty*. See *popular sovereignty*, under *popular*.

squatter² (skwot'ēr), *v. i.* [A var. of *swatter*, freq. of *swat*: see *swat*², and cf. *squander*, *squat*².] To plunge into or through water. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Among the springs
Aw' ye *squatter*'d, like a drake,
On whistling wings.

Burns, Address to the De'il.

A little callow goaling *squattering* out of bounds.

Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, xiv.

squatting-pill (skwot'ing-pil), *n.* An opiate pill; a pill adapted to squat or quiet a patient. [Prov. Eng.]

squattle (skwot'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *squat*¹.] To settle down; squat. [Scotch.]

Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle*;
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle.

Burns, To a Louse.

squattocracy (skwot-ok'ra-si), *n.* [For **squat-terocracy*, < *squatter* + *-ocracy* as in *aristocracy*, etc.] The squatters of Australia collectively; the rich squatters who are interested in pastoral property. [Slang, Australia.]

The bloated *squattocracy* represents Australian Conservatism. *Mrs. Campbell-Prued*, *The Head-Station*, p. 35.

squatty (skwot'i), *a.* [*< squat* + *-y*]. Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* homelock, and I said my bees ought to be there.

J. Burroughs, *Pepacton*, III.

squaw (skwá), *n.* [Formerly also *squa*; < Mass. Ind. *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squidus*, Cree *iskweu*; Delaware *ochqueu*, *khqueu*, a woman, *squaw*, in comp. female.] A female American Indian; an American Indian woman.

squaw-berry (skwá'ber'i), *n.* Same as *squaw-huckleberry*.

squaw-duck (skwá'duk), *n.* See *duck*².

squaw-huckleberry (skwá'huk'l-ber-i), *n.* The **deerberry*, *Polycodium stamineum*, a neat low bush of the eastern United States, with scarcely edible fruit, but with pretty racemed flowers having white recurved corolla and projecting yellow stamens.

squawk (skwák), *v. i.* [A var. of *squeak*, perhaps affected by *squall*².] To cry with a loud harsh voice; make a loud outcry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

Your peacock perch, pet post,
To strut and spread the tail and *squawk* upon.

Browning.

squawk (skwák), *n.* [*< squawk*, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh *squeak* or *squall*.

Gerard gave a little *squawk*, and put his fingers in his ears.

C. Roade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xvi. (*Davies*).

2. The American night-heron: same as *quawk*.

squawk-duck (skwák'duk), *n.* The bimaculated duck. See *bimaculate*. [Prov. Eng.]

squawker (skwá'kér), *n.* [*< squawk* + *-er*]. One who or that which *squawks*. Specifically—(a) A duck-call. *Sportman's Gazette*. (b) A toy consisting of a rubber bag tied to one end of a tube which contains a tongue-piece or reed.

squawking-thrush (skwá'king-thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

squawl, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *squall*².

squaw-man (skwá'man), *n.* A white man who *has married a *squaw*, and has become more or less identified with the Indians and their mode of life: so called in contempt. [Western U. S.]

Nowadays those who live among and intermarry with the Indians are looked down upon by the other frontiersmen, who contemptuously term them *squaw-men*.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXVI. 332.

squaw-mint (skwá'mint), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [Rare.]

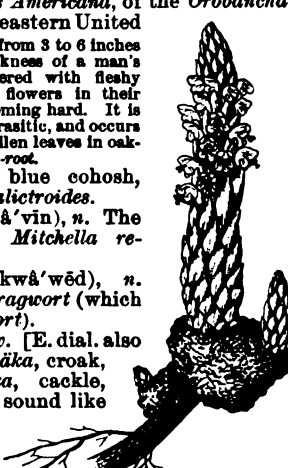
squawroot (skwá'rót), *n.* 1. A leafless fleshy plant, *Conopholis Americana*, of the *Orobanchaceae*, found in the eastern United States. It grows from 3 to 6 inches high, with the thickness of a man's thumb, and is covered with fleshy scales having the flowers in their axils, at length becoming hard. It is more or less root-parasitic, and occurs in clusters among fallen leaves in oak-woods. Also *cancer-root*.

2. Rarely, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

squaw-vine (skwá'vin), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*. [Rare.]

squaw-weed (skwá'wéd), *n.* Same as *golden ragwort* (which see, under *ragwort*).

squeak (skwék), *v.* [E. dial. also *sweak*; < Sw. *sqvåka*, croak, = Norw. *skvaka*, cackle, = Icel. *skrakka*, sound like water shaken in a bottle; an imitative word, parallel to similar forms without initial *s*—namely, Sw. *gråka* = Dan. *grakka*, croak, quack, = Icel. *kraka*, twitter, chatter, etc.: see *quack*¹. Cf. *squawk*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To utter a short, sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a rat; make a sharp noise, as a pipe or fife, a wheel or hinge that needs oiling, or the sole of a boot.



Squawroot (*Conopholis Americana*), parasitic on the root of oak.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 1. 116.

Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek
As naturally as pigs *squeak*.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. 1. 52.

2. To break silence or secrecy; speak out; turn informer; "squeal"; peach. [Slang.]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.

Dryden, *Don Sebastian*, IV. 3.

"She was at the Kalm of Derncleugh, at Vanbeest Brown's last wake, as they call it." "That's another breaker ahead, Captain! Will she not *squeak*, think ye?"

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxxiv.

3. To shirk an obligation, as the payment of a debt. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* To utter with a *squeak*, or in a squeaking tone.

And that, for any thing in Nature,
Pigs might *squeak* Love-Odes, Dogs bark Satyr.

Prior, *To Fleetwood* Shepherd.

squeak (skwék), *n.* [*< squeak*, *v.*] A short, sharp, shrill cry, such as that uttered by pigs or mice, or made by a wheel or the hinge of a door when dry.

With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*.
Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, I. 782.

There chanced to be a coquette in the consort, . . . with a great many skittish notes [and] affected *squeaks*.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 157.

A *squeak*, or a narrow *squeak*, an escape by the merest chance. [Colloq. or slang.]—*Bubble and squeak*. See *bubble*.

squeaker (skwék'ér), *n.* [*< squeak* + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which *squeaks*.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellows.

Echard, *On Ans. to Contempt of Clergy*, p. 137. (*Latham*.)

2. A young bird, as a pigeon, partridge, or quail; a chirper; a peeper; a *squealer*.

Mr. Campbell succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every *squeaker* was, however, counted.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 535.

3. An Australian crow-shrike of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. cuneicauda* (often called *anaphonensis*, after Temminck, 1824, a specific name antedated by the one given by Vieillot in 1816), mostly of a grayish color, 19 inches long: so called from its cries.—4. One who confesses, or turns informer. [Slang.]

squeakily (skwék'i-li), *adv.* [*< squeaky* + *-ly*]. With a thin, *squeaky* voice: as, to sing *squeakily*.

squeakingly (skwék'ing-li), *adv.* In a *squeaking* manner; with a *squeaky* voice; *squeakily*.

squeaklet (skwék'let), *n.* [*< squeak* + *-let*]. A little *squeak*. [Affected.]

Vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets*.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, III. 49. (*Davies*.)

squeaky (skwék'ki), *a.* [*< squeak* + *-y*]. *Squeaking*; inclined to *squeak*.

squeal¹ (skwél), *v. i.* [*< ME. squele*, < Sw. dial. *sqvåla* = Norw. *skvåla*, *squall*, *squeal*; a var. of *squall*², < Icel. *skvåla*, *squall*: see *squall*².] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, or a succession of such cries, as expressive of pain, fear, anger, impatience, eagerness, or the like.

She pinched me, and called me a *squeaking* chit. *Steele*.

This child began to *squeal* about his mother, having been petted hitherto and wont to get all he wanted by raising his voice but a little.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, Ixix.

2. To turn informer; peach; "squeak." [Slang.]

The first step of a prosecuting attorney, in attacking a criminal conspiracy, is to spread abroad the rumor that this, that, or the other confederate is about to *squeal*; he knows that it will be but a few days before one or more of the rogues will hurry to his office to anticipate the traitors by turning State's evidence.

The Century, XXXV. 649.

squeal¹ (skwél), *n.* [*< squeal*¹, *v.*] A shrill, sharp cry, more or less prolonged.

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His eldritch *squeal* and gestures.

Burns, *Holy Fair*.

squeal² (skwél), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Infirm; weak. [Prov. Eng.]

That he was weak, and ould, and *squeal*,

And seldom made a hearty meal.

Wolcott (*Peter Pindar*), *Works* (ed. 1794), I. 236. (*Halliwel*.)

squealer (skwél'ér), *n.* [*< squeal*¹ + *-er*]. 1. One who or that which *squeals*.—2. One of several birds. (a) A young pigeon; a *squab*; a *squeaker*. See cut under *squab*.

When ready to leave the nest and face the world for itself, it [a young pigeon] is a *squealer*, or, in market parlance, a *squab*.

The Century, XXXII. 100.

(b) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *jack-squealer*, *screecher*. (c) The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *F. C. Browne*. [Plymouth, Mass.] (d) The harlequin duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1883. [Maine.]

squeamish (skwém), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *squeamish*.] To be *squeamish*. [Rare.]

This threat is to the fools that *squeam*
At every thing of good esteem.

C. Smart, *tr.* of *Pneudrus* (1765), p. 145.

squeamish (skwém'mish), *a.* [Also dial. *sweamish*, *swaimish*; early mod. E. *squeimish*, *squemish*;

a later form (with suffix *-ish* substituted for orig. *-ous*) of *squeamous*: see *squeamous*. The sense 'apt to be nauseated' may be due in part to association with *qualmish*.] 1. Easily disgusted or nauseated; hence, fastidious; scrupulous; particular; nice to excess in questions of propriety or taste; finical: as, a *squeamish* stomach; *squeamish* notions.

Let none other meaner person despise learning, nor . . . be any whit *squeamish* to let it be published under their names.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poese*, p. 17.

The modern civilized man is *squeamish* about pain to a degree which would have seemed effeminate or worse to his great-grandfather.

The Century, XXXVI. 633.

2. *Qualmish*; slightly nauseated; sickish: as, a *squeamish* feeling.

The wind grew high, and we, being among the sands, lay at anchor; I began to be dizzy and *squeamish*.

Peppys, *Diary*, I. 43.

= *Syn.* 1. *Dainty*, *Fastidious*, etc. (see *nice*), overnice, strait-laced.

squeamishly (skwém'mish-li), *adv.* In a *squeamish* or fastidious manner; with too much niceness or daintiness.

squeamishness (skwém'mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *squeamish*; excessive niceness or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

squeamous¹ (skwém'mus), *a.* [E. dial. also *scaimous*; early mod. E. *squeamous*, *skoymose*, < ME. *squaimous*, *squaymous*, *squaymose*, *skymous*, *skoymus*, *sweymous*, disdaintful, fastidious, < *sweme*, *sweem*, E. dial. *sweam*, dizziness, an attack of sickness: see *sweam*. The word has now taken the form *squeamish*. The dial. change of *sw-* to *sq-* (which in ME. further changes to *sk-*) occurs in many words: cf. *squander*.] Same as *squeamish*.

Thou wert not *skoymus* of the maidens wombe.
Te Deum (14th century), quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser. (III. 181.)

But soth to say he was somdel *squaimous*.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*.

Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.
Bale's Kynges Johan, p. 11. (*Halliwel*.)

squean¹, *v. i.* [A var. of *squin*.] To *squint*.

squean² (skwén), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *squeal*.] To fret, as the hog. *Halliwel*; *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

squeasiness¹ (skwém'zi-nes), *n.* Queasiness; qualmishness; nausea.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 614.

squeasy¹ (skwém'zi), *a.* [Also *squeazy*; formerly *squeazy*; a var. of *queasy* (with intensive *s-*, as in *splash* for *plash*, *squench* for *quench*): see *queasy*.] Queasy; qualmish; *squeamish*; scrupulous.

His own nice and *squeasy* stomach, still weary of his last meal, puts him into a study whether he should eat of his best dish or nothing.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 425.

The women are few here, *squeazy* and formal, and little skilled in amusing themselves or other people.

Gray, *Letters*, I. 202.

squeeze (skwéj), *v. and n.* A dialectal form of *squeeze*. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 530.

squeegee (skwé'jé), *n.* [A form of *squiglee*, simulating *squeeze* for *squeezee*.] 1. *Naut.*, same as *squiglee*.—2. In *photog.*, a stout strip of soft rubber set longitudinally in a wooden back which serves as a handle, and beyond which the rubber projects. It is used for expressing moisture from paper prints, for bringing a film into close contact with a glass or mount, etc., and is also made in the form of a roller of soft rubber, much resembling a printers' inking-roller.

squeegee (skwé'jé), *v. t.* [*< squeegee*, *n.*] To treat with a *squeegee* or *squiglee*.

A glacé finish may easily be obtained by *squeegeing* the washed print on a polished plate of hard rubber.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 53.

squeezability (skwé-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< squeeze* + *-ability* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being *squeezable*. *Imp. Dict.*

squeezable (skwé-za-bl), *a.* [*< squeeze* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of admitting of being *squeezed*; compressible.—2. Figuratively, capable of being constrained or coerced: as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

You are too versatile and too *squeezable*: . . . you take impressions too readily.

Savage, *Reuben Medlicott*, I. 9. (*Davies*.)

The peace-of-mind-at-any-price disposition of that [Gladstone] Cabinet had rendered it *squeezable* to any extent.

Love, *Bismarck*, II. 230.

squeeze (skwéz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squeezed*, ppr. *squeezing*. [Early mod. E. also *squize*, *squise*, E. dial. also *squizen* (also perversely *squeege*); with intensive *-z*, < ME. *queisen*,

squeeze, < AS. *cwēsan*, *cwisan* (in comp. *tō-cwisan*, *tō-cwēsan*), crush; cf. Sw. *qvāsa*, squeeze, bruise; D. *kwetsen* = MHG. *quetzen*, G. *quetschen*, G. dial. *quetzen*, crush, squash, bruise; MLG. *quattern*, *quettern*, squash, bruise; Goth. *kwistjan*, destroy; Lith. *gaisti*, destroy.] I. *trans.* 1. To press forcibly; subject to strong pressure; exert pressure upon: as, to *squeeze* a sponge; hence, to bruise or crush by the application of pressure: as, to *squeeze* one's fingers in a vise; apply force or pressure to for the purpose of extracting something: as, to *squeeze* a lemon.

O Phylax, spare
My squeezed Soul, least from herself she start.
Loose, loose the Buckle! If the time be come
That I must die, at least afford me room.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III. 206.

The people submit quietly when their governor *squeezes* their purses. Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 151.

The ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would *squeeze* the oranges till he came.
Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*, I. 13.

2. To press in sympathy or affection, or as a silent indication of interest or emotion: as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

He is said to be the first that made love by *squeezing* the hand.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 108.

With my left hand I took her right — did she *squeeze* it? I think she did.
Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Dorothea.

3. To produce or procure by the application of pressure; express; extract: usually with *out*: as, to *squeeze* consent from an official.

Queise out the juu. Reliq. Antiq., I. 302.

When day appeared, . . . I began again to *squeeze out* the matter (from a wound), & to anoint it with a little salve which I had.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 146.

He [Canute] *squeezed out* of the English, though now his subjects, not his Enemies, 72, some say 82, thousand pound.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

They can *squeeze* Bourdeaux out of a alo, and draw Champagne from an apple. Addison, *Tatler*, No. 131.

4. To thrust forcibly; force: with *into*, or other similar adjunct: as, to *squeeze* a gown into a box.

He [Webster] has not the condensing power of Shakespeare, who *squeezed* meaning into a phrase with an hydraulic press.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 318.

Schneider had provided himself at the Greenland ports with the entire costume of the Eskimo belle, and, being a small man, was able to *squeeze* himself into the garments.
A. W. Greeley, *Arctic Service*, p. 176.

5. To harass or oppress by exactions or the like.

The little officers oppress the people; the great officers *squeeze* them. Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 171.

The whole convict system is a money-making affair; . . . they all just naturally *squeeze* the convict.
The Century, XL. 221.

6. To obtain a facsimile impression of on paper, by means of water and rubbing or beating. See *squeeze*, n., 3.

But the overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to *squeeze* satisfactorily. *Athenaeum*, No. 3284, p. 455.

Squeezed-in vessel, a vessel of pottery or glass whose form indicates that it has been pressed in on opposite sides, as if nipped by the fingers. It is a common form in Roman glass bottles; and many Japanese flasks of stone-ware also have this shape.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press; press, push, or force one's way through or into some tight, narrow, or crowded place; pass by pressing or pushing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but, when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. To pass (through a body) under the application of pressure.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water, and soldered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.
Newton, *Opticks*, II. 3, prop. 8.

squeeze (skwēz), n. [*< squeeze, v.*] 1. Pressure, or an application of pressure; a hug or embrace; a friendly, sympathetic, or loving grasp: as, a *squeeze* of the hand.

Had a very affectionate *squeeze* by the hand, and a fine compliment in a corner.
Gray, *Letters*, I. 239.

The Squire shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe arrival at Headlong Hall. The doctor returned the *squeeze*, and assured him that the congratulation was by no means misplaced.
Peacock, *Headlong Hall*, III.

2. Crush; crowding.

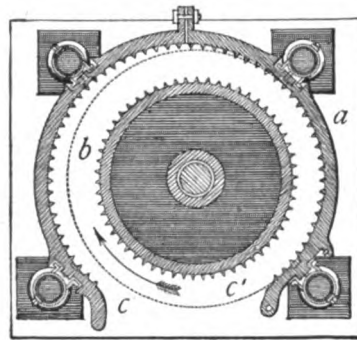
The pair of MacWhirters journeyed from Tours, . . . and, after four-and-twenty hours of *squeeze* in the diligence, presented themselves at nightfall at Madame Smolenak's.
Thackeray, *Philip*, xvi.

3. A cast or an impression, as of an inscription or a coin, produced by forcing some plastic material into the hollows or depressions of the surface; especially, such a facsimile or impression made by applying sheets of wet unsized paper to the object to be copied, and thoroughly passing over the sheets with light blows of a stiff brush, so as to force the paper into every inequality. The paper, upon drying, hardens, yielding a perfect and durable negative, or reversed copy, of the original. This method is employed by archaeologists for securing faithful transcripts of ancient inscriptions.

It is to him that we owe the copies and *squeezes* of the Nabathean inscriptions. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 302.

Armed, therefore, with a stock of photographic plates, and with the far more essential stock of paper for making moulds or *squeezes* from the stone, I began work on the temples of Thebes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVII. 297.

squeezer (skwē'zēr), n. [*< squeeze + -er*]. 1. One who or that which *squeezes*. Specifically—(a) In *iron-working*, a machine employed in getting the puddled ball into shape, or shingling it, without hammering. (See *puddling*.) Squeezers are of two kinds, reciprocating and rotary. The essential feature of the reciprocating form is that a movable arm or lever works against a corresponding fixed jaw, the former representing the



a, ridged eccentric casing; b, ridged roller. The ball of metal enters at c, in the direction shown by the arrow, and emerges at c'.

hammer, the latter the anvil, of the old method of shingling with the hammer. In the rotary squeezer the puddled ball is brought into shape by being passed between a cast-iron cylinder and a cylindrical casing, the former being placed eccentrically within the latter so that the distance between their surfaces gradually diminishes in the direction of the rotation. The ball, being introduced at the widest part of the opening, is carried forward and finally delivered at the narrower end, reduced in size and ready for rolling. (b) In *sheet-metal working*, a crimping-machine for forcing the tops and covers of tin cans over the cylinders which form the sides of the cans. (c) A lemon-squeezer.

2. *pl.* A kind of playing-cards in which the face-value of each card is shown in the upper left-hand corner, and can readily be seen by *squeezing* the cards slightly apart, without displaying the hand.—*Alligator squeezer*. Same as *crocodile squeezer*.—*Crocodile squeezer*, a peculiar form of squeezer, having a long projecting upper jaw armed with teeth. It is used in the manufacture of iron.

squeezing (skwē'zing), n. [Verbal n. of *squeeze, v.*] 1. The act of pressing; compression.—2. That which is forced out by or as by pressure; hence, oppressive exaction.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 607.

squeezing-box (skwē'zing-boks), n. In *ceram.*, a cylinder of metal, through an opening in the bottom of which plastic clay is forced in a continuous ribbon of any desired section, to form lugs, handles, etc.

squeezzy, a. See *squeasy*.

squelch (skwelch), n. [Formerly also *squelsh*; prob. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of E. dial. *quelch*, a blow, bang.] A crushing blow; a heavy fall. [Colloq.]

But Ralpho, who had now begun
T' adventure resurrection
From heavy *squelch*, and had got up.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 933.

* **squelch** (skwelch), v. [See *squelch, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To crush down; stamp on as if *squeezing* out something liquid; put an end to. [Colloq.]

'Foot, this Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me,
So *squelch'd* and *squeezed* me.
Middleton, *Game at Chess*, v. 3.

Here, all about the fields, is the wild carrot. You cut off its head, just before it seeds, and you think you have *squelched* it; but this is just what Nature . . . wanted you to do.
J. Burroughs, *The Century*, XIX. 698.

2. To disconcert; discomfit; put down. [Colloq.]

Luke glanced shamefaced at the nosegay in his button-hole, and was *squelched*.
J. W. Palmer, *After his Kind*, p. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be crushed. [Colloq.]

squelet, v. A Middle English form of *squeal*.
squelert, **squelery**, n. Middle English forms of *sculler*², *scullery*.

squench (skwēnch), v. t. [A var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *quench*.] To quench. *Beau. and Fl.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

squerelt, **squerrelt**, **squerrilt**, n. Obsolete forms of *squirrel*.

squeteague (skwē-tēg'), n. [Also *squetoee*, *squilee*, *squit*; Narraganset.] A salt-water scisenooid fish, *Cynoscion regalis* (formerly *Otolithus regalis*), also called *weakfish*, *sea-salmon*, and *sea-trout* in common with some other members of the same genus. It is silvery, darker above, with many irregular, small, dark blotches tending to form oblique undulating bars. It is common from Cape Cod southward, and is a valued food-fish. A more distinctly marked fish of this kind is *C. nebulosus*, the spotted squeteague, *weakfish*, or *sea-trout*, of more southerly distribution. See *Cynoscion*.

squib (skwib), v.; pret. and pp. *squibbed*, ppr. *squibbing*. [A var. of **squip*, < ME. *swippen*, a var. of *swip* (ME. *swippen*), move swiftly, sweep, dash: see *swip*, *swipe*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move swiftly and irregularly.

A battered unmarried bean, who *squibs* about from place to place.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lxxxviii.

2. [*< squib, n., 3.*] To make a slight, sharp report, like that of an exploding squib.—3. [*< squib, n., 4.*] To resort to the use of squibs, or petty lampoons.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw (in or out) suddenly; explode.

Thou wouldst neuer *squib* out any new Salt-petre
Iestes against honest Tuoca.
Dehner, *Humorous Poet* (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 235).

He [Mr. Brian Twyne] *squibs* in this parenthesis.
Fuller, *Hist. Cambridge University*, I. § 52.

2. [*< squib, n., 4.*] To attack in squibs; lampoon.

squib (skwib), n. [*< squib, v.*] 1. A ball or tube filled with gunpowder, sent or fired swiftly through the air or along the ground, exploding somewhat like a rocket.

Like a *Squib* it falls,
Or fire-winged shaft, or sulphry Powder Balls.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

Nor nimble *squib* is seen to make afeard
The gentlemen.
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Prol.

So *squibs* and crackers fly into the air,
Then, only breaking with a noise, they vanish
In stench and smoke. Ford, *Broken Heart*, II. 2.

2. A reed, rush, quill, or roll of paper filled with a priming of gunpowder; a tube of some kind used to set off a charge of gunpowder, as at the bottom of a drill-hole. Also called *mote*, *train*, and *match*.—3. A fire-cracker, especially one broken in the middle so that when it is fired the charge explodes without a loud report.—4. A petty lampoon; a short satirical writing or sketch holding up a person or thing to ridicule.

Allowing that . . . [the play] succeeds, there are a hundred *squibs* flying all abroad to prove that it should not have succeeded.
Goldsmith, *Polite Learning*, x.

5†. One who writes lampoons or squibs; a petty satirist; a paltry, trifling fellow.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 88.

6. A kind of cheap taffy, made of treacle.

And there we had a shop, too, for lollipops and *squibs*.
Hood, *Lines by a Schoolboy*.

squibbish (skwib'ish), a. [*< squib + -ish*]. Flashy; light. T. Mace, *Music's Monument*. (Davies.)

squid (skwid), n. [Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of cuttlefish or calamary; a dibranchiate cephalopod with ten arms, especially of the family *Loliginidae* or *Teuthididae*. The name is most frequently given to the small, slender calamaries, a few inches long and with a caudal fin, which are much used as bait, but is extended (with or without a qualifying term) to many other species of different genera and families, some of which, as the giant squids, are the largest of cephalopods. See cuts under *Architeuthis*, *calamary*, *Demoteuthis*, *Loliginidae*, *Sepioida*, and *Spirula*, and compare those under *Dibranchiata*, *cuttlefish*, and *Sepia*.

2. An artificial bait or lure of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling or trolling for fish, often simply a fish-hook on the shank of which a mass of lead is melted in cylindrical or tapering form to imitate a squid (def. 1).—*False squids*, the *Loligo* species.—*Flying squids*, the *Ommastrephidae*.—*Giant squids*, the very large cephalopods of the genus *Architeuthis*, as *A. harveyi* of the Atlantic coast of North America, among those called *devil-fish*. See cut under *Architeuthis*.—*Long-armed squids*, the *Chiroteuthididae*.—*Long-finned squids*, species of *Loliginidae*. See cut under *Loliginidae*.—*Short-finned squids*, species of *Ommastrephes*, as *O. illecebrosus*, common in New England seas and northward, and a principal source of bait.

squid (skwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squidged*, ppr. *squidding*. [*< squid, n.*] To fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

squidding (skwid'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *squid, v.*]

The act, art, or practice of fishing with a squid. **squid-fork** (skwid'fôrk), *n.* An instrument used by fishermen in baiting with a squid.

squid-hound (skwid'hound), *n.* The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. See cut under *bass*.

squid-jig (skwid'jig), *n.* A squid-jigger.

squid-jigger (skwid'jig'er), *n.* A device for catching squids, consisting of a number of hooks soldered together by the shanks so that the points radiate in all directions. It is dragged or jerked through the water.

squid-jigging (skwid'jig'ing), *n.* The act of jigging for squids; the use of a squid-jigger; squidding.

squid-thrasher (skwid'thrô'er), *n.* A device, on the principle of the catapult, used in trolling to cast a fishing-line seaward. *E. H. Knight*.

squidlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*¹.

squidlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *squire*¹.

squidlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*.

squiggle (skwig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squiggled*, ppr. *squiggling*. [Appar. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of **quiggle*, *E. dial. queegle*, a var. of *wiggle*: see *wiggle*.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [*Prov. Eng.*—2. To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

squillert, *n.* A Middle English form of *sculler*².

squillgee (skwil'jê), *n.* [Also *squillagee*, *squillgee*, also *squeegee*, *squeegee* (see *squeegee*); origin obscure; perhaps connected with *swill*, *swile*, wash, rinse; but the term is not explained.]

1. *Naut.*: (a) An implement somewhat resembling a wooden hoe, with an edge of india-rubber or thick leather, used to scrape the water from wet decks. (b) A small swab. (c) A becket and toggle used to confine a studding-sail while setting it.—2. One of several implements constructed like the nautical implement above defined (1 (a)), used for washing glass, in photographic work, etc. See *squeegee*, 2.

squillgee (skwil'jê), *v. t.* [*< squillgee, n.*] *Naut.*, to scrape (the wet decks of a ship) with a squillgee.

The washing, swabbing, *squillgeeing*, etc., lasts, or is made to last, until eight o'clock, when breakfast is ordered, fore and aft. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 100.

squillgee-toggle (skwil'jê-tog'1), *n.* A toggle with a small line fastened to it, used to secure a strap round a studding-sail while being set, so that by pulling out the squillgee when the sail is hoisted far enough the sail is released.

squill¹ (skwil'), *n.* [*< ME. squille, squille, squytle, squyle*, *< OF. squille, scille, F. squille, scille* = *Sp. equila* = *Pg. scilla* = *It. squilla*, *< L. squilla*, *scilla*, *squill*, = *Gr. σκίλλα*, *squill*, perhaps for **skidila* (as equiv. *σχιδος* for **σχιδος*), and so called from its splitting easily into scales, *< σχίζω*, split: see *schism*.] 1. The medicinal bulb of *Urginea maritima*, or the plant itself; the official squill. See *Urginea*.

—2. Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (which see). *S. nonscripta* is commonly called *bluebell*, or *wild hyacinth*. The spring squill, *S. verna*, and the autumn squill, *S. autumnalis*, are small European wild flowers of no great merit in cultivation. The star-flowered squill, *S. amara*, is a distinct early species, the flowers indigo-blue with large yellowish-green ovary, less attractive than the species following. The early squill, *S. bifolia*, produces rich masses of dark-blue flowers very early in the spring. The Spanish squill, *S. Hispanica*, is a fine species of early summer, with a strong pyramidal raceme of large pendent usually light-blue flowers: also called *Spanish bluebell*. The Italian squill, *S. Italica*, has pale-blue flowers with intensely blue stamens. The pyramidal or Peruvian squill, *S. Peruviana*, not from Peru, but from the Mediterranean region, has pale-blue flowers with white stamens, the flowers very numerous in a regular pyramid. The Siberian squill, *S. Sibirica*, not from Siberia, but from southern Russia, is a very choice small early-flowering species, the blossom of a peculiar porcelain-blue. These are all hardy except the pyramidal squill.—**Chinese squill**, a species of *Scilla*, *S. Chinesica*.

—**Compound syrup of squill**. See *syrup*.—**Oxymel of squill**. See *oxymel*.—**Pancratic squill**, a variety of the official squill said to be milder in its action.—**Roman squill**, the Roman hyacinth, *Hyacinthus Romanus* (*Scilla Romana* of Ker).—**Wild squill**, the American wild hyacinth, or eastern camass, *Quamasia hutchinsonia*.

squill² (skwil'), *n.* [*< L. squilla, scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind, a prawn, shrimp, so called from a supposed resemblance to the

bulb or plant of the same name: see *squill*¹.]

1. A stomatopod crustacean of the genus *Squilla* or family *Squillidae*; a mantis-shrimp or squill-fish. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidae*.—2. An insect so called from its resemblance to the preceding; a mantis. Also called *squill-insect*.

Squilla (skwil'g), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), *< L. squilla, scilla*, a prawn: see *squill*².] 1. The representative genus of *Squillidae*, containing such crustaceans as *S. mantis*, the common mantis-shrimp or locust-shrimp. The southern squill of the United States is *Coronis glabriuscula*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidae*.—2. [*i. c.*] Same as *squill*², 1.—3. [*i. c.*] Same as *squill*², 2.

The *Squilla*, an insect, differs but little from the fish *Squilla*. *Moulet, Theater of Insects*, II. xxxvii.

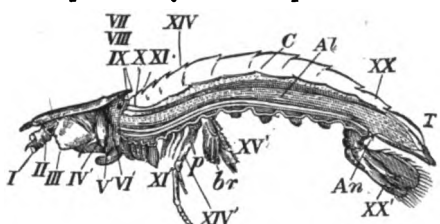
squillagee (skwil'a-jê), *n.* Same as *squillgee*.

squillante (skwil-lân'te), *a.* [*It., ppr. of squillare, clang, ring.*] In music, ringing; bell-like in tone.

squill-fish (skwil'fish), *n.* A squill, or some similar crustacean.

squillian (skwil'an), *a.* [= *F. squillien*; as *L. squilla*, *squill* (see *squill*²), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a squill; belonging or relating to the *Squillidae*.

Squillidae (skwil'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Squilla* + *-idae*.] A family of stomatopod crustaceans,



Locust-shrimp (*Squilla scabricauda*), in longitudinal vertical section.

I-XX, the somites; I'-XX', their appendages, of most of which the bases only are seen. A, alimentary canal; C, heart; An, anus; T, telson; br, branchiae; p, penis.

typified by the genus *Squilla*, to which the *Stomatopoda* are sometimes restricted; the mantis-shrimps or gastrurans. The pseudogenus *Alima* and at least two other spurious genera were named from larval forms of this family. Other good genera than the type are *Coronis* and *Gonodactylus*. Also called *Squilloidea*.

squill-insect¹ (skwil'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *squill*², 2. *N. Greve*.

squillitic (skwil-it'ik), *a.* [*< L. squilliticus, scillicus*, *< Gr. σκυλλτικός*, pertaining to the squill: see *squill*².] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squillitic vinegre*. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxx. 3.

squimble-squamblet, *adv.* Same as *skimble-scamble*. *Cotgrave*.

squint (skwin), *v. t.* and *t.* [Also *squean*, *skeen*, *sken*, also *squinky*, formerly *squiny*; cf. *squint*.] To squint.

As doctors in their deepest doubts
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amaze their sorrow founts
By *squeaning* with the eye.

Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy (1609). (*Nares*.)

squincet (skwin'ans), *n.* Same as *squincency*, 1.

squincency¹ (skwin'an-si), *n.* [Also contr. *squincy*, *squinsky*; *< ME. squincacie, squinacie*, *< OF. esquinacie, squinacie, quinsky*: see *quinsky*.] 1. Quinsky.

Diseases that be verie perillous: . . . to wit, the Pleureasie, *Squinacie*, inflammation, sharpe Feuer, or Apoplexie. *Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Helles, 1577), p. 235.

2. The quinskywort.

squincency-berry¹ (skwin'an-si-ber'i), *n.* Same as *quinsky-berry*.

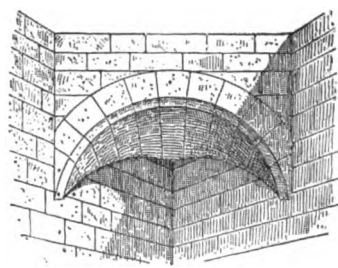
squincency-wort¹ (skwin'an-si-wert), *n.* Same as *quinskywort*.

squincet, *n.* [Early mod. *E. squynce*; var. of *squincy*, etc.] Same as *squincency*.

Diseases and sicknesses, as *squincies*. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, III. 22.

squinch¹ (skwinch), *n.* [A var. of *sconce*².] In arch., a small arch, or a series of arches, corbeled out, thrown across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. In Western architecture it is frequent as performing the function of the Eastern pendentive. The application of the term may be due to the resemblance of this structure to a corner cupboard, which was also called *squinch* or *sconce*. See cut in next column.

squinch² (skwinch), *n.* A dialectal variant of *quince*.



Squinch.

squincyt, *n.* [A contraction of *squincency*: see *squincency*, *quinsky*.] Quinsky.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a hempen *squincyt*?

Randolph, Jealous Lovers, III. 14.

squin-eyet, *n.* A squinting eye.

squink (skwink), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *wink*: see *squint* and *wink*.] To wink. [*Prov. Eng.*]

squinky (skwin'i), *v. t.* [Formerly also *squiny*: see *squin*.] To squint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak., Lear*, IV. 6. 140.

squint (skwint), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME., except as in *asquint*, askew; appar. an extension of the obs. or dial. *squin*, *squean*, *sken*, prob. connected with *D. schuinen*, slant, slope, *schuin*, slant, sloping; perhaps associated with *E. dial. squink*, wink, partly a var. of *wink*, partly *< Sw. svinka*, shrink, flinch, nasalized form of *svika*, balk, finch, fail; cf. *Dan. svigte*, bend, fail, forsake; *AS. swican*, escape, avoid. The history of the word is meager, and the forms appar. related are more or less involved.] 1. *a.* 1. Looking different ways; characterized by non-coincidence of the optic axes; affected with strabismus: said of eyes.

Some things that are not heard

He mutters to himself, and his *squint* eye
Casts towards the Moone, as should his wits there lye.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

2. That looks or is directed obliquely; looking askance; indirect; oblique; sinister.

The pleasure I shall live in, and the freedom,
Without the *squint* eye of the law upon me,
Or prating liberty of tongues that envy!

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 1.

I incline to hope, rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.

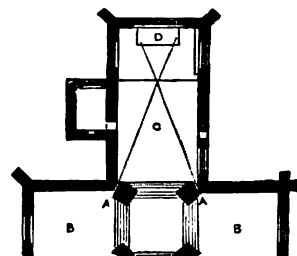
Milton, Comus, l. 413.

squint quoin, in arch., an external oblique angle.

II. *n.* 1. In a section of the eyes, consisting in non-coincidence of the optic axes; a squint eye; strabismus (which see).

He's blue eyes, and not to be called a *squint*, though a little cast he's certainly got. *Hood, The Lost Heir*.

2. An oblique or furtive look; a furtive glance; hence (colloquially), a leaning, an inclination: as, he had a decided *squint* toward democracy.—3. In arch., an oblique opening through the walls of some old churches, usually having for its object to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions, though always directed toward an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2



Squints, Minster-Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, England.

A A, squints; B B, transepts; C, chancel;

D, altar.

feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire. The name *hagioSCOPE* is sometimes applied to them.—**Braid's squint**, the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward, as if trying to look at the middle of one's own forehead, as a means of producing a hypnotic state.

squint (skwint), *v.* [*< squint, n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To look askew, or with the eyes differently directed; look askance.

He gets a crick in his neck oft-times with *squinting* up at windowes and Belconies.

Brome, Sparagus Garden, III. 4.

Some can *squint* when they will.

Bacon.

2. To be affected with strabismus.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope*.

Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But squinting partly at my own.
Couper, To Rev. W. Bull, June 22, 1782.

II. *trans.* 1. To render squint or oblique; affect with strabismus.

Let him but use
An unsway'd eye, not squinted with affections.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 226).
He gives the web and the pin, squints the eye, and makes
the hare-lip.
Shak., Lear, III. 4. 122.

2. To turn, cast, or direct obliquely.
Perkin . . . raised his Siege, and marched to Taunton;
beginning already to squint one eye upon the crowne and
another upon the sanctuary.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 183.

squinter (skwin'ter), *n.* [*< squint + -er*]. One
who squints; a cross- or squint-eyed person.

I pass over certain difficulties about double images,
drawn from the perceptions of a few squinters.
W. James, Mind, XII. 523, note.

squint-eyed (skwin'id), *a.* 1. Having eyes that
squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 103.
—2. Oblique; indirect; sinister; malignant.

This is such a false and squint-eyed praise,
Which, seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (Latham.)

3. Looking obliquely or by side-glances: as,
squint-eyed jealousy or envy.

The hypocrite . . . looks *squint-eyed*, aiming at two
things at once: the satisfying his own lusts, and that the
world may not be aware of it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 494.

squintifego (skwin-ti-fē'gō), *a.* [*< squint +*
-ifego, an arbitrary termination.] Squinting.
The timbrel, and the *squintifego* maid
Of Ida, awe thee.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 271.

squinting (skwin'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *squint*,
v.] The act or habit of looking asquint; strabismus.

squintingly (skwin'ting-li), *adv.* With squint
look; by side-glances.

squint-minded (skwin'min'ded), *a.* Deceit-
ful; crooked-minded. Urquhart, tr. of Rabe-
lais, ii. 34. [Rare.]

squinty, *v. i.* See *squinty*.

squir (skwēr), *v. t. and i.* [Also *squirr*; a var.
of **quir* for *whirr*: see *whirr*.] To throw with
a jerk. [Prov. Eng.]

I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into
the Thames.
Buddell, Spectator, No. 77.

Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or
brooks to make what are denominated ducks and drakes.
Halliwell.

squialty (skwir'al-ti), *n.* [*< squirrel + -alty*,
after the analogy of *loyalty*.] Same as *squire-*
archy. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. xviii.
[Rare.]

squirearchy, *n.* See *squirearchy*.

squire (skwir), *n.* [Also dial. *square*; early
*mod. E. also *squier*; < ME. *squier*, *squier*, *squier*,
scwier, *swyere*, by aphesis from *esquire*: see
esquire.] 1. An esquire; an attendant on a
knight.

Than tolde Grisandolus how he dide laugh before the
abbey and in the chapel, for the *squier* that hadde smyten
his malster, and the dysure words that he hadde spoken.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 423.

The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood.
Shak., Hen. V., IV. 8. 94.

2. A gentleman who attends upon a lady; an
escort; a beau; a gallant.

And eke himselfe had craftily devised
To be her *Squire*, and do her service well agulid.
Spenser, F. Q., II. 1. 21.

3. A person not noble nor a knight, but who has
received a grant of arms.—4. In England, a
landed proprietor who is also justice of the
peace: a term nearly equivalent to *lord of the*
manor, as meaning the holder of most of the
land in any neighborhood.—5. In the United
States, in country districts and towns, a justice
of the peace, a local judge, or other local dig-
nitary: chiefly used as a title.—*Broom-squire*.
See the quotation.

"Broom-squires!" "So we call in Berkshire squatters
on the moor who live by tying henth into brooms."
Kingley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

Squire of dames, a man very attentive to women and
much in their company.

Marry, there I'm call'd
The *Squire of Dames*, or Servant of the Sex.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, I. 2.

Squire of the body, a personal attendant, originally on
a knight, but later on a courtizan; a pimp.—*Squire of*
the pad, a footpad; a highwayman.

Sometimes they are *Squires of the Pad*, and now and
then borrow a little Money upon the King's High Way, to
recruit their losses at the Gaming House.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1705).

squire (skwir), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squired*, ppr.
squiring. [*< ME. "squiren, squeren; < squirrel*,
n.] 1. To attend and wait upon, as a squire
his lord.—2. To attend, as a gentleman a lady;
wait upon or attend upon in the manner of a
squire; escort.

For he *squiereth* me bothe up and down,
Yet hastow caught a fals suspiccion.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 806.

To *squire* women about for other folks is as ungrateful
an employment as to tell money for other folks.
Wycheley, Country Wife, IV. 3.

squire (skwir), *n.* An old form of *square*.

squireage (skwir'āj), *n.* [*< squirrel + -age*.]
The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a
country taken collectively. De Morgan, Bud-
get of Paradoxes, p. 46. [Rare.]

squirearch (skwir'ār-k), *n.* [*< squirearch-y*.] A
member of the squirearchy.

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been
disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squire-*
archs.
Bulwer, Caxtons, II. 11.

squirearchal (skwir'ār-kal), *a.* [*< squirearch*
+ -al.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy.

squirearchical (skwir'ār-ki-kal), *a.* [*< squire-*
arch-y + -ical.] Of, pertaining to, or charac-
teristic of squirearchy or a squirearch. Bulwer,
My Novel, I. 10.

squirearchy (skwir'ār-ki), *n.* [Also *squirarchy*;
< squirrel + Gr. ἀρχία, rule (after analogy of
monarchy, etc.).] 1. In England, government
by the squires, or "country gentlemen"—that
is, the large landed proprietors, most of whom
are justices of the peace, and who, before the
Reform Bill of 1832, and to a certain extent af-
ter it, had great influence in the House of Com-
mons. Hence—2. The squires themselves col-
lectively.

squireen (skwir'ēn), *n.* [*< squirrel + dim. -een*,
common in Ir. words.] In Ireland, a small
landed proprietor: usually contemptuous.

Squireens are persons who, with good long leases or val-
uable farms, possess incomes of from three to eight hun-
dred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a com-
mission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as
her ladyship said), and almost always before they know
anything of law or justice. Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, VII.

squirehood (skwir'hūd), *n.* [*< squirrel + -hood*.]
The state of being a squire; the rank or posi-
tion of a squire. Swift, Letter to the King at
Arms.

squirelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *squirrel*.

squirelet (skwir'let), *n.* [*< squirrel + -let*.] A
petty squire; a squirreling. Carlyle, Misc., III.
56. (Davies.)

squireling (skwir'ling), *n.* [*< squirrel + -ling*.]
A petty squire; a squirelet.

But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near.
Tennyson, Mand., XX. 2.

squirely (skwir'li), *a.* [*< squirrel + -ly*.] Be-
fitting or characteristic of a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. 4. (Latham.)

How could that oligarchy [the Southern States of the
United States], with its *squirely* tastes, its free wasteful
outdoor life, its love of landed property, and its contempt
for manual labour, become a trading community?
The Academy, July 20, 1890, p. 32.

squireship (skwir'ship), *n.* [*< squirrel + -ship*.]
Same as *squirehood*. Shelton, tr. of Don Quix-
ote, I. 4. (Latham.)

squires (skwir'es), *n.* [*< squirrel + -ess*.] The
wife of a squire. Bulwer, Pelham, VII. (Davies.)

squirm (skwēr-m), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *squir*,
throw with a jerk, influenced by association
with *swarm* and *worm*: see *squir*.] 1. To wrig-
gle or writhe, as an eel or a worm; hence, to
writhe mentally.

You never need think you can turn over any old false-
hood without a terrible *squirming* and scattering of the
horrid little population that dwells under it.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

They [worms in the pupa state] only *squirm* a little
in a feeble way now and then, and grow stiffer, till they
can't *squirm* at all, and then they're mummies, and that's
the end of it till the butterflies are born.
Mrs. Whitney, Lealie Goldthwaite, VIII.

2. To climb by wriggling; "shin": as, to *squirm*
up a tree.

squirm (skwēr-m), *n.* [*< squirm, v.*] 1. A wrig-
gling motion, like that of a worm or an eel.—
2. *Naut.*, a twist in a rope.

squirrel, *v.* See *squir*.

squirrel (skwir'el or skwir'el), *n.* [Early mod.
E. also *squirril*, *squerrel*, *squirel*, *squiril*; < ME.

squirrel, *squyrelle*, *scurel*, *sworelle*, *swyrelle*, < OF.
esquirel, *escurel*, *escuirel*, *escureuil*, *escureuil*, *es-*
curieu, F. *écureuil* = Pr. *escurel* = Sp. Pg. *esqui-*
lo (cf. It. *scogattolo*, *scogatto*), < ML. *sciuriolus*,
sciurellus (also, after Rom., *sciuriolus*, *sciurellus*,
escurellus, corruptly *sirogrillus*, *cirogrillus*, *expe-*
riolus, *asperiolus*, etc.), dim. of L. *sciurus*, < Gr.
σκίουρος, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tailed,' < *σκιά*,
shadow, + *οὐρά*, tail. For the sense, cf. E. dial.
skug, a squirrel, lit. 'shade': see *skug*.] 1. A
rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridae* and
genus *Sciurus*, originally and specifically *Sciurus*
vulgaris of Europe. Squirrels have pointed ears
and a long bushy tail; they are of active arboreal habits,
and are able to sit up on their hind quarters and use the
fore paws like hands. *S. vulgaris*, called in England
skug, is a squirrel 8 or 10 inches long (the tail being nearly



European Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

as much more), with an elegant reddish-brown coat, white
below, and the ears tufted or pencilled. It lives in trees,
is very agile and graceful in its movements, feeds on all
kinds of small hard fruits, nests in a hole, hibernates to
some extent in the colder latitudes, and brings forth usu-
ally three or four young. It is readily tamed, and makes
an interesting pet. The North American squirrel nearest
to this one is the chickaree, or red squirrel, *S. hudsonius*.
(See cut under *chickaree*.) The common gray squirrel of
the United States is *S. carolinensis*. (See cut under *Sciurus*.)
Fox- or cat-squirrels are several large red, gray, or
black species of North America. (See cut under *fox-*
squirrel.) North America (including Mexico and Central
America) is very rich in squirrels; southern Asia
and Africa are less rich, while South America and Europe have
each but a single species of *Sciurus* proper. In the ex-
tension of the name *squirrel* to other genera of the family,
the species of *Tamias*, *Spermophilus*, and *Cynomys* are
distinguished as *ground-squirrels* or *prairie-squirrels*, and
some of them are also called *marmot-squirrels* (see cuts
under *chipmunk*, *Spermophilus*, *out*, and *prairie-dog*);
those of *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys* are *flying-squirrels*
(see cuts under *flying-squirrel* and *Sciuropterus*). The
scale-tailed squirrels of Africa belong to a different family,
Anomaluridae. (See cut under *Anomaluridae*.) Certain
Australian marsupials, as phalangers or petaurists, which
resemble squirrels, are improperly so called. (See cut
under *Acrobates*.) Some *Sciuridae* have other vernacular
names, as *skug*, *assapan*, *taguan*, *jelerang*, *hackee*, *chick-*
aree, *gopher*, *sisel*, *mulik*, *prairie-dog*, *wishonwisk*, etc.;
but *squirrel*, without a qualifying term, is practically con-
fined to the genus *Sciurus*, all the many members of which
resemble one another too closely to be mistaken. See the
technical names, and cut under *Xerus*.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small card-cov-
ered rollers used with the large roller of a
carding-machine. Also called *urchin*.—*Bark-*
ing squirrel, the prairie-dog: an early name of this ani-
mal as brought to notice by Lewis and Clarke in 1814.—
Burrowing squirrel, Lewis and Clarke's name (1814) of
a prairie-dog, or some related prairie-squirrel.—*Chip-*
ping-squirrel, the chipmunk.—*Federation squirrel*, the
thirteen-lined spermophile, or striped gopher: so
called in allusion to the thirteen stripes of the flag of the
original States of the American Union. S. L. Mutchill,
1821. See cut under *Spermophilus*.—*Hunt the squirrel*.
See *hunt*. (See also *flying-squirrel*, *prairie-squirrel*,
sugar-squirrel.)

squirrel-bot (skwir'el-bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cu-
titerbra emasculator*, whose larvæ infest the
genital and axillary regions of various squir-
rels and gophers in the United States, particu-
larly the scrotum and testicles of the male of
Tamias striatus, the striped chipmunk.

squirrel-corn (skwir'el-körn), *n.* A pretty
spring wild flower, *Bikukulla Canadensis*, of
eastern North America. It has elegant dissected
leaves, graceful racemes of a few cream-colored heart-
shaped blossoms, and separate yellow tubers which re-
semble kernels of Indian corn. See *Dicentra*. Less
commonly called *turkey-corn*.

squirrel-cup (skwir'el-kup), *n.* The hepatica
or liverleaf, *Hepatica Hepatica*.

squirrel-fish (skwir'el-fish), *n.* 1. Any fish
of the family *Holocentridæ*, and especially of
the genus *Holocentrus*. The numerous species are
remarkable for the development of sharp spines almost
everywhere on the surface of the body. The name refers
to the noise they make when taken out of the water,
which suggests the bark of a squirrel. *H. ascensionis* of
the West Indies, occasional on the United States coast, is
chiefly of a bright-red color, with streaks shining length-
wise; its bright tints and quick movements make it one
of the most conspicuous denizens of rocky tide-pools.
See cut under *Holocentrus*.

2. The serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, distinguished by the segregation of the serræ at the angle of the preoperculum into two groups. It is common in the West Indies, and also along the southern United States coast to North Carolina.—3. A local name of the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.

squirrel-grass (skwur'el-grás), *n.* Same as *squirreltail*.

squirrel-hake (skwur'el-hák), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Urophycis chuss*; the white hake. See *chuss*, *hake*, 2, and cut under *Phycis*.

squirrel-hawk (skwur'el-hák), *n.* The ferruginous rough-legged hawk, *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, the largest and handsomest bird of its genus, found in California and most other parts of western North America from British America southward: so called because it preys extensively upon ground-squirrels and related rodents. It is 23 inches long and 56 in extent: when adult the under parts are nearly white,



Squirrel-hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*).

with rich chestnut flags barred with black; the tail is mostly white, clouded with silver-gray, and tinged with bay; and the dark upper parts are much varied with brownish red.

squirrel-lemur (skwur'el-lé'mér), *n.* A lemur of the subfamily *Galaginæ*, and especially of the genus *Galago*. See cut under *Galago*.

squirrel-lock (skwur'el-lok), *n.* Squirrel-fur from the under sides of the body. In gray squirrels it is pale-yellow, and it is used for lining winter garments.

squirrel-monkey

(skwur'el-mung'-ki), *n.* One of many kinds of small South American monkeys with a long, bushy, and non-prehensile tail: so called from their general aspect. (a) Any member of the family *Haplorhina* or *Midæ*; a marmoset. See cut under *Haplorhina*. (b) Especially, a salmire, or titl of the genus *Chrysomys*, as the death's-head, *C. sciureus*. See *salmire*, and compare *sciurus*.



Squirrel-monkey (*Chrysomys sciureus*).

squirrel-mouse (skwur'el-mous), *n.* Same as *dormouse*.

squirrel-petaurist (skwur'el-pe-tá'rist), *n.* A squirrel-phalanger.

squirrel-phalanger (skwur'el-fá-lan'jér), *n.* An Australian flying-phalanger, or petaurist, as *Petaurus (Belideus) sciureus*, a marsupial mammal resembling a squirrel in some respects.

squirrel-shrew (skwur'el-shrö), *n.* A small insectivorous mammal of the family *Tupaia*, as a banxring or pentail. See cuts under *Tupaia* and *Ptiloecerus*.

squirreltail (skwur'el-tál), *n.* One of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*. (a) In Great Britain, *H. maritimum*, and sometimes *H. murinum*, the wall-barley, and *H. nodosum*, the meadow-barley. (b) In the United States, chiefly *H. jubatum*, but in California also *H. murinum*, there naturalized and, as elsewhere, a pest, infesting wool, also the throats, etc., of animals, with its long barbed awns.

squirt (skwért), *v.* [E. dial. also *swirt*; perhaps < LG. *scirtjen*, squirt. The equiv. verb *squitter* can hardly be connected.] *I. trans.* 1. To eject with suddenness and force in a jet or rapid stream from a narrow orifice: as, to squirt water in one's face.

The hard-featured miscreant . . . coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and squirted the juice into the fire-grate. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxxiii.

2. To spatter or bespatter.

To spurn or buffet them, or squirt their eyes With ink. They know I dare them, or squirt their eyes B. Jonson, *Apoll.* to Postaster.

II. intrans. 1. To issue suddenly in a thin jet or jet-like stream, as from a syringe, or a narrow orifice suddenly opened; spurt.

The oars seemed to lash the water savagely, like a connected row of swords, and the spray squirted at each vicious stroke. C. Roade, *Hard Cash*, l.

2. To prate; blab. [Old slang.]—*squirting* cucumber. See *Ecballium*.

squirt (skwért), *n.* [*< squirt, v.*] 1. An instrument with which a liquid may be ejected in a strong jet-like stream; a syringe.

His weapons are a pin to scratch and a squirt to bespatter. Pope.

2. A small jet: as, a squirt of water.—3. A system of motion of a fluid, where the motion is everywhere irrotational, and where there is no expansion except at isolated points.—4. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. [Low.]—5. A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow; an upstart; a cad. [Colloq.]—6. A hasty start or spurt. [Colloq.]

How different from the rash jerks and hare-brain'd squirts thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen, spurring thy ink about thy table and thy books. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 23.

7. A sea-squirt; an ascidian or tunicary.

squitter (skwér'tér), *n.* [*< squirt + -er*.] One who or that which squirts. O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-Table, v.

squirt-gun (skwér't'gun), *n.* A kind of squitter or syringe used as a toy by boys.

squyry (skwir'i), *n.* [*< ME. squierie, < OF. esquierie, escuierie, escuyerie, escuerie, escurie, < escuier, a squire: see squirrel*.] 1. A number of squires or attendants collectively. Rob. of Brunne, *Chronicles*.—2. The whole body of landed gentry.

squit (skwit), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squitch (skwich), *n.* A variant of *quitch*.

squites (skwi-té'), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squob. See *squab*, *squab*.

squorjet, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A shoot.

The squorjets [tr. L. *flagilla* for *flagella*] hie and graffes from the folds. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

squuncket, *n.* An early spelling of *skunk*. W. Wood, 1634.

squynce, *n.* See *quince*.

sqw-. A Middle English fashion of writing *sqw-*. Sr. A contraction of *senior*: as, John Smith, Sr. Sr. In chem., the symbol for *strontium*.

sradha, shraddha (srád'há, shrád'há), *n.* [Skt. *śrāddha*, < *grāddhā*, faith.] A Hindu funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased ancestor, at which food is offered, and gifts are made to Brahmins.

ss. A Middle English form of *sh*.

ss-. A Middle English fashion of writing initial *s*.

SS. An abbreviation: (a) of *saints*; (b) [*l. c.*] of *scilicet* (common in legal documents).

S. S. An abbreviation: (a) of *Sunday-school*; (b) of *steamship*, also of *screw steamship*.

S. S. E. An abbreviation of *south-southeast*.

ssh. A common Middle English form of *sch*, now *sh*.

S. S. W. An abbreviation of *south-southwest*.

st. An abbreviation: (a) [*cap.*] of *saint*; (b) [*cap. or l. c.*] of *street*; (c) [*cap. or l. c.*] of *strait*; (d) of *stanza*; (e) of *stet*; (f) of *statute*.

st, interj. Same as *hist*.

-st¹. See *-est¹*.

-st². See *-est²*.

stab (stab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabbed*, ppr. *stabbing*. [*< ME. *stabben* (found in the noun); perhaps < Ir. Gael. *stob*, thrust, push, stab, fix a stake in the ground, < *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub; cf. *staff*.] *I. trans.* 1. To puncture, pierce, or wound with or as with a pointed weapon, especially with a knife or dagger.

I fear I wrong the honourable men Whose daggers have stab'd Caesar. Shak., J. C., III. 2. 157.

He was not to be torn in pieces by a mob, or stabbed in the back by an assassin. Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

2. To thrust or plunge, as a pointed weapon. [Rare.]

If we should recount

Our baleful news, . . . Stab poniards in our flesh till all were told. The words would add more anguish than the wounds. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1. 98.

3. Figuratively, to pierce or penetrate; inflict keen or severe pain upon; injure secretly, as by slander or malicious falsehoods: as, to stab

one in the back (that is, to slander one behind his back).

Her silence stabbed his conscience through and through. Lowell, *A Legend of Brittany*, II. 24.

4. In masonry, to pick (a brick wall) so as to make it rough, and thereby afford a hold for plaster.—To stab arms. See *arm*.—To stab out, to cut a continuous incision in with a sharp edge like that of a chisel, by making one cut in line with and in continuation of another, the first guiding the second, and so on.

II. intrans. 1. To aim a blow with a dagger or other pointed weapon, either literally or figuratively: as, to stab at a person.

None shall dare

With shortened sword to stab in closer war. Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, III. 509.

2. To wound; be extremely cutting.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 255.

stab (stab), *n.* [*< stab, v.*] 1. A thrust or blow with the point of a weapon, especially a dagger.

Hee neuer reuengeth with lesse than the stab.

Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 25.

To fall beneath a base assassin's stab.

Rosce, *Ambitious Step-Mother*, II. 2.

2. A wound made with a sharp-pointed weapon.

His gaah'd stabs look'd like a breach in nature

For ruin's wasteful entrance.

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 3. 119.

3. A wound given in the dark; a treacherous injury.

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, III. 2. 89.

Stabat Mater (stá'bat má'tér). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing': L. *stabat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *stare*, stand (see *stand*); *mater* = Gr. *μήτηρ* = E. *mother*: see *mother*.] 1. In the Rom. Cath. liturgy, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacopone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the Feasts of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in September. 2. A musical setting of this sequence. Famous examples have been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

stabber (stab'ér), *n.* [*< stab + -er*.] 1. One who stabs; one who murders by stabbing.

A lurking, waylaying coward, and a stabber in the dark. Dennis (?), *True Character of Mr. Pope* (1716).

2. A pricker. (a) *Naut.*, a three-cornered awl used by sailmakers to make holes in canvas. (b) A leather-workers' pegging-awl. (c) An awl used in needlework to make holes for eyelets.

stabbing (stab'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stab, v.*] In bookbinding, the making of perforations in the inner margins of pamphlets for the insertion of binding-thread or wire. Also called, in England, *holing*.

stabbingly (stab'ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do an act of secret malice.

stabbing-machine (stab'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* In bookbinding, a machine for perforating the inner margins of gathered pamphlets by means of stout steel needles operated by a treadle.

stabbing-press (stab'ing-pres), *n.* In bookbinding, same as *stabbing-machine*.

stably, *adv.* An old spelling of *stably*.

stabilify (stá-bil'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilified*, ppr. *stabilifying*. [*< L. stabilis*, steadfast, steady (see *stable*), + *facere*, make.] To render stable, fixed, or firm; establish. [Rare.]

Render solid and stabilify mankind.

Browning. (*Imp. Dict.*)

stabiliment (stá-bil'i-ment), *n.* [*< L. stabilimentum*, a stay, support, < *stabilire*, make firm, fix: see *stable*, *v.*] 1. Stabilishment; establishment. [Rare.]

If the apostolate, in the first stabiliment, was this eminency of power, then it must be so.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 32.

2. Support; prop. [Rare.]

They serve for stabiliment, propagation, and shade.

Derham.

stabilisation, stabilise. See *stabilization, stabilize*.

stabilitate (stá-bil'i-tát), *v. t.* [*< L. stabilitas*, steadfastness, firmness (see *stability*), + *-ate*.] To make stable; establish.

The soul about it self circumgyrates

Her various forms, and what she most doth love

She oft before her self stabilitates.

Dr. H. More, *Psychathanasia*, I. II. 43.

The work reserved for him who shall come to *stabilitate* our empire in the East, if ever he comes at all.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 180.

* **stability** (stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [In ME. *stabilite*, *stabilete*; < OF. *stabilete*, F. *stabilité* = Sp. *estabilidad* = Pg. *estabilidade* = It. *stabilità*, < L. *stabilitas* (t-s), firmness, steadfastness, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*².] 1. The state or property of being *stable*¹ or firm; strength to stand and resist overthrow or change; *stability*; firmness; as, the *stability* of a building, of a government, or of a system.

Take myn herte in-to thil ward,
And sette thou me in *stabilis*!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What I see in England, in America, in Switzerland, is *stability*, the power to make changes, when change is needed, without pulling the whole political fabric down on the heads of the reformers.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 396.

2. Steadiness or firmness, as of purpose or resolution; fixity of character; steadfastness: the opposite of *fickleness* and *inconstancy*.

The natural generation and process of all things receive order of proceeding from the settled *stability* of divine understanding.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I. 3.

3. Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity*.

Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. Boyle.

4. Continuance in the same state; permanence; specifically, an additional or fourth vow of continuance in the same profession, and residence for life in the same monastery, imposed upon monks by the Benedictine rule.—5. That character of equilibrium, or of a body in equilibrium, in virtue of which, if the position is disturbed, it tends to be restored. The term is especially used in this sense with reference to ships and floating bodies, in which the distance of the center of gravity below the metacenter is the measure of the *stability*. This may be considered as the difference between the distance of the center of flotation from the metacenter, called the *stability of figure*, and the distance of the center of gravity from the metacenter, called the *stability of load*. The *stability* under sail is also considered.—*Moment of stability*. See *moment*.—Syn. 1 and 2. Immobility, permanence. See *stable*².

stabilization (stab'il-i-zā'shən), *n.* [< *stabilize* + -ation.] The act of rendering *stable*; *stabilization*. Also spelled *stabilisation*.

The transformation of "stable" matter into "unstable" that takes place during the assimilation of food is necessary, because, during the activity of the organism, forces are constantly becoming "fixed," and with this "fixation of force" goes "the *stabilization* of matter."

Mind, XII. 602.

stabilize (stab'il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilized*, ppr. *stabilizing*. [< L. *stabilis*, firm (see *stable*²), + -ize.] To render *stable*. Also spelled *stabilise*.

A written literature, the habit of recording and reading, the prevalence of actual instruction, work yet more powerfully in the same direction; and when such forces have reached the degree of strength which they show in our modern enlightened communities, they fairly dominate the history of speech. The language is *stabilized*, especially as regards all those alterations which proceed from inaccuracy. Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 158.

stabiliter, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*. **stable**¹ (stā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *stable*, *stabil*, < OF. *estable*, F. *étale* = Fr. *estable* = Sp. *establo* = Pg. *establo* = It. *stabbio*, a stable, stall, < L. *stabulum*, a standing-place, abode, habitation, usually in the particular senses, an inclosure for animals, as for cows (a stall), sheep (a fold), birds (an aviary), bees (a beehive), etc., also poet. a flock, herd, also a public house, tavern; < *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stall*.] 1. A building or an inclosure in which horses, cattle, and other domestic animals are lodged, and which is furnished with stalls, troughs, racks, and bins to contain their food and necessary equipments; in a restricted sense, such a building for horses and cows only; in a still narrower and now the most usual sense, such a building for horses only.

And undre theise Stages ben *Stables* wel y vowted for the Emperours Hous.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 17.

The chambers and the *stables* weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 29.

If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll see he shall lack no barns.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 4. 48.

2. In *racine slang*, the horses belonging to a particular racing stable.—*Angus stable*. See *Angus*.

stable¹ (stā'bl), *r.*; pret. and pp. *stabled*, ppr. *stabling*. [< ME. *stabilen*, < OF. *establer*, < L. *stabulare*, lodge, house, stable, in pass. be lodged, stable, kennel, roost, < *stabulum*, an abode, stable: see *stable*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put or keep in a stable, as horses.

Elizer was bery to serue sir Gawain and *stable* Gringalet, and helped him to vn-arme. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555. Here, *stable* me these steeds, and see them well bedded. Scott, *Monastery*, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To dwell or lodge in or as in a stable, as beasts.

In their palaces,

Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd
And *stabbed*. Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 752.

stable² (stā'bl), *a.* [< ME. *stable*, < OF. *stable*, *estable*, F. *stable* = Sp. *estable* = Pg. *estavel* = It. *stabile*, < L. *stabilis*, firm, steadfast, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. Firm; firmly fixed, settled, or established; that cannot be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steadfast: as, a *stable* structure; a *stable* government.

But the gode Cristene men that ben *stable* in the Feythe entren wel withouten perille. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 282.

That all States should be *stable* in proportion as they are just, and in proportion as they administer justly, is what might be asserted. R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 162.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; permanent.

With the *stable* Eye loke vpon theym rihte.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have a *stable* Home-Employment proffered me by my Lord Scroop, Lord President of the North.

Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 26.

3. Fixed or firm in resolution or purpose; not wavering, fickle, or easily diverted: as, a man of *stable* character; also formerly, in a bad sense, obstinate; pertinacious.

Stable and abydyng yn malice, pervaix, pertinax.

Prompt. Parv., p. 471.

Stable equilibrium, *notation*, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Durable*, *Permanent*, etc. See *lasting*.

stable² (stā'bl), *v.* [< ME. *stabilen*, *stabilen*, *stabilen*, < OF. *estabilir*, F. *établir* = OSp. *estabilir* = It. *stabilire*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast, establish, confirm, cause to rest, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*², *a.* Cf. *stabilish*, *establish*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make *stable*; establish; ordain.

Be hit ordeynyd and *stabliyd* by the M. and Wardens.

English Gude (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

This book bore this title, Articles devised by the King's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people.

Strype, *Alp. Cranmer*, I. 12.

2. To make steady, firm, or sure; support.

When thou ministers at the hege autere,

With bothe hondes thou serue the prest in fere,

The ton to *stabilise* the tother

Lest thou fayle, my dere brother.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 804.

3. To fix or hold fast, as in mire; mire; stall.

When they the perill that do not forecast

In the stiff mud are quickly *stabbed* fast.

Drayton, *Moon-Calf*.

II. *intrans.* To stand firm; to be confirmed.

Of alegeance now lerneth a lesson other twayne,

Wher-by it standith and *stabith* moste.

Richard the Redeless, I. 10.

stable-boy (stā'bl-boi), *n.* A boy who is employed about a stable.

stable-call (stā'bl-kāl), *n.* A trumpet-signal in the cavalry and light artillery services, to assemble the troop or battery for the purpose of watering and grooming the horses; hence, the assembling of a troop for this purpose.

Will you go down to *stable-call* and pick out a mount?

The Century, XXXVII. 900.

stable-fly (stā'bl-flī), *n.* 1. The biting house-fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America. It much resembles the common house-fly, *Musca domestica*, but bites severely and is often very troublesome. As it enters houses before storms, it has given rise to the expression "flies bite before a storm."

2. Another fly, *Cyrtoneura stabulans*, common to Europe and North America.

stably, *adv.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stable-man (stā'bl-mān), *n.* A man who attends in a stable; an ostler; a groom.

stability (stā'bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stabilnesse*, *stabilnes*, *stabilnesse*; < *stable*² + -ness.] The state, character, or property of being *stable*, in any sense of the word.

stabler (stā'bl-er), *n.* [< ME. *stabler*, *stabyller*, < OF. *stablier* = Sp. *establero*, a stable-boy, < L. *stabularius*, a stable-boy, also a host, a taverner, landlord, prop. adj., pertaining to a stable or to a public house, < *stabulum*, a stable, a public house: see *stable*¹.] A person who stables horses, or furnishes accommodations and food for them.

There came a man to the *stabler* (so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep), and wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England.

Defoes, *Col. Jack*, p. 240. (Davies.)

stable-room (stā'bl-rōm), *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

stable-stand (stā'bl-stand), *n.* In old Eng. law, the position of a man who is found at his place in the forest with a crossbow bent, or with a long-bow, ready to let fly at a deer, or standing near a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

stabletet, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stabling (stā'bling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stable*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of putting horses or other beasts into a stable.—2. Stable accommodation; shelter for horses and other beasts; stables.

Her terror once on Afric's tawny shore,

Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves.

Thomson, *Liberty*, iii. 372.

The villas look dreary and lonesome, . . . with their high garden walls, their long, low piles of *stabling*, and the *passée* indecency of their nymphs and fauna.

Hovells, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

stablish (stab'lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *stabilischen*, *stabilisshen*, *stabilisshen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establi*, F. *établir*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast: see *stable*², *v.* Cf. *establish*.] To make *stable* or firm; establish; set up; ordain. [Archaic.]

Deyvne thowth . . . *stabilissheth* many manere gyases to thinges that ben to done. Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 6.

To stop effusion of our Christian blood,

And *stablish* quietness on every alde.

Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 1. 10.

Let a man *stablish* himself in those courses he approves.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 233.

stablishment (stab'lish-ment), *n.* [< *stablish* + -ment. Cf. *establishment*.] Establishment.

For stint of strife and *stablishment* of rest.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. viii. 21.

stably (stā'bli), *adv.* [< ME. *stabely*, *stabely*; < *stable*² + -ly².] In a *stable* manner; firmly; fixedly; securely.

God disponith in his purvyance syngulerly and *stably* the thinges that ben to done.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 6.

Thay saide a sterne, with lemy bright,

Owte of the East shulde *stably* stande.

York Plays, p. 126.

stabulation (stab-ū-lā'shən), *n.* [< L. *stabulatio* (n-), a place where cattle are housed, < *stabulari*, pp. *stabulatus*, stable, lodge: see *stable*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of stabling beasts.—2. A place or room for stabling beasts.

stabwort (stab'wört), *n.* Same as *stabweort*; but said to be so called as being considered good for wounds.

stabyllit, *n.* A Middle English form of *stable*¹, *stable*².

stacca (stak'g), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to three Winchester bushels.

staccatissimo (stāk-kā-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *staccato*, detached: see *staccato*.] In music, very *staccato*.

staccato (stāk-kā'tō), *a.* [< It. *staccato*, pp. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate, detach: see *detach*.] In music, detached; disconnected; abrupt; separated from one another by slight pauses: used both of single tones in a melody and of chords: opposed to *legato*. Three grades of *staccato* are sometimes recognized—the slightest being marked by dots over or under the notes with a sweeping curve (a), the next by dots without the curve (b), and the greatest by pointed strokes instead of dots (c). In each



case something is subtracted from the duration of each note, and given to a rest or silence. On keyboard-instruments like the pianoforte and organ, a *staccato* effect is produced by a variation of the usual touch in the action either of the fingers, of the wrist, or of the forearm; in bow-instruments like the violin, by an abrupt detached motion of the bow, or by a springing bow; in wind-instruments, by stopping the mouthpiece with the tongue (sometimes called *staccando*); and in the voice, either by a detached action of the breath or by a closing of the glottis. The word is also used sometimes to note an abrupt emphatic style of speaking or writing.—**Staccato mark**, in musical notation, a dot or pointed stroke added over or under a note to indicate a *staccato* rendering.—**Staccato touch**, in playing the pianoforte or organ, a touch designed to produce a clear and musical *staccato* effect.

stacher (stach'ér), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *stucker*¹.

Stachydes (stā-kid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Stachys* (assumed stem *Stachyd-*) + -es.] A tribe of dicotyledonous symmetrical plants, of the family *Menthaceæ*. It is characterized by a five- or ten-nerved or -veined calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect, concave, and commonly galeate or arched, the lower lip three-cleft and spreading, four perfect ascending or included stamens, with the forward pair longer, and a four-parted ovary forming in fruit four dry nutlets fixed by a small basal or slightly oblique scar. It includes 34 genera, of which *Stachys* is the type; other

important genera are *Physostegia*, *Prunella*, *Phlomis*, *Bolota*, *Galeopsis*, *Lamium*, and *Leonurus*. See cut under *self-heal*.

Stachys (stă'kis), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *stachys*, < Gr. *στάχυς*, a plant, woundwort, *Stachys arvensis*, so called from the spiked flowers; a particular use of *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike, in gen. a plant.] A genus of plants, of the family *Menthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with the five calyx-teeth equal or the posterior larger, the corolla-tube somewhat cylindrical and either included in or exerted from the calyx, the upper lip usually entire and arched, the anther-cells usually diverging, and the ovary forming nutlets which are obtuse or rounded at the top. Over 200 species have been described, of which about 150 are now thought to be distinct. They are widely dispersed through the temperate zones, occur within the tropics on mountains, and extend in a few cases into frigid and subalpine regions. They are lacking in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly so in Chile and in South Africa. Twenty-three species occur in the United States; 11 are eastern, of which *S. aspera* is the most common, and *S. palustris* the most widely diffused. Several species, especially *S. sylvatica* of Europe, are known as *hedge-nettle*, and several others as *woundwort*, particularly *S. Germanica*. For *S. betonica* see *betony*, and for *S. palustris* see *clown-heal*. Several species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, as *S. lanata*, a woolly-leaved plant much used for edgings. *S. Sieboldi*, an esculent recently introduced from Japan, cultivated in France under the name of *cromes*, produces numerous small white tubers which may be eaten boiled or fried or prepared as a preserve. The tubers are said to decay rapidly if exposed to the air, and are kept in the ground or packed in sand; their taste is compared to that of the sweet potato, followed by a peculiar piquant flavor.

Stachytarpheta (stak'i-tär-fē'tā), *n.* [NL., so called from the thick flower-spikes; prob. an error for *Stachytarpheta*, < Gr. *στάχυς*, a spike, + *ταρφή*, thick, dense, < *τρώγω*, thicken.] A name given by Vahl in 1805 to *Valerianoides*, a genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by sessile spiked flowers with a narrow five-ribbed five-nerved calyx, a corolla with five spreading lobes, two perfect stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and a two-celled ovary ripening into two hard dry oblong or linear one-seeded nutlets. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, with one species, *Valerianoides Indica*, also dispersed through tropical Africa and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs bearing opposite or alternate toothed and commonly rugose leaves. The flowers are white, blue, purple, or scarlet, solitary in the axils of bracts, and sessile or half-immersed in the axis of the more or less densely crowded terminal spikes. The species are sometimes called *bastard* or *falses vervain*. *V. Jamaicensis* is the *gerao* (which see), from its use sometimes called *Brazilian tea*. This and other species, as *V. mutabilis*, a handsome ever-blooming shrub, are occasionally cultivated under glass.

* **stack**¹ (stak), *n.* [ME. *stack*, *stacke*, *stakke*, *stak*, *stac*, < Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay (cf. *stakka*, a stump), = Sw. *stack* = Dan. *stak*, a stack, pile of hay; allied to *stake*¹, and ult. from the root of *stick*¹. Hence *staggard*.] 1. A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

The whole prairie was covered with yellow wheat stacks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 581.

2. A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyre, or burial pile.

Against every pillar was a stack of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine . . . laid there. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 240.

3. A pile or group of other objects in orderly position. (a) In *printing*, a flat pile of paper, printed or unprinted, in a press-room or bindery. (b) *Milk*, the pyramidal group formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets when stacked. (c) In *paper-making*, four or more calendering-rolls in position. (d) In libraries, a set of book-shelves one above the other, whether placed against a wall or standing in the middle of a room.

4. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—5. A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel: also called *smoke-stack*. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *puddling-furnace*.—6. A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. The use of the word *stack* with this meaning is very common on the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands (especially the Orkneys), and is almost exclusively limited to that region.

Here [in Shetland] also, near 200 yards from the shore, stands the *Stack of Snida*, a grand perpendicular column of rock, at least sixty, but more probably eighty, feet high, on the summit of which the eagle has annually nested from time immemorial. *Shirreff*, Shetland, p. 5.

7. A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.—8. *pl.* A large quantity; "lots": as, *stacks* of money. [Slang.] = *syn.* 1. *Shack*, etc. See *sheaf*¹.

* **stack**¹ (stak), *v. t.* [ME. *stakken* (= Sw. *stacka* = Dan. *stakke*), *stack*; from the noun.] 1. To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to *stack* grain.

Your hay is well brought in, and better *stacked* than usual. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1725.

2. To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.—To *stack arms*, to stand together muskets or rifles in definite numbers, as three together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

stack² (stak). An obsolete or dialectal pret-erit of *stick*¹ (and *stick*²).

stackage (stak'āj), *n.* [< *stack*¹ + *-age*.] 1. Grain, hay, etc., put up in stacks. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—2. A tax on things stacked. *Imp. Dict.*

stack-borer (stak'bör'er), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay is in danger of damage from heating.

stacken-cloud (stak'n-klood), *n.* A cumulus cloud.

The rapid formation and disappearance of small cumuli is a process constantly going on in particular kinds of weather. These little *stacken-clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and to be resolved again as rapidly into it. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena, p. 58.

stacker¹ (stak'er), *v. t.* [Sc. also *stakker*, *stacker*; < ME. *stakeren*, also *stakelen*, < Icel. *stakra*, push, stagger, freq. of *staka*, push, punt; cf. *stjaka*, punt, push with a stake (*stjaki*, a punt-pole), = Dan. *stage* = Sw. *staka*, push, punt with a stake, = MD. *staken*, *stacken*, set stakes, dam up with stakes, give up work, = E. *stake*¹: see *stake*¹, *v.* Doublet of *stagger*.] 1. To stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

She rist her up, and *stakereth* heer and ther. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2687.

2†. To stammer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471. **stacker**² (stak'er), *n.* [< *stack*¹ + *-er*.] An attachment to a threshing-machine for raising and delivering the straw from the machine, either upon a wagon or upon a stack. It consists of an endless-belt elevator running in a trough that can be placed at any angle, the whole being mounted on wheels, and connected by belting with the thrasher, or with the engine or other motor. Also called *straw- or hay-elevator*.—*Pneumatic stacker*, a pipe attached to a thrasher or husking-machine through which the husks, etc., are blown to a bin or stack.

stacket (stak'et), *n.* [< G. *stacket*, a palisade, stockade; appar. connected with *stack*¹.] A stockade. *Scott*.

stack-funnel (stak'fun'el), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See *stack-stand*.

stack-guard (stak'gärd), *n.* A covering for a haystack or rick, whether for the top or the exposed side. Sometimes it is suspended from posts temporarily set up.

Stackhousia (stak-hou-si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after John Stackhouse, an English botanist (died 1819).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Stackhousiaceæ*. It consists of about 13 species, all Australian except 2, which are natives, one of New Zealand, the other of the Philippine Islands. They are small herbs with a perennial herbaceous or woody rootstock, producing unbranched or slightly divided flower-bearing stems and alternate linear or spatulate leaves, which are entire and slightly fleshy or coriaceous. The flowers are white or yellow, borne in spikes terminating the branches, or in clusters along the main stem. Each flower consists of a small three-bracted calyx, an elongated often gamopetalous corolla with five included stamens, a thin disk, and a free ovary with from two to five styles or style-branched.

Stackhousiades (stak-hou-si-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Stackhousia* + *-ades*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Sapindales*. It is characterized by a hemispherical calyx-tube, having five imbricated lobes, five erect imbricated and often united petals, and as many alternate stamens. From the related families *Celastraceæ* and *Rhamnaceæ* it is especially distinguished by its lobed ovary, which is sessile, roundish, and from two to five-celled, and ripens from two to five indehiscent globose or angled one-seeded carpels, which are smooth, reticulated, or broadly winged. It consists of the genus *Stackhousia* and the monotypic Australian genus *Macgregoria*.

stacking-band (stak'ing-band), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack.

stacking-belt (stak'ing-belt), *n.* Same as *stacking-band*.

stacking-stage (stak'ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

stack-room (stak'rōm), *n.* In libraries, a room devoted to stacks of book-shelves; a book-room.

stack-stand (stak'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build a stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin. Such stands are

more common in European countries than in the United States.

stack-yard (stak'yärd), *n.* [< *stack*¹ + *yard*.] A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

stacte (stak'tē), *n.* [< L. *stacte*, *stacta*, < Gr. *στάκτις*, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, fem.

of *στάκτος*, dropping, oozing out, < *στάξω*, drop, let fall drop by drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described—one, the fresh gum of the myrrh-tree, *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other, the resin of the storax, *Styrax officinalis*, mixed with wax and fat.

Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte*, and onycha, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*

stactometer (stak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [Also *staktometer*; < Gr. *στάκτος*, dropping, oozing out (see *stacte*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Also called *stalagmometer*.

stad¹. A Middle English form of the past participle of *stead*.

stadda (stad'ä), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A double-bladed hand-saw, used for cutting comb-teeth. Also called *staddy*.

staddle (stad'l), *n.* [Also *stadle*, and more orig. *stathel*, Sc. *stathle*, contr. *stail*, *stale*, < ME. *stathel*, < AS. *stathol*, *stathul*, *stathel*, a foundation, base, seat, site, position, firmament (= OS. *stadal* = OFries. *stathul* = MLG. *stadel* = OHG. *stadal*, MHG. G. *stadel*, a stall, shed, = Icel. *stöð-hull* = Norw. *stöðul*, *stodul*, contr. *stö'ul*, *staul*, *stöl*, *stul*, usually *stöl*, a milking-shed); with formative *-thol* (*-dle*) (akin to L. *stabulum*, a stable, stall, with formative *-bulum*), from the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*, and cf. *stead*. See *stalworth*.] 1†. A prop or support; a staff; a crutch.

His weak steps governing And aged limbs on cypresses *staddle* stout. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.

Oak looked under the *staddles* and found a fork. *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

It is common to see that those young *staddles* which we leave standing at one & twenty yeeres fall are usually at the next sale cut down without any danger of the statute, and serve for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.

W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 22. (*Holmshed*.) At the edge of the woods a rude structure had been hastily thrown up, of *staddles* interlaced with boughs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. In *agri.*, one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

staddle (stad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staddled*, ppr. *stadding*. [Also *stadie*; < *staddle*, *n.*] 1. To leave the staddles in, as a wood when it is cut.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin, Then see it well *staddled*, without and within. *Tusser*, April's Husbandry.

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

staddle-roof (stad'l-rōf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

stade¹ (stād), *n.* Same as *stathe*.

stade² (stād), *n.* [In ME. *stadie*, q. v.; = F. *stade* = Sp. *estadio* = Pg. *estadio* = It. *stadio*, < L. *stadium*, a furlong: see *stadium*.] A furlong; a stadium.

The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 71. (*Latham*.)

stadholder (stad'höl'der), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholder* (= F. *stadtholder*); a partial accommodation of MD. *stadholder*, a deputy, legate, vicar, substitute, lieutenant, esp. a viceroy, a governor of a province, esp. in Holland, in later use (D. *stadhouder* = G. *statthalter*), a governor, a chief magistrate, lit. 'stead-holder', lieutenant, "locum-tenens" (Kilian); < MD. *stad*, *stede*, D. *stede*, *stee* (= OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt*, place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, place), + *houder* = G. *halter* = E. *holder*: see *stead* and *holder*. In an-

other view, reflected in the false spelling *stadholder*, the first element is supposed to be *D. stad* = *G. stadt*, a town, city (a particular use of the preceding); but this is an error, due to the fact that *D. stad*, in its lit. sense 'place,' is now obsolete; moreover, a stadholder is not the 'keeper of a city.' Formerly, in the Netherlands, (a) the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province; (b) the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stadholderate (stad'höl'dér-ät), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholderate* (= *F. stathouderat*); < *stadholder* + *-ate*.] The office of a stadholder. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

stadholdership (stad'höl'dér-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholdership*; < *stadholder* + *-ship*.] Same as *stadholderate*.

stadia (stā'di-ä), *n.* [*ML. stadia*, a station, a fem. form, orig. pl. of the neut. *stadium*, a stage, station, stadium: see *stadium*.] 1. A station temporarily occupied in surveying.— 2. An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions. The instrument commonly so called, intended for rough military work in action, consists of a small glass plate with figures of horsemen and foot-soldiers as they appear at marked distances, or with two lines nearly horizontal but converging, crossed by vertical lines marked with the distances at which a man appears of the height between the first lines.

3. In *civil* and *topographical* *engin.*, the method or the instruments by which what are called *stadia measurements* are made. This use is almost exclusively limited to the United States, where this method of measuring distances is extensively employed. Stadia measurements are based on the geometrical principle that the lengths of parallel lines subtending an angle are proportioned to their distances from the apex of that angle. The essential appliances for this kind of work are a pair of fine horizontal wires (which are usually of platinum, but which may be spider-webs, or even lines ruled or photographed on the glass), in addition to the ordinary horizontal and vertical wires in the diaphragm of a telescope, and a staff or graduated rod (the *stadia rod*)—these giving the means of measuring with considerable precision the angle subtended by the whole or any part of a vertical staff, and thus furnishing the data for determining the distance of the rod from the point of sight. This may be accomplished by making the subtending angle variable (that is, by making the wires movable) and the space on the staff fixed in length, or by having the angle constant (that is, the wires fixed in position) and reading off a varying length on the staff; the latter is the method now most generally used. The wires may be applied to the telescope of any suitable instrument, as a theodolite or transit-theodolite; but the method is especially well adapted for use in plane-tableing, the wires being inserted in the telescope of the alidade. This arrangement has been extensively used in the United States, and has given excellent results. The intervals between the wires are frequently arranged so that at a distance of 100 feet a space of one foot shall be intercepted on the rod; but there are also instruments made in which the number of wires is increased, the method of reading varying accordingly.

stadiet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L. stadium*, a race-course, a furlong: see *stade*, *stadium*.] A race-course; a stadium.

Yif a man renneith in the *stadie* or in the forlonge for the corone, than lieth the mede in the corone for whiche he renneith. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iv. prose 3.

stadimeter (stā-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. στάδιον* (see *stadium*) + *μέτρον*, measure.] A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station. The distances as read on the telemeter can also be laid down. The stadimeter differs from the plane-table in that the alidade cannot be moved relatively to the sheet.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stadia* (-ä). [*L. stadium*, < *Gr. στάδιον*, a fixed standard of length, specifically 600 Greek feet (see def. 1), a furlong (nearly), hence a race-course of this length, lit. 'that which stands fast,' < *ιστάμαι* (*√ sta*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stade*, *stadie*.] 1. A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances. The stadium of Eratosthenes seems to have been short of 520 English feet; but the stadium at the race-course at Athens has been found to be between 608 and 610 English feet. The Roman stadium was about the same length, being one eighth of a Roman mile.

Hence—2. A Greek course for foot-races, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semi-circular plan. The course proper was exactly a stadium in length. The most celebrated stadia were those of Olympia and Athens. The latter has been, in great part, restored.

3. A stage; period; in *med.*, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

Mohammed was now free once more; but he no longer thought of carrying on his polemic against the Meccans or of seeking to influence them at all. In his relations to them three *stadia* can be distinguished, although it is easier to determine their character than their chronology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 550.

stadlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *staddle*.

Stadmannia (stad-man'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Lamarck, 1793), named after *Stadmann*, a German botanical traveler.] A genus of trees, belonging to the family *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Nephelieæ*. It is distinguished from the nearly related genus *Nephelium* (which see) by the absence of petals and by a somewhat spherical calyx with 5 broad obtuse teeth, warty branches, and small velvety plum-like berries. The only species, *S. Sideroxylon*, is a native of Mauritius. It has alternate abruptly pinnate leaves with from three to six pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets, oblique at the base, each leaflet narrow, entire, smooth, and finely reticulated. The small pedicelled flowers form axillary branching panicles, with conspicuous long-exserted erect stamens. It is known as *Bourbon ironwood*. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

stadholder, **stadholderate** (stā'höl'dér-ät), etc. Erroneous spellings of *stadholder*, etc.

staff (stāf), *n.*; pl. *staves*, *stoffs* (stāvz, stāfs). [*ME. staff*, *stafte*, *staf* (gen. *staves*, dat. *stave*, pl. *staves*), < *AS. staf*, in a very early form *staeb*, pl. *stafas*, a stick, staff, twig, letter (see etym. of *book*). = *OS. staf* = *OFries. staf* = *D. staf* = *MLG. LG. staf* = *OHG. MHG. stap* (*stab*), *G. stab*, a staff, = *Icel. stafr*, a staff, post, stick, stave of a cask, a letter, = *Sw. staf*, a staff, = *Dan. stav*, a staff, stick (also *stab*, a staff (body of assistants), an astragal (of a cannon), < *G.*), = *Goth. stafs* (*stab*), element, rudiment (not recorded in the orig. senses 'letter' and 'stick'); = *OBulg. stapū*, *shtapū* = *OServ. štpt*, *Serv. stap*, *shtap* = *Hung. istap*, a staff, = *Lith. stebas*, a staff, *stābas*, *stōbras*, a pillar; cf. *Gael. stob*, a stake, stump; prob. related to *OHG. staben*, be stiff, from an extended form of the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*. Not connected with *L. stipes*, a stock, post, which is cognate with *E. stiff*. Hence *stave*, *q. v.*] 1. A stick or pole. Specifically—(a) A stick used as a walking-stick, especially one five or six feet long used as a support in walking or climbing.

In his hand a *staf*. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 495. He [the pilgrim] had a long *staf* in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims *staves*. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 20.

(b) A stick used as a weapon, as that used at quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

A god to-hande *staf* therowt he hent,
Before Roben he lepe.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).
The wars are doubtful;
And on our horsemen's *staves* Death looks as grimly
As on your keen-edg'd swords.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, l. 1.
(c) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare *baton*, *club*, *mace*.

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his *staf*, resign'd his stewardship.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, ll. 2. 58.

(d) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.
The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staf*.
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, v. l. 203.

(e) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag: as, a flag-staff; an ensign-staff; a jack-staff.
The flag of Norway and the cross of St. George floated from separate *staves* on the lawn.
B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 296.

(f) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.
His newe lady holdeth him so narrow
Up by the brydel, at the *staves* ende,
That every word he dred it as an arrow.
Chaucer, *Anellida and Arcite*, l. 184.

(g) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a poleax.

There stuck no plume in any English crest
That is removed by a *staf* of France.
Shak., *K. John*, ll. 1. 318.
Their *staves* upon their rests they lay.
Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

(h) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface: as, the proof-staff used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (i) In *nave*, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See *cross-staff*, *Jacob's-staff*, and cut under *leveling-staff*. (j) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-staff, back-staff, cross-staff. See these words. (k) In *ship-building*, a measuring and spacing rule. (l) The still of a plow. 2. In *surv.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—3. In *arch.*, same as *rudenture*.—4. Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

He is a *staf* of stedfastnes bothe erly & latte
To chastes siche kaytifes as don ayenst the lawe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The boy was the very *staf* of my age, my very prop.
Shak., *M. of V.*, ll. 2. 70.

Bread is the *staf* of life. *Swift*, *Tale of a Tub*, iv.

5†. A round of a ladder. *Latham*.—6. A body of assistants or executive officers. (a) *Milit.*, a body of officers who are not in command of troops, but who act as the assistants of an officer in high command, sometimes including that officer himself. Thus,

the *regimental staff* consists of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, or the officers corresponding to these ranks: the *brigade staff* and *division staff* are composed of aides-de-camp, commissaries, quartermasters, and the like; and the staff of a general commanding an army-corps, or an army composed of several army-corps, includes these last-named officers and also a chief of staff, a chief of artillery, a chief engineer, and the like. The *general staff* is a body of officers forming the central office of the army of a nation, and it acts, in a sense, as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief, or of the king or other chief ruler. The *General Staff Corps* of the United States Army, created in 1903, consists of 47 officers, including the chief of staff, who are detailed for this special duty by the President. Among its duties is the preparation of plans for national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war. (b) A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking: as, the editorial and reporting staff of a newspaper; a hospital staff.

The Archbishop (Becket) had amongst his chaplains a staff of professors on a small scale.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 143.

7†. A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of *book*.

The first *staf* las nemmedd I. *Ormulum*, l. 4312.

8†. A line; a verse; also, a stanza.

Nerehande *staf*s by *staf*, by gret diligence,
Saying that I met metre apply to;
The wordes meue, and set here & ther.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6555.

If we consider well the forms of this Poetical *staf*, we shall finde it to be a certain number of verses allowed to go altogether and ioyne without any intermission, and doe or should finish vp all the sentences of the same with a full period.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 54.

I can sing but one *staf* of the ditty neither.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, ll. 1.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staf* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden*.

9. In *musical notation*, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones. Both the lines and the spaces between them are significant, and are called *degrees*: they are numbered from below upward. When the nine degrees of the staff are not sufficient for the notation of a melody or chord, it is extended by means of *added* or *leger* lines above or below. In general, the successive degrees of the staff are understood to correspond to the successive degrees of the scale or to the successive white keys of the keyboard, irrespective of the fact that the intervals thus indicated are not equal to each other. An absolute pitch for the staff-degrees is indicated by a clef placed at the beginning. (See *clef*.)

Gregorian music is customarily written on a staff of four lines, and the only clef used is the C clef. The staff with its appropriate notation is a development from the early medieval neumes, which were originally dots, dashes, or compound marks, whose relative position or shape indicated the relative pitch of successive tones. To make this notation more precise a horizontal line was drawn across the page to mark the pitch of some given tone, as C or F, and the neumes were arranged above or below this line. Later, a second line was added, and then others, only the lines being at first regarded as significant. What was called the *great* or *grand staff* was such a staff of eleven lines. In harmonic or concerted music, two or more staves are used together, and are connected by a brace. See *brace*, 5, and *score*, 9. Also *stave*, especially in Great Britain.

10. In *her.*, same as *fissure*, 5.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*, 1.—**Cantoral staff**, **cantor's staff**, the official staff of a cantor or precentor: it is primarily the baton with which he beats time, but is often large, and elaborately ornamented, becoming a mere badge of office. Also called *baton*.—**Davis's staff**, a kind of quadrant formerly used in navigation.—**Episcopal staff**, in *her.*, the representation of a bishop's or pastoral staff, usually entwined with a bandederole which is secured to the shaft below the head. See cut under *bandederole*.—**Foliferous staff.** See *foliferous*.—**Jeddart staff**, a form of battle-ax used by mounted men-at-arms: so named from the town of Jedburgh, in Scotland, the arms of which bear such a weapon. Also called *Jedwood ax*. *Fairholt*.—**Marshall's staff.** See *marshal*.—**Northern staff**, a quarter-staff.—**Palmer's staff**, in *her.*, same as *bourdon*, 3.—**Papal staff**, in *her.*, a staff topped with the papal cross of three cross-bars.—**Pastoral staff**, a staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority by or before bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses. In the Western Church it is usually headed with a volute, suggesting a shepherd's crook, and in the Greek Church it generally has a T-shaped head, often curved upward and inward at the ends; in the Roman Catholic and some other churches it bears a cross in the case of an archbishop, and a double cross in the case of a patriarch. See *cambuca*, *crozier*, *pateressa*, *sudarium*.—**Pilgrim's staff.** See *pilgrim*.—**Red staff**, in *mill*, a straight-edge used to test the dress of a mill-stone. It is so called because it is rubbed with red chalk or ochre, by means of which inequalities on the surface of the stone are detected.—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Short staff**, the cudgel used in ordinary cudgel-play, similar to the modern single-stick as distinguished from quarter-staff.—**Staff raguly**, in *her.*, either a pallet coupled raguly, or the representation of a trunk of a tree with short projections on the opposite sides, as of limbs sawed off.—

To argue from the staff to the corner, to raise some other question than that under discussion. *Abp. Drumhall, Works, II. 94. (Davies.)*—To break a staff. Same as to break a lance (which see, under *break*).—To go to sticks and staves. See *sticks*.—To have the better or worse end of the staff, to be getting the best or worst of a matter. *Court and Times of Charles I., II. 94.*—To set down (or up) one's staff, to stop and rest, as a traveler at an inn; abide for a time.

staff (stáf), *n.* [Said to be from G. *staffieren*, to fit out. See *stuff*, *n.*] In building, plastering in portable sheets or slabs, prepared for nailing on a frame. It is made by mixing the mortar with a durable fibrous material, as shavings, hemp, and the like. First employed at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and extensively used in the construction of the buildings of the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

staff-angle (stáf'ang'gl), *n.* In plastering, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to protect them from injury.

staff-head (stáf'héd), *n.* In arch., an angle-head.

staff-captain (stáf'kap'tán), *n.* The senior grade in the navigating branch of the British navy.

staff-commander (stáf'ko-mán'dér), *n.* The second grade in the navigating branch of the British navy. See *master*, 1 (b).

staff-degree (stáf'dē-grē'), *n.* In musical notation, a degree of a staff, whether line or space.

staff-duty (stáf'dū'ti), *n.* The occupation or employment of an officer who serves on a staff, especially of one who, not originally a staff-officer, has been detached from his regiment, and attached to a staff.

staffed (stáf't), *a.* [*< staff + -ed*]. 1. In her., surrounded or combined with staffs: as, an annulet *staffed*, a ring from which staffs or scorpers radiate.—2. Provided with a staff or body of officers; officered. [Recent.]

A powerful church of the new type, *staffed* by friends and pupils of Pusey, rose in the centre of E. Mrs. Humphry Ward, *Robert Elanere*, xxxiii.

staffelite (stáf'e-lit), *n.* [*< Staffel* (see *def.*) + *-ite*]. A somewhat altered apatite, occurring in botryoidal reniform shapes of a green color, incrusting the phosphorite found at Staffel, near the Lahn, in Prussia.

staff-herding (stáf'hér'ding), *n.* In old Eng. forest law, the grazing of cattle in charge of a herdsman. This was restrained or forbidden as more injurious to the herds of deer than if there were no herdsman to drive away the deer, and the cattle had to find their own feeding-ground.

staff-hole (stáf'höl), *n.* In metal., a small hole in a puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

staffier (stáf'ier), *n.* [= D. *staffier*, an attendant, < OF. *estafier*, a lackey, footboy that runs by the stirrup, etc., < It. *staffiere*, *staffiero*, a lackey, footboy, < *staffa*, a stirrup (ML. *staffa*) (> dim. *staffeta*, a little stirrup, < courier, > Sp. Pg. *estafeta* = F. *estafette*, > D. *estafette* = G. *staffette* = Sw. *staffett* = Dan. *staffet*, a courier, < OHG. *staffo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *staffe*, a footstep (also a stirrup), < OHG. MHG. *staffen*, also OHG. *staphon*, MHG. *stapfen*, step, tread, = E. *step*: see *step*, and cf. O.Bulg. *stopa*, a spur. The notion reflected on the *def.* as given in most dictionaries, that *staffier* means a 'staff-bearer,' and is connected with *staff*, is erroneous.] A footman; an attendant.

Before the dame, and round about.
March'd whiffers and *staffiers* on foot,
With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,
In fit and proper equipages.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 650.

staffish (stáf'ish), *a.* [In Sc. corruptly *staffage*; < *staff + -ish*]. Like a staff; rigid; hence, intractable. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 111.

staff-man (stáf'man), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

staff-notation (stáf'nō-tā'shon), *n.* In musical notation, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff: opposed, for example, to the *tonic sol-fa notation*, in which no staff is used.

staff-officer (stáf'off'isér), *n.* An officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, army, or the like; in the United States navy, an officer not exercising military command.

staff-sergeant (stáf'sär'jént), *n.* A non-commissioned officer having no position in the ranks of a company, but attached to the staff of a regiment. In the United States service the staff-sergeants are the sergeant-major, ordnance-sergeant, hospital-steward, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissary-sergeant.

staff-sling (stáf'sling), *n.* [ME. *staffeslynge*, *staffslinge*; < *staff + sling*]. A weapon consisting of a sling combined with a short staff. The staff was held with both hands and whirled around. The weapon seems to have thrown larger missiles than the ordinary sling and with greater force. Distinguished from *cord-sling*. Also called *justibale*, *justibalus*.

This gaunt at him stones caste
Out of a fel *staff-slinge*.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 118.

staff-stone (stáf'stön), *n.* Same as *baculite*.

staff-striker (stáf'stri-kér), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

Many became *staff-strikers*, ... and wandered in parties of two, three, and four from village to village. R. Eden, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 53.

staff-surgeon (stáf'sér'jon), *n.* A senior grade of surgeons in the British navy.

staff-tree (stáf'trē), *n.* A vine or tree of the genus *Celastrus*. The best-known species is the American *C. scandens*, a twiner with ornamental fruit, otherwise named *climbing bittersweet*, *waxwork*, *staff-vine*, and *ferretvine* (see the last, and cut under *bittersweet*). The seeds of the East Indian *C. paniculatus* have long been in repute among Hindu physicians for their stimulating and acrid properties, and are applied externally or internally for the relief of rheumatism, etc. They yield an expressed oil, also an empyreumatic, known as *oleum nigrum*.

staff-vine (stáf'vin), *n.* See *staff-tree*.

stag (stag), *n.* [E. dial. also *steg*, Sc. also *staig*; < early mod. E. *stagg*, *staggi*; < ME. *steg*, *staggi*, < Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*, a male animal (a male fox, cat, a gander, drake, etc.), lit. 'mounter,' < *stiga* = AS. *stigan*, mount: see *styl*. Hence *staggard*, *staggon*.] 1. The male of various animals, especially of the deer tribe. Specifically—(a) The male red-deer or a deer of other large species of the genus *Cervus* in a restricted sense; a hart, of which the female is a hind; and particularly the adult hart, at least five years old, with antlers fully developed (compare *staggard*, and see cuts under *antler*); in heraldry, a horned deer with branched antlers. The stag of Europe is *Cervus elaphus*, now found wild in Great Britain only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is a magnificent animal, standing 4 feet high at the shoulder, with the antlers 3 feet long, having sometimes ten points and palmated at the crown: sometimes known as a *stag of ten*. The hind is hornless and smaller. The corresponding animal in North America is the wapiti, there called *elk* (*Cervus canadensis*), larger than the European stag, with much-branched antlers sometimes upward of 4 feet long, not palmated at the end. (See cut under *wapiti*.) There are several Asiatic stags, among them the roose deer (see *Rusa*, *sambur*). (b) A bull castrated when half-grown or full-grown; a bull-stag; a bull-segg. (c) A male fox; a dog-fox. (d) A young horse; a colt (sometimes a filly). (e) A gander. (f) A drake. (g) A pit or exhibition game-cock less than one year old; the cockerel of the game-fowl. (h) A turkey-cock. (i) The wren. [Local, Eng.] (j) A stag-beetle. [In most of these uses prov. Eng.]

2. In com. *slang*: (a) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (b) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forbears to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.—3. A romping girl; a hoyden. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The color of the stag; a red dirty-brown color.

Come, my Cub, doe not scorne mee because I go in *Stag*, in Buffe; heer's veluet too; thou seest I am worth thus much in bare veluet.

Dekker, *Satiromastix*, I. 220 (ed. Pearson).

Royal stag, a stag that has antlers terminating in twelve or more points.

stag (stag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staggd*, ppr. *staggng*. [*< stag, n.*] I. *intrans.* In com. *slang*, to act as a stag on the stock exchange. See *stag, n.*, 2. II. *trans.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; dog; watch.

[Slang.]

So you've been *staggng* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you?
H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, v. (Davies.)

stagarth, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *staggard*.

stag-beetle (stag'bē'tl), *n.* A lamellicorn coleopterous insect of the genus *Lucanus* or restricted family *Lucanidae* (which see), the males of which have branched mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag. *L. cervus* is the common stag-beetle of Eu-



Staff-sling, about the 10th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

rope, and *L. elaphus* is the stag-beetle of the United States. The former is one of the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the male, and by the rather long elbowed antennae, which end in a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighborhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black color. Other species are numerous in various parts of the world. See also cut under *Platycerus*.

stag-bush (stag'būsh), *n.* The black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium*.

stag-dance (stag'dáns), *n.* A dance performed by men only. [Colloq., U. S.]

stage (stāj), *n.* [*< ME. stage*, < OF. *estage*, *estage*, *estauge*, *astage*, etc., a story, floor, stage, a dwelling-house, F. *étage*, story, stage, floor, loft, = Pr. *estatge*, a stage, = It. *staggio*, a stake, prop. banisters (ML. reflex *stadium*, *estadium*), < ML. **stadium*, lit. 'a place of standing,' or (as in It. *staggio*) 'that which stands,' < L. *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *étagère*. In the sense of 'the distance between two points,' the word was prob. confused with OF. *estage*, < L. *stadium*, < Gr. *στάδιον*, a measure of distance: see *stadium*, *stadē*, *stadie*.] 1. A floor or story of a house.

The Erie ascended into this tour quickly,
As soon as he myght to heat *stage* came.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4925.

Little John stode at a window in the mornyng,
And lokid forth at a *stage*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 8).

2. A house; building.

Ther buth seruans in the *stage*
That serueth the maidenes of parage.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

3. In arch., the portion between a projection and the retreat next above it in a medieval buttress; also, one of the horizontal divisions of a window separated by transoms.—4. A floor or platform elevated above the ground or common surface, for the exhibition of a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of view, use, or access: as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public.

Give order that these bodie
High on a *stage* be placed to the view.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 389.

Specifically—(a) A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging; as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing. (b) In printing, a low platform on which stacks of paper are piled. (c) A shelf or horizontal compartment, as one of the steps of a court-cupboard.

The number of *stages* in the buffet or sideboard indicates the rank of the owner.

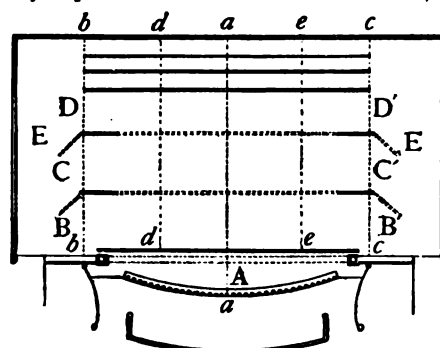
S. K. Handbook, Corporation and College Plate.

(d) The platform on which an object is placed to be viewed through a microscope. (e) A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and falls with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of the water.

Getting ye starte of ye ships that came to the plantation, they took away their *stage*, & other necessary provisions that they had made for fishing at Cap-Anne ye year before.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 196.

(f) A raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. In modern theaters the stage includes not only the part which can be seen from the auditorium, but



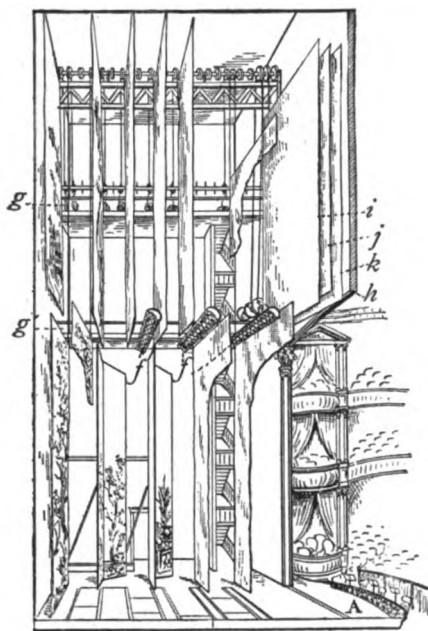
Floor-plan of Stage.
A, proscenium; B, C, D, first, second, and third prompt-entrances respectively; B', C', D', first, second, and third opposite-prompt-entrances respectively; E, wings; a, center; c, prompt-side (usually); b, d, o.p.-side; d, d, prompt-center; e, e, o.p.-center.

also the spaces on each side, behind the proscenium-arch, which are used for shifting the wings or side-scenes, and are themselves called the *wings*. The part extending back from the orchestra to the proscenium-arch is called the *proscenium*. That side of the stage which is on the right (usually) of the spectator is called the *prompt-side*, because in theaters which have no prompt-box the prompters stand there. The corresponding position to the spectator's left is called the *opposite-prompt-side* (or, briefly, o.p.-side). Half-way between the center and the prompt-side is the *prompt-center*, the corresponding position to the



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one half natural size.

right being called the *opposite-prompt-center* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-center*). The stage is thus divided laterally into five parts, called in order the *prompt-side*, the *prompt-center*, the *center*, the *o.-p.-center*, and the *o.-p.-side*, and these designations extend through the whole depth of the stage, as well as up into the flies; thus the five ropes by which a drop-scene is raised or lowered are known as the *prompt-side*



Section of Stage, as seen from Prompt-side.
A, proscenium; B, border-lights; C, D, fly-galleries; E, proscenium-arch; F, G, curtains; H, asbestos fire-proof curtain.

ropes, *prompt-center rope*, *center-rope*, etc. As regards depth, the stage is divided into *entrances* varying in number according to the number of the wings or side-scenes. That between the proscenium and the first wing is called on one side the *first prompt-entrance*, and on the other the *first o.-p.-entrance*. From the first wing to the next is the *second prompt-entrance*, and so on. Everything above the stage from the top of the proscenium-arch upward is called the *flies*, and includes the borders, border-lights, all needed ropes, pulleys, and cleats, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes are worked. The ancient Greek theater in its original form, as developed in the fifth century B. C., had no raised stage, the actors appearing in the orchestra amid the chorus.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
Shak. As you like it, II. 7. 130.

Mirth. Pray you help us to some stools here.
Pro. Where, on the stage, ladies?
Mirth. Yes, on the stage; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen.
B. Jonson. Staple of News, Ind.
Hence—5. With the definite article, the theater; the drama as acted or exhibited, or the profession of representing dramatic compositions: as, to take to the stage; to regard the stage as a school of elocution.

There were also Poets that wrote onely for the stage, I meane plays and interludes, to recreate the people with matters of disporte.

Puttenham. Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.
Lo! where the stage, the poor degraded stage,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.
Sprague. Curiosity.

6. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great stage of fools. *Shak.* Lear, IV. 6. 187.

7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

I have this morning good news from Gibson; three letters from three several stages, that he was safe last night as far as Royston, at between nine and ten at night.
Pepps. Diary, June 14, 1667.

Hence—8. The distance between two places of rest on a road: in some countries a regular unit.

His strange a man cannot ride a stage
Or two, to breathe himself, without a warrant.
Beau. and *Fl.* Philaster, II. 4.

Our whole Stage this day was about five hours, our Course a little Southerly of the West.

Maunderell. Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

9. A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state: as, *stages* of growth in an animal or a plant; the *stages* of a disease; in *biol.*, a state or condition of being, as one of several

successive steps in a course of development: as, the larval, pupal, and imaginal *stages* of an insect; several *stages* of an embryo.

A bysall lyf thou says I lede,
Thou woldest know ther-of the stage.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 410.

These three be the true *stages* of knowledge.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning, II.

Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics, and in all *stages* from infancy to manhood.
Burke. Rev. in France.

They were in widely different *stages* of civilization.
Macaulay. Hist. Eng., VI.

10. [Abbr. of *stage-coach*.] Same as *stage-coach*; also [U. S.], an omnibus.

A parcel sent you by the stage.
Couper. Conversation, I. 305.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*

Law of the three *stages*. See *three*.—Lyric *stage*. See *lyric*.—Mechanical *stage*. See *microscope*, I.—To go on the stage. See *go*.—To run the stage. See *run*.

stage (stāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staged*, ppr. *staging*. [*< stage, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To represent in a play or on the stage; exhibit on the stage.

I love the people,
But do not like to stage me to their eyes.
Shak. M. for M., I. 1. 60.

Frippery. Some poet must assist us.
Goldstone. Poet?

You'll take the direct line to have us *stag'd*.
Middleton. Your Five Gallants, IV. 8.

An you *stage* me, stinkard, your manions shall sweat for 't.
B. Jonson. Poetaster, III. 1.

2. To place or put on the stage; mount, as a play.

The manager who, in *staging* a play, suggests judicious modifications, is in the position of a critic, nothing more.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 819.

II. *intrans.* To travel by stage-coach: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

He seasons pleasure with profit; he *stages* (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 546. (*Davies*.)

stage-box (stāj'box), *n.* A proscenium-box.
stage-carriage (stāj'kar'aj), *n.* A stage-coach.

In 1866 Gladstone was able to reduce the mileage for all *stage-carriages* to one farthing.
S. Dowell. Taxes in England, III. 56.

stage-coach (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the conveyance of passengers. Also *stage*.

stage-craft (stāj'krāft), *n.* 1. The art of dramatic composition.

The fact that their author so willingly leaned upon the plot of a predecessor indicates his weak point—the lack of that *stage-craft* which seems to be still one of the rarest gifts of Englishmen. *A. Dobson.* Introd. to Steele, p. xlv.

2. Knowledge and skill in putting a play on the stage.

stage-direction (stāj'di-rek'shon), *n.* A written or printed instruction as to action, etc., which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door (stāj'dōr), *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater.

stage-effect (stāj'e-fekt'), *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

stage-fever (stāj'fē'vēr), *n.* A strong desire to go on the stage, or to be an actor or actress. [Colloq.]

He was intended for the Church, but he caught *stage-fever*, ran away from school at the age of 17, and joined the theater at Dublin.

J. Ashton. Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 21.

stage-forceps (stāj'fōr'seps), *n.* A clamp for holding an object on the stage of a compound microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

stage-fright (stāj'frit), *n.* Nervousness experienced on facing an audience, especially for the first time.

stage-hand (stāj'hānd), *n.* A man employed to move scenery, etc.

stage-house (stāj'hous), *n.* A house, as an inn, at which a coach stops regularly for passengers or to change horses.

stagelyt (stāj'li), *a.* [*< stage + -lyt*.] Pertaining to the stage; befitting the theater; theatrical. *Jer. Taylor* (†), Artific. Handsomeness, p. 168.

stageman (stāj'man), *n.* An actor. *T. Brabine*, 1589 (prefixed to Greene's "Menaphon"). (*Davies*.)

stage-manager (stāj'man'aj-ēr), *n.* In theaters, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the curtain.

stage-micrometer (stāj'mi-krom'e-ter), *n.* In *microscopy*, a micrometer attached to the stage, and used to measure the size of an object under examination.

stage-plate (stāj'plāt), *n.* A glass plate with a narrow ledge along one edge, used on the stage of a microscope to hold an object when the microscope is inclined, and sometimes as the bottom plate of a growing-slide. *E. H. Knight.*

stage-play (stāj'plā), *n.* Originally, a dramatic performance; hence, a play or drama adapted for representation on the stage, as distinguished from a reading- or closet-play.

If the devil, or his instruments, should then tell him [a dying man] of a cup of sack, of merry company, of a *stage-play*, or a morris-dance, do you think he would then be so taken with the motion? *Baxter.* Saints' Rest, IV. 3.

stage-player (stāj'plā'ēr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts none sold so dear as *stage-players* or actors. *Arbuthnot.* Ancient Coins.

stager (stāj'jēr), *n.* [*< stage + -er*.] 1. A player.

Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage-wrights too (your peers).
B. Jonson. Just Indignation of the Author.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience: usually with *old*.

Here let me, as an *old stager* upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you.
Chesterfield. To his Son, Dec. 20, O. S. 1748.

3. A horse used for drawing a stage-coach.

stage-right (stāj'rit), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic composition in respect to its performance; the exclusive right to perform or authorize the performance of a particular drama. Compare *copyright*.

stagerite, *n.* [*< stager + -ite*; with a pun on *Stagirite*.] A stage-player. [Humorous.]

Thou hast forgot how thou amblest . . . by a play-wagon, in the high way, and took't mad Jeronimo's part, to get service among the Mimicks; and when the *Stagerites* banish't thee into the Isle of Dogs, thou turn'st Band-dog.
Dekker. Satiromastix, I. 229 (ed. Pearson).

stagery (stāj'jēr-i), *n.* [*< stage + -ery*.] Exhibition on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *Stagery*, or Scene-work.
Milton. An Apology, etc.

stage-setter (stāj'set'ēr), *n.* One who attends to the proper setting of a play on the stage.

M. Sardou is a born *stage-setter*, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of figurants, and magnificence.
The Century, XXXV. 544.

stage-struck (stāj'struk), *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

"You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce," said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stage-struck* pirate.
Scott. Pirate, xxxix.

stag-evil (stag'ē'vl), *n.* Tetanus or lockjaw of the horse.

stage-wagon (stāj'wag'on), *n.* 1. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—2. A stage-coach.

stage-wait (stāj'wāt), *n.* A delay in a theatrical performance, due to dilatoriness of an actor or carpenter, or to any like cause. [Colloq.]

stage-whisper (stāj'hwis'pēr), *n.* A loud whisper used in by-play by an actor in a theater; an aside; hence, a whisper meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed.

stagewright (stāj'rit), *n.* A dramatic author; a playwright. See the quotation under *stager*, I. [Rare.]

stagey, *stageyness*. See *stagy*, *staginess*, I.

*staggard*¹, *staggart* (stag'ārd, -ārt), *n.* [Formerly also *staggart*; *< stag + -ard, -art*.] A stag in his fourth year, and therefore not quite full grown.

*staggard*² (stag'ārd), *n.* Same as *staggard*.

staggard (stag'ārth), *n.* [Also *staggard*; a reduction of **stack-garth*, *< stack + garth*¹. Cf. equiv. dial. *haggard*, *haggard*, 'hay-garth'.] An inclosure within which stacks of hay and grain are kept. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 358. [Prov. Eng.]

stagger (stag'ēr), *v.* [A var. of *stacker*, after MD. *staggeren*, *stagger* as a drunken man (appar. a var. of **stackeren* = Icel. *stakra*, *stagger*): see *stacker*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk or stand unsteadily; reel; totter.

A violent exertion, which made the King *stagger* backward into the hall.
Scott. Quentin Durward, x.

My sight *staggers*; the walls shake; he must be—do angels ever come hither?

Landor, Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton, and a Dominican.
2. To hesitate; begin to doubt or waver in purpose; falter; become less confident or determined; waver; vacillate.

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief.

It was long since resolved on,
Nor must I *stagger* now in't.

The enterprise of the . . . newspapers stops at no expense, *staggers* at no difficulties.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.
—*Syn. 1. Totter, etc. See reel.*
II. *trans.* 1. To cause to reel, totter, falter, or be unsteady; shake.

I have seen enough to *stagger* my obedience.
Fletcher, Valentinian, III. 1.
Strikes and lock-outs occur, which *stagger* the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 515.

2. To cause to hesitate, waver, or doubt; fill with doubts or misgivings; make less steady, determined, or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4. 212.

'Tis not to die, sir,
But to die unreveng'd, that *staggers* me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, IV. 1.

3. To arrange in a zigzag order; specifically, in wheel-making, to set (the spokes) in the hub alternately inside and outside (or more or less to one side of) a line drawn round the hub. The mortise-holes in such a hub are said to be *dogging*. A wheel made in this manner is called a *staggered wheel*. The objects sought in this system of construction are increased strength and stiffness in the wheel.

stagger (stag'ér), *n.* [*< stagger, v.*] 1. A sudden tottering motion, swing, or reel of the body as if one were about to fall, as through tripping, giddiness, or intoxication.

Their trepidations are more shaking than cold ague-fits; their *staggers* worse than a drunkard's.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger*.
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler. (Latham.)

2. *pl.* One of various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domesticated animals, especially horses and cattle: more fully called *blind staggers*. A kind of staggers (see also *gid* and *sturdy*) affecting sheep is specifically the disease resulting from a larval brain-worm. (See *causure* and *Tæmia*.) Other forms are due to disturbance of the circulation in the brain, and others again to digestive derangements. See *stomach-staggers*.

How now! my galloway nag the *staggers*, ha!

Hence—3. *pl.* A feeling of giddiness, reeling, or unsteadiness; a sensation which causes reeling.

Johp. And a kind of whimsey—
Merr. Here in my head, that puts me to the staggers.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

4. *pl.* Perplexities; doubts; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever,
Into the *staggers* and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance.

Shak., All's Well, II. 3. 170.

Blind staggers. See def. 2. above.—*Grass-staggers*, the loco-disease in horses. See *loco*, 2, and *loco-weed*.



Stagger-bush (*Pieris Mariana*). 1. Flowering branch; 2. the fruit.

stagger-bush (stag'ér-bush), *n.* The shrub *Pieris Mariana* of the middle and southern United States, the leaves of which have been supposed to give the staggers to animals. Its fascicles of waxy pure white or pinkish urn-shaped flowers are very beautiful, the habit of the bush less so. See cut in preceding column.

staggerer (stag'ér-ér), *n.* [*< stagger + -er.*] 1. One who or that which staggers.—2. A statement or argument that staggers; a poser; whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt. [*Colloq.*]

This was a *staggerer* for Dive's literary "gent," and it took him nearly six weeks to get over it and frame a reply.
Athenæum, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 560.

stagger-grass (stag'ér-grás), *n.* The *Atamascolily*, *Atamosco Atamasco*: so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses.

staggeringly (stag'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt. [*Imp. Dict.*]

staggerwort (stag'ér-wért), *n.* Same as *staverwort*: so called as supposed to cure the staggers, or, as Prior thinks, from its application to newly castrated bulls, called *stags*.

staggon (stag'on), *n.* [Also *stagon* (ML. *stagon*); *< stag + -on*, a suffix of F. origin.] A staggon. [*Holmshead.*]

Called in the fourth [year] a *stagon*.
Stanhurst, Descrip. of Eng., III. 4.

stag-headed (stag'héd'ed), *a.* Having the upper branches dead: said of a tree.

They were made of particular parts of the growth of certain very old oaks, which had grown for ages, and had at length become *stag-headed* and half-dead.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 787.

stag-horn (stag'hörn), *n.* 1. A common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also *stag's-horn*.
Or with that plant which in our tale
We call *stag-horn*, or fox's tail.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

2. A madreporal coral, *Madrepora cervicornis* and related species, used for ornament. See cut under *Madrepore*.—*Stag-horn fern*, a fern of the genus *Adiantum*, but especially *A. alcockii*: so called from the fact that the fertile fronds are dichotomously forked like a stag's horn. The genus is small but widely diffused. The name is also sometimes applied to certain species of *Ophioglossum*.—*Stag-horn moss*. Same as *stag-horn*, 1.—*Stag-horn sumac*. See *sumac*.

stag-horned (stag'hörnd), *a.* Having long serrate antennæ, as the longicorn beetle *Acanthophorus serricornis*.

staghound (stag'hound), *n.* A hunting-dog able to overtake and cope with a stag. (a) The Scotch deerhound or wolf-dog, of great speed, strength, and courage, standing 28 inches or more, with a shaggy or wiry coat, usually some shade of gray. They hunt chiefly by sight, and are used in stalking the red deer, for running down the game. (b) A large kind of fox-hound, about 26 inches high, trained to hunt deer by scent.

staginess (stá'ji-ness), *n.* [*< stagy + -ness.*] 1. Stagy or exaggerated character or style; conventional theatricality. Also *stageyness*.—2. A certain stage or state of an animal; by implication, that stage when the animal is out of condition, as when a fur-bearing animal is shedding. [*Colloq.*]

Those signs of shedding and *staginess* so marked in the seal.
Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 488.

staging (stá'jing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stage*, *v.*] 1. A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding.—2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches, or the act of traveling in them.

stagion, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *staging*, simulating *station* (ME. *stacion*, *< OF. stacion, estacion, estachon, estagon*, etc.): see *station*.] Stage; a staging; a pier.

In these tydes there must be lost no lot of time, for, if you arrive not at the *stagions* before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

Stagirite (staj'í-rít), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *Stagyrite*; = F. *Stagyrite* = Sp. Pg. *Estagrita* = It. *Stagiritia*, *< L. Stagirites, Stagerites*, *< Gr. Stágyritēs*, an inhabitant or a native of Stagira (applied esp. to Aristotle), *< Stágyra, Stágyeōs* (L. *Stagira*), a city of Macedonia.] A native or an inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia (Chalcidice), situated on the Strymonic Gulf; specifically, Aristotle, the "prince of philosophers" (384–322 B. C.), who was born there, and is frequently referred to as "the Stagirite."

The mighty *Stagyrite* first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 645.

stagnancy (stag'nán-si), *n.* [*< stagnan(t) + -cy.*] 1. The state of being stagnant or with-

out motion, flow, or circulation, as a fluid; stagnation.

There is nowhere stillness and *stagnancy*.
The Century, XXVII. 174.

2. *Pl. stagnancies* (-siz). Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peaks (1681), p. 55.

stagnant (stag'nánt), *a.* [*< F. stagnant* = It. *stagnante*, *< L. stagnan(t)-s*, ppr. of *stagnare*, form a pool of standing water, cause to stand: see *stagnate*.] 1. Standing; motionless, as the water of a pool or lake; without current or motion, ebb or flow: as, *stagnant water*; *stagnant pools*.

Where the water is stopped in a *stagnant pond*
Danced over by the midge.
Browning, By the Fireside.

2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk: as, business is *stagnant*.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

stagnantly (stag'nánt-li), *adv.* In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

stagnate (stag'nát), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stagnated*, ppr. *stagnating*. [*< L. stagnatus*, ppr. of *stagnare* (*> It. stagnare* = F. *stagner*), form a pool of standing water, stagnate, be overflowed, *< stagnum*, a pool, swamp. Cf. *stank*.] 1. To cease to run or flow; be or become motionless; have no current.

I am fifty winters old;
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.
Cotton, Anacreontic.

In this flat country, large rivers, that scarce had declivity enough to run, crept slowly along, through meadows of fat black earth, *stagnating* in many places as they went.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 372.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; become dull, inactive, or inert: as, business *stagnates*.

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. *Scott.*

stagnate (stag'nát), *a.* [*< L. stagnatus*, ppr.: see the verb.] Stagnant.

To drain the *stagnate* fen. *Somerville, The Chase, III. 440.*

stagnation (stag'ná'shon), *n.* [= F. *stagnation*; as *stagnate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flow or circulation in a fluid; the state of being without flow, or of being motionless.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impress'd
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.
Cowper, Task, VI. 189.

In . . . [suffocation] life is extinguished by *stagnation* of non-arterialized blood in the capillaries of the lungs, and by the changes that result from the failure of the function of the pulmonary system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 396.

2. Lack or absence of briskness or activity; inertness; dullness.

The decay of my faculties is a *stagnation* of my life.
Steele, Spectator, No. 280.

stagniculous (stag-ník'ô-lus), *a.* [*< L. stagnum*, a pool, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps or fens; paludiculous, as a bird.

staggon, *n.* See *staggon*.

stag-party (stag'pär'ti), *n.* A party or entertainment to which men only are invited. [*Slang, U. S.*]

stag's-horn (stagz'hörn), *n.* Same as *stag-horn*, 1.
stag-tick (stag'tik), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect, *Leptoptena cervi*, of the family *Hippoboscidae*, which infests the stag and other animals, and resembles a tick in being usually wingless.

stag-worm (stag'wérn), *n.* The larva of one of several bot-flies which infest the stag. There are 12 species, 6 of which (all of the genus *Hypoderma*) inhabit the subcutaneous tissue of the back and loins; the others (belonging to the genera *Cephenomyia* and *Pharyngomyia*) infest the nose and throat.

staggy (stá'ji), *a.* [Also *stagegy*; *< stage + -y*.] Savoring of the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner: in a depreciatory sense.

Mr. Lewes . . . is keenly alive to everything *stagey* in physiognomy and gesture.

The general tone of his thought and expression never rose above the ceremonious, *stagey*, and theatrical character of the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 97.*

Stagyrite, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *Stagirite*.

Stahlian (stá'hlián), *a.* and *n.* [*< Stahl* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a German chemist (1660–1734), or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A believer in or supporter of Stahlism or animism.

Stahlianism (stă'lian-izm), *n.* [*< Stahlian + -ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.
Stahlism (stă'lizm), *n.* [*< Stahl* (see *Stahlian*) + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.
stahlspiel (stă'lspeil), *n.* [*G., < stahl, steel, + spiel, play.*] Same as *lyre*, 1 (c).
staid (stăd), *a.* A mode of spelling the preterit and past participle of *stay*.
staid (stăd), *a.* [Formerly also *stayed*; an adj. use of *staid*, pp.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful: as, a *staid* elderly person.

Put thyself
 Into a haviour of less fear, ere wildness
 Vanquish my *staid* senses.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 10.
 The tall fair person, and the still *staid* mien.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 143.

staidly (stăd'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *stayedly*.] In a *staid* manner; calmly; soberly.

'Tis well you have manners.
 That curty again, and hold your countenance *staidly*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, IV. 2.

staidness (stăd'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *stayedness*; *< staid + -ness.*] The state or character of being *staid*; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; steadiness: as, *staidness* and sobriety of age.

The love of things ancient doth argue *staidness*, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.
 Brought up among Quakers, although not one herself, she admired and respected the *staidness* and outward peacefulness common among the young women of that sect.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

stai (stăg), *n.* [A var. of *stag*.] A young horse; a stallion. [*Scotch.*]

stail (stăil), *n.* A spelling of *stale*.
stain (stăn), *v.* [*< ME. steinen, steynen* (> *Icel. steina*), by aphesis from *disteinen*, *disteynen*, *disteynen*, *desteynen*, *E. distain*: see *distain*.] I. *trans.* 1. To discolor, as by the application of some foreign matter; make foul; spot: as, to *stain* the hand with dye, or with tobacco-juice; to *stain* the clothes.

An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 664.
 2. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; tarnish; bring reproach on; corrupt; deprave: as, to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.
 Never believe, though in my nature reign'd
 All frailties that besage all kinds of blood,
 That it could so preposterously be *stain'd*,
 To leave for nothing all my sum of good.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

3. To deface; disfigure; impair, as shape, beauty, or excellence.
 But he's something *stain'd*
 With grief that's beauty's canker, thou mightst call him
 A goodly person.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 414.
 We were all a little *stained* last night, sprinkled with a cup or two.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

4. To color by a process other than painting or coating or covering the surface. (a) To color (as glass) by something which combines chemically with the substance to be colored. (b) To color by the use of a thin liquid which penetrates the material, as in dyeing cloth or staining wood. (c) In *microscopy*, to impregnate with a substance whose chemical reaction on the tissue so treated gives it a particular color. The great value of staining for this purpose results from the fact that some tissues are stainable by a certain reagent to which others respond but feebly or not at all, so that some points, as the nucleus of cells, etc., may be more distinctly seen by the contrast in color. Many different preparations are used for the purpose in different cases.

5. To print colors upon (especially upon paper-hangings). [*Eng.*]—6. To darken; dim; obscure.
 Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxv.

Hence—7. To eclipse; excel.
 O voyce that doth the thrush in shrillness *stain*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Her beauty shin'd most bright,
 Far *staining* every other brave and comely dame
 That did appear in sight.
Patient Griseld (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).
Stained cloth. Same as *painted cloth* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Stained glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause a stain or discoloration.
 As the berry breaks before it *staineth*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 400.

2. To take stains; become stained, soiled, or sullied; grow dim; be obscured.
 The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss,
 If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil,
 Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will.
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 48.

* **stain** (stăn), *n.* [*< stain, v.*] 1. A spot; a discoloration, especially a discoloration produced by contact with foreign matter by external causes or influences: as, mildew-stains.

You do remember
 This *stain* [a mole] upon her?
Shak., Cymbeline, II. 4. 139.
 Swift trout, diversified with crimson *stains*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 145.
 2. A blot; a blemish; a cause of reproach or disgrace: as, a *stain* on one's character.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind.
Sir P. Sidney.
 I say you are the man who denounced to my uncle this miserable *stain* upon the birth of my betrothed.
L. W. M. Lockhart, Fair to See, xxii.

3. In *entom.*, a well-defined spot of color which appears to be semi-transparent, so that it merely modifies the ground-color: it may be produced by very fine dots, as on a butterfly's wing.—4. Taint; tarnish; evil or corrupting effect: as, the *stain* of sin.—5. Slight trace; tinge; tincture.

You have some *stain* of soldier in you; let me ask you a question.
Shak., All's Well, I. 1. 122.

6. Coloring matter; a liquid used to color wood, ivory, etc., by absorption.
 The ivory is invariably again placed in cold water that has been boiled, before it is transferred to the *stain*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 234.

Diffuse stains, those dyes which stain all parts of the tissue more or less uniformly.—**Nuclear stains**, those stains which act upon the nuclei, and which stain not at all or feebly the protoplasm of the cells.—**Oyster-shell stains**, in *photog.* See *oyster-shell*.

stainable (stă'na-bl), *a.* [*< stain + -able.*] Capable of being stained, as objects for the microscope. See *stain*, *v.*, 4 (c). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 833.

stainchel (stăn'chel), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*.

stainer (stă'nēr), *n.* [*< stain + -er*.] 1. One who or that which stains, blots, or tarnishes.—2. One who stains or colors; especially, in the trades, a workman whose employment is staining wood, etc. See *paper-stainer*.—3. A tincture or coloring matter used in staining.
stainless (stăn'les), *a.* [*< stain + -less.*] Free from spot or stain, whether physical or moral; unblemished; immaculate; untarnished: literally or figuratively.

stainlessly (stăn'les-li), *adv.* In a *stainless* manner; with freedom from stain.

stair (stăr), *n.* [*< ME. staire, stayer, stayer, stier, steire, steyre, steyer, < AS. stæger, a step, stair (= MD. steygher, steegher, stegher, D. steiger, a stair, step, quay, pier, scaffold), < stigan = D. stigen, etc., mount, climb: see styl, v., and cf. stile, styl, n., from the same verb.*] 1. A step; a degree.
 He [Mars] passeth but oo *steyre* in dayes two.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 129.
 Forthly she standeth on the highest *steyre*
 Of th' honorable stage of womanhead.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 54.

2. One of a series of steps to mount by: as, a flight of *stairs*.
 The queen bar fust the crosse upward,
 To fecche folk from helleward,
 On holy *steyres* to steyn upward
 And regne with God vr lorde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

The *stairs*, as he treads on them, kiss his feet.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 330.

3. A flight or succession of flights of steps, arranged one behind and above the other in such a way as to afford passage from a lower to a higher level, or vice versa: as, a winding *stair*; the back *stair*: often used in the plural in the same sense.

Romyngne outward, fast it gonne biholde,
 Downward a *steyre*, into an herber grene.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1706.

Below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house.—**Close-string stairs**, a dog-legged stairs without an open newel, and with the steps housed into the strings.—**Down stairs**, in the lower part of a house.—**Flight of stairs**, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—**Geometrical stairs**. See *geometric*.—**Pair of stairs**, a set or flight of steps or stairs. See *pair*, 5.—**Up stairs**, in the upper part of a house.

stairbeak (stăr'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Xenops*, having the upper mandible straight and the gonys ascending to the tip. See cut under *Xenops*.

staircase (stăr'kās), *n.* [*< stair + case*.] The part of a building which contains the stairs: also often used for *stairs* or *flight of stairs*. Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are technically called *fliers* or *direct fliers*.

Though the figure of the house without be very extraordinary good, yet the *steyre-case* is exceeding poor.
Pepys, Diary, III. 267.

Corkscrew staircase or *stair*, a winding staircase having a solid newel.

From her warm bed, and up the corkscrew *stair*,
 With hand and rope we haled the groaning sow.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mall.

staircase-shell (stăr'kās-she), *n.* A shell of the genus *Solarium*; any member of the *Solaridae*. See cut under *Solarium*.

stair-foot (stăr'füt), *n.* The bottom of a stair. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 123.

stair-head (stăr'hed), *n.* The top of a stair.

I lodge with another sweep which is better off nor I am, and pay him 2s. 9d. a week for a little *stair-head* place with a bed in it.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 423.

stair-rod (stăr'rod), *n.* A rod or a strip commonly of thin metal, sometimes folded and corrugated to give it stiffness, used to hold a stair-carpet in place. It is secured across the width of the step by rings or staples into which it is slipped, and in other ways; by extension, something not a rod answering the same purpose.

stairway (stăr'wä), *n.* A staircase. *Moore. (Imp. Dict.)*

stair-wire (stăr'wir), *n.* A slender stair-rod of metal.

The banisters were beeswaxed, and the very *stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, I. 1.

stairyt (stăr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *starry*; *< stair + -yt*.] Stair-like. *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe. (Davies.)*

staith, staithman. See *stathe, stathe*.

staithwort (stăth'wört), *n.* Same as *colewort*.

staiver, v. i. See *staver*.

stakt. An obsolete preterit of *stick*, *stick*.
stake (stāk), *n.* [*< ME. stake, < AS. staca, a*

*stake, a pin, = OFries. stake = MD. stake, staecke, staek, D. staak, a stake, post, = MLG. stake, a stake, post, pillory, prison, LG. stake, > G. staken, a stake, = Icel. stjakt, a stake, pole, candlestick, = Sw. stake, a stake, a candlestick, = Dan. stage, a stake (Scand. forms appar. < LG.); cf. OHG. stachulla, stacchulla, MHG. G. stachel, a sting; from the root of stirk (AS. *stecan, pret. *stæc): see stick, v., and cf. stick, n., stack. Cf. OF. estake, estaque, estacke, estaque, stake, also estache, estaihe, stache, etc., a stake, prop, bar, etc., = Sp. Pg. estaca, a stake, = It. stacca, a hook, < Teut.] 1. A stick of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared to be set in the ground, as part of a fence, as a boundary-mark, as a post to tether an animal to, or as a support for something, as a hedge, a vine, a tent, or a fishing-net.
 Here hefd and here kyng haldyng with no partie,
 Bote stande as a *stake* that styketh in a myre
 By-twyne two londes for a trewe marke.
Piers Plowman (C), IV. 334.
 Sharp *stakes* pluck'd out of hedges
 They pitched in the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 117.
 Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
 Among the *stakes* on Dee.
Kinglake, The Sands of Dee.*

Specifically—2. The post to which a person condemned to death by burning is bound: as, condemned to the *stake*; burned at the *stake*; also, a post to which a bear to be baited is tied.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
 And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
 That tyrannous heart can think?
Shak., T. N., III. 1. 129.

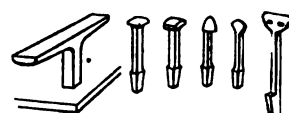
3. In *leather-manuf.*, a post on which a skin is stretched for currying or graining. *E. H. Knight*.—4. A vertical bar fixed in a socket or in staples on the edge of the bed of a platform railway-car or of a vehicle, to secure the load from rolling off, or, when a loose substance, as gravel, etc., is carried, to hold in place boards which retain the load.—5. A small anvil used for working in thin metal, as by tinsmiths: it appears to be so called because stuck into the bench by a sharp vertical prop pointed at the end.

The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.
J. Mason, Mechanical Exercises.

Stake-and-rider fence. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

stake (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking*. [*< ME. staken = MD. MLG. staken (= OF. estachier = Sp. estacar), stake; from the noun.*] 1. To fasten to a stake; tether; also, to impale.

Stake him to the ground, like a man that had hang'd himself.
Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.



Various forms of Stakes for Sheet-metal Working.

The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.
J. Mason, Mechanical Exercises.

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Stake him to the ground, like a man that had hang'd himself.
Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.

'Twas pity that such a delicate inventive witt should be staked in an obscure corner.

Aubrey, *Lives* (Francis Potter).

His mind was so airy and volatile he could not have kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, staked down purely to the drudgery of the law.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 15. (Davies.)

2. To support with stakes; provide with supporting stakes or poles: as, to *stake* vines.—3. To defend, barricade, or bar with stakes or piles.

Then canst'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve.

Drayton, *Battle of Agincourt*, st. 89.

4. To divide, or lay off and mark with stakes or posts: with out or off: as, to *stake* off a site for a school-house; to *stake* out oyster-beds.

The modest Northerners who have got hold of it (Florida), and staked it all into city lots, seem to want to keep it all to themselves.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 49.

When, therefore, M. Naville disbanded his men at the close of the fourth week, he had not only found a large number of very precious monuments in a surprisingly short space of time, but he left the ground chronologically staked out.

The Century, XXXIX. 338.

5. To stretch, scrape, and smooth (skins) by friction against the blunt edge of a semicircular knife fixed to the top of a short beam or post set upright.

The (half-)jacks . . . are staked by drawing them to and fro over a blunt knife fixed on the top of a post.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 367.

***stake**² (stāk), *n.* [= MD. *staek*, a stake for which one plays; a particular use of *stake*, a stake, pole, appar. as 'that which is fixed or put up': see *stake*¹, *stick*³.] 1. That which is placed at hazard as a wager; the sum of money or other valuable consideration which is deposited as a pledge or wager to be lost or won according to the issue of a contest or contingency.

'Tis time short Pleasures now to take,
Of little Life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last Stake.

Cowley, *Anacreontics*, v.

Whose game was empires, and whose stakes were thrones.

Byron, *Age of Bronze*, III.

2. The prize in a contest of strength, skill, speed, or the like.

From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archer's stake.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, v. 22.

3. An interest; something to gain or lose.

Both had the air of men pretending to aristocracy — an old world air of respectability and *stake* in the country, and Church-and-Stateism.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, xl. 2.

4. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager; the state of being at hazard or in peril: preceded by *at*: as, his honor is *at stake*.

Now begins the Game of Faction to be play'd, wherein the whole State of Queen Elizabeth lies *at stake*.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 329.

I have more than Life *at Stake* on your Fidelity.

Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, II. 1.

5. The see or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop. [A forced use.]

Inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her *stakes* which are organized, that teach them not . . . the sin be upon the heads of the parents.

Doctrine and Covenants, Ixviii. 25.

Maiden stakes. See *maiden*.—**The Oaks stakes.** See *oak*.

stake³ (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking*. [*stake*², *n.*] To wager; put at hazard or risk upon a future contingency; venture.

'Tis against all Rule of Play that I should lose to one who has not wherewithal to *stake*.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 18.

Like an inspired and desperate alchemist,
Staking his very life on some dark hope.

Shelley, *Alastor*.

stake⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *stack*.

stake⁵ (stāk), *n.* The ling. [Prov. Eng.]

stake-boat (stāk'bōt), *n.* A moored boat used to mark the end of a course or a turning-point in a regatta or boat-race.

Each boat to go fairly round the *stake-boats* or mark-buoys without touching the same.

Qualtrough, *Boat Saller's Manual*, p. 141.

stake-driver (stāk'dri'vēr), *n.* The American bittern, *Botaurus mugilans* or *lentiginosus*: so called from its cry, which is likened to driving a stake into the ground with a mallet. Also *pile-driver*, *pump-thunder*, *thunder-pumper*, etc.

stake-head (stāk'hed), *n.* In rope-making, one of several cross-bars set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting.

stake-holder (stāk'hōl'dēr), *n.* 1. One who holds the stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—2. In law, one holding a fund which two or more claim adversely to each other.

stake-hook (stāk'hūk), *n.* On a flat- or gondola-car, a hook used to hold a swiveled stake upright. When unhooked the stake lies flat.

stake-iron (stāk'ī'ern), *n.* The metallic strap or armature of a railway- or wagon-stake.

stake-net (stāk'net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net, consisting of netting vertically hung on stakes driven into the ground, usually with special contrivances for entrapping or securing the fish. See *gill-net*, and cut under *pound-net*.

stake-netter (stāk'net'ēr), *n.* One who uses a stake-net or pound; a pounder.

stake-pocket (stāk'pok'et), *n.* A socket of cast-iron fixed to the side of the bed of a flat or platform-car to receive the end of a stake.

stake-puller (stāk'pūl'ēr), *n.* A machine, consisting of a hinged lever with a gripping device, for pulling stakes or posts from the ground; a post-puller.

staker¹, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *stacker*¹.

staker² (stāk'ēr), *n.* [*stake*² + *-er*.] One who stakes money, or makes a wager or bet.

stake-rest (stāk'rest), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a device for supporting a stake when turned down horizontally.

stakket, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *stack*.

stakker, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *stacker*¹.

staktometer, *n.* See *stactometer*.

stali. An obsolete preterit of *steal*¹.

stalactic (stā-lak'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός*, dropping, dripping, *σταλακτός*, verbal adj. of *σταλάσσειν*, *σταλάζειν*, *σταλάν*, drop, drip, let fall drop by drop, appar. extended forms of *στάζειν*, drop, let fall by drops.] Pertaining to or resembling stalactite or a stalactite; stalactitic.

stalactical (stā-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactic*.

This sparry, *stalactical* substance.

Derham, *Physico-Theology*, III. 1.

stalactiform (stā-lak'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

***stalactite** (stā-lak'tit), *n.* [= *F. stalactite*, *Gr.* *σταλακτίτης*, *σταλακτός*, dropping, oozing out in drops: see *stalactic*.] 1. A deposit of carbonate of lime, usually resembling in form a huge icicle, which hangs from the roof of a cave or subterranean rock-opening, where it has been slowly formed by deposition from calcareous water trickling downward through cracks or openings in the rocks above. Water containing carbonic acid in solution, which it has gained in filtering through the overlying soil, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime, which it deposits again upon evaporation; stalactites are hence common in regions of limestone rocks. They are sometimes white, and nearly transparent, showing the broad cleavage-surfaces of the calcite, as those of the cave near Matanzas in Cuba; but commonly they have a granular structure with concentric bands of pale-yellow to brown colors. In some caverns the stalactites are very numerous and large, and of great beauty in their endless variety of form, especially in connection with the stalagmites, the corresponding depositions accumulated beneath the stalactites upon the floor of the caverns. The caves of Adelsberg in Carniola and of Luray in Virginia are among the most celebrated for the beauty of their stalactites.

The grotto is perfectly dry, and there are no petrifications or stalactites in it.

Poocke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 41.

2. A similar form of some other mineral species, such as are occasionally observed, for example, of chalcodony, limonite, etc., but only sparingly and on a small scale.—3. A like form of lava sometimes observed in connection with volcanic outflows. Lava stalactites have been noted hanging from the roofs of lava caverns in the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii; and slender forms of a nearly uniform diameter of one fourth of an inch, and from a few inches to 20 or 30 inches in length, ornament the roofs of caverns in the lava stream which descended from Mauna Loa in the same island in 1881. Stalagmites of lava rise from the lava floor beneath.

stalactited (stā-lak'ti-ted), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός* + *-ed*.] Covered with stalactites; also, formed in more or less semblance of stalactites. — **Stalactited work.** See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.

stalactitic (stal-ak-tit'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός* + *-ic*.] Containing stalactites; having the form of stalactites: as, in mineralogy, the *stalactitic* structure of limonite, chalcodony, and other species.

stalactical (stal-ak-tit'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactic*.



Stalactitic Structure of Limonite.

stalactitiform (stā-lak'ti-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλακτικός* + *L. forma*, form.] Same as *stalactiform*.

stalagmite (stā-lag'mit), *n.* [*Gr.* *σταλαγμίτης*, dropping or dripping, *σταλάγμα*, that which drops, *σταλάζειν*, drop, let fall drop by drop: see *stalactic*.] Carbonate of lime deposited on the floor of a cavern. See *stalactite*.

stalagmitic (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλαγμίτης* + *-ic*.] Composed of stalagmite, or having its character.

stalagmitical (stal-ag-mit'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *σταλαγμίτης* + *-al*.] Stalagmitic in character or formation.

stalagmitically (stal-ag-mit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

stalagmometer (stal-ag-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *σταλαγμός*, a dropping or dripping (see *stalagmite*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *stactometer*.

staldert (stāl'dēr), *n.* [Prob. *Gr.* *σταλτήρ*, a stall, pedestal, shelf, = *Dan.* *stald*, a stall: see *stall*.] A wooden frame to set casks on.

stale¹ (stāl), *n.* [Sc. also *stail*, *steil*, *stall*; *ME.* *stale*, theft, a trap, *AS.* *stalu*, theft (in comp. *stæl*, as in *stæl-hræn*, a decoy reindeer, *stælgæst*, a thievish guest, *stælhære*, a predatory army) (= *D.* *stal*, in *dieb-stal*, theft, = *G.* *stahl*, in *dieb-stahl*, theft), *Gr.* *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*¹. Cf. *stalk*¹.] 1. Theft; stealing; pilfering.

Ine these heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, *stale* and gaul, and bargayn wyth othren.

Asenbille of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. Stealth; stealthy movement. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 249.—3. Concealment; ambush.

He stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the relefe that myght come from Calleia. *Hall*, *Chron.*, Hen. IV., an. 12.

4. A trap, gin, or snare.

Still as he went he crafty stales did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unware.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. i. 4.

5. An allurement; a bait; a decoy; a stool-pigeon: as, a *stale* for a foist or pickpocket.

Her ivory front, her pretty chin,
Were stales that drew me on to sin.

Greene, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

Why, thou wert but the bait to fish with, not
The prey; the *stale* to catch another bird with.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, II. 2.

They [the Bishops] suffer'd themselves to be the common stales to countenance and their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, I.

6. An object of deception, scorn, derision, merriment, ridicule, or the like; a dupe; a laughing-stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You have another mistress, go to her,
I will not be her *stale*.

The Shepherds Holyday, sig. G. i. (Halliwell.)

I pray you, sir, is it your will

To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?

Shak., *T. of the S.*, I. 1. 58.

A subject fit

To be the *stale* of laughter!

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 1.

stale² (stāl), *n.* [Also *stail*; also, with a pron. now different, *steal*, rarely *steel*, early mod. E. *stele*; *ME.* *stale*, *stele*, *AS.* *stæl*, *stælk*, *stem*, = *MD.* *stele*, *steel*, *stæl*, *D.* *stæl*, *stælk*, *stem*, handle, = *MLG.* *stel*, *stēl*, a stalk, handle, *LG.* *stale*, a round of a ladder, = *OHG.* *MHG.* *stil*, *G.* *stiel*, a handle, broomstick, stalk; cf. *L.* *stilus*, a stake, pale, pointed instrument, stalk, stem, etc. (see *style*²); *Gr.* *στελεών*, *στελεών*, a handle or helve of an ax, *σταλός*, *στέλγ*, an upright or standing slab (see *stele*³); akin to *στέλλειν*, set, place, and ult. to *stall*¹ and *still*¹, from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Hence *stalk*¹.] 1. A stalk; stem.

Weede hem wel, so wol thal wex(en) fele.

But forto hede hem greet trede downe the *stele*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

The *stake* or *stele* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.

B. Gouge's *Heresbachius*, fol. 28.

2. The stem of an arrow.

A shaft [in archery] hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the feathers, and the head.

Ascham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 117.

3. A handle; especially, a long handle, as that of a rake, ladle, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

A ladel bygge with a long *stele*.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 279.

"Thereof," quod Absolon, "be as be may," . . .

And caughte the kulour by the colde *stele*.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 599.

4. A side of a ladder.

This like laddre (that may to hevne leste) is charite,
The stales gode theawia.
Quoted in *Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 186.
Wymmen vnwytté that wale ne couthe
That on hande fro that other, for alle this hyge worlde,
Bitwene the stale and the stayere disseme nogt cunen.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 513.

stale³ (stäl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. stale, stale* (applied to ale and beer); *< OF. estale* (Kilian), *< MD. stel*, old, ancient, applied to old and purified beer and to old urine (*stel bier, stete pisse*, Kilian); later written as compound, *stel-bier, stel-pisse*, Hexham]; origin uncertain; perhaps lit. 'still,' same as *MD. stel*, var. of *stil*, still (cf. *still wine*, etc.): see *still*¹. According to Skeat, who associates the adj. with *stale*, urine, "stale is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, etc."; he also suggests that *stale* in one sense may be 'too long exposed to sale,' *< OF. estaler*, display wares on stalls, *< estal*, a stall: see *stall*¹. This explanation, however, fails to satisfy the conditions.] I. *a.* 1. Old (and therefore strong): said of malt liquors, which in this condition were more in demand.

And notemuge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moyste or stale.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 53.

Nappy ale, good and stale, in a browne bowle.
The King and Miller of Mansfeld (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Two barrels of ale, both stout and stale,
To pledge that health was spent.
The Kings Disgrace (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

2. Old and lifeless; the worse for age or for keeping; partially spoiled. (*a*) Insipid, flat, or sour; having lost its sparkle or life, especially from exposure to air: as, *stale beer*, etc. (*b*) Dry and crumbling; musty: as, *stale bread*.

That stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 11.

3. Old and trite; lacking in novelty or freshness; hackneyed: as, *stale news*; a *stale jest*.

Fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never stale in thrifty mind.
Shak., M. of V., II. 5. 55.

Your cold hypocrisy's a *stale* device.
Addison, Cato, l. 3.

4. In *athletics*, overtrained; injured by overtraining: noting the person or his condition. —*Syn.* 3. Time-worn, threadbare.

II. *n.* 1. That which has become flat and tasteless, or spoiled by use or exposure, as *stale beer*. Hence—2. A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 67.

3. A stalemate.
Doe you not foresee, into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed, when the Parliament shall give you a mate, though but a *Stale*?
N. Ward, Simple Cebler, p. 61.

stale³ (stäl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [*ME. stalen*; *< stale*³, *a.*] To render stale, flat, or insipid; deprive of freshness, attraction, or interest; make common or cheap.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 240.

I'll go tell all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so *stale* his invention.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Not content
To *stale* himself in all societies,
He makes my house here common as a mart.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

An imperial abdication was an event which had not, in the sixteenth century, been *staled* by custom.
Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 96.

stale⁴ (stäl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [*Appar. < D. G. stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, urinate (said of horses and cattle); appar. a neuter use, lit. 'stand in stall,' parallel with the trans. use, D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, put into a stall; from the noun, D. *stal* = G. *stall* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stall*, stall: see *stall*¹, *n.* The form is appar. irreg. (for **stall*), and is perhaps due to confusion with *stale*³, *a.*, as applied to urine.] To make water; urinate: said of horses and cattle.

In that Moschee or Temple at Theke Thiol is a fountain of water, which they say sprang up of the *staling* of Chederles horse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 311.

stale⁴ (stäl), *n.* [See *stale*⁴, *v.*] Urine of horses and cattle.

stale⁴, *n.* An old preterit of *stall*¹.
stalely (stäl'li), *adv.* [*< stale*³ + *-ly*².] In a stale, commonplace, or hackneyed manner; so as to seem flat or tedious.

Come, I will not sue *stalely* to be your servant,
But, a new term, will you be my refuge?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, II. 3.

stalemate (stäl'mät), *n.* [Prob. *< stale*³ (but the first element is doubtful) + *mate*³.] In

chess, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece: in such a case the game is drawn; figuratively, any position in which no action can be taken.

It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a *stale-mate* position.
Contemporary Rev., L. 444.

stalemate (stäl'mät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stale-mated*, ppr. *stalemating*. [*< stalemate*, *n.*] 1. In *chess*, to subject to a stalemate: usually said of one's self, not of one's adversary: as, white is *stalemated*. Hence—2. To bring to a standstill; nonplus.

I had regularly *stalemated* him.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fred, . . . "I like neither Bulstrode nor speculation." He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself *stalemated*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

staleness (stäl'nes), *n.* The state of being stale, in any sense.

stalk¹ (stāk), *v.* [*< ME. stalken*, *< AS. stælcian*, *stælcian*, walk warily, = Dan. *stälke*, stalk: (*a*) lit. walk stealthily, steal along; with formative *-k*, from the root of *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*¹, and cf. *stale*¹, *n.* (*b*) In another view the AS. *stælcian*, *stælcian*, is connected with *stealc*, high, and means 'walk high,' i. e. on tiptoe, being referred ult. to the same source as *stalk*², and perhaps *still*. For the form *stalk* as related to *stale*¹ (and *steal*¹), cf. *talk* as related to *tale* (and *tell*¹).] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk cautiously or stealthily; steal along; creep.

In the night ful theefly gan he *stalk*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1781.

The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

2. To steal up to game under cover of something else; hunt game by approaching stealthily and warily behind a cover.

The king (James) alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse. And when some asked his Majesty what he meant, I must *stalk* (said he), for yonder town is shy and flies me.
Bacon, Apophthegms, published by Dr. Tenison in the [Baconiana, xi.]

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My *stale*, with whom I *stalk*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 3.

3. To walk with slow, dignified strides; pace in a lofty, imposing manner.

Here *stalks* me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three handfuls [palms] higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily, or behind a cover; follow warily for the purpose of killing, as game.

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it.
Livingstone, (Imp. Dict.)

There came three men outside the hedge, . . . not walking carelessly, but following down the hedge-trough, as if to *stalk* some enemy.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

stalk¹ (stāk), *n.* [*< stalk*¹, *v.*] 1. The pursuit of game by stealthy approach or under cover.

I took up the trail of a large bull elk, and, though after a while I lost the track, in the end I ran across the animal itself, and after a short *stalk* got a shot at the noble-looking fellow.
The Century, XXX. 224.

2. A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Twice before, and jump at this dead hour,
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 66.

But Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfettered in majestic numbers walks.
Addison, The Great English Poets, l. 56.

stalk² (stāk), *n.* [*< ME. stalke*; prob. a var. (due to association with the related *stale*²?) of **stolk*, *< Icel. stilk* = Sw. *stjolk* = Dan. *stilk*, a stalk (cf. Gr. *στέλεχος*, the stem of a tree); with formative *-k*, from the simple form appearing in AS. *stæl*, *stel*, a handle, *stale*: see *stale*².] 1. The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises directly from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit: as, a *stalk* of wheat or hemp.

I had sometimes the curiosity to consider beans and peas pulled up out of the ground by the *stalks*, in order to an inquiry into their germination.
Boyle, Works, III. 310.

Some naked *Stalk*, not quite decay'd,
To yield a fresh and friendly Bud essay'd.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. The pedicel of a flower or the peduncle of a flower-cluster (flower-stalk), the petiole of a leaf (leafstalk), the stipe of an ovary, etc., or any similar supporting organ; in mosses, a seta. —3. A straw.

He kan wel in myn eye seen a *stalk*,
But in his owene he kan nat seen a *balke*.
Chaucer, Prologue to Reeve's Tale, l. 65.

4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes or helices spring. Compare *caulis* and *cauliculus*. —5. One of the upright side-pieces of a ladder, in which the rounds or steps are placed.

His owene hande made ladders thre
To clymben by the runges and the *stalkes*
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

6. The shaft or handle of anything, especially when slender, likened to the stalk of a plant; the stem: as, the *stalk* of a wine-glass; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe. —7. In *zool.*, some part or organ like a stalk; a stem; a stipe. (*a*) A pedicel or peduncle; a footstalk; a supporting part: as, the *stalk* of some barnacles. (*b*) An eyestalk, as of various crustaceans and mollusks; an ophthalmite or ommatophore. (*c*) The petiole of the abdomen of many insects, especially hymenoptera, as wasps and ants. (*d*) The stem, shaft, or rachis of a feather. (*e*) The stem of a fixed crinoid and of various other animals of plant-like habit, as rooted zoophytes. 8. A tall chimney, as of a furnace, factory, or laboratory.

Twisted *stalks* of chimneys of heavy stonework.
Scott, Kenilworth, III.

9. In *founding*, an iron rod armed with spikes, used to form the nucleus of a core. E. H. Knight.—*Optic stalk*. See *optic*.

stalk-borer (stāk'bör'ér), *n.* The larva of *Papaipema nitela*, a noctuid moth of North America, noted as a pest to potato, corn, tomato, and a number of other plants. The larva bore into the stalks, killing them, and when full-grown leave the plant and pupate below ground.

stalk-cutter (stāk'kut'ér), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting off old corn-stalks in the field preparatory to plowing. It consists of a series of revolving cylindrical cutters mounted in a suitable frame on wheels, and operated by means of gearing from the axle.

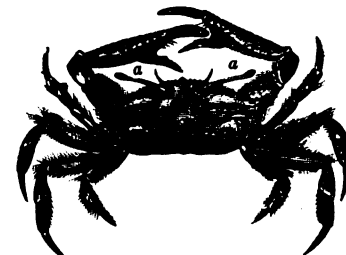
stalked (stákt), *a.* [*< stalk*² + *-ed*².] Having a stalk or stem: as, a *stalked* barnacle or crinoid.

Innumerable crabs make a sound almost like the murmuring of water. Some are very large, with prodigious *stalked* eyes, and claws white as ivory.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 628.

stalker (stá'kér), *n.* [*< stalk*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who stalks: as, a deer-stalker. —2. A kind of fishing-net. —3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Gratoros*.

stalk-eyed (sták'id), *a.* Having stalked eyes; podophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to



A Stalk-eyed Crustacean (*Ocyropsis dilatata*).
a, a, the long eye-stalks.

sessile-eyed. See also cuts under *Podophthalmia*, *Gelasimus*, *Megalops*, and *schizopod-stage*.

They all have their eyes set upon movable stalks, are termed the *Podophthalmia*, or *stalk-eyed* Crustacea.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 279.

stalking (stá'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stalk*¹, *v.*] In *sporting*, the act or method of approaching game quietly and warily or under cover, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, etc., as in deer-stalking.

stalking-horse (stá'king-hôrs), *n.* 1. A horse, or a horse-like figure, behind which a fowler conceals himself on approaching game.

The *stalking-horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

Hence—2. Anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretense.

Flattery is
The *stalking-horse* of policy.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, II. 3.

France suffered all the evils which exist when a despotic ruler is but the *stalking-horse* behind which stands the irresponsible power. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

stalkless (sták'les), *a.* [*< stalk*² + *-less*.] Having no stalk.

stalklet (sták'let), *n.* [*< stalk*² + *-let*.] A diminutive stalk; especially, in *bot.*, a secondary stalk; a pedicel or petiolule.

stalkoes (stá'kōz), *n. pl.* [*Cf. Ir. stalcaire, a lusty, robust fellow, a bully, also a fowler.*] See the quotation.

Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of stalkoes, or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.

Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna, III. (Davies.)

stalky (stá'ki), *a.* [*stalk² + -y¹*] Formed like a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Imp. Dict.* [*Rare.*]

At the top [it] bears a great stalky head. *Mortimer.*

stall¹ (stál), *n.* [*< ME. stal, stall, stalle, stale, steal, < AS. steal (steall-), steel, a station, stall, = OFries. stal, MD. D. MLG. stal = OHG. MHG. stal (stall-), G. stall = Icel. stallr = Sw. stall = Dan. stald (cf. It. stallo, stalla = OSP. estalo = OF. estal, F. étal, a stall, étiau, a vice, = Pr. estal, < ML. stallum, a stall, < Teut., a place, stall; akin to stool, stale¹, etc., and to Gr. στῆλαιν, place, set, ult. from the root of stand, L. stare, Gr. ιστάναι, Skt. √ sthā, stand: see stand. Hence stall¹, v., and ult. stale⁴, stallion, etc., as well as stell: see these words.*] 1. A standing-place; station; position; place; room.

Gaheries . . . threw down and slowh and kept at stall [kept his ground] a long while, but in the fyn he mote yeye grounde a Hüll, for than the salanes be-gonne to recover londe vpon hem. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 226.*

Robyne Hode is euer bond to him.
Bothe in strete and stalle [that is, both outdoors and in].
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

2. A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also, a division of a stable, cow-house, or cattle-shed, for the accommodation of one horse or ox; the stand or place in a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed: as, the stable contains eight stalls.

But hye God som tyme senden can
His grace into a litel oxes stall.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 251.

At last he found a stall where oxen stood.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, I. 228.

They bind their horses to the stall,
For forage, food, and dring call,
And various clamour fills the hall.
Scott, Marmion, III. 2.

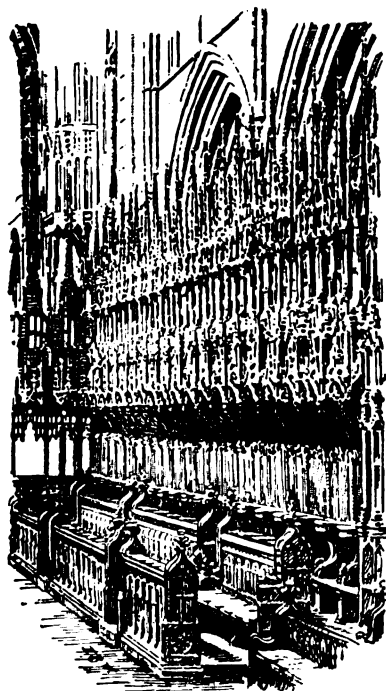
3. A booth, either in the open air or in a building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which some business or occupation is carried on: as, a butcher's stall.

"Vnkynnde and vnknowing!" quath Crist, and with a rop smot hem,
And ouer-turned in the temple here tables and here stalles.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 157.

4. A bench or table on which things are exposed for sale: as, a book-stall.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the stall, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.
Glanville.

5. A seat or throne; a bench.
Thar als a god he sat in stall,
And so he bad men suld him call.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.



Stalls — Choir of Chester Cathedral, England.

6. One of a range of fixed seats inclosed either wholly or in part at the back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church, and often surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy (see cut in preceding column): mostly appropriated for the clergy: as, a canon's stall; a dean's stall; hence, the position or dignity of canon.

New figures sat in the oaken stalls,
New voices chanted in the choir.
Longfellow, Golden Legend.

The choir is fitted up with a range of splendid cinquecento stalls.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 129.

7. In a theater, originally, a seat separated from others by arms or rails; now, usually, one of the seats in the front division of the parquet (sometimes called orchestra stalls); but the application of the term is variable. [*Eng.*]

The price of seats has enormously gone up. Where there were two rows of stalls at the same price as the dress circle — namely, four shillings — there are now a dozen at the price of half a guinea.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 120.

8. In metal, a chamber or compartment in which ores are roasted. See roast-stall. — 9. A working-place in a coal-mine, varying in size and shape according to the system adopted. Also called chamber, room, breast, etc. — Post and stall pillar and stall. Same as pillar and breast (which see, under pillar). — Prebendal stall. See prebendal.

stall² (stál), *v.* [*< ME. stallen, < AS. steallian, place, set, = Sw. stalla, put into a stall, = Dan. stalle, stall-feed, fatten, = MHG. G. stallen, stable, stall; from the noun. Cf. stell. Hence forestall, install, installation, etc.*] 1. trans. 1. To place; set; fix; install.

Among foles of rígt he may be stalled.
Book of Precedences (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 83.

Stall this in your bosom. *Shak., All's Well, I. 3. 131.*

2. To place in an office with the customary formalities; induct into office; install.

And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 206.

But in his State yer he [Jesus] be stall'd (almost),
Set in the midst of God's beloved Hoast,
He thus dilates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Capitaines.

3. To put into or keep in a stall or stable: as, to stall a horse.

Where king Latinus then his oxen stall'd.
Dryden, Æneid, IX. 526.

4. To set fast in the mire; cause to stick in the mud; mire: as, to stall horses or a carriage.

Yet many times in many wordes have been so stall'd and stabled as such sticking made me blushingle confesse my ignorance. *Florio, Ital. Dict., Epia. Ded., p. [5].*

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was stalled, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help, Hercules.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 222.

Mathematics he [the general artist] moderately studieth, to his great contentment. — Using it as ballast for his soul; yet to fix it, not to stall it.

Fuller, Holy State, II. vii. 6.

5. To corner; bring to bay; secure.

When as thine eye hath chose the dame,
And stall'd the deer that thou shouldst strike.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, I. 300.

6. To forestall.

We are not pleased in this sad accident,
That thus hath stalled and abused our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.*

7. To fatten; fatten with stall-feeding.

It is tyme to stall your oxen that you intend to sell after Easter.
Palgrave, (Halliwell.)

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. *Prov. xv. 17.*

8. To postpone the payment of; forbear to claim payment for a time; allow to be paid by instalments.

That he might not be stuck on ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would stall his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year.
Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 128. (Davies.)

To be stalled to the rogue, to be formally received into the order of rogues; be installed or initiated as a rogue.

This done, the Grand Signior called for a Gage of Bowse, which belike signified a quart of drinke, for presently, a pot of Ale being put into his hand, hee made the yong Squire kneele downe, and powring the full pot on his pate, vttered these wordes: I doe stall thee to the Rogue by vertue of this soueraigne English liquor, so that henceforth it shall be lawfull for thee to Cant — that is to say, to be a Vagabond and Beg.
Dekker, Belman of London (1608).

II. intrans. 1. To come to a stand; take up a position.

And ther thei stalleden and foughten the ton vpon the tother till thei were bothe wery for travell.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 161.

2. To live as in a stall; dwell; inhabit.

We could not stall together
In the whole world. *Shak., A. and C., v. 1. 39.*

3. To stick or be set fast in the mire. — 4. To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.* — 5. To be tired of eating, as cattle. *Imp. Dict.*

stall² (stál), *n.* [*A var. of stall¹, a decoy, etc., appar. confused with stall¹.*] 1. An ambush.

The great Prince Blaa . . . when he happened to fall into the stall of his enemies, and his souldiours beganne to crie What shall we doe? he made answer: that you make reporte to those that are alieue that I die fighting, and I will say there to the dead that you scape flying.

Guereau, Letters (tr. by Hollowes, 1577), p. 42.

2. A stale; a stalking-horse; cover; mark; pretext.

This tyranny
Is strange, to take mine ears up by comission
(Whether I will or no), and make them stalle
To his lewd solecisms and worded trash.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

3. A stool-pigeon; a thief's (especially a pick-pocket's) assistant, whose rôle it is to divert the attention of the victim while the thief operates, to conceal the crime, assist the escape of the thief, make off with the booty, or perform similar offices. He is called fore-stall or back-stall according to his position before or behind the victim.

stallage (stál'läj), *n.* [*Formerly also (Sc.) stallenge, < ME. stallage (†) (ML. stallagium, estallagium), < OF. estallage, estalage, < estal, stall: see stall¹, n., and -age. Cf. stallinger.*] 1. The right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, pontage, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

2. Laystall; dung; compost.

stalland¹, stallant¹, n. Early modern English forms of stallion.

stallanger¹, n. Same as stallinger.

stallation¹ (stál-lä'shion), *n.* [*< ML. *stallatio(n-), < stallare, install, < stallum, place, stall: see stall¹, n. Cf. installation.*] Installation.

As for dilapidacion, I vnderstond the house [Abbey of Hulme] was endetted at the tyme of his stallacion in grete somes of mony.

Duke of Suffolk, To Cardinal Wolsey, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 201.

stall-board (stál'börd), *n.* One of a series of floors upon which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

staller (stál'ler), *n.* [*< OF. estallier, estalier, estallier, one who keeps a stall, < estal, stall: see stall¹.*] 1. A hostler; a master of the horse.

The King's dish-thegn, his bower-thegn, his horse-thegn or staller, all became great dignitaries of the Kingdom.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 60.

2. A standard-bearer.

Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the king's staller (that is, standard-bearer), first founded this town.

Fuller, Waltham Abbey, I. § 5.

stall-fed (stál'fed), *a.* Fattened, as oxen, by feeding in a stable or on dry fodder.

You shall have stall-fed doctors, crammed divines.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, I. 2.

stall-feed (stál'féd), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

If you were for the fair, you should be stall-fed, and want no weal.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

stalling (stál'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of stall¹, v.*] Stabling.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And stalling for the horses. *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

stallinger (stál'lin-jér), *n.* [*Formerly also stallanger (ML. stallangarius); with intrusive n, < stallage + -er¹. Cf. passerenger, messenger, wharfinger, etc.*] One who keeps a stall. [*Local, Eng. or Scotch.*]

Vacancies among the Stallingers are filled up in like manner from the inhabitants of the town.

Municip. Corp. Report, 1836, p. 1734.

stalling-ken¹ (stál'ling-ken), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [*Old slang.*]

A Stalling-ken that is knowne of purpose to be trusty, yea and that in the night too, least they be notified and suspected to be scandalizing of the profession.

Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.

stallion (stál'yon), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also stalion, *stallon, stalland, stallant, stalant, stalion; < ME. stalione, stalion, stalon, < OF. estalon, F. étalon = It. stallone (ML. reflex stalonus), a stallion, in ML. also called equus ad stallum, 'a horse at stall,' so called because kept in a stall, < stallum, a stall, stable: see stall¹.*] The male of the horse; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

stallman (stál'man), *n.*; pl. *stallmen* (-men). [*stall* + *man*.] A man who keeps a stall, as for the sale of meat, books, or other commodities.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 35. (*Latham*.)

stallion, *n.* [*ME. stalon*, < *OF. estalon, estalon, estolon*, a stick, post, saddle, stander, appar. < *L. stolon*], a shoot, twig, branch, scion, sucker.] A slip; a cutting; a scion. *Holinshead*.

In *stalons* forth the sette

Her seede, and best for hem is solute lande.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

stall-plate (stál'plát), *n.* A plate of gilded copper upon which are engraved the arms of a Knight of the Garter (see *garter-plate*), or of a Knight or Esquire (Companion) of the Bath. The stall-plates of the Knights of the Bath are fixed in the upper row of stalls in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and those of the Esquires of the Bath in the lower row.

stall-reader (stál'rédér), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us! what a word on a title page is this!"

Milton, Sonnets, vi.

stalon¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *stallion*.

stalon², *n.* An old spelling of *stallion*.

stalwart (stál'wart), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop. a Sc. form of stalworth*, with assimilation of the vowel of the second element to that of the first, and an alteration, perhaps orig. dialectal, of the orig. final sequence -*ri* to -*ti* (as, conversely, orig. -*ti* changes to -*ri* in *swarth, scarthy*): see *stalworth*.] 1. *a.* Stout; strong; applied to inanimate objects. [*Scotch.*]—2. Hard; severe. [*Scotch.*]—3. Stormy; tempestuous. [*Scotch.*]—4. Stout; sturdy; strong; bold; brave. See *stalworth*. [*Scotch.*] now also the form regularly used in Eng. and U. S.]

It's neer be said, my *stalwart* feres,

We kill'd him when a sleeping.

Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

Of the European sailors, by far the most reliable were five *stalwart* A. B.s.

Chambers's Journal, No. 637.

5. Sturdy and steadfast in partisanship: in U. S. politics [*cap.*], noting various sections of the Republican party. See the phrase.

The epithet *stalwart* as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. In the present contest at Albany it has by a curious transformation been appropriated by the followers of Mr. Conkling to distinguish politicians faithful to his Machine.

The Nation, June 16, 1881.

Stalwart Republican, in U. S. Hist., a decided or thorough-going member of the Republican party; specifically, a member of that wing of the Republican party in the State of New York which in 1880 advocated the renomination of Grant as President for a third term and in 1881 supported Roscoe Conkling in his opposition to the administration of Garfield, and antagonized the "Half-Breeds" in 1881 and following years.—*syn.* 4. *Stout, Sturdy*, etc. (see *robust*), sinewy, brawny, muscular, strapping, powerful, valorous, resolute.

II. *n.* 1. A strong or sturdy person.

His opinion is not favourable, Emin's *stalwarts*, whose praises had been so loudly trumpeted in Europe, proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and abject cravens in the presence of danger. *The Academy*, Jan. 3, 1891.

2. A stout and steadfast partizan; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Stalwart Republican*. See above.

stalwarth, *a.* Same as *stalworth, stalwart*.

stalwartism (stál'wart-izm), *n.* [*cap. + -ism*.] In U. S. politics, the principles or policy of the Stalwarts; partizan devotion. *The Nation*, Nov. 27, 1879, p. 355.

stalwartly (stál'wart-li), *adv.* [*cap. + -ly*.] Cf. *stalworthly*.] In a stalwart manner; stoutly; bravely.

stalwartness (stál'wart-nes), *n.* Stalwart character or quality; sturdiness; stoutness; strength. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 57.

stalworth (stál'wérth), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stalworth, stalworthe*; < *ME. stalworth, stalwoerd, stalworthe, stalwurthe, stalworthe, stalwurthe, stalwurthe, stalwurthe*, also *stalworthy, stalwurthy* (see *stalworthly*), < *AS. stælcyrthe*, found only once, in pl. *stælcyrthe*, in the sense 'good' or 'serviceable,' applied to ships; a compound peculiar to AS.: (a) prob. a contraction of **stælcyrthe*, lit. 'steadfast,' 'well-based,' 'firm-set,' etc., hence 'stout,' < *stathol, stathel*, foundation, base, seat, site, position, E. *saddle*, Sc. also contracted *stale, stail* (cf. *AS. stælan*, contracted from *statholian*, found, establish), + *cyrthe, weorth, wurth*, good, excellent, worth; see *saddle* and *worth*. Cf. the equiv. *stathol-fæst*, steadfast, firm, stable (< *stathol*, foundation, + *fæst*, firm, fast), and *stedefæst*, E. *stead-*

fast (the *AS. weorth* and *fæst* as the second element of adj. compounds being used rather as adj. formatives than as independent words). Such contraction is not common in AS., and the form *stalwyrthe* has generally been otherwise explained: (b) < *stalu* (in comp. *stæl*), stealing, theft, + *weorth, wurth, worth, worthy* (see *stale* and *worth*), but the sense 'worthy of theft,' 'worth stealing,' hence 'worth taking for use' ('*captu dignæ*,' Gibson), cannot apply to men, and the sense 'good at stealing,' suggested by some, even if it were etymologically admissible, could not apply to ships. (c) In another view, lit. 'worthy of place,' i. e. fit for its place or use, serviceable, < *AS. stæl, steal*, also sometimes, esp. in comp., a place, stall, + *weorth, wurth, worth, worthy* (see *stall* and *worth*). The full form *stal-* occurs in *ME. stalworthely*, a var. of *stalworthly*, and in the mod. surname *Stalworthly*. In any view, the *ME. forms staleworth, stalwurthe, stelewurthe, stealwurthe*, with medial *e*, must be regarded as irregular. In fact the orig. meaning of the compound appears to have been lost, and the *ME. variations* must be due to simulation of one or other of the words above considered. Hence, by further variation, *stalwarth*, and now *stalwart*, which is no longer regarded as a compound.] 1^t. Steadfast; firm-based.

That *stalworthe* sted (Constantinople) so strong was founded.

Phillip hoped that holde with his help to wyne.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 1230.

Steken the gates stonharde with *stalworth* barrez.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 884.

2. Stout; strong; sturdy; used of things and men or animals, in a merely physical sense. [*Archaic.*]

A huge hathel for the nonex & of hyghe elde; . . . Sturme stift on the stryththe on *stalworth* schonkez (shanks).

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 847.

And his strengthe schal be maad *stalworth* (et roborabitur fortitudo ejus, Vulg.).

Wyckif, Dan. VIII. 24.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, VII. 27. (*Nares*.)

3. Stout; sturdy; brave; bold; noting men, with reference to strength and courage. [*Archaic.*]

A man that es yhung and light,

Be he never awa *stalworth* and wyght.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, I. 689.

Well by his visage you might know

He was a *stalworth* knight, and keen.

Scott, Marmion, I. 5.

stalworthhead, *n.* [*ME. stalworthhede; stalworth + head*.] Same as *stalworthness*.

stalworthly, *adv.* [*cap. ME. stalworthly, stalworthly, stalworthisly; < stalworth + -ly*.] Stoutly; sturdily; strongly.

Scho strenyde me so *stalworthly* (var. *stalleworthly, Halliwell*) that I had no mouth to speke, ne no hande to styrr.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,

So styll and *stalworthly*.

Battle of Otterbourne (Percy's Reliques, I. 1. 2).

stalworthnes (stál'wérth-nes), *n.* [*cap. ME. stalworthnes; < stalworth + -ness*.] Sturdiness; stalwartness.

The serte vertue es strengthe or *stalworthnes* noghte onely of body but of herte, and wille crynyl to suffre the wele and the was, welthe or wandthe, the weithire so betyde.

M. S. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, l. 217. (*Halliwell*, a. v. *wandthe*.)

stalworthy, *a.* [*cap. ME. stalworthy, stalwurthy; see stalworth*.] Same as *stalworth*.

stalwurthe, stalwurthly. See *stalworth, stalworthly*.

staml, *n.* An obsolete form of *stem*¹.

stam² (stam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stammed*, ppr. *stamming*. [*cap. stem*³.] To amaze; confound. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stam² (stam), *n.* [*cap. stem*², *v.*] Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*

Was theevish, barbrous, love-sicke, angrie minde.

Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus (1638). (*Nares*.)

stamber (stám'bér), *v.* A dialectal form of *stammer*.

stambha (stám'bä), *n.* [*Skt.*, a prop. post, column, < *√ stambh*, make firm, prop: see *stamp*.] Same as *lat*⁶.

One or two *stambhas* stood in front of or beside each gateway of every great tope, and one or two in front of each chaitya hall. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 55.

stamelt, *n.* Same as *stammel*.

stamen (stá'men), *n.*; pl. *stamens* (stá'menz) (only in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) *stamina* (stám'i-nä). [*cap. L. stamen*, the warp in the (upright) loom, a thread hanging from the distaff, in gen. a thread, string, fiber, a stamen of a flower (cf. *MGr. στρίμα*, a stamen,

Gr. στρίμα, the warp in the loom, a thread as spun); < *stare* = *Gr. ιστασθαι* (*isthai*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stamen*², *stamin*.] 1. The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting; a thread of the warp; a thread.—2. *pl.* The supports or mainstays of a body; the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity: as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are *stamina* which constitute their strength.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds.

Waterland, Works, IV. 309.

Hence—3. [*Pl. stamina*, now sometimes used as sing.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigor.

I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer; when I saw her she could take no nourishment.

Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1736.

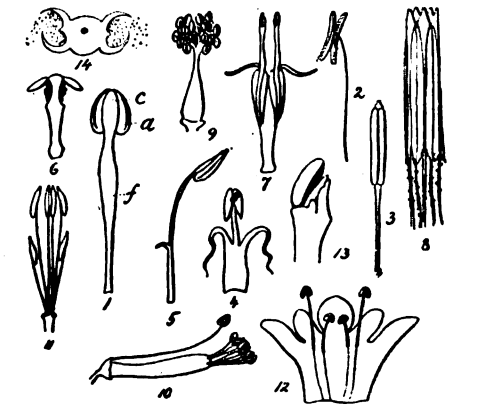
Old English half pint bumpers, my dear—Zounds, sir! they try a fellow's *stamina* at once.

Maclean, Man of the World, III. 1.

She had run through all the *stamina* of constitution nature had allotted her, and died of old-age, in youth.

Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, Feb. 2, 1816.

4. In bot., the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants. It is situated immediately within the inner circle of floral envelope, or petals when they are present, and consists of two parts, the filament, which is the stalk or support, and the anther, which is a double



Stamens.

1. Of *Isopyrum bitematum* (a, the anther; c, the connective; f, the filament). 2. Of *Oryza sativa*. 3. Of *Liriodendron tulipifera*. 4. Of *Allium porrum*. 5. Of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 6. Of *Berberis canadensis*. 7. Of *Facchinum myrtillus*. 8. Synoecious stamens of *Cerastium crispum*. 9. Monadelphous stamens of *Nepeta diota*. 10. Diadelphous stamens of *Genista tinctoria*. 11. Tetradynamous stamens of *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. 12. Didynamous stamens of *Thymus serpyllifolius*. 13. Stamen in gynandrous flower of *Epipactis palustris*. 14. Transverse section of the anther of *Isopyrum*, showing the dehiscence and the pollen grains.

sac or body of two cells placed side by side and filled with a powdery substance, the pollen. This pollen, when mature, is discharged from the anther through various openings or pores. Theoretically the stamen is the homologue of a leaf, in which the two cells of the anther represent the connective and the petiole of the leaf. The pollen represents the parenchyma of the leaf. The stamens of a flower are collectively called the *androeceum*. When both stamens and pistils are present in the same flower it is said to be hermaphrodite or perfect; when only stamens are present the flower is said to be staminate or male. The number of stamens varies in different plants from one to one hundred or more, but is generally constant for the same species, and forms an important element in the system of classification. The classes in the Linnean sexual system were based upon the number and position of the stamens; and in the natural system they are still an important factor. In regard to their insertion, stamens may be hypogynous, epigynous, or perigynous, or the flower may be gynandrous (see these words). See also cuts under *anther*, *anthophore*, *diadelphous*, *epigynous*, *extrorse*, *introrse*, and many plant names.—*Barren stamen*. Same as *sterile stamen*.—*Included stamens*. See *include*.—*Stamina of reason*, first truths.—*Sterile stamen*, in bot., an organ or body which belongs to the series of stamens, or androeceum, but which does not produce pollen; an imperfect stamen, as that produced by certain plants of the family *Scrophulariaceae*; a *staminodium*.

stamen (stá'mend), *a.* [*cap. stamen + -ed*.] Furnished with stamens.

stamin¹, **stamine**¹ (stám'in), *n.* [*cap. ME. stamin, stamin*, < *OF. estamine, F. estamine*, < *ML. stamina, staminea, stamineum* (also *stamina*, after *OF.*), a woolen cloth, bolting-cloth, < *L. stamineus*, consisting of threads, < *stamen*, a thread, fiber (> *OF. estame* = *It. stame*, yarn, worsted): see *stamen*. Hence, by irreg. variation, *stammel*, *tamin*, *tamine*, *taminy*, *tammy*, *tamis*.] A woolen

cloth, or linsey-woolsey. It is mentioned as a cloth for common wear; but its coat was not so low as to indicate the coarsest kind of cloth. In the quotation apparently a tapestry.

She had ywoven in a *stamin* [var. *stomes*] large
How she was brought from Athens in a barge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2380.

stamin², *n.* [ME. *stamyne*, appar. a var. of *stem*¹, < AS. *stenn* = Icel. *stafn*, *stamm*, a post, post of the prow or stem; cf. It. *stamine*, the upright ribs or pieces of timber of the inside of a ship; perhaps < L. *stamen* (*stamin*-), the warp of a loom, etc. (see *stamen*, *stamin*¹). otherwise < G. *stamm*, etc., stem: see *stem*¹.] The stem of a vessel. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

stamina, *n.* Latin plural of *stamen*, sometimes used as a singular (see *stamen*, 3).

staminal (stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (-in-), a stamen, + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *staminatus*, consisting of threads (NL. furnished with stamens), < *stamen*, a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] In bot.: (a) Furnished with or producing stamens. (b) Producing stamens, but no pistils: said of certain flowers.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *staminated*, ppr. *staminating*. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin*-), fiber (see *stamen*), + *-ate*.] To endue with stamens.

staminet, *n.* See *stamin*¹.

stamineal (stā-min'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads (see *stamineous*), + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

stamineous (stā-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads, thready, < *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens.

staminidium (stam-i-nid'i-um), *n.*: pl. *staminidia* (-i). [NL., < L. *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + Gr. dim. *-idium*.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants corresponding to a stamen.

staminiferous (stam-i-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + *ferre* = E. bear¹.] Bearing or having stamens. A *staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

staminigerous (stam-i-nij'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *staminiferous*.

staminode (stam'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *staminodium*.] Same as *staminodium*.

staminodium (stam-i-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stamen* (-in-), a thread, stamen, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A sterile or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. Also called *parastemon*.

staminody (stam'i-nō-di), *n.* [NL. *staminodia*, < L. *stamen*, a thread, stamen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In bot., a condition, frequent in flowers, in which various organs are metamorphosed into stamens. Bracts, sepals, petals, and pistils may be thus transformed. Compare *sepalody*, *petalody*, *pistilody*. See *metamorphosis*, 4.

stamm (stam), *n.* [< G. *stamm*, stem or stalk.] In the game of solo, a pool of sixteen chips.

stammel¹ (stam'el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stamel*, *stamell*; a var. of *stamin*¹.] 1. A kind of woolen cloth, of a red color: red linsey-woolsey: probably same as *stamin*¹.

In sommer vse to were a scarlet petycoote made of *stammel* or lynse wolse.
Dobson Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Now in satin,
To-morrow next in *stammel*.

Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, li. 1.

Hence—2. The color of *stammel*: a red inferior in brilliancy to scarlet.

Karsies of all orient colours, specially of *stammel*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 440.

The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's *stammel*,
The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various annell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to *stammel* or its hue; red; made of *stammel*.

But the wench in the *stammel* waistcoat is stopping too,
Adam . . . they are going to dance! Friese-jacket wants to dance with *stammel*-waistcoat, but she is coy and reculant.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

stammel² (stam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large, clumsy horse. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

stammer (stam'ēr), *v.* [E. dial. also *stamber*; < ME. *stameren* = D. *stameren*, *stamelen* = OHG.

stammalōn, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stameln*, *stammeln*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, *stammer*; a freq. verb, associated with AS. *stamer*, *stamor*, *stamur*, *stomer* = OHG. *stamal*, *stammal*, adj., *stammering*, and equiv. to the simple verb, Icel. Sw. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, *stammer*, from the dial. appearing in OHG. *stam*, G. *stumm*, mute, = Icel. *stamr* = Goth. *stamma*, *stammering*; perhaps connected with *stem*³, obstruct, etc.: see *stem*³, and cf. *stam*². Cf. also *stumble*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses.

His hew shal falewen,
& his tonge shal *stameren*, other famelen.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 224.

The Pythian grape we dry: Lagan juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, li. 188.

The new strong wine of love,
That made my tongue so *stammer* and trip.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

2. To stumble or stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

Stamerynge in goyng, idem quod *stakerynge*, waverynge.
Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

—Syn. 1. *Falter*, *Stammer*, *Stutter*. He who *falters* weakens or breaks more or less completely in utterance; the act is occasional, not habitual, and for reasons that are primarily moral, belong to the occasion, and may be various. He who *stammers* has great difficulty in uttering anything; the act may be occasional or habitual; the cause is confusion, shyness, timidity, or actual fear; the result is broken and inarticulate sounds that seem to stick in the mouth, and sometimes complete suppression of voice. He who *stutters* makes sounds that are not what he desires to make; the act is almost always habitual, especially in its worst forms; the cause is often excitement; the result is a quick repetition of some one sound that is initial in a word that the person desires to utter, as c-c-c-catch.—*Stammering bladder*, a bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination. *Payet*.

II. *trans.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; especially, to utter with involuntary breaks or catches: frequently with *out*.

His pale lips faintly *stammered out* a "No."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

stammer (stam'ēr), *n.* [< *stammer*, *v.*] Defective utterance; a stutter: as, to be troubled with a *stammer*. See *stammering*.

stammerer (stam'ēr-ēr), *n.* [< *stammer* + *-er*.] One who stammers or stutters in speaking.

stammering (stam'ēr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *stamerynge*; verbal *n.* of *stammer*, *v.*] Hesitating speech; imperfect articulation; stuttering.

stammeringly (stam'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.

stannos (stam'nos), *n.*: pl. *stannoi* (-noi). [< Gr. *στάνω* (see *def.*), < *στάνα*, cause to stand, *ιστάσθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] In Gr. *archæol.*, a large water- or wine-vase closely resembling the hydria, but generally with a shorter neck, and provided merely with the two small handles on the sides of the paunch, the larger handle behind being absent. Sometimes called *olla*.—*Apulian stannos*, in Gr. *archæol.*, a type of stannos of peculiar shape, having the handles on the shoulders prolonged upward in large volutes, and the cover often surmounted by a vase of the same shape. It is called *Apulian* from the province or region where most examples are found. Often called, less correctly, *Apulian crater*.

stamp (stamp), *v.* [Also dial. *stomp*; < ME. *stampen*, a var. (due to LG. or Scand. influence) of **stempen*, < AS. *stēpan* = MD. *stēpen*, *stāpen*, D. *stāpen* = MLG. *stāpen* = OHG. *stāfon*, MHG. *stāpfen*, G. *stāpfen* = Icel. *stappa* (for **stampa*) = Sw. *stampa* = Dan. *stampe* (cf. It. *stampare* = Sp. Pg. *estampar* = OF. *estamper*, F. *étamper*, < Teut.), stamp, = Gr. *στέφειν*, stamp, shake, agitate, misuse (akin to *στέφω*, stamp on, tread, *στέφον*, olives or grapes from which the oil or juice has been pressed), = Skt. *√ stambh*, make firm or steady, prop.] I. *trans.* 1. To crush or bruise with or as with a pestle; pound or bray as in a mortar; pound; bruise; crush: as, to *stamp* ores in a stamping-mill.

These cokes, how they *stamp* and *streyne* and *grynde*!
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 78.

They put the water into large jarres of stone, stirring it about with a few *stamp* Almoids.
Sandys, Travels, p. 78.

2. To strike or beat with a forcible downward thrust of the foot.

Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 3. 49.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 446.

3. To cause to strike the ground with a sudden or impetuous downward thrust.

Red Battle *stamps* his foot, and nations feel the shock.
Byron, Child Harold, l. 38.

4. To impress a design or distinctive mark or figure upon; mark with an impression or design: as, to *stamp* plate with arms; to *stamp* letters; to *stamp* butter.

The Romanes were wont heretofore to *stampe* their coyces of gold and silver in this city.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.

Egmont dined at the Regent's table, . . . in a camlet doublet, with hanging sleeves, and buttons *stamped* with the bundle of arrows.
Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 403.

Hence—5. To certify and give validity or currency to by marking with some mark or impression; coin; mint.

We pay . . . for it with *stamped* coin, not stabbing steel.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 747.

6. Figuratively, to brand or stigmatize as being of a specified character; declare to be.

Dares *stamp* nothing false where he finds nothing sure.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

7. To imprint; impress; fix deeply: as, to *stamp* one's name on a book; an event *stamped* on one's memory.

If ever I an Hope admit
Without thy Image *stamped* on it.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Soul.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being.
Locke.

8. To characterize; mark.

They (Macaulay's articles) are characterized by many of the qualities of heart and mind which *stamp* the productions of an Edinburgh reviewer.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

9. To affix a stamp (as a postage- or receipt-stamp) to: as, to *stamp* a letter or a newspaper. —10. To cut, or cut into various forms, with a stamp: in this sense often with *out*: as, to *stamp out* circles and diamonds from a sheet of metal. —*Stamped envelop*. See *envelop*. —*Stamped in the blind*. See *blind*. —*Stamped velvet*, velvet or velveteen upon which a pattern has been impressed by hot irons which leave a surface more or less lowered from the pile according to the amount of pressure applied, etc. In some cases the surface of the impressed pattern is brought to a smooth gloss. This material is used chiefly for upholstery. —*Stamped ware*. Same as *sigillated ware* (which see, under *sigillated*). —*Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. xiii. —*Stamped work*, metal-work decorated by means of dies and punches. —*To stamp out*, to extirpate, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; eradicate by resorting to vigorous measures; suppress entirely; exterminate: as, to *stamp out* disease which has broken out among cattle by killing the whole herd; to *stamp out* an insurrection.

II. *intrans.* To strike the foot forcibly downward upon the ground or some other object.

A ramping fool, to brag and *stamp* and swear.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 122.

***stamp** (stamp), *n.* [OHG. *stampf*, *stampf*, MHG. *stampf*, a stamping-instrument, a stamp (> F. *estampe* = It. *stampa*, a stamp); in dim. form, MLG. LG. *stempel* = OHG. *stempfil*, MHG. *stempfel*, G. (after LG.) *stempel* = Sw. *stämpel* = Dan. *stempel*, a stamp; from the verb.] 1. An instrument for crushing, bruising, or pounding; specifically, in metal, that part of the machinery of a stamp-mill which rises and falls, and which delivers the blow by which the ore is reduced to the necessary fineness for being further treated for the separation of the valuable portion; by extension, the mill itself. The stamp consists of head and stem, the latter having upon it the tappet by which, through the agency of the cam or wiper which projects from an axis turned by steam- or water-power, it is raised.

There are 340 *stamps* in operation at Butte, and the amount of ore treated every day amounts to 500 tons.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 598.

2. An instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, die, or the like, by which a mark may be made or delivered by pressure; specifically, a plate upon which is cut the design for the sides or back of a book. —3. A hand-tool for cutting blanks from paper, leather, etc., in various patterns, according to the shape of the cutting-edges. It operates by pressure or a direct blow, or is laid on the material and struck with a hammer. Hand-stamps are used for canceling, bating, embossing, eyeletting, and similar work.



Apulian Stannos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

4. A forcible or impetuous downward thrust or blow; as, he emphasized his order with a *stamp* of the foot.—5. An impression or mark made with a stamp; an impressed or embossed mark or pattern; particularly, an impressed mark used to certify something, or give validity or currency to it: as, the *stamp* on a coin; the *stamp* on a certified check.

What boots it to be coin'd
With Heav'n's own stamp?

Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

That sacred name [the king's] gives ornament and grace;
And, like his stamp, makes basest metals pass.

Dryden, Prolog. at Opening of the New House, l. 33.

The rank is but the guinea's stamp. Burns, For a' that.

Specifically—(a) An official mark set upon a thing chargeable with duty or tax showing that the duty or tax is paid. (b) The impression of a public mark or seal required by the British government for revenue purposes to be made by its officers upon the paper or parchment on which deeds, legal instruments, bills of exchange, receipts, checks, insurance policies, etc., are written, the fee for the stamp or stamped paper varying with the nature of the instrument or the amount involved. (See *stamp-duty*.) For receipts, foreign bills of exchange, and agreements, adhesive stamps may be used, but in general the stamp must be embossed or impressed. (c) A small piece of paper having a certain figure or design impressed upon it, sold by the government to be attached to goods, papers, letters, documents, etc., subject to duty, or to some charge as for postage, in order to show that such duty or charge has been paid; as, postage-stamps; receipt-stamps; internal-revenue stamps.

6. *pl.* Stamp-duties: as, the receiver of stamps and taxes. See *stamp-duty*.—7. *pl.* Money: so called in allusion to the use of postage-stamps and small paper notes ("shipplasters") as money. [Slang, U. S.]—8. That which is marked; a thing stamped; a medal.

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 153.

9. A coin, especially one of small value.

Ric. Oh, cruel, merciless woman,
To talk of law, and know I have no money.
Val. I will consume myself to the last stamp,
Before thou gett'st me.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, II. 1.

10. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate or cliché.

He that will not onely read, but in manner see, the most of these exploits of the Hollanders, with other rarities of the Indies, may resort to Theodorick and Israel de Bry, who have in liuely stampes expressed these Nauigations.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious stamps of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty or magnificence.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 388).

11. Sanction; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality so much as by the stamp that is set upon it by men of figure.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

12. Distinguishing mark; imprint; sign; indication; evidence.

If ever there was a work which carried with it the stamp of originality in all its parts, it is that of John Bunyan's!

Southey, Bunyan, p. 70.

13. Make; cast; form; character; sort; kind; brand.

Those he hath . . . predestinated to be of our stamp or character, which is the image of his own Son, in whom, for that cause, they are said to be chosen.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

He had wantonly involved himself in a number of small book-debts of this stamp.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

14. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for softening hides by pounding them in a vat. E. H. Knight.

—15. Same as *nobblin*.

In the production of "charcoal plates" (for tinplate making), the first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed stamps.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 319.

16. *pl.* Legs. [Old slang.]—*Atmospheric stamp*. See *atmospheric*.—*Ball stamp*, a peculiar form of stamp (so named from the inventor) in use at the mines on Lake Superior. It is a direct-action stamp, the stem of the stamp being the continuation of the piston-rod of the steam-engine which is the motive power.—*Leavitt stamp*, an improved form of Ball stamp, used chiefly in the Lake Superior mines. One head is capable of crushing 250 tons of ore in 24 hours. This stamp works like the Nasmyth hammer, the force of gravity being aided by steam-pressure.—*Stamp Act*, an act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; in *American colonial history*, an act, also known as *Grenville's Stamp Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.; it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect November 1st, 1765, but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress" with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in October, 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of

the leading causes in effecting the revolution.—*To put to stamp*, to put to press; begin printing. Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

stampage (stamp'pāj), *n.* [*< stamp + -age.*] An impression; a squeeze.

No copy [of the rock inscription] was obtained until October, 1838, when the traveller Maason most carefully and perseveringly made a calico stampage and an eye-copy.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 118.

stamp-album (stamp'al'bum), *n.* A blank book or album used by collectors for the classification and display of postage- and revenue-stamps.

stamp-battery (stamp'bat'er-i), *n.* A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. E. H. Knight.

stamp-block (stamp'blok), *n.* A hollow wooden block in which mealies are pounded before being cooked. [South Africa.]

stamp-collecting (stamp'kə-lek'ting), *n.* The act or practice of collecting postage- or revenue-stamps. See *philately*.

stamp-collector (stamp'kə-lek'tor), *n.* 1. A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.—2. One who collects postage- or revenue-stamps as articles of interest or curiosity; a philatelist.

stamp-distributor (stamp'dis-trib'ū-tēr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

stamp-duty (stamp'dū'ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on the sheets of parchment or paper on which specified kinds of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances and deeds, are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law. Stamp-duties were first levied in England in the reign of William and Mary.

stampede (stamp-péd'), *n.* [Formerly also *stampado*; *< Amer. Sp. estampida*, a stampede, a particular use of *Sp. estampida*, *estampido* (= *Pg. estampido*), a crack, crash, loud report; connected with *estampar*, stamp: see *stamp*, *v.*] 1. A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight or general movement, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.

With every herd this stampede occurs; and, watching the proceedings, I hold that a drover ought to have rather more patience than Job.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 131.

2. Any sudden unconcerted movement of a number of persons actuated by a common impulse: as, a stampede in a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win. Stampedes in American politics have been common since the Democratic convention of 1844.

At the first ring of the bell a general stampede took place; some twenty hungry souls rushed to the dining-room.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 63.

stampede (stamp-péd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stampeded*, ppr. *stampeding*. [*< stampede, n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To become generally panic-stricken; take suddenly to flight, as if under the influence of a panic; scamper off in fright: said of herds or droves.—2. To move together, or take the same line of conduct, under the influence of any sudden and common impulse. See *stampede, n.*, 2.

II. trans. 1. To cause to break and run as if panic-stricken; disperse or drive off suddenly through panic or terror.

Those most trying times when . . . the cattle are stampeded by a thunder-storm at night.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 7.

2. To cause to move or act in a mass through some sudden common impulse: as, to stampede a political convention for a candidate.

stampedo (stamp-pé'dō), *n.* Same as *stampede*. A sudden stampede or rush of horses.

Ireing.

stamper (stamp'pēr), *n.* [*< stamp + -er.*] 1. One who stamps: as, a stamper in the post-office.—2. An instrument for stamping; a stamp.—3. *pl.* The feet; also, shoes. [Old slang.]

Strike up, Piper, a merry, merry dance,

That we on our stampers may foot it and prance.

Brome, Jovial Crew, I.

4. A stamping-machine. (a) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics, consisting of a tub revolving horizontally, and a series of wooden stamps or pestles operated by suitable machinery. (b) In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a machine used in small mills, consisting of ten or twelve stamps of hard wood, arranged in a row, each stamp having a bronze shoe. The material to be pulverized is placed in cavities in a block of solid oak. (c) In *porcelain-manuf.*, a mill for pulverizing calcined flints preparatory to treatment in the grinding-vat.

5. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Calcatores*.

stamp-hammer (stamp'ham'ēr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted

vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam- or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. Percy.

stamp-head (stamp'hed), *n.* In a stamp, the rectangular or cylindrical mass of iron at the end of the stamp-stem, which by its weight gives force to the blow. To the lower end of the stamp-head is attached the shoe, a thinner piece of chilled iron or steel, which can easily be replaced, when too much worn for service, without the necessity of replacing the whole stamp-head.

stamping (stamp'ping), *n.* [*< ME. stampyng; verbal n. of stamp, v.*] 1. The act of pounding, beating, or impressing as with a stamp.—2. Something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

Groups of U-shaped soft iron stampings.

Electrical Rev., XXII. 174.

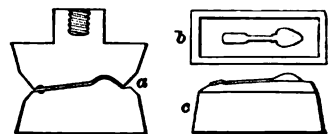
3. Same as *blocking*, 1 (a).

stamping-ground (stamp'ping-ground), *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt. [Slang, U. S.]

stamping-machine (stamp'ping-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for forming articles of hard materials, as metal, whether for the first rough shaping, or for decorative finishing.

stamping-mill (stamp'ping-mil), *n.* Same as *stamp-mill*, 1.

stamping-press (stamp'ping-pres), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a power-machine for making hollow ware, as pans, bowls, kitchen-utensils, etc. Machines of this class are a development of the earlier stamping-machines, the direct blow or stamp having been replaced in many instances by a continuous pressure. The essential features of the machine are two dies brought one over the other by a direct blow or by pressure.



Die used in a Stamping-press.
a, vertical section of die for forming a spoon;
b, plan of upper die; c, side view of lower die.

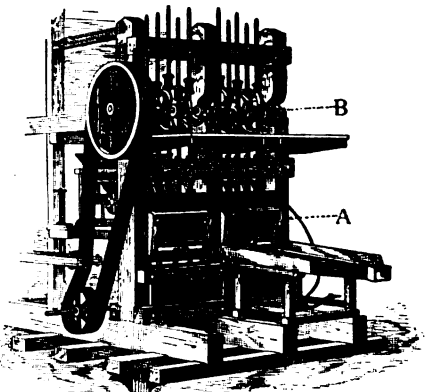
Where a continuous pressure is used by the employment of a screw, cam, toggle-joint, or eccentric, forcing one die slowly upon the other, the sheet of metal is pressed and stretched into shape. The dies are often compound—one part cutting out the blank from the sheet and another part compressing it gradually into shape—or so arranged that one part takes the blank, and holds it firmly by the edges, while a central part stretches it to the required shape. In some forms of these machines a series of dies are used successively, the blanks being pressed in part, then annealed and re-pressed until the final shape is secured. Also called *stamping-machine*.

2. A small hand-press or seal-press used by public officials and others for impressing stamps upon or affixing them to documents, either in obedience to legal requirement or as a matter of convenience or custom. Compare *seal-press*.

—3. Same as *blocking-press*. See also *arming-press*.

stamp-machine (stamp'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. It consists of a number of rods fixed into a stout oak beam, and working alternately with a set below, the water passing off through an opening covered with a fine sieve. The machine is of German origin, and is used only in small factories.

stamp-mill (stamp'mil), *n.* 1. In *metal.*, a crushing-mill employing stamps or pestles to crush ores or rock to powder preparatory to treatment for extracting metals. The stamps, which are often of great size and weight, are arranged in



The Allis-Chalmers Stamp-mill.

A, stamps; B, cams by which the stamps are operated.

a row, and are usually raised by means of wipers and cams on a revolving shaft turned by steam- or water-power. The cams release the stamps in turn, and they fall on the ore placed in chambers below, the sides of these chambers being perforated to allow the escape of the crushed mate-

rial as soon as reduced to the required fineness, while a stream of water sweeps the alimes away as they are produced. Such a row of stamps is also called a *stamp-battery*. In another form of stamp-mill the stamp is placed at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-cylinder, on the principle of the steam-hammer. Also called *stamping-mill*.

2. An oil-mill employing a pestle or pestles to crush seeds and fruits.

stamp-note (stamp'nōt), *n.* In com., a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds*.

stamp-office (stamp'of'is), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-dues and taxes are received.

stance (stans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stauce*; < OF. *stance*, *estance*, a station, situation, condition, also a stanchion, = Pr. *estansa*, station, condition, = Sp. Pg. *estancia*, a dwelling, = It. *stanza*, a station, stanza, etc., < ML. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. a standing, < L. *stan(-t)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stanza*.] 1. A station; a site; an area for building; a position; a stand. [Scotch.]

He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, l. 35. (*Davies*.)

The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, x.

2^d. Space; gap; distance.

Since I can do no better, I will set such a *stance* between him and Paphlago that all this town shall not make them friends.

Gascogne, tr. of *Ariosto's Supposes*, ll. 3.

3^d. A stave or stanza.

The other voices sung to other music the third *stance*. *Chapman*, *Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*.

stanch (stans), *v. t.* [*stance*, *n.*] To station; place.

He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was *stanch'd*.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 162).

stanch¹, staunch¹ (stanch, stanch), *v.* [*ME. stanchen, staunchen, stanchen, stanchen*, < OF. *estancher, estanchier, stanchier*, etc., cause to cease flowing, stop, stanch, F. *étancher*, stanch, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estancar* = It. *stancare* (ML. *stancare*), stanch, < L. *stagnare*, stagnate, cause to cease flowing, make stagnant, ML. also stanch (blood), L. *stagnare*, cease flowing, become stagnant, < *stagnum*, a pool, standing water: see *stagnant*, *stagnate*. Cf. *stank¹, staunch², stanchion¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to cease flowing; check the flow of.

I will *stanche* his floudes, and the great waters shal be restrayned.

Bible of 1551, Ezek. xxxi.

Over each wound the balm he drew,

And with oobweb lint he *stanch'd* the blood.

J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*, p. 34.

2. To stop a flow from; dry, as a wound, by the application of a styptic.

Then came the hermit out and bare him in,

There *stanch'd* his wound.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

3. To quench; allay; assuage. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al weere it that a riche covetous man hadde a ryver fleyng al of gold, yit shold he never *stanchen* his covetise.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iii. meter 3.

Let my tears *stanch* the earth's dry appetite.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1. 14.

I *stanch* with ice my burning breast,

With silence balm my whirling brain.

M. Arnold, *Saint Brandan*.

4th. To free; relieve; with of.

Yf two brether be at debate,

Loke nother thow further in hor hate,

But helpe to *stanche* hom of malice.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stop flowing; be stanch'd. [Rare.]

Immediately her issue of blood *stanch'd*. *Luke* viii. 44.

2th. To stop; cease.

And the wynde *stanchede* and blew no more,

And the meyst trunde into a byrgt cloude.

Chron. Wodun., p. 127. (*Hallivell*.)

stanch¹, staunch¹ (stanch, stanch), *n.* [*ME. stanch¹, staunch¹*, *v.*] That which stanches; that which quenches or allays.

O frendship, flour of flowers, O liely sprite of lyfe,
O sacred bond of blisful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.

Poems of Vncertaine Authors, On *Frendship*. (*Richardson*.)

stanch² (stanch), *n.* [An assimilated form of *stank¹*; < OF. *estanche*, a pool, fish-pond, etc.: see *stank¹*.] A flood-gate in a river for accumu-

lating a head of water to float boats over shallows; a weir. See *stank¹*. *E. H. Knight*.

Formerly rivers used to be penned in by a series of *stanches* near shoal places, which held up the water, and, when several boats were collected in the pool above a *stanch*, it was suddenly opened, and the sudden rush of water floated the boats over the shallows below.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 573.

stanch³, staunch² (stanch, stanch), *a.* [*ME. stanche*, < OF. *estanc*, fem. *estanche*, *estenc*, *estenk*, *estain*, dried, dry, exhausted, wearied, tired, vanquished, F. *étanche*, stanch, water-tight, = Pr. *estanc*, still, unchangeable, = Sp. *estanco* = Pg. *estanco*, stanch, water-tight, = It. *stanco*, tired; from the verb shown under *stanch¹, staunch¹*. Cf. *stank²*, the same word.]

1. Dry; free from water; water-tight; sound: said of a vessel.

Now, good son, thyne ypoocras is made parfitte & welle;

y wold than ye put it in *stanche* & a clete vesselle.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

If I knew

What hoop should hold us *stanch*, from edge to edge
O' the world I would pursue it.

Shak., A. and C., II. 2. 117.

Our provisions held out well, our ship was *stanch*, and our crew all in good health. *Swift*, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 1.

2. Strong; firm.

You will lose their love. This is to be kept very *stanch* and carefully to be watched.

Locke, *Education*, § 107.

3. Sound and trustworthy; true: applied to hounds with reference to their keeping the scent.

If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,

Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe

Attend his call. *Somerville*, *The Chase*, II. 125.

4. Sound or firm in principle; loyal; hearty; trustworthy.

Standing absurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, are that there is a calves-head club; . . . and that all who talk against Popery are Presbyterians in their hearts. *Addison*, *Freeholder*, No. 7.

You are *staunch* indeed in learning's cause.

Cowper, *Tirocinium*, l. 492.

= *Syn.* 4. Stout, steadfast, resolute, stable, unwavering. **stanchel¹** (stan'chel), *n.* [Formerly also *stanchell*, *stanchil*, Sc. *stanchel*, *stanchil*, etc.; cf. *stanchion¹*.] Same as *stanchion*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.

Davies, *Ancient Rites* (ed. 1672), p. 118. (*Hallivell*.)

stanchel² (stan'chel), *n.* Same as *stanchel¹*. **stancher, stauncher** (stan'cher, stan'cher), *n.* [*stanch¹* + *-er*.] One who or that which *stanches*; specifically, a styptic.

stanchion (stan'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stancheon*, *stanchon*, *stanchion*; < OF. *estancheon*, *estanson*, F. *étancheon*, a prop, staff, dim. of OF. *estance*, a stanchion, prop, support, lit. a station: see *stance*. Cf. *stanchel¹*.] A post, pillar, or beam used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof; a prop. Specifically—(a) One of the upright iron bars passing through the eyes of the saddle-bars and forming part of the armature steadying the lead lights of a large window-bay.

He did him to the wire-window,

As fast as he could gang;

Says, "Woe to the hands put in the *stancheons*,

For out we'll never win."

Fire of Frendraught (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 180).

(b) One of the upright bars in a stall for cattle. (c) In ship-building, an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the rails, the nettings, awnings, etc. (d) *pl.* In *mill. engin.*, one of the upright side-pieces of a gallery-frame.

stanchion (stan'shon), *v. t.* [*stanchion*, *n.*] To fasten to or by a stanchion.

The cows tied, or *stanchioned*, as in their winter feeding.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 380.

stanchion-gun (stan'shon-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

stanchless, staunchless (stanch'les, stanch'les), *a.* [*stanch¹* + *-less*.] Incapable of being stanch'd or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

There grows

In my most ill-composed affection . . .

A *stanchless* avarice. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, IV. 3. 78.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, VII. 791. (*Nares*.)

stanchly, staunchly (stanch'li, stanch'li), *adv.* In a stanch manner; soundly; firmly.

stanchness, staunchness (stanch'nes, stanch'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, in any sense. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 184.

stanch¹, staunch² (stanch, staunch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stood*, ppr. *stand-*

ing. [*ME. standen, stonden* (pres. ind. 3d

pers. standeth, stondeth, contr. *stant, stont*, pret. *stood, stod*, pp. *stonden, standen*), < AS. *standan, stondan* (pret. *stōd* (for **stond*), pp. *standen, stonden*) = OS. *standan* = OFries. *stonda* = OHG. *stantan*, MHG. *standen* (rare) = Icel. *standa* = Sw. *stanna, stadna* = Goth. *standan* (pret. *stōth*, pp. *stōthans* for **standans*), stand; a secondary or extended form, Teut. *√ stand* (perhaps orig. based on the orig. ppr., OHG. *stant-er, stent-er*, etc., = L. *stan(-t)s*, standing), parallel with a simpler form, namely, OS. *stān* = OFries. *stān* = MD. *staen*, D. *staan* = MLG. *stān*, LG. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān* (also with altered vowel (prob. due to association with the contrasted verb OHG. *gēn*, G. *gehen*, go), OHG. MHG. (and OS.) *stēn*, G. *stehen*) = Sw. *stå* = Dan. *staae*, stand (whence E. dial. *staw*, stand), Teut. *√ stai* (not found in AS., Icel., or Goth., and not found at all in pret. and pp., which are supplied by the pret. and pp. of *standan*, *√ stand*, orig. *√ stā* = L. *stare* (redupl. perf. *steti*, pp. *status*) = Gr. *istānai*, cause to stand, set up, mid. and pass. *istānai*, stand, 2d aor. *istānai*, stand, = ŌBulg. *stati* = Serv. *stati* = Russ. *stati*, etc., also ŌBulg. *stoyati* = Serv. *stoyati* = Bohem. *stati* = Russ. *stoyati*, etc. (Slavic *√ sta* and *√ stā*, with numerous derivatives), = Skt. *√ sthā*, stand. By reason of the fundamental nature of the notion 'stand' and its innumerable phases, and of the phonetic stability of the syllable *sta*, this root has produced an immense number of derivatives, which are in E. chiefly from the L. source—namely, from the E., *stand*, *n.*, *perstand*, etc., *understand*, *withstand*, etc.; from Scand., *stawi*; from the L. (from inf. *stare*), *stable¹* (with *constable*, etc.), *stable²*, *stablish*, *establish*, *stage*, *stamen*, *stamin* (*tamin*, etc.), *stay²* (*staid*, etc.), *cost²*, *rest²*, *contrast*, *obstacle*, *obstetric*, etc.; (from the pp. *status*) *state*, *estate*, *status*, *station*, *statist*, *statue*, *statute*, *armistice*, *interstice*, *solstice*, etc.; *constitute*, *substitute*, etc., *superstition*; (from the ppr. *stan(-t)s*) *stance*, *stanchion*, *stanzu*, *circumstance*, *constant*, *distant*, *extant*, *substantive*, etc.; (from *sistere*, causal of *stare*) *sist*, *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *subsist*, etc.; while from various derivatives or extensions of the L. *√ sta* are ult. E. *stagnate*, *stanch*, *stank¹*, *tank*, *stank²*, *stolid*, *sterile*, *destine*, *obstinate*, etc.; from the Gr., *stasis*, *static*, *apostate*, *ecstasy*, *metastasis*, *system*, *epistle*, *apostile*, etc. To the same ult. *√ sta*, Teut. or other, may be referred, with more or less plausibility, many E. words having a root or base appar. extended from *sta*, namely (< *√ stap* or *staf*), *staff*, *stave*, *stem¹*, *stem²*, *step*, *stope*, *stooop²*, *stamp*, *stub*, *stump*, *stiff*, *stifle*; (< *√ stal*) *stall*, *stale²*, *steal²*, *stalk²*, *stell*, *still¹*, *stilt*, *stool*, *stout*, etc.; (< *√ stam*) *stammer*, *stumble*, *stem³*; (< *√ stad*) *stead*, *stud¹*, *stead*, *stithy*, *stathe*, etc.; and see also *standard*, *stare¹*, *steer¹*, *steer²*, *stud²*, *steel*, *stow*, *store²*, *story²*, etc. The list, however, is elastic, and may be indefinitely increased or diminished. See the words mentioned. The L. verb has also passed into Sp. Pg. as the substantive verb *estar*, be.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be upright; be set upright; take or maintain an upright position. (a) To place one's self or hold one's self in an upright position on the feet with the legs straight, as distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts.

And thanne commandeth the same Philosophie asen *Stondeth* up.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 285.

Or does he walk? *Stands* he, or sits he?

Shak., A. and C., I. 5. 19.

Ida, . . . rising slowly from me, *stood*

Erect and silent. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, VI.

(b) To be set on end; be or become erect or upright.

Fro the erthe up til heuene bem,

A leddre *stonden*, and thor-on

Angeles dun-cumen and up-gon.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1607.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it *stands* upright.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 3. 15.

To the south of the church *stand* up two great pillars.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 66.

2. To stop moving; come to or be at a stand-still; halt; alight; more generally, to cease action of any kind; be or become motionless, inactive, or idle; be or become stagnant.

Foullis fayre and bright, . . .

With fedrys fayre to fraat ther flight fro stede to stede
where thail will *stande*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

Deepe was the way, for whiche the carte *stood*.

Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 261.

I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, . . . who Time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 320.

Stand!
If thou advance an inch, thou art dead.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, II. 2.
3. Specifically, in hunting, to point: said of dogs. See *pointer, setter*.

To point, set, or *stand* (which are different names for the same act). *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 234.
4. To rest as on a support; be upheld or sustained, literally or figuratively; depend: followed by *on, upon*, or rarely *by*.

This Ymage *stont* upon a Pyler of Marble at Costantynoble.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 9.

This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgift*.
They *stood* upon their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod.
Milton, Church-Government, II. Concl.

No friendship will abide the test,
That *stands* on sordid interest,
Or mean self-love erected.

Cowper, Friendship.

5. To be placed; be situated; lie.

"Now," quod Selgramor, "telle vs what wey *stondeth* Camelot."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 280.

In this King's [William I.] sixteenth Year, his Brother Duke Robert, being sent against the Scots, builded a Fort, where at this Day *standeth* New-Castle upon Tyne.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

A nest of houses and trees at the mountain's foot, *standing* so invitingly as to make the traveller wish for a longer sojourn.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 191.

6. To continue in place; maintain one's position or ground; hold one's own; avoid falling, failing, or retreating.

The Salsnes were so many that they myght not be perced lightly thourgh, but *stode* stiffly a-gein the Crysten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 215.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to *stand*.
Eph. vi. 13.

Who, not content that former worth *stand* fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last.
Wordsworth, The Happy Warrior.

7. To continue in being; resist change, decay, or destruction; endure; last.

He tolde vs also that the clerkes he knew not the cause why that youre tour may not *stonde*; but he shall telle yow apertly.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 35.

His living temples, built by faith to *stand*.
Milton, P. L., XII. 527.

I reach into the dark,
Feel what I cannot see, and still faith *stands*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 209.

It [most of the black Indian ink] blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, "it does not *stand*."
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 336.

8. To continue in force; remain valid; hold good.

The resumption, men truste, shall forthe, and my Lordes of Yorkes first power of protectorship *stande*.
Paston Letters, I. 378.

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him. *Pa. lxxxix. 23.*
No conditions of our peace can *stand*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 184.

9. To take a particular attitude with respect to others or to some general question; adopt a certain course, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance; take sides; specifically, to make a stand.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
He *standyth* with the ryght.
MS. Cantab. B. II. 38, f. 7v. (*Halliwel*.)

I'll *stand* to-day for thee and me and Troy.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 30.

Godwin Earl of Kent, and the West-Saxons with him, *stood* for Hardecute.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

Instructed by events, after the quarrel began, the Americans took higher ground, and *stood* for political independence. *Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord*.

10. To become a candidate for office or dignity: usually with *for*.

How many *stand* for consulships? *Shak.*, Cor., II. 2. 2.

The Town of Richmond in Richmonshire hath made choice of me for their Burgess, tho' Master Christopher Wandesford, and other powerful Men, and more deserving than I, *stood* for it.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 3.

It had just been suggested to him at the Reform Club that he should *stand* for the Irish borough of Loughshane. . . . What! he *stand* for Parliament, twenty-four years old!
Trollope, Phineas Finn, I.

11. To continue in a specified state, frame of mind, train of thought, course of action or argument, etc.; keep on; persevere; persist.

But this so plain to be lawful by God's word, and examples of holy men, that I need not to *stand* in it.
Ridley, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 63.

One that *stands* in no opinion because it is his owne, but suspects it, rather, because it is his owne, and is confuted, and thanks you.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

Never lie before a king, or a great person; nor *stand* in a lie when thou art accused; but modestly be ashamed of it, ask pardon, and make amends.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. § 5.

12. To be pertinacious or obstinate; be inconsistent or punctilious; hence, to be overexact: generally followed by *on* or *upon*, rarely by *in* or *with*. Compare to *stand upon* (c).

Stand not in an evil thing. *Eccles. viii. 3.*

Well, I will not *stand* with thee: give me the money.
Marlowe, Faustus, IV. 5.

13. To hold back; scruple; hesitate; demur.
To have his will, he *stood* not to doe things never so much below him.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, III.

An I had asked him to oblige me in a thing, though it had been to cost his hanging, he wadna hae *stude* twice about it.
Scott, Old Mortality, x.

14. To be placed relatively to other things; have a particular place as regards class, order, rank, or relations.

Amongst Liquids endued with this Quality of relaxing, warm Water *stands* first.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v. prop. 4. § 9.

Amphioxus *stands* alone among vertebrated animals in having a caecal diverticulum of the intestine for a liver.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Faith and scepticism *stand* to each other much in the relation of poetry and criticism.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 263.

15. To be at a certain degree, as in a scale of measurement or valuation: as, the mercury (or the thermometer) *stands* at 80°.

In 1791 the corn law was changed by Pitt. When the price of wheat *stood* at 64s. the quarter, or above that price, wheat might be imported at a duty of 6d.
S. Dorell, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

16. To have a specified height when standing.

He . . . *stood* four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 1.

17. To be in a particular position of affairs, be in a particular state or condition: often in the sense of *be*, as a mere copula or auxiliary verb: as, to *stand* prepared; to *stand* in awe of a person; to *stand* one's friend.

Alas, Fadyr, how *standst* this case,
That ye bene in this paynes stronge?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

In pity I *stand* bound to counsel him.

Massinger, Bashful Lover, I. 1.

He *stood* in good terms with the state of France, and also with the company. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 130.

I do not know how the laws *stand* in this particular.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

Wonder not that the great duke [Buckingham] bore him out, and all *stood* mum.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 96.

18. To occupy the place of another; be a representative, equivalent, or symbol: followed by *for*.

I speak this to you in the name of Rome,
For whom you *stand*. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, v. 6.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what idea the term defined *stands* for.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. III. 10.

The ideal truth *stands* for the real truth, but expresses it in its own ideal form.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 56.

19†. To consist; be comprised or inherent: with *in*.

No man's life *standeth* in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Faith *standeth* not in disputing.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 121.

20. To be consistent; be in accordance; agree: followed by *with*, except in the phrases *to stand to reason* and *to stand together*.

It cannot *stand* with God's mercy that so many should be damned.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 634.

The great Turke hearing Musitians so long a tuning, he thought it *stood* not with his state to wait for what would follow.
N. Ward, Simple Coblér, p. 40.

How an evasive indirect reply will *stand* with your reputation . . . is worth your consideration.

Junius, Letters, No. 68.

21. With an implication of motion (from or to a certain point) contained in an accompanying adverb or preposition, to step, move, advance, retire, come or go, in a manner specified: noting actual motion, or rest after motion: as, to *stand* back; to *stand* aside; to *stand* off; to *stand* out.

The place also liked . . . me wondrously well, it being a point of land *standing* into a cornfield.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

As things *stood*, he was glad to have his money repayed him and *stand* out.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 230.

So he was bid *stand* by.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 158.

Our nearest friends begin to *stand* aloof, as if they were half-ashamed to own us.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, I.

Stand off, approach not, but thy purpose tell.

Pope, Iliad, x. 93.

The flowerage
That *stood* from out a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Trieste *stands* forth as a rival of Venice.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 71.

22. Specifically (*naut.*), to hold a course at sea; sail; steer: said of a ship or its crew: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction.

No sooner were they entered into that resolution but they descried a sailing *standing* in for the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 125.

We did not *stand* over towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore.
Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 171.

They tacked about, and *stood* that way so far that they were fain to *stand* off again for fear of the shore.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 286.

The ship . . . filled away again, and *stood* out, being bound up the coast to San Francisco.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 68.

23†. To put up with something; forbear.

But *stonde* he moote unto his owene harm,
For when he spak he was anon bore down
With hende Nicolas and Allsoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 644.

Covenant to *stand* seized to *use*. See *covenant*.—To *stand* abeigh. See *abeigh*.—To *stand* bluff. See *bluff*.—To *stand* by. (a) [*By*, prep.] (1) To side with; aid; uphold; sustain.

I would *stand* by him against her and all the world.

Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

Well said, Jack, and I'll *stand* by you, my boy.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; maintain: as, to *stand* by an agreement or a promise.

Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol *stonde* thereby.

Upon my lyf, the queene wol seye as I.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 159.

If Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he espoused it, and *stood* by it.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 7.

(3) *Naut.*, to take hold or be ready to take hold of, or to act in regard to: as, to *stand* by a halyard; to *stand* by the anchor. (b) [*By*, adv.] To make ready; stand in a position of readiness to seize upon something; be ready to perform some act when a subsequent command or signal is given: used principally in the imperative, as a word of command. Originally a nautical term, it has come to be used quite commonly in its original sense.—To *stand* for, from, in, off, or over (*naut.*). See def. 22.—To *stand* forth, to persist.

To *stonde* forth in such duresse
Is crueltie and wikkidnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 3547.

To *stand* from under, to beware of objects falling from aloft.—To *stand* good. See *good*.—To *stand* high, in printing, to exceed the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—To *stand* in. (a) To cost: followed by a personal object in the dative: sometimes used without *in*: as, it *stood* me (me) five dollars.

As every bushel of wheat-meal *stood* us in fourteen shillings.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 55.

His wife is more zealous, and therefore more costly, and he hates her in tyres what she *stands* him in Religion.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Church Papist.

(b) To be associated; make terms: as, to *stand* in with the politicians; the police *stand* in with them for the profits. (Slang, U. S.)—To *stand* in hand, to be on hand; be ready for use or service; be of advantage: usually with an indirect personal object: as, it will *stand* us in hand to be cautious.

Well, my Lady, I *stand* in hand to side with you always.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, xvii.

To *stand* in one's own light. See *light*.—To *stand* in stead, to be serviceable; serve one's turn: with an indirect personal object.

My legs and arms *stood* me in more *stead* than either my gentle kin or my book-learn.

Scott, Legend of Montrose, II.

To *stand* in the gap. See *gap*.—To *stand* in the gate. See *gate*.—To *stand* low, in printing, to fall short of the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—To *stand* mute. See *mute*.—To *stand* off. (a) See def. 21. (b) To stand out: show.

The truth of it *stands* off as gross

As black and white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., II. 2. 103.

Picture is best when it *standeth* off as if it were carved.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, II.

To *stand* off and on, to sail away from the shore and then toward it, repeatedly, so as to keep a certain point in sight.—To *stand* on. (a) See *to stand upon*. (b) *Naut.*, to continue on the same course or tack.—To *stand* on compliment, on scruple, etc. See the nouns.—To *stand* out. (a) To hold out, especially in a struggle; persist in opposition or resistance; refuse to yield.

His spirit is come in,

That so *stood* out against the holy church.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 71.

Of their own Accord the Princes of the Countrey came in, and submitted themselves unto him, only Rodoric King of Connaught *stood* out. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 56.

(b) To project, or seem to project: be prominent or in relief; show conspicuously. See def. 21.

Their eyes *stand* out with fatness.

Pa. lxxiii. 7.

In the history of their [the princes'] dynasty the name of the city chiefly *stands* out as the chosen place for the execution of princes whom it was convenient to put out of the way.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 111.

The heavy, irregular arches of the bridge, and the tall, square mass of the tower, stand out against the red sky, and are reflected in the rapid water.

C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 11.

To stand **am** for **one**. See **am**.—To stand **to**. (a) [To, adv.] To fall to; work.

I will stand to and feed,
Although my last. *Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 49.*

(b) [To, prep.] (1) To stand by; sustain; help.
Give them leave to fly that will not stay;
And call them pillars that will stand to us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 51.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; uphold.
Stand strongly to your vow, and do not faint.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

(3) To await and submit to; take the chance or risk of; abide.
Troilus will stand to the proof.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 142.

[They] fled into the woods, and there rather desired to end their days than stand to their trials and the event of justice. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, ii. 122.*

(4) To take to; have recourse to; keep to; apply one's self to resolutely.

Their sentinell called, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & stood to their armes.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 84.

But Mr. Sampson stood to his guns, notwithstanding, and fired away, now upon the enemy, and now upon the dust which he had raised. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xvi.*

To stand to a child, to be sponsor for a child. *Hallivell. (Prov. Eng.)—To stand together, to be consistent; agree.—To stand to it. (a) To stand one's ground; hold one's own, as in a struggle; hold out.*

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they stood to it or ran away.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

I do not think . . . that my brother stood to it so lustily as he makes his brags for.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

(b) To persist, as in an opinion; maintain.
Now I'll stand to it, the pancakes were naught.
Shak., As you like it, i. 2. 60.

To stand to reason, to be reasonable.
This stands to reason indeed.

Brome, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

To stand under, to bear the weight or burden of; as, I stand under heavy obligations.—To stand up for, to defend the cause of; contend for; support; uphold.
He meant to stand up for every change that the economical condition of the country required.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

Ye see I stood up for ye, Mr. Avery, but I thought 't would n't do no harm to kind o' let ye know what folks is sayin'.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 483.

To stand upon or on. (a) To rely upon; trust to.

We stand upon the same defence that St. Paul did; we appeal to Scripture, and the best and purest Antiquity.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, ii. 1.

So, standing only on his good Behaviour,
He's very civil, and entreates your Favour.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prolog.

(b) To be dependent or contingent upon; hinge upon.
Your fortune stood upon the casket there.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 208.

(c) To concern; affect; involve.
Consider how it stands upon my credit.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 68.

I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it stands upon their lives.

Quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, i. 56.

(d) To dwell on; linger over, as a subject of thought.
Since the Authors of most of our Sciences were the Romans, and before them the Greeks, let us a little stand upon their authorities. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

The third point . . . deserveth to be a little stood upon, and not to be lightly passed over.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

(e) To insist upon; make much of; hence, to pride one's self upon; presume upon.

This widow is the strangest thing, the stalletiest, And stands so much upon her excellencies!

Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

Nor stand so much on your gentility.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 119.*

I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you stand not upon Birth or Reputation in either Sex.

Mrs. Centlivre, The Basset-Table, ii.

(f) To be incumbent upon; in the form to stand one upon.

It stands me much upon,

To stop all hopes whose growth may damage me.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 50.

Does it not stand them upon to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God?

Locks.

To stand upon one's pantables, to stand upon points, etc. See *pantable, point*, etc.—To stand upon one's rest. See *to set up one's rest* (a), under *set*.—To stand up to, to make a stand against; confront or face boldly.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four rounds.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

To stand up with. (a) To take one's place with (a partner) for a dance; hence, to dance with. [Colloq.]

If you want to dance, Fanny, I will stand up with you.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xli.

(b) To act as groomsman or bridesmaid to; as, I stood up with him at his wedding. [Colloq.]—To stand with. See *def. 20*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to stand; specifically, to set upright.

"And as concerning the nests and the drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly standing the stick aside against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2. To abide by; keep to; be true to.

These men, standing the charge and the bonde which thei haue taken, wille leve vterly the besynes of the world, . . . and hooly yeve hem to contemplative life.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

3. To undergo; endure; bear; more loosely, to endure without succumbing or complaining; tolerate; put up with; be resigned to; be equal to.

I am sorry you are so poor, so weak a gentleman, Able to stand no fortune.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I should never be able to stand Noll's jokes; so I'd have him think, Lord forgive me! that we are a very happy couple.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The business of their dramatic characters will not stand the moral test.

Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

She did not mind death, but she could not stand pinching.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 271.

4. To await and submit to; abide: as, to stand trial.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And stand the judgment of a Roman senate.

Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

5. To withstand; resist; oppose; confront.

Valiant Talbot above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance;
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 123.

Not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,
He stood the furious foe.

Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 343.

The rebels, who fled from him after their victory, and durst not attack him when so much exposed to them at his passage of the Spey, now stood him, they seven thousand, he ten.

Walpole, Letters, ii. 19.

6. To be important or advantageous to; be incumbent upon; behoove.

He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady. He knew that it stood him to do so if he possibly could.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xiv.

7. To be at the expense of; pay for: as, to stand treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would stand a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

To stand a watch (naut.), to perform the duties of a star-board or port watch for a specified time.—To stand buff. See *buff*.—To stand fire, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—To stand off, to keep off; hold at a distance: as, to stand off a creditor or a dun.—To stand one's ground. See *ground*.—To stand out. (a) To endure or suffer to the end.

Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not stand it out, so he did not stand out against it.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 78.

(b) To persist; insist; maintain; contend.

It were only yesterday at e'en she were standing out that he liked her better than you.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

To stand pad. See *pad*.—To stand shot. See *shot*.

stand (stand), *n.* [*ME. stand = D. stand = MLG. stant, stant = MHG. stant (stand-), G. stand = Dan. (> Icel.) stand, standing, stand, station, etc.; also, in some mechanical senses, E. dial. stond, stound, < ME. stonde, < AS. stand = MD. stonde = MLG. LG. stonde, a tub, = OHG. stante, MHG. G. stonde, a tub, stand, a stand, jack, support, etc. (the Gael. stanna, a tub, vat, is from E.); all from the verb.*] 1. The act of standing. (a) A coming to a stop; a cessation from progress, motion, or activity; a halt; a rest; stoppage.

He stalks up and down like a peacock—a stride and a stand.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

Lead, if thou think'st we are right.

Why dost thou make

These often stands? thou said'st thou knew'st the way.

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

(b) The act of taking a decided attitude, as in aid or resistance; a determined effort for or against something; specifically, *milit.*, a halt for the purpose of checking the advance of an enemy.

Breathe you, my friends; well fought; we are come off like Romans, neither foolish in our stands.

Shak., Cor., i. 6. 2.

All we have to ask is whether a man's a Tory, and will make a stand for the good of the country?

George Eliot, Felix Holt, vii.

2. A state of rest or inaction; a standstill; hence, a state of hesitation, embarrassment, or perplexity.

The sight of him put me to a stand in my mind whether I should go on or stop.

T. Elwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 256.

Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a stand.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

3. The place where a person or an object stands; a position, site, or station; a post or place.

At every halfe houre one from the Corps du guard doth hollow, shaking his lips with his finger between them; vnto whom every Sentinell doth answer round from his stand.

Capt. John Smith, Works, i. 143.

The knight then asked me if I had seen Prince Eugene, and made me promise to get him a stand in some convenient place where he might have a full sight of that extraordinary man.

Addison, Spectator, No. 209.

Amid that area wide they took their stand.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 27.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "stand" or "lie," or at most shifting from one stand in a pool to another.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 350, note.

Specifically—(a) The place where a witness stands to testify in court. (b) A rostrum; a pulpit.

Sometimes, indeed, very unseemly scenes take place, when several deputies [in the French Chamber], all equally eager to mount the coveted stand, reach its narrow steps at the same moment and contest the privilege of precedence.

W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., ii.

(c) A stall in a stable. *Hallivell.*

4. Comparative position; standing, as in a scale of measurement; rank.

Nay, father, since your fortune did attain
So high a stand, I mean not to descend.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 90.

5. A table, set of shelves, or the like, upon which articles may be placed for safety or exhibition; also, a platform on which persons may place themselves. Specifically—(a) A small light table, such as is moved easily from place to place.

A stand between them supported a second candle.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

(b) A stall for the sale of goods; any erection or station where business is carried on: as, a fruit-stand; a news-stand; a carriage-stand.

The Chief of Police [of Racine, Wisconsin], acting under instructions from the Mayor, has notified the proprietors of every cigar-store, soda-fountain, ice-cream stand, and confectionery shop to close on Sunday.

New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

(c) A rack, as for umbrellas and canes. (d) In museums, the support for a mounted specimen of natural history; especially, a perch for mounted birds, consisting of an upright and cross-bar of turned wood, usually painted or varnished. Stands are also made in many ways, in imitation of natural objects upon which birds perch or rest. Stands for mammals are usually flat boards of suitable size, rectangular or oval, and with turned border. (e) In a microscope, the frame or support which holds the essential parts of the instrument as well as the object under examination. It includes the tube with the coarse and fine adjustments, the stage and its accessories, the mirror, etc. See *microscope*. (f) In printing, same as *composing-stand*. (g) A platform or other structure, usually raised, as for spectators at an open-air gathering, or for a band or other group of performers: as, the grand stand on a race-course.

A large wooden shed, called "The Stand," without floor or weather-boarding, capable of covering, say, four thousand persons, stood near the centre [of a camp-meeting ground].

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 902.

The stand-buildings for the accommodation of the patrons of the course are four or five in number, and are three stories high.

T. C. Crauford, English Life, p. 28.

6. A standing growth, as of grass, wheat, Indian corn, etc.

By the middle of April there should be a good stand of the young sprouts [of sugar-cane].

The Century, XXXV. 111.

7. (a) A tree growing from its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock of either the same or another kind of tree. (b) A young tree, usually one reserved when other trees are cut. See *standel*.—8. Ductility; lack of elasticity.

Leather may have the quality known as *Stand*—that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 372.

9. In *com.*, a weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.—10. A company; a troop.

A stand of six hundred pikemen, consisting of knights and gentlemen as had been officers in the armies of his late Majesty.

England's Joy (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 30).

11. A complete set or suit; an outfit. See *stand of arms*, below.

Proclamation was made . . . to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a stand of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes.

Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, i. 289. (Jamieson.)

A stand o' claes was nae great matter to an Osbaldistone (be praised for 't).

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

12. A tub, vat, or cask, or the quantity it contains. A stand of ale is said in the seventeenth century to correspond with a hog'shead of beer.

First dip me in a stand o' milk,
And then in a stand o' water.

The Young Tamblane (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Here, Will Perkins, take my purse, fetch me
A stand of ale, and set in the market-place,
That all may drink that are athirst this day.

Greene, George-a-Greene (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 200).

Band-stand, a balcony or raised platform in a hall or park for the accommodation of a band or company of musicians. — **Brasier-stand**, a stand, usually consisting of a ring mounted on three feet, to support a brasier. — **Conducting-stand**, a rack or frame of wood or metal for holding a score for the conductor of a chorus or an orchestra. — **Grand stand**, in any place of public resort, the principal stand from which spectators view races, games, or any other spectacle.

We . . . will follow Mr. Egremont to the *grand stand*, where ladies now sit in their private boxes much as they sat some eighteen hundred years ago to smile on the dying gladiator in the amphitheatres.

Wylie Melville, White Rose, II. iv.

Stand of ammunition. See *ammunition*. — **Stand of armor**, stand of arms, a suit of armor and weapons taken together, or, in modern times, the arms and accoutrements sufficient for one man. See *arm*, n. — **Stand of colors**, a single color or flag. *Wilhelm*. — To be at a stand, to be brought to a standstill; be checked and prevented from motion or action. — To get a stand. See the quotation.

Occasionally these panic fits . . . make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner. . . . When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters' parlance *getting a stand* on them; and often thirty or forty have been killed in one such stand, the hunter hardly shifting his position the whole time.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 274.

To make a stand. (a) To come to a stop; stand still.

When I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way,
I suddenly made a stand, lest it should fall on my head.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 96.

(b) To take a position for defense or resistance; stop and fight. — To put to a stand, to stop; arrest by obstacles or difficulties: as, he was put to a stand for want of men and money.

standage (stan'dāj), n. [*stand* + *-age*.] 1. A stall.

Such strawe is to bee given to the draughte oxen and cattell at the *standage* (read *standage*) or the barnedores.

Archæologia, XIII. 383.

2. In *mining*, a place underground for water to stand or accumulate in; a lodge or sump.

standard¹ (stan'dārd), n. [Early mod. E. also *standerd*; < ME. *standard*, *standerd*, *standord*, < late AS. *standard* (= MD. *standaerd*, D. *standaerd* = MLG. *stanthart*, LG. *standare* = MHG. *standert*, *stanthart*, G. *standarte* (perhaps < It.) = Sw. *standar* = Dan. *standart*), < OF. *estandard*, *estandard*, an ensign, standard, a point of rallying, F. *étendard*, an ensign, standard, flag, = Pr. *estandard*, *estandard* = Sp. *estandarte* = It. *standardo*, an ensign, standard (cf. OF. *estandard*, *estandeille*, *standale* = It. *stendale*, an ensign); ML. *standardum*, an ensign, standard (cf. *standardus*, a stronghold, a receptacle of water): (a) either < OHG. *stantan* (MHG. *stanten*), stand, = E. *stand*, etc., + *-art*, or (b) < ML. **stendere* (It. *stendere* = OF. *estendre*, etc.), < L. **stendere*, spread out, extend: see *extend*. The connection with *stand* is certain in the other uses: see *standard*², *standard*³.] 1. *Milit.*, a distinctive flag; an ensign. Specifically — (a) The principal ensign of an army, of a military organization such as a legion, or of a military chieftain of high rank. In this sense it may be either a flag or a solid object carried on a pole, as the Roman eagle, or the dragon shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, or a combination of a flag with such an object. (b) A large flag, long in the fly in proportion to its hoist, carried before princes and nobles of high rank, especially when in military command or on occasions of ceremony. A standard of Edward III. was shaped like a long pennon, swallow-tailed, and bearing the royal arms at the hoist, the rest of the pennon being covered with fleurs-de-lis and lions semé. A standard of the Earl of Warwick, carried during the Wars of the Roses, had a cross of St. George, with the rest of the flag covered with small copies of the badge of the Nevilles, a bear and ragged staff. At the present time the word is used loosely. The so-called royal standard of Great Britain, though a standard in function, is properly a banner in form. The flags of the British cavalry regiments are called *standards*, to distinguish them from the *colours* of the infantry regiments. In the U. S. army a yellow silk regimental standard bearing the national coat of arms is carried by each cavalry regiment. The regimental standard of the cavalry corresponds to the regimental colors of the foot-troops.

2. In *bot.*, same as *banner*, 5. — 3. In *ornith.*: (a) Same as *rexillum*. (b) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*. — 4. A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient. [Rare.]

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my standard.

Shak., *Tempest*, III. 2. 13.

* To slope the standard. See *slope*.

standard² (stan'dārd), n. and a. [*stand* + *-ard*.] < ME. **standard*, < OF. *estandard*, *estandard*, also (AF.) *estander*, ML. (AL.) *standardum*, standard of weight and measure; appar. a particular use in England of OF. *estandard*, etc., an ensign, standard, as 'that to which one turns,' or, as in *standard*³, 'that which is set up': see *stan-*

*dard*¹, *standard*³.] I. n. 1. A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standards of the United States for customary measures are a troy pound and a yard. At present, the fundamental standards of the United States are a certain meter and a certain kilogram, made of an alloy of iridium and platinum and preserved at the Bureau of Standards at Washington. From these the customary pound or yard is derived. See *pound*, *yard*, *meter*, *kilogram*.

2. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard of gold coins in Great Britain is at present 22 carats — that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123.274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy, making together 1 pound troy; and the shilling should weigh 87.273 grains. The gold and silver coins in current use in the United States are all of the fineness 900 parts of the precious metal in 1,000, the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar 412.5 grains.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*.
Locke, *Considerations concerning Raising the Value of Money*.

3. That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

Let the judgment of the judicious be the *standard* of thy merit.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 8.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their regularity; strength and elevation are our *standards*.
Dryden, *Epic Poetry*.

The degree of differentiation and specialization of the parts in all organic beings, when arrived at maturity, is the best *standard* as yet suggested of their degree of perfection or highness.
Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 313.

[The respiratory act] ranging, during the successive periods of life, from 44 respirations per minute in the infant soon after birth, to the average *standard* of 18 respiratory acts in the adult aged from thirty to sixty years.
J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 126.

Measuring other persons' actions by the *standards* our own thoughts and feelings furnish often causes misconception.
H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 114.

4. A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified. The amount of the parliamentary grant to a school depends on the number of children who pass the examination conducted by government inspectors — the rate per pupil differing in the different standards.

Every boy in the seventh and sixth *standards* would have held out his hand, as they had been well drilled on that subject.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 51.

Average standard, in *copper-mining*. See *average*². — **Double standard**, a monetary standard based upon both gold and silver as the materials of the circulating medium, as distinguished from a *single standard* based upon either gold or silver. — **Dutch standard**, a set of samples of sugar put up in bottles bearing the official seal and label of the Dutch government (whence the name), and recognized as the standard of the commercial world in fixing the quality of sugars. The set comprises 16 different grades, numbered, according to the different colors of the samples, from 5 (the darkest color) to 20 (the most refined) inclusive. The quality of the sugar to be tested is determined by comparison with the samples or the standard, and the sugar is named accordingly as No. 10, 13, etc., Dutch standard. — **Gold standard**, a monetary standard based upon gold as the material of the unit of value. — **Metallic standard**, a gold or silver standard. — **Multiple standard**, a monetary standard representing a considerable number of important articles in frequent use, the fluctuations in their value neutralizing one another and thus causing a substantial uniformity of value among them. — **Mural standard**, any standard set up on a wall, as, for instance, a standard of measurement for convenience in testing rules, tapes, measuring-chains, etc. — **Photometric standard. See *photometric*. — **Silver standard**, a monetary standard based upon silver as the material of the monetary unit. — **Single standard. See *double standard*. — **Tabular standard**. Same as *multiple standard*.****

II. a. Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence; of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

In comely Rank call ev'ry Merit forth;
Imprint on every Act its *Standard* Worth.

Prior, *Carmen Seculare* for the Year 1700.

The proved discovery of the forgery of Ingulf's History of Crowland Abbey was a fact that necessitated the revision of every *standard* book on early English History.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 46.

Latimer-Clark standard cell. See *cell*, 8. — **Standard arrow**, an arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations: it is distinguished from the *flight arrow*. — **Standard battery**, a battery in which the electromotive force is perfectly constant, so that it can be used as a standard. — **Standard compass**. See *compass*. — **Standard pitch**. See *pitch*, 3. — **Standard solution**, a standardized solution (which see, under *solution*). — **Standard star**, a star whose position and proper motion is particularly well known, and on that account is recom-

mended for use in determining the positions of other stars, instrumental constants, time, latitude, and the like. — **Standard time**, the reckoning of time according to the local mean time on the nearest or other conventionally adopted meridian (just an integral number of hours from the Greenwich Royal Observatory). See *time*.

standard² (stan'dārd), v. t. [*standard*², n.] To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal.

Bithell, *Counting-House Dict.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

standard³ (stan'dārd), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *standerd*, *standert*; < ME. **standard* (f), < MD. *standaerd*, a post, pillar, column, mill-post, trophy (cf. OF. *estandard*, a kind of torch, < D.); a var., conformed to *standaerd*, an ensign, etc., of *stander*, a post, mill-post, etc.: see *stander*. The E. *standard*³ is thus a var. of *stander*, with various senses, mostly modern. It has been more or less confused with *standard*¹ and *standard*².] I. n. 1. An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil. Specifically — (a) The upright support or stem of a lamp or candlestick; hence, also, a candlestick; especially, a candelabrum resting on the floor in a church.

Doppione, a great torch of wax, which we call a *standard*, or a quarrier.
Florio (ed. 1611).

Beneath a quaint iron *standard* containing an oil-lamp he saw the Abbé again. *J. H. Shorthouse*, *Countess Eve*, IV.

(b) In carp., any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door. (c) In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it. (d) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached. (e) In a vehicle: (1) A support for the hammer-cloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under *coach*. (2) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally. *E. H. Knight*.

2. In *hort.*: (a) A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an *espalier* or a *cordon*.

The espaliers and the *standards* all

Are thine; the range of lawn and park.

Tennyson, *The Blackbird*.

(b) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

Standards of little bushes pricked upon their top, . . . the *standards* to be roses, juniper, holly, berberis.

Bacon, *Gardens* (ed. 1837).

3. A stand or frame; a horse. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard-chest*s delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 215. (*Halliwel*.)

The *Standard*, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and diverse sorts of (coats of) arms costely set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the *Standard* a vice with a chime.

Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in *Arber's* [Eng. Garner, II. 49].

5. A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

Frolic, my lords; let all the *standards* walk;
Fly it, till every man hath ta'en his load.

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

6. The chief dish at a meal.

For a *standard*, venison roast, kyd, fayne, or cony.

Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 106.

7. A suit; a set. Compare *stand*, n., 11.

The lady had commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down. *B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, Arg.

8. One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

The fickleness and fugitiveness of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master.

Fuller, *General Worthies*, xi.

Gas-standard, a gas-fixture standing erect and of considerable size, as one which stands on the floor, common in the lighting of churches, public halls, etc.

II. a. Standing; upright; specifically, in *hort.*, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, *standard* roses.

Rich gardens, studded with *standard* fruit-trees, . . . clothe the glacia to its topmost edge.

Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, xxiii.

Standard lamp. See *lamp*.

standard-bearer (stan'dārd-bār'ēr), n. 1. An officer or soldier of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard: used loosely and rhetorically: as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party.

King James, notwithstanding, maintained a Fight still with great Resolution, till Sir Adam Forman his *Standard-bearer* was beaten down.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 260.

2. An African caprimulge bird of either of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*; a pennant-winged goatsucker. *M. longipennis* has

one flight-feather of each wing extraordinarily prolonged as a bare shaft bearing a racket at the end. *C. vesicularius*



Standard-bearer (*Macrodactylus longipennis*).

has a less lengthened lance-linear feather, chiefly white, and in other respects resembles the common night-hawk of the United States. Also called *four-wings*.

standard-bred (stan'dård-bred), *a.* Bred up to some standard of excellence agreed upon by some association.

standard-grass (stan'dård-grás), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

standardization (stan'dård-di-zá'shon), *n.* [*< standardize + -ation.*] The act of standardizing, or the state of being standardized; specifically, the adjustment of manufactured articles or parts to a fixed trade, national, or international, standard of size, shape, weight, kind, and quality, or strength of materials. It is now applied to cars, locomotives, machines of all kinds, tools, typewriters, sewing-machines, couplings, valves, screws, bolts, pipe-fittings, arms, structural steel, and many kinds of building materials. Also spelled *standardisation*.

standardize (stan'dård-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *standardized*, ppr. *standardizing*. [*< standard + -ize.*] To conform to or compare with a standard; regulate by a standard; constitute or recognize as a standard; specif. in *chemical analysis*, to determine accurately in order to use what is so determined as a standard of comparison: said of the strength of a solution, or the quantity of a certain reagent contained in a given volume of it. Also spelled *standardise*.

standardizer (stan'dård-di-zér), *n.* [*< standardize + -er.*] One who or that which standardizes. Also spelled *standardiser*.

standard-knee (stan'dård-nô), *n.* Same as *standard*, 1 (c).

standardwing (stan'dård-wing), *n.* Wallace's bird of paradise. See cut under *Semioptera*.

stand-by (stand'bi), *n.* One who or that which stands by one. (a) A supporter or adherent. (b) That upon which one relies; especially, a ready, timely resource.

The Texan cowboys become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable *standby*.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXVI. 840.

(c) A nautical signal to be in readiness. See *stand by* (b), under *stand*.

standel (stan'del), *n.* [*< stand + -el*; equiv. to *stander*.] A tree reserved for growth as timber; specifically, in *law*, a young oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

standelwort (stan'del-wért), *n.* [*< standel*, equiv. to *stander*, + *wort*. Cf. equiv. MD. *standelkruid*.] Same as *stander-grass*.

stander (stan'dér), *n.* [= MD. *stander*, a post, mill-post, axletree, D. *stander*, an axletree, = OHG. *stanter*, MHG. *stander*, *stender*, G. *ständer*, a tub; as *stand + -er*. Cf. *standard* and *standel*.] 1. One who or that which stands. (a) One who keeps an upright position, resting on the feet.

They fall, as being slippery *standers*.

Shak., T. and C., III. 8. 84.

(b) One who or that which remains in a specified place, situation, state, condition, etc.; specifically, a tree left for growth when other trees are felled. Compare *standel*.

They [the Dutch] are the longest *standers* here by many years: for the English are but newly removed hither from Hean, where they resided altogether before.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 1. 40.

(c) A supporter; an adherent. [Rare.]

Our young proficientes . . . do far outgo the old *standers* and professors of the sect.

Berkeley, *Alciphron*, II. § 7.

(d) A sentinel; a picket. [Thieves' slang.]

And so was faine to lye among the wicked, sometimes a *stander* for the padder.

Rouslands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 688.

2. *pl.* In the *early church*, the highest class of penitents: a mistranslation of *consistentes* (*οὐκ-οράμενοι*), properly 'bystanders.'

Standers, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 486.

stander-by (stan'dér-bí'), *n.* One who is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers-by* to curtail his oaths. Shak., Cymbeline, II. 1. 12.

stander-grass (stan'dér-grás), *n.* The *Orchis mascula* and various plants of this and allied genera. See *cullion*, 2. Also *standard-grass*, *standelwort*, *standerwort*.

standerwort (stan'dér-wért), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

stand-far-off (stand'fár-ôf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-further-off*.

In my childhood there was one [kind of cloth] called *Stand-far-off* (the emblem of Hypocrisy), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye.

Fuller, Worthies, Norwich, II. 488. (Davies.)

stand-further (stand'fêr'fêr'), *n.* A quarrel; a dissension. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

stand-further-off (stand'fêr'fêr-ôf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-far-off*.

Certain sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortal memory of the famous Odoombian traveller.

John Taylor, Works (1830). (Nares.)

stand-gall (stand'gál), *n.* Same as *stanial*.

standing (stan'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who stands, in any sense.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*.

Ps. lxxx. 2.

He cursed him in sitting, in *standing*, in lying.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

2. The time at, in, or during which one stands. (a) The point in time at which anything comes to a stand; specifically, of the sun, the solstice.

Brask is sowe atte *standyng* of the Sonne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

(b) The interval during which one keeps, or is supposed to keep, an upright or standing position. Compare *sitting*, *n.*

They [Perch] may be, at one *standing*, all caught one after another.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 157.

Hence—(c) Duration; continuance; practice.

One of the commendadors of Alcantara, a gentleman of long *standing*. Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' *standing*.

Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

3. A standing-place; a position or post; a stand.

You, sirrah, get a *standing* for your mistress, The best in all the city.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, I. 3.

4. Relative position; degree; rank; consideration; social, professional, or commercial reputation; specifically, high rank: as, a member in full *standing* (of a church, society, club, or other organization); a committee composed of men of good *standing*.

Of all the causes which contribute to form the character of a people, those by which power, influence, and *standing* in the government are most certainly and readily obtained are by far the most powerful.

Calhoun, Works, I. 50.

standing (stan'ding), *p. a.* 1. Having an erect position; upright; perpendicular; hence, rising or raised; high.

Look how you see a field of *standing* corn, . . . Rising in waves, how it doth come and go Forward and backward. Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

Wear *standing* collars, were they made of tin!

O. W. Holmes, Urania.

2. Involving the attitude or position of one who stands; performed while standing: as, a *standing* jump.

Wide was spread

That war and various; sometimes on firm ground A *standing* fight; then, soaring on main wing, Tormented all the air. Milton, P. L., vi. 243.

3. Remaining at rest; motionless; inactive; specifically, of water, stagnant.

And though so be it is called a sea, in very dede it is but a *standyng* water.

Sir R. Glynfôrde, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

The Garigliano had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire, or rather *standing* pool.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

4. Permanent; lasting; fixed; not transient, transitory, or occasional: as, a *standing* rule; a *standing* order.

A *standing* evidence of the care that was had in those times to prevent the growth of error.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 155.

Yes, yes, I think being a *standing* jest for all one's acquaintance a very happy situation.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

5. In *printing*, remaining for further use: noting composed types, printed or unprinted, which are reserved from distribution.—*Standing army*. See *army*, 2.—*Standing bed*, *standing bedstead*, the large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his *standing*-bed and trundle-bed.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 5. 7.

Standing bevel or **beveling**. See *bevel*, 1.—**Standing block**. See *block*, 11.—**Standing bowl**. Same as *standing cup*.

Here, say we drink this *standing-bowl* of wine to him.

Shak., Pericles, II. 3. 65.

Standing bowsprit, **committee**, **cup**, **galley**, **matter**. See the nouns.—**Standing nut**, a cup made of a nut-shell mounted in silver or the like: examples remain dating from the sixteenth century or earlier, made most commonly of coconut-shells.—**Standing orders**. (a) The permanent orders made by a legislative or deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which its business shall be conducted. (b) In a military organization, those orders which are always in force.—**Standing panel**. See *panel*.—**Standing part** of a tackle, the part of the rope made fast to the strap of a block or any fixed point.—**Standing piece**. Same as *standing cup*. M. S. Arnold, 249, 1. 88. (Halliwell).—**Standing rigging** (naut.). See *rigging*, 2.—**Standing salt-cellar**, **shield**, etc. See the nouns.—**Standing stone**, in archæol., a translation of the French *pierre levée*, a menhir. E. B. Tylor.—**Standing table**, a permanent table, fixed in its place, or of such size and solidity that it cannot easily be moved, as the table for meals in the old English hall.

standing-cypress (stan'ding-si'pres), *n.* A common biennial garden-flower, *Gilia coronopifolia*, native in the southern United States. In its tubular scarlet flowers and finely dissected leaves it resembles the cypress-vine; but it is of an erect wand-like habit.

standing-ground (stan'ding-ground), *n.* Place or ground on which to stand; especially, that on which one rests, in a figurative sense; a basis of operations or of argument; a fundamental principle. W. Wilson, The State, § 204.

standing-press (stan'ding-pres), *n.* See *press*, 1.

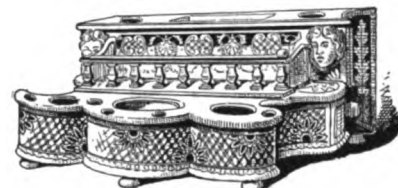
standing-room (stan'ding-röm), *n.* Space sufficient only for standing, as in a theater where all the seats have been taken.

standing-stool (stan'ding-stöl), *n.* A small frame or machine moving on wheels, used to support a child when learning to walk.

The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foolie Can wag without a truckling *standing-stool*.

Fletcher, Poems, p. 130. (Halliwell.)

standish (stan'dish), *n.* [A reduction of **stand-*



Standish of Decorated Pottery, 18th century.

(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

dish, *< stand + dish*.] An inkstand; also, a case for writing-materials.

In which agonie tormenting my selfe a long time, I grew by degrees to a milde discontent; and, pausing a while over my *standish*, I resolved in verse to paynt forth my passion.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

Here is another letter of Niccolini that has lain in my *standish* this fortnight.

Walpole, Letters, II. 75.

stand-off (stand'ôf'), *n.* [*< stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] A holding or keeping off; a counteraction. [Colloq.]

The preferences of other clients, perhaps equal in number and value, who are fighting with Fabian tactics, make a complete *stand-off*.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 672.

stand-off (stand'ôf'), *a.* [*< stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] Holding others off; distant; reserved. [Colloq.]

You always talk . . . as if there were no one but Catherine. People generally like the other two much better. Catherine is so *stand-off*.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Robert Elsmere, I. 2.

stand-offish (stand'ôf'ish), *a.* [*< stand off + -ish*.] Same as *stand-off*. [Colloq.]

If the "landed gentry" were *stand-offish*, and . . . did not put themselves out of the way to cultivate Miss Shal-don's acquaintance, that young lady was all the more grateful for their reserve.

F. W. Robinson, Her Face was her Fortune, v.

stand-offishness (stand'ôf'ish-ness), *n.* The character of being repellent; the disposition or tendency to hold others at a distance. [Colloq.]

I told him I did not like this pride and *stand-offishness* between man and man, and added that if a duke were to speak to me I should try to treat him civilly.

D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxii.

stand-pipe (stand'pīp), *n.* 1. A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means in order to obtain a head-pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—2. A small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main.—3. An upright gas-pipe connecting the retort and the hydraulic main.—4. In a steam-engine, a boiler supply-pipe elevated enough to cause water to flow into the boiler in spite of the pressure of steam.—5. A pipe on the eduction-pipe of a steam-pump to absorb the concussions due to the pulsation and irregularities caused by the necessary use of bends and changes in the direction of pipes.—6. An upright pipe, open at the top, used in connection with a hot-water heating system to allow room for the expansion of the water when heated; an expansion-tank.—7. A portable pipe used to afford a high head of water at fires. One section of a pipe is secured to trunnions, while other sections are kept in a rack, and attached when required. When the hose is coupled, the long pipe is raised by means of a wheel, and the lower end is connected with the water-supply. Another more recent form is a derrick, elevated by two cylinders and pistons analogous in construction to these parts in a steam-engine; but the pistons are moved by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, generated, immediately as wanted, from the reaction of sulphuric acid upon a solution of sodium bicarbonate in a suitable generator. The pipe is elevated above the derrick by a wire rope, pulleys, and a hand-winch. A movable butt or nozzle, which can be inclined to any desired angle up or down, or turned in any direction horizontally, is controlled by a man on the lower platform of the derrick, and a copious stream can thus be poured into or upon the top of a tall building. Also called *water-tower*.

standpoint (stand'point), *n.* [*Tr. G. stand-punkt*; as *stand* + *point*]: a word objected to by purists.] The point at which one stands; especially, the position from which one's observations are taken and one's opinions formed or delivered; the point of view; the mental situation.

The attraction of different speakers from Sunday to Sunday stimulates thought, each treating his theme from his own standpoint.

A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 91.

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own standpoint with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 196.

stand-rest (stand'rest), *n.* A stool, bracket, or the like serving to support a person in an almost upright position, as the miserere in medieval stalls: applied especially to a contrivance like a high stool, but with the top or seat sloping instead of horizontal.

standstill (stand'stīl), *n.* and *a.* [*< stand still*: see *stand*, *v.*, and *still*, *a.*] *I. n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction, exhaustion, or perplexity.

In consequence of this fancy the whole business was at a standstill.

Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 29, 1823.

II. a. Deficient in progress or advancement; unprogressive: as, a standstill policy.

stand-up (stand'up), *a.* 1. Standing; erect; upright; high.

He was a tall youth now; . . . he wore his tall-coat and his stand-up collar, and watched the down on his lip with eager impatience.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 7.

2. Specifically, in pugilism, noting a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without false falls: as, a fair stand-up fight.

His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square stand-up fights with life.

O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, I.

stane (stān), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *stone*.

stane-raw (stān'rā), *n.* [Also *staniraw*, *stein-raw*, *staney-rag*, rock-liverwort, appar. *< stane*, stone, + *raw* (origin obscure).] A foliaceous lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, used in the Scotch Highlands for dyeing brown; black crotches. [*Orkney.*]

stang (stang), *n.* [*< ME. stange* (prob. in part *< Scand.*), *< AS. steng*, *steng*, *stenge*, a pole, rod, bar, stick, stake, = *MD. stanghe*, *D. stang* = *MLG. stange* = *OHG. stanga*, *MHG. stange*, *G. stange*, a pole, = *Icel. stōng* (*stang*) = *Sw. stång* = *Dan. stang*, a pole, stang (cf. *It. stanga*, a bar, spar, *< G.*); *< stingan* (pret. *stang*), pierce, sting: see *sting]. Cf. *stang². 1. A wooden bar; a pole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]**

He halcher al hole the halner to-geder, & sythen on a stiff stange stoutly hem henges.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1614.

"Ye strike ower hard, Steenie—I doubt ye foundered the child. "Ne'er a bit," said Steenie, laughing; "he has braw broad shouthers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the stang."

Scott, Antiquary, xvi.

2. The bar of a door. *Florio*.—3. A rod, pole, or perch used in the measurement of land. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Riding the stang*, in Scotland and the north of England, a mode of punishing brutal or unfaithful (or, sometimes, henpecked) husbands, or other offenders, by carrying them mounted on a stang through the town, with an accompaniment of jeers and rough music. The culprits have sometimes suffered by proxy, or, latterly, only in effigy.

stang¹ (stang), *v. t.* [*< stang¹, *n.*] To cause to ride on a stang.*

This Word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge, to stang Scholars in Christmas Time being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff or Pole, for missing of Chapel.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 410.

stang² (stang), *n.* [*< ME. stange*, a sting; *< sting* (pret. *stang*), sting: see *sting¹.] 1. A sting. [Obsolete or Scotch.]*

Quen the stanged must se
The neddor on the tree ther hange,
That ware al warish of their stange.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 117.

My curse upon thy venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortured gums along.

Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. The weever, a fish. Also *stangster*. [*Prov.*] **stang² (stang), *v.* [*< Icel. stanga*, sting, goad, *< stōng*, a pole, stake: see *stang², *n.*, and cf. *stang¹.] *I. trans.* To sting.****

The neddere that ware fel
Stanged the folk of Israel.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

II. intrans. 1. To throb with pain; sting. *Hallwell*.—2. To cause a sharp, sudden pain; inflict a sting.

But for how lang the flee may stang,
Let inclination law that.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

stang³. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sting¹.*

stang⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *stank¹.*

Stangeria (stan-jé-ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. (T. Moore, 1853), named after Dr. Stanger of Natal, one of the first to collect specimens of the plant.*] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the family *Cycadaceae* and tribe *Zamiæ*, made by some a tribe *Stangeriæ*. It is characterized by a strobile with scales imbricated in alternating series, a thick naked napiform caudex, and leaf-segments with a strong midrib and numerous unbranched or forking nerves. There are one or two species, natives of Natal. They are singular plants with the smooth irregular trunk only about a foot high or nearly subterranean, from which rise a few coarse long-stalked pinnate fern-like leaves, inflexed in the bud, the leaflets straight in the bud, linear-lanceolate, scalloped, spiny-toothed or cleft, and traversed by parallel forking veins. The fruit, a thick downy strobile or cone, is borne on a stalk surrounded by circular concave woolly bracts overlapping in two or three ranks. The male plants bear cylindrical cones with numerous stamens on the under side of their compound scales. *S. paradoxa* is called *Hottentot's-head*; small articles, as necklaces and snuff-boxes, are sometimes made from its seeds.

stanhope (stan'hōp), *n.* [From a personal name.] A style of gig. The body is of the same shape as that of the tilbury. It rests upon two half elliptic cross-springs whose ends are suspended from two side-springs. The shafts are supported by iron braces and thimble-posts. The name is also, inaccurately, given to certain styles of automobiles.

Stanhopea (stan-hō-pē-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Frost, 1829), named after Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, president of the London Medico-botanical Society.*] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Vandææ*, type of the subtribe *Stanhopeæ*. It is characterized by a loose raceme of a few large flowers with spreading and nearly equal sepals, a thick fleshy lip which is commonly wavy or twisted, a straight erect or incurved column usually prolonged and two-winged above, and pollinia with flattened stalks and scale-shaped glands. The peculiar lip is highly polymorphous and complex, bearing lateral lobes which are often thickened into a solid mass forming a spherical, oblong, or saccate hypochillum, a middle lobe or epichillum which is itself often three-lobed and attached by a distinct joint, and sometimes at its base other appendages, lobes or horns—the metachillum. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. They are epiphytes with very short stems bearing many sheaths and a single large plicate leaf. The stem soon thickens into a fleshy pseudobulb, from the base of which the flower-stem proceeds. The flowers are very remarkable for their structure, size, and rich colorings, usually brown-spotted, yellow, or purple; for their great fragrance, whence the recently introduced perfume called *stanhopeæ*; and for their growth downward, not upward as in ordinary plants—a habit first discovered by the accidental breaking of a flower-pot in which the blossoms had buried themselves in the earth. They are now cultivated under glass in hard-wood baskets with interstices through which the flowers protrude.

Stanhope lens, *press.* See *lens*, *press¹. **stanhoscope** (stan'hō-skōp), *n.* [*< Stanho* (*pe lens*) + *Gr. skopein*, view.]. A form of simple magnifying-glass, a modification of the Stanhope lens, in which the surface away from the eye is plane instead of convex.*

staniel (stan'yel), *n.* [Also *stanyel*, *stannyel*, also (with the consonant *i* or *y* following *n* assimilated to *n*) *stannel*, formerly *stannell*, or assimilated to *ch*, *stanchel*, *stanchil*; *< ME. staniel*, *stanyel*, earlier **stangelle*, *< AS. stāngella*, *stāngilla*, a kestrel (erroneously used to gloss *L. pellicanus*) (= *G. stingall*, a staniel), *< stān*, stone, rock, + **gella*, **gilla*, *< gellan*, *gillan*, *gellan*, yell, scream, a secondary form related to *galan*, sing: see *stone* and *yell*, *gale¹. The word is thus nearly similar in its second element to *nightingale¹. The *E. form stone-gall* is partly from the *AS.* with the long vowel retained, and partly (as to the 2d element) due to the *G.* form; the form *standgall*, with the same terminal syllable, simulates *stand*, and the form *standgale* (as if equiv. to *windhover*) is a simulated form, as if *< stand* + *gale¹. The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. See cut under *Tinnunculus*.***

Feb. What a dish o' polson has she dressed him!
Sir To. And with what wing the staniel checks at it!

Shak., T. N., II. 5. 124.

stanielry (stan'yel-ri), *n.* [*< staniel* + *-ry*.] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry. *Lady Alimony*, sig. I. 4. (*Nares.*) **stank¹ (stangk), *n.* [*E. dial.* also assimilated *stanch* (see *stanch²); *< ME. stank*, *stanc*, *stauke*, *stang*, *< OF. estang*, *F. étang* (Walloon *estank*, *stauke*) = *Pr. estanc* = *Sp. estanque* = *Pg. tanque* (*ML. stanca*), a dam to hem in water, *< L. stagnum*, a pool of stagnant water: see *stagnate*, *stagnant*. Cf. *stanch¹; also cf. *tank*.] 1. A body of standing water; a pool; a pond. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]****

And alle be it that men clepen it a See, sit it is nouthur
See ne Arm of the See; for it is but a Stank of fresche
Watir, that is in lengthe 100 Furlonges.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 115.

Seint John seith that avowthers shullen been in helle
in a stank brennyng of fyr and of byrmston.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. A tank; a ditch. [*Prov. Eng. or Scotch.*] **stank¹ (stangk), *v. t.* [*< stank¹, *n.*, or perhaps an unassimilated form of the related verb *stanch¹, *q. v.*] To dam up. *Fletcher, Poems*, p. 154. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]****

stank² (stangk), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also stanch*, *stauke*; *< OF. estanc*, tired, = *Pr. estanc*, still, immovable, = *It. stanco*, tired; cf. *Sp. estanco*, = *Pg. estanque*, water-tight, stanch: see *stanch², *stauke*², a doublet of *stank².] Exhausted; weary. *Florio*; *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, September.**

stank³ (stangk), *n.* Old preterit of *stink*.

stank-hen (stangk'hēn), *n.* [*< stank¹ + *hen¹.] The moor-hen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*.**

[*Scotch.*] **stankie** (stangk'ki), *n.* Same as *stank-hen*.

[*Scotch.*] **stannaburrow** (stan'a-bur'ō), *n.* [*Prop. stannaburrow*, *< stanner* + *burrow*², 1, 2.] See the quotation (the etymology there suggested is erroneous).

Leaving the stream a little to the right, we shall notice several small heaps of stones placed at intervals along the slope. These little mounds, which are met with in various parts of Dartmoor, are called by the moor-men *stannaburrows*, which name is probably derived from the same root as the word stannary, and they were probably tin bounds set up by the miners.

W. Crofting, Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, p. 69, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 46.

stannary (stan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *stannery*; *< ML. stannaria*, a tin-mine, *< L. stannum*, tin: see *stannum*.] *I. a.* Relating to tin, tin-mines, or the working of tin: as, "stannary courts," *Blackstone*, *Com.*, III. vi.—*Stannary court*, a court instituted at a very early period in English history for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the tin-mines and tin-miners of Cornwall.

II. n.; pl. *stannaries* (-riz). A region or district in which tin is mined: the English form of the Latin *stannaria* (or *stannaria*, as written in a charter of the third year of King John, 1201). The miners themselves were called *stannatores* or (rarely) *stannatores*.

For they wrongfully claim all the County of Devon to be their Stannary.

Petition to Parliament, 1 Ed. III., MS. in Rec. Office, (quoted in De La Beche's Geol. Rep. on Cornwall.

If by public laws the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our stannaries, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 17.

stannate (stan'āt), *n.* [*< stann*(ic) + *-ate¹.] A salt of stannic acid.*

stannel (stan'el), *n.* See *staniel*.

stanner (stan'er), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small stone; in the plural, gravel. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

stannery¹, *a.* and *n.* See *stannary*.

stannery² (stan'ér-i), *a.* [*ME. stann[er]y*; < *stanner* + *-y*]. Gravelly; stony. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

stannic (stan'ik), *a.* [= *F. stannique*; < *L. stannum*, tin, + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to tin; procured from tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a quadrivalent atom: as, *stannic acid*, $\text{SnO}(\text{OH})_2$, an oxyhydroxid obtained from stannic oxide, which unites with bases to form salts called *stannates*.

stanniferous (stan-nif'ér-us), *a.* [*L. stannum*, tin, + *ferre* = *E. bear*]. Containing or affording tin.

stannine (stan'in), *n.* [*L. stannum*, tin, + *-ine*]. A brittle steel-gray or iron-black ore of tin, of a metallic luster, consisting of the sulphids of tin, copper, and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Also called, from its color, *bell-metal ore*.

stannite (stan'it), *n.* [*L. stannum*, tin, + *-ite*]. Same as *stannine*.

stannotype (stan'ô-tip), *n.* [*L. stannum*, tin, + *Gr. τυπος*, type]. In *photog.*, a picture taken on a tin plate; a tin-type or ferrotype. *Imp. Dict.*

stannous (stan'us), *a.* [*L. stannum*, tin, + *-ous*]. Of, pertaining to, or containing tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a bivalent atom: as, *stannous oxide*, or protoxid of tin (SnO).

stannum (stan'um), *n.* [*L. stannum*, *stagnum*, tin, also an alloy of silver and lead (> *It. stagno* = *Sp. estaño* = *Pg. estanho* = *Pr. estanh* = *F. étain*, *tain*, tin); perhaps the same as *L. stagnum*, pool, applied to a mass of fluid metal: see *stank*, *stagnate*. Cf. *Bret. stean* = *Corn. stean* = *W. ystae* = *Gael. staoin* = *Manx stainny*, tin (< *L. ?*): see *tin*.] Tin.

stannyl, *n.* See *staniel*.

stant¹. A contracted form of *standeth*, third person singular present indicative of *stand*.

stant² (stant), *n.* Same as *stant*¹.

stationer (stan'shon), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *stanchion*.] Same as *stemson*.

stanza (stan'zā), *n.* [Formerly also *stanzo*, *stanse* (= *Sp. estancia* = *G. stanza* = *F. stance*), in def. 2; < *It. stanza*, *Öit. stantia*, prop. an abode, lodging, chamber, dwelling, stance, also a stanza (so called from the stop or pause at the end of it), < *ML. stantia*, an abode: see *stance*.] 1. Pl. *stanze* (-ze). In *arch.*, an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber: as, the *stanze* of Raphael in the Vatican.—2. In *versification*, a series of lines arranged in a fixed order of sequence as regards their length, metrical form, or rimes, and constituting a typical group, or one of a number of similar groups, composing a poem or part of a poem. *Stanzas* is often used interchangeably with *strophes*—*strophes*, however, being used preferably of ancient or quantitative, and *stanza* of modern or accentual and rimed poetry. In the latter the stanza often consists of lines identical in form throughout, the arrangement of rimes alone defining the group of lines. Such a stanza is not properly a *strophe*. A couplet is not regarded as a stanza, and a triplet is rarely so designated. Compare *verse*. Abbreviated *st.*

Horace . . . confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or *stanza*, in every Ode. *Dryden, Misc., Pref.*

stanzaed (stan'zād), *a.* [*stanza* + *-ed*]. Having stanzas; consisting of stanzas: as, a two-stanzaed poem.

stanzaic (stan-zā'ik), *a.* [*stanza* + *-ic*]. Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza. *E. C. Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 381.

stanziac (stan'zik), *a.* [*stanza* + *-ic*]. Same as *stanzaic*. *E. Wadham*, *Eng. Versification*, p. 92.

stanzo (stan'zō), *n.* An obsolete form of *stanza*. *Shak.*, As you like it, ii. 5. 18.

stapel, *a.* See *stapen*.

stapedial (stā-pē'di-āl), *a.* [*NL. stapedius* + *-al*]. 1. Stirrup-shaped: as, the *stapedial* bone of the ear.—2. Pertaining to the stapes or its representative, whatever its form.—*Stapedial* ligament, the annular ligament of the stapes, connecting the foot or base of the stirrup with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—*Stapedial* muscle, the *stapedius*.—*Stapedial* nerve, a tympanic branch of the facial which innervates the *stapedial* muscle.

Stapedifera (stap-ē-dif'g-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Thacher, 1877)*, neut. pl. of *stapedifer*: see *stapediferous*]. Those animals which have a stapes, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians; all vertebrates above fishes.

stapediferous (stap-ē-dif'g-rus), *a.* [*NL. stapedifer*, < *ML. stapes*, a stirrup, + *L. ferre* =

E. bear]. Having a stapes; of or pertaining to the *Stapedifera*.

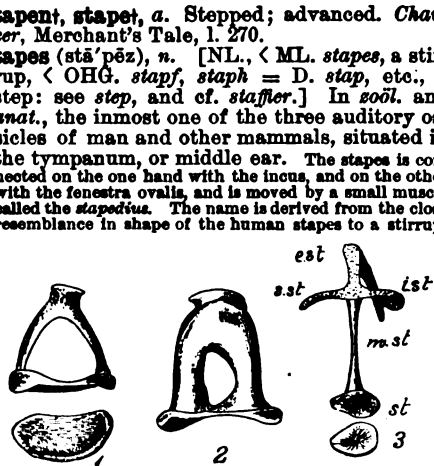
stapedius (stā-pē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *stapedii* (-i). [*NL.*, < *ML. stapes*, a stirrup; see *stapes*.] The *stapedial* muscle; a muscle of the tympanum actuating the stapes of some animals. In man the *stapedius* arises from a cavity hollowed out in the pyramid of the petrosal bone; its tendon passes out of a little hole in the apex of the pyramid, and is inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its action draws the head of the stapes backward, and also causes the stapes to rotate a little on a vertical axis drawn through its own center. The name is correlated with *incudius* and *malleolus*. See cut under *hyoid*.

Stapelia (stā-pē'li-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1737)*, named after J. B. van *Stapel*, a Dutch physician and botanist (died 1636)]. A genus of sympetalous plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, and tribe *Tylophoræ*. It is characterized by flowers with a wheel-shaped or reflexed corolla without appendages between the five valvate lobes, and with the tube short and broadly bell-shaped or almost wanting, and by a double corona, the outer of five horizontally spreading lobes alternate with the anthers, the inner of five scales produced into erect or arching horns. There are over 70 species, natives of South Africa. Their short fleshy leafless stems are produced into four prominent angles, which are coarsely toothed, sometimes bearing transient rudiments of leaves at the apex of the new growth. Numerous dark tubercles give the stems a grotesque appearance. Some are cultivated under glass for their beautiful and varied flowers, which are commonly very large, some reaching 12 inches (*S. gigantea* sometimes 14 inches) in diameter, of singular structure and often exquisitely marbled or dotted. In other species they are dingy or unattractive, usually coarse, thick, fleshy, and short-lived, and in most species exhale transiently a fetid odor as of carrion, attracting flies, which deposit their eggs upon them in large quantities. Their colors are largely the livid-purple and lurid-reddish, yellow, and brownish hues which are associated with disagreeable odors also in *Rafflesia*, *Aristolochia*, *Candorina*, and others of the largest flowers. They are sometimes called *carrion-flowers*: a variety of *S. variegata* is known, from its blotches, as *toad-flower*; and *S. asterica*, from its spreading narrow-parted corolla, as *starfish-flower*.

Stapelies (stap-ē-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Endlicher, 1836)*, < *Stapelia* + *-es*]. A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, based on the genus *Stapelia*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes 16 genera. In that of Engler and Prantl it is not recognized, and the genera are placed in the much larger tribe *Tylophoræ*. They commonly have short, thick, fleshy stems, coarsely angled or tubercled, without leaves except in the genus *Freeria*. One genus, *Boucaerota*, which Schumann makes a section of *Coralluma*, extends into Europe in Spain and Sicily; the others are mostly South African.

stapent, **stapel**, *a.* Stepped; advanced. *Chaucer*, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 270.

stapes (stā'pēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ML. stapes*, a stirrup, < *OHG. stapf*, *stap* = *D. stap*, etc., a step: see *step*, and cf. *staffier*]. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the inmost one of the three auditory ossicles of man and other mammals, situated in the tympanum, or middle ear. The stapes is connected on the one hand with the incus, and on the other with the fenestra ovalis, and is moved by a small muscle called the *stapedius*. The name is derived from the close resemblance in shape of the human stapes to a stirrup.



1. Of Man (the surface of its foot separately shown). 2. Of Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 3. Of Chick (its foot separately shown, and cartilaginous parts in dotted outline): *ms. st.*, mediostapedial part, forming with *st.* the stapes proper (columella); *est*, extrastapedial part; *ist*, infrastapedial part; *st.*, suprastapedial part.

In man the bone presents a *head*, with a little fossa for movable articulation with the orbicular incudal bone; a *neck* or constricted part; two branches, *legs* or *crura*; and an oval base or *foot*. This bone is morphologically one of the proximal elements of the hyoidean arch. The corresponding element in birds and reptiles is very differently shaped, and is sometimes called *stapes*, often *columella*. It is rod-like or columellar, with an expanded base fitting the fenestra ovalis, the other end usually showing a cross-bar. Parts of such a stapes are distinguished as *mediostapedial*, the main shaft; *extrastapedial*, the part beyond the cross-bar; *infrastapedial*, the lower arm of the cross-bar; and *suprastapedial*, the upper arm

of the cross-bar—the last being supposed to represent the incus of mammals. Some of these parts may be wanting, or only represented by a ligament, or coalesced with a part of the mandibular arch. The stapes or columella furnishes the primitive actual or virtual connection of the hyoidean arch with the petriotic capsule. See *stapedial*, *columella*, 3 (b), and cuts under *hyoid*, *Pythonidae*, and *tympanic*.—*Annular* ligament of the stapes. See *ligament* and *stapedial*.

Staphisagria (staf-i-sag'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Tragus, 1546)*, < *ML. staphisagria*, *staphysagria*, *stafisagria*, etc.; prop. two words, *staphis* *agria*, < *Gr.* as if **σταφίς* *ἀγρία*; *σταφίς*, a dried grape, a raisin, also (in *L. staphis*) the plant *stavesacre*; *ἀγρία*, fem. of *ἀγριος*, wild, < *ἀγρός*, a field, the country. The *E.* form of the name is *stavesacre*, q. v.] An old name for certain species of *Delphinium*, especially *D. Staphisagria*, the *stavesacre*, now classed as a section, and as such distinguished by a short spur, from three to five ovaries forming bladdery few-seeded capsules, and biennial habit. See *Delphinium* and *stavesacre*, also *ointment of stavesacre* (under *ointment*).

staphisagric (staf-i-sag'rik), *a.* [*Staphisagria* + *-ic*]. Contained in or derived from *Staphisagria*. *Encyc. Diet.*

staphisagrine (staf-i-sag'rin), *n.* [*Staphisagria* + *-ine*]. A name formerly given to an amorphous mixture of alkaloids obtained from *Delphinium Staphisagria*, or *stavesacre*.

staphyle (staf'i-lē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen.] The uvula.

Staphylea (staf-i-lē-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1753)*, abridged from *Staphylocladon* (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. staphylocladon*, a shrub thought to have been *S. pinnata*; prob. so named from its clustered fruit, < *Gr. σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Staphyleaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary which is two- or three-parted to the base, contains numerous biserial ovules, and ripens into an inflated and bladdery membranous capsule, discharging its few seeds at the apex of the two or three lobes. There are 7 species, natives of the north temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are shrubs with numerous roundish branches, bearing opposite stipulate leaves, each composed of from three to five leaflets, which are involute in the bud and are furnished with stipels. The white flowers, with five erect petals, hang from nodding panicles or racemes. The large and peculiar fruit is the source of the common name *bladder-nut*. (See cut under *nectary*, 1.) *S. pinnata*, also called *bag-nut*, common in hedgerows and thickets in Europe, bears hard smooth nuts sometimes used for rosaries.

Staphyleaceæ (staf'i-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825)*, < *Staphylea* + *-aceæ*]. A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Sapindales*, long classed as a subfamily of the *Sapindaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by its regular bisexual flowers with the five stamens inserted outside of the base of the disk, by albuminous and sometimes arillate seeds with a straight embryo, and by opposite simple or compound leaves. It includes 25 species, of 6 genera, of which *Staphylea* is the type.

staphyline (staf'i-lin), *a.* [*Gr. σταφύλιος*, of or pertaining to a bunch of grapes, < *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes, also the uvula.] 1. Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—2. Pertaining to the uvula or to the entire palate.—*Staphyline glands*, palatine glands.

staphylinid (staf-i-lin'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A rove-beetle, as a member of the *Staphylinidae*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Staphylinidae*; staphylinine.

Staphylinidae (staf-i-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Leach, 1817)*, < *Staphylinus* + *-idae*]. A large and important family of brachelytrous clavicorn beetles, commonly called *rove-beetles*. They resemble the *Pelaphidae* in having short elytra, but differ in having the abdomen flexible and consisting of eight ventral segments. The antennæ are generally eleven-jointed, the labial palpi three-jointed, and the maxillary four-jointed. The short truncate elytra usually leave most of the abdomen exposed, and this, when the beetles are disturbed, is turned up over the back, as if the insects were about to sting. A familiar example is the *Oxypterus*, known as the *cocktail* and *devil's coach-horse*. (See *Goerius*, and cut under *devil*.) Some species discharge an odoriferous fluid from the tip of the abdomen. The larvae resemble the adults, and are found under bark, in fungi, decaying plants, and the excrement of animals, in ants' nests, hornets' nests, and the nests of certain birds. It is one of the largest and most wide-spread of the families of *Coleoptera*. About 1,000 species are known in America north of Mexico, and about 5,000 in the whole world. Also *Staphylinidae*, *Staphylini*, *Staphylinæ*, *Staphylinidæ*, *Staphylinidæ*. See cuts under *Homalium* and *rove-beetle*.

staphyliniform (staf-i-lin'i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. Staphylinus*, q. v., + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a rove-beetle; related to the *Staphylinidae*.

staphylinine (staf-i-lin'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Staphylinidae*.

Staphylinus (staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < Gr. *σταφύλιος*, a kind of insect, < *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes.] The typical genus of the family *Staphylinidae*, formerly corresponding to that family in a broad sense. Used with various limitations, it is now made type of the restricted family, and characterized by having the maxillary palpi with the fourth joint equal to or longer than the third, the marginal lines of the thorax united near the apex, the ligula emarginate, the middle coxae slightly separate, and the abdomen narrowed at the tip. The species are numerous, and among them are the largest forms in the family. Twenty-one are known in America north of Mexico, and about 100 in the whole world.

staphylion (stā-fil'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλιον*, dim. of *σταφύλη*, the uvula: see *staphyle*.] The median point of the posterior nasal spine. *Török*.

staphylitis (staf-i-lī'tis), *n.* [*< staphyle*, the uvula, + *-itis*.] Uvulitis.

staphyloma (staf-i-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *staphylomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλωμα*, a defect in the eye, < *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes.] A name given to certain local bulgings of the eyeball. — **Staphyloma cornes**, a protrusion involving more or less of the cornea, such as may result from preceding ulceration. Also called *anterior staphyloma*. — **Staphyloma cornes pellucidum**, conical cornea. Also called *staphyloma pellucidum*. — **Staphyloma posticum**, posterior staphyloma; sclerorchoroiditis in the back part of the eye, resulting in a thinning of the coats and consequent bulging and progressive myopia.

staphylomatic (staf'i-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< staphyloma* (-t) + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by staphyloma.

staphylomatous (staf-i-lō-mā'tus), *a.* [*< staphyloma* (-t) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of staphyloma.

staphyloplasty (staf'i-lō-plas'ti), *n.* [*< Gr. σταφύλη*, the uvula, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring the soft palate when it is defective.

staphylorrhaphy (staf-i-lor'a-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. σταφύλη*, the uvula, + *ραφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. Also called *cionorrhaphia*, *palatorrhaphy*.

staphylotome (staf'i-lō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. σταφύλωτομον*, a knife for excising the uvula, < *σταφύλη*, the uvula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or the palate.

staphylotomy (staf-i-lō'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σταφύλωτομία*, the excision of the uvula, < *σταφύλη*, the uvula, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut: see *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, amputation of the uvula.

staple (stā'pl), *n.* [*< ME. stapel, stapil, stapylle, stapul*, < AS. *stapel, stapol, stapul*, a prop, post (= OS. *stapal* = OFries. *stapel*, *stapel* = MD. *stapel*, D. *stapel*, a prop, foot-rest, a seat, pile, heap, = MLG. LG. *stapel* (> G. *stapel*), a pile, staple, stocks, = OHG. *stapfal, stapfal*, MHG. *stapfel, stapfel*, G. *stapfel*, a step, = Sw. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, = Dan. *stabel*, a pile, stack, stocks (on which a ship is built), hinge), < *stapan*, step: see *step*. Cf. *staple*².] 1. A post; a prop; a support.

Under each *stapel* of his bed,
That he niste, four that hid.
The Sevin Sages, 201. (Halliwell.)

2. A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, or bolt.

Massy staples,
And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., I. 17.

3. In *founding*, a piece of nail-iron with a flat disk riveted to the head, and pointed below, used in a mold to hold a core in position. *E. H. Knight*. — 4. Of a lock, same as *box*², 13. — 5. In musical instruments of the oboe class, the metallic tube to which the reeds are fastened, and through which the tone is conveyed from them into the wooden body of the instrument. — 6. In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft within a mine. [North. Eng.] — *Seizin by hasp and staple*. See *hasp*. — *Staple of a press*, the frame or uprights of a hand printing-press. *C. T. Jacob*, Printers' Vocab.

staple¹ (stā'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [*< staple*¹, *n.*] To support, attach, or fix by means of a staple or staples. *Elect. Rev.*, XVI. 5.

staple² (stā'pl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *staple*; < OF. *estaple, estape*, F. *étape* (ML. *stapula*), a market, store, store-house, = G. *stapel* (Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*, in comp.), < MD. *stapel* = MLG. LG. *stapel*, a market, emporium, appar. a particular use of *stapel*, a pile, heap: see *staple*¹.] I. *n.* 1. A settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the

king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

The first ordination of a *Staple*, or of one only settled Mart-towne for the uttering of English wools & woollen fells, instituted by the said K. Edward.

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Hence — 2. A general market or exchange.

Tho. O sir, a *Staple* of News! or the New *Staple*, which you please.
P. Jun. What's that?
Fash. An office, sir, a brave young office set up. . . .
P. Jun. For what?
Tho. To enter all the News, sir, of the time.
Fash. And vent it as occasion serves.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, i. 1.

3. A commercial monopoly formed by a combination of merchants acting under the sanction of the royal privilege of fairs and markets. *Foreign staple* was the system of trade carried on by this monopoly on the continent; *home staple* was the business organized by it in leading towns in England.

Their ayme in this edict is, if possible, to draw for the loue of currents the *staple* of diuers merchandise to that city.
Sir Thomas Roe, *Negotiations* (London, 1740).

4. The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a locality, either for exportation or home consumption — that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart.

The prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, the *staples* of the North, and of cotton and tobacco, the *staples* of the South, were high, not only absolutely, but relatively.

Tausig, *Tariff History*, p. 19.

5. The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item.

He has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side.
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, vi.

Politics, theology, history, education, public improvements, personal matters, are conversational *staples*.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 466.

6. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material. — 7. The fiber of any material used for spinning, used in a general sense and as expressive of the character of the material: as, wool of short *staple*; cotton of long *staple*, etc. — *Corrector of the staplet*. See *corrector*. — *Merchant of the staplet*. See *merchant*.

Ordinance of Staple. Same as *Statute of Staple*. — *Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land. — *Statute of Staple*, or *Ordinance of Staple*, an English statute of 1353 (7 Edw. III., st. 2), recognizing the ancient custom of staple, and confirming the rights and privileges of merchants under it. — *Statute staple*. See *statute*.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities: as, a *staple town*.

Flanders is *Staple*, as men tell mee,
To all nations of Christianitie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

2. Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce: as, a *staple trade*. —

3. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.

Will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no.
Swift.

4. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market: as, *staple commodities*.

staple² (stā'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [*< staple*², *n.*] I. *intrans.* To erect a staple; form a monopoly of production and sale; establish a mart for such purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* 1. To furnish or provide with a staple or staples.

Fleeces *stapled* with such wool
As Lemnster cannot yield more finer stuff.
Greene, *Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay*.

2. To sort or classify according to the length of the fiber: as, to *staple wool*.

staple-house (stā'pl-hous), *n.* [MD. *stapel-huys*; as *staple*² + *house*¹.] A warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored. See *staple*², *n.*, 1.

In their large *staple-house* on the Thames . . . were stored the collections of raw produce — wool, tin, and hides the chief of them — which England sent away to foreign countries.
F. Martin, *Hist. of Lloyd's*, p. 2.

staple-punch (stā'pl-punch), *n.* A bifurcated punch used for pricking holes in blind-slats and rods for the reception of staples.

stapler (stā'plēr), *n.* [*< staple*² + *-er*.] 1. A merchant of the staple; a monopolist. See *staple*², 3.

You merchants were wont to be merchant *staplers*.
Middleton, *Family of Love*, i. 3.

2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

Mr. Gregg retired from active business as a wool-stapler.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, i. 12.

staple-right (stā'pl-rit), *n.* A right, possessed by municipalities of the Netherlands, and thence introduced into the New Netherlands (New York), of compelling passing vessels either to stop and offer their merchandise for sale first of all in the market-place of the town, or to pay a duty.

star¹ (stār), *n.* [(a) < ME. *starre, sterre, storre, steorre* (pl. *starres, sterres, steores, sterren, steorren*), < AS. *steorra* = OS. *sterro* = OFries. *stera* = MD. *sterre, starre*, D. *ster*, *star* = MLG. *sterre* = OHG. *sterro*, MHG. *sterre*, a star; with formative -*ra* (perhaps orig. -*na*, -*ra* being assimilated to -*ra*, the word being then orig. ult. identical with the next). (b) E. dial. *starn, stern*, < ME. *stern, sterne* (perhaps < Scand.) = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *stern* = OHG. *sterno*, MHG. *sterne* (also OHG. MHG. *stern*), < Icel. *stjarna* = Sw. *stjerna* = Dan. *stjerne* = Goth. *stairno*, a star; with a formative -*na*, -*no* (seen also in the orig. forms of *sun* and *moon*), from a base **ster*; cf. L. *stella* (for **sterula*) (> It. *stella* = Sp. Pg. *estrella* = OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*), *star*, = Gr. *ἀστρον* (*astron*), a star, *ἀστρον* (> L. *astrum*), usually in pl. *αστρα*, the stars (with prothetic *a*), = Corn. Bret. *sternen* = W. *seren* (for **sternen*) = Skt. *tārā* (for **tārā*), a star, *star*, pl. the stars, = Zend *star*, *star*; root unknown. If, as has been often conjectured, *star* has a connection with *star*, *strew*, it must be rather as 'strown' or 'sprinkled' over the sky than as 'sprinkler' of light.] 1. Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point. In ordinary modern language *star* is frequently limited to mean a fixed star (see below). In astrology the stars, especially the planets, are supposed to exercise an influence upon human destinies.

His eye twynkled in his head aright,
As doon the *sterres* in the frosty night.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 268.

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars.
Luke xxi. 25.

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 140.

You are, thanks to your stars, in mighty credit.
Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 114.

Hence — 2. Destiny. [Rare.]

I was not born unto riches, neither is it, I think, my star to be wealthy. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, ii. 13.

3. Anything which resembles a star.

His charger trampling many a prickly star
Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

Specifically — (a) A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold, or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See *insignia*, and cuts under *bath*, *garter*, and *Order of St. Michael* (under *order*).

While peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and coronets appear.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 85.

(b) The asterisk (*). See *asterisk*. (c) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star. (d) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

Three times slipping from the outer edge,
I bump'd the ice into three several stars.
Tennyson, *The Epic*.

(e) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

Onward, caballito mío,
With the white star in thy forehead!
Longfellow, *Spanish Student*, iii. 6.

(f) In *zool.*: (1) A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radiate figure, as a brittle-star, feather-star, lily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. Gr. the compounds. (2) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster. (g) In a copper-plate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes on the roller, which serve as handles. *E. H. Knight*.

4. Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently; specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

Sole star of all that place and time,
I saw him — in his golden prime,
The Good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

If I were now to receive a message from the planet Mars offering me a star engagement, I could not be more astonished than I was on that day. *J. Jefferson*, *Autobiog.*, iii.

5. In *her.*, same as *estoile*. — 6. In *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called *star-fort*. — 7. An additional life bought by a player in the game of pool. [Eng.]

Only one star is allowed in a pool; and when there are only two players left in, no star can be purchased.
Encyc. Brit., iii. 677.

Aberration of a star. See *aberration*, 5. — **Apparent place of a star**. See *apparent*. — **Binary star**. See *multiple star*. — **Blazing star**. See *blazing star* and *Aletris*. — **Circumpolar star**. See *circumpolar*. — **Complement of a star**. See *complement*. — **Diurnal acceleration**.

tion of the fixed stars. See *acceleration*.—**Double star**. See *multiple star*.—**Equestrian star**. See *Hippocentaur*.—**Evening star**. See *evening*.—**Falling star**. See *falling star*.—**Fixed star**, a self-luminous body at so vast a distance from the earth as to appear a point of light, almost motionless except for the diurnal revolution of the heavens. To the naked eye the brighter stars appear to have radiating lines of light; but these are due to imperfections of vision, and are different for different observers. All the fixed stars twinkle (see *twinkling*). In a good telescope on a fine night a star shows a minute round disk surrounded by concentric rings; but these phenomena are mere effects of diffraction, and no instrument yet constructed can enable the eye to detect a fixed star's real breadth. The stars differ in brilliancy, and in this respect are said to have different magnitudes (see *magnitude*, 5). These in many cases are changeable (see *variable star*). The number of stars in the whole heavens brighter than a given magnitude m may be calculated (for stars above the 11th magnitude) by the formula $(3.3)^{1.25 + m}$. The stars are very irregularly distributed in the heavens, being greatly concentrated toward the Milky Way. This is particularly true of first-magnitude stars, and again of telescopic stars. There are many clusters of stars, among which the Pleiades, the Hyades, Praesepe, Coma Berenices, and the cluster in the sword-handle of Perseus are visible to the naked eye. Other stars are associated in systems of two, three, or more. (See *multiple star*.) To most eyes the stars appear yellow, but some are relatively pale, others chromatic yellow, and still others ruddy. There are many ruddy stars in the part of the Galaxy near Lyra. I. M. Rutherford of New York first showed that in reference to their spectral lines the fixed stars fall under several distinct types. Type I, according to Secchi's nomenclature, embraces spectra showing strong hydrogen-lines, all others being very faint. These belong without exception to white stars, such as Sirius, Vega, Procyon, Altair, Spica, Fomalhaut, Regulus, Castor. Type II embraces spectra showing many strong metallic lines, like the sun. Almost all such stars are chrome, as Capella and Pollux; but a few are pale, as Deneb and Elwald, and a few ruddy like Arcturus and Aldebaran. Type III consists of banded spectra, the bands shading away toward the red. These stars are all ruddy, and probably all variable. They embrace Betelgeuze, Antares, Mira Ceti, Sheat, Menkar, Pishpal, Rasalgethi. Type IV consists of spectra having three broad bands shaded away toward the blue end. These all belong to very ruddy stars, of which none are bright, and none seem to be variable. Type V consists of spectra showing bright lines. Such stars are few; their magnitudes and colors are variable. Upon careful comparison of the spectra of stars with those of the chemical elements they contain, it is found that the lines are shifted a little along the spectrum toward one end or the other, according as the star is receding from or approaching the earth. The apparent places of the fixed stars are affected in recognized ways by diurnal motion, precession, nutation, aberration, and refraction. In addition, each star has a very slow motion of its own, called its *proper motion*. There are very few cases in which this is so great as to have carried the star over the breadth of the moon's disk since the beginning of the Christian era. Many stars in one neighborhood of the heavens show, in many cases, like proper motions—a phenomenon first remarked by R. A. Proctor, and termed by him *star-drift*. But the average proper motion of the stars is away from a radiant under the left hand of Hercules, showing that the solar system has a relative motion toward that point. This is sufficient to carry a sixth-magnitude star 4.4" in a century. The parallax (that is to say, the amount by which the angle at the earth between the star and the sun falls short of 90° when the angle at the sun between the star and the earth is equal to 90°) has been measured only for a few stars, and these few have been selected with a view of finding the largest parallaxes. That of a Centauri, which is the largest, is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. of arc. It is so difficult to measure parallax otherwise than relatively, and to free its absolute amount from variations of latitude, diurnal nutation, refraction, etc., that very little can be said to be known of the smaller parallaxes. It appears, however, that some small stars have nearly as great parallaxes as bright ones whose proper motions are not large. The various methods of ascertaining the distances of the stars depend upon two independent principles. The first method is from the parallax, by means of which the distance of the star is calculated by trigonometry. The second method depends on the ascertaining of the speed at which a double star is really moving by the shifting of the spectral lines, and then observing its angular motion. In such a case, its motion in the line of sight at elongation can be measured with the spectroscopic; and from this, its orbit being known, its rate of motion at conjunction can be deduced. All these methods show that even the nearest stars are hundreds of thousands of times as remote as the sun. In order to reach more exact results it may be necessary to combine two methods so as to determine and eliminate the constant of space, or the amount by which the sum of the angles of a triangle of unit area may differ from two right angles. For the present, no decisive result has been reached. The distances of stars having been ascertained, the weights of double stars may be deduced from their elongations and periods. These weights seem to be of the same order of magnitude as that of the sun, not enormously greater or smaller.—**French stars**, three asterisks arranged in this form $\star\star\star$, used as a mark of division between different articles in print.—**Gloaming star**, the evening star. [Scotch].—**Golden star**, a form of monstrose in which during the papal mass on Easter day the bread is exhibited to the people for adoration. *Walcott*.—**Informed, lunar, Medicinal star**. See the adjectives.—**Lone Star State**, the State of Texas.—**Meridian altitude of a star**. See *altitude*.—**Morning star**, a planet, as Jupiter or Venus, when it rises after midnight. Compare *evening star*.—**Multiple star**, a group of two to six fixed stars within a circle of 15" radius; in a few cases, however, stars distant a minute or more from one another are considered to form a double star. Thus, ϵ and δ Lyrae, distant from one another upward of 3', and separable by the naked eye, each of these consisting of two components distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from one another, with some other stars between them, are sometimes called collectively a *multiple star*. The multiple stars are distinguished as *double* (fr. of Gr. $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\omega\lambda\omicron\varsigma$),

triple, *quadruple*, *quintuple*, and *sextuple*. Some of the double stars are merely the one in range of the other, without having any physical connection, and these are called *optical doubles*. The components of other double stars revolve the one round the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as *binary stars*. The orbits of about forty of these are known. Thus, the two stars of a Centauri, distant from one another by 17".5, revolve in about 80 years. In many cases the two components of a double star have complementary colors.—**Nebulous star**. See *nebula*.—**North star**, the north polar star. See *pole-star*.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full title *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British Possessions in India, founded in 1831. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light-blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Periodic star**, a variable star of class II, IV, or V.—**Polar star**. Same as *pole-star*.—**Shooting star**, a meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See *aérolite*, *meteor*, 2, and *meteoric*.—**Standard stars**. See *standard*.—**Star coral**, cucumber, cut, route. See *coral*, *cucumber*, etc.—**Star-jelly**, a name for certain gelatinous algae, as *Noctoe commune*: so called originally in the belief that they are the remains of fallen stars.—**Star of Bethlehem**. (a) A pilgrim's sign having the form of a star, sometimes like a heraldic mullet with six straight rays, sometimes like an estolle with wavy rays. (b) See *star of Bethlehem*.—**Stars and bars**, the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to the Confederate States.—**Stars and stripes**, the flag of the United States, consisting of thirteen stripes, equal to the number of the original States, alternately red and white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal to the whole number of States.—**Star service**. See *star route*, under *route*.—**Stone mountain**, a name proposed by Meehan for the composite plant *Gymnoloma Porteri*, found only on Stone Mountain in Georgia.—**The seven stars**. See *seven*.—**The watery star**, the moon, as governing the tides. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 1.—**To bless one's stars**. See *bless*.—**To see stars**, to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow.—**Variable star**, a fixed star whose brightness goes through changes. These stars are of six classes. Class I comprises the "new" or temporary stars, about a dozen in number, which have suddenly appeared very bright, in several cases far outshining Sirius, and after a few months have faded almost entirely away. They show bright lines in their spectra, indicating incandescent hydrogen. Such was the star which appeared in 183 A.C. in Scorpio, and led Hipparchus to the study of astronomy, thus inaugurating sound physical science; others appeared in 1572, 1604, and 1901. Class II embraces stars which go through a cycle of changes, more or less regular, in from four to eighteen months, most of them being at least a hundred times as bright at their maxima as at their minima. These stars are for the most part ruddy. Class III embraces irregularly variable stars, without any definite periods, and commonly undergoing very moderate changes. Class IV embraces stars which in a few days, or a month at most, go through changes of one or two magnitudes, sometimes with two maxima and two minima. Class V embraces stars which remain of constant brightness for some time, and then almost suddenly, at regular intervals, are nearly extinguished, afterward as quickly regaining their former brilliancy. There is a sixth numerous class of stars whose variations are irregular.

star¹ (stär', v.; pret. and pp. *starred*, ppr. *starring*. [*star*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. (a) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

Budding, blown, or odour-faded blooms,
Which *star* the winds with points of colored light.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. a.

Fresh green turf, *starred* with dandelions.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 281.

Hence—(b) To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like. (c) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle.—2. To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation. [Rare.]

Or that *starred* Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The Sea-Nymphs, and their powers offended.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 19.

3. To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person. [Colloq.]—4. To crack so as to produce a group of radiating lines.—**To star a glass**, to cut out a pane of glass. *Tyfts*, Glossary, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; specifically (*theat.*), to appear as a star actor.

Doggett . . . had been playing for a week [1699] at the above [Lincoln's Inn Fields] theatre for the sum of £30. This is the first instance I know of the *starring* system.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, l. 188.

2. In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677. [Eng.]—**To star it** (*theat.*), to appear as a star, especially in a provincial tour.

star² (stär', n. [Also *starr*; Heb. (Chal.) *shetar*, *shitar*, a writing, deed, or contract, < *shatar*, cut in, grave, write.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See *star-chamber*. Also spelled *starr*.

star-animal (stär'an'i-mäl), n. A radiate, especially a starfish.

star-anise (stär'an'is), n. 1. The aromatic fruit of a Chinese shrub or small tree long supposed to be the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnaeus, but recently determined to be a distinct species, *I. verum* (named by J. D. Hooker). The fruit is a stellate capsule of commonly eight carpels, each of which contains a single brown, shining seed. The seeds contain four per cent. of a volatile oil with the odor and flavor of aniseed, or rather of fennel. Star-anise is used in China as a condiment and spice, and in continental Europe to flavor liquors. Also *Chinese onion*.

2. The tree which yields star-anise.—**Star-anise oil**, the aromatic essential oil of star-anise seed. The commercial anise-oil is chiefly obtained from the star-anise.



Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).
a, the fruit, transverse section.

star-apple (stär'ap'l), n. The fruit of the West Indian *Chrysophyllum Cainito*, or the tree which produces it. The fruit is edible and pleasant, of the size of an apple, a berry in structure, having ten or eight cells, which, when cut across before maturity, give the figure of a star. Also called *cainito*.

starbeam (stär'bēm), n. A ray of light emitted by a star. *Watts*, Two Happy Rivals. [Rare.]

star-bearer (stär'här'ēr), n. Same as *Bethlehemite*, 3 (a).

star-blasting (stär'bläs'ting), n. The pernicious influence of the stars. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 60.

starblind (stär'blind), a. [*ME. *starblind*, < *AS. stærblind* (= *OFries. starblind, starblind*, < *MD. D. sterblind* = *MLG. starblind* = *OHG. starablint*, *MHG. starblint*, *G. starblind* = *Icel. *starblindr* (in *starblinda*, blindness) = *Sw. stærblind* = *Dan. stærblind, stærblind*), < *stær* (= *MD. ster* = *MLG. star* = *OHG. stara*, *MHG. stare*, *star*, *G. staar* = *Sw. starr* = *Dan. stær*), cataract of the eyes, & blind, blind: see *stare*¹ and *blind*.] Seeing obscurely, as from cataract; purblind; blinking.

starboard (stär'börd or -börd), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *starboard, steereboard*; < *ME. stercbourde, stercburde*, < *AS. steorbord* (= *MD. stierboord, stuyrboord*, *D. stuurboord* = *MHG. sturbort*, *G. steuerbord* = *Icel. stjörnborthi* = *Sw. Dan. styrbord*), < *steór*, a rudder, paddle, & board, side: see *steer*¹, n., and *board*, n. Hence (< *Teut.*) *OF. estribord, stribord*, *F. tribord* = *Sp. estribord, estribor* = *Pg. estibordo* = *It. stribordo, starboard*.] I. *Naut.*, that side of a vessel which is on the right when one upon the vessel faces the bow. See *port*⁴.

He took his voyage directly North along the coast, hailing upon his *steereboard* always the desert land, and upon the leereboard the maine Ocean. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 4.

II. *a. Naut.*, pertaining to the right-hand side, or being or lying on the right side, of a vessel. **starboard** (stär'börd or -börd), v. t. [*starboard*, n.] To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, *to starboard the helm* (when it is desired to have the vessel's head go to port).

starboard (stär'börd or -börd), *adv.* [*starboard*, a.] Toward the right-hand or starboard side. *Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

starbowliness (stär'bō'linz), n. pl. *Naut.*, the men of the starboard watch.

starbright (stär'brīt), a. Brilliant; bright as a star. *Emerson*, The Day's Ration.

star-bush (stär'bush), n. A middle-sized South African evergreen, *Grewia occidentalis*.

star-buzzard (stär'buz'ärd), n. An American buteonine hawk of the genus *Asturina*, having a system of coloration similar to that of the goshawks or star-hawks, but the form and proportions of the buzzards. The star-buzzards are a small group of handsome hawks peculiar to America. The gray star-buzzard, *Asturina plagiata*, is found in the United States.



Gray Star-buzzard (*Asturina plagiata*).

star-capsicum (stär'kap'si-kum), *n.* See *Solanum*.

star-catalogue (stär'kat'ä-log), *n.* An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

starch¹ (stärch), *a.* [*< ME. *starche, starch*, assimilated form of *stark, sterk*, strong, stiff: see *stark*¹.] 1†. Strong; hard; tough.

Nis non so strong, ne starch, ne kene,
That mai ago deathe wither blench.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ix. f. 248. (Halliwell.)

2. Rigid; hence, precise.

When tall Susannah, maiden starch, stalk'd in.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 85.

starch² (stärch), *n.* [*< ME. starche* (= MHG. *sterke, G. starke*), starch; so called from its use in stiffening; *< starch*¹, *a.*, stiff: see *starch*¹, *a.*]

1. A proximate principle of plants, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple of that formula. It is a white opaque glistening powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water, alcohol, or ether. Aqueous solutions containing free iodine impart to starch an intense and very characteristic blue color. It is not crystalline, but occurs naturally in fine granules, which are always made up of fine concentric layers. Recent studies indicate that the starch grain is composed of two crystalline substances, *granulose* (*α-amylase*) and *starch cellulose* (*β-amylase*), and a colloidal substance. When heated with water to 50–60° C., starch swells up and forms a paste or jelly. When heated in the dry state to 150–200° C., it is converted into dextrine, a soluble gum-like body much used as a cheap substitute for gum arabic. Heated with dilute mineral acids, or digested with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or certain other enzymes starch dissolves, and is resolved into a number of products, which are chiefly dextrine, maltose, and glucose—the last two being fermentable sugars. The malting of barley by brewers effects this change in the starch of the grain, and so prepares it for vinous fermentation. Starch is widely distributed, being formed in all vegetable cells containing chloroplastids under the action of sunlight, and deposited in all parts of the plant which serve as a reserve store of plant-food. Hence grains and seeds contain an abundance of it, also numerous tubers and rhizomes, as the potato and the arrowroot, and the stem and pith of many plants, as the sago-plant. The chief commercial sources of supply are wheat, corn, and potatoes. From these it is manufactured on an extensive scale, being used in the arts, for laundry purposes, sizing, finishing calicoes, thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, and for other purposes. Starch forms the greatest part of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat-flour.



Cells of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) filled with starch granules; *a*, granules. (All greatly magnified.)

2. A preparation of commercial starch with boiling (or less frequently cold) water, used in the laundry or factory for stiffening linen or cotton fabrics before ironing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the starch used for ruffs, cuffs, etc., was frequently colored, yellow being at one time extremely fashionable. Blue starch was affected by the Puritans.

A certain kind of liquid matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devil hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffs, which, when they be dry, will then stand stiff and inflexible about their necks. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.*

3. A stiff, formal manner; starchedness. [*Colloq.*]

This professor is to give the society their stiffening, and infuse into their manners that beautiful political starch which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits. *Addison, Spectator, No. 305.*

The free-born Westerner thinks the blamed Yankee puts on a yard too much style—the Boys don't approve of style—and snavely proposes to take the starch out of him. *Great American Language, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 375.*

Animal starch. Same as *glycogen*, 1.—**Glycoerite of starch**, one part of starch and nine of glycerin, triturated into a smooth mixture.—**Poland starch**, blue starch.—**Starch bandage**, a bandage stiffened, after application, with starch.—**Starch bath**, a hot-water bath containing starch, used in eczema.

starch² (stärch), *v. t.* [*< starch*², *n.*] To stiffen with starch.

She made her wash, she made her starch.

Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 296).

star-chamber (stär'chäm'bér), *n.* [Early mod. *E. starre-chamber* (poetically *chamber of starres* (Skelton), late *AF. chambre des estoilles*), *< late ME. sterre-chambre* (Rolls of Parliament, 1450–1460, cited by Oliphant, in "New English," I. 293), also *sterred chamber*, i. e. 'starred chamber' (ML. *camera stellata*); so called because the roof was orig. ornamented with stars, or for some other reason not now definitely known (see the quot. from Minshew); *< star*¹ + *chamber*. The statement, made doubtfully by Blackstone and more confidently by other writers (as by J. R. Green, "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 115), that the chamber was so called because it was made the depository of Jewish bonds called *stars* or *starrs* (*< Heb. shetar*) rests on no ME. evidence, and is in-

consistent with the ME. and ML. forms of the name; it is appar. due to the tendency of some writers to reject etymologies that are obvious, on the unacknowledged ground that being obvious they must be "popular" and therefore erroneous.] 1. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely taking jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors also, and administering justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the Privy Council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., c. 8, a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Sterr Chamber at Westm. or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., c. 10, reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of that court [of Star Chamber] do now cease." As early as the reign of Edward III. a hall in the palace at Westminster, known as the "Chambre des Estoyers" (or "Estolles"), was occupied by the king's council; and about the reign of Henry VII. appear records of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," or "the Council in the Star Chamber," from which time it seems to have been regarded as the court of the Star Chamber. There is a difference of opinion whether the tribunal sitting under the act of 3 Henry VII. should be deemed the same court or not.

Starre-chamber. Camera stellata, is a Chamber at the one end of Westminster Hall, so called, as Sir Thomas Smith conjectureth, lib. 2. cap. 4, either because it is so full of windows, or because at the first all the roof thereof was decked with images of gilded stars. The latter reason is the likelier, because Anno 25. H[enr] 8. cap. 1. it is written the *sterred chamber*. Now it hath the signe of a Starre over the doore, as you one way enter therein. *Minshew (1617).*

2. Any tribunal or committee which proceeds by secret, arbitrary, or unfair methods: also used attributively: as, *star-chamber* proceedings; *star-chamber* methods.

starch-cellulose (stärch'sel'ü-lös), *n.* See *cellulose*².

starch-corn (stärch'körn), *n.* Spelt.

starched (stärch'ed or stä'rched), *p. a.* [*< starch*² + *-ed*.] 1. Stiffened with starch.—2†. Stiffened, as with fright; stiff.

Some with black terrors his faint conscience baited,
That wide he star'd, and starched hair did stand.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

3. Stiff; precise; formal.

Look with a good starched face, and ruffle your brow like a new boot. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.*

starchedly (stär'ched-li), *adv.* Stiffly; as if starched. *Stormonth.*

starchedness (stär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. *L. Addison, West Barbary, p. 105.*

starcher (stär'chér), *n.* [*< starch*² + *-er*.] One who starches, or whose occupation it is to starch: as, a clear-starcher. *Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange.*

starch-gum (stärch'gum), *n.* Same as *dextrine*.

starch-hyacinth (stärch'hi'ä-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

starchiness (stär'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

starchly (stärch'li), *adv.* [*< starch*¹ + *-ly*.] In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally.

I might . . . talk starchly, and affect ignorance of what you would be at. *Swift, To Rev. Dr. Tisdall, April 20, 1704.*

starchness (stärch'nes), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness. *Imp. Dict.*

starchroot (stärch'röt), *n.* See *starchwort*.

starch-star (stärch'stär), *n.* In *Characeæ*, an asexual reproductive, usually stellate, structure developed at a subterranean node, and filled with starch. Usually called *amylum-star*.

starch-sugar (stärch'shüg'är), *n.* Same as *dextrose*.

starchwoman (stärch'wüm'an), *n.* A woman who sold starch for the stiffening of the great ruffs worn in the sixteenth century. The starch-woman was a favorite go-between in intrigues. See the quotation.

The honest plain-dealing jewel her husband sent out a boy to call her (not bawd by her right name, but *starch-woman*); into the shop she came, making a low counterfeit curtsy, of whom the mistress demanded if the starch were pure gear, and would be stiff in her ruff.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

starchwort (stärch'wört), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*, whose root yields a starch once used for fine laundry purposes, later prepared as a delicate food under the name of *English* or *Portland arrowroot*. This was chiefly produced in the Isle of Portland, where the plant is called *starchroot*. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum*.

starchy¹ (stär'chi), *a.* [*< starch*¹ + *-y*.] Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

Nothing like these starchy doctors for vanity! . . . He cared much less for her portrait than his own. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, xiii.*

starchy² (stär'chi), *a.* [*< starch*² + *-y*.] Consisting of starch; resembling starch.

star-clerk (stär'klérk), *n.* One learned in the stars; an astronomer. [*Rare.*]

If, at the least, *Star-Clarks* be credit worth.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

star-cluster (stär'klus'tér), *n.* A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more, often several thousand.

star-connert (stär'kon'ér), *n.* [*< star*¹ + *connert*.] A star-gazer. *Gascogne, Fruits of Warre.*

starcraft (stär'kräft), *n.* Astrology. *Tennyson, Lover's Tale, i.; O. Cockayne, Leechdoms, Wort-cunning, and Starcraft of Early England* [title]. [*Rare.*]

star-cross (stär'krös), *a.* Same as *star-crossed*. *Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 4.*

star-crossed (stär'kröst), *a.* Born under a malignant star; ill-fated. *Shak., R. and J., Prol., l. 6.*

star-diamond (stär'di'ä-mönd), *n.* A diamond that exhibits asterism.

star-drift (stär'drift), *n.* A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See *fixed star*, under *star*¹.

star-dust (stär'düst), *n.* Same as *cosmic dust* (which see, under *cosmic*).

Mud gathers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean] . . . so slowly that the very *star-dust* which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it. *A. Gekie, Geological Sketches, xiii.*

stare¹ (stär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stared*, ppr. *staring*. [*< ME. staren, < AS. starian* = OHG. *starēn*, MHG. *staren*, G. *starren*, stare, = Icel. *stara*, stare (cf. G. *stieren* = Icel. *stira* = Sw. *stirra* = Dan. *stirre*, stare); connected with *starblind*, and perhaps with D. *staar* = G. *starr*, fixed, rigid (cf. G. *stier*, *storr*, stiff, fixed); cf. G. *strepes*, fixed, solid, Skt. *sthira*, fixed, firm.] I. *intrans.* 1. To gaze steadily with the eyes wide open; fasten an earnest and continued look on some object; gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, etc.

This monk began upon this wyf to stare.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 124.

Look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

To blink and stare,

Like wild things of the wood about a fire.

Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

2. To stand out stiffly, as hair; be prominent; be stiff stand on end; bristle.

And her faire locks up star'd stiffe on end.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

The winter has commenced; . . . even the coats of the hard-worked omnibus horses stare, as the jockeys say. *The New Mirror, II. 255 (1843).*

3†. To shine; glitter; be brilliant.

A [as?] stremande sternes quen strothe men slepe

Staren in welkyn in wynter nyst.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 115.

Thel ben y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .

Y-stongen with stiches that starth as silner.

Piers Plowman's Creed (R. E. T. S.), I. 553.

Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did stare.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 89.

4. To be unduly conspicuous or prominent, as by excess of color or by ugliness. Compare *staring*, 3.

The homeliness of the sentiment stares through the fantastic encumbrance of its fine language, like a clown in one of the new uniforms! *Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.*

=Syn. 1. Gaze, Gape, Stare, Gloat. Gaze is the only one of these words that may be used in an elevated sense. Gaze represents a fixed and prolonged look, with the mind absorbed in that which is looked at. To gaze is in this connection to look with open mouth, and hence with the bumpkin's idle curiosity, listlessness, or ignorant wonder: one may gaze at a single thing, or only gaze about. Stare expresses the intent look of surprise, of mental weakness, or of insolence; it implies fixedness, whether momentary or continued. Gloat has now almost lost the meaning of looking with the natural eye, and has gone over into the meaning of mental attention; in either sense it means looking with ardor or even rapture, often the delight of possession, as when the miser gloats over his wealth.

II. *trans.* To affect or influence in some specified way by staring; look earnestly or fixedly

at; hence, to look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

I will stare him out of his wits.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 291.

To stare one in the face, figuratively, to be before one's eyes, or undeniably evident to one.

They stare you still in the face.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

stare¹ (stär), *n.* [*< stare*¹, *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open, usually suggesting amazement, vacancy, or insolence.

stare² (stär), *n.* [*< (a) ME. stare, ster, < AS. star = OHG. stara, MHG. star, G. star, staar, stahr = Icel. starr, stari = Sw. stare = Dan. stær; (b) also AS. stearn = G. dial. starn, staren, storn = L. sturnus (> It. storno, storo), dim. sturnellus (> OF. estournel, F. étourneau), sturninus (> Sp. estornino = Pg. estorninho), starning; cf. Gr. φάρι, φάρων, φάρων, starning.] A starning.*

The stare (var. starning) that the counsel can bewray.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowles, l. 348.

And, as a falcon frays

A flock of stares or caddesses, such fear brought his assays
Amongst the Trojans and their friends.

Chapman, Illad, xvi. 541.

Cape stare, cockcomb-stare, silk stare. See Cape staring, etc., under staring¹.—Ceylonese stare. See Trachycomus.

stare³ (stär), *a.* [*Cf. D. staar = G. starr, stiff; see stare*¹.] Stiff; weary. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

stare⁴ (stär), *n.* [Formerly also *starr*; origin obscure.] The marmar or matweed, *Ammophila arenaria*: same as *halim*, 3; also applied to species of *Carex*. [Prov. Eng.]

stareblind, *a.* See *starblind*.

staree (stär-ē'), *n.* [*< stare*¹ + *-ee*.] One who is stared at. [Rare.]

I as starrer, and she as staree.

Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, III. (Davies.)

starrer (stär-ēr), *n.* [*< stare*¹ + *-er*.] One who stares or gazes. Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 256.

starfi. An obsolete preterit of *starve*.

star-facet (stär-fas'et), *n.* One of the small triangular facets, eight in number, surrounding the table on a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant*.

starfinch (stär'finch), *n.* The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicea*. See first cut under *redstart*.

starfish (stär'fish), *n.* 1. An echinoderm with five or more arms radiating from a central disk; applied to all the members of the *Asteroidea* and *Ophiuroidea* (see these words). These belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*, which contains also the sea-urchins, holothurians, crinoids, etc., though these are not usually called starfishes. In some of the asteroidea or starfishes proper the disk is enlarged so as to take in nearly or quite the whole length of the rays, so that the resulting figure is a pentagon, or even a circle; but in such cases the stellate structure is evident on examination. Such are known as *cushion-stars*. In the ophiurians the reverse extreme occurs, the body being reduced to a small circular central disk, with extremely long slender rays, which in some, as the euryaleans, are branched into several thousand ramifications. (See cut under *basket-fish*.) The commonest type of starfish has five rays; whence such are popularly known as *five-fingered jack* or *five-fingers*. (See cuts under *Asterias* and *Echinaster*.) Those with more than five rays are often called *sun-starfish* or



Brittle Starfish (*Luidia clathrata*).

sun-stars. (See *Helianaster*, and cuts under *Bristling* and *Solaster*.) The skin of starfishes is tough and leathery, and usually indurated with calcareous plates, tubercles, spines, etc. It is so brittle that dried starfishes readily break to pieces, sometimes shivering into many fragments. This fragility is at an extreme in the ophiurians, sometimes, on this account, called *brittle-stars*. (See cut under *Astrophyton*.) Lost arms are readily replaced by a new growth, if the body of the starfish is not broken. On the under side of the animal's rays may be observed rows of small holes; these are the ambulacra, through which protrude many small soft, fleshy processes—the pedicels, tube-feet, or ambulacral feet—by means of which the creatures crawl about. The ambulacra converge to a central point on the under side, where is the oral opening or mouth. The animals are extremely voracious, and do great damage to oyster-beds. They abound in all seas at various depths, and some of them are familiar objects on every sea-coast. Some of the free crinoids of stellate figure are included under the name *starfishes*, though they are usually called *lily-stars* or *feather-stars*. Encrinurites are fossil starfishes of this kind. (See cuts under *Comatulidæ* and *encrinurites*.) Very different as are the appearances superficially presented by a starfish, a sea-urchin, a holothurian, and a crinoid, their fundamental unity of structure may be easily shown. If, for instance, a common five-fingered jack should have its arms bent up over its back till they came to a center opposite the mouth, and then soldered

together in that position by plates filling the spaces between the arms, it would make the globular or oblate spheroid figure of a sea-urchin. If a starfish should turn over on its back, and have a stem grow from the center, and then have its arms come together like the petals of a lily, it would represent a crinoid. If, again, the starfish should have its arms reduced to mere rudiments, or to tentacular appendages of an elongated leathery body, it would represent a holothurian, sea slug, or trepan. These are the principal types of echinoderms—in fact less unlike one another than are the several stages they undergo in development, for which see *Asteroidæ*, *Bipinnaria*, *Brachiolaria*, *echinopodium*, and *pluteus*.

2. The butter-fish or dollar-fish.—3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a five-pointed star, the rays surrounded by short waving flames or the like, and having a small circle in the center.—4. Brittle starfish, a brittle-star; any ophiurian.—5. Cushion starfish, a cushion-star, as *Ctenodiscus crispatus*.—6. Serpent-starfish. Same as *serpent-star*.—7. Starfish-flower. See *Stapelia*.

star-flower (stär'flou-er), *n.* A plant with bright stellate flowers. (a) Species of *Trientalis*, especially *T. americana*, the chickweed-wintergreen. (b) Species of the liliaceous genus *Tritelesia*, of which *T. uniflora*, a delicately colored free-blooming early flower from Argentina, is the spring star-flower. (c) Species of *Sternbergia*. (d) Any one of a few other plants with star-like flowers.

star-fort (stär'fört), *n.* Same as *star*¹, 6.

star-fruit (stär'früt), *n.* A smooth tufted water-plant, *Damasonium Alisma*, of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia: so called from the long-pointed radiating carpels. Another name is *thrumwort*.

star-gaze (stär'gäz), *n.* See under *gaze*².

star-gaze (stär'gäz), *v. i.* To gaze at the stars; especially, to make astronomical or astrological observations: used chiefly in the present participle.

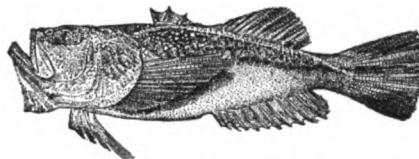
Struck dead with ladies' eyes!—I could star-gaze

For ever thus. Shirley, Maid's Revenge, l. 2.

star-gazer (stär'gä-zér), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; especially, an astrologer, or, humorously, an astronomer.

Let now the astrologers, the *stargazers*, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlviii. 13.

2. A book-name of fishes of the family *Uranoscopidae*: so called from the vertical eyes. The



Naked Star-gazer (*Astroscopus guttatus*).

name originally designated *Uranoscopus scaber*. *Astroscopus guttatus* is a common star-gazer of the United States.

star-gazing (stär'gä-zing), *a.* Given to the observation and study of the stars; dreamy.

star-gazing (stär'gä-zing), *n.* Attentive observation and study of the stars; astrology or astronomy. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

star-gooseberry (stär'güs-ber-i), *n.* The fruit of a moderate-sized tree, *Phyllanthus distichus*, native in Java and Madagascar, and cultivated throughout India. It is a globose drupe, three- to five-lobed, acid, and eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

star-grass (stär'gräs), *n.* A name of various grass-like plants with starry flowers, or other radiate feature. Such are species of *Aletris*, *Hypoxis*, and *Rynchospora*; also *Callitriche*, more often *water-starwort*, and *Heteranthera dubia*, the *water-stargrass*. See cut under *Hypoxis*.

star-hawk (stär'häk), *n.* A goshawk; a hawk of the genus *Astur*: so called from the stellate markings of the adult birds. See *goshawk*, and cut under *Astur*.

star-head (stär'hed), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, section *Asterocephalus*.

star-hyacinth (stär'hi-a-sinth), *n.* A species of squill, *Scilla amana*, a very early garden-flower with indigo-blue petals and a conspicuous yellowish-green ovary.

starier, *n.* [ME., appar. for **starrier*, irreg. *< starre, sterre, a star.*] An astronomer.

Without any manner of nicote of *starier's* imagination.

Testament of Love, III.

starik (stär'ik), *n.* [*< Russ. starikü*, the fulmar, lit. 'an old man': so called from its gray head.] An auklet or murrelet; one of several small birds of the family *Alcidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific. The name was originally applied to the ancient auk or murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*, and thence extended to various related auklets of the genus *Synorhynchus* and others, as the crested starik, *S. cristatus*. See cuts under *auklet* and *Synthliboramphus*.

staring (stär'ing), *p. a.* 1. Standing out prominently and fixedly, or fixed and wide open, as eyes; gazing fixedly or intently; fixed.

He cast on me a *staring* look, with colour pale as death. Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

How gaunt the Creature is—how lean

And sharp his *staring* bones!

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

2. Bristling, as hair; standing stiffly or on end; harsh or rough, as pelage.—3. Striking the eye too strongly; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy; as, *staring* colors.

Starynge or *schynnyng* as gaye thyngs. Rutilans.

Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

The *staring* red was exchanged for a tone of colouring every way pleasing to the eye.

B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 232.

staringly (stär'ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look. Imp. Dict.

stark¹ (stärk), *a.* [*< ME. stark, sterc, sterck, sterc, stearc, < AS. stearc, strong, stiff, = OS. stark = OFries. sterk, sterik = D. sterk = MLG. stark, sterk, LG. sterk = OHG. starc, storch, MHG. starc, G. stark = Icel. sterk = Sw. stark = Dan. sterk, strong, orig. stiff, rigid; cf. OHG. storehanen, become rigid, Icel. storkna = Dan. storkne, coagulate, Goth. ga-staurknan, dry up; Lith. stregti, become rigid. Hence starch¹, starch².] 1. Stiff; rigid, as in death.*

For fyre doth aryfle and doth drye vp a mannes bloode, and doth make *sterke* the synewes and lonytes of man.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff

Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 42.

2. Stubborn; stiff; severe.

She that helmed was in *stark* stoures.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 330.

He is only debonaire to those

That follow where he leads, but *stark* as death

To those that cross him. Tennyson, Harold, II. 2.

3. Stout; stalwart; strong; powerful.

Me caryng in his claws *starks*

As lightly as I were a lark.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 545.

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer!

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, III. 1.

King James shall mark

If age has tamed these sinews *stark*.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 20.

4. Great; long.

Kay smote Sonygrenx so that he fell from his horse that he lay a *stark* while with-out starynge of hande or foot.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 214.

5. Entire; perfect; utter; downright; sheer; pure; mere.

Consider, first, the *stark* security

The commonwealth is in now.

B. Jonson, Catiline, l. 1.

What e're they may vnto the world profess—

All their best wisdom is *stark* foolishness.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Ha! ha! ha! a silly wise rogue would make one laugh more than a *stark* fool. Wycherley, Country Wife, II. 1.

stark¹ (stärk), *adv.* [*< ME. stark, used appar. first in stark dead, lit. 'stiff dead,' 'dead and stiff'; being stark¹, a, taken in a quasi-adverbial sense, and extended later to a few other adjectives describing a person's condition (rarely in other uses): as, stark blind, stark drunk, stark mad, etc.] Wholly; entirely; absolutely: used with a few particular adjectives, as *stark dead*, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, *stark naked*, rarely with other adjectives.*

With the same cours he smote a-nother that he fill *stark* dead, and plunged in depe a-monge hem.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 514.

In the evening it grew *stark* calme.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 134.

I drank *stark* drunk, and, waking, found myself

Cloth'd in this farmer's suit, as in the morning.

Tomkins (?), Albumazar, v. 9.

He was 86 years of age, *stark* blind, deaf, and memory lost, after having ben a person of admirable parts and learning.

Evelyn, Diary, May, 1704.

I'll never forgive you if you don't come back *stark* mad with rapture and impatience—if you don't, egad, I'll marry the girl myself.

Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 1.

The captain had not a guess of whether we were blown; he was *stark* ignorant of his trade.

R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, II.

stark¹ (stärk), *v. t.* [*< stark¹, a.*] To make *stark*, stiff, or rigid, as in death. Sir H. Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

stark² (stärk), *a.* [Abbr. of *stark-naked*.] Naked; bare.

There is a court dress to be instituted (to thin the draw-ing-rooms), stiff-bodied gowns and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-stark!

Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 346. (Davies.)

The apple and pear were still unclothed and *stark*.

H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, i.

starken (stär'kn), v. t. [*stark* + *-en*.] To make unbending or inflexible; stiffen; make obstinate. *Sir H. Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.

Starkey's soap. See *soap*.

starkly (stärk'li), adv. In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly; rigidly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 70.

stark-naked (stärk'nä'ked), a. See *stark*, adv., and *start-naked*.

starkness (stärk'nes), n. Stiffness; rigidity; strength; grossness.

How should wee have yielded to his heavenly call, had we been taken, as they were, in the *starkness* of our ignorance? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

starless (stär'les), a. [*star* + *-less*.] Having no stars visible, or no starlight: as, a *starless* night.

starlet (stär'let), n. [*star* + *-let*.] 1. A small star.

Nebulae may be comparatively near, though the *starlets* of which they are made up appear extremely minute. *H. Spencer*.

2. A kind of small starfish.

starlight (stär'lit), n. and a. [*star* + *light*.]

I. n. 1. The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon
Or glittering *starlight* without thee is sweet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 656.

Hence—2. A faint or feeble light.

Scripture only, and not any *star-light* of man's reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

II. a. Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

A *starlight* evening, and a morning fair.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 548.

starlike (stär'lik), a. [*star* + *like*.] 1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star: as, *starlike* flowers.—2. Bright; lustrous; shining; luminous: as, *starlike* eyes.

starling (stär'ling), n. [*ME. starling, sterling, sterynge*; < *stare* (< *AS. star*), a stare, starling (see *stare*), + *-ling*.] 1. An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Sturnidae* and genus *Sturnus*, as *S. vulgaris* of Europe. The common starling or stare is one of the best-known of British birds. It is 8½ inches long when adult; black, of metallic luster, iridescent dark-green on some parts, and steel-blue, purplish, or violet on others, and variegated nearly throughout with pale-buff or whitish tips of the feathers. The



Common European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

wings and tail are duller-black, the exposed parts of the feathers frosted or silvered, with velvety-black and buff edgings. The bill is yellowish, and the feet are reddish. Immature, winter, and female birds are less lustrous, and more variegated with the ochre- or tawny-brown, and have the bill dark-colored. Starlings live much about buildings, and nest in holes of walls, crannies of rock, openings in hollow trees, etc. They are sociable and gregarious, sometimes going in large flocks. They are often caged, readily tamed, and may be taught to whistle tunes, and even to articulate words. The name *starling* is extended to all birds of the family *Sturnidae*, and some others of the sturnoid series: also, erroneously, to the American birds of the family *Icteridae*, sometimes known collectively as *American starlings*. The last belong to a different series, having only nine primaries, etc. The bird with which the name is specially connected in this sense is *Agelaius phoeniceus*, the common marsh-blackbird, often called *red-winged starling*. The name of *meadow-starling* is often applied to *Sturnella magna*. See also cuts under *Agelaius* and *meadow-lark*.

Looking up, I saw . . . a *starling* hung in a little cage. "I can't get out—I can't get out," said the *starling*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey (The Passport).

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons which in color resemble the starling.—3. Same as *rock-trout*, 2.—**American starlings**. See def. 1.—**Black starling**, a melanistic variety of the common starling.—**Cape starling** or **stare** (Latham, 1788), the black and white Indian starling of Edwards (1751), the contra from Bengal of Albin (1740), *Sturnopastor contra*: so called as erroneously described from the Cape of Good Hope (as l'étonneau du Cap de Bonne Espérance

of Brisson, 1760), but found chiefly in India. It is 9 inches long; the ground-color of the plumage is black, much glossed with greenish and bronze tints and varied with white; the bill and a bare space above the eyes are orange.—**Chinese starling** (Edwards, 1748), the so-called crested grackle (Latham, 1788), *Acridotheres cristatellus* of central and southern China, and also the Philippine island Luzon (where it is supposed to have been introduced). It is 10½ inches long; the bill is yellow with rose-colored base; the feet and eyes are orange; the plumage is glossy-black with various sheen, and also varied with white; and the head is crested.—**Cockscomb-starling** or **-stare** (Latham, 1788), a remarkable African and Arabian starling, *Dilophus carunculatus*, having in the adult male the head mostly bare, with two erect caruncles or combs on the crown, and a pendent wattle on each side of the face; the plumage is chiefly isabelline gray, with black wings and tail, the former varied with white.—**Glossy starlings**, various birds, chiefly African, forming a subfamily *Lamproternithinae* (or *Juidinae*) of the family



Glossy Starling (*Spreo bicolor*).

Sturnidae, as of the genera *Lamproternis*, *Lamprocolius*, *Spreo* (or *Notaspes*). Of the last-named there are several species, as *S. bicolor* of South Africa and *S. pulchra* of West Africa. They are mainly of extremely iridescent plumage.—**Meadow-starling**. See def. 1.—**Red-winged starling**. See def. 1.—**Rose or rose-colored starling**, a bird of the genus *Pastor*, as *P. roseus*, which used to be called *rose* or *carminion ouzel*, *rose-colored thrush*, etc. See cut under *pastor*.—**Silk starling** (Brown, 1776), or **stare** (Latham, 1788), the Chinese *Polypterus sericeus*, 8 inches long, the bill bright-red tipped with white, the feet orange, the eyes black, the plumage ashy-gray varied with black, white, green, brown, purplish, etc.—**Talking starling**, one of several different sturnoid birds of India, etc.; a religious grackle; a mina. See *mina*², *Acridotheres*, and cut under *Eulabes*.

starling² (stär'ling), n. [Also *sterling*; cf. Sw. *Dan. stör*, a pole, stake, prop; Sw. *störa*, prop up with sticks or poles, = *Dan. støre*, put corn on poles to dry.] 1. In *hydraul. engin.*, an inclosure like a coffer-dam, formed of piles driven closely together, before any work or structure as a protection against the wash of the waves. A supplementary structure of the same kind placed before a starling to resist ice is called a *fore-starling*. See cut under *ice-apron*.

2. One of the piles used in forming such a breakwater.

starling³, n. An obsolete form of *sterling*².

starlit (stär'lit), a. [*star* + *lit*.] Lighted by stars: as, a *starlit* night.

star-lizard (stär'liz'ärd), n. A lizard of the genus *Stellio*; a stellion. See cut under *Stellio*.

star-map (stär'map), n. A projection of part or all of the heavens, showing the fixed stars as they appear from the earth.

star-molding (stär'möl'ding), n. In *arch.*, a Norman molding ornamented with rayed or pointed figures representing stars.

starmonger (stär'mung'gér), n. An astrologer: used contemptuously. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

star-mouthed (stär'mouth't), a. Having a stellate or radiate arrangement of mouth-parts.—**Star-mouthed worms**, the *Strongylidae*.

starn¹ (stärn), n. [Early mod. E. also dial. *stern*; < *ME. stern, sterne* = *MD. sterne* = *MLG. sterne, stern*, *LG. steern* = *OHG. sterno, stern*, *MHG. sterne*, *G. stern* = *Goth. stairnō*, a star: see *star*¹.] A star. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thar es na corrupcion, but cler ayre
And the planettes and *sternes* shonand.
Hampole, Priock of Conscience, l. 995.

A royal *stern* . . . rose or day
Before vs on the firmament.
York Plays, p. 127.

starn² (stärn), n. [*ME. *stern*, < *AS. stearn, stern*, a stare, starling: see *stare*².] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

starn³ (stärn), n. A dialectal form of *stern*².

Starna (stär'nä), n. [*NL. (Bonaparte, 1838)*, < *It. starna*, a kind of partridge.] Same as *Perdix*.

starnel (stär'nel), n. [Also *starnill*; < *starn*² + *dim. -el*.] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

star-netting (stär'net'ing), n. A kind of netting used for the filling or background of a design: it produces a pattern of four-pointed stars connected by their points.

Starnonadinae (stär-nē-nä-di'nē), n. pl. [*NL. (Coues, 1884)*, < *Starnonas* (-ad-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Columbinae*, represented by the genus *Starnonenas*, grading toward gallinaceous birds in structure, habits, and general appearance; the quail-doves. The feet are large and stout, with short and not completely insistent hallux; the tarsi are long, entirely naked, and reticulated with hexagonal scales. There are oses, but no oil-gland nor ambiens, the reverse of the case of *Zenaidura*, the group of ground-doves with which the genus *Starnonenas* has usually been associated.

Starnonenas (stär-nē'nas), n. [*NL. (Bonaparte, 1838)*, < *Starna* + *Gr. onas*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *oliv*, the vine, *olive*, wine.] A genus of West Indian and Floridian quail-doves, typical of the subfamily *Starnonadinae*. The bill is short and stout; the frontal feathers project in a point on the culmen; the wings are short, broad, rounded, and vaulted, with reduced first primary; and the tail is short, broad, and nearly even. The only species is *S. cyanocephalus*, the blue-headed quail-dove, of olivaceous and purplish-red or chocolate shades, the throat black bordered with white, the crown rich-blue, and a white mark along the side of the head, meeting its fellow on the chin. It is about 11 inches long.

starnose (stär'nōz), n. The star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*.

star-nosed (stär'nōzd), a. Having a circlet of fleshy processes radiating from the end of the snout in the form of a star, as some moles: specifically noting *Condylura cristata*. See cut under *Condylura*. Also *button-nosed*.

star-of-Bethlehem (stär'ov-beth'lē-em), n.

1. A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, particularly *O. umbellatum*: so called from its star-like flowers, which are pure-white within. This species is native from France and the Netherlands to the Caucasus; it is common in gardens and often runs wild, in some parts of America too freely. In Palestine its bulbs are cooked and eaten, and they are thought by some to have been the "dove's dung" of 2 Kings vi. 25. Some other species are desirable hardy garden-bulbs, as *O. nutans* and *O. Narbonne*, the latter 3 feet high with a pyramidal cluster. *O. caudatum*, with long leaves drying like tails at the end, and with watery-looking bulbs, is a species from the Cape of Good Hope, sometimes called *onion-lily*, remarkably tenacious of life except in cold. It has a flower-scape 2 or 3 feet high, and continues blooming a long time.

2. One of a few plants of other genera, as *Azine Holostea* and *Hypericum calycinum*. [Prov. Eng.] See also *Hypoxis* and *Gagea*. [In the name of all these plants there is reference to the star of Mat. ii., which guided the wise men to Bethlehem.]

star-of-Jerusalem (stär'qv-jē-rō'sä-lem), n. The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Prior ascribes the name to the safsify, *T. porrifolius*. See cut under *salsify*.

star-of-night (stär'qv-nit'), n. A large-flowered tree, *Clusia rosea*, of tropical America. See *Clusia*. [West Indies.]

star-of-the-earth (stär'qv-thē-erth'), n. See *Plantago*.

starost (stär'ost), n. [*Pol. starosta* (= *Russ. starosta*, a bailiff, steward), lit. elder, senior, < *stary*, old, = *Russ. staro*, old.] 1. In Poland, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a *starosty*.—2. In Russia, the head man of a mir or commune.

starosty (stär'os-ti), n.; pl. *starosties* (-tiz). [*Pol. starostwo* (= *Russ. starostvo*), < *starosta*, a starost: see *starost*.] In Poland, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

star-pagoda (stär'pa-gō'dä), n. A variety of the pagoda, an Indian gold coin, so called from its being marked with a star.

star-pepper (stär'pē'pēr), n. See *pepper*.

star-pile (stär'pil), n. A thermopile whose elements are arranged in the form of a star.

star-pine (stär'pin), n. Same as *cluster-pine* (which see, under *pine*¹).

star-proof (stär'prōf), a. Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 89.

starrt, n. An obsolete spelling of *stare*⁴.

star-read (stär'rēd), n. [Early mod. E. also *star-rede*; < *star*¹ + *read*¹, n.] Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. [Rare.]

*Egyptian wisards old,
Which in Star-read were wont have best insight.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. Prolog.

starred (stär'd), *p. a.* [*ME. sterred, stirrede* (also *sterned* = *D. gestärnd, gesterned* = *OHG. gestirnot, MHG. gestirnet*), starred; as *starl* + *-ed*.] 1. Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars.—2. Influenced by the stars: usually in composition: as, *ill-starred*.

*My third comfort,
Star'd most unluckily, is . . .
Haled out to murder. Shak., W. T., III. 2. 100.*

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point: as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.—4. Marked or distinguished with a star or asterisk.—**Starred corals**, the *Caryophyllidae*.

star-reed (stär'réd), *n.* [*Tr. Sp. bejuco de la estrella*.] A plant, *Aristolochia fragrantissima*, highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fevers, etc. *Lindley*.

starry (stär'i-fy), *v. t.* [*starl* + *-fy*.] To mark with a star. *Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

star-rowel (stär'rou'el), *n.* See *rowel*.

star-ruby (stär'rö'bi), *n.* A ruby exhibiting asterism, like the more common star-sapphire or asteria.

starry (stär'i), *a.* [*ME. sterry, sterri*; < *starl* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

*But see! where Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the starry sky!*
Pope, Winter, l. 70.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellary: as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

The starry influences. Scott.

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars: as, *starry* eyes.—4. Stellate or stelliform; radiate; having parts radiately arranged.—5. Pertaining to or in some way associated with the stars.

The starry Galileo, with his woes.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

*Were 't not much trouble to your starry employments,
I a poor mortal would entreat your furtherance
In a terrestrial business. Tomkis (?) Albumazar*, l. 5.

Starry campion, a species of catch-fly, *Silene stellata*, found in the eastern United States. It has a slender stem 3 feet high, leaves partly in whorls (whence the name), and a loose panicle of white flowers with a bell-shaped calyx and fringed petals.—**Starry hummer**, a hummingbird of the genus *Stellula*, as *S. calliope*.—**Starry puff-ball**. Same as *earth-star*.—**Starry ray**. See *ray*.²

star-sapphire (stär'saf'ir), *n.* Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.

star-saxifrage (stär'sak'si-fräj), *n.* A small saxifrage, *Saxifraga stellaris*, found northward in both hemispheres, having white starry flowers.

star-scaled (stär'skald), *a.* Having stellate scales, as a fish: as, the *star-scaled* dolphins, fishes of the family *Astrodoridæ*.

star-shake (stär'shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

star-shell (stär'shell'), *n.* A thin metal case or shell loaded with luminous stars, fired from a gun or a specially constructed apparatus, and designed to burst in the air like a rocket: used in time of war to illuminate the enemy's position.

starshine (stär'shin), *n.* The shine or light of stars; starlight. *Tennyson*, *Oriana*.

star-shoot, star-shot (stär'shöt, stār'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar called a star-shoot, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star.
Boyle, Works, I. 244.

star-salough (stär'saluf), *n.* Same as *star-shoot*.

star-spangled (stär'spang'gld), *a.* Spotted or spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner, the national flag of the United States.

*Thou, friendly Night,
That wide o'er Heaven's star-spangled plain
Holdest thy awful reign.*
Potter, tr. of *Æschylus* (ed. 1779), II. 383. (*Jodrell*.)

*The star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!*
F. S. Key, The Star-Spangled Banner.

star-spotted (stär'spot'ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

star-stone (stär'stön), *n.* 1. Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria*.—2. A cut

and polished piece of the trunk of a petrified tree-fern. See *Psaronius*.

start¹ (stär't), *v.* [*E. dial. also stert, sturt*; < *ME. starten, sterten, stirtten, styrtten* (pret. *sterte, stierte, sturte, storte*. *stert*, later *start*, pp. *stert, stirt, y-stert*), proo. < *AS. "styrtan* (not found) = *MD. D. storten* = *MLG. storten* = *OHG. sturzan*, *MHG. G. stürzen*, fall, *start*, = *Sw. störta* (*Sw. dial. stjärta*, run wildly about) = *Dan. styrte*, cast down, ruin, fall dead; root unknown. The explanation given by Skeat, that the word meant orig. 'turn tail,' or 'show the tail,' hence turn over suddenly, < *AS. steort*, etc., a tail (see *start*²), is untenable. Hence *startle*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, fear, pain, or the like; give sudden involuntary expression to or indication of surprise, pain, fright, or any sudden emotion, by a quick convulsive movement of the body: as, he *started* at the sight.

*The season priketh every gentill herte,
And maketh him out of his slepe to sterte.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 180.

*He is now grown wondrous sad, weeps often too,
Talks of his brother to himself, starts strangely.*
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 2.

*With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
But if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 90.

2. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place or position; rise abruptly or quickly; spring; leap, dart, or rush with sudden quickness: as, to *start* aside, backward, forward, out, or up; to *start* from one's seat.

*Up starts the pardoner and that anon.
Chaucer*, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 163.
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres.
Shak., Hamlet, l. 5. 17.

The Captain started up suddenly, his hair standing at an end.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 23.

3. To set out; begin or enter upon action, course, career, or pursuit, as a journey or a race.

At once they start, advancing in a line.
Dryden, *Æneid*, v. 183.

All being ready, we started in a calque very early in the morning.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

4. To run; escape; get away.

*Ac three thynges ther beoth that doth a man to sterte
Out of his owene hous as holy writ sheweth.*
Piers Plowman (C), xl. 297.

*When I have them,
I'll place those guards upon them, that they start not.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 6.

5. To lose hold; give way; swerve aside; be dislocated or moved from an intended position or direction; spring: as, the ship's timbers *started*.

*The best bow may start,
And the hand vary.*
B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

6. To fall off or out; loosen and come away, as the baleen of a dead whale through decomposition, or hair from a soured pelt.—To *start* after, to set out in pursuit of.—To *start* against, to become engaged in opposition to; oppose.—To *start* in, to begin. [*Colloq.* U. S.]—To *start* out. (a) To set forth, as on a journey or enterprise. (b) To begin; set out: as, he *started* out to be a lawyer.—To *start* up. (a) To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; come suddenly into notice or importance.

The mind very often sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea . . . though sometimes too they start up in our minds of their own accord.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 7.

(b) To begin operation or business: as, the factory will *start* up to-morrow. [*Colloq.*]

II. trans. 1. To rouse suddenly into action, motion, or flight, as a beast from its lair, a hare or rabbit from its form, or a bird from its nest; cause to come suddenly into view, action, play, fight, or the like: as, to *start* game; to *start* the detectives.

Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cesar.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 147.

She had aimed . . . at Philip, but had started quite other game.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 168.

2. To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse to: as, to *start* a fire; to *start* a newspaper, a school, or a new business; to *start* a controversy.

One of our society of the Trumpet . . . started last night a notion which I thought had reason in it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

Kindly conversation could not be sustained between us, because whatever topic I started immediately received from her a turn at once coarse and trite, perverse and imbecile.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

In 1793, Canning and his friends *started*, as a weekly paper, the "Anti-Jacobin," which had a brilliant career of eight months. *H. Morley*, English Writers, etc., I. 110.

3. To cause to set out, or to provide the means or take the steps necessary to enable (one) to set out or embark, as on an errand, a journey, enterprise, career, etc.: as, to *start* one's son in business; to *start* a party on an expedition.—4. To loosen, or cause to loosen or lose hold; cause to move from its place: as, to *start* a plank; to *start* a tooth; to *start* an anchor.—5. To set flowing, as liquor from a cask; pour out: as, to *start* wine into another cask.—6. To alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

You boggle shrewdly, every feather starts you.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 232.

The queen, being a little started hereat, said, "À moi femme et parler ainsi?" "To me a woman and say so!"
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 162.

To start a butt. See *butt*.—To *start* a tack or a sheet, to slack it off a little.—To *start* a vessel from the stump, to begin to build a vessel; build an entirely new vessel, as distinguished from repairing an old one; hence, to furnish or outfit a vessel completely.

start¹ (stär't), *n.* [*ME. stert*; < *startl*, *v.*] 1. A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

The fright awaken'd Arolte with a start.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 555.

The exaggerated *start* it gives us to have an insect unexpectedly pass over our skin or a cat noiselessly come and sniffle about our hand. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 180.

2. A spring or recoil, as of an elastic body; spring; jerk.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick start back, the more treble is the sound.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 179.

3. A sudden burst or gleam; a sally; a flash.

To check the starts and sallies of the soul.
Addison, Cato, I. 4.

A certain gravity . . . much above the little gratification received from *starts* of humour and fancy.
Steele, Tatler, No. 82.

4. A sudden bound or stroke of action; a brief, impulsive, intermittent, or spasmodic effort or movement; spasm: as, to work by fits and *starts*.

For she did speak in starts distractedly.
Shak., T. N., II. 2. 22.

All men have wandering impulses, fits and starts of generosity.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 238.

5. A sudden voluntary movement; a dash; a rush; a run.

When I commend you, you hug me for that truth; when I speak your faults, you make a start, and fly the hearing.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I. 1.

"Shall I go for the police?" inquired Miss Jenny, with a nimble *start* toward the door.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 8.

6. A starting or setting out in some course, action, enterprise, or the like; beginning; outset; departure.

*You stand like greyhounds in the alps,
Straining upon the start.*
Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 23.

In the progress of social evolution new *starts* or variations occur.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 150.

7. Lead or advantage in starting or setting out, as in a race or contest; advantage in the beginning or first stage of something: as, to have the *start* in a competition for a prize.—8. Impulse, impetus, or first movement in some direction or course; send-off: as, to get a good *start* in life.

*How much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it start again.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 194.

Who can but magnify the endeavours of Aristotle, and the noble start which learning had under him?
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 5.

9. A part that has started; a loosened or broken part; a break or opening.

There [under a ship's keel], instead of a start, as they call an opening in the copper, I found something sticking in the hull.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 586.

10†. Distance.

Being a great start from Athens to England.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 223.

At a start, at a bound; in an instant.

At a stert he was betwixt hem two.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 847.

To get or have the start, to be beforehand (with); gain the lead or advantage; get ahead: generally with *of*.

*It doth amaze me
So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone.*
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 180.

start² (stär't), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also stert*; < *ME. start, stert, stirt, steort*, < *AS. steort* = *OFries. stert, stirt* = *MD. steort*, *D. staart* = *MLG. LG. stert, steert, staart, steerd* = *MHG. G. stertz* = *Icel. stertr* = *Sw. Dan. stjert*, tail;

root unknown; some derive it from the root of *start*, in the sense 'project' or 'turn'; others compare Gr. *σπάριον*, MGr. *σπάριον*, a point, tine, tag of hair, etc.] 1. A tail; the tail of an animal: thus, *redstart* is literally *redtail*.—2. Something resembling a tail; a handle: as, a *plow-start* (or *plow-tail*).—3. The sharp point of a young stag's horn. *E. Phillips* (under *broach*).—4. In mining, the beam or lever to which the horse is attached in a horse-whim or gin. [North. Eng.]—5. In an overshot water-wheel, one of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket. *E. H. Knight*.—6. A stalk, or stem, as of an apple. *Palsgrave*.

startail (stär'täl), *n.* A sailors' name for the tropic-bird. See out under *Phaethon*.

They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers.

J. G. Wood, Illust. Nat. Hist., II. 766.

starter (stär'tér), *n.* [*start* + *-er*.] One who or that which starts. (a) One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly brings forward a question or an objection. (b) One who takes to flight or runs away; a runaway.

Nay, nay, you need not bolt and lock so fast;
She is no *starter*.

Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 213).

(c) One who sets out on a journey, a pursuit, a race, or the like.

We are early *starters* in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxv.

(d) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for a race, or for the starting of a coach, car, boat, or other conveyance, or a lever or rod for setting an engine or a machine in motion.

There is one *starter*, . . . who, either by word or by pistol-report, starts each race.

The Century, XL. 205.

(e) A dog that starts game; a springer; a cocker.—*Bung starter*. See *bung-starter*.

startful (stär'tül), *a.* [*start* + *-ful*.] Apt to start; easily startled or frightened; skittish. [Rare.]

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin? tell.

Wolcot (P. Pindar), Ode to Affection.

startfulness (stär'tül-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being startful, or easily startled. [Rare.]

star-thistle (stär'this'l), *n.* A low spreading weed, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, with small heads of purple flowers, the involucre bracts ending in stiff spines, the leaves also spiny: in one form called *mouse-thorn*. According to Prior the name (by him applied to *C. solstitialis*, a more erect plant with yellow flowers, sometimes named *yellow star-thistle*) arises



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Star-thistle
(*Centaurea Calcitrapa*).
a, one of the involucre bracts.

from the resemblance of the spiny involucre to the weapon called a *morning-star*. Both of these plants are sparingly naturalized in the United States, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast. The name is extended to the genus, of which one species, *C. Cyanus*, is the blue-bottle or corn-flower (the *Kornblume* of the Germans, with whom it has patriotic associations), another is the blessed thistle (see *thistle*), and others are called *centaury*, *knapweed*, and *sultan*. See these names and *Centaurea*.

starthroat (stär'thröt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Helimaster*, having the throat spangled with the scales of the gorget, like many other hummers.

starting-bar (stär'ting-bär), *n.* A hand-lever for moving the valves in starting a steam-engine.

starting-bolt (stär'ting-bölt), *n.* A rod or bolt used to drive out another; a drift-bolt. *E. H. Knight*.

starting-engine (stär'ting-en'jin), *n.* A small engine sometimes connected with a more massive engine, and used to start it. Also called *starting steam-cylinder*, *barring-engine*.

starting-hole (stär'ting-höl), *n.* [Early mod. *E. starting-hole*; < *starting* + *hole*.] A loophole; evasion; subterfuge; dodge; refuge.

Some, which seek for *starting-holes* to maintain their vices, will object.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 9.

What trick, what device, what *starting-hole*, canst thou now find out to bade thee from this open and apparent shame?

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 280.

startingly (stär'ting-li), *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously; intemperately. *Shak., Othello, III. 4. 79.*

starting-place (stär'ting-pläs), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a place from which one starts or sets out.

Aham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting-place*.

Sir J. Denham, Old Age, I.

starting-point (stär'ting-point), *n.* The point from which any one or anything starts; point of departure.

starting-post (stär'ting-pöst), *n.* The point or line, marked out by a post or otherwise, from which competitors start in a race or contest.

starting-valve (stär'ting-valv), *n.* A small valve sometimes introduced for moving the main valves of a steam-engine in starting it.

starting-wheel (stär'ting-hwöl), *n.* A wheel which actuates the valves that start an engine.

startish (stär'tish), *a.* [*start* + *-ish*.] Apt to start; skittish; shy: said of horses. [Colloq.]

startle (stär'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *startled*, ppr. *startling*. [*ME. startlen, stertlen, stertyllen*; freq. of *startl*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To start; manifest fear, alarm, surprise, pain, or similar emotion by a sudden involuntary start.

At first she *startles*, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, Int.

She changed colour and *startled* at everything she heard.

Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

2. To wince; shrink.

Physic, or mathematics, . . .

She will endure, and never *startle*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, IV. 1.

3. To move suddenly, as if surprised or frightened.

Startling from his trance,

I will reuenge (quoth she).

Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

If a dead leaf *startle* behind me,

I think 'tis your garment's hem.

Lowell, The Broken Trust.

4. To take to flight, as in panic; stampede, as cattle.

And the herd *startled*, and ran hedlyng into the see.

Tyndale, Mark v. 13.

5. To take departure; depart; set out. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A gret *startling* he mycht haiff seyne
Of schippys.

Barbour, Bruce, III. 170.

Or by Madrid he takes the route, . . .

Or down Italian vista *startles*.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

II. trans. 1. To cause to start; excite by sudden surprise, alarm, apprehension, or other emotion; scare; shock.

I confess I have perused them all, and can discover nothing that may *startle* a discreet belief.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 21.

Like the inhabitants of a city who have been just *startled* by some strange and alarming news.

Scott, Kenilworth, XI.

2. To rouse suddenly; cause to start, as from a place of concealment or from a state of repose or security.

Let me thy vigils keep.

'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove bell.

Keats, Sonnets, IV.

The garrison, *startled* from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers.

Irving, Granada, p. 31.

startle (stär'tl), *n.* [*startle*, *v.*] A sudden movement or shock caused by surprise, alarm, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident.

Spectator.

startler (stär'tlér), *n.* [*startle* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which starts or is startled. [Rare.]

When, dazzled by the eastern glow,
Such *startler* cast his glance below,
And saw unmeasured depth around.

Scott, L. of the L., II. 31.

2. That which startles: as, that was a *startler*.

[Colloq.]

startling (stär'tling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *startle*, *v.*]

1. That startles or that excites sudden surprise,

apprehension, fear, or like emotion; that rouses or suddenly and forcibly attracts attention: as, *startling* news; a *startling* discovery.

It was *startling* to hear all at once the sound of voices singing a solemn hymn.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 42.

2. Easily startled or alarmed; skittish; shying.

There was also the lorde of the white tour, that was a noble knyght and an hardy, with vij hundred knyghtes vpon *startlinge* stedes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 257.

The Tyranny of Prelates under the name of Bishops have made our cares tender and *startling*.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

startlingly (stär'tling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner; surprisingly.

But who could this be, to whom mere human sympathy was so *startlingly* sweet?

Curtis, Prue and I, p. 155.

startlish (stär'tlish), *a.* [*startle* + *-ish*.] Apt to start; skittish. [Colloq.]

star-trap (stär'trap), *n.* A trap-door on the stage of a theater for the disappearance of gymnastic characters. It consists of five or more pointed pieces which part when pressure is applied to the center.

start-up (stär'tup), *a.* and *n.* [*start up*: see *start*, *v.*] *I. a.* Upstart.

Two junior *start-up* societies. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, I.*
Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Falconara's *start-up* son.

Walpole, Castle of Otranto, IV.

II. n. One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.

Shak., Much Ado, I. 3. 62.

startup (stär'tup), *n.* [Usually in pl. *start-ups*, also sometimes *startopes*; origin uncertain.] A half-boot or buskin, described in the sixteenth century as laced above the ankle.

Guestres [gaiters], *startups*; high shoes, or gamashes for country folks.

Cotgrave.

Her neat fit *startups* of green Velvet bee,
Flourish with silver; and beneath the knee,
Moon-like, indented; but 'ned down the side
With Orient Pearls as big as Filbert's pride.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Decay.

A stupid lout . . . in a grey jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge *startups* upon his feet.

Scott, Kenilworth, xiv.

starvation (stär-vä'shon), *n.* [*starve* + *-ation*.] The word is noted as one of the first (*starvation* being another) to be formed directly from a native E. verb with the L. term. *-ation*. It was first used or brought into notice by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (hence called "Starvation Dundas"), in a speech on American affairs, in 1775. The state of starving or being starved; extreme suffering from cold or hunger; hence, deprivation of any element essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the bodily functions: often used figuratively of mental or spiritual needs.

Starvation Dundas, whose pious policy suggested that the devil of rebellion could be expelled only by fasting.

Walpole, To Rev. W. Mason, April 25, 1781.

Starvation was an epithet applied to Mr. Dundas, the word being, for the first time, introduced into our language by him, in a speech, in 1775, in an American debate, and thenceforward became a nickname: . . . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." *Milford, in Walpole's Letters* (ed. Cunningham), VIII. 30, note.

Whether an animal be herbivorous or carnivorous, it begins to starve from the moment its vital food-stuffs consist of pure amyloids, or fats, or any mixture of them. It suffers from what may be called nitrogen *starvation*.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 170.

starve (stärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starved*, ppr. *starving*. [Early mod. E. also *sterre*; < *ME. sterven, steorven* (pret. *starf, sterf*, pp. *starren, sterren, i-storve, y-storve*), < *AS. steorfan* (pret. *starf, pl. sturfon, pp. storfen*), die, = *OS. sterban* = *OFries. sterva* = *D. sterren* = *MLG. sterven, LG. starven, sterven* = *OHG. sterban, MHG. G. sterben*, die; not found in Goth. or Scand., except as in the derived Icel. *starf*, trouble, labor, toil, work, *starfa*, toil, work, *starfi*, epilepsy (= *AS. steorfa*, E. dial. *starf*, a plague), which indicate that the verb orig. meant 'labor, be in trouble'; cf. Gr. *οἰ καμνέειν*, the dead, lit. 'those who have labored,' < *καμνέειν*, labor, toil.] *I. intrans.* 1. To die; perish.

She *starf* for wo neigh when she wente.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 1419.

He *starf* in grete age diherited, as the story witnesseth.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 401.

Specifically—2. To perish from lack of food or nourishment; die of hunger; also, to suffer from lack of food; pine with hunger; famish; suffer extreme poverty.

Starves in the midst of nature's bounty curst,
And in the laden vineyard dies for thirst.

Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To perish with cold; die from cold or exposure; suffer from cold. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Starving with cold as well as hunger.

Irving. (Imp. Dict.)

4. To suffer for lack of anything that is needed or much desired; suffer mental or spiritual want; pine.

Though our souls do starve
For want of knowledge, we do little care.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I . . . starve for a merry look. Shak., C. of E., II. 1. 88.

II. trans. 1. To cause to perish with hunger; afflict or distress with hunger; famish; hence, to kill, subdue, or bring to terms by withholding food or by the cutting off of supplies; as, to starve a garrison into surrender.

Whilst I have meat and drink, love cannot starve me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, I. 3.

2. To cause to perish with cold; distress or affect severely with cold; benumb utterly; chill. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Alle the mete he says at on bare worde,
The potage fyrst with brede y-cornyn,
Couterys hom agayn lett he ben sturyn.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

That kiss is comfortless
As frozen water to a starved snake.

Shak., Tit. And., III. 1. 252.

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. Milton, P. L., II. 600.

What a sad fire we have got, and I dare say you are both starved with cold. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

3. To cause to perish through lack of any kind; deprive of life, vigor, or force through want; exhaust; stunt.

If the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but, where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The powers of their minds are starved by disease. Locke.

Starved rat, a pika, *Lagomys princeps*. See cony, 4, and cut under *Lagomys*. (Local, U. S.)

starve-acre (stär'ä-kër), n. [*starve* + *obj. acre*.] One of the crowfoots, *Ranunculus arvensis*: so called as impoverishing the soil or indicating a poor one. Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

starved (stär'v'd), p. a. In *her*., stripped of its leaves; without leaves or blossoms: noting a branch of a tree used as a bearing.

starveling (stär'v'ling), n. and a. [Formerly also *starv'ling*; < *starve* + *ling*.] I. n. A starving or starved person; an animal or a plant that is made thin or lean and weak through want of nourishment.

Such a meagre troop, such thin-chapp'd starvelings,
Their barking stomachs hardly could refrain
From swallowing up the foe ere they had slain him.

Randolph, Jealous Lovers, III. 4.

II. a. Starving (from hunger or cold); hungry; lean; pining with want.

Sending herds of souls starving to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnues.

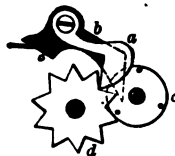
starvent. An obsolete past participle of *starve*. Daniel (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 587).

starver (stär'vër), n. One who starves or causes starvation. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iii.

starward (stär'wärd), adv. [*star* + *ward*.] To or toward the stars. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, II. 6.

starward (stär'wärd), a. [*starward*, adv.] Pointing or reaching to the stars. Blackie, Lays of Highlands, etc., p. 92. (Encyc. Dict.) [Rare.]

star-wheel (stär'hwël), n. A spur-wheel the teeth of which are V-shaped, with an angle of 60°. Such wheels are now little used, except (a) in the winding-mechanism of the cloth-frames in some kinds of looms, where their teeth are engaged by clicks; (b) for some other special purposes, as in modifications of the Geneva movement, etc.; and (c) in clock-motions, the teeth of the star-wheel engaging with a pin on the hour-wheel, by which the star-wheel is intermittently turned along one tooth for every revolution of the hour-wheel: this movement is used in repeating-clocks, and also in registering-mechanism, adding-machines, etc.—Star-wheel and jumper, in *horol.*, an arrangement of a star-wheel in relation with a pin on the minute-wheel, by which the small is caused to move in an intermittent manner, or by jumps.



star-worm (stär'wërm), n. A Gephyrean worm; any one of the *Gephyrea*.

starwort (stär'wërt), n. [*star* + *wort*.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Alsine*, the species of which have white starry flowers; chickweed.

See cut under *Stellaria*.—2. Any species of the genus *Aster*, the name alluding to the stellate rays of the heads. Specifically, in England, *A. Tripteron*, the sea-starwort, a salt-marsh species. The Italian starwort is *A. Amellus*, of central and southern Europe. 3. The genus *Callitriche*, more properly water-starwort. Also called *star-grass*.—Drooping starwort, the blazing-star, *Chamaelirium luteum*.—Mealy starwort, the colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*. It is tonic, and in larger doses narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.—Yellow starwort, the elecampane.

stasidion (sta-sid'i-on), n.; pl. *stasidia* (-ë). [*Gr. stasidion*, a stall, dim. of *στάσις*, a standing-place.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a stall in a church, as of a patriarch, hegumen, or monk. Originally the stasidia seem to have been places for standing only (whence the name).

stasimon (stas'i-mon), n.; pl. *stasima* (-mă). [*Gr. stasimon* (see def.), < *στάσις*, a standing, station.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, any song of the chorus in a drama after the parodos. The parabasis of a comedy is not, however, called a stasimon. Some authorities limit the use of the term to tragedy. The name is derived not, as stated by scholiasts, from the chorus's standing still during a stasimon (which cannot have been the case), but from the fact that it was sung after they had taken their station in the orchestra.

stasimorphy (sta'si-môr-fî), n. [*Gr. στάσις*, standing, + *μορφή*, form.] Deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. Cooke, Manual.

stasis (stă'sis), n. [*N.L.*, < *Gr. στάσις*, a standing, a stoppage, < *στάται*, mid. and pass. *σταθαί*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a stopping of the blood in some part of the circulation, as in a part of an inflamed area.—2. Pl. *stasesis* or *stases*. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the sections (regularly three) of a cathisma, or portion of the psalter. At the end of each stasis *Gloria Patri* and *Aleluia* are said. The name probably comes from the pause (*στάσις*) in the psalmody so made. A stasis usually contains two or three psalms. See *cathisma* (a).

stassfurtite (stas'fërt-it), n. [*Stassfurt* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A massive variety of boracite, found at Stassfurt in Prussia. It resembles in appearance a fine-grained white marble.

stat. An abbreviation of *statute* or *statutes*: as, *Rev. Stat.* (Revised Statutes).

statable (stă'ta-bl), a. [*state* + *-able*.] Capable of being stated or expressed.

statal (stă'tal), a. [*state* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or considered in relation to a particular State; state, as distinguished from *national*. [Rare, U. S.]

statant (stă'tant), a. [*heraldic F. statant*, equiv. to *OF. estant*, standing, < *L. *stan(t)-s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] In *her.*, standing still with all four feet on the ground.—*Statant affronté*. See *at gaze* (b), under *gaze*.



statarian (stă-tă'ri-an), a. [*L. statarius*, stationary, steady (*status*, standing), + *-an*.] Steady; well-disciplined. [Rare.]

A detachment of your statarian soldiers.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. II. 22.

statarianly (stă-tă'ri-an-li), adv. [*statarian* + *-ly*.] In a statarian manner. [Rare.]

My statarianly disciplined battalion.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. II. 22.

statary (stă'ta-ri), a. [*L. statarius*, stationary, steady, < *stare*, stand.] Stated; fixed; settled. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

state (stăt), n. and a. [*ME. stat*, *staat*, *state*, condition, existence, also *estat*, < *OF. estat*, *estu*, *F. état* = *Sp. Pg. estado* = *It. stato* = *MD. stait*, *D. staat* = *MLG. stāt* = *G. staat* = *Sw. Dan. stat*, *state*, the *state*, < *L. status* (*statu-*), manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; also a position, place; situation, condition, circumstances, position in society, rank; condition of society, public order, public affairs, the commonwealth, the state, government, constitution, etc.; in *ML.* in numerous other uses; < *stare* (pp. *status*), used only as pp. of the transitive form *sistere*, stand: see *stand*. The noun is in part (def. 15) appar. from the verb. Doublet of *estate*, *status*.] I. n. 1. Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the *state* of one's health; the *state* of the roads; a *state* of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory *state* of affairs.

Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought,
Nor laugh with his companions at thy state.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 1066.

O see how fickle is their state

That do on fates depend!

The Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 54).

Keep the state of the question in your eye. Boyle.

The solitude of such a mind is its *state* of highest enjoyment.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

The present conscious *state*, when I say "I feel tired," is not the direct *state* of tire; when I say "I feel angry," it is not the direct *state* of anger.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 190.

2. Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

These Italian bookes are made English, to bring mischiefe enough openly and boldly to all *states*, greates and meane, yong and old, euery where.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

A train which well besem'd his state,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.

Scott, Marmion, IV. 7.

3. A class or order: same as *estate*, 9.

We hold that God's clergy are a *state* which hath been, and will be as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 11.

4. Style of living; mode of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

Do you know, sir,
What *state* she carries? what great obedience
Waits at her beck continually?

Fletcher, Mad Lover, I. 1.

5. Stateliness; dignity.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted *state* again—
For much of *state* she had.

Scott, Marmion, v. 31.

6†. A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

The twelve Peeres or *States* of the Kingdome of France.
1600. Hexham.

Quoted in Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 120.

First you shall see the men in order set,
States and their Pawns.

Middleton, Game at Chess, Prolog.

7†. A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this canopy itself.

The *state* . . . was placed in the upper end of the hall.
B. Jonson, Mask of Blackness.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
(Offering Timoleon the *state*.)

As to the supreme magistrate, Sicily tenders.

Masinger, Bondman, I. 3.

The Queens Consort sat under a *state* on a black foot-cloth, to entertain the circle.

Evelyn, Diary, March 5, 1686.

8†. The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.

Wiseman, Surgery.

9. Continuance of existence; stability.

By a man of understanding and knowledge the *state* thereof [of a land] shall be prolonged.

Prov. xxviii. 2.

10†. Estate; income; possession.

I judge them, first, to have their *states* confiscate.

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 8.

11. The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

In Aleppo once,

Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduced the *state*.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 354.

A *State* is a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed law.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 38.

12. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and *state*.—13. One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent. In this sense the word *state* is used chiefly with reference to the several States (generally *cap.*) of the American Union, the United States of America. The relations between the individual states and the national or central government of Mexico, Brazil, and various other republics of the American continent are formed more or less closely on the model of the United States. Current designations or epithets of the States of the American Union are the following: Badger State, Wisconsin; Bay State, Massachusetts; Bayou State, Mississippi; Bear State, Arkansas, California, Kentucky; Big-bend State, Tennessee; Blue-ben State, Delaware; Blue-law State, Connecticut; Buckeye State, Ohio; Bullion State, Missouri; Centennial State, Colorado; Corn-cracker State, Kentucky; Cracker State, Georgia; Creole State, Louisiana; Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; Diamond State, Delaware; Empire State, New York; Empire State of the South, Georgia; Excelsior State, New York; Freestone State, Connecticut; Garden State, Kansas; Golden State, California; Gopher State, Minnesota; Granite State, New Hampshire; Green Mountain State, Vermont; Gulf State, Florida; Hawkeye

State, Iowa; Hoosier State, Indiana; Keystone State, Pennsylvania; Lake State, Michigan; Land of Steady Habits, Connecticut; Little Rhody, Rhode Island; Lone-star State, Texas; Lumber State, Maine; Mother of Presidents, Virginia; Mother of States, Virginia; Mudcat State, Mississippi; New England of the West, Minnesota; Old Colony, Massachusetts; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old-line State, Maryland; Old North State, North Carolina; Palmetto State, South Carolina; Pan-handle State, West Virginia; Pelican State, Louisiana; Peninsula State, Florida; Pine-tree State, Maine; Prairie State, Illinois; Sage-hen State, Nevada; Silver State, Nevada; Squatter State, Kansas; Sucker State, Illinois; Turpentine State, North Carolina; Web-foot State, Oregon; Wolverine State, Michigan; Wooden Nutmeg State, Connecticut.

14. *pl. [cap.]* The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

15. *a.* A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated. — 16. In *engraving*, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate. — 17. In *bot.*, a form or phase of a particular plant.

Sticta linita . . . was recognized as occurring in the United States by Delise, . . . and Dr. Nylander (Syn., p. 353) speaks of a state from Arctic America.

Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 35.

Border State, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those slave States which bordered upon the free States. They were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. — *Cap of state*, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head-dress worn in the middle ages by the lord mayor of London on his installation, like a short cone with a ring, as of fur, around the head. — *Chair of state*. See *chair*. — *Civil state*. See *civil*. — *Cloth of state*. See *cloth*. — *Commissioner for the State of*, etc. See *commissioner*. — *Confederate States of America*, construct state, cotton States. See the qualifying words. — *Council of State*. See *council*. — *Cretinoid state*, myxedema. — *Department of State*. See *department*. — *Doctrine of States' rights*, in *U. S. hist.*, the doctrine that to the separate States of the Union belong all rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the general government; the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. In this form the doctrine has always been and is still held as one of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party. Before the civil war the more radical believers in the doctrine of States' rights held that the separate States possessed all the powers and rights of sovereignty, and that the Union was only a federation from which each of the States had a right to secede. — *Ecclesiastical state*, free States. See the adjectives. — *In a state of nature*. See *nature*. — *Intermediate, maritime state*. See the adjectives. — *Middle States*. See *middle*. — *Military state*, that branch of the government of a state or nation by which its military power is exercised, including all who by reason of their service therein are under military authority and regulation. — *Purse of state*, in *her.* See *purse*. — *Reason of state*. See *reason*. — *Slave State*. See *slave*. — *Southern States*, the States in the southern part of the United States, generally regarded as the same as the former slave States. — *Sovereign state*. See *sovereign*. — *State of facts*, in *law*, a technical term sometimes used of a written statement of facts in the nature of or a substitute for pleadings, or evidence, or both. — *State of progress*. See *progress*. — *State's evidence*. See *king's evidence*, under *evidence*. — *States of the Church*, or *Papal States*, the former temporal dominions of the Pope. They were principally in central Italy, and extended from about Ravenna and Ancona on the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, including Rome. Their origin dates from a grant made by Pepin the Short in the middle of the eighth century. The territory was greatly reduced in 1860, and the remainder was annexed in 1870 to the kingdom of Italy (with a few small exceptions, including the Vatican and its dependencies). — *The States*. (a) The Netherlands. (b) The United States of America; as, he has sailed from Liverpool for the States. (Great Britain and her colonies.) — *To keep state*, to assume the pomp, dignity, and reserve of a person of high rank or degree; act or conduct one's self with pompous dignity; hence, to be difficult of access.

Seated in the silver chair,

State in wonted manner keep.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

To lie in state, to be placed on view in some public place, surrounded with ceremonial pomp and solemnity: said of a dead person. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *situation*. — *II. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public: as, state affairs; state policy; a state paper. To send the state prisoners on board of a man of war which lay off Leith. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v. 31. 2. Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a state carriage. — 3. Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic: opposed to national: as, state rights; a state prison; state legislatures. — *State banks*. See *bank*. — 4. — *State carriage*. See *carriage*. — *State church*. See *established church*, under *church*. — *State criminal*, one who commits an offense against the state, as treason; a political offender. — *State domain*, gallantry, law. See the nouns. — *State lands*, lands granted to or owned by a state, for internal improvements, educational purposes, etc. — *State paper*. (a) A paper prepared under the di-

rection of a state, and relating to its political interests or government. (b) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices. — *State prison*. (a) A jail for political offenders only. (b) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment: distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc. [U. S.] — *State prisoner*, sword, etc. See the nouns. — *state* (stát'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stated*, ppr. *stating*. [*< state, n.*] 1. To set; fix; settle; establish; establish: as, to state a day: chiefly used in the past participle.

And you be stated in a double hope.

B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

2. *t.* To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

You boast to me

Of a great revenue, a large substance,

Wherein you would endow and state my daughter.

Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, I. 1.

3. To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross; represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to state an opinion; to state the particulars of a case.

I pretended not fully to state, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. Atterbury.

4. In *law*, to aver or allege. Thus, *stating* a case to be within the purview of a statute is simply alleging that it is; while *showing* it to be so consists in a disclosure of the facts which bring it within the statute. — *Account stated*. See *account*. — *Case stated*. See *case agreed*, under *case*. — *To state it*, to keep state. See *state, n.* Wolsey began to state it at York as high as ever. Fuller, Ch. Hist., v. II. 4. (Davies.)

— *Syn.* 2. *Speak, Tell*, etc. (see *say*), specify, set forth.

stater (stát'), *a.* [Irreg. used for *stately*.] *Stately*. Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

statecraft (stát'kráft'), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

stated (stát'ed), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; appointed or given regularly.

It was his manner to use stated hours and places for exercises of devotion. Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

The stated and unquestionable fee of his office.

Addison.

Stated clerk, the principal clerk of Presbyterian church courts in the United States, usually associated in the superior courts with an official called a *permanent clerk*. The stated clerk of the General Assembly is the custodian of all the books, records, and papers of the court, and has charge of the printing and distribution of the minutes and other documents as ordered by the Assembly.

statedly (stát'ed-li), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally. *Imp. Dict.*

stateful (stát'fúl'), *a.* [*< state + -ful.*] Full of state; stately.

A stateful silence in his presence.

Martson and Webster, Malcontent, I. 5.

statehood (stát'húd'), *n.* [*< state + -hood.*] The condition or status of a state.

state-house (stát'hous'), *n.* The public building in which the legislature of a State holds its sittings; the capitol of a State. [U. S.]

stateless (stát'les'), *a.* [*< state + -less.*] Without state or pomp.

statelily (stát'li-li), *adv.* In a stately manner. Sir H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, I., v. 9. [Rare.]

stateliness (stát'li-nes'), *n.* The character or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

stately (stát'li), *a.* [*< ME. statly, estatlich = MD. statelick, D. statelijk = MLG. statelich, statlich = Dan. statelig, stately; appar. confused in MLG., etc., with MHG. *statelich, G. statlich, stately, excellent, important, seeming; cf. the adv. OHG. statelicho, properly (< stat, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. stead, place: see *stead*), MHG. stateliche, statlich, properly, moderately, G. statlich, magnificently, excellently, etc.; as state + -ly¹.] Grand, lofty, or majestic in proportions, bearing, manner, or the like; dignified; elevated: applied to persons or to things. These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other stately trees casting a shade. Raleigh, Hist. World.*

The veneration and respect it [the picture of the Duchess of Ormond] fills me with . . . will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful stately and reserved. Swift, To the Duchess of Ormond, Dec. 20, 1712.

— *Syn.* August, etc. (see *majestic*), imperial, princely, royal, palatial, pompous, ceremonious, formal.

stately (stát'li), *adv.* [*< stately, a.*] In a stately manner.

The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep.

Milton, P. L., v. 201.

* *statement* (stát'ment'), *n.* [*< state + -ment.*]

1. The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper. — 2. That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; account; report: as, a verbal statement; a written statement; a bank statement; a doctrinal statement. — *Calculus of equivalent statements*. See *calculus*. — *state-monger* (stát'mung'gér'), *n.* One who is versed in politics, or dabbles in state affairs. *Imp. Dict.*

*stater*¹ (stát'tér'), *n.* [*< state + -er¹.*] One who states.

*stater*² (stát'tér'), *n.* [*< L. stater, < Gr. στάρη, a standard of weight or money, a Persian gold coin, also a silver (or sometimes gold) coin of certain Greek states, < ιστάται, mid. and pass. ιστάσθαι, stand.*] A general name for the principal or standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece. The common signification is a gold coin equal in weight to two drachmas of Attic standard, or about 182.6 grains, and in value to twenty drachmas. There were also in various states staters of Euboic and Eginetan standards. The oldest stater, those of Lydia, said to have been first coined by Croesus, were struck in the pale gold called *electrum*. At the period of Greek decline the silver tetradrachm was called *stater*. This coin is the "piece of money" (equivalent to a Jewish shekel) of Mat. xvii. 27. As a general term for a standard of weight, the name *stater* was given to the Attic mina and the Sicilian litra.

state-room (stát'róm'), *n.* 1. A room or an apartment of state in a palace or great house. — 2. In the United States navy, an officer's sleeping-apartment (called *cabin* in the British navy). — 3. A small private sleeping-apartment, generally with accommodation for two persons, on a passenger-steamer. Compare *cabin*, 3. — 4. A similar apartment in a sleeping-car. [U. S.]

states-general (státs'jen'e-rál'), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically [*cap.*], the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

statesman (státs'mán'), *n.*; *pl. statesmen* (-men). [= D. *staatsman* = G. *staatsmann* = Sw. *statsman* = Dan. *statsmand*; as *státs*, poss. of *state*, + *man*.] 1. A man who is versed in the art of government, and exhibits conspicuous ability and sagacity in the direction and management of public affairs; a politician in the highest sense of the term.

It is a weakness which attends high and low: the statesman who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. South.

The Eastern politicians never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . Statesmen of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.

Burke, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

2. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. [Prov. Eng.]

The old statesmen or peasant proprietors of the valley had for the most part succumbed to various destructive influences, some social, some economical, added to a certain amount of corrosion from within.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, I. II.

— *Syn.* 1. See *politician*.

statesmanlike (státs'mán-lik'), *a.* [*< statesman + like.*] Having the manner or the wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or befitting a statesman: as, a statesmanlike measure.

statesmanly (státs'mán-li), *a.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. De Quincey.

statesmanship (státs'mán-ship'), *n.* [*< statesman + -ship.*] The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill, in the higher sense.

The petty craft so often mistaken for statesmanship by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official etiquette. Macaulay, Mill on Government.

state-socialism (stát'só'shál-izm'), *n.* A scheme of government which favors the enlargement of the functions of the state as the best way to introduce the reforms urged by socialists for the amelioration of the poorer classes, as the nationalization of land, state banks where credit shall be given to laboring men, etc.

state-socialist (stát'só'shál-ist'), *n.* A believer in the principles of state-socialism; one who favors the introduction of socialistic innovations through the agency of the state.

stateswoman (státs'wúm'an'), *n.*; *pl. stateswomen* (-wím'en). [*< státs*, poss. of *state*, + *woman*.] A woman who is versed in or meddles with public affairs, or who gives evidence of political shrewdness or ability. [Rare.]

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman*!
B. Jonson.

stathē (stāth), *n.* [Also *staitth*, *staithe*; early mod. E. also *stayth*, *steyth*; < ME. *stathe* (AF. *stathe*), < AS. *stæth*, later *steth*, bank, shore, = Icel. *stöðh*, a harbor, roadstead, port, landing; akin to AS. *stede*, stead: see *stead*.] A landing-place; a wharf. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

stathmograph (stath'mō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *stathmōv*, measure, + *graphein*, write.] An instrument for indicating and registering the velocity of railroad-trains: a form of velocimeter.

static (stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάω*, mid. and pass. *στάωμαι*, stand: see *stasis*, *stand*.] 1. Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.—2. Same as *statical*.—**Static ataxia**, inability to stand without falling or excessive swaying, especially with closed eyes, as in tabes.—**Static gangrene**, gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from a part.—**Static refraction**. See *refraction*.

statical (stat'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάω*, mid. and pass. *στάωμαι*, stand: see *stasis*, *stand*.] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.—2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, *statical pressure*.—**Statical electricity**. See *electricity*.—**Statical induction**. See *induction*, &c.—**Statical manometer**. See *manometer*.

statically (stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

Statice (stat'i-sē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *στατική*, an astringent herb, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] 1. A genus



Flowering Plant of *Limonium Carolinianum*,
a, the flower with its bracts.

of plants, of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*, improperly called *Arneria* by many authors.—2. An untenable name for *Limonium*, a genus of plants of the same family. It is characterized by its acaulescent or tufted herbaceous or somewhat shrubby habit, flat alternate leaves, and commonly cymose inflorescence composed of one-sided spikes. Over 120 species have been described, natives of the sea-shore and of desert sands, mostly of the old world, and of the northern hemisphere, especially of the Mediterranean region. A smaller number occur in America, South Africa, tropical Asia, and Australia. They are usually perennials; a few are diminutive loosely branched shrubs. They are smooth or covered with scurf or dust. The leaves vary from linear to obovate, and from entire to pinnatifid or dissected; they form a rosette at the root, or are crowded or scattered upon the branches. The short-pedicelled corolla consists of five nearly or quite distinct petals with long claws, and is commonly surrounded by a funnel-shaped calyx which is ten-ribbed below, and scarious, plicate, and colored above, but usually of a different color from the corolla, which is often white with a purple or lavender calyx and purplish-brown pedicel. They are known in general as *sea-lavender*. The common European *Limonium* *Limonium* is also sometimes called *marsh-beet* from its purplish root; it is the *red beken* of the old apothecaries. An American species, *L. Carolinianum*, the marsh-rosemary of the coast from Newfoundland to Texas, is known as *canker-root*, from the use as an astringent of its large bitter fleshy root, which also contains tannic acid (whence its name *ink-root*). The very large roots of *L. latifolium* are used for tanning in Russia and Spain, and those of *L. mucronatum* as a nerve in Morocco under the name of *safrisa*. Other species also form valued remedies, as *L. Brasilense*, the guaycura of Brazil and southward. Many species are cultivated for their beauty, as *L. latifolium*, and *L. arborecens*, a shrub from the Canaries.

Staticeæ (stā-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Statice* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe (*Plumbaginæ*) by flowers with a commonly spreading, scarious, and colored calyx-border, stamens united to the petals at the base or higher, and styles distinct to the middle or the base. It includes 7 genera, of which *Statice* is the type. They are commonly acaulescent plants, very largely maritime, and of wide distribution.

statics (stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *static* (see -ics). Cf. *F. statique*, < Gr. *στατική*, the art of weighing, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.—**Chemical, graphical, social statics**. See the adjectives.

station (stā'shon), *n.* [ME. *stacion*, < OF. *station*, *station*, *estagon*, *estachon*, *estaisun*, etc., F.

station = Sp. *estación* = Pg. *estação* = It. *stazione* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *station*, < L. *statio*(n-), a standing, place of standing, station, a post, abode, dwelling, position, office, etc., < *stare*, stand: see *state*, *stand*.] 1. A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Her motion and her station are as one.

Shak., A. and C., III. 3. 22.

Man's life is a progress, and not a station.

Emerson, Compensation.

2. Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;

A station like the herald Mercury;

New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 58.

Specifically—(a) In med., the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands. (b) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high station.

3. The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat station; an observing-station; the station of a sentinel; the several stations of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

If that service ye now do want,

What station will ye be?

Blanchefleur and Jellyfence (Child's Ballads, IV. 287).

One of our companions took his station as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque.

O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

4. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See *police station*, under *police*.—5. The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the station to dinner. Yule and Burnell, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

The little bills done by the rich bunneahs, the small and great pecuniary relations between the station and the bassar.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 104.

6. The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with *habitat* (but *habitat* is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, *station* the condition under which it lives there).

The males and females of the same species of butterfly are known in several cases to inhabit different stations, the former commonly basking in the sunshine, the latter haunting gloomy forests.

Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 391.

7. In *surv.*: (a) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. (b) A fixed uniform distance (usually the length of a chain of 100 feet, or 66 feet, or half the length of a twenty-meter chain) into which a line of survey is divided. The stations are consecutively numbered.—8. A stock-farm. [Australia].—9. A regular stopping-place. (a) One of the stages or regular stopping-places at which pilgrims to Rome or other holy place were wont to stop and rest, as a church or the tomb of a martyr. (b) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, as a church, the tomb of a martyr, or some similar sacred spot. Hence—(c) The religious procession to and from or the service of devotion at these places. (d) One of the representations of the successive stages of Christ's passion which are often placed round the nave of churches, and by the sides of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. (e) In the early church, the place appointed at church for each class of worshippers, more especially for each grade of penitents; hence, the status, condition, or class so indicated. (f) A place where railway-trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or freight; hence, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business; a depot.

10. *Eccles.*: (a) In the early church, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist. (b) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. These are still maintained by the Greek Church, but the fast of Wednesday in the Western Church has been abrogated. (c) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.—11. Situation; position.

The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest station, in a human figure.

Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

12. Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

They in France of the best rank and station.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 78.

He never courted men in station.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Content may dwell in all stations.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 27.

13. In *mining*, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, bob, tank, or machinery of any kind.—**False station**, in *surv.* See *false*.—**Life-saving station**, a station on a sea-coast furnished with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.—**Military station**, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—**Naval station**. (a) The place or region assigned to a fleet or squadron of men-of-war: as, the North Atlantic station; the China station. (b) In the U. S. navy, the ensemble of a navy-yard and administrative functions in a particular place or district under one local head, the commandant of the station. Also called *shore station*.—**Outside station**. See *outside*. = *Syn.* 9 (f). See *depot*.

station (stā'shon), *v. t.* [Gr. *στατός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάω*, mid. and pass. *στάωμαι*, stand: see *stasis*, *stand*.] To assign a station or position to: as, to station troops on the right or left of an army; to station a sentinel on a rampart; to station one's self at a door.

Not less one glance he caught
Thro' open doors of Ida station'd there
Unshaken, clinging to her purpose.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

stational (stā'shon-al), *a.* [Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάω*, mid. and pass. *στάωμαι*, stand: see *stasis*, *stand*.] Of or pertaining to a station.

stationariness (stā'shon-ā-ri-ness), *n.* Stationary character or quality; fixity: as, the stationariness of the barometer; the stationariness of rents. J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iii.

stationary (stā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stationnaire* = Sp. Pg. *estacionario* = It. *stazionario*, < L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post or station, < *statio*(n-), a post, station: see *station*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time. A planet is said to be stationary at a turning-point of its motion, when its longitude is neither increasing nor diminishing. The sun is said to be stationary when it reaches one of the tropics and begins to turn toward the equinoctial. 2. Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a stationary temperature.

The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary.

Macaulay, Bacon.

Stationary air, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Stationary contact, diseases, engine**. See the nouns.—**Stationary motion**, such a motion of a system that no particle continually departs further and further from its original position, nor does its velocity continually increase or diminish. *Clavius*.—**Stationary point**, on a curve, a point where the point generating the curve is stationary and turns back; a cusp; a binode whose two tangents coincide.—**Stationary tangent of a curve**, a tangent where the moving tangent generating the curve is stationary and turns back; an inflection.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface**, a tangent plane which has stationary contact with the surface.

II. n.; pl. stationaries (-riz). 1. A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

The stationaries are mine already. So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xx.

Then they are stationaries in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call eclipticks.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 16.

2. One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

Divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the stationaries.

Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 129.

station-bill (stā'shon-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company for all evolutions.

station-calendar (stā'shon-kal'en-dār), *n.* On a railroad, a station-indicator.

stationer (stā'shon-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stationer*; < ME. *stacyonere*, < ML. *stationarius*, *stationarius*, a resident, resident canon, vender of books, < L. *statio*(n-), a station, stall: see *station*.] 1. A bookseller.

Any scurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary stationers in English.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 28.

Anterior to the invention of printing, there flourished a craft or trade who were denominated *stationers*; they were scribes and limners, and dealers in manuscript copies, and in parchment and paper, and other literary wares.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 432.

2. One who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.—**Stationers' Hall**, a building in London belonging to the guild called the "Company of Stationers," in which a book is kept for the registration of copyrights.—**Stationers' rule**. See *rule*.—**Walking, running, or flying stationer**, a hawk-er of ballads, cheap-books, pamphlets, and other kinds of cheap popular literature. Compare *running patterer*, under *patterer*. *Tatler*, No. 4.

stationery (stā'shon-ēr-i), *n.* and *a.* [*< stationer + -y* (see *-ery*).] 1. *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers; the various materials employed in writing, such as paper, pens, pencils, and ink.—**Stationery office**, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing-materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *a.* Relating to writing, or consisting of writing-materials: as, *stationery goods*.

station-house (stā'shon-hous), *n.* 1. A police-station.—2. The building containing the office, waiting-rooms, etc., of a railway-station. *The Century*, XXXV. 89.

station-indicator (stā'shon-in'di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railway: (a) A bulletin-board at a station on which are exhibited the time of departure of trains and the stations at which they will stop. (b) A device in a car for exhibiting in succession the names of the stations where stops are to be made.

station-master (stā'shon-mās'ter), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway-station.

station-meter (stā'shon-mē'ter), *n.* A meter of large size used in gas-works to measure the flow of gas. Such meters are made with various attachments, as water-line, pressure, and overflow gages, register-clock, and telltale indicators of the rate of flow. *E. H. Knight*.

station-pointer (stā'shon-poin'ter), *n.* In *surv.*, an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured; a three-armed protractor.

station-pele, **station-staff** (stā'shon-pōl, -stāf), *n.* In *surv.*, same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

statism (stā'tizm), *n.* [*< state + -ism*.] The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy. [Rare.]

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*. *South*, Sermons, I. iv.

statist (stā'tist), *n.* [= *G. statist* = *Sw. statist*, a statesman, politician, = *Sp. Pg. estadista*, a statesman, politician, also a statistician, = *It. statista*, a statesman; as *state* (*L. status*) + *-ist*.] 1. A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Next is your *statist's* face, a serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravity. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

2. A statistician.

The keen *statist* reckons by tens and hundreds; the genial man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly. *Emerson*, Success.

statistic (stā-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = *F. statistique* = *Sp. estadístico* = *Pg. estadístico* = *It. statistico* (cf. *G. statistisch* = *Sw. Dan. statistisk*).] lit. pertaining to a statist or to matters of the state; as *statist + -ic*. II. *n.* = *F. statistique* = *Sp. estadística* = *Pg. estadística* = *It. statistica*, statistics, = *G. statistik*, political science, statistics, = *Sw. Dan. statistik*, statistics; from the adj.] I. *a.* Statistical.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *statistics*.—2. A statistical statement.—3. A statistician.

Henley said you were the best *statistic* in Europe. *Southey*, 1804, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, [I. 508.]

statistical (stā-tis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< statistic + -al*.] Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters: as, *statistical tables*; *statistical information*.—**Primary statistical number**, the number of a class ascertained by direct counting.—**Statistical inference**. See *inference*.—**Statistical method**, a scientific method in which results are deduced from averages as data. Political economy, the kinetic theory of gases, and Darwinian evolutionism pursue statistical methods, which are also now applied to psychology.—**Statistical proposition**. See *proposition*.—**Statistical ratio**, the number of one class of things which are found associated upon the average with each one of another class of things: thus, the number of children per family is a *statistical ratio*; so is the average duration of life.

statistically (stā-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics; from a statistical point of view.

statistician (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* [= *F. statisticien*; as *statistic + -ian*.] One who is versed in or collects statistics.

statistics (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* [*Pl. of statistic* (see *-ics*).] 1. A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration. Thus, a table of the populations of the different States of the American Union is called a *table of statistics*; so is a table showing the percentages of farms in different parts of the country that are mortgaged, provided these percentages have been ascertained from direct sampling, and not calculated by dividing the number of mortgaged farms by the total number of farms.

The word *statistics*, as the name of a peculiar science, was first engrafted into our language by Sir John Sinclair. It comprehends, according to the practice of the German writers, from whom it was adopted, all those topics of inquiry which interest the statesman.

Monthly Rev., 1796, App. p. 553 (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. [404].)

2. The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.—**Bureau of Statistics**. See *bureau*.—**Vital statistics**, a collection of statistical ratios relating to the average course of life, including the death-rates at different ages, liability to different diseases, etc.

statistology (stā-tis-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. *< statist(ics) + Gr. -λογία, < λέγω, speak*: see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

stative (stā'tiv), *a.* [= *OF. statif*, *< L. stative*, standing still, *< stare*, stand: see *stare*.] 1. Pertaining to a fixed camp or military post or quarters.—2. In *Heb. gram.*, indicating a physical state, or mental, intransitive, or reflexive action: said of certain verbs.

statizer (stā'tiz), *v. t.* [*< state + -ize*. Cf. *statist*.] To meddle in state affairs. *Davies*.

Secular . . . mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* Jesuits. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 168.

statlich, *a.* A Middle English form of *stately*.
statoblast (stat'ō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. σταρός, standing, fixed* (see *static*), + *βλαστός, a bud, germ*.] One of the peculiar internal asexual buds developed in the body-cavity of the fresh-water or phylactolomatous polyzoans, comparable to the gemmules of the fresh-water sponges, and serving for reproduction. These germs of new individuals are formed in the funiculus or mesenteric of the polyzoan; on the death of the parent organism, they are ruptured, and give exit to a young animal essentially like the parent. The fact that statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle, and never exhibit the phenomena of segmentation or yolk-division, is conclusive against their being ova or eggs; and, moreover, an ovary producing ova occurs elsewhere in the same individual that produces statoblasts. Also called *winter bud*. See cut under *Pleurotella*.

statoblastic (stat'ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< statoblast + -ic*.] 1. Having the character or nature of a statoblast; of or pertaining to statoblasts: as, *statoblastic capsules*; *statoblastic reproduction*.—2. Giving rise to statoblasts; reproduced by means of statoblasts: as, a *statoblastic polyzoan*.

statocracy (stā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*< state + -ocracy*, after *aristocracy*, etc.] Government or rule by the state alone, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical power.

statoscope (stat'ō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. σταρός, standing, fixed* (see *static*), + *σκοπεῖν, view*.] A form of aneroid barometer for registering minute variations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a sensitive metallic diaphragm exposed on the outside to the changes of atmospheric pressure, and connecting on the inside with a closed reservoir of air, of four or five liters capacity, protected from temperature-changes by non-conducting walls filled with felt and wool. Registration is effected by a long index-needle on the cylinder of a chronograph. At the beginning of observation the index is brought to zero of the scale by opening a stop-cock connecting the reservoir with the outside air, and the absolute pressure at the moment is observed with a mercurial barometer. The stop-cock is then closed, and the index-needle shows variations of pressure as small as .01 millimeter of mercury. The total limit of change that can be registered is about 5 millimeters; for pressures beyond this the instrument must be reset.

statosphere (stat'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. σταρός, standing, fixed*, + *σφαῖρα, a globe*.] The globe, chitinous, spicular, envelop of the protoplasm of the winter or resting stage of the fresh-water sponges. *J. A. Ryder*.

statospore (stat'ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σταρός, standing, fixed*, + *σπορά, seed*: see *spore*.] In bot., a motionless or resting spore; a hypno-spore.

statuist (stā'tū-ist), *n.* [*< L. statua, an image, a statue*: see *statue*.] A statue.

Even at the base of Pompey's *statuist*, Which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell. *Shak.*, J. C., III. 2. 192.

Behold the *Statuists* which wise Vulcan plac'd Under the altar of Olympian Jove, And gave to them an artificial life. *Beaumont*, Masque of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

statuary (stat'ū-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. statuaire* = *Sp. Pg. estatuario* = *It. statuario*, *< L. statuaris*, of or pertaining to statues (*statuaria*, sc. *ars*, the statuary art), *< statua*, a statue: see *statue*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a statue or statuary.

What connoisseurs call *statuary grace*, by which is meant elegance unconnected with motion.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

Statuary marble, fine-grained white marble, especially sought for monuments, busts, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *statuaries* (-riz). 1. One who makes statues; a sculptor; specifically, one who makes statues in metal, a bronze-caster, or one who makes copies of statues designed by another artist.

Statuaries could

By the foot of Hercules set down punctually His whole dimensions.

Massinger, Emperor of the East, II. 1.

Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works of the *statuary*. *Tennyson*, Experiments, Boidicea.

2. The art of carving or making statues or figures in the round representing persons, animals, etc.: a main branch of sculpture.

The northern nations . . . were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of *statuary* or architecture or civility.

Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

3. Statues collectively.

statue (stat'ū), *n.* [*< ME. statue*, *< OF. statue*, *F. statue* = *Sp. Pg. estatua* = *It. statua*, *< L. statua*, an image set up, a statue, pillar, *< statuere*, set up: see *statute*.] 1. A figure of a person or an animal, made of some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, or wood, or of any substance of solid appearance; a sculptured, cast, or molded figure, properly of some size (as distinguished from a *statuette* or *figurine*) and in the round (as distinguished from a *relief* or an *intaglio*).

This proude king let make a *statue* of golde Sixty cubytes long. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, I. 160.

Within the area of the foundation walls, and all round them, were lying heads and bodies of many *statues*, which had once stood within the temple on bases still in position in three parallel rows.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 306.

2. A picture.

The rede *statue* of Mars with spere and targe So shyneth in his whyte baner large That alle the feeldes glitter up and down.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 117.

Sir John. Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly, Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave Of their late suitors' *statues*.

Luke. There they hang. *Massinger*, City Madam, v. 3.

Equestrian statue, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Plinth of a statue**. See *plinth*.

statue (stat'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *statued*, ppr. *statuing*. [*< statue, n.*] To place as a statue; form a statue of.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth.

Feltham, Resolves, I. 36.

statued (stat'ūd), *a.* [*< statue + -ed*.] Furnished with statues; having the form of a statue; consisting of a statue or of statues.

Pacing in sable robes the *statued* hall.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Falcon of Federigo.

Sometimes he encountered an Imperial column; sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light, and resonant with the fall of *statued* fountains.

Disraeli, Lothair, Ixix.

statue-dress (stat'ū-dres), *n.* *Theat.*, a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary.

statuesque (stat'ū-esk'), *a.* [*< statue + -esque*.] Like a statue; having the formal dignity or beauty of a statue.

The *statuesque* attitudes exhibited in the ballets at the opera-house.

De Quincey, English Opium-Eater.

statuesquely (stat'ū-esk'li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue; as a statue. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 97.

statuesqueness (stat'ū-esk'nes), *n.* Statuesque character or appearance. *The Academy*, No. 904, p. 141.

statuette (stat'ū-et'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *statue*, a statue: see *statue*.] A small statue; a statue or image in the round much smaller than nature; a figurine.

Most of the figures do not much exceed life-size, and many were small *statuettes*.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 307.

statuize (stat'ū-iz), *v. t.* [*< statue + -ize*.] To commemorate by a statue. [Rare.]

James II. did also *statuize* himself in copper.

Mason, Travels in Eng., p. 300. (*Davies*.)

statuminate (stā-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. statuminatus*, pp. of *statuminare*, prop up, support,

<statumen (-min-), a prop, stay, <statuere, cause to stand, set up, fix upright: see *statue*.] To prop; support.

I will *statuminate* and under-prop thee.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

statute (stat'ūr), n. [*ME. stature*, < *OF. stature* (and *F. stature*) = *Sp. Pg. estatura* = *It. statura*, < *L. statura*, height or size of the body, stature, size, growth, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statue*.] 1. The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; sometimes, full height: generally used of the human body.

The Lord of Pigmaus, where the folk ben of litylle *Stature* that ben but 3 span long.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 211.

Unto *statute* this damsel was grown.

Catkins's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

2t. A statue. [An erroneous use, due to confusion with *statue*.]

And then before her [Diana's] *statute* straight he told
Devoutly all his whole petition there.

Mr. for Mags., I. 29.

In the second house there is the *statute* of a man of all-
uer.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 236.

statured (stat'ūrd), a. [*statute* + *-ed*.] 1t.

Of the height or stature of.

Were thy dimension but a stride,
Nay, wert thou *statured* but a span,
She'll make thee Mimas. *Quarles*, Emblems, II. 6.

2. Of or arrived at full stature. *The Century*, XXXIII. 48. [Rare.]—3t. Conditioned; circumstanced.

They [Tusser and Churchyard] being mark'd alike in their poetical parts, living in the same time, and *statured* alike in their estates. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, I. 519.

status (stā'tus), n. [*L. status*, standing, position, attitude, state: see *state*.] 1. Standing or position as regards rank or condition.—2. Position of affairs.—3. In law, the standing of a person before the law in the class of persons indicated by his or her legal qualities; the relation fixed by law in which a person stands toward others or the state. Different writers vary much in the extent of meaning implied, but in the best usage it includes liberty, citizenship, and marriage, infancy and majority and wardship or tutelage, and mental capacity or incapacity according to legal tests. It is rarely if ever used of any of those relations which are terminable by consent, such as partnership.—*Status quo*, the condition in which (the thing or things were at first or are now). Compare *in statu quo*.

statutable (stat'ū-tā-bl), a. [*statute* + *-able*.] 1. Made, required, or imposed by statute; statutory: as, a *statutable* punishment.—2. Allowed by the rules; standard.

I met with one the other day who was at least three inches above five foot, which you know is the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

statutably (stat'ū-tā-blī), adv. In a manner agreeable to statute; as required or provided by statute.

statute (stat'ūt), n. [*ME. statut*, < *OF. statut*, *estatut*, *statu*, *F. statut* = *Pr. statut* = *Sp. Pg. estatuto* = *It. statuta*, *statuto* = *D. statuut* = *G. Sw. Dan. statut*, < *LL. statutum*, a statute, prop. neut. of *L. statutus*, pp. of *statuere*, set up, establish: see *stand*.] 1. An ordinance or law; specifically, a law promulgated in writing by a legislative body; an enactment by a legislature; in the United States, an act of Congress or of a State or Territorial legislature passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements; in Great Britain, an act of Parliament made by the Sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some early statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Strictly speaking, an ordinance established by either house of the legislature, or by both, without the assent of the executive, as a resolution, or joint resolution, is not a statute. The word has sometimes, however, been interpreted to include municipal ordinances. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*.

Ac whiles Hunger was her malster there wolde none of hem chide,

Ne stryve againes his *statut* so sterneliche he loked.

Piers Plowman (B), vi. 821.

The *statutes* of the Lord are right. *Pa. xix. 8.*
Girded with frumps and curtall gibes, by one who makes sentences by the *Statute*, as if all above three inches long were confiscat. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

What are called in England constitutional *statutes*, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, are merely ordinary laws, which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 287.

2. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the

statutes of a university.—3. In foreign and civil law, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. *Burrill; Worcester*.—4. A statute-fair. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Bloody statute**, an occasional name of the Act of the Six Articles. See the *Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Declaratory statute**. See *declaratory*.—**Directory statute**. See *directory*.—**Enabling statute**, a statute which confers a power upon a person or body that did not previously possess it.—**Enlarging statute**, a statute which increases a power that already existed.—**Equity of a statute**. See *equity*.—**Estate by statute**, more fully *estate by statute merchant*, or *estate by statute staple*, in *Eng. law*, the estate or tenancy which a creditor acquired in the lands of his debtor by their seizure on judgments by confession in forms now obsolete. See *statute merchant* and *statute staple*, below.—**General statute**, a statute which relates directly to the government or the general public interest, or to all the people of the state or of a particular class, condition, or district therein. See *legislation*, also *public statute* and *local statute*.—**Local statute**. See *local legislation*, under *local*.—**Mandatory statute**. See *mandatory*.—**Penal statute**. See *penal*.—**Private statute**. (a) See *private acts*, under *private*. (b) Same as *special statute*.—**Public statute**. See *public acts*, under *public*.—**Remedial statute**, statutes the main object of which appears directly beneficent, by supplying some defect in the law or removing inconveniences, as distinguished from those the immediate aspect of which is to impose punishment or penalty, which are called *penal statutes*. Some statutes partake of both characters, for a statute which is penal as against an offender may be remedial as toward those whom it is intended to protect.—**Retrospective statute**. See *retrospective*.—**Special or private statute**, a statute which the courts will not notice unless pleaded and proved like any other fact; also, a particular or peculiar statute: as, there is a *special statute* regulating chattel mortgages on canal-boats.—**Statute against benevolences**, an English statute of 1483-4 (1 Rich. III., c. 2) abolishing the peculiar system of raising money by solicitation, called *benevolences*, and declaring that such exactions should not be taken for precedent.—**Statute cap**. See *cap*.—**Statute de Donis**, more fully *Statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I., being the Statute of Westminster, II. c. 1) intended to put an end to the common-law doctrine that under a gift to a man and the heirs of his body he acquired absolute title by having issue, even though none should survive. The act prescribed instead that the condition stated by the giver of reversion in failure of issue should be carried into effect. Also sometimes called *statute of entail*.—**Statute labor**. See *labor*.—**Statute lace**. See *lace*.—**Statute law**, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*. See *law*.—**Statute merchant**, in law, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. See *pocket-judgment*.

A certain blinde retaylor, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawns or anle thing, and would let one for a need have a thousand poundes vpon a *statute-merchant* of his sodle. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

Statute of bread and ale. See *bread*.—**Statute of charitable uses**, an English statute of 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 4), sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*, for the protection of property devoted to charities. It authorized the lord chancellor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the management of such property, with power to correct abuses.—**Statute of Circumspexio Agatis**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) in the form of a writ addressed to the judges: so named from its first two words. It directed that the king's prohibition should not lie in spiritual matters, and that the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts should be exercised in cases of demands by a parson for tithes, mortuaries, penances, etc., notwithstanding such prohibition.—**Statute of false pretenses**, an English statute of 1757 (30 Geo. II., c. 24) which defines and punishes the crime of false pretenses.—**Statute of fraudulent conveyances**, sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*. (a) An English statute of 1571 (13 Eliz., c. 5), reenacted in nearly all of the United States, which declares all conveyances of property with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors to be void as against such creditors. (b) An English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 4) making void all conveyances of land made with intent to deceive purchasers.—**Statute of Gloucester**, an English statute of 1278 (6 Edw. I.), passed at Gloucester, and relating to local franchises and judicature, damages to real property, waste, trespass, etc.—**Statute of laborers**, an English statute of 1349 (23 Edw. III.) designed to compel workmen and servants to work for the wages commonly paid in the year 1346: enacted because the pestilence had seriously decreased the number of servants, and the survivors demanded exorbitant wages.—**Statute of Lincoln**, an English statute of 1315-16 (9 Edw. II., st. 2), so called because the Parliament sat at Lincoln. It prescribed the qualifications of sheriffs. Also known as the *statute of sheriffs*.—**Statute of Marlborough** (*Marleberge*, *Marlbridge*), an English statute of 1267 (52 Hen. III.), so called because made at Marlborough, containing twenty-nine chapters or sections relating principally to distress suits, landlord and tenant, courts, writs, etc. It is one of the earliest written laws, after the Great Charter, and is said to have been intended to defeat attempts to evade feudal dues on succession at death made by gifts *inter vivos*.—**Statute of merchants** (also known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*, from the place of its enactment). (a) An English statute or ordinance of 1283 (11 Edw. I.) for the collection of debts. (b) Another of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) for the same purpose.—**Statute of Merton**. Same as *provisions of Merton* (which see, under *provision*).—**Statute of military tenures**. See *military*.—**Statute of monopolies**. Same as *Monopoly Act* (which see, under *monopoly*).—**Statute of Northampton**, an English statute of 1328 (2 Edw. III.) relating to felonies, sheriffs, etc.—**Statute of Quia Emptores**, an English statute of 1290 (18 Edw. I.), which, because purchasers of land had

evaded their feudal dues to the chief lord by claiming to hold under the seller as their lord, provided that upon all sales or assignments of land in fee simple the feeoffee should hold, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the next lord paramount of whom the feoffor himself held, and by the same services, thus putting an end to subinfeudation for several centuries.—**Statute of Esgemam**, an English statute of 1276 (4 Edw. I.) requiring justices to "go throughout the land" to try suits for trespasses.—**Statute of Rutland**, *Eudellan*, or *Rothlan*, an English royal ordinance of 1284 (12 Edw. I.), made at Rutland, which, among other things, forbade suits in the Exchequer except such as concerned the king and his officers, and referred to the keeping of the rolls, etc. Also called *provisions made in the Exchequer*.—**Statute of sheriffs**. Same as *statute of Lincoln*.—**Statute of Stamford**, an English statute of 1309 (3 Edw. II.) which confirmed an act of 23 Edw. I. abolishing the taking of goods, etc., by the king when on a journey except upon payment, and also abolished certain customs duties.—**Statute of Winchester or *Winton*, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) containing police regulations such as concern lesser crimes and the hue and cry, and prohibiting fairs and markets in churchyards.—**Statute of York**, an English statute of 1318 (12 Edw. II.) which relates to the administration of justice.—**Statutes of liveries**, English statutes, the first of which were in 1377 (1 Rich. II., c. 7), 1392-3 (16 Rich. II., c. 4), and 1396-7 (20 Rich. II., cc. 1 and 2), for the better preservation of the peace: so called because directed against the practice of giving distinctive liveries to retainers and partisans, whereby confederacies and hostile parties were engendered.—**Statutes of Westminster**, early English statutes, so called because made at Westminster. "The first" (1275), comprising fifty-one chapters, relates to freedom of elections, amercements, bail, extortion by officers, aid taken by lords, etc. "The second" (1285), including fifty chapters, relates to gifts, writs, pleas, court-proceedings, etc. Also known as *Statute de Donis* (which see, above). "The third" was the statute "Quia Emptores" (which see, above).—**Statute staple**, in law, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple or town constituting a grand mart, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.**

There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty *statute-staple*.

Middleton, Family of Love, I. 8.

The Great Statute, an English code of customs law of 1360 (12 Car. II., c. 4), imposing duties which were termed the "old subsidy." (As to noted statutes on particular subjects, such as *statute of distributions*, *statute of enrolment*, *statute of fines*, *statute of frauds*, *statutes of jeoffail*, *statute of Jewry*, *statute of limitations*, *statutes of mortmain*, *statute of murders*, *statute of non-claim*, *statute of preeminence*, *statute of provisors*, *statute of staple*, *statute of tillage*, *statute of uses*, *statute of wills*, see the word characterizing the *statuta*.) = *Syn. I. Enactment, Ordinance*, etc. See *law*.

statutor (stat'ūt), v. t. [*statute*, n.] To ordain; enact; decree or establish.

The king hath ordained and *statuted* that all and singular strangers . . . shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 186.

statute-book (stat'ūt-būk), n. A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts: a generic term commonly used to comprehend all the volumes in which the statute law of a state or nation is authoritatively promulgated.

statute-fair (stat'ūt-fär), n. A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont. See *mop*, 4.

statute-roll (stat'ūt-röl), n. 1. A statute as enrolled or engrossed.—2. A collection of statutes; a statute-book.

His [Edward IV.'s] *statute-roll* contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 378.

statutory (stat'ūt-ō-rī), a. [*statute* + *-ory*.] Enacted, required, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority: as, a *statutory* provision or remedy; *statutory* fines.

The first duty of the Muse is to be delightful, and it is an injury done to all of us when we are put in the wrong by a kind of *statutory* affirmation on the part of the critics of something to which our judgment will not consent, and from which our taste revolts.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 182.

The reduction of the number of public-houses to a *statutory* minimum.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Proba. of Greater Britain, VI. 6.

On the first day of July, 1885, . . . the regular *statutory* duties were imposed.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 429.

Statutory foreclosure. See *foreclosure*.—**Statutory guardian**. See *guardian*, 2.—**Statutory law**. Same as *statute law* (which see, under *statute*).

statuolence (stā-tū'vō-lens), n. [*statuolen* (t) + *-ce*.] A peculiar state or condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will, independent of extraneous conditions; a kind of self-induced clairvoyance. It is brought about by self-mesmerization, and closely resembles that hypnotic or somnambulic condition which may be produced by the will of another in suitable subjects. *W. B. Fahnstook*. [Recent.]

statuolent (stā-tū'vō-lent), a. [*L. status*, a state or condition, + *colen* (t)-s, pp. of *velle*, will.] Inducing statuolence; affected by statuolence, or being in that state. [Rare.]

statuollic (stat'ū-vō'lik), a. [*statuolent* + *-ic*.] Pertaining in any way to statuolence: as, the *statuollic* state; a *statuollic* process. [Rare.]

staturolism (stá-tū'vō-lizm), *n.* [*< staturol(ent) + -ism.*] Same as *staturolence*. *F. W. Hayes.*

stauromel (stám'rel), *a.* [*Cf. stammer.*] Stupid; half-witted; blundering. *Burns, Brigs of Ayr.* [Scotch.]

staunch, stauncher, etc. See *stanch*, etc.

Stanton's opening. In chess-playing. See *opening*, 9.

stauracin (stá'ra-sin), *n.* [*< ML. stauracinus, < MGr. *σταυρακίνος, neut. of *σταυρακίνος, pertaining to small crosses, < σταυρός, dim. of Gr. σταυρός, a cross.*] A silken stuff figured with small crosses, in use at the Byzantine court, and as a material for ecclesiastical vestments elsewhere, in the early middle ages.

stauraxonia (stá-rak-sō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + ἄξων, an axis.*] In morphology, stauraxonia organic forms, as pyramids. *Stauraxonia homopola* are figures with equal poles, whose stereometric figure is a double pyramid (two pyramids base to base). *Stauraxonia heteropola* are single pyramids with dissimilar, usually anal and oral, poles. When these have regular bases, they are *stauraxonia homostaura*; when irregular, *stauraxonia heterostaura*.

stauraxonal (stá-rak-sō'ni-āl), *a.* [*< stauraxonia + -al.*] Having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles therewith, so that the stereometric figure is fundamentally a pyramid: correlated with *centrazonal*.

stauri, *n.* Plural of *staurus*.

Stauria (stá'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < Gr. σταυρός, a cross, a stake.*] The typical genus of *Stauriidae*, having a compound astræiform corallum growing by calicular gemmation, four cruciate primitive septa, and no columella.

staurian (stá'ri-an), *a.* [*< Stauria + -an.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Stauria*; of or pertaining to the *Stauriidae*.

Stauriidae (stá'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Stauria + -idae.*] A family of fossil rugose corals, typified by the genus *Stauria*. The wall is well developed; the septa are complete, lamellar, and conspicuously tetramerous. The interseptal loculi are crossed by endothecal dissepiments, and there is a central tabulate area. The genera formerly included in this group are now considered heterogeneous and the term is not generally accepted.

staurolite (stá'rō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + λίθος, a stone.*] A silicate of aluminium and iron occurring in reddish to yellowish-brown or brownish-black prismatic crystals. These crystals are often twins, in the form of a cross, whence it is called *cross-stone*. Also *staurolite*, *grenatite*.—*Staurolite-slate*, a mica-slate through which are scattered crystals of staurolite. Rocks of this character have been found in Scotland, the Pyrenees, and New England.

staurolitic (stá'rō-lit'ik), *a.* [*< staurolite + -ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of staurolite.

Stauromedusæ (stá'rō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + NL. Medusæ, q. v.*] In Haeckel's classification, a subfamily of *Scyphomedusæ*, having four pairs of adradial gonads or four simple interradial gonads in the subumbrellar wall, four large perradial gastral pouches, and no special sense-organs.

stauromedusan (stá'rō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n.* [*< Stauromedusæ + -an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Stauromedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stauromedusæ*.

Stauropus (stá'rō-pus), *n.* [*NL. (Germar, 1813), < Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + πούς = E. foot.*] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Notodontidae*, having the thorax woolly, the fore wings rather broad and sinuate on the hind margins, hind wings rounded, tongue weak, and the abdomen slightly tufted above. The larvae have fourteen legs, and are naked, with humps on the middle segments and two short anal projections; the legs on the third and fourth segments are exceedingly long. When at rest they raise the large head and enlarged anal segments, and it is from their extraordinary appearance that the only European species, *S. fagi*, derives its English name of *lobster-moth*. Its larva is of a brown color, and feeds on oak, birch, beech, and apple. The only other known species is Asiatic.

2. A genus of melandryid beetles, erected by Fairmaire and Germain in 1863 on a single South American species.

stauroscope (stá'rō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An optical instrument, invented by Von Kobell of Munich, for examining sections of crystals, and determining the position in them of the planes of light-vibration.

stauroscopic (stá'rō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< stauroscope + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or made by means

of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopic examination*. *Spotiswoode, Polarisation*, p. 113.

stauroscopically (stá'rō-skōp'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopically determined systems of crystallization*.

staurolite (stá'rō-tid), *n.* [*< Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + λίθος = -lithos.*] Same as *staurolite*.

Staurotypidæ (stá'rō-tip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Staurotypus + -idæ.*] A family of tropical American cryptodid turtles, represented by the genera *Staurotypus* and *Claudius*. They have nine plastral bones, the carapace with epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone with a short costiform process, and caudal vertebrae prococious. Also *Staurotypina*, as a group of *Chelydridæ*.

staurotypous (stá'rō-ti-pus), *a.* [*< Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + τύπος, type.*] In mineral., having mackles or spots in the form of a cross.

Staurotypus (stá'rot'i-pus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + τύπος, type.*] A genus of tortoises with a cruciform plastron, typical of the group *Staurotypina* or family *Staurotypidæ*.

staurus (stá'rus), *n.; pl. stauri* (-ri). [*NL., < Gr. σταυρός, a stake, pile, pale, cross.*] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule, resulting from the suppression of both the distal and the proximal ray. *Sollas.*

stave (stāv), *n.* [*< ME. stæf, staf, stave, pl. staves, steves, < AS. stæf, pl. stafas, a staff: see staff.*] *Stave* is another form of *staff*, arising from the ME. oblique and plural forms. In the sense of 'stanza' the word is prob. due to the collateral form, Icel. *stef*, a stave, refrain.] 1. A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff. Specifically—(a) In *cooperage*, one of the thin, narrow pieces of wood, grooved for the bottom, the head, etc., which compose a barrel, cask, tub, or the like. (b) One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, a curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, etc. (c) A spar or round of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; the rung of a ladder; the spoke of a wheel; etc.

2. A stanza; a verse; a metrical division. Of eleven and twelve I find none ordinary staves used in any vulgar language. *Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 54. Chant me now some wicked stave. Till thy drooping colour rise. *Tennyson, Vision of Sin*.

3. Specifically, same as *staff*, 9. **stave** (stāv), *v.; pret. and pp. staved or stove, ppr. staving.* [*< stave, n., or directly < staff (with the usual change of f when medial to v; cf. strive, < strife, live, < life, weave, < wife, etc.).*] The proper pret. and pp. is *staved*; *stove*, like *rove* for *reeved*, conforms to the supposed analogy of *drove*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To break in a stave or staves of; knock a hole in; break; burst: as, the boat is *stove*. They burnt their wigwags, and all their matta, and some corn, and staved seven canoes, and departed. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I. 232.

2. To cause or suffer to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; pour out. And Mahomet the third . . . commanded, on paine of death, all such in Constantinople and Pera as had wine to bring it out and stave it, (except Embassadors onely,) so that the streets ranne therewith. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 294.

3. To furnish with staves or rundles.—4. To make firm by compression; shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.—To *stave and tail*, a phrase current in bear-baiting, to stave being to check the bear with a staff, and to *tail* to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

So lawyers . . . Do stave and tail with writs of error, Reverse of judgment, and demurrer. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, I. II. 163.

To stave it out, to fight it out with staves; fight till a decisive result is attained. *S. Butler, Hudibras*, I. III. 88.—To *stave off*, to beat or ward off with or as with a staff; keep back; delay; prevent the approach or occurrence of.

Two dogs upon me? And the old bearded will not succour me, I'll stave 'em off myself. *Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life*, II. 2.

It staved off the quarrelsome discussion as to whether she should or should not leave Miss Matty's service. *Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford*, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To go or rush along recklessly or regardless of everything, as one in a rage; work energetically; drive. [*Colloq.*] He . . . went staving down the street as if afraid to look behind him. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 41.

stave-jointer (stāv'join'tēr), *n.* See *jointer* 1.

staver (stāv'ēr), *n.* [*< stave + -er.*] An active, energetic person. [*Eng.*]

Miss Asphyria's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a staver," "a pealer," "a roarer to work." *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 117.

staver (stāv'ēr), *v. i.* [*Also stainer; < Dan. stavre, trudge, stumble.*] To stagger; totter.

He [Carlyle] slept badly from overwork, "gaeing staver-ing about the house at night," as the Scotch maid said. *Froude, Carlyle (Life in London)*, I. III.

stave-rime (stāv'rim), *n.* Alliteration; an alliterative word: used especially in treating of Anglo-Saxon and other ancient Germanic poetry. *The Academy*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

stavers (stāv'ēr), *n. pl.* [*< staver* 2.] The stagers, a disease of horses. See *stagger*, 2.

staverwort (stāv'vēr-wört), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*: so called as being supposed to cure the stavers or stagers in horses. Also *staggerwort*.

staves, *n.* A plural of *staff* and the plural of *stave*.

stavesacre (stāvz'ā'kēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stavesaker*; < ME. *staphisagre*, < OF. *staves-aigre*, < ML. *staphisagria*, *staphysagria*, *stafis-agria*, *stafisagra*, etc., < Gr. as if *σταφίς ἀγρία, stavesacre: σταφίς, ἀγρία, dried grapes; ἀγρία, fem. of ἄγριος, wild. Cf. *Staphisagria*.] A species of larkspur, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, native in southern Europe and Asia Minor. It is an erect downy herb, a foot or two high, with bluish or purple flowers in terminal racemes. Its seeds contain a poisonous principle, delphinine, and are used in a powder or ointment against vermin on man and beast, also in tincture as an application for rheumatism. They were formerly employed as a purgative, but found too violent. See *delphinine* and *lowerwort*, 2.

stave-tankard (stāv'tang'kård), *n.* A drinking-cup formed of staves of wood, hooped with either wood or metal, the bottom being generally wood also. One preserved in Exeter, England, is 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the bottom. It is formed of fourteen staves of boxwood, the fifteenth, of oak, forming the handle, and is bound with brass hoops. Also called *sapling-tankard*.

stavewood (stāv'wūd), *n.* [*< stave + wood* 1.] 1. See *quassia*, 2.—2. A tall stout tree, *Sterculia foetida*, of the East Indies, eastern Africa, and Australia. The wood is soft, and thought to be of little value.

staving (stāv'ing), *n.* [*< stave + -ing* 1.] 1. Staves collectively, as those which form the curb about a turbine water-wheel.—2. In *forging*, a method of shortening or compacting a heated bar by striking blows on its end. **staw** (stā), *v.* [*< Dan. staa = Sw. stå = D. staan = OHG. MHG. stān, stand, stay, = L. stare = Gr. ἵσταναι = Skt. √ sthā, stand: see stand, where the relation of the orig. root sta to stand is explained.*] I. *intrans.* To stand still; become stalled or mired, as a cart; be fixed or set. [North. Eng.] II. *trans.* 1. To put to a standstill.—2. To clog; glut; surfeit; disgust. *Burns, To a Haggis*. [Scotch.]

staw (stā), *a.* A preterit of *steal*. [Scotch.] **staxis** (staks'is), *n.* [*< Gr. στάσις, a dropping.*] 1. In *pathol.*, hemorrhage.

stay (stā), *n.* [*< ME. *stay, < AS. stæg = D. G. Icel. Dan. Sw. stag, a stay (in naut. sense); cf. OF. estay, F. étau = Sp. estay = Pg. estay, estai (pl. estaes), also ostais, a stay (< Teut.); origin uncertain; by some supposed to be named from being used to climb up by, being derived, in this view, like stave, stile, stag, etc., from the root of AS. stigan (pret. stāh) = D. stijgen = G. steigen, etc., climb, ascend: see sty* 1.] The word has been confused with *stay* 2, a prop, etc.] 1. *Naut.*, a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those stays which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*, and those which lead down to the vessel's sides *back-stays*. See cut under *ship*.

2. A rope used for a similar purpose; a guy supporting the mast of a derrick, a telegraph-pole, or the like.—3. In a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link.—In *stays*, or *hove* in *stays* (*naut.*), in the act of going about from one tack to the other.—*Martingale stays*. See *martingale*.—*Slack* in *stays*. See *slack* 1.—*Spring-stay*, a smaller stay parallel to and assisting the regular one.—To *heave* in *stays*. See *heave*.—To *miss stays*. See *miss* 1.—To *put a ship* in *stays*, to bring her head to the wind; heave her to.—To *ride down* a stay. See *ride*.—*Triatic stay* (*naut.*), an arrangement of pendants to hook stay-tackles to for hoisting out or in boats or other heavy weights. One pendant is lashed at the foremast- or foretopmast-head, and one at the mainmast- or maintopmast-head. These pendants have a span at their lower ends to keep them in place, and a large thimble is spliced into the lower end of each, into which the stay-tackles are hooked.

stay (stā), *v.* [*< stay* 1, n.] I. *trans.* *Naut.*: (a) To incline forward, aft, or to one side by means of stays: as, to *stay* a mast. (b) To tack; put on the other tack: as, to *stay ship*. II. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to change tack; go about; be in stays, as a ship.

***stay²** (stā), *n.* [*< ME. *staye, < OF. estaise, estaye, f., F. étai, m., a prop, stay, < MD. staeye, later staey, a prop, stay, also a contracted form of staede, stada, a prop, stay, help, aid; cf. D. stede, sted, a place, = AS. stede, E. stead, a place; see stead, and cf. stath.* The word *stay¹* has been confused to some extent with *stay²*. The noun is by some derived from the verb. In the later senses it is so derived: see *stay², v.*] 1. A prop; a support.

There were *stays* on either side on the place of the seat (of Solomon's throne), and two lions stood beside the *stays*. 1 Ki. x. 19.

See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world? Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 3.

Specifically—(a) In *building*, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (b) In *steam-engines*: (1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam: as, a *tube-stay*; a *water-space stay*. (2) One of the slanting rods connecting a locomotive-boiler to its frame. (3) A rod, beneath the boiler, supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (c) In *winning*, a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (d) In some hollow castings, a spindle which forms a support for the core. (e) In *anat. and zool.*, technically, a prop or support: as, the bony *stay* of the operculum of a mail-cheeked fish, or cottoid. This is an enlarged suborbital bone which crosses the cheek and articulates with the preoperculum in the mail-cheeked fishes. See *Cottoidae, Scleroparidae*. 2. *pl.* A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, now worn chiefly by women and girls to support and give shape to the body, but formerly worn also by men. (*Hall, Satires.*) *Stays* were originally, as at present, made in two pieces laced together: hence the plural form. In composition the singular is always used: as, *staylace, staymaker*. See *corset*, 3.

They could not ken her middle see jimp, . . . The *stays* o' gowd were so well laced.

The *Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 361).

St. A fastening for a garment; hence, a hook; a clasp; anything to hang another thing on. *Cotgrave*.

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover. Test. *Vetus*, p. 142, quoted in Halliwell.

4. That which holds or restrains; obstacle; check; hindrance; restraint.

The presence of the Governour is (as you say) a great *stay* and bridle unto them that are ill disposed. Spenser, *Discourse of Ireland*.

5. A stop; a halt; a break or cessation of action, motion, or progression: as, the court granted a *stay*.

They make many *stays* by the way.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 427.

They were able to read good authors without any *stay*, if the book were not false.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.

Works adjourn'd have many *stays*.

Long demurs breed new delays.

Southwell, *Loss in Delay*.

6†. A standstill; a state of rest; entire cessation of motion or progress: used chiefly in the phrase *at a stay*.

In bashfulness the spirits do a little go and come—but with bold men upon a like occasion they stand *at a stay*. Bacon, *Boldness* (ed. 1887).

7. A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanence.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state? Dryden.

8. Continuance in a place; abode for an indefinite time; sojourn: as, you make a short *stay* in the city.

Your *stay* with him may not be long.

Shak., *M. for M.*, III. 1. 256.

9†. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. Sir P. Sidney. (*Imp. Dict.*)—10. State; fixed condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Among the Utopians, where all things be sett in a good ordre, and the common wealth in a good *stay*, it very seldom chaunceth that they chuse a newe plotte to buyld an house vpon.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

Man . . . cometh up and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one *stay* (in eodem statu (Sarrum dirge)).

Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

He alone continueth in one *stay*.

Lamb, *Decay of Beggars*.

11†. Restraint of passion; prudence; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd

The rough contention. Philipe, *Blenheim*, l. 276.

Axle-guard stays, queen-post stay, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Stay of proceedings**, in law, a suspension of proceedings, as till some direction is complied with or till some appeal is decided; sometimes, in England, an entire discontinuance or dismissal of the action. = *Syn.* 1. See *stay*.—5. *Pause*, etc. See *stop*.

***stay²** (stā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stayed, staid*, ppr. *staying*. [*< ME. *stayen, steyen* (pp. *staid*), *< OF. estayer, F. étayer*, prop, stay, *< estaye*, a prop, stay: see *stay¹, n.* By some derived *< OF. esteir, ester, estre, F. être*, be, remain, continue; but this derivation is on both phonetic and historical grounds untenable. There is a connection felt between *stay* and *stand*; it is, however, very remote.] 1. *trans.* 1. To prop; support; sustain; hold up; steady.

And Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. Ex. xvii. 12.

A young head, not so well *stayed* as I would it were, . . . having many, many fancies begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, Ded.

Let that *stay* and comfort thy heart.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 442.

2. To stop. (a) To detain; keep back; delay; hinder. Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, iv. 2. 88.

If I could *stay* this letter an hour, I should send you something of Savoy.

Donne, *Letters*, xlix.

This business *staid* me in London almost a weeke.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 14, 1671.

(b) To restrain; withhold; check; stop. If I can hereby either provoke the good or *stays* the ill, I shall thinke my writing herein well employed.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 70.

Why do you look so strangely, fearfully,

Or stay your deathful hand?

Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, iv. 3.

Its trench had *stayed* full many a rock,

Hurled by primeval earthquake shock.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, III. 26.

(c) To put off; defer; postpone; delay; keep back: as, to *stay* judgment.

The cardinal did entreat his holiness

To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2. 33.

We'll *stay*

The sentence till another day.

Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 282).

(d) To hold the attention of.

For the sound of some allable *stayed* the eare a great while, and others allid away so quickly, as if they had not bene pronounced. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 56.

3. To stand; undergo; abide; hold out during.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,

Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes.

Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 1. 218.

Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course.

Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To wait for; await.

Let me *stay* the growth of his beard, if thou delay me not the knowledge of his chin.

Shak., *As you Like it*, III. 2. 221.

His Lord was gone to Amiens, where they would *stay* his coming.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 3.

There were a hundred and forty people, and most *stayed* supper.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 360.

To *stay* the stomach, to appease the cravings of hunger; quiet the appetite temporarily; stave off hunger or faintness: also used figuratively.

A piece of gingerbread, to be merry withal,

And *stay* your stomach, lest you faint with fasting.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, III. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To rest; depend; rely.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Isa. xxx. 12.

I *stay* here on my bond. Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 242.

2. To stop. (a) To come to a stand or stop.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 20.

Stay, you come on too fast; your pace is too impetuous.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 3.

(b) To come to an end; cease.

An't please your grace, here my commission *stays*.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, II. 4. 76.

(c) To delay; linger; tarry; wait.

Fourscore pound: can you send for ball, sir? or what will you do? we cannot *stay*.

Webster and Dekker, *Northward Hoe*, I. 2.

(d) To make a stand; stand.

Give them leave to fly that will not *stay*.

Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, II. 3. 50.

3. To hold out, as in a race or contest; last or persevere to the end. [*Colloq.*]

He won at Lincoln, . . . and would *stay* better than Pi-sarro. Daily Telegraph, Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To remain; especially, to remain in a place for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

I understand, by some Merchants to-day upon the Exchange, that the King of Denmark is at Gluckstadt, and *stays* there all this Summer. Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 41.

They *staid* in the royal court,

And liv'd w' mirth and glee.

Young *Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

5. To wait; rest in patience or in expectation.

If I receive money for your tobacco before Mr. Randall go, I will send you something else; otherwise you must be content to *stay* till I can.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 424.

For present deliverance, they do not much expect it; for they *stay* for their glory, and then they shall have it, when their Prince comes in his, and the glory of the angels. Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 127.

6. To wait as an attendant; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *on* or *upon*.

I have a servant comes with me along.

That *stays* upon me. Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 1. 47.

To *stay* put, to remain where placed; remain fixed. [*Colloq.*] = *Syn.* 4. To rest, lodge, delay.

stay-at-home (stā'at-hōm'), *n.* One who is not given to roaming, gadding about, or traveling; one who keeps at home, either through choice or of necessity: also used adjectively: as, a *stay-at-home* man.

"Cold!" said her father: "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold, a should like to know."

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, ix.

stay-bar (stā'bār), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a horizontal iron bar extending in one piece from jamb to jamb through the mullions of a tracery window. See *saddle-bar*.—2. Same as *stay-rod*.

Its sectional area should be three or four times that of a *stay* bar. Rankine, *Steam Engine*, § 66.

stay-bolt (stā'bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates to enable them to sustain each other against internal pressure.

staybush (stā'bush), *n.* See *bush*, 2.

stay-chain (stā'chān), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the chains by which the ends of the double-tree are attached to the fore axle. They serve to limit the swing of the double-tree.

staycord (stā'kōrd), *n.* Same as *staylace*.

stayed, stayedly, staydness. Old spellings of *staid, staidly, staidness*.

stay-end (stā'end), *n.* In a carriage, one of the ends of a backstay, bolted or clipped either to the perch or to the hind axle.—**stay-end tie**, in a vehicle, a rod forming a connection between the stay-end on the reach and that on the axle.

stayer (stā'er), *n.* [*< stay² + -er*]. 1. One who supports or upholds; a supporter; a backer.

Thou, Jupiter, whom we do call the *Stayer*

Both of this city and this empire.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 2.

2. One who or that which stops or restrains.—3. One who stays or remains: as, a *stayer* at home.—4. One who has sufficient endurance to hold out to the end; a person or an animal of staying qualities, as in racing or any kind of contest; one who does not readily give in through weakness or lack of perseverance. [*Colloq.*]

stay-foot (stā'fūt), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a device attached to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of light work.

stay-gage (stā'gāj), *n.* In a sewing-machine, an adjustable device screwed to the cloth-plate to guide a strip over the goods in such a way as to cover and conceal a seam.

stay-holet (stā'hōl), *n.* A hole in a staysail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

stay-hook (stā'hūk), *n.* A small hook formerly worn on the front of the bodice to hang a watch upon. *Fairholt*.

staylace (stā'lās), *n.* [*< stay² + lace*]. A lace used to draw together the parts of a woman's stays in order to give them the form required.

stayless (stā'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *staillesse*; *< stay² + -less*]. 1. Without stop or delay; ceaseless. [*Rare*].

They made me muse, to see how fast they striu'd,

With *staillesse* steppes, ech one his life to shield.

Mir. for Mags, p. 187.

2. Unsupported by stays or corsets.

stay-light (stā'lit), *n.* Same as *riding-light*.

staymaker (stā'mā'kér), *n.* [*< stay² + maker*]. A maker of stays or corsets.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*.

J. Spence, *Crito*.

stay-pile (stā'pil), *n.* A pile connected or anchored by land-ties with the main piles in the face of piled work. See cut under *piledwork*.

stay-plow (stā'plou), *n.* A European plant: same as *rest-harrow*.

stay-rod (stā'rod), *n.* 1. In *steam-engines*: (a) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (b) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions. (c) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine.—2. A tie-rod in a build-

ing, etc., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

stay-sail (stā'sāl or -sl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See *stay*¹, 1.

stay-tackle (stā'tak'l), *n.* A tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights, and formerly secured to the forestay or mainstay, but now generally attached to a pendant from the topmast-head.

stay-wedge (stā'wej), *n.* In locomotives, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles to keep them in their proper position.

S. T. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacrae* or *Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.

stead (sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sted*; < ME. *sted*, *stid*, *stut*, *stede*, *stude*, < (a) AS. *stede* = OS. *stad* = OFries. *sted*, *stid*, *steth*, *steth* = MD. *stede*, *stad*, D. *stede*, *steē* = MHG. *stede* = OHG. *stāt*, G. *stätt* = Icel. *staða* = Sw. *stad* = Dan. *sted* = Goth. *stath*, place; (b) also, in a restricted sense and now partly differentiated spelling, MD. *stede*, *stad*, D. *stad* = MHG. *stat*, G. *stätt* = Sw. Dan. *stad* (< D. or G. f.), a town, city (esp. common as the final element in names of towns); (c) cf. MD. *stade*, *staede*, fit time, opportunity, = OHG. *stata*, f., MHG. *state* (esp. in phrase, OHG. *zi statu*, MHG. *ze staten*, G. *zu staten*), fit place or time; (d) AS. *stæth* = Icel. *stóðh*, port, harbor, etc. (see *stathe*)—all these forms, which have been more or less confused with one another, being derived from the root of *stand*, in its more orig. form (OHG. *stān*, *stēn*, G. *stehen*, etc.): see *stand*, *stave*. Cf. *bedstead*, *farmstead*, *homestead*, *roadstead*, etc., *instead*. Cf. L. *statio* (-n-), a standing, station (see *station*), Gr. *στάσις*, a placing (see *stasis*), from the same ult. root. The phrase *in stead*, now written as one word, *instead*, except when a qualifying word intervenes, was in ME. *in stede*, *in stide*, *on stede*, or *in the stede*, etc. The mod. dial. pron. *instid*, often aphetically *stid*, rests on the ME. variant *stid*, *stide*.]

1t. A place; place in general.

I leue the saying and gyfte stede to hym.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Every kyndly thing that is
Hath a kyndly sted ther he
May best in hit conserved be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 781.

Fly therefore, fly this fearful sted anon.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 42.

The souldier may not move from watchfull sted.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 41.

2. Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*: as, David died, and Solomon reigned in his *stead*. Hence *instead*.

And everyche of hem bringethe a Branche of the Bayes
or of Olyve, in here Bekes, in stede of Offryng.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 59.

I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child in her sted.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

3t. Space of time; while; moment.
Rest a little sted.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 40.

4. The frame on which a bed is laid: now rarely used except in the compound *bedstead*.
But in the gloomy court was rais'd a bed,
Stuff'd with black plumes, and on an ebon sted.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 298.

5t. A standing.—6t. Position or situation of affairs; state; condition; plight.

She was my solas, my loy in ech stede,
My plesance, my comfort, my delite to!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2886.

He staggered to and fro in doubtfull sted.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

7. Assistance; service; use; benefit; advantage; avail: usually in the phrases *to stand in stead*, *to do stead* (to render service).

Here our dogs pottage stood vs in good sted, for we had
nothing els. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 90.

The Duke of Savoy felt that the time had at last arrived
when an adroit diplomacy might stand him in sted.
Molloy, Dutch Republic, l. 200.

A devil's advocate may indeed urge that his [Thiers's] egotism and almost gaoconading temperament stood him in *stead* in the trying circumstances of his negotiations with the powers and with Prince Bismarck—but this is not really to his discredit.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 806.

Stead off, instead of. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 48.—To do *stead*, to do service; help. Milton, Comus, l. 611. [Rare.]—To stand in *stead*. See *stand*. [*Stead* occurs as the second element in many topographical names, as *Hampstead*, *Winsted*.]

stead (sted), *v.* [< ME. *steden* (pp. *steded*, *stedd*, *sted*, *stad*) = Icel. *stediha*, place (pp. *staddir*, placed in a specified position, circumstanced, etc.); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1t. To place; put; set.

Lorde God! that all goode has by-gonne,
And all may ende both goode and euyl,
That made for man both mone and sonne,
And stode yone sterne to stande stone stille.
York Plays, p. 127.

2t. To place or put in a position of danger, difficulty, hardship, or the like; press; bestead.

The bargayne I made there,
That rewe me nowe full sore,
So am I strately sted. York Plays, p. 108.

O father, we are cruelly sted between God's laws and man's laws—What shall we do?—What can we do?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

3t. With up: to replace; fill.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. Shak., M. for M., III. i. 260.

4. To avail; assist; benefit; serve; be of service, advantage, or use to.

We are . . . neither in skill nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

In my dealing with my child, my Latin and Greek, my accomplishments and my money, *stead* me nothing; but as much soul as I have avails. Emerson, The Over-Soul.

II. *trans.* To stop; stay.

I shall not *sted*
Till I have theym theder led.
Tomeyer Mysteries, p. 6.

steadable (sted'ā-bl), *a.* [< *stead* + -able.] Serviceable.

I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I could be *steadable* for the improvement of his good.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 28. (Davies.)

steadfast, **stedfast** (sted'fast), *a.* [< ME. *stedfast*, *stedefast*, *stidefast*, *stedeveest*, *studevest*, < AS. *stedfest* (= MD. *stedeveest* = Icel. *stathfast*), firm in its place (cf. Sw. *stadfast* = Dan. *stadfæste*, confirm, ratify), < *stede*, place, *stead*, + *fest*, fast.] 1. Firm; firmly fixed or established in place or position.

"Yes, yea" quod he, "this is the case,
Your lee is euer *stedfast* in on place."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2772.

Ye fleeting streams last long, outliving many a day;
But on more *stedfast* things Time makes the strongest prey.
Dryden, Polyolbion, II. 148.

2. Firm; unyielding; unwavering; constant; resolute.

Heavenly grace doth him uphold,
And *stedfast* truth acquite him out of all.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 1.

Stedfast in the faith.
1 Pet. v. 9.

Through all his [Warren Hastings's] disasters and perils,
his brethren stood by him with *stedfast* loyalty.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Steady; unwavering; concentrated.

He looked fast on to hym in *stede fast* wise,
And thought alway his sonne that he shuld be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 414.

The homely villain court's ales to her low;
And, blushing on her, with a *stedfast* eye
Receives the scroll without or yea or no.
Shak., Locrine, l. 1339.

=Syn. 2. Stanch, stable, unflinching.

steadfastly, **stedfastly** (sted'fast-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stedfastlice*, *stedefastlice*; < *stedfast* + -ly².] In a steadfast manner. (a) Steadily; firmly; confidently; resolutely.

Healed maketh him [Orion] the sonne of Neptune and Euriale; to whom his father gaue that vertue, to walk as *stedfastly* vpon the sea as the land.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 177.

(b) Steadily; fixedly; intently.

Look on me *stedfastly*, and, whatsoe'er I say to you,
Move not, nor alter in your face.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

(c) Assuredly; certainly.

Your woful mooder wende *stedfastly*
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne
Hadde eten yow. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1038.

steadfastness, **stedfastness** (sted'fast-ness), *n.* [< ME. *stedfastnesse*, *stedefastnesse*, *stidefastnesse*; < *steadfast* + -ness.] 1. Firmness; strength.

Ryht softe as the maye [marrow] is, that is alway hidd
in the fetele withinne, and that is defendid fro withoute
by the *stidefastnesse* of wode.
Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 11.

2. Stability and firmness; fixedness in place or position.

Forward did the mighty waters press,
As though they loved the green earth's *steadfastness*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 178.

3. Stability of mind or purpose; constancy; resoluteness; faithfulness; endurance.

What coude a sturdy houndson more devyse
To preve hir wythod and hir *stedfastnesse*?
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 643.

steadier (sted'ī-er), *n.* One who or that which steadies: as, he uses his cane for a *steadier*.

steadily (sted'ī-li), *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; fixedly; steadfastly; intently; without

wavering or flinching; without intermission, deviation, or irregularity; uniformly.

steadiness (sted'ī-ness), *n.* Steady character, quality, or condition. (a) Firmness in position; stability: as, the *steadiness* of a rock. (b) Freedom from tottering, swaying, or staggering motion: as, he walked with great *steadiness*; freedom from jolting, rolling, pitching, or other irregular motion: as, the *steadiness* of the great ocean steamers. (c) Freedom from irregularity of any kind: uniformity: as, prices increased with great *steadiness*. (d) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution: as, *steadiness* in the pursuit of an object. (e) Fortitude; endurance; staying power.

steading (sted'ing), *n.* [< *stead* + -ing¹.] A farm-house and offices—that is, barns, stables, cattle-sheds, etc.; a farmstead; a homestead.

[North. Eng. and Scotch.]

steady¹ (sted'ī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stedy*, *steddy*; < ME. *stede*, *stedd*, *stidig*, < AS. *stæthihig* (also **stædig*, **stædig*, Lye) (= Icel. *stöðhigr* = Sw. Dan. *stadig*), steady, stable, < *stæth*, *stead*, bank: see *stathe*. Cf. MD. *stedigh* = OHG. *stati*, MHG. *stete*, *stæte*(g), G. *stättig*, *stetig*, continual, < *stätt*, etc., a place: see *stead*, to which *steady* is now referred.] I. *a.* 1. Firmly fixed in place or position; unmoved.

The knight gan fayrely couch his *steady* speare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 16.

And how the dull Earth's prop-less massive Ball
Stands *stedy* still, just in the midst of All.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

2. Firm or unfaltering in action; resolute: as, a *steady* stroke; a *steady* purpose.

All the Foot now dis-embarck't, and got together in some
order on firm ground, with a more *stedy* charge put the
Britans to flight.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

With *stedy* step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.
Bryant, Two Travellers.

In this sense much used elliptically in command, for 'keep' or 'hold steady': (a) *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to keep the ship straight on her course. (b) In *hunting*, an order to a dog to be wary and careful.

3. Free from irregularity or unevenness, or from tendency to irregular motion; regular; constant; undeviating; uniform: as, *steady* motion; a *steady* light; a *steady* course; a *steady* breeze; a *steady* gait.—4. Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to relinquish a purpose: as, to be *steady* in the pursuit of an object; *steady* conduct.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. Locke.

To keep us *steady* in our conduct, he hath fortified us with natural laws and principles, which are preventive of many aberrations. Kames, Elem. of Crit., I. x.

Hence—5. Sober; industrious; persevering: as, a *steady* workman.—*Steady motion*, a motion of a fluid such that the velocity at each point remains constant in magnitude and direction.—*Steady pin*. See *pin*.

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, some device for steady-
ing or holding a piece of work. Specifically, in
button-manuf., a hand-support for a button-blank, upon
which, used in conjunction with another implement called
a *grip*, the blank is held between the allied rotating spli-
des carrying cutters for shaping it into the required form.
2. In *stone-cutting*, a support for blocking up
a stone to be dressed, cut, or broken.—3.
Same as *stadda*.

steady¹ (sted'ī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steadied*, ppr.
steadying. [< *steady*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make
steady; hold or keep from shaking, staggering,
swaying, reeling, or falling; support; make or
keep firm: as, to *steady* the hand.

Thus *steadied*, it [the house-martin] works and plasters
the materials into the face of the brick or stone.
Gibbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, xvi.

Hence—2. To make regular and persevering
in character and conduct: as, trouble and dis-
appointment had *steadied* him.

II. *intrans.* To become steady; regain or
maintain an upright or stable position or con-
dition; move steadily.

She *steadies* with upright keel!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, III.

steady² (sted'ī), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.
Job saith, Stetit cor ejus sicut incus: His heart stood
as a *steady*.
Bp. Jewell, Works, l. 523. (Davies.)

steady-going (sted'ī-gō'ing), *a.* Of steady
habits; consistently uniform and regular in
action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and
consistent way: as, a *steady-going* fellow.

Sir George Burns appears to have been too *steadying*
through the whole of his long life for it to be marked by
any of the exciting incidents that make the charm of
biography. Athenæum, No. 3237, p. 545.

steady-rest (sted'ī-rest), *n.* Same as *back-rest*.

steak (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *steike*, *steyke*, < Icel. **steik*, a steak, = Sw. *stek* = Dan. *steg*, roast meat, < Icel. *steikja* (= Sw. *steka* = Dan. *stega*), roast on a spit (cf. *stikna*, to be roasted or

scorched), akin to *stika*, a stick: see *stick*¹, *stick*³.] 1. A slice of flesh, as beef, pork, venison, or halibut, broiled or fried, or cut for broiling or frying.

Steaks of fishes—charbonnes. *Palgrave*, p. 276.

Fair ladies, number five,
Who, in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and steaks.
Swift, *Five Ladies at Sot's Hole*.

2†. A slash or panel in a garment.

Is that your lackey yonder, in the steaks of velvet?
Middleton, *Phoenix*, I. 5.

Hamburg steak, raw beef, chopped fine, seasoned with onions, etc., formed into a cake, and cooked in a close frying-pan.—**Porter-house steak**. See *porter-house*.—**Round steak**, a steak from the round.—**Rump steak**. See *rump-steak*.—**Tenderloin steak**. See *tenderloin*.

steak-crusher (stāk'krush'ēr), *n.* A kitchen utensil for pounding, rolling, or otherwise crushing a steak before cooking, to make it tender.

steal¹ (stēl), *v.*; pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* (formerly *stole*), ppr. *stealing*. [*< ME. stelen, stölen* (pret. *stal*, *stale*, *stel*, pp. *stolen*, *stoolen*, *stole*, *i-stolen*), *< AS. stelan* (pret. *stēl*, pl. *stēlon*, pp. *stolen*) = *OS. stela* = *OFries. stela* = *D. stelen* = *MLG. LG. stelen* = *OHG. stelan*, *MHG. steln*, *G. stehlen* = *Icel. stela* = *Sw. stjåla* = *Dan. stjæle* = *Goth. stilan*, *steal*. Connection with *Gr. στερειν*, *στερειν*, deprive of, is doubtful. Hence ult. *stale*¹, *stealth*. For another word for 'steal,' with *L.* and *Gr.* connections, see *lift*¹.] 1. *trans.* 1. To take feloniously; take and carry off clandestinely, and without right or leave; appropriate to one's own uses dishonestly, or without right, permission, or authority: as applied to persons, to kidnap; abduct: as, to *steal* some one's purse; to *steal* cattle; to *steal* a child.

When Grisandol saugh he was on slepe, she and hir felowes come as softly as thei myght, and *stole* away his staffe.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 426.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold?
Gen. xlv. 8.

2. To remove, withdraw, or abstract secretly or stealthily.

And from beneath his Head, at dawning Day,
With softest Care have *stolen* my Arm away.
Prior, *Solomon*, II.

3†. To smuggle, literally or figuratively.

Pray *Wah* to *steal* you in, as I hope he will do.
J. Bradford, *Letters* (Farker Soc., 1858), II. 187.

All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca are *stolen* from thence as Contrabanda.
Bakhty's Voyages, II. 223.

4. To take or assume without right.

Oh, that deceit should *steal* such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile!
Shak., *Rich.* III., II. 2. 27.

5. To obtain surreptitiously, or by stealth or surprise: as, to *steal* a kiss.

What sought these lovers then, by day, by night,
But *stolen* moments of disturb'd delight?
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 48.

6. To entice or win by insidious arts or secret means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love *stolen* from mine eye!
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxxi.

Thou hast discovered some enchantment old
Whose spells have *stolen* my spirit as I slept.
Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, II. 1.

7. To perform, procure, or effect in a stealthy or underhand way; perform secretly; conceal the doing, performance, or accomplishment of.

And than lough Arthur, and selde to the kynge Ban that this marriage wolde he haue *stolen* hadde no Merlin I-be.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 363.

I went this evening to visit a friend, with a design to *steal* him upon a story I had heard of his intending to *steal* a marriage without the privity of us his intimate friends and acquaintance.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 183.

8. To move furtively and slyly: as, she *stole* her hand into his.

The prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger, and the porter by *stealing* out his tongue.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 354.

9. In *base-ball*, to secure, as a base or run, without an error by one's opponents or a base-hit by the batter; to run successfully to, as from one base to the next, in spite of the efforts of one's opponents: as, to *steal* second base: sometimes used intransitively with *to*: as, to *steal* to second base.—10. In *netting*, to take away (a mesh) by netting into two meshes of the preceding row at once. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.—To *steal* a by. See *by*¹.—To *steal* a march, to march secretly; anticipate or forestall, or otherwise gain an advantage *stealthily*, or by address.—To *steal* over, to smuggle.

In the *Flushing* and *Low Country's* troublesome disorders, some few (by *stealing* over of victuals and other things from this commonwealth) have made themselves privately rich. *Dr. J. Dee* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 69).

—*Syn.* 1. To filch, pilfer, purloin, embezzle. See *pillage*, *n.* 1. *intr.* 1. To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. *Ex.* xx. 15.

2. To move *stealthily* or secretly; creep softly; pass, approach, or withdraw surreptitiously and unperceived; go or come furtively; slip or creep along insidiously, silently, or unperceived; make insinuating approach: as, to *steal* into the house at dusk; the fox *stole* away: sometimes used reflexively.

Age is so on me *stolen* that y mote to god me gilde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she *stole* away.
Sir P. Sidney.

He will *steal* himself into a man's favour, and for a week escape a great deal of discovery.
Shak., *All's Well*, III. 6. 98.

But what has made *Sir Peter* *steal* off? I thought he had been with you. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, IV. 3.
Ever does natural beauty *steal* in like air, and envelop great actions.
Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 25.

steal¹ (stēl), *n.* [*< steal*¹, *v.*] An act or a case of theft: as, an official *steal*; specifically, in *base-ball*, a stolen or furtive run from one base to another: as, a *steal* to third base. See *steal*¹, *v.* t., 9.

steal² (stēl), *n.* Same as *stale*².
stealer (stēl'ēr), *n.* [*< steal*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who steals, in any sense; especially, a thief: as, a cattle-stealer.

The transgression is in the *stealer*.
Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1. 233.

Specifically—2. In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post and butts against a notch or jog in another plank. Also called *stealing-strake*.

When the girth of the ship at the midship section is so much in excess of each or either of those at the extremities as to cause the plates to be very narrow if the same number were retained right fore and aft, it becomes necessary to introduce *stealers*—that is to say, to cause certain plates to stop somewhere between the extremities and midships, and thus reduce the number of strakes which end on the stem and stern post.
Thearle, *Naval Arch.*, § 138.

stealing (stēl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *steal*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one who steals; theft.

Men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called *stealing* as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xxviii. 16.

2. That which is stolen; stolen property: used chiefly in the plural: as, his *stealings* amounted to thousands of dollars.

stealingly (stēl'ing-li), *adv.* [*< ME. stēlendlic*; *< stealing*, ppr., + *-ly*.] By stealing; slyly; secretly. [Rare.]

stealing-strake (stēl'ing-strāk), *n.* Same as *stealer*, 2.

stealth (stelh), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stelh*; *< ME. stelihe, stalthe* (= *Icel. stuldr* = *Sw. stöld*), *stealth*, with abstract formative *-th*, *< AS. stēlan*, *steal*: see *steal*¹. Another form, from the *Scand.*, is *stouth*. The older noun was *stale*¹. Cf. *health*, *heal*¹, *wealth*, *weal*.] 1†. The act of stealing; theft.

Yf that Licurgus should have made it death for the Lacedemonians to *steale*, they being a people which naturally delighted in *stealth*. . . there should have bene few Lacedemonians then left.
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2†. A thing stolen.

On his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *steths*, and pilage severall.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. III. 16.

3. A secret or clandestine method or proceeding; means secretly employed to gain an object; surreptitious way or manner: used in a good or a bad sense.

Yet it were oon that wolde assay hym-self in eny strange turnement by *steth* the unknown when thei were digised that thei wolde not be knowe till thei hadde renomee of grete prowess.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 502.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *steth*, and blush to find it fame.
Pope, *Epil. to Satires*, I. 136.

4†. A secret going; a stolen or clandestine visit.

I told him of your *steth* unto this wood.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, III. 2. 310.

stealthful (stelh'fūl), *a.* [*< stealth* + *-ful*.] Given to stealth; bent on stealing; stealthy. *Chapman*, tr. of *Homer's Hymn* to *Hermes*, I. 369.

stealthfully (stelh'fūl-i), *adv.* By stealing; stealthily.

stealthfulness (stelh'fūl-nes), *n.* Stealthiness.

stealthily (stēl'thi-li), *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

stealthiness (stēl'thi-nes), *n.* Stealthy character or action.

stealthy (stēl'thi), *a.* Acting by stealth; sly; secretive in act or manner; employing concealed methods: as, a *stealthy* foe; characterized by concealment; furtive: as, a *stealthy* proceeding; a *stealthy* movement.

Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.
Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 1. 54.

Footfalls of *stealthy* men he seemed to hear.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 321.

See where the *stealthy* panther left his tracks!
O. W. Holmes, *A Family Record*.

steam (stēm), *n.* [*< ME. steem, stem*, *< AS. stōdm*, vapor, smell, smoke, = *Fries. stoame* = *D. stoom*, steam; origin unknown.] 1. Vapor; a rising vapor; an exhalation.

Fough! what a *steam* of brimstone
Is here!
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 4.

2. Water in a gaseous state; the gas or vapor of water, especially at temperatures above 100° C. It has a specific gravity of .625 as compared with air under the same pressure. It liquefies at 100° C. (212° F.), under a pressure of 14.7 pounds upon a square inch, or the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. The temperature at which it liquefies diminishes with the pressure. Steam constantly rises from the surface of liquid water when not obstructed by impervious inclosures or covered by an atmosphere saturated with aqueous vapor. Its total latent heat of vaporization for 1 pound weight under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury (or 14.7 pounds to the square inch) is 965.7 British thermal units, or 686.5 calories for each kilogram. Its specific heat under constant pressure is .4805. (*Regnault*). It is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen at temperatures between 1,000° and 2,000° C. (*Deville*). In addition to the surface evaporation of water, the change from the liquid to the gaseous state takes place beneath the surface (the gas escaping with ebullition) whenever the temperature of the liquid is raised without a corresponding increase of pressure upon it. The temperature at which this occurs under any particular pressure is the *boiling-point* for that pressure. The boiling-point of water under the atmospheric pressure at the sea-level is 100° C. or 212° F. Saturated steam has the physical properties common to all gases whose temperatures are near those of their liquefying-points, or the boiling-points of their liquids. Saturated steam when isolated, and superheated at temperatures from 100° to 110° C., and under constant pressure, expands with a given increase of temperature about five times as much as air, and at 186° C. about twice as much as air; and it must be raised to a temperature much higher than this before it will expand uniformly like air. The large quantity of latent heat in steam, its great elasticity, and the ease with which it may be condensed have rendered its use in engines more practicable than that of any other gaseous medium for the generation and application of mechanical power.

3. Water in a visible vesicular condition produced by the condensation of vapor of water in air.—4. Figuratively, force; energy. [Colloq.] 5†. A flame or blaze; a ray of light.

Steam, or *lowe* of fyre. *Flamma*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Absolute steam-pressure.—*Dead steam*.—*Dead steam*. Same as *exhaust-steam*.—*Dry steam*, saturated steam without any admixture of mechanically suspended water.—**High-pressure steam**, *low-pressure steam*. See *pressure*.—**Live steam**, steam which has performed no work, or only part of its work, or which is or might be available for the performance of work in an engine.—**Saturated steam**, steam in contact with water at the same temperature. In this condition the steam is always at its condensing-point, which is also the boiling-point of the water with which it is in contact. In this it differs from superheated steam of equal tension, which has a temperature higher than its condensing-point at that tension, and higher than the boiling-point of water under the same pressure.—**Specific steam-volume**, in *thermodynamics*, the volume which a unit of weight of steam assumes under specific conditions of temperature and pressure.—**Steam fire-engine**. See *fire-engine*, 2.—**Steam jet-pump**. See *pump*, 1.—**Steam vacuum-pump**. See *vacuum-pump*.—**Superheated steam**, steam which at any stated pressure has a higher temperature, and for any particular weight of it a greater volume, than saturated steam (which see, above) at the same pressure. Also called *steam-gas*.—**Total heat of steam**. Same as *steam-heat*, 1.—**Wet steam**, steam holding water mechanically suspended, the water being in the form of spray or vesicles, or both.

steam (stēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *steem*; *< ME. stēmen*, *< AS. stēman*, *stīman* (= *D. stoomen*), steam, *< steam*, vapor, steam: see *steam*, *n.*] 1. *intr.* 1. To give out steam or vapor; exhale any kind of fume or vapor.

Ye mista, . . . that . . . rise
From hill or *steaming* lake.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 186.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; pass off in visible vapor.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steem*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xii. 2.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam: as, the vessel *steamed* into port.

We *steamed* quietly on, past . . . the crowds of yachts at Byde, and dropped anchor off Cowes.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, I. 1.

4†. To flame or blaze up.

His eyes stooped and forlorn in his heeds,
That stemed as a forney of a leeds.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 202.

Stemyn, or lowyn vp. Flammco. Prompt. Paro., p. 478.
Two stemynge eyes. Wyatt, Satires, l. 53.

II. trans. 1. To exhale; evaporate. [Rare.]
In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to steme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To treat with steam; expose to steam; apply steam to for any purpose: as, to steam cloth; to steam potatoes instead of boiling them; to steam food for cattle; steamed bread.

steamboat (stēm'bōt), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam-power.

steamboat-bug (stēm'bōt-bug), *n.* A water-beetle of large size, or otherwise conspicuous. [Local, U. S.]

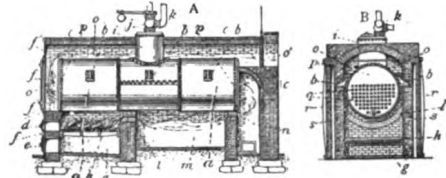
steamboat-coal (stēm'bōt-kōl), *n.* Coal broken small enough to pass between bars set from 6 to 8 inches apart, but too large to pass between bars less than 5 inches apart. This is the variation of size in different collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, where this size of coal is rarely prepared except to fill special orders, and where alone this term is in use.

steamboating (stēm'bō'ting), *n.* 1. The business of operating steamboats.—2. Undue hurrying and slighting of work. [Colloq.]—3. A method of cutting many boards for book-covers at one operation, instead of cutting them singly.

steamboat-rolls (stēm'bōt-rōlz), *n. pl.* The largest rolls used in breaking coal for the market. Also called *crushers* and *crusher-rolls*. See *steamboat-coal*. [Pennsylvania anthracite regions.]

steam-boiler (stēm'boi'lēr), *n.* A receptacle or vessel in which water is heated and boiled to generate steam; particularly, a receptacle or vessel in which the water is confined, or isolated from the external air, in order to generate steam under a pressure equal to or exceeding that of the atmosphere, for the conversion of its expansive force into work in a steam-motor or -engine, or for heating purposes. The kinds of steam-boilers in use are very numerous and may be variously classified. In some the parts are rigidly joined together by rivets, bolts, stays, tubes expanded into heads, etc.; in others the parts are easily detachable one from the other, as in what are known as *sectional boilers*. Another division may be made, with reference to the treatment of the contained water, which in one class of steam-boilers is heated principally in a single mass of considerable cubic capacity, and in another is distributed in small spaces connected with each other and with the steam-space, as in what are known as *sectional safety-boilers*. A third ground of classification is the mode of applying heat. (See *cylindrical steam-boiler*, *return-flue boiler*, *horizontal tubular boiler*, *fire-tube boiler*, etc., below.) Boilers are made of wrought-iron or steel plates and tubes, or of cast-iron, or partly of wrought-iron or steel and of cast-iron. Steel of moderate tensile strength has lately been much used for boilers in which high pressures are maintained; and the present tendency of engineering in power-boilers is toward the use of as high pressures as is compatible with good lubrication, or the use of steam at as high a temperature as can be employed without decomposition of lubricants. Sectional boilers are often made partly or wholly of cast-iron, the sections being bolted or screwed together; and cast-iron is also very largely employed for low-pressure boilers used for steam-heating.—**Circulating steam-boiler**, a compound boiler in which the connected parts are unequally heated, the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction.—**Compound steam-boiler**. (a) A battery of two or more single steam-boilers having their steam- and water-spaces connected, and acting together to supply steam to a heating-apparatus or a steam-engine. (b) A single boiler, or a battery of boilers, combined with other apparatus, as a feed-water heater or a superheater, for facilitating the production or for the superheating of steam. (c) A sectional boiler.—**Cornish steam-boiler**, the cylindrical fire-boiler invented by Smeaton. See *return-flue steam-boiler*.—**Corrugated furnace steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the plates exposed to the direct radiation from the fire and to the hot gases in the furnace are corrugated to give increased strength and to present a more extended heating-surface to the fire.—**Cylindrical steam-boiler**, a boiler with an exterior cylindrical shell, having flanged heads of much thicker iron fastened to the shell by rivets.—**Fire-tube steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the heat of the furnace is partly or wholly applied to the interior of tubes which pass through the water-space of the boiler.—**Flue steam-boiler**, a general name for all steam-boilers with an internal flue or flues, whether vertical, horizontal, or of other construction.—**Horizontal flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal steam-boiler with one or more flues through its length. (Also called *return-flue boiler*.) If cylindrical also, it is a *horizontal cylindrical flue or return-flue boiler*.—**Horizontal steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the flues or tubes are in a horizontal position.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler**, a horizontal boiler with fire-tubes, through which the gases of combustion pass in a manner analogous to their passage through flues, for which the tubes are substitutes, presenting a greater extent of heating-surface than can be obtained in the same space by flues, and effectively tying the heads of the boiler together. A modern form of this boiler is shown in the cuts, which also show the method of setting it in brickwork. *a*, is the shell; *b*, *b*, saddles for supporting the boiler in the masonry *c*; *d*, the furnace-door; *e*, ash-pit door; *f*, clean-out door in the boiler-front *f'*, by which the

tubes are reached for cleaning; *g*, ash-pit; *h*, grate; *i*, steam-dome; *j*, safety-valve; *k*, steam-pipe; *l*, bridge-wall; *m*, combustion-chamber; *n*, back connection for passage of



Horizontal Cylindrical Tubular Steam-boiler.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, vertical cross-section.

the gases of combustion into the rear ends of the tubes; *o*, flue in the masonry; *p*, uptake; *p*, flanged head; *q*, tubes; *r*, side-bars which support the masonry; *s*, dead-air spaces in the masonry in which the air acts as a heat-insulator. The course of the gases of combustion is indicated by arrows.—**Locomotive steam-boiler**, a tubular boiler which has a contained furnace and ash-pit, and in which the gases of combustion pass from the furnace directly into horizontal interior tubes (instead of passing first under the boiler, as in the horizontal cylindrical tubular boiler), and after passing through the tubes are conveyed directly into the smoke-box at the opposite end of the tubes. The name is derived from the use of such boilers on locomotive engines, but it is typical in its application to all boilers having the construction described, and used for generating steam for stationary or portable engines, as well as for locomotives.—**Marine steam-boiler**, a boiler specially designed and adapted for supplying steam to marine engines. Compactness, as little weight as is consistent with strength, effective steaming capacity, and economy in consumption of fuel are the prime requisites of marine boilers. They are usually tubular, and short in proportion to their width, and have water-legs at the sides and water-spaces below and at the backs of their furnaces—that is, their furnaces are entirely surrounded by water-spaces except at the openings for the doors. Marine boilers are now sometimes used with forced draft—that is, air is forced from the outside into the boiler- or fire-rooms (which are sometimes made air-tight) or immediately into the fires by powerful blowers.—**Return-flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal flue-boiler with one or more interior flues through which the gases of combustion are returned to the front end of the boiler after having passed to the rear from the furnace over the bridge-wall and under the bottom of the shell.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler**. See *rotary*.—**Sectional safety steam-boiler**, a sectional boiler in which the water is divided into numerous small masses connected with one another by passages large enough for free circulation from one to the other, but not large enough to permit so sudden a release of pressure, in case of rupture of one of the sections, as to cause an explosion.—**Tubular steam-boiler**, a boiler a prominent feature of which is a series of either fire- or water-tubes.—**Vertical steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the heating-surface of the tubes or flues is in a vertical position. When constructed with fire-tubes, it is called a *vertical tubular boiler*.

steam-box (stēm'bōks), *n.* A reservoir for steam above a boiler; a steam-chest.

steam-brake (stēm'brāk), *n.* A brake applied by the action of steam admitted to a steam-cylinder the piston of which is connected by rods to the levers which apply the brake-shoes.

steam-car (stēm'kär), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power; a railway-car. [U. S.]

steam-carriage (stēm'kar'āj), *n.* A road-carriage driven by steam-power.

steam-case (stēm'käs), *n.* Same as *steam-chest*.

steam-chamber (stēm'chām'bēr), *n.* 1. A box or chamber in which articles are placed to be steamed.—2. A steam-chest.—3. A steam-dome.—4. The steam-room or steam-space in a boiler or engine.

steam-chest (stēm'chest), *n.* 1. The chamber in which the slide-valve of a steam-engine works. See cuts under *passenger-engine*, *rock-drill*, and *slide-valve*.—2. In *calico-printing*, a metallic vessel or tank in which printed cloths are steamed to fix their colors.

steam-chimney (stēm'chim'ni), *n.* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

steam-cock (stēm'kok), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

steam-coil (stēm'kōil), *n.* A coil of pipe, either made up flat with return bends or in spiral form, used to impart heat to a room or other inclosed space or to a liquid, or, by exposure of its exterior surface to air-currents or contact of cold water, to act as a condenser.

steam-color (stēm'kul'or), *n.* In *dyeing*, a color which is developed and fixed by the action of steam after the cloth is printed.

steam-crane (stēm'krän), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

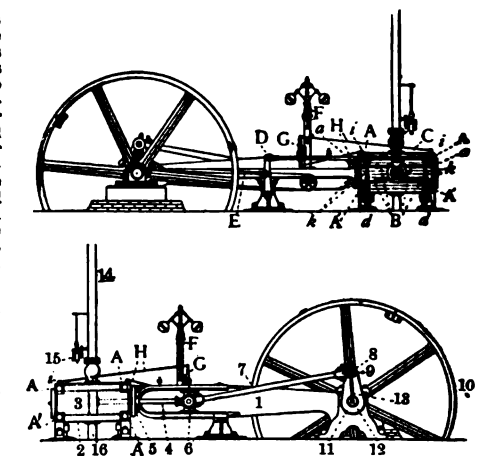
steam-cutter (stēm'kut'er), *n.* A ship's boat, smaller than a launch, propelled by steam.

steam-cylinder (stēm'sil'in-dēr), *n.* The cylinder in which the piston of a steam-engine reciprocates.—**Starting steam-cylinder**. Same as *starting-engine*.

steam-dome (stēm'dōm), *n.* A chamber connected with the steam-space and projecting above the top of a steam-boiler. From it the steam passes to the cylinder of a steam-engine, or to steam-heating apparatus. See cut under *steam-boiler*.

steam-dredger (stēm'drej'ēr), *n.* A dredging-machine operated by steam.

steam-engine (stēm'en'jin), *n.* An engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of the two, is made available as a motive power. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin, toward the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, and others. Still it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine (see *atmospheric*), for the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for im-



Steam-engine (Corliss Engine).

(The upper figure is a front view, the under a rear view.)

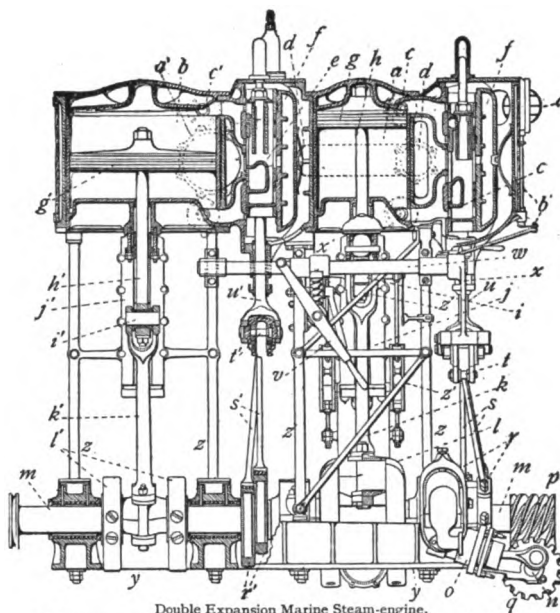
The steam-valve *A* and exhaust-valve *A'* are independent of each other, and have cylindrical bearing-surfaces. An oscillatory motion is given to them by rods *B*, connecting with an oscillating disk *C* (wrist-plate) upon the side of the steam-cylinder, which is worked by an intermediate rock-lever *D*, driven by the eccentric-rod *E*, connected with an eccentric upon the main shaft. The motions of the exhaust-valves are positive, but those of the inlet-valve are varied by means of spring-catches *g*, which are adjustable to determine the points of opening and the range of motion of the valves, and are also controlled in their disengagement of the valve-stems by the governor *F*, rock-lever *G*, connecting-rods *H*, and rock-levers *i*, all connected together in such manner that an extremely small increase or decrease of speed in the rotation of the fly-wheel shaft causes the inlet-valves to be released and to close correspondingly earlier or later in the stroke. The closing is performed by exterior weights suspended from short levers on the valve-stems by the rods *k*, the motion of closing being controlled by dash-pots at *l*, only the covers of which are shown. The other parts of the engine, which are common to most reciprocating engines, are: 1, the bed-plate; 2, a cylinder; 3, a piston; 4, piston-rod; 5, stuffing-box; 6, sliding-block or cross-head; 7, connecting-rod or pitman; 8, rod-end fitted to 7, the crank-wrist; 9, fly-wheel; 10, crank keyed to 2, the crank-shaft; 11, centrifugal lubricating tube; 12, steam-pipe; 13, lubricator; 14, exhaust-pipe.

elling machinery of every description. The steam-engine is properly a heat-engine, and the total work *L* is expressed theoretically by the equation

$$L = QG(T_1 - T_2)/AT_1,$$

in which *Q* represents the total heat converted into work per unit of weight, *G* weight of steam, and *A* the thermal equivalent of a unit of work, while *T* and *T* are respectively the higher and lower limits of temperature between which the steam is worked, *T* being the absolute temperature at which the steam is induced to the engine, and *T* the absolute temperature at which it is exhausted from it. Inspection of the equation shows that the work performed must vary directly as the factor $(T_1 - T_2)$ varies—that is, the greater the difference of temperature which can be maintained between the temperature of induction and that of exduction the greater is the amount of work performed by any given weight of steam. It is in accordance with this law that much higher steam-pressures are now adopted than were formerly employed. The factor $(T_1 - T_2)$ is commonly called the *temperature range or fall*. The varieties of steam-engines are extremely numerous. (For names of various types, with explanations of their characteristic features, see below.) The specific differences between steam-engines of the same type of construction consist chiefly in their valve-gear. (See *valve-gear*, *governor*, *regulator*, *n*, *slide-valve* (with cut), and *piston-valve*.) Of the total steam-power employed in modern industry on land, that supplied by steam-engines of the horizontal type far exceeds that furnished by steam-engines of all

other types put together. Vertical direct-acting engines of large size, as well as smaller engines of this type, are much employed. Steam-engines of the rotary type are scarcely used except for some kinds of steam hoisting-engines. Double, triple, and quadruple expansion steam-engines are now universally used in marine engineering. Many double expansion stationary engines are in use, and the economical value of the compound system has been demonstrated both theoretically and practically. — **Agricultural steam-engine**, a portable engine with a boiler, often specially adapted to burn light fuel, as chaff or straw, either by itself or in connection with wood or coal. — **Annular steam-engine**, a steam-engine having an annular piston working in an annular steam-cylinder, and having two diametrically placed piston-rods connected by rods to a guide-block working in the hollow cylinder forming the center of the annular steam-cylinder, this guide-block being connected with the crank by a pitman. — **Atmospheric steam-engine**. See *atmospheric engine*, under *atmospheric*. — **Beam steam-engine**, an engine in which a working-beam connects the connecting-rod with the crank-pitman, and transmits power from one to the other. See *beam-engine*. — **Compound steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders of unequal size, from the smaller of which the steam, after use, passes into the larger cylinder, and completes its work by expanding against the piston in the latter. — **Concentric steam-engine**. Same as *rotary steam-engine*. — **Condensing steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam is condensed, for the purpose of removing the back-pressure of the atmosphere from the exhaust, and also to economize fuel by saving heat otherwise wasted. See *condenser*, and out under *pulsometer*. — **Cornish steam-engine**, a single-acting condensing steam pumping-engine, first used in the mines of Cornwall. It is also used as a pumping-engine for supplying water to cities. Steam-pressure is not used to raise the water, but to lift a long loaded pump-rod, whose weight in its descent is the power employed to force up the water. The motion is regulated by a kind of hydraulic regulator invented by Smeaton, and called a *catapult*. — **Direct-acting steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of the piston is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of levers, side-beams, or a working-beam. — **Diak steam-engine**, a form of rotary engine in which the steam-pistons act successively against a revolving disk set at an angle to the plane of rotation, thus imparting a gyratory motion to a central shaft upon which the disk is mounted, the end of this shaft being connected with a crank turning in the plane of rotation. — **Double-acting steam-engine**, the ordinary form of steam-engine, in which the steam acts upon both sides of the piston. — **Double-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders acting in combination with each other. See *compound steam-engine*. — **Double expansion steam-engine**. (a) A double-cylinder steam-engine in which steam is used expansively. (b) A compound steam-engine. — **Double steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in which the pistons make either simultaneous or alternate strokes and are connected with the same crank-shaft. — **Duplex steam-engine**. Same as *double steam-engine*. — **High-pressure steam-engine**. See *high pressure*, under *pressure*. — **High-speed steam-engine**, a somewhat indefinite name for a reciprocating engine working at a high speed as compared with the much slower speed of engines with the Corliss and other



Double Expansion Marine Steam-engine.

a, high-pressure cylinder; *b*, low-pressure cylinder; *c*, induction- and eduction-valve for *a* in position of exhaust from lower end and of induction to upper end of cylinder; *d*, passage for steam from *a* to *b*; *e*, induction- and eduction-valve for *b*; *f*, *f'*, balance-plates for valves of *a* and *b*; *g*, *g'*, pistons; *h*, *h'*, piston-rods; *i*, *i'*, cross-heads; *j*, *j'*, slipper-guides for cross-heads; *k*, *k'*, connecting-rods; *l*, *l'*, cranks; *m*, crank-shaft; *n*, shaft which drives feed-pump *o* and also bilge-pump (not shown) on the opposite side; *p*, worm on main shaft gearing into worm-wheel *q* on the shaft *n*, and actuating pump-plungers by crank and pitman connection; *r*, *r'*, eccentrics; *s*, *s'*, eccentric-rods; *t*, *t'*, links connected by link-blocks with valve-stems *u*, *u'*; *v*, crank-lever which turns a segmental worm-gear, keyed to the rock-shaft *w* carrying the rocker-arms *x*, *x'*, for reversing high-pressure and low-pressure valves respectively; *y*, bed-plate; *z*, columns supporting the cylinders; *z'*, tie-rods for stiffening the columns; *a'*, exhaust from low-pressure cylinder to the condenser (not shown); *a''*, butterfly throttle-valve; *b'*, gear for operating throttle-valve; *c'*, relief-valves.

piston. The name is sometimes given improperly to reciprocating engines which have a fly-wheel and crank-shaft. — **Rotary steam-engine**. Same as *rotary steam-engine*. — **Semi-portable steam-engine**, a steam-engine which is movable with its foundation-plate, as distinguished from an engine mounted on wheels, and from one resting on a fixed foundation. — **Triple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine that expands its steam in three successive stages and in three or more separate and distinct cylinders, one taking its steam from the boiler, and each of the others taking its steam from the exhaust of the cylinder working at the next higher pressure. This type of marine engine is found at the present time on many of the swiftest steamships, but is being in turn superseded by the quadruple expansion-engine. — **Vertical steam-engine**, one whose piston reciprocates vertically. — **Steamer** (stē'mēr), *n*. [*steam* + *-er*.] One who or that which steams, in any sense. Specifically—(a) A steam-box. (b) A person employed in steaming oysters in shucking them for canning. (c) In *calico-printing*, one who steams printed cloth for fixing steam-colors. (d) One who steams wood for bending, etc. (e) A steam-generator or boiler: as, the boiler is an excellent steamer. (f) Especially, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. (g) A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. (h) A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cooking. See *steam-heat*, 2. (1) In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fiber, etc., are treated in order to soften them. (2) An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. (i) A locomotive for roads. See *road-steamer*.

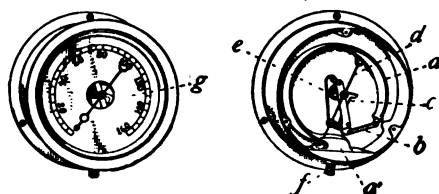
Steamer-cap (stē'mēr-kap), *n*. Same as *fore-and-aft*, 2.

Steamer-duck (stē'mēr-duk), *n*. A South American duck of the genus *Micropterus* (or *Tachyeres*); a race-horse. See *Micropterus*, 2. This duck becomes when adult incapable of flight, but swims very rapidly, with a movement which has suggested the action of a side-wheel steamboat (whence the name).

Steam-excavator (stēm'eks'kă-vā-tōr), *n*. Same as *navvy*, 3.

Steam-fountain (stēm'foun'tān), *n*. See *fountain*.

Steam-gage (stēm'gāj), *n*. An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gage. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which connects with the boiler, so that the steam raises



Steam-gage (Ashcroft's).

a, hollow bent tube attached to case at *a'*, and receiving condensed water or steam under pressure through the opening at *f*; *b*, link connecting end of tube *a* with short arm of rock-lever *c*, which has at the upper end a small rack intermeshing with a pinion on the spindle of the index *d*; *e*, small coiled spring which acts upon the spindle of the index or pointer in a direction opposed to the action of the rack and pinion; *g*, dial, on which the figures indicate pressures (in pounds) above the atmospheric pressure.

the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gage is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube, closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam, the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index-apparatus. — **Electric steam-gage**, an attachment to a steam-boiler for indicating at a distance the pressure of the steam. One form consists of a bent tube filled with mercury, which, as it rises under the pressure, closes a series of electrical circuits after the manner of a thermostat. Another form employs the expansion or movement of an ordinary steam-gage diaphragm as a circuit-closer. The closing of the circuit in each case serves to sound an alarm.

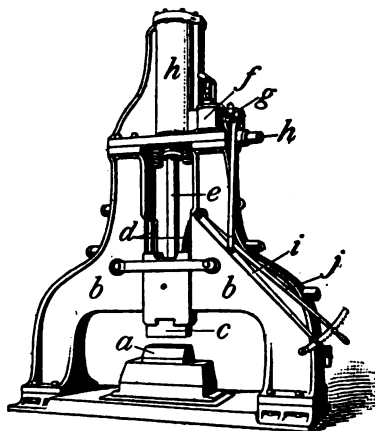
Steam-gas (stēm'gas), *n*. Same as *superheated steam* (which see, under *steam*).

Steam-generator (stēm'jen'g-rā-tōr), *n*. A steam-boiler.

Steam-governor (stēm'guv'ēr-nōr), *n*. See *governor*, 6.

Steam-gun (stēm'gun), *n*. A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through the shot tube.

Steam-hammer (stēm'ham'ēr), *n*. A forging-hammer operated by steam-power. It has assumed several forms, but now consists of a vertical and inverted steam-cylinder with piston and piston-rod (the rod passing through the lower cylinder-head and carrying at the end a mass of metal which forms the hammer), an anvil directly beneath the hammer and cylinder, a supporting framework, and suitable valves for the control of the steam. Steam is used to raise and may also be used to drive down the hammer. By means of the valve-system, steam is admitted below the piston to raise the hammer and to sustain it while the metal to be forged is placed on the anvil. To deliver a blow, the steam is exhausted below the piston, and the hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight. To augment the blow, live steam may be admitted above the piston to assist in driving it downward. To deliver a gentle blow, the exhaust-steam below the piston may be retained to act as a cushion. Blows can be delivered at any point of the stroke, quickly or slowly, lightly or with the full power of the combined weight of the hammer and force of steam-pressure; or the machine may be



6000- to 8000-pound double-frame Steam-hammer.

a, anvil; *b*, frame; *c*, hammer-head; *d*, guides; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, valve-chest containing valves that control induction of steam to and eduction from the cylinder *A*; *A'*, steam-pipe; *g*, rock-lever (moved by the rod *d*) connected with the valve-stems and moving the valves; *j*, tripping-mechanism by which the hammer is caused to descend from any part of the upstroke.

used as a vise or squeezer. Steam-hammers have been made with hammers weighing over one hundred tons. Another type of steam-hammer consists of two horizontal steam-cylinders placed in line, the hammers meeting over an anvil on which the forging rests.

Steam-heat (stēm'hēt), *n*. 1. In *thermodynamics*, the total heat required to produce steam at any tension from water at 0° C. or 32° F. It is the sum of the sensible heat and the latent heat expressed in thermal units.—2. Heat imparted by the condensation of steam in coils, pipes, or radiators.

Steam-hoist (stēm'hoist), *n*. A lift or elevator operated by a steam-engine.

Steam-house (stēm'hous), *n*. In oyster-canning, a house or room where oysters are steamed.

Steaminess (stē'mi-nēs), *n*. Steamy or vaporous character or quality; mistiness.

Steam-jacket (stēm'jak'et), *n*. An inclosure adapted for receiving steam, and applying the heat of the steam to a kettle, tank, steam-cylinder, etc., surrounded by such inclosure.

Steam-jet (stēm'jet), *n*. A blast of steam caused to issue from a nozzle.

Steam-joint (stēm'joint), *n*. A joint that is steam-tight.

Steam-kettle (stēm'ket'l), *n*. A vessel heated by steam, and used for various purposes. The

types of valve-gears. In general it may be said that engines of considerable power, making one hundred turns per minute and upward, are high-speed engines. — **Horizontal steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston works horizontally. — **Inclined-cylinder steam-engine**, a form of marine engine having cylinders inclined to the horizontal. — **Inverted-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the cross-head is placed below the cylinder. This construction is much used for marine stationary engines. — **Low-pressure steam-engine**. See *low pressure*, under *pressure*. — **Marine steam-engine**, a steam-engine specially designed for marine propulsion. The best modern types are condensing, short-stroke, double, triple, or quadruple expansion-engines of the inverted-cylinder type. Marine engines for steam-tugs are for the most part single and often non-condensing. See out in next column. — **Non-condensing steam-engine**, an engine that exhausts its steam without condensation. See *non-condensing*. — **Oscillating steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions and has its piston-rod directly connected with the crank. Double engines of this type have been considerably used for marine propulsion, and some are still employed. — **Overhead steam-engine**. See *overhead*. — **Quadruple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine which, taking its steam at high pressure, expands it in four different operations successively, and in four or more distinct and separate steam-cylinders. The pistons of the cylinders are connected by piston-rods, cross-heads, and connecting-rods with cranks attached to a common shaft, to which rotary motion is imparted by the coacting pistons. — **Reciprocating steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of steam is applied to a reciprocating piston. — **Revolving-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine of which the cylinder is so mounted that it is caused to rotate by the reciprocation of the piston. Compare *rotary steam-engine*. — **Rotary steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder, or the cylinder upon the

steam for heating is usually applied by induction to a steam-jacket surrounding the sides and inclosing the bottom of the kettle.

steam-kitchen (stēm'kich'en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

steam-launch (stēm'lānch), *n.* See *launch*.

steam-motor (stēm'mō'tor), *n.* A steam-engine.

steam-navigation (stēm'nav-i-gā'shon), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

steam-navvy (stēm'nav'i), *n.* A digging-machine or excavator actuated by steam.

steam-organ (stēm'ōr'gan), *n.* Same as *caliope*, 2.

steam-oven (stēm'uv'n), *n.* An oven heated by steam at high pressure.

steam-packet (stēm'pak'et), *n.* A packet propelled by steam. Compare *packet*, *n.*, 2.

steam-pan (stēm'pan), *n.* A vessel with a double bottom forming a steam-chamber. See *vacuum-pan*.

steam-pipe (stēm'pip), *n.* Any pipe in which steam is conveyed. Specifically—(a) A pipe which leads from a boiler to an engine, pan, tank, etc., or from the boiler to a condenser or to the open air. (b) In a steam-heating or -drying apparatus or system, a name given to any one of the steam-supply pipes, in contradistinction to the corresponding return-pipe through which water of condensation is returned to the boiler.

steam-plow (stēm'plou), *n.* A gang-plow designed to be drawn by a wire rope, and operated by steam-power. Such a plow has usually eight shares arranged in a frame, four pointing in one direction and four in the other. The frame is balanced on a pair of wheels in the center, and forms an angle in the middle, so that when one half the plows are in use the others are raised above the ground. Steam-plows are used with either one or two engines. If with two engines, the plow is drawn forward and backward between them, each engine being advanced the width of the furrows after each passage of the plow. If one engine only is used, snatch-blocks and movable anchors are employed to hold the rope, the anchors being automatically advanced after each passage of the plow. Traction-engines also have been used to drag plows. See *anchor*, *porter*, 2, and *plow*.

steam-port (stēm'pōrt), *n.* 1. In a slide-valve steam-engine, the name given to each of two or more openings into passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, which permit the steam to pass to and from the cylinder. See cut under *slide-valve*.—2. An opening into a passage for steam into or out of any inclosure.

steam-power (stēm'pou'ēr), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any other result.

steam-press (stēm'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power acting directly or indirectly; specifically, a printing-press worked by steam.

steam-printing (stēm'prin'ting), *n.* Printing done by machinery moved by steam, as opposed to printing by hand-labor on hand-presses.

steam-propeller (stēm'prō-pel'ēr), *n.* Same as *screw propeller* (which see, under *screw*).

steam-pump (stēm'pump), *n.* See *pump* and *vacuum-pump*.

steam-radiator (stēm'rā'di-ā-tōr), *n.* A nest or collection of iron pipes in ranks or coils, through which steam is passed to heat a room, etc. See cuts under *radiator*.

steam-ram (stēm'ram), *n.* See *ram*, 2.

steam-regulator (stēm'reg'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* See *regulator*, 2.

steam-room (stēm'rōm), *n.* In a steam-boiler, etc., the space which is occupied by steam.

steamship (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam-space (stēm'spās), *n.* A space occupied, or designed to be occupied, by steam only; particularly, in a steam-boiler, the space allowed above the water-line for receiving the vapor released by heat from the water, and permitting mechanically entrained water to drop back.

steam-table (stēm'tā'bl), *n.* 1. A bench or table fitted with steam-tight tanks.—2. A tabular arrangement of data relating to steam-pressures, temperatures, and quantities of heat.

steam-tank (stēm'tangk), *n.* A chamber or inclosed vessel in which materials of any kind are treated either by direct contact with steam or with steam-heat by means of pipes coiled in the tank or a steam-jacket.

steam-tight (stēm'tit), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam, as a joint.

steam-toe (stēm'tō), *n.* In a form of steam-engine with lifting-valves, a projection on a lifting-rod connected to the valve admitting steam, which is raised through the action of a cam, tappet, or wiper.

steam-trap (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water of condensation out of pipes, radiators, steam-engine cylinders, etc., while preventing that of steam.

steam-tug (stēm'tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships, boats, rafts, fishing-nets, oyster-dredges, etc. Such vessels are furnished with engines very powerful in proportion to the size of their hulls, and usually carry only sufficient coal for short trips.—**Steam-tug heart-murmur**, the combination of an aortic regurgitant with an aortic obstructive murmur.

steam-valve (stēm'valv), *n.* A valve which controls the opening of a steam-pipe or steam-port.

steam-vessel (stēm'ves'el), *n.* Same as *steam-ship*.

steam-wagon (stēm'wag'on), *n.* Same as *steam-carriage*.

steam-wheel (stēm'hwēl), *n.* A rotary steam-engine. See *steam-engine*.

steam-whistle (stēm'hwis'l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-

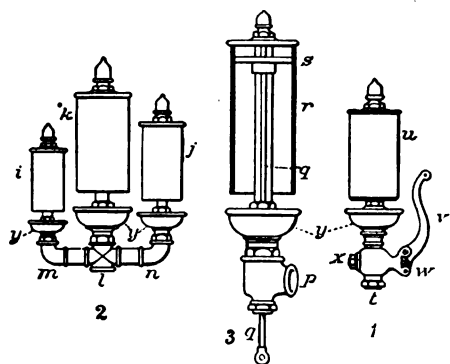


Fig. 1 is the simplest form of steam-whistle, with adjustable lever *v*, which acts on the valve *x*, its motion being limited by a stop-pin at *w*. Steam passes through a pipe connected at *t* when the valve *x* is opened. The steam issues through openings in the base *y*, and, passing over the lower edge of the bell *m*, causes a powerful vibration producing the sound, the pitch of which depends upon the length of the bell. Fig. 2 is a chime-whistle consisting of three bells, *n*, *t*, *f*, *h*, tuned to emit the common chord or some inversion of it. It receives steam at *i*, and by branches *m*, *n*, *t*, together with *f*, distributes it to the several bases *y*. Fig. 3 is a piston-whistle. Its base *y* and bell *r* operate as described for the other whistles, the steam entering at *t*. The tone of the whistle is changed by moving up and down the piston *x* by means of the stem *q*.

engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signaling, etc.

steam-winch (stēm'winch), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting-apparatus in which rotatory motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of tooth-gearing, the direct action giving most rapidly, the indirect most power.

steam-worm (stēm'wērm), *n.* A spiral steam-coil. Such coils are used in tanks for heating liquids, as tan-liquor in tanneries, water in laundries, dye-works, etc., the liquid being placed in the tank enveloping the coil, while steam is passed through the latter. They are also used in some forms of calorimeter.

steamy (stē'mi), *a.* [*steam* + *-y*]. Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

The bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column. *Cowper*, *Task*, iv. 39.
I found an evening hour in the steamy heat of the Har-
ram equal to half a dozen afternoons. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 272.

steam-yacht (stēm'yot), *n.* A yacht propelled by steam, or by steam and sails.

steal. See *steal*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

stealing, *n.* See *stealing*.

steapsin (stē-ap'sin), *n.* [*stea* (rin) + *p* (ep)sin]. A ferment of the pancreatic secretion which resolves fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

stearate (stē'a-rāt), *n.* [*stear* (ic) + *-ate*]. A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalis are soaps.

stearic (stē-ar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **steatic*, < *Gr. stēar* (stear-), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *stearite*.] Of or pertaining to suet or fat; obtained from stearin.—**Stearic acid**, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a monobasic acid, forming brilliant white scaly crystals. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used for making candles. Its compounds with the alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides are called *stearates*. Stearic acid exists in combination with glycerin as stearin, in beef- and mutton-fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearin by saponification and decomposition by an acid of the soap formed, and also from mutton-suet by a similar process.

stearin (stē'a-rin), *n.* [*stear* (ic) + *-in*]. 1. An ester or glyceride, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$,

formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerin. When crystallized it forms white pearly scales, soft to the touch but not greasy, and odorless and tasteless when pure. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerin, and when boiled with alkalis is saponified—that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerin is separated. When melted it resembles wax. There are three stearins, which may all be regarded as derivatives of glycerin in which one, two, or three OH groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearin is the tristearyl derivative of glycerin. It is the chief ingredient in suet, tallow, and the harder fats, and may be prepared by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. Candle-pitch, chandlers' gum, or residuary gum, used in the manufacture of roofing-cement, is a by-product of this manufacture.

2. A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.—**Lard-stearin**, the residue left after the expression of the oil from lard.

stearinery (stē'a-rin-ēr-i), *n.* [*stearin* + *-ery*]. The process or factory for making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearin products.

stearone (stē'a-rōn), *n.* [*stear* (ic) + *-one*]. A ketone ($C_{35}H_{70}O$) obtained by treating stearic acid with phosphorus pentoxid. It is a solid which melts at $88^\circ C$. It is very difficultly soluble in alcohol and ether.

stearoptene (stē-a-rōp'tēn), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. stēar*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *πρωτός*, winged (volatile).] The solid crystalline substance separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. See *eleoptene*.

stearyl (stē'a-ril), *n.* [*stear* (ic) + *-yl*]. The radical of stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{35}O$).

stearin (stē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *stearinum*.

stearinum (stē'a-ti-num), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. stēarī-vov*, neut. of *stēarīvos*, of or pertaining to tallow or suet, < *stēar* (stear-), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *stearite*.] A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates, but containing considerable tallow.—**Stearinum iodoformi**, stearinum composed of mutton-tallow 18 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 2 parts, powdered iodoform 1 part.

stearite (stē'a-tit), *n.* [= *F. stéatite*, < *L. stēatilis*, < *Gr. stēarītēs*, used only as equiv. to *stēarīvos*, *stēarīvos*, of dough made of flour of spelt, < *stēar* (stear-), also *stēar*, also contr. *stēp* (with rare gen. *stēpōs*, also *stēar*-), stiff fat, tallow, suet, also dough made of flour of spelt, prob. < *stēarīvos* (√ *stēar*), cause to stand, fix: see *stand*.] Soapstone: an impure massive variety of talc. Also called *potstone*.

stearitic (stē'a-tit'ik), *a.* [*stearite* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to stearite or soapstone; made of stearite.

stearogenous (stē-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. stēar* (stear-), fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *genous*.] Tending to produce steatosis (see *steatosis*, 2): as, *stearogenous* processes.

steatoma (stē-a-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *steatomata* (-mā-tā). [*Gr. stēarōma*, a kind of fatty tumor, < *stēar* (stear-), fat, tallow, suet.] A lipoma.

steatomatous (stē-a-tōm'a-tus), *a.* [*Gr. stēarōma* (t) + *-ous*]. Of the nature of a steatoma.

steatopyga (stē'a-tō-pi'gā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. stēar* (stear-), fat, tallow, suet, + *πυγή*, the rump.] An accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially Hottentot women.

steatopygous (stē'a-tō-pi'gus), *a.* [NL. *steatopyga* + *-ous*.] Affected with or characterized by steatopyga; having enormously fat buttocks. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 60.

steatopygy (stē'a-tō-pi'ji), *n.* [*Gr. steatopygous* + *-y*]. The development of steatopyga, or the state of being steatopygous. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XVIII. 17.

Steatornis (stē-a-tōr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, 1817), < *Gr. stēar* (stear-), fat, tallow, suet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The representative genus of *Steatornithidae*. The only species is *S. caripensis*, the guacharo or oil-bird of South America, found from Venezuela to Peru, and also in Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits. The bird resembles and is usually classed with the goatsuckers. It is so fat that the natives prepare from it a kind of oil used for butter. See cut under *guacharo*.

steatornithic (stē'a-tōr-nith'ik), *a.* Having the characters of *Steatornis*.

Steatornithidae (stē'a-tōr-nith'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Steatornis* (-ornith-) + *-idae*.] A family of picarian birds, represented by the genus *Steatornis*. It is related to the *Caprimulgidae*, and is often associated with them, but differs in many important characters, and in some respects approaches the owls. The sternum has a single notch on each side behind. The palate is desmognathous, with united maxillopalatines and peculiarly shaped palatines. There are basipterygoid processes, and the rostrum of the skull is compressed. The second pectoral muscle is small, and the femoro-caudal is wanting. The syrinx is entirely bronchial, and hence paired. The oil-gland is very large. The plumage is not aftershated, and the rectrices are ten. There is only one genus and one species. See cut under *guacharo*.

steatornithine (stē-ā-tōr-ni-thin), *n.* [*Steatornis* (-ornith-) + *-ine*².] *Steatornithidae*, of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidae*.

steatorrhæa, steatorrhæa (stē-ā-tō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *stēap* (stear-), fat, suet, tallow, + *rhæa*, a flow, < *rhēiv*, flow.] 1. *Seborrhæa*.—2. The passage of fatty stools.

steatosis (stē-ā-tō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *stēap* (stear-), fat, tallow, suet, + *-osis*.] 1. Fatty degeneration or infiltration.—2. Any disease of the sebaceous glands. Also called *steatopathia*.
Steatozoon (stē-ā-tō-zō-on), *n.* Same as *De modez*.

stedt, *n.* An obsolete form of *stead*.

stedfast, stedfastly, etc. See *steadfast*, etc.

steed (stēd), *n.* [ME. *stede*, < AS. *stēda*, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse (cf. *gestēd-hors*, stud-horse; Icel. *stēdda* for **stēdda*, a mare; Sw. *sto*, a mare), < *stōd*, a stud: see *stud*. Cf. *stōt*, *stōte*, *stōat*.] A horse: now chiefly poetical.
The fiend, . . . like a proud *steed* rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 868.

steedless (stēd'les), *a.* [*steed* + *-less*.] Having no steeds or horses. *Whittier*.

steedyokest, *n. pl.* Reins; thongs. [Rare.]

Sorrowful Hector . . .
Harried in *steedyokes* as of east.

Stanburst, Æneid, II.

steek (stēk), *v.* [Also *steik*; obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *stick*.] 1. *trans.* To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; stitch or sew with a needle.—2. To close or shut: as, to *steek* one's eyes. *Burns*. [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

But doors were *steek'd*, and windows bar'd,

And name was let him in.

Watts and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

II. *intrans.* To close; shut.

It es called cloyster for it cloyes and *steekys*, and warily
all be lokked. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

steek (stēk), *n.* [Also *steik*; a dial. (Sc.) form of *stick*.] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

steel¹ (stēl), *n. and a.* [*ME. steel, stel, stel, stēl*, < AS. *stēle, stēle*, earliest forms *stēli, stēli* = MD. *stael*, D. *staal* = MLG. *stāl*, LG. *staal* = OHG. *stahal*, stāl, MHG. *stahel*, stachel, stāl, G. *stahl* = Icel. *stāl* = Sw. *staal* = Dan. *staal* = Goth. **stahla* = OPruss. *stakla*, steel; root unknown. The words *gold* and *silver* also have no L. or Gr. or other cognate terms outside of Teut. and Slavic.] I. *n.* 1. A modified form of iron, not occurring in nature, but known and manufactured from very early times, and at the present time of the highest importance in its various applications to the wants of man. Steel made by modern processes is defined as a malleable alloy of iron and carbon obtained by casting from a fluid mass. It is distinguished from wrought-iron by its homogeneity, or freedom from intermingled slag or chuder. For certain purposes, and especially for the manufacture of tools and weapons, there is no metal or metallic alloy which could take the place of steel. The most essential features of steel as compared with iron are elasticity and hardness, and these qualities can be varied in amount to a very extraordinary degree, in the same piece of steel, by slight changes in the manipulation. Steel can be hardened so as to cut glass, by rapid cooling after being strongly heated, and it can be tempered, by reheating after hardening, so as permanently to take the precise degree of hardness best adapted to the use to which it is to be applied. (See *temper*.) Steel has been known from very early times, but where and how first manufactured is not known. That it has long been in use in India, and that it is still manufactured in that country by methods precisely similar to those in use long ago are well-known facts. (See *wootz*.) It is thought by some to have been known to the pyramid-builders; but this has not yet been demonstrated, and the same is true of the ancient Semites. The words translated 'steel' in the authorized version of the Old Testament signify 'copper' or 'bronze', and are usually rendered 'brass', 'brazen'. That steel was clearly recognized as something distinct from iron by the author or authors of the Homeric poems cannot be proved. The earliest known and simplest method of reducing iron from its ore—the so-called 'direct process'—is capable also of furnishing steel, although a sufficiently homogeneous product cannot be easily obtained by this method. This would explain how steel became known at an early period, and why it was so long before it became an article of general use, with well-established methods of manufacture. Steel is a form of iron in which the amount of carbon is intermediate between that in wrought- and that in cast-iron, and this carbon does not exist in the steel in the form of graphite, but is either combined with or dissolved in it; but the subject of the relation of carbon to iron is one of difficulty, and is now undergoing investigation at the hands of various skilled metallurgical chemists. Other ingredients besides carbon are also present in steel—namely, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus. Of these the two first mentioned are probably never entirely wanting, and they are not especially undesirable or injurious, as is the case with the two others, of which only traces can be permitted in the best quality of steel. They are all, however, different from carbon, which latter is regarded as an essential element of steel, while the others may be looked upon as being more or less of the nature of impurities. The quality of steel varies with the amount of carbon present, and

the effect of this latter element varies with the amount of impurity (silicon, etc.) present in the steel. In the case of the best bar-iron, a little over 0.8 per cent. of carbon is sufficient to give it a steely character; from 0.5 to 0.6 per cent. of carbon, according to the purity of the iron, gives a steel which can be hardened so as to strike fire with flint. Iron containing from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon gives steel which, after tempering, combines the maximum hardness with the maximum tenacity. One per cent. of carbon gives, on the whole, the best steel for cutting-tools. With more than 1.5 per cent. of carbon the tenacity and weldability of the steel are diminished, although the hardness may be increased. With more than 1.7 per cent. of carbon the steel ceases to be weldable, and is with difficulty drawn out under the hammer; and from 1.8 to 2.0 per cent. is usually considered as the limit between steel and cast-iron, the steel with that amount breaking when hammered after softening by heat. Since steel is intermediate between wrought- and cast-iron in the amount of carbon which it contains, it is evident that it might be made either by carburizing the former or decarburizing the latter. The method of carburization, or *cementation* as it is generally called, is one of the oldest, perhaps the most ancient, as, although differing greatly in the details, in the essentials it is the same as the process by which the Indian wootz is manufactured. The cementation process was described in detail by Réaumur in a work published in 1732. By this method blister-steel is obtained, and this is further worked up into spring, shear, and double-shear steel by one or more processes of fagoting, welding, and hammering or rolling, the object of this being to give the metal greater homogeneity. A great addition to the value of this process was the invention by Huntsman, in 1740, of cast-steel, the product of the fusion in crucibles, under suitable manipulation, of blister-steel, which process is still in use as first arranged almost without change. By this method, when iron of a sufficiently high grade is used, the finest quality of steel is produced, and it is only steel manufactured in this way which can be used for the best tools, weapons, and cutting instruments of all kinds. The methods of producing steel by the decarburization of pig-iron are numerous and varied. The Styrian method of decarburization in the open-hearth finery, whereby a material called *raw steel* is produced, was once of very considerable importance, but is now little used. The method of decarburizing pig-iron by puddling, which is similar in principle to the ordinary puddling process used for converting pig-into wrought-iron was formerly extensively employed, especially on the continent of Europe, the product being called *puddled steel*, this being drawn into bars, which are cut up and remelted, as is done with blister-steel in manufacturing cast-steel. Various methods have been used for producing steel by fusing pig-iron with iron ore or with wrought-iron or steel scrap, but the only one now in common use is the open-hearth or Siemens-Martin process, which was perfected commercially about 1867. In this process a bath of melted pig-iron is formed on the hearth of a Siemens regenerative furnace, and is deoxidized and decarburized partly by the action of an oxidizing flame and partly by additions of iron ore. Wrought-iron or steel scrap is also melted in the bath. When the melted mixture is sufficiently decarburized an addition of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese is made to the bath, in order to remove oxide of iron, which may be present, and to increase the content of carbon to the point desired, and then the steel thus made is tapped into the ladle. When the process is carried on with large additions of ore and little or no scrap, it is known as the pig-and-ore process; when but little ore and a great deal of scrap are used, it is known as the pig-and-scrap process. The process is also called 'acid' or 'basic,' according as the lining of the floor and sides of the hearth are made of silicious or acid material, or of basic material such as magnesite or magnesian limestone. Still the most important of all steel producing processes, if only the amount of the metal produced is considered, is the 'pneumatic' or 'Bessemer' process, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer about 1856, which consists in blowing air through molten pig-iron in a 'converter,' or vessel of iron lined with a refractory material—the oxidation of the carbon and silicon which the pig contains, together with a small part of the iron itself, furnishing sufficient heat to keep the material in a fluid state while the operation of decarburization goes on. After complete decarburization of the iron, a certain amount of carbon is restored to the metal by the introduction of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese; this extremely important addition to the Bessemer process, without which it would hardly have been a success, was contributed by R. F. Mushet. The Bessemer process as conducted in a converter lined with the ordinary silicious or 'acid' material, is suited only for working iron which is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, or such as is made from ore like that of Lake Superior, from which all, or nearly all, the Bessemer steel made in the United States is manufactured. By the so-called 'basic' or 'Thomas-Gilchrist' process, the converter having a basic (calcined dolomite) lining, iron containing a considerable amount of phosphorus is treated, and a fair quality of steel produced, the phosphorus passing into the slag during the operation, as is the case in puddling. The metal produced by the Bessemer process is generally called *Bessemer steel*. It can be produced of various grades by varying the amount of carbon which it contains, and is a material of the highest value for structural purposes—as being cheaper, and having more durability, than wrought-iron made by puddling. Its principal use is for rails. The world's production of steel had increased in 1909 to 53,000,000 tons, of which the United States contributed over 40 per cent.

Gold, ne seolver, ne iron, ne *stal*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 100.

A single span of the Forth Bridge is nearly as long as two Eiffel Towers turned horizontally and tied together in the middle, and the whole forms a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, erected without the possibility of any intermediate support, the lace-like fabric of the bridge soaring as high as the top of St. Paul's. The steel of which the compression members of the structure are composed contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of carbon and $\frac{1}{10}$ of manganese. The parts subjected to extension do not contain more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of carbon. *W. C. Roberts-Austen*, *Nature*, XLII. 36.

2. Something made of steel. Specifically—(a) A cutting or piercing weapon; especially, a sword. Compare *cold steel*, below. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 83. (b) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match. (c) A mirror.

We spake of armour,

She straight replies, Send in your steel combs, with
The steel you see your faces in.

Cartwright's Lady Errant (1651). (*Nares*.)

(d) A cylindrical or slightly tapering rod of steel, sometimes having fine parallel longitudinal lines, used for sharpening carving-knives, etc. (e) A strip of steel used to stiffen a corset, or to expand a woman's skirt.—*Berard steel*, steel made by adding hydrogen gas to the air-blast in the Bessemer process, to remove arsenic, sulphur, and phosphorus.—*Bessemer steel*, steel made by the Bessemer process. See def. 1.—*Blistered steel*. Same as *blister-steel*.—*Carbon steel*, ordinary steel; not 'special steel,' but steel in which carbon is clearly the element which gives the iron those peculiar properties which justify its designation by the term *steel*.—*Cast-steel*, steel cast from a fluid mass, including crucible, open-hearth, and Bessemer steel, as distinguished from the old German, puddled, and blister steels.—*Chrome steel*, steel alloyed with chromium together with either tungsten, molybdenum, or nickel. It is now used for many purposes, such as high-grade cutting tools, armor plate, etc. See also article in the supplement.—*Cold-rolled steel*, steel to which, after it is rolled hot to approximately the required thickness, a very smooth surface and a very accurately gaged thickness are imparted by first chemically cleaning the surface and then rolling it cold between smooth surface rollers.—*Cold steel*, a cutting- and thrusting-weapon; a weapon or weapons for close quarters, as distinguished from firearms.—*Compressed steel*, steel which is made more dense, tenacious, and free from blow-holes by being condensed by pressure while in a fluid state. This pressure is produced in various ways, as by hydraulic machinery, by steam, by centrifugal force, by the use of liquefied carbonic acid, etc.—*Crinoline-steels*. See *crinoline*.—*Crucible steel*. Same as *cast-steel*.—*Damask steel*. See *damask*.—*Garb of steel*. See *garb*.—*German steel*, steel from Germany. The phrase has now no definite meaning other than geographical. It formerly meant steel made in the finery from spathic ore.—*High-speed steel*. See the supplement.—*Homogeneous steel*. Same as *cast-steel*.—*Indian steel*. Same as *wootz*.—*Manganese steel*, a variety of special steel made by the addition of manganese, which element is present in various manganese steels which have been analyzed in quantity ranging from less than 1 per cent. to over 21 per cent. The qualities vary greatly with its composition.—*Mask of steel*. See *mask*.—*Mild steel*, steel containing a small amount of carbon (Bessemer steel is frequently so designated); a metal which has some of the qualities of steel, but does not admit of being tempered, or only imperfectly so. See def. 1.—*Native steel*, the name sometimes given to small masses or buttons of steel, steely iron, or iron which has occasionally been formed by the ignition of coal-seams adjacent to deposits of iron ore.—*Nickel steel*, a variety of special steel surpassing the best carbon steel in certain important respects. Steel alloyed with 3.50 per cent. of nickel is used very largely for structural work on account of its combination of high elastic limit and ductility. Larger percentages of nickel are used for many purposes, and nickel steel is now the most important of all the alloy steels. It is now largely used for armor plate, and is coming into use for special purposes in which great strength and ductility are required.—*Run steel*, a trade-mark name (in England) of various small articles, such as bridle-bits and stirrups, made of cast-iron which has been to a certain extent rendered malleable by partial decarburization by cementation. The method is one which has been long known, but which has not come into extensive use till comparatively modern times. Also called *malleable cast-iron*.—*Silicon steel*, a variety of special steel which has been experimented with to some extent, but which has not yet become of importance.—*Special steel*, steel in which the element which gives the iron its peculiar qualities, or what distinguishes it from iron, is not carbon, but some other substance. The principal special steels are chrome, manganese, nickel, silicon, titanium, and tungsten steels, all of which have been much experimented with in recent years. While some authorities appear to maintain that the carbon in special steels is so overpowered by the special element used that its effects are entirely neutralized, others believe that some carbon is absolutely necessary that iron may become converted into what can properly be called steel.—*Styrian special steel*, steel from Styria; steel made by the Styrian process, which closely resembles the Styrian process of making malleable iron in the finery.—*Tungsten steel*, a variety of special steel, now largely employed in the manufacture of the harder grades of crucible steel. 'Mushet's,' 'special,' 'imperial,' and 'crucible-hardened' are brands of tungsten steel now sold in the American markets. Steel may contain a much larger proportion of tungsten than it can of carbon without losing its power of being forged. In a table of thirteen analyses of tungsten steel given by H. M. Howe in his 'Metallurgy of Steel' (1891), the tungsten ranges from 1.94 to 11.03 per cent.; the carbon, from 0.38 to 2.15; the manganese, from a trace to 2.66; the silicon, from .05 to .82. Tungsten steel is exceedingly hard and very brittle: it is used chiefly for the tools of lathes and planers designed for heavy work.

II. *a.* 1. Made of steel: as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

The average strength [of the Bessemer steel used in building the Forth Bridge] is one-half greater than that of the best wrought iron, and the ductility of the steel plates is fully three times that of corresponding iron plates. *Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker*, *Nineteenth Century*, July, 1889, p. 89.

2. Hard as steel; inflexible; unyielding.

Prison my heart in thy *steel* bosom's ward.

Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxxiii.

Smart as a steel trap. See *smart*.—*Steel bonnet*, a head-piece made of a Scotch bonnet lined with steel, as with a skeleton cap. Compare *secret*, 2.—*Steel bronze*.

See bronze, 1.—Steel hat. Same as *chapel-de-fer*.—Steel rail. See *rail*.—Steel saddle, the saddle of the man-at-arms in the middle ages, having the bow and sometimes the pommel guarded with steel.—Steel toys, among manufacturers, small articles, such as corkscrews, buckles, button-hooks, and boot-hooks, when made of polished steel.—Steel trap. See *trap*.

steel¹ (stēl), *v. t.* [*< ME. stelen, stilen, < AS. *stylan (= D. stalen = MLG. stalen, stelen = G. stählen = Icel. stæla)*, make hard like steel; from the noun.] 1. To fit with steel, as by pointing, edging, overlaying, electroplating, or the like.

Believe her not, her glass diffuses
False portraiture; . . .
Her crystal 's falsely steel'd; it scatters
Deceitful beams; believe her not, she flatters.
Quarles, Emblems, II. 6.

Give me my steel'd coat. I'll fight for France.
Away with these disgraceful walling robes!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 85.

2. To iron (clothes). *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
—3. To make hard as steel; render strong, rigid, inflexible, determined, etc.; make firm or stubborn.

Thy resolution would steel a coward.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, I. 2.

Ximenes's heart had been steel'd by too stern a discipline to be moved by the fascinations of pleasure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

4. To cause to resemble steel in smoothness or polish.

Lo! these waters, steel'd
By breezeless air to smoothest polish.
Wordsworth, Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty, II. 5.

steel², *n.* An obsolete form of *steal*², *stale*².

steel-blue (stēl'blū), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of a lustrous dark-bluish color, resembling steel tempered blue.

II. *n.* A lustrous dark-bluish color; a darker shade than Berlin blue and less chromatic, but nearly of the same hue. See *blue*.

steel-bow (stēl'bow), *a.* [Origin and distinctive sense obscure.] See the phrase.—*Steel-bow goods*, in *Scots law*, corn, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

steelboy (stēl'boy), *n.* [Prob. *< steel*¹ in the phrase "hearts of steel," used by the insurgents in a remonstrance entitled "Petition of the Hearts of Steel" (Record Office, London).] A member of a band of insurgents in Ulster, Ireland, who committed various agrarian and other outrages about 1772–4. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

steel-clad (stēl'klad), *a.* Clothed in armor of steel.

steelent, *a.* [*< ME. stelen, < AS. stylan (= D. stalen, stelen), < stylan, *stēle, steel: see steel*¹ and *-en*².] Of steel; made of steel.

The *stelen* brand. *Layamon*, I. 7634.

steel-engraving (stēl'en-grā'ving), *n.* 1. The art of engraving on steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink on paper and other substances.—2. The design engraved on the steel plate.—3. An impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

steel-finch (stēl'finch), *n.* A book-name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Hypochæra*.
steelhead (stēl'hed), *n.* 1. The ruddy duck, *Erimatura rubida*: so called from the steel-blue of the head, or perhaps for the same reason that it is called *hardhead*, *hickory-head*, and *toughhead*. See cut under *Erimatura*. [*Maryland*.]—2. A large trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, of California and northward.

steel-head (stēl'hed), *a.* Tipped with steel.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

steelification (stēl'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The process of converting iron into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steelify (stēl'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steelified*, prp. *steelifying*. [*< steel*¹ + *-ify*.] To convert into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steeliness (stēl'i-ness), *n.* The state or character of being steely.

steeling (stēl'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *steel*¹, *v.*] 1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.—2. The process of depositing a film of iron on engraved copperplates. The plates are placed in a bath of sulphate of iron and ammonium chloride, a plate of iron submerged in the solution being connected to the copper pole of the battery, and the engraved copperplate to the zinc pole. From such steeled plates from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions can be taken. The same method has been successfully applied to stereotype plates.

steelmaster (stēl'mas'tēr), *n.* A manufacturer of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 343.

steel-mill (stēl'mil), *n.* A contrivance for giving light, in use previous to the invention of the safety-lamp, in English coal-mines infested with fire-damp. It consisted of a disk of steel which was made to revolve rapidly, a flint being held against it, from which a shower of sparks was given off and a feeble light-furnished. This method of obtaining light was for a time quite popular.

steel-ore (stēl'ōr), *n.* A name given to various iron ores, and especially to spathic iron (siderite), because it was supposed to be especially adapted for making steel by the earlier and direct processes. Much of the so-called German steel was made from that ore.

steel-press (stēl'pres), *n.* A special form of press designed for compressing molten steel to form sound and dense castings.

steel-saw (stēl'sā), *n.* A disk of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, used for cutting steel hot or cold.

steelware (stēl'wār), *n.* Articles, collectively, made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 642.

steelwork (stēl'wérk), *n.* Steel articles or objects, or such parts of any work as are made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 191.

steel-worker (stēl'wér'kér), *n.* One who works in steel.

steel-works (stēl'wérks), *n. pl. or sing.* A furnace or other establishment where iron is converted into steel. *The Engineer*, LXV. 38.

steely (stēl'i), *a.* [*< steel*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of steel; made of steel.

Full ill (we know, & every man may see)
A steely helme & Cardinals cap agree.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

A steely hammer crushes 'em to pieces.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 1.

2. Resembling steel in some of its essential properties; hard; firm; stubborn.

When hee can beat it [Truth] off with most steely prowess, he thinkes himselfe the bravest man; when in truth it is nothing but exsanguine feble exility of Spirit.
N. Ward, Simple Cober, p. 74.

That steely heart [of Judas] yet relents not.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv. 27.

3. Resembling steel in color, metallic luster, or general appearance; having more or less imperfectly the qualities or composition of steel: as, *steely iron*.

The beating of the steely sea.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, Apology.

Steely iron, a mixture of iron and steel; imperfect steel. *Bloom and Huntington*, Metals, p. 109.

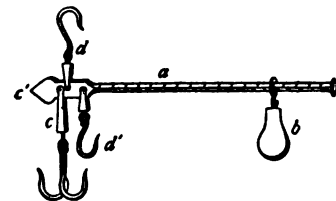
Steelyard¹ (stēl'yārd, colloq. stil'yārd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Stilyard*, *Stiliard*, *Steliard*, *Steleard*, *Styliard*, and as two words *Steel yard*, *Stele yard* (also *Steel house*, *Stele house*); explained (erron.) as "the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants," as if *< steel*¹ + *yard*²; also as an imperfect translation of the MD. *staalhof*, later *staalhof*, = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed, *< MD. stael*, a specimen, sample, test of dyeing, D. *staal*, a sample, = MLG. *stale*, LG. *stal*, > G. dial. *stahl*, a sample, pattern (hence MD. *staelen* = MLG. *stalen*, mark cloth with a leaden seal as being properly dyed) (connected with MD. *staelen*, *stallen* = MLG. *stallen* (OF. *estaler*, *etaler*), expose for sale on a stall, display or show on a stall, *< MD. stal*, etc., a stall: see *stall*), + *hof*, yard, court: see *hovel*.] It has also been surmised that the (poss.) early form *Stellere* (see *steelyard*²) points to an origin from OF. *hosteliere*, *< ML. hospitalaria*, a house.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic gild-rules, under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchantes of y^e stiliarde had not ben & Dutche shippes restrained, & an abstinaunce of warre betwene Englands & Flaunders.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1528–9.

From him come I, to entreat you . . . to meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine-house iⁿ the Stiliard.
Webster, Westward Ho, II. 1.

steelyard² (stēl'yārd or stil'yārd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stilyard*, *stiliard*, *steliard*, *steliere* (Cotgrave [in def. of *crochet*], "a Romane beame or *stelleere*"); formerly supposed to be

literally 'a rod of steel,' *< steel*¹ + *yard*¹; but "in fact merely shortened from *stilyard-beame*, meaning the 'beam' or balance used in the Steelyard" (*Sheat*). See *Steelyard*¹, which is thus the same word.] A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with



Steelyard.

a, rectangular bar, graduated both above and below; *b*, adjustable counterpoising weight; *c*, hook for supporting articles to be weighed (this can be turned easily over the end of the bar at *c*); *d* and *d'*, books for support of the steelyard, according as one or other of the graduations is turned to the upper side for use in weighing.

one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a hook at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm. It is very portable, without liability to become separated, and the process of weighing is very expeditious. It is much used for cheap commodities, but owing to its simple construction it is liable to be so made as to give false indications. Often used in the plural. Also called *Roman balance* or *beam*. Compare *Danish balance* (sometimes called *Danish steelyard*), under *balance*.

Crochet, a small hook. . . . A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead, &c., playing, and at length settling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commodity hanging by a hooke at the other end.

Cotgrave.

A pair of steelyards and a wooden sword.
Halleck, Fanny.

steem¹, *n.* An old form of *steam*. *Prompt. Parr.*
steen¹ (stēn), *v. t.* [*Also stean*, Sc. *stein*; *< ME. stenen*, cast stones, *< AS. stēnan (= OHG. steinōn = Goth. stainjan)*, stone, *< stān*, stone: see *stone*, *n.* Cf. *stone*, *v.*, of which *steen*¹ is a doublet.] 1. To stone; pelt with stones.

Te stones that me [men] stenede him mide.
Ancren Rible, p. 122.

2. To fit with stones; mend, line, pave, etc., with stones. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch* in both senses.]

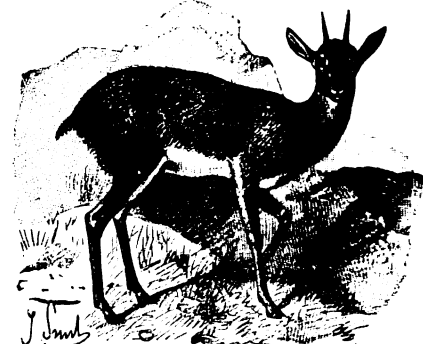
steen¹ (stēn), *n.* [*Also stean*; a dial. var. of *stone*, due to the verb *steen*¹.] A stone. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

steen² (stēn), *n.* [*Also stean*, *stein*; *< ME. steene*, *stene*, a stone jar, *< AS. stēna (= OHG. steinna)*, a stone crock (cf. *stānen*, of stone: see *stonen*), *< stān*, stone: see *stone*.] 1. A kind of jar or urn of baked clay or of stone, of the general type of the sepulchral urns of the Romans. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXV. 105.

Neuerthelatre ther weren not maad of the same monce the *stenys* [hydrie, Vulgate] of the temple of the Lord.
Wyclif, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] xii. 12.

Upon an huge great Earth-pot *steane* he stood.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]
steenbok (stān' or stēn'bok), *n.* [*< D. steenbok = G. steinbock*, the wild goat, *< D. steen*, = *G. stein* = E. *stone*, + *D. bok* = *G. bock* = E. *duck*: see *stone* and *duck*¹.] One of several small Afri-



Steenbok (*Nanotragus tragulus*).

can antelopes of the genus *Nanotragus*, fond of rocky places (whence the name). The common steenbok is *N. tragulus*, generally distributed in South Africa, about 3 feet long and 20 inches tall, with straight horns about 4 inches long in the male, none in the female,

large ears, and no false hoofs. It is of a general reddish-brown color, white below. The gray steenbok is *N. melanotis*. *N. oreotragus* is the klip-springer (which see, with cut). Also *steenbok*, *steinbok*. Compare *steinbok* and *stonebuck*.

steening (stē'ning), *n.* [Also *steaning*; verbal *n.* of *steep*, *v.*] 1. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In arch., the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil. Also *steining*.

steenkirk (stēn'kērk), *n.* [Also, less prop., *steinkirk*; so called in allusion to the battle fought in 1692 near *Steenkerke*, *F. Steinkerque* (lit. 'stone church'), a town in Belgium.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steenkirk, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, large neckties, and powder; especially, a cravat of fine lace, loosely and negligently knotted, with long hanging ends, one of which was often passed through a buttonhole.

Mrs. Catcott. I hope your Lordship is pleased with your Steenkirk.
Lord F. In love with it, stay my vitals! Bring your Bill; you shall be paid to-morrow. *Vanbrugh*, *The Relapse*, I. 3.

I had yielded up my cravat (a smart Steenkirk, by the way, and richly laced). *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxvi.

Ladies also wore them (neckcloths), as in "The Careless Husband" Lady Easy takes her Steenkirk from her Neck and lays it gently over his Head.

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 148.

steenstrupine (stēn'strūp-in), *n.* [Named after K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, a Danish naturalist.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms and rhombohedral crystals of a brown color in the sodalite syenite of Greenland. It is a silicate of the rare metals of the cerium group, also thorium, and other elements.

steep¹ (stēp), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. stepe, step, stēp, steep*, < *AS. stēp, steep*, high, = *OFries. stāp, steep*; cf. *Icel. steyptir*, steep, lofty; *Norw. stup*, a steep cliff; akin to *stoop*: see *stoop*¹, and cf. *steep*², *steep*.] I. *a.* 1. Having an almost perpendicular slope; precipitous; sheer.

Two of these Islands are *steeps* and upright as any wall, that it is not possible to climb them.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 748.
Thus far our ascent was easy; but now it began to grow more steep, and difficult.

Maunder, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 119.
2*t.* Elevated; high; lofty.

To a room they came,
Steep and of state. *Chapman*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Excessive; difficult; forbidding: as, a *steep* undertaking; a *steep* price. [*Colloq.*]

Perhaps if we should meet Shakespeare we should not be conscious of any *steep* inferiority.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 302.
Neither priest nor squire was able to establish any *steep* difference in outward advantages between himself and the commons among whom he lived. *Froude*, *Sketches*, p. 164.

4*t.* Bright; glittering; fiery.

His eyes *steep* and rollyng in his heede.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 201.

His Ene [eyes] leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With strems [gleams] full stithe in his stepe loke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 772*a*.

II. *n.* A steep or precipitous place; an abrupt ascent or descent; a precipice.

Suddenly a splendor like the morn
Pervaded all the beetling gloomy *steeps*.

Keats, *Hyperion*, II.

Yet up the radiant *steeps* that I survey
Death never climbed. *Bryant*, *To the Apennines*.

steep² (stēp), *v.* [*ME. steppen*, < *Icel. steypa*, cast down, overturn, pour out, cast (metals), refl. tumble down, = *Sw. stōpa* = *Dan. stōbe*, cast (metals), steep (corn); causal of *Icel. stūpa* = *Sw. stupa*, fall, stoop: see *stoop*¹, and cf. *steep*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To tilt (a barrel). *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To soak in a liquid; macerate: as, to *steep* barley; to *steep* herbs.

A day afore her [almonds] setting, hem to *steeps*
In meeth is goode.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.
The Gordons good, in English blood
They *steep*'d their hose and shoon.

Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).
The prudent Sibyl had before prepared
A sop in honey *steeped* to charm the guard.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 567.

3. To bathe with a liquid; wet; moisten.

Then she with liquors strong his eyes did *steep*,
That nothing should him hastily awake.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 18.
His coursers, *steep*'d in sweat and staid with gore,
The Greeks' preserver, great Machaon, bore.

Pope, *Ilad*, xl. 728.

4. To imbue or impregnate as with a specified influence; cause to become permeated or pervaded (with): followed by *in*.

Is this a time to *steep*
Thy brains in wasteful slumbers?

Quarles, *Emblems*, I. 7.
Thou art so *steep*'d in misery,
Surely 'twere better not to be.

Tennyson, *The Two Voices*.

The habitual criminal, *steeped* in vice and used to ignominy, cares very little for disgrace, and accepts punishment as an incident in his career.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 594.

II. *intrans.* To be bathed in a liquid; soak.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly *steep*,
In massive bowl of silver deep,
The page presents on knee.

Scott, *Marmion*, I. 30.

steep² (stēp), *n.* [*steep*², *v.*] 1. The process of steeping; the state of being steeped, soaked, or permeated: used chiefly in the phrase *in steep*.

Strait to each house she hasted, and sweet sleep
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid in *steeps*
Their drowsie temples that each brow did nod.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, II. 578.

Whilst the barley is in *steep* it is gauged by the excise officers, to prevent fraud.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 267.

2. That in which anything is steeped; specifically, a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are soaked to quicken germination.

When taken from the white bath, the skins, after washing in water, are allowed to ferment in a bran *steep* for some time in order to extract a considerable portion of the alum and salt.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 665.

3. Rennet: so called from being steeped before it is used. [Prov. Eng.]—*Rot's steep*, in bleaching cotton goods, the process of thoroughly saturating the cloth. The name is due to the former practice of allowing the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated to ferment and putrefy. Also called *wetting-out steep*.

steep-down (stēp'down), *a.* Having a sheer descent; precipitous.

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire!
Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 230.

You see Him till into the *steep-down* West
He throws his course. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, III. 14.

steepen (stē'pn), *v. i.* [*steep*¹ + *-en*.] To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path.

Hugh Miller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

steeper (stē'pēr), *n.* [*steep*² + *-er*.] A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped; specifically, a vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped to macerate it before it is soaked in the beating-vat.

steepful (stēp'fūl), *a.* [*steep*¹ + *-ful*.] Steep; precipitous.

Anon he stalks about a *steepful* Rock,
Where som, to shun Death's (never shunned) stroak,
Had clambred vp.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Vocation.

steep-grass (stēp'grās), *n.* The butterwort. *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called because used like rennet. Also *steepweed*, *steepwort*. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*.

steepness (stē'pi-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. [*Rare.*]

The craginess and *steepness* of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, *Forreine Travels*, p. 132.

steep¹ (stē'pl), *n.* [*ME. steple, stēpel, stepyllē, stepul*, < *AS. stēpel, stēpel*, a steep, < *stēp*, steep, high: see *steep*¹.] 1. A typically lofty structure attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain the bells of such edifice. *Steep* is a general term applied to every secondary structure of this description, whether in the form of a simple tower, or, as is usual, of a tower surmounted by a spire.

Ydeleblisse is the grete wynd that thrauth down the greute tours and the hege *steeples* and the greute beches ine wodes thrauth to grounde.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Lod. What does he ith middle looke like?
Aslo. Troth, like a spire *steep*le in a Country Village over-peering so many thatcht houses.

Dekker and Middleton, *Honest Whore*, II. 1.

At Paris all *steeples* are clanging out for sermon.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. I. 4.

2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*.

Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the "horned," the "mitre," the "*steep*le"—in France known as the "*hennin*"—and the "*butterfly*."

Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.

3. A pyramidal pile or stack of fish set to dry. Also called *pack*. See the quotation under *pack*¹, 10 (b).

steep¹ (stē'pl-būsh), *n.* The hardhack; also, *Spiræa salicifolia*. See *Spiræa*.

steepchase (stē'pl-chās), *n.* A horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches,

hedges, and other obstacles must be jumped as they come in the way. The name is supposed to be originally due to any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, having been chosen as a goal, toward which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The limits of the steepchase-course are now marked out by flags.

steepchaser (stē'pl-chā'sēr), *n.* 1. One who rides in steepchases.—2. A horse running or trained to run in a steepchase.

"If you do not like hunting, you are to affect to," says Mamma. "You must listen to Captain Breakneck's stories at dinner, laugh in the right places, and ask intelligent questions about his *steepchasers*."

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 780.

steepchasing (stē'pl-chā'sing), *n.* [*steepchase* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of riding in a steepchase.

steep-crown¹ (stē'pl-kroun), *n.* A steep-crowned hat.

And on their heads old *steep-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares*.)

steep-crowned (stē'pl-kround), *a.* Having a high peaked crown resembling a steeple: noting various articles of head-gear.

The women wearing the old country *steep-crowned* hat and simply made gowns.

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 138.

steeped (stē'pld), *a.* [*steep* + *-ed*.] 1. Furnished or adorned with a steeple or steeples.

As we neared the provincial city [Worcester], we saw the *steeped* mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. *H. James, Jr.*, *Pas. Pilgrim*, p. 44.

2. Having the form of a steeple; peaked; towering.

Steeped *hatten*.
Wright, *Passions of the Mind* (ed. 1621), p. 330. (*Hallivell*.)

A *steeped* turban on her head she wore. *Fairfax*.

steep-engine (stē'pl-en'jin), *n.* 1. A form of marine steam-engine used on early side-wheel boats, in which the cross-head is the highest part, and the connecting-rod and cylinder are above the crank-shaft.—2. A direct-acting engine in which the crank-shaft is located between the cylinder and the cross-head. The piston-rod is connected with the latter by two branches or limbs which straddle the crank-shaft and crank, and the connecting-rod or pitman plays between the limbs of the piston-rod. It is used for steam-pumps and donkey-engines, being very compact in form.

steep-fair¹, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption, simulating *fair* (as if 'a church-fair' or 'kermess'), of **staple-fair*, < *staple*², market, + *fair*².] A common fair or mart.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare,
Give their attendance at each *steep* *faire*;
Being once hir'd he'll not displease his lord.

Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

steep-hat (stē'pl-hat), *n.* A steep-crowned hat.

An old doublet and a *steep* hat. *Browning*, *Stratford*.

steep-house¹ (stē'pl-hous), *n.* A church edifice: so called by the early members of the Society of Friends, who maintained that the word *church* applies properly only to the body of believers.

The reason why I would not go into their *steep-house* was because I was to bear my testimony against it, and to bring all off from such places to the Spirit of God, that they might know their bodies to be the temples of the Holy Ghost.

George Fox, *Journal* (Phila.), p. 167.

There are *steep-houses* on every hand,
And pulpits that bless and ban;
And the Lord will not grudge the single church
That is set apart for man.

Whittier, *The Old South*.

steep-hunting (stē'pl-hun'ting), *n.* Same as *steepchasing*.

Carlyle, *Sterling*, v.

steep-jack (stē'pl-jak), *n.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

A *steep-jack* of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident. *St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steep-top (stē'pl-top), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*): so called from the spout-holes opening within a sort of cone: a whalers' name. *C. M. Scammon*.

steepwise (stē'pl-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

Thin his hair,
Besides, disordered and vnkembd, his crowne
Picked, made *steep*-wise; . . . bald he was beside.

Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 120).

steeply (stē'pli), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity: as, a height rising *steeply*.

At this point it [the highway] *steeply* overtops the fields on one side.

Howells, *Indian Summer*, II.

steepness (stēp'nes), *n.* The state of being steep, in any sense; precipitousness: as, the steepness of a hill or a roof.

steep-to (stēp'tō), *a.* Abruptly steep: noting a bold shore having navigable water close in to land. [Colloq.]

The pans (pan-ice) rise over all the low lying parts of the islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores, and rasping those that are steep-to. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 280.

steep-tub (stēp'tub), *n.* A tub in which salt beef and salt pork are soaked before cooking.

steep-up (stēp'up), *a.* Ascending steeply.

Her stand she takes upon a steep-up hill.

Shak., *Passionate Pilgrim*, l. 121.

steep-water (stēp'wā'tēr), *n.* Water used as a steep, or suitable for steeping; specifically, a steep for flax.

The most celebrated steep-water in the world is the river Lys, which rises in the north of France, and flows through the west of Belgium. *Ure, Dict.*, II, 409.

steepweed, steepwort (stēp'wēd, -wērt), *n.* Same as steep-grass.

steepy (stēp'i), *a.* [*steep* + *-y*.] Steep; precipitous.

Ever to rear his tumbling stone upright
Upon the steepy mountain's lofty height.
Marron, Satires, v. 78.

steer (stēr), *v.* [*ME. steeren, steren, stiren, steuren, steoren*, < *AS. steōran, stiēran, styran* = *OFries. stiura, stiora* = *MD. styren, stueren, stieren*, *D. sturen, stieren* = *MLG. sturen, LG. stieren* = *OHG. stiuran, stiurran, MHG. stiuren, stiueren*, direct, control, support, *G. steuern*, control, steer, pilot, = *Icel. styra* = *Dan. styre* = *Sw. styra*, steer; cf. *Goth. stiurjan*, establish, confirm; partly from the noun, *AS. steōr*, etc., a rudder (see *steer*¹, *n.*), but in part, as more particularly appears in the *Goth.*, prob. an orig. verb, 'establish' (hence 'direct', 'steer'), connected with *OHG. stiuri*, strong, large; cf. *Goth. usstiuriba*, unbridled, *Skt. sthāvara*, fixed, stable, etc. The *ME.* forms are partly confused with the *ME.* forms of *stir*.] *I. trans.* 1. To guide by the movements of a rudder or helm; direct and govern, as a ship on her course.

The two brother were abiding bothe in a shippe
That was stird with the storme streight out of warde;
But on a Rocke, rot all to peeces.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3709.

You yourself shall steer the happy helm.
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, l. 3, 103.

No merchant wittingly
Has steered his keel unto this luckless sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 399.

2. To pursue in a specified direction; direct: as, to steer one's way or course.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., l. 225.

3. To guide; manage; control; govern.

Fyr so wood, it mighte nat be stered,
In al the noble tour of Illoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 935.

I have a soul
Is full of grateful duty, nor will suffer me
Further dispute your precept; you have power
To steer me as you please.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, l. 1.

4. To plan; contrive.

Trewely, myn owene lady deere,
Tho sleighte, yit that I have herd yow steere,
Ful shapely ben to faylen alle yfere.
Chaucer, Troilus, III, 1451.

5. To lead; conduct; draw: as, a bunko-man steers his victim to a bunko-joint. See *bunko-steerer*.—**Steering balloon.** See *balloon*.—**Steering committee.** a small body of men, generally members of a legislative body, engaged in directing the course of legislation. [*Slang*, U. S.]—**To steer a trick at the wheel.** to take one's turn in steering a vessel.

II. intrans. 1. To direct and govern a vessel in its course.

Jason . . . the bote tok,
Stird ouer the streame streight to the lond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 967.

Some of their men were stured, the rest all so weake
that only one could lie along upon the Helm and sterre.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 745.

2. To direct one's course at sea; sail in a specified direction: as, the ship steers southward; he steered for Liverpool.

The Ottomites, . . .
Steering . . . towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there enjoined them with an after fleet.
Shak., *Othello*, l. 5, 34.

3. To answer the helm: as, the vessel steers with ease.—4. Figuratively, to take or pursue a course or way; hence, to direct one's conduct; conduct one's self.

Well-born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You steer betwixt the country and the court.
Dryden, To his kinsman, John Dryden, l. 128.

He relieved her of her burden, and steered along the street by her side, carrying her baked mutton and potatoes safely home.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, II.

To steer clear of, to keep away from; avoid.

It requires great skill, and a particular felicity, to steer clear of Scylla and Charybdis.

Bacon, Physical Fables, VI, Expl.

To steer roomer. See *room*, *adv.*—To steer small, to steer with little movement of the helm, and consequently with but slight deviation of the ship's head from the assigned course.—To steer with a small helm, to keep the course accurately, with but slight shifting of the helm in either direction.

steer¹ (stēr), *n.* [*ME. steere, sterc, ster, steor*, < *AS. steōr* = *MD. stuer, stier, D. stuur* = *MLG. stur, sture*, *LG. stūr* = *OHG. stiura*, f., *MHG. stiure, stiuer*, *G. steuer*, *n.*, = *Icel. stýri* = *Sw. Dan. styr*, a rudder, a steering-oar, prob. orig. a pole (applied to a steering-oar); cf. *Icel. staurr*, a post, stake, = *Gr. σταυρός*, a pole, stake, cross (see *staurus*): see *steer*¹, *v.*, and cf. *steer*². Hence ult. *stern*².] 1. A rudder; a helm.

With a wawe [wave] brosten was his sterc.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2416.

2. A helmsman; a pilot.

He that is lord of fortune be thy sterc.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 850.

3. A guide; a director; a governor; a ruler.

My lady dere,
Syn God hath wrought me for I shal yow serve,
As thus I mene ye wol yet be my sterc
To do me lyve, if that yow list, or sterc.
Chaucer, Troilus, III, 1291.

Commodity is the steer of all their actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 198.

4. Guidance; direction; government; control.

For whanne I my lady here,
My wit with that hath loste his sterc.
Gower, Conf. Amant., l.

To give one a steer, to give one a useful hint; give one a point or tip. [*Slang*, U. S.]

steer² (stēr), *n.* [*ME. steer, ster, steor*, < *AS. steōr* = *D. stier* = *OLG. stier*, *MLG. stēr* = *OHG. stior*, *MHG. G. stier* = *Icel. stjórr* = *Goth. stiur*, a bull, steer; also without initial *s*, *Icel. thjórr* = *Sw. tjur* = *Dan. tyr*, a steer; cf. *L. taurus* (> *It. Sp. toro* = *Pg. touro* = *F. dim. taureau*), < *Gr. ταῦρος* = *OBulg. turū* = *Bohem. Pol. tur* = *Russ. turū* = *W. tarw* = *Ir. Gael. tarbh*, a bull, steer; prob. akin to *OHG. stūri*, *stiuri*, strong, *Skt. sthūrin*, a pack-horse, *sthūla*, great, large, powerful, *sthūra*, a man, *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, *Gr. σταυρός*, a pole, stake, etc. (see *staurus*). Cf. *steer*¹, ult. from the same root; cf. also *stirk*, and *Taurus*.] A young male of the ox kind; a bullock, especially one which has been castrated and is raised for beef. In the United States the term is extended to male beef-cattle of any age.

Juvenus is a yonge oxe whan he is no lenger a calf, and he is then callyd a sterc whan he begynneth to be help-ful unto the profit of man in erlinge the erth.
Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed, p. 228. (*Hallivell*.)

Lacoon . . .
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a steer.
Dryden, Æneid, II, 268.

steer² (stēr), *v. t.* [*steer*², *n.*] To make a steer of; castrate (a young bull or bull-calf). [*Rare*.]

The male calves are steered and converted to beef.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 18, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steer³ (stēr), *v. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stēr*¹.

What's a' the steer, kimmer?
What's a' the steer!
Charlie he is landed,
An, haith, he'll soon be here.
Jacobite song.

steerable (stēr'a-bl), *a.* [*steer*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being steered: as, a steerable balloon.

steerage (stēr'āj), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *steeridge, sturage*; < *steer*¹ + *-age*.] 1. The act, practice, or method of steering; guidance; direction; control; specifically, the direction or control of a ship in her course.

By reason of the enll sterage of the other ship, we had almost boarded each other.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 110.

But He that hath the steerage of my course
Direct my sail!
Shak., *R. and J.*, l. 4, 112.

2. That by which a course is steered or directed. [*Rare*.]

Inscribed to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The steerage (remigium) of his wings.
Dryden, Æneid, VI, 24.

3. *Naut.*, the effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which the ship is affected by the helm: as, she was going nine knots, with easy steerage.—4. A course steered; a path or way; a course of conduct, or a way of life.

He bore his steerage true in every part,
Led by the compass of a noble heart.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, IV, 2.

Let our Governors beware in time, lest . . . they shipwreck themselves, as others have done before them, in the course wherein God was directing the Steerage to a Free Commonwealth.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

5. A rudder; a helm; apparatus for steering; hence, a place of government or control.

This day the William was held a ground, because she was somewhat leake, and to mend her steerage.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 446.

While they who at the steerage stood
And reap'd the profit sought his blood.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

6. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses; the stern.

I was much surprized, and ran into the steeridge to look on the compass.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

7. (a) In passenger-ships, the part of the ship allotted to the passengers who travel at the cheapest rate, hence called *steerage passengers*: generally, except in the newest type of passenger-steamers, not in the stern, as might be supposed, but in the bow. (b) Formerly, in a United States man-of-war, the part of the berth-deck just forward of the ward-room: it was generally divided into two apartments, one on each side, called the *star-board* and *port steerages*, and assigned to midshipmen, clerks, and others. Now called *junior officers' quarters*; in the British navy called the *gun-room*.—**Steerage country** (*naut.*) See *country*.

steerageway (stēr'āj-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, that degree of forward movement or headway of a ship which renders her subject to the helm.

steerer (stēr'ēr), *n.* [*steer*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which steers; a steersman.

And I will be the steerer o' t,
To row you o'er the sea.
Young Bogle (Child's Ballads, IV, 13).

2. In a tricycle, the rod and small wheel by which the machine is turned about and guided: called *front steerer* or *back steerer* according to its place on the machine.—3. In bunko swindling, one who steers or leads his victim to the rendezvous; a bunko-steerer. [*Slang*.]—**Boat-steerer**, in *whaling*, the second man in rank in a boat's crew, whose duty it is to act as bow-oarsman while going on to the whale, to harpoon or bomb the whale if he is so instructed by the officer, and to steer the boat after the whale has been struck, having shifted ends with the officer. The duties of the boat-steerer, or harpooner or slewer as he is also called, are the most important intrusted to the crew.

steering-compass (stēr'ing-kum'pas), *n.* See *compass*.

steering-gear (stēr'ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the machinery by which the rudder is managed. In large ships steam-power has come into very general use for this purpose—a wheel, turned by the helmsman in the same manner as when steering by hand, by its action admitting steam to the engines which move the helm.

steering-sail (stēr'ing-sāl), *n.* Same as *stud-dingsail*.

steering-wheel (stēr'ing-hwēl), *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is shifted and the ship steered.

steerless (stēr'les), *a.* [*ME. stercles*, < *AS. stēorles*, having no rudder, < *steōr*, a rudder, + *-leas*, *E. -less*; < *steer*¹, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no rudder.

Al steerless withinne a boot am I.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 416.

Like to the steerless boat that swerves with every wind.
Surrey, Eccl. III.

steerling (stēr'ling), *n.* [*steer*² + *-ling*¹.] A young steer.

To get thy steerling, once again
I'll play such another strain.
Herriot, A Bencolick, or Discourse of Neatherda.

steerman (stēr'man), *n.* [*ME. sterman, steorman*, < *AS. steōrman* (= *D. stuurman* = *MLG. sturman, stureman* = *MHG. stiurman, G. steuermann*, steersman, = *Icel. stýrimathr, stjórnamathr* = *Sw. styrman* = *Dan. styrmænd*, a mate), < *steōr*, rudder, + *man*, man: see *steer*¹ and *man*.] Same as *steersman*.

Their Star the Bible; Steer-man th' Holy-Ghost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

steersman (stēr'sman), *n.*; pl. *steersmen* (-men). [*ME. steresman*, < *AS. stēoresman*, steersman, < *stēores*, gen. of *steōr*, a rudder, + *man*, man.] One who steers. (a) The steerer of a boat; a helmsman; a pilot.

How the tempest all began,
And how he lost his steersman.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 496.

Through it the joyful steersman clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay.
Dryden.

(6t) A governor; a ruler.

Ho of the v. *steers-men*

Vnder hem wolden in *steers-teen* [ten].

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3417.

steersmanship (stēr'z-man-ship), *n.* [*< steersman + -ship.*] The office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

They praised my *steersmanship*.

J. Burroughs, Pepacton, p. 19.

steersmate (stēr'z-māt), *n.* [*< steer's*, poss. of *steer*¹, + *mate*¹.] A mate or assistant in steering. [Rare.]

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,

Imbark'd with such a *steers-mate* at the helm?

Milton, S. A., I. 1045.

steer-staff, *n.* [*ME. steerstaf*; *< steer*¹ + *staff*.] Same as *steer-tree*. *Wyclif, Prov.* xxiii. 34.

steer-tree (stēr'trē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stere-tree*, *stertree*, *stertre*; *< ME. steretree*; *< steer*¹ + *tree*.] 1. A rudder.

Wife, tent the *stere-tree*, and I shalle assay

The depnes of the see that we here, if I may.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 31. (*Halliwel*.)

2. The handle of a plow. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 361, note.

steery (stēr'i), *n.* [*< steer*³ + *-y*.] A stir; a bustle; a tumult. [Scotch.]

"Where's the younger womankind?" said the Antiquary. "Indeed, brother, among a' the *steery*, Maria wadna be guided by me—she set away to the Halket-craig-head."

Scott, Antiquary, ix.

steve¹ (stēv), *a.* [*Sc.*, also *stieve*, *stive*, a var. of *stiff*, prob. due to Dan. *stiv*, *stiff* is *stiff*.] Stiff; firm; unbending or unyielding.

A filly buirdly, *steve*, an' swank,

An' set weel down a shapely shank

As e'er tread yld.

Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

steve² (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steved*, ppr. *steveing*. [Also *stieve*; a var. of *stive*¹, *v.* Cf. *steve*¹, *a.*] To stiffen; as, to be *steved* with cold. *Grose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

steve³ (stēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steved*, ppr. *steveing*. [Appar. orig. 'be stiff' (a steveing bowsprit 'being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable'): see *steve*². Cf. Dan. *stiver*, a prop, stay, *stivehjælke*, a beam to prop with.] *I. intrans.* *Naut.*, to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

The bowsprit is said to *steve* more or less, as the outer end is raised or drooped. *Totten, Naval Dict.*, p. 417.

II. trans. *Naut.*, to give a certain angle of elevation to: as, to *steve* a bowsprit.

steve⁴ (stēv), *n.* [*< steve*², *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

steve⁵ (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steved*, ppr. *steveing*. [Also *steeve*; a var. of *stive*² *< OF. estiver*, stuff, cram (*OF. estive*, the loading of a ship): see *stive*².] 1. To stuff; cram; pack firmly and tightly. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]-2. *Naut.*, to stow, as cargo in a vessel's hold, by means of a *steve* or a jack-screw. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 306.

steve⁶ (stēv), *n.* [*< steve*³, *v.*] A long derick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. *Hamersly, Naval Encyc.*, p. 777.

stevely (stēv'li), *adv.* [*< steve*¹ + *-ly*.] Firmly; stoutly. *Jamieson*. Also *stievely*. [Scotch.]

steveing¹ (stēv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *steve*², *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon; a *steve*.

steveing² (stēv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *steve*³, *v.*] The operation of stowing certain kinds of cargo, as cotton, wool, or hides, in a vessel's hold with a *steve* or a jack-screw. See *steve*³, *v. t.*, 2.

stag (steg), *n.* Same as *stag* (in various senses). [*Prov. Eng.*]

steganographist (steg-a-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< steganograph-y + -ist.*] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey*, 1727.

steganography (steg-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. steganographie*, *< Gr. steyanos*, covered (*< steyon*, cover), + *graphein*, write, mark.] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 498.

The Art of Stenography, . . . wherevnto is annexed a very easie Direction for *Steganographie*, or Secret Writing, printed at London in 1602 for Cuthbert Burble.

Title, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 886, note.

Steganophthalmata (steg'a-nof-thal'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *steganophthalmatus*:

see *steganophthalmatus*.] The covered-eyed aculephs, a division containing those jelly-fishes whose sensory tentaculicysts are covered with flaps or lappets proceeding from the margin of the disk: contrasted with *Gymnophthalmata*. This division contains some of the commonest jellyfishes, as *Aurelia aurita*; it corresponds to *Discophora* in a usual sense, more exactly to *Discophora phanerocarpa*, or *Sephyromedusa*. Also called *Steganophthalmia*. See also out under *Aurelia*.

steganophthalmate (steg'a-nof-thal'māt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. *steganophthalmatus*, *< Gr. steyanos*, covered, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] 1. *a.* Covered-eyed or hidden-eyed, as a hydromedusan; not *gymnophthalmate*. Also *steganophthalmatus*, *steganophthalmic*, *steganophthalmous*.

II. n. A member of the *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmatus (steg'a-nof-thal'mātus), *a.* [*< NL. *steganophthalmatus*: see *steganophthalmate*.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganophthalmia (steg'a-nof-thal'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. steyanos*, covered, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] Same as *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmic (steg'a-nof-thal'mik), *a.* [*< steganophthalmate + -ic.*] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganophthalmous (steg'a-nof-thal'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. steyanos*, covered, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganopod (steg'a-nō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. steganopod* (*-pod*), *< Gr. steyanopous* (*-pod*), web-footed, *< steyanos*, covered, + *πους* (*-pod*) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* In *ornith.*, having all four toes webbed; totipalmate.

II. n. A member of the *Steganopodes*.

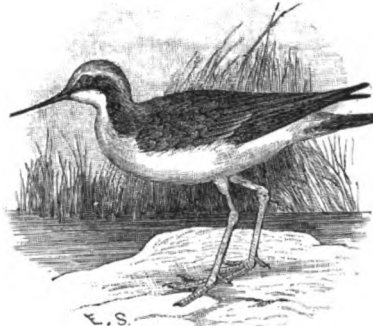
Steganopoda (steg-a-nop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *steganopod*.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*, or web-footed birds collectively.

steganopodan (steg-a-nop'ō-dan), *a.* [*< steganopod + -an.*] In *ornith.*, totipalmate; steganopod.

Steganopodes (steg-a-nop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *steganopod*.] An order of natatorial birds, consisting of those which have all four toes webbed and a more or less developed gular pouch; the *Totipalmata*. It is now usually divided into six families, *Sulidae*, *Pelecanidae*, *Phalacrocoracidae*, *Platidae*, *Tachypetidae*, and *Phaethontidae*, respectively represented by the gannet, pelicans, cormorants, darters, frigates, and tropic-birds. *Dysporomorphae*, *Pinnipedes*, and *Piciformes* are synonyms. See cuts under *ankhina*, *cormorant*, *frigate-bird*, *gannet*, *pelican*, *Phaethon*, *rough-billed*, and *totipalmate*.

steganopodous (steg-a-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [*< steganopod + -ous.*] Same as *steganopod*.

Steganopus (steg-a-nō-pus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Vieillot*, 1818): see *steganopod*.] A genus of phalaropes, having the toes margined with an even membrane, and the bill very long and slender.



Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus wilsoni*).

It includes Wilson's phalarope, *S. wilsoni*, a North American species, the largest and handsomest of the family. This genus has nothing to do with the order of birds that appears, from the term *Steganopodes*, to be named from it.

Stegocarp (steg-ō-kār'pi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *stegocarpous*.] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the capsule opens in the upper part by a deciduous lid or operculum. It embraces the larger part of the true mosses.

stegocarpous (steg-ō-kār'pus), *a.* [*< NL. *stegocarpus*, *< Gr. steyon*, cover, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the *Stegocarpi*; having an operculate capsule.

Stegocephala (steg-ō-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **stegocephalus*: see *stegocephalous*.] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*. Also *Stegocephali*.

stegocephallian (steg'ō-sef'a-li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Stegocephala + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Stegocephalous.

II. n. A member of the *Stegocephala*.

stegocephalous (steg-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *stegocephalus*, *< Gr. steyon*, cover, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head mailed, loricate, or cataphract, as a labyrinthodont; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Stegocephala*.

Stegodon (steg'ō-don), *n.* [*NL.* (*Falconer*, 1857), *< Gr. steyon*, cover, + *δοῦν* (*doon*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. A genus of fossil elephants of the Tertiaries of India, intermediate in their dental characters between the existing elephants and the mastodons. They are, however, most nearly related to the former, belonging to the same subfamily, *Elephantinae*. *S. insignis* is an example.

2. [*i. c.*] An elephant of this genus.

stegognathous (steg-gō-nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. steyon*, cover, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of imbricated plates: noting the *Bulimulidae*.

Stegoptera (ste-gop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **stegopterus*: see *stegopterous*.] An order of neuropterous insects; the roof-winged insects. It included the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, the *Raphidiidæ* or snake-flies, the *Mantispidæ* or mantis-flies, the *Myrmeleontidæ* or ant-lions, the *Hemerobiidæ* or lacewings, the *Stalidæ* or May-flies, and the *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies. The order is now broken up.

stegopterous (ste-gop'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. *stegopterus*, *< Gr. steyon*, cover, + *πτερόν*, wing, = *E. feather*.] In *entom.*, roof-winged; holding the wings deflexed when at rest; of or pertaining to the *Stegoptera*.

Stegosauria (steg-ō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. steyon*, cover, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] An order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ*.

stegosaurian (steg-ō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Stegosauria + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stegosauria*, or having their characters.

II. n. A dinosaur of the order *Stegosauria*.

Stegosauridæ (steg-ō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Stegosaurus + -idæ*.] A family of herbivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Stegosaurus*, with biconcave vertebrae, ischia retrorse and meeting in mid-line, the astragalus coalesced with the tibia, and the metatarsals short. They were Jurassic reptiles of great size.

Stegosaurus (steg-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [*NL.* (*Marsh*, 1877), *< Gr. steyon*, cover, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.]

1. The typical genus of *Stegosauridæ*. It contained species some 30 feet long, mailed with enormous bucklers and spines.—2. [*i. c.*] A dinosaur of this genus.

steik, *v. t.* See *steek*.

steill, *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *stale*¹. **stein**¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steen*¹, *steen*².

stein² (stīn), *n.* [*G. stein*, stone.] An earthenware mug, especially one designed to hold beer.

Steinberger (stīn'ber-ger), *n.* A white wine grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden in Prussia. The vineyard belongs to the Prussian national domain. Steinberger ranks in estimation second only to the Johannisberger, and in some years is considered better by connoisseurs.

steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* [*G.*: see *steenbok*.] 1. The ibex.—2. Same as *steenbok*.

Steinerian (stī-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Named by Cremona from *Steiner* (see def.).] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the discoveries of the German geometer Jacob Steiner (1796–1863).—**Steinerian polygon**. See *polygon*.

II. n. In *math.*, the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

Steiner's surface. See *surface*.

steing, *n.* Same as *sting*².

steinhellite (stīn'hī-lit), *n.* A variety of iolite.

steining (stī'ning), *n.* Same as *steening*, 2.

Steinitz gambit. See *gambit*.

steinkirk (stīn'kērk), *n.* See *steenkirk*.

steinmannite (stīn'mān-it), *n.* [After J. J. Steinmann, a German mineralogist.] A variety of galena containing some arsenic and antimony. It commonly occurs in octahedral crystals.

steirk, *n.* See *stirk*.

steive, *v.* A variant of *stive*².

stekt, *v.* An obsolete form of *stick*¹.

stelt. An obsolete form of *steel*¹, *steal*², *stale*², etc.

stela (stē'lā), *n.* Same as *stela*³.

stela¹. An old spelling of *steal*¹, *steal*².

stela², *n.* An obsolete form of *stale*².

stele³ (stē'lē, sometimes stēl), *n.*; *pl.* *stelae* or *stelai*. [= *F. stèle*, < *L. stela*, < *Gr. στῆλη*, an upright slab or pillar, < *istāva*, stand, set: see *stand* and *stool*.] In *archæol.*: (a) An upright slab or pillar, often crowned with a rich anthemion, and sometimes bearing more or less



Sculptured Stele.—Monument of the Knight Dexileos (who fell before Corinth 394 B. C.), on the Sacred Way, Athens.

elaborate sculpture or a painted scene, commonly used among the ancient Greeks as a gravestone. (b) A similar slab or pillar serving as a milestone, or to bear an inscription in some public place, or for a like purpose.

stelechite (stē'lē-kīt), *n.* [= *F. stélèche*, < *Gr. στῆλεχος*, the crown of the root of a tree, stump, block, log, the trunk, + *-ite*.] A fine kind of stonax, in larger pieces than the common. Also, erroneously, *stelocheite*.

Stelidopteryx (stē-lī-dop'tē-riks), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < *Gr. στῆλεις* (*stēlēs*), a scraper, + *πτερυξ*, a wing.] A genus of *Hirundinidae*, having the outer web of the first primary serrate by conversion of the barbs into a series of recurved hooks; the rough-winged swallows. *S. aeripennis* is the common rough-winged swallow of the United States, of plain brownish coloration, greatly resembling the bank-swallow. Several others inhabit Central and South America. See cut under *rough-winged*.

stell (stel), *v. t.* [*ME. stellen*, < *AS. stellan* (= MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *stellen*), set up, place, fix, < *stall* (= MD. D. *stal* = MLG. *stal*, LG. *stall* = OHG. MHG. *stal*, G. *stall*), a place, stall: see *stall*.] To set; place; fix. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *stell'd*
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.

Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

stell (stel), *n.* [A var. of *stall*, after *stell*, *v.*] 1†. A place; a station.

The said *stell* of Plessis.

Danet's *Comines*, sig. V 5. (Nares.)

2. A stall; a fold for cattle. *Hallivell*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stella (stē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* *stellae* (-ē). [NL., < *L. stella*, a star: see *star*.] A stellate spongespicule; an aster; a stellate.

stellar (stē'lār), *a.* [= *F. stellaire* = Sp. *estrelar* = It. *stellare*, < LL. *stellaris*, pertaining to a star, stary, < *L. stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Of or pertaining to stars; astral: as, *stellar* worlds; *stellar* space; *stellar* regions.

These soft fires
Not only enlighten, but . . . shed down
Their *stellar* virtue on all kinds that grow.

Milton, P. L., iv. 671.

Stellaria (stē-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), name transferred, on account of the star-like blossoms, from a *Corispermum* so named by Dillenius (1719); < *L. stella*, a star.] An untenable name for *Alsine*, a genus of plants, of the family *Silenaceae*. It is characterized by the absence of stipules, by flowers usually with five deeply two-cleft petals and three styles, and by a one-celled globose or oblong capsule which commonly splits into three two-cleft or completely parted valves. There are about 75 species, scattered throughout the world; in the tropics they occur only on mountains. Seven species

occur in England and about 80 in North America, of which 12 are found in the northeastern United States. They are



Great Chickweed (*Alsine pubera*).

commonly diffuse herbs, with weak, smooth, or hairy stems, loosely ascending or growing in matted tufts. Their flowers are usually white, and form terminal paniced cymes, sometimes mixed with leaves. Several species are known as *chickweed*, and several others as *starwort* or *stitchwort*, especially *Alsine Holostea* (see *stitchwort*), a common English species, bearing such local names as *alibone*, *breakbones*, *shirt-buttons*, *snap-jack*. *A. longifolia*, the long-leaved stitchwort, frequent in the Northern Atlantic States, forms delicate tangled masses of light green overtopped by numerous small white flowers. *A. pubera*, the great chickweed or starwort, the most showy Atlantic species, forms conspicuous dark-green tufts along shaded banks in earliest spring, from Pennsylvania southward. See also cut under *ovary*, 2.

stellary (stē'lār-i), *a.* Same as *stellar*.

stellate (stē'lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, set or cover with stars, < *stella*, star: see *stella*.] 1. *a.* Star-like in form; star-shaped; arranged in the form of a conventional star; radiating from a common center like the rays or points of a star: as, *stellate* leaves; the *stellate* groups of natrolite crystals.—*Stellate* bristle or hair, a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner. See cut under *hair*, 4.—*Stellate* fracture, a fracture, occurring usually in a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate from the central point of injury.—*Stellate* leaves, leaves, more than two in number, surrounding the stem in a whorl, or radiating like the spokes of a wheel or the points of a star. Also called *verticillate* leaves. See cut under *pipisera*.—*Stellate* ligament, a costovertebral ligament; the anterior costocentral ligament uniting the head of a rib with the body of a vertebra: so called from the radiated figure in man.—*Stellate* spicule, an aster; a stellate.—*Stellate* veins, very minute venous radicles situated just under the capsule of the kidney, arranged in a radiating or stellate manner.

2. *n.* A stellate microscelere, or flesh-spicule in the form of a star. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

stellated (stē'lāt-ed), *a.* [*stellate* + *-ed*.] Same as *stellate*.—*Stellated* polygon, polyhedron, etc. See the nouns.

stellately (stē'lāt-lī), *adv.* Radiately; like a star; in a stellate manner.

stellate-pilose (stē'lāt-pī'ōs), *a.* In bot., pilose with stellate hairs.

stellation (stē-lā'shōn), *n.* [*ML. stellatio(n)* (-ī), < *L. stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] 1. The act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

The skaly Scorpion's first amongst the rest, . . .
The cause of it's *stellation* to enquire,
And why so beautify'd with heavenly fire,
Comes next in course.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 138.

2. Same as *constellation*.

Stars, and *stellations* of the heavens.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 4.

stellature (stē'lā-tūr), *n.* [*ML. *stellatura*, irreg. taken as equiv. to *stellionatus*: see *stellionate*.] Same as *stellionate*.

Extortion and cozenage is proverbially called *stellionatus*, the sin of *stellature*.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 79.

stelled (stēld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *stell*: see *stell*, and cf. *stalled*, pp. of *stall*.] Fixed.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In hell-black night endured, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the *stelled* fires. Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 61.
[Some commentators define the word as 'stelled', stary.]

stelleet, **stelleeret**, *n.* [See *steelyard*.] Same as *steelyard*. *Cotgrave*.

Stelleria (stē-lē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named after G. W. Steller: see *stellerine*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks, the type of which is Steller's eider, *S. dispar*, usually called *Polysticta stelleri*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

Stellerida (stē-lē'ri-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Stellarida*, < *stellaris*, stary, + *-ida*.] A class or other large group of echinoderms of obviously radiate figure; the starfishes and brittle-stars: synonymous with *Asterioidea*, 2.

stelleridan (stē-lē'rī-dān), *a.* and *n.* [*Stellerida* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stellerida*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Stellerida*, as a starfish or brittle-star.

stelleridean (stē-lē'rid-ē-an), *n.* Same as *stelleridan*.

stellerine (stē-lē-rin), *n.* [Named after G. W. Steller, the traveler (1709-45).] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's eider. See *Polysticta*, 1, and *Stelleria*.

Steller's jay. A jay of northwestern North America, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, crested like the common blue jay, but chiefly of a blackish color, shading into dull blue on some parts.

Steller's sea-cow. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's sea-lion. The northern sea-lion. See *Eumetopias* (with cut).

stellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *stylet*, 1. *Dalzell*, Frag. of Scottish History.

stelliferous (stē-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. stellifer*, stary, < *stella*, a star, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Having or abounding with stars.

stelliform (stē-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. stella*, a star, + *forma*, form.] Star-like in shape; stellate in form; asteroid; radiated.

stellify (stē-lī-fī), *v. t.* [*ME. stellifyen*, < *OF. stellifier*, < *ML. stellificare*, place among the stars, convert into a constellation, < *L. stella*, a star, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To turn into or cause to resemble a star; convert into a constellation; make glorious; glorify.

No wonder is thogh Jove her *stellify*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 525.

Some think this fount to be Nilus, which is also Gyon; and therefore *stellified*, because it directeth his course from the Meridian. It consisteth of many stars, and lieth just beneath the star called Canopus, or Ptolomæa.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 176.

Stellio (stē-lī-ō), *n.* [NL., < *L. stellio(n)*, a lizard: see *stellion*.] 1. A genus of agamid lizards, giving name to the *Stellionidae*. They have acrodont dentition, naked tympanum, no pores, and



Common Stellion (*Stellio vulgaris*).

the scales of the tail disposed in whorls or verticils. There are several species, ranging from countries bordering the Mediterranean to India. The common stellion or star-lizard, the hardim of the Arabs, *S. vulgaris*, is abundant in ruins. *S. tuberculatus* is an Indian species.

2. [L. c.] A lizard of this genus.

stellion (stē'lī-ōn), *n.* [*L. stellio*, a newt, a lizard marked with star-like spots, also a crafty, knavish person (cf. *stellionate*), < *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] An agamid lizard of the genus *Stellio* or family *Stellionidae*; a star-lizard.

When the *stellion* hath cast his skin, he greedily devours it again.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 79.

stellionate (stē'lī-ōn-āt), *n.* [*LL. stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, < *L. stellio(n)*, a crafty, knavish person, lit. a newt, lizard: see *stellion*.] In *Scots* and *civil law*, a word used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law.

Stellionidae (stē-lī-ōn-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stellio(n)* + *-idae*.] A family of Old World acrodont agamid lizards, named from the genus *Stellio*, properly merged in *Agamidae*; the stellions or star-lizards. See cut under *Stellio*.

stellular (stē'lū-lār), *a.* [*L. stellula*, a little star, dim. of *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Finely or numerously stellated, as if spangled with little stars; stelliferous, as the surface of a coral; shaped like a little star; resembling little stars; small and stelliform in figure or appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 370.

stellulate (stē'lū-lāt), *a.* [*L. stellula*, a little star (see *stellular*), + *-ate*.] Resembling little stars or a little star; stellular.

Stellwag's symptom. See *symptom*.

Stelmatopoda (stē-mā-top'ō-dā), *n. pl.* A division of *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, corresponding to the *Gymnolemata*: contrasted with *Lophopoda*.

stelochite (stél'ô-kit), *n.* See *steelechite*.

stelography (stê-log'ra-fi), *n.* [*LGr.* στήλογραφία, an inscription on a stèle or upright slab, < *Gr.* στήλη, a stèle (see *stèle*), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The practice of writing or inscribing on stèles or pillars.

Jacob's pillar . . . thus engraved . . . gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, p. 323.

stem¹ (stem), *n.* [*ME.* *stem*, *stam*, < *AS.* *stemn*, *stefn*, *stefn*, also *stofn* (> *E. dial.* *stovin*), *stem*, trunk (of a tree), = *D.* *stam*, *stem*, trunk, stock (of a tree or family), = *MLG.* *stam*, *stamme*, *stem*, stock, = *OHG.* *MHG.* *stam* (*stamm*-), *G.* *stamm*, stem (of a tree), trunk, tree, stock, race, = *Icel.* *stofn*, *stomn*, stem, trunk of a tree, = *Sw.* *stam* = *Dan.* *stamme* (in comp. *stam*-), stem, trunk, stock (of a tree), stock, race, family (also with some variation of form in a particular sense, 'the prow of a vessel': see *stem*²); = *OIr.* *tamón*, *Ir.* *támhán* (for 'stamon'), stem, trunk; cf. *Gr.* *στάμνος*, an earthen jar; with formative *mn-*, < *√ sta*, stand: see *stand*. Not related to *staff*, except remotely.] 1. The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the firm part which supports the branches; the stock; the stalk; technically, the ascending axis, which ordinarily grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, vascular, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways; it typically assumes a cylindrical form and a perpendicular position, and bears the remaining aerial parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of three of the great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided—namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are upheld by twining or by other methods of climbing. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizome and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. See cuts under *baobab*, *espargito*, *internode*, *pipis-seva*, *makaroot*, *rhizome*, and *tuber*. 2. The stalk which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem. See cuts under *pedicel*, *peduncle*, and *petiole*.

Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 211.

For I maun crush among the stoure
Thy slender stem.

Burns, To a Mountain Daisy.

3. The stock of a family; a race; ancestry.

Ye may all, that are of noble stem,
Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.

Milton, Arcades, l. 82.

4. A branch of a family; an offshoot.

Richard Plantagenet, . . .
Sweet stem from York's great stock.

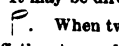
Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 5. 41.

5. Anything resembling the stem of a plant. Specifically—(a) The handle of a tool. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*] (b) That part of a vase, cup, or goblet which unites the stem to the foot or base, in examples where the body is not immediately set upon the latter.

Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their stems, or by the nature of their feet.

H. J. Powell, Glass-Making, p. 61.

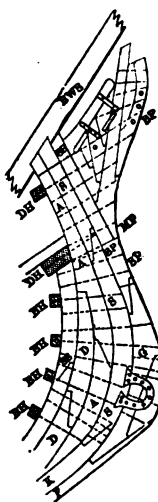
(c) In *type-founding*, the thick stroke or body-mark of a roman or italic letter. See cut under *type*. (d) In a vehicle, a bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged. (e) The projecting rod of a reciprocating valve, serving to guide it in its action. See cut under *slide-valve*. (f) In *zool.* and *anat.*, any slender, especially axial, part like the stem of a plant; a stalk, stipe, rachis, footstalk, etc. (g) In *ornth.*, the whole shaft of a feather. (h) In *entom.*, the base of a clavate antenna, including all the joints except the enlarged outer ones: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera*.

6. In *musical notation*, a vertical line added to the head of certain kinds of notes. Of the kinds of note now in use, all but two, the breve and the semibreve, have stems. It may be directed either upward or downward, thus, . When two voice-parts are written on the same staff, the stems of the notes belonging to the upper part are often directed upward, and those of the lower part downward, particularly when the parts cross, or both use the same note (see figure). The latter note is said to have a *double stem*. See *note*, 13. Also called *tail*.

7. In *philol.*, a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms, whether of declension or of conjugation, made from it; the unchanged part in a series of inflectional forms, from which the forms are viewed as made by additions; base; crude form.—*Aerial stem*, the above-ground axis of a plant, as opposed to the rootstock or other subterranean form of the stem.—*Acipital compound, erect, herbaceous, pituitary, secondary, etc., stem*. See the adjective.

stem¹ (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [*< stem*², *n.*] To remove the stem of; of tobacco-leaf, to strip out the midrib.

stem² (stem), *n.* [*< ME.* **stem*, *stam*, < *AS.* **stemn*, *stefn*, **stefn*, also *stefna*, *stefna*, the prow of a ship (*stóbrstefn*, the poop, lit. 'steer-stem'), = *OS.* *stamn* = *D.* *sterven* = *MLG.* *LG.* *sterven*, prow of a ship (> *G.* *sterven*, stem (*vorder-steven*, 'fore stem,' prow, *hinter-steven*, 'hind stem,' stern-post)), = *Icel.* *stafn*, *stamn*, also *stefni*, *stefni*, stem of a ship (prow or stern), = *Dan.* *stevn*, *stavn* = *Sw.* *stäf*, prow (*fram-stam*, 'fore stem,' prow, *bakstam*, 'back stem,' stem); a particular use, with variations of form, of *AS.* *stemn*, *stefn*, *E.* *stem*¹, etc., stem, trunk, post: see *stem*¹. The naut. use in *E.* is prob. in part of *Scand.* origin.] 1. A curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are united at the foremost end. The lower end of it is scarfed or riveted to the keel, and the bowsprit, when present, rests on its upper end. In wooden ships it is frequently called the *main stem*, to distinguish it from the false stem, or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale showing the perpendicular height from the keel, for indicating the draft of water forward. See also cut under *forecastle*.



Stem and allied parts. S, stem; K, keel; A, apron; D, deadwood; SS, stemson; DH, deck-hooks; BH, breast-hooks; SI, stem-piece, or independent piece; MP, main piece, or lace-piece; BP, bowsprit-piece; BWS, bowsprit; G, gripe; F, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

Pretious Jewells fecht from far
By Italian merchants that with Russian stems
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.
The Taming of the Shrew, p. 22. (Halliwell.)

2. The forward part of a vessel; the bow.

Turnynge therefore the *stemmes* of his shippes towarde the Easte, he affirmed that he had founde the Ilande of Ophir.
Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Booke on America*, ed. Arber, p. 66).

False stem, a stem fitted closely to the forward side of the main stem, generally sharp, and introduced for the purpose of decreasing a vessel's resistance and increasing her speed; a cutwater.—From *stem* to *stern*, from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

They skip
From stem to stern; the boatswain whistles.
Shak., Pericles, IV. 1. 64.

stem² (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [*< stem*², *n.*] 1. To dash against with the stem (of a vessel).

They stood off again, and returning with a good gale, they *stemmed* her upon the quarter, and almost overset her.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 228.

2†. To keep (a vessel) on its course; steer.

He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship.
Cornelius Nepos in English (1728), Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make headway against by sailing or swimming, as a tide or current; hence, in general, to make headway against (opposition of any kind).

The breathless Muse awhile her wearied wings shall ease,
To get her strength to *stem* the rough Sabrinian seas.
Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 434.

II. intrans. 1. To make headway (as a ship); especially, to make progress in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water or the wind.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape,
Fly, *stemming* nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., II. 642.

2. To head; advance head on.

At first we could scarce lie S. W., but, being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the Wind veer'd a most Easterly, and then we *stemmed* S. W. by S.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 79.

stem³ (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [*< ME.* *stemmen*; < *Icel.* *stemma* = *Sw.* *stämna* = *Dan.* *stemme*, stem, = *OHG.* *MHG.* *stemmen*, *stemen*, *G.* *stemmen*, *stämnen*, stop, stem, dam; < *√ stam* in *stam*², *stammer*, etc.: see *stammer*. Not connected with *stem*¹ or *stem*².] 1. To stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

And loke ze *stemmes* no stepe [step], bot streches on faste,
Til ze reche to areset [stopping-place], rest ze neuer.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 905.

The best way is, ever, not to attempt to *stem* a torrent, but to divert it.

A. Hamilton, To Washington (Works, I. 345).

He who *stems* a stream with sand.

Scott, L. of the L., III. 28.

He sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to *stem* his morning hunger with.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 12.

2. To tamp; make tight, as a joint, with a lute or cement.

stem⁴, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *steam*.

stemapod (stem'a-pod), *n.* [*< Gr.* στήμα, filament (see *stamen*), + ποδς (pod-) = *E.* foot.] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths, as *Cerura* and *Heterocampa*, whose last pair of legs are thus modified into deterrent or repugnatorial organs. *A. S. Packard.*

stem-character (stem'kar'ak-tér), *n.* In *gram.*, same as *characteristic letter* (which see, under *characteristic*).

stem-clasping (stem'klás'ping), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

stem-climber (stem'kli'mér), *n.* In *bot.*, see *climber*¹, 2.

stemet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *steam*.

stem-eelworm (stem'él'wérn), *n.* A minute nematode, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes stem-sickness in certain plants. See *Tylenchus*.

stem-end (stem'end), *n.* That part or point in a fruit which is attached to the stem: opposed to the blossom-end, which frequently bears the remains of the calyx, as in a pear or an apple. The stem-end is usually inferior to the blossom-end in sweetness and flavor.

stem-head (stem'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, the top of the stem.

stem-knee (stem'né), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee uniting the stem with the keel.

stem-leaf (stem'léf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem; a cauline leaf.

stemless (stem'les), *a.* [*< stem*¹ + -less.] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent.—*Stemless lady's-slipper*, *thistle*, *violet*. See the nouns.

stemlet (stem'let), *n.* [*< stem*¹ + -let.] A little stem or stalk; a young stem.

Gives insertion to two multiaarticulate *stemlets*.
English Cyc., Nat. Hist. Division (1855), III. 87.

stemma (stem'a), *n.*; pl. *stemmata* (-a-tá). [*< L.* *stemma*, < *Gr.* στήμα, a wreath, garland. < στήφειν, put around, encircle, wreath, crown.] 1. A family tree, or pedigree; specifically, such a pedigree made more or less decorative with heraldic or other ornaments; also, pedigree in general; order of descent; family: as, a man of the *stemma* of the Cecils.—2. The simple as distinguished from the compound eye of an invertebrate; an ocellus: always sessile and immovable.—3. One of the facets or corneolae of a compound eye.—4. In *entom.*, the tubercle from which an antenna arises.—*Spurious stemma*, a small flat space, covered with semi-transparent membrane, above the bases of the antennae of certain *Orthoptera*: it has been supposed to represent a stemma, or simple eye, in a rudimentary form.

Stemmatopteris (stem-a-top'te-ris), *n.* [NL. < *Gr.* στήμα(-r), a wreath, + πτερίς, a fern.] A generic name proposed by Corda in 1845, and later applied by authors to various Paleozoic fossil trunks of tree-ferns whose preservation is such as to show the spiral arrangement and some of the vascular details of the oval petiolar scars. A large number of species from the coal-measures of America and Europe were formerly referred to *Stemmatopteris*, but all these are now recognized as representing merely forms of *Caulopteris* and *Ptychopteris* (which see), so that *Stemmatopteris* is no longer generally used as a genus-name.

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stemmed (stemd), *a.* [*< stem*¹ + -ed².] Furnished with or bearing a stem: used chiefly in composition: as, a straight-stemmed plant.

stemmer (stem'ér), *n.* [*< stem*³ + -er.] 1. Same as *blasting-needle*. [*Eng.*]—2. An implement used in making joints tight by means of cement.

stemmery (stem'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *stemmeries* (-iz). [*< stem*¹ + -ery.] A factory where tobacco is stemmed. *New York Herald*, July 17, 1884. [*Local, U. S.*]

stemming (stem'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *stem*³, *v.*] 1. The operation of tamping.—2. The material used in tamping. [*Eng.* in both uses.]

Stemodia (stê-mô'di-â), *n.* [NL. (*Linnaeus*, 1759), shortened from *Stemodiaca* (P. Browne, 1756), so called from the two-forked stamens; < *Gr.* στήμων, taken for 'stamen' (see *stamen*),

+ *dic*, *di*, two-, + *ἀκρον*, a point, tip.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Scrophulariaceae* and tribe *Gratioleae*. It is characterized by flowers with five nearly equal calyx-lobes, and four perfect didynamous stamens included within the corolla-tube, and by a capsule splitting partly or completely into four valves, the two placentae separating or remaining united in a column. There are about 30 species, natives of the warmer parts of America and tropics of the old world. They are glandular-hairy or downy herbs, sometimes shrubby and often aromatic. They bear opposite or whorled leaves and solitary or spiked and crowded, usually bluish flowers, sometimes with bracted pedicels. *S. maritima* is known in Jamaica as *bastard* or *seaside germander*, and *S. durantiifolia* as *goatweed*; the latter, a low clammy plant with purplish spiked flowers, extends also from southern Arizona to Brazil.

Stemona (stē'mō-nā), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the peculiar stamens; < Gr. *στέμον*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Stemonaceae*. It is distinguished by erect ovules and seeds, and stamens with very short filaments more or less united into a ring, having linear erect anthers with a thickened connective, continued above into an erect appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of India, Malaysia, and tropical Australia. They are smooth, lofty-climbing twiners, growing from a fusiform tuberous root, and bearing shining alternate leaves which are cordate, ovate, or narrower, with three or more nerves and numerous cross-veins. The flowers form racemes, or are few or solitary in the axils; the perianth-segments are rather large, distinct, and erect, marked by many nerves.

Stemonaceae (stē-mō-nā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Franchet and Savatier, 1879), < *Stemona* + *-aceae*.] A small family of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliales*. It is characterized by regular bisexual flowers with a four-parted perianth of two rows, with four stamens and a one-celled ovary which contains two or more ovules and ripens into a two-valved capsule. It includes 7 or 8 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Stichoneuron* and *Stemona* (the type) are largely Indian; the other genus, *Crotonia*, includes one species in Japan, and another, *C. pauciflora*, in Florida and adjacent States.

Stemonitaceae (stē-mō-ni-tā-sē-ē) *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stemonitis* + *-aceae*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, belonging, according to the classification of Rostafinski, to the order *Amaurogasterales*, which has a single sporangium or aethalium, without the peculiar deposits of lime carbonate that characterize the fructification of other orders, and the spores, capillitium, and columella usually uniformly black, or rarely brownish-violet.

Stemonitis (stē-mō-ni'tis), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch), < Gr. *στέμων*, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Stemonitaceae*.

stem-pessary (stem'pēs'a-ri), *n.* A pessary with a rod or stem which is passed into the cervix uteri.

stem-piece (stem'pēs), *n.* In ship-building, a piece between the stem and the cheeks, also called *independent piece*. See cut under *stem*².

stemple (stem'pl), *n.* [Cf. D. *stempel* = MHG. *stempel*, G. *stempel* (< D.), a mark, stamp: see *stamp*.] In mining, a small timber used to support the ground by being laid across the stulls, or in other ways: in some mining districts of England nearly the same as *lacing* or *lagging*.

stem-sickness (stem'sik'nes), *n.* A disease of clover in England. It is caused by a nematoid worm, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, known as the *stem-eelworm*, and brings about first a stunted condition and finally the death of the plant.

stemson (stem'son), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *stanchion*, confused with *stem*². Cf. *keelson*, *sternson*.] In ship-building, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

stem-stitch (stem'stich), *n.* In pillow-lace making, a stitch by which a thick braid-like stripe is produced: used for the stems of flowers and sprigs, tendrils, etc.

stem-winder (stem'win'dēr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

sten, *v.* and *n.* See *stend*.

stench¹ (stench), *n.* [ME. *stench*, *stunch*, < AS. *stenc* (= OHG. *stanc*, *stanch*, MHG. *stanc*, *stönke*, G. *stank* = Sw. Dan. *stank*), a smell, odor (pleasant or unpleasant), < *stincan*, smell: see *stink*, *v.*, and cf. *stink*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *sténkjá*, a stench.] An ill smell; an offensive odor.

In our way to Tivoli I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the stench that arises from its waters some time before I saw them.

Adams, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 482.

=Syn. *Stink*, etc. See *smell*.

stench¹ (stench), *v. t.* [< *stench*¹, *n.*] To cause to emit a stench; cause to stink.

Dead birds stench every coast.

Young, Resignation, I. 24.

stench² (stench), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *stanch¹. Harvey.*

stenchful (stench'fūl), *a.* [< *stench*¹ + *-ful*.] Full of bad odors. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 56.

stencil (sten'shil), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchion* for *stanchion*.

stencil-pipe (stencil'pīp), *n.* In plumbing, an extension of a soil-pipe through and above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape.

stencil-trap (stencil'trap), *n.* In a drain, a depression or hollow in which water lies, introduced to prevent the reflex passage of foul air or gas.

stenchy (sten'chi), *a.* [< *stench*¹ + *-y*.] Having a stench or offensive smell. Dyer, The Fleeces, I.

stencil¹ (sten'sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stenciled*, *stencilled*, ppr. *stenciling*, *stencilling*. [Origin uncertain: (a) According to Skeat, prob. < OF. *estinceller* (for **escinteller*), cover with stars, powder (used in heraldry), lit. 'sparkle,' F. *étinceler*, sparkle, < L. *scintillare*, sparkle: see *scintillate*. Cf. *tinseel*.] (b) In another view, orig. as a noun, identical with *stencil*², a dial. var. of *stanchion*¹, var. of *stanchion*, ult. < OF. *estance*, a support: see *stance* and *stanchion*.] To mark out or paint by means of a stencil.

stencil² (sten'sil), *n.* [See *stencil*¹, *v.*] 1. A thin plate or sheet of any substance in which a figure, letter, or pattern is formed by cutting through the plate. If the plate thus cut is placed upon a surface and rubbed with color or ink, the pattern or figure will be marked on the underlying substance. For many purposes, the letters, etc., are cut through completely; for transferring a pattern, as in embroidery, the lines of the pattern are often indicated by small holes. In wall-decoration, etc., both these plans are employed. Different stencils are often used in the same design, each for a different color.

2. The coloring matter used in marking with a stencil-plate. C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.—3. In *ceram.*, a preparation laid upon the biscuit to keep the oil used in transfer-printing or enameling from adhering to the surface; hence, the pattern traced by this preparation, reserving a panel or medallion of the unaltered color of the biscuit.

stencil² (sten'sil), *n.* [A var. of *stanchion*¹.] A door-post; a stanchion. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] **stencil**, **stencil**, **stencil** (sten'sil-ēr), *n.* [< *stencil*¹ + *-er*.] One who works with a stencil, especially a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

stencil-pen (sten'sil-pen), *n.* A pricking-machine for perforating paper to form a stencil. It consists of a hollow stylus carrying a needle having a reciprocating motion. See *electric pen*, under *pen*².

stencil-plate (sten'sil-plāt), *n.* A stencil.

stend (stend), *v. t.* [< OF. *estendre*, F. *étendre* = It. *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, stretch forth, extend: see *extend*.] 1. To extend. [Prov. Eng.] —2. To walk with long steps.—3. To leap; bound; rear; spring. Also *sten*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.] **stend** (stend), *n.* [< *stend*, *v.*] A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. Also *sten*. Burns, Tam Glen. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Stenelytra (stē-nel'i-trā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stenelytrus*: see *stenelytrous*.] In entom., in Latreille's system, the third family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, divided into 5 tribes, corresponding to the old genera *Helops*, *Cistela*, *Dircaea*, *Edemera*, and *Mycterus*.

stenelytrous (stē-nel'i-trus), *a.* [< NL. **stenelytros*, < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait, + *ἐλντρον*, a cover: see *elytrum*.] Having narrow elytra; of or pertaining to the *Stenelytra*.

Stenobothrus (sten-ō-both'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1853), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, strait,

ing such species as *S. maculipennis*. This is a common grasshopper in most parts of the United States, and resembles the hateful grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*) so closely that it has often been mistaken for the latter.

stenocardia (sten-ō-kār'di-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρδία*, the heart.] Angina pectoris.

Stenocarpus (sten-ō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., so called from the usually narrow fruit; < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Cybele*, a genus of apetalous trees, of the family *Proteaceae*. It is characterized by umbellate flowers, and numerous ovules downwardly imbricated and ripening into seeds which are winged below. There are 14 species, 11 of which are natives of New Caledonia and 3 of Australia. They are trees with alternate or scattered leaves, which are entire or deeply divided into a few pinnate segments, and mostly yellow or red flowers with a somewhat irregular perianth-tube and a nearly globular recurved and at length divided border, disposed in terminal or axillary umbels which are solitary or clustered in a short raceme or a compound umbel, and are followed by coriaceous stalked follicles. *Cybele sinuata* is known in Queensland as *tulip-tree* and *fire-tree*. *C. saligna*, native of the same regions, is known as *beefwood*, *silly oak*, and *meleyn*.

stenoccephalous (sten-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Narrow-headed.

steno-chromy (sten-ō-kro-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The art of printing several colors at one impression. This is accomplished by various methods: (1) by dividing the ink-fountain of a printing-press into compartments, one for each color, and allowing the rollers to blend the inks on the distributing-table; (2) by cutting or trimming the rollers of a printing-press in such a way that only the desired parts may take and distribute ink—a different color for each roller or set of rollers; (3) by lithographic methods.

stenocoronine (sten-ō-kō-rō-nin), *a.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κορώνη*, a crown, also a crown.] Having narrow-crowned molars: noting the hippopotamine type of dentition, as distinguished from the eurycoronine or dinotherian. Falconer.

stenoderm (sten-ō-dēr'm), *n.* [< *Stenoderma*.] A bat of the genus *Stenoderma*; a stenodermine. —*Spectacled stenoderm*, *Stenoderma perspicillatum*, a tropical American bat marked about the eyes as if wearing spectacles. Also called *spectacled vampire*.

Stenoderma (sten-ō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *δέρμα*, skin, hide.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Phyllostomatinae*, having a short, broad, obtuse muzzle, short but distinct nose-leaf, no tail, and the interfemoral membrane concave behind. *S. achradophidum* of the West Indies is so called for its fondness for the berries of *Achras sapota*, the naseberry.

Stenodermata (sten-ō-dēr'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Stenoderma*.] A section of phyllostomine bats, of which the genera *Stenoderma*, *Artibeus*, and *Centurio* are leading forms. It includes about 20 species, of 9 genera, of Neotropical bats. See cut under *Centurio*.

stenodermatous (sten-ō-dēr'mā-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Stenodermata*, or having their characters; resembling a stenoderm.

stenodermine (sten-ō-dēr'min), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stenoderma* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Having a contracted wing-membrane, as a bat; of or pertaining to the *Stenodermata*.

II. *n.* A stenodermine bat; a stenoderm.

Stenodus (sten-ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *ὄντις* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, related both to *Salmo* and to *Coregonus*, having an elongate body, projecting lower jaw, and weak teeth. The inconnu, or Mackenzie river salmon, is *S. mackenzii*, attaining a weight of 20 pounds or more, esteemed as a food-fish. See cut under *inconnu*.

stenograph (sten-ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. A character used in stenography; a writing, especially any note or memorandum, in shorthand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty stenographs. Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

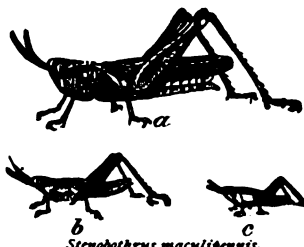
2. A stenographic machine; a form of typewriter in which signs and marks of various kinds—dots, dashes, etc.—are used in place of ordinary letters. A number of different machines have been made, essentially type-writers operated by means of a keyboard.

stenograph (sten-ō-grāf), *v. i.* [< *stenograph*, *n.*] To write or represent by stenography. III. London News. [Rare.]

stenographer (stē-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* [< *stenograph* (y) + *-er*.] One who writes shorthand.

stenographic (stē-nog'ra-fik), *a.* [= F. *sténographique*; as *stenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand.—**Stenographic machine**. Same as *stenograph*, 2.

stenographical (sten-ō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stenographic*.



Stenobothrus maculipennis.
a, mature insect; b, pupa; c, larva. (All natural size.)

close, + *βόθρος*, a hole.] A notable genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acrididae*, contain-

stenographically (sten-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In shorthand; by means of stenography.

stenographer (stē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< stenography + -ist.*] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

stenography (stē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. sténographie*, *< Gr. στενός, narrow, close, + γράφειν, write.*] The art of writing by means of brief signs which represent single sounds, groups of sounds, whole words, or groups of words; shorthand; brachygraphy: a generic term embracing all systems of shorthand, or brief writing.

The cradle age
Did throng the Seats, the Boxes, and the Stage
So much that some by *Stenography* drew
The plot: put it in print.

Heywood, *If you Know not Me* (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 191).

Sure 'tis *Stenographie*, everie Character a word, and here
and there one for a whole sentence.

Brome, *Northern Lass*, iii. 2.

Stenonian duct. See *Stenson's duct*.

stenopaic, stenopæic (stē-nō-pā'ik, -pē'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. στενός, narrow, + πᾶν, an opening, + -ic.*]

Having a small or narrow opening.—**Stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit in an opaque lamina, placed before an eye to test the degree of its astigmatism by determining the difference of its refraction in different meridians.—**Stenopaic spectacles**, spectacles having an oval metal plate with a small central aperture.

Stenopelmatus (stē-nō-pel'ma-tus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), *< Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.*] A curious genus of *Locustidae*, containing forms known in the western United States as *sand-crickets*. They are fierce-looking insects with large head and jaws, and live under stones or in burrows in the sand. They are carnivorous, and in New Mexico are commonly but erroneously reputed to be poisonous. Several species are known in the western



Sand-cricket (*Stenopelmatus fasciatus*), about half natural size.

United States, of which *S. fasciatus* is the commonest. The genus is also represented in Mexico, South America, and Australia.

stenopetalous (stē-nō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see petal.*] In *bot.*, having narrow petals; narrow-petaled.

stenophyllous (stē-nō-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. στενόφυλλος, narrow-leaved, < στενός, narrow, close, + φύλλον, a leaf.*] In *bot.*, having narrow leaves.

Stenopsis (stē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (John Cassin, 1851), *< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὄψις, look, appearance.*] A genus of South American retrostral goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidae*, containing numerous species, as *S. cayennensis*.

Stenorhynchinae (stē-nō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Stenorhynchus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Phocidae*, or seals, typified by the genus *Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*); the sterrinecks. These seals exclusively inhabit southern seas, for *Monachus*, sometimes considered stenorhynchine, does not belong here. The only genera besides the type are *Lobodon*, *Leptonychotes* (or *Leptonyx* of Gray, not of Swainson), and *Ommatophoca*. As explained under *sea-leopard*, the current name is untenable. See cut under *sea-leopard*.

stenorhynchine (stē-nō-ring'kin), *a.* [*< Stenorhynchus + -ine.*] Of or pertaining to the *Stenorhynchinae*.

stenorhynchous (stē-nō-ring'kus), *a.* [*< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ρύγχος, snout.*] In *ornith.*, narrow-billed; having a compressed beak.

Stenorhynchus (stē-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ρύγχος, snout.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of crabs, containing the British spider-crab, *S. phalangium*: same as *Macropodia*, Lamarck, 1819. (b) A genus of seals. See *Stenorhynchinae*. (c) *Cuvier*, 1826. (d) A name of other genera, of birds, reptiles, and insects respectively.

Steno's duct. See *Stenson's duct*.

stenosed (stē-nōst'), *a.* [*< stenosis + -ed.*] Characterized by stenosis; morbidly narrowed.

stenosis (stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. στενωσις, a straitening, < στενός, make narrow, straiten, < στενός, narrow, strait, close.*] The pathological narrowing of a passage.

Stenostomata (stē-nō-stō-ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.*] A suborder of ctenophorans, containing the saccate, lobate, and tentate comb-jellies, collectively contrasted with the *Eurytomata* (which see). Most of the comb-bearers belong to this division.

stenostomatous (stē-nō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [NL., *< Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.*] Having a small, narrow, or contracted mouth; not eurytomatous. Also *stenostomous*.

Stenotaphrum (stē-nō-taf'rūm), *n.* [NL. (Trinius, 1820), so called in allusion to the alternate notches of the rachis, in which the flowers are embedded; *< Gr. στενός, narrow, + τάφρος, a ditch or trench.*] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Panicæe*. It is characterized by flowers with only three glumes or with a fourth smaller one, the spikelets acute, borne in small fascicles sessile or half-immersed in excavations along a flattened or angled rachis. There are 3 or 4 species, very widely dispersed along sea-shores of tropical regions, and most frequent on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. They are creeping grasses sending up short ascending and often compressed branches with spreading, flat, or convolute leaves, and a terminal spike of flowers. *S. Americanum*, locally known as *buffalo-grass*, is valued as a means of covering shifting sands with a firm turf, and has proved useful as a fodder-plant, especially on Ascension Island. See *S. Augustina grass* (under *saint*).

stenotelegraphy (stē-nō-tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. στενός, narrow, + E. telegraphy.*] A rapid telegraphic transmission of words and sentences by a system of shorthand.

stenoterous (stē-not'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. στενώτερος, compar. of στενός, narrow, strait, close.*] Becoming more and more contracted from the center to the circumference, relatively to the radii represented.—**Stenoterous map-projection**. See *projection*.

stenotic (stē-not'ik), *a.* [*< stenosis (-ot-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of stenosis.

Stenotomus (stē-not'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), *< Gr. στενός, narrow, + τόμος, a cut, slice.*] A genus of sparoid fishes, having the incisor teeth very narrow and entire. The type is *S. chrysops*, the common scup, scuppaug, or porgy. See cut under *scup*.

stenotype (stē-nō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. στενός, narrow, + τύπος, type.*] An ordinary type-letter—capital, lower-case, or italic—used to denote a shorthand character or outline. *J. E. Munson*, *Dict. of Phonography*, Int.

stenotypic (stē-nō-tip'ik), *a.* [*< stenotype + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to stenotypy; printed according to the rules of stenotypy.

stenotypy (stē-nō-ti-pi), *n.* [*< stenotype + -y.*] A method of representing or describing shorthand characters and outlines by ordinary type-letters. It is used for illustrating phonographic textbooks and literature, and also as a system of shorthand for typewriters. Capital letters are used to represent stems; small or lower-case letters stand for adjuncts; and an inverted period shows where a vowel-sound or sign comes in.

Stenson's duct. 1. The duct of the parotid gland (see *parotid*): so named from Nil Stenson, or Nicolaus Stenonianus, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also *Stenonian duct*, *Steno's duct*.—2. See *ducts or canals of Stenson*, under *duct*.

stent¹ (stent), *v. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stint*.

stent² (stent), *v. t.* [A var. of *stend*, ult. of *extend*, after the noun *stent²*.] 1. To stretch.—2. To straiten.—3. To confine. [Scotch in all senses.]

stent² (stent), *n.* [A var. of *stend*, in def. 2 of *extent*: see *stend*, *n.*, *stent²*, *v.*, and *extent*.] 1. A stretcher; a stenter (which see).—2. Extent; limit; in some English mining districts, the limits of a pitch or bargain.

stent³ (stent), *n.* [Sc. also *stant*; *< ME. stente, estent, taxation, valuation, < ML. extenta, valuation: see extent.*] In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax. **stent³** (stent), *v. t.* [*< stent³, n.*] In *Scots law*, to assess; tax at a certain rate.

stent⁴ (stent), *n.* [ME. *stent*, stopping-place. Cf. Dan. *stente*, a stile; ult. *< stand, v.*] A stopping-place.

stent⁵ (stent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, same as *attle¹*. [Rare, Eng.]

stenter (stēn'tēr), *n.* [*< stent² + -er.*] A machine or apparatus for stretching or stentering muslins and other thin fabrics. Also called *stenter-hook*.

stenter (stēn'tēr), *v. t.* [*< stenter, n.*] To operate upon (thin cotton fabrics, as book-muslins, etc.) in a manner to impart to them a so-called elastic finish. This work as originally performed by hand was executed by holding the fabric edge-wise by the selvages, and pulling it backward and forward while it was subjected to the action of heated air. The various modern machines and frames now employed are designed to produce the same effect upon the goods by an analogous movement and treatment in a current of heated air.

stenting (stēn'ting), *n.* Same as *stenton*.

stent-master (stēnt mās'tēr), *n.* A person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable. [Scotch.]

stenton (stēn'ton), *n.* A short heading at right angles to a cross-cut. [North of England coal-fields.]

stentor (stēn'tor), *n.* [*< L. Stentor, < Gr. Στέντωρ, a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together.*] 1. A person having a very powerful voice.

Brutish noises
(For gain, lust, honour, in litigious process),
Are bellow'd out, and crackle the barbarous voices
Of Turkish stentors.

Chapman, *Iliad*, To the Reader, l. 322.

2. In *mammal.*: (a) The ursine howler, *Myiodes ursinus*, a platyrrhine monkey of South America; an aloatate; any species of *Myiodes*. See cut under *howler*. (b) [*cap.*] The genus of howlers: same as *Myiodes*. Geoffroy, 1812.—3. In *Protozoa*: (a) A trumpet-animalcule, or so-called funnel-like polyp. (b) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Stentoridae*, of elongate, trumpet-like, or infundibuliform figure, with rounded peristome. They are of large size, often brilliant color, social habits, and wide distribution, among the longest- and best-known of infusorians. They were formerly mistaken for or classed with polyps. *S. polymorphus* is a leading species; *S. niger* is another. See also cut under *Infusoria*.



Stentor polymorphus, twenty times natural size.

stentorian (stēn-tō'ri-an), *a.* [*< stentor + -ian.* Cf. LL. *Stentorius*, Stentorian.] 1. Resembling the voice of Stentor (see *stentor*, etymology); extremely loud or powerful in sound.

They echo forth in stentorian clamours.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 326.

He had a stentorian voice, and thundered it out.

Aubrey, *Lives* (Ralph Kettle).

2. Able to utter a very loud sound: as, *stentorian lungs*.

Stentoridae (stēn-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Stentor + -idae.*] The trumpet-animalcules or funnel-like infusorians, a family of heterotrichous *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Stentor*.

stentorin (stēn'tō-rin), *n.* [*< Stentor + -in.*] The blue pigment or coloring matter of infusorians of the genus *Stentor*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1873.

stentorine (stēn'tō-rin), *a.* [*< Stentor + -ine.*] Of or pertaining to the *Stentoridae*.

stentorionist (stēn-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< stentor + -ionist.* Cf. L. *Stentoreus*, *< Gr. Στενρόρειος*, pertaining to Stentor, *< Στέντωρ, Stentor*.] Stentorian. *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 61.

stentorophonic (stēn'tō-rō-fon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. στεντοροφώνος, loud-voiced like Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor* (see *stentor*), + φωνή, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, III. i. 252.

stent-roll (stēnt'rōl), *n.* The cess-roll. [Scotch.] **Stenus** (stē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), *< Gr. στενός, narrow, strait.*] A large and cosmopolitan genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the old family *Stenidæ*, which is now included in the *Staphylinidæ*. More than 200 species are known, all of small size and active habits, found usually on the banks of streams or ponds.

step (step), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stepped* or *stept*, ppr. *stepping*. [*< (a) ME. steppen, stappen, < AS. steppan, steppan = OFries. steppa = MD. steppen, stippen, stappen, D. stappen = MLG. stapen = OHG. stephan, stephen, steffen, stepsen, MHG. staffen, also OHG. staphon, MHG. staphen, staffen, stappen, go, step; secondary forms (in part from the noun) of (b) ME. stapen, < AS. *stapan* (not found in the inf., for which appears the form *steppan* or *steppan*, above, which has the same pret. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*) = OS. *stapan* = OFries. *stapa* = MLG. *stapen*, go, advance; Teut. *√ stap*, appearing nasalized in *stamp*, q. v.; cf. Russ. *stopa*, footstep, sole of the foot; Skt. *√ stambh*, prop, make firm; ult. *< √ sta*, stand: see *stand*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move the legs and feet as in walking; advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet: as, to *step forward*; to *step backward*; to *step up* or *down*.

Alayn, for Goddes banes,
Steps on thy feet; oom out, man, al at anes.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 154.

He pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground they step on.

Shak., *T. N.*, III. 4. 306.

'Tis done—he steps into the welcome chaise.

Couper, *Retirement*, l. 391.

2. To go; walk; march; especially, to go a short distance: as, to *step* to a neighbor's house. He myghte nother *stappe* ne stonde tyl he a staf hadde.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 408.

Pray you, let a *step* in, and see a friend of mine.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 6.
O, if you please, miss, would you *step* and speak to Mr. Jarndyce?

Dickens, Bleak House, xiv.
3. To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).

By whose death he *stepped* d
Into a great estate. *Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 232.*
The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.
Addison, Ancient Medals, l.

4. To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.

The meteor of a splendid season, she
Stepped thro the stately minut of those days.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to *step* back to the England of Elizabeth.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years backward into the remotest antiquity.
Pope, Iliad, Pref.

To *step aside*. (a) To walk to a little distance; retire for the occasion. (b) To deviate from the right path; err.

To *step aside* is human. *Burns, To the Unco Guid.*

To *step away*. See *away*.—To *step out*, to increase the length of the step and the rapidity of motion.

Jack or Donald marches away, . . . *stepping out* briskly to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me."
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

II. *trans.* 1. To set; plant, as in stepping: as, *step* your foot on this thwart; he has never *stepped* foot in the city. [Familiar.]—2. To measure by stepping: as, to *step* off the distance.—3. To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he *stepped* a stately galliard.—4. To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or -rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps.—5. *Naut.*, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

step (step), *n.* [*< ME. steppē, < AS. stepe, a step, footstep, = MD. stappe, steppē, stap, step, D. stap = OHG. stapfo, stapfo, MHG. G. stapfe (> It. stappa, a stirrup, > ult. E. staffer), a footstep, footprint; from the verb.*] 1. A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.

I'll . . . turn two mincing *steps*
Into a manly stride. *Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 67.*
An inadvertent *step* may crush the snail.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

Hence—2. In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden, Æneid, vi. 276.*
But not by thee my *steps* shall be,
For ever and for ever.
Tennyson, A Farewell.

3. A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, *steps* cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone *step* (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a *step* of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the *step* of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

The breadth of every single *step* or stair [should] be never less than one foot.
Sir H. Wotton, Belliquis, p. 36.

An hundred winding *steps* convey
That conclave to the upper day.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 33.

On the *step* of the altar, in front of the railing, were kneeling a band of the Fraterns Penitentis.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

Specifically—(a) *pl.* A step-ladder. Also called *pair of steps* and *set of steps*. (b) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

4. The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace

If you move a *step*
Beyond this ground you tread on, you are lost.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace.
Arbuthnot.

5. An inconsiderable space: a short distance: a distance easily walked.

'Tis but a *step*, sir, just at the street's end.
Cowper, To Joseph Hill, Esq.

It is but a *step* from here to the Wells, and we can walk there.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxxv.

6. Gradation; degree.

The Turkes . . . studie their prophane Diuinitie and Law, and haue among them nine seuerall *steps* or degrees vnto the highest dignitie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 313.

7. Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.

Every age makes a *step* unto the end of all things.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

"General Tufto . . . and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera. "Where you got your *step*," said George (punning).
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

The Silver Bill of 1890 . . . was declared to be a long *step* toward the goal of free coinage of silver.
New York Times, Jan. 15, 1891.

8. Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.

And sit apperen the *Steppes* of the Asnes feet, in 3 places of the Degrees, that ben of fulle harde Ston.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 81.

He seigh the *steppes* brode of a leoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 829.

9. Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a *step* at the door.

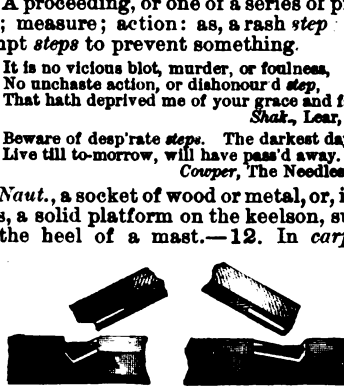
A foot more light, a *step* more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., l. 1. 18.

10. A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash *step* to take prompt *steps* to prevent something.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd *step*,
That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 231.

Beware of desperate *steps*. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
Cowper, The Needless Alarm.

11. *Naut.*, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast.—12. In *carp.*, any



Steps in Timber-work.

piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.—13. In *mach.*: (a) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (b) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.—14. In *music*: (a) Same as *degree*, whether of the scale or of the staff. (b) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard. In the scale, a whole step is a major second, or tone, and a half-step a minor second, or semitone; and the same nomenclature is transferred to the staff and the keyboard. The successive steps between the normal tones of a scale, whether whole or half, are collectively called *diatonic*; while intervals involving other tones are called *chromatic*.—Out of *step*, not keeping step.—Pair of *steps*, set of *steps*, a step-ladder, especially one for indoor use.—*Step by step*. (a) By gradual and regular process. *Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 9.* (b) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress. *Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 78.*—To *break step*. See *break*.—To *keep step*, to walk or march in unison; put the right and left foot forward alternately at the same moment with the corresponding foot of another person: often followed by *with*.—To *keep step* to, to walk, march, or dance in time to: as, to *keep step* to the music.—To *take a step*, or to *take steps*, to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business; take initiatory measures; institute proceedings.

step (step). [*< ME. step-, < AS. steop-, as in steop-bearn, stepchild (-bairn), steop-cild, stepchild, steop-fæder, stepfather, steop-mōdor, stepmother, etc., = OFries. stiap-, stiap- = D. stief = MLG. stief-, LG. steef- = OHG. stiuf-, stiuf-, MHG. G. stief- = Icel. stjúp- = Sw. stjuf-, styf- = Dan. stif-, stiv-, sted-: prob. lit. 'orphaned,' as in AS. steopcild, steopbearn, stepchild, steop-sunn, stepson, etc., which are prob. the oldest compounds, the correlative compounds, steop-fæder, stepfather, etc., being formed later, when the prefix steop- was taken appar. in some such sense as 'subsequent,' 'nominal,' or 'in law'; < *steopan, found only as in comp., and in the secondary weak form, in comp. *ā-stīpan, *āstēpan, in pp. pl. āsteapte, āstēpte, orphaned, = OHG. stiufan, ar-stiufan, bi-stiufan, deprive of parents, orphan.] A prefix used in composition before *father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, child, etc.*, to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.*

step-back (step'bak), *a.* [Irreg. < *step- + back*.] Noting the relationship a deceased person bears to his widow's child by a second marriage. [Rare.]

Richard is Henry's *step-back* father.
The Nation, Aug. 23, 1888, p. 158.

stepbairn (step'bārn), *n.* [*< ME. steopbern, < AS. steopbearn (= Icel. stjúpbearn = Sw. styfbarn = Dan. stibarn), < steop-, step-, + bearn, child; see step- and barn², bairn.*] A stepchild. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

step-bit (step'bit), *n.* A notched key-bit.

step-box (step'box), *n.* A box or casing to inclose the base of an upright spindle or shaft-step, to retain the shaft in place and furnish a bearing, and to hold the lubricant.

stepbrother (step'brʊθ'ər), *n.* [*< ME. stepbrother, stepbroder, < AS. *steopbrōthor (= D. stiefbroeder = MHG. stiefbruder, G. stiefbruder = Sw. styfbroder = Dan. stifbroder), < steop-, step-, + brōthor, brother; see step- and brother.*] One's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage.

stepchild (step'child), *n.* [*< ME. stepchild, < AS. steopcild (= OFries. stiefkind = D. stiefkind = OHG. stiufchint, MHG. stiefkint, G. stiefkind), < steop-, step-, + cild, child; see step- and child.*] The child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-country (step'kun'tri), *n.* A country that rears or receives and protects one born in another country. The speaker in the following quotation is an Italian brought up in Sweden: Farewell, my father—farewell, my *step-country*.
Disraeli, Contarini Fleming, ii. 4.

step-cover (step'kuv'ər), *n.* On a vehicle, a lid or protecting cover over a step. It is usually so fitted that the opening of the door moves the cover to one side and uncovers the step, or causes it, by a hinge or other device, to turn back out of the way.

step-cut (step'kut), *n.* Same as *trap-cut* (which see, under *cut*).

stepdame (step'dām), *n.* [Formerly also *stepdam*, < *step- + dame*.] A stepmother.

Phryxus . . . with his sister Helle fled from their cruel *stepdam* Ino.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

step-dance (step'dāns), *n.* A dance marked by originality, variety, or difficulty in the steps; a dance in which the steps are more important than the figure, as a hornpipe or a clog-dance: usually a pas seul.

Orthris began rowlin' his eyes an' crackin' his fingers an' dancin' a *step-dance* for to impress the Headman.
Rudyard Kipling, The Taking of Lungtungpen.

stepdaughter (step'dā'tər), *n.* [*< ME. stepdoughter, stepdoughter, stepdochter, < AS. steopdohtor (= D. stiefdochter = MLG. stiefdochter = MHG. stiufdochter, G. stiefdochter = Icel. stjúpdohtir = Sw. styfdohter = Dan. stifdatter), < steop-, step-, + dohtor, daughter; see step- and daughter.*] A daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

After hir com the *stepdoughter* of Cleodalis, that hight also Gonnore
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

stepet, *a.* A Middle English form of *steep*¹.

stepfather (step'fā'tər), *n.* [*< ME. stepfader, stepfadyr, corruptly stiufadre, < AS. steopfæder (= OFries. stiapfader, stiefader = D. stiefvader = MLG. stiefvader = OHG. stiuffater, stioffater, MHG. G. stiefvater = Icel. stjúpafadr = Sw. styf-fader = Dan. stifader), < steop-, step-, + fæder, father; see step- and father.*] A man who is the husband of one's mother, but is not one's father.

I schel the telle altograde,
Beten Ichaue me *stifadre*.
Beves of Hamtoun, l. 464.

"He was delighted at his mother's marriage." "Odd, for he knew already what a *stepfather* was."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xvii.

step-fault (step'fālt), *n.* One of a series of small, nearly parallel faults by which strata have been dislocated so as to occupy a position resembling a series of steps or stairs.

step-gage (step'gāj), *n.* A gage, arranged in the form of steps, for testing and correcting fixed caliper-gages, etc. See *cut* under *gage*².

step-grate (step'grāt), *n.* See *grate*².

stephane (stef'a-nē), *n.* [*< Gr. στέφανος, the brim of a helmet, a stephane (see def.), crown. Cf. στέφανος, a wreath, garland, crown: see stephanos.*] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a head-dress or ornament consisting of a band or coronet typically high in the middle, over the brow, and diminishing toward either side of the head. It is characteristic of the goddess Hera, though often represented as worn by other goddesses, as well as by mortals, and is frequently ornamented with an anthemion, as in the example figured on the following page.

stephanial (stef'fā-ni-āl), *a.* [*< stephanion + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the stephanion: as, a *stephanial* point.

stephanic (stef-fā'n'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown. see stephanos.*] Same as *stephanial*.



Hera Ludovisi, wearing Stephane.

The arch of the top of the cranium is markedly flat, giving the *stephanic* region a somewhat angular appearance. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.*

stephanion (ste-fā'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *stephania* (-ā). [*N.L.*, < Gr. *στέφανιον*, dim. of *στέφανος*, a wreath; see *stephanos*.] In *craniom.*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. An upper *stephanion* and a lower are distinguished, corresponding to the upper and lower temporal ridges. See cut under *craniometry*.

stephanite (ste-fā'ni-tē), *n.* [Named after *Stephan*, Archduke of Austria.] A native sulphid of silver and antimony, a mineral of iron-black color and metallic luster. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is often pseudo-hexagonal through twinning. Also called *black silver* or *brittle silver ore*.

stephanome (ste-fā'nōm), *n.* [For **stephanonome*, < Gr. *στέφανος*, crown (corona), + *μέτρον*, take, *νόμος*, law.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fog-bows—for example, as observed at mountain observatories. See the quotation.

This instrument, named a *stephanome*, consists of a graduated bar, at one end of which the eye is placed, and in which alides a cross-bar carrying certain projections. With its aid faint objects, for which a sextant would be useless, may be measured to within 5 minutes.

Phil. Mag., 5th ser., XXIX, 464.

Stephanophorus (ste-fā'nōf'ō-rus), *n.* [*N.L.* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *στέφανος*, crown, + *φορέω*, bear.] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic Neotropical genus of tanagers, having a short, turgid, almost pyriform bill. *S. leucocephalus* is bluish-black, with the lesser wing-coverts blue, the vertical crest crimson, the hindhead



Stephanophorus leucocephalus.

silky-white, the forehead, lores, and chin black. The length is seven inches. The bird is confined to southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern parts of the Argentine Republic.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1873.

stephanos (ste-fā'nos), *n.*; pl. *stephanoi* (-noi). [*< Gr.* *στέφανος*, a wreath, crown, < *στέφω*, put around, encircle, wreath, crown. Cf. *stemma*.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (a) A wreath awarded as a prize to the victor in a public contest, or as a token of honor, especially in recognition of some public service. Such wreaths



Stephanos (H). Head of Hera on Silver Stater of Elis; 5th century B.C.

were sometimes of natural leaves, as of the olive, laurel, oak, parsley, or pine, and sometimes of leaves of metal, as gold, and their award was a very usual distinction among the Greeks. In this sense very commonly expressed by the translators as 'crown,' as in the famous oration "On the Crown" of Demosthenes. (b) A head-ornament or crown akin to the *stephane*, from which it differs in that it preserves the same height all round, instead of diminishing toward the sides. See cut in preceding column.

Stephanotis (ste-fā'nō'tis), *n.* [*N.L.* (Thouars, 1806), in allusion to the corona of five flattish petaloid bodies or auricles; < Gr. *στέφανωτις*, fit for a crown, < *στέφανος*, a crown.] 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Tylophoreæ*, distinguished from *Marsdenia* by its white salver-shaped or funnel-form corolla. There are about fifteen species, natives of Madagascar, the Malay archipelago and southern China, and of Cuba. They are smooth shrubby twiners, often high-climbing, bearing opposite deep-green fleshy or coriaceous leaves, and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers in umbelliform cymes between the petioles. The cylindrical corolla-tube is dilated at the base and often again at the throat, and spreads into five overlapping oblique lobes. The fruit consists of two thick horizontal follicles, with numerous comose seeds. *S. floribunda* is a favorite evergreen greenhouse climber, commonly known by its generic name *stephanotis*, also as *waxflower*, and sometimes, from its native country, as *Madagascar jasmine* or *chapel-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

step-ladder (ste-fā'lad'ēr), *n.* A ladder having flat steps, or treads, in place of rungs, and usually provided with an adjustable supporting frame.

stepmother (ste-fā'muθ'ēr), *n.* [*< ME.* *stepmoder*, *stepmodyr*, < *AS.* *stepmōdor* (= *OFries.* *stiefmoder* = *D.* *stiefmoeder* = *MLG.* *stiefmoder* = *OHG.* *stiuftmuoter*, *MHG.* *stiefmuoter*, *G.* *stiefmutter* = *Icel.* *stjúpmóðir* = *Sw.* *stiefmoder* = *Dan.* *stiefmoder*), < *steóp*, step-, + *mōdor*, mother.] 1. A woman who is the wife of one's father, but is not one's mother.

No, be assured you shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak., Cymbeline, l. 1. 71.*

2. A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. The pansy. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Stepmother's blessing*, a hangnail. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

stepmotherly (ste-fā'muθ'ēr-li), *a.* [*< stepmother* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother; hence, figuratively, harsh or neglectful: in allusion to the behavior popularly attributed to stepmothers.

step-parent (ste-fā'pār'ent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (stepp), *n.* [= *F. D. G. Dan.* *steppe* = *Sw.* *stepp*, < *Russ.* *stept*, a waste, heath, steppe.] A more or less level tract devoid of trees: a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia, of which the most characteristic feature is the absence of forests. The word *steppe* was introduced into the scientific literature of western Europe by Humboldt, in whose "Ansichten der Natur"—a work widely circulated, and translated into all the most important European languages—there is a chapter entitled "Steppen und Wüsten" (*Steppes and Deserts*). The steppe region in Europe begins on the borders of Holland, and extends through northern Germany—where such lands are called *Heiden* (heaths)—into Russia in Europe, and beyond the Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean, for a distance of about 4,500 miles. Although the steppes are in general characterized by the lack of an arboreal and the presence of a grassy vegetation, and by a pretty uniformly level surface, there are many breaks in this botanical and topographical monotony. In the form of forests extending along the streams, large patches of dense and sometimes tall shrubbery, lakes (both fresh and saline), rolling hills, ridges, barren sands, and patches covered with saline efflorescence. The general character of the region is pastoral, and the population (especially of the Asiatic steppes) nomadic: but all this has been to a considerable extent interfered with by the spread of Russian civilization and the domination of Russian authority. The Russian and Siberian steppes pass southward into the deserts of central Asia, and northward into the tundra region of the extreme north. Humboldt, in the work named above, occasionally uses the term *steppe* in describing the pampas and llanos of South America, and the plains, prairies, and barrens of the northern division of the New World, and his example has been followed to a certain extent by other physical geographers writing in regard to America; but the word *steppe* is nowhere in popular use except as to places where Russian is the dominating language.

Some of the Asiatic *Steppes* are grassy plains; others are covered with succulent, evergreen, articulated soda-plants: many glisten from a distance with flakes of exuded salt which cover the clayey soil, not unlike in appearance to fresh fallen snow.

Humboldt, Aspects of Nature (trans.).

Steppe murrain, rinderpest.

stepped (stept), *a.* [*< step* + *-ed*.] 1. Formed in or forming a step or a series of steps.—2. Supported, as a vertical shaft, by a step, step-like bearing, or shoe.—**Stepped cone**. Same as *cone*.

pulley.—**Stepped gable, gage, gearing**. See the nouns. —**Stepped pyramid**, a form of pyramid of which the faces, instead of continuing in one slope from base to apex,



Stepped Pyramid, Sakkarah, Egypt.

are formed in a more or less even series of enormous steps. Some of the oldest of the Egyptian pyramids present this form.

stepper (ste-fā'ēr), *n.* [*< step* + *-er*.] One who or that which steps (with a certain gait or carriage expressed or implied); specifically, a fast horse: often in composition: as, a *high-stepper*; that horse is a good *stepper*.

The mare's a *stepper*, and Phil King knows how to handle the ribbons. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 377.

stepping (ste-fā'ing), *n.* 1. Collectively, the steps of a joint in which the parts at their junction form a series of reentrant angles, thus resembling a flight of steps, as in the fitting of the doors to the front frames of safes.—2. Collectively, a series of step-like bearings, as the bearings for the spindles of a spinning-frame or spooling-machine, or of a ball-winding machine.

stepping-point (ste-fā'ing-point), *n.* Same as *bearding*, 1.

stepping-stone (ste-fā'ing-stōn), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place designed to save the feet in walking.—2. A horse-block. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

stepfather (ste-fā'sis'tēr), *n.* [*< ME.* *stepfater* (= *D.* *stiefvater* = *MHG.* *G.* *stiefvater* = *Sw.* *stysvater* = *Dan.* *stifsvater*), < *step* + *father*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage.

stepson (ste-fā'sun), *n.* [*< ME.* *stepson*, *stepson*, < *AS.* *steopsunu* (= *D.* *stiefsohn* = *MLG.* *stiefsohn* = *OHG.* *stiuftsun*, *MHG.* *stiefsun*, *G.* *stiefsohn* = *Icel.* *stjúpson* = *Sw.* *stifson* = *Dan.* *stifson*), < *steóp*, step-, + *sunu*, son.] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-stone (ste-fā'stōn), *n.* Same as *stepping-stone*. [*Rare.*]

step-vein (ste-fā'vān), *n.* In *mining*, a vein filling a fissure, consisting alternately of flats, or horizontal, and steeply inclined or vertical parts, resembling in form a flight of steps.

-ster. [*< ME.* *-ster*, *-stre*, *-estre*, *-ester*, < *AS.* *-estre*, used fem. of *-ere*, as in *webbestre*, a female weaver (*E. webster*), *fiðelstre*, a female fiddler, *witegestre*, a female prophet, etc.; = *D.* *-ster*, as in *spinster*, a female spinner (= *E. spinster*), etc., = *LL.* *-ster*, as in *poetaster* (see *-aster*, *poetaster*, *criticaster*, etc.), also in *oleaster*; < *Indo-Eur.* *-as* + *-tar*.] A termination denoting occupation, as in *mailster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *songster*, etc. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er*. In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*, with which it was later often combined, as in *seamstress*, *sempstress*, *songstress*, or, if it survived, was used chiefly as masculine, and took on new meanings of contempt or depreciation, as in *trickster*, *gamester*, *punter*, etc., or indicated simple agency or existence, as in *deemster*, *doomster*, *huckster*, *tapster*, *teamster*, *upholster*, *roadster*, *youngster*, etc. Some of the older nouns with this suffix survive as surnames, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, *Sangster*, *Dempster*, etc.

ster. An abbreviation of *sterling*?

steraclet, *n.* [Early mod. *E.*, also *sterracle*, *sterakel*; < *ME.* *steracle*; origin obscure.] A strange thing, sight, or performance; a prank.

When thou art sett upon the pynacle,
Thou shalt there pleyne a gweynt *steracle*,
Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
Thysself from hurte thou save.

Cowenry Mysteries, p. 208. (Halliwel.)

stercobilin (stēr'kō-bil-in), *n.* [*< L.* *stercus* (*stercor*-), dung, + *bilis*, bile, + *-in*.] The brown coloring matter of the feces.

stercoraceous (stēr-kō-rā'shius), *a.* [*< L.* *stercus* (*-or*-), dung, + *-aceus*.] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or in any way resembling dung, ordure, or feces; excrementitious; fecal.—2. In *entom.*, frequenting or feeding on dung, as many beetles, flies, etc.—**Stercoraceous vomiting**, in *pathol.*, vomiting of fecal matter.

stercoræmia, *n.* See *stercoræmia*.

stercoral (stér'kô-râ), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. stercus (-or-), dung, + -al.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to feces; stercoraceous.

II. n. Dung; excrement.

Stercoranism (stér'kô-rân-izm), *n.* [*< Stercoran-ist + -ism.*] In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists. Also *Stercorianism*, *Stercorarianism*.

Stercoranist (stér'kô-rân-ist), *n.* [= *F. stercoraniste*, *< ML. Stercoranistæ*, *< L. stercus (-or-), dung.*] A name applied by opponents to various persons in the church who were said to hold a grossly materialistic conception of the Lord's Supper. They were alleged to believe that the Lord's body was, like other food consumed, digested and evacuated. The word was first used by Cardinal Humbert in 1054. Also *Stercorianist*, *Stercorarian*.

stercoraceous (stér'kô-râ-rê-us), *a.* Same as *stercoraceous*.

Stercorarian (stér'kô-râ-ri-an), *n.* [*< L. stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (*< stercus (-or-), dung*), + *-an.*] Same as *Stercoranist*.

Stercorarianism (stér'kô-râ-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< Stercorarian + -ism.*] Same as *Stercoranism*.

Stercorarinæ (stér'kô-râ-ri-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Stercorarius + -inæ.*] The dung-hunters, a subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Stercorarius*: same as *Lestridinæ*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*.

Stercorarius (stér'kô-râ-ri-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Brisson, 1760), *< L. stercorarius*, pertaining to dung; see *stercorary*.] The dung-hunters, skuas, or jagers, a genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Stercorarinæ*. Also called *Lestris*. The name is used (a) for all the species of the subfamily; (b) for the larger species, as *S. skua*, the smaller being called *Lestris* (see cut under *skua*); (c) for the smaller species, *S.*

named, *< stercus (stercor-), excrement.*] 1. A genus of plants, type of the family *Sterculiaceæ* and of the tribe *Sterculiæ*. It is characterized by a stamen-column usually with fifteen anthers crowded without regular order, a five-celled ovary with two or more



Sterculia fatida.
a, flower; b, ovary; c, stamens; d, fruit.
From "Botanica dissertationes" of Cavanilles, and dry specimen.

ovules in each cell, and a fruit of distinct spreading dehiscent carpels. There are about 90 species, natives of warm climates, especially of tropical Asia. They are most commonly large trees, with simple feather-veined leaves, and unisexual flowers in drooping panicles, with a colored bell-shaped calyx, and a fruit of five radiating woody foliules opening on the upper edge; but none of these characters is universal. Their inner bark is composed of a tough fiber which is not affected by moisture, and is in many species a valuable material for cordage, mats, bags, paper, or tow for upholstery. Their seeds are filled with an oil which may be used for lamps, and are slightly acrid but often edible. They are mucilaginous, and often exude an abundance of gum resembling gum tragacanth, swelling into a jelly in cold water without dissolving. *S. urens*, and perhaps other species, furnish a share of the Indian tragacanth, or kuteera gum; *S. Tragacantha* of western Africa yields the African or Senegal tragacanth. *S. guttata* is an East Indian tree, the bark of the younger parts of which yields a strong white fiber. *S. Balanphas*, of the same region, yields the pigment cassoumba used by the natives of Amboyna. For *S. villosa*, see *oadal*. *S. quadrifida*, the calcol of eastern and northern Australia, produces clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits, each with ten or eleven black seeds resembling filberts in taste, and eaten as a substitute for them. *S. Chicha*, the chicha or panama, yields seeds eaten as nuts in Brazil and northward; it is a handsome tree with yellowish purple-spotted flowers. *S. fatida* (see *stavewood*) is the source of some native remedies in Java. *Firmiana platanifolia* (*Sterculia platanifolia* of Linneus filius), of Japan and China, has been called *sultan's parasol*. See *mahoe* and *cassoumba*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. Laporte, 1835.

Sterculiaceæ (stér'kû-li-â-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Ventenat, 1804), *< Sterculia + -aceæ*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Malvales*, related to the *Malvaceæ* and *Bombacaceæ*, resembling the former in its variety of habit and foliage and its frequently monadelphous stamens. It includes about 660 species, belonging to 51 genera, classed in 8 tribes, natives mostly of the tropics, or occurring farther to the south in Africa and Australia.

sterculiaceous (stér'kû-li-â-shi-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plant family *Sterculiaceæ*.

sterculiad (stér'kû-li-ad), *n.* A plant of the family *Sterculiaceæ*. Lindley.

Sterculiæ (stér'kû-li-ê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. deCandolle, 1824), *< Sterculia + -æ*.] A tribe of plants, belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual or polygamous flowers without petals, commonly with a colored calyx, and five to fifteen anthers adnate at the summit of a long or short column of united filaments, and either crowded or arranged in a definite series or a ring. It includes 12 genera, of which *Sterculia* is the type. They are natives mostly of tropical Asia and Africa, extending into Australia and Java. See *Sterculia*.

stere¹. A Middle English form of *steer¹*, *steer²*, *stir¹*, *stoor²*.

stere² (stâr), *n.* [= *F. stère*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, cubic; prob. *< √ sta* as in *stáras*, stand.] A cubic meter: the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet. The word *stere* is but little used, except with reference to cordwood, *cubic meter* being the expression in universal use for the solid unit.

Sterelmintha (ster-el-min'thâ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. *< Gr. στερεός*, stiff, hard, solid, + *ἐλμινς* (*el-*

min), a worm.] The parenchymatous endoparasitic worms, having no intestinal canal. They formed one of two main divisions, the other being *Cestelmintha*, into which the *Entozoa* were divided by Owen in 1843, corresponding to the parenchymatous intestinal worms or *vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of Cuvier. They are such as the cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapes and flukes.

sterelminthic (ster-el-min'thik), *a.* [*< Sterelmintha + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha*.

sterelminthous (ster-el-min'thus), *a.* Same as *sterelminthic*.

stereo- (stér'ê-ô, also, especially in trade use, stê'rê-ô), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *stereotype*.] Same as *stereotype*: as, a *stereo* plate; *stereo* apparatus.

stereobate (stér'ê-ô-bât), *n.* [= *F. stéréobate*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, firm, + *βάσις*, verbal adj. of *βαίνω*, go, step: see *base²*.] In arch., the substructure, foundation, or solid platform upon which a building is erected. In columnar



Stereobate of the Parthenon, east front (illustrating the convex curvature of the best Greek Doric temple-foundations).

buildings it includes the *stylobate*, which is the uppermost step or platform of the foundation upon which the columns stand.

stereobatic (stér'ê-ô-bat'ik), *a.* [*< stereobate + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a stereobate; of the character of a stereobate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 408.

stereoblastula (stér'ê-ô-blas'tû-lâ), *n.*; *pl. stereoblastulæ* (-lê). [*NL.*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A solid blastula; a blastula in which there is no cavity. J. A. Ryder.

stereochrome (stér'ê-ô-krôm), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A stereochromatic picture. See *stereochromy*.

stereochromic (stér'ê-ô-krô'mik), *a.* [*< stereochromy + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.—**Stereochromic process**, the method of painting by stereochromy.

stereochromy (stér'ê-ô-krô-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A method of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and its substratum.

stereo-clumps (stér'ê-ô-klumps), *n. pl.* [*< stereo + clump.*] Sectional blocks of type-metal or wood, usually three fourths of an inch high, made of different sizes so that they can be combined to fit and uphold any size of stereotype plate. When clamps are added, they keep the plate secure in the process of printing. [*Eng.*] **stereo-electric** (stér'ê-ô-ê-lek'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *ἤλεκτρον*, E. *electric*.] Noting the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures.

stereogastrula (stér'ê-ô-gas'trô-lâ), *n.*; *pl. stereogastrulæ* (-lê). [*NL.*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *NL. gastrula*, *q. v.*] A solid gastrula; a form of gastrula in which no cleavage-cavity is developed. J. A. Ryder.

Stereognathus (ster-ê-og'nâ-thus), *n.* [*NL.* (Charlesworth, 1854), *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of fossil monotrematous mammals from the Lower Oolite of Stonesfield, England. The original fossil was named *S. ooliticus*.

stereogram (stér'ê-ô-gram), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *γράμμα*, a writing, *< γράφειν*, write: see *gram²*.] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

stereograph (stér'ê-ô-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *stereogram*.

stereographic (stér'ê-ô-gráf'ik), *a.* [= *F. stéréographique*; as *stereograph-y + -ic.*] Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an



Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

pomatorhinus, *S. parasiticus*, and others, the larger being called *Buphagus* or *Megalestria*.

stercorary (stér'kô-râ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (*ML. neut. *stercorarium*, a place for dung), *< stercus (stercor-), dung.*] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to dung or manure; consisting of dung. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days, p. 17.

II. n.; *pl. stercoraries (-riz).* A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

stercorate (stér'kô-rât), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. stercorated*, *ppr. stercorating.* [*< L. stercoratus*, *pp. of stercorare*, dung, manure, *< stercus (-or-), dung.*] To manure or dung. Scott, Pirate, iv.

stercorate (stér'kô-rât), *n.* [*< stercorate, v.*] Dung; excrement. *Imp. Dict.*

stercoration (stér'kô-râ-shon), *n.* [*< L. stercoratio (-n-), a dunging or manuring, < stercorare*, *pp. stercoratus*, dung, manure, *< stercus (-or-), dung.*] The act of manuring with dung. Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

stercoremia, stercoræmia (stér'kô-rê-mi-â), *n.* [*NL. stercoræmia*, *< L. stercus (-or-), dung, + Gr. αἷμα*, blood.] Contamination of the blood from retained feces.

Stercorianism, Stercorianist (stér'kô-ri-an-izm, -ist). Same as *Stercoranism, Stercoranist*.

stercoricolous (stér'kô-rik'ô-lus), *a.* [*< L. stercus (-or-), dung, + colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting excrement; dwelling in dung. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

Stercorist (stér'kô-rist), *n.* [*< L. stercus (-or-), dung, + -ist.*] A Stercoranist.

stercorite (stér'kô-rit), *n.* [*< L. stercus (-or-), dung, + -ite².*] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and sodium, found in guano on the island Ichaboe, off the west coast of Africa.

stercory (stér'kô-ri), *n.* [*< L. stercus (-or-), dung.*] Excrement; dung. *Mir. for Mags.*, III. 246.

Sterculia (stér'kû-li-â), *n.* [*NL.* (Linneus, 1747), so called from the fetid flowers or fruit of certain species; *< L. Sterculius*, a deity so

infinite plane, while preserving the angles.—

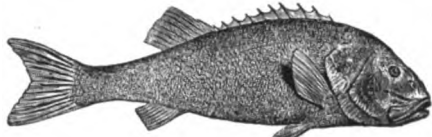
Stereographic map-projection. See *projection*.

stereographical (ster'ē-ō-graf'i-kāl), *a.* [*< stereographic + -al.*] Same as *stereographic*.

stereographically (ster'ē-ō-graf'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

stereography (ster'ē-ō-grā-fī), *n.* [= *F. stéréographie*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

Stereolepis (ster'ē-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Ayres, 1859), *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes of enormous size in comparison with related forms. *S. gigas*, the jew-fish or black sea-bass of the Californian coast, reaches a



Jew-fish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

length of 5 feet. It is brownish or greenish-black with large black blotches, most evident in the young.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

stereome (ster'ē-ōm), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεώμα*, a solid body, *< στερεός*, solid.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Schwendener for those elements which impart strength to a fibrovascular bundle. Compare *mesotome*.

stereometer (ster'ē-ōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the solid capacity of a vessel.—2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

stereometric (ster'ē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< stereometria + -ic.*] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—**Stereometric function.** See *function*.

stereometrical (ster'ē-ō-met'ri-kāl), *a.* [*< stereometric + -al.*] Same as *stereometric*.

stereometrically (ster'ē-ō-met'ri-kāl-i), *adv.* By or with reference to stereometry.

stereometry (ster'ē-ō-m'et-ri), *n.* [= *F. stéréométrie*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, cubic, + *-μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The art of measuring volumes.—2. The metrical geometry of solids.—3. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, etc.

stereo-mold (ster'ē-ō-möld), *n.* [*< stereo + mold*.] A mold used in stereotyping.

stereomonoscope (ster'ē-ō-mon'ō-sköp), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *μόνος*, single, alone, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument with two lenses for exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a single picture so as to give it all the effect of solidity.

stereoneural (ster'ē-ō-nū'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Having the nervous center, if any, solid.

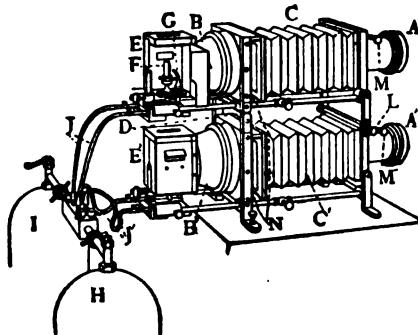
stereoplasma (ster'ē-ō-plazm), *n.* [*< NL. stereoplasma*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *πλάσμα*, anything molded or formed: see *plasm*.] 1. In corals, a delicate endothelial structure occupying different positions in the corallite, often forming vertical processes in the interseptal loculi or encircling septa, or acting as true endothecia. This substance, which connects septa (environing their free edges in some paleozoic corals), stretches across interseptal loculi irregularly, and sometimes fills up the lower part of the inside of the corallum, constituting a solid mass there. It is to be distinguished from the true endotheca.

2. In *bot.*, same as *stereoplasma*.

stereoplasma (ster'ē-ō-plas'mā), *n.* [NL.: see *stereoplasma*.] 1. Same as *stereoplasma*. 1. *Lindström*.—2. In *cytol.*, a term proposed by Nägeli for the solid part of protoplasm. Compare *hygroplasma*.

stereoplastic (ster'ē-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*< stereoplasma + -ic.*] Of the nature of or formed by stereoplasma; consisting of that substance.

stereopticon (ster'ē-ōp'ti-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *οπτικός*, pertaining to seeing or sight: see *optic*.] An improved form of magic lantern, consisting essentially of two complete lanterns matched and connected. The object of the reduplication is to permit the pictures shown to pass from one to the next by a sort of dissolving effect which is secured by alternate use of the two lenses, and at the same time to avoid the delay or the unpleasant sliding of the pictures across the field in view of the audience, but imperfectly avoidable when the simple magic lantern is used. The two lanterns may be either superposed or

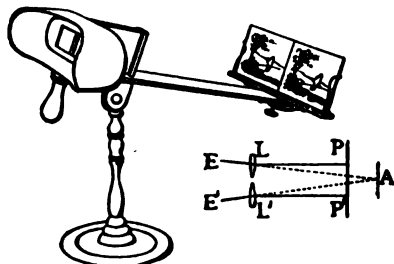


Double-tier Stereopticon.

A, A', tubes containing objectives; B, B', covers for condensers; C, C', collapsible-bellows fronts of the lanterns, which are mounted one above the other and hinged together at the rear standards (as shown at D) to provide for the elevation or depression necessary to bring the views on the screen into exact superposition; E, E', lime-light boxes, one of the lime-cylinders F and oxyhydrogen jets G being shown in the upper box, a part of which is removed; H, oxygen-holder; I, hydrogen-holder; J, J', flexible tubes for separately conveying these gases to the burners and mixing them only as they are needed to supply light; L, set-screw for elevation or depression; M, milled heads of shaft operating gear for extending or shortening the lens-tubes A. A. in adjustment of the focus; N, openings for insertion of slides, with inclined bottoms for insuring exact position.

placed side by side. Some forms of stereopticon are made with three lanterns.

stereoscope (ster'ē-ō-sköp), *n.* [= *F. stéréoscope*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision, and serving to produce from two nearly similar pictures of an object the effect of a single picture with the appearance of relief and solidity belonging to ordinary vision. It depends upon the fact that in ordinary vision, while the respective images of an object formed upon the retinas of the two eyes differ slightly because of the divergence of the rays from each point of the object, yet the effect upon the brain is that of a single object seen in perspective relief which the monocular image lacks. The slide of the stereoscope shows two pictures side by side taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form of stereoscope was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Subsequently Sir David Brewster invented the lenticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive properties of semi-double-convex lenses. This is the one now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of which is shown in the figure. The action is illustrated by



Stereoscope.

the diagram beneath. The light-rays from corresponding points of the two pictures P and P' are refracted in passing through the lenses L, L', and their directions changed so that they now seem to the eyes E, E' to diverge from a common point A beyond the plane of the card. By special effort a skilled observer can combine stereoscopic pictures into one without the use of the instrument, each eye being directed to one picture only and (to produce the normal stereoscopic effect) the one on its own side; the process may be facilitated by interposing a card screen between the pictures so that, for example, the left picture is entirely cut off from the right eye, etc. If the eyes are crossed so that the right eye sees the left picture and the left eye the right only, and the images combined by special effort, the usual stereoscopic effect is reversed—a convex surface becomes concave, etc. A similar pseudoscopic result is obtained with the ordinary stereoscope if the positions of the two pictures are exchanged.

stereoscopic (ster'ē-ō-sköp'ik), *a.* [= *F. stéréoscopique*; as *stereoscope + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope; having the form in relief, or proper perspective, as of an object seen in the stereoscope: as, *stereoscopic pictures*; *stereoscopic views*.—**Stereoscopic camera, diagrams, projection.** See the nouns.

stereoscopical (ster'ē-ō-sköp'i-kāl), *a.* [*< stereoscopic + -al.*] Same as *stereoscopic*.

stereoscopically (ster'ē-ō-sköp'i-kāl-i), *adv.* By or as by a stereoscope.

stereoscopist (ster'ē-ō-sköp'ist), *n.* [*< stereoscope + -ist.*] One versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

stereoscopy (ster'ē-ō-sköp'i), *n.* [= *F. stéréoscopie*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *-σκοπία*, *< σκοπεῖν*, view.] The use or construction of stereoscopes.

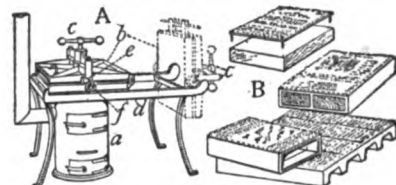
stereotomic (ster'ē-ō-tom'ik), *a.* [*< stereotomia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

stereotomical (ster'ē-ō-tom'i-kāl), *a.* [*< stereotomic + -al.*] Same as *stereotomic*.

stereotomy (ster'ē-ō-tō-mī), *n.* [= *F. stéréotomie*, *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *-τομία*, *< τέμνειν*, *ra-μειν*, cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures.

stereotrope (ster'ē-ō-tröp), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *τροπή*, a turning, *< τρέπειν*, turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but with its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief.

stereotype (ster'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. stéréotype*, *< Gr. στερεός*, fixed, + *τύπος*, impression, type: see *type*.] 1. The duplicate, in one piece of type-metal, of the face of a collection of types composed for printing. Three processes are used. (a) The plaster process, in which a mold taken from the composed types in fluid plaster of Paris is baked until dry, and is then submerged in melted type-metal. The cast taken in this mold, when cooled, is shaved to proper thickness, making the stereotype plate. (b) The clay process, in which the mold, taken by a press on a prepared surface of stiff clay, is



A, Stereotype Founding Apparatus. B, Stereotype Plates from the mold, as ejected by which the water-jacketed mold is uniformly heated. The mold is supported on the frame *d* and on the rollers; the parts of the mold are held together by a clamping-screw *c*; the water is supplied to the water-jacket through the funnel *e*. In pouring the metal, the mold is placed in position shown in dotted outline.

baked until dry, and filled by pouring into it fluid metal. (c) The paper-maché process, in which the mold is made by covering the type with a preparation of paper-pulp and clay, which is beaten into the interstices of the type-surface by a stiff brush. This mold when baked by steam-heat is put in a casting-box, which is filled with melted metal. This is the rudest but quickest process. Stereotypes for daily newspapers are usually made in fifteen minutes. For newspaper-work the plates for rotary presses are molded and cast with a curved surface that fits them to the impression-cylinder. The practice of stereotyping is now confined to newspapers and the cheaper forms of printed work. Plates of books, woodcuts, and the finer forms of printing are now made by the electrolytic process. (See *electrotype*.) Stereotype plates were first made, but imperfectly, by William Ged, at Edinburgh, in 1725. The plaster process, which was the first to become popular, was perfected by Wilson and Lord Stanhope in 1804. 2. Loosely, an electrotype.—3. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types; the process of producing printed work by means of such plates.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereotyping, or stereotype printing: as, *stereotype work*; *stereotype plates*.

stereotype (ster'ē-ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stereotyped*, ppr. *stereotyping*. [*< stereotype, n.*]

1. To cast a stereotype plate from: as, to *stereotype a page* or a form.—2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, to *stereotype the New Testament*.—3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

If men cannot yet entirely obey the law, . . . it does not follow that we ought therefore to *stereotype* their incompetency, by specifying how much is possible to them and how much is not. *H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 506.

stereotype-block (ster'ē-ō-tīp-blok), *n.* A block of iron or of hard wood, bound with brass, about three fourths of an inch high, on which a stereotype plate is fixed for use.

stereotyped (ster'ē-ō-tīpt), *p. a.* 1. Made or printed from stereotype plates.—2. Formed in an unchangeable manner; fixed; set: as, *stereotyped opinions*.

The engravings show considerable progress, but the capitals were so *stereotyped* that it is evident, if any Greek or Roman artists had designed capitals in Gandhara during the period just alluded to, we could predicate exactly what they would have been. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 178.

stereotype-metal (ster'ē-ō-tīp-met'al), *n.* An alloy for stereotype plates: type-metal.

stereotyper (ster'ē-ō-tī-pēr), *n.* [*< stereotype + -er*.] One who stereotypes, or who makes stereotype plates.

stereotypery (ster'ē-ō-tī-pēr-i), *n.* [*< stereotype + -ery.*] 1. The art or work of making stereotype plates.—2. Pl. *stereotyperies* (-iz). A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

stereotypic (ster'ē-ō-tī-p'ik), *a.* [*< stereotype + -ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stereotyping (ster'ē-ō-tī-p'ing), *n.* The art, act, or process of making stereotypes.—*Paper process of stereotyping.* See *paper*.

stereotypist (ster'ē-ō-tī-p'ist), *n.* [*< stereotype + -ist.*] One who makes stereotype plates; a stereotypist.

stereotypographer (ster'ē-ō-tī-pog'rā-fēr), *n.* [*< stereotypograph + -er.*] A stereotypist.

stereotypography (ster'ē-ō-tī-pog'rā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. στυπός, fixed, + E. typography.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype.

stereotypy (ster'ē-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [= *F. stéréotypie*; as *stereotype* + *-y*.] The art or business of making stereotype plates.

sterhydraulic (stēr-hi-drā'lik), *a.* [*Irreg. < Gr. στυπός, solid, + E. hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or having an action resembling that of a sterhydraulic press. See the phrase.—*Sterhydraulic press*, a peculiar form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated in a hydraulic cylinder by the displacement of a part of the contained liquid through the entrance into its mass of a rod working through a stuffing-box, a screw working in a packed nut, or in some cases a rope wound upon a barrel in the inclosure and pulled into it through a packed hole, the shaft of the winding-barrel or drum also extending through a stuffing-box in the side of the cylinder, and fitted on the exterior with a winch or a driving-wheel. Of these forms that using a screw is the simplest and best.

sterigma (stēr-ig'mā), *n.*; pl. *sterigmata* (-mā-tā). [*NL. < Gr. στήριγμα, a prop, support, < στήριξις, prop.*] In bot., a stalk or support of some kind; a term of varying application. (a) Same as *basidium*. (b) The stalk-like branch of a basidium which bears a spore. (c) The footstalk of a spore, especially of a spore of minute size. (d) The cell from which a spermatium is cut off. (e) A ridge or foliaceous appendage proceeding down the stem below the attachment of a decurrent leaf.

sterigmatic (ster-ig-mat'ik), *a.* [*< sterigma (-t) + -ic.*] In bot., resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of a sterigma.

sterile, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sterile*.

sterile (ster'il), *a.* [Formerly also *steril*; *< F. stérile* = *Sp. Pg. esteril* = *It. sterile*, *< L. sterilis*, unfruitful, barren; cf. *Gr. στérēs*, stiff, hard, solid, *στέρησις*, hard, unfruitful, barren.] 1. Unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile.

Indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak., Hamlet*, II. 2. 310.

It is certain that in *sterile* years corn sown will grow to an other kinde. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

2. Barren; not reproducing its kind.

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Atheism*.

3. In bot., of a flower, producing only stamens—that is, staminate or male (compare *neutral*); of a stamen, having no anther, or a functionless one; of an anther, without pollen; of an ovary, without perfect seeds; of a seed, without an embryo; of a frond, without sori. See cuts under *Onoclea*, *Ophioglossum*, *sassafras*, and *smoke-tree*.

—4. Free from living germs.

I at first suspected that the biologically *sterile* tube might not be chemically clean. *Medical News*, XLIX. 400.

5. Leading to no results; fruitless; profitless; useless.

I will endeavour that the favour conferred on me rest not *sterile*. *Abbe Mann*, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 431.

6. Lacking richness of thought or expression; bald; bare; as, a *sterile* style; *sterile* verse.—*Sterile wood*, a shrub or small tree, *Coprosma foetidissima*, of the *Rubiaceae*, found in New Zealand. It is extremely fetid when drying, though inodorous when alive and growing.

sterilisation, sterilise, etc. See *sterilization, etc.*

sterility (ste-ril'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. stérilité* = *Sp. esterilidad* = *Pg. esterilidad* = *It. sterilità*, *< L. sterilitas*], unfruitfulness, barrenness, *< sterilis*, barren, *sterile*: see *sterile*.] The state or character of being sterile. (a) Lack of fertility; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness, as of land, labor, etc.

For the Soil of Spain, the Fruitfulness of their Vallies recompenses the *Sterility* of their Hills. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. III. 32.

(b) Lack of fecundity; barrenness: said of animals or plants.

Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend To make this creature fruitful! Into her womb convey *sterility*! *Shak., Lear*, I. 4. 300.

(c) Fruitlessness; profitlessness.

The truthness of this formula is only equalled by its *sterility* for psychological purposes. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I. 551.

(d) Deficiency in ideas, sentiments, or expression; lack of richness or luxuriance, as in literary style; poverty; baldness; meagerness.

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope*, *Essay on Homer*.

sterilization (ster'il-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< sterilize + -ation.*] The act or operation of making sterile; specifically, the process of freeing from living germs. Also spelled *sterilisation*.

Sterilization of oom's milk must and will be a most valuable preventive of summer diarrhoea. *Medical News*, LIII. 12.

sterilize (ster'il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sterilized*, pp. *sterilizing*. [= *F. stériliser* = *Sp. Pg. esterilizar*; as *sterile* + *-ize*.] To render sterile or unproductive in any way; specifically, in bacteriology, to render free from living germs, as by heating or otherwise. Also spelled *sterilise*.

No, no—such wars do thou, Ambition, wage! Go *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage! Whole nations to depopulate is thine. *Savage*, *Public Spirit*.

Prof. Tyndall found that he could not *sterilize* an infusion of old hay . . . without boiling it continuously for several hours. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 306.

sterilizer (ster'il-i-zēr), *n.* [*< sterilize + -er.*] One who or that which sterilizes; especially, any apparatus for rendering substances free from living germs, as by means of heat. Also spelled *steriliser*.

sterkt. An old spelling of *stark*, *stirk*.

sterlet (stēr'let), *n.* [*< F. sterlet* = *Dan. sterlet* = *Sw. sterlett*, *< G. sterlet*, *< Russ. sterlyad*, a sterlet.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus*. It is of small size and slender form, with a long sharp snout and fringed barbels, and from sixty to seventy lateral shields. It rarely reaches a length of two



Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

feet, and is generally not more than a foot long. It inhabits the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, Caspian Sea, and the rivers of Asiatic Russia, as well as certain rivers of Siberia. It is highly esteemed for its flavor, and its roe makes a superior caviar. Compare also cuts under *Acipenser*.

Sterletus (stēr'le-tus), *n.* [*NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < F. sterlet*, *< Russ. sterlyad*, sterlet: see *sterlet*.] A genus of sturgeons, the type of which is the sterlet, having the spines of the dorsal shield posterior, no stellate plates, and the lip emarginate.

sterling, *n.* An obsolete form of *sterling*.

sterling (stēr'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. sterling, sterlinge, sterlynge, starling*, the coin so called; cf. *D. sterling* = *Sw. Dan. sterling*, sterling (as in mod. E. use) = *Icel. sterlingr*, a sterling (the English coin so called), = *MHG. sterline, sterline* (-ling), a coin so called, *G. sterling* (as in mod. E. use); = *OF. esterlin*, a sterling (the English coin so called), *sterlin, esterlin, estellin, estelin*, a weight of twenty-eight grains (of gold), the twentieth part of an ounce, = *Sp. Pg. esterlino*, in *libra esterlina*, a pound sterling, = *It. sterlino*, in *lira sterlina*, a pound sterling, also as a noun, *sterlino*, sterling coin, standard rate (of coin); *ML. sterlingus, sterlingum, sterlinus, stellinus, stelligus, sterlingeus, sterlingus, esterlingus, estrilingus*, a sterling (the English coin so called), also a weight of twenty-eight grains, the twentieth part of an ounce; all *< E.*, unless, as Kluge asserts, the *E.* itself (and so in part the *OF.* and *ML.*) is *< MHG. sterline, sterline* (-ling), which is then *< sterl-* or *ster-*, origin unknown, + *-ing* or *-ling* as in *shilling, farthing* (*AS. feorthing, feorthing*), *penny* (*AS. pening*, etc.). In this view the word must have been introduced into *ME.* use by the Hanse merchants in London, who, according to the story, first stamped the coin in England. The accepted statement is that these merchants were called *Easterlings* as coming from "the east parts of Germany" (Camden), and that the coin received its name from them; but the similarity appears to be accidental, and the statement, besides other deficiencies, fails to explain the *MHG.* name, which could not have meant 'Easterling.' It seems more probable that the *MHG.* word is, like the rest, derived from the *ME.* word, which must then be due, in spite of unexplained difficulties, to *Easter-*

ling, or else is derived, as asserted in a statement quoted by Minshew from Linwood, from the figure of a starling (*ME. sterling*) at one time engraved on one quarter of the coin so called: see *starling*. Historical evidence of the truth of this assertion is as yet lacking.] 1. *n.* 1. A silver coin struck by English (and Scottish) kings from the time of Richard I. (1190).

Faste comen out of halle And shoken nobles and *sterlings*. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1315.

The oldest pieces [of the coinage of Scotland] are silver pennies or *sterlings*, resembling the contemporary English money, of the beginning of the 12th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 656.

2. English money. [Rare.]

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbutnot*.

II. *a.* 1. Of fixed or standard national value; conforming to the national standard of value: said of English money, and, by extension, of the precious metals: as, a pound *sterling*; a shilling *sterling*. Abbreviated *ster.*, *stg.*

In the Canon Law mention is made of 5 shillings *sterling*, and a merke *sterling*, cap. 3. de Arbitris, & c. constitut. 12. de procurator. *Minshew*, 1617.

When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called *esterling* or *sterling* metal. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, I. vii.

I lost between seven and eight thousand pounds *sterling* of your English money. *J. S. Le Fanu*, *Dragon Volant*, v.

2. Of acknowledged worth or influence; authoritative.

If my word be *sterling* yet in England, Let it command a mirror hither straight, That it may show me what a face I have. *Shak., Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 264.

3. Genuine; true; pure; hence, of great value or excellence.

His *sterling* worth, which words cannot express, Lives with his friends, their pride and their distress. *Crabbe*, *Works*, II. 27.

I might recall other evidence of the *sterling* and unusual qualities of his public virtue. *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 321.

sterling (stēr'ling), *n.* See *sterling*.

Sterling's formula. See *formula*.

stern (stēr'n), *a.* [*< ME. stern, sterin, sterne, sturne*, *< AS. styrne*, severe, austere, stern (also in comp. *styrn-mōd*, stern-minded); akin to *OHG. stornēn*, be astonished, *sturni*, stupor; perhaps related to *OHG. storren*, *MHG. storren*, stand out, project, = *Goth. *staurran*, in comp. *and-staurran*, murmur against, also to *D. stuur*, stern, = *Sw. stursk*, refractory, and to *Icel. stúra*, gloom, despair, *stúra*, mope, fret.] 1. Severe in disposition or conduct; austere; harsh; rigorous; hard.

No Man was more gentle where there was Submission: where Opposition, no Man more *stern*. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 132.

And *sterner* hearts alone may feel The wound that time can never heal. *Byron*, *The Giaour*.

2. Characterized by severity or rigor; especially, resulting from or expressive of harshness: as, a *stern* reply; a *stern* glance; a *stern* rebuke.

He herd their strokes, that war ful *stern*. *Yvaine and Gawain*, l. 3219. (*Halliwel*.)

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time, Thou shouldst have said, "Good porter, turn the key." *Shak., Lear*, III. 7. 63.

Gods and men Fear'd her *stern* frown. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 446.

3. Grim or forbidding in aspect; gloomy; repellent.

In passing through these *stern* and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a baranco, or deep rocky valley. *Irving*, *Granada*, p. 88.

4. Rough; violent; tumultuous; fierce.

The werre wox in that won wonderly *stern*. *Alisaunder of Maccodine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 337.

Those *stern* waves, which like huge mountains roll. *Drayton*, *Polyolblon*, l. 435.

5. Rigid; stringent; strict.

Subjected to *stern* discipline by the rigid enforcement of uniform motives. *Maudsley*, *Body and Will*, p. 8.

6. Stout; strong; heavy.

The hamur bothe *sterne* and gret That drof the nayles throw hond and fete. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

Of bak & of breast al were his bodi *sterne*. *St. Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 143.

7. Firm; unyielding; inflexible; hard.

When that the poor have cried, *Cæsar* hath wept: Ambition must be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shak., J. C.*, III. 2. 97.

The *sterner* sex. See *sex*.—*Syn. 1. Severe, Harsh, Strict*, etc. See *austere*.—1 and 2. Unrelenting, uncompromising, inflexible.

***stern²** (stérn), *n.* [*< ME. sterne, steerne, steorne* (not found in AS., where only *steór*, a rudder, appears: see *steer¹*, *n.*) = *OFries. stjerne, stiarne*, a rudder, = *Icel. stjörn*, a steering, steerage, rudder; with formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *steór*, E. *steer*, etc., a rudder: see *steer¹*, *n.* and *v.*] 1†. The rudder or helm of a vessel.

gif he ne rise the rather and ranhte to the *steorne*.
The wynt wolde with the water the bot outhrowe.
Piers Plowman (A), l. 80.

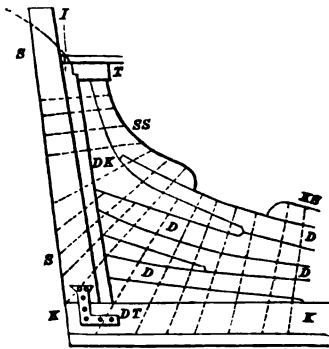
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterna*.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, v. 2.

2†. Hence, figuratively, any instrument of management or direction; a guiding agent or agency; also, a post of direction or control.

The father held the *sterna* of his whole obedience.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

† Not a few of them [the eunuchs] have come to sit at the *stern* of State.
Sandys, Travels, p. 55.

3. The hinder part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the part furthest removed



Lower part of Ship's Stern.

S, stern-post; K'S, keelson; K, keel; DT, dovetail-plates; I, inner stern-post; D, deadwood; DK, deadwood-knee; SS, sternson; T, deck-transom; F, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

from the stem or prow. See also cut under *poop*.

So, when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
High on the *stern* the Thracian raised his strain.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 39.

4. The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

He [the dragon] . . . gan his sturdy *sterna* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke that to the ground him feld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without *sterna*.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, [p. xxiii].

By the *stern*. See *by* 1.—From stem to stern. See *stem* 2.—Square stern, the old-fashioned stern on wooden vessels, which ended abruptly, square to the length. See cut under *transom*.—Stern foremost, backside foremost; with the stern advanced.—Stern on, the position of a vessel when her stern is presented toward the observer.—To make a stern board. See *board* 2.—To moor head and stern. See *moor* 2.

stern² (stérn), *v.* [*< stern²*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To steer; guide.

Hulke tower. . . is a notable mark for pilots, in directing them which wale to *sterna* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggle rocks.
Stanhurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed).

2. To back (a boat) with the oars; back water; row backward.—Stern all! stern hard! orders to back water given by the officer of a boat to the crew. Also simply *stern*.

II. *intrans.* To draw back; back water: said of a boat or its crew.

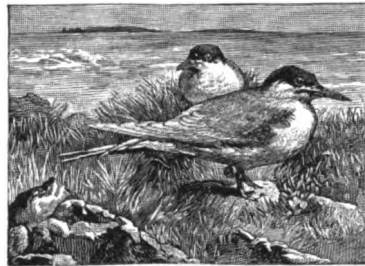
Meantime Mr. Norton, the mate, having struck the fast whale, he and the second mate *sterned off* to wait for the whale to get quiet.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 273.

stern³ (stérn), *n.* Same as *stern¹*.

stern⁴ (stérn), *n.* [A var. of *tern*: see *tern*, and *cf. Sterna*.] A tern.

Sterna (stér'ng), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), appar. based on E. *tern*.] A Linnaean genus of *Laridae*, typical of the subfamily *Sterninae*, and containing all the terns or sea-swallows, or variously restricted. It is now commonly confined to species of moderate and large size, white with usually a pearly-blue mantle and black cap, and having a long deeply-forked tail, whose outer feathers are more or less narrowly linear for much of their length. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world, as *S. hirundo*, the common tern of Europe and America; *S. arctica*, the arctic tern of the northern hemisphere; *S. paradisea* or *dougalli*, the roseate tern (see cut under *roseate*), very widely distributed; and *S. forsteri* and *S. trudeaui* of America. Among the large species, representing a subgenus *Thalasseus*, are *S. techovra* or *caspia*, the Caspian tern of Asia, Europe, and America; *S. maxima*, the royal tern (smaller than the last, in spite of its name) of America; *S. elegans*, the ducal tern of America. (See cut under *Thalasseus*.) A group of small species,

such as *S. minuta* of Europe and *S. antillarum* of America, are called *least terns*, and all have a white frontal crescent in the black cap: these represent a subgenus



Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Sternula. (See cut under *Sternula*.) Some middle-sized terns with dark upper parts, widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate regions, are the subgenus *Haliplana*, as the common sooty and bridled terns, *S. fuliginosa* and *S. anasthetica*. (See cut under *sooty*.) Gull-billed terns form a section *Gelochelidon* (see cut there). The wholly white terns, the black terns, and the noddies belong to other genera. See *Sterninae* and *tern*.

sternadiform (stér'ng-di-fórm), *a.* [*< NL. sternum*, the breast-bone, + *L. ad*, to, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, characterized by a tendency to expansion or extension of the thoracic or sternal region, as exemplified in the John-dory and the *Serranidae*. Gill.

sternage (stér'náj), *n.* [*< stern²* + *-age*.] Steerage; direction; course, as of a ship or fleet.

Follow, follow:
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England, as dead midnight still.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. Prol., l. 18.

sternal (stér'nal), *a.* [= *F. sternal*, *< NL. sternalis*, *< sternum*, the breast-bone: see *sternum*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sternum, especially the breast-bone of vertebrates: as, the sternal end of the clavicle; the sternal keel of a bird's breast-bone; sternal articulation; a sternal segment.—2. In *Invertebrata*, of or pertaining to a sternite; sternitic.—3. Ventral; hemal; on the ventral surface or aspect, where the sternum is situated; on the same side with the sternum; in man, anterior; in other animals, inferior: opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*.—**Sternal band**, in *embryol.*, of insects, a longitudinal thickening of the ovum, which gives rise to the sternal region of the body.—**Sternal canal**, in *Crustacea*, a median passage between each pair of endosternites, arched over by the meeting of the mesophragmal apophyses of the apodemes of opposite sides. The sternal canal conveys the chain of nervous ganglia and the sternal artery. See cut under *Atacida*.—**Sternal glands**, a chain of six to ten small lymphatic glands, situated along the course of the internal mammary blood-vessels.—**Sternal line**, the vertical line on the front of the chest lying over the edge of the sternum.—**Sternal region**, the region of the front of the chest lying between the sternal lines. It is divided into a *superior* and an *inferior sternal region* by a line passing through the uppermost points of the junctions of the third costal cartilages with the sternum.—**Sternal rib**, (*a*) A true or fixed rib; one that joins the sternum by its hemapophysis, or costal cartilage, as distinguished from a false rib. See cut under *endosteion*. (*b*) The hemapophysis of a rib, as distinguished from the pleurapophysis; that part of a bony jointed rib answering to the costal cartilage of a mammalian rib, reaching from the end of the pleurapophysis to the sternum or toward it, as distinguished from a vertebral rib, which is the pleurapophysis alone. See cuts under *episternum* and *interclavicle*.

sternalgia (stér-nal'ji-á), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. stér-vov*, the breast-bone, + *álgos*, pain.] 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone.—2. Specifically, angina pectoris. See *angina*.

sternalgic (stér-nal'jik), *a.* [*< sternalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with sternalgia; especially, affected with angina pectoris.

sternalis (stér-nál'is), *n.*; *pl. sternales* (-lêz). [NL., *sc. musculus*, muscle: see *sternal*.] A sternal or presternal muscle; specifically, the rectus sternalis of various animals, more expressly called *sternalis brutorum* and *rectus thoracicus superficialis*. It is not infrequently present in man.

Sternaspida (stér-nas'pi-dá), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. *< Sternaspis* (-aspíd-) + *-ida*.] An order of gephyreans, represented by the genus *Sternaspis*: distinguished from an order *Echiurina*, both being referred to a subelass *Echiuromorpha* of the class *Gephyrea*. Compare *Echiuroides*.

Sternbergia (stér-bér'ji-á), *n.* [NL. (Waldstein and Kitaibel, 1805), named after Count Kaspar Maria von Sternberg, 1761–1838, author of various botanical and paleontological works.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, family *Amaryllidaceae* and tribe *Amaryllideae*. It is characterized by a commonly solitary funnel-shaped perianth without a corona and with somewhat spreading lobes, and by a fleshy nearly indehiscent fruit with roundish and

often strophilote seeds. About 12 species have been described, now by some reduced to 5, all native of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They produce a short flower-stalk from a coated bulb, with leaves at the same time or earlier. *S. lutea* and several other dwarf species with handsome yellow flowers are cultivated under the name of *star-flowers*. *S. lutea* is also known as *winter daffodil*, and *S. colchiciflora* as *Mount Etna lily*; these are often sold under the name of *amaryllis*.

sternbergite (stér'bér'it), *n.* [Named after Count K. M. von Sternberg: see *Sternbergia*.] An ore of silver, a sulphid of silver and iron, having a pinchbeck-brown color and metallic luster. It occurs foliated, the laminae being soft and flexible. It leaves a mark on paper like that of graphite.

stern-board (stér'bórd), *n.* *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel. See to make a *stern board*, under *board*.

stern-cap (stér'kap), *n.* An iron cap to protect the stern of a boat.

stern-chase (stér'châs), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

stern-chaser (stér'châ'sér), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit.

Sternes (stér'nê-sê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sterna* + *-es*.] A subdivision of *Sterninae*, containing all the sea-swallows with forked tails and emarginate webs, as distinguished from the *Anoë* or noddies; the typical terns. Coues, 1862.

sterneber (stér'nê-bér), *n.* [*< NL. sternebra*, *< sternum* + (*vertebra*).] One of the pieces of which the breast-bone of a vertebrate usually consists; a bony segment of the sternum; a sternite, or sternbral element. The sternum is a serially segmented bone, made up of pieces, primitively separate bones, corresponding to pairs of ribs, every one of which is a sterneber. Thus, in man the manubrium sterni and the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage are each a sterneber; and the gladiolus, the middle part of the breast-bone, is composed of four other sternebers.

sternbral (stér'nê-bral), *a.* [*< sterneber* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the breast-bone; of or pertaining to a sterneber.

sterned¹ (stérnd), *a.* [*< stern²* + *-ed²*.] Having a stern (of a specified character). Chapman, *Iliad*, xi.

sterned² (stérnd), *a.* [ME., *< stern³* + *-ed²*.] Starred; starry. Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*.

sternest (stér'nér), *n.* [*< stern²* + *-er¹*.] A steersman; a guide or director. [Rare.]

He that is "regens sidera," the *sterner* of the stars.
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1637), p. 15. (Latham.)

stern-fast (stér'n'fást), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

stern-frame (stér'n'frám), *n.* The several pieces of timber or iron which form the stern of a ship—the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

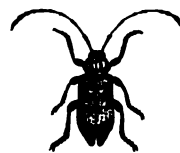
sternfully (stér'n'fú-li), *adv.* [*< "sternful* (irreg. *< stern* + *-ful*) + *-ly²*.] Sternly. Stanhurs, *Conceites*. [Rare.]

stern-gallery (stér'n'gal'e-ri), *n.* *Naut.* See *gallery*, 9.

stern-hook (stér'n'hók), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved timber built into the stern of a ship to support the stern-frame.

Sternidae (stér'ni-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sterna* + *-idae*.] The *Sterninae* rated as a family apart from *Laridae*.

Sternidius (stér-nid'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1873).] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, equivalent to *Leipus* (*Leipopus* of Serville, 1835). *S. acutiferus* is a common North American species now placed in *Leptostylus*. Its larva burrows under the bark of various trees.



Sternidius acutiferus.

sterniform (stér'ni-fórm), *a.* [*< NL. sternum*, the breast-bone, + *L. forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form or appearance of a thoracic sternum.—**Sterniform process** or *horn*, an anterior projection of the first ventral segment of the abdomen, between the bases of the posterior legs: it is more commonly called the *intercoaxal process*.

Sterninae (stér-ni'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sterna* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Laridae*, typified by the genus *Sterna*, containing all the terns or sea-swallows. It differs from *Larinae* in the average smaller size, slenderer form, relatively longer wings and tail, the forking of the tail, the small feet, and the slender sharp bill. The bill is paragnathous (not epignathous as is usual in *Larinae*), with continuous horny covering, usually long and slender, very sharp, with straight commissure or nearly so, gently curved culmen, long gonyes, and slight symphyseal eminence. The wings are extremely long, narrow,

and pointed, with the first primary much the longest, and the secondaries all short. The tail is usually long, and forked or forkate, with attenuated outer feathers. The feet are small, and scarcely ambulatorial. There are 60 or more species, of all parts of the world. They are divided into two groups, the *Sternes* or terns proper, including nearly all of the *Sterninae*, and the noddies or *Anoia*. Most of the species fall into the single genus *Sterna*. Other genera are *Hydrochelidon*, *Phaethon*, *Procelsterna*, *Cygis*, *Inca*, and *Anoia*. See *Sterna*, and cuts there noted.

sternine (stér'nin), *a.* [*NL.* *sterninus*, < *Sterna*, tern.] Resembling or related to a tern; or of pertaining to the *Sterninae*.

sternite (stér'nit), *n.* [*NL.* *sternum*, the breast-bone, + *-ite*.] 1. In *Arthropoda*, as an insect or a crustacean, one of the median ventral sclerites of the crust or body-wall; the median ventral piece of any segment, somite, or metamere, whether a distinct piece or only that undistinguished ventral part or region which lies between the insertions of any pair of legs or other appendages. The sternites are primitively and typically all alike, but may be variously modified in different regions of the body, or coalesced with one another or with other pieces of the exoskeleton, or suppressed. See cut under *Cephalothorax*.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the under or ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [Rare.]—3. One of the pieces of the sternum or breast-bone of a vertebrate; a sternebra. [Rare.]—**Antennary sternite.** Same as *epistoma* (b).

sternitic (stér-nit'ik), *a.* [*Sterna* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sternite; sternal, as a sclerite of an arthropod.

stern-knee (stér'nē), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Also called *sternson* and *sternson-knee*.

stern-light, *n.* [*stern* + *light*.] Starlight.

It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae stern light.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

sternly (stér'li), *adv.* [*ME.* *sternelich*, *sterneliche*, *sterneliche*, < *AS.* *sternlice*, < *styrne*, stern; see *stern* + *-ly*.] In a stern manner; with severity, harshness, austerity, or rigor.

sternmost (stér'möst), *a. superl.* [*stern* + *-most*.] Furthest in the rear; furthest stern: as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

sterness (stér'nes), *n.* [*ME.* *sternesse*, *sternesse*; < *stern* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being stern.

With sternness 3e comaundide to hem, and with power.
Wyck, *Esek.* xxxiv. 4.

—**Syn.** See *stern*, *a.*
sternochondroscapularis (stér-nō-kon-drō-skāp-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternochondroscapulares* (-rēs). [*NL.* (so. *musculus*, muscle), < *Gr.* *στερνον*, the breast-bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *NL.* *scapularis*, q. v.] A muscle of some mammals, not infrequent in man, arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula. Also called *chondroscapularis*, *scapulocostalis minor*, *costoscapularis*, *subclavius posticus*.

sternoclavicular (stér-nō-kla-vik-ū-lār), *a.* [*NL.* *sternoclavicularis*, < *Gr.* *στερνον*, the breast-bone, + *NL.* *clavicularis*, < *Gr.* *κλαβικλη*, pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle. Also *sternoclavicular*, and sometimes *clidosternal*.—**sternoclavicular fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**sternoclavicular ligament**, a band of ligamentous fibers uniting the sternum and the clavicle: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

sternoclavicularis (stér-nō-kla-vik-ū-lār'is), *n.*; pl. *sternoclaviculares* (-rēs). [*NL.*: see *sternoclavicular*.] One of two anomalous muscles in man, anterior and posterior, extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

sternoclidal (stér-nō-kli-dāl), *a.* [*Gr.* *στερνον*, the breast-bone, + *κλειδ* (κλειδ), key (clavicle), + *-al*.] Same as *sternoclavicular*.

sternoclidomastoid (stér-nō-kli-dō-mas'toid), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternoclidomastoides*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *clidomastoides*, q. v.] I. *a.* In anat., of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. The sternoclidomastoid muscle arises from the summit of the sternum and the inner section of the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is also called *sternomastoid*, *mas-toides colli*, and *nutor capitis*. See cut under *muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternoclidomastoid muscle.
sternoclidomastoides (stér-nō-kli-dō-mas'toidēs), *n.*; pl. *sternoclidomastoides* (-i). [*NL.*: see *sternoclidomastoid*.] The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternocoracoid (stér-nō-kor-ā-koid), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternocoracoides*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *coracoides*, q. v.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid: as, the *sternocoracoid* articulation of birds and reptiles; a *sternocoracoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternocoracoides.

sternocoracoides (stér-nō-kor-ā-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternocoracoides* (-i). [*NL.*: see *sternocoracoid*.] The sternocoracoid muscle of various animals, arising from the sternum and inserted in the coracoid. It is represented in man by the pectoralis minor.

sternocostal (stér-nō-kos'tal), *a.* [*NL.* *sternocostalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *L.* *costa*, rib; see *costal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages; costosternal.

sternocostalis (stér-nō-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternocostales* (-lēs). [*NL.*: see *sternocostal*.] A thin median fan-shaped muscle within the thorax, behind the costal cartilages and breast-bone, arising from the lower part of the sternum. Also called *transversus thoracis*, and usually *triangularis sterni*.

sternocoxal (stér-nō-kok'sal), *a.* [*NL.* *sternocoxalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *L.* *coxa*, the hip; see *coxal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternites and coxae of an arthropod.

sternofacial (stér-nō-fā'shal), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternofacialis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *L.* *facies*, face; see *facial*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the face: as, a *sternofacial* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternofacialis.

sternofacialis (stér-nō-fā-shi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternofaciales* (-lēs). [*NL.*: see *sternofacial*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, arising over the fore part of the sternum and passing to the side of the lower jaw and integument of the face: it assists the action of the orbicularis pan-niculi.

sternoglossal (stér-nō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternoglossalis*, < *Gr.* *στερνον*, breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue: as, a *sternoglossal* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoglossus.

sternoglossus (stér-nō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *sternoglossi* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *στερνον*, the breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] 1. A long retractor muscle of the tongue, as of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, attached behind to the sternum, and antagonizing the action of the protractor muscles, the genioglossus and stylohyoideus.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sternohyoid (stér-nō-hi'oid), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternohyoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *hyoides*: see *hyoid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone.—**sternohyoid muscle**, a ribbon-like muscle arising from the manubrium sterni and inner extremity of the clavicle, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi, and its action draws down or back the hyoid bone and larynx. See cut under *muscle*.

II. *n.* The sternohyoid muscle.

sternohyoidean (stér-nō-hi-oi'dē-an), *a.* [*sternohyoid* + *-an*.] Same as *sternohyoid*.
sternohyoideus (stér-nō-hi-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternohyoidei* (-i). [*NL.*: see *sternohyoid*.] The sternohyoid.

sternomastoid (stér-nō-mas'toid), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternomastoides*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *mas-toides*, q. v.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**sternomastoid artery**, (a) A superficial descending branch of the superior thyroid artery, which is distributed to the sternomastoid, platysma, and the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage. (b) A small muscular branch of the occipital artery which supplies the sternocleidomastoid.—**sternomastoid muscle**, (a) That portion of the sternocleidomastoid which arises from the sternum. (b) The entire sternocleidomastoid, without distinction.

II. *n.* The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomastoides (stér-nō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternomastoides* (-i). [*NL.*: see *sternomastoid*.] The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomaxillaris (stér-nō-mak-si-lār'is), *n.*; pl. *sternomaxillares* (-rēs). [*NL.*: see *sternomaxillary*.] The sternomaxillary muscle.

sternomaxillary (stér-nō-mak'si-lār'is), *a.* [*NL.* *sternomaxillaris*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *L.* *maxilla*, jaw; see *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible: applied to the sternomastoid muscle when, as in the horse, its anterior end is fixed to the mandible.

sternon (stér'non), *n.* [*NL.*: see *sternum*.] Same as *sternum*. *Wiseman*, *Surgery*. [Rare.]

sternopagus (stér-nop'ā-gus), *n.*; pl. *sternopagi* (-ji). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *στερνον*, breast, chest, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the sternum.

Sternoptychidae (stér-nop-tik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sternoptyx* (-ptych-) + *-idae*.] A family of inious fishes, typified by the genus *Ster-*

noptyx. (a) In Günther's system it includes the typical *Sternoptychidae* and other families. (b) In Gill's system, a family of inious fishes with a compressed ventradiform body, carinated contour, deeply and obliquely cleft or subvertical mouth whose upper margin is constituted by the supramaxillaries as well as inmaxillaries, branchiostegal arch near and parallel with lower jaw, scapular arch with an inferior projection, and one or more of the neural spines abnormally developed and projecting above the back in advance of the dorsal fin. There are 3 genera and about 7 species, small deep-sea fishes of remarkable appearance and organization, representing 2 subfamilies, *Sternoptychinae* and *Argyropelecinae*. Also *Sternoptyx*, *Sternotidius*, and *Sternoptygoides*.

sternoptychoid (stér-nop'ti-koid), *a. and n.* [*Gr.* *στερνόπτεχ* (-ptych-) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sternoptychidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Sternoptychidae*.
Sternoptyx (stér-nop'tiks), *n.* [*NL.* (Hermann, 1781), < *Gr.* *στερνον*, breast, chest, + *πτεξ*, a fold.] A genus of fishes, so named from the transverse folds on the pectoral or sternal region, typical of the *Sternoptychidae*.

sternorhabdite (stér-nō-rab'dit), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the lowermost or sternal pair of rhabdites.

sternoscapular (stér-nō-skāp-ū-lār), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternoscapularis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *L.* *scapula*, shoulder-blades; see *scapular*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the scapula: as, a *sternoscapular* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoscapularis.

sternoscapularis (stér-nō-skāp-ū-lār'is), *n.*; pl. *sternoscapulares* (-rēs). [*NL.*: see *sternoscapular*.] A muscle of many animals, connecting the sternum and the scapula, and forming with the serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulae a sling in which the fore part of the body is supported upon the anterior extremities.

Sternotheridae (stér-nō-thē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sternotherus* + *-idae*.] A family of pleurodrous tortoises, typified by the genus *Sternotherus*, to which different limits have been assigned. As generally understood, they have eleven plastral bones, mesoplastrals being distinct, and the skull has no bony temporal roof. The species are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

Sternotherus (stér-nō-thē'rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Bell, 1825), < *Gr.* *στερνον*, breast, chest, + *θέρ*, the hinge of a door or gate.] A genus of tortoises, having a hinged plastron (whence the name).

sternother (stér-nō-thēr), *n.* [*NL.* *Sternotherus*, q. v.] An African turtle of the genus *Sternotherus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

sternothyroid (stér-nō-thi'roid), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternothyroideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *thyroides*.] I. *a.* In anat., of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.—**sternothyroid muscle**, a small muscle beneath the sternohyoid on either side, arising from the manubrium sterni, and inserted into the oblique line on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi.

II. *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.

sternothyroideus (stér-nō-thi-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternothyroidei* (-i). [*NL.*: see *sternothyroid*.] The sternothyroid muscle.

sternotracheal (stér-nō-trā-kē'al), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *sternotrachealis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *trachea*: see *tracheal*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the trachea; connecting the breast-bone and the windpipe, as a muscle.

II. *n.* The sternotrachealis.

sternotrachealis (stér-nō-trā-kē-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternotracheales* (-lēs). [*NL.*: see *sternotracheal*.] A muscle which in birds passes from the sternum to the trachea or windpipe; one of a pair, or one pair of two pairs, of long slender muscular slips attaching the trachea to the sternum or the clavicle, or both.

sternotribe (stér-nō-trib), *a.* [*Gr.* *στερνον*, the breast, + *τριβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the breast, as of an insect: noting those zygomorphous flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to strike the visiting insect on the breast. Compare *nototribe*, *pleurotribe*.

Sternoxia (stér-nok'si), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr.* *στερνον*, breast, + *ὄξ*, sharp.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a section of *Serricornes*, containing two tribes, the buprestids and elaterids, having the prosternum produced in front and pointed behind: distinguished among the serricorn beetles from *Malacodermi* and *Xylo-trogi*. It corresponds to the modern families *Buprestidae* and *Elateridae* in a broad sense. See cuts under *Agrilus*, *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, *Pyrophorus*, and *wireworm*. Also *Sternoxia*.

sternoxian (stér-nok'si-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr.* *στερνον* + *-an*.] Same as *sternoxine*.

sternoxine (stér-nok'sin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sternoxi + -ine*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Sternoxi*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Sternoxi*.

stern-port (stérn'pört), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

stern-post (stérn'pöst), *n.* The principal piece of timber or iron in a vessel's stern-frame. Its lower end is tenoned into or riveted to the keel, and to it the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted. See cuts under *rudder* and *stern*. — **Stern-post knee**, a large knee which unites the stern-post and the keel. See cut under *stern*.

stern-sheets (stérn'shêts), *n. pl.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts on which the rowers sit.

sternsman† (stérnz'man), *n.* [*< stern's*, poss. of *stern*, + *man*.] A steersman; a pilot.

Off from the stern the sternsman diting fell,
And from his sinews flew his soule to hell.
Chapman, Odyssey, xii. 582.

sternson (stérn'son), *n.* [Appar. *< stern* + *-son* as in *keelson*.] Same as *stern-knee*.

Sternula (stér-nū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), *< Sterna* + *dim. -ula*.] The least terns, a genus of *Sterninæ* containing species of the smallest size, with moderately forked tail, a white frontal crescent in the black cap, and the bill yellow tipped with black; of cosmopolitan distribution. *S. minima* inhabits Europe, Asia, etc.; *S. balaenarum* is South African; *S. nereis*, *S. placens*, and *S. melanochroa* are Asiatic, East Indian, Australian, and Polynesian; *S. superciliosa* is South American. The common bird of the United States and middle America is *S. antillarum*.

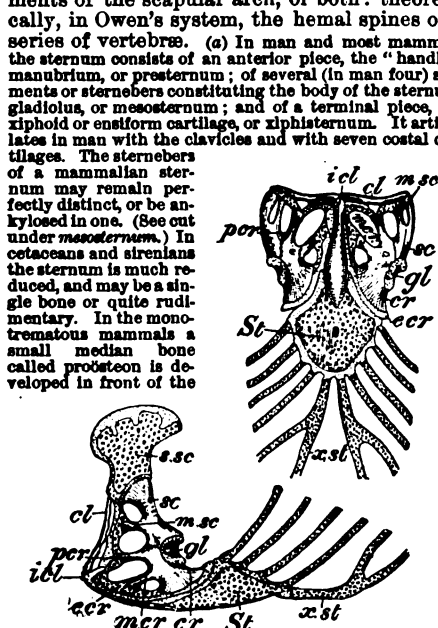


American Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*).

larum, which is very abundant along the Atlantic coast. It is 9 inches long and 30 in extent of wings, white with pearly-blue mantle over all the upper parts, a black cap, and the usual white lunule.

sternule (stér'nūl), *n.* A sea-swallow of the genus *Sternula*.

sternum (stér'num), *n.*; *pl. sterna* (-nā) or *sternums* (-numz). [NL., also *sternon*, *< Gr. στέρνον*, the breast-bone.] 1. The breast-bone of man and many other vertebrates; a bone or longitudinal series of bones in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the body, chiefly in its thoracic section, completing the thoracic wall by articulation with more or fewer ribs, or elements of the scapular arch, or both: theoretically, in Owen's system, the hemal spines of a series of vertebræ. (a) In man and most mammals the sternum consists of an anterior piece, the "handle," manubrium, or presternum; of several (in man four) segments or sternobones constituting the body of the sternum, gladiolus, or mesosternum; and of a terminal piece, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, or xiphisternum. It articulates in man with the clavicles and with seven costal cartilages. The sternobones of a mammalian sternum may remain perfectly distinct, or be ankylosed in one. (See cut under *mesosternum*.) In cetaceans and sirenians the sternum is much reduced, and may be a single bone or quite rudimentary. In the monotremes the sternum is a small median bone called protosteon is developed in front of the



Shoulder-girdle, or Pectoral Arch, and Sternum of a Lizard (*Iguana tuberculata*): upper figure, under view; lower figure, side view. *sc*, scapula; *msc*, mesosternum; *gl*, glenoid; *St*, sternum; *xst*, xiphisternum; *cer*, ceratohyal; *mer*, mesocoracoid; *cr*, coracoid; *cl*, clavicle; *icl*, interclavicle.

presternum. The parts called episternum, omosternum, interclavicle, in the mammals just mentioned, or in various reptiles, or in batrachians, belong rather to the shoulder-girdle. There is no sternum in some reptiles, as serpents. See cuts under *Crotaphaga*, *Elaphe*, *Hydrophis*, *Interclavicle*, *omosternum*, and *skeleton*. (b) In birds the sternum is a large single bone without trace of its original composition of several parts, highly specialized in form and function, in relation to the muscular apparatus of the wings, articulating with several ribs, with the coracoids, and sometimes ankylosed with the clavicle; it appears under two principal modifications, known as the *carinate* and *ratite*. (See these words.) The carinate sternum normally develops from five ossific centers, having consequently as many separate pieces in early life. The single median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosternum; the anterior lateral pieces, a pair, are the pleurosternum, which become the costal or costiferous processes; the posterior pair are the metosternum. In some birds are additional pieces, a pair of coracosternum and a urosternum. The ratite sternum has no median ossification, or lophosternum. The passerine sternum normally develops a prominent forked manubrium. In a few birds, as cranes and swans, the sternum is hollowed out to receive convolutions of the windpipe. See cuts under *carinate*, *Disornis*, and *episternum*. (c) In *Chelonis*, the plastron of a turtle, consisting of several bones, normally nine, one median, and four lateral in pairs. These bones have no homology with the sternum of other vertebrates. See cuts under *carapace*, *plastron*, and *Chelonis*. 2. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, a median sternal or ventral sclerite of any somite of the cephalothorax, thorax, or abdomen; a sternite: the opposite of a tergite or notum. In such cases, *sternum* and *sternite* are used interchangeably, *sternum* being seldom used of the series of sternites as a whole. (See cut under *cephalothorax*.) In insects the three thoracic sterna are specified as *prothoracum*, *mesothoracum*, and *metathoracum*. In *Diptera*, *sternum* generally means the mesosternum, as the other thoracic rings do not show a sternal piece. In *Coloptera*, *sternum* is sometimes extended to include the episterna and epimera, or whole lower surface of a thoracic segment. See *episternum*, 3. — **Antennary sternum**. See *antennary*. — **Cephalic sternum**, in *arachnology*, the lower part of the head or gula; the central plate on the lower part of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs. — **Sternum collare**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the prothorax. — **Sternum pectorale**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the metathorax.

sternutation (stér-nū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. sternutatio* (n.), a sneezing, *< L. sternutare*, freq. of *sternuere*, sneeze.] The act of sneezing. *De Quincey, Opium Eater*, p. 135.

sternutative (stér-nū-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. sternutare*, sneeze, + *-ive*.] Same as *sternutatory*. *Bailey*, 1731.

sternutativity (stér-nū-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sternutative. *Bailey*, 1727.

sternutatory (stér-nū-tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sternutatoire*, *< L. sternutare*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] *I. a.* Causing or tending to cause sneezing. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 476.

II. n.; *pl. sternutatories* (-riz). Anything which causes sneezing, as snuff; an errhine. **sternutory** (stér-nū-tō-ri), *n.* An erroneous form of *sternutatory*. *Dunglison*.

sternward, **sternwards** (stérn wārd, -wārdz), *a.* and *adv.* [*< stern* + *-ward*, -wards.] Toward the stern.

sternway (stérn wā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. — **To fetch sternway**. See *fetch*.

stern-wheeler (stérn'hwē'lér), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by one wheel, similar to a side-wheel, mounted astern: used for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

Steropus (stér'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), appar. *< Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *πους* = *E. foot*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidae*, containing about 100 species, widely distributed throughout Europe, northern Africa, Asia, Australia, and both Americas.

sterguillinus† (stér-kwi-lī'nus), *a.* [*< L. sterguillinus*, *sterculinus*, *sterculinus*, *sterguillinus*, a dunghill or dung-pit, *< stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell, Letters*, ii. 48.

sterraster (ste-ras'tér), *n.* [*< Gr. στερεός*, var. of *στερεός*, solid, + *ἀστέρας*, star.] A form of sponge-spicule characteristic of the family *Geodiniidae*. It is of the polyaxon type, having many rays coalesced for the greater part of their length, but ending in separate hooklets.

Sterrastrosa (ster-as-trō'strā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sterraster*.] In Sollas's classification, a group of choriastidan tetractinellid sponges, in which sterrasters are present, usually in addition to simple asters, as in the families *Geodiniidae* and *Placospongiidae*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Euastraea*.

sterrastrose (ste-ras'trōs), *a.* [*< NL. sterrastroseus*, *< sterraster*, *q. v.*] Provided with sterrasters, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sterrastrosa*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa*.

sterret, *n.* A Middle English form of *starr*.

sterinck (stér'ingck), *n.* A seal of the genus *Stenorrhynchus* (*Ogmorrhynchus*) or of the subfamily

Stenorrhynchinae: as, the saw-toothed or crab-eating *sterinck*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*.

sterro-metal (stér'ō-met'al), *n.* An alloy of about three parts of copper with two of zinc, to which a small amount of iron and tin is added. This alloy is not in general use, but is said to be superior to gun-metal in tenacity, while at the same time less expensive. It has been used in Austria for the pumps of hydraulic presses.

stert† (stért), *v.* A dialectal spelling of *starr*.

stert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *starr*.

stertet. [Inf. *sterte* (n), pret. *sterte*, pp. *stert*.] An obsolete preterit of *starr*.

stertor (stér'tor), *n.* [*< NL. stertor*, *< L. stertere*, snore.] A heavy snoring sound which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases. Compare *stertorous*.

stertorous (stér-tō-ri-us), *a.* [*< stertor* + *-ous*.] Same as *stertorous*. *Poe, Prose Tales*, I. 125.

stertorousness (stér-tō-ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *stertorousness*. *Poe, Prose Tales*, I. 125.

stertorous (stér-tō-rus), *a.* [*< stertor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by a deep snoring sound, such as characterizes the laborious breathing which frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy.

stertorously (stér-tō-rus-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

stertorousness (stér-tō-rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stertorous.

sterve, *v.* A Middle English form of *starve*.

Stesichorean (ste-sik-ō-rē'an), *a.* [*< LL. Stesichoreus*, *Stesichorus*, *< Gr. Στεσιχόρεος*, *Stesichoreus*, *< Στεσιχόρος*, *Stesichorus* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Stesichorus (Tisias) of Himera (about 632–550 B. C.), inventor of epodic composition; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, noting (a) a trochaic trimeter of the form — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —; (b) an encomiologic verse; (c) a line consisting of two dactylic tetrapodies, the last foot a spondee.

stet (stet), [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] Let it (that is, the original) stand: a proof-reader's order to cancel an alteration previously made by him. It is indicated by putting a line of dots under what is crossed out, and writing "stet" in the margin. Abbreviated *st.*

stet (stet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stetted*, ppr. *stetting*. To mark with the word "stet"; direct or cause to remain, after deletion, as printed; forbear to delete. [Colloq.]

stech (stech), *n.* A ridge between two furrows, as in plowed land. [Prov. Eng.]

stetch (stech), *v. t.* [*< stetch*, *n.*] To form into ridges with a plow: followed by *up*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stethisum (steth-i-sē'um), *n.*; *pl. stethisæ* (-sæ). [NL., *< Gr. στήθος*, of the breast, *< στήναι*, the breast.] In *ornith.*, the entire anterior half of a bird: opposed to *uræum*. [Rare.]

stethidium (stē-thid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. stethidia* (-sæ). [NL., dim. of *Gr. στήθος*, the breast.] In *entom.*, the thorax. *Illiger*.

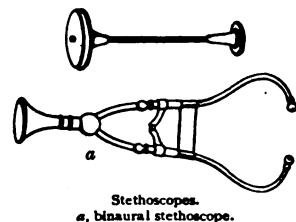
stethograph (steth-ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. στήθος*, the breast, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also called *pneumograph*.

stethographic (steth-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< stethograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the stethograph. *Nature*, XLII. 581.

stethometer (stē-thom'e-tér), *n.* [*< Gr. στήθος*, the breast, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, is shown by an index on a dial-plate.

stethoscope (steth-ō-skóp), *n.* [= *F. stéthoscope*, *< Gr. στήθος*, the breast, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds from the chest or other part of the patient to the ear of the observer. — **Binaural stethoscope**, a stethoscope in which the sound is conducted to both ears. — **Differential stethoscope**, a double stethoscope having elastic tubular branches and bells which can be applied to different parts of the thorax so as to compare the indications at various points.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skóp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stethoscoped*, ppr. *stethoscoping*. [*< stethoscope*, *n.*] To examine by means of a stethoscope. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1267.



Stethoscopes.
a, binaural stethoscope.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*< stethoscope + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to stethoscopy or the stethoscope; obtained by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*< stethoscopic + -al.*] Same as *stethoscopic*.

stethoscopically (steth-ō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopist (steth-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [*< stethoscopy + -ist.*] One who is versed in the use of the stethoscope.

stethoscopy (steth-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. στήθος, the breast, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] 1. The examination of the chest.—2. Auscultation with a stethoscope.

stet processus (stet prō-sēs'us). [Law L.: *L. stet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand; *processus*, process.] In *old Eng. law*: (a) The termination of a suit at law, upon consent of the parties, by an order of court having the effect of staying permanently all further proceedings. (b) The phrase entered on the record as expressing that order.

stew, *v. t.* See *steer*.
stew (stē'v), *n.* [*< Sp. estivar*, a wool-packer, hence a stower of wool for exportation, and gen. one who stows a cargo (cf. *Sp. estiva* = *It. stiva* = *OF. estive*, stowage, ballast), *< estivar* = *Pg. estivar* = *It. stivare*, press close, stow (a cargo), *< L. stipare*, press together: see *stive*.] One whose occupation is the stowage of goods, packages, etc., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

stew (stē'v), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steaven*; *< ME. steven*, *stevne*, *steyn*, *steyne*, *stefne*, *stemne*, *< AS. stefn*, *stemn* = *OS. stemna*, *stemnia* = *OFries. stemma* = *MD. stemme*, *D. stem* = *MLG. stempne*, *stemme*, *LG. stemme* = *OHG. stimna*, *stimma*, *MHG. G. stimme*, voice. = *Icel. stefna*, *stemna*, direction, summons, = *Sw. stämma* = *Dan. stemme* = *Goth. stibna*, voice; root and connections unknown. Cf. *Gr. στήνα*, mouth.] 1. Voice; the voice.

When Little John heard his master speak,
Well knew he it was his steven.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne. (Halliwell.)

2. Speech; speaking; crying out.

Manne, stynte of thy steven and be stille.
York Plays, p. 365.

3. That which is uttered; a speech or cry; prayer.

To thee, lady, y make my moone; I prale thee heere my steven.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

4. Word: bidding; command; direction.
Three semely sonnes and a worthy wiffe
I haue euer at my steven to stande.
York Plays, p. 45.

5. One's word or promise; an agreement; an appointment; hence, anything fixed by appointment.

Stephen kept his steven, and to the time he gave
Came to demand what penance he should have.
Elia, Spec. of Anc. Poetry, III. 121. (Nares.)

At *unset steven*, at a time or place not previously specified; without definite appointment.

It is ful fair a man to bere him evene,
For al day meeteth men at *unset stevene*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

To *set a steven*, to make an agreement; fix an appointed time. [Prov. Eng.]

Hit fil, on a tyde,
That by her bothe assent was *set a steven*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 52.

stew (stē'v), *v.* [*< ME. stevenen*, *< AS. stefnian*, call, summon (= *Icel. stefna*, *stemna*, cite, summon), *< stefn*, *stemn*, voice: see *stev*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To speak; utter; tell of; name.

In Rome Y shalle you *steuene*
And [an] honyred kyrkes fowry and seuene.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 113.

2. To call; summon; command; appoint.

Lord God! I loue the lastandly,
And highly, botht with harte and hande,
That me, thy poure prophett Hely,
Hane *steuened* me in this stede to stande.
York Plays, p. 187.

3. To bespeak. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To talk; call out; shout; make a noise.

Ye rebaldis that regnis in this rowte,
ge stynte of youre *steuenyny* so stowte.
York Plays, p. 307.

stewened, *a.* [*< late ME. steynynd*, *stevend*, *stevynd*, also and appar. orig. *steyned*, *steynynd*, *stened*, lit. 'stained', pp. of *steynen*, *steynen*, stain: see *stain*.] Party-colored. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 363.

Item, a *steynynd* clothe, a crucifix, . . . xxd.
Paston Letters, III. 408.

Stevia (stē'vi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after *Esteve*, a Spanish scientist.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatorieae* and subtribe *Agerateae*. It is characterized by crowded corymbose or loosely panicle heads with five or six nearly equal involucre bracts, five flowers, appendaged anthers, and a variable pappus of several scales or awns or of both mingled in the same head. Over one hundred species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, and especially numerous westward; absent in tropical Brazil and nearly so in Guiana. They are herbs or shrubs, often somewhat rigid, or rarely diffuse. Their leaves are usually opposite, three-nerved, and serrate, sometimes entire or three-parted. The flowers are white or purplish, forming slender heads. Several species are cultivated as border-plants in Europe. In the United States *Piqueria trinervia*, a plant bearing a profusion of small white fragrant flowers, is grown under glass in great quantities for cutting and for winter use in houses and is improperly known as *S. serrata*. Five species extend within the United States into Arizona or Texas.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.
stew (stū), *n.* [*< ME. stowe*, *stue*, *stuw*, *stue*, etc., pl. *stewes*, *stues*, *stuwes*, *stuywes*, *stuyves*, *< OF. estuwe*, *estouwe*, a heated room, hothouse, bath-room, *F. étuve*, a vapor-bath, *stove*, = *Sp. Pg. estufa* = *It. stufa*, *stove*, hothouse, *< OHG. stuba*, *stupa*, *MHG. stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, *G. stube*, a room or chamber in general, = *MLG. stove* = *MD. stove* = *AS. stofa*, a hothouse, bath-room: see *stove*, the same word in a more orig. form. In defs. 8 and 9 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A heated room, especially such a room for bathing purposes; a hothouse; a stove.

It freethes more strongly in the Contrees than on this half; and therefore hath the every man *Stewes* in his Hous, and in the *Stewes* they eten and don here Occupations, all that they may.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 131.

When he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poisoned.
Fabyan, Chron., xxv.

It [a small artificially warmed room] is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case the *stew* or *stove* is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry.
Dunglison, Med. Dict., p. 987.

2. Specifically, a hatters' drying-room. *Halliwell*.—3. A room; a chamber; a closet.

Troilus, that stood and myghte it se
Throughtout a litel wyndowe in a *stewe*,
Ther he bliseth, sen mydnyght, was on mewe.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 601.

4. A brothel; a bagnio: often used in the plural, sometimes with the force of a singular noun.

Sluthe . . . wedded on Wanhope, a wenche of the *stewes*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 159.

Women of the *styes*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 34.

Shall we every decency confound?
Through taverns, *stews*, and bagnios take our round?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vi. 120.

5. A lock hospital. See *hospital*.

In the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews*, where prostitutes were confined and received the benefits of surgical assistance.
S. Cooper, Practice of Surgery (6th ed.), p. 332. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

6. A prostitute: sometimes in the plural form with a singular meaning.

And shall Cassandra now be termed, in common speeche, a *stewe*?
G. Whetstone, Promos and Cass., l. iv. 3.

It was so plotted betwixt her husband and Bristol that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 146.

7. A close vessel in which something is cooked or stewed; a stew-pot or stew-pan.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the *stew*.
Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 321.

8. Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

The contents of the kettle—a *stew* of meat and potatoes— . . . had been taken off the fire and turned out into a yellow platter.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 11.

9. A state of agitation or ferment; mental disturbance; worry; fuss. [Colloq.]

And he, though naturally bold and stout,
In short, was in a most tremendous *stew*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 104.

Box-stew, an oyster-stew made of box-oysters—that is, of large select oysters.—*Irish stew*, a dish made of mutton, onions, and potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables, stewed in water mixed with flour and seasoned with salt and pepper.

stew (stū), *v.* [*< ME. *stewen*, *stuen*, *stueen*, *< OF. esturer* ('*esturuer*'), bathe, *stew*, *F. étuver*, *stew*, = *Sp. estufar*, *estufar*, *estobar* = *Pg. estufar* = *It. stufare*, *stew* (cf. *D. MLG. LG. stoven* (> *G. stoven*) = *Sw. stufa* = *Dan. stue*, *stew*); from the noun: see *stew*, *n.* Cf. *stive*, a doublet of *stew*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bathe, as in a liquid or a vapor-bath.

Stueyn or bathyn, or *stuy* in a *stw*. *Balaeo.*
Prompt. Parr.

2. Figuratively, to steep.

The *Stokes* were fitter for him; the most corrupted fellow about the Suburbs, his conscience is *stewed* in Bribes.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, v. 13.

3. To cook (food) by simmering or slowly boiling; prepare by cooking in a liquid kept at the simmering-point: as, to *stew* meat or fruit; to *stew* oysters.

Stueyn or *stuy* mete. *Stupho.* *Prompt. Parr.*

Stew'd shrimps and *Afric* cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, II. 4.

Stewed Quaker. See *Quaker*.

II. *intrans.* To be cooked by slowly simmering.—To *stew* in one's own grease. See *grease*.

stew (stū), *n.* [*< ME. stewe*, *stue*, *stewe*, *stive* = *MLG. stouwe*, *stouw*, *stow*, a dam, weir, fish-pond; connected with *stouwen*, dam. hem in, = *G. stauen*, dam, = *MD. stouwen*, heap up, collect. Cf. *stow*.] 1. A pond, usually artificial, used for domestic purposes; especially, a pool or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table; a vivarium; a stew-pond.

Many a breem and many a luce in *stewe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 350.

At the Priory, a low and moist situation, there were ponds and *stews* for their fish.
Gilbert White, Antiqu. of Selborne, Letter xvi.

We find vivarium sometimes rendered as "vivary" and at other times as "*stew*." *Athenaeum*, No. 3234, p. 524.

2. A breeding-place for tame pheasants. *Encyc. Dict.*—3. An artificial bed of oysters: used of the old Roman and also of the modern methods of fattening.

stew (stū), *n.* [*< ME. stew* (Sc. pl. *stovys*), mist; cf. *Dan. stov*, dust, *D. stof*, dust (*stofregen*, drizzling rain), *G. Staub*, dust.] Dust; a cloud of dust, smoke, or vapor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stew (stū), *v.* A Middle English variant of *stow*.

steward (stū'ard), *n.* [*< ME. steward*, *steward*, *steward*, *steward*, *steward*, *steward* (also *stewart*, *stuart*, as in the surname *Stewart*, *Stuart*; *AF. estuard*, earlier *steward*, *steward*, *< AS. stegward*, later *steward* (> *Icel. stjórnari*), a steward, *< stiga*, a sty, pen for cattle, + *ward*, a ward: see *stye* and *ward*. Cf. *AS. stegwita*, *stiwita*, a steward, *< stiga*, a sty, + *wita*, an officer, adviser.] 1. One who has charge of the household or estate of another; a majordomo; especially, a person employed in a court, household, or important domestic establishment of any kind to superintend financial affairs, as by keeping accounts, collecting rents or other revenue, or disbursing money for household expenses.

This lesson loke thou nogt for-gete:
The *steward*, countroller, and treasurer,
Sittand at de deshe, thou hayne in fere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and governement,
As Guardian and *Steward* of the rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 37.

Protector, *steward*, substitute
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
Shak., *Rich.* III. iii. 7. 133.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the *steward* scrawl'd.
Tennyson, Day-Dream.

2. An officer or retainer appointed to perform duties similar to those mentioned above; especially, a person appointed to provide and distribute food and all the requisites of the table; a purveyor. (a) In some British colleges, one who has charge of the commons. (b) One of a ship's company whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger-ships he has charge of the table, servants, staterooms, etc., and is called distinctively *chief steward*. The title *steward* being also extended to his male helpers—those who wait at table and attend to the staterooms. In a man-of-war the paymaster's steward is now styled *paymaster's yeoman* (see *yeoman*); the cabin-steward, *ward-room steward*, *steward*, and *ward-officers' steward* are petty officers charged with providing for their several messes and keeping the apartments in order.

3. Figuratively, a manager; especially, one who controls expenditure; a disburser.

A man is but a *steward* of his owne goods: wherof God one day will demand an account.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

And what not rare? Luxury being the *steward*, and the treasure unexhaustible.
Sandys, Travels, p. 25.

4. Formerly, in the English gilds, one of the officers in charge of the finances of the society; also, a corresponding functionary in municipal affairs. The title is still given in English towns to magistrates varying in functions, authority, rank, etc. In this latter case it is usually qualified by some limiting word: as, the city *steward* of York; the land *steward* of

Norwich; the town *steward* of Northampton; the lord high *steward* of Gloucester.

That the *stewards* of every craft that ben contributory shullen be called to the accompte to knowe the charge. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

5. In the early church, same as *econome* or *oconomus*.—6. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; specifically, in the Methodist Church, an officer having charge of the finances and certain other material interests of the church.—**Hospital steward.** See *hospital*.—**Lord high steward of England**, one of the former great officers of state: his chief functions were at an early date assumed by the justiciar. This office was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the close of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now created only for particular occasions—namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer—the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, etc.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords.—**Lord steward of the household**, in England, one of the chief officers of the royal household. He is the head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts and their payment, the purveyance of provisions, etc.; but his duties are practically performed by a permanent official called the master of the household. The lord steward is a peer and a member of the ministry.—**Steward, or high steward of Scotland**, an ancient officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.—**Steward of the Children Hundreds.** See *Children Hundreds*, under *Hundred*.

steward (stū'ārd), *n.* [*< steward, n.*] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 85.

stewardess (stū'ār-des), *n.* [*< steward + -ess.*] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon women in passenger-vessels, etc.

My new attendant . . . told me she had formerly been the *stewardess* of a passenger vessel at the same time that her husband was steward.

Jean Ingelton, Off the Skelligs, vi.

stewardly (stū'ārd-li), *adv.* With or as with the care of a steward; prudently; providently. [*Rare.*]

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.

Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 48. (*Latham*.)

stewardly (stū'ārd-li), *a.* Managing; careful; provident. (*Hallucell*.)

stewardry (stū'ārd-ri), *n.* [*Also stewardry, q. v.; < steward + -ry.*] Stewardship.

stewardship (stū'ārd-ship), *n.* [*< ME. stiward-shepe; < steward + -ship.*] The office or functions of a steward.

He hym gaue, withyune a litill space.
Of all his lande the *Stiward[shepe]* to holde,
And full power to rewe it as he wold.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1055.

Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest be no longer steward. *Luke* xvi. 2.

stewarti, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *steward*.
stewarty (stū'ārt-ri), *n.* [*Sc. var. of stewardry.*] 1*t.* Same as *stewardry*.

As an human *stewarty*, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just.

Byrom, Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, very similar to that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most *stewartries* consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright (often called distinctively "The Stewartry"), and that of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

stewed (stūd), *a.* [*< stew + -ed.*] Lodged in or belonging to the stews.

O Aristippus, thou art a greate medler with this woman, being a *stewed* strumpette.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus. (*Davies*.)

steward, *n.* An old spelling of *steward*.
stewisht (stū'ish), *a.* [*< stew + -ish.*] Pertaining to or befitting the stews.

Rhymed in rules of *stewisht* ribaldry.
Bp. Hall, Satires, l. ix. 9.

stew-pan (stū'pan), *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

stew-pond (stū'pond), *n.* Same as *stew*.

There is a doveote, some delightful *stew-ponds*, and a very pretty canal.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

stew-pot (stū'pot), *n.* 1. A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.—2. A covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stey, **steyet**, *v.* and *n.* Same as *styl*.

steyeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *stair*.

stg. An abbreviation of *sterling*.

sthenia (sthe-ni'ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. σθένος, strength.*] In *pathol.*, strength; excessive force; opposed to *asthenia* or debility.

sthenic (sthen'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σθένος, strength, might, + -ic.*] 1. Strong; robust; characterized by power of organization or energy of function, as a part or organ of an animal. See *me-gasthenic*, *microsthenic*.—2. In *pathol.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital (especially cardiac) action. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility, or *asthenic diseases*.—3. Exciting; inspiring: said of feeling. [*A use introduced by Kant.*]

sthenochire (sthen'ō-kir), *n.* [*< Gr. σθένος, strength, + χείρ, hand.*] An apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for pianoforte- or organ-playing.

stiacciato (stiā-chā'tō), *a.* [*It., crushed, flattened (cf. stiaciato, n., a cake), pp. of stiaciare, crush, press.*] In *decorative art*, in very low relief, as if a bas-relief had been pressed flatter.

stiant, *n.* A variant of *styan* for *sty*³.

stib (stib), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] The American dunlin, purr, or ox-bird: a gunners' name. See *cut under dunlin*. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [*Massachusetts.*]

stibble (stib'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stubble*.

stibbler (stib'ler), *n.* [*< stibble + -er.*] 1. One who goes from ridge to ridge on the harvest-field, and cuts and gathers the handfuls left by the reapers. *Jamieson*. Hence—2.

One who has no settled charge, but goes from place to place: often applied humorously to a clerical probationer. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv. [*Scotch in both senses.*]

stibboret, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *stubbore*.

stibial (stib'i-āl), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -al.*] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

stibialism (stib'i-āl-izm), *n.* [*< stibial + -ism.*] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dun-gilison*.

stibiated (stib'i-ā-ted), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -ate + -ed.*] Impregnated with antimony.

stibic (stib'ik), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -ic.*] Same as *antimonic*.

stibiconite (stib'i-kon-it), *n.* [*L. stibium, antimony, + Gr. κωνία, powder.*] A hydrous oxid of antimony, sometimes massive and compact, and also in powder as an incrustation.

stibious (stib'i-us), *a.* [*< NL. stibium + -ous.*] Same as *antimonious*.

stibium (stib'i-um), *n.* [*NL., < L. stibium, also stibi, stimmi, < Gr. στίβη, στίμμη, a sulphuret of antimony. Cf. antimony.*] Antimony.

stibilite (stib'it), *n.* Same as *stibiconite*.

stibnite (stib'nit), *n.* [*< NL. stibium + -n (f) + -ite.*] Native antimony trisulphid (Sb₂S₃), a mineral usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals, sometimes of great size, often acicular, and also massive. See *cut under acicular*. The color is lead-gray. Stibnite is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish, but when fresh it has a very brilliant metallic luster, especially on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is very soft, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Also called *antimonite* and *antimony-glanze*.

stibogram (stib'ō-gram), *n.* [*< Gr. στίβος, a footstep, + γράμμα, a writing.*] A graphic record of footprints.

stiborn, **stibourn**, *a.* Middle English forms of *stubbore*.

stich (stik), *n.* [*< Gr. στίχος, a row, order, line, < στειν, go in line or order: see styl.*] The word occurs in *acrostich* (for *acrostich*), *distich*, etc.] 1. A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. A line in the Scriptures.—3. A row or rank, as of trees.

sticharion (sti-kā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sticharia* (-ā). [*< LGr. στιχάριον.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the alb of the Western Church. Like the alb, it is a long robe with close sleeves, and formerly was of white linen. At the present day, however, it is often of silk or other rich material, and may be purple in color. It is worn by subdeacons, deacons, priests, and bishops.

stichel (stich'el), *n.* [*Also stichall, stetchil; origin obscure.*] A term of reproach, applied especially by parents to children. (*Hallucell*. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Barren, *stichel*! that shall not serve thy turn. *Lady Alimony*, l. 4 b.

sticher (stich'ēr), *v. i.* [*Assibilated freq. of stick.*] To catch eels in a particular way. See quotation under *sticherer*.

"*Stichering*," a Hampshire method [of catching eels], is perhaps one of the most amusing.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 250.

sticherer (stich'ēr-ēr), *n.* [*< sticher + -er.*] One who stichers.

In the wide, deep drains used for irrigation eels abound, and the object of the *sticherer* is to thrust the sickle under the eel's body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank, from which he is transferred to the bag. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 250.

sticheron (sti-kē'ron), *n.*; pl. *stichera* (-rā). [*< MGr. στιχέρων (sc. τροπάριον), neut. of στιχέρος, pertaining to a versicle, < Gr. στίχος, a verse, versicle.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion, or one of several troparia, following the psalms and intermingled with stichoi. See *stichos*.

stichic (stik'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. στιχικός, of lines or verses, < στίχος, a row, line: see stich.*] Pertaining to a verse or line; consisting of verses or lines; linear; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout: opposed to *systematic*.

The *stichic* portions of the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 390.

stichid (stik'id), *n.* [*< stichidium, q. v.*] In *bot.*, same as *stichidium*.

stichidium (sti-kid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stichidia* (-ā). [*NL., < Gr. στίχος, a row, line, + dim. -idium.*] In *bot.*, a peculiarly modified branch of the thallus in some algae, which serves as a receptacle for the tetraspores. See *cut under Algæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 165.

stichomancy (stik'ō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. στίχος, a row, line, + μαντεία, divination.*] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

stichometric (stik'ō-met'rik), *a.* [*< stichometry + -ic.*] Same as *stichometrical*. *J. R. Harris*, Jour. of Philol., No. 15, p. 310.

stichometrical (stik'ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< stichometric + -al.*] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by measurement by stichos or lines; stating the number of lines.

Quite lately Mommsen has published . . . a previously unknown *stichometrical* catalogue of the books of the Bible, and also of the writings of Cyprian.

Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 558, note.

stichometry (sti-kom'e-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. στίχος, a row, line, verse, + μέτρον, < μέτρον, a measure.*] In *paleog.*, measurement of manuscripts by lines of fixed or average length; also, an edition or a list containing or stating such measurement.

It ["The Assumption of Moses"] is included in the *stichometry* of Nicephorus, who assigns it the same length . . . as the Apocalypse of St. John.

Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 526.

stichomythia (stik'ō-mith'i-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. στιχομυθία, dialogue in alternate lines, < στιχον, answer one another line by line: see stich and myth.*] In *anc. Gr. drama* and *bucolic poetry*, dialogue in alternate lines, or pairs or groups of lines; also, arrangement of lines in this manner. Usually in such dialogue one speaker opposes or corrects the other, often with partial repetition or imitation of his words. Also *stichomythy*.

The speeches of this play are of inordinate length, though *stichomythia* in the Greek antithetical manner is also introduced. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., l. 118.

stichos (stik'os), *n.*; pl. *stichoi* (-oi). [*< Gr. στίχος, a row, line, verse.*] 1. In *paleog.*, a line of average length assumed in measuring the length of a manuscript. See *epos*, 3, and *stichometry*.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a verse or versicle, as in the psalter or the odes; especially, a verse or part of a verse from a psalm, used as a versicle.

stichwort, *n.* See *stichwort*.

stick (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck*, ppr. *sticking*. [*A verb confused in form and meanings with stick², stick¹ being more prop. steek (as in dial. uses) or *steak (after the analogy of break, speak, etc.); E. dial. steek, Sc. steik, etc.; < ME. stiken, prop. steken (pret. stak, pp. steken, i-steken, y-steke, stiken, stoken; also, by conformity with stick², pret. stiked, stikede, pp. stiked), < AS. *stecan (pret. *stæc, pp. *stecen), pierce, stab, = OS. stekan (pret. stak) = OFries. steka = MD. D. steken = MLG. LG. steken = OHG. stechan. stehhan, MHG. G. stechen (pret. stach, pp. gesto-chen), pierce; not found in Scand. or Goth. (the Goth. form would be *stikan; cf. Goth. staks, a mark, stigma, stiks, a point, a moment of time); Teut. √ stik = L. √ stig (in instigare, prick, instigate, *stingere (in comp. distinguere, distinguish, extinguere, extinguish), stimulus, a prick, goad, stilus, a point, style, etc.) = Gr. √ sticy (in sticein, prick, στιγμα, a prick, mark, spot) = Skt. √ tij for *stij, be sharp. From this root are ult. E. stick², stick³, stich, steak, sting, etc.,*

and, through OF., *ticket*, *etiquette* (from a collateral Teut. root, *stake*¹, *stock*¹, *stang*¹, *stoke*², *stoker*, etc.); from the L. root are ult. E. *style*¹, *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *distinct*, *extinct*, *instinct*, *stimulate*, *stimulus*, *instigate*, *prestige*, etc. The verb *stick*¹, pierce, has been confused, partly in ME. and completely in mod. E., with its derivative *stick*². The reg. mod. pret. of *stick*¹ would be **stake* or **stake* (as in ME.), but the pret. has yielded to the influence of the pp., and, becoming **stoke*, appears in mod. E. with shortened vowel *stuck*, as also in the pp. (cf. *break*, pret. *broke*, now *broke*, pp. *broken*; *speak*, pret. *spake*, now *spoke*, pp. *spoken*—verbs phonetically parallel to *stick*¹). I. *trans.* 1. To pierce or puncture with a pointed instrument, as a dagger, sword, or pin; pierce; stab.

The sowdan and the Cristen everichone
Ben al tohewe [hewed] and stiked at the bord.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

He drew his shining blade,
Thinking to stick her where she stood.
Clerk Colvill; or, The Mermaid (Child's Ballads, l. 194).

A villain vitter to stick swine
Than ride abroad redressing women's wrong.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To push, thrust, or drive the point or end of, as into something which one seeks to pierce, or into a socket or other receptacle; place and fix by thrusting into something.

A broche golde and aure,
In whiche a ruby set was lik an herte,
Cryseyde hym gaf, and stak it on his sherte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1372.

The Israelites . . . neither prayed to him, neither kissed his bones, nor offered, nor staked up candles before him.
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 123.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 58.

3. To thrust; cause to penetrate or enter in any way; loosely, to thrust or put (something) where it will remain, without any idea of penetration.

Byndes byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handes . . .
Stik hym stifly in stokes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 157.

A lean old gentleman . . . stuck his head out of the window.
J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, l.
Behind the said ear was stuck a fresh rose.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ii.

4. To insert in something punctured: as, to *stick* card-teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in: as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins.

The chamber dore stokes the vasher therne
With preket [candle] and tortes [torches] that conne
brenne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Biron. A lemon.
Long. Stuck with cloves. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 664.

5. To thrust or fix upon something pointed: as, to *stick* a potato on a fork.

Their heads were stuck upon spears.
Burke, Rev. in France.

6. In *carp.*, to run or strike (a molding) with a molding-plane.—7t. To close; shut; shut up. See *steek*.

When the kyng had consaynt Cassandra noice,
He comanndet hir be caght, & cloist full hard:
In a stithe house of ston staks hir vp fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7191.

Stick a pin there, make a note of that; take heed of that. [Colloq.]—To *stick* off, to set off; adorn. Compare the phrase and quotation under II.

The humble variety whereof [of the Torch-bearers' habits] *stuck* off the more ample the makers high beauties, shining in the habits of themselves.

Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

To *stick* out, to cause to project; protrude.—To *stick* pigs, to hunt wild hogs with the spear, the hunter being mounted, especially in British India. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fastened or fixed by or as by piercing or by insertion; remain where thrust in: as, the arrow *sticks* in the target.

Therein stiked a lilly flour. Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 196.
Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle sticks.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 817.

2. To be thrust; extend or protrude in any direction.

She espyed his cloven foot,
From his gay robes sticking thro'.
The Daemon Lover (Child's Ballads, l. 303).

To *stick* off, to appear to advantage; show off; make a display.

I'll be your foil, Laertes; in mine ignorance
Your skill shall, like a star 't the darkest night,
Stick fiery off indeed. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 268.

To *stick* out, to project; be prominent.

One hair a little here sticks out, forsooth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

To *stick* up, to stand up; be erect. [Colloq.]—To *stick* up for, to espouse or maintain the cause of; speak or act

in defense of; defend: as, to *stick* up for an absent friend; to *stick* up for the truth or one's rights. [Colloq.]

Heard him abuse you to Ringwood. Ringwood stuck up for you and for your poor governor—spoke up like a man—like a man who sticks up for a fellow who is down.
Thackeray, Philip, xl.

To *stick* up to. Same as to *stand* up to (which see, under *stand*). [Colloq.]

No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head boy, if there is no one who dare stick up to him, he soon becomes intolerable.

Contemporary Rev., LV. 173.

*stick*¹ (stik), *n.* [*< stick*¹, *v.*] A thrust with a pointed instrument which pierces, or is intended to pierce.

*stick*² (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck* (formerly *sticked*), ppr. *sticking*. [*< ME. sticken, stikken, stykken, stiken, styken, steken, stikien, stikien* (pret. *stikede*, etc.; also, by conformity with *stick*¹, pret. *stak*, pp. *steken, stoken*), be fastened, adhere, also fasten, *< AS. stician* (pret. *sticode*) (= MLG. *steken*), pierce, stab, intr. cleave, adhere, stick; a weak form, parallel with an unrecorded form to be assumed as the cognate of the LG., etc., weak verb, namely AS. **steccan* = MD. *stecken* = MLG. LG. *stecken* = OHG. *steccen*, MHG. G. *stecken* (pret. *steckte*; also, by conformity with *stecken*, pret. *stak*), stick, set, stick fast, remain, = Sw. *stika* = Dan. *stikke*, stab, sting (these appar. due in part to the LG. forms cognate with *stick*¹); not found in Goth., where the form would be **stakjan*, standing for **stakjan* = AS. as if **stæcan*, etc., a secondary form from the root **stik*, or else directly from the root **stak*, a collateral form of the root **stik*: see *stick*¹, and cf. *stick*³. The forms and senses of the primitive and derivative verbs become confused, and cannot now be wholly separated; in most dictionaries the two verbs are completely merged. Under *stick*² are put all uses of the verb so spelled not clearly belonging originally to *stick*¹ or *stick*³. The proper pret. of *stick*² is *sticked*; this has been superseded by *stuck*, or dial. *stack* (ME. *stak*), which prop. belongs only to *stick*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce; stab. See *stick*¹.—2. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere: as, to *stick* a postage-stamp on a letter.

Twenty ballads stuck about the wall.

You should be on the look-out when Debarry's side have stuck up fresh bills, and go and paste yours over them.
George Ethel, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. To cause to come to a stand; puzzle; pose. [Slang.]—4. To impose upon; cheat; chouse. [Slang.]

The pawnbrokers have been so often stuck . . . with inferior instruments that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 18.

The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been stuck on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret.
The American, XIII. 14.

5. To beat, as at a game of cards: with for before the penalty or stake: as, to *stick* one for the drinks at poker. [Slang.]—To be stuck on, to be greatly taken with; be enamored of. [Slang. U. S.]—To be stuck up, to be proud or conceited. [Colloq.]—To stick one's self up, to exalt or display one's self; assert one's self. [Colloq.]—To stick up, to plunder; waylay and rob: as, to stick up a mail-coach; to stick up a bank. [Bush-rangers' slang, Australia.]

Having attacked, or, in Australian phrase, stuck up the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates.
Lecture Hour, March, 1885, p. 192. (Encyc. Dict.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleave as by attraction or adhesion; adhere closely or tenaciously.

She nadde on but a streit olde sak,
And many a cloute on it ther stak.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 458.

The gray hairs yet stick to the heft.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

And on thy ribs the limpet sticks.

Tennyson, The Sailor-Boy.

2. To remain where placed; hold fast; adhere; cling; abide.

A born devil, on whose nature
Nurture can never stick. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 189.

Now began an ill name to stick upon the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

But finding that they [doubts] still stuck with his followers, he took the last and best way of satisfying them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

"We may teach you to ride by-and-by, I see; I thought not to see you stick on so long—" "I should have stuck on much longer, sir, if her sides had not been wet."
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xi.

3. To hold or cling in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

Prov. xviii. 24.

Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
Sticking together in calamity.

Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 67.

4. To be hindered from proceeding or advancing; be restrained from moving onward or from acting; be arrested in a course, career, or progress; be checked or arrested; stop.

And gite in my synne y stonde and sticke,
Yuel custum ys ful hard to bylyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 197.

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
Stuck in my throat. Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 33.

We stuck upon a sand bank so fast that it was after sunset before we could get off.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 93.

5. To be embarrassed or puzzled; be brought to a standstill, as by being unable to interpret or remember the words one is attempting to read or recite.

They will stick a long time at a part of a demonstration, not for want of will and application, but really for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas.

Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

Some of the young chaps stick in their parts. They get the stage-fever and knocking in the knees.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 142.

6. To scruple; hesitate: with *at*.

I . . . desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereas I formerly staked, as you may remember.

Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 143.

To serve him I should, I think, stick at nothing.

Pepps, Diary, IV. 141.

To *stick* at, to persevere. [Colloq.]—To *stick* by. (a) To adhere closely to; be constant or faithful to.

For, of so many thousands that were under mine empire, you only have followed and staked by me.

J. Brenda, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

(b) To remain with; abide in the memory or possession of: as, ill-gotten gains never stick by a man.

Nothing sticks faster by us, as appears,
Than that which we learn in our tender years.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

To *stick* in one's gizzard.—To *stick* in or to one's fingers, to remain unlawfully in one's hands.

He was—if half Leicester's accusations are to be believed—a most infamous peculator. One-third of the money sent by the Queen for the soldiers stuck in his fingers.
Molloy, Hist. United Netherlands, II. 87.

To *stick* out, to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back: as, to stick out for a better price.—To *stick* to, to abide firmly and faithfully by; hold fast to: as, to stick to a resolution.

*stick*³ (stik), *n.* [*< stick*², *v.*] 1. An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity.

A magnetic stick between the wheels and the rails, which largely augments the amount of traction.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 194.

2. Hesitation; demur; a stop; a standstill.

When he came to the Hill Difficulty, he made no stick at that, nor did he much fear the lions.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Sixth Stage.

3. A strike among workmen. Halliwell.

[Prov. Eng.]

*stick*³ (stik), *n.* [*< ME. sticke, stikke, < AS. sticca*, a stick, peg, nail, = MD. *sticke, steck*, MLG. *sticke*, LG. *stikke* = OHG. *sticcho, stecccho, stecho* (> It. *stecco*, thorn, *stecca*, staff, F. *étiquette*, ticket, etc.), MHG. *stecke, steche*, G. *stecken*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*, stick (for fuel), a stick (yard-measure): so called as having orig. a sharp point; from the root of *stick*¹ (AS. **steccan*, etc.): see *stick*¹, *stick*², and cf. *stake*, *steak*, *stitch*, *stickle*, *étiquette*, *ticket*, etc.; also *stock*¹, etc.] 1. A piece of wood, generally rather long and slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; also, a piece of wood chopped or cut for burning or other use: often used figuratively.

Of all townes, castles, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left not any stick standing.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Wither'd sticks to gather, which might serve
Against a winter's day. Milton, P. R., l. 316.

Come, hostess, lay a few more sticks on the fire. And now, sing when you will.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 174.

2. A cudgel; a rod; a wand; especially, a walking-stick or cane.

Al-though thou stryke me with thi staffe, with stiks or with gerde.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 14.

Your old friend Mr. Burchell, walking . . . with the great stick for which we used so much to ridicule him!

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

Stick is a large genus, running up from switch to cudgel, from rod to bludgeon.

De Quincey, Homer, ii.

3. Anything in the form of a stick, or somewhat long and slender. as, a stick of candy; a stick of sealing-wax; one of the sticks of a fan, whether of wood, metal, or other material.

A painted Landskip Fann, cutt, gilded Sticks.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne,

[II. 176.]

4. Specifically—(a) The wand or baton with which a musical conductor directs a chorus or orchestra. (b) The wooden rod or back of a bow for playing on a musical instrument of the viol class. (c) The wooden rod or wand, with a rounded or padded head, with which a drum or similar musical instrument is beaten and sounded; a drumstick.—5. In printing: (a) A composing-stick. (b) A piece of furniture used to lock up a form in a chase or galley. It is called, according to the place it occupies, *head-stick*, *foot-stick*, *side-stick*, or *gutter-stick*.—6. The rod which is carried by the head of a rocket, and serves to direct its flight.

And the final event to himself (Mr. Burke) has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick.

T. Paine, Letter to the Addressers.

7. A timber-tree. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—8. *Naut.*, a mast: as, the gale was enough to blow the sticks out of her. [Humorous.]—9. That which is strung on a stick; a string: as, a stick of herring.—10. The number of twenty-five eels, or the tenth part of a bind, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. Also called *strike*.—11. A stick-insect. See *stick-bug* and *walking-stick*.—12. A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person. [Colloq.]

I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a stick. Luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

About the poorest stick for a legislator ever elected.

New York Tribune, Sept. 4, 1855.

As cross as two sticks. See *cross*.—Devil on two sticks. See *devil*.—In a cleft stick. See *cleft*.—Long stick. In measuring British musins, long stick is the yard-measure of 36 inches and a thumb, equivalent to 37 inches. It is used to measure goods for the home market. Goods for the foreign market are measured by short stick, in which the yard consists of 35 inches and a thumb, or about 36 inches.—Middle stick, a measure containing 35½ inches and a thumb to the yard, or about 36½ inches.—Stick and stone, the whole; everything: as, to leave neither stick nor stone standing. Compare *stock and block*, under *stock*.

And this it was she swore, never to marry But such a one whose mighty arm could carry . . . Her bodily away through stick and stone.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 1.

To beat all to sticks, to outdo completely. [Colloq., Eng.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still They were beat all to sticks by the lovely Odille.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 230.

To cut one's stick. See *cut*.—To go to sticks and staves, to go to pieces; fall into ruin: in allusion to a tub with broken hoops.

She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they went all to sticks and staves.

Mrs. Ferrier, Inheritance, I. 95. (Jamieson.)

—Syn. 2. See *staff*.

stick³ (stik'), v. t. [*< stick³, n.*] 1. To furnish or set with sticks, as for climbing upon: said of peas.

But I . . . must . . . go stick some rows of peas which are already flourishing in our new garden.

Carlyle, in Froude, First Forty Years, xxiv.

I was sticking peas in my own garden.

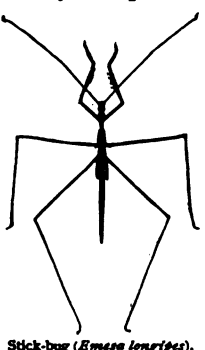
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, vi.

2. In printing, to arrange in a composing-stick; compose: as, to stick type.

stickadore, **stickadoret** (stik'a-dör, -duv), n. [Also *stickadoue*, *stickadoue*, *stickado*, *stickado*, *stickados*; *< F. stechados* (Cotgrave), for corrupt forms of NL. *stachados*, *flos stachados*, flower of *Stachas*: *stachados*, gen. of *Stachas*, q. v.] A species of lavender, *Lavandula Stachas*, used officinally. See *lavender*.

stick-bait (stik'bät), n. Insects or worms found sticking to the under surface of stones, and used as bait. [North Carolina.]

stick-bug (stik'bug), n. 1. Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmids*: particularly applied to *Diapheromera femorata*, the commonest insect of this kind in the United States, where it is also called *wood-horse*, *stick-insect*, *twig-bug*, *twig-insect*, *walking-twig*, *walking-stick*, *prairie-alligator*, *specter*, and *devil's horse*. See *cut* under *Phasma*. [Local, U.S.]—2. A predaceous reduvioid bug of the United States, *Emesa longipes*, with a long slender brown body and long spider-like legs, the front pair of which are raptorial; the spider-bug. When lodged on a



Stick-bug (*Emesa longipes*).

twig, it swings its body back and forth like some of the daddy-long-legs. This insect resembles some of the *Phasmids*, which receive the same name, but belongs to a different order.

stick-culture (stik'kul'tür), n. A bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle (sterilized and then dipped into a growth of the microbe or other material to be examined) into the culture-medium, as a tube of gelatin.

sticked¹, An obsolete past participle of *stick²*. **sticker¹** (stik'er), n. [*< stick¹ + -er¹*] 1. One who or that which sticks or stabs; especially, one who kills swine or other animals by sticking or stabbing.

Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman, or, as he was more commonly called, Sam the Sticker.

Hood, Sketches on the Road, The Sudden Death.

2. An anglers' gaff. [Slang.]—3. A sharp remark or an embarrassing question, intended or adapted to silence or pose a person. *Thackeray*. **sticker²** (stik'er), n. [*< stick² + -er¹*] 1. One who adheres, clings, or sticks to anything.

Although culture makes us fond stickers to no machinery, not even our own. M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, Pref.

2. One who sticks, or causes to adhere, as by pasting.

The bill-sticker, whose large flat basket, stuffed with placards, leaned near him against the settle.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. Same as *paster*, 2.—4. An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [U.S.]—5. In organ-building, a wooden rod serving to transmit motion between the ends of two reciprocating levers. Stickers are usually held in place by pins in their ends, which work freely in holes or slots in the lever-ends. See *cut* under *organ*.

6. pl. The links which drive a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. The links are thus named when they act by compression, and are called *trackers* when they act by tension.

stickful (stik'fûl), n. [*< stick³ + -ful*] In printing, as much composed type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

stick-handle (stik'han'dl), n. The handle of a walking-stick. See *cane*.

stick-helmet (stik'hel'met), n. A mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in cudgel-play.

stickiness (stik'i-nes), n. The property of being sticky, adhesive, or tenacious; viscousness; glutinousness.

sticking¹ (stik'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *stick¹*, v.] The act of stabbing or piercing. (a) The act of thrusting a knife or spear into the neck or body of a beast. Hence—(b) pl. The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; a coarse and cheap cut of beef or pork.

The meat is bought in "pieces" of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase—the *stickings*—at about 3d. the pound.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 196.

(c) Sticking; needlework. [Scotch, in the form *steeking*.]

The cloth of it was satin fine,

And the steeking silken work.

The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 230).

sticking² (stik'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *stick²*, v.] 1. The act of coming to a stop. Compare *stick-ing-place*.

All stickings and hesitations seem stupid and stony.

Donne, Letters, iv.

Specifically—2. pl. The last of a cow's milk; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

sticking-place (stik'ing-pläs), n. The point where anything sticks, stays, or stops; a place of stay.

Which flower out of my hand shall never pass, But in my heart shall have a sticking-place.

Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions (1578), quoted in [Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But screw your courage to the sticking-place, And we'll not fall.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 60.

sticking-plaster (stik'ing-pläs'tèr), n. 1. Same as *resin plaster* (which see, under *plaster*).—2. Court-plaster.

In the reign of Charles I., . . . suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut of sticking plaster, and stuck on the face.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 108.

sticking-point (stik'ing-point), n. Same as *sticking-place*.

One sight of these would nerve me to the sticking-point.

Dizraeli, Alloy, I. 2.

stick-insect (stik'in'sekt), n. Same as *stick-bug*, 1. See *walking-stick*.

stick-in-the-mud (stik'in-thè-mud'), n. An old fogey; a slow or insignificant person. [Colloq.]

This rusty-colored one [a pin] is that respectable old stick-in-the-mud, Nicolas.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. x.

stickit (stik'it), p. a. [Sc. form of *sticked*, pp. of *stick²* (and *stick¹*).] Stuck. [Scotch.]—**stickit minister**, in Scotland, a student of theology who fails to obtain license, or a licentiate who fails to obtain a pastoral charge.

He became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse— . . . shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated as a *stickit minister*.

Scott, Guy Mannerling, II.

stick-lac (stik'lak), n. See *lac²*, 1.

stickle¹ (stik'l), n. [*< ME. *stikel, *stykyl* (in comp.), *< AS. sticel* (also, with diff. formative, *sticels*), a prickle, sting, = MD. *stekel*, later *sticel*, D. *stekel* = LG. *stikkel* (in comp.), also *stikke* = OHG. *stichil*, MHG. *stichel*, G. dial. *sticel*, a prickle, sting, = Icel. *stikill*, the pointed end of a horn, = Norw. *stikel*, a prickle (cf. MD. *staekel*, OHG. *stachulla*, *stacchulla*, *stachilla*, *stachila*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a thorn, prickle, sting); akin to *sticca*, etc., a (pointed) stick (see *stick²*), *< *stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick¹*.] A sharp point; a prickle; a spine. [Obsolete, except in *stickleback*, *stickle-haired*, *stickly*, and the local name Pike o' *Stickle*, one of the two Pikes of Langdale in England.]

stickle² (stik'l), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *stikle*; *< ME. stikel*, *< AS. sticel*, stick, steep, high, inaccessible, *< *stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick¹*.] I. a. 1. Steep; high; inaccessible.—2. High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

When they came thither, the river of the Shenin, which inurioneth and runneth round about the cite, they found the same to be so deepe and stike that they could not passe over the same. Giraldus Cambrensis, Conq. of Ireland, [p. 37 (Hollinshead's Chron., I.).]

II. n. 1. A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

Patient anglers standing all the day

Near to some shallow stikle or deepe bay.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 4.

2. A current below a waterfall.

The water runs down with a strong, sharp stikle, and then has a sudden elbow in it, where the small brook trickles in.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

[Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stickle³ (stik'l), v.; pret. and pp. *stickled*, ppr. *stickling*. [A mod. var. of *stightle*, which also appears with a reg. change of the orig. guttural *gh* to *f*) as *stiffle*: see *stightle*. In defs. II., 2, 3, the sense has been influenced by association with *stick²*.] I. t. trans. To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

They ran unto him, and pulling him back, then too feeble for them, by force stickled that unnatural fray.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

II. intrans. 1. t. To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

There had been blood shed if I had not stickled.

W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (Hazlitt's Dodley, XII. 275).

2. To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

Fortune (as she's wont) turn'd sickle,

And for the foe began to stickle.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 516.

You, Bellmour, are bound in Gratitude to stickle for him; you with Pleasure reap that Fruit which he takes pains to sow.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, I. 4.

3. To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant stickles to have them of Ireland.

Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

4. To hesitate.

Some . . . stickle not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 122.

5. To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

stickleback (stik'l-bak), n. [Also corruptly *sticklebag*, and metamorphosed *tittebat*; *< ME. *stikelbak*, *stykylbak*; *< sticel¹ + back¹*. Cf. *thornback*, and see *stickling*.] Any fish of the family *Gasterosteidae*: so called from the sharp



Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

spines of the back. They are small fishes, a few inches long, of 5 genera, *Gasterosteus*, *Pygosteus*, *Eucalia*, *Apeltes*, and *Spinachia*, but very pugnacious and rapacious, being especially destructive to the spawn and fry of many larger fishes. They inhabit fresh waters and sea-arms of northern Europe, Asia, and North America

to the number of nearly 20 species. The common two- or three-spined stickleback, banstickle, burnstickle, or tittebat, is *G. aculeatus*, 4 inches long. Another is the nine- or ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. The fifteen-spined stickleback, or sea-stickleback, is *Spinachia vulgaris*, of the northern coasts of Europe, a marine species, from 5 to 7 inches long, of very slender elongate form, with a tubular snout. They are among the most characteristic fishes of the northern hemisphere in the colder regions. Except in the breeding season, they live in shoals, and are sometimes numerous enough to become of commercial value for their oil or for manure. They are noted for the construction of elaborate nests which the male builds for the eggs, in which several females often or generally deposit their burden. The eggs are comparatively few, and while being hatched are assiduously guarded by the male. The local or popular synonyms of the sticklebacks are numerous, among them *prickleback*, *sprinkleback*, *stickling*, and *sharping*.



Nest of Stickleback.

sticklebag (stik'l-bag), *n.* A corruption of *stickleback*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

stickle-haired (stik'l-härd), *a.* Having a rough or shaggy coat; rough-haired.

Those [dogs] that serve for that purpose are *stickle haired*, and not unlike the Irish grayhound.

Sandys, Traveller, p. 60.

stickler (stik'lär), *n.* [An altered form of *sticler*, **stichtler*, after *stickle* for *stichtle*: see *stickle*, *stichtle*.] 1. An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel; a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

The dragon wing of night o'spreads the earth,
And, *stickler*-like, the armies separates.

Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 18.

Burasso, a *stickler* or ludge of any combatants, such a one as brings into the listes such as shall fight a combat, or run at tilt.

Florio, 1598.

Hee is a great *stickler* in the tumults of double lugges, and ventures his head by his Place, which is broke many times to keep whole the peace.

Sp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a *stickler* for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

He was one of the delegates (together with Dr. Dale, &c.) for the Tryall of Mary Queen of Scots, and was a great *stickler* for the saving of her life.

Aubrey, Lives (William Aubrey).

stickling (stik'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stykelyng*; < ME. *stikeling*, *stykelynge*, *stykelyng*; < *stickle* + *-ing*. Cf. *stickleback*.] A fish: same as *stickleback*.

stickly (stik'li), *a.* [*stickle* + *-y*.] Prickly; rough. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

stick-play (stik'plä), *n.* Same as *cudgel-play* or *single-stick*.

stick-pot (stik'pot), *n.* A lath-pot for taking lobsters: the common form of lobster-trap, semicylindrical or rectangular in shape, and constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood.

Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "stick-pots," and "lath-coops."

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 636.

stickseed (stik'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lappula*, of the borage family. The genus consists of rather slender rough weeds whose seeds bear on the margin from one to three rows of barbed prickles, by which they adhere to clothing, etc. *L. Virginiana*, the beggar's-lice, is a leading American species.

sticktail (stik'täl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

sticktight (stik'tit), *n.* A composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also, one of the seeds. The name is doubtless applied to other plants with adhesive seeds. Compare *beggar's-ticks*, *beggar's-lice*.

sticky (stik'i), *a.* [*stick* + *-y*.] 1. Having the property of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.—2. Humid; producing stickiness; muggy: as, a disagreeable, *sticky* day. [Colloq.]

sticky (stik'i), *a.* [*stick* + *-y*.] Like a stick; stiff.

But herbs draw a weak juyce, and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 583.

Sticta (stik'tä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), < Gr. *στῖκτις*, spotted, dappled, punctuated, verbal adj., < *στῖξ*, mark with a pointed instrument, prick: see *stigma*.] A large, mostly tropical, genus of parmeliaceous lichens, of the family *Stictaceae*. The thallus is frondose-follicaceous, variously lobed, but for the most part wide-lobed, and coriaceous or cartilaginous in texture. The apothecia are scutelliform, submarginal, elevated, and blackened; the spores are fusiform and acicular, two- to four-celled, usually colorless. There are about 20 North American species. Some of the exotic species, as *S. erytraea*, are rich in coloring matter. See *crotilles*, *hazel-crotilles*, *lungwort*, 3, *oak-lungs*, *ragi*, 3, and cut under *apothecium*.

stictaine (stik'tē-in), *a.* [Irreg. < *Sticta* + *-ine*.] In bot., relating or belonging to the genus *Sticta*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, I. 83.

stictiform (stik'ti-form), *a.* [< NL. *Sticta* + *L. forma*, form.] In bot., having the form or characters of the genus *Sticta*.

stid, *n.* A Middle English form of *stead*.

stiddy (stid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study.

Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 286.

stiddy, *a.* A dialectal form of *steady* 1.

stiel. See *styl* 1, *sty* 2, *sty* 3.

Stiebel's canal. See *canal* 1.

stieve, *stieveley*. See *steer* 1, *steevely*.

stife (stif), *a.* A dialectal variant of *stiff*.

stife (stif), *n.* [Cf. *stife*, *stive* 2.] Suffocating vapor. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

A large open-mouthed chimney or stack, about 45 feet high (one for each set), which serves to carry off the smoke from the fire, the fumes from the metal, and the *stife* from the grease.

W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, lxv. 517.

stiff (stif), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *stife*, *stire* (with diphthong after orig. long vowel); < ME. *stif*, *stuf*, *steeff*, *stef*, < AS. *stif* or *stif* = OFries. *stef*, North Fries. *stif*, *stuf*, *stif* (Siebs) = MD. *stief*, *stijf*, D. *stijf* = MLG. *stif* or *stif*, LG. *stief* = MHG. *stif* (appar. < MLG.), G. *stief* = Dan. *stiv* = Sw. *stuf* = Norw. *stiv* (Icel. **stifr* (Webster), not found, *stifr* (Haldorsen), prob., like the other Scand. forms, of LG. origin); Teut. √ *stif*, *stif*; akin to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, be stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem (see *stipe*). Cf. *stife* 1.] I. a. 1. Rigid; not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid: as, *stiff* paper; a cravat *stiff* with starch.

A *stif* spere.

King Alisaunder, l. 2745.

Oh God, my heart! she is cold, cold, and *stif* too,
Stif as a stake; she's dead!

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
Stif with lavish coolness!

Lovell, The Ghost-Seer.

2. Not fluid; thick and tenacious; neither soft nor hard: as, a *stiff* batter; *stif* clay.

I grow *stif*, as cooling metals do.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

3. Drawn tight; tense: as, a *stiff* cord.

Then the two men which did hold the end of the line, still standing there, began to draw, & drew till they had drawn the ends of the line *stife*, & together.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Keep a *stif* rein, and move but gently on;

The coursers of themselves will run too fast.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

4. Not easily bent; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily.

As he [Rip Van Winkle] rose to walk, he found himself *stif* in the joints.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

The plugs were *stif*, and water could not be got.

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, v.

5. Not natural and easy in movement; not flowing or graceful; cramped; constrained: as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.

And his address, if not quite French in ease,
Not English *stif*, but frank, and form'd to please.

Conquer, Tirocinium, l. 671.

Our hard, *stif* lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.

Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Rigidly ceremonious; formal in manner; constrained; affected; unbending; starched: as, a *stiff* deportment.

This kind of good manners was perhaps carried to an excess, so as to make conversation too *stif*, formal, and precise.

Addison, Spectator, No. 119.

7. Strong and steady in motion: as, a *stiff* breeze.

And, like a field of standing corn that's mov'd
With a *stif* gale, their heads bow all one way.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.

8. Strong; lusty; stanch, both physically and mentally. [Now provincial only.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on *stif* pinnons, tower
The mild aerial sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

Sometime I was an archer good,
A *stiffe* and eke a stronge,
I was commytted the best archer
That was in mery Englonde.

Lyttell Gene of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

9. Strong: said of an alcoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirit forms a part.

But, tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with *stiffer*.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

10. Firm in resistance or persistence; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

A grene hors gret & thikke,
A stede ful *stif* to strayne [guide].

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 173.

Ther the batayle was *stiffe* and of more strongthe.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The boy remained *stif* in his denial, and seemed not affected with the apprehension of death.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 58.

11. Hard to receive or accept; hard to bear.

Labeenus—

This is *stif* news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates.

Shak., A. and C., l. 2. 104.

12. Hard to master or overcome; very difficult: as, a *stiff* examination in mathematics.

We now left the carriages, and began a *stif* climb to the top of the hill.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 447.

13. Naut., bearing a press of canvas or of wind without careening much; tending to keep upright: as, a *stiff* vessel; a *stiff* keel: opposed to *crank*.

It continued a growing storm all the day, and towards night so much wind as we bore no more sail but so much as should keep the ship *stif*.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 17.

14. High; steep: as, a *stiff* price. [Slang.]—

15. Unyielding; firm: said of prices, markets, etc.: as, the wheat-market is *stiff*. [Commercial slang.]—16. Rigid as in death; dead.

[Slang.]—A *stiff* neck. See *neck*.—To keep a *stiff* upper lip. See *lip*.—Syn. 1. Unbending, unyielding.—6. Prim, punctilious.—10. Inflexible, uncompromising.

II. n. 1. A dead body; a corpse. [Slang.]

They piled the *stifs* outside the door—
They made, I reckon, a cord or more.

John Hay, Mystery of Gilgal.

2. In *hatting*, a stiffener.—3. Negotiable paper. [Commercial slang.]—4. Forged paper. [Thieves' slang.]—To do a bit of *stif*, to accept or discount a bill. [Slang.]

How are the Three per Cents, you little beggar? I wish you'd do me a bit of *stif*; and just tell your father, if I may overdraw my account, I'll vote with him.

Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

stiff (stif), *v. i.* [< ME. *stiffen*, *stiffen*, a later form of *stiren*, early ME. **stifien*, < AS. *stifian* or *stifian*, be stiff, < *stif*, *stif*, *stif*: see *stif*, *a.*, and cf. *stive* 1, the older form of the verb.] To become or grow stiff. (a) To become upright or strong.

As soon as they [chicks] *stiffe* and that they steppe kunne.
Than cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame.

Richard the Redeless, III. 54.

(b) To become obstinate or stubborn.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.

Stanislaus, Eneld, iv.

stiff-borne (stif'börn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance.

The *stiff-borne* action.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 177.

stiffen (stif'n), *v.* [= Sw. *stifna* = Dan. *stirne*; as *stif* + *-en*.] I. *intrans.* To become stiff.

(a) To become less flexible or pliant; become rigid.

With chattering teeth he stands, and *stifning* hair.

And looks a bloodless image of despair!

Pope, Illiad, XIII. 364.

In this neighbourhood I have frequently heard it said that if a corpse does not *stif* within a reasonable time it is a sign of another death in the family.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 114.

(b) To become less soft or fluid; grow thicker or harder; become inspissated: as, *jeilless stif* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stifning* by degrees.

Dryden.

(c) To become steady and strong: as, a *stiffening* breeze.

(d) To become unyielding; grow rigid, obstinate, or formal.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly *stiffening* spoke:

"The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences!"

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(e) To become higher in price; become firmer or more unyielding: as, the market *stiffens*. [Commercial slang.]

II. *trans.* To make stiff. (a) To make less pliant or flexible.

From his saddle heavily down-leapt,
Stiffened, as one who not for long has slept.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 250.

(b) To make rigid, constrained, formal, or habitual.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon, . . .

Whom Education *stiffens* into state.

Conquer, Table-Talk, l. 125.

(c) To make more thick or viscous; inspissate: as, to stiffen paste. (d) To make stubborn or obstinate.

The man . . . who is settled and stiffened in vice.

Barrow, Sermons, III. xvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

stiffener (stif'ner), *n.* [*< stiffen + -er*.] One who or that which stiffens. (a) Formerly used specifically for a piece of stiff material worn inside a stock or neckcloth, and also for a similar device worn in leg-of-mutton sleeves. (b) In bookbinding, a thick paper or thin mill-board used by bookbinders as an inner lining to book-covers to give them the needed stiffness.

stiffening (stif'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stiffen*, *v.*] 1. Something that is used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.—2. Something inserted to make a garment, or part of a garment, stiff and capable of keeping its shape. See *buckram*, *crinoline*.

stiffening-machine (stif'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* In hat-making, an apparatus for applying the heated composition used to harden and stiffen the felt of hats. It consists of a vat filled with melted shellac, and a pair of rollers for removing the superfluous stiffening material after the hat has been dipped in the vat.

stiffening-order (stif'ning-ōr'der), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel from getting too light. *Imp. Dict.*

stiff-hearted (stif'hār'ted), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and stiff-hearted.

Esak. II. 4.

stifle¹ (stif'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *stighle*, *stickle*³.

stifle², *n.* An obsolete form of *stifle*².
stifler (stif'lēr), *n.* [Also *stifler*; *< late ME. styffeler*, a var. of **stighler*, whence also *stickler*: see *stickler*, *stickle*, *stiffe*, *stighle*.] 1. Same as *stickler*.

The king intendeth, in eschewing all inconveniencies, to be as big as they both, and to be a *styffeler* between them.
Paston Letters, III. 98, quoted in J. Gairdner's *Richard III.* 1.

The drift was, as I judged, for Dethick to continue such *styffers* in the College of his pupils, to win him in time by hook or crook the master's room.

Abp. Parker, p. 252. (*Davies*.)

2. A busybody. *Hallwell* (spelled *stifler*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

stiffy (stif'li), *adv.* [*< ME. stiffeche, styfly, styfi* (=*MD. styffick*); *< stiff + -ly*.] In a stiff manner, in any sense of the word *stiff*.

And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffy* up. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 95.

Pistorius and others *stiffy* maintain the use of charms, words, characters, &c.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 271.

stiff-neck (stif'nek), *n.* Cervical myalgia; sometimes, true torticollis.

stiff-necked (stif'nekt or -nek'ed), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious: as, a *stiff-necked* people.

stiff-neckedness (stif'nekt-nes or -nek'ed-nes), *n.* The property or character of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

stiffness (stif'nes), *n.* [*< ME. styffnesse, styfnes*; *< stiff + -ness*.] The state or character of being stiff, in any sense.

stiftail (stif'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Eristamora rubida*. See cut under *Eristamora*. [*Local, U. S.*]

stiff-tailed (stif'tāld), *a.* Having rigid rectrices or tail-feathers denuded to the base; erismaturine: specifically noting ducks of the genus *Eristamora*.

stifle¹ (stif'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stified*, ppr. *stifling*. [Early mod. E. also *stifil*; *< Icel. stífla* = Norw. *stífla*, dam up, choke, stop, perhaps (like Norw. *stífla*, stiffen) freq. of Norw. *stífla* = Sw. *styfla* = Dan. *stíve* = ME. *stíven*, stiffen: see *stíve*, *stiff*, *v.* The word was prob. confused with E. *stíve*², *< OF. estiver*, pack tight, stive: see *stíve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To choke up; dam up; close.

Make fast the chamber door, *stífe* the keyhole and the crannies.
Shirley, *Traitor*, III. 1.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth and nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; smother.

Sure, if I had not pinch'd you 'till you wak'd, you had *stified* me with kisses.
Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, II. 2.

I took my leave, being half *stified* with the closeness of the room.
Swift, *Account of Partridge's Death*.

3. To stop the passage of; arrest the free action of; extinguish; deaden; quench: as, to *stífe* flame; to *stífe* sound.

They [colored bodies] stop and *stífe* in themselves the rays, which they do not reflect or transmit.
Newton, *Opticks*, I. II. x.

She whisper'd, with a *stified* moan.

Tennyson, *Mariana in the South*.

4. To suppress; keep from active manifestation; keep from public notice; conceal; repress; destroy: as, to *stífe* inquiry; to *stífe* a report; to *stífe* passion; to *stífe* convictions.

A record surreptitiously or erroneously made up, to *stífe* or pervert the truth. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, III. xxv. = Syn. 2. *Suffocate*, *strangle*, etc. See *smother*.—4. To hush, muffle, muzzle, gag.

II. *intrans.* To suffocate; perish by asphyxia.

You shall *stífe* in your own report,

And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, II. 4. 158.

stifle² (stif'l), *n.* [Formerly also *stífle*; appar. *< stiff*, dial. *stífe*: see *stiff*.] 1. The stifle-joint.

If the horse be hurt in the *stífe* with some stripe or straine.

Topseell, *Four-Footed Beasts* (1807), p. 405. (*Hallwell*.)

2. Disease or other affection of the stifle-bone or stifle-joint, as dislocation or fracture of the patella.

stifle-bone (stif'l-bōn), *n.* The patella of the horse; the kneecap, kneecap, or bone of the stifle-joint.

stified (stif'id), *a.* [Formerly also *stífled*; *< stífe*² + *-ed*.] Affected with stífe. See *stífe*², 2.

The horse is said to be *stified* when the stiffening bone is removed from the place.

Topseell, *Four-Footed Beasts* (1807), p. 405. (*Hallwell*.)

stifle-joint (stif'l-jōint), *n.* The stifle or knee-joint of the horse or dog; the joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock, whose convexity points forward, which is close to the belly, and which corresponds to the human knee. See cut under *Equidae*.

stifler (stif'lēr), *n.* [*< stífe*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] *Milit.* See *camouflet*.

stifle-shoe (stif'l-shō), *n.* A form of horseshoe exposing a curved surface to the ground: used in treating a stified horse. It is fixed on the sound foot, with the effect of forcing the animal to throw its weight on the weak joint, and thus strengthen it by exercise.

stifling (stif'ling), *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating: as, a *stifling* atmosphere.

Even in the stifling bosom of the town.

Cowper, *Task*, IV. 758.

stifling-bonet, *n.* Same as *stífe-bone*.

stight, *v.* [*ME. stigten*, *< AS. stīhtan*, *stīhtian* (for **stīhtan*), order, rule, govern, = *MD. D. stichten*, found, build, impose a law, = *OHG. MHG. G. stīten* = *Icel. stípta*, *stífta*, *stífta* = *Sw. stífta*, *stífta* = *Dan. stífte*, found, institute; cf. *Icel. stétt*, foundation, pavement, stepping-stone, foot-piece. Hence *stighle*.] To found; establish; set.

The ston that theron was *stigt* was of so stiff vertu

That neuer man ypon mold migt hit him on haue.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4425.

stightler, *v.* [*< ME. stighlen, styghlen, stighlen, stighlen, styghlen*, order, arrange, direct, freq. of *stighlen*, *AS. stīhtan*, order, rule, govern: see *stight*. Hence mod. E. *stickler*³, *stífle*², *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To order; arrange; dispose of; take order concerning; govern; direct.

That other was his steward that *stighted* al his meyne.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1199.

II. *intrans.* To make arrangements; treat; direct; mediate; stickle.

When they com to the court kepte wern they *stight*,

Stighted with the steward, stad in the halle.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 90.

stigma¹ (stig'mā), *n.*; E. pl. *stigmata* (stig'māz), used chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 6; L. pl. *stigmata* (stig'mā-tā), used more or less in all the senses. [= F. *stigmat* = Sp. Pg. *estigma* = It. *stigma*, *stigma* = G. *stigma*, *< NL. stigma*, *< L. stigma*, *< Gr. stigmā*, pl. *stigmata*, a mark, esp. of a pointed instrument, a spot, brand, *< stigmē*, mark (with a point), prick, brand: see *stick*.] 1. A mark made with a red-hot iron, formerly in many countries upon criminals as a badge of infamy; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

The Devil, however, does not imprint any *stigma* upon his new vassal, as in the later stories of witch-compact.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 95.

2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

Happy is it for him that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's.

Sp. Hall, *Remains*, Pref.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a mark; a marked point or place: variously applied to marks of color, as a spot, and to many different pores or small holes. Specifically—(a) A birth-mark; a nevus. (b) The point or place on the surface of an ovary where a ma-

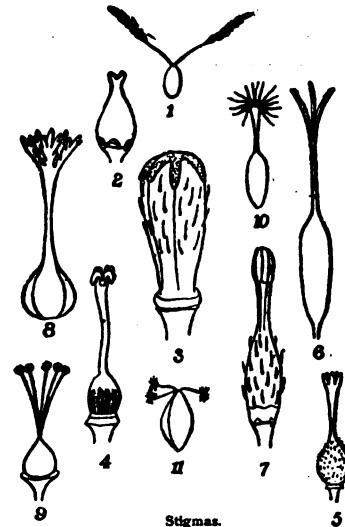
ture Graafian follicle ruptures. (c) In *ornith.*, the place where the calyx or ovicel of the ovary ruptures to discharge an ovum into the oviduct. See *calyx*, 3 (b). (d) In *entom.*: (1) The exterior orifice of a trachea; a spiracle. See cuts under *pulmonary*, *sheep-bog*, and *Acarida*. (2) A chitinous spot or mark on the anterior margin of the forewings of many insects, formed by a special enlargement of a vein; a pterostigma. (e) In *Protozoa*, a spot of pigment; the so-called eye of an infusorian. (f) In *Annellida*, one of the pores or openings of the segmental organs. (g) In *Hydras*, the pore by which a pneumatocyst opens to the exterior. See cut under *Hydras*. (h) In *Pharyngopneusta*, as an ascidian, one of the ciliated openings by which the cavity of the pharynx is placed in communication with that of the atrial canal. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *Tunicata*.

4. A place or point on the skin which bleeds periodically or at irregular intervals during some mental states. The spontaneous appearance of stigmata was formerly regarded superstitiously.—5. pl. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

In the life of St. Francis of Assisi we have the first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of *stigmata*.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 549.

6. In *bot.*, a modified part of the style or, when that is wanting, of the surface of the ovary, which in impregnation receives the pollen. In



1. Of *Cynodon Dactylon*. 2. Of *Vitis Labrusca*. 3. Of *Papaver Argemone*. 4. Of *Cordia alliodora*. 5. Of *Tilia Americana*. 6. Of *Silene Pennsylvanica*. 7. Of *Tribulus terrestris*. 8. Of *Diosma muscipula*. 9. Of *Linum Virginianum*. 10. Of *Parietaria officinalis*. 11. Of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

the latter case the stigma is said to be sessile, as in the poppy and the tulip. When the style is present, the stigma may be terminal, occupying its summit, as in the plum and cherry, or lateral, running down its face in one or two lines, as in *Ranunculus*. Its form and appearance are very various. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, according to the number of styles or style-branches. The stigma is composed of delicate cellular tissue: its surface is destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. See *stigma* (with cut) and *pollen-tube*.

stigma² (stig'mā), *n.* [*Gr. stigmā*, the ligature σ, an altered form, to bring in σ, of *stigma* or *stigma*, the letter σ, sigma: see *sigma*. The ligature was also called σι.] In *Gr. gram.* and *paleog.*, a ligature (σ) still sometimes used for σ (st), and also used as a numeral (6).

stigma-disk (stig'mā-disk), *n.* In *bot.*, a disk forming the seat of a stigma, sometimes produced by the fusion of two or more style-apices, as in *Asclepias*.

stigmatal (stig'māl), *a.* [*< stigma*¹ + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic. Specifically applied in entomology to a vein of the wings of some insects, whose modification makes a stigma (pterostigma).

Stigmata (stig'mā-rī-gē), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. stigma*, a mark (see *stigma*¹), + *-aria*.] The generic name applied by Brongniart (1822) to a type of fossil root or rhizome, very abundant in the Paleozoic coal-measures of Europe and America, and especially in the under-clay, or clayey material (often mixed with more or less sand) by which most seams of coal are underlain, and which in geological terminology are known as "*Stigmata* clays, shales," etc. The *Stigmata* are subcylindrical root-like bodies, usually starting from a center in four main branches, and afterward bifurcating irregularly, and extending sometimes to great distances. The bodies are marked by close, spirally arranged, round depressions, each containing a slightly raised mammillate scar, the point of attachment of a slender, lax rootlet. In some cases the *Stigmata* have been found attached to the trunk-bases of *Sigillaria*, in such a way as to indicate their relation as roots of the

latter. In other instances roots, apparently indistinguishable from *Stigmara*, are said to have been found joined to the trunks of *Lepidodendron*. Some paleobotanists believe them to have been floating rhizomal stems capable, on stranding under favorable conditions, of developing from their nuclear head, a sigillar tree. This opinion is supported by the frequent occurrence, in *Stigmara* clays, of *Stigmara* unaccompanied by any stems, branches, or leaves of *Sigillaria* or *Lepidodendron*.

Stigmara (stig-mā'-ri-an), *a.* [*< Stigmara + -an.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of *Stigmara*. *Geol. Mag.*, No. 267, p. 407.

stigmarioid (stig-mā'-ri-oid), *a.* [*< Stigmara + -oid.*] In bot., resembling *Stigmara*.

stigmata, *n.* Latin plural of *stigma*.

stigmatal (stig-mā'-tal), *a.* [*< stigmata + -al.*]

In entom., pertaining to, near, or containing the stigmata or breathing-pores; stigmatic: as, the **stigmatal** line of a caterpillar.

stigmatic (stig-mat'ik, formerly also stig-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< ML. stigmaticus, < L. stigma, < Gr. στίγμα, a mark, brand: see stigma*]. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a stigma, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(a) Having the character of a brand; ignominious.

Print in my face
The most stigmatics title of a villain.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 110).

(b) Marked with or as with a stigma or brand; repulsive; abhorrent.

So the world is become ill-favoured and shrewd-pated,
as pollic in brain as it is stigmatic in limbs.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 19.

(c) In nat. hist., belonging to or having the character of a stigma; stigmal. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 374. (d) In bot., receptive of pollen: said of parts of the style which have the function without the form of a stigma, as the "silk" of maize. (e) Bearing the stigmata; stigmatized. See *stigma*, 5.—**Stigmatic cells**, in bot., same as *kid-cells*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who is marked with stigmata, in the ecclesiastical or the pathological sense; a stigmatist.—2. A criminal who has been branded; one who bears upon his person the marks of infamy or punishment; a notorious profligate.

Convaide him to a justice, where one swore
He had been branded stigmatic before.
Philomathia (1616). (Nares.)

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

But like a foul, mis-shapen stigmatic,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 2. 136.

stigmatical (stig-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< stigmatic + -al.*] Same as *stigmatic*. *Shak., C. of E.*, iv. 2. 22.

stigmatically (stig-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* With stigmata; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

If you spy any man that has a looke,
Stigmatically drawne, like to a furie,
(Able to fright) to such I'll give large pay.
Dekker, Wonder of a Kingdom, III. 1.

stigmatiferous (stig-ma-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. stigma(-t), a stigma, + L. ferre = E. bear*]. In bot., stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stig-ma-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. stigma(-t), stigma, + L. forma, form.*] In entom., having the structure or appearance of a stigma, spiracle, or breathing-pore; spiraculiform.

stigmatization, **stigmatise**, etc. See *stigmatization*, etc.

stigmatist (stig-ma-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. στίγμα(-τ), a mark, a brand (see stigma), + -ist.*] One on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

stigmatization (stig-ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*< stigmatize + -ation.*] 1. The act of stigmatizing, or the condition of being stigmatized; specifically, the supposed miraculous impression of the marks of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain persons.—2. The act, process, or result of producing, as by hypnotic suggestion, on the surface of the body points or lines which bleed. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatization*.

stigmatize (stig-ma-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stigmatized*, ppr. *stigmatizing*. [*< F. stigmatizer = Sp. estigmatizar = Pg. estigmatizar = It. stigmatizzare, < ML. stigmatizare, < Gr. στίγματιζεν, mark, brand, < στίγμα(-τ), a mark, brand: see stigma*]. 1. To mark with a stigma or brand.

They had more need some of them . . . to have their cheeks stigmatized with a hot iron.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 474.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy.

It was thought proper to restrain it [comedy] within bounds by a law enacting that no person should be stigmatized under his real name.
Goldsmith, Essay, Origin of Poetry.

3. To produce red points, sometimes bleeding, in or on: as, a person or the skin stigmatized by hypnotic suggestion. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatise*.

stigmatized (stig-ma-tizd), *p. a.* 1. Marked with a stigma; branded; specifically, marked with the stigmata of the passion.—2. Resembling stigmata: as, the stigmatized dots on the skin in measles.

Also spelled *stigmatized*.

stigmatose (stig-ma-tōs), *a.* [*< NL. *stigmatosus, < stigma, a stigma: see stigma*]. 1. In bot., same as *stigmatic*.—2. Affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

stigma (stig' mē), *n.* [*< Gr. στίγμα, a prick, point.*] 1. In *Gr. paleog.*, a dot used as a punctuation-mark; especially, a dot placed at the top of the line, like the later Greek colon, and having the value of a period.—2. In *Gr. pros.*, a dot placed over a time or syllable to mark the ictus.

Stigmus (stig'mus), *n.* [*< NL. (Jurine, 1807), < Gr. στίγμα, a mark: see stigma*]. In entom., a genus of fossorial wasps, of the family *Pemphredonidae*, having a large stigma to the fore wing and a petiolate abdomen. *S. troglodytes* of Europe makes its cells in the hollow straws of thatched roofs, and provisions them with masses of immature *Thrips*.

Stigonema (sti-gō-nē'mā), *n.* [*< Gr. στίγμων, point, dot, + νημα, a thread.*] A genus of blue-green algæ, giving name to the family *Stigonemaceæ*.

Stigonemæ (sti-gō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Stigonema + -æ.*] A former group of blue-green algæ, embraced, according to late systematists, in the family *Scytonemaceæ*.

stilar, *a.* See *stilar*.

Stilbaceæ (stil-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. στίλβειν, glitter, shine, + -aceæ.*] A family of hyphomycetous fungi, characterized by the cohering of the spore-bearing hyphæ into a dense and slender stipe. Also *Stilbææ*.

stilbite (stil'bit), *n.* [*< Gr. στίλβειν, glitter, shine, + -ite.*] 1. A common zeolitic mineral, usually occurring in radiated or sheaf-like tufts of crystals having a pearly luster on the surface of cleavage. It varies in color from white to brown or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Also called *desmine*. See cut under *tufted*.

2. The mineral heulandite.

stile (stil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style*; < ME. *stile, style, stigele*, < AS. *stigel* (= OHG. *stigila, stigil*, MHG. *stiegel, stigele*, a step, G. dial. *stigel*, a step), a stile, < *stigan* (pp. *stigen*), climb, ascend. Cf. *styl*, *n.*, and *stair*.] 1. A series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 133.

2. In carp., a vertical part of a piece of framing, into which the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons. See cut of panel-door, under *door*.

stile, *n.* A former and more correct spelling of *style*.

stile, *n.* A former spelling of *style*.

stile, *n.* A former and more correct form of *stileto*. *Scott, Monastery.*

stile, *n.* In zool., a small style; a stylet.

stileto (sti-let'), *n.* Same as *stylet*.

stileto (sti-let'ō), *n.* [*< It. stileto, a dagger, dim. of stilo, a dagger, < L. stilus, a stake, a pointed instrument: see stile, style, and cf. stylet*]. 1. A dagger having a blade slender and narrow, and thick in proportion to its width—that is, triangular, square, etc., in section, instead of flat.—2. A small sharp-pointed implement used for making eyelet-holes and for similar purposes. Stilettos are of ivory, bone, metal, and other materials.—3. A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form.

The stileto beard,
O, it makes me afraid,
It is so sharp beneath.
Acad. of Compl. (Nares.)

The very quack of fashion, the very he that
Wears a stileto on his chin? *Ford, Fancies*, III. 1.

stileto (sti-let'ō), *v. t.* [*< stileto, n.*] To strike or wound with a stileto; hence, in general, to stab.

Henry IV. . . [was] likewise stiletted by a rascal votary.
Bacon, Charge against W. Talbot, p. 202.

stile (stil), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styl, style*; < ME. *stille, style*, < AS.

stille = OS. *stilla* = OFries. *stille* = MD. *stille*, *stil*, D. *stil* = MLG. *stille*, LG. *stille* = OHG. *stilla*, MHG. *stille*, G. *stille* = Icel. *stilla* = Dan. *stille* = Sw. *stilla*, quiet, still; with adj. formative, from the root (*stel*) of AS. *steall*, etc., a place, stall: see *stall*, *stell*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Remaining in place; remaining at rest; motionless; quiet: as, to stand, sit, or lie still.

Foot & hand thou kepe fullle stille
Fro clawyng or tryppynge, hit ys skylle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

2. Calm; tranquil; peaceful; undisturbed or unruffled: as, still waters run deep; a still night.

In the calmest and most stilled night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 23.

A Poet in still musings bound.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 11.

3. Silent; quiet; calm; noiseless; hushed.

A man that sayth little shall perceiue by the speeche of another;
Be thou still and see, the more shalt thou perceiue in another.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

The trumpet's silver sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill!
Scott, Marmion, I. Int.

4. Soft; low; subdued: as, a still small voice.

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs
breathe
Still music, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carew, Poems*, p. 70. (*Latham*.)

5. Not sparkling or effervescing: said of wine, mineral water, and other beverages: contrasted with *sparkling*; by extension, having but little effervescence. Thus, still champagne is not the non-effervescent natural wine, but champagne which is only moderately sparkling.

6. Continual; constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.
Shak., Tit. And., III. 2. 45.

still alarm, an alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.—**Still day**. See *day*.—**Still hunt**. See *hunt*.—**Still life**, inanimate objects, such as furniture, fruits, or dead animals, represented by the painter's art.

The same dull sights in the same landscape mixt,
Scenes of still life, and points for ever fixed,
A tedious pleasure on the mind bestow.
Addison, Epil. to British Enchanters.

II. *n.* 1. Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

He [Henry VIII.] had never any . . . jealousy with the King his father which might give any occasion of altering court or counsel upon the change; but all things passed in a still.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VIII.

2. A still alarm. [Colloq.]

Many alarms were what the firemen called *stills*, where a single engine went out to fight the fire.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. xxv. 6.

still (stil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stille, styll*; < ME. *stilen*, < AS. *stillan* = OS. *stillan*, *stillōn* = MD. D. *stillen* = MLG. LG. *stille* = OHG. *stillan*, *stilla*, MHG. G. *stille* = Icel. Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, make or become still; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make still; cause to be at rest; render calm, quiet, unruffled, or undisturbed; check or restrain; make peaceful or tranquil; quiet.

Lord, still the seas, and shield my ship from harm.
Quarles, Emblems, III. 11.

2. To calm; appease; quiet or allay, as commotion, tumult, agitation, or excitement.

A turn or two I'll walk
To still my beating mind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 163.

3. To silence; quiet.

With his name the mothers still their babes.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 3. 17.

O still my bairn, nourice;
O still him w' the pap!
Lamkin (Child's Ballads), III. 97.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To lull, pacify, tranquillize, smooth.—3. To hush.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or tranquil; grow quiet; be still. [Rare.]

Heruppon the people peacyd, and stilled unto the tyme
the shire was doon.
Paston Letters, I. 180.

still (stil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styll, styll*; < ME. *stille*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stillo* = D. *stil* = OHG. *stillo*, MHG. *stille*, G. *stille* = Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, quietly; from the adj.] 1. Quietly; silently; softly; peacefully.

Thel criede mercy with good wille,
Somme lowde & somme stille.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

2. Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever.

Thou still hast been the father of good newa.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 42.

What a set face the gentlewoman has, as she were still
going to a sacrifice! *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

O first of friends! (Pelides thus reply'd)
Still at my heart, and ever at my side!

Pope, *Iliad*, xi. 743.

3. Now as in the past; till now; to this time; now as then or as before; yet: as, he is still here.

At after noone, with an easy wynde, and salyd *styl* in alto pelago, leynyng Greece on ye leftte hande and Barbary on the ryght hande. Sir R. *Guyford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 12.

Poor Wat, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear,
To hearken if his foes pursue him still.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 699.

Apart she lived, and still she lies alone.

Crabbe, *Works*, l. 113.

4. In an increased or increasing degree; beyond this (or that); even yet; in excess: used with comparatives or to form a comparative: as, still greater things were expected; still more numerous.

What rich service!

What mines of treasure! richer still!

Fletcher (and another), *False One*, iii. 4.

The matter of his treatise is extraordinary; the manner more extraordinary still.

Macaulay, *Sadler's Law of Population*.

5. For all that; all the same; nevertheless; notwithstanding this (or that).

Though thou repent, yet I have still the loss.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xxxiv.

The Boy, with all his good sense and understanding, was still a Mamaluke, and had the principles of a slave.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, l. 30.

Loud and (or or) still. See loud.—Still and anon, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And, like the watchful minutes of the hour,

Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 1. 47.

still² (stil), v. [*ME. *stilen, stylen*, in part an abbr. of *distil*, in part *L. stillare*, drop, fall in drops, also let or cause to fall in drops, cf. *stilla*, a drop; cf. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle. Cf. *distil, instil*.] *I. t. intrans.* To drop; fall in drops. See *distil*.

From her faire eyes wiping the dewy wet
Which softly still. Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 35.

II. *trans.* 1. t. To drop, or cause to fall in drops.

Her father Myrrha sought,

And loved, but loved not as a daughter ought.

Now from a tree she stills her odorous tears,

Which yet the name of her who sheds them bears.

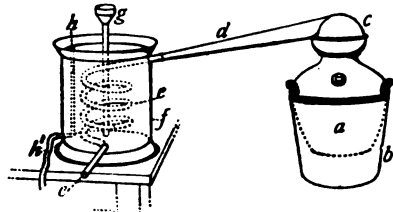
Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*, l.

2. To expel, as spirit from liquor, by heat and condense in a refrigerator; distil. See *distil*.

In Burgos, Anno 21, Doctor Sotto cured me of a certayne wandering fever, made me eat so much Apium, take so much Barley water, & drink so much still'd Endive.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 275.

still² (stil), n. [*ME. still², v.* The older noun was *stillatory*.] 1. An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances



Still.

a, alembic; b, hot-water jacket; c, head; d, rostrum or beak; e, worm; f, refrigerator; g, funnel-tube for supplying cold water to the refrigerator; h, tubes for conveying away the warm upper stratum of water, which is heated by the condensation of vapor in the worm.

containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms, according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel in which the substance to be distilled is heated, and one in which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and cut under *petroleum-still*.

2. A house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery. S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 15.—

3. In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted and stemmed joints held together by long bolts, and provided with a steam-chamber below, and with a manhole for introducing the materials for making chlorid of manganese solution, called *still-liquor*.

stillage (stil'aj), n. [Origin uncertain.] A stout support, in the nature of a stool, for keeping something from coming in contact with the floor of a shop, factory, bleachery, etc. Specifically—(a) In *bleaching*, a stout low stool or bench to keep textiles or yarns from the floor, and to permit the moisture to drain out of them. (b) In the packing of cloths and other goods for shipment, etc., a stool or bench for supporting the goods taken out of a stock to be packed. Some

stillages are made so that they can be tilted, and allow articles placed on them to slide off into packing-boxes, etc.

stillatitious (stil-a-tish'us), a. [*L. stillatitius*, dropping, dripping, < *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, drop, trickle: see *still², v.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stillatory (stil'a-to-ri), n.; pl. *stillatories* (-riz). [*ME. stillatorie*, a distilling-vessel (cf. *OF. F. stillatoire*, a.), < *ML. stillatorium*, neut. of *stillatorius*, adj., < *L. stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, fall in drops: see *still², v.*] 1. A still; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

His forehead dropped as a stillatorie

Were full of plantayne and of paritorie.

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 27.

In stillatories where the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the stillatory.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 27.

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room.

Marius, *Armanus*, as you are noble friends,

Go to the privy garden, and in the walk

Next to the stillatory stay for me.

Beau. and Fl. (7), *Faithful Friends*, iv. 3.

still-birth (stil'berth), n. The birth of a lifeless thing; also, a still-born child.

still-born (stil'börn), a. Dead at birth; born lifeless: as, a still-born child.

still-burn (stil'börn), v. t. To burn in the process of distillation: as, to still-burn brandy.

still¹ (stil'er), n. [*ME. still¹ + -erl.*] 1. One who or that which stills or quiets.—2. A wooden disk laid on the liquid in a full pail to prevent splashing. [*Prov. Eng.*]

still² (stil'er), n. A distiller. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 830.

still-fish (stil'fish), v. i. [*still¹ + fish¹*, after *still-hunt*.] To fish from a boat at anchor.

still-fisher (stil'fish'er), n. An angler engaged in still-fishing.

still-fishing (stil'fish'ing), n. Fishing from a boat at anchor, or from the bank of a stream.

still-house (stil'hous), n. A distillery, or that part of it which contains the still.

still-hunt (stil'hunt), v. [*still hunt*: see under *hunt*.] *I. trans.* To hunt stealthily; stalk; lie in ambush for.

The only way to get one [a grizely] is to put on moccasins and still-hunt it in its own haunts.

T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 327.

The best time to still-hunt deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 81.

II. *intrans.* To hunt without making a noise; pursue game stealthily or under cover.

The best way to kill white-tail is to still-hunt carefully through their haunts at dusk.

T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 118.

An inferior sort of still-hunting, as practised, for instance, on Norwegian islands for the large red-deer.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 304.

still-hunter (stil'hun'ter), n. One who pursues game stealthily and without noise; one who hunts from ambush or under cover; a stalker.

W. T. Hornaday, *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 430.

stilliard¹, n. See *Steelyard*¹.

stilliard², n. An old spelling of *steelyard*².

stillicide (stil'i-sid), n. [*F. stillicide*, < *L. stillicidium*, *stillidium*, a falling of drops, dripping, falling rain, < *stilla*, a drop (see *still²*), + *cadere*, fall.] 1. t. A continual falling or succession of drops.

The stillicides of water, . . . if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 24.

2. In *Rom. law*: (a) The right to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or roof.

(b) The right to refuse to allow the rain from another's roof to drop on one's own land or roof.

stillicidious (stil-i-sid'i-us), a. [*stillicide* + *-ious*.] Falling in drops. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

stillidium (stil-i-sid'i-um), n. [*L.*: see *stillicide*.] A morbid dropping or trickling.—*Stillidium lacrymarum*, the trickling of tears down over the lower lids from obstruction of the lacrymal passages.

—*Stillidium urinae*, a discharge of urine in drops.

stilliform (stil'i-för-m), a. [*L. stilla*, a drop, + *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

stilling (stil'ing), n. [Also *stillion*; appar. a variant of *E. dial. stelling*, a shed for cattle

(= *L.G. stelling* = *G. stellung*, a stand, scaffold; cf. *Icel. stilling*, management), < *stell* + *-ing*.] 1. A stand for easks.—2. In a brewery, a stand on which the rounds or cleansing-vats are placed in a trough, which serves to carry off the over-

flowing yeast.—3. A stand on which pottery is placed in the drying-kiln preparatory to firing.

Stillingia (eti-lin'ji-ä), n. [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1767)*, named after Benjamin Stillingfleet, an English botanist who published botanical papers in 1759.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family

Euphorbiaceae, tribe *Hippomaneae*. It is characterized by monocious flowers in terminal bracted spikes, each bract bearing two glands—the male flowers having a small calyx with two or three broad shallow lobes, and two or rarely three free exserted stamens, and the female flowers bearing an ovary of two or three cells, which terminate in undivided styles united at the base, and ripen into two-valved carpels which on falling leave the receptacle armed with three hard spreading horns. There are about 15 species, natives of North and South America, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are mostly smooth shrubs, usually with alternate short-petioled leaves and a few small female flowers solitary under the lower bracts of the dense sterile spike, which bears usually three male flowers under each of the short and broad upper bracts. One species, *S. sylvatica*, occurs from Virginia southward, for which see *queen's-delight* and *silver-leaf*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus, especially the official *S. sylvatica*.

stillion (stil'yön), n. Same as *stilling*. G. Scamell, *Breweries and Maltings*, p. 92.

stillitory, n. An erroneous spelling of *stillatory*.

still-life, n. See *still life*, under *still*.

still-liquor (stil'lik'ör), n. Bleaching-liquor prepared by the reaction of hydrochloric acid upon manganese binoxid in large stone chambers called *stills* (whence the name). It is a solution of manganese chlorid.

stillness (stil'nes), n. [*ME. stillnesse*, < *AS. stiles*, *stillnes* (= *OFries. stillnesse*, *stillnesse* = *MLG. stillnisse* = *OHG. stillnissi*, *stillnessi*, *MLG. stillnisse*, *stillnesse*), < *stille*, still: see *still¹* and *-ness*.] The state or character of being still. (a) Rest; motionlessness; calmness: as, the stillness of the air or of the sea. (b) Noiselessness; quiet; silence: as, the stillness of the night. (c) Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the stillness of the passions. (d) Habitual silence; taciturnity.

still-peering (stil'pēr'ing), a. Appearing still.

O you laden messengers,

That ride upon the violent speed of fire,

Fly with false aim; move the still-peering air,

That sings with piercing.

Shak., *All's Well*, iii. 2. 118.

[A doubtful word, by some read *still-percing*.] still-room (stil'röm), n. 1. An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—2. A room connected with the kitchen, where coffee, tea, and the like are made, and the finer articles supplied to the table are made, stored, and prepared for use. [*Eng.*]

still-stand (stil'stand), n. A standstill; a halt; a stop. [Rare.]

The tide swell'd up unto his height,

That makes a still-stand, running neither way.

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 3. 64.

still-watcher (stil'woch'er), n. In *distilling*, a reservoir in which the density of the liquid given over is tested by a hydrometer in order to follow the progress of the distillation.

stilly (stil'i), a. [*ME. stillich*, < *AS. stillic* (= *MLG. stüllich*, *stüllich*); as *still¹* + *-ly*.] Still; quiet.

Off in the stilly night,

Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,

Fond Memory brings the light

Of other days around me.

Moore, *Irish Melodies*.

stilly (stil'li), adv. [*ME. stilliche*, < *AS. stillice* (= *MD. stillich*, also *stillekens* = *MLG. stülken*, *stülken*); as *still¹* + *-ly*.] 1. Silently; without uproar.

And he a-roos as stilliche as he myght.

Meritt (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

The hum of ether army stilly sounds.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv., *Prolog.*, l. 5.

2. Calmly; quietly; without agitation.

He takes his own, and stilly goes his way.

Dr. H. More, *Cupid's Conflict*, st. 47.

stilogonidium (sti'lō-gō-nid'i-um), n.; pl. *stilogonidia* (-ä). [*NL.*, < *L. stilus*, a pointed instrument, + *NL. gonidium*, q. v.] In bot., a gonidium cut off or separated from the end of a sterigma.

stilp (stilp), v. i. [With variation of vowel, < *stulp*, a prop: see *stulp*.] 1. To stalk; take long, high steps in walking.—2. To go on stilts or crutches. [*Scotch.*]

stilpers (stil'pēr-z), n. pl. [*cf. stilp* + *-erl.*] Stilts; crutches. [*Scotch.*]

stilpnomelane (stilp-nom'e-lān), n. [*Gr. στίλπνος*, glittering (< *στίζω*, glitter, glisten), + *μέλας* (μέλαν), black, dark.] A black, greenish-black, or bronze-colored mineral occurring in foliated plates or thin scales sometimes

forming a velvety coating (the variety chalco-dite), also in fibrous forms. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

stilpnosiderite (stilp-nō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. στῖλνός, glittering, + E. siderite.*] Same as *limonite*.

stilt (stilt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style*; *< ME. stilt, < Sw. stylla, a prop, stilt, = Dan. stytle (cf. Norw. styltra), a stilt, = D. stell, a stilt, wooden leg, = MLG. L.G. stelte = OHG. stela, MHG. G. stelze, a prop, crutch; perhaps akin to stale², stalk².*] 1. A prop used in walking; a crutch.

Verely she was heled, and left her *styttles* thore,
And on her fete went home reasonably well.

Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I have laughed a-good to see the cripples
Go limping home to Christendom on *stills*.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, II. 3. 215.

2. One of two props or poles, each having a step or stirrup at some distance from the lower end, by means of which one may walk with the feet raised from the ground, and with a longer stride: used for crossing sandy or marshy places, streams, etc., and by children for amusement. Stilts were sometimes merely props fastened under the feet, as if very high-heeled shoes. Those used by children are slender poles about 6 feet long, with steps or stirrups 12 inches or more from one end; the longer end of the pole can be held by the hand or passed behind the arm. In a modified form the upper end of the pole is much shorter, and is fitted with a cross-handle which can be grasped by the hand, or is strapped to the leg below the knee. Stilts are used by the shepherds of the marshy Landes in southwestern France.

The doubtful fords and passages to try
With *stills* and lope-staves.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, I. 43.

3. In *hydraul. engin.*, one of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling. *E. H. Knight*.—4. The handle of a plow. *Scott, Kenilworth, xv.*—5. In *ceram.*, a support, generally of clay, used to hold a piece of pottery in the kiln, to allow the fire free access to the bottom of the piece. Also called *cockspur* and *spur* (which see).—6. [Abbr. of *stilt-bird*.] In *ornith.*, any bird of the genus *Himantopus*: so called from the extremely long, slender legs. The bill is likewise very slender, straight, and sharp. The body is slender, the neck long, the wings are long and pointed, and the tail is short. The stilts are wading-birds living in marshes. They are white below, with most of the upper parts glossy black, the bill is black, and the legs are of some bright tint. They are very generally distributed over the world, nest on the ground, and lay four dark-colored, heavily spotted eggs. Their food consists of small soft animals found in the mud and water, which they explore with their probe-like bills. The common stilt of the Old World is *H. candidus* or *melanocephalus*; that of the United States is *H. mexicanus*, a rare bird in the eastern regions of the coun-



Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

try, but abundant in some parts of the west. It is about 15 inches long, and 30 in extent of wings; the bill 2½ inches; the legs, from the feathers to the toes, 7½ inches. There are only three toes, which are semipalmated. This species is locally called *longshanks* and *lawyer*. The South American stilt is *H. nigricollis*; the Australian, *H. leucocephalus*. A related bird of Australia to which the name extends is *Cladorhynchus pectoralis*, having the toes webbed like those of the avocet.—*Stilt prolegs*, in *entom.*, the prolegs of a caterpillar when they are unusually long, so that the body over them is much raised above the surface on which the insect walks.

stilt (stilt), *v. t.* [*< stilt, n.*] To raise above the ordinary or normal position or surface, as if by the use of stilts.

The fluted columns [of San Moisé] are *stilted* upon pedestals, and their lines are broken by the bands which encircle them like broad barrel-hoops.

Hovell, Venetian Life, xviii.

stilt-bird (stilt'berd), *n.* 1. The stilt or stilt-plover.—2. *pl.* Wading birds collectively; the gallinular birds, constituting the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*. Also called *stilt-walkers*.

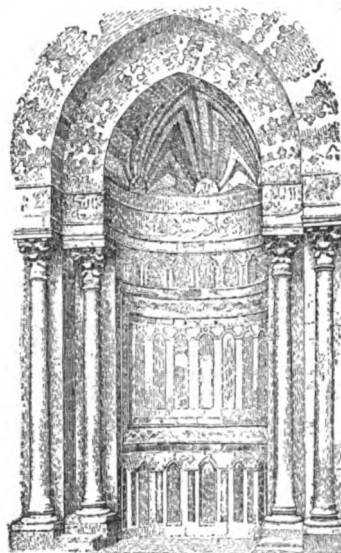
stilted (stilt'ed), *p. a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; formal; stiff and

bombastic: said especially of language: as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.

His earliest verses have a *stilted*, academic flavor.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 39.

stilted arch, an arch which does not spring immediately from the apparent or feigned impost, as from the capitals of the supporting pillars, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on these false impost, as if the arch were



Stilted Arch.—Mihrab in the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo.

raised on stilts. Such arches occur frequently in all medieval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when spans of different widths are used in the same range. Compare *arch*!

stiltedness (stilt'ed-ness), *n.* Stilted character; pompous stiffness. *Athenæum*, No. 3195, p. 94.

stiltify (stilt'i-fy), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stiltified*, ppr. *stiltifying*. [*< stilt + -i-fy.*] To raise as on stilts; elevate or prop up, as with stilts. [Rare.]

Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants.

C. Roade, Cloister and Hearth, lrv.

Stilton cheese. See *cheese*!

stilt-petrel (stilt'pet'rel), *n.* A stormy petrel of the genus *Fregetta*: so called from the length of the legs. *F. grallaria* is an example.

stilt-plover (stilt'pluv'er), *n.* The stilt or stilt-bird: so called because it has only three toes on each foot, like a plover.

stilt-sandpiper (stilt'sand'pi-për), *n.* A long-legged sandpiper of America, *Micropalama himantopus*. The adult in summer is blackish above, with each feather edged and tipped with white, or tawny and bay; the under parts are mixed reddish, whitish, and black in streaks on the throat, elsewhere in bars; the ear-coverts are chestnut, the upper tail-coverts white with dusky bars, and the bill and feet greenish-black. The length is 34 inches, the extent 164. The young and the adults in winter are quite different, being ashy-gray above, with little or no trace of the reddish and black; a line over the eye and the whole under parts are white; and the jugulum and sides are suffused with ashy, and streaked with dusky. The bird inhabits North America, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating in the fall to Central and South America. See cut under *Micropalama*.

stilt-walker (stilt'wä'kër), *n.* 1. One who walks on stilts. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 943.—2. A gallinular bird; a stilt-bird.

stilty (stilt'i), *a.* [*< stilt + -y*.] Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quarterly Rev.*

stilus, *n.* See *stylus*.

Stilwell act. See *act*.

stime (stim), *n.* [Also *styme*; *< ME. stime*; a var. of *steem, stem*, a ray of light (see *steam*). It is otherwise explained as perhaps a var., due to some interference, of *shim*, *< AS. scima*, a light, brightness, a gleam of light (see *shim*¹, *shime*).] A ray of light; a glimmer; a glimpse: not now used except in negative expressions. [Now only Scotch.]

Ne he [wis] might se a *stime*.

Cursor Mundæ, l. 19652. (Stratmann.)

Wherewith he blinded them so close

A *stime* they could not see.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

stimulant (stim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. stimulant* = *Sp. Pg. estimulante* = *It. stimolante*, *< L. stimulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *stimulare*, prick, urge, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] I. *a.* Stimulating; serving to stimulate, incite, or provoke; specifically, in *physiol.*, temporarily quickening some functional or trophic process.—**Stimulant balsam**, a mixture of oil of turpentine 8 parts and flour mustard 1 part.

II. *n.* 1. That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction.

Mrs. H. More, Coslebs, xiv.

2. In *physiol.*, an agent which temporarily quickens some functional or trophic process. It may act directly on the tissue concerned, or may excite the nerves which effect the process or paralyze the nerves which inhibit it. Stimulants comprise certain medicinal substances, as ammonia, alcohol, ethylic ether, as well as physical conditions, such as warmth, cold, light, or electricity, esthetic effects, as music and other products of art, and emotions of various kinds, as joy, hope, etc. Stimulants have been divided into *general* and *topical*, according as they affect directly or indirectly the whole system or only a particular part.—**Diffusible stimulants**, those stimulants, as ether or ammonia, which have a speedy and quickly transient effect.

stimulate (stim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stimulated*, ppr. *stimulating*. [*< L. stimulatō, pp. of stimulare* (*> It. stimolare* = *Sp. Pg. estimular* = *F. stimuler*), prick, urge, stimulate, *< stimulus*, a goad: see *stimulus*.] I. *trans.* 1. To prick; goad; excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some effective motive or by persuasion; spur on; incite.

The general must *stimulate* the mind of his soldiers to the perception that they are men, and the enemy is no more.

Emerson, Courage.

Mystery in nature *stimulates* inquiry: why should it not do so in religion? *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 149.*

2. In *physiol.*, to quicken temporarily some functional or trophic process in.—3. Specifically, to affect by the use of intoxicating drinks.

We were all slightly *stimulated* [with arrack] before a move was made toward the dinner table.

O'Donovan, Merv, xl.

Stimulating bath, a bath containing aromatic astringent or tonic ingredients.—**Syn.** 1. To encourage, impel, urge, instigate, provoke, whet, foment, kindle, stir up.

II. *intrans.* To act as a stimulus.

Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,

I drag the cumbrous waggon's load.

Gay, To a Poor Man, l. 87.

stimulation (stim'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. stimulation* = *Sp. estimulaciō* = *Pg. estimulaciō* = *It. stimolazione*, *< L. stimulatō(n)-*, a pricking, incitement, *< stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] 1. The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated; urging; encouragement; incitement; increased or quickened action or activity.

The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience. *Ep. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1874. (Latham.)*

A certain length of *stimulation* seems demanded by the inertia of the nerve-substance.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 648.

2. In *med.*, the act or method of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated; the effect of the use of stimulants.

The latent morbid predisposition [to delirium tremens] engendered in the nervous system by prolonged and abnormal *stimulation* is evoked or brought into activity by the depressing influence of the shock [of a corporeal injury].

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 153.

=**Syn.** 1. See *carminative*.

stimulative (stim'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. stimolativo*; as *stimulate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of stimulating; tending to stimulate.

II. *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant or incentive.

Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love!

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 225. (Davies.)

stimulator (stim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. stimulateur* = *It. stimolatore*, *< LL. stimulator*, an instigator, *< L. stimulare*, prick, goad: see *stimulate*.] One who or that which stimulates.

stimulatress (stim'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= *F. stimulatrice* = *It. stimolatrice*, *< L. stimulatrix*, fem. of (*LL.*) *stimulator*: see *stimulator*.] A woman who stimulates or animates.

stimulose (stim'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< F. stimuleux* = *It. stimoloso*, *< L. stimulosus*, abounding with prickles, *< stimulus*, a prick, goad, prickle: see *stimulus*.] In *bot.*, covered with stings or stimuli.

stimulus (stim'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *stimuli* (-li). [= *F. stimulus*, *stimulus* = *Sp. estimulo* = *Pg. estimulo* = *It. stimolo*, *stimulo*, *< L. stimulus*, a goad, a pointed stake, fig. a sting, pang, an incitement, spur, stimulus, *< √ stig*, also in *instigare*, set on, incite, urge, = *Gr. στίγν*, pierce, prick, = *AS. "stecan*, pierce: see *stick*¹.] 1. Literally, a goad.—2. In *bot.*, a sting; as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli*.—3. The point at the end of a crozier, pastoral staff, precentor's staff, or the like. In the staves of ecclesiastical authority the stimulus or point is regarded as the emblem of judgment or punishment.

4. Something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement or incentive.

We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. —, a neighboring clergyman, a hannah of venison being the *stimulus* to the invitation. *Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, vi.

The infinitely complex organizations of commerce have grown up under the *stimulus* of certain desires existing in each of us. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 28.

5. In *physiol.*, something which evokes some functional or trophic reaction in the tissues on which it acts.

Light does not act as a *stimulus* to the nervous substance, either fibres or cells, unless it have an intensity which is nearly deadly to that substance.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 179.

Absolute stimulus difference, in *psychophysics*, the actual difference in strength between two stimuli. — **Relative stimulus difference**, in *psychophysics*, the ratio of the difference between two stimuli to their mean. — **Stimulus receptivity**, in *psychophysics*, the power of appreciating stimuli, measured by the least intensity of stimulus giving the greatest conscious effect. — **Stimulus scope**, in *psychophysics*, the difference between the measure of stimulus receptivity and the stimulus threshold. — **Stimulus susceptibility**, in *psychophysics*, the power of perceiving a stimulus, so that the greater the stimulus susceptibility the lower the stimulus threshold. — **Stimulus threshold**, in *psychophysics*, the minimum amount of stimulus required to produce a conscious effect.

stimy (stí'mi), *n.* In *golf*, the position of a ball on a putting-green when it is directly between the hole for which an adversary is playing and his ball, at any distance over six inches between the two.

stimy (stí'mi), *v. t.* To hinder by a stimy.

stinch, *v. t.* [A var. of *stanch*.] To stanch.

stine (stin), *n.* A dialectal form of *styan*.

sting¹ (sting), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stung* (pret. formerly *stang*), ppr. *stinging*. [*< ME. stingen* (pret. *stang*, *stong*, *stonge*, pp. *stungen*, *stongen*, *y-stongen*, *y-stonge*), *< AS. stingan* (pret. *stang*, pp. *stungen*) = *Icel. stinga* = *Sw. stunga* = *Dan. stinge*; cf. *Goth. us-stiggan*, push, push out, = *L. stingere*, quench; see *stick*, *v.*] *I. trans.*

1†. To pierce; prick; puncture.

Thel ben y-sewed with whist silk, . . .

Y-stongen with stiches.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 563.

2†. To impale.

He *stingeth* him upon his speres orde.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 645.

3. To prick severely; give acute pain to by piercing with a sharp point; especially, to pierce and wound with any sharp-pointed weapon supplied with acrid or poisonous fluid, as a fang or sting, with which certain animals and plants are furnished; bite; urticate: as, to be *stung* by a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle, or by a serpent or a sea-nettle.

I often have been *stung* too with curst bees.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

4. To pain acutely, as if with a sting; goad: as, a conscience *stung* with remorse.

Unhappy Psyche, *stung* by these reproaches,

Profoundly feels the wound dive in her heart.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 14.

5. To stimulate; goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she *stung* herself into its performance by a suspicion.

Mrs. Gaskell, *North and South*, xxxviii.

II. intrans. 1. To have a sting; be capable of wounding with a sting; use the sting: literally or figuratively: as, hornets *sting*; epigrams often *sting*; a *stinging* blow.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and *stingeth* like an adder.

Prov. xxii. 32.

2. To give pain or smart; be sharply painful; smart: as, the wound *stung* for an hour.

Under the dust, beneath the grass,

Deep in dim death, where no thought *stings*.

A. C. Swinburne, *Félice*.

sting¹ (sting), *n.* [= *Icel. stingi*, a pin, a stitch in the side, = *Sw. sting*, a sting (in sense 4), = *Dan. sting*, stitch; from the verb.] 1. A sharp-pointed organ of certain insects and other animals, capable of inflicting by puncture a painful wound

I bring no tales nor flatteries; in my tongue, sir,

I carry no fork'd *stings*. *Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, II. 1.

In *zool.*, specifically — (a) The modified ovipositor of the females of certain insects, as bees, wasps, hornets, and many other *Hymenoptera*; an aculeus; a terebra. This weapon is generally so constructed as to inflict a poisoned as well as a punctured wound, which may become inflamed and very painful or even dangerous; an irritating fluid is injected through the tubular sting when the thrust is given. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (b) The mouth-parts of various insects which are formed for piercing and sucking, as in the mosquito and other gnats or midges, gad-flies, fleas, bedbugs, etc. In these cases the wound is often poisoned. See cuts under *gnat* and *mosquito*. (c) A stinging hair or spine of the larvae of various moths, or such organs collectively. See cuts under *hag-moth*, *saddleback*, and *stinging*. (d) The fangs of spiders, with which these creatures bite — in some cases, as of the katipo or malm-gnatte, inflicting a very serious or even fatal wound. See

cuts under *chelicera* and *falk*. (e) The curved or claw-like telson of the tail of a scorpion, inflicting a serious poisoned wound. See cuts under *scorpion* and *Scorpionida*. (f) One of the feet or claws of centipeds, which, in the case of some of the larger kinds, of tropical countries, inflict painful and dangerous wounds. (g) The poison-fang or venom-tooth of a venomous serpent; also, in popular misapprehension, the harmless soft forked tongue of any serpent. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *snake*. (h) A fin-spine of some fishes, capable of wounding. In a few cases such spines are connected with a venom-gland whence poison is injected; in others, as the tail-spines of sting-rays, the large bony sting, several inches long and sometimes jagged, is smeared with a substance which may cause a wound to fester. See cuts under *stone-cat*, *sting-ray*. (i) An urticating organ, or such organs collectively, of the jellyfishes, sea-nettles, or other coelenterates. See cut under *nematocyst*.

2. An elongate tapering gland-hair, with a swollen base and the apex usually tipped by a small knob, which when broken off sets free an irritant fluid capable of causing more or less inflammation of the skin. — 3. The fine taper of a dog's tail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. — 4. The operation or effect of a sting; the act of stinging; the usually poisoned punctured wound made by a sting; also, the pain or smart of such a wound.

Their softest touch as smart as lizards' stings!

Their music frightful as the serpents' hiss.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, III. 2. 326.

5. Anything, or that in anything, which gives acute pain, or constitutes the principal pain; also, anything which goads to action: as, the *sting* of hunger; the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

The *sting* of death is sin. *1 Cor. xv. 56.*

Slander,

Whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's.

Shak., *W. T.*, II. 8. 86.

A bitter jest leaves a *sting* behind it.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 77.

6. Mental pain inflicted, as by a biting or cutting remark or sarcasm; hence, the point of an epigram.

There is nothing harder to forgive than the *sting* of an epigram.

O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 667.

7. A stimulus, irritation, or incitement; a netting or goading; an impulse.

The wanton *stings* and motions of the sense.

Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 4. 59.

Exserted sting. See *exserted*.

sting² (sting), *n.* [Also *steing*; a var. of *stang*¹.]

1†. A pole. — 2†. A pike; a spear. — 3. An instrument for thatching. — 4. The mast of a vessel. [*Prov. Eng. or Scotch* in all uses.]

sting-and-ling (sting'and-ling'), *adv.* [*Lit. pole and line*; *< sting*² + *and* + *ling*, *Sc. var. of line*².] Entirely; completely; with everything; hence, by force. [*Scotch.*]

Unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xlv.

stingaree (sting'ga-rē), *n.* [A corrupt form of *sting-ray*.] See *sting-ray*.

sting-bull (sting'būl), *n.* The greater weever, or sting-fish, *Trachinus draco*. See *Trachinus* and *weever*. Also called *otter-fish*.

stinger (sting'er), *n.* [*< sting*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

That malice

Wears no dead flesh about it: 'tis a *stinger*.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, III. 2.

(a) An animal or a plant that stings.

The Mutilla being a well-armed insect, and a severe stinger.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 212.

(b) The sting of an insect. (c) A biting or cutting remark.

[*Colloq.*] (d) A smart, telling blow. [*Colloq.*]

Rooke, . . . rushing at him incautiously, received a stinger that staggered him and nearly closed his right eye.

C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, xliii.

sting-fish (sting'fish), *n.* 1. Same as *sting-bull*. See cut under *Trachinus*. — 2. The sea-scorpion, *Myoxocephalus scorpius*.

stingily (stin'ji-li), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean niggardliness; in a niggardly manner.

stinginess (stin'ji-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness; miserliness.

stinging (sting'ing), *p. a.* 1. That uses a sting; furnished with a sting or stinging organs of any sort; urticating: as, a *stinging* insect or sea-nettle. — 2. In *bot.*, noting a plant furnished with stinging hairs. See *sting*¹, 2.—3. That pierces or wounds as with a sting; that causes acute pain, irritation, or the like; keen; sharp; pungent; telling: as, a *stinging* tongue; a *stinging* rebuke or remark.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,

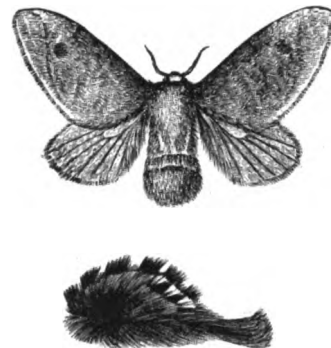
Against the *stinging* blast.

Longfellow, *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

The *stinging* lash of wit.

O. W. Holmes, *Opening of Fifth Ave. Theatre*, N. Y., 1873.

Stinging ant, an ant of the family *Myrmicidae*. — **Stinging bug**, the blood-sucking cone-nose, *Conorhinus sanguisuga*, a common bug of the family *Reduviidae*, which sucks the blood of man and domestic animals, and inflicts a painful wound. See cut under *Conorhinus*. — **Stinging caterpillar**, the larva of any one of certain moths in the United States, as *Hemiteuca maia*, *Automeris* to, *Sibine stimulea*, *Phobetrion pithecium*, *Protoparce*.



Stinging Caterpillar, or Slug-caterpillar, and Moth of *Megalopteryx opercularis*, both natural size.

oedes scapha, and *Megalopteryx opercularis*, which are provided with stinging spines. — **Stinging hair**. See *hair* and *stinging spine*. — **Stinging nettle**. See *nettle*, 1. — **Stinging spine**, in *entom.*, one of the modified bristles of any stinging caterpillar, which are sharp and have an urticating effect. See cuts under *hag-moth* and *saddleback*. — **Stinging tree**. Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

stinging-bush (sting'ing-būsh), *n.* Same as *tread-softly*.

stinging-cell (sting'ing-sel), *n.* The thread-cell or lasso-cell with which any coelenterate, as a sea-nettle, urticates. See *nematophore*, and cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*.

stingingly (sting'ing-li), *adv.* With stinging effect.

stingless (sting'les), *a.* [*< sting*¹ + *-less*.] Having no sting, as an insect. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 1. 35. — **Stingless nettle**, the richweed or clearweed, *Pilea pumila*. See *clearweed*.

sting-moth (sting'môth), *n.* The Australian *Doratifera vulnerans*, whose larva is capable of inflicting a stinging wound.

stingo (sting'gō), *n.* [With a simulated It. or Sp. or L. termination, *< sting*¹: in allusion to its sharp taste.] Strong malt liquor. [*Colloq.*]

Come, let's in and drink a cup of stingo.

Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, II. 6.

sting-ray (sting'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *stingaree*, *stingoree*; *< sting*¹ + *ray*².] A batoid fish of the family *Dasyatidae*, as *Dasyatis pastinaca*, having a long, smooth, flexible, lash-like tail armed near the base with a bony spine several inches long, sharp at the point, and serrated along the sides. It is capable of inflicting a severe and very painful wound, which appears to be poisoned by the slime with which the sting is covered. There are many species of sting-rays, in some of which there are two or three spines bundled together. The British species above named is locally known as *fire-flare* or *fiery-flare*. The commonest sting-ray of the North Atlantic coast of the United States is *D. centroura*, locally known as *clam-cracker*, and corruptly called *stingaree*.

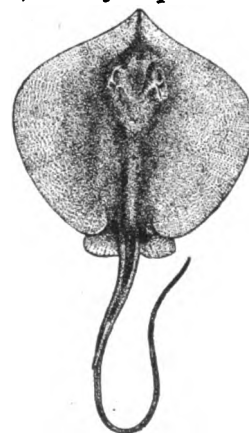
D. sabina is a similar southern species. The name extends to any ray with a tail-spine. See *Myliobatidae* (a).

stingtail (sting'tāl), *n.* A sting-ray.

sting-winkle (sting'wing'kl), *n.* The hedgehog-murex, *Murex erinaceus* or *europæus*: so called by fishermen because it bores holes in other shell-fish, as if stinging them.

stingy¹ (sting'i), *a.* [*< sting*¹ + *-y*.] Stinging; piercing, as the wind; sharp, as a criticism. [*Colloq.* or *prov. Eng.*]

stingy² (stin'ji), *a.* [A dialectal (assibilated) form and deflected use of *stingy*¹.] 1. Ill-tempered. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 2. Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly: as, a *stingy* fellow.



Southern Sting-ray (*Dasyatis centroura*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

The gripping and *stingy* humour of the covetous.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

3. Scanty; not full or plentiful.

When your teams

Drag home the *stingy* harvest.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

=Syn. 2. *Parasimonious*, *Miserly*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, ungenerous, saving, chary.

stink (stingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stunk* (pret. formerly *stank*), pp. *stinking*. [*ME. stinken*, *stynken* (pret. *stank*, *stonk*, pp. *stonken*), < AS. *stincan* (pret. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*), smell, have an odor, rise as vapor, = MD. *D. stinken* = MLG. LG. *stinken* = OHG. *stinchān*, smell, have an odor, MHG. *G. stinken* = Sw. *stinka* = Dan. *stinke*, have a bad smell, stink; cf. Gr. *ráyos*, rancid. Perhaps connected with Icel. *stökkva*, spring, leap, sprinkle, but not with Goth. *stiggk-wan*, smite, thrust, strike; cf. L. *tangere*, touch (see *tact*, *tangent*). Hence ult. *stench*.] I. *intrans.* To emit a strong offensive smell; send out a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad odor; have a bad reputation; be regarded with disfavor.

And therewithal he *stank* so horribel.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 627.

Fall Fate upon us.

Our memories shall never *stink* behind us.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 7.

Stinking badger, the stinkard or teledu.—**Stinking bunt**. Same as *stinking smut*.—**Stinking camomile**. Same as *mayweed*.—**Stinking cedar**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Taxus*: so named from the strong peculiar odor of the wood and foliage, especially when bruised or burnt. Most properly so called is *T. taxifolium*, an extremely local tree of western Florida, an evergreen of moderate size, with bright-yellow (or in old trees reddish) wood susceptible of a fine polish, very durable in contact with the soil, and where found, largely used for fenceposts. Also called *savin*. See cut under *Torreya*. The similar *Taxus Californicum* is the California nutmeg (see *nutmeg*). *T. grando* of China, called *kaya*, affords a good timber. *T. nuciferum*, a smaller Japanese species, yields a wood valued by coopers and turners, and a food-oil is expressed from its nuts. Also *stinking yew*.—**Stinking crane's-bill**. Same as *herb-robert*.—**Stinking goose-foot**. Same as *notchweed*.—**Stinking hellebore**, *hoarhound*. See the nouns.—**Stinking mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**Stinking nightshade**. Same as *henbane*.—**Stinking nutmeg**, the California nutmeg, one of the stinking cedars. See *nutmeg*.—**Stinking smut**. See *smut*, 8 (b).—**Stinking vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. See *Petiveria*.—**Stinking yew**. Same as *stinking cedar*.

II. *trans.* To annoy with an offensive smell; affect in any way by an offensive odor. *Imp. Dict.*

stink (stingk), *n.* [*ME. stinke*, *stynk*, *stynke*; from the verb. Cf. *stench*.] 1. A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

And from him cometh out Smoke and *Stynk* and Fuyr, and so moche Abhomynecloun that unethe no man may there endure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 232.

In Köln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches—
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well-defined and several stinks!

Coleridge, *Cologne*.

2. Hell, regarded as a region of sulphurous smells (or of infamy!).

So have I doon in erthe, allas the while!
That certes, but if thou my soocour be,
To stynk eterne he wol my gost exile.

Chaucer, A. B. C., I. 56.

3. A disagreeable exposure. [*Slang.*]

The newspapers of the district where he was then located had raised before the eye and mind of the public what the "patterers" of his class (gentle beggars) proverbially call a *stink*—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of "Chelsea George."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 250.

Fire stink, in coal-mining, a smell indicating the spontaneous combustion of the coal or coal somewhere in the mine. =Syn. 1. *Stench*, etc. See *smell*.

stink-alive (stingk'-a-liv'), *n.* The bib or pout, *Gadus luscus*: so called because it speedily putrefies after death. *J. G. Wood*.

stinkard (sting'kârd), *n.* [*stink* + *-ard*.] 1. One who stinks; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

Your stinkard has the self-same liberty to be there in his tobacco-fumes which your sweet courtier hath.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 133.

That foolish knave, that hose and doublet stinkard.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. The stinking badger of Java, *Mydaus meliceps*; the teledu. See cut under *teledu*.—3. In *ichth.*, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*.

stinkardly (sting'kârd-li), *a.* [*stinkard* + *-ly*.] Stinking; mean.

You notorious stinkardly beardson.

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, iv. 1.

stink-ball (stingk'bâl), *n.* A preparation of pitch, resin, niter, gunpowder, colophony, asphaltum, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used

for throwing upon an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use among Eastern pirates.

stink-bird (stingk'bêrd), *n.* The hoactzin, *Opisthocornus cristatus*.

stink-bug (stingk'bug), *n.* Any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*, of the *Coreidae*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

stinker (sting'kêr), *n.* [*stink* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which stinks; a stinkard; a stink-pot.

The air may be purified . . . by burning of stink-pots or stinkers in contagious lanes. *Harvey*, *Consumptions*.

2. One of several large petrels, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, which acquire an offensive odor from feeding on blubber or carrion.

stinkhorn (stingk'hôrn), *n.* [*stink* + *horn*.] In bot., a common name for certain ill-smelling fungi of the genus *Phallus*. The most common species is *P. impudicus*. See *Phallus*, 3.

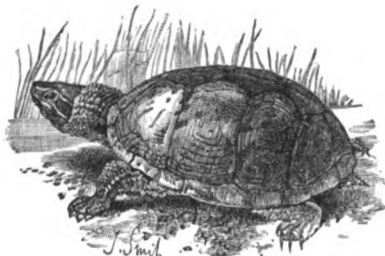
stinkingly (sting'king-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

stinking-weed (sting'king-wêd), *n.* 1. A species of *Cassia*, *C. occidentalis*, found distributed throughout the tropics: so called from its fetid leaves. Also *stinking-wood*.—2. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [*Local*, Scotland.]

stinking-wood (sting'king-wûd), *n.* 1. Same as *stinking-weed*, 1.—2. A leguminous shrub, *Anagyris foetida*, of the Mediterranean region.

stinkpot (stingk'pot), *n.* 1. A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett*.

—2. A receptacle containing a disinfectant. See the quotation under *stinker*.—3. A stink-ball.—4. The musk-turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*, a stinking kind



Stinkpot (*Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*).

of turtle common in some parts of the United States. It is a common inhabitant of the eastern and central streams of the country, and is very troublesome to fishermen by swallowing their bait. It is useful as a scavenger.

stink-rat (stingk'rat), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4. [*Local*, U. S.]

stink-shad (stingk'shad), *n.* Same as *mud-shad*.

stinkstone (stingk'stôn), *n.* A variety of limestone which gives off a fetid odor when quarried or struck by a hammer. This odor comes from the escape of sulphureted hydrogen, and in most cases it seems to be caused by the decomposition of embedded organic matter. In some quarries in the Carboniferous limestone of Ireland the smell has been found so overpowering that the men were sickened by it, and had to leave off work for a time. (*Jukes*.) Also called *fetid limestone*, and *swine-stone*.

stink-trap (stingk'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

stink-turtle (stingk'têr'tl), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4.

stinkweed (stingk'wêd), *n.* 1. An ill-smelling cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis muralis*, of southern Europe. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The jimson-weed.

stinkwood (stingk'wûd), *n.* One of several trees with fetid wood. (a) In South Africa, *Ocotea bullata* (see *Ocotea*) and *Celtis Kraussiana*, the latter a tree 20 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with a tough yellowish-white wood used for planks, cooperage, etc. (b) In Tasmania, a shrub or tree, *Zieria Smithii*, also found in Australia, and sometimes called *sand-ly bush*. (c) In the Mascarene Islands, *Fetidia Mauritanica* of the *Lecythidaceæ*, a tree from 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is used for foundations, not being attacked by white ants.

stint (stint), *v.* [*Also obs. or dial. stent*; < ME. *stinten*, *stynlen*, *stenten*, < AS. *styntan*, make dull, blunt, orig. make short (also in comp. *forstyntan*, *ge-stentan*, warn, restrain) (= Icel. *styttá* (for **stynta*), shorten, = Sw. dial. *stynta*, shorten, = Norw. *styttá*, *stutta*, shorten, tuck up the clothes), < *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short: see *stunt*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to

cease; put an end to; stay; stop. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Sey, "al forgoven," and *stynt* is al this fare [*disturbance*]. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 1107.

Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.

Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 83.

Stint thy babbling tongue!

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

The thin jackals waiting for the feast

Stinted their hungry howls as he passed by.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 172.

2. To bring to a stand; stay; put a stop to.

The kynges were *stynted* at the entre of the forest by a river, and ther assembled alle her peple that thei myght haue.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 154.

3. To forbear; cease.

Art thou a seruing man? then serus againe,
And *stint* to steale as common scoldiours do.

Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 67.

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride,

Until thou come to fair Tweedside.

Scott, L. of L. M., I. 22.

4. To limit; restrain; restrict; hence, to limit or confine to a scanty allowance: as, to *stint* one's self in food; to *stint* service or help.

[He] trauels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, whereof wisely and temperately he *stinted* himselfe.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 135.

Was the infinite One to be confined to this narrow space? Could His love be *stinted* to the few to whom He had especially revealed His Will? *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 61.

5. To assign a definite task to; prescribe a specified amount of labor for: as, to *stint* a pupil or a servant. See *stint*, n., 2.—6. To cover or serve (a mare) successfully; get with foal. See the quotation under *stinted*, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cease; desist; stay; stop; hold.

Of this cry they wolde nevere *stenten*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 45.

He *styntid* not, nor neuer wold he sese,
And with his sword where that his stroke glynt,
Owt of ther sadill full redely they went.

Geueydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2420.

And swears she'll never *stint*. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, IV. 4. 42.

2. To be saving or careful in expenditure.

It's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it's in things for life we've to *stint*.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, xxxvii.

stint (stint), *n.* [*Also obs. or dial. stent*; < *stint*, *v.*] 1. Limit; bound; limitation; restriction; restraint: as, common without *stint* (that is, without limitation or restriction as to the extent of the pasturage, the number of cattle to be pastured, or the period of the year).

If the summe which the debtor oweth be above the *stint*, he shall not be released. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 167.

I know not how, Diuine Providence seemeth to haue set those Scythian *stints* to the Persian proceedings.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 362.

By rallying round the throne the whole strength of the Royalists and High-Churchmen, and by using without *stint* all the resources of corruption, he [Danby] flattered himself that he could manage the Parliament.

Macaulay, *Sir W. Temple*.

2. Fixed amount or quantity; allowance; prescribed or allotted task or performance: as, a certain *stint* of work.

Put me to a certain *stint*, sir; allow me but a red hering a-day.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, II. 1.

In the divided or social state, these functions are parcelled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his *stint* of the joint work.

Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 72.

Margaret had a new *stint* at quilling.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 2.

If you are sick or weak, and can't finish your *stent*, you are given twenty blows with the cat.

The Century, XXXVII. 36.

3. One of several small species of sandpiper, especially of the genus *Actodromas*; a sandpeep. The common stint is the dunlin, purr, or ox-bird, *Felidna alpina*. (See *dunlin*.) This is an early, if not the first, application of the name, as by Ray, who called this bird also



American Least Stint (*Actodromas alpestris*).

cassys and *least snipe*. The little stint is *Actodromas minutus*; the least stint is *A. minutilla*, which abounds in North America, and is also known as *Wilson's sandpiper*. Temminck's stint is *A. temminckii*; the red-necked, *A. ruficollis*. There are several others of the same genus. The broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhynchos*, is a kind of stint, and the spoon-billed, *Euryrhynchus pygmaeus*, is another. Extension of the name to the sanderling and to phalaropes is unusual.

stintance (stin'tans), *n.* [*< stint + -ance.*] Stint; limit; restriction; restraint. *London Prodigal*, p. 7. (*Halliwel.*) [*Rare.*]

stinted (stin'ted), *p. a.* 1. Limited; scanty; scrimped.

Oh! trifle not with wants you cannot feel,
Nor mock the misery of a stinted meal.

Crabbe, Works, I. 9.

2. In foal. See *stint*, *v. t.*, 6. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Stinted, 'in foal'. The word was printed, in this sense, in a catalogue of live-stock for sale at Nashville a year or two ago [1898]. *Halliwel* and Wright give it as an adjective, meaning in foal, used in the West of England.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 44.

stintedness (stin'ted-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being stinted.

stinter (stin'ter), *n.* [*< stint + -er.*] One who or that which stints, checks, or puts a stop to; as, a *stinter* of strife.

Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.

South, Sermons, II. III.

stintingly (stin'ting-li), *adv.* Restrictedly; restrainedly; grudgingly. *George Eliot*, *Janet's Repentance*, viii.

stintless (stin'tles), *a.* [*< stint + -less.*] 1. Ceaseless.

His life was nothing else but *stintless* passion.

Roseland, *Betraying of Christ* (1598). (*Halliwel.*)

2. Without stint; unstinted; generous.

He gets glimpses of the same *stintless* hospitality.

The Century, XXVII. 201.

stinty (stin'ti), *a.* [*< stint + -y.*] Restricted; grudging; illiberal. [*Rare.*]

Those endowments which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made to win for themselves and kindred such ghostly aids in another world were neither few nor *stinty*.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 827.

stiony, *n.* See *styan*.

Stipa (sti'pā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1753), named from the flaxen appearance of the feathery awns of *S. pennata*; *< L. stipa, stipa, stippa*, the coarse part of flax, tow; see *stupa*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideae*, type of the sub-tribe *Spikeae*. It is characterized by one-flowered panicled spikelets, with their pedicels not continued beyond the flower, which contains three or perhaps sometimes only two lodicules and a narrow acuminate flowering glume indurated closely around the grain and prolonged, usually by a joint, into a long and commonly conspicuously twisted or bent awn. There are nearly 100 species, widely dispersed through both tropical and temperate regions. They are tufted grasses, usually tall, with convolute leaves and a slender, sparingly branched panicle of rather long scattered spikelets, with awns sometimes extremely attenuated. A general name of the species is *feather-grass*, applying particularly to the highly ornamental *S. pennata* of Europe. The only common species of the eastern United States is *S. avenacea*, the black oat-grass; westward the species are numerous—several, known as *bunch-beard*, or *feather-grass*, being somewhat valuable wild forage-plants of the mountains and great plains. Among these are *S. comata* (*silk-grass*) and *S. spartea* (*porcupine-grass*), the latter remarkable for its hygrometric awns, which are coiled when dry, but uncoil under moisture and, when released, tend to push the seed into the ground. *S. Vaseyi*, a native of Mexico, New Mexico, etc., is reported to have a narcotic effect upon horses, and is called *sleepy-grass*. *S. aristiglumis* of Australia is a valuable fodder-plant, of remarkably rapid growth; *S. micrantha* of Queensland borrows the name of *bamboo*. *S. tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, on account of their large membranous spikelets and two-cleft flowering glume, are sometimes separated as a genus, *Macrochloa* (Kunth, 1835). See *esparto*, *alfa*, and *atocha-grass*.

stipate (sti'pāt), *a.* [*< L. stipatus*, pp. of *stipare*, crowd, press together. Cf. *constipate*.] In bot., crowded.

stipe (stip), *n.* [*A dial. var. of steep*. Cf. *Stiper Stone group*.] A steep ascent. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

stipe² (stip), *n.* [*< F. stipe*, a stipe, = *Sp. estipite*, a door-post, = *It. stipite*, a stock, trunk, post, door-post, *< L. stipēs (stipit-)*, a stock, trunk, post, a tree, a branch of a tree; perhaps cognate with *E. stiff*.] 1. In bot., a stalk or support of some sort, the word being variously employed. (a) In flowering plants, the stalk formed by the receptacle or some part of it, or by a carpel. To distinguish further this kind of stipe, various other terms are employed, as *thecophore*, *gynophore*, *gonophore*, *anthophore*, *gynobase*, and *carpopore*. See cut under *Arachis*. (b) The stalk or petiole of a frond, especially of a fern or seaweed. See cut under *seaweed*. (c) In fungi, especially of the genus *Agaricus*, the stalk or stem which supports the pileus or cap. (d) The caudex of a tree-fern. Also *stipes*. See cut in next column.



a. Longitudinal section of the flower of *Sinapis alba* pentapetalum, showing the calyx, two of the petals, two of the stamens, and the stipitate ovary. b. Front of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. c. *Agaricus campestris*. (d. Stipe in a, b, and c.)

2. In anat., a stem: applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygol or paroccipital fissure of the brain. *B. G. Wilder*.—3. In zool., a stipes.

stipel (sti'pel), *n.* [*< NL. *stipella*, for **stipitella*, dim. of *L. stipēs*, a post: see *stipe*².] In bot., a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Unlike stipules, there is only a single one to each leaflet, with the exception of the terminal leaflet, which has a pair.

stipellate (sti'pel-āt), *a.* [*< NL. *stipellatus*, *< *stipella*, a stipel: see *stipel*.] In bot., bearing or having stipels.

stipend (sti'pend), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. estipendio* = *It. stipendio*, *< L. stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute; in military use, pay, salary; contr. for **stipendium*, *< stipēs*, a gift, donation, alms (given in small coin), + *pendere*, weigh out: see *pendent*.] A fixed periodical allowance or payment; settled or fixed pay; salary; pay; specifically, in Scotland, the salary paid to a clergyman; the income of an ecclesiastical living.

Americus Vesputius, . . . vnder the *stipende* of the Portuguese, hadde sayled toward the south pole many degrees beyond the Equinoctiall.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, (ed. Arber, p. 184).

'Twas a wonder with how small a *stipend* from his father Tom Tusher contrived to make a good figure.

Thackeray, *Henry Esmond*, x.

= *Syn. Pay*, etc. See *salary*.

stipend (sti'pend), *v. t.* [*< F. stipendier* = *Sp. Pg. estipendiar* = *It. stipendiare*, pay, hire, *< L. stipendiar*, receive pay, serve for pay, *< stipendium*, pay: see *stipend*, *n.*] To pay by settled stipend or wages; put upon or provide with a stipend. *Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, xlvii. (*Latham*). [*Rare.*]

stipendiarian (sti-pen-di-ā-ri-an), *a.* [*< stipendiary + -an*.] Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary. *Imp. Dict.*

stipendiary (sti-pen-di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. stipendiaire* = *Sp. Pg. estipendiar* = *It. stipendiario*, *< L. stipendiarius*, pertaining to tribute, contribution, or pay, *< stipendium*, tribute, pay: see *stipend*.] 1. *a.* Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; paid.—*Stipendiary curate*. See *curate*.—*Stipendiary estate*, in law, a feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.—*Stipendiary magistrate*, in Great Britain, a police justice sitting in large cities and towns, under appointment by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

II. *n.*; pl. *stipendiaries* (-riz). 1. One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.—2. A stipendiary magistrate. See under I.—3. In law, a feudatory owing services to his lord.

stipendiate (sti-pen-di-āt), *v. t.* [*< L. stipendiat*, pp. of *stipendiar*, receive pay, serve for pay, *< stipendium*, tribute, salary: see *stipend*, *v.*] To endow with a stipend or salary.

Besides ye exercise of the horse, armes, dauncing, &c., all the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiate* by the greates Cardinal.

Boslyn, *Diary*, Sept. 14, 1644.

Stiper Stone group. [*< Stiper Stones* (see def.).] In geol., a subgroup, the equivalent of the Arenig series in Carnarvonshire: so called from the name *Stiper Stones* given to a prominent ridge of quartzose rocks rising above the moorland in Shropshire, and extending for about ten miles in length. The Arenig or Stiper Stone group, according to Murchison's arrangement, formed the base of the Silurian system. It is now considered to be the base of Lapworth's Ordovician, of the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, and of the Lower Silurian of English geologists generally.

stipes (sti'pēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. stipēs, stipēs (stipit-)*, a stock, trunk: see *stipe*².] 1. In bot., same as

*stipe*².—2. In zool., a stalk or stem, as an eye-stalk or a footstalk; a stipe. Specifically—(a) In entom., the footstalk of the maxilla of an insect, the outer or main division of that organ; the second joint of the maxilla, borne upon the cardo, and through the palpifer and subgales bearing the palpus, gales, and lacinia, when these organs exist. Also called *shaft*. See cuts under *gales* and *Insecta*. (b) In *Myriapoda*: (1) The proximal or median one of two pieces of which the protomala, or so-called mandible, consists, the other being the cardo. See *protomala*, and figure under *epilabrum*. (2) One of two sets, an inner and an outer, of broad plates into which the deutomala, or second pair of mouth-appendages, of a myriapod is divided. See *deutomala*. *A. S. Packard*, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, June, 1883, pp. 198, 200.

stipiform (sti'pi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. stipēs, stipēs (stipit-)*, a stock, trunk, + *forma*, form.] In bot. and zool., having the form or appearance of a stipe or stipes. See *stipe*², *stipes*.

stipitate (sti'p-i-tāt), *a.* [*< NL. *stipitatus*, *< L. stipēs (stipit-)*, a stock, trunk: see *stipe*².] In bot. and zool., having or supported by a stipe or stipes; elevated on a stipe.

stipitiform (sti'p-i-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. stipēs (stipit-)*, a stock, trunk (see *stipe*²), + *forma*, form.] In bot. and zool., having the form or character of a stipe or stipes; stipiform; stalk-like.

stipiture (sti'p-i-tūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Stipiturus*; an emu-wren.

Stipiturus (sti'p-i-tū-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Lesson, 1831), *< L. stipēs (stipit-)*, a stock, trunk, + *Gr. οὐρά*, tail.] An Australian genus of warbler-like birds, assigned to the *Malurus* or placed elsewhere, having the tail curiously formed of ten feathers with stiffened shafts and loose decomposed barbs (whence the name); the emu-wrens.



Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malacurus*).

S. malacurus is a small brownish bird streaked with black, and with a blue throat, described by Latham in 1801 as the soft-tailed flycatcher. The immediate affinities of the genus are with such forms as *Sphenæacus* and *Sphenura* (see these words), and

the true position of all these forms seems to be among or near the red- or grass-warblers, especially such as have but ten tail-feathers. See *warbler*.

stipple (stip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stippled*, ppr. *stippling*. [*< D. stippele*, speckle, dot over (cf. *stippel*, a speckle, dim. of *stip*, a point), freq. of *stippen* (*> G. stippen*), prick, dot, speckle, *< stip*, MD. *stip*, *stip*, a point, dot.] To produce gradation in color or shade in (any material) by means of dots or small spots. See *stippling*.

The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect.

Mûman, *Latin Christianity*, xiv. 10.

stipple (stip'l), *n.* [*< stipple*, *v.*] 1. In the *fine arts*, same as *stippling*.—2. In *decorative art*, an intermediate tone or color, or combination of tones, used to make gradual the passage from one color to another in a design.—*Stipple-engraving process*, the process of making an engraved plate by stippling. The first step is to lay an etching-ground on a copperplate; the next, after the subject has been transferred as in etching, is to dot in the outline; after which the darker parts are marked with dots, which are laid in larger and more closely in the deeper shades. The plate is then bitten in, the ground is removed, and the lighter parts are laid in with dry-point or the stipple-graver.

stippled (stip'ld), *p. a.* Spotted; shaded or modeled by means of minute dots applied with the point of the brush or in a similar way.

stipple-graver (stip'l-grā-vēr), *n.* An engraver's tool of which the point is bent downward so as to facilitate the making of small dots or indentations in the surface of a copperplate.

stippler (stip'ler), *n.* [*< stipple + -er*.] 1. One who stipples.—2. A brush or tool used for

*stippling: as, a *stippler* made of hog's hair.

stippling (stip'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of stipple*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, dotted work of any kind, whether executed with the brush-point, the pencil, or the stipple-graver.

stiptict, *a.* and *n.* See *stiptic*.

stipula (sti'p-ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *stipulæ* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< L. stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In ornith., same as *stipule*.

stipulaceous (sti'p-ū-lā-shi-us), *a.* [*< stipula + -aceous*.] In bot., same as *stipular*.

stipular (sti'p-ū-lār), *a.* [*< NL. stipula + -ar*.] In bot., of, belonging to, or standing in the

place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: as, *stipular* glands.—*Stipular* buds, buds which are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree. **stipulary** (stip'ū-lā-ri), a. [*< NL. stipula + -ary.*] In bot., relating to stipules; stipular. **Stipulate** (stip'ū-lā-tē), n. pl. [*NL. (J. von Sachs), < *stipulatus, stalked (see stipulate²), + -a.*] Sachs's name for the euphorangiate ferns, a division which embraces the *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The name is now abandoned, as it is known that there are no stipules in the *Ophioglossaceæ*, and that they are sometimes wanting in the *Marattiaceæ*. **stipulate**¹ (stip'ū-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *stipulated*, ppr. *stipulating*. [*< L. stipulatus, pp. of stipulare (> It. stipulare = Sp. Pg. estipular = F. stipuler), exact, bargain for; origin doubtful: by some referred to OL. *stipulus, firm; by others to L. stipula, a straw.*] To arrange or settle definitely, or by special mention and agreement, or as a special condition: as, it is *stipulated* that A shall pay 5 per cent.

Henry the Fourth and the king my master had *stipulated* with each other that, whensoever any one of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child. *Lord Herbert of Chesham, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.*

Those Articles which were *stipulated* in their Favour. *Howell, Letters, I. iii. 20.*

It is *stipulated* also that every man shall be bound to obey his own lord "conveniently," or so far as is fitting and right. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 782.*

Stipulated damages. (a) In a general sense, a sum named in a contract or obligation as the damages to be paid in case of non-performance. (b) As commonly used in law, damages liquidated by a stipulation—that is, a sum fixed by a contract or obligation in such manner as to be the sum payable in case of breach, without any further question as to the amount of the actual damages.

stipulate² (stip'ū-lāt), a. [*< NL. *stipulatus, < L. stipula, a stalk, stipule: see stipule.*] In bot., having stipules: as, a *stipulate* stalk or leaf.

stipulation¹ (stip'ū-lā-shon), n. [*< F. stipulation = Sp. estipulación = Pg. estipulação = It. stipulazione, < L. stipulatio(n), a promise, bargain, covenant, < stipulari, demand a formal promise, bargain, covenant, stipulate: see stipulate.*] 1. The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. —2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract: as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations*. —3. In law, specifically—(a) An agreement between counsel or attorneys in a cause, affecting its conduct. (b) An undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. (c) In Roman law, a contract in which the form consisted in a question and answer, formalities which in course of time came to be recognized as making a valid contract which might dispense with the ceremonials required by the earlier law.

stipulation² (stip'ū-lā-shon), n. [*< L. stipula, a stalk: see stipule.*] In bot., the situation and structure of the stipules.

stipulator (stip'ū-lā-tor), n. [*< L. stipulator, one who stipulates, < stipulari, demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate: see stipulate.*] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants; in *Rom. law*, one to whom a stipulation or promise was given in the form of contract known as *stipulatio*. See *stipulation*¹, 3 (c).

stipule (stip'ūl), n. [= *F. stipule = It. stipula, < L. stipula, a stalk, stem, blade, dim. of stipes, stock, trunk: see stipe.*] 1. In bot.: (a) One of a pair of lateral appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves. Stipules are normally flat organs, leaf-like in appearance and use, or colorless and scale-like, and without function—sometimes,

however, as in the magnolia, fig, and beech, serving as bud-scales and falling when the leaves expand. Stipules may be free from the petiole, or adnate by one edge, then passing by grades into mere wing-like expansions of its base; they may be free from one another, or variously united, sometimes so as to clasp the stem, sometimes between it and the leafstalk then intrapetiolar, sometimes sheathing the stem, as in *Polygonum*, then forming ocreæ (see ocrea). The adjacent members of two opposite pairs may become connate around the stem, as in many *Rubiaceæ*. Stipules are sometimes reduced to mere bristles, or take the form of spines, as in the common locust: in *Smilax* they appear to be converted into tendrils. They are often wholly wanting, but where present they generally characterize whole families, as they do the *Malvaceæ*, *Fabaceæ*, and *Rosaceæ*. (b) In the *Characeæ*, one of certain leaf-like structures springing from the basal nodes of some species of *Chara*. (c) Same as *paraphyllum* (b). —2. In *ornith.*, a newly sprouted feather; a pin-feather. Also *stipula*.

stipuled (stip'ūld), a. [*< stipule + -ed.*] In bot., furnished with stipules, or lateral leafy appendages.

stipuliform (stip'ū-li-fōrm), a. [*< L. stipula, a stalk, + forma, form.*] In bot., having the form of a stipule.

stir¹ (stēr), v.; pret. and pp. *stirred*, ppr. *stirring*. [*Also dial. steer (and stoor); early mod. E. also stirr, stirre, stire, stere; < ME. stiren, steren, sturen, styren, < AS. styrian, move, stir, = North Fries. stieren = MD. stören, D. stören, disturb, vex, = MLG. stören, disturb, hinder, = OHG. stören, stören, scatter, destroy, disturb, MHG. steren, G. stören, disturb, interrupt, hinder, = Sw. störa, disturb; cf. Ice. styrr, a stir, Dan. for-styrr, disturb; not connected with L. sternere, scatter, or E. strew: see strew. Cf. stoor². Hence ult. storm and sturgeon. The ME. forms are in some uses confused with similar forms of steer¹, 'direct,' 'guide.'*] I. *trans.* 1. To move; change the position or situation of: as, to *stir* hand or foot.

Stonde he neuere so styfliche thogh *sterynge* of the bête He bendeth and boweth the body is vnstable. *Piers Plouman (C), xi. 36.*

He pulls you not a hair, nor pares a nail, Nor *stirs* a foot, without due figuring The horoscope. *T. Tomkis (S), Albumazar, l. 3.*

2. To set in motion; agitate; disturb. There is evermore gret Wynd in that Fosse, that *stere* the evermore the Gravelle, and maketh it trouble. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 32.*

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stir'd*. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 811.*

Airs that gently *stir* The vernal leaves. *Wordsworth, Ruth.*

3. To move briskly; bestir. Now *stureth* hym self Athour, Theuking on hys labour, And gaderyth to hym strength aboute, Hys kynge & Erlas on a rowte. *Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 296.*

Come, you must *stir* your Stumps, you must Dance. *Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.*

4. To cause the particles or parts of to change place in relation to each other by agitating with the hand or an implement: as, to *stir* the fire with a poker; to *stir* one's coffee with a spoon. He *stirreth* the coles.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267. Mr. —, one of the fellows (in Mr. Fr. Potter's time), was wont to say that Dr. Kettle's braine was like a hasty-pudding, where there was memorie, judgement, and phancy all *stirred* together. *Aubrey, Lives (Ralph Kettle).*

5. To brandish; flourish. Now hats Arthure his axe, & the halme grypez, & sturnly *sturez* hit aboute, that stryke with hit thozt. *St. Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 131.*

6. To bring into notice or discussion; agitate; debate; moot. *Stir-not* questions of Jurisdiction. *Bacon, Great Place.*

7. To rouse, as from sleep or inaction; awaken. Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance. *Shak., T. of the S., l. 1. 182.*

Thy dear heart is *stirred* From out its wonted quiet. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 344.*

8. To move; excite; rouse. His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre, When with the malstrung spur he did him roughly *stire*. *Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.*

The music must be shrill and all confus'd That *stirs* my blood. *Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, l. 1.*

9. To incite; instigate; set on. Feendis threaten faate to take me, And *stere* helle hounds to bite me. *Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.*

With him along is come the mother-queen, An Ate, *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shak., K. John, II. 1. 68.*

To stir coals. See *coal*.—**To stir up.** (a) To instigate; incite: as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

To these undertakings these great Lords of the World have been *stirred up* rather by the desire of Fame . . . than by the affection of bearing rule.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654). There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageous Methodist as can be, an' I make no doubt it was him as *stirred up* th' young woman to preach last night.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, v. (b) To excite; provoke; foment; bring about: as, to *stir up* a mutiny; to *stir up* contention.

They gan with fowle reproch To *stirre up* strife, and troublous contocke broch. *Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 64.*

To be more just, religious, wise, or magnanimous than the common sort *stirs up* in a Tyrant both feare and envy. *Milton, Elkonoklastes, xv.*

(c) To rouse to action; stimulate; quicken: as, to *stir up* the mind.

[They] are also perpetually *stirred up* to fresh industry and new discoveries. *Bacon, Physical Fables, II. Expt.*

The man who *stirs up* a reposeing community . . . can scarcely be destitute of some moral qualities which extort even from enemies a reluctant admiration.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. intrans. 1. To pass from rest or inaction to motion or action; move; budge: as, they dare not *stir*; to *stir* abroad.

"Master," said he, "be rul'd by me, From the Green-wood we'll not *stir*." *Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 384).*

No disaffected or rebellious person can *stir* without being presently known; and this renders the King very safe in his Government. *Dampier, Voyages, II. f. 74.*

During the time I remained in the convent, the superior thought it proper I should not *stir* out. *Poococke, Description of the East, II. l. 4.*

2. To be in motion; be in a state of activity; be on the move or go; be active: as, to be continually *stirring*.

If ye will nedys know at short and longe, It is evyn a womans tounge, For that is ever *sterynge*.

Interlude of the Four Elements. (Halliwell, under short.) If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shak., Othello, III. 1. 27.*

She will brook No tarrying; where she comes the winds must *stir*. *Wordsworth, Sonnets, l. 32.*

3. To be in circulation; be current; be on foot. No ill luck *stirring* but what lights on my shoulders. *Shak., M. of V., III. 1. 99.*

Ther dyed such multitudes weekly of y^e plague, as all trade was dead, and little money *stirring*. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 304.*

There is no News at all *stirring* here now. *Howell, Letters, II. 18.*

4. To use an instrument or the hand for making a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks. *Bulwer.*

5. To be roused; be excited; disturb or agitate one's self.

You show too much of that For which the people *stir*. *Shak., Cor., III. 1. 53.*

stir¹ (stēr), n. [*Early mod. E. also stirre; < stir¹, v.*] 1. Movement; action.

The sounding of our wordes [is] not alwayes egall; for some aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, & so, by the Philosophers definition, *stirre* is the true measure of time. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 66.*

2. A state of motion, activity, briskness, bustle, or the like; the confusion and tumult of many persons in action.

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*? *Sir J. Denham, Prudence, l. 112.*

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the cheery expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. You could see at once that there was the *stir* of a large family within it.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii. It is well to turn aside from the fretful *stir* of the present. *Huxley, Animal Automatism.*

3. Commotion; excitement; tumult: as, his appearance on the scene created quite a *stir*.

Men may thinke it strange there should be such a *stirre* for a little come; but had it bene gold, with more ease wee might have got it; and had it wanted, the whole Colony had starved.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 219.*

When Portey, weighing well the ill to her might grow, In that their mighty *stirs* might be her overthrow. *Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 448.*

An Impost was leuied of the subjects, to satisfie the pay due to the souldiours for the Persian warre, which raised these *stirres*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 267.*

4. Motion; impulse; emotion; feeling.

He did keep The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief, Still waving, as the fits and *stirs* of 's mind Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on. *Shak., Cymbeline, l. 3. 12.*

5. A poke; a jog.

"Eh, Arthur?" said Tom, giving him a *stir* with his foot. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 8.*



Stipules (St.). 1. Of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. 2. Of *Rosa canina*. 3. Of *Pinum arvensis*. 4. Of *Lathyrus Aphaca*. 5. Of *Smilax bona-nox*.

6. A house of correction; a lockup; a prison. [Thieves' slang.]

I was in Brummagem, and was seven days in the new stir, and nearly broke my neck.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

stir² (stir), *n.* [A corruption of *sir*.] *Sir*. [Scottish vulgarism.]

I'm seeking for service, *stir*. Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

stirabout (stér'a-bout'), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *about*.] 1. Oatmeal or other porridge.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, milk-porridge, rice-milk, flumary, *stir-about*, and the like.

W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

2. Oatmeal and dripping or bacon-fat mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Stiretrus (stí-r's-trus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < Gr. *stéipos*, barren, + *trúv*, the abdomen.]

A notable genus of true bugs, of the family *Pentatomidae*, comprising about 25 species peculiar to America, most of them tropical. One species, *S. anchorage*, is found in the southern United States, and is a common enemy of the chinch-bug, Colorado potato-beetle, and cotton-worm.

stiriated (stir'i-à-ted), *a.* [*stiriate* (< L. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle; cf. *still*²) + *-ed*.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

stirious (stir'i-us), *a.* [*L. stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle, + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling icicles.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or *stillicidous* dependencies of ice.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

stirk (stèrk), *n.* [Also *sterk*, *stirk*; < ME. *stirk*, *stirk*, *sterk*, *stirke*, < AS. *stirc*, a young cow, heifer, *stirc*, *stiric*, a young steer, = MD. *sterick* = MLG. *sterke*, > G. *stärke*, *starke*, a young cow, heifer, G. dial. *sterk*, a young steer; usually explained as derived, with dim. suffix *-ic*, < AS. *stéor*, etc., a steer; but prob. connected, as orig. 'a young cow that has not yet calved,' with OHG. *stero*, MHG. *ster*, a ram, Goth. *staira*, barren, L. *sterilis*, barren, Gr. *stéipos*, *stéipos*, barren, Skt. *stari*, barren, sterile: see *sterile*.] An animal of the ox or cow kind from one to two years old. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stirless (stér'les), *a.* [*stir*¹ + *-less*.] Still; motionless; inactive; very quiet. [Rare.]

She kept her hollow, *stirless* eyes on him. There was an absence of movement about her almost oppressive. She seemed not even to breathe. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 228.

stirn (stèrn), *n.* Same as *stern*⁵.

stiropt, *n.* An old spelling of *stirrup*.

stirp (stèrp), *n.* [*stirpe*, < L. *stirps*, a stock, root, race.] Stock; race; family.

So is she sprong of noble stirp and high.

Court of Love, I. 16.

Democracies . . . are commonly more quiet, and less subject to sedition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles.

Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

stirpicultural (stèr-pi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to stirpiculture. The Sanitarian, XXIV. 514.

stirpiculture (stèr-pi-kul'tūr), *n.* [*L. stirps*, a stock, race, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or strains.

Sentimental objections in the way of the higher stirpiculture.

The Nation, Aug. 10, 1876, p. 92.

stirps (stèrps), *n.*; pl. *stirpes* (stèr'péz). [*L.*: see *stirp*.] 1. Race; lineage; family; in *law*, the person from whom a family is descended. See *per stirpes*, under *per*.—2. In *zool.*, a classificatory group of uncertain rank and no fixed position, by MacLeay made intermediate between a family and a tribe; a superfamily. Compare *group*¹, *section*, *cohort*, and *phalanx*.—3. In *bot.*, a race or permanent variety.

stirrage¹ (stér'aj), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *-age*.] The act of stirring; agitation; commotion; stir.

Every small stirrage waketh them.

Granger, On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

stirrage², *n.* Same as *steerage*.

stirrer (stér'ér), *n.* [*stir*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who stirs; especially, one who is active or bustling.

Come on, . . . give me your hand, *stir*; an early stirrer.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 3.

Bris. Good day to you.

Cam. You are an early stirrer.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, I. 1.

2. One who stirs or agitates anything, as a liquid, with the hand or an implement for stirring.—3. An implement or a machine used for stirring a liquid or the like.

The liquid being taken out on a pointed glass rod or stirrer.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 207.

4. One who incites or instigates; an instigator: often with *up*: as, a stirrer up of contention.

We must give, I say,
Unto the motives, and the stirrers up
Of humours in the blood.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 1.

Stirrers of sedition, without any zeal for freedom.

Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

stirring (stér'ing), *n.* [*ME. steringe*, *styringe*, *steringe*; verbal *n.* of *stir*¹, *v.*] 1. Movement; motion; activity; effort; the act of moving or setting in motion.

Eche abouten other goynge,

Causeth of othres *steringe*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 800.

The emotions voiced in his song are stirrings of the spirit rather than thrills of the senses.

The Atlantic, LXV., p. 4 of adv'ts.

2†. Temptation.

giff any *steryngs* on me stele,

Out of the clos of thi clenness

Wyse me, lord, in wo & wele,

And kepe me fram vnkyndness.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

3. In *agri.*, the second tith or fallow. Florin, p. 273. (Halliwell).—4†. Riot; commotion.

I'll lie about Charing-cross, for, if there be any stirrings, there we shall have 'em.

Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, I. 2.

stirring (stér'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr.* of *stir*¹, *v.*] 1. Being in active motion; characterized by stir or activity; active; bustling; lively; vivacious; brisk: as, a stirring life; stirring times.

Such a merry, nimble, stirring spirit.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 16.

Those who appear the most stirring in the scene may possibly not be the real movers.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; inspiring: as, a stirring oration; a stirring march.

Often the ring of his verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with stirring lyrical effect.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

3†. Fickle.

A stytte man of his stature, *stirond* of wille,

Menyt hym to many thynges, & of mynde gode.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3833.

stirrup (stir'- or stér'up), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirrop*, *stirrop*, *sterope*; < ME. *stirov*, *styrope*, *styrope*, *sterepe*, < AS. *stirap*, *stigrap*, *stigerap* (= MD. *stegerap*, *steeghreep*, also *stiegelroep* = OHG. *stegareif*, MHG. G. *stegreif* = Icel. *stigr-reip*), lit. 'mounting-ropes,' < *stigan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope: see *styl*¹ and *ropel*. Cf. D. *stijg-beugel* = G. *steg-bügel* = Sw. *stijg-bygel* = Dan. *stig-bøjle*, a stirrup, lit. a ring or loop for mounting (see *baill*¹).] 1. A support for the foot of a person mounted on a horse, usually a metal loop with the bottom part flat and corrugated with points to give a hold to the sole of the boot and to aid in mounting. The metal loop is suspended from the saddle by a strap or thong, which in modern saddles is adjustable in length. The stirrup of Arab or other Eastern horsemen has a very broad rest for the foot; this projects sometimes beyond the heel, and the sharp edge of it serves instead of a spur. The stirrups of some modern military saddles have a strong front piece of leather or other material which prevents the foot from passing too far into the loop and protects the front of the leg. See also cut under *saddle*.

Our hosts upon his stirrups stood anon.

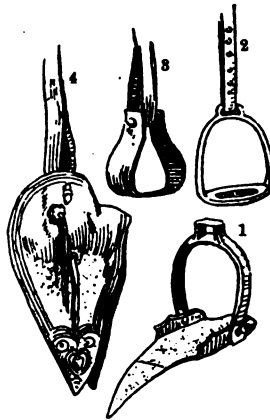
Chaucer, Prolog. to Shipman's Tale, I. 1.

I'll hold your stirrup when you do alight,
And without grudging wait till you return.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, IV. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are securely fastened to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.

3. In *mach.*, any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle, as the iron loop by which a mill-saw hangs from the



1, Stirrup for poulaine; 2, modern stirrup; 3, Mexican wooden stirrup; 4, Mexican wooden stirrup with tap.

muley-head or in the sash.—4. In *carp.*, etc., an iron loop-strap or other device for securing a rafter-post or strut to a tie, or for supporting a beam, etc.—5. A hold for the foot at the end of the stock of a large crossbow, to keep it firm while the bow is bent and the string drawn to the notch. See cut under *arbalister*.

—6. In *anat.*, the stapes or stirrup-bone.

stirrup-bar (stir'up-bär), *n.* The spring-bar or other device on a riding-saddle to which the upper end of the stirrup-strap is fastened.

stirrup-bone (stir'up-bôn), *n.* The stapes of a mammal: so called from its shape.

stirrup-cup (stir'up-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor presented to a rider when mounted and about to take his departure; a parting-cup.

stirrup-hose (stir'up-höz), *n.* Heavy stockings worn over the other garments for the legs by men traveling on horseback in the seventeenth century, and probably earlier. They are described as made very large at the top, and secured by points to the girdle or the bag-breeches.

stirrup-iron (stir'up-i'ern), *n.* The stirrup proper—that is, the metal loop in which the foot is placed, as distinguished from the leather strap which suspends it.

stirrup-lantern (stir'up-lan'tern), *n.* A small lantern with an iron frame fastened below the stirrup to light the road at night and also to warm the rider's feet: a contrivance used in the fifteenth century and later.

stirrup-leather (stir'up-leth'ér), *n.* The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

stirrup-muscle (stir'up-mus'el), *n.* The stapedius.

stirrup-oil (stir'up-oil), *n.* A sound beating; a drubbing. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

stirrup-piece (stir'up-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, *mach.*, etc., anything which performs the office of a stirrup, in hanging from a fixed point of support and supporting anything else which lies in its loop or hollow.

stirter, *stirt*. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *stir*¹.

stitch (stich), *n.* [*ME. stiche*, *stych*, < AS. *stice*, a pricking sensation (also in comp. *instice*, an inward stitch, *fær-stice*, a sudden stitch or twinge, *stic-ād*, *stic-wærc*, stitch in the side), not found in lit. sense 'pricking,' 'piercing,' = OFries. *steke*, *stek* = OHG. *stih*, MHG. G. *stich*, a pricking, prick, sting, stab, stitch, = Goth. *stiks*, a point of time; from the verb, AS. **stecan*, etc., prick, sting, stick: see *stick*¹, *stick*².] 1. An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle; a sharp spasmodic pain, especially in the intercostal muscles: as, a stitch in the side. Such pains in the side may be myalgic, neuralgic, pleuritic, or due to muscular cramp.

'Twas but a stitch into my side,

And sair it troubles me.

The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 117).

Corporal sickness is a perpetual monitor to the conscience, every pang a reproof, and every stitch reads a lesson of mortality.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 441.

2†. A contortion; a grimace; a twist of the face.

If you talk,

Or pull your face into a stitch again,

As I love truth, I shall be very angry.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 2.

3. In *sewing*: (a) One movement of a threaded needle, passing in and out of the fabric, and uniting two parts by the thread, which is drawn tight after each insertion. (b) The part of the thread left in the fabric by this movement.—

4. In *knitting*, *netting*, *crochet*, *embroidery*, *lace-making*, etc.: (a) One whole movement of the implement or implements used, as knitting-needles, bobbins, hook, etc. (b) The result of this movement, shown in the work itself.—5. The kind or style of work produced by stitching: as, buttonhole-stitch; cross-stitch; pillow-lace stitch; by extension, a kind or style of work with the loom. For stitches in lace, see *point*¹. See also *whip-stitch*.—6†. Distance passed over at one time; stretch; distance; way.

How far have ye come to-day? So they said, From the house of Galus our friend. I promise you, said he, you have gone a good stitch; you may well be weary; sit down.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 314.

7. In *agri.*, a space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a land or ridge.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,

And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 495.

8. A bit of clothing; a rag: as, he had not a dry stitch on. [Colloq.].—9. In *bookbind-*

ing, a connection of leaves or pieces of paper, through perforations an inch or so apart, with thread or wire. A *single stitch* is made with two perforations only, the thread being tied near the entering place of the stitching-needle. A *double stitch* has three and sometimes four perforations, the thread being reversed in and out on the upper and under side at each perforation. A *saddle-back stitch* has its perforations in the center of the creased folded double leaves. A *side-stitch* has perforations through the sides of the leaves, about one eighth of an inch from the back fold. A *French stitch* has two perforations only in each section of the pamphlet, the second perforation of the first section ending where the first perforation of the second section begins, in which diagonal line the stitching-needle is put through each succeeding section, and is then reversed and locked at the end. A *machine-stitch* is a succession of ordinary locked stitches made by the sewing-machine. A *wire stitch* has short staples of turned wire, which are forced through the leaves and clamped by one operation of the wire-stitching machine. See *kettle-stitch*.—**Blind stitch.** See *blind*.—**Damask stitch.** See *damask*.—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.—**False stitch.** In *pillow-lace making*, same as *false pinhole* (which see, under *pinhole*).—**Fancy, Flemish, German, gloves', gobelin, herring-bone, honeycomb, idiot, Irish, overcast stitch.** See the qualifying words.—**Outline-stitch.** See *outline*.—**Plaited stitch.** See *plaited*.—**Raised stitch.** See *raised*.—**Royal stitch.** See *royal*.—**Russian stitch.** A kind of ribbed stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Short stitch.** a kind of needlework used in embroidery of the simplest kind, where the ground is partly covered by single stitches of a thread usually of different color, the ground not so covered generally forming the pattern.—**Slanting stitch.** See *slant*.—**To go through stitch with,** to prosecute to the end; complete.

And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to go through stitch with that war.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua, l. 47.

(See also *back-stitch*, *chain-stitch*, *crenel-stitch*, *cross-stitch*, *feather-stitch*, *hemstitch*, *lock-stitch*, *rope-stitch*, *spider-stitch*, *stem-stitch*, *streak-stitch*, etc.)

stitch (stich'), *v.* [*ME. sticchen* (pret. *stigte*, *stigt*), prick, stitch, = *MD. sticken*, *D. stikken* = *OHG. sticchan*, *MHG. G. sticken*, embroider, stitch; from the noun. Cf. *stick*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To unite by stitches; sew.—2. To ornament with stitches.—3. In *agri.*, to form into ridges.—**To stitch up.** (a) To form or put together by sewing.

She has, out of Impatience to see herself in her Weeds, order'd her Mantua-Woman to *stitch up* any thing immediately.

Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, v. 1.

(b) To mend or unite with a needle and thread: as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

II. intrans. To sew; make stitches.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

stitchel (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool.

[Local.] *Imp. Dict.*

stitcher (stich'er), *n.* [*stitch* + *-er*.] One who stitches; also, a tool or machine used in stitching.

All alike are rich and richer,
King with crown, and cross-legged *stitcher*,
When the grave hides all.
R. W. Gülder, Drinking Song.

stitchery (stich'er-i), *n.* [*stitch* + *-ery*.] Needlework; in modern times, the labor or drudgery of sewing.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; I must have you play the idle housewife with me this afternoon.

Shak., Cor., l. 3. 75.

stitchfallen (stich'fä'ln), *a.* [*stitch* + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*.] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Rare.]

A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 309.

stitching (stich'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stitch*, *v.*] Stitches collectively; especially, ornamental stitches designed to show on the surface of the work.—**Middle stitching** (*naut.*). Same as *monk's seam*, 1.

stitching-horse (stich'ing-hôrs), *n.* A harness-makers' clamp or work-holder mounted on a wooden frame or horse. The jaw of the clamp is kept in position by means of a foot-lever. See cut under *sewing-clamp*.

stitch-wheel (stich'hwél), *n.* In *harness-making*, a small notched wheel mounted in a handle, used to mark the places for the stitches in hand-sewed work; a pricking-wheel.

stitch-work (stich'wérk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 415.

stitchwort (stich'wért), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stickwort*; < *ME. stickwurt*, < *AS. sticwyr*, < *stice*, *stitch*, + *wyr*, plant: see *stitch* and *wort*.] One of several plants of the chickweed or starwort genus, *Alsine*. The proper stitchwort is *A. Holostea*, the greater stitchwort, locally called *alibone*, *break-bones*, *shirt-buttons*, *snap-jack*, etc., a pretty old-world species with an erect slender stem and starry white flowers. The name alludes to its reputed virtue for the cure of stitch in the side, or, according to one old work, to its use for curing the sting of venomous reptiles (Prior). *A. graminea* is in England the lesser stitchwort. In the

United States *A. longifolia*, a plant of similar habit, is named *long-leaved stitchwort*. The name is sometimes extended, in books, to the whole genus.

stith¹ (stith'), *a.* [*Also stithe*; < *ME. stith*, *stithe*, < *AS. stith* = *OFries. stith*, strong, hard, harsh; cf. *Ice. stíðr*, stiff, rigid, harsh, severe.] Strong; hard.

Telamachus he took, his tru sons,
Stake hym in a *stith* house, & stuerne men to kepe,
Wallit full wele, with water aboute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13844.

stith² (stith'), *n.* [*ME. stith*, *stithe*, < *Ice. stith* = *Sw. städ*, an anvil: so called from its firmness; cf. *Ice. stathr*, a fixed place, *AS. stede*, a place, stead: see *stead*. Doublet of *stithy*.] An anvil; a stithy.

The smyth
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1168.

stithy¹ (stith'i), *adv.* [*ME.*, < *AS. stithlice*, strongly, < *stith*, strong: see *stith*¹ and *-ly*.] Strongly; stiffly; greatly; sore.

Stithy with stons [they] steynt hir to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12157.

stithy (stith'i), *n.*; pl. *stithies* (-iz). [*Also dial. stiddy, stiddy, steady*; an extension of *stith*² (prob. due to confusion with *smithy* as related to *smith*): see *stith*².] 1. An anvil.

"Let me sleep on that hard point," said Varney; "I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy*."

Scott, Kenilworth.

2. A smithy; a smith's shop; a forge.

And my Imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 2. 80.

stithy (stith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stithied*, ppr. *stithying*. [*stithy*, *n.*] To forge on an anvil.

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.
Shak., T. and C., IV. 1. 255.

stithy-man¹ (stith'i-man), *n.* A smith.

The subtle *stithy-man* that lived whilene.

Sp. Hall, Satires, II. l. 44. (*Davies*.)

stive¹ (stiv'), *a.* Same as *steeve* for *stiff*.
stive² (stiv'), *v.* [*ME. stiven*, < *AS. stifian* or *stifian*, also in comp. *astifian* or *astifian* (= *OFries. stiva*, *steva* = *MD. D. stiven* = *G. steifen* = *Sw. styfva* = *Dan. stive*), grow stiff, < *stif* or *stiff*, stiff: see *stiff*.] *I. intrans.* To become stiff; stiffen.

II. trans. To stiffen.
The hote sunne hadde so hard the hides *stived*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3033.

stive³ (stiv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stived*, ppr. *stiving*. [*OF. estiver* = *Sp. Pg. estivar* = *It. stivare*, < *L. stipare*, compress, crowd together. Cf. *steeves*, *steeve*.] To stuff; cram; stow; crowd. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You would think it strange that so small a shell should contain such a quantity, but admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships.

Sandys, Travels, p. 12.

"Things are a good deal *stived up*," answered the Deacon. "People's minds are sour, and I don't know, Molly, what we can do."

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 8.

stive⁴ (stiv'), *v.* [*ME. stiven*, a var. of *stoven*, *stuen*, < *OF. estuver*, stew, bathe: see *stew*.] *I. trans.* To stew, as meat.

II. intrans. To stew, as in a close atmosphere; be stifed. [Provincial.]

I shall go out in a boat. . . . One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of *stiving* in a damnable hotel.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, liv.

stive⁵ (stiv'), *n.* An obsolete form of *stew*.

stive⁶ (stiv'), *n.* [*Also dial. stew*; appar. < *MD. stuyve*, dust, = *G. Staub* = *Dan. støv*, dust.] Dust; the dust floating in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds*.

stiver¹ (sti'vēr), *n.* [= *Sw. styfver* = *Dan. styver*, < *MD. stuyver*, *D. stuiver* = *G. stuber*, a stiver; origin unknown.] 1. A small coin formerly current in Holland and in the Dutch colonies: in Dutch called *stuiver*. (a) A small silver coin formerly current in Holland, the twentieth part of the Dutch guilder.

Set him free,
And you shall have your money to a *stiver*,
And present payment. *Fletcher, Beggars Bush*, l. 3.

(b) A copper coin formerly current in the Dutch colonies.



Obverse. Reverse.
Stiver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hence—2. Any very small coin, or coin of little value.

Entre nous, mon cher, I care not a *stiver* for popularity.

Bulwer, My Novel, ix. 3.

"There's fourteen foot and over," says the driver,
"Worth twenty dollars, ef it's worth a *stiver*."

Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

stiver² (sti'vēr), *n.* [*stive*³ + *-er*.] An inhabitant of the stews; a harlot. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

steward¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.
Stizostedion (sti-zō-stē'di-on), *n.* [*NL.* (*Rafinesque*, 1820), also *Stizostedion*, *Stizothetidium*, and prop. **Stizostethium*, < *Gr. stizein*, prick, + *stethion*, dim. of *stethos*, breast.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pike-perches, including two marked species of Europe and North America. They are of large size, are carnivorous, and inhabit fresh waters. *S. vitreum* is the wall-eyed, goggle-eyed, glass-eyed, yellow, or blue pike, dory, or jack-salmon, and *S. canadense* the gray pike, sand-pike, sauger, or hornfish. See cut under *pike-perch*.

stoa (stō'ā), *n.* [*Gr. stoa*, sometimes *stōad*, a porch, colonnade.] In *Gr. arch.*, a portico, usually a detached portico, often of considerable

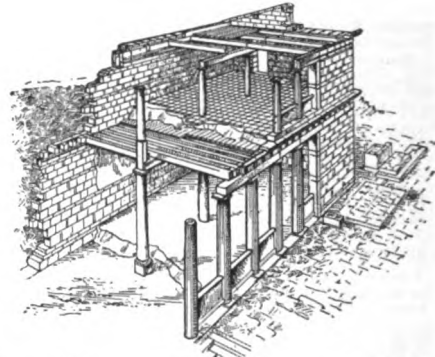


Diagram of the construction of a Greek Stoa, as excavated and restored by the Archaeological Institute of America, at Assos, 1882.

extent, generally near a public place to afford opportunity for walking or conversation under shelter. The Greek stoa was often richly adorned with sculpture and painting. Many examples had two stories.—**The Stoa.** Same as *the Porch*. See *porch*, *Stoa*.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [*Also stote*; a var. of *stoat*.] The ermine, *Putorius erminea*, and other mem-



Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius erminea*), in summer pelage.

bers of that genus when not specified by distinctive names. See *ermine*, *weasel*, *mink*, *fitchew*, *polecat*, *ferret*. *Stoat* more particularly designates the animal in ordinary summer pelage, when it is dull mahogany-brown above, and pale sulphur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped as in winter.

stob (stob), *n.* [A var. of *stob*.] 1. A small post.—2. A thorn; spine. *Halliwel*.—3. A long steel wedge used for bringing down coal after holing. *Gresley*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stoblet, *n.* A Middle English form of *stubble*.

stocah¹ (stō'kā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stokaghe*; < *Ir. Gael. stocach*, an idler in the kitchen.] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term.

The strength of all that nation is the Kearne, Galloglashe, *Stokaghe*, Horsemen, and Horseboys.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

stoccade¹ (sto-kād'), *n.* [*Also stockado, stoccado, and stoccata*, after *Sp.* or *It.*; < *OF. estocade, estocade* = *Sp. Pg. estocada*, a thrust, pass, < *It. stoccata*, a thrust with a weapon, < **stoccare*, < *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, < *G. stock*, a stick, staff, stock, = *MD. stock*, a stock-rapier, etc.: see *stock*. Cf. *stockade*.] 1. A thrust with a sword, one of the movements taught by the early fencing-masters, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Your punto, your reverso, your *stoccata*, your imbrocata, your passada, your montanto.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. See *stockade*.

stoccadet, *v. t.* See *stoccade*.
stoccadot, *stoccatat*, *n.* Same as *stoccade*.
stocco (stok'ō), *n.* [*It.*: see *stock*¹, *stoccade*.] A long straight sword for thrusting, similar to the tuck. See *tuck*² and *estoc*.
stochastic (stō-kas'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *στοχαστικός*, able to hit or to guess, conjecturing, < *στοχάζομαι*, aim at, endeavor after, < *στόχος*, aim, shot, guess.] Conjectural; given to or partaking of conjecture.

Though he [Sir T. Browne] were no prophet, . . . yet in that faculty which comes nearest to it he excelled, i. e. the *Stochastic*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well publick as private.

Whitefoot, quoted in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. xlv.

stock¹ (stok), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *stocke*, *stokke*, *stok*, *stoke*, *stoc* (pl. *stockes*, the stocks), < *AS.* *stoc*, *stocce* (stocce-), a post, trunk, stock, = *OFries.* *stok* = *MD.* *stock*, *D.* *stok* = *MLG.* *stok*, *LG.* *stock* = *OHG.* *stoc*, *stoch*, *MHG.* *stoc* (> *It.* *stocco*, a rapier), *G.* *stock* = *Icel.* *stokkr* = *Dan.* *stok* = *Sw.* *stock* (not recorded in Goth.), a post, stock (hence, from Teut., *OF.* *estoc*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rape, etc., = *It.* *stocco*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rapier, etc.: see *stocco*, *stoccade*, *stock*², *tuck*², etc.); generally supposed to be connected with the similar words, of similar sense, *stick*³, *stake*¹, and so with *stock*; but the phonetic connection is not clear. Assuming the sense 'stick' or 'club' to be original, a connection may be surmised with *Skt.* *√ tuj* (orig. **stug*!), thrust. The senses of this noun are numerous and complicated; the *ME.* senses are in part due to the *OF.* *estoc*.] I. *n.* 1. A wooden post; a stake; a stump.

The Cros of oure Lord was made of 4 manere of Trees, . . . and the *Stock*, that stode within the Erthe, . . . was of Cedre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Lay this ronde plate upon an evene grond or on an evene ston or on an evene stok fix in the gronde. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*, ll. 38.

They all went downward, fleetly and gally downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a *stock* upon the wayside. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Will o' the Mill*.

2. A wooden block; a block; a log; hence, something lifeless and senseless.

He swore hire yis, by *stockes* and by stones, And by the goddes that in hevene dwelle. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 580.

There was an exe, and a *stoke*, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down his hedde, and he should be fair ferd wyth, and dye on a sword. *Paston Letters*, I. 125.

More than dead *stocks* would startle at such beauty. *Chapman*, *Blind Beggar of Alexandria*.

And those made thee forsake thy God, And worship *stocks* and stones. *Wanton Wife of Bath* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 155).

3. A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or a log.

Let's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., I. 1. 31.

Such a stock of a child, such a statue! Why, he has no kind of feeling either of body or mind. *Brooks*, *Fool of Quality*, III.

What a phlegmatic sot it is! Why, sirrah, you'r an anchorite!—a vile insensible *stock*. *Sheridan*, *Rivals*, III. 1.

4. A dull object or recipient of action or notice, as of wonder, scorn, or laughter, a butt: generally the second element in a compound: as, a gazing-stock; a laughing-stock.

Howsoever we are all accounted dull, and common jesting stocks for your gallants, there are some of us do not deserve it. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, III. 3.

Thou art the stock of men, and I admire thee. *Fletcher*, *Rule a Wife*, III. 5.

I know, and may presume her such, As, out of humour, will return no love; And therefore might indifferently be made The courting-stock for all to practise on. *B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, I. 1.

5. The stalk, stem, or trunk of a tree or other plant; the main body, or fixed and firm part.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the stock thereof die in the ground. *Job* xiv. 8.

There, in the stocks of trees, white faires do dwell. *B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

You know him—old, but full Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet, And like an oaken stock in winter woods. *Tennyson*, *Golden Year*.

6. A stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings.

You see, sweet maid, we marry A gentler scion to the wildest stock. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, IV. 4. 98.

The scion ever over-ruleth the stock. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, Int. to § 477.

Hence—7. The original progenitor of a family or race; the person from whom any given line of descent or inheritance is derived. See *stock of descent*, below.

This firste *stok* was full of rightwisnesse, Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous, and free. *Chaucer*, *Gentilnesse*, I. 8.

Brave soldier, yield, thou *stock* of arms and honour. *Fletcher*, *Bonducus*, v. 5.

8. Direct line of descent; race; lineage; family: as, children of the stock of Abraham.

What things are these! I shall marry into a fine stock! *Brome*, *Northern Lass*, II. 2.

In his actions and sentiments he belied not the stock to which he pretended. *Lamb*, *Two Races of Men*.

They sprang from different stocks. They spoke different languages. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

9. The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached in order to furnish a firm support or hold. Specifically—(a) The wooden support to which the barrel and lock of a rifle or like firearm are attached, or upon which the bow of the crossbow is mounted. See cuts under *gun* and *gun-carriage*. (b) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and turned; a bit-stock; a brace. See cut under *brace*. (c) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the cutting iron is fitted. See cuts under *plane*, *rounding-plane*, and *router*. (d) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (e) The crosspiece of an anchor, perpendicular to the shank, formerly of wood, when the shank was passed through a hole cut in the stock, or the latter was made in two parts joggled to receive the shank: now usually of iron, in which case the stock slips through a hole made in the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (f) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies. (g) That part of a plow to which the handles, irons, etc., are attached. (h) A beater, as used in a fulling-mill, in the manufacture of chamol-leather, etc. (i) An arm of a bevel-gage or of a square. (j) The wooden frame in which the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel are supported.

10. A stiff band of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband; also, a similar neckband, made of various materials, worn by women: formerly worn by men generally, and, in some forms, still in military use. It was sometimes fastened behind with a buckle. A shining stock of black leather supporting his chin. *Irvine*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 321.

He wore a magnificent stock, with a liberal kind of knot in the front; in this he stuck a great pin. *W. Beecher*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 98.

11. The front part, especially the front side-piece, of a bed. [*Scotch.*]

I winna lie in your bed, Either at stock or wa'. *Capt. Wedderburn's Courtship* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 12).

12. *pl.* An apparatus for the confinement of vagrants and petty offenders, formerly in use in different parts of Europe, and retained until recently in country villages in England. It consisted of two heavy timbers, one of which could be raised,



Military Stock, 18th century.



Stocks.

and when lowered was held in place by a padlock or the like; notches in these timbers, forming round holes when the upper timber was shut down in place, held firmly the legs of those upon whom this punishment was inflicted; in some cases a second row of openings could be used to restrain the hands, and even the neck, also. Compare *pillory*.

This yere was ordeyned in enery ward (of London) a peyr stocks. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxvi.

Mars got drunk in the town, and broke his landlord's head, for which he sat in the stocks the whole evening. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 4.

13. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, generally, on the stocks,

in course of construction or preparation.—14. That part of the tally which the creditor took away as evidence of the king's debt, the part retained in the Exchequer being called the counterstock. See *tally*.

It was the custom when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *Stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock, and which answered the same purpose as was served in after-times by the counterfoil. *Bithell*, *Counting-House Dict.*, p. 290.

15. In finance: (a) The money represented by this tally; money lent to a government, or a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders who receive a fixed rate of interest. In modern usage, especially in Great Britain, the name is applied to a capital of which payment cannot be claimed, but on which interest is paid in perpetuity at a given rate; hence, to buy stock is simply to buy the right to this interest on a certain amount of this capital debt—a right which may be sold again. The various kinds of stocks are called the *public funds*. See *fund*¹, *n.*, 2.

I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in two days by the fall of stocks. *Steele*, quoted in *Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 206.

The term *Stock* was originally applied to the material sign and proof of money lent. But as the thing signified was of greater importance to both parties than the sign, it was at length transferred to the money itself, or rather to the right to claim it. In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the government, and eventually to any public body whatever. *Bithell*, *Counting-House Dict.*, p. 290.

(b) The share capital of a corporation or commercial company; the fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares of equal amount, and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; in the plural, shares: as, bank stock; railway stock; stocks and bonds.—16. The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods which a merchant or a commercial house keeps on hand for the supply of customers.

Who trades without a stock has naught to fear. *Cobbler*.
 "We must renew our stock, Cousin Hepzibah!" cried the little saleswoman. "The gingerbread figures are all gone, and so are those Dutch wooden milkmaids, and most of our other playthings." *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, v.

17. Fund; sum of money.

Mr. John Whitson being Mayor, with his brethren the Aldermen, and most of the Merchants of the Citty of Bristol, raised a stocke of 1000*l.* to furnish out two Barks. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 108.

It's proverbial He gave them an alms-penny, for which reason Judas carried the bag that had a common stock in it for the poor. *Barnard*, *Heylin*, § 104.

The money is raised out of the interest of a stock formerly made up by the nobility and gentry. *Butcher*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 108.

18. Hoard or accumulation; store; supply; fund which may be drawn upon as occasion demands: as, to lay in a stock of provisions; a stock of information.

Though all my stock of tears were spent already Upon Pisanò's loss. *Shirley*, *Traitor*, v. 1.

He set up as a Surgeon upon his bare natural stock of knowledge, and his experience in Kibee. But then he had a very great stock of confidence withal, to help out the other. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 388.

A great stock of parliamentary knowledge. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

19. Share; portion.

Whilst we, like younger Brothers, get at best But a small stock, and must work out the rest. *Cowley*, *To Lord Falkland*.

Therefore nothing would satisfy him [a young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the *Stock* which was intended for him, that he might shew the difference between his Father's Conduct and his own. *Stillfleet*, *Sermons*, III. 1.

20. Ground; reason; evidence; proof.

He pities our infirmities, and strikes off much of the account upon that stock. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 914.

21. The part of a pack of cards which in certain games is not dealt out, but left on the table, to be drawn from as occasion requires.

Nay, then, I must buy the stock; send me good carding! I hope the prince's hand be not in this sport. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, IV. 1.

22. In *agri.*: (a) The horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals raised or kept on a farm or ranch: distinctively known as *live stock*: as, a farmer's land and stock. The term is extended to any animals, as fish or oysters, artificially propagated.

Brandy was produced, pipes lighted, and conversation returned to the grand staple Australian subject—stock.

A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 141.

(b) The implements of husbandry stored for use. Also called *dead stock*.—23. The raw material from which anything is made; stuff; material: as, paper-stock (rags, fiber, wood-pulp, etc.); soap-stock.

In its natural state, fat of animals is always associated with cellular tissue and other foreign matters, which must be separated before it can be used as candle stock.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 350.

24. The liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, with or without vegetables, etc., so as to extract the nutritious properties, and used as a foundation for different kinds of soup. Also called *soup-stock*.—25. A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—26. A name of several cruciferous garden-flowers. (a) One of several species of *Gauckera*, or sometimes the species in general: originally *stock-gillyflower*. (b) By extension, the somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, the Mahon stock, a low diffuse annual, in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock*, though from the shores of the Mediterranean. The name has been applied also to the genus *Heliotropium*.

27t. A covering for the leg; a stocking. Compare *nether-stocks*.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak.*, T. of the S., III. 2. 67.

28. In *her.*, the stump of a tree used as a bearing: represented as cut square on top and eradicated—that is, torn up by the roots—with at least the main roots indicated.—29. (a) The pillar or post on which the holy-water vessel was fixed. *E. Peacock*. Hence—(b) A holy-water vessel, or aspersorium.

Item. come hollywater stocks of glasse with a bayle. *Inventory 84, Henry VIII.*

30. The proceeds of the sale of the catch of a fishing-trip; the net value of a cargo of fish. [*New Eng.*].—31. *pl.* A frame in which a horse or other animal can be secured or slung for shoeing or for a veterinary operation.—32. In *mining*, sometimes used as the equivalent of the German stock (plural *stöcke*), especially in translating from that language. A "stock" is a mass of ore of irregular form, but usually thick in proportion to its other dimensions, and not having the characters of a true vein, but belonging more properly to the class of segregated veins or masses. Some "stöcke" resemble very nearly the "carbonas" of the Cornish miner; others are akin to the "flats" of the north of England.

33. In early forms of feudalism, commendation. See to *accept stock*, below.—34. In *zool.*, a compound, colonial, or aggregate organism; an aggregate of persons forming one organic whole, which may grow by budding or cast off parts to start a new set of persons: as, a polyp-stock. A polypidom, a polysary, a chain of saps or dollolids, etc., are examples. Haeckel extends stock in this sense to the broader biological conception which includes those plants that propagate by buds or shoots. See *tectology*.—Dead stock. See *def. 22*.—Drop of stock. See *drop*.—Fancy stocks. See *fancy*.—Holy-water stock, a vessel for holy water; a holy-water stoup. See *water*.—Live stock. See *def. 22*.—Lock, stock, and barrel. See *lock*.—Long of stock. See *long*.—Net stock. See *net*.—On or upon the stocks. See *def. 13*.—Preference or preferred stock. See *preference*.—Rolling stock. See *rolling stock*.—Stock-and-hill tackle. Same as *stock-tackle*.—Stock and block, everything; both capital and interest.

Before I came home I lost all, stock and block. *Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquia* of Erasmus, p. 236.

Stock and die, a screw-cutting die in its holder.—**Stock certificate**. (a) In the law of corporations, a certificate issued by a corporation or joint-stock company to a shareholder, as evidence of his title to a specified number of shares of the capital stock. (b) In *Eng. finance*, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the government, pursuant to the National Debt Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 71, to a holder of consols or of some other public indebtedness or annuities, as evidence of his title to such stock, with coupons annexed, entitling the bearer of the coupon to the corresponding dividend. A stock certificate is evidence of title to the stock, as distinguished from the stock itself, which is considered as an intangible right.—**Stock company**. (a) A commercial or other company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares, which are held or owned by individuals, generally with limited liability, as distinguished from a partnership: as, a stock company for the manufacture of window-glass. (b) A company of actors and actresses employed more or less permanently under the same management, and usually connected with a central or home theater.—**Stock dividend**. See *dividend*.—**Stock indicator**. See *indicator*.—**Stock in trade**, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; hence, a person's mental equipment or resources considered as qualifying him for a special service or business.—**Stock of descent**, in the law of inheritances, the person with whose ownership any given succession of inheritance is considered as commencing. At common law, in order to determine who was entitled to succeed as heir, the inquiry was for the heir of the person last actually seized. This rule has been superseded by modern legislation.—**To accept stock**, in early feudal customs, the act of a lord in receiving another person as his vassal.—**To**

give stock, the act of a person in becoming the vassal of a lord.—**To have on the stocks**, to have in hand; be at work upon.—**To take stock**. (a) Same as *to accept stock*. (b) In *com.*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate of; set a value upon; investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion; loosely, to notice.

In taking stock of his family worn . . . nautical clothes, piece by piece, she took stock of a formidable knife in a sheath at his waist, . . . and of a whistle hanging round his neck, and of a short jagged knotted club. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 12.

To take stock in. (a) To take a share or shares in; take or have an interest in. Hence—(b) To repose confidence in; believe in: as, to take little stock in one's stories. [*Colloq.*]

Captain Polly gives the right hand of fellowship to two boys in whom nobody else is willing to take stock, and her faith in them saves them. *Harper's Mag.*, Oct., 1889, *Literary Notes*.

To water stocks. See *water*, v. t. II. a. Kept in stock; ready for service at all times; habitually produced or used; standing; as, a stock play; a stock anecdote; a stock sermon.

The old stock-oaths, I am confident, do not amount to above forty-five, or fifty at most. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven stock stories. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, *Tales*, x. 2.

stock¹ (stock), v. [*< ME. stocken, stokken = MD. MHG. stoken, G. stöcken*, put in the stocks; from the noun: see *stock¹, n.*] I. trans. 1. To provide with a stock, handle, or the like: as, to stock a gun or an anchor.

They can mend and new stock their pieces, as well, almost, as an Englishman. *Gov. Bradford*, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 456.

2. To fasten, bolt, or bar, as a door or window. [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

Often tynes the dure is stocked, and we parsons & vicars cannot get brede, wyne, nor water. *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (1519), p. 268. (*E. Peacock*.)

3. To put in the stocks as a punishment; hence, to confine; imprison.

Rather dreye I wolde and determine, As thynketh me now, stocked in prison, In wrechednesse, in filthe and in vermyne. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, III. 390.

They suffered great hardships for this their love and good-will, being often stocked, stoned, beaten, whipped, and imprisoned. *Penns. Rise and Progress of Quakers*, v.

4. To lay up in store; accumulate for future use: as, to stock goods. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xviii.—5. To provide or supply with stock. (a) To supply with a stock of goods; store with commodities; store with anything: as, to stock a warehouse.

Our Author, to divert his Friends to Day, Stocks with Variety of Fools his Play. *Steele*, *Tender Husband*, Prol.

The bazaars were crowded with people, and stocked with all manner of eastern delicacies. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 419.

(b) To supply with cattle, sheep, etc., or, in some uses, to supply with domestic animals, implements, etc.: as, to stock a farm.

He has bought the great farm, . . . And stock'd it like an emperor. *Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. 2.

(c) To furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass: as, to stock a pasture.

6. To suffer to retain milk for many hours, as cows before selling.—7t. To dig up; root out; extirpate by grubbing: sometimes with *up*.

This time is to be stocked every tree Away with herbes brode, eke root and bough. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but stocks up her roots. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

8. Same as *stock¹, 2*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To branch out into shoots immediately above ground; tiller: applied to grasses, grain, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many outfields, and though they were stocked a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *The Scotsman*.

2. To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.—3. To make a certain profit on stock. See *stock¹, n., 30*. [*New Eng.*]

stock² (stock), n. [*< OF. estoc = It. stocco*, a rapier: see *stock¹*, and cf. *estoc*, *tuck²*.] 1. Same as *estoc*; also, a thrusting-sword used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, superseding the cut-and-thrust sword of earlier times.—2. Same as *stoccade*, 1.

stock² (stock), v. t. [*< stock², n.*] To hit with a rapier or stock.

Oh, the brave age is gone! In my young days A chevalier would stock a needle's point Three times together. *Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, III. 4.

stock-account (stok'a-kount'), n. In *com.*, an account in a ledger showing on one side the

amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what has been disposed of.

stockade (sto-kād'), n. [Formerly *stoccade*, **stoccado*, *stockado*, prop. **stacade*, **stacada*, *< Sp. estacada*, a fence or paling, *< estaca*, a stake, a pale.] 1. In *fort.*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. In Oriental warfare such stockades are often of formidable strength and great extent, as the stockades of Rangoon. 2. An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a row of piles serving as a breakwater, or to protect an embankment.

stockade (sto-kād'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *stockaded*, ppr. *stockading*. [Formerly also *stockado*, *stoccade*; *< stockade, n.*] To encompass or fortify with posts or piles fixed in the ground.

On the back of the Hill, the Land being naturally low, there is a very large Moat cut from the Sea to the River, which makes the whole an Island; and that back part is stockaded round with great Trees, set up an end. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. 1. 160.

stockado (sto-kā'dō), n. 1. Same as *stoccade*.

Robrua, who, addict to nimble fence, Still greets me with stockado's violence. *Marton*, *Satires*, I. 132.

2. Same as *stockade*.

Stockadoes, Palizzados, stop their waters. *Heywood*, *Four Prentises* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 342).

stockado, v. t. See *stockade*.

stock-beer (stok'bēr), n. Lager-beer. See *beer*. [Rare.]

stock-blind (stok'blind), a. Blind as a stock or block; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, stockblind. *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, II. 1.

stock-board (stok'bōrd), n. 1. In *brickmaking*, a board over which the mold is passed, and which forms the bottom of the mold in molding.—2. In *organ-building*, the upper board of a wind-chest.

stock-book (stok'būk), n. In *com.*, a book in which a detailed account is kept of the stock of goods on hand.

stock-bow (stok'bō), n. A crossbow of any kind; a bow mounted on a stock.

stock-breeder (stok'brē'dēr), n. One whose occupation is the breeding of live stock; a stock-farmer; a stock-raiser.

stock-broker (stok'brō'kēr), n. [*< stock¹ + broker*.] A broker who, for a commission, attends to the purchase and sale of stocks or shares, and of government and other securities, in behalf and for the account of clients. On the London stock-exchange brokers cannot deal directly with brokers, but must treat with a class of operators called *jobbers*. See *jobber*, 4.

stock-broking (stok'brō'king), n. The business of a stock-broker.

stock-brush (stok'brush), n. A brush in which the tufts are arranged on a flat wooden stock with a handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 403.

stock-buckle (stok'buk'l), n. A buckle used to fasten the stock (see *stock¹, n., 10*), usually at the back of the neck. These buckles were frequently of gold, and sometimes jeweled.

stock-car (stok'kär), n. On a railroad, a car used to transport live stock, as horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep; a cattle-car. It is usually a long covered car, with sides and ends formed with alata for ventilation, and is sometimes fitted with conveniences for feeding and watering the stock.

stock-dove (stok'duv), n. [*< ME. stok-douwe*, *stokke-dowe = MD. stok-duyve*; as *stock¹ + dove¹*: so called, according to some writers, because it was at one time believed to be the stock of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon; according to others, from its breeding in the stocks of trees.] The wild pigeon of Europe, *Columbaenas*. It is closely related to the rock-dove, *C. livia*, with which it has often been confounded, but is smaller and darker-colored, without white on the neck or wings. Also rarely called *hole-dove*. Compare *rock-dove*, *ring-dove*.

stock-duck (stok'duk), n. The common mallard, *Anas boscas*.

stock-eikle (stok'ikl), n. Same as *hickwall*. [*Worcestershire, Eng.*]

stocker (stok'ēr), n. [*< stock¹ + -er¹*.] 1. A workman who makes or fits gun-stocks.

The stocker upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape, or, as it is called, trims it out, with a mallet, chisel, and draw-knife. *W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 249.

2. One who is employed in the felling and grubbing up of trees. [*Prov. Eng.*].—**Stocker's saw**, a small saw designed especially for the use of the gun-stocker or armorer.

stock-exchange (stok'eks-chānj'), *n.* 1. A building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

stock-farm (stok'fārm), *n.* A farm devoted to stock-breeding.

stock-farmer (stok'fār'mér), *n.* A farmer who is chiefly engaged in the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock. Also called *store-farmer*.

stock-father (stok'fā'fēr), *n.* A progenitor.

stock-feeder (stok'fē'dér), *n.* 1. One who is chiefly engaged in the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.—2. An attachment to a manger for the automatic supply of a certain quantity of feed to stock at fixed intervals.

stock-fish (stok'fish), *n.* [*ME. stokefysche, stokfysche* = *D. MLG. stokvisch* = *MHG. stovisch*, *G. stockfisch* = *Sw. stockfisk* = *Dan. stok-fisk*; as *stock*, *n.*, + *fish*.] The exact sense in which *stock* is here used is uncertain; various views are reflected in the quotations. Certain gadoid fish which are cured by splitting and drying hard without salt, as cod, ling, hake, haddock, torsk, or eusk. Codfish are thus hard-dried in the air without salt most extensively in Norway and Greenland, but the art has not been acquired in the United States.

From hence [Norway] is brought into all Europe a frysche of the kindes of them whiche we caule haddockes or hakes, indurate and dried with coulede, and beaten with clubbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Germans caule them *stockfysche*.

R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Zieglerus (First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 308).

Cogan says of *stockfish*, "Concerning which fish I will say no more than Erasmus hath written in his Colloquio. There is a kind of fishe which is called in English *Stock-fish*: it nourisheth no more than a stock." . . . *Stockfish* whilst it is unbeaten is called *Buckhorn*, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stock-fish*. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155, nota.

stock-fish (stok'fish), *n.* [*stock*, *n.*, 22, + *fish*.] In *fish-culture*, fish adapted or used for stocking rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

stock-gang (stok'gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a group or gang of saws arranged in a frame and used for reducing a log or balk to boards, etc., at one passage through the machine. A saw used in such a stock-gang is called a *stock-saw*.

stock-gillyflower (stok'jil'i-flou-ér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Gackenia*, chiefly *G. incana*: so called as having a woody stem, to distinguish it from the clove-gillyflower or carnation.

stock-hawk (stok'hák), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. See cut under *duck-hawk*. [Shetland.]

stock-holder (stok'hól'dér), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or who holds some of the shares of a bank or other company.

stock-horse (stok'hórs), *n.* A horse used on an Australian station in driving, mustering, cutting out, and similar work.

He was an aged *stockhorse*, which I had bought very cheap, as being a secure animal to begin with.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, l.

stockily (stok'í-li), *adv.* In a stocky manner; short and stout: as, a *stockily* built person.

stock-indicator (stok'in'di-ká-tér), *n.* See *indicator*.

stockinet (stok-i-net'), *n.* [Adapted from *stocking*, < *stocking* + *-et*.] An elastic knitted textile fabric, of which undergarments, etc., are made. Also spelled *stockinget* or *stockingette*, and also called *jersey*, *jersey cloth*, and *elastic cloth*.

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* [*stock*, *n.*, 1, + *dim. -ing*.] 1. A close-fitting covering for the foot and lower leg. Stockings were originally made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

Their legges were adorn'd with close long white silke stockings, curiously embrodered with golde to the Middle legges.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

2. Something like or suggesting such a covering. (a) The lower part of the leg of a quadruped when of a different color from the rest: as, a horse or cow with white stockings. See cut under *gayal*. (b) A covering of feathers on the shank of some birds; a legging or leg-muff. Compare *blue-stocking*, 2, and see cuts under *Eriocnemis*, *Spaethia*, and *pouder*.—Elastic stocking, a stocking of elastic webbing, used for giving uniform pressure to a limb, as in the treatment of varicose veins.—In one's stockings or stocking-feet, without shoes or slippers: used in statements of stature-measurements: as, he stands six

feet in his stockings (that is, with his shoes off).—Lisle-thread stocking. See *thread*.—Silk stockings. See *silk*.—To sew up one's stocking. See *sew*.

stocking (stok'ing), *v. t.* [*stocking*, *n.*] To dress in stockings; cover as with stockings. *Dryden*.

stockinger (stok'ing-ér), *n.* [*stocking* + *-er*.] 1. One who knits or weaves stockings.

The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*, to the imbecile Manchester spinner. *Emerson, English Traits, x.*

2. One who deals in stockings and other small articles of apparel.

stocking-et (stok-ing-et'), *n.* Same as *stockinet*.

stocking-frame (stok'ing-frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine; also, a general term for the knitting-machine.

stocking-loom (stok'ing-lōm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

stocking-machine (stok'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

stocking-maker (stok'ing-mā'kér), *n.* A bottle-tit, *Acridula caudata*, or *A. rosea*: translating a French name, *débassaire*, referring to the long woven nest, likened to a stocking. *C. Swainson*.

stocking-yarn (stok'ing-yārn), *n.* Loosely spun thread, made especially for stockings.

stockish (stok'ish), *a.* [*stock*, *n.*, 1, + *-ish*.] Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. *Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 81.* [Rare.]

stockishness (stok'ish-nēs), *n.* The quality or character of being stockish; stupidity; lack of sense or feeling. [Rare.]

I've seen you with St. John—O stockishness!
Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind
St. John's head in a charger?

Browning, Strafford, iii. 3.

stock-jobber (stok'job'ér), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

Publick Knaves and *Stock-Jobbers* pass for Wits at her end of the Town, as common Cheats and Gamesters do at yours. *Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.*

stock-jobbery (stok'job'ér-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares.

stock-jobbing (stok'job'ing), *n.* The business of dealing in stocks or shares; the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc., as carried on by jobbers who operate on their own account.

stockless (stok'les), *a.* Without a stock: as, *stockless* anchors; *stockless* guns.

stock-list (stok'list), *n.* A list, published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, etc.

stockman (stok'man), *n.*; pl. *stockmen* (-men). 1. A man who has charge of the stock in an establishment of any kind.—2. A stock-farmer or rancher.—3. A man employed by a stock-farmer as a herdsman or the like. [U. S. and Australia.]

stock-market (stok'mār'ket), *n.* 1. A market where stocks are bought and sold; a stock-exchange.—2. The purchase and sale of stocks or shares: as, the *stock-market* was dull.—3. A cattle-market.

stock-morel (stok'mor'el), *n.* A fungus, *Morchella esculenta*. See *morel*?, *Morchella*.

stock-owl (stok'oul), *n.* The great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo ignavus*.

stock-pot (stok'pot), *n.* A pot in which soup-stock is prepared and kept ready for use.

stock-printer (stok'prin'tér), *n.* An instrument for automatically printing stock quotations transmitted by telegraph; a stock-indicator.

stock-pump (stok'pump), *n.* A pump which, by means of levers, is operated by the weight of an animal as it walks on the platform of the pump, seeking water.

stock-punished (stok'pun'isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. *Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 140.*

stock-purse (stok'pérs), *n.* A fund used for the common purposes of any association or gathering of persons.

stock-raiser (stok'rā'zér), *n.* One who raises cattle and horses; a stock-farmer.

stock-ranch (stok'rānch), *n.* A stock-farm. [Western U. S.]

stock-range (stok'rānj), *n.* A tract or extent of country over which live stock (especially cattle) range. [Western U. S.]

stock-rider (stok'ri'dér), *n.* A man employed as a herdsman on an unfenced station in Australia.

Now and afterwards I found out that he was a native of the colony, a very great *stock-rider*, and was principal overseer to Mr. Charles Morton.

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

stock-room (stok'rōm), *n.* A room in which is kept a reserved stock of materials or goods ready for use or sale.

stocks (stoks), *n. pl.* See *stock*, 12.

stock-saddle (stok'sad'l), *n.* A saddle used in the western United States, an improvement of the old Spanish and Mexican saddle. Its peculiarity is its heavy tree and iron horn, made to withstand a strong strain from a rope or reata.

For a long spell of such work a *stock-saddle* is far less tiring than the ordinary Eastern or English one, and in every way superior to it.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 363.

stock-station (stok'stā'shōn), *n.* A ranch or stock-farm. [Australia.]

stock-still (stok'stíl'), *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

If he begins a digression, from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands *stock-still*. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, l. 22.*

stock-stone (stok'stōn), *n.* A scouring-stone used in the stretching and smoothing of leather before currying.

stock-tackle (stok'tak'l), *n.* A tackle used in handling an anchor and rousing it up to secure it for sea: usually called a *stock-and-bill tackle*.

stock-taking (stok'tā'king), *n.* See *to take stock*, under *stock*.

stock-train (stok'trān), *n.* A train of cars carrying cattle; a cattle-train. [U. S.]

stock-whaup (stok'hwáp), *n.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata*; the whaup.

stockwork (stok'wérk), *n.* [*stock*, *n.*, 1, + *work*; tr. *G. stockwerk*.] In mining, that kind of ore-deposit in which the ore is pretty generally or uniformly distributed through a large mass of rock, so that the excavations are not limited to a certain narrow zone, as they are in the case of an ordinary fissure-vein. This mode of occurrence is almost exclusively limited to, and very characteristic of, stanniferous deposits, and the word is used especially in describing those of the Erzgebirge. Also called *stockwerk* (the German name).

The name of intercalated masses, or *stockworks*, is given to masses of igneous rock penetrated by a great number of little veins of metallic ores which cross in various ways. *Callon, Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway, l. 47).*

The *stockwork* consists of a series of small veins, interlacing with each other and ramifying through a certain portion of the rock.

J. D. Whitney, Met. Wealth of the U. S., p. 39.

stocky (stok'í), *a.* [*stock*, *n.*, 1, + *-y*. Cf. *stogy*.] 1. Short and stout; stumpy; stock-like.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection: as, such a one "the tall," such a one "the stocky," such a one "the gruff."

2. In *zool.*, of stout or thick-set form; stout-bodied.—3. In *bot.*, having a strong, stout stem, not spindling.

Stocky plants, vigorous, and growing rapidly, are better than simply early plants. *Science, XIV. 364.*

4. Headstrong; stubborn. [Prov. Eng.]

stock-yard (stok'yārd), *n.* An inclosure connected with a railroad, or a slaughter-house, or a market, etc., for the distribution, sorting, sale, or temporary keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. Such yards are often of great size, and are arranged with pens, sheds, stables, conveniences for feeding, etc.

stodgy (stoj'í), *a.* [Assimilated form of *stogy*, ult. of *stocky*.] 1. Heavy; lumpy; distended. [Colloq., Eng.]

"Maggie," said Tom, . . . "you don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie. "How *stodgy* they look, Tom! Is it marls or cobnuts?"

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 5.

2. Crammed together roughly; lumpy; crude and indigestible. [Colloq., Eng.]

The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts. *Saturday Rev.*

3. Wet; miry. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stoichiology, stoichiometrical, etc. Same as *stoicheiology, etc.*

stog (stog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stogged*, ppr. *stogging*. [*stog*, *n.*; ult. a var. of *stock*, *v.* Cf. *stodge*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To plunge a stick down through (the soil), in order to ascertain its depth; probe (a pool or marsh) with a pole. [Scotch.].—2. To plunge and fix in mire; stall in mud; mire. [Colloq., Eng.]

It was among the ways of good Queen Beas, Who ruled as well as mortal ever can, sir. When she was *stoggy'd*, and the country in a mess, She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir. *West Country song*, quoted in *Kingsley's Westward Ho, x.*

II. intrins. To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] **stogy** (stô'gi), *a.* and *n.* [*< stog + -y.* Cf. *stodgy, stocky.*] 1. *a.* Rough; coarse; heavy: as, *stogy shoes*; a *stogy cigar*.

One of his legs, ending in a *stogy boot*, was braced out in front of him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

II. n.; pl. *stogies* (-giz). 1. A rough, heavy shoe.—2. A long, coarse cigar.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

stoic (stô'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stoick*; = *F. stoïque* = *Sp. estoico* = *Pg. estoico* = *It. stoico*, < *L. stoicus*, < *Gr. στωικός*, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called *Στάδ Ποικίλη*, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] 1. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their teaching: as, a *Stoic philosopher*; the *Stoic doctrine*; hence, manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain (compare *stoical*).

II. n. 1. [*cap.*] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent, but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics encountered him. *Acts* xvii. 18.

Hence.—2. A person not easily excited; one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain; one who exhibits calm fortitude.

Flint-hearted Stoics, you, whose marble eyes
Contemn a wrinkle, and whose souls despise
To follow nature's too affected fashion.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 4.

School of the Stoics, the Porch. See *porch*.

stoical (stô'ik-al), *a.* [*< stoic + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Stoics; hence, manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain; exhibiting or proceeding from calm fortitude: as, *stoical indifference*.

It is a common imputation to Seneca that, though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome.

Steele, Tatler, No. 170.

Stoical ethics. See *Stoic*, *n.* 1.

stoically (stô'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics, or of a stoic; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; with calm fortitude.

stoicalness (stô'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude.

stoicheiology (stoi-ki-ol'ô-ji), *n.* [Also *stoichiology*, and more prop. *stœchiology*; < *Gr. στοιχείων*, a small post, also a first principle (dim. of *στοίχος*, a row, rank, < *στοίχειν*, go in line or order: see *stick*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A division of a science which treats of the nature of the different kinds of objects that science deals with, but not of the manner in which they are associated with one another; the doctrine of elements.

The conditions of mere thinking are given in certain elementary requisites; and that part of logic which analyzes and considers these may be called its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements. Logical *stoicheiology*, or the doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought. . . . In its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements, logic considers the conditions of possible thought.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, IV., xxiv.

stoicheiometrical (stoi'ki-ô-met'ri-kal), *a.* [Also *stœchiometrical*; < *stoicheiometria* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stoicheiometry.

stoicheiometry (stoi-ki-om'e-tri), *n.* [Also *stœchiometry*; < *Gr. στοιχείων*, a first principle, +

μέτρον, a measure; see *meter*.] The science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

Stoicdian, *n.* [*ME. stoicien*; as *Stoic + -ian*.] A Stoic. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. meter 4.

stoicism (stô'i-sizm), *n.* [= *F. stoïcisme*; as *stoic + -ism*.] 1. [*cap.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; also, the conduct recommended by the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; calm fortitude.

He [Nuncomar] had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron stoicism of the prisoner. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

= *Syn.* 2. *Inseparability, Impassibility, etc.* See *apathy*.

stoicity (stô-is'i-ti), *n.* [*< stoic + -ity.*] Stoicalness; Stoical indifference. *B. Jonson*, Epitaph, i. 1.

stoit (stôit), *v. i.* [*A dial. var. of stot².*] 1. To walk in a staggering way; totter; stumble on any object. [*Scotch.*]—2. To leap from the water, as certain fish. *Day*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stotter (stôit'er), *v. i.* [*A dial. var. of stotter.*] Same as *stoit*.

stoke¹, *v. t.* and *i.* [*< ME. stoken*, < *OF. estoquer* (= *It. stoccare*), stab, thrust, < *estoc*, a rapier, stock: see *stock*², *stoccard*.] To pierce; stick; thrust.

No short sword for to stoke with point bytunge.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1688.

stoke² (stôk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stoked*, ppr. *stoking*. [*< stoker*, taken as an E. noun, < **stoke + -er*, but appar. < *D. stoker*, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, incite, instigate, < *MD. stock*, *D. stok*, a stick, stock, rapier: see *stock*¹. Cf. *stoke*¹.] *I. trans.* To poke, stir up, and maintain the fire in (a furnace, especially one used with a boiler for the generation of steam for an engine); supply with fuel; trim and maintain combustion in.

Much skill is needed to stoke the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully; and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fall altogether.

Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

Cold stoking, in *glass-manuf.*, the process of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency necessary for blowing.

II. intrins. To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; act as a stoker or fireman.

stoke-hole (stôk'hôl), *n.* The compartment of a steamer in which the furnace-fires are worked: in the United States called *fire-room*.

stoker (stôk'er), *n.* [*< D. stoker*, one who kindles or sets on fire, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, stir a fire, < *stok*, a stock, stick (hence a poker for a fire): see *stock*¹, and cf. *stoke*².] 1. One who attends to and maintains suitable combustion in a furnace, especially a furnace used in generating steam, as on a locomotive or steamship; a fireman.—2. A poker. [*Rare.*]—**Mechanical stoker**, an automatic device for feeding fuel to a furnace, and for keeping the grate free from ashes and clinkers. Many such machines have been invented. Endless aprons or chains, or revolving toothed cylinders, are common feeders, distributing the coal to the grate in definite quantity as needed, while shaking grates, revolving grate-bars, and special bars called *picker-bars*, with teeth working in the air-spaces of the grate, are employed for the discharge of ashes and cinders.

Stokesia (stô-kê-si-â), *n.* [*NL. (L'Heritier, 1788), named after Dr. Jonathan Stokes (1755-1831), a British botanist.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Vernonieæ*, characterized by large stalked heads of blue flowers, with smooth three- or four-angled achenes and a pappus of four or five long bristles. The corolla, unlike the tubular type otherwise prevalent in the tribe, are flattened above the middle and somewhat ligulate, and toward the outside of the head, by their increased size and deeply five-parted border, they suggest the family *Cichoriaceæ*. The only species, *S. laevis*, is a native of the southern United States near the Gulf of Mexico, a rare plant of wet pine-barrens. It is an erect shrub, clad above with loose wool and alternate clasping leaves, and bearing petioled leaves below, which are entire or spiny-fringed. The handsome blue flowers form large terminal heads which are purplish in the



Roman Woman Clad in the Stola (over which is draped the palla).

bud, resemble those of the China aster, and are grown in large quantities for the London market, under the name of *Stokes's aster*.

stola (stô'lâ), *n.*; pl. *stolæ* (-lê). [*L.: see stole*².] An ample outer tunic or dress worn by Roman women over the under-tunic or chemise: it fell as low as the ankles or feet, and was gathered in around the waist by a girdle. It was a characteristic garment of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and divorced women and courtesans were not permitted to wear it. See cut in preceding column.

stole¹ (stôl), *n.* Preterit and obsolete past participle of *steal*¹.

stole² (stôl), *n.* [*< ME. stole, stoole*, < *OF. estole*, *F. étole* = *Sp. Pg. estola* = *It. stola*, < *L. stola*, a stola, robe, stole, < *Gr. στολή*, a long robe; orig., in a gen. sense, dress, equipment, sacerdotal vestment or vestments; < *στέλλειν*, set, array, despatch: see *stell*.] 1. A stola, or any garment of similar nature.

Forsooth the fadir sayde to his seruauantis, Soone bryngge 3e forth the first stole, and clothe 3e him.

Wyclif, Luke xv. 22.

Behind, four priests, in sable stole,
Sung requiem for the warrior's soul.

Scott, I. of I. M., v. 30.

2. In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches, an ecclesiastical vestment, consisting of a narrow strip of silk or other material, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over one shoulder) and hanging down in front to the knees or below them. It is widened and fringed at the ends, and usually has a cross embroidered on it at the middle and at each extremity. Stoles are worn of different colors, according to the ecclesiastical season. When celebrating the eucharist a priest wears his stole crossed upon the breast and secured by the girdle, at other times simply pendent from the shoulders. A bishop, on account of his pectoral cross, wears it pendent even when celebrating. A deacon wears it over the left shoulder and tied on the right side. In the Greek Church the stole has been worn since early times in two different forms, the deacon's (*orasion*) and the priest's (*epitrachelion*). Originally the stole was of linen, and probably was a napkin or cloth indicative of ministering at the altar and at agape. The pall or omophorion is of entirely distinct origin. See *orarium*.

Forth comth the preest with stole aboute his necke,
And bad hire be lyke to Sara and Rebekke
In wysdom and in trouthe of marriage.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 450.

3. A chorister's surplice or cotta: an occasional erroneous use.

Six little Singing-boys—dear little souls—

In nice clean faces, and nice white stoles.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 210.

4. In *her.*, usually, a bearing representing a scarf with straight and parallel sides, fringed at each end.—**Groom of the stole**, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of an English king.—**Order of the Golden Stole**, a Venetian order, the badge of which was a stole of cloth of gold worn over the robes. It disappeared with the independence of the republic of Venice.—**Stole-fee**, a fee paid to a priest for religious or ecclesiastical service, as for marriages, christenings, and funerals.

stole³ (stôl), *n.* Same as *stolon*.

stole⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *stool*.

stoled (stôld), *a.* [*< stole*² + *-ed*.] Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph After Death.

stolen (stô'ln), *p. a.* [*Pp. of steal*¹.] Obtained or acquired by stealth or theft: as, *stolen goods*.

Stolen waters are sweet.

Prov. ix. 17.

Stolephoridae (stol-e-for'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Stolephorus + -idae*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies. The body is oblong or elongate; the snout is produced forward; the mouth is very large and inferior; the maxillaries are very narrow, and project backward; the dorsal fin is submedian and short; the anal fin is rather long; the pectorals are normal; and the ventrals are abdominal, but further advanced than usual, and of moderate size. There is no lateral line, but along the sides is generally developed a broad silvery band, to which the typical genus owes its name. The species are mostly of small size, rarely exceeding 6 inches, and often less. About 70 are known, some inhabiting almost all tropical and temperate seas. *Engraulidae* is a synonym.

stolephoroid (stô-lef'ô-roid), *n.* and *a.* [*< Stolephorus + -oid*.] 1. *n.* A fish of the family *Stolephoridae*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stolephoridae*.

Stolephorus (stô-lef'ô-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. στολή*, a stole, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A genus of fishes, related to the herrings, but with a produced snout, and a broad silvery band which has been compared to the white stole or band worn by priests. *Stolephorus japonicus* occurs in Japan and southward, and has been wrongly supposed to be an anchovy. It is one of the round herrings, and the use of the name *Stolephorus* for the anchovies, as in many recent

publications, is without scientific warrant. **stolid** (stol'id), *a.* [= *Sp. estolido* = *Pg. estolido* = *It. stolidus*, < *L. stolidus*, unmovable, slow, dull, stupid; prob. akin to *Gr. στερεός*.] Heavy; dull; stupid; not easily moved; lacking in or destitute of susceptibility; denoting dullness or impassiveness: as, a *stolid* person; a *stolid* appearance.

But the *stolid* calm of the Indian alone
Remains where the trace of emotion has been.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.

= *Syn.* Doltish, wooden.

stolidity (stō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= *It. stolidità*, < *LL. stoliditas* (-s), dullness, stupidity, < *L. stolidus*, dull, stupid; see *stolid*.] The state or character of being stolid; dullness; stupidity.

These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.

Beniley, Sermons, i.

= *Syn.* See *stolid*.

stolidly (stō-lid'li), *adv.* In a stolid manner: as, to gaze *stolidly* at one. *Bailey.*

stolidness (stō-lid'nes), *n.* *Stolidity.*

stolo (stō'lō), *n.*; pl. *stolones* (stō-lō'nēz). [*L.*: see *stolon*.] In *zool.*, a stolon.—**Stolo** prolifer, the proliferating stolon of some animals, as certain ascidians; a germ-stock. See *stolon*, 2 (e).

stolon (stō'lōn), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. stolon* (-n), a shoot, branch, sucker.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) In phanerogams, a reclined or prostrate branch which strikes root at the tip, developing a new plant.



Carex Goodenovi, showing the stolons.

A very slender naked stolon with a bud at the end constitutes a *runner*, as of the strawberry. See also cut under *Solidago*. (b) In mosses, a shoot running along or under the ground, and eventually rising into the air and producing fully leafed shoots. *Goebel*.—2. In *zool.*, some proliferated part or structure, likened to the stolon of a plant, connecting different parts or persons of a compound or complex organism, and usually giving rise to new zooids by the process of budding. See cuts under *Campanularia* and *Willeia*. (a) A process of protoplasm between the different compartments of a multilocular foraminifer. (b) The procumbent, adherent, or creeping basal section of the stock of some social infusorians. (c) One of the prolongations of the conosearc of some actinozoans. (d) The second stage of the embryo of some hydrozoans. (e) The germ-stock or prolongation of the tunica of some compound ascidians, as a *salp*; a *stolo* prolifer. See cuts under *Salpa* and *Cyathozoid*.

Also *stole*.

stolonate (stō'lōn-āt), *a.* [*< stolon* + *-ate*.] In *zool.*, giving rise to or provided with a stolon or stolons; originating in a stolon; stoloniferous.

stoloniferous (stō-lō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. stolon* (-n), a shoot, sucker, + *ferre*, bear, carry; see *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing stolons; proliferating, as an ascidian or a hydroid; stolonate.

stolzite (stol'zit), *n.* [Named after Dr. Stolz of Teplitz in Bohemia.] Native lead tungstate, a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a green, brown, or red color, and resinous or subadamantine luster. Sometimes called *scheelite*.

stoma (stō'mā), *n.*; pl. *stomata* (-ma-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. στόμα* (stomat-), pl. *στόμα*, the mouth, a mouth, opening, entrance or outlet, a chasm, cleft, etc., the face, front, fore part, etc.; = *Zend staman*, mouth. Cf. *stomach*, from the same source.] 1. In *zool.*, a mouth or ingestive opening; an oral orifice; an ostium or ostiole: chiefly used of small or simple apertures, as a cytostome; hence, also, a small opening of any kind through which something may pass in or out; a pore. Specifically—(a) An opening of

a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic pore or orifice, as an interstice between the cells of a serous membrane. (b) The outer opening of a trachea or air-tube of an insect; a spiracle or breathing-hole. (c) A branchial pore of an ascidian or acranial vertebrate.

2. In *bot.*, a minute orifice or slit in the epidermis of leaves, etc., which opens directly into air-cavities or intercellular spaces that pervade the interior, and through which free ingress and egress of air take place; a breathing-pore. The apparatus of the stoma consists usually of a pair of cells (there are several in the *Equisetaceae*, *Hepaticae*, etc.), called *guard-cells* or *guardian-cells*, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the slit or opening, which extends through the whole height of the epidermis and permits free communication between the intercellular spaces and the external air. According to Van Tieghem, the stomata are always open in sunlight and closed in darkness. These cells are strongly thickened on the upper and under walls of their opposed faces, while elsewhere their walls are relatively thin. The opening and closing of a stoma depend upon the difference in thickness of the parts of the walls. When the turgescence of the guard-cells increases, they curve more strongly, and consequently the cleft widens; but with decreased turgescence the cleft becomes narrower. See also cut under *Iris*.

3. In Swedenborg's philosophy, a cubical figure with hollowed surfaces, being the figure of the interstices of spheres arranged in what Swedenborg calls the fixed quadrilateral pyramidal position, supposed to be that natural to the spherical particles of water.

stomacace (stō-mak'ā-sē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. stomacace*, < *Gr. στομακία*, a disease of the mouth, scurvy of the gums, < *στόμα*, mouth, + *κακή*, badness, < *κακός*, bad.] Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

stomach (stum'ak), *n.* [Now conformed terminally to the *L.* spelling, but pron. according to its ME. origin; early mod. *E. stomach*, *stomacke*, *stomak*, *stomake*; < ME. *stomak*, *stomake*, *stomoke*, < OF. *estomac*, *estomach*, F. *estomac* = Pr. *estomach* = Sp. *estómago* = Pg. *estomago* = It. *stomaco*, the stomach, < *L. stomachus*, the throat, gullet, also the stomach, fig. taste, liking, also distaste, dislike, irritation, chagrin, < *Gr. στομαχος*, the throat, gullet, the orifice of the stomach, hence also the stomach, lit. (as shown also in other uses, the neck of the bladder or of the uterus, etc.) a mouth or opening, < *στόμα*, mouth, opening: see *stoma*.] 1†. The throat; the gullet; the mouth.

Spiteful tongues in cankered stomachs placed.

Raleigh. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A more or less sac-like part of the body where food is digested. In the lowest animals any part of the sarcode or protoplasmic substance of the body is capable of digesting food, and forms during the process a temporary stomach, as in an amoeba. In many infusorial animalcules special vacuoles containing food are formed. These are inconstant both in number and in position, whence Ehrenberg's name, *Polygastrica*, for these organisms. In the highest protozoans, which have a definite oral or ingestive area, there is likewise a more or less fixed digestive tract, constituting a stomach. A few of the metazoans have no true digestion, and consequently no stomach; such are the parenchymatous or anenterous worms, which imbibe or soak in nutriment already elaborated in the tissues of the host of which they are parasites. But the vast majority of animals above the protozoans have an intestinal digestive tract the whole or a part of which may properly be called a stomach. In most of these, again, a definite stomach exists as a specialized, usually dilated, part of the alimentary canal, in which food is subjected to a certain degree of digestion subsequent to mastication and insalivation and prior to further digestive changes which go on in the intestine. Among vertebrates more than one section of the alimentary canal is called a stomach, and many vertebrates have more than one. Thus, in birds there are a true glandular stomach, the *proventriculus*, in which the esophageal ends, and a muscular or grinding stomach, the gizzard or *gizzard*. In mammals the stomach always extends from the end of the gullet to the beginning of the gut. It is of extremely variable size and shape. Kinds of mammalian stomachs sometimes distinguished are the simple, as in man, the carnivores, etc.; the complex or plurilocular stomach, as in various marsupials, rodents, some monkeys, etc.; and the compound or multipartite. The last is confined to the ruminants. (See *Ruminantia*.) In man the stomach is the most dilated and most distensible part of the alimentary canal. It occupies parts of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions of the abdomen, immediately within the abdominal walls, below the diaphragm and partly under the liver, to the right of the spleen, and above the transverse colon. In form it is irregularly conoidal, and curved upon itself. When moderately distended, it is about 12 inches long and 4 wide; it weighs 3 or 4 ounces. But the size, shape, and hence the anatomical relations,

vary greatly in different individuals and in different states of distention. It begins where the gullet ends, at the esophageal or cardiac orifice, and ends at the pyloric orifice, where the duodenum begins. From the cardiac orifice the stomach bulges to the left in a great cul-de-sac, the fundus cardiacus, or cardiac end, in contact with the spleen, and from this greatest caliber the organ lessens in diameter with a sweep to the right. The lesser curvature or short border of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices, is uppermost, and is connected with the liver by the lesser or gastrohepatic omentum. The greater curvature or long border of the stomach is opposite the other, between the same two points, and gives attachment to the great or gastrocolic omentum. These two curvatures separate the anterior and posterior surfaces. The stomach is held in place by folds of peritoneum, the gastrocolic, gastrohepatic, gastrosplenic, and gastrophrenic omenta, the last of which gives it most fixity. The arteries of the stomach are the gastric (a branch from the celiac axis), the pyloric and right gastro-epiploic branches of the hepatic, the left gastro-epiploic, and short branches from the splenic artery. The veins end in the splenic, superior mesenteric, and portal veins. The numerous lymphatics consist of a deep set and a superficial set. The nerves are the terminal branches of both pneumogastrics and many branches from the sympathetic system. The coats of the stomach are four—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous layer is the peritoneum, which covers the whole organ on both its surfaces, and is reflected away from it along each of its curvatures. The muscular coat includes three sets of fibers—longitudinal, circular, and oblique, the last chiefly limited to the cardia. The submucous coat is simply the connective tissue between the muscular layer and the mucous membrane lining the stomach. This mucous membrane is the so-called "coat" of the stomach. It is thick, pinkish, reddish, or brownish, with a soft velvety surface, thrown into longitudinal folds or rugae when the organ is contracted. Studding the surface of the mucous membrane are numberless depressions or alveoli of polygonal tendency to hexagonal form, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; these are the enlarged mouths of the tubular gastric glands, which secrete the gastric juice by the action of which gastric digestion is effected. Two kinds of these follicles are distinguished by their microscopic structure—the pyloric and the cardiac. The former are found chiefly at and near the pyloric end, the latter most typical at the cardiac, and there are intermediate forms in intermediate regions. The epithelium lining the mucous membrane and its alveoli is of the kind called *columnar*. Besides the four coats above described, a fifth, a layer of involuntary muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the submucous layer, is distinguished as the *muscularis mucosae*. The digestive activity of the stomach is intermittent, and depends upon the stimulus which the presence of food occasions. The muscular arrangement is such that food is continually rolled about, so that every part of the mass is submitted to the action of the gastric juice. In the stomach the proteids are converted into albumins and peptones by the pepsin, milk is curdled by the rennet-ferment, the gelatiniferous tissues are dissolved, and other less important changes are effected. See also cuts under *Alimentary*, *Asteroides*, *Appendicularia*, *Dibranchiata*, *Doliolids*, *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Plumatella*, *pluteus*, *Protula*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Ruminantia*, *Salpa*, *Tragulus*, and *Tunicata*.

3. The digestive person or alimentary zooid of a compound polyp. See *gasterozoid*.—4. In most insects of the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and some *Hymenoptera*, a bladder-like expansion of the esophagus, which can be dilated at the will of the insect; the sucking-stomach, by means of which the nectar of flowers or other liquid is sucked up, as water is drawn into a syringe. In mandibulate insects the ingluvies or crop takes the place of the sucking-stomach, and nearly all insects have two true stomachs, called *proventriculus* and *ventriculus*. 5. Appetite; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals.

The body is as so redy and penyble

To wake, that my *stomak* is destroyed.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 139.

Pray, seat you, lords: we'll bear you company,

But with small *stomach* to taste any food.

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

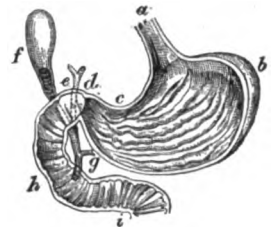
I'll make as bold with your meat: for the trot has got me a good *stomach*. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

In some countries, where men and women have good travelling *stomachs*, they begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth, but if capon come short of filling their bellies, to their porridge again, 'tis their only course. Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

Hence—6. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for controversy.

He also hath tolde me moche off *hys stomake* and tender faver that he owythe to yow. *Pardon Letters*, III. 160.

Finding that the citizens had apparently no *stomach* for the fight, he removed his trophies, and took his departure. *Molloy*, Dutch Republic, II. 66.



Human Stomach and Beginning of Intestine, laid open to show rugae.

a., esophagus of gullet; *b.*, cardiac (left) dilatation of stomach; *c.*, lesser curvature of stomach, opposite which is the (unlettered) greater curvature; *d.*, pylorus, at right extremity of stomach; *e.*, biliary or hepatic duct; *f.*, gall-bladder, whose duct, the cystic duct, forms with the hepatic duct the ductus communis choledochus, or common bile-duct; *g.*, pancreatic duct, opening into the last; *h.*, duodenum, or beginning of the small intestine.



1. *Strobilanthes strobilanthus*. 2. *Phyllanthus variegatus*. 3. *Limncharis rosea*. a, Stomata. (Magnified.)

7. Disposition. (a) Spirit; temper; heart.

Though I be not worthy to receive any favor at the hands of your maister, yet is your excellent herte and noble *stomach* worthy to shewe favour.

Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

This was no small Magnanimity in the King, that he was able to pull down the high *Stomachs* of the Prelates in that time.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

(b) Compassion; pity.

Nere myn extorcion I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japes wol I nat be shryven,
Stomak ne conscience ne knowe I noon.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 143.

(c) Courage; spirit.

For in them, as men of stowter *stomaches*, bolder spiritres, and manlyr courages then handycraftes men and plowmen be, doth consist the whole powre, strength, and puissance of our army, when we muste fight in battayle.

Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, p. 39.

(d) Pride; haughtiness; conceit.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

(e) Spleen; anger; choler; resentment; sullenness.

From that time King Richard, mooded in *stomachs* against King Philip, neuer shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 23.

Many learned men have written, with moch diversitie for the matter, and therefore with great contrarietie and some *stomachs* amongst them selves.

Aecham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

Which might teach these times not suddenly to condemn all things that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of *stomach*, virulence, and ill nature.

Milton, Church-Government, II., Int.

Circulating stomach, one of the temporary food-vacuoles of an infusorian or other protozoan, which moves about with a kind of cyclosis. See *Polygastrica*. — **Frigidity of the stomach**, a state of gastric debility formerly considered to depend on sexual excesses. — **Fullness of the stomach**, a feeling of weight or distention in the epigastric region. — **Glandular stomach**. See *proventriculus*. — **Hypogenesis of the stomach**, unnatural smallness of the stomach, seen in some children. — **Masticatory stomach**. See *masticatory*. — **Muscular stomach**. See *muscular* and *pizzard*. — **Pit of the stomach**, the depression just below the sternum: same as *epigastrium*, 1. Also called *infrasternal fossa*, *sorobicular cordis*, and *anticardium*. — **Proud stomach**, a haughty disposition. Compare def. 7.

Truths whilk are as unwelcome to a *proud stomach* as wet clover to a cow's.

Scott, Pirate, xviii.

Rugae of the stomach, folds of the mucous membrane, present when the organ is contracted, and extending for the most part in a longitudinal direction. See cut in def. 2. — **Sour stomach**, that condition of the stomach which causes acid eructations. — **Sucking-stomach**. See def. 4. — **To stay the stomach**. See *stay*.

Stomach (stum'ak), *v.* [= *OF. estomaquer* = *Sp. Pg. estomagar* = *It. stomacare*, disgust, refl. feel disgust, < *L. stomachari*, feel disgust, be angry, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike, stomach: see *stomach*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1†. To encourage; hearten.

When he had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth his word without fear, he went forward with them by his grace, conquering in them the prince of this world.

Bp. Bale, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 313.

2†. To hate; resent; remember or regard with anger or resentment.

If that any *stomach* this my deed,
Alphonse can revenge thy wrong with speed.

Greene, Alphonse, III.

A plague on them all for me! . . . O, I do *stomach* them hugely.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

3. To put up with; bear without open resentment or opposition: as, to *stomach* an affront.

"The priests talk," said he, "of absolution in such terms that laymen can not *stomach* it."

Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 76.

4. To turn the stomach of; disgust. [Rare.]

It is not because the restaurants are very dirty — if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not *stomach* you.

Hovells, Venetian Life, vi.

II.† intrans. To be or become angry.

What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction?

Hooker.

Stomachal (stum'ak-al), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. stomacal* = *Sp. Pg. estomacal* = *It. stomacale*, < *NL. stomachalis*, < *L. stomachus*, stomach: see *stomach*, *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric: as, *stomachal* tubes.

The body-wall, which encloses the *stomachal* cavity.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

2. Relating to the stomach, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdominal; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace. — 3. Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic. — **Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

II. n. A stomachic.

stomach-animals† (stum'ak-an'i-malz), *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*. See *Polygastrica*. *Oken*.

stomach-brush (stum'ak-brush), *n.* A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach, by way of the esophagus, to stimulate secretion.

stomach-cough (stum'ak-kôf), *n.* A form of reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach or small intestine.

stomacher (stum'ak-er), *n.* [*< stomach*, *v.*, + *-er*]. 1. One who stomachs, in any sense of the word. — 2†. A stomachic; an appetizer.

In Sir Kenelm Digby's "Choice and Experimental Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery" (London, 1675) I find a preparation of herbs for external application with this heading: "To strengthen the stomach use the following *stomacher*."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 173.

3. A part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front and usually projecting down into the skirt or lapping over it — the name being given to the whole front piece covering the pit of the stomach and the breast. In some fashions the stomacher was richly embroidered, and ornamented with jewels, as in Europe in the sixteenth century.

Less fashionable ladies, between 1615 and 1625, discarded the tight and pointed *stomacher* and farthingale, and wore, over an easy jerkin and ample petticoat, a loose gown open in front, made high to meet the ruff.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

4. A plaque or brooch, usually large, the name being derived from that part of the dress upon which the brooch was worn. *J. B. Atkinson*, *Art Jour.* (1867), p. 203.

stomachful (stum'ak-fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stomachfull*; < *stomach* + *-ful*.] Full of stomach or wilfulness; proud; spirited; wilful; perverse; stubborn; sturdy.

From all those Tartars he hath had an Army of a hundred and twenty thousand excellent, swift, *stomachful* Tartarian horse.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 39.

Nay, if I had but any body to stand by me, I am as *stomachful* as another.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

stomachfully† (stum'ak-fûl-i), *adv.* In a stomachful, or perverse or wilful, manner; stubbornly; perversely. *Bp. Hall*, The Golden Calf.

stomachfulness† (stum'ak-fûl-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness; wilfulness.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness — avail but little.

Granger, On Eccles. (1621), p. 243.

stomach-grief (stum'ak-grêf), *n.* Anger.

Stomach grief is when we will take the matter as hot as a taste. We need no examples for this matter, hot men have to many.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric.

stomachic (stô-mak'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. stomachique* = *Sp. estomacico* = *Pg. estomachico* = *It. stomachico*, < *L. stomachicus*, < *Gr. στομαχικός*, pertaining to the stomach, < *στόμαχος*, the stomach: see *stomach*, *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach. (a) Stomachal; gastric: as, *stomachic* vessels or nerves. (b) Specifically, sharpening the appetite, and stimulating gastric digestion. See *stomachal*, 3.

He [Boswell] was . . . gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character.

Carlyle, Boswell's Johnson.

Stomachic balsam, a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of wormwood, cloves, mace, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber, made up in different proportions. — **Stomachic calculus**, a concretion, usually containing hair, found in the stomach, particularly of lower animals. See *bezoar*. — **Stomachic fever**, gastric fever. See *fever*.

II. n. A medicine which sharpens the appetite, and is supposed to stimulate digestion, as the bitter tonics; a stomachal.

stomachical (stô-mak'ik-al), *a.* [*< stomachic* + *-al*.] Same as *stomachic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 18.

stomaching† (stum'ak-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stomach*, *v.*] Resentment. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 9.

stomachless (stum'ak-less), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stomacklesse*; < *stomach* + *-less*.] Lacking stomach; having no appetite. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

stomachous† (stum'ak-us), *a.* [*< L. stomachosus*, angry, choleric, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike: see *stomach*.] Resentful; sullen; obstinate.

Young blood is hot; youth hasty; ingenuity open; abuse impatient; choleric *stomachous*.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

stomach-piece (stum'ak-pēs), *n.* In ship-carp., same as *apron*, 3.

stomach-plaster (stum'ak-plás'tēr), *n.* See *plaster*.

stomach-pump (stum'ak-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for the purpose of emptying the stomach or of introducing liquids into it. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as

to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage. When the object is to empty the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When, on the contrary, the object is to force a liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed. It is now not much used, the stomach being emptied, when necessary, by the stomach-tube working as a siphon.

stomach-qualmed (stum'ak-kwämd), *a.* Same as *stomach-sick*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 193.

stomach-sick (stum'ak-sik), *a.* Nauseated; qualmish; hence, having an aversion.

Receiving some hurt in his stomach by drinking those cold waters, he proved *stomach-sick* to his expedition also.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 229.

stomach-staggers (stum'ak-stag'érz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. The animal so affected doses in the stable, resting his head in the manger; on awaking, or being aroused, he falls to eating, and continues to eat voraciously, death from apoplexy or repletion often resulting.

stomach-sweetbread (stum'ak-swët'bred), *n.* The pancreas of the calf, as used for food: distinguished from the *throat-sweetbread*, or thymus gland of the same animal.

stomach-timber (stum'ak-tim'bér), *n.* Same as *belly-timber*. [Slang.]

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .
The main strength of every member
Depends upon the *stomach timber*.

Combs, Dr. Syntax's Tours, xxxiii.

stomach-tooth (stum'ak-tôth), *n.* A lower canine milk-tooth of infants: so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance.

stomach-tube (stum'ak-tüb), *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach, through the gullet, as for washing out the stomach.

stomach-worm (stum'ak-wérn), *n.* A common intestinal roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach.

stomachy (stum'ak-i), *a.* [*< stomach* + *-y*.] Proud; haughty; irascible; easily offended. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

stomack, **stomakt**, **stomaket**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *stomach*.

stomapod (stô-mä-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomatopoda (stô-mäp'ô-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. στόμα*, mouth, + *ποδ* (pod) = *E. foot*.] Same as *Stomatopoda*. *Latreille*, 1817.

stomatopodiform (stô-mä-pod'i-tôr-m), *a.* [*< NL. Stomatopoda* + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling or shaped like a stomatopod, especially of the genus *Squilla*. Applied in entomology to certain elongate, somewhat flattened larvae which have the abdomen wider than the thorax, long antennae, and six legs, the anterior pair being large and raptorial. In aquatic species the body is furnished with lateral false gills. The larvae of *Ephemera* are examples of this form.

stomatopodous (stô-mäp'ô-dus), *a.* [*< stomapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

stomata, *n.* Plural of *stoma*.

stomatal (stô-mä-täl), *a.* [*< NL. stoma(t) + -al*.] In bot. and zool., relating or belonging to stomata.

stomate (stô-mät), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. stomata* for *stomatatus*, < *stoma* (stomat-), a stoma: see *stoma*.] *I. a.* Having a stoma or stomata; stomatous.

II. n. A stoma.

stomatia, *n.* Plural of *stomatium*.

stomatic (stô-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. stomatico*, < *Gr. στοματικός*, of or pertaining to the mouth, < *στόμα* (r-), mouth: see *stoma*.] *I. a.* In zool. and bot., of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata; oral.

II. n. A medicine for diseases of the mouth. **stomatiferous** (stô-mä-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. stoma(t) + L. ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Bearing or provided with stomata; stomatophorous.

stomatitis (stô-mä-tis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. στόμα* (r-), mouth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate. — **Aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, consisting in the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore*, *mouth*, *follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*. — **Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*. — **Gangrenous stomatitis**. See *noma*. — **Mercurial stomatitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with ulceration, caused by mercurial poisoning. — **Parasitic stomatitis**, inflammation of the mouth due to or complicated with the growth on the mucous membrane of *Ordnium albicans*. Also called *thrush*, *pseudomembranous stomatitis*.

—**Ulcerous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, usually unilateral, resulting in the formation of multiple ulcers. Also called *stomatitis phlegmonosa stomatitis*, and *putrid sore mouth*.
stomatium (stō-mā'shi-um), *n.*; *pl. stomatia* (-ia). [NL., dim. of *stoma*: see *stoma*.] A *stoma*.
Stomatopoda (stō-mā-tō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *πόδος*, form.] Von Siebold's name for the ciliate infusorians, regarded by him as the only animalcules with distinct stomata, or oral apertures: distinguished from *Astoma*, or the supposed mouthless flagellate infusorians.

stomatodæum (stō-mā-tō-dē-um), *n.*; *pl. stomatodæa* (-ia). [NL.: see *stomodæum*.] Same as *stomodæum*. [Rare.]

The *stomatodæum*: a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against the mesenteron, spacious, and well marked on account of its dense pigmentation.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 171.

stomatode (stō-mā-tōd), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *είδος*, form.] I. *a.* Having a *stoma* or cytostome, as an infusorian; stomatophorous; of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

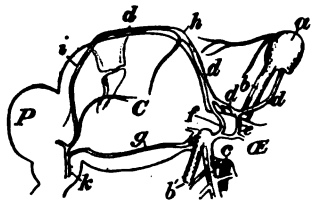
As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or "*stomatode*" Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth, and mouthless or "*astomatous*" Protozoa.
H. A. Nicholson.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

stomatodendron (stō-mā-tō-dēn'dron), *n.*; *pl. stomatodendra* (-drā). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] One of the dendritic branches of the *Rhizostomatidae*, ending in minute polypites. *Encyc. Dict.*

stomatodynia (stō-mā-tō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the mouth.

stomatogastric (stō-mā-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastri-*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach: applied to the set or system of visceral nerves which ramify upon the alimentary canal of many invertebrates. See figure and description.



Stomatogastric and other Visceral Nerves of Crayfish (*Asiaticus fluvialis*).

The Crayfish possesses a remarkably well-developed system of visceral or stomatogastric nerves.
Huxley, Anat. (Invert., p. 296.)

stomatological (stō-mā-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *stomatology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stomatology.

stomatologist (stō-mā-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *stomatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in stomatology.

stomatology (stō-mā-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-λογία*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.

stomatomorphous (stō-mā-tō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *μορφή*, form.] In bot., mouth-shaped.

stomatonecrosis (stō-mā-tō-nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *νέκρωσις*, deadness: see *necrosis*.] Gangrenous stomatitis. See *stomatitis* and *noma*.

Stomatophora (stō-mā-tof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatophorus*: see *stomatophorous*.] Protozoa which are provided with a mouth or its equivalent: a higher series of protozoans: same as *Infusoria*, 2: opposed to *Lipostomata*.

stomatophorous (stō-mā-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stomatophorus*, < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] Having a mouth or *stoma*; or of pertaining to the *Stomatophora*; not *lipostomatous*.

stomatoplastic (stō-mā-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *stomatoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

stomatoplasty (stō-mā-tō-plas-tī), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the mouth.

stomatopod (stō-mā-tō-pod), *a. and n.* [< NL. *stomatopus* (-pod-), < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *πόις* (rod-) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Having some of the legs close by the mouth, as a mantis-shrimp; of or pertaining to the *Stomatopoda*. Also *stomatopodous*, *stomatopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatopoda*, in any sense.

Also *stomapod*.

Stomatopoda (stō-mā-tōp'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatopus* (-pod-): see *stomatopod*.] An order of malacostracous podophthalmic crustaceans, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) As constituted by Latreille in 1817, in the form *Stomatopoda*, the second order of *Crustacea*, the so-called sea-manta, or gastrurans, divided into two families, *Unipeltata* and *Bipeltata*, of which only the former are properly stomatopodous, the other being the so-called glass-crabs (*Phyllosoma*), or larval forms of other crustaceans. Hence—(b) An artificial order of the higher crustaceans, under which are included not only the *Squilla* or *Stomatopoda* proper, but also the *Myxide* or opossum-shrimps, and related forms, the *Luciferidae*, etc. (c) Restricted by Huxley to the family *Squillidae*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidae*.

Squilla, *Gonodactylus*, and *Coronis* appear to me to differ so widely and in such important structural peculiarities, not only from the Podophthalmia proper, but from all other Crustacea, as to require arrangement in a separate group, for which the title of *Stomatopoda* may well be retained.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 317.

stomatopodous (stō-mā-tōp'ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomatopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomatopora (stō-mā-tōp'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1835), < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *πόρος*, pore: see *porē*.] Same as *Aulopora*.

stomatoporeid (stō-mā-tōp'ō-roid), *a.* [< *Stomatopora* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a coral of the genus *Stomatopora*. *Geological Jour.*, XLV. iii. 566.

Stomatopterophora (stō-mā-tōp'tē-rof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *πτερόν*, feather, + *φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the fourth class of mollusks, divided into two orders, *Pterobranchia* and *Dactylobranchia*; the *Pteropoda* or pteropods.

stomatorrhagia (stō-mā-tō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηννίνα*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stomatoscope (stō-mā-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of gag for keeping the jaws separated so as to expose the interior of the mouth to view: also, a modification of the rhinoscope.

stomatotheca (stō-mā-tō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. stomatothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *θήκη*, box, chest.] In entom., the mouth-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the mouth.

stomatous (stō-mā-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *στόμα*(-), mouth, + *-ous*.] Provided with stomata; stomatophorous; stomate.

Stomias (stō-mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Stomiidae*, having a long compressed body with delicate deciduous scales, a row of phosphorescent or luminous spots along each side, and a rayed dorsal opposite the anal fin: so called from the large and deep mouth, armed with a formidable array of teeth. *S. ferox* is found from Greenland to Cape Cod. Specimens are taken at various depths from 450 to 1,900 fathoms.

Stomiidae (stō-mi-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomias* (see *stomioid*) + *-idae*.] A family of physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Stomias*. They are deep-sea Atlantic fishes, of 5 or 6 species and 3 genera, divided into 2 subfamilies, according to the presence or absence of an adipose fin.

stomioid (stō-mi-ō'id), *a. and n.* [< *Stomias* (assumed stem *Stomiat-*).] I. *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Stomias*; of or pertaining to the *Stomiidae*.

II. *n.* Any fish of the family *Stomiidae*.

stomodæal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* Same as *stomodæal*.

stomodæum (stō-mō-dē-um), *n.*; *pl. stomodæa* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *δαίος*, by the way, < *ὁδός*, way.] An anterior part of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole enteric tube as is formed at the oral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *proctodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the aboral end, both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin.

stomodæal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* [< *stomodæum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a stomodæum. Also spelled *stomodæal*.

Stomoxys (stō-mok-si'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomoxys* + *-idae*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Stomoxys*, often merged in the *Muscidae*. It contains such genera as *Stomoxys*, *Hemantobius*, and *Glossina*, and includes some well-known biting flies, as the horn-fly, stable-fly, and tsetse-fly. Also *Stomoxys* (Meigen, 1824) and *Stomoxys* (Westwood, 1840), and, as a subfamily of *Muscidae*, *Stomoxysinae* or *Stomoxysinae*.

Stomoxys (stō-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ὄξυς*, sharp.] A notable genus of biting flies, typical of the family

Stomoxysidae, or merged with the *Muscidae*. They are gray, of medium size, and resemble the common house-fly in appearance. The mouth-parts are developed into a horny proboscis. *S. calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America, is a familiar example. See *stable-fly*, 1.

stomp¹ (stomp), *n.* A dialectal form of *stamp*; specifically, in coal-mining, one of the plugs of wood driven into the roof of the level, to which are fastened the "lines" serving to direct the miner in his proper course; they may also be used as bench-marks. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

stomp², *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *stump*.
stompers (stom'pērs), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *stampers*. See *stamper*, 3.

stonage (stō'nāj), *n.* [< *stone* + *-age*.] A collection or heap of stones. *Halliwell*.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal?
Leviticus. (Nares.)

stond (stond), *v. and n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stand*.

stondent. An obsolete past participle of *stand*.

stone (stōn), *n. and a.* [Also *E. dial. stean*, **steen*, *Sc. stane*, *stain*; < ME. *stoon*, *ston*, *stan*, < AS. *stān* = OS. *stēn* = OFries. *stēn* = D. *steen* = MLG. *stēn*, LG. *steen* = OHG. MHG. G. *stein* = Icel. *steinn* = Sw. Dan. *sten* = Goth. *stains*, a stone; prob. akin to Obulg. *stiena* = Russ. *stiēna*, a wall, and to Gr. *στία*, *stiov*, a stone. Hence *steen*¹, *steen*².] I. *n.* 1. A piece of rock of small or moderate size. The name *rock* is given to the aggregation of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. A small piece or fragment of this rock is generally called a *stone*, and to this a qualifying term is frequently added: as, *cobble-stone* or *gravel-stone*. See *rock*¹.

Lo, here be *stoony*s hard y-wroughte,
 Make hereof breed.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Are there no *stones* in heaven
 But what serve for the thunder?

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 234.

He is not a man, but a block, a very *stone*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 450.

2. The hard material of which rock consists: in contradistinction to *metal*, *wood*, etc.

Al hem to-dryen ase *ston* doth the glas.

Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

He made a harp of her breast-bone, . . .

Whose sounds would melt a heart of *stone*.

The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 236).

That we might see our own work out, and watch
 The sandy footprint harden into *stone*.

Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

3. A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a *grindstone*; a *hearthstone*; an *altar-stone*. Specifically—(a) A gun-flint.

About seamen of the clocke marched forward the light
 peeces of ordinance, with *stone* and powder.

Holmes, *Chron.*, III. 947.

(b) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

You shall shine more bright in these contents

Than unswept *stone* besmeard with sluttish time.

Shak., Sonnets, IV.

(c) A millstone. (d) In printing, an imposing-stone. (e) In glass-manuf., a flattening-stone.

4. A precious stone; a gem. See *precious*.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,

Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 4. 27.

5. A small, hard, rounded object resembling a stone or pebble: as, a *hail-stone*; a *gall-stone*; an *ear-stone*. Specifically—(a) A calculeous concretion in the kidney or urinary bladder or gall-bladder, etc.; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. (b) A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.] (c) The nut of a drape or stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp, as in the peach, cherry, or plum. See *drupe* and *endocarp* (with cuts). (d) A hard, compact mass; a lump or nugget.

Marvellous great *stones* of yron.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 498.

6. The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

Lend me a looking-glass;

If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,

Why, then she lives.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 262.

7. A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 pounds avoirdupois, and is commonly used in England in giving the weight of a man, but other values are in common use, varying with the article weighed: thus, the stone of butchers' meat or fish is 8 pounds, of cheese 16 pounds, of glass 5 pounds, of alum 134 pounds, of hemp usually 32 pounds, though a statute of George II. made it 16 pounds, and one of Henry VIII. 20 pounds; of lead 12 pounds, though the statute of *ponderibus* makes it 15 pounds of 25 "shillings" each, equal to 144 pounds avoirdupois. There were in the early part of the nineteenth century many local stones in use in England, but in the United States this unit is unknown. The stone of 14 pounds is not recognized in the statute *de ponderibus*, and first appears as a weight for wool. The old arithmetics call 14 pounds half a quarter,

and either do not mention the stone, or define it as 8 pounds. The only legal stone in Great Britain now is that of 14 pounds.

And sende ye me word how mech more yn value yn a stoon shall I gyle my wolla. *Paston Letters*, l. 155.

He was not a ghost, my visitor, but solid flesh and bone; He wore a Palo Alto hat, his height was twenty stone.

O. W. Holmes, *Nux Postconectica*.

Alencon stone, pure rock-crystal cut in rose or brilliant form. — **Amazonian or Amazon stone**. See *Amazonian*. — **Arkansas stone**, a fine-grain whetstone found in Arkansas, and used to sharpen surgical and dental instruments. — **Armenian stone**. See *Armenian*. — **Artificial stone**, a material prepared for decorative and building purposes by consolidating sand with the aid of some chemical. The best-known and most extensively used artificial stone is Ransome's, which is made by mixing sand with silicate of soda in a pug-mill, so as to form a plastic substance, which is then rolled or pressed into any desired form. The articles as thus prepared are then immersed in a solution of calcium chloride, when double decomposition takes place, a calcium silicate being formed which firmly cements the particles of sand together, while the sodium chloride, the other product of the decomposition, is afterward removed by washing. This material has been somewhat extensively used in England and elsewhere. Other processes akin to this, but in which different chemicals were used, have also been patented in the United States, but the materials thus produced have not met with any extensive sale. Beton or concrete has also been employed as a building material, to take the place of stone or brick, especially the "béton-Colignet," which is extensively used in and near Paris and elsewhere. Beton and concrete, which are mixtures of sand, gravel, stone chippings, fragments of brick, etc., with common or hydraulic mortar or cement, are also frequently, but not correctly, designated *artificial stone*. — **Ayr stone**, a stone used for polishing marble and surfacing metals. The harder varieties are used as whetstones. Also called *water of Ayr*. — **Scotch stone**, and *smoke-stone*. — **Bath stone**, a rock used extensively for building purposes in England, and especially near Bath (whence its name). It is a limestone, having an oblique structure, and belonging to the Inferior Oolite, which lies directly upon the Lias, the lowest division of the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. Also called *Bath oolite*. — **Beer stone**, a hard sandy chalk stratum of small thickness, occurring westward of Seaton in Devonshire, England. It forms a part of the Lower Chalk, and contains *Inoceramus mytiloides*. This series of beds, not having a thickness of more than 10 feet, is only of local importance, but it has been quarried as a building-stone for many hundred years, and parts of Exeter Cathedral are built of it. — **Bologna stone**, or **Bolognian stone**, a variety of barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time. — **Bristol stone**, rock-crystal, or Bristol diamond, small round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England. — **Caen stone**, the French equivalent of the English Bath oolite. It is a cream-colored building-stone, of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England. — **Cambray stones**. See *cambray*. — **Centaurial stones**. See *centaurial*. — **Ceylon stone**, a dark-green, brown, or black spinel from Ceylon, also called *ceylonite*; the name is also given to other minerals or gems from Ceylon. — **Channel stone**. See *channel*. — **Charnwood Forest stone**, an oolite found only in Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, England. It is one of the best substitutes for the Turkey oolite, and is much used to give a fine edge to knives and other tools. — **Cornish stone**. Same as *china-stone*, 2.

Cornish stone is used for almost all English wares, both in the body and the glaze. *Spence's Ensay*, p. 1560.

Crab's stones. Same as *crab's eyes* (which see, under *crab*). See also *crabstone*. — **Grape stone**, a trade-name for onyx of which the surface is cut in imitation of grape and colored a lustrous black. A similar article is made from artificial silicious compounds cast in molds. — **Cut stone**, hewn stone, or work in hewn stone; ashler. — **Deaf as a stone**. See *deaf*. — **Dimension stone**, ashler. — **Drafted stone**, ashler stone having a chisel-draft around the face, the part inside the draft being left rough. — **Heracleian stone**. See *Heracleian*. — **Hewn stone**, blocks of stone with faces dressed to shape by the hammer. — **Holy stone**, a stone used in magical rites, whether as a magic mirror or show-stone, or as a sort of amulet. — **Infernal ledger**, lithographic, Lydian stone. See the adjectives. — **Maltese stone**, a limestone of a delicate brown cream-color, very compact, and almost as soft as chalk. The natives of the island of Malta turn and carve it into various ornamental objects. — **Memorial meteoric**, **Moabite stone**. See the adjectives. — **Mocha stone** [formerly also *Moo stone*; also *Mocha pebble*; so called from *Mocha* in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful], a variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborization, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxides, as of manganese and iron; moss-agate. — **Philosopher's stone**. See *elixir*, 1. — **Portland stone**, in England, a rock belonging to the Portlandian series: so named from the Isle of Portland, where it is typically developed. The Portlandian is a part of the Jurassic series, and lies between the Purbeckian, the highest member of that series, and the Kimmeridgian. The Portland group, or Portlandian, consists of two divisions, the Portland stone and the Portland sand; the former has several subdivisions, to which local names are attached, such as *curf*, *base-bed*, and *whit-bed*. The Portland stone, which is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, is an important building-stone in England, and was extensively used by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, in important public buildings, especially in St. Paul's Cathedral. — **Precious stone**. See *precious*. — **Protean stone**. See *Protean*. — **Quarry-faced stone**, cut stone of which the face is left rough as it comes from the quarry, as distinguished from *tooled*, *hammer-faced*, *pitch-faced stone*, etc. — **Rocking stone**. See *rock*. — **Rosetta stone**, a stele or

tablet of black basalt, found in 1799 near Rosetta, a town of Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers. This stone bears a trilingual inscription, a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic and demotic. The inscription was deciphered chiefly by Champollion, and afforded the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The monument is now in the British Museum. — **Rough-pointed stone**. See *rough*. — **Rubbed stone**, stone-work of which the surface is cut straight with the stone-saw, and afterward smoothed by rubbing with grit or sand-stone. — **Samaritan stone**. See *Samaritan*. — **Saracen's or Sarsen's stone**. See *Saracen*. — **Scotch stone**. Same as *Ayr stone*. — **Shipman's stone**. See *shipman*. — **Sonorous stone**. See *sonorous*. — **Standing stone**. See *standing*. — **Stick and stone**. See *stick*. — **Stone cancer**. Same as *scirrhus cancer* (which see, under *scirrhus*). — **Stone of the second class**. See *elixir*, 1. — **Stones of sulphur**. See *sulphur*. — **To leave no stone unturned**, to do everything that can be done; use all practicable means to effect an object; spare no exertions.

New crimes invented, left unturn'd no stone

To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.

Dryden, *Enfield*, ll. 133.

To mark with a white stone, to mark as particularly fortunate, favored, or esteemed. The phrase arose from the custom among the Romans of marking their lucky days on the calendar with a white stone (as a piece of chalk), while unlucky days were marked with charcoal. *Brewer*. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *rock*.

II. a. 1. Made of stone: as, a stone house; a stone wall.

The lion on your old stone gates

Is not more cold to you than I.

Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

2. Made of stoneware: as, a stone jar; a stone mug.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)

Had two stone bottles found,

To hold the liquor that she loved,

And keep it safe and sound.

Cowper, *John Gilpin*.

Stone age. See *archaeological ages*, under *age*. — **Stone ax**, an ax-head or hatchet-head made of hard stone. Such axes are found, belonging to prehistoric epochs, and have also been in use down to the present time among savage tribes in different parts of the world. Compare *stone-axe*. — **Stone brick**. See *brick*. — **Stone jug**. See *jug*, 2. — **Stone ocher**. See *ocher*.

stone (stōn), v. t.; pret. and pp. *stoned*, ppr. *stoning*. [*ME. stonen*, *stanen* (in earlier use *stenen*, whence mod. E. dial. *steen*), < *AS. stēnan* = *OHG. steinōn*, *MHG. steinen* = *Sw. stena* = *Dan. stene* = *Goth. stainjan* (cf. *D. steinigen* = *G. steinigen*), pelt with stones, stone; from the noun.] 1. To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

With stones men shulde hir stryke and stone hir to death.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

Francis himself was stoned to death.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

2. To make like stone; harden. [Rare.]

O perjur'd woman! thou dost stone my heart.

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 63.

3. To free from stones, as fruit.

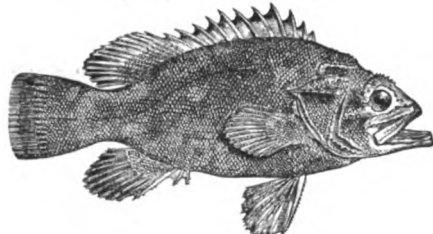
She picked from Polly's very hand the raisins which the good woman was stoning for the most awfully sacred election cake.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 270.

4. To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to stone a well or a road. — 5. In *leather-manuf.*, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

stone-ax (stōn'aks), n. [*ME. *stonax*, < *AS. stānax*, < *stān*, stone, + *ax*, ax.] An ax or a hammer with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in hewing stone.

stone-basil (stōn'baz'il), n. Same as *basil-wood*. — **stone-bass** (stōn'bās), n. A fish of the family *Serranidae*, *Polyprion americanus*, or another of the same genus. It is distinguished by the development of a strong longitudinal bony ridge on the opercu-



Stone-bass (*Polyprion americanus*).

lum, and the serration of the spines of the anal and ventral fins. It inhabits moderately deep water in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic. (Also called *wreck-fish* and *cernier*.) The corresponding stone-bass of Pacific waters is a very similar though distinct species, *P. coryphæus*. See *Polyprion*.

stone-bird (stōn'bērd), n. 1. The vinous groove-beak, or moro. — 2. The stone-snipe, or greater yellowlegs. See cut under *yellowlegs*.

stone-biter (stōn'bi'tēr), n. The common wolf-fish. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.

stone-blind (stōn'blind'), a. [= *Isrl. stein-blindr* = *Sw. Dan. sten-blind*; as *stone* + *blind*.] Blind as a stone; wholly blind, either literally or figuratively.

I thought I saw everything, and was stone-blind all the while.

George Eliot, *Mr. Gilfil*, xviii.

stone-blue (stōn'blū), n. A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

stone-boat (stōn'bōt), n. A drag or sled without runners, used for moving stones; also, a wagon-platform hung below the axles, used for the same purpose. [*U. S.*]

stonebock (stōn'bok), n. Same as *steenbok*.

stone-boilers (stōn'boi'lērz), n. pl. People who practise stone-boiling.

The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as stone-boilers.

E. B. Tylor, *Early Hist. Mankind*, ix.

stone-boiling (stōn'boi'ling), n. The act or process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it.

The art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*.

E. B. Tylor, *Early Hist. Mankind*, ix.

stone-borer (stōn'bōr'ēr), n. A mollusk that bores stones; a lithodorous, lithophagous, or saxicavous bivalve. See cuts under *accessory*, *date-shell*, *Glycymeris*, and *pidcock*.

stone-bow (stōn'bō), n. [*ME. stonbowe*; < *stone* + *bow*.] A weapon somewhat resembling a crossbow, for shooting stones; a catapult; also, a sort of toy.

O, for a stone-bow, to hit him in the eye!

Shak., *T. N.*, ll. 5. 51.

Item, six stone bowes that shoot lead pellets.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 303.

Children will shortly take him for a wall,

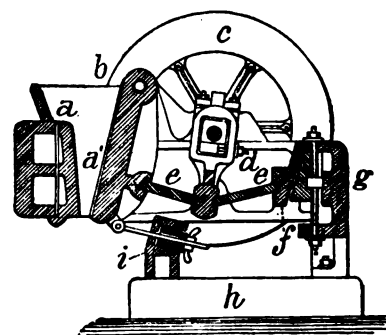
And set their stone-bowes in his forehead.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *King and No King*, v. 1.

stone-bramble (stōn'brām'bl), n. Same as *roebuck-berry*.

stone-brash (stōn'brash), n. In *agri.*, a sub-soil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stonebreak (stōn'brāk), n. The meadow-saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*: so called from the virtue, according to the doctrine of signatures, of its pebble-like bulbs against calculus. The name is also a general equivalent of *saxifrage*. — **stone-breaker** (stōn'brāk'ēr), n. One who or that which breaks stones; specifically, a ma-



Stone-breaker.

a, stationary jaw; a', oscillating jaw; b, hopper; c, fly-wheel; d, short pitman connecting crank-wrist with toggles; e, e, toggles; f, frame, strengthened at g, where the thrust of the toggles is received; h, base of machine; i, rubber spring which withdraws the lower end of the jaw a'.

chine for pounding or crushing stone; an ore-mill; a stone-crusher.

stone-bruise (stōn'brōz), n. A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painful and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking barefooted; also, a bruise produced on the hand, as by ball-playing. [*Local*, *U. S.*]

stonebuck (stōn'buk), n. [*ME. *stonbukke*, < *AS. stānbucca*, the ibex, < *stān*, stone, rock, + *bucca*, buck. In mod. use, tr. *D. steenbok*, *G. steinbok*: see *steenbok*.] The steenbok.

stone-butter (stōn'but'ēr), n. A sort of alum. — **stone-canal** (stōn'kə-nal'), n. In echinoderms, the duct leading from the madreporic plate to the circular canal: so called because it ordinarily has calcareous substances in its walls. Also *sand-canal*. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 220.

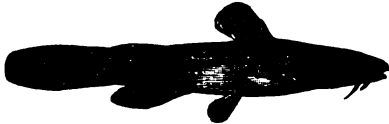
stone-cast (stōn'kást), n. The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's cast; a stone's throw.

About a stone-cast from the wall

A sluice with blacken'd waters slept.

Tennyson, *Mariana*.

stonecat (stōn'kāt), *n.* A name of several catfishes, as *Noturus flavus*, common in many parts of the United States. This is one of the largest, sometimes exceeding a foot in length. *Schilbeodes*

Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).

insignis is another, found in the Middle and Southern States. There are several more, a few inches long, all of fresh waters of the same country.

stone-centiped (stōn'sen'ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Lithobiidae*.

stonechacker (stōn'chak'ēr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stonechat (stōn'chat), *n.* One of several different Old World chats, belonging to the genera *Saxicola* and (especially) *Pratincola*; a kind of bushchat: applied to three different English birds, and extended, as a book-name, to several others of the above genera. (a) Improperly, the wheatear, *Saxicola arvensis*, and some other species of the restricted genus *Saxicola*. See cut under *wheatear*. [In this sense chiefly Scotch and American, the wheatear being the only bird of the kind which straggles to America.] (b) Improperly, the whin-bushchat or whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Eng.] (c) The black-headed bushchat, *Pratincola rubicola*, a common bird of Great Britain and

Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*), in a usual plumage.

other parts of Europe. The true stonechat is about 5 inches long, the wing 2½, the tail scarcely 2. The male in full plumage has the head and most of the back black, the feathers of the back mostly edged with sandy brown; the upper tail-coverts white, varied with black and brown; the wings and tail blackish-brown, the former with a large white area on the coverts and inner secondaries; the sides of the neck and breast white; the rest of the under parts rufous-brown; the bill and feet black; and the eyes brown. It nests on the ground, and lays four to six bluish-green eggs clouded and spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *chickstone*, *stonechacker*, *stonechatter*, *stoneclink*, *stonesmich*, *stonesmitch*, or *stonesmickle*, and *stonesmitch*.

The *Stonechat* closely resembles the *Whinchat*, . . . a circumstance which has caused much confusion; . . . for in almost all parts of England the *Whinchat*, by far the commonest species, popularly does duty for the *Stonechat*, and in many parts of Scotland the *Wheatear* is universally known by that name. See *Bohm*, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, I. 317.

stonechatter (stōn'chat'ēr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-climber (stōn'kli'mēr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stoneclink (stōn'klingk), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-clover (stōn'klō'vēr), *n.* The rabbit-foot or hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, a low slender branching species with very silky heads, thence also called *puss-clover*. It is an Old World plant naturalized in America.

stone-coal (stōn'kōl), *n.* [= *G. steinkohle*; as *stone + coal*.] Mineral coal, or coal dug from the earth, as distinguished from charcoal: generally applied in England to any particularly hard variety of coal, and especially to that called in the United States *anthracite*. See *coal*.

stone-cold (stōn'kōld'), *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fletcher and Shirley*, *Night-Walker*, iv. 4.

stone-color (stōn'kul'qr), *n.* The color of stone; a grayish color.

stone-colored (stōn'kul'qr'd), *a.* Of the usual color of a large mass of stone, a cold bluish gray.

stone-coral (stōn'kor'al), *n.* Massive coral, as distinguished from branching coral, or tree-coral; hard, sclerodermatous or lithocoralline coral, as distinguished from sclerobasic coral. Most corals are of this character, and are hexacoralline (not, however, the red coral of commerce, which is related to the sea-fans and other octocorallines).

stonecrab (stōn'krab), *n.* 1. Any crab of the family *Homolidae*.—2. A European crab, *Li-*

thodes maia.—3. A large, stout, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Menippe*

Stonecrab (*Menippe mercenaria*).

mercenaria.—4. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-crawfish (stōn'krā'fish), *n.* A crawfish of Europe, specified as *Astacus torrentium*, in distinction from the common crawfish of that country, *A. fluviatilis*.

stone-cray (stōn'krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks. *Imp. Dict.*

stone-cricket (stōn'krik'et), *n.* One of the wingless forms of the orthopterous family *Locustidae*, living under or among stones and in dark places, and popularly confounded with true crickets (which belong to the orthopterous family *Gryllidae* or *Achetidae*). There are many species, of various parts of the world, some simply called *crickets*, and others *cave-crickets*. The commonest American stone-cricket belongs to the genus *Ceuthophilus*, as *C. maculatus*, etc. See *cave-cricket*, and cut under *Hadenæus*.

stonecrop (stōn'krop), *n.* [*ME. stoncrop*, *AS. stāncrope*, *stonecrop*, *stān*, *stone*, + *crop*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers: see *stone* and *crop*.] The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*: so called as frequently growing upon walls and rocks. It is native throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and somewhat employed in ornamental gardening; in America called *moss*, *mossy stonecrop*, etc., from its creeping and matting stems beset with small sessile leaves. The flowers are bright-yellow in small terminal cymes. The name is also extended to other species of similar habit, especially *S. ternatum*, and not seldom to the whole genus.—*Ditch-stonecrop*, a plant of the genus *Penthorum*, chiefly the American *P. sedoides*, a weed-like plant with yellowish-green flowers, common in ditches and wet places.—*Great stonecrop*, an old designation of the kidneywort, *Umbilicus Umbilicus*, also of *Sedum album*.—*Mossy stonecrop*. See *def.*

stone-crush (stōn'krush), *n.* A sore on the foot caused by a bruise from a stone. [Local.]

stone-crusher (stōn'krush'ēr), *n.* A mill or machine for crushing or grinding stone or ores for use on roads, etc.; an ore-crusher; an ore-mill; a stone-breaker (which see).

stone-curlew (stōn'kēr'lū), *n.* 1. The stone-plover or thick-knee, *Edicnemus crepitans*. See cut under *Edicnemus*.—2. The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.—3. In the southern United States, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*: a misnomer. *Audubon*.

stone-cutter (stōn'kut'ēr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—2. A machine for shaping or facing stones.

stone-cutting (stōn'kut'ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, etc.

stoned (stōnd), *a.* [*stone + -ed*.] Having or containing stones, in any sense.

Of stoned fruits I have met with three good sorts: viz., Cherries, plums, and persimmons. *Beverley*, *Hist. Virginia*, iv. ¶ 12.

The way Sharpe ston'd and thorny, where he pass'd of late. *W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 3

stone-dead (stōn'ded'), *a.* [*ME. stondeed*, *stande* (= *Sw. Dan. stendöd*); *stone + dead*.] Dead as a stone; lifeless.

The Geant was by Gaffray don bore, So discomfite, stande, and all cold. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3121.

He cannot be so stupid, or stone-dead. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, I. 1.

stone-deaf (stōn'def'), *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

stone-devil (stōn'dev'l), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Virginia.]

stone-dresser (stōn'dres'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds*.—2. One of a variety of power-machines for dressing, polishing, and finishing marbles, slates, and other building-stones.

stone-dumb (stōn'dum'), *a.* Perfectly dumb. *The Century*, XXXV. 622. [Rare.]

stone-eater (stōn'ē'tēr), *n.* Same as *stone-borer*.

stone-engraving (stōn'en-grā'ving), *n.* The art of engraving on stone. See *lithography*, *etching*, *gem-engraving*.

stone-falcon (stōn'fā'kn), *n.* See *falcon*, and cut under *verlin*.

stone-fern (stōn'fēr), *n.* A European fern, *Ceterach Ceterach*: so called from its habit of

growing on rocks and stone walls.

stone-fish (stōn'fish), *n.* The shanny. *Parnell*.

[Local, Scotch.]

stone-fly (stōn'fi), *n.* Any insect of the family *Perlidae* or order *Plecoptera*: so called because the larval forms abound under the stones of streams. (See cut under *Perla*.) *P. bicaudata*, whose larva is much used by anglers, is an example.

stone-fruit (stōn'frūt), *n.* [= *D. steenvrucht* = *G. steinfrucht* = *Sw. stenfrukt* = *Dan. stenfrugt*; as *stone + fruit*.] In *bot.*, a drupe; a fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp, as the peach, cherry, and plum. See *drupe*.

Bring with you the kernels of peares and apples, and the stones of such stonefruits as you shall find there. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

stonegale (stōn'gāl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gall (stōn'gāl), *n.* [*stone + gall*.] A roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.

stone-gall (stōn'gāl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gatherer (stōn'gāth'ēr-ēr), *n.* A horse-machine for picking up loose stones from the ground. It consists of a receiving-box with a toothed wheel and a traveling apron, or a fork with curved teeth, and a lever for emptying it into the box when loaded.

stone-gray (stōn'grā), *n.* A dark somewhat brownish-gray color.

stone-grig (stōn'grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*.

stone-hammer (stōn'ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

stone-hard (stōn'hārd), *a.* 1. Hard as a stone; unfeeling. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 4. 227.—2. Firm; fast.

Steken the gates ston-harde wyth stalworth barres. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 884.

stone-harmonicon (stōn'hār-mon'i-kon), *n.* Same as *lapideon* and *rock-harmonicon*.

stone-hatch (stōn'hach), *n.* The ring-plover, *Agialites hiaticula*: so called from nesting on shingle. See cut under *Agialites*. *Yarrell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-hawk (stōn'hāk), *n.* Same as *stone-falcon*.

stone-head (stōn'hed), *n.* The bed-rock; the solid rock underlying the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

stone-hearted (stōn'hār'ted), *a.* Same as *stony-hearted*.

Weepe, ye stone-hearted men! Oh, read and pittle! *W. Browne*, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 1.

stone-hore (stōn'hōr), *n.* The common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; also, *S. reflexum*. *Britten and Holland*.

stone-horse (stōn'hōrs), *n.* A stallion. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My grandfathers great stone-hors, flinging up his head, and jerking out his left legges. *Marton*, *Antonlo and Mellida*, II. 1. 3.

stone-leek (stōn'lēk), *n.* Same as *cibol*, 2.

stone-lichen (stōn'li'ken), *n.* A lichen growing upon stones or rocks, as species of *Parmelia*, *Umbilicaria*, etc. See *lichen*.

stone-lily (stōn'li'lī), *n.* A fossil crinoid; a crinite or encrinite, of a form suggesting a lily on its stem. Also called *lily-encrinite*. *A. Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, i.

stone-liverwort (stōn'liv'ēr-wért), *n.* The plant *Marchantia polymorpha*.

stone-lobster (stōn'lob'stēr), *n.* See *lobster*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-lugger (stōn'lug'ēr), *n.* 1. A catostomid fish of the United States, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans*; the hog-sucker or hog-molly. Also called *stone-roller* and *stone-toter*.—2. A cyprinoid fish of the United States, *Camptostoma anomalum*, or some other member of that genus. It is 6 or 8 inches long; in the males in spring some of the parts become fiery-red, and the head and often the whole body is studded with large rounded tubercles. It is herbivorous, and abounds in deep still places in streams from New York to Mexico. Also *stone-roller*. See cut under *Camptostoma*.

stoneman (stōn'man), *n.* [*stone + dial. man*, a heap of stones, *W. maen*, a stone. Cf. *dol-*

men.] A pile of rocks roughly laid together, usually on a prominent mountain-peak or -ridge, and intended to serve either as a landmark or as a record of a visit; a cairn.

stone-marten (stōn'mār'ten), *n.* Same as *beech-marten*.

stone-mason (stōn'mā'sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

stone-merchant (stōn'mēr'chant), *n.* A dealer in stones, especially building- or paving-stones.

stone-mill (stōn'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for breaking or crushing stone; a stone-breaker; an ore-crusher. See cut under *stone-breaker*. — 2. A stone-dresser. See *stone-dresser*, 2.

stone-mint (stōn'mint), *n.* The American dittany. See *Cunila*.

stone-mortar (stōn'mōr'tār), *n.* A form of mortar used for throwing projectiles of irregular and varying form, such as stones.

stonen (stō'nen), *a.* [*< ME. stonen*, also *stennen*, *< AS. stānen*, of stone, *< stān*, stone: see *stone* and *-en*.] Consisting or made of stone. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe of worship.

Wydif, Gen. xxxv. 14.

stone-oak (stōn'ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Javensis*, found in Java and other islands: so named from its thick osseous nut, which is peculiar among acorns in being ridged, with the cupule fitting into the furrows.

stone-oil (stōn'oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

stone-owl (stōn'oul), *n.* The Acadian or saw-whet owl, *Nyctala acadica*, which sometimes hides in quarries or piles of rock. See cut under *Nyctala*. [Pennsylvania.]

stone-parsley (stōn'pārs'li), *n.* The plant *Sison Amomum*; also, *Seseli Libanotis* and other species of the genus *Seseli*.

stonepecker (stōn'pek'ēr), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. See cut under *turnstone*. [Local, Great Britain.] — 2. The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*, a bird of similar resorts and habits. [Shetland Islands.]

stone-pine (stōn'pin), *n.* See *pine*, also *oil-tree*, 5, and *pignon*, 1.

stone-pit (stōn'pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

stone-pitch (stōn'pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

stone-plover (stōn'pluv'ēr), *n.* 1. The stone-curlew, thick-kneed plover, or thick-knee, a charadriomorph or plover-like wading bird of the family *Edicnemidae*, *Edicnemus crepitans*, a common bird of Europe. See cut under *Edicnemus*. — 2. Hence, one of various limicoline birds of the plover and snipe families. (a) The Swiss, gray, or bullhead plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*. (b) The ring-plover, *Egialitis hiaticula*, or the dotted, *Eudromia morinellus*; a stone-runner. See cuts under *Egialitis* and *dotted*. (c) A shore-plover of the genus *Enas*, as *E. recurvirostris*. (d) The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. See cut under *Limosa*. (e) The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.

stone-pock (stōn'pok), *n.* A hard pimple which suppurates; acne.

stone-priest (stōn'prēst), *n.* A lascivious priest. *Grim the Collier*. (Davies.)

stoner (stō'nēr), *n.* [*< stone* + *-er*.] One who or that which stones, in any sense of that word.

stone-rag (stōn'rag), *n.* A lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*.

stone-raw (stōn'rā), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-rag*. — 2. The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. [Armagh, Ireland.]

stonerut (stō'nērnt), *a.* [Var. of *stonen*.] Consisting or made of stone. [Scotch.]

The West Port is of *stonern* work, and mair decorated with architecture and the policy of bigging.

Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, II.

stone-roller (stōn'rō'lēr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger*.

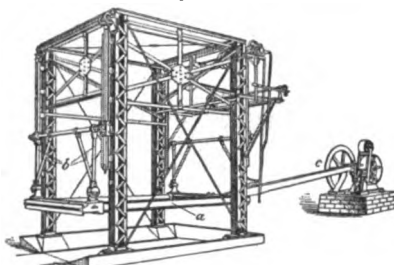
stone-root (stōn'rōt), *n.* See *horse-balm* and *heal-all*.

stone-rue (stōn'rō), *n.* The fern *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. [Eng.]

stone-runner (stōn'rūn'ēr), *n.* Same as *stone-plover*, 2 (b). [Prov. Eng.]

stone-saw (stōn'sā), *a.* A power sawing-machine for cutting marble, slate, and other stone into blocks and thin slabs suitable for use in plumbing, building, and architectural decoration. The most common type consists of a strong and massive framework supporting a gang of saw-blades set in a horizontal frame or sash and suspended by swinging bars over the block of marble to be cut. The frame, by means of suitable connections, is given a swinging, reciprocating motion across the block. The cutting blades

are not strictly saws, as the cutting is done by means of sharp sand continually fed to the moving blades, the sand rapidly cutting the marble. The sand is kept continually wet by streams of water that also serve to keep the blades from becoming heated by friction. A block of



Stone-saw.

marble 6 x 6 feet and 9 feet long can be cut into six or more thin slabs at one time. Circular sand-fed disks are also used in cutting small blocks of marble and in making thin slabs of slate and are called *circular cutting-off saws*.

stone's-cast (stōnz'kást), *n.* Same as *stone-cast*.

stoneseed (stōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, particularly the gromwell, *L. officinale* and *L. arvense*. The name refers to the hardness of the seeds.

stone-shot (stōn'shot), *n.* The distance a stone can be thrown, either from a cannon or from a sling.

stone-shower (stōn'shou'ēr), *n.* A fall of aerolites; a meteoric shower.

stonemickle (stōn'smik'1), *n.* See *stonechat*.

stone-snipe (stōn'snip), *n.* 1. The greater tell-tale, greater yellowshanks, or long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*, a common North American bird of the family *Scolopacidae*. The length is from 13 to 14 inches, the extent 24; the bill is 2 or more inches long, the tarsus 2. The legs are chrome-yellow; the bill is greenish-black. The upper parts are dusky, speckled with whitish; the under parts are white, streaked on the jugulum, marked on the sides, flanks, and axillars with dusky bars and arrow-heads. The tail is barred with blackish and white. The stone-snipe inhabits North America at large, breeding in high latitudes, and is chiefly seen in the United States during the migrations and in winter. It is a noisy and restless denizen of marshes, bays, and estuaries. See cut under *yellowlegs*. 2. Same as *stone-plover*, 1. *Encyc. Dict.*

stone-sponge (stōn'spunj), *n.* A lithistidan sponge: so called from the hardness. See *Lithistida*.

stone-squarer (stōn'skwār'ēr), *n.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter.

And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stonesquarers* (the Gebalites, R. V.).

1 Ki. v. 18.

stone-still (stōn'stil'), *a.* [*< ME. ston-stille*; *< stone* + *still*.] Still as a stone; absolutely motionless, silent, etc. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 242.

stone-sturgeon (stōn'stēr'jŋn), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon*.

stone-sucker (stōn'suk'ēr), *n.* The lamprey; a petromyzont. [Local, Eng.]

stone-thrush (stōn'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-toter (stōn'tō'tēr), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-lugger*, 1. Also *toter*. — 2. A cyprinoid fish, *Exoglossum maxillingua*: a cut-lips. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

stone-wall (stōn'wā'ling), *n.* 1. The process of walling with stone; hence, walls built of stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. x. 388. — 2. Parliamentary obstruction by talking against time, raising technical objections, etc. [Australia.]

He is great at *stone-wall* tactics, and can talk against time by the hour.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, *The Head Station*, p. 35.

stoneware (stōn'wār), *n.* Potters' ware made from clay of very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the clay. The mixture is then dried in a kiln until it is sufficiently solid to be kneaded, and is then beaten and tempered before being molded into shape. When fired it is not porous, like common pottery, but vitrified through its whole substance in consequence of the great amount of silica contained in the prepared clay. Vessels of stoneware are generally glazed by means of common salt. The salt, being thrown (at a certain stage of the firing) into the kiln, becomes volatilized by the heat, the chlorine escaping, leaving the soda behind to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which is of great hardness and resists ordinary acids. See *gris de Flandres*, under *gris*, and *Cologne ware*, under *ware*. See also articles in the supplement.

stoneweed (stōn'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-seed*. — 2. The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Britten and Holland. [Prov. Eng.]

stonework (stōn'wērk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; masons' work of stone. — *Broken-range*

stonework. See *range*, *n.* — *Grandalled stonework*. See *crandall*. — *Random, range*, etc., *stonework*. See the qualifying words.

stone-works (stōn'wēks), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. A stone-cutting establishment. — 2. An establishment for the making of stoneware. *Jewitt*.

stonewort (stōn'wōrt), *n.* [*< stone* + *wort*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chara*: so called from the calcareous deposits which frequently occur on the stems. — 2. Sometimes, the stone-parsley, *Sison Amomum*.

stone-yard (stōn'yārd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which stone-cutters are employed.

stong (stong), *n.* [A var. of *stang*.] An instrument with which eels are commonly taken. *Richardson*. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

stonify (stō'nī-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stonified*, ppr. *stonifying*. [*< stone* + *-ify*.] To make stony; petrify. [Rare.]

Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish *stonified*.

Holland's Camden, p. 365, margin. (Davies.)

stonily (stō'nī-li), *adv.* In a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

stoniness (stō'nī-nes), *n.* The quality of being stony: as, the *stoniness* of ground or of fruit; *stoniness* of heart.

stonish (stō'nish), *a.* [*< stone* + *-ish*.] Stony. *Sir T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

stonish² (stōn'ish), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *astonish*. Cf. *stony*.] Same as *astonish*. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 825.

stonishment (stōn'ish-ment), *n.* Same as *astonishment*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 19.

stont. A Middle English form of *stant*, *stent*, contraction of *standeth*, present indicative third person singular of *stand*.

stony¹ (stō'nī), *a.* [*< ME. stony*, *stany*, *< AS. stānig* (= OHG. MHG. *steinag*, G. *steinig* = Sw. *stenig*), stony, *< stān*, stone: see *stone*. Cf. *AS. stanigt* = G. *steinicht* = Dan. *stenet*, stony.] 1. Containing stones; abounding in stone. — 2. Made of stone; consisting of stone; rocky.

And some fell on *stony* (the rocky, R. V.) ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth. *Mark* iv. 5.

With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls;

For *stony* limits cannot hold love out.

Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 2. 67.

3. Hard like stone, but not made of stone; stone-like.

The cocoa-nut with its *stony* shell.

Whittier, *The Palm-Tree*.

Specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*, very hard, like a stone; hard as a rock. (a) Sclerodermic or madreporian, as corals. (b) Lithistidan, as sponges. (c) Especially thick and hard, as some opercula of shells. See *sea-bean*, 3. (d) Petrous or petrosal, as bone. (e) Otolithic, as concretions in the ear. See *ear-bone*, *ear-stone*, *otolith*. (f) Turned to stone; petrified, as a fossil.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of stone: as, a *stony* quality or consistency.

Chattering *stony* names

Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.

Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

5. Rigid; fixed; hard, especially in a moral sense; hardened; obdurate.

Thou knowest that all these things do little or nothing move my mind — my heart, O Lord, is so *stony*.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 257.

6. Painfully hard and cold; chilling; frigid; freezing.

The *stony* fears

Ran to his hart, and all his sense dismayd.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 46.

Out of my *stony* griefs

Bethel I'll raise.

Sarah F. Adams, *Nearer, my God, to Thee*.

He . . .

Gorgonised me from head to foot

With a *stony* British stare.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xiii.

Stony cataract, a cataract with great hardening of the lens.

stony², *v.* [*< ME. stonyen*, *stonien*; cf. *astony*, *stun*¹, *stound*³, and *aston*.] I. *trans.* 1. To stun.

He was *stonied* of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet ne meve no membre that he hadde.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 265.

2. To astonish; confound.

Sothly these wordes when I here thaym or redis tham *stonyes* me. *Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

II. *intrans.* To be or become stunned or astounded.

By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,

To speake of him I *stony* in my witte.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

stony-hearted (stō'nī-hār'ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; obdurate. *Shak.*, I. Hen. IV., ii. 2. 28.

stood (stūd), *Preterit and past participle of stand.*

stook (stùk), *n.* [Also dial. *stouk*; prob. < MLG. *stûke*, LG. *stuke*, a heap or bundle, as of flax or turf, = G. *stauche*, a bundle, as of flax; cf. MD. *styc*, a chest, hamper.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

But stooks are cowpet w' the blast.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

Stook, twelve sheaves of corn stuck upright, their upper ends inclining towards each other like a high pitched roof. *Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [Notes, p. 79.]

stook (stùk), *v.* [*< stook, n.*] *I. trans.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Still shearing, and clearing,
The tither stooked raw [row].
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

II. intrans. To set up grain in stooks.

Those that binde and stooks are likewise to have sd. a day, for binding and stooking of winter corn is a man's labor. *Best's Farming Book* (1641), p. 48. (E. Peacock.)

stooker (stùk'ér), *n.* [*< stook + -er*]. One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *J. Wilson.*

stool (stól), *n.* [*< ME. stool, stole, stol, < AS. stól = OS. stól = OFries. stól = D. stoel = MLG. stól, LG. stol = OHG. stuol, stuol, stól, MHG. stuol, G. stuhl = Icel. stóll = Sw. Dan. stol = Goth. stōls, a seat, chair; cf. Oulug. stōlū = Russ. stōlū = Lith. stolas, a table, = Gr. στῆλη, an upright slab (see stela); from the root of stall, stell, ult. from the root of stand: see stall¹, stell, stand.*] 1. A seat or chair; now, in particular, a seat, whether high or low, consisting of a piece of wood mounted usually on three or four legs, and without a back, intended for one person; also, any support of like construction used as a rest for the feet, or for the knees when kneeling.

I may nougte stonde ne stoupe ne with-oute a stole knele.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 394.

By sitting on the stage, you may . . . have a good stool for sumpce.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legged stool?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2†. The seat of a bishop; a see.

This bispyrche [Salisbury] was hwylen two bispriche; the other stol was at Remmesbury. . . the other at Schireburne.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 145.

3. Same as *ducking-stool*.

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That stool, the dread of every scolding quean,
Yet sure, a lover should not die so mean.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 107.

4. The seat used in easing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—5†. A frame for tapestry-work.

This woful lady lerned had in youthe
So that she werken and enbronden outhes,
And weven in hir stole the redovre
As hit of women hath be woned yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

6. The root or stump of a timber-tree, or of a bush, cane, grass, etc., which throws up shoots; also, the cluster of shoots thus produced.

What is become of the remains of these ancient vineyards, as vines shoot strongly from the stool, and are not easily eradicated?
Archæologia, III. 91. (Davies.)

The male prisoners, who were besom-makers, had been seen cutting sticks in Sweetshops Dene . . . a few days before, and these sticks, having been compared with some stools in that secluded wood from which cuttings had been made, were found to correspond.

North-Country Lore and Legend, II. 254.

7. The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley*.—8. *Naut.*: (a) A small channel in the side of a vessel for the deadeyes of the back-stays. (b) An ornamental block placed over the stem to support a poop-lantern.—9. A movable pole or perch to which a pigeon is fastened as a lure or decoy for wild birds. See the extract under *stool-pigeon*, 1. Hence—10. A stool-pigeon; also, a decoy-duck.

The decoys, or stools, as they are called, are always set to windward of the blind. . . The stools should be set in a crescent-shaped circle [about fifty of them] with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. *Shore Birds*, p. 44.

11. Material spread on the bottom for oyster-spit to cling to; set, either natural or artificial. See *cutch*.—Back-stool, a kind of low easy-chair.—Folding stool. See *fold*.—Office stool, a high stool made for use by persons writing at a high desk, such as are used by bookkeepers and clerks.—Stool of a window, or window-stool, in arch., the flat place on which the saah shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.—Stool of repentance, in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke as a punishment for fornication or adultery. Compare *catty-stool*.

What! d'ye think the lads w' the kilts will care for yer synods, and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mall, and yer stool o' repentance?
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

To fall between two stools, to lose, or be disappointed in, both of two things between which one is hesitating.

No one would have thought that . . . Lily was aware . . . that she was like to fall to the ground between two stools—having two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn.
Trolope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxv.

(See also *camp-stool, footstool, night-stool, piano-stool*.)

stool (stól), *v.* [*< stool, n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To throw up shoots from the root, as a grass or a grain-plant; form a stool. See *stool*, *n.*, 6.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing knife, cutting out the saplings where they stooled too close together.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

2. To decoy duck or other fowl by means of stools. [U. S.]

For wet stooking, the wooden ones [decoys] are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless.
Shore Birds, p. 45.

3. To be decoyed; respond to a decoy. [U. S.]

They [widgones] stool well to any shoal-water duck decoys, and answer their call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 206.

4. To evacuate the bowels.

II. trans. To plow; cultivate. [Prov. Eng.]
—To stool turfs, to set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stool-ball (stól'bál), *n.* An outdoor game of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, generally played by women alone, but sometimes in company with men. See second quotation.

Daugh. Will you go with me?
Wooser. What shall we do there, wench?
Daugh. Why, play at stool-ball.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

Stool-Ball. This game, so often mentioned in old writers, is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies and girls exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. . . The bowler pitches the ball at the board, which in fact is the wicket. If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c., are exactly like cricket.
N. and Q., 8d ser., XL 457.

stool-end (stól'end), *n.* In mining, a part of rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

stool-pigeon (stól'píj'on), *n.* 1. A pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy.

The Stool-Pigeon, also, as familiar to English ears as to ours, exists here—and even in the Eastern States—still in both its primary signification and its figurative extension. In the former it means the pigeon, with its eyes stitched up, fastened on a stool, which can be moved up and down by the hidden fowler, an action which causes the bird to flutter anxiously. This attracts the passing flocks of wild pigeons, which alight and are caught by a net, which may be sprung over them.
De Vere, Americanisms, p. 210.

Hence—2. A person employed as a decoy: as, a stool-pigeon for a gambling-house: such a fellow is generally a "rook" who pretends to be a "pigeon." See *pigeon*, 2, and *rook*¹, 3.

stoom (stóm), *n.* and *v.* Same as *stum*.

stoop¹ (stóp), *v.* [Formerly and still dial. *stoup*; < ME. *stoupen, stoupen, stupen*, < AS. *stūpian* = MD. *stuypen* = Icel. *stūpa* (very rare), *stoop*, = Norw. *stupa*, fall, drop, = Sw. *stupa*, dial. *stupa*, fall, drop, tr. lower, incline, tilt; akin to *steep*¹: see *steep*¹, and cf. *steep*². The reg. mod. form from AS. *stūpian* is *stoup* (pron. *stoup*), as in dialectal use. The retention of or reversion to the orig. AS. vowel-sound *ō* occurs also in *room* (< AS. *rūm*) (and in *wound* (as pron. *wōnd*), < AS. *wund*.)] *I. intrans.* 1. To bend; bow; incline; especially, of persons, to lower the body by bending forward and downward.

He hit on his helme with a heuy sword,
That greut hym full gretly, gert hym to stoops.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7256.

The grass stools not, she treads on it so light.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1028.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst!
Stoops like a camel!

Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To be bent or inclined from the perpendicular; specifically, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward from the upright line of the rest of the body.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will stoop; a black beard will turn white.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 168.

Tall trees stooping or soaring in the most picturesque variety.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. To come down; descend.

The cloud may stoop from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. Specifically, to swoop upon prey or quarry, as a hawk; pounce.

As I am a gentleman,
I'll meet next cocking, and bring a haggard with me
That stoops as free as lightning.
Tomkis (?), *Albumazar*, III. 5.

Here stands my dove; stoop at her if you dare.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

5. To condescend; deign: especially expressing a lowering of the moral self, and generally followed by an infinitive or the preposition *to*.

In Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your minds to stoop to take any notice of it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, l. v.

Frederic, indeed, stooped for a time even to use the language of adulation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

6. To yield; submit; succumb.

Thus hath the Field and the Church stooped to Mahomet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 242.

I will make thee stoop, thou abject.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

II. trans. 1. To bend downward; bow.

Myself . . .
Have stoop'd my neck under your injuries.
Shak., Rich. II., III. 1. 19.
She stooped her by the runnel's side.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 30.

2. To incline; tilt: as, to stoop a cask. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To bring or take down; lower, as a flag or a sail.

Nor, with that Consul join'd, Vespasian could prevail
In thirty several fights, nor make them stoop their sail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 212.

4. To put down; abase; submit; subject.

I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 120.

5. To cast down; prostrate; overthrow; overcome.

You have found my spirit; try it now, and teach me
To stoop whole kingdoms.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

6†. To swoop or pounce down upon.

The hawk that first stooped my pheasant is killed by the spaniel that first sprang all of our side.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, v. 1.

7. To steep; macerate. [Prov. Eng.]

stoop¹ (stóp), *n.* [*< stoop, v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bending down; hence, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders: as, to walk with a stoop.

Now observe the stoops,
The bendings, and the falls.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, I. 1.

His clumsy figure, which a great stoop in his shoulders, and a ludicrous habit he had of thrusting his head forward, by no means redeemed.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, II.

2. The darting down of a bird on its prey; a swoop; a pounce.

Once a kite, hovering over the garden, made a stoop at me.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 5.

Hence—3†. That which stoops or swoops; a hawk. [Rare.]

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious stoops,
That once were cloister'd in your fleshly coops.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

4. A descent from superiority, dignity, or power; a condescension, concession, or submission: as, a politic stoop.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a stoop from sovereignty?
Dryden.

To give the stoop, to stoop; submit; yield.

O that a king should give the stoop to such as these.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 186. (Davies.)

stoop², **stoup**² (stóp, stoup), *n.* [*< ME. stop, stope*, appar. a var. (due to confusion with the related ME. *stuppe*, < AS. *stoppa*: see *stop*²) of **stepe*, **steap*, < AS. *stēp*, a cup, = MD. *stoup*, a cup, vessel, D. *stoup*, a measure of about two quarts, = MLG. *stōp*, a cup, vessel, also a measure, LG. *stoup*, a measure, = OHG. *stouf, stouph*, MHG. *stouf, G. stauf*, a cup, = Icel. *stau*, a cup, = Sw. *stop* (< D. or LG.), a measure of about three pints; also in dim. form, MHG. *stubeckin*, G. *stübchen*, a gallon, measure; prob. ult. identical with Icel. *stau*, a lump (orig. meaning something cast), hence a vessel of metal, etc., from the verb represented by Icel. *steypa* = Sw. *stōpa* = Dan. *støbe*, cast (metals), pour out (liquids), E. *steep*: see *steep*². The spelling *stoup* is partly Sc., and in the Sc. pron. *stoup* is prob. of Icel. origin.] 1. A drinking-vessel; a beaker; a flagon; a tankard; a pitcher.

Fetch me a stoupe of liquor.
Shak. (Iolito 1623), Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

Hence—2. Liquor for drinking, especially wine, considered as the contents of a stoop: as, he tossed off his *stoop*.

He took his rouse with *stoops* of Rhenish wine. *Marlowe, Doctor Faustus*, [iii. 4.]

3. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche or against the wall or a pillar at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches; also used in private houses. In the Greek Church it is called a *columbion* or *hagiasmateron*. In this sense usually written *stoup*. Sometimes also called by the French name *bénitier*, and formerly *holy-water stock*, *holy-water stone*.



Holy-water Stoup.—Church of San Miniato, Florence.

stoop³ (stōp), *n.* [Derived from D. usage in New York; < D. *stoep*, a stoop (*een hooge stoep*, a high stoop), MD. *stoepe*, a stoop, a bench at the door, = OS. *stōpa* = OHG. *stuofa*, MHG. *stuofe*, G. *stufe*, a step, guide; a doublet of *stope*, lit. a step, and from the root of *step* (AS. *stapan*, *steppan*, pret. *stōp*): see *step*.] An uncovered platform before the en-



Stoop.—Van Rensselaer House, at Greenbush, New York.

trance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *veranda*. [U. S.; originally New York.]

Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops* with seats at its door. *J. F. Cooper, Satanstoe*, xi.

They found him [Stuyvesant], according to custom, smoking his afternoon pipe on the *stoop*, or bench at the porch of his house. *Ireving, Knickerbocker*, p. 297.

stoop⁴ (stōp), *n.* [Also *stoup*; a var. of *stulp*.] 1†. The stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump.

It may be known, hard by an ancient *stoop*, Where grew an oak in elder days, decay'd.

Tancred and Gismunda, iv. 2.

2. A post or pillar; specifically, an upright post used to mark distance, etc., on a race-course.

Stoulpe, before a doore, souche. *Palsgrave*.

Carts or waines are debarred and letted [by coaches]: the milk-maid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, . . . being crowded and shrowded up against stalls and *stoops*.

John Taylor, Works, ii. 242. (*Bartlett*.)

And 'twere well to have a flag at the ending *stoop* of each heat to be let down as soon as the first horse is past the *stoop*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

3. An upright support; a prop or column; specifically, in *coal-mining*, a pillar of coal left to support the roof.—4. Figuratively, a sustainer; a patron.

Dalhousie, of an auld descent, My chief, my *stoop*, and ornament. *Ramsay, Poems*, II. 367. (*Jamieson*.)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Stoop and room, a method of mining coal in use in Scotland, differing but little from the pillar and breast method. See *pillar*.—**Stoop and roop**. [Also *stoup and roop*; a mining formula, of which the literal or original meaning is not obvious; explained by Jamieson as for *stump and rump*.] The whole of everything; every jot: often used adverbially.

"But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined. . . . We are ruined *stoop and roop*." *Scott, Black Dwarf*, x. 7th ser., VI. 264.

stooped (stō'ped or stōpt), *a.* [*stoop*¹ + -ed².] Having a stoop in posture or carriage; round-shouldered; bent.

The college witicism that "— and —" (another highly esteemed university dignitary) "are the *stoopedest* men in New Haven." *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 557.

stooper (stō'pēr), *n.* [*stoop*¹ + -er¹.] One who or that which stoops.

stooping (stō'ping), *p. a.* 1. Leaning; bending forward and downward; hence, bent; bowed: as, *stooping shoulders*; a *stooping figure*.—2†. Yielding; submissive.

A *stooping* kind of disposition, clean opposite to contempt. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, vii. 24.

3. In *her.*, swooping or flying downward as if about to strike its prey: noting a hawk used as a bearing. Also spelled *stouping*.

stoopingly (stō'ping-li), *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae*, p. 260.

stoop-shouldered (stōp'shōl'dērd), *a.* Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

stoor¹ (stōr), *a.* [Also *stour*; early mod. E. also *stoore*; Sc. *stour*, *stoure*, *sture*, < ME. *stoor*, *store*, *stor*, < AS. *stōr* = OFries. *stōr* = Icel. *stōrr* = Dan. Sw. *stor*, great, large.] 1. Great; large; strong; mighty.

He was *store* man of strenght, stoutest in armes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3743.

On a grene hille he sawe a tre,

The savoure of hit was stronge & *store*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 101.

2. Stiff; hard; harsh.

Stours, rude as course clothe is, groa. *Palsgrave*.

Now, to look on the feathers of all manner of birds, you shall see some so low, weak, and short, some so coarse, *stours*, and hard, and the ribs so briclike, thin, and narrow, that it can neither be drawn, pared, nor yet will set on.

Ascham, Tophophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

3. Austere; harsh; severe; violent; turbulent: said of persons or their words or actions.

O stronge lady *stoure*, what dost thou?

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 1123.

Thenne ho gef hym god-day, & wyth a glent laged, & as ho stod, ho stonyed hym wyth ful *stor* wordes.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1291.

Stours of conversacyon, estourdy. *Palsgrave*.

4. Harsh; deep-toned. *Halliwel*.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

stoor² (stōr), *v.* [Also *stour*; < ME. *storen*, < AS. as if **stōrian*, a var. of *stýrian* = MLG. *stōren*, etc., move, stir: see *stir*¹ and *steer*², doublets of *stoor*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To move; stir. *Halliwel*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,

Whedur ye be quyk or dodd.

M.S. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 191. (Halliwel)

2. To move actively; keep stirring. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, etc. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To stir up, as liquor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Hence—2. To pour; especially, to pour leisurely out of any vessel held high. [Scotch.]—3. To sprinkle. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

stoor² (stōr), *n.* [Also *stour*; < *stoor*², *v.* Cf. *stir*¹, *n.* In some senses confused in the spelling *stour* with *stour*³.] 1. Stir; bustle; agitation; contention. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An infinite cockneydom of *stour* and din.

Carlyle, in Froude, I. 161.

2. Dust in motion; hence, also, dust at rest. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our ancient crown's fa'n in the dust—

De'll blin' them w' the *stour* o' t.

Burns, Awa, Whigs, Awa.

3. A gush of water. *Jamieson*; *Halliwel* (under *stour*, *stoure*). [Scotch.]—4. Spray. [Scotch.]—5. A sufficient quantity of yeast for brewing. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

stoor³, *n.* A Middle English form of *store*³. **stoorey** (stō'ri), *n.* [Cf. *stoor*², *n.*, 5.] A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. [Prov. Eng.]

stooriness (stōr'nes), *n.* [Also *stourness*; < ME. *stourness*, *stourness*; < *stoor*¹ + -ness.] Strength; power.

And Troiell, the tru knight, trayturylly he slogh, Noght thourgh *stourness* of strokes, ne with strenght one.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10345.

stoory (stō'ri), *a.* [Also *stoury*, *stowry*; < *stoor*², *n.*, 2, + -y¹.] Dusty. [Scotch.]

An aye she took the tither souk,

To drouk the *stourie* tow.

Burns, I bought my Wife a Stane of Lint.

stooth (stōth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stoth*; prob. < Icel. *stoth* = Sw. *stod*, a post; cf. AS. *studu*, > ME. *stode*, E. *stud*, a post, etc.: see *stud*¹.] A stud; a post; a batten. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For settinge in ij. *stoths* and menyding the wall of the receiver's chalmere over the stare.

Hovden Roll (1552), in *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 355. (*E. Peacock*.)

stooth (stōth), *v. t.* [*stooth*, *n.*] To lath and plaster. *Halliwel*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stoothing (stōth'ing), *n.* [*stooth* + -ing¹, or a var. of *studding*, accom. to *stooth*.] Studding; battening.

stop¹ (stop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stopped*, ppr. *stopping*. [*ME. stoppen*, *stoppen*, < AS. *stoppan* (in comp. *for-stoppan*), stop up, = OS. *stupōn* = MD. D. *stoppen* = MLG. LG. *stoppen*, stuff, cram, = OHG. *stoffōn*, *stoppon*, MHG. G. *stopfen*, *stoppen* = Icel. Sw. *stoppa* = Dan. *stoppe*, stop. (a) According to the usual view, = OF. *estouper*, F. *étouper* = OSP. *estopar* = It. *stappare*, stop up with tow, < LL. *stupare*, *stuppere*, stop up with tow, cram, stop, < L. *stupa*, *stippa* = Gr. *στύπη*, *στύπη*, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow: see *stupa*, *stupe*¹. (b) But this explanation, which suits phonetically, is on grounds of meaning somewhat doubtful; it does not appear from the early instances of the verb that the sense 'stop with tow,' 'stuff,' is the original. The similarity with the L. and Rom. forms may be accidental, and the Teut. verb may be different (though mingled with the other), and connected with OHG. *stophōn*, MHG. *stuppen*, *stuppen*, pierce, and so ult. with E. *stump*. Cf. *stuff*, *v.*, derived, through the F., from the same Teut. source.] I. *trans.* 1. To close up, as a hole, passage, or cavity, by filling, stuffing, plugging, or otherwise obstructing; block up; choke: as, to *stop* a vent or a channel.

Ther is an addre that is y-hote ine latin aspia, thet is of such keende thet hi *stoppe*th thet on eare mid erthe, and thet other mid hare tayle, thet hi ne yhere thane charmere. *Ayendite of Inuyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Imperious Cesar, dead, and turn'd to clay,

Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 237.

Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way, Beyond Petsora eastward, to the rich Cathaian coast. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 291.

2. To make close or tight; close with or as with a compressible substance, or a lid or stopper: as, to *stop* a bottle with a cork; hence, to stanch.

The eldest and wysest at Geball were they that mended and *stoppe*d shippes. *Bible of 1551, Ezek. xxvii. 9.*

Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,

To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 258.

Children yet

Unborn will *stop* their ears when thou art nam'd.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This place [a Maronite convent] is famous for excellent wine, which they preserve, as they do in all these parts, in large earthen jars, close *stoppe*d down with clay. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. f. 103.

3. To shut up; inclose; confine.

Forth yf combes ronke of hony weep,

Three dayes *stoppe*d up atte home hem [bees] keep.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whatever spirit . . . leaves the fair at large Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins, Be *stoppe*d in vials, or transferr'd with pins.

Pope, E. of the L., II. 126.

4. To hinder from progress or procedure; cause to cease moving, going, acting, working, or the like; impede; check; head off; arrest: as, to *stop* a car; to *stop* a ball; to *stop* a clock; to *stop* a thief.

"How dare you *stop* my errand?" he says;

"My orders you must obey."

Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

Did they exert themselves to help onward the great movement of the human race, or to *stop* it?

Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. To hold back, as from a specified course, purpose, end, or the like; restrain; hinder: followed by *from* (obsolete or dialectal of).

No man shall *stop* me of this boasting. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

Thus does he poison, kill, and slay, . . .

Yet *stop*s me o' my lawfu' prey.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

6. To prevent the continuance of; suppress; extinguish; bring to an end: as, to *stop* a leak. Thet patten here bondes upon his mouthe, and *stoppe*n his Brethe, and so thet sleen him.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 201.

If there be any love to my deservings

Borne by her virtuous self, I cannot *stop* it.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 1.

7. To check or arrest by anticipation.

The grief . . . that *stop*s his answer.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 1664.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should . . . *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?

South. (Johnson).

8. To keep back; withhold.

Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at Hinkley fair?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 34.

Nor *stop*, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 68.

9. To cease from; discontinue; bring to a stop.
When the crickets *stopped* their cry,
When the owls forbore a term,
You heard music; that was I.
Browning, *Serenade at the Villa*.

10. In musical instruments: (a) Of the lute and viol classes, to press (a string) with the finger so as to shorten its vibrating length, and thus raise the pitch of the tone produced from it. (b) Of the wind group generally, to close (a finger-hole in the tube) so as to change the nodes of the vibrating column of air, and thus alter the pitch of the tone. (c) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, to insert the hand into (the bell) so as to shorten the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus to raise the pitch of the tone.—11. *Naut.*, to make fast with a small line: as, to *stop* a line to a harpoon-staff.—12. To put the stops, or marks of punctuation, in; point, as a written composition; punctuate.
If his sentences were properly *stopped*.

Landor, (*Imp. Dict.*)

13. In masonry, plastering, etc., to point or dress over (an imperfect or damaged place in a wall) by covering it with cement or plaster.—14. In *hort.*, same as *top*, v. t., 8.

After the end of July it is not advisable to continue the topping—technically *stopping*—of the young shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 254.

15. To ward off; parry. [*Pugilistic slang.*]—A *stopping* oyster! See *oyster*.—*Stopping the glass.* See *glass*.—To *stop* a gap. See *gap*.—To *stop* a line. See *line*.—To *stop* down a lens, in *photog.*, etc., to reduce the amount of light admitted through a lens by using stops or diaphragms. See *stop*, n., 12.—To *stop* off. (a) In *foundry*, to fill in (a part of a mold) with sand to prevent metal from running into that part when the casting is made. The form of the casting can frequently be thus changed without the expense of altering a pattern or making a new pattern. (b) In galvanoplastic operations, to apply a varnish to (parts of a plate or object), to prevent the deposit of metal upon the varnished parts during immersion in the gilding or electroplating solution.—To *stop* one's mouth, to silence one; especially, to silence one by a sop or bribe.

Let repentance *stop* your mouth;
Learn to redeem your fault.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 1.

If you would have her silent, *stop* her mouth with that ring.
Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, v. 1.

To *stop* out. (a) In the *arts*, to protect (a surface, etc.) from chemical or other action by covering with a coating: as, in photography, to cover with paint, paper, etc., as parts of a negative which are not to be printed; in electrotyping, to cover with wax, as parts of the black-leaded mold, to prevent the deposit of copper on those parts; in etching, to cover with a varnish or other resisting composition, as parts of a plate which are not to be bitten by the acid. (b) *Theat.*, to cover (some of the teeth) with black wax, so as to make them invisible. = *Syn.* 1 and 4. To interrupt, block, blockade, barricade, intercept, end.—9. To suspend, intermit.

II. *intrans.* 1. To check one's self; leave off; desist; stay; halt; come to a stand or stop, as in walking, speaking, or any other action or procedure.

Why *stops* my lord? shall I not hear my task?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 52.

Terence . . . always judiciously *stops* short before he comes to the downright pathetic.

Goldsmith, *Sentimental Comedy*.

No rattling wheels *stop* short before these gates.

Cowper, *Task*, iv. 144.

2. To discontinue; come to an end; cease to be: as, the noise *stopped*; an annuity *stops*.—3. To make a halt or a stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain.

We . . . went about half a mile to the east of Tortura, not designing to *stop* there.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 60.

Mr. Brontë and old Tabby went to bed. . . . But Charlotte . . . *stopped* up, . . . till her weak eyes failed to read or to sew. Mrs. Gaskell, *Charlotte Brontë*, II. 121.

"I would rather *stop* abed," said I, "what have I to do with fighting?" R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, lxi.

I've been up country some weeks, *stopping* with my mother. S. O. Jewett, *Deephaven*, p. 17.

4. To intercept, ward off, or parry a blow. [*Pugilistic slang.*]

Don't *stop* with your head too frequently.

A. L. Gordon, in *Utrumque Paratus*.

To *stop* off or over, to make a brief or incidental stay at some point in the course of a journey; lie off or over: also used as a noun or an adjective: as, a *stop-over* check; the ticket allows a *stop-off* in Chicago. (*Colloq.*)—To *stop* out, to stay out all night, as in the streets, or away from one's proper lodging-place.

Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, only says, "Poor boy, let him go." But it's only when we've done nothing but *stop* out that he says that.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 568.

* *stop*¹ (stop), n. [*< stop*, v.] 1. The act of stopping, in any sense. (a) A filling or closing up.

A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop*!

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 288.

(b) An impeding or hindering; obstruction; stoppage.

What's he? One sent,

I fear, from my dead mother, to make *stop*
Of our intended voyage. Brome, *Antipodes*, I. 7.

(c) A pause; a stand; a halt.

When he took leave now, he made a hundred *stops*,
Desir'd an hour, but half an hour, a minute.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iii. 1.

Mrs. Crummles advancing with that stage walk which consists of a stride and a *stop* alternately.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xxv.

(d) Termination; ending.

How kingdoms sprung, and how they made their *stop*,
I well observed. J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, ii. 49.

(e) A stay; a tarrying.

Coming to the Corner above Bethlehem Gate, [we] made a *stop* there, in order to expect the return of our Messenger. Maundrell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 67.

2†. A state of hesitation or uncertainty; a standstill.

At which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*. Bacon, *Holy War*.

3. That which stops or hinders; especially, an obstacle or impediment; specifically, a weir.

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a *stop*, falleth out of his own favour. Bacon, *Empire* (ed. 1887).

What they called *stops* . . . were in effect weirs or kiddles.

Sir J. Hawkins, in Walton's *Complete Angler*, p. 274, note.

4. In musical instruments: (a) Of the lute and viol classes, a pressure on a string so as to shorten its vibrating length, and raise the pitch of its tone. (b) Of wind-instruments, the closing of a finger-hole in the tube so as to alter the pitch of its tone. (c) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the inserting of the hand into the bell so as to raise the pitch of the tone.—5. Any lever or similar device for thus stopping a string or finger-hole.

His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string and now governed by *stops*. Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 2. 62.

In every instrument are all tunes to him that has the skill to find out the *stops*. Brome, *Sparagus Garden*, iii. 4.

6. In an organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, and giving tones of the same quality. A *complete stop* has at least one pipe for each digital of the keyboard to which it belongs; if a stop has less, it is called a *partial stop*; if more, it is called a *compound stop* or *mixture stop*. The number of pipes constituting a stop varies according to the compass of the keyboard to which it belongs, the usual number being now sixty-one for manual keyboards, and either twenty-seven or thirty for pedal keyboards, while mixture-stops have between twice and five times as many. Stops are variously classified, as follows: (a) As to general quality of tone, the principal qualities recognized being the organ-tone (as in the open diapason, the octave, the fifteenth, etc.), the flute-tone (as in the burdon, the stopped diapason, the melodia, the flute, etc.), the string-tone (as in the viol da gamba, the violina, the dulciana, etc.), and the reed-tone (as in the oboe, the clarinet, the trumpet, etc.). The first three groups are also called *flute-stops*, and the last reed-stops, from the construction of their pipes (see *pipe*, 1, 2). (b) As to the pitch of the tones relative to the digitals used, the two classes being *foundation-* and *mutation-stops*, of which the former give tones exactly corresponding to the normal pitch of the digitals, while the latter give tones distant from that pitch by some fixed interval, like one, two, or three octaves, or even a twelfth. Foundation-stops are usually called *eight-feet stops*, because the length of an open pipe sounding the second C below middle C is approximately eight feet; while for an analogous reason mutation-stops sounding an octave below the normal pitch of the digitals are called *sixteen-feet stops*; those sounding the octave above, *four-feet stops*; those sounding the second octave above, *two-feet stops*, etc. The specific names of stops are not only numerous, but often vary without sufficient reason. Some names have a merely technical significance, as *diapason*, *principal*, etc.; some indicate the instrument which they are intended to imitate, as *flute*, *trumpet*, *violin*, etc.; while others mark the extent of the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Each partial organ has its own stops, which can be sounded only by means of the digitals of its own keyboard. The pipes of a stop are usually arranged in a transverse row on the wind-chest, the order of disposition, or *plantation*, varying somewhat. Under them, and between the upper and middle boards of the chest, is a movable strip of wood called a *slider*, which (together with both these boards) is perforated with holes corresponding to the plantation of the pipes. The position of the slider is controlled through a system of levers by a handle near the keyboard called a *register*, *stop-knob*, or *stop*. When this handle is pulled out or drawn, the holes of the slider are coincident with those of the two boards, so that the air can pass freely from the pallets into the pipes; when the handle is pushed in, the holes of the slider are not coincident with those of the two boards, and communication between the pallets and the pipes is cut off. In the one case the stop is said to be "on," in the other "off." When the slider controlling the use of the upper pipes of a stop is separated from that controlling the lower, the stop is called *divided*. Since the handles controlling the use of the pipes or stops proper are made of the same general shape as those controlling various mechanical appliances, like couplers, the former are also called *sounding* or *speaking stops*, in distinction from the latter, or *mechanical stops*. Stops whose quality or power of tone is decidedly individual, so as to fit them for the performance of solo melodies, are called *solo stops*. See *organ*, *reed-organ*, *pipe*, etc.

The pathetic *stop* of Petrarch's poetical organ was one he could pull out at pleasure.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 368.

7. Same as *stop-knob*.—8. *pl.* In the harpsichord, handles controlling levers by which the position of the jacks could be varied so as to alter the force or quality of the tones produced.—9. A mark to indicate a stop or pause in reading; a mark of punctuation.

I can write fast and fair.

Most true orthography, and observe my *stops*.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers besides Women*, iii. 2.

Who walked so slowly, talked in such a hurry,
And with such wild contempt for *stops* and Lindley Murray!
C. S. Calverley, *Isabel*.

10. In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.—11. *Naut.*: (a) A projection at the head of a lower mast, supporting the trestletrees. (b) A bit of small line used to lash or fasten anything temporarily: as, hammock-stops, awning-stops.—12. In *optics*, a perforated diaphragm inserted between the two combinations of a double lens, or placed in front of a single lens, to intercept the extreme rays that disturb the perfection of the image. The practical effect of the stop is to increase the depth of the focus and sharpness of definition, but to diminish the illumination in the exact ratio of the diameter of the stop to that of the lens, and hence, in photography, to increase correspondingly the necessary time of exposure.

Microscopes, in which, whatever be the size of the lens itself, the greater portion of its surface is rendered inoperative by a *stop*. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 10.

13. In *bookbinding*, a small circular finishing-tool used by bookbinders to stop a line or fillet at its intersection with another line.—14. In *lace-mfg.* (in the application of the Jacquard attachment described under *loom*, 2, to a lace-frame), a point at which the different sets of warp-threads are concentrated or brought to a sort of focus, and which in the design of a pattern is taken as a basis for measurement in determining the distances the respective threads in the set must be moved to form the desired pattern. The movements of the mechanism are adjusted in accordance with these measurements.—15. In *phonetics*, an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a mute; a check.—16. The concavity of a dog's face, marking the division between forehead and muzzle.—17. In *fencing*, the action whereby a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm. (See *stop-thrust*.) The stop is discouraged in fencing as a game, since much use of it shortens the passages, and destroys combinations of feints, disengagements, coupes, etc.—Double stop. See *single stop*.—Full stop. (a) A period. (b) In *rule-playing*: (1) A chord followed by a pause. (2) A chord in producing which all the strings are stopped by the fingers.—Geneva stop. See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.—Half-stop, in an organ, a stop which contains half, or about half, the full number of stops.—Harmonic stop. See *harmonic*.—Incomplete or imperfect stop. See *incomplete*.—Open stop, in organ-building, a stop whose pipes are open at the upper end.—Pedal stop. See *pedal*.—Service stop, in railroading, a stop made by a railway-train, in the regular way and at stations designated by the regulation schedule, as distinguished from an *emergency stop*.—Single stop, in ship-building, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.—To hunt upon the stop, to hunt with or like a stop-hound—that is, slowly and with frequent pauses; hence, to be lukewarm.

If any [Christian] stop a little forward, do not the rest hunt upon the stop! Rev. S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 91.

To put a stop to, to cause to stop, temporarily or permanently; break off; end.—*Syn.* 1. *Stop*, *Cessation*, *Stay*, *Suspension*, *Intermission*, *Pause*, *Rest*. These words may denote the failure or interruption of forward motion or of activity. *Stop* is an energetic word, but the most general: it is opposed to *going forward* or *going on*; *cessation* may be temporary or final, and is opposed to *continuance*; *stay* is a stop viewed as a lingering or delay; as, a short stay in the place; or, as a legal term, simply a stop; as, a stay of proceedings; *suspension* is complete but presumably temporary stop; as, a suspension of work or pay; *intermission* is a strictly temporary stop; *pause* is a brief stop, in full expectation of going on; *rest* is a stop for refreshment from weariness.

*stop*² (stop), n. [*< ME. stoppe*, *< AS. stoppa*, a bucket or pail; see *stop*².] A bucket; a pail; a small well-bucket; a milk-pail. Halliwell. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*stop*³, n. A Middle English form of *stop*².

stop-cock (stop'kok), n. A faucet with a valve of some form, operated by a handle: used to open or close a pipe or passage for water, gas, etc. Such cocks are sometimes made self-closing, to prevent waste.

stop-collar (stop'kol'är), n. In *mach.*, an adjustable collar which can be placed and held

by a set-screw on a shaft or rod as a stop or gage to limit the motion of a movable part sliding on the rod or shaft, as a fitting on the main shaft on which the carriage of a typewriter slides, and adjustments in many other machines.

stop-cylinder (stop'sil'in-dér), *n.* In printing. See *cylinder-press* and *printing-machine*.

stop-drill (stop'drill), *n.* A form of drill made with a solid shoulder, or admitting of the attachment of a collar by a side-screw, to limit the depth of penetration of the tool.

stope¹ (stóp), *n.* [*< ME. *stope = MD. stoepe, etc., a step; or a var. of stape, stap, a step (cf. stopen, stapen, pp. of steppen): see step, and cf. stoop*³.] An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. These are, to a certain extent, permanent constructions, being carefully supported by the necessary timbering and left open for passage, while the stopes are only supported so far as may be necessary for the safety of the mine, and are more or less completely filled up with the attle or refuse rock left behind after the ore has been picked out and sent to the surface.

stope¹ (stóp), *v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. stoped, ppr. stoping.* [*< stope*¹, *n.*] In mining, to remove the contents of a vein. The stoping is done after a vein or lode has been laid open by means of the necessary shafts and drifts. See *stope*.

stope² (stóp), *n.* An obsolete form of *stoop*².

stope³, **stopent**. Middle English forms of *stapen*, past participle of *step*.

stop-finger (stop'fing'gér), *n.* Same as *faller-wire*, 2.

stop-gap (stop'gap), *n. and a.* [*< stop*¹, *v.*, + *obj. gap*.] 1. *n.* That which fills a gap or hiatus, or, figuratively, that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

I declare off; you shall not make a *stop-gap* of me. Foote, *The Coseners*, I. 1.

A good deal of conversation which is . . . introduced as a *stop-gap*. Proc. Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, XVII. 450.

II. *a.* Filling a gap or pause, as in the course of talk.

The "well's" and "ah's," "don't-you-know's," and other *stop-gap* interjections. Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 312.

stop-gate (stop'gät), *n.* A gate used to divide a canal into sections, so that in case of a break in an embankment in one section the water can be shut off from flowing into it from other sections.

stop-hound (stop'hound), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly, stopping at the huntsman's signal. Davies (under *stop*).

Sir Roger, being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his beagles and got a pack of *stop-hounds*. Budget, Spectator, No. 116.

stopping (stóp'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stop*¹, *v.*] In mining, the act of excavating mineral ground to remove the ore after this has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavations—namely, sinking one or more shafts or winzes and running drifts.—**Overhand stopping**, a method of working out the contents of a vein by advancing from below upward, the miner being thus always helped by gravity. It is the method most commonly employed. That part of the material thrown down which is worth saving is raised to the surface, and the refuse rock (attle or deads) resting on the stulls remains in the excavation, helping to support the walls of the mine, and giving the miner a place on which to stand.—**Underhand stopping**, excavating the ore by working from above downward. In underhand stopping everything loosened by blasting has to be lifted up to be got out of the way. The advantage of this method is that in case the ore is very valuable, less of it need be lost by its getting so mixed with the attle that it cannot be picked out.

stop-knob (stop'nób), *n.* In organ-building, the handle by which the player controls the position of the slider belonging to a particular stop, or set of pipes. When the knob is drawn out, the pipes are ready to be sounded by the keys. The name of the stop is commonly written on the knob. Also called *register* and *stop*. See cut under *reed-organ*.

stopless (stop'les), *a.* [*< stop*¹ + *-less*.] Not to be stopped or checked. [Rare.]

Making a civil and staid senate rude
And *stopless* as a running multitude.

Sir W. Davenant, On King Charles the Second's Return.

stop-motion (stop'mó'shən), *n.* In mech., a device for automatically arresting the motion of an engine or a machine, when from any cause it is necessary to stop suddenly to prevent injury to the machine or material. Stop-motion mechanisms are applied to looms, spinning, roving, and drawing-machines, winding-machines, elevators, knitting-machines, and engines. They are divided into two classes: those operated by some mechanical means, as a weighted arm resting on the thread of a loom, where the breakage of the thread causes the arm to fall; and those actuated by electricity, in which the fall of an arm closes a circuit, and by means of a magnet sets in motion some mechanical device for arresting the motion. In most ma-

chines the usual method is the shifting of the belt that moves the machine. In engines the stoppage and fall of the governor closes the steam valve. Electrical stop-motion appliances, not self-acting, are sometimes used; in case of a break-down the use of a push-button releases a weight that by suitable mechanism shuts off steam from the engine.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in a power-loom, a stop-motion in which a grid on the batten acts in connection with a fork, which when the weft-thread breaks causes a lever to drop and stops the loom.

stop-net (stop'net), *n.* An addition to the main net in seine-fishing. Encyc. Brit., IX. 254.

stop-order (stop'ór'dér), *n.* In stock-broking, an order given by a person to his broker to sell or buy a specified stock when the price reaches a specified figure.

stop-over (stop'ó'vər), *n. and a.* See *to stop off or over*, under *stop*¹, *v. t.*

stoppage (stop'áj), *n.* [*< stop*¹ + *-age*.] 1. The act of stopping, in any sense, or the state of being stopped; especially, a stopping of motion or procedure.

His majesty, . . . finding unexpected *stoppage*, tells you he now looks for a present proceed in his affairs. Court and Times of Charles I., I. 344.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—**Stoppage in transit** or *in transitu*, in law, the act of a seller of goods who has sent them on their way to the buyer, in reclaiming them before they have come into the actual possession or control of the buyer, and terminating or suspending performance of the sale: a right allowed in case of discovering the buyer to be insolvent.

stopper, *n.* [ME., *< AS. stoppa*, a vessel: see *stoop*².] A pail or bucket. Prompt. Parv., p. 477; Halliwell.

stopped (stóp't), *p. a.* 1. In playing musical instruments, noting the effect produced by stopping in any of the senses described under *stop*¹, *v. t.*, 10.—2. In an organ, having the upper end plugged: said of a pipe: opposed to *open*. The tone produced by a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length.—**Stopped diapason**, in organ-building. See *diapason* (e).—**Stopped note**. See *note*¹.

stopple¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *stopple*.

stopple², *n.* Same as *estopple*.

Abatements, *stopples*, inhibitions. Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 87.

stopper (stop'ér), *n.* [*< stop*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which stops or plugs. (a) One who fills up holes or openings.

The ancients of Gebel and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers [margin: *stoppers* of chinks]. Esak. xxvii. 9.

(b) That which closes or fills up (an opening, etc.), as a plug, a bung, or a cork: especially, such an article for the mouth of a fruit-jar, decanter, or vial, when made of the same material as the vessel itself, and having no special name, as *cork*, *bung*, etc.; a stopple; specifically, a device for closing bottles for aerated water. See cut under *siphon-bottle*. (c) A convenient utensil made of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, formerly used to compress or pack some loose or flocculent substance into small compass.

I sold little bone "tobacco-stoppers"—they're seldom asked for now; *stoppers* is quite out of fashion. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 490.

(d) One who or that which brings to a stop or stand; specifically, one of the players in tennis, football, and other games, who stops the balls. Halliwell. (e) *Naut.*, a piece of rope secured at one end to a bolt or the like, used to check the motion of another rope or of a cable. Stoppers for cables are of various construction, such as an iron clamp with a lever or screw, a claw of iron with a rope attached, etc. (f) In an organ, a wooden plug inserted in the tops of certain kinds of pipes, as in those of the stopped diapason, flute, bourdon, etc., whence they are called *stopped pipes*. Such pipes are tuned by means of the stopper. (g) In a vehicle, a bar of wood with iron points pivoted to the body, and allowed to trail on the ground behind to serve as a stop or brake in ascending steep grades. Such a device is used, for instance, on locos plying on hilly streets, where stoppages are frequent.

2. The upper pad or principal callosity of the sole of a dog's foot.

The leg, or bones below the knee [of the greyhound], should be of good size, the *stopper* (or upper pad) well united to it, and firm in texture. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 45.

3. A small tree of one of four species of the genus *Eugenia* occurring in Florida. Of the species *E. buxifolia* is the gurgoon or Spanish stopper, *E. monticola* is the white stopper, and *E. procera* is the red stopper. The last is somewhat abundant, and has a very heavy, hard, strong, and close-grained wood of a light yellowish-brown color, likely to be valuable for cabinet-making and coarse engraving. The remaining species so called is *E. longipes*, a rare tree bearing a small red fruit with the flavor of cranberries. All except the last are found also in the West Indies. Sargent.—**Cat-head stopper**. See *cat-head*.—**Spanish stopper**. See *def. 3.* (See also *fighting-stopper*).

stopper (stop'ér), *v. t.* [*< stopper*, *n.*] 1. To close or secure with a stopple: as, *stoppered* bottles.—2. To fit with a stopple or stopples.

The mouth of the vessel to be *stoppered* is ground by an iron cone fixed to a lathe.

H. J. Powell, Glass-making, p. 73.

3. *Naut.*, to secure with a stopper or stoppers.—**To stopper a cable**, to put stoppers on a cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

stopper-bolt (stop'er-bólt), *n.* *Naut.*, a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, etc., for securing the stoppers.

stopper-hole (stop'er-hól), *n.* In iron-puddling, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the metal is stirred. See cut under *puddling-furnace*.

stopper-knot (stop'er-not), *n.* A knot in the end of a rope-stopper made by double-wallling the strands.

stopping (stop'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stop*¹, *v. t.*] 1. The act of one who or that which stops, in any sense. Specifically—(a) The process of filling cracks or fissures, as in an oil-painting, with a composition preparatory to restoring; also, the material used in the process.

The *stopping*, as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks by means of a palette-knife. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 127.

(b) In *etching*. See *to stop out* (a), under *stop*¹, *v. t.* (c) The act or process of altering the pitch of the tones of a musical instrument in any of the ways described under *stop*¹, *v. t.*, 10.

2. Something that stops. Specifically—(a) In mining, any solid wall or brattice built across a passage in a mine, to shut out the air from the goaves, or to limit it to certain passages, or to keep the gas confined, or for any other purpose. (b) In *dental surg.*, a material for filling cavities in teeth. (c) In *farrery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space in a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe.—**Double stopping**, in *viol-playing*, the act or process of producing tones simultaneously from two stopped strings.

stopping-brush (stop'ing-brush), *n.* 1. In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the napping and the hat-body to assist in uniting them.—2. In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush used in stopping out parts of etched plates.

stopping-coat (stop'ing-kót), *n.* The covering of resistant material applied to any part of an object about to be exposed to the action of an acid or other agent, in order to protect that part from such action.

stopping-knife (stop'ing-nif), *n.* A knife used in stopping, as a glaziers' putty-knife.

stop-plank (stop'plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing walls of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

stop-plate (stop'plät), *n.* An end-bearing for the axle in a railroad journal-box, designed to resist end-play of the axle.

stopple¹ (stóp'l), *n.* [*< ME. stoppel, stoppell, stopell; < stop* + *-el*, now *-le*, a noun-formative indicating the instrument (as also in *whittle, swingle*, etc.).] 1. That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper: as, a glass stopple; a cork stopple.

Item, j. lillill bottell, with j. cheyne and j. stopell, welyng xxxviij. uncea. Paston Letters, I. 472.

Who knows, when he openeth the stopple, what may be in the bottle? B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

2. A plug sometimes inserted in certain finger-holes of a flute or flageolet to accommodate its scale to some unusual series.

stopple¹ (stóp'l), *v. t.; pret. and pp. stoppled, ppr. stoppling.* [*< stopple*¹, *n.*] To stop or close with a stopple.

His hours of study clow'd at last,
And finish'd his concise repeat,
Stoppled his cruise, replac'd his book
Within its customary nook.

Cowper, Moraliser Corrected.

stopple² (stóp'l), *n.* [*< ME. stoppill, stouple; a more orig. form of stubble: see stubble.*] Stubble. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothing souple,
He smot of ys heved as lytliche as yt were a lute stouple. Robert of Gloucester, p. 223.

stop-ridge (stop'rij), *n.* A band slightly elevated upon the surface of a blade or a similar part of an implement, intended to stop and hold it in the proper place, as in the handle. In stone celts the presence of such a stop-ridge marks a certain class or category.

stop-rod (stop'rod), *n.* In *wearing*, the rod which extends longitudinally under the batten of a loom, forming a part of the stop-motion, and which raises a catch that, if not raised, engages mechanism which immediately stops the loom. Every time the shuttle enters the shuttle-box fairly it acts upon a stop-finger to cause the stop-rod to lift the catch; but, if the shuttle is stopped in its course through the shed, the catch is not raised, the loom is stopped, and the warp, which would otherwise be broken by the impact of the reed against the shuttle while in the shed, is thus saved.

stop-ship (stop'ship), *n.* [*< stop¹, v., + obj. ship;* a translation of the Gr. *ἔμψις*, the remora: see *Echeneis*, and cf. *mora*, *remora*.] The fish remora.

O *Stop-ship*, . . . tell vs where thou doo'st thine Anchors hide;

Whence thou resistest Sayls, Owers, Wind, and Tide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

stop-thrust (stop'thrust), *n.* In *fencing*, a slight thrust at one's opponent, instead of a parry, made after he has begun to lunge forward in an attack. The stop-thrust goes over by delicate gradations into the time-thrust, but is not considered by fencers a fine blow like the time-thrust.

stop-valve (stop'valv), *n.* 1. In *hydraul.*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passageway through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture.

2. In *steam-engines*, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes, where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

stop-watch (stop'woch), *n.* A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs: chiefly used in timing races.

He suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a *stop-watch*, my lord, each time.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 12.

stop-water (stop'wā'tér), *n.* [*< stop¹, v., + obj. water.*] 1. *Naut.*, a drag.—2. In *ship-building*: (a) A plug of soft wood driven tightly into a hole at the joint of a scarf, the expansion of which, when immersed, prevents water from working up through the scarf and behind the bottom planking. (b) In building iron ships, a piece of canvas or felt covered with lead used to make water-tight joints where calking is difficult.

stop-wheel (stop'hwēl), *n.* See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.

stop-work (stop'wérk), *n.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical box, etc., to prevent overwinding.

stor¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor¹*.

stor², *a.* [ME., *< AS. stōr*, incense, *storax* (= *W. ystor*, resin, rosin), *< L. storax*, *storax*: see *storax*.] Incense.

Thet *Stor* signified Gode werkes, for ase se smech of the *store* wanne hit is i-do into the uerée and goth upward to the heuene and to Gode warde Swa amuntel al gode biddinge to gode of the herte of the gode cristenemanne.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 23.

storable (stōr'a-bl), *a.* [*< store³ + -able.*] Capable of being stored. *R. S. Ball*, *Exper. Mechanics*, p. 262.

storage (stōr'aj), *n.* [*< store³ + -age.*] 1. The act of storing, in any sense; specifically, the keeping of goods in a store, warehouse, or other place of deposit.—2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a storehouse.—Cold storage, storage in refrigerating chambers or other places artificially cooled, as for the preservation of articles liable to be damaged by heat.—Storage battery. See *battery*.—Storage magazine. Same as *magazine*, 1 (a).—Storage warehouse. See *warehouse*.

storage-bellows (stōr'aj-bel'ōz), *n.* See *organ¹*, 6.

storax (stō'raks), *n.* [= *F. storax*, *styrax*, *< L. storax*, *styrax*, *< Gr. στύραξ*, a sweet-smelling resin so called, also a tree producing it.] 1. A solid resin resembling benzoin, with the fragrance of vanilla, formerly obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*, of Asia Minor, Syria, and southern Europe. It was in use from ancient times down to the close of the 18th century, but has disappeared from the market, the trees having been mostly reduced to bushes by excessive logging.

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth transpire

More sweet than *storax* from the hallowed fire.

Herrick, *Apparition of his Mistress*.

2. The tree yielding storax, or some other tree or shrub of the same genus. Among the American species, *Styrax Californica* is a handsome Californian shrub. See cut in next column.—Liquid storax, a balsam known from ancient times with the true storax, obtained by boiling and pressing from the inner bark of the Oriental sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, itself also called *Liquidambar*. It is a semi-fluid adhesive substance with the properties of a stimulant expectorant, but now scarcely used in Western practice except as a constituent in the compound tincture of benzoin (resembling friars' balsam: see *benzoin*), and as an application for itch. It has long been used in making incense and fumigating preparations, and also enters into perfumery. Its chief markets are China and India. A similar balsam is obtained, chiefly in Burma, from *Altingia excelsa*, known (together with the last) in East Indian commerce as *rose-maloe*, *rasamala*, etc. In Formosa and southern China a dry terebinthinous resin of the same character is derived from *Liquidambar Formosana* (a species recently identified). An American liquidambar, or liquid storax, or a substitute for it, is procured as natural exudation or by incision from the bark



Branch with Flowers of *Styrax Californica*.
a, a leaf, showing venation.

of the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, in the hotter parts of its habitat. It is better known in Europe than in the United States, where it is perhaps most used for making chewing-gum.

Storax liquida [cometh] from Rhodes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

Storax ointment. See *ointment*.

storax-tree (stō'raks-trē), *n.* Same as *storax*, 2.

store¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor¹*.

store², *v.* A Middle English form of *stoor²*.

store³ (stōr), *v. t.; pret. and pp. stored*, *ppr. storing*. [*< ME. stōren*, also *astōren*, *astōrien*, *< OF. estorer*, *esturer*, *estaurer*, make, build, establish, provide, furnish, store, *< L. instaurare*, renew, repair, make, *ML. also provide*, store, *< in, in, to, + *staurare*, set up, place (found also in *restaurare*, restore), **staurus*, fixed, = *Gr. σταυρός*, *n.*, an upright pole, a stake, cross, = *Skt. sthāvāra*, fixed, = *AS. stēor*, a rudder, etc.; from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *restore*, *insurance*, etc. Hence *store³*, *n.*, *storage*, *storey²*, etc.] 1. To provide; furnish; supply; equip; outfit.

No Cytee of the World is so wel stored of Schippes as is that.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 207.

Her Mind with thousand Virtues stor'd.
Prior, Ode to the King after the Queen's Death, st. 35.

I believe for Greek & Latin there come very few lads so well stored to the University.

William Lloyd, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 188.

2. To stock with provisions; provision; replenish.

Alle thine castles ich habbe wel itored.

Layamon, l. 18412.

Backe to the yle of Alango, where some of vs went a londe . . . to store vs of newe vytayllas.

Sir R. Gylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 59.

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation or safe-keeping; warehouse.

Now was stored

In the sweet-smelling granaries all the hoard

Of golden corn.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 898.

4. To lay up in reserve; accumulate; hoard; often with up.

According to Sir W. Thomson a single Faure cell of the spiral form, weighing 165 lbs., can store 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy.

W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 125.

5†. To restore.

Keppit the fro combraunse & fro cold deth,
Storet thee to strenght & thi styhe londe,

And dawly hir distitue of hir fader.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 728.

store³ (stōr), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. stor*, *store*, *stoor* (cf. *W. ystōr* = *Gael. stor*, *< E.*), *< OF. estore*, *estorie*, provisions, store, a fleet, navy, army, *< ML. staurum* (also, after *OF.*, *storum*), same as *instaurum*, store, *< L. instaurare*, renew, restore, *ML. also provide*, furnish, store: see *store³*, *v.*] 1. *n.* 1. That which is provided or furnished for use as needed; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the plural, articles, particularly of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies, as of food, ammunition, arms, or clothing: as, military or naval stores; the winter stores of a family.

He . . . kepte hir to his usage and his store.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2387.

500 pounds of hard bread, sleeping-bags, and assorted subsistence stores were landed from the ice.

Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greely*, p. 77.

Hence — 2. A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty: used with, or archaically without, the indefinite article.

That olde man of pleasing wordes had store.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. i. 1. 35.

With store of ladies, whose bright eyes

Rain influence, and judge the prize.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 121.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, or goods of any kind, are kept for future use or distribution; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .

Concocted and adjusted, they reduced

To blackest grain, and into store conveyed.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 515.

Hence — 4. A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-store; a dry-goods store. See note under *shop¹*, 2. [*U. S.* and British colonies.]

Stores, as the shops are called.

Capt. B. Hall, *Travels in N. A.*, l. 8.

Bill of stores. See *bill³*.—Bonded store. See *bonded*.—Coöperative store. See *coöperative*.—Fancy store. See *fancy*.—General-order store, a customs warehouse in which goods are stored temporarily, as unclaimed, or arriving in advance of invoice or transportation papers, or through other like cause of detention. Such goods are obtainable only on a general order.—General store, a store or shop where goods of all ordinary kinds are kept for sale; especially, such a store in a country village or at cross-roads.—In store, laid up; on hand; ready to be produced: as, we know not what the future has in store for us.

I have an hour's talk in store for you.

Shak., *J. C.*, ii. 2. 121.

Marine, ordnance, public stores. See the qualifying words.—See-stores, provisions and supplies on shipboard for use at sea. Compare *ship-stores*.—Ship-stores, provisions and supplies for use on board ships at sea or in port: such supplies are sealed, as non-dutiable, by the customs officers.—Small stores, in the U. S. navy, a general term embracing tinware, tobacco, soap, razors, brushes, thread, needles, etc., issued and charged to the men by the paymaster.—Subsistence stores. See *subsistence*.—To set store by. See *set¹*, v. t., 18.—To tell no store off, to make no account of; set no store by.

I ne telle of laxatyves no store,

For they ben venymous, I woot it weel;

I hem diffe, I love hem never a deel.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 334.

II. a. 1†. Hoarded; laid up: as, store linen; store fruit.

Of this treasure . . . the gold was accumulate, and store treasure; . . . but the silver is still growing.

Bacon, *Holy War*.

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies. Compare *store-city*.—3. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store: as, store clothes; store teeth (humorously used for false teeth). This word in rural or frontier use is commonly opposed to *home-made*, and implies preference: as, stylish store curtains; in town use it is usually opposed to *made to order*, and implies disparagement: as, clumsy store boots. [*Colloq. U. S.*]—Store casemate. Same as *barrack casemate* (which see, under *barrack*).—Store cattle, lean cattle bought for fattening by squatters who find that they have more grass than the natural increase of their herd requires. [*Australia*.]

Oh, we are not fit for anything but store cattle: we are all blady grass. *Mrs. Campbell Fread*, *Head Station*, p. 74.

Store pay, payment for country produce, labor, etc., by goods from a store, in lieu of cash; barter. [*Rural, U. S.*]

See, a girl has just arrived with a pot of butter to trade off for store pay. She wants in exchange a yard of calico, a quarter of tea, . . . and a bottle of rum.

Capt. Priest's Adventures, p. 54. (*Bartlett*.)

store⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoor³*.

store⁵ (stōr), *n.* [*< F. store*, a window-shade, spring-blind, roller-blind, *< L. storea*, a mat.] A window-shade: the French term used in English for such a shade when of decorative character, especially when of French manufacture.

store-city (stōr'sit'i), *n.* In the Old Testament, a city provided with stores of provisions for troops.

He (Solomon) built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the store cities, which he built in Hamath.

2 Chron. viii. 4.

store-farm (stōr'färm), *n.* A stock-farm; a cattle-farm; a sheep-farm. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xlii. [*Scotch*.]

store-farmer (stōr'fär'mér), *n.* Same as *stock-farmer*. [*Scotch*.]

storehouse (stōr'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which things are stored; a building for the storing of grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse; a store.

They ne'er cared for us yet; suffer us to famish, and their store-houses crammed with grain.

Shak. *Cor.*, l. i. 83.

2†. A store; a plentiful supply.

And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a storehouse did with her remain.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

storekeeper (stôr'kê'për), *n.* 1. One who has the care or charge of a store or stores. (a) A shopkeeper. [U. S.] (b) An officer in a dockyard in charge of stores and storehouses; the superintendent of a storehouse in a navy-yard. (c) *Milit.*, a civilian employee in the United States army who has charge of the military stores at depots and arsenals. A military storekeeper is an officer of the quartermaster's department; an ordnance storekeeper, of the ordnance department; a medical storekeeper, of the medical department. They were formerly officers having the rank and pay of mounted captains in the army.

2. Figuratively, an article in a stock of goods that remains so long on hand as to be unsalable. [Slang, U. S.]

storekeeping (stôr'kê'ping), *n.* The act of taking charge of stores or a store.

storeman (stôr'man), *n.*; pl. *storemen* (-men). 1. A man in charge of stores or supplies: as, the storeman's stock of bolts and screws.—2. A man employed in a storehouse for the work of storing goods.

The question of wages of shifters and store-men has been referred to arbitration.

Weekly Echo, Sept. 5, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

store-master (stôr'más'tér), *n.* The tenant of a store-farm. [Scotch.]

storier (stôr'ér), *n.* [*< store³ + -er¹*.] One who lays up or accumulates a store.

Storeria (stô-rê'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named after Dr. D. H. Storer, an American naturalist.] A genus of harmless colubrid serpents of North America, of the family Colubridæ. Two common species of the United States are *S. dekayi*, and *S. occipitoma-culata*, the spotted-neck snake.

store-room (stôr'rôm), *n.* A room set apart for stores or supplies, especially table and household supplies.

Miss Jenkins asked me if I would come and help her to tie up the preserves in the store-room.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, II.

store-ship (stôr'ship), *n.* A government vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison, or to store them in foreign ports.

storey, *n.* See *story²*.

storage (stôr'gê), *n.* [*< Gr. στήρυς*, natural love or affection, *< στήρεν*, love, as parents their children.] The strong instinctive affection of animals for their young; hence, the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents; parental or filial love. [Rare and technical.]

In the *storage*, or natural affections of divers animals to their young ones, . . . there appears in the parent manifest tokens of solicitude, skill, and in some cases courage too.

Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, pt. II. aph. viii.

The innocence of infancy . . . is the cause of the love called *storage*.

storial (stô'ri-al), *a.* [ME. *storial*, an aphetic form of *historial*.] 1. Historical.

This is storial sooth, it is no fable.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 702.

2. Of the nature of a story.

He shal fynde ynowe, grette and smale,
Of storial thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
And eek moralitee and holynesse.

Chaucer, Prologue to Miller's Tale, I. 71.

storiated (stô'ri-ä-ted), *a.* [Cf. *historiated*.] Decorated with elaborate ornamental and illustrative designs, as title-pages of books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the ornamentation often covered the entire page.

The mania for the acquisition of storiated title-pages has led to the cruel spoliation of thousands of rare old books.

London Art Jour., No. 51, p. 91.

storied¹ (stô'rid), *a.* [*< story¹ + -ed²*.] 1. Celebrated or recorded in story or history; associated with stories, tales, or legends.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the storied Rhine!

M. Arnold, Calais Sands.

2. Adorned with scenes from a story, or from history, executed by means of sculpture, painting, weaving, needlework, or other art: as, storied tapestries.

Storied windows, richly light,
Casting a dim religious light.

Milton, Il Penseroso, I. 150.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

Gray, Elegy.

storied² (stô'rid), *a.* [Formerly also *storeyed*; *< story² + -ed²*.] Having stories or stages: as, a four-storied building.

storier (stô'ri-ér), *n.* [*< story¹ + -er¹*.] A later of stories; a story-teller; a historian.

The honeyed rhythm of this melodious storier.

J. Rogers Rees, Poetry of the Period (Bookworm, p. 65).

storify¹ (stô'ri-fi), *v. t.* [*< story¹ + L. facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make or tell stories about.

storify² (stô'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *storified*, ppr. *storifying*. [*< story² + L. facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To range, as beehives over and under one another, in the form of stories. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 67. [Rare.]

storiologist (stô-ri-ol'ô-jist), *n.* [*< storiolog-y + -ist*.] A student or expounder of popular tales and legends; one who is versed in folk-lore. [Recent.]

The resuscitation of the rose from its bones will recall to storiologists similar incidents in European and especially Scandinavian and Icelandic folk-lore.

N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 484, note.

storiology (stô-ri-ol'ô-ji), *n.* [*< E. story¹ + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of folk-lore; the study of popular tales and legends. [Recent.]

For Chaucer's direct source, it might be well worth while for students of comparative storiology who have leisure . . . to examine these and similar monkish collections of exempla [of the thirteenth century].

N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 485.

stork (stôrk), *n.* [*< ME. stork, < AS. storc = D. MLG. LG. stork = OHG. storah, MHG. G. storck* (also OHG. *storc*, MHG. G. dial. *stork*) = Icel. *storkr* = Sw. Dan. *stork*, a stork; cf. Bulg. *strûkû*, Bulg. *strûk*, *shtrûk* = Serv. *shtrûk* = Russ. *sterkû*, Russ. *sterkhû* = Lith. *starkus* = Lett. *starks* = Hung. *escterag* = Albanian *sterkjak*, a stork. The relation of the Teut. to the Slav. and other forms is undetermined. Cf. Gr. *τόπος*, a vulture, *τόπος* *υπόποιστος*, a swan.] A large altricial gallatorial bird, of the family Ciconiidae and especially of the subfamily Ciconiinae (which see for technical characters). The stork is related to the herons, spoonbills, and ibises, but not very closely to the cranes. There are several species, found in nearly all temperate and tropical regions. They are tall and stately birds, equaling the cranes and larger herons in stature, but are readily distinguished by many technical characters. Storks are wading birds, frequenting the vicinity of water; but some of them become semi-domesticated, and often nest on buildings. Their fidelity and amiability are traditional. They feed chiefly on reptiles (as snakes and lizards), amphibians (as frogs), fishes, mollusks, and worms, but also sometimes capture small quadrupeds and birds. The best-known species is the common white stork of Europe, *Ciconia alba*; when adult, it is pure-white with black-tipped wings and reddish bill and feet; it is about 3½ feet long, and stands 4 feet high. The black stork of the same country is *C. nigra*, a rarer species. Various birds of different countries, technically storks, are known by other names, as *adjutant*, *marabou*, *maguari*, *jabiru*, *shell-bird*, and *wood-bird*. See these words, and cuts under *adjutant-bird*, *Ciconiidae*, *Grallae*, *jabiru*, *openbill*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *simbû*, and *Tantalus*.—**Black-necked stork**, *Xenorhynchus australis*, of India and Australia, related to the American jabiru and African saddle-billed stork, the three being often placed in the genus *Mycteria*.—**Black stork**. See def.—**Episcopal stork**, *Disoura episcopius*. See cut under *Pelargomorphæ*.—**Giant stork**, the *adjutant-bird*.—**Hair-crested stork**, *Leptoptilus (Cranogeryllus) javanicus*, a small and quite distinct species of marabou, related to the *adjutant*, found in parts of India, Java, Sumatra, etc.—**Maguari stork**, *Euzenura maguari*. See *maguari*.—**Marabou stork**. See *marabou*, and cut under *adjutant-bird*.—**Pouched stork**. Same as *adjutant-bird*.—**Saddle-billed stork**, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*. See the generic name.—**White-bellied stork**, *Sphenorhynchus abdimis*. See cut under *simbû*.—**White stork**. See def.

stork-billed (stôrk'bîld), *a.* Having a bill like a stork's, as a kingfisher of the genus *Pelargopsis*. See cut under *Pelargopsis*.

stork's-bill (stôrk's'bîl), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Erodium*, particularly the heron's-bill, *E. cicutarium* (also called *hemlock stork's-bill*), a low bushy herb with pinnate leaves, a mostly Old World plant, abundantly naturalized in many parts of the United States, perhaps indigenous in the west. See *alfilerilla*.—2. A plant of the related genus *Pelargonium*, which includes the geraniums, etc., of gardens.



Flowering Plant of Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). a, one of the carpels.

storm (stôrm), *n.* [*< ME. storm, < AS. storm, storm = OS. MD. D. MLG. LG. storm = OHG. MHG. G. Sturm = Icel. stormr = Sw. Dan. storm* (not in Goth.; cf. It. *stormo*, a fight, It. dial. *sturm* = Pr. *estorm* = OF. *estour*, *estour*, *estur* (> E. *stour³*, a tumult, stir) = Ir. Gael. *stoirn* = Bret. *stourm*, a storm, all < Teut.); perhaps, with formative -m, from the root of *stir¹* (> *stir*, > *stor*) or of L. *sternere*, strew: see *stir¹*, *strew*.] 1. A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual direction or force, or by rain (often with lightning and thunder), snow, or hail, or by several of these phenomena in combination; a tempest: also used with reference to precipitation only, as in hail-storm, thunder-storm, snow-storm. A storm is usually associated with an area of low pressure, and its intensity or violence depends upon the steepness of the density-gradients which produce it. The terms *area of low pressure*, *cyclone*, *cyclonic storm*, and *storm* are often used interchangeably. In *area of low pressure* the primary reference is to the state of the barometer, in *cyclone* it is to the gyratory character of the atmospheric circulation, and in *storm* to the disturbance of the weather: but each term is extended to include the whole of the attendant phenomena.

And there arose a great storm of wind. Mark iv. 37.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm.

Shak., Lear, III. 4. 29.

2. Specifically—(a) Technically, in nautical use, a wind of force 11 on the Beaufort scale, being that in which a man-of-war could carry only storm-staysails.

The wind suddenly shifted in a heavy rain squall from SSE. to W., and increased to a storm; at 12 noon the barometer read lowest, and the wind was blowing a storm.

Monthly Weather Review (1887), p. 40.

(b) A fall of snow. (c) A prolonged frost. [Prov. Eng.] Hence, figuratively—3. A tempestuous flight or descent of objects fiercely hurled: as, a storm of missiles.

No drizzling shower,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.

Milton, P. L., vi. 546.

4. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamor.

I will stir up in England some black storm
Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 349.

5. A destructive or overwhelming calamity; extremity of adversity or disaster.

Having passed many bitter brunts and blasts of vengeance, they dread no storm of Fortune.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

An old man, broken with the storms of state.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 21.

6. A vehement or passionate outbreak, as of some emotion, or of the expression of such emotion: as, a storm of indignation; a storm of applause; a storm of hisses.

Mark'd you not how her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a storm?

Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 177.

Her bosom shaken with a sudden storm of sighs.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. *Milit.*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a dashing attempt by troops to capture a fortified place, as by scaling the walls or forcing the gates.

How by storm the walls were won,
Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town.

Dryden.

Cyclonic storm, a storm in which the wind blows spirally inward and with an additional steady ascension. The circulation of the wind is clockwise in the southern and counter-clockwise in the northern hemisphere.—**Electric storm**. See *electric*.—**Eye of a storm**, the calm region at the center of a violent cyclonic storm, where the clouds clear away and blue sky appears—occurring mostly in the tropics. This phenomenon is due to the circumstance that the winds immediately bordering the central area blow circularly around it, leaving a region of calm, a gently descending current, and a consequent clearing of the sky.—**High-area storm**, a storm associated with an area of high pressure.—**Low-area storm**. Same as *cyclonic storm*.—**Magnetic, revolving, etc., storm**. See the adjective.—**Storm and stress** [a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang*, alluding to a drama by Klinger, "Sturm und Drang"], a name given to a period in German literary history (about 1770 to 1790) influenced by a group of younger writers whose works were characterized by passion and reaction from the old methods; hence, a proverbial phrase for unrest or agitation.—**To take by storm**. (a) *Milit.*, to carry by assault. See def. 7.

The recollection of the victory of Roanoke imparted to the Federals that assurance which is a great element of success; they knew that a battery could be taken by storm.

Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 587.

(b) To captivate or carry away by surprising or delighting: as, the new singer has taken the town by storm.—**Wind-storm**, a storm with heavy wind, without precipitation.—*Syn.* 1. *Tempest*, etc. See *wind²*.

storm (stôrm), *v.* [*<* ME. *stormen*, *sturmen*, *<* AS. *styrman* = D. MLG. *LG. stormen* = OHG. *sturman*, MHG. *G. stürmen* = Icel. *styrma* = Sw. *storma* = Dan. *storme*, *storm*, cf. It. *stormire*, make a noise, *stormeggiare*, ring the storm-bell, throng together; from the noun.]
I. intrans. 1. To blow with great force; also, to rain, hail, snow, or sleet, especially with violence: used impersonally: as, it *storms*.—
 2. To fume; scold; rage; be in a violent agitation or passion; raise a tempest.

The Dolphin then, discrying Land (at last),
 Storms with himselfe for hauing made such haste.
Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

When . . . I see a gentleman lose his money with serenity, I recognise in him all the great qualities of a philosopher. If he *storms* and invokes the gods, I lament that he is not placed at the head of a regiment.
Steele, Guardian, No. 174.

3. To move with violence; rush angrily or impetuously: as, he *stormed* about the room.

Bobby Wick *stormed* through the tents of his Company.
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

II. trans. To attack and attempt to take possession of, as by scaling walls or forcing gates or breaches; assault: as, to *storm* a fortified town: often used figuratively.

With eager warmth they fight, ambitious all
 Who first shall *storm* the breach, or mount the wall.
Addison, To the King.

storm-area (stôrm'á-rē-ā), *n.* The area covered by a storm; the region within the closed isobars surrounding a center of low pressure. In the United States this region is generally an oval whose length is, on the average, nearly twice its width. Its longest diameter may be turned in any azimuth, but is most frequently directed to a point between north and north 60° east. Over the ocean storm-areas are generally nearly circular.

storm-beat, storm-beaten (stôrm'bēt, -bē'tn), *a.* Beaten or damaged by storms.

storm-belt (stôrm'belt), *n.* A belt of maximum storm-frequency. On charts containing a large number of storm-tracks the paths are found to be mostly divided into several well-defined groups whose local form natural storm-belts. In the United States three storm-belts are distinguished: (1) that of storms which appear in the northwest British provinces, advance eastward to the lake region, and thence down the St. Lawrence valley; (2) that of storms which originate in the southwest near the Gulf of Mexico, and move northeastward to the lakes; (3) that of the West India hurricanes, which first move westerly, and then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Over Europe three storm-belts may be distinguished: one lying across the northern Mediterranean, one across the North Sea and the Baltic, and one northeast and southwest off the coast of Norway and the British Isles. Also called *storm-zone*.

storm-bird (stôrm'bērd), *n.* 1. A petrel; one of the birds of the family *Procellariidae*, including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc., as well as those to which the name *petrel* is more commonly applied; specifically, the stormy petrel. See cut under *petrel*.—2. A bird that indicates or seems to foretell bad weather by its cries or other actions, as a storm-cock. Compare *rain-bird*.

storm-bound (stôrm'bound), *a.* Confined or delayed by storms; relating to hindrance by storms: as, we were *storm-bound* in port.

Weeks of storm-bound inactivity.
Carlyle, To John Carlyle, Feb. 11, 1830.

storm-card (stôrm'kârd), *n.* A transparent card containing lines to represent the wind-directions in all quarters of a cyclonic storm: devised by Reid as an aid to seamen in avoiding dangerous storms. When the card is drawn to suitable scale, and placed over the position of a vessel on a chart, so that the observed wind-direction and the same wind-direction on the card are brought into coincidence, the bearing of the center of the card from the point of observation indicates the direction of the center of the storm. Knowing the direction of the storm-center, its probable path can be laid down with considerable precision, and the best course for the vessel may then be determined. It is now known that a storm-card cannot universally be used to discover the bearing of a storm-center, for the angle between the wind and the radius varies in different latitudes, and is different at different distances from the center. Also called *storm-circle*, *storm-compass*.

storm-center (stôrm'sen'tēr), *n.* The position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. In the typical case the wind throughout the storm-area blows spirally inward toward the storm-center, changing from a radial to an approximately circular path, and increasing in force as the center is approached. The center itself is an area of comparative calm, accompanied by a partial or complete clearing away of the clouds, and a mild temperature. (See *eye of a storm*, under *storm*.) Violent ocean storms frequently exemplify this typical description; but in land storms, which present irregularities of all kinds, these conditions are in general only partially realized.

storm-circle (stôrm'sēr'kl), *n.* Same as *storm-card*.

storm-cloud (stôrm'kloud), *n.* A cloud that brings or threatens storm.

storm-cock (stôrm'kok), *n.* 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; also, the mistlethrush, *T. viscivorus*.

Its song . . . [the missel] begins . . . very early in the spring, often with the new year, in blowing showery weather, which makes the inhabitants of Hampshire call it the *storm-cock*.
Pennant, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), I. 302.

2. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. [*Prov. Eng.* in all uses.]

storm-compass (stôrm'kum'pas), *n.* Same as *storm-card*.

storm-cone (stôrm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at the base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See cut under *storm-signal*. [*Eng.*]

storm-current (stôrm'kur'ent), *n.* A surface sea-current produced by the force of the wind in a storm. Such a current frequently outruns its generating storm, and affords the first announcement thereof on a distant shore by increasing there the intensity of the usual current or by changing its set.

storm-door (stôrm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protection against inclement weather: in general used temporarily, for the winter only.

storm-drum (stôrm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See *storm-signal*. [*Eng.*]
stormer (stôr'mēr), *n.* [*<* *storm* + *-er*.] One who storms; specifically (*milit.*), a member of an assaulting party.

storm-finch (stôrm'finch), *n.* See *finch*¹, and cut under *petrel*.

storm-flag (stôrm'flag), *n.* See *storm-signal*.

stormful (stôrm'fūl), *a.* [*<* *storm* + *-ful*.] Abounding with storms.

They know what spirit brews the *stormful* day.
Coltine, Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

stormfulness (stôrm'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being stormful; stormy character or condition.
Coleridge.

storm-glass (stôrm'glâs), *n.* A hermetically sealed tube containing an alcoholic solution of camphor, together with crystals of nitrate of potash and ammonium chloride: so named because an increase in the amount of the precipitate was supposed to indicate the approach of stormy weather. The changes in the amount of the precipitate are due solely to variations of temperature, and the instrument is simply a chemical thermometer.

storm-house (stôrm'hous), *n.* A temporary shelter for men employed in constructing or guarding railroads, or other works in exposed situations.

stormily (stôr'mi-li), *adv.* In a stormy manner; tempestuously.

storminess (stôr'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy, or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuosity; violence.

storming-party (stôr'ming-pār'ti), *n.* *Milit.*, the party to whom is assigned the duty of making the first assault in storming an enemy's works.

storm-kite (stôrm'kit), *n.* A device, on the principle of a kite, for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm.

stormless (stôrm'les), *a.* [*<* *storm* + *-less*.] Free from storms; without storm.

Our waking thoughts
 Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
 Of sullen slumber.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

storm-pane (stôrm'pân), *n.* An extra square of glass fitted in a frame provided with clamps, used to fit over a window in an exposed building, as a lighthouse, in case of breakage.

storm-path (stôrm'pâth), *n.* Same as *storm-track*.

storm-pavement (stôrm'pāv'ment), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a sloping stone pavement lining the sea-face of a pier or breakwater. *E. H. Knight*.

storm-petrel (stôrm'pet'rel), *n.* A small blackish petrel, belonging to the genus *Procellaria* as now restricted, or to one of a few closely related genera, as *Oceanites*, *Cymochorea*, and *Halocypipena*. The three best-known storm-petrels are *Procellaria pelagica*, *Cymochorea leucorhoa*, and *Oceanites oceanicus*. All are also called *Mother Carey's chickens*. See cut under *petrel*. The form *stormy petrel* is also common.

storm-proof (stôrm'prōf), *a.* Proof against storms or stress of weather.

storm-sail (stôrm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than the corresponding sail in ordinary use, set in squally or heavy weather.

storm-signal (stôrm'sig'nal), *n.* A signal displayed on sea-coasts and lake-shores for indicating the expected prevalence of high winds or storms. For this purpose flags and lanterns are used in the United States, and a cone by day and a triangle of three red lights by night in Great Britain. In the practice of the United States Weather Bureau, a red flag with black center is displayed by day when a violent storm is expected, and an additional pennant indicates the quadrant of the probable wind-direction, as follows: red pennant above flag, northeasterly winds; red pennant below flag, southeasterly winds; white pennant above flag, northwesterly winds; white pennant below flag, southwesterly winds. By night, a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light indicates westerly winds. In the British system the inverted cone indicates a storm-wind from the southeast veering through the south, the upright cone a northwest gale veering through the north. See *weather-flag* and phrases under *signal*. See also phrases under *signal*, in the supplement.

storm-stay (stôrm'stā), *n.* A stay on which a storm-sail is set.

storm-stayed (stôrm'stād), *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of, a journey or voyage by storms or stress of weather.

storm-stone (stôrm'stōn), *n.* Same as *thunder-bolt*.

storm-tossed (stôrm'tost), *a.* Tossed about by storm or tempest: as, a *storm-tossed* bark; hence, agitated by conflicting passions or emotions: as, his *storm-tossed* spirit is at rest.

storm-track (stôrm'trak), *n.* The path traversed by the center of a cyclonic storm. North of the parallel of 30° storm-tracks almost invariably pursue an easterly course, having generally a northerly inclination. Within the tropics storm-tracks almost invariably tend westerly, generally with an inclination toward the pole; they have rarely, if ever, been traced nearer to the equator than 6°. Continuous storm-tracks are sometimes traced across North America, the Atlantic ocean, and Europe; but in general less than 12 per cent. of the storms leaving America reach the European coast.

storm-wind (stôrm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane; also, a wind that brings a storm.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
 Gathering and sounding on,
 The *storm-wind* from Labrador,
 The wind Euroclydon,
 The *storm-wind*!

Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

storm-window (stôrm'win'dō), *n.* 1. An outer window to protect the inner from inclemency of the weather.—2. A window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

stormy (stôr'mi), *a.* [*<* ME. *stormi*, *<* AS. *stormig* (= D. Sw. *stormig* = MHG. *sturmig*, *G. stürmig*), *<* *storm*, *storm*: see *storm*.] 1. Characterized by storm or tempest, or by high winds; tempestuous; boisterous: as, a *stormy* season.

No cloudy show of *stormy* blustering weather
 Doth yet in his fair welkin once appear.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 115.

His trumpet has often been heard by the neighbors, of a *stormy* night, mingling with the howling of the blast.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 448.

2. Characterized by violent disturbances or contentions; agitated; turbulent.

For love is yet the mooste *stormy* lyf,
 Right of hymself, that ever was begonne.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 778.

His (Warren Hastings's) administration, so eventful and *stormy*, closed in almost perfect quiet.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Violent; passionate; easily roused to anger or strife.

The lives of all your loving complices
 Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er
 To *stormy* passion, must perforce decay.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 165.

The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.

Scott.

4. Associated with storms, as seen in them or supposed to presage them: specifically, in ornithology, noting certain petrels.—**Stormy petrel**. Same as *storm-petrel*.—**Syn.** 1. Windy, gusty, squally, blustering. See *wind*².

storm-zone (stôrm'zōn), *n.* Same as *storm-belt*.

The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great *storm zones* of the world.

R. Hinman, Eclectic Physical Geography, p. 94.

stornello (stôr-nel'lō), *n.*; pl. *stornelli* (-li). [*It.*] A form of Italian folk-song, usually improvised and either sentimental or satirical.

The Tuscan and Umbrian *stornello* is much shorter [than the *rispetto*], consisting, indeed, of a hemistich naming some natural object which suggests the motive of the little poem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

Storthing (stör'ting), *n.* [*<* Dan. Norw. *stor-thing* (= Icel. *stórthing*), great or high court, parliament, *<* *stor* (= Sw. *stor* = Icel. *stór* = AS. *stōr*, *>* E. *stoor*), great, + *thing* = Sw. *ting* = Icel. *thing*, assembly, meeting, = AS. *thing*: see *thing*.] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 123 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelathing). The former is composed of one fourth, and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelathing*.

storvant. Preterit plural and past participle of Middle English *sterven*, die. See *starve*.

story¹ (stō'ri), *n.*; pl. *stories* (-riz). [*<* ME. *storie*, *storie* (cf. It. *storia*, *<* LL. *storia*), an aphetic form of *istoria*, *historia*, history: see *history*.] 1. A connected account or narration, oral or written, of events of the past; history.

The prime virtue of *Story* is verity.

Hovell, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

She was well versed in the Greek and Roman *story*, and was not unskilled in that of France and England.

Swift, Death of Stella.

There's themes enough in Caledonian *story*

Would show the tragic muse in a' her glory.

Burns, Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.

2. An account of an event or incident; a relation; a recital: as, *stories* of bravery.

A lured man, to lure the [teach thee]

... of gods Friday the *story*.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 447.

And tell sad *stories* of the death of kings;

How some have been deposed, some slain in war.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 156.

To make short of a long *story*, ... I have been bred up from childhood with great expectations.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

3. In *lit.*, a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse; a tale, written in a more or less imaginative style, of that which has happened or is supposed to have happened; specifically, a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel; a short romance; a folk-tale.

Call up him that left half-told

The *story* of Cambuscan bold,

Of Camball and of Algarsife,

And who had Canace to wife.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 110.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 174.

4. The facts or events in a given case considered in their sequence, whether related or not; the experience or career of an individual: as, the *story* of a founding; his is a sad *story*.

Weep with me, all you that read

This little *story*.

B. Jonson, Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy.

There was not a grave in the church-yard but had its *story*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

5. An anecdote: as, a speech abounding in good *stories*.

I will go yet further, and affirm that the success of a *story* very often depends upon the make of the body, and formation of the features, of him who relates it.

Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sometimes I recorded a *story*, a jest, or a pun for consideration.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 666.

6. A report; an account; a statement; anything told: often used slightly: as, according to his *story*, he did wonders.

Fal. You confess, then, you picked my pocket?

Prince. It appears so by the *story*.

Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 3. 191.

All for a slanderous *story*, that cost me many a tear.

Tennyson, The Grandmother.

7. A falsehood; a lie; a fib. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

I wrote the lines: ... owned them; he told *stories*.

(Signed) Thomas Ingoldsbay.

Barham, Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 116, note.

8. The plot or intrigue of a novel or drama: as, many persons read a novel, or are interested in a play, only for the *story*.

It is thought clever to write a novel with no *story* at all, or at least with a very dull one.

R. L. Stevenson, A Gossip on Romance.

9. A scene from history, legend, or romance, depicted by means of painting, sculpture, needlework, or other art of design.

The walls also of all the body of the Chirche, from the pylers to the Roof, be poyntyd with *stories* from the begynnyng of the world.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 40.

To erect great Chapells, ... to paint faire *stories*, and to make rich ornaments.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

There's his chamber, ... 'tis painted about with the *story* of the Prodigal, fresh and new.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 8.

Blind story, a pointless tale.—To be in a or one *story*, to be in the same *story*, to agree in testimony; give the same account.

So I find they are all in a *story*.

Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 3.

= **Syn.** 1. Relation, Narration, etc. (see account); record, chronicle, annals.—2. Anecdote. *Story*. See anecdote.—3. Tale, fiction, fable, tradition, legend.—4. Memoir, life, biography.

story¹ (stō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *storied*, ppr. *storying*. [*<* *story*¹, *n.* Cf. *history*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To tell or describe in historical relation; make the subject of a narrative, tale, or legend; relate.

Pigmies (those diminutive people, or sort of apes or satyrs, so much resembling the little men *storied* under that name).

Evelyn, True Religion, I. 261.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse,

Storied of old in high immortal verse,

Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles.

Milton, Comus, l. 516.

2. To ornament with sculptured or painted scenes from history or legend. Compare *storied*².

II. *intrans.* To relate; narrate.

Cupid, if *storying* Legends tell aright,

Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight.

Coleridge, Composition of a Kiss.

story² (stō'ri), *n.* [Sometimes *storey*, early mod. E. *storie*, *stourie*; *<* ME. *story*, prob. *<* OF. **estoree*, a building, a thing built, *<* *estoree*, fem. pp. of *extorere*, build, *<* L. *instaurare*, erect, build, etc.: see *store*³, *v.*] 1. A building; an edifice.

Hi[th]e[re] bygonne her heyne tounes strenghty [strengthen] vaste aboute,

Her castles & *storeys*, that hil myghte be ynne in doute

[danger].

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 181.

2. A stage or floor of a building; hence, a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another: as, a *story* of nine, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation.

They founde the kyng in his pallace sittynge vpon a floure or *storie* made of the leaues of date trees wrought after a curious devise lyke a certeyne kynde of mattee.

R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 257].

Upon the ground *storeys* a fair gallery, open, upon pillars; and upon the third *storey* likewise an open gallery upon pillars, to take the prospect and freshness of the garden.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Attic story. See *attic*², 1.—**Messanine story**. Same as *entresol*.—The upper *story*, the brain; the wits. [Familiar and ludicrous.]

He's a good sort o' man, for all he's not overburthen'd i' th' upper *story*.

George Eliot, Amos Barton, l.

story-book (stō'ri-bùk), *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

If you want to make presents of *story-books* to children, his [Kilcher's] are the best you can now get.

Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App.

story-post (stō'ri-pòst), *v.* In building, an upright post supporting a beam on which rests a floor or a wall, as when the whole front of a ground floor is glazed.

story-rod (stō'ri-rod), *n.* A wooden strip used in setting up a staircase. It is equal in height to the staircase, and is divided according to the number of steps in the stairs.

story-teller (stō'ri-tel'ér), *n.* 1. One who tells stories, true or fictitious, whether orally or in writing. Specifically—(a) One whose calling is the recitation of tales in public: as, the *story-tellers* of Arabia.

"Master," said he [Achmet], "I know many *stories*, such as the *story-tellers* relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo."

B. Taylor, Journey to Central Africa, xix.

(b) One given to relating anecdotes: as, a good *story-teller* at a dinner-table.

Good company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*.

Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

(c) One who tells falsehoods; a fibber. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

Becky gave her brother-in-law a bottle of white wine, some that Rawdon had brought with him from France, ... the little *story-teller* said.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

story-telling (stō'ri-tel'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of relating stories, true or fictitious.

Story-telling ... is not perfect without proper gesticulations of the body, which naturally attend such merry emotions of the mind.

Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The telling of fibs; lying. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

story-writer (stō'ri-rī'tér), *n.* 1. A writer of stories.

The *story-writer's* and play-writer's danger is that they will get their characters mixed, and make A say what B ought to have said.

O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 664.

2. A historian; a chronicler.

Rathumus the *story-writer*, and Semellius the scribe, ... and the judges.

1 Esd. ii. 17.

stosh (stosh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Fish-offal; gurry; especially, a thick paste made by grinding slivers in a bait-mill, and used as toll-bait; chum; pomace.

stot¹ (stot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stotte*; *<* ME. *stot*, *stott*, *stotte*, a horse, a bullock; cf. Icel. *stútr*, a bull, the butt-end of a horn, a stumpy thing, = Sw. *stut*, a bullock, also a blow, bang, dial. a young ox, a young man, = Norw. *stut*, a bullock, also an ox-horn, = Dan. *stud*, a bullock; prob. lit. 'pusher,' from the root of D. *stooten* = G. *stossen*, push, thrust, strike, = Icel. *stauta*, strike, beat, stutter, = Sw. *stötta* = Dan. *støde*, strike, push, thrust, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *stout*, *stote*¹.] 1. A horse; a stallion.

This reve sat upon a ful good *stot*,

That was al pomely grey and highte Scot.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 615.

2. A young ox; a steer.

And Grace gaue Pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*,

Al that his oxen eryed they to harwe after.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 262.

To procure restitution in integrum of every stirk and *stot* that the chief ... and his clan had stolen since the days of Malcolm Canmore.

Scott, Waverley, xv.

The woman would work—ay, and get up at any hour; and the strength of a *stot* she had.

W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 889.

3. A weasel; a stoat. See cut under *stoat*.

Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, minx, *stot*, miniver.

Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

[The name was formerly applied in contempt to a human being.

"Nay, olde *stot*, that is not myn entente,"

Quod this somonour, "for to repent me."

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 832.]

stot² (stot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stotted*, ppr. *stotting*. [Formerly *stote*; *<* ME. *stoten*; = D. *stooten*, push, etc.: see *stot*¹, and cf. *stotter*, *stut*, *stutter*¹.] 1. To stumble; walk irregularly; bounce in walking. Compare *stoit*. [Prov. Eng.]

They *stotted* along side by side.

Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, II. 367.

2. To rebound, as a ball. [Prov. Eng.]

stotay, *v. i.* [ME. *stotayen*, *stotaien*, *<* OF. *estotier*, *estotier*, *estoutier*, etc., be thrown into disorder, tr. throw into disorder, maltreat (*<* *estout*, *estot*, etc., rash, bold, stout: see *stout*¹), but in sense confused with *stoten*, stumble: see *stot*².] To stumble; stagger.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe fayles,

Lokes up to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges!

Downne he sweys fulle swythe, and in a swoone fallys!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. 8.), l. 4272.

stote¹, *n.* See *stoat*.

stote², *v.* See *stot*² and *stut*¹.

stotery, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *stotter*.

stotey, *n.* [ME. *<* OF. *estotie*, *estoutie*, *estutic*, boldness, rashness, *<* *estout*, *estot*, bold, stout: see *stout*¹.] Cunning; stratagem.

Hade he had his oet he wold [haue] a-saide there

To haue with *stotey* & strengthe stouth hire wonne.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. 8.), l. 4985.

stotter (stot'ér), *v.* [*<* ME. *stoteren*; freq. of *stot*². Cf. *stutter*¹.] I. *intrans.* To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To affect with staggers.

He'd tell what bullock's fate was tragic

So right, some thought he dealt in magic;

And as well knew, by wisdom outward,

What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.

D'Urfey, Coln's Walk, l. (Davies.)

stouk, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stook*.

stound¹ (stound), *n.* [*<* ME. *stounde*, *stund*, *stunt*, *stunde*, *<* AS. *stund*, a time, space of time, season, = OS. *stunda* = OFries. *stunde*, *stonde* = MD. *stonde*, a time, while, moment, D. *stond*, a moment, = MLG. *stunde*, *stunt*, LG. *stunde* = OHG. *stunta*, *stunt*, MHG. *stunde*, a time, while, hour, G. *stunde*, an hour, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *stund*, a time, while, hour, moment; perhaps orig. 'a point of resting or standing,' and akin to *stand*.] A time; a short time; a while; a moment; an instant.

Now lat us stynte of Troylus a *stounde*.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 1066.

See death is heer & yonder in one *stound*.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 129.

Upon a *stound*, in a moment.

stound² (stound), *v. i.* [Also *stoun*; = Icel. *stynja* = Dan. *stønne* = D. *stienen* = LG. *stienen*, *stönen*, *>* G. *stöhnen*, groan. Cf. *stound*³, *n.*] 1. To ache; smart. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To long;

pine: as, the cows *stound* for grass. *Hallucell.*
[Prov. Eng.]

stound², *n.* [ME.: see *stound²*, *v.*] Sorrow;
grief; longing.

To putte away the *stoundes* stronge,
Which in me lasten alle to longe.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2639.

stound³ (stound), *v. t.* [A var. of *stun¹*, as
astound of *astun*, *aston*: see *stun¹*, *stony²*, *aston*,
astun, etc.] 1. To stun as with strokes; beat
heavily: as, to *stound* the ears with the strokes
of a bell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To astound; amaze.

Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine unles
Retraction follow close upon the heels
Of that late *stounding* insult.

Keats, *Otho the Great*, iv. 2. 95.

stound³ (stound), *n.* [*stound³*, *v.*] 1. A stun-
ning blow or stroke; the force of a blow.

Like to a mazed steare,
That yet of mortall stroke the *stound* doth beare.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 37.

2. Astonishment; amazement; bewilderment.

Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.

Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, *ProL*, l. 23.

stound⁴ (stound). An obsolete past participle
of *stun¹*. *Spenser*.

stound⁵ (stound), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stond*,
stand: see *stand*, *n.*] A vessel to contain small
beer. [Prov. Eng.]

stoundmeal (stound'mēl), *adv.* [*ME. stound-*
mele, *stoundmele*, < *AS. stundmēlum*, at times, <
stund, date, space of time (see *stound¹*), + *mē-*
lum, dat. pl. of *mēl*, a time: see *meal²*, and cf.
dropmeal, *flockmeal*, *piecemeal*, *thousandmeal*,
etc.] At times; at intervals; from moment to
moment: also used adjectively.

The lyf of love is fulle contrarie,
Which *stoundmele* can ofte varie.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2304.

This wynde that moore and moore
Thus *stoundmele* encreaseth in my face.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 674.

stoup. See *stoop¹*, *stoop²*, *stoop⁴*.

stour¹, *a.* See *stoor¹*.

stour², *v. and n.* See *stoor²*.

stour³ (stour or stōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also
stoure, *Sc.* also *sture*; < *ME. stour*, *store*, *stor*,
stur, < *OF. estor*, *estour* (also rarely *estorme*, also
estormie, *estourmie*, *esturmie*), a tumult, conflict,
assault, shock, battle, = *Pr. estor* = *It. stormo*,
dial. *sturm*, tumult, noise, bustle, throng, troop,
band, < *OHG. sturm*, storm, battle, = *E. storm*:
see *storm*. For the loss of the final *m* in *OF.*, cf.
OF. tour, turn, jour, day, etc., with loss of final *n*
(see *turn*, *tour²*).] 1. Tumult; conflict; a war-
like encounter; shock of arms; battle.

Men sen al day and reden ek in stories
That after sharpe *stoures* ben oft victories.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 1066.

His horsemen they raid sturdily,
And stude about him in the *stoure*.

Raid of the Reinwilde (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

2†. A fit; a paroxysm.

Which sudden fitt, and halfe extatic *stoure*,
When the two fearefull women saw, they grew
Greatly confused in behavoure.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. III. 50.

3†. Encounter; time or place of meeting.

Maidens blush when they kiss men;
So did Phillis at that *stoure*;
Her face was like the rose flower.

Greene, *The Shepherd's Ode* (trans.).

stour⁴ (stour), *n.* [Also *stower*; < *ME. stoure*,
stourre, < *Icel. staurr*, a stake, pale; perhaps
akin to *Gr. σταυρός*, a stake, cross: see *steer¹*
and *staurus*.] 1. A stake.

And if he wille no te do soo, I salle late hym witt that
ge salle sende a grete powere to his citee, and bryne it up
stikke and *stourre*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 41. (*Hallucell.*)

2. A round of a ladder.—3. A stave in the
side of a wagon. *Hallucell.*—4. A long pole
by which barges are propelled against the
stream. Also called *poy*. [Prov. Eng. in all
uses.]

Stourbridge clay. A refractory clay from
Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England, occur-
ring in the coal-measures, extensively worked
for the manufacture of fire-brick and crucibles.

stoured (stoured), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stowered*;
< *stour⁴* + *-ed²*.] Staked. [Prov. Eng.]

Standyn together at a comon wateryng place ther
called Hedgedyke, lately *stoured* for cattal to drynke at.

Archæologia, XXIII. 23. (*Hallucell.*)

stourness¹, **stoury**. Same as *stoorness*, *stoory*.
stout¹ (stout), *a. and n.* [*ME. stout*, *stowte*,
sometimes *stought*; < *OF. stout*, *estout*, *estolt*,

estot, *estut*, *F. dial. stout*, proud, = *Pr. estout*,
stout, bold, valiant, rash, impetuous, violent,
< *MD. stolt*, *D. stout*, stout, bold, rash, also stup-
pid (influenced by *It. stolto*, silly, < *L. stultus*:
see *stultify*) = *AS. stolt* = *OFries. stult* = *MLG.*
LG. stolt = *OHG. MHG. G. stoltz*, proud (*MHG.*
also foolish, due to the influence of the *It.* word),
= *Icel. stolttr* = *Sw. Dan. stolt*, proud; perhaps
akin to *stilt*. Hence ult. (< *OF.*) *ME. stotay*,
stoteye.] I. a. 1. Bold; valiant; brave; dar-
ing.

So stern he was & *stoute* & swiche str[ong]es lent;
Was non so stif stelen wede that with-stod his wepen.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3535.

Verily Christian did here play the man, and showed
himself as *stout* as Hercules could, had he been here.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 286.

Have you a *stout* heart? Nerves fit for aliding panels
and tapestry? *Jane Austen*, *Northanger Abbey*, xx.
2†. Proud; haughty.

I was hig of herte and *stowte*,
And in my clothing wondre gay.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

As *stout* and proud as he were lord of all.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, l. 1. 187.

3. Firm; resolute; persistent; stubborn.

He was a great Becketist—viz, a *stout* opposer of Regal
Power over Spiritual Persons.

Fuller, *Worthies*, *Wilts.*, II. 467.

Shakespeare was Article XL of *stout* old Doctor Port-
man's creed.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, lx.

4. Hardy; vigorous; lusty; sturdy.

The people of this part of Candia are *stout* men, and
drive a great coasting trade round the island in small
boats, by carrying wood, corn, and other merchandizes.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 241.

Seven brow fellows, *stout* and able

To serve their king and country weel.

Burns, *Dedication to G. Hamilton*.

5. Firm; sound; stanch; strong.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way.

Dryden, *Eneid*, l. 170.

6. Solid; substantial.

With blithe air of open fellowship,
Brought from the cupboard wine and *stouter* cheer.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, II.

7. Bulky in figure; thick-set; corpulent.

Mrs. Reed was rather a *stout* woman; but . . . she ran
nimble up the stair. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, iv.
= *Syn.* 1. Valorous, manful, gallant.—4 and 5. *Stalwart*,
Sturdy, etc. See *robust*.

II. *n.* Strong ale or beer of any sort; hence,
since the introduction of porter, porter of extra
strength: as, *Dublin stout*.

The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of *stout*.

Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

stout¹ (stout), *v.* [*ME. stouten*; < *stout¹*, *a.*]

I. *intrans.* 1†. To be bold or defiant.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursing doute,

And to thy prey thou shalt nat *stoute*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72. (*Hallucell.*)

2. To persist; endure: with an impersonal *it*.
[Prov. Eng.]

We *stouted* it out and lived.

Annals of Phila. and Penn., I. 385.

II.† *trans.* To dare; defy; resist.

For no man ful comunly
Beseecheth a wyfe of foly,
But there the wyfe ys aboute
The gode man for to *stoute*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Hallucell.*)

stout² (stout), *n.* [Also *stut*; < *ME. stout*, *stut*,
< *AS. stūt*, a gnat.] 1. A gnat.—2. A gadfly.
[Prov. Eng. in both uses.]—3†. A firefly or
miller.

Pirasta, a fire-fly: . . . some call it a candle-fly, a
stout, a miller-fowle, or bishop.

Florio.

stout-dart (stout'därt), *n.* A British noctuid
moth, *Agrotis ravidata*.

stouten (stout'n), *v. t.* [*stout¹* + *-en¹*.] To
make stout; strengthen. [Rare.]

The pronounced realist is a useful fellow-creature, but

so also the pronounced idealist—*stouten* his work though

you well may with a tincture of modern reality.

R. W. Gilder, *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 12.

stouth (stouth), *n.* [*ME. stouth*, *stealth*, <
Icel. stuldr = *Sw. stöld*, stealth: see *stealth*.]
Theft; stealth; also, a clandestine transac-
tion. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Sum rownyis till his fallow thaym betwene,
Hys mery *stouth* and pastyme lait glistrene.

Gavin Douglas, *Æneid*, xii. *ProL*, l. 212.

stouth-and-routh (stouth'and-rooth'), *n.* [A
Sc. riming formula, in which one of the words
appears to be wrenched, as usual, from its lit.
meaning: prob. orig. as if 'plunder and plenty,'
i. e. much property acquired and inherited:
stouth, theft, stealth (cf. *stouthrief*, robbery
with violence, also provision, furniture);

routh, plenty: see *routh³*.] Plenty; abundance.
[Scotch.]

It's easy for your honour and the like o' you gentle
folks to say sae, that hae *stouth-and-routh*, and fire
and fending, and meat and clath, and sit dry and canny by
the fireside.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xl.

stout-hearted (stout'här'ted), *a.* Having a
stout or brave heart; also, obstinate.

The *stouthearted* are spoiled; they have slept their sleep.
Pa. xxvii. 5.

stout-heartedness (stout'här'ted-nes), *n.* The
quality of being stout-hearted; courage; espe-
cially, moral courage.

If any one wants to see what German *stout-heartedness*,
rectitude, and hard work could do for Syria, he had bet-
ter go and live for a while in the German colony at Haifa.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 366.

stouthrief (stouth'rēf), *n.* [Also corruptly
stouthrie; < *stouth* + *reif*, *Sc. rief*, *reif*, rob-
bery: see *reif*.] In *Scots law*, theft accom-
panied by violence; robbery; burglary. The
term is usually applied in cases in which rob-
bery is committed within a dwelling-house.

stoutly (stout'li), *adv.* [*ME. stoutly*; < *stout*
+ *-ly²*.] In a stout or sturdy manner; with
boldness, stanchness, or resolution.

stoutness (stout'nes), *n.* [*ME. stoutnes*; < *stout*
+ *-ness*.] The state or quality of being stout,
in any sense.

stove¹ (stöv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stoove*,
rarely *stoup*; not found in ME. and rare in AS.
(see below); < *MD. stove*, a heated room, bath-
room, also (with dim. *stouken*) a foot-stove used
by women, later *D. stoof*, a stove, furnace, =
MLG. stove, a heated room, bath-room, in gen.
a room, *LG. stove*, usually *stave*, a bath-room, in
gen. a room, = *OHG. stubā*, *stupā*, *MHG. stube*,
a heated room, a bath-room, *G. stube*, a room (cf.
OF. estuve, *F. étuve* = *Pr. estuba* = *Sp. Pg. estufa*
= *It. stufa*, a bath-room, hothouse, < *OHG.*), =
AS. stofa, a bath-room (glossing *L. balneum*), =
Icel. stofa, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove, =
Sw. stuga = *Dan. stue*, a room; cf. *OBulg. istū-*
ba, *izba*, a tent, *Bulg. a hut*, cellar, = *Sloven.*
izba, *jezba*, a room, = *Serv. izba*, a room, =
Bohem. izba, *jizba* = *Pol. izba*, a bath-room, =
Russ. istūba, *izba*, a hut, dial. kitchen, = *Alba-*
nian isbe, a cellar, = *Rum. izbe*, a stove, = *Turk.*
izbe, a cellar, = *OPruss. stubo* = *Lith. stuba* =
Lett. istaba = *Finn. tupa* = *Hung. szoba*, a bath-
room; all prob. < *OHG.* or *G.* The orig. sense
appears to have been 'a heated room.' The
application of the name to a means of heating
is comparatively recent. From the Teut.,
through *OF.*, are derived *E. stew¹* and *stirc³*,
which are thus doublets of *stove¹*.] 1. A
room, chamber, or house artificially warmed.
[Obsolete except in the specific uses (a), (b),
below.]

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon
he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his
child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book
and reading it.

Fuller.

When you have taken Care of your Horse, you come
whole into the *Stove*, Boots, Baggage, Dirt and all, for that
is a common Room for all Comers.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 288.

Specifically—(a) In *hort.*, a glazed and artificially heated
building for the culture of tender plants: the same as a
greenhouse or hothouse, except that the stove maintains
a higher temperature—not lower than 60° F. See *green-*
house, *hothouse*, and *dry-stove*. [Eng.] (b) A drying-cham-
ber, as for plants, extracts, conserves, etc.; also, a highly
heated drying-room, used in various manufactures.

They are sumtimes inforc'd to rype and dry them [grain]
in their *stoooves* and hottes houses.

R. Eden, tr. of *Sebastian Munster* (First Books on America,
ed. Arber, p. 292).

2†. A place for taking either liquid or vapor
baths; a bath-house or bath-room.

In that village there was a *Stove*, into which the cap-
taine went in the morning, requesting M. Garrard to go
also to the same to wash himself.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 423.

There are in Fes a hundred bath-stoves well built, with
four Halls in each, and certain Galleries without, in
which they put off their clothes.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 617.

3. A closed or partly closed vessel or receiver
in which fuel is burned, the radiated heat be-
ing utilized for warming a room or for cooking.
Stoves are made of cast-iron and sheet-iron, and also of
earthenware in the form of tiles cemented together, or
plaster held together by a frame of wire, or the like, and
of masonry solidly put together. The stoves of tiles, ma-
sonry, etc., radiate less heat than iron stoves, but when
heated remain hot for a long time. Stoves are divided into
the two main classes of cooking-stoves and warming-stoves,
and are also classified according to the fuel used, as wood-
stoves, gas-stoves, etc. There are many varieties, named
according to their use, as the car-stove, camp-stove, foot-
stove, timmen's stove, etc., or according to some attach-
ment, as a water-back stove. Warming-stoves range from

the open fireplace or Franklin stove to magazine and base-burning fireplaces and heaters for warming more than one room, which are more properly furnaces. The word was first used in English in this sense as applied to foot-stoves. See *foot-stove*, *oil-stove*, *gas-stove*.

The sempstress speeds to Change with red-tipt nose;
The Belgian stove beneath her footstool glows.
Gay, Trivia, II. 338.

4. In *ceram.*, a pottery-kiln.—5. In a furnace, the oven in which the blast is heated.—6. In *bookbinding*, an apparatus with which the finisher heats his tools, formerly made to burn charcoal, but latterly gas.—**Air-tight stove.** See *air-tight*.—**Bark-stove.** Same as *bark-bed*.—**Base-burning stove.** See *base-burning*.—**Camp-stove**, a small sheet-iron stove, light and portable, used for both cooking and heating, as in a tent.—**Cooking-stove**, a stove arranged especially for cooking, having ovens, and often a water-back, exposed to the heat of the fire, and pot-holes above the fire.—**Franklin stove**, a form of open stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in the early part of his life, and called by him "the Pennsylvania fireplace." The name is now given (a) to any open stove with or without doors that open widely, and with andirons or a grate similar to those of an ordinary fireplace; (b) to a kind of fireplace with back and sides of ironwork and some arrangement for heating the air in chambers which communicate with the room.—**Norwegian stove**, a chamber the walls of which are made as perfect non-conductors of heat as possible, used for cooking by enabling a pot or saucepan full of boiling water, placed in it, to retain its heat for a great length of time, thus stewing the meat, etc., which it may contain. The same chamber may be used as a refrigerator, as it keeps ice unmelting for a long time.—**Rotary stove.** See *rotary oven*, under *oven*.

stove¹ (stōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoved*, ppr. *stoving*. [*< stove¹, n. Cf. stew¹, v., stive³, v.*]
1. To heat in a stove or heated room; expose to moderate heat in a vessel. Specifically—(a) To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat: as, to *stove* orange-trees.
For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; . . . lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

(b) To heat in or as in a stove: as, to *stove* feathers; to *stove* printed fabrics (to fix the color); to *stove* ropes (to make them pliable); to *stove* timber.
Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoving*, and making of cables.
Pepps, Diary, II. 210.

And in 1726, when the ship was surveyed by the Master Shipwrights of Portsmouth and Deptford, with the view to her being rebuilt, it was found that the *stoved* planks were fresher and tougher, and appeared to have fewer defects, than those which had been charred, many of the latter being found rotten. *Pincham, Ship-building*, III. 32.
(c) In *vinegar-manuf.*, to expose (malt-wash, etc.) in casks to artificial heat in a close room, in order to induce acetous fermentation. (d) In *ceram.*, to expose to a low heat. See *pottery*, *porcelain*, and *kiln*. (e) To cook in a close vessel; *stew*. [*Scotch or prov. Eng.*]

The supper was simple enough. There were oatcakes and cheese on the table, a large dish of *stoved* potatoes steaming and savory, and a jug of milk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Joyce, v.

2^d. To shut up, as in a stove; inclose; confine.
A naked or *stov'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air, must needs be noxious and pernicious.
Evelyn, Advertisement to Quintenye. (*Richardson*.)

Fighting cocks . . . must then be *stoved*, which meant putting them in deep baskets filled with straw, covering them with straw, and shutting down the lids.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

stove² (stōv). Preterit and past participle of *stave*.

stove-coal (stōv'kōl), *n.* Coal of either of two sizes: (a) large stove, or No. 3, which passes through a 2½- to 2-inch mesh, and over a 1½- to 1¼-inch mesh, and (b) small stove, known as No. 4, which passes through a 1½- to 1¼-inch mesh, and over a 1¼- to 1-inch mesh. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

stove-drum (stōv'drum), *n.* A chamber over a stove in which the heated gases are received before being discharged into the chimney, in order that their heat may be utilized.

stove-glass (stōv'glās), *n.* See *glass*.

stove-hearth (stōv'hārth), *n.* The horizontal shelf or ledge which in some stoves lies outside and in front of the grate containing the fuel. [*New Eng.*]

stove-house (stōv'hous), *n.* Same as *store¹*, 1. (a) Same as *store¹*, 1 (a). (b) In the preparation of furs, a house or chamber in which the skins are dried.
The *stove-house* is full of iron racks upon which are placed iron rods, which receive the skins.
Ure, Dict., IV. 330.

stove-jack (stōv'jak), *n.* Same as *smoke-jack*, 2.

stovepipe (stōv'pip), *n.* 1. A metal pipe for conducting smoke, gases, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue.—2. Same as *stovepipe hat*. [*Colloq., U. S.*].—**Stovepipe hat.** Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*). [*Colloq., U. S.*]

He bore himself like an ancient prophet, and would have looked like one only for his black face and a rusty *stove-pipe hat*.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 391.

stovepiping (stōv'pī'ping), *n.* [*< stovepipe + -ing.*] Tubing for a stovepipe.
A piece of *stove-piping* about 18 in. long.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 102.

stove-plant (stōv'plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in a stove. See *stove¹*, 1 (a).

stove-plate (stōv'plāt), *n.* 1. One of the plates or lids serving to cover the apertures in the top of a cooking-stove; a griddle.—2. Same as *stove-hearth*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii. [*Pennsylvania.*]

stove-polish (stōv'pol'ish), *n.* See *polish¹*.

stover¹ (stōv'vēr), *n.* [*< ME. stover, < OF. cs-tover, estovoir, necessities, < estover, estoveir, estovoir, estovoir, astovoir, istovoir, entovoir, stovoir, used impers., it is necessary; origin unknown.*] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Where live nibbling sheep,
And fat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 63.

stover² (stōv'vēr), *v. i.* [*Origin obscure.*] To bristle up; stiffen. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Beard, be confin'd to neatness, that no hair
May *stover* up to prick my mistress' lip.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, II. 1.

stove-truck (stōv'truk), *n.* 1. In a cannon-foundry, a truck on which ordnance is moved.—2. A truck for moving heavy stoves. It is run under the stove, when, by means of a lever, its platform is raised, and lifts the stove. The lever serves as a handle for guiding the truck. *E. H. Knight*.

stow¹ (stō), *v. t.* [*< ME. stowen, stowen, stowen, < AS. stowigan, stow, = MD. stowen, stowen, D. stuwen = MLG. stowen, stowen, LG. stauen, bring to a stand, hinder, = OHG. stowan, stowan, stowan, stuan, stuen, stuwon, MHG. stowen, G. stauen, bring to a halt, hem in, stow, pack, = Sw. stufva = Dan. stue, stow, pack (< LG. f); lit. 'place,' 'put in place,' < stow, a place, = OFries. sto, a place, = Icel. stō, in eld-stō, a fireplace, = Lith. stowa, a place where one stands; prob. from the root of stand (< sta): see stand, staw. But the continental forms (to which is due stow²) may not be connected with the AS. verb, which is rare. Cf. bestow. See also stew².]*

1. To put in a suitable or convenient place or position; put in a place aside or out of the way; lay up; put up; pack; especially, to pack in a convenient form: as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* sheaves.

He radde religion here ruele to holde,
"Leste the kyng and hus counsaill goume comenes a-peyre,
And be stywardes of goure stedes til ze be stowed betere."
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 146.

Foul thief, where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
Shak., Othello, I. 2. 62.

We pointed to the white rolls of *stowed* hammocks in the nettings.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 219.

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; fill by packing closely: as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.
The tythe o' what ye waste at cartes
Wad *stow'd* his pantry!
Burns, To W. Simpson.

3. To contain; hold.
Shall thy black bark those guilty spirits *stow*
That kill themselves for love?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

There was an English ship then in the roads, whereof one Mr. Mariot was master; he entertained as many as his ship could *stow*. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 293.

4. To furl or roll up, as a sail.—5. In *mining*, to fill up (vacant spaces) with stowing. A mine is worked by the method of stowing when all the valuable substance—ore, or coal, or whatever it may be—is taken out, and the vacant space packed full of deads or refuse, either that furnished by the workings themselves, or stuff brought from the surface, or both together.

6^t. To bestow; give; grant.
If thou dost stow
In thy frank giftes, & thy golde freely stow,
The principall will make thy pennance ebbe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

7^t. To intrust; commit, give in charge.
Stowyns or *wayne*, or *besettyne*, as men doo moneye or chaffer. *Commuto. Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

To stow down. (a) To put in the hold of a vessel; *stow* away; specifically, to run (oil) into the casks of a whaler. (b) To furnish as the stowdown: as, the whale *stowed* down 75 barrels of oil.

stow² (stō), *v.* [*ME. stowen; see stow¹*]. I. *trans.* 1^t. To resist; hinder; stop.
ziff any man *stow* me this nyth,
I xal hym zewe a dedly wounde.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 217. (*Halliwel*.)

2. To put out of sight or hearing; be silent about. [*Slang.*]

Now if you'll *stow* all that gammon and speak common-sense for three minutes, I'll tell you my mind right away.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xx.

II. *intrans.* To make resistance; resist.

Thay stekede stedy in stoure with stelene waynyes,
And alle stowede wyth stanch that stode them agayne!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1489.

stow³ (stou), *v. t.* [*Cf. LG. stuce, stuf, a remnant, stuf, blunt, stumpy.*] To cut off; crop; lop. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

If ever any body should affront his kinsman, . . . he would *stow* his lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvi.

stow⁴ (stō), *n.* [*A dial. var. of stove¹.*] In *tin-plate manuf.*, the structure which contains the furnace and the series of five pots. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stow⁵ (stō), *v. t.* [*A dial. var. of stove¹.*] To dry in an oven. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stowage (stō'āj), *n.* [*< stow¹ + -age.*] 1. The act or operation of stowing.

Coasting vessels, in the frequent hurry and bustle attendant upon taking in or discharging cargo, are the most liable to mishap from the want of a proper attention to *stowage*.
Poe, Narrative of A. Gordon Pym, vi.

2. The state of being stowed; also, a place in which something is or may be stowed; room for stowing.

I am something curious, being strange,
To have them [jewels, etc.] in safe *stowage*.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 6. 192.

They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient *stowage* for their wither'd daughters.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures.
Addison. (*Johnson*.)

3. Money paid for stowing goods.—4. That which is stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, I. 1.

stowaway (stō'a-wā'), *n.* [*< stow¹ + away.*] One who, in order to secure a free passage, conceals himself aboard an outward-bound vessel, with the hope of remaining undiscovered until too late to be sent ashore.

stowdown (stō'doun), *n.* The act of stowing down, also that which is stowed down, in the hold of a vessel.

stower¹ (stō'ēr), *n.* [*< stow¹ + -er.*] One who stows; specifically, a workman who assists in stowing away the cargo in the hold of a vessel.

stower², stowered. See *stour⁴, stoured*.

stowing (stō'ing), *n.* In *mining*, rubbish, or material of any kind, taken from near at hand, or brought from the surface, and used to fill up places from which ore, coal, or other valuable substance has been removed.

stowlines (stō'linz), *adv.* [*Contracted from *stolenings, < stolen + -ing.*] Stealthily.

Rab, *stowlines*, prie'd her bonnie mou' . . .
Unseen that night. *Burns, Halloween*.

stowⁿ (stoun). A Scotch past participle of *steal*.

My mither she fell sick, and the oow was *stowen* awa.
Auld Robin Gray.

stowret. Same as *stoor¹, stoor²*.

stow-wood (stō'wūd), *n.* *Naut.*, billets of wood used for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

S. T. P. An abbreviation of *Sacrae* or *Sacro-sanctae Theologiae Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology.

strat. *n.* An obsolete form of *strawl*.

strabism (strā'bizm), *n.* [*< NL. strabismus.*] Same as *strabismus*.

strabismal (strā-biz'mal), *a.* [*< strabism + -al.*] Same as *strabismic*.

strabismic (strā-biz'mik), *a.* [*< strabism + -ic.*] Pertaining to, affected by, or involving strabismus; squinting; distorted.

strabismical (strā-biz'mi-kal), *a.* [*< strabismic + -al.*] Same as *strabismic*. *Science*, XIII. 364.

strabismometer (strab-is-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. strabismus, q. v., + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

strabismus (strā-bis'mus), *n.* [= F. *strabisme*, < NL. *strabismus*, < Gr. στραβισμός, a squinting, < στραβός, crooked, distorted, < στρέφω, twist, turn about.] Squint; a failure of one of the visual axes to pass through the fixation-point (the point which is looked at). The eye whose visual axis passes through the fixation-point is called the *working eye*, the other the *squinting eye*.—**Absolute strabismus**, strabismus occurring for all distances of the fixation-point.—**Concomitant strabismus**, strabismus which remains about the same in amount for all positions of the fixation-point.—**Convergent strabismus**, strabismus in which the visual axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *homonymous*.—**Divergent strabismus**, divergent squint, in which the visual axes

diverge, or at least cross beyond the fixation-point. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *crossed*.—**Latent strabismus**, strabismus existing only when one eye is occluded.—**Manifest strabismus**, strabismus occurring when both eyes are open.—**Monolateral strabismus**, strabismus in which it is always the visual axis of the same eye which falls to pass through the fixation-point.—**Relative strabismus**, strabismus occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point.—**Strabismus deorsum vergens**, downward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes lower than the fixation-point.—**Strabismus sursum vergens**, upward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes higher than the fixation-point.

strabometer (strā-bom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *στράβος*, crooked, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabismometer.

strabotomy (strā-bot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *στράβος*, crooked, distorted (< *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the attachment of a muscle or muscles to the eyeball.

strachyt, *n.* A word of doubtful form and meaning, occurring only in the following passage, where in the earlier editions it is italicized as a title or proper name.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 5. 45.

strackent. An obsolete past participle of *strike*. *Chaucer*.

stract (strakt), *a.* [Aphetic form of *distract*.] Distracted. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himself. *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares*.)

strad (strad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *Halliwel*.

straddle (strad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *straddled*, ppr. *straddling*. [A var. of *stridle*, *striddle*, freq. of *stride*: see *striddle*, *stride*.] I. intrans. 1. To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride.

At length (as Fortune serude) I lighted vpon an old, straddling usurer. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 11.

Then Apollyon straddled quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

2. To include or favor two apparently opposite or different things; occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to something; as, to *straddle* on the tariff question. [Colloq.]

II. trans. 1. To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; stand or sit astride of; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.—2. To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; appear to favor both sides of; as, to *straddle* a political question. [Colloq.]

The platform [of the Ohio Democrats] contains the well-known plank *straddling* the tariff question, which has appeared in previous Democratic platforms of that and other States. *The Nation*, July 3, 1884, p. 4.

3. To double (the blind) in poker.

straddle (strad'l), *n.* [*< straddle, v.*] 1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—2. The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—3. In speculative dealings on 'change, a "privilege" or speculative contract covering both a "put" and a "call"—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for a certain stock or commodity at a price named in the contract, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid a certain stock or commodity upon terms similarly stated. See *call*, *n.*, 15, *privilege, n.*, 5, and *put*, *n.*, 5. Also called *spread eagle*. [Slang.]—4. In the game of poker, a doubling of the blind by the player immediately to the left of the age.—5. An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position. [Colloq.]—6. In *mining*, one of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported at a fixed distance from each other in the shaft; a vertical post used in various ways in timbering a mine, as in supporting the framework of a shaft at a hanging-on place.

straddle (strad'l), *adv.* [Short for *astraddle*.] Astride; with straddled legs: as, to ride *straddle*.

straddle-bug (strad'l-bug), *n.* A sort of tumble-bug; a scarabæid beetle with long legs, of the genus *Canthon*, as *C. lævis*. See cut under *tumble-bug*. [U. S.]

Out in the woods for a good time. Cloth spread on the green-sward, crickets and *straddle-bugs* hopping and crawling over sandwiches and everything else.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 12, advt.

straddle-legged (strad'l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell*.

straddle-pipe (strad'l-pip), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main. *E. H. Knight*.

straddle-plow (strad'l-plou), *n.* A plow with two triangular parallel shares set a short distance apart, used to cover a row of corn, etc., by running it so that the line of seed comes between the shares. *E. H. Knight*.

stradiot (strad'i-ot), *n.* [*< OF.* *stradiot*, *estradiot*: see *estradiot*.] Same as *estradiot*.

stræ (stræ), *n.* A Scotch form of *straw*.

strager, *n.* [*< L.* *strages*, slaughter.] Slaughter; destruction.

He presaged the great *strage* and massacre which after happened in Sicilia. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 230.

straggle (strag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straggled*, ppr. *straggling*. [Formerly also *stragle*; a var. of **strackle*, freq. of *strake* (perhaps due in part to the influence of *draggle*, but cf. *stagger* for *stracker*); see *strake*.] *Straggle* is not connected with *stray*.] 1. To roam or wander away, or become separated, as from one's companions or the direct course or way; stray.

In the plain beyond us, for we durst not *straggle* from the shore, we beheld where once stood Ilum by him [Ilus] founded. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 16.

I found my self four or five Mile to the West of the Place where I *stragled* from my Companions. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. II. 84.

2. To roam or wander at random, or without any certain direction or object; ramble.

Master George How, one of the Councill, *stragling* abroad, was slain by the Salvages. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 100.

3. To escape or stretch out ramblingly or beyond proper limits; spread widely apart; shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

How these tall

Naked geraniums *straggle*!

Browning, Pippa Passes, I.

4. To be dispersed; be apart from any main body; stand alone; be isolated; occur at intervals or apart from one another; occur here and there: as, the houses *straggle* all over the district.

straggler (strag'lër), *n.* [*< straggle + -er*.]

1. One who straggles or strays away, as from his fellows or from the direct or proper course; one who lags behind or becomes separated in any way from his companions, as from a body of troops on the march.

This manner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines, following the Greeke original; we also call him the *straggler*, by allusion to the souldier that marches out of his array. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 196.

The first *stragglers* of a battalion of rocks, guarding a sort of pass, beyond which the beck rushed down a waterfall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. Specifically, in *ornith.*, a stray, or strayed bird, out of its usual range, or off its regular migration. The stragglers are the casual or accidental visitants in any avifauna. In the nature of the case they are never numerous as regards individuals; but the list of what are technically called *stragglers* in any region or locality usually becomes, in the course of time, a long one, so far as species are concerned. Thus, in the avifauna of the District of Columbia, the stragglers are about as many species as the regular visitants of either summer or winter, or the permanent residents of the year round, though fewer than the spring and autumn migrants.

3. One who roams or wanders about at random, or without settled direction or object; a wanderer; a vagabond; especially, a wandering, shiftless fellow; a tramp.

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 327.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers* and other servants.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

4. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,

And crop luxuriant *stragglers*.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II. 503.

5. Something that stands apart from others; a solitary or isolated individual.

I in a manner alone of that tyme left a standing *straggler*, peradventur, though my frute be very small, yet, because the grownd from whence it sprong was so good, I may yet be thought somewhat fitt for seede, whan all yow the rest ar taken up for better store.

Ascham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 14.

straggle-tooth (strag'l-tōth), *n.* An irregular or misshapen tooth; a snaggle-tooth; a snag.

straggling (strag'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *straggle*, *v.*] A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

stragglingly (strag'ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner; one here and one there, or one now and one again: as, to come in *stragglingly*.

straggling-money (strag'ling-mun'i), *n.* In the British navy: (a) Money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (b) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

straggly (strag'li), *a.* [*< straggle + -y*.] Straggling; lone and spread out irregularly: as, a *straggly* scraw; a *straggly* village. [Colloq.]

stragular (strag'ū-lār), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the stragulum or mantle; pallial.

stragulum (strag'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *stragula* (-lā). [*< L.* *stragulum*, a cover, coverlet: see *strail*.] In *ornith.*, the mantle; the pallium; the back and folded wings taken together, in any way distinguished from other parts, as by color on a gull or tern. [Rare.]

strahlite (strā'lit), *n.* [*< G.* *strahl*, a ray, beam, arrow (see *strale*), + *-ite*.] Same as *actinolite*.

straight (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *streight*, *straught*, *Sc.* *straught*, *straucht*, and, with the omission of the silent guttural, *strait* (prob. by confusion with the diff. word *strait*, narrow, strict, which was also, on the other hand, formerly spelled *straight*); *< ME.* *streight*, *streight*, *streigt*, rarely *stret*, *straight*, lit. 'stretched'; *< AS.* *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, stretch: see *stretch*. Cf. *ME.* *strek*, *strik*, *< AS.* *strec*, *stræc*, *strec* = *MLG.* *L.G.* *strak* = *OHG.* *strach*, *MHG.* *strac*, *G.* *strack*, extended, stretched, straight, = *Dan.* (obs.) *strag*, straight, erect, tight; from the same ult. root. Cf. the equiv. *right*, lit. 'stretched'.] I. *a.* 1. Stretched; drawn out.

Sithe thi fleisch, lord, was furst perceyued

And, for oure sake, laid streyt in stalle.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

Pirrus with his *strette* sword.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 537.

2. Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in *geom.*, lying, as a line, evenly between its points. This is Euclid's definition. The principal characteristic of a straight line is that it is completely determined, if unlimited, by any two points taken upon it, or, if limited, by its two extremities. The idea of measurement does not enter into the idea of a straight line, and it is unnecessary to introduce that idea into the definition, as is done when it is said (after Legendre) to be the shortest distance between two points.

He that knoweth what is *straight* doth even thereby discern what is crooked, because the absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is crookedness.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 8.

There is no moe such *Cæsars*; other of them may have crook'd noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 1. 38.

Be pleased to let thy Holy Spirit lead me in the *straight* paths of sanctity, without defections to either hand.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 84.

3. Without interruption or break; direct.

Forth-with declarid to hys peple all,

And to thys cite his peple gan cal,

Wher-vnto that had an eyn *straight* way.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1308.

With *straight* air—that is, with the pressure from the main reservoir, or the air-pump, going directly to the brake cylinder—the engineer can apply the brakes to all the wheels of his train simultaneously.

Scriven's Mag., VI. 333.

4. Direct; authoritative; sure; reliable: as, a *straight* tip. [Slang.]—5. Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable: as, a man *straight* in all his dealings. [Colloq.]—6. Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course. [Colloq.]

He shows himself to be a man of wide reading, a pretty *straight* thinker, and a lively and independent critic.

The Nation, Dec. 6, 1885, p. 450.

7. Free from disorder or irregularity; in order: as, his accounts are not quite *straight*.

Finally, being belted, curled, and set *straight*, he descended upon the drawing-room.

Thackeray, Pendennis, vii.

He told her that she needn't mind the place being not quite *straight*, he had only come up for a few hours—he should be busy in the studio.

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXVI. 218.

8. Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out: as, a *straight* Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).—9. Unmixed; undiluted; neat. [Slang.]

Dissipating their rare and precious cash on "whisky *straight*" in the ever-recurring bar-rooms.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

10. East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

First Clo. Is she to be buried in Christian burial that willfully seeks her own salvation?

Sec. Clo. I tell thee she is; and therefore make her grave straight; the crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 4.*

11. In *poker*, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a straight hand; a straight flush.—A straight face, an unsmiling face; a sober, unamused expression: as, he could with difficulty keep a straight face. [Colloq.]—Long straight. See *long*.—Straight accents, the long marks over the vowels, as *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*.—Straight angle. See *angle*.—Straight arch, in arch., a form of arch spanning an aperture in which the intrados is represented by straight lines which meet in a point at the top and comprise two sides of a triangle.—Straight ends and walls, a system of working coal, somewhat similar to "board and pillar." (North Wales).—Straight flush. See *flush*.—Straight intestine, bowel, or gut, the rectum. See *cuts* under *alimentary*, *intestine*, and *peritoneum*.—Straight sheer. See *sheer*.—Straight sinus, ticket, tubule, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the straight. [Colloq.]—2. A straight part or direction: as, the straight of a piece of timber.—3. In *poker*, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

straight¹ (strāt'), *adv.* [*ME. streight, streight, streighte*, etc.; < *straight¹*, *a.*] 1. In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

Straight afore hym a fair feld gan behold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4661.

Floating straight, obedient to the stream.
Shak., C. of E., l. 1. 87.

2. At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

And went streight into the Hospytall, and refreshed vs with mete and drynke, and rested vs there an houre or .ij. bycause of our watche the nyght byfore.

Sir R. Guyfords, Fylgrymage, p. 28.

Shew him an enemy, his pain's forgot straight.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, l. 1.

straight¹ (strāt'), *v. t.* [*straight¹*, *a.*] To make straight; straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy, in the mean time, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and straightening the arms by its side.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xvii.

straight², *a. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *straight¹*.

straightaway (strāt'ā-wā'), *a.* Straight forward, without turn or curve: as, a straightaway course in a yacht- or horse-race.

At the Ascot, where I was last Thursday, the course is a straightaway one. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

straight-billed (strāt'bīld), *a.* Having the bill straight, as a bird; rectirostral.

straight-cut (strāt'kut), *a.* Cut in a straight manner: applied to fine grades of cut smoking tobacco. The leaves are flattened out, packed compactly, and cut lengthwise, long fibers being thus obtained that present a beautiful silky appearance.

straight-edge (strāt'ej), *n.* A bar having one edge, at least, as straight as possible, to be used as a fiducial line in drawing and testing straight lines. Such instruments when of the greatest accuracy are somewhat costly. Common straight-edges for ruling ordinary lines, testing the surface of mill-stones, brickwork and stonework, etc., are made of wood, and range from a slip of wood one foot long to planks cut in the form of a truss and ten or more feet in length. See *cut* under *plumb-rule*.

straighten¹ (strā'tn), *v.* [*straight¹* + *-en¹*.] I. *trans.* To make straight, in any sense; specifically, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not straightened unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 3.

To straighten the sheer. See *sheer³*.

II. *intrans.* To become straight; assume a straight form.

straighten², *v. t.* See *straighten*.

straightener (strāt'nēr), *n.* [*straighten¹* + *-er¹*.] One who or that which straightens.

straightening-block (strāt'ning-blok), *n.* An anvil used in straightening buckled saws. *E. H. Knight*.

straightening-machine (strāt'ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* In metal-work, any machine for removing a twist, bend, buckle, or kink from rails, rods, plates, straps, tubes, or wire.

straightforth (strāt'fōrth'), *adv.* [Early mod. *E. straight forth*; < *straight¹* + *forth¹*.] Directly; straightway.

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield A fruitful Olive tree. *Spenser*, Mulopotmos, l. 325.

straightforward (strāt'fōr'wārd), *adv.* [Also *straightforwards*, formerly also *straitforward*; < *straight¹* + *forward¹*.] Directly forward; right ahead.

Look not on this side or that side, or behind you as Lot's wife did, but straightforwards on the end.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 211.

straightforward (strāt'fōr'wārd), *a.* [*straight-forward*, *adv.*] 1. Direct; leading directly forward or onward.

Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the straightforward pathway had been lost.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, l. 8.

2. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; honest; frank; open; without deviation or prevarication: as, a straightforward course; a straightforward person, character, or answer.

In proce he wrote as he conversed and as he preached,
using the plain straightforward language of common life.
Southey, Bunyard, p. 40.

straightforwardly (strāt'fōr'wārd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3258, p. 451.

straightforwardness (strāt'fōr'wārd-nes), *n.* Straightforward character or conduct; undeviating rectitude: as, a man of remarkable straightforwardness.

straight-hearted, *a.* See *strait-hearted*.

straight-horn (strāt'hōrn), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Orthoceratidae*, some of which were 12 or 15 feet long; an orthoceratite. *P. P. Carpenter*.

straight-joint (strāt'joint), *a.* Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

straightly¹ (strāt'li), *adv.* [*straight¹* + *-ly²*.] In a straight line; not crookedly; directly: as, to run straightly on. *Imp. Diet.*

straightly², *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *straightly¹*.

straightness (strāt'nes), *n.* The property or state of being straight.

straight-out (strāt'out), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Out-and-out; straight: as, straight-out Republicans.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, one who votes a straight or strictly party ticket; a thorough partizan.

Other Straight-outs, as they call themselves, . . . cannot take Grant and the Republicans.
The Nation, Aug. 22, 1872, p. 113

straight-pight (strāt'pit), *a.* [*straight¹* + *pight*.] Straight-fixed; erect.

Straight-pight Minerva. *Shak., Cymbeline*, v. 5. 164.

straight-ribbed (strāt'ribd), *a.* In bot., having the lateral ribs straight, as leaves of *Castanea*, palms, etc.

straightway (strāt'wā), *adv.* [*ME. streight-uey*; < *straight¹* + *way¹*.] Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

Thel hide her straight-way toward north wales to a Cltee that longed to the kynge Tradilly-uaunte.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 558.

And straightway the damsel arose and walked.
Mark v. 42.

straightways (strāt'wāz), *adv.* [*straightway* + *adv. gen. -s*.] Straightway.

None of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would straightways balance it.

Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).

straight-winged (strāt'wīngd), *a.* In entom., having straight wings; orthopterous.

strailk¹, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *strake²*.

strailk², *v. t.* A Scotch form of *stroke²*.

strailt, *n.* [*ME. strayle*, < *AS. streagl*, "strawel," contr. *stræl*, a bed-cover, carpet, rug, = *OF. stragule*, a mantle, coverlet, < *L. stragulum*, a spread, covering, coverlet, blanket, carpet, rug, also *stragula*, a covering, blanket; neut. and fem. respectively of *stragulus*, serving for spreading or covering, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, strew; see *stratum*.] A covering; a coverlet.

Prompt. Parv., p. 478.

strain¹ (strān), *v.* [Early mod. *E.* also *strayne*; < *ME. straynen*, *streinen*, *streynen*, *straynyen*, < *OF. streindre*, *estraindre*, *straindre*, *F. étreindre* = *Pr. estreñher*, *estreigner* = *It. strignere*, *stregnere*, *stringere*, < *L. stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight; akin to *Gr. σπαιγός*, twisted, *σπαγγίζω*, press out, *Lith. stregti*, become stiff, freeze, *AS. streccan*, stretch, etc.: see *stretch*, *straight¹*. From *L. stringere* are also ult. *E. constrain*, *disstrain*, *restrain*, *stringent*, *strait¹*, *strict*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

And if thl vynes footes IV ascende,
Thenne armes IV is goode forth forto streyne.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

All their actions, voyces, and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so strained to the height of their quality and nature that the strangeness thereof made it seeme very delightfull.

Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 136.

2†. To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

To the pyller, lorde, also,
With a rope men bound the too,
Hard drawe and streymyd faste.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Sir Mungo, who watched his victim with the delighted yet wary eye of an experienced angler, became now aware that, if he strained the line on him too tightly, there was every risk of his breaking hold.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xv.

3†. To confine; restrain; imprison.

There the steede in stodee strayed in bondea.
Aliaander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1157.

4. To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert; as, to strain every nerve to accomplish something.

He sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shak., Cymbeline*, III. 3. 94.

5. To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

He strained the Constitution, but he conquered the Lords.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 593.

6. To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me,
I dare not straine my selfe to winde it I,
The Doctors tell me it will spend my spirita.

Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift*.

7. To force; constrain.

Whether that Goddess worthy forwetyng
Streyneth me nodely for to don a thing,
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 422.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 184.

His mirth
Is forc'd and strain'd.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham*.)

8. To urge; press.

Note if your lady strain his entertainment
With any strong or vehemement importunity.
Shak., Othello, III. 3. 250.

9. To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

He that nyght in armes wold hire streyne
Harder than ever Paris did Eleyne.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 509.

I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, x. 407.

10. To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to strain milk.—11. To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with *out*. See phrase under *v. i.*, below.

Ye blind guides, which strain out the gnat, and swallow the camel.

Mat. xxiii. 24 (E. V.).

12†. To force out by straining.

I at each sad strain will strain a tear.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1131.

13. To deform, as a solid body or structure.—To strain a point. See *point¹*.—To strain courtesy, to use ceremony; stand too much upon form or ceremony; insist on the precedence of others; hang back through excess of courtesy or civility.

My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may strain courtesy. *Shak., R. and J.*, II. 4. 55.

Strain not courtesies with a noble enemy.

Lamb, Two Races of Men.

= *Syn.* 10. Bolt, Screen, etc. See *sift*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

To build his fortune I will strain a little.

Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 143.

What
Has made thy life so vile that thou shouldst strain
To forfeit it to me? *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, II. 106.

2. To urge; press.

Nay, Sir, indeed the fault is yours most extreamlie now.
Pray, sir, forbear to strain beyond a womans patience.

Brome, Northern Lass, III. 3.

3. To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

This parlor looked out on the dark courtyard, in which there grew two or three poplars, straining upward to the light.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, III.

No sound, no sight as far as eye could strain.

Browning, *Child Roland*.

4. To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

A ship is said to strain if in launching, or when working in a heavy sea, the different parts of it experience relative motions.

Sir W. Thomson, in *Phil. Trans.*, CXLVI. 431.

The ship ran
Straining, heeled o'er, through seas all changed and wan.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 10.

5. To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

Then, in the Deserts dry and barren sand,
From flinty Rocks doth plentiful Rivers strain.
Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III. 18.

To strain at, to strive after; endeavor to reach or obtain.

I do not strain at the position.

Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 112.

To strain at a gnat, a typographical error found in the authorized version (*Mat.* xlii. 24) for strain out a gnat, the phrase found in Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other versions. See def. 11, above, and quotation there.

strain¹ (strān), *n.* [*< strain*¹, *v.* In some uses (def. 7), cf. *strain*².] 1†. Stretch; extent; pitch.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or swell my thoughts to any strain of pride.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

May our Minerva

Answer your hopes, unto their largest strain!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence. [This use of the word, while permissible in literature, is incorrect in mechanics. The strain is not the force, but the deformation produced by the force.]

A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

3. Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

A dismal wedding! every ear at strain
Some sign of things that were to be to gain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 814.

Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less strain and less ostentation. *Landor*.

4. In *mech.*, the effect on a body of the application of any system of balanced forces. Where the forces applied to a body are in equilibrium, so that no acceleration results, the body is changed either in shape or size or both and the deformation produced is taken as a measure of the strain. Strain is indeed frequently defined as the deformation thus produced. The word, which had previously been ill-defined, was made a scientific and precise term in this sense by Rankine in 1850. Thomson and Tait, in their "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," extend the term to deformations of liquid masses, and even of groups of points; and Tait subsequently extends it to any geometrical figure, so that it becomes a synonym of deformation.

Fresnel made the very striking discovery that glass and other simply refracting bodies are rendered doubly refracting when in a state of strain. *Tait*, Light, § 292.

In this paper the word strain will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces.

Rankine, Axes of Elasticity (1855).

A strain is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. . . . If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a strain. *W. Thomson*, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity (1856).

5. A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.—6. A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.—7. Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song. Specifically—(a) A poem; a song; a lay.

All unworthy of thy nobler strain.

Scott, L. of the L., I. Int.

(b) Tune; melody.

I was all ear,

And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

In sweet Italian strains our Shepherds sing.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

(c) In a stricter sense, in music, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

An Cynthia had but seen me dance a strain, or do but one trick, I had been kept in court.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(d) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct.

The third [sort] is of such as take too high a strain at the first.
Bacon, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

That sermon is in a strain which I believe has not been heard in this kingdom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(e) Mood; disposition.

Henry . . . said, "I am come, young ladies, in a very moralising strain, to observe that our pleasures in this world are always to be paid for."

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxvi.

Axes of a homogeneous strain, three straight lines of particles perpendicular to one another both before and after the strain.—**Composition of strains**. See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Concurrent stress and strain**. See *concurrent*.—**Homogeneous or uniform strain**, a strain which leaves every straight line of particles straight, and every pair of parallel lines parallel.—**Longitudinal strain**. See *longitudinal*.—**Normal plane of a homogeneous strain**, one of three planes each containing two of the three axes. There is generally only one such system of planes through each point of the body.—**Orthogonal strain**, (a) Relatively to a stress, a strain which neither does nor uses work by virtue of that stress. (b) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.—

Principal strain. Same as *principal strain-type* (which see, under *strain-type*).—**Pure strain**, a homogeneous strain which does not rotate any axis of the strain.—**Simple strain**, any one of a number of strains conceived as independent components of other strains which they are employed to define. The phrase *simple strain* has no definite meaning, but *simple longitudinal strain*, *simple tangential strain*, *simple shearing strain*, etc., mean such strains existing not as components merely, but as resultants. Thus, if a bar is elongated without any transverse contraction or expansion, there is a *simple longitudinal strain* in the direction of the elongation. A *simple tangential strain* is a homogeneous strain in which all the particles are displaced parallel to one plane.—**Strain-ellipsoid**. See *ellipsoid*.—**To heave a strain**. See *heave*.—**Type of a strain**. See *type*.

strain² (strān), *n.* [An altered form, due appar. to confusion with *strain*¹, 7, of what would be reg. *streen*; *< ME. streen, strene, strēn*, earlier *streon, istreon*, race, stock, generation, *< AS. gestreōn, gestriōn*, gain, wealth (= OS. *gistiūni*, = OHG. *gistiūni*, gain, property, wealth, business); appar. confused in ME. with the related noun, ME. *strend, strynd, strund*, *< AS. strýnd*, race, stock; *< streōnan, strýnan* = OHG. *striunan*, beget, *gestreōnan*, get, acquire.] 1. Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; breed; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal. Strain indicates the least recognizable variation from a given stock, or the ultimate modification to which an animal has been subjected. But since such variation usually proceeds by insensible degrees, the significance of strain grades into that of breed, race, or variety.

Bountee comth al of God, nat of the streen

Of which they been engendered and ybore.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 101.

O, if thou wert the noblest of thy strain,

Young man, thou couldst not die more honourable.

Shak., J. C., v. 1. 59.

The ears of a cat vary in shape, and certain strains, in England, inherit a pencil-like tuft of hairs, above a quarter of an inch in length, on the tips of their ears.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

2. Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant strain.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 40.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs. *Tytotson*.

3. Sort; kind; style.

Let man learn a prudence of a higher strain.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Trace; streak.

With all his merit there was a strain of weakness in his character. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 6.

5. The shoot of a tree. *Hallivell* (under *strene*). [*Prov. Eng.*]—6†. The track of a deer.

When they have shot a Deere by land, they follow him like blood-hounds by the blood, and strains, and oftentimes so take them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

strain³ (strān), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *distrain*.] To distract.

When my lord refused to pay the two shillings, Mr. Knightly charged the constable to strain two shillings' worth of goods. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

strainable (strā'na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *streynable, streynable*; *< strain*¹ + *-able*.] 1†. Constraining; compelling; violent.

This yere the Duke of Burgon, . . . with his xii. M. men, was dryuen in to England, with a fere streynable wynde, in ther selynge towarde Spain.

Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. xliii.

2. Capable of being strained.

strainably (strā'na-bli), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streynable*; *< strainable* + *-ly*.] Violently; fiercely.

The wind . . . droue the flame so streynable amongst the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire . . . increased the feare amongst the souldiours wonderfullie.

Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 95.

strained¹ (strānd), *p. a.* [*< strain*¹ + *-ed*.] Forced; carried beyond proper limits: as, a strained interpretation of a law.

strained² (strānd), *a.* [*< strain*² + *-ed*.] Of this or that strain or breed, as an animal.

strainer (strā'nēr), *n.* [*< ME. streynour, strenyore*; *< strain*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which strains.—2. A stretcher or tightener: as, a strainer for wire fences.—3. Any utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or for both purposes.

Item, j. dresseyng knyfe, j. fyre schowle, ij. treys, j. streynour.

Paston Letters, I. 490.

4. In carriage-building: (a) A reinforcing strip or button at the back of a panel. (b) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent warping or cracking. Also called *stretcher*.—**Strainer of Hippocrates**. Same as *Hippocrates's sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*).

strainer-vine (strā'nēr-vīn), *n.* The sponge-gourd, *Luffa acutangula*, and other species: so called from the use of the fibrous network contained in its fruit for straining palm-wine.

straining (strā'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strain*¹, *v.*] In saddlery, leather, canvas, or other fabric drawn over a saddle to form a base for the seating. It is put on the saddle with a tool called a *straining-fork*, the fabric having first been stretched on a machine called a *straining-reel*. Also called *straining-leather*.—**Cross-straining**, canvas or webbing drawn transversely over the first straining.

straining-beam (strā'ning-bēm), *n.* In a queen-post roof, a horizontal beam uniting the tops of the two queen-posts, and acting as a tie-rod to resist the thrust of the roof; a straining-piece. If a similar beam is placed on the main tie-rod, between the bases of the posts, it is called a *straining-sill*.

straining-leather (strā'ning-leth'ēr), *n.* In saddlery, same as *straining*.

straining-piece (strā'ning-pēs), *n.* Same as *straining-beam*.

straining-sill (strā'ning-sil), *n.* See *straining-beam*.

strain-normal (strā'nōr'māl), *n.* A normal of a homogeneous strain.

strain-sheet (strā'n'shēt), *n.* In bridge-building, a skeleton drawing of a truss or other part of a bridge, with the calculated or computed greatest strain to which it will be subjected annotated at the side of each member. In making the actual working-drawings, the respective members are drawn to a size sufficient to sustain the stresses so marked on the sheet multiplied by a certain predetermined "factor of safety." Also called *stress-sheet*.

straint (strānt), *n.* [*< OF. estrainte, estreinte*, fem. of *estraint*, F. *étraint*, pp. of *OF. estraindre*, F. *étraindre*, strain: see *strain*¹, *v.*, and cf. *restraint*, *constraint*.] A violent stretching or tension; a strain; pressure; constraint.

Upon his iron collar griped fast,

That with the straint his weasand nigh he braist.

Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 14.

strain-type (strā'n'tīp), *n.* The type of a strain.—**Principal strain-type**, one of six strain-types such that, when the homogeneous elastic solid to which they belong is homogeneously strained in any way, the potential energy of the elasticity is expressed by the sum of the products of the squares of the components of the strain expressed in terms of these strain-types, each multiplied by a determinate coefficient.

strait¹ (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straight, streight, streit*, etc.; *< ME. strait, strayt, strate, straye, streit, streyt, streite*, also sometimes *straight*, *< OF. estreit, estrait* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict (as a noun, a narrow passage of water), = Pr. *estreit* = Sp. *estrecho* = Pg. *estreito* = It. *stretto*, narrow, strict, *< L. strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*¹, *stringent*. Cf. *strict*, which is a doublet of *strait*, the one being directly from the L., the other through OF. and ME. The word *strait*¹, formerly also spelled *straight*, has been more or less confused with the diff. word *straight*², which was sometimes spelled *strait*.] I. a. 1. Narrow; having little breadth or width.

Egypt is a long Contree; but it is streyt, that is to seye narrow; for thil may not enlarge it toward the Desert, for defeaute of Watre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

Strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. *Mat.* vii. 14.

Britons seek, all flying

Through a strait lane. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3. 7.

2. Confined; restricted; limited in space or accommodation; close.

Ther was swich congregacioun

Of peple, and eek so streit of herbergeage,

That they ne founde as much as o cotage

In which they bothe myghte ylogged be.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 169.

And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too strait for us. *2 Ki.* vi. 1.

3†. Of time, short; scant.

If thi ned be greet & thi tyme streite,

Than go thi all therto & worche an houswifles brayda.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

4†. Tight.

You rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait strossers. *Shak.*, Hen. V., III. 7. 57.

He [man] might see that a strait glove will come more easily on with use.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 295.

I denounce against all strait Lacing, squeezing for a Shape. *Congreve*, Way of the World, IV. 5.

5†. Close. (a) Near; intimate; familiar.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a straight degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, II. (Latham.)

(b) Strict; careful.

Much *strait* watching of master balliffs is about us, that there be no privy conference amongst us.
Ep. Ridley, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 94.
(c) Close-fisted; stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much;
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 42.

6. Strict; rigorous; exacting.
It was old and som del *streit*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 174.

After the most *straisted* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee.
Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.
Shak., M. for M., II. 1. 9.

Led a *straight* life in continence and austerity, and was therefore admired as a Prophet, and resorted to out of all parts.
Bound them by so *strait* vows.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

7t. Sore; great; difficult; distressing.
At a *straye* needs they can wole stanche blood.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

8t. Hard-pressed; straitened; hampered.
Mother, I kindly thank you for your Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too *straight* of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisins.
Styrpe, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 178.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.
Secker, Sermons, II. xi.

II. n. 1. A narrow pass or passage.
Thel rode forth the softe pas *straite* and clos till they come to the *straits* betwene the wode and the river, as the kyngel loot hadde hem taught.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 160.

The barbarous people lay in waite for him in his way, in the *straight* of Thermopyles.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 394.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 154.

2. Specifically, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water: often used in the plural: as, the *Straits* or *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover. Abbreviated *St.*—3. A strip of land between two bodies of water; an isthmus.

A broken chancel with a broken cross,
That stood on a dark *strait* of barren land:
On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great water. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4t. A narrow alley in London.
Look into any angle of the town, the *Streights*, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle-ale and tobacco?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 6.

Cant names then given to the places frequented by bullies, knights of the post, and fencing masters. . . . These *Streights* consisted of a nest of obscure courts, alleys, and avenues, running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half-Moon, and Chandos Street.
Gifford's Note at "Bermudas" in the above passage.

5. A tight or narrow place; difficulty; distress; need; case of necessity: often in the plural.
Finding himself out of *straits*, he will revert to his customs.
Bacon, Expense (ed. 1887).

The *straits* and needs of Catiline being such
As he must fight with one of the two armies.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

Take me; I'll serve you better in a *strait*.
Tennyson, Princess, l.

6t. pl. Cloth of single width, as opposed to broad cloth: a term in use in the sixteenth century and later.—Between the *Straits*, through and beyond the *Straits* of Gibraltar: used by American sailors with reference to a voyage to Mediterranean ports: as, he has made two voyages between the *Straits*.—*Perineal strait*. See *perineal*.—*Straits* of the pelvis, in *obstet.*, the openings of the pelvic canal, distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior* *straits*. See *pelvis*.—*Straits* oil. See *oil*.

*strait*¹ (strät), v. t. [Also *straight*; < *strait*¹, a.] 1. To make strait or narrow; narrow; straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell. . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind againe, and *straighted* the battell (formation) of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 477.

2. To stretch; draw tight; tighten.
This weighty Scott sall *strait* a rope,
And hanged he shall be.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 273).

3. To press hard; put to difficulties; distress; puzzle; perplex.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straisted*
For a reply.
Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 865.

*strait*¹ (strät), adv. [< ME. *streite*, *streyte*; < *strait*¹, a.] Narrowly; tightly; closely; strictly; rigorously; strenuously; hard.

Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed
Ful *streite* yteyd.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.
Worcester said at Caestre it schuld be necessary for gow to have good witness, as he saythe it schuld go *streight* with gow wytheowt gowr witness were rythe sofycent.
Paston Letters, l. 618.

*strait*², a. and adv. An old spelling of *straight*¹.
straiten (strät'n), v. t. [Formerly also *straighten*; < *strait*¹ + -en¹.] 1. To make strait or narrow; narrow; contract; diminish.

Let not young beginners in religion . . . *straiten* their liberty by vows of long continuance.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, IV. 7.

2. To confine; hem in.
Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be *straiten'd* Within the limits of an empty patience.
Ford, Fancies, IV. 1.

3. To draw tight; tighten.
My horses here detain,
Fix'd to the chariot by the *straiten'd* rein.
Pope, Iliad, v. 325.

4. To hamper; inconvenience; restrict.
An other time having *straightened* (var. *straitened*) his enemies with scarcity of victuals.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 495.

Newtown men, being *straitened* for ground, sent some to Merimack to find a fit place to transplant themselves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

The shackles of an old love *straiten'd* him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflict with pecuniary difficulties: as, to be *straitened* in money matters.

So *straitened* was he at times by these warlike expenses that when his daughter married Boabdil, her bridal dress and jewels had to be borrowed.
Irving, Granada, p. 68.

straitforward, adv. An old spelling of *straightforward*.

strait-handed (strät'han'ded), a. Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted.

In the distribution of our time God seems to be *strait-handed*, and gives it to us, not as nature gives us rivers, enough to drown us, but drop by drop.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, II. 1.

strait-handedness (strät'han'ded-ness), n. Niggardliness; parsimony.

The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious as the cause of separation is more just.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, IV. 3.

strait-hearted (strät'här'ted), a. Narrow; selfish; stingy. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

strait-jacket (strät'jak'et), n. Same as *strait-waistcoat*.

strait-laced (strät'läst), a. 1. Made close and tight by lacing, as stays or a bodice.—2. Wearing tightly laced stays, bodice, etc.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.
Locke, Education, § 11.

Hence—3. Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

And doubt'at thou me? suspect you I will tell
The hidden mysteries of your Paphian cell
To the *strait-lac'd* Diana?
Randolph, Complaint against Cupid.

Why are you so *strait-lac'd*, sir knight, to cast a lady off so coy?
Peete, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

One so *strait-laced*
In her temper, her taste, and her morals and waist.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

straitly (strät'li), adv. [Formerly also *straightly*; < ME. *straitly*, *streitly*, *straitliche*, *streitliche*; < *strait*¹ + -ly².] In a strait manner. (a) Narrowly; closely.

If men look *straitly* to it, they will find that, unless their lives are domestic, those of the women will not be.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 36.

(b) Tightly; tight.
Other bynde it *straitly* with sum bonnde.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

"Spare me not," he said to Christie; for even that ruffian hesitated to draw the cord *straitly*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

(c) Strictly; rigorously.
Streitly for-bede ge that no wyfe [woman] be at goure mete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge
That no man shall have private conference,
Of what degree soever, with his brother.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 85.

(d) Closely; intimately. (e) Hardly; grievously; sorely.
I hear how that you are something *straitly* handled for reading books, speaking with good men, yea, praying to God, as you would do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 203.

straitness (strät'nes), n. [Formerly also *straightness*; < ME. *streitnes*, *streitnesse*; < *strait*¹ + -ness.] The state or quality of being strait. (a) Narrowness; smallness; confined or restricted character.

For the *streitnes* of thin astrelable, than is every smal devysloun in a signe departed by two degrees & two.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 17.

By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.
2 Mac. xii. 21.

(b) Strictness; rigor.
If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shak.*, M. for M., III. 2. 269.

(c) Distress; difficulty; pressure from narrowness of circumstances or necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty; want; scarcity.

But he seyed they shal no thyng hurt hym but youre *streitnesse* of money to hym.
Paston Letters, II. 88.

I received your loving letter, but *straitness* of time forbids me. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 191.

He was never employed in public affairs. . . . the *straitness* of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.
Beverett, Orations, II. 13.

strait-waistcoat (strät'wäst'köt), n. A garment for the body made of canvas or similar strong textile material, and so shaped as to lace up behind and fit closely. It has sleeves much longer than the arms, and usually sewed up at the ends, so that the hands cannot be used to do injury. The sleeves can also be tied together so as to restrain the wearer. It is used for the control or discipline of dangerous maniacs and other violent persons. Also called *strait-jacket*.

*strake*¹ (sträk), v. i.; pret. and pp. *straked*, ppr. *straking*. [< ME. *straken*; a collateral form of *stroken*, *striken*, a secondary form of *stricken*, < AS. *strican* (pret. *strac*), go, pass swiftly over: see *streak*¹, *strike*, and *stroke*¹. Hence ult. *straggle*.] To move; go; proceed. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And with that worde strik anon
They gan to *strake* forth.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1311.

**strake*² (sträk), n. [Sc. also *strak*; < ME. *strake*; in part a var. of *stroke*, mod. E. *streak*², and in part of *strok*, mod. E. *stroke*: see *streak*¹, *streak*², *stroke*¹.] 1t. A streak; a stripe.

Summe lowe places therof by the water syde looke like redde cliffes with white *strakes* like wayes a cable length a piece.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 381).

2t. A strip; a narrow tract.
This Morrea is a plentyous country, and almoeste inuyrounde with the see, excepte one *strake* of a. vi. myle brode, whiche yeueth entre into Grecia, that ye Turke hathe.
Sir R. Gysford, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

3t. A reef in a sail.
Yfor ne han thel striked a *strake* and sterid hem the better, And abated a bonet or the blast come, They had be throwe ouere the borde backwarde Ichonne.
Richard the Redekes, IV. 80.

4. A rut in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A crack in a floor. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A breadth of planking or plating; specifically, a continuous longitudinal line of plank or plates placed end to end on a vessel. Also spelled *streak*.—7. The iron band used to bind the felloes of a wheel; the hoop or tire of a wheel.—8. A piece of board or metal used for scraping off the skimpings in hand-jigging or toizing.—9. Same as *lye*³.—10. A bushel: more commonly *strike* (which see). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Come, Ruose, Ruose! I sold fifty *strake* o' barley to-day in half this time.
Farguhar, Recruiting Officer, III. 1.

11. In hunting, a particular signal with a horn.

And of him [Sir Tristram] wee had . . . all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the uncoupling, to the seeking, to the recharge, to the flight, to the death, and to *strak*, and many other blasts and termes.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, II. cxxxvii.

Binding-strake. See *binding*.—*Shutter strake*, the last strake put in between adjacent strakes to close up the surface.

*strake*³ (sträk). An obsolete preterit of *strike*.

*strake*⁴ (sträk), v. t. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stroke*².

stralet (sträl), n. See *streal*.

stram (sträm), v.; pret. and pp. *strammed*, ppr. *stramming*. [Cf. Dan. *stramme* = Sw. *stramma*, be too tight, tighten, stretch, straiten. < Dan. *stram* = Sw. *stram* = G. *stramm*, tight, stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] I. *intrans.* 1. To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungraceful strides. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To dash down violently; beat. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stram (sträm), n. A hard, long walk. [Colloq.]

I hed sech a *stram* this mornin'.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 563.

stramaget, n. [ME., < OF. **stramage* (ML. *stramagium*), scattered straw, < L. *stramen*, straw, litter, < *sternere*, ppr. *stratus*, scatter, strew: see *stratum*. Cf. *stramineous*, *strammel*.] Straw; litter. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 478, 480.

stramash (stra-mash'), v. t. [Developed from *stramazoun*, pronounced later something like **stramashin*, and so taken for **stramashing*, the

verbal n. of a supposed verb **stramash*. Otherwise a made verb, on the basis of *stramasoun*; cf. *squabash*, a word of similar type.] To strike, beat, or bang; break; destroy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stramash (stra-mash'), n. [See *stramash*, v.] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle; row; disturbance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Seaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this *stramash* by the arm.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 35.

stramazonet, **stramazount**, n. [OF. *estramazon*, a cut with a sword, a downright blow, bang, < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, a blow in fencing, < *stramazzo*, a knock-down blow.] In old fencing, a cut delivered from the wrist with the extreme edge of the sword near the point. Egerton Castle, *Schools and Masters of Fence*.

I, being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, through the shirt, and yet missed the skin.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 4.

stramineous (strā-min'ē-us), a. [OF. *stramineus*, made of straw, < *stramen*, straw, litter: see *strame*.] 1. Consisting of straw; strawy. — 2. Like straw; light.

His sole study is for words . . . to set out a *stramineous* subject.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 223.

3. Straw-colored; pale-yellowish.

strammel (stram'el), n. [OF. *estramier*, straw, < *estrain*, *estrain*, *stran* = It. *strame*, straw, litter, < L. *stramen*, straw: see *strame*.] Straw; litter. [Cant.]

Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xviii.

stramonium (strā-mō'ni-um), n. [F. *stramonium* = Sp. Pg. *stramonio* = It. *stramonio*, < NL. *stramonium* (*stramonium spinosum*), *stramonio*, *stramonium*, *stramonium*; origin obscure.]

1. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*: so called particularly as a drug-plant. It is a stout ill-scented poisonous weed with green stem and pure-white flowers, widely diffused, in America often called *Jacobson's weed*, or *jacobson-weed*. *D. Tatula*, a similar, but commonly taller, species with purple stem and pale-violet corolla (purple *stramonium*), has the same properties. It is found in the Atlantic United States.

2. An official drug consisting of the seeds or leaves of *stramonium*, the seeds being more powerful. Its properties are the same as those of belladonna. See *belladonna* and *Datura*. — *stramonium ointment*. See *ointment*. — *stramonium plaster*. See *plaster*.

stramony (stram'ō-ni), n. [NL. *stramonium*.] *Stramonium*.

strand¹ (strand), n. [ME. *strand*, *strond*, < AS. *strand* = MD. *strande*, D. *strand* = late MHG. *strant*, G. *strand* = Icel. *strönd* (*strand*) = Sw. Dan. *strand*, border, edge, coast, shore, strand; root unknown.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or (in former use) of a lake or river; shore; beach.

He fond bit the *stronde*,
Arlued on his londe,
Schepes fiftene.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 35.

The *strand*
Of precious India no such Treasure shows.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III. 24.

2. A small brook or rivulet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 3. A passage for water; a gutter. B. Jonson, Epig. of Inigo Jones. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch (Scotch also *strawn*).] — *Strand mole-rat*, the Cape mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. See *mole-rat*, and cut under *Bathyergus*.

strand² (strand), v. [= D. MLG. G. *stranden* = Icel. Sw. *stranda* = Dan. *strande*; from the noun.] I. *trans*. To drive or run aground on the sea-shore: as, the ship was *stranded* in the fog: often used figuratively.

II. *intrans*. 1. To drift or be driven on shore; run aground, as a ship.

Stranding on an isle at morn. Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. To be checked or stopped; come to a standstill.

strand³ (strand), n. [With excrecent *d*, for **stran* (Sc. *strawn*), < D. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread, = OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene*, *stren*, G. *strähne*, a skein, hank; root unknown.] 1. A number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted; hence, one of a number of flexible things, as grasses, strips of bark, or hair, twisted or woven together. Three or more strands twisted together form a rope. See cut under *crown*, v. t., 9.

Wampum beads and birchen *strands*

Dropping from her careless hands.

Whittier, *Truce of Piscataqua*.

2. A single thread; a filament; a fiber.

The continuous communication of the gray matter of the spinal cord with the motor and sensory *strands*.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 97.

3. A string. [Scotch, in the form *strawn*.] — **Mycelial strand**. Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand² (strand), v. t. [*strand*², n.] 1. To break one or more of the strands of (a rope). — 2. In rope-making, to form by the union or twisting of strands. — *Stranded wire*, a wire rope. [Eng.]

strand-bird (strand'berd), n. Any limicoline wading bird which is found on the strand or beach, as a beach-bird, sanderling, sandpiper, sand-snipe, bay-snipe. See the distinctive names, and *shore-bird*, *bay-birds*.

stranding-machine (stran'ding-ma-shēn'), n. A machine for twisting strands into ropes.

strand-mycel, **strand-mycelium** (strand'mi-sēl', -mi-sē'li-um), n. Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand-plover (strand'pluv'ēr), n. The Swiss, gray, bull-head, or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*.

strand-rat (strand'rat), n. The strand mole-rat (which see, under *strand*¹).

strand-wolf (strand'wulf), n. The brown hyena, *Hyæna brunnea*, found in South Africa.

strang (strang), a. A dialectal form of *strong*¹. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strange (strānj), a. [Early mod. E. *straunge*; < ME. *strange*, *strawunge*, *estränge*, < OF. *estränge*, *estränge*, *estraigne*, *estreigne*, etc., F. *étrange* = It. *strano*, strange, foreign, < L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, < *extra*, without, on the outside: see *extraneous*, *extra*.] 1. Foreign; alien; or of belonging to some other country. [Archaic.]

I have been an alien in a *strange* land. Ex. xviii. 3.

She hadde passed many a *strange* stream.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., I. 464.

Also as much as may be, eschew *strange* words.

Gascogne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (Steele Glas, etc., ed. [Arber].)

One of the *strange* queen's lords.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; alien; belonging to others, or to some other place or neighborhood; not lawfully belonging to one; intrusive.

The mouth of *strange* women is a deep pit.

Prov. xxii. 14.

Strange fowl light upon neighbouring ponds.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, I. 4. 97.

Call me not

Mother; for if I brought thee forth, it was

As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by

Sitting upon *strange* eggs.

Byron, *Deformed Transformed*, I. 1.

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; unknown; new: as, the custom was *strange* to them.

To knowe the verrey degree of any maner *strange* or unstrange after his longitude, how he be indeterminat in their astrelable.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, II. 17.

Our *strange* garments cleave not to their mould

But with the aid of use. Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 3. 145.

Then a soldier,

Full of *strange* oaths,

Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.

Shak., *As you Like It*, II. 7. 150.

Sat 'neath *strange* trees, on new flowers growing there, Of scent unlike to those we knew of old.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 44.

4. Outlandish; queer; odd.

This power that some of them have is disguised gear and *strange* fashions.

Latimer, *Sermon* bef. Edw. VI., 1560.

They were enforced for feare of quarell & blame to disguise their players with *strange* apparell, and by colouring their faces and carrying hatts & capps of diuerse fashions to make them selues lesse known.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 25.

5. Unusual; singular; wonderful; surprising; remarkable; of a kind to excite curiosity; not easily explained or explainable: as, a *strange* story, if true; a *strange* hallucination.

This is above *strange*,

That you should be so reckless!

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, III. 3.

Loosing, by a *strange* after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won.

Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

You will see an odd colour, and sights that will seem *strange* to you.

Cotton, in Walton's *Angler*, II. 223.

6. Like a stranger; reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them, and spake roughly unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

Little and little he [Cæsar] withdrew from men his accustomed gentleness, becoming more . . . *strange* in countenance than ever before.

Str. T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 5.

Let us be very *strange* and well bred.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, IV. 5.

7. Unacquainted; inexperienced; unversed.

I know thee well;

But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*.

Shak., *T. of A.*, IV. 3. 56.

8. Unfavorable; averse to one's suit.

Thow that his lady euer more be *strange*,

Yit lat hym serve hire til that he be ded.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, I. 584.

A *strange* fish. See a *cool fish*, under *fish*. — *Strange sail* (naut.), an unknown vessel. — To make a thing *strange*, to make it a matter of difficulty, or of surprise or astonishment.

Strange he made it of hir marriage;

His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye

Into some worthy blood of aunceyry.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, I. 60.

She makes it *strange*; but she would be best pleased

To be so anger'd with another letter.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I. 2. 102.

To make *strange*, to seem to be surprised or shocked; look astonished; express astonishment.

Lyford denied, and made *strange* of sundry things laid to his charge.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 116.

= Syn. 4. Singular, Odd, etc. See *eccentric*. — 5. Surprising, Curious, etc. See *wonderful*.

strange¹ (strānj), v. [ME. *straungen*; < *strange*, a.; in part by aphesis from *estränge*, q. v.] I. *trans*. To alienate; estrange.

And these presidents consended wolde discorage any man to a bide but a lital amonges hem that so *stranged* hem self from me and mistrusted me.

Paston Letters, I. 508.

II. *intrans*. 1. To wonder; be astonished.

Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find . . .

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 169. (*Latham*.)

2. To be estranged or alienated.

strange (strānj), adv. [*strange*, a.] Strangely.

She will speak most bitterly and *strange*.

Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 36.

strangely (strānj'ly), a. [*strange* + *-ful*.] Strangely; wonderfully. [Rare.]

O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make use

Of *strangely* Signes, whereby the Heav'ns induce

Thee to repentance?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

strangely (strānj'ly), adv. In a strange manner, in any sense of the word *strange*.

strangeness (strānj'nes), n. The state or character of being *strange*, in any sense of that word.

stranger (strānj'ēr), n. [ME. *stranger*, *straunger*, *estraunger*, < OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= It. *straniere*), a stranger, foreigner, < *estränge*, *strange*: see *strange*.] 1. One who comes from another country or region; a foreigner.

There shall no *stranger* eat of the holy thing.

Lev. xxii. 10.

And there ben nouthr thefes ne Robboours in that Contree; and every man worships the other; but no man there dothe no reverence to no *Strangers*, but sif thei ben grete Princes.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 250.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,

Born out of your dominions.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4. 15.

2. A person with whom one is not acquainted; one whose name and character are unknown.

I do desire we may be better *strangers*.

Shak., *As you Like It*, III. 2. 275.

"As I hope to be sav'd," the *stranger* said,

"One foot I will not flee."

Robin Hood and the *Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 406).

The name of envy is a *stranger* here.

Fletcher (and another), *Nice Valour*, v. 2.

3. One who is ignorant (of) or unacquainted (with): with to.

I am no *stranger* to such easy calms

As sit in tender bosoms.

Ford, *Broken Heart*, III. 4.

I . . .

Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure

The taints and blames I laid upon myself,

For *strangers* to my nature.

Shak., *Macbeth*, IV. 3. 125.

They say she's quite a *stranger* to all his gallantries.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, III.

4. One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor.

A messenger passed forth tho by,

Wher Gaffray with gret toth was in his manere

At lousous disport ryght full merly

At Laignen Castell with *strangers* many.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6017.

Fit to honour and receive

Our heavenly *stranger*. Milton, *P. L.*, v. 816.

5. In law, one not privy or party to an act.—
6. Something popularly supposed or humorously said to betoken the approach of a stranger or guest, as guttering in a candle or a tea-stalk in a cup of tea.—7. Specifically, in entom., the noctuid moth *Hadena peregrina*: an English collectors' name.—**Strangers' Court.** See court.—**Strangers' fever.** See fever.
stranger (strān'jēr), *v. t.* [*< stranger, n.*] To estrange; alienate.

Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 207.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.;* pret. and pp. *strangled*, ppr. *strangling*. [*< ME. strangelen, < OF. estrangler, F. étrangler = Sp. Pg. estrangalar = It. strangolare, strangulare, < L. strangulare, < Gr. στραγγαλῶν, στραγγαλίζω, strangle, < στραγγάλη, a halter, cf. στραγγός, twisted, < *στράγγω, draw tight, squeeze; cf. L. stringere, draw tight: see strain¹, stringent.*] **I. trans.** 1. To choke by compression of the windpipe; kill by choking; throttle.

And yet I'll have it done; this child shall strangle thee.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, II. 2.

2. To suppress; keep from emergence or appearance; stifle.

Strangle such thoughts as these with any thing
That you behold the while. *Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 47.*

3. To suffocate by drowning. *Defoe. = Syn. 1. Choke, Stifle, etc. See smother.*

II. intrans. To be choked or strangled.

strangle (strang'gl), *n.* [*< ME. strangle; < strangle, v.*] 1. Strangulation. *Chaucer.*—**2. pl.** An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages, especially the nasal cavity, of the horse, ass, and mule, associated with suppuration of the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. The disease usually attacks young animals. Enfeebled health, exposure, and neglect are predisposing causes. It may appear as an epizootic in large stables. The mortality is from 2 to 3 per cent. The disease begins with fever and a serous discharge from the nose, which later becomes viscid. At the same time a swelling appears under the jaw, indicating inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands. The disease ordinarily lasts several weeks. Complications may, however, appear. The throat and neighboring lymphatics may become involved and the infection extend to various parts of the system, giving rise to pyemia. Specific bacteria (*streptococci*) have been found in the suppurating glands.

strangleable (strang'gl-ā-bl), *a.* [*< strangle + -able.*] Capable of being strangled. [*Rare.*]

I own, I am glad that the capital stranger should in his turn be strangleable, and now and then strangled.
Chesterfield.

strangler (strang'glēr), *n.* [*< OF. estrangleur, F. étrangleur = It. strangolatore, < ML. strangulator, < L. strangulare, strangle: see strangle.*] One who or that which strangles or destroys.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very stranger of their amity.
Shak., A. and C., II. 6. 180.

strangle-tare (strang'gl-tār), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanchē*: so named from its parasitism upon tares or other plants; also, species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*, as tares which strangle other plants by their climbing; also, the twining parasite *Cuscuta Europæa*, European dodder. See cuts under *Cuscuta* and *Orobanchē*. [*Old or prov. Eng.*]

strangleweed (strang'gl-wēd), *n.* The dodder, *Cuscuta*, and, in books, the broom-rape, *Orobanchē*. Compare *strangle-tare*. *Britten and Holland, Eng. Plant Names.* [*Old or prov. Eng.*]

stranguary, *n.* Same as *strangury*. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.*

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. strangulatus, pp. of strangulare, strangle: see strangle.*] Same as *strangulated*.

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *strangulated*, ppr. *strangling*. [*< L. strangulatus, pp. of strangulare, strangle: see strangle.*] To strangle; in *pathol.*, to compress so as to suppress the function of a part, as a loop of intestine, a vessel, or a nerve. See *strangulated*.

Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they strangle and kill.
Southey, Doctor, Interchapter vii. (Davies.)

A strong double ligature was passed through this part of the cheek, with the intention of strangulating the projection (a tubercle or tumor) at its base.

J. M. Carmichael, Operative Surge, p. 47.

strangulated (strang'gū-lāt-ed), *p. a.* 1. In *pathol.*, compressed so as to suppress the function of a part: as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—2. In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.—3. In *entom.*,

constricted; much narrowed: especially noting the thorax or abdomen when constricted in one or more places, as in many ants.—**Strangulated hernia.** See def. 1 and *hernia*.

strangulation (strang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< F. strangulation = Sp. estrangulación = Pg. estrangulacão = It. strangolazione, < L. strangulatio(n)-, a choking, a suffocating, < strangulare, pp. strangulatus, choke, suffocate: see strangle.*] 1. The act or state of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, or from within the esophagus, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and, if the constriction is prolonged, destroy life.—2. In *pathol.*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in *strangulated hernia*.—3. Excessive or abnormal constriction of any kind.

At the point where the strangulation takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin, of which the lower lip presents proofs of the most intense erosion.

A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, vi.
strangurious (strang-gū-rī-us), *a.* [*< LL. stranguriosus, affected with strangury, < L. stranguria, strangury: see strangury.*] Affected with strangury; of the nature of strangury; noting the pain of strangury.

strangury (strang-gū-rī), *n.* [*< F. strangurie = OSp. estranguria, Sp. estranguria = Pg. estranguria = It. stranguria, < L. stranguria, < Gr. στραγγύρις, retention of urine, < στραγγίζω (strangyze), a drop, that which is squeezed out (< *στράγγω, draw or bind tight, squeeze: see strangle), + οίσις, urinate, < οἶον, urine.*] 1. Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm.

He, growing ancient, became sick of the stone, or strangury, whereof, after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.
2. In *hort.*, a swelling or disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

strap (strap), *n.* [*Also, more orig., strop, dial. stroppe (the form strop being also in reg. E. use in some senses); < ME. stroppe, stroppe, < AS. stroppe = MD. strop, stroop, D. strop = MLG. strop = MHG. strupfe, strupfe, G. struppe, struppe, struppe = Sv. stroppe = Dan. strop, a strap, = OF. estrope, F. étrope = Sp. Pg. estroto, an oar-thong, < L. stropus, struppis, a thong, strap, fillet, akin to Gr. στρόπος, a twisted band, < στρέφω, twist: see strophe. Doublet of strop¹.*] 1. A narrow strip of leather or other flexible material, generally used for some mechanical purpose, as to surround and hold together, or to retain in place. In ordinary use straps are most frequently of leather, and are often used with one or more buckles, or a buckle and slide, allowing of a more or less close adjustment of the strap. See cut under *shot-pouch*. Specifically—(a) *Naut.*: (1) A piece of rope with the ends spliced together, used for attaching a tackle to anything or for allying any weight to be lifted. (2) A ring of rope or band of iron put round a block or deadeye, suspending it or holding it in place. Sometimes spelled *strop*. (b) A razor-strap. See *razor-strap* and *strop¹*. (c) An ornament like a strap; a shoulder-strap. See *shoulder-strap*, 2.

2. A long and narrow piece of thin iron or other metal used to hold different parts together, as of a frame or the sides of a box; a leaf of a hinge; in *carp.*, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—3. In *bot.*, the ligule in florets of *Compositæ* (see *ligule*); also, in some grasses, the leaf exclusive of its sheath.—4. A string. [*Scotch.*]

They winna string the like o' him up as they do the pair whig bodies that they catch in the mairs, like straps o' onions.
Scott, Old Mortality, x.

5. Credit; originally, credit for drink. [*Slang.*]

—6. In a vehicle: (a) A plate on the upper side of the tongue and resting upon the double-tree, to aid in holding the wagon-hammer. (b) A clip, such as that which holds a spring to the spring-bar or to the axle. (c) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A strap-oyster.

strap (strap), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *strapped*, ppr. *strapping*. [*< strap, n.*] 1. To fasten or bind with a strap: especially in the sense of compressing and holding very closely: often with up or down.

He carries white thread gloves, sports a cane, has his trousers tightly strapped.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap. [*Colloq.*]

—3. To sharpen with a strap; strop, as a razor.

"I shouldn't wonder if we had a snow-storm before it's over, Molly," said Pluck, strapping his knife on the edge of the kit.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

4. To hang. [*Scotch.*]

Weel I wot it's a crime, balth by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been strapped for it [murder].
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

To be or become strapped, to lose one's money; be bankrupt or out of money. [*Slang.*]—To strap a dead-eye, to fasten a strap of rope or iron round a block, dead-eye, or bull's-eye.

strap-bolt (strap'bōlt), *n.* Same as *lug-bolt*.

strap-game (strap'gām), *n.* A swindling trick otherwise known as *prick the garter, prick at the loop, and fast and loose* (which see, under *fast¹, a.*).

strap-head (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

strap-hinge (strap'hinj), *n.* See *hinge*.

strap-joint (strap'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a connection formed by a strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman. *E. H. Knight.*

strap-laid (strap'lād), *a.* Noting a flat rope made by placing two or more strands of hawser-laid rope side by side, piercing them laterally, and binding them together by twine inserted through the pierced holes.

strap-mounts (strap'mounts), *n. pl.* The buckles, chapes, slides, etc., with which leather straps are fitted.

strap-oil (strap'oil), *n.* A beating. [*Humorous.*]
strap-oyster (strap'ois'tēr), *n.* A long slender oyster which grows upright in mud. Also called *stuck-up, stick-up, coon-heel, shanghai, razor-blade, rabbitear, etc.* [*New Jersey.*]

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *strappado*; < OF. strappade, F. strappade = Sp. estrappada = It. strappata, < strappare, pull.] A punishment or torture which consisted in raising the victim to a certain height by a rope and letting him fall suddenly, the rope being secured to his person in such a way that the jerk in falling would inflict violent pain. For example, the hands being tied together, the rope would be secured to the wrists; the punishment was more severe when the arms had previously been brought behind the back.

We presently determined rather to seek our liberties then to be in danger for ever to be slaves in the country, for it was told vs we should have y^e strappado.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 253.

They vse also the Strappado, hoisting them vp and downe by the armes with a cord. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 441.*

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *v. t.* [*< strappado, n.*] To torture by the strappado.

Oh, to redeem my honour,
I would have this hand cut off, these my breasts sear'd,
Be rack'd, strappado'd, put to any torment.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, II. 141).

strapper (strap'ēr), *n.* [*< strap + -er¹.*] 1. One who has to do with straps; specifically, one who has charge of the harnessing of horses.

Men who, though nothing but strappers, call themselves grooms.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

2. Anything bulky; a large, tall person. [*Colloq.*]

A strapper—a real strapper, Jane; big, brown, and buxom; with hair just such as the ladies of Carthage must have had.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

strapping¹ (strap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strap, v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a strap.—2. A beating; a whipping. [*Colloq.*].—3. Material for straps, or straps in general.

Securing the loose flaps of the lip with pieces of strapping.
Lancet, 1890, I. 183.

strapping² (strap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *strap, v.*, used, like *thumping, whacking, whopping, bounding*, and other participial adjectives expressing violent action, to denote something of impressively large size.] Tall; lusty; robust. [*Colloq.*]

Then that t'other great strapping Lady—I can't hit off her Name.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, III. 10.

strapping-plate (strap'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, one of the wrought-iron plates by which the spears of a pump-rod are bolted together. Also called *spear-plate*.

strapplet (strap'l), *v. t.* [*Freq. of strap, v.*] To bind with a strap; strap; entangle.

His ruin startled th' other steeds, the gears crack'd, and the reins
Strapped his fellows; whose miracle Automedon restrains
By cutting the entangling gears.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 438.

strap-rail (strap'rāl'), *n.* A flat rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

strap-shaped (strap'shāpt), *a.* Ligulate; shaped like a strap: used especially of the corollas of the *Cichoriaceæ*.

strap-skein (strap'skân), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a flat strip of iron let into the wood of an axle-arm to protect it from wear.

strap-work (strap'wérk), *n.* Architectural ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band

represented as folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

strap-worm (strap'wérn), *n.* A cestoid worm of the family *Ligidæ*.

strawwort (strap'wért), *n.* A sea-coast plant of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, *Corrigiola littoralis*, of the *Silenaceæ*. It is an herb with numerous slender trailing stems, suggesting the name, and small white flowers in little heads or cymes, the sepals petal-like on the margin.

Strasburg finch, *pâté*, ware, etc. See *finch*, etc.

strass (stras), *n.* [So called from the name of the German inventor, Josef Strasser.] 1. Same as *paste*¹, 3.—2. The refuse of silk left in making up skeins. *E. H. Knight*.

strata, *n.* Plural of *stratum*.

stratagem (strat'a-jem), *n.* [Formerly also *strategem*; early mod. *E. strategem*; < OF. *stratageme*, *F. stratagème* = *Sp. estratagema* = *Pg. estratagema*, *stratagema* = *It. stratagemma* (in Rom. erroneously spelled with *a* in the second orig. syllable), < *L. strategema*, < *Gr. στρατηγema*, the act of a general, a piece of generalship, < *στρατηγία*, be a general, command an army, < *στρατηγός*, a general, the leader or commander of an army: see *strategy*.] 1. An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 85.

He [Henry V.] never fought Battle, nor won Town, wherein he prevailed not as much by *Stratagem* as by Force.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 179.

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with *stratagem*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany.

Jer. Taylor.

It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

= *Syn. 1 and 2. Artifice, Manœuver, Trick, etc.* See *artifice*.—2. Deception, plot, trap, device, snare, dodge, contrivance.

stratagematic (strat'a-je-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *stratagematique*, < NL. **strategematicus*, < *Gr. στρατηγικα(τ-)*, a stratagem: see *stratagem*.] Using stratagem; skilled in strategy. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 35. [Rare.]

stratagematically (strat'a-je-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* By stratagem or artifice. *G. Harvey, Four Letters*.

stratagemic (strat-a-jem'ik), *a.* [< *stratagem* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

stratagemical (strat-a-jem'ik-al-i), *a.* [< *stratagemic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratagemic*. *Cotgrave; Swift* (1), *Tripos*, iii.

stratarithmetry (strat-a-rith'me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. στρατός*, an army, + *ἀριθμός*, a number (see *arithmetical*), + *-μετρία*, *μέτρον*, measure.] *Milit.*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure. *Imp. Dict.*

strategic (strat-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [< *Gr. στρατηγικός*, pertaining to the command of an army, < *στρατηγία*, be a general, command an army: see *stratagem*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategical (strat-ē-jet'ik-al-i), *a.* [< *strategic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategical*.

strategically (strat-ē-jet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a strategical manner.

strategics (strat-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategi, *n.* Plural of *strategus*, 1.

strategic (stra-tej'ik), *a.* [= *F. stratégique*, < LL. **strategicus* (in neut. pl. *strategica*, the deeds of a general), < *Gr. στρατηγικός*, of or pertaining to a general, < *στρατηγία*, a general: see *stratagem*, and cf. *strategy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of strategy; demanded by, used in, or characterized by strategy: as, *strategic movements*.—**Strategic battle**. See *battle*¹, 1.

strategical (stra-tej'ik-al-i), *a.* [< *strategic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategically (stra-tej'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a strategical manner; as regards strategy.

strategies (stra-tej'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategist (strat'ē-jist), *n.* [= *F. stratégiste*; as *strateg-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

He [Milton] was a *strategist* rather than a drill-sergeant in verse, capable, beyond any other English poet, of putting great masses through the most complicated evolutions without clash or confusion, but he was not curious that every foot should be at the same angle.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 236.

strategus (stra-tē'gus), *n.* [< *L. strategus*, < *Gr. στρατηγός*, the commander of an army, a general: see *strategy*.] 1. Pl. *strategi* (-jī). A military commander in ancient Greece: as, *Dionysus was strategus of the Achaean League*.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Hope, 1837).] In *entom.*, a genus of large American scarabæid beetles, whose males usually have three prothoracic horns. They are mainly tropical and subtropical, but *S. antæus* extends north to Massachusetts.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

strategy (strat'ē-jī), *n.* [< OF. *strategie*, *F. stratégie* = *Sp. estrategia* = *It. strategia*, *strategy* (cf. *L. strategia*, a government, province), < *Gr. στρατηγία*, the office or dignity of a commander, generalship, a pretorship, government, province, < *στρατηγός*, the leader or commander of an army, a general, a governor, pretor, consul, < *στρατός*, an army, host, soldiery (prop. an encamped army, lit. 'scattered, spread' (= *L. stratus*, scattered, spread), < *στροπεύω* = *L. sternere* (pp. *stratus*), scatter, spread, strew: see *stratum*), + *ἀγέω*, lead (see *agent*).] 1. The science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations and of directing great military movements; the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to dispense with a battle or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results; generalship. In strategy three things demand especial consideration: (1) the *base of operations*, or line from which an army commences its advance upon an enemy; (2) the *objective*, or *objective point*, the point which it aims to possess, or the object which it strives to attain; (3) the *line of operations*, or that line which an army must pass over to attain its objective point. When an army assumes a strictly defensive attitude, the base of operations becomes the *line of defense*, and in a retrograde movement the line of operations becomes the *line of retreat*. *Strategical points* are the points of operations of an army—namely, points whose occupation secures an undoubted advantage to the army holding them for offensive and defensive purposes, and points which it is the chief object of an army to attain. The *theater of operations* comprises the territory to be invaded or defended by an army. It includes the *base of operations*, the *objective point*, the *front of operations*, the *lines of operation*, the *lines of communication* which connect the several lines of operations, *obstacles*, natural or artificial, *lines of retreat*, and places of refuge. The *front of operations* is the length of the line in advance of the base of operations covered or occupied by an army.

2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem for the carrying out of any project.

strath (strath), *n.* [Gael. *srath* = *Ir. srath*, *sratha* = *W. ystrad*, a valley; perhaps connected with *street*, ult. < *L. strata*: see *street*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation: as, *Strathspey* (the valley of the Spey), *Strathearn* (the valley of the Earn), and *Strathmore* (the great valley).

strathspey (strath-spā'), *n.* [So called from *Strathspey* in Scotland.] 1. A Scotch dance, invented early in the eighteenth century, resembling the reel, but slower, and marked by numerous sudden jerks.

While youths and maids the light *strathspey*
So nimbly danced, with Highland glee!

Scott, Glenfinlas.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, moderately rapid, and abounding in the rhythmic or metric figure called the *Scotch snap* or *catch* (which see, under *Scotch*¹), or its converse.

stratulate (strā-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stratulus*, < **straticulum*, dim. of *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] Arranged in thin layers, as a banded agate.

stratification (strat'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. stratification* = *Sp. estratificación* = *It. stratificazione*; as *stratify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; formation or arrangement in layers.

It was formerly the practice in England, as it still is on the Continent, to tan by the process of *stratification*, for which purpose a bed of bark is made upon the bottom of the pit; upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on until the pit is full. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 386.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, deposition in beds or strata; the mode of occurrence of those rocks which have been laid down or spread over the surface by water. The most important indication and result of stratification is that the rock separates more or less easily along the planes between the beds or strata. Each stratification-plane marks a change in the character of the deposit, or a shorter or longer period during which deposition was suspended. Often one stratum is succeeded by another of quite different character, showing a change in the existing conditions. Sometimes, however, a rock is distinctly stratified, but each stratum separates easily into much thinner layers, closely resembling one another in petrographic character: this is generally called *lamination*.

In some cases the apparent stratification seems to be of the nature of an imperfect cleavage, there having been a certain amount of rearrangement of the particles of the rock parallel to the planes of deposition. See cuts under *Artesian* and *erosion*.

3. In *physiol.*, the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive thin layers of formed material; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

It is now known that *stratification* is due to a subsequent change in the amount of water of organization present in particular parts of the [cell]-wall. *Bessey, Botany*, p. 33.

4. In *elect.*, the appearance presented by an electric discharge, or a series of rapid discharges, in a rarefied gas, light and dark bands or striae being produced.

stratified (strat'i-fid), *p. a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata: as, *stratified rocks*. See cut under *erosion*.—**Stratified cartilage**, ordinary white fibrocartilage.—**Stratified epithelium**. See *epithelium*.—**Stratified thallus**, in lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia, or algal cells, are disposed in one or more layers, thus producing stratification. See *heteromerous*, (c) (2).

stratiform (strat'i-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *forma*, form.] Forming or formed into a layer or lamella; embedded as a stratum or layer; stratified: specifically used in the anatomy of a form of cartilage.—**Stratiform cartilage** or *fibrocartilage*, a layer of cartilage embedded in a groove of bone along which the tendon of a muscle plays: referring not to a special kind of cartilage, but to the particular form in which it is arranged. The cartilage lining the bicipital groove of the humerus, on which the tendon of the long head of the biceps glides, is an example.

stratify (strat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stratified*, ppr. *stratifying*. [= *F. stratifier* = *It. stratificare*, < NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *L. facere*, make, do.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; lay or arrange in strata.

stratigrapher (strā-tig'ra-fēr), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-er*.] One who devotes himself to the study of stratigraphical geology. *Nature*, XLIII. 142.

stratigraphic (strat-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Having to do with the order of succession, mode of occurrence, and general geological character of the series of stratified rocks of which the earth's crust is largely composed.

stratigraphical (strat-i-graf'ik-al-i), *a.* [< *stratigraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratigraphic*.

stratigraphically (strat-i-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a stratigraphic manner; as regards stratigraphy, or the disposition of strata.

stratigraphist (strā-tig'ra-fist), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies stratigraphy; a stratigrapher. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 506.

stratigraphy (strā-tig'ra-fī), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *Gr. -γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] In *geol.*, order and position of the stratified groups; all that part of geological science which is not specially theoretical or paleontological; general descriptive geology.

Stratiomyia (strat'i-ō-mī'ī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), orig. *Stratiomyia* (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Stratiomya* (Schiner, 1868), *Stratiomyis* (Schelling, 1803), *Stratiomyis* (J. E. Gray, 1832); irreg. < *Gr. στρατιώτης*, a soldier, + *μύια*, a fly.] The typical genus of the family *Stratiomyidae*. They are medium-sized or rather large flies of dark color with light spots or stripes. The larvae live in mud or damp sand, and the flies are found upon unbelliferous and other flowers growing near water. About 40 species are known in North America, and about 20 in Europe. They are sometimes called *chameleon-flies*, from the name of one species, *S. chameleon*.

Stratiomyidae (strat'i-ō-mī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819, as *Stratiomyidae*), < *Stratiomyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of true flies, belonging to the brachycerous *Diptera* and to the section *Notacantha*. It is a large and wide-spread family; about 200 species occur in North America. They vary much in size and color, and have a large hemispherical head, flattened or convex abdomen, and tibiae usually without spurs. They are mostly flower-flies, and are often found upon vegetation in damp places.

Stratitotes (strat-i-ō'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Stratitotes* + *-æ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Valisneriaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Stratitotes* (which see for characterization). Authors have differed widely as to the scope of this tribe. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes five genera and is practically the subfamily *Stratitoidæ* of Engler, in his family *Hydrocharitaceæ*, the *Hydrocharitaceæ* of Lindley (which see).

Stratitotes (strat-i-ō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 (Linnaeus, 1735) so called from the sword-like leaves), < *Gr. στρατιώτης*, sc. *ποτάμιος*, an Egyptian water-plant, by some said to have been the water lettuce, *Pistia Stratitotes*; lit. 'river-soldier,' < *στρατιώτης*, a soldier, < *στρατός*, an

army, < στρατός, an army: see *strategy*. Cf. *stradiot*, *estradiot*.] 1. A genus of water-plants, belonging to the family *Vallisneriaceae*, and constituting the tribe *Stratioteae*. It is without floating leaves, unlike the rest of its tribe, and is characterized by spathe of two leaves which in the male include the base of a long pedicel bearing two or more flowers with from 11 to 15 stamens each. The female flowers are solitary and short-pedicelled, with numerous linear stamens, 6 slender two-cleft styles, and a beaked ovary becoming in fruit ovoid and acuminate, externally fleshy, and exerted from its spathe on a recurved pedicel. The only species, *S. aloides*, the water-soldier, is a native of Europe and Siberia, and resembles a small aloe. It is a perennial submerged aquatic, with somewhat fleshy crowded sword-shaped leaves, which are acute, sessile, and sharply serrate. The flowers are borne above the surface of the water; each perianth consists of three calyx-like segments and three much larger wavy crisped white petals. Old names are *knightswort*, *crab's-claw*, and *water-sengreen*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of South American carabid beetles. *Putzeys*, 1846.

strato-cirrus (strā-tō-sir'us), n. [NL., < *stratus* + *cirrus*.] A cloud very like cirro-stratus, but more compact in structure, and formed at a lower altitude. *Abercromby*.

stratocracy (strā-tok'ra-si), n. [Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-κρατία*, < *κράτειν*, rule.] A military government; government by force of arms.

Enough exists to show that the form of polity [according to Plato's system] would be a martial aristocracy, a qualified *stratocracy*. *De Quincey*, *Plato*.

strato-cumulus (strā-tō-kū'mū-lus), n. [NL., < *stratus* + *cumulus*.] A stratum of low cloud consisting of separate irregular masses; a cloud of the layer type, but not sufficiently uniform to be pure stratus. Also called *cumulo-stratus*.

stratographic (strat-ō-graf'ik), a. [Gr. *στρωγραφία* + *-ικός*.] Pertaining to stratigraphy.

stratographical (strat-ō-graf'ī-kal), a. [Gr. *στρωγραφικός* + *-αλ*.] Same as *stratographic*.

stratigraphically (strat-ō-graf'ī-kal-i), adv. In a stratigraphic manner.

stratigraphy (strā-tog'ra-fī), n. [Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of armies or what belongs to an army.

A great commander by land and by sea, he [Raleigh] was critical in all the arts of *stratography*, and delights to illustrate them on every occasion. *I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 278.

Stratonic (strā-ton'ik), a. Same as *Stratonical*.

Stratonical (strā-ton'ī-kal), a. [Gr. *Strato* (see def.) + *-ικός*.] Pertaining to Strato or Straton of Lampasacus, called "the physicist," the third head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy, over which he presided from 288 to 270 B. C. He was a thorough materialist, and held that every particle of matter has a plastic and seminal power, and that the world is formed by natural development.—*Stratonical* *atheism*, a form of evolutionism which replaces the absolute chance of the Epicureans by a sort of life which is regarded as an intrinsic attribute of matter.

There is, indeed, another form of *atheism*, . . . we for distinction sake shall call *Stratonical*, such as, being too modest and shamefaced to fetch all things from the fortuitous motion of atoms, would therefore allow to the several parts of matter a certain kind of natural (though not animal) perception, such as is devoid of reflexive consciousness, together with a plastic power whereby they may be able artificially and methodically to form and frame themselves to the best advantage of their respective capabilities—something like to Aristotle's *Nature*, but that it hath no dependence at all upon any higher mind or deity. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, II. § 3.

stratopelte (strā-tō'pē-it), n. [Gr. *στρωμα*, a layer; second element uncertain.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, of uncertain composition, derived from the alteration of rhodonite.

stratose (strā'tōs), a. [Gr. *στρωτός*, < *στρωμα*, a layer: see *stratum*.] In bot., stratified; arranged in more or less clearly defined layers. *Farlow*, *Marine Algæ*, p. 51.

stratotic (strā-tot'ik), a. [Irreg. < Gr. *στρατός*, an army, + *-τικός*; or erroneously for **stratotic*, < Gr. *στρωματικός*, of or pertaining to a soldier, < *στρωμα*, a soldier: see *Stratiotes*.] Warlike; military. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stratum (strā'tum), n.; pl. *strata* (-tā). [NL., < L. *stratum*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, quilt, blanket, a pillow, bolster, a bed, also pavement, prop. neut. of *stratus* (= Gr. *στρατός*, an army), pp. of *sternere*, = Gr. *στροπνίω*, spread, extend. Cf. *strew*.] A layer of material, formed either naturally or artificially. (a) In *geol.*, a bed or series of beds of one kind of sedimentary rock between others of a different kind. (b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a layer of tissue, as a membrane, etc.; a lamina or lamella; especially, one of several similar or superposed layers specified by a qualifying word: used with either English or Latin context.—*Gonidial stratum*. See *gonidial*.—*Rise of strata*, in *geol.* See *dip*, n., 4 (a).—*Secondary strata*, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata.—*Stratum bacillosum*. Same as *rod-and-cone layer of the retina* (which see, under *retina*).—*Stratum cinereum*, a layer of gray matter in the nates, lying just beneath the stratum zonale, with few and small

ganglion-cells.—*Stratum corneum*, the outer layer of the epidermis, above the stratum granulosum. See *cut under skin*.—*Stratum cylindrorum*. Same as *stratum bacillosum*.—*Stratum gelatinosum*, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of fusiform or pyramidal gray nerve-cells in a fine mesh of white nerve-fiber.—*Stratum glomerulosum*, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of nodulated masses containing small nuclear cells, among which is a convoluted olfactory nerve-fiber.—*Stratum granulosum*, the thin stratum next above the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, consisting of cells rendered granular by minute globules of ceratohyalin. It is wanting over the lips and under the nails, and gives the white color to the skin. See *cut under skin*.—*Stratum lacunosum*, a layer of the hippocampus major, next above the stratum radiatum, characterized by the open reticulated nature of the neuroglia.—*Stratum lucidum*, the lowest layer of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. See *cut under skin*.—*Stratum opticum*, the layer in the upper quadrigeminal body which lies below the stratum cinereum, composed of longitudinal white fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells.—*Stratum radiatum*, a layer of the hippocampus major, striated at right angles to its surfaces by the processes of the large pyramidal cells which lie along its inner border.—*Stratum spinosum*, the lowest layer of the epidermis, next to the corium, formed of prickle-cells, and limited above by the stratum granulosum. Also called *rete mucosum*, *rete Malpighii* or *Malpighi*, and *stratum Malpighii* or *Malpighi*. See *cut under skin*.—*Stratum zonale*, a superficial stratum of white nerve-fibers.

stratus (strā'tus), n. [NL., < L. *stratus*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, extend: see *stratum*.] A continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, generally of uniform thickness. It is essentially a fine-weather cloud, and is characteristic of areas of high pressure. In the evening and morning of fine days it frequently appears as a low foggy canopy overspreading the whole or a part of the sky, and disappears as the heat of the day increases. All low detached clouds which look like lifted fog and are not consolidated into definite form are *stratus*. It is the lowest of the clouds. Abbreviated *s*. See *cut under cloud*. All cloud which lies as a thin flat sheet must either be pure *stratus* or contain the word *stratus* in combination. *Abercromby*, *Weather*, p. 71.

straucht, straight¹ (strācht), a. and v. Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *straight¹*.

straight² (strāt), a. [By apheresis from *dis-straight*. Cf. *tract*.] Distaught.

So as being now *straight* of mind, desperate, and a verie foolle, he goeth, etc. *R. Scot*, *Witchcraft*, I. 8 b. (*Nares*.)

straught¹, straight³. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *stretch*.

stravagant¹, a. [It. *stravagante*; an aphetic form of *extravagant*.] Extravagant; profuse. **stravaig** (strā-vāg'), v. t. [Also *stravaige*; prop. **stravage*, < OF. *estravaguer* = OIt. *stravagare*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander out or beyond: see *extravagant*. Cf. *stravagant*.] To stroll; wander; go about idly. [Scotch and Irish.]

What did ye come here for? To go prancing down to the shore and back from the shore—and *stravaging* about the place? *W. Black*, in *Far Lochaber*, vii.

stravaiger (strā-vā'gēr), n. [Gr. *stravaig* + *-ēr*.] One who wanders about idly; a stroller; a wanderer. [Scotch and Irish.]

straw¹ (strā), n. and a. [= Sc. *strae*; < ME. *straw*, *strau*, *stra*, *stre*, < AS. **stredw*, **stred*, **stredw* (found independently only in the form *stredw* (appar. pl.)), in two glosses, otherwise only in comp. *stredwberie*, etc.: see *strawberry*] = OS. *strō* = OFries. *strō* = MD. *stroo*, *stroy*, D. *stroo* = MLG. *strō*, LG. *stro* = OHG. *strō*, MHG. *strou*, *strō* (*straw*-, *strouw*-, *strōw*-), G. *stroh* = Icel. *strā* = Sw. *strā* = Dan. *straa*, *straw*; appar. 'that which is scattered about' (if so, it must have been orig. applied to the broken stalks of grain after threshing, the simple sense 'stalk' being then later), from the root of *strew* (dial. *straw*): see *strew*, *stratus* 2; cf. L. *stramen*, *straw*, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, *strew* (see *strand* 3, *stramage*, *strammel*, *stratum*).] I. n. 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and pease, cut or broken off (and usually dry); also, a piece of such a stem.

When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 918.

2. Such stalks collectively, especially after drying and threshing: as, a load of *straw*. In this sense a collective without plural.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with *stree*, And thanne with drye stokkes klove a thre.

Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, I. 2075.

3. Figuratively, anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing.

For thy sword and thy bow I care not a *straw*, Nor all thine arrows to boot.

Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225). Love, like despair, catches at *straws*.

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxv.

4. [In allusion to the proverb, "A *straw* shows which way the wind blows."] A slight fact,

taken as an instance in proof of a tendency.—5. A clay pipe, especially a long one. [Colloq.]—6. Same as *straw-needle*.—7. In *entom.*, a stick-insect; a walking-stick.—*Dunstable straw*, wheat-straw used for bonnet-plats. The middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected. It is cut into lengths of about 10 inches, which are then split by a machine into slips of the requisite width. *Whole Dunstable* signifies a plat that is formed of seven entire straws, while a *patent Dunstable* consists of fourteen split straws. *Simmonds*.—*Face of straw*, a sham; a mere effigy.

Off drops the Vizor, and a *Face of Straw* appears.

Roger North, *Examen*, III. viii. § 6.

In the *straw*, lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

Our English plain Proverb de Puerperis, "they are in the *straw*," shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Lincolnshire, II. 263. (*Davies*.)

Jack of straw. Same as *jackstraw*. I.—*Leghorn straw*. See *leghorn*.—*Man of straw*. See *man*.—*Pad in the straw*. See *pad*.—To break a *straw*, to quarrel. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 68.—To draw *straws*, to give indications of sleepiness.

Lady Anne. I'm sure 'tis time for honest folks to be a-bed.

Miss. Indeed my eyes draw *straws*.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, iii.

To lay a *straw*, to pause and make a note. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 141.

II. a. 1. Made or composed of straw: as, a *straw hat*.—2. Sham; fictitious; useless: as, a *straw bid*. Compare *straw bail*, under *bail* 2, 5.—*Straw bond*. See *bond* 1.—*Straw bonnet*, a bonnet made of woven or plaited straw. See *straw hat*, *Dunstable straw* (above), and *leghorn*.—*Straw hat*, a hat made of straw either woven together in one piece or, as is more common, plaited into a narrow braid which is wound spirally, the separate turns being sewed together where the edges touch. Hats for men and bonnets for women are included under the general term.—*Straw mosaic*, rope, etc. See the nouns.—*Straw vote*, a vote taken without previous notice, in a casual gathering or otherwise. See I., 4.

straw¹ (strā), v. t. [Cf. *straw¹*, n.] To furnish or bind with straw; apply straw to.—*Strawed seal*, a seal containing a straw, a blade of grass, or a rush, or several of these, embedded in the wax, often around it as a border, or tied in fastening the seal to the document. Such additions to the ordinary seal were often made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but whether the purpose was to strengthen or protect the wax or to preserve a fragment of the clod delivered in making livery of seisin seems to be matter of conjecture.

straw² (strā), v. t. An obsolete or dialectal form of *strew*. *Ex. xxxii. 20*.

She *strawed* the roses on the ground,

Threw her mantle on the brier.

Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

strawberry (strā'ber'i), n.; pl. *strawberries* (-iz). [Cf. ME. *strawbery*, *strawberi*, *strawber*, *straberi*, *strebry*, *strebry*, < AS. *stredwberie*, *stredwberige*, also contracted *stredberie*, *stredberige*, *stredberie*, also *stredwberige*, *strebberie*, late AS. *stræberie* (in comp.), *strawberry* (also called *earthberry*, G. *erdbeere*, 'earth-berry'), < **stredw*, *straw*, + *berie*, berry: see *straw¹* and *berry¹*. The first element, lit. 'straw,' is very rare in AS. use, and its exact application here is uncertain. It may be taken in the sense of 'a long stem,' referring to the runners of the plant, or it may allude to an old habit of stringing the berries on a straw. The word is often erroneously explained as a corruption of a supposed **strayberry*, or even as referring to the common use of straw or hay about the plants to keep the earth from soiling the berries. No corresponding name appears in the other languages. Cf. *strawberry-wise*.] The fruit of any of the species of the genus *Fragaria*, or the plant itself. The plants are stemless, propagating by slender runners (whence they are often called *strawberry-vines*), with trifoliate leaves, and scapes a few inches high, bearing mostly white-petaled flowers in small cymes, followed by the "berry," which consists of an enlarged fleshy receptacle, colored scarlet or other shade of red, bearing the achenes on its exterior. About twenty-five species are recognized by recent authors, though all of them are exceedingly variable. *F. vesca* is common throughout the northern old world and northward in North America. It includes the alpine strawberry, hantboy, and wood-strawberry (see below), was probably the first cultivated, and is the source of many artificial varieties, including the perpetuals. The Virginian or scarlet strawberry, *F. virginiana*, is common eastward in North America, and extends with its variety *Grayana* to Kansas and Indian Territory. The achenes, which in *F. vesca* are superficial, are in this species sunk in pits. The famous Hovey's seedling, produced near Boston about 1840, and later Wilson's Albany (or simply Wilson's), mark the beginning of the American strawberry-culture. Both these sorts were derived from the pine-strawberry, a form of *F. Chiloensis*. In Chile and along the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Alaska grows the Chile strawberry, *F. Chiloensis*, a low stout densely hairy plant with thick leaves and large flowers, which has been the source of valuable hybrids in France and England. The Indian strawberry, *Duchesnea indica*, peculiar in its yellow petals and tasteless fruit, is only of ornamental value. The strawberry was not cultivated by the ancients; its culture in Europe began probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is now grown in great quantities in

Europe and North America for its delicious subacid fruit, which is used fresh for dessert, and also canned or made into jam, and affords a syrup for flavoring drinks, ices, creams, etc. The varieties, which are mainly or wholly from the first three species above named, are numerous and constantly changing. See cuts under *flagellum* and *Fragaria*.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle.

Shak., Hen. V., l. 1. 60.

Dr. Boteler said, of strawberries, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."

I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Bohn), p. 168.

Alpine strawberry, a European species, *Fragaria colina*. — **Ananas strawberry**. Same as *pine-strawberry*, below. — **Barron strawberry**, in England, *Potentilla sterilis*, resembling the strawberry in its trifoliate leaves and white flowers; in America, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, having the leaves three-parted, but the flowers yellow. Neither has fleshy fruit. — **Bog-strawberry**, the marsh-fivefinger, *Comarum palustre*. — **Carolina strawberry**, a misnomer of the pine-strawberry, once thought to have come from Carolina. — **Chilli strawberry**. See def. and *pine-strawberry*. — **Crushed strawberry**, a crimson-red color of considerably reduced luminosity and somewhat reduced chroma. A color disk of 38 parts pure red, 7 parts artificial ultramarine, 48 parts velvet-black, and 7 parts white shows a crushed strawberry. — **Hantboy strawberry**. See *hantboy*, 2. — **Pine-strawberry**, a variety of the Chilli strawberry (see def. above), so called from its pineapple flavor. Also *Ananas strawberry*. See *Carolina strawberry*. [Eng.] — **Scarlet strawberry**, specifically, the Virginian strawberry. [Eng.] — **Strawberry-crown borer**, a curculionid beetle, *Tylosider-*

(c) One of three geometrids, *Mecolusca truncata*, *Antia limbata*, and *Xanthotype crocataria*, whose larva feed on the foliage of the strawberry. (d) The smeared dagger, *Apateia obliuata*.

strawberry-pear

(strá'ber-i-pár), n.

The fruit of a cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, of the West Indies, etc., or the plant itself. This plant has three-angled branches which climb by rooting. The fruit is subacid, pleasant, and cooling, and is said to be the best-flavored afforded by any plant of the order.

strawberry-perch

(strá'ber-i-pérch), n.

The grass-bass.

strawberry-plant

(strá'ber-i-plant), n.

1. See *strawberry*. —

2. Same as *strawberry-shrub*.

strawberry-roan

(strá'ber-i-rôn), a. See *roan* 1.

strawberry-shrub

(strá'ber-i-shrub), n. The

sweet shrub, *Butneria florida* and other species. See *calycanthus*.

strawberry-tomato

(strá'ber-i-tô-má'tô), n.

The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The berry, inclosed within an inflated calyx, resembles a cherry or a very small tomato in appearance. Also called *huak-tomato*.

strawberry-tree

(strá'ber-i-tré), n. [*ME. strawberry wyse*, *strawberry tre*; < *strawberry* + *tree*.] 1.

The strawberry-plant. See the quotation under *strawberry-wine*. — 2.

A handsome evergreen shrub or bushy tree, *Arbutus Unedo*, native in southern Europe. The scarlet granulated fruit at a distance resembles a strawberry, but is dry and lacking in flavor, though sometimes eaten. In Spain a sugar and a spirit are extracted from it. The flowers appear in autumn, when also the fruit, which ripens only the second season, is present. The name is extended to the other species of the genus. See cut under *Arbutus*, 3.

strawberry-vine

(strá'ber-i-vin), n. See *strawberry*.

strawberry-wisnet

n. [*ME. strawberry wyse*, *strawberry wyse*, *strobery wyse*, *streberiwise*, < *AS. strawberie-wise*, *stredberie-wise*, later *stræberiwise*, *strawberry-plant*, < *streduberie*, *strawberry*, + *wise*, here appar. a particular use of *wise*, way, manner, wise: see *strawberry* and *wise* 2.] The strawberry-plant.

Strawberry wyse (strawberry, K. *strawberry*) wyse, H. *strawberry wyse*, S. *Fragus*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strawberry-worm

(strá'ber-i-wérn), n. The

worm, grub, or caterpillar of any insect which injures the strawberry; especially, the larva of the strawberry saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, more fully called *strawberry false-worm*. See cut under *Emphytus*. [U. S.]

strawboard

(strá'bôrd), n. A thick and coarse

hard-rolled fabric of yellow paper or cardboard made of straw: largely used by makers of cheap paper boxes.

straw-buff

(strá'buf), n. Straw-color of very

low chroma, as in Manila paper.

straw-built

(strá'bilt), a. Built or constructed

of straw. *Milton*, P. L., l. 773.

straw-cat

(strá'kat), n. The pampas-cat.

straw-coat

(strá'kôt), n. Same as *pailleasse*, 2.

straw-color

(strá'kul'ôr), a. and n. I. a.

Straw-colored; stramineous.

Your straw-colour beard. *Shak.*, M. N. D., l. 2. 66.

II. n.

An extremely luminous, very cool yellow color, of somewhat reduced chroma, recalling the color of yellow straw, but cooler in hue. There is a wide range of chroma in colors called by this name.

straw-colored

(strá'kul'ôrd), a. Pale light-

yellow, like dry straw; corn-colored; stramineous: as, the straw-colored bat, *Natalus albivent-*

ter.

straw-cotton

(strá'kot'n), n. A cotton thread

made for the manufacture of hats and other articles of straw.

straw-cutter

(strá'kut'ér), n. In *agri.*, any

machine for cutting straw and hay into short pieces suitable for feed for cattle.

straw-drain

(strá'drán), n. A drain filled with

straw.

straw-embroidery

(strá'em-broi'dér-i), n.

Fancy work done upon net, usually black silk net, by means of yellow straw, which forms the flowers and principal parts of the pattern, and silk of the same color.

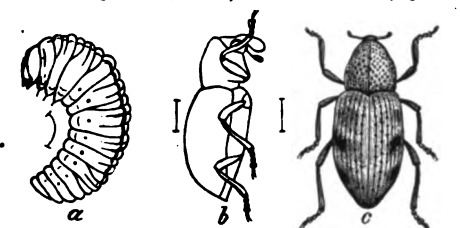
strawent

(strá'en), a. [*straw* + *-en*.] Made

of straw. *Stow*.



Strawberry-pear (*Cereus triangularis*).



Strawberry-crown borer (*Tylosiderma fragariae*). a, larva, full-grown; b, adult beetle, from side; c, same, from above. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

ma fragariae, which lays its eggs at the crown of the strawberry-plant in the United States, and whose larva often seriously damages the crop. — **Strawberry false-worm**. See *strawberry saw-fly* (below), and *strawberry-worm*. — **Strawberry leaf-roller**, a tortricid moth, *Ancyliis fragariae*, the larva of which rolls the leaves of the strawberry-plant in the United States; also, one of several other moths whose larva have this habit. See cut under *leaf-roller*. — **Strawberry-leaves**, a dukedom: from the eight strawberry-leaves on a ducal coronet. — **Strawberry root-borer**, a moth, *Anarsia lineatella*, whose larva burrows in the roots of this plant, and often does great damage. — **Strawberry run**. See *run* 1. — **Strawberry saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, whose larva is a strawberry-worm. See cut under *Emphytus*. — **Strawberry spinach**. Same as *strawberry-blite*. — **Strawberry tongue**, in *med.*, a red papillated tongue, as seen in scarlatina. — **Wild strawberry**, any native strawberry; also, sometimes, species of *Potentilla*, from their resemblance to the true strawberry. — **Wood-strawberry**, the typical form of *Fragaria vesca*. [Eng.]

strawberry-bass

(strá'ber-i-bás), n. Same as

grass-bass.

strawberry-blite

(strá'ber-i-blit), n. A species

of goosefoot, *Blitum capitatum*, also *B. virgatum*, whose flower-heads ripen into a bright-red juicy compound fruit. They are old-world plants found in gardens, and the fruit, though insipid, is said to have been formerly used in cookery. Also called *strawberry spinach*.

strawberry-borer

(strá'ber-i-bôr'ér), n. One

of several different insects whose larvæ mine, bore, or burrow in the crown, leaf, or root of the strawberry. See the specific phrase-names under *strawberry*.

strawberry-bush

(strá'ber-i-búsh), n. A low

upright or straggling American shrub, *Euonymus Americanus*: so named from its crimson and scarlet fruit.

strawberry-clover

(strá'ber-i-klô'vèr), n. A

species of clover, *Trifolium fragiferum*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It resembles the common white clover, *T. repens*, but has the fruiting heads involucreate, and very dense from the inflation of the calyxes, which are also somewhat colored, thus suggesting the name.

strawberry-comb

(strá'ber-i-kôm), n. See

comb 1, 3.

strawberry-crab

(strá'ber-i-krab), n. A small

maiid or spider-crab of European waters, *Eurynome aspera*: so called from the reddish tubercles with which the carapace is studded.

strawberry-finch

(strá'ber-i-finch), n. Same

as *amadavat*.

strawberry-geranium

(strá'ber-i-jê-rá'nium), n. See

geranium and *saxifrage*.

strawberry-mark

(strá'ber-i-márk), n. A kind

of birth-mark; a vascular nœvus, of reddish color and soft consistency, like a strawberry.

strawberry-moth

(strá'ber-i-môth), n. Any

moth whose larva injures the strawberry. (a)

A strawberry root-borer. (b) A strawberry leaf-roller.

straw-fiddle (strá'fid'l), n. A variety of xylophone in which the wooden bars are laid on rolls of straw. Also *gigelira* and *sticcado*.

straw-fork

(strá'fôrk), n. A pitchfork.

Flail, strawfork, and rake, with a fan that is strong.

Tusser, September's Husbandry.

straw-house

(strá'hous), n. A house for hold-

ing straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

strawing

(strá'ing), n. The occupation of sell-

ing straws in the street and giving with them something which is forbidden to be sold, as indecent papers, political songs, and the like.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229. [Cant.]

straw-necked

(strá'nekt), a. Having husky or

straw-like feathers on the neck: as, the straw-necked ibis, *Carphibis spinicollis*.

straw-needle

(strá'né'dl), n. A long thin

needle used for sewing together straw braid, as in the manufacture of hats. Also called *straw*.

straw-ride

(strá'rid), n. A pleasure-ride in the

country, taken in a long wagon or sleigh filled with straw, upon which the party sit. [Colloq., U. S.]

strawsmall

(strá'smál), n. The whitethroat,

Sylvia cinerea: so called from the straw used in constructing its nest. [Eng.]

strawsmear

(strá'smēr), n. 1. Same as *straw-*

small. — 2. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.

— 3. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

straw-stem

(strá'stem), n. 1. In *glass-making*,

the stem of a wine-glass pulled out of the substance of the bowl. Hence — 2. A wine-glass having a stem of the above character.

A party of young men . . . let fall that superb cut-glass

Claret, and shivered it, with a dozen of the delicately-en-

graved *straw-stems* that stood upon the waiter.

G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers, II.

straw-stone

(strá'stôn), n. Same as *carpholite*.

straw-underwing

(strá'un'dér-wing), n. A

British noctuid moth, *Cerigo matura*, having

straw-colored underwings, with a broad, smoky

marginal band.

straw-wine

(strá'win), n. Wine made from

grapes which have been dried or partly dried

by exposure to the sun: so called from the bed

of straw upon which they have been laid: Such

wine is generally sweet and rich.

We may presume that oseye was a luscious-sweet, or

straw-wine, similar to that which is still made in that province [Alsace].

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 206, note.

straw-worm

(strá'wèrm), n. The larva of a

trichopterous neuropterous insect; a caddis-

worm: so called from the bits of straw of which

it builds its case. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

strawy

(strá'y), a. [*straw* + *-y*.] Pertaining

to, made of, or like straw; consisting of straw;

resembling straw.

There the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,

Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.

Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 24.

straw-yard

(strá'yârd), n. See the quotation.

They [trampers] come back to London to avail them-

selves of the shelter of the night asylums or refuges for

the destitute (usually called *straw-yards* by the poor).

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 138.

straw-yellow

(strá'yel'ô), n. A chromatic

variety of straw-color, or a yellow verging upon

straw-color.

stray¹

(strá), v. [*ME. strayen*, *straien*, < *OF. estraier*, *estrayer*, *estraer*, *estraer*, wander about,

stray (said of an animal, esp. of a horse, going about without its master), also of a person, wander, ramble, prob. lit. 'go about the streets or

highways' (= It. *stradare*, put on the way, show the way) (cf. *estraier*, *estrayer*, wandering about,

straying, stray, = Pr. *estradiar*, one who wanders about the streets, < ML. as if **stratarius*;

cf. also It. *stradiotto*, a wanderer, traveler, gad-

der, a particular use of *stradiotto*, a soldier, free-

booter (see *stradiot*, *estradiot*), associated with

strada, street), < *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, also (after

Pr.) *estrade*, a street, road, highway, = Pr. *estra-*

trada = It. *strada*, a street, road, highway, < L.

strata, a street, road: see *estre* 2 and *street*. Ac-

cording to some etymologists the OF. *estraier*

is prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander, < L. *extra*, without, < *vagari*, wander: see

extravagant, *extravagante*. Cf. *astray*, *stray*, v.,

doublets of *stray* 1.] I. *intrans.* 1. To wander,

as from a direct course; deviate or go out of the

way or from the proper limits; go astray.

A sheep doth very often stray,

2. To wander from the path of truth, duty, or rectitude; turn from the accustomed or prescribed course; deviate.

We have erred, and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep.
Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.
Tom Tusher never permitted his mind to stray out of the prescribed University path.

Thackeray, Henry Edmond, x.

3. To move about without or as without settled purpose or direction.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys strays.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 160.

The Cardinal de Cabasolle strayed with Petzarch about his valley in many a wandering discourse.

I. D'Iraadi, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 147.

=Syn. 1. To straggle.—1 and 3. Wander, Roze, etc. See *ramble*, v.

II. trans. To cause to stray; mislead; seduce. [Rare.]

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 51.

***stray**¹ (strā), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *straye*; by aphesis from *estray*, n., as well as *astray*, orig. pp., < F. *estrailé*, *estrailé*, *estrailé*, *estrailé*, *estrailé*, pp. of *estrailier*, *estrailier*, *estrailier*, *estrailier*, *estrailier*, v. Cf. *estrail*, n. In defs. II., 3 and 4, directly from the verb.] I. a. Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; straggling; incidental.

Stray beast, that goethe a-stray. Prompt. Parv., p. 478.
That little apothecary who sold a stray customer a pennyworth of salts.
Thackeray, Pendennis, II.

II. n. 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

Impounded as a stray

The King of Scots. Shak., Hen. V., l. 2. 160.

Hence—2. A person or persons astray; a straggler; a truant.

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd stray.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 120.

There is also a school for strays and truant.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 545.

3. The act of wandering. [Rare.]

I would not from your love make such a stray,
To match you where I hate. Shak., Lear, l. 1. 212.

4. A pasturage for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]
The eight hundred acres, more or less, in six different strays without the walls, belonging to the four ancient wards, and on which freemen have exclusive right to depasture their cattle.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 843.
On the stray, upon stray, deserting; straggling; scattering; wandering.

Lokis well to the listis, that no lede passe!
If any stert upon stray, strike hym to dethe!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6258.

Right of stray, the right of pasturing cattle on commons. *Hallivell*.

stray² (strā), n. [Early mod. E. also **strayve*, *strave*; < ME. *strayve*, *strave*, appar. for **strayre*, *strayre*, < OF. *estrailere*, *estrailere*, *estrailere*, *estrailere*, *estrailere*, f., *estrailier*, *estrailier*, m. (ML. reflex *estrailiera*, *estrailiera*), usually in pl. *estraileres*, etc., goods left by an alien or bastard intestate, and escheated to the king as unowned or 'stray,' < *estrailier*, *estrailier*, adj., straying, stray. The word was confused with the related noun *stray*¹, prop. a straying animal, and as a more technical term suffered some variation in use.] Property left behind by an alien at his death, and escheated to the king in default of heirs.

Somme seruen the kynge, . . . chalengynge hus dettes,
Of wardes and of wardemotes, waynes and *straynes*.
Piers Plowman (C), l. 92.

strayed (strād), p. a. Wandering; astray: as, *strayed* cattle; a *strayed* reveler.

strayer (strā'er), n. [*stray*¹ + -er.] One who or that which strays; a wanderer.

stray-line (strā'lin), n. 1. In whaling, that part of the towline which is in the water when fast to a whale.—2. The unmarked part of a logline, next to the chip, which is allowed to run off before beginning to count, in order to clear the chip from eddies at the stern. The limit of the stray-line is indicated by a rag called the *stray-mark*.

strayling (strā'ling), n. [*stray*¹ + -ling.] A little waif or stray. [Rare.]

Hardy Asiatic *straylings*, whose seeds have followed the grains.
Grant: Allen, Collin Clout's Calendar, p. 182.

stret, n. A Middle English form of *straw*¹.

streak¹ (strēk), v. i. [*ME. streken*, a var. of *striken*, a secondary form of *striken* (pret. pl. and pp. *striken*), go: see *strike*, v., and cf. *strake*¹, v. Cf. *sneak*, ult. < AS. *snecan*. As used in the United States, this verb is com-

monly associated with *streak*², n.] To run swiftly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dree;
A' roads to her were good and bad alike,
Nane o' t' she wyl'd, but forward on did streak.
Ross, Helenore, p. 56. (Jamieson.)

They jest streaked it out through the buttery-door!

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 172.

streak² (strēk), n. [*ME. streke*, *strike*, < AS. *strica*, a line, stroke (= MD. *streke*, D. *streek* = MLG. *streke*, LG. *streek* = OHG. MHG. G. *strich*, a stroke, line, G. *streich*, a stroke, blow, etc., = Icel. *stryk*, *strykr*, a streak, stroke, = Sw. *streck* = Dan. *streg*, a streak, line, = Goth. *striks*, a stroke of a pen), < *strican* (pp. *stricen*), go: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*, *strake*². The L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, is of diff. origin.] 1. A line, band, or stripe of somewhat irregular shape.

While the fantastic Tulp strives to break
In two-fold Beauty, and a parted Streak.
Prior, Solomon, l.

In dazzling streaks the vivid lightnings play.
Cooper, Herolam, l. 18.

2. In mineral., the line or mark of fine powder produced when a mineral is scratched, or when it is rubbed upon a hard, rough surface, as that of unglazed porcelain. The color of the streak is often an important character, particularly in the case of minerals having a metallic luster. For example, certain massive forms of the iron ores hematite and magnetite resemble each other closely, but are readily distinguished by the fact that the former has a red and the latter a black streak.

3. In zool., a color-mark of considerable length for its width, and generally less firm and regular than a stripe. See *streaked*, *streaky*, and compare *stripe*, l.—4. Figuratively, a trait; a vein; a turn of character or disposition; a whim.

Some Streaks too of Divinity ran,
Partly of Monk, and partly Partisan.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

Mrs. Britton had been churning, and the butter "took a contrary streak," as she expressed it, and refused to come.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xviii.

5. Naut., same as *strake*², 6.—6. A rung of a ladder.

You are not a little beholden to the poor dear soul that's dead, for putting a streak in your ladder, when you was on the last step of it. Cumberland, Natural Son, III.

7. A short piece of iron, six of which form the wheel-tire of a wooden artillery-carriage.—German *streak*, primitive streak. Same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).—Streak of luck, fortunate chance; run of luck. [Colloq. U. S.]—Streak of the spear. See *spear*, 6.—To go like a streak (sc. of lightning), to go very rapidly; rush. [Colloq. U. S.]

streak³ (strēk), v. t. [*ME. streken*, n.] To put a streak upon or in; break up the surface of by one or more streaks.

Eche a strete was striked & strawed with flour.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

The last faint gleams of the sun's low beams
Had streak'd the gray with red.
Scott, The Gray Brother.

streak³ (strēk), v. [Also *streak*, *strik*; an unassimilated form of *stretch*: see *stretch*.] I. trans. 1. To stretch; extend. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

As the lion lies before his den,
Guarding his whelps, and streaks his careless limbs.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. To lay out, as a dead body. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The streik'd corpse, till still midnight,
They waked, but naething hear.
Young Benjy (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

II. intrans. To stretch out; shoot, as a rocket or a shooting-star.

Fore-god, my lord, haue you beheld the like [a blazing star]!

Look how it streaks! what do you think of it?

Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, l. 292).

streaked (strēkt or strē'ked), a. 1. Striped; striate; having streaks or stripes; especially, having lengthwise streaks, as distinguished from crosswise bands, bars, or fasciæ.—2. Confused; ashamed; agitated; alarmed. [Low, U. S.]

But wen it comes to bein' killed—I tell ye I felt streaked
The first time 't ever I found out wy baggonets wuz peaked.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., II.

Streaked falcon. See *falcon*.—**Streaked gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lineata*.—**Streaked sandpiper**. See *sandpiper*.

streakfield (strēk'fēld), n. The scuttler, or six-striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*: so called from the swiftness with which it scuttles or streaks across fields.

streakiness (strē'ki-ness), n. The state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

streaking (strē'king), n. [*streak*² + -ing.] A streak; a stripe.

She . . . striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.
J. R. Drake, The American Flag.

streak-stitch (strēk'stich), n. A stitch in needle-made lace by means of which an open line is left in the mat or toilé.

streaky (strē'ki), a. [*streak*² + -y.] 1. Having streaks; marked with streaks; streaked. It differs from *striped* in that the lines are not accurately parallel, nor straight and uniform.

When streaky sunset faded softly into dusk.

R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xiv.

Hence—2. Uneven in quality; variable in character or excellence: as, his poetry is decidedly *streaky*. [Colloq.]

streal (strēl), n. [Early mod. E. also *strale*; < ME. **streal*, *streal*, < AS. *stræl*, an arrow, missile, = OS. *strāla* = MD. *strale*, D. *straal* = MLG. *strale* = OHG. *strāla*, MHG. *strāle* (> It. *strale*), G. *strahl*, an arrow, beam of light, = Icel. *strjāl*, an arrow, = Sw. *stråle* = Dan. *stråle*, a beam of light, jet of water, flash of lightning, = Bulg. *striela* = Russ. *striela*, an arrow; cf. Russ. *strielit*, an archer (see *strelitz*).] 1. An arrow. *Wright* (spelled *strea*). [Prov. Eng.]—2. The pupil of the eye.

The strale of the eye, pupilla.

Withale, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 278. (Nares.)

***stream** (strēm), n. [*ME. stream*, *strem*, < AS. *stream* = OS. *strōm* = OFries. *strām* = D. *stroom* = MLG. *strom* = OHG. *strom*, *strōm*, MHG. *strom*, *strām*, *strām*, G. *strom* = Icel. *straumur* = Sw. Dan. *ström* (Goth. not recorded), a stream; with initial *str* for orig. *sr*-, akin to OIr. *sruth*, Ir. *sruth*, a stream, *srúaim*, a stream, Russ. *struia*, Lith. *srōve*, a stream, Gr. *psōis*, a flowing, *psōia*, a flowing, a stream, river, etc. (see *rheum*), *psōis*, a flowing, rhythm (see *rhythm*); < √ *sr* = Gr. *psōis* (for **apepsōis*), = Skt. √ *sr*, flow.] 1. A course of running water; a river, rivulet, or brook.

He stod bi the fiodes stream.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2066.

He brought streams also out of the rock, and canned waters to run down like rivers.

Ps. lxxviii. 16.

As streams their channels deeper wear.

Burns, To Mary in Heaven.

2. A steady current in a river or in the sea; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a current or tide: as, to row against the *stream*; the Gulf *Stream*.

My boat sails freely, both with wind and stream.
Shak., Othello, II. 3. 65.

Row, brothers, row! the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight's past!
Moore, Canadian Boat-Song.

3. A flow; a flowing; that which flows in or out, as a liquid or a fluid, air or light.

Bright was the day, and blew the firmament:
Phebus hath of gold his streames down ysent
To gladden every flour with his warmness.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 976.

Forth guast a stream of gore blood thick.

Spenser, F. Q., II. l. 30.

A wandering stream of wind,
Breathed from the west, has caught the expanded sail.

Shelley, Alastor.

4. Anything issuing from a source and moving or flowing continuously: as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand; a *stream* of people.

With never an end to the stream of passing feet.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 1.

5. A continued course or current; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift.

Such was the *stream* of those times that all men gave place unto it, which we cannot but impute partly to their own oversight.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

For science, God is simply the *stream* of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, l.

6. A rift: so called by English anglers. *Norris*.—Gulf *Stream*. See *gulf*.—*Stream-function* of the motion of an incompressible fluid in two dimensions, such a function that the total instantaneous flow across any curve, referred to the unit of time, is equal to the difference of the values of the stream-function at the extremities of the curve.—*Stream of thought*, the train of ideas which pass successively into present consciousness, regarded as analogous to a current flowing past a point upon the bank.—The *stream*, the Gulf *Stream*.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Stream*, *Current*, *Eddy*. All rivers and brooks are *streams*, and have *currents*. An *eddy* is a counter-current, a current contrary to the main direction.

stream (strēm), v. [*ME. streamen* = D. *stroomen* = G. *strömen* = Icel. *streyma* = Sw. *strömma* = Dan. *ströme*; from the noun.] I. intrans. 1. To move or run in a continuous current; flow continuously. See *streaming*, n., 2.

Within those banks, where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton, P. L., vii. 306.

- On all sides round
Streams the black blood. Pope, *Odyssey*, iii. 581.
2. To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.
And to imperial Love, that god most high,
Do my sighs stream. Shak., *All's Well*, ii. 3. 82.
- Streaming files of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 437.
3. To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, *streaming eyes*; a *streaming umbrella*.
Then grateful Greece with *streaming eyes* would raise
Historic marbles, to record his praise.
Penton, in Pope's *Odyssey*, l. 306.
- Blasts that blow the poplar white,
And lash with storm the *streaming* pane.
Tennyson, in *Memorial*, lxxii.
4. To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.
I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star
stream across the heavens. Nature, XXX. 456.
5. To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, *streaming hair*.
Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air. Milton, *P. L.*, v. 590.
- Ribbons *streaming* gay. Couper, *Task*, iv. 541.
- II. *trans.* 1. To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.
Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they stream forth thy blood.
Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 1. 201.
- Calanus told Onesicritus of a golden world, where meale was as plentiful as dust, and fountains *streamed* milke, hony, wine, and oyle. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 454.
2. To cause to float out; wave.
Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought, . . .
Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 94.
- 3†. To stripe or ray. See *streaming*, a. [Rare.]
The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. Bacon.
4. (a) In *mining*, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See *placer*.
The term *stream*, long in use in Cornwall, exclusively with reference to tin ores, seems hardly to have come into general use in any mining regions except those in which the ore of tin is mined. (b) In *dyeing*, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 40.—To *stream* a buoy. See *buoy*.
- stream-anchor** (strēm'ang'kqr), *n.* Naut., an anchor of a size intermediate between the bower-anchor and the kedg. It is used for warping and like purposes. In the United States navy stream-anchors weigh from 400 to 1,500 pounds, and are about one fourth the weight of bower-anchors.
- stream-cable** (strēm'kā'bl), *n.* The cable or hawser of the stream-anchor.
- stream-clock** (strēm'klok), *n.* [Tr. G. *strom-uh*.] An instrument for determining the velocity of blood in a vessel; a rheometer.
- stream-current** (strēm'kur'ent), *n.* See the quotation, and also *drift-current*.
A current whose onward movement is sustained by the via a tergo of a drift-current is called a *stream-current*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 19.
- ***streamer** (strēm'mér), *n.* [ME. *streamer*, *streamere*; < *stream* + *-er*.] 1. That which streams out, or hangs or floats at full length: applied to anything long and narrow, as a ribbon.
All twinkling with the dewdrops' sheen,
The brier-rose fell in *streamers* green.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, l. 11.
- (a) A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind: same as *pennant*, 1 (a).
His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. Prol., l. 6.
- (b) A stream or column of light shooting upward or outward, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.
He knew, by the *streamers* that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, ii. 8.
- (c) A long flowing strip of ribbon, or feather, or something similar, used in decoration, especially in dress.
A most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a *streamer* of plumage on one side.
Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xx.
- (d) A long-exserted feather which streams away from the rest of the plumage of some birds; a pennant or standard. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.
2. In *mining*, a person who washes for stream-tin. See *streaming*.—3. The geometrid moth *Anticlea derivata*: an English collectors' name.
- streamful** (strēm'fūl), *a.* [< *stream* + *-ful*.]
Full of streams or currents.
Like a ship despoiled of her sails,
Shov'd by the wind against the *streamful* tide.
Drayton, *Legend of Pierce Gaveston*, st. 105.

- stream-gold** (strēm'göld), *n.* See the quotation.
The gold of alluvial districts, called *stream-gold* or *placer-gold*, occurs, as well as alluvial tin, among the debris of the more ancient rocks. Ure, *Dict.*, III. 298.
- stream-ice** (strēm'is), *n.* Pieces of drift or bay ice forming a ridge and following the line of current.
At 4 A. M. a seemingly close pack was seen to the eastward, but later it developed into *stream-ice* of small extent. A. W. Greeley, *Arctic Service*, p. 67.
- streaminess** (strēm'ni-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being streamy.
I give the case of a star-group which is certainly not the most remarkable for *streaminess*. R. A. Proctor, *Universe of Stars* (2d ed., 1878), p. 22.
- streaming** (strēm'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stream*, *v.*] 1. In *tin-mining*, the washing of tin ore from the detritus with which it is associated. The now almost entirely exhausted deposits of detrital tin ore in Cornwall and Devon were called *streaming*, because they occur chiefly in or near the bottoms of the valleys and adjacent to the present streams, or in the manner of deposits formed by streams, analogous to the channels of the California and the gutters of the Australian miners; the miners were themselves called *streamers*; the localities where *streaming* was carried on, *stream-works*; and the ore obtained, *stream-tin*.
2. In *biol.*, the peculiar flowing motion of the particles of protoplasm in an amoeba or other rhizopod, by which the form of the animalcule changes or pseudopods are protruded; also, the similar circulation or rotation of the protoplasm of some plant-cells. See *protoplasm*, and *rotation of protoplasm* (under *rotation*).
- streaming** (strēm'ing), *p. a.* In *her.*, issuing, as rays of light: as, rays *streaming* from the dexter chief.
- streamless** (strēm'les), *a.* [< *stream* + *-less*.] Not traversed by streams; unwatered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 758.
- streamlet** (strēm'let), *n.* [< *stream* + *-let*.] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.
Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 3.
- stream-line** (strēm'lin), *n.* See *line* 2, and *line of flow* (under *flow*).—**Stream-line surface**. See *surface*.
- streamling** (strēm'ling), *n.* [< *stream* + *-ling*.] Same as *streamlet*.
A thousand *Streamlings* that n'er saw the Sun,
With tribute silver to his service run.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Captains.
- stream-tin** (strēm'tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore, or oxid of tin, obtained in *streaming* (which see).
- stream-wheel** (strēm'hwēl), *n.* An undershot wheel, or current-wheel.
- stream-works** (strēm'wérks), *n. sing. and pl.* In *mining*, a locality where the detrital deposits are washed in order to procure the valuable metal or ore which they may contain; alluvial washings, or surface mining. The words *stream-works* and *stream* (*v. t.*) are rarely, if ever, used except with reference to the separation of tin ore from detrital deposits.
- streamwort** (strēm'wért), *n.* A plant of the family *Haloragidaceæ*. [Rare.]
- streamy** (strēm'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *streamy*; < *stream* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in streams. (a) Full of running water or of springs.
Arcadia
(However *streamy*), now adust and dry,
Deny'd the Goddess Water.
Prior, *First Hymn of Callimachus*.
- (b) Full of or emitting streaming rays of light.
In *streamy* sparkles, kindling all the skies,
From pole to pole the trail of glory flies.
Pope, *Iliad*, xiii. 521.
2. Having the form of a beam or stream of light.
- street**, *n.* An obsolete form of *street*.
- Streetfield's operation**. See *operation*.
- streberry**, *n.* An obsolete form of *strawberry*.
- Strebila** (streb'lā), *n.* [NL. (Wiedemann, 1824), < Gr. *στρεβίλος*, twisted, crooked, < *στρεβέιν*, twist.] A peculiar genus of pupiparous dip-terous insects, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, including certain so-called bat-lice or bat-ticks. *S. vespertilionis* is a common bat-parasite occurring in South America and the West Indies.
- streblolysis** (streb-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρεβ-λός*, twisted: see *Strebila*.] The angle through which it is necessary to rotate an element of a figure to bring it into coincidence with the corresponding element of a given conformable figure.
- Strebilus** (streb'lus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to its branches, which form a dense mass of rigid straggling twigs; < Gr. *στρεβίλος*, twisted: see *Strebila*.] A genus of

- dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, type of the tribe *Strobilæ*. It is characterized by usually dioecious flowers, the male in clustered two-bracted heads, the female solitary on the peduncle, the perianth consisting of four widely overlapping segments which closely invest the one-celled ovary. As in most of the subtribe, its cotyledons are very unequal, and the larger, which is very fleshy, incloses the smaller. The only species, *S. asper*, is the tonkol or paper-tree of the Siamese, who prepare several kinds of paper from its bark, including a heavy and a thin white paper, and a black paper for use like a slate, much employed in the native law-courts. It is a small tree, reaching about thirty feet in height, bearing dark-green oval coriaceous two-ranked leaves, and occurring from China and Manila to the Andaman Islands.
- strecchet**, *v.* An old spelling of *stretch*.
- street**, *n.* A Middle English form of *stræt*.
street (strēt), *v. i.* [Cf. *street*.] To trail; stream.
A yellow satin train that *streeted* after her like the tail of a comet.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xx.
- street**, *n.* A Middle English form of *strain*.
street, *v.* A Middle English form of *strip*.
street (strēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *street*, *streete*; < ME. *streete*, *strete*, *stret*, *strate*, < AS. *stræt* = OS. *strata* = OFries. *strete* = MD. *straete*, D. *straat* = MLG. *strāte*, LG. *strate* = OHG. *strāza*, MHG. *strāze*, G. *strasse* = Icel. *stræti* = Sw. *strät* = Dan. *stråde* (= It. *strada* = Sp. *Pg.* Pr. *estrada* = OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, F. *étrée* = W. *ystrād*, *ystrid* = OIr. *srāth* = Ir. Gael. *sruid* = NGr. *στράτα*), < LL. *strata*, a street, road, highway, orig. *via strata*, a paved way, < L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, strew, scatter, spread, cover, pave: see *stratum*. *Street* is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invaders, others being *chester* (*Chester*), *port*, *wall*, and *-coln* in *Lincoln*. Cf. *stray* 1, *stray* 2.] 1†. A paved road; a highway.
This grand-child, great as he [Mulumtius], those four proud *Streets* begun
That each way cross this Isle, and bounds did them allow.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. 74.
- There were at that time [fifth year after the Conquest] in England four great roads, . . . of which two ran lengthways through the island, and two crossed it, . . . *Wallinge-strete*, *Fosse*, *Hikenlode-strete*, and *Erming-strete*.
Guest, *Origines Celtice*, II. 218.
2. A public way or road, whether paved or unpaved, in a village, town, or city, ordinarily including a sidewalk or sidewalks and a roadway, and having houses or town lots on one or both sides; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley: as, a fashionable *street*; a *street* of shops. Abbreviated *St.*, *st.* Compare *road*, 3. Strictly, the word excludes the houses, which are on the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then in the street: as, a house in High Street. In law, *street* sometimes includes as much of the surface, and as much of the space above and of the soil or depth beneath, as may be needed for the ordinary works which the local authorities may decide to execute on or in a street, including sidewalks.
- Up Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 8. 1.
3. The way for vehicles, between the curbs, as distinguished from the sidewalks: as, to walk in the *street*.—4. Hence, a path or passageway inclosed between continuous lines of objects; a track; a lane.
It seemed to be, as it were, a continued *street* of shippes.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 435.
- I was ushered through an actual *street* of servitors.
Disraeli, *Vivian Grey*, iii. 8.
- 5†. A path; a way.
Than maketh thou his pees with his sovereign,
And bringest him out of the crooked *streets*.
Chaucer, *A. B. C.*, l. 70.
- While I ran by the most secret *streets*,
Eachewing still the common haunted track.
Surrey, *Æneid*, ii. 975.
6. The inhabitants of a street collectively. [Colloq.]
All the whole *street* will hate us, and the world
Point me out cruel. Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, v. 2.
- Grub Street**. See *Grub-street*.—**Lombard Street**. See *Lombard* 2. 1.—**Queer Street**. See *queer* 1.—**Street Arab**. See *Arab*, 2.—**Street broker**. See *broker*.—**The street**, a street (as Wall Street in New York) or locality where merchants or stock-brokers congregate for business; the commercial exchange: as, it is rumored on the *street*.
Common places whither marchantes resort as to the bourse or *streete*. Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's *First Books* [on America, ed. Arber, p. 186]).
- To have the key of the street. See *key* 1.—To spin *street-yarn*. See *spin* = Syn. 2. *Road*, etc. See *way*.
- streetage** (strēt'āj), *n.* [< *street* + *-age*.] A charge made for the use of a street. [Rare.]
- street-car** (strēt'kār), *n.* A passenger-car for local or city travel, drawn on the surface of the public streets by horses, by a locomotive engine, or by an endless cable, or propelled by electricity. [U. S.]

The *street-cars* rattled in the foreground, changing horses and absorbing and emitting passengers.

H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxiv.

street-door (strēt'dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

When you step but a few doors off . . . to see a brother-footman going to be hanged, leave the *street door* open. Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

streeted (strē'ted), *a.* Provided with streets.

There are few Places this Side the Alps better built, and so well *streeted* as this [Antwerp]. Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

street-locomotive (strēt'lō'kō-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

street-orderly (strēt'ōr'dēr-li), *n.* A person employed to keep the streets clean by the prompt removal of rubbish, dung, or dirt of any kind by means of a hand-brush and bag.

By the *street-orderly* method of scavenging, the thorough-fares are continually being cleansed, and so never allowed to become dirty; whereas, by the ordinary method, they are not cleansed until they are dirty.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 257.

street-railroad (strēt'rāl'rōd), *n.* A railroad constructed upon the surface of a public street in towns and cities; a tramway. Cars on such railroads are variously propelled, and the railroads take specific names from the system of propulsion, as *cable-railroad*, *horse-railroad*, *electric railroad*. [U. S.]

street-sweeper (strēt'swē'pēr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with brushes and scrapers for removing dust, mud, etc., from the streets.

street-walker (strēt'wā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who walks the streets; a pedestrian.

All *street-walkers* and shop-keepers bear an equal share in its hourly vexation (the nuisance of beggars). Swift, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

2. A common prostitute who walks the streets at night.

streetward (strēt'wārd), *n.* [*< street + ward.*] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

streetward (strēt'wārd), *adv.* and *a.* [*< street + ward.*] Next the street; looking out on the street. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

streetway (strēt'wā), *n.* [*< street + way.*] The open space of a street; the roadway.

straight†. An old spelling of *straight*†.

straight†, **straighten**†. Old spellings of *strait*†, *straiten*. Drayton.

streikt, *v.* See *streak*³.

streinet, **streinable**†. Old spellings of *strain*¹, *strainable*. Holinshed.

streit†, **streitet**†, *a.* Old spellings of *strait*¹.

streket†. A Middle English form of *streak*¹, *streak*², and *strike*.

strelitz (strel'its), *n.* [*< G. Strelitze, < Russ. strelitski, an archer, shooter, < strelitski, shoot, strelia, an arrow; prob. < OHG. strāla, G. strahl = AS. strāl, arrow; see strael.*] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

Strelitzia (strē-lit'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1769), named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. of England, and descended from the German house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Musaceæ*, type of the tribe *Strelitzieæ*, distinguished by its flowers with three free sepals and three very dissimilar and peculiar petals, of which the outer is short, broad, and concave or hooded, the two lateral long, narrow, more or less united, and continued into a long petaloid appendage. There are 4 species, natives of South Africa. They are singular plants, producing an erect or subterranean woody rootstock, and large leaves which resemble those of a small banana-tree, or are reduced mainly or completely to tall erect cylindrical petioles. The large handsome flowers are borne few together far exserted from a spathe, which consists of one or two large boat-shaped bracts on a terminal or axillary scape. *S. Reginae*, known as *queen-plum*, *bird's-tongue flower*, or *bird-of-paradise flower*, produces large brilliant flowers, highly prized for the oddity of their shape and coloring, showing the unusual combination of orange and blue. *S. augusta*, a larger species with small white flowers and purple bracts, has a tall palm-like stem.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

stremet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *stream*. **strenit**, **strenet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *strain*².

strengert, **strengest**†, *a.* Earlier comparative and superlative of *strong*¹.

strengite (streng'it), *n.* [Named after A. Streng, of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reddish orthorhombic crystals: it is isomorphous with scorodite.

strength (streng'th), *n.* [*< ME. strengthe, strenthe, strenkyth, also strenthe, streinthe, <*

AS. *strengthu* (= OHG. *strengida*), strength, *< strang, strong*: see *strong*¹. Cf. *length*, *< long*.]

1. The property of being strong; force; power. Specifically—(a) In animals, that attribute of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. See *horse-power*.

Vilres also, with angarely mony

Of tulkis [knights] of Tract, for men of *strenkyth*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 684.

The external indications of *strength* are the abundance and firmness of the muscular fibres.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 9.

[Used in plural with same sense as singular.

Alle his [Samson's] *strenghes* in his heres were.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 68.]

(b) In inanimate things, the property by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding: as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope.

Our castle's *strength*

Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 2.

The city is of no greater *strength*, having a trifling wall about it.

Ecelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence—2. Power or vigor of any kind; ability; capacity for work or effective action, whether physical, intellectual, or moral: as, *strength* of grasp or stroke; *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of feeling (that is, not intensity but effectiveness of emotion).

If, rather than to marry County Paris,

Thou hast the *strength* of will to slay thyself.

Shak., B. and J., iv. 1. 72.

The belief

He has of his own great and catholic *strengths*

In arguing and discourse.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 2.

In the world of morals, as in the world of physics, *strength* is nearly allied to hardness.

Locky, Europ. Morals, I. 354.

3. One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment of force or strength; that on which confidence or reliance is firmly set; stay; support; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*.

Pa. xli. 1.

Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,

My only *strength* and stay. Milton, P. L., x. 921.

Hitherto, Davenant observes, in taxing the people we had gone chiefly on land and trade, which is about one-third of the *strength* of England.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 64.

4. Force; violence; vehemence; intensity.

Zee schulle understonde, that the Soudan is Lord of 5 Kyngdomes, that he hathe conquered and approped to him be *Strength*.

Manderlie, Travels, p. 35.

And al men spoken of hunting,

How they wolde slee the hert with *strength*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 351.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, . . .

You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 198.

5. Degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the power to produce sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like: as, the *strength* of an acid; the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison.—6. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any collective body, as of an army or a fleet: as, a play adapted to the whole *strength* of the company; the full *strength* of a regiment.

Demand of him of what *strength* they are a-foot.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 181.

Half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good *strength* of water-spaniels.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, to T. Pennant, xxii.

7. Available force or backing, as of a candidate: as, his *strength* is greatest in the cities. [Political cant.]—8. Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity: as, the *strength* of a current of air or water; the *strength* of a charge of cavalry.—9. A stronghold.

Syne they has left him, hail and feir,

Within his *strength* of stane.

Auld Mairland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

"No to say it's our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a *strength* for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until."

Scott, Bride of Lammormoor, vii.

10. In colors, the relative property possessed by a pigment of imparting a color to and modifying the shade of any other pigment to which it is added. Thus, one pound of lampblack added to 100 pounds of white lead produces a dark-gray shade, but one pound of ivory-black added in the same way would have little effect on the white.

11. In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment.

Carracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.

Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 37.

12. In *soap-making*. See the quotation.

A peculiar phenomenon may be remarked in the cooling (of a little of the soap placed on a glass plate), which affords a good criterion of the quality of the soap. When there is formed around the little patch an opaque zone, a fraction of an inch broad, this is supposed to indicate complete saponification, and is called the *strength*; when it is absent, the soap is said to want its *strength*. When this zone soon vanishes after being distinctly seen, the soap is said to have *false strength*. Ure, Dict., III. 852.

On the strength (*milit. and naval*), on the muster-rolls. [Colloq.]

The colonel had put the widow woman on the *strength*; she was no longer an unrecognised walf, but had her regimental position.

Arch. Forbes, In Eng. Illust. Mag., VI. 525.

On or upon the *strength* of, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of: as, to do something on the *strength* of another's promise.

My father set out upon the *strength* of these two following axioms. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 19.

Proof strength. See *proof*, *a.*—*Strength* of a current, in elect., the quantity of electricity which passes in a unit of time, measured in amperes. See *Ohm's law*, under *law*¹.—*Strength* of materials. See *material*.—*Strength* of pole. See *pole*².—*Strength* of the source. See the quotation.

The time rate of supply of liquid through the source is called the *strength* of the source.

Mitchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, vi.

To measure *strength*. See *measure*. = Syn. 1. Force, etc. See *power*¹.

strengthen (streng'th), *v. t.* [*< ME. strengthen, strenthen; < strength, n.*] To strengthen.

Take this for a general rule, that every counsel that is affirmed or *strengthened* so strongly that it may not be changed for no condition that may bittide—I say that thilke counsel is wicked.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Harleian MS.).

The helpe of Gods grace in that tribulation to *strengthen* him.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 16.

His armes and leggs [were] well lengthed and *strengthened*. Fabian, Chron., clvi.

strengthen (streng'th), *v.* [*< strength + -en*.]

I. *trans.* To make strong or stronger; add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; confirm; establish: as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* a claim; to *strengthen* authority.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him.

Deut. III. 28.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .

With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 2. 58.

For the more *strengthening* the Acts of this Parliament, the King purchased the Pope's Bulls, containing grievous Censures and Curses to them that should break them.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 149.

Strengthening plaster. See *plaster*. = Syn. To invigorate, fortify, brace, nerve, steel, corroborate, support, heighten.

II. *intrans.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease, that must subdue at length, Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 136.

strengthenener (streng'th'nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *strengthenner*; *< strengthen + -er*.] One who or that which makes strong or stronger; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Whose plays are *strengtheners* of virtue.

Mary Lamb, Tales from Shakspere, Pref.

strengthful (streng'th'fūl), *a.* [*< strength + -ful*.] Abounding in strength; strong. *Mars-ton*.

strengthfulness (streng'th'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fullness of strength.

strengthening (streng'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strengthen*, *v.*] A strengthening. *Palsgrave*. (Halliwell.)

strengthless (streng'th'les), *a.* [*< strength + -less*.] Destitute of strength, in any sense of the word. *Shak.*; *Boyle*.

strengthenest (streng'th'nēr), *n.* Same as *strengthenner*.

strengthy (streng'thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *strenthie*; *< strength + -y*. Cf. *lengthy*.] Having strength; strong.

The simple and *strenthie* defence of one iust cause.

J. Tyrie, Refutation, Pref. 2. (Jamieson.)

strenkle (streng'kl), *v. t.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *sprinkle*.

strenkle (streng'kl), *n.* [*< ME. strenkyll; < strengle, v. Cf. sprinkle, n.*] A sprinkler. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Strenkyll to cast holy water, vimpilon.

Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)

strentht, *n.* An obsolete form of *strength*.

strenuities (stre-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. strenuita(t)-s*, nimbleness, friskiness, *< strenuus*, quick, active, vigorous: see *strenuous*.] Strenuousness.

About in the see
No Prince was of better *strenuities*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

strenuosity (stren-ū-ōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< strenuous + -ity.*] 1. The state or character of being strenuous; strenuousness.—2. A strained effect, or a straining for effect, as in a literary composition.

Strenuosity in style is not quite the same thing as strength. *The Academy*, Jan. 30, 1896, p. 73.

strenuous (stren-ū-us), *a.* [*< L. strenuus*, quick, active, brisk, vigorous; cf. *Gr. στερεός*, firm, hard, *σπρῆγς*, strong.] 1. Strong; vigorous; active; pushing.

His whose *strenuous* tongue
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine.
Keats, Melancholy.

2. Eagerly pressing or urgent; energetic; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

To *strenuous* minds there is an inquietude in overquietness. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, i. 83.

This scheme encountered *strenuous* opposition in the council. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. Necessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

What more oft, in nations grown corrupt,
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty?
Milton, S. A., I. 271.

Worldlings revelling in the fields
Of *strenuous* idleness. *Wordsworth, Memory.*

—*Syn. 1 and 2.* Energetic, resolute.
strenuously (stren-ū-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.
strenuousness (stren-ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

strepēt, *v.* An old spelling of *stript*.
strepent (strep-ent), *a.* [*< L. strepen(t)-s*, ppr. of *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur.] Noisy; loud. [Rare.]

Peace to the *strepent* horn!
Shenstone, Rural Elegance.

Strepera (strep-e-rā), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), *< L. strepere*, make a noise.] An Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, having long wings and naked nostrils. Also called *Coronica* (Gould, 1837). There are 7 species, commonly called *crow-shrikes*, of a black, blackish-brown, or gray color, more or less



Crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*).

varied with white or rufous. The type is *Corvus graculus* of White, the noisy roller of Latham, *Coracias* or *Gracula* or *Baritis strepera* of various authors, now *Strepera graculina*. It is glossy-black, with the base of the tail and an alar speculum white, the iris yellow. The length is 18½ inches. *S. cristalis*, *arguta*, *intermedia*, *cuneicauda* (or *anaphanensis*; see *squeaker*), *melanoptera*, and *fukiginosae* are the other species.

streperine (strep-e-rin), *a.* [*< Strepera + -ine*.] Of or pertaining to birds of the genus *Strepera*.
streperous (strep-e-rus), *a.* [*< L. strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, + *-ous*. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; loud; boisterous. [Rare.]

In a *streperous* eruption it [the bay or laurel] riseth against fire. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

strepotome (stref-ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. στρέφω*, twist, turn, + *-τομή*, *< τέμνω*, *raueiv*, cut.] A corkscrew-like needle used in an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Streptiores (strep-i-tō-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of **streptior*, *< L. strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] A group of insectorial birds, established by Blyth in 1849 for those Cuvierian *Passerine* which are non-passerine, and primarily divided into *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. See these words.

strepitoso (strep-i-tō-sō), *adv.* [It., *< strepito*, noise, *< L. strepitus*, noise: see *strepituous*.] In music, in an impetuous, boisterous, noisy manner.

strepituous (strep-i-tus), *a.* [*< L. strepitus*, noise, *< strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] Noisy.
strepsicere (strep-si-sēr), *n.* [*< strepsiceros*.] An antelope with twisted horns; a strepsiceros.
strepsiceros (strep-sis'e-rus), *n.* [NL., *< L. strepsiceros*, *< Gr. στρεψικερος*, an animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans *addax*.] 1. Some antelope with twisted horns, as the koodoo; originally, perhaps, the *addax*.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827).] A genus of antelopes with twisted or spiral horns. The only species are *S. imberbis* and *S. kudu*, the koodoo. See cut under *koodoo*.

Strepsilas (strep-si-las), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. στρέψιλος*, a turning round, *< στρέφειν* (aor. *στρέψαι*), twist, turn, + *λάς*, *λάος*, a stone.] The typical genus of a subfamily *Strepsilainæ*; the turnstones. The bill is short, constricted at the base, tapering to a sharp point, with ascending gonyes longer than the mandibular ramus, short and broad nasal bones, and short shallow grooves in the under mandible. The legs are short and stout, with the tarsus scutellate in front and reticulate on the sides and back, and four toes, cleft to the base. There are 3 species—*S. interpres*, the common turnstone, and *S. melanoccephalus* of the North Pacific, besides *S. morinella* of eastern America. The genus was also called *Cinclus*, *Arenaria*, and *Morinella*. See cut under *Pressirostris* and *turnstone*. The generic name is now *Arenaria*.

strepsipter (strep-sip'tēr), *n.* [*< NL. Strepsiptera*.] A member of the *Strepsiptera*.

Strepsiptera (strep-sip'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of **strepsipterus*: see *strepsipterous*.] 1. An order of insects, named by Kirby in 1833 from the twisted wings, synonymous with *Rhipiptera* of Latreille, and corresponding to the family *Stylopidæ*. The fore wings are mere twisted filaments or pseudolympha; the hind wings are expansive and fan-shaped; the females are wingless. The strepsiptera are parasitic on hymenopterous and homopterous insects. They are by some regarded as anomalous *Coleoptera* degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Stylope*.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a family of neuropterous insects, forming with *Phryganida* the suborder *Trichoptera*.
strepsipteral (strep-sip'te-rāl), *a.* [*< strepsipterous + -al*.] Same as *strepsipterous*.
strepsipteran (strep-sip'te-ran), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. Strepsiptera + -an*.] 1. *n.* A strepsipter. 2. *a.* Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipterous (strep-sip'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. *strepsipterus*, *< Gr. στρέφειν* (aor. *στρέψαι*), twist, turn, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] Having twisted front wings, as a stylops; of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*; rhipipterous. Also *strepsipteran*, *strepsipteral*. See cut under *Stylope*.

strepsirrhinal, **strepsirrhinal** (strep-si-rī-nāl), *a.* [*< strepsirrhine + -al*.] Same as *strepsirrhine*.
strepsirrhine, **strepsirrhine** (strep-si-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. *strepsirrhine*, *< Gr. στρέφειν* (aor. *στρέψαι*), turn, twist, + *ρίς* (*rhiv*), nose.] 1. *a.* Having twisted or curved nostrils, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*; neither catarrhine nor platyrrhine, as a primate. Also *strepsorhine*.

2. *n.* Any lemur or prosimian; a member of the *Strepsirrhini*.
Strepsirrhini, **strepsirrhini** (strep-si-rī-ni), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy): see *strepsirrhine*.] The lemuroid mammals, or lemurs: so called from the twisted nostrils, in distinction from *Catarrhini* and *Platyrrhini*. In these animals the nostrils are at the corners of the snout, and somewhat comma-shaped, as is usual in mammals, instead of having the more human character of those of the higher *Primates*. The term is exactly synonymous with *Prosimia* or *Lemuroidea*, excepting that in early usages of all three of these names of lemurs the so-called flying-lemurs (*Galeopithecidae*) were wrongly included, these being insectivorous and not primate mammals, now always excluded from the strepsirrhine. Also *Strepsirrhina*, *Strepsirrhina*, and *Strepsorhina*.

Streptanthus (strep-tan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1825), so called from the greatly twisted claws of the petals; *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted (*< στρέφειν*, twist, turn), + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ* and tribe *Thelypodieæ*, characterized by a calyx commonly of large size, longer and sometimes connate stamens, and petals usually borne on a twisted claw.

There are about 35 species, natives of North America, and chiefly of the western United States. They are smooth annuals or perennials, with entire or lyrate leaves and commonly bractless flowers, which are purple or sometimes white or yellow, and in some species pendulous. *S. maculatus*, a pink-flowered species, has been called *Arkansas cabbage*.

streptobacteria (strep-tō-bak-tē-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *NL. bacterium*.] A supposed bacterium, consisting of a chain of short rod-formed bacteria linked together. *Ziegler, Pathol. Anat.* (trans.), i. 185.

Streptocarpus (strep-tō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1828), so called from the spirally twisted fruit; *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Gesneriaceæ*, type of the tribe *Streptocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an elongated corolla-tube which is much enlarged above, and contains two perfect stamens and a linear ovary imperfectly four-celled by the protrusion of lobed placenta densely covered on their margins with ovules, and becoming a spirally twisted capsule which is linear and terete and splits into valves coherent at the base and apex. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical and South Africa and of Madagascar. They are woolly or downy herbs, chiefly with spreading radical leaves or with a single leaf (a persistent cotyledon), sometimes with a stem bearing opposite leaves. The handsome flowers are mostly pale purple or blue; they form a many-flowered cyme, or are borne few or singly upon their peduncle. *S. Dunnii*, a remarkable species from the Transvaal mountains, is cultivated for its peculiar solitary grayish-green leaf, prostrate on the ground and over 3 feet long, with thick fleshy veins and clothed beneath with close reddish down, and for its bright-red tubular decurved flowers, of which there are sometimes over one hundred on a scape at once. Several other species are in cultivation under glass, especially hybrids (*S. Dunnii* and *S. parviflorus*) with several large leaves and rich crimson flowers, and *S. Rezii*, with blue flowers. They are known as *Cape primroses*.

streptococchia, **streptococchia** (strep-tō-kō-kē-mi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< streptococci + Gr. αίμα*, blood.] The presence of streptococci in the blood.

streptococci (strep-tō-kōk'si), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A chain of micrococci linked together, occurring in some specific diseases. See *Streptococcus*, in the supplement.

Streptoneura (strep-tō-nū-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *streptoneurus*: see *streptoneurous*.] A branch of anisopleurous *Gastropoda*, in which the long loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is caught and twisted into a figure-of-8 by the torsion which the animal undergoes in its development. The *Streptoneura* are divided into two orders, *Zygobranchia* and *Azygobranchia*. They include all the anisopleurous gastropods except the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. The nearest synonym is *Proobranchiata*.

streptoneural (strep-tō-nū-rāl), *a.* [*< streptoneurous + -al*.] Same as *streptoneurous*.

streptoneurous (strep-tō-nū-rus), *a.* [*< NL. *streptoneurus*, *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Having twisted (visceral) nerves; specifically, pertaining to the *Streptoneura*, or having their characters.

Streptopus (strep-tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called from the abruptly bent flower-stalk; *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *πούς* = *Ei. foot*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Convalliaceæ*. Characterized by nodding solitary or twin axillary flowers, divided into six more or less spreading segments, with a filiform or columnar style which is three-cleft at the apex. There are about five species, natives of Europe, North America, and temperate parts of Asia. They are rather delicate plants, from a short and densely fiber-bearing or a creeping root-stock, with a simple or sparingly branched stem, bearing numerous ovate or lanceolate alternate sessile or clasping leaves. The small rose-colored or whitish flowers hang upon slender recurved or reflexed peduncles, followed by small roundish berries with numerous pale oblong or curving striate seeds. They are known by the name *twisted-stalk*, translating the genus name. *S. amplexifolius* is found in Europe, and, together with *S. roemer*, in northern North America, and southward in the mountains.

streptospondylia (strep-tō-spon-dil'i-ā), *n.* Same as *streptospondylous*.

streptospondylous (strep-tō-spon-di-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *streptospondylus*, *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted + *σπόνδυλος*, *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] Having the character of the vertebral articulations reversed, or supposed to be so, as in the genus *Streptospondylus*.

Streptospondylus (strep-tō-spon-di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Meyer): see *streptospondylous*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurs, founded on remains represented by vertebrae of the Wealden and Oolitic formations. It was originally placed among the opisthocelalian *Crocodylia*, but is now regarded as a dinosaurian of the family *Megalosauridae* (Huxley).

streptostylic (strep-tō-sti'lik), *a.* [*< NL. streptostylicus*, *< Gr. στρεπτός*, twisted, + *στυλος*, a pillar.] Having the quadrate bone freely articulated with the skull, as in ophidian and saurian reptiles; not monimostylic; of or pertaining to the *Streptostylia*.

Streptostylia (strep-tō-stil'i-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of *streptostylicus*: see *streptostylic*.] Streptostylic reptiles, a prime division of ordinary reptiles (as snakes and lizards), having an articulated quadrate bone and a pair of extracloacal copulatory organs: opposed to *Monimostylia*. They were divided into *Ophi-*

dia and *Sauria* (including *Amphisbæna*). *Stan-*
nus, 1856.

Streptothrix (strep'tō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1839), < Gr. *σπειρρός*, twisted, + *ῥίσις*, the hair.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi. The fertile hyphae are colored, erect, and much branched, the branches being spirally bent. The conidia are simple and dark-colored. *S. fusca* is common on branches of *Juniperus* in Europe and America. Incorrectly applied to *Actinomyces*.

stress¹ (stres), *v. t.* [*OF. estrechier, estressier, estrechier, estroyssier*, etc., straiten, contract, < ML. as if **strictiare*, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw together, compress: see *stringent*, *strain*¹, *strict*. Cf. *distress*.] 1. To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper. [Rare.]

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 155. (*Latham*.)

2. In *mech.*, to subject to a stress.

The theory of elastic solids . . . shows that when a solid is *stressed* the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 882.

3. To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

If he had eased his heart in *stressing* the first syllable, it was only temporary relief.

G. Meredith, The Egoist, xviii.

***stress**¹ (stres), *n.* [*< stress*¹, *v.*] 1. Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

By stress of weather driven,
At last they landed. *Dryden*, Æneid, l. 503.

2. In *mech.*, the action on a body of any system of balanced forces whereby strain or deformation but no acceleration of the body as a whole results. Rankine, by whom the word *stress* was first used in a rigorous manner in mechanics, defined it as the reaction of an elastic body to the external forces applied to it. Stress may consist of forces acting from all directions equally, as in hydrostatic pressure, or of a single pair of equal and opposite forces producing longitudinal compression or extension, or of one or more torsional couples tending to twist the body, or of any combination of the above.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word *stress* will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it.

Rankine, Axes of Elasticity, § 2.

A stress is an equilibrating application of force to a body. . . . It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word *stress*, as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action.

Thomson, Phil. Trans., CLXVI. 457.

3. Stretch; strain; effort.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a stress beyond their strength.

Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, xxviii.

4. Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

Consider how great a stress he laid upon this duty, . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Bp. Atterbury*.

This, on which the great stress of the business depends.
Locke. (*Johnson*.)

So rare the sweep, so nice the art,
That lays no stress on any part.

Lovell, Appledore.

5. The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus. In elocution, *initial, opening, or radical stress* is stress or emphasis at the beginning; *medial or median stress* is that in the middle; and *close, final, or vanishing stress* is stress at the end of a vowel-sound. The union of initial and final is *compound stress*, that of all three stresses is *thorough stress*. — *Anticlastic stress*. See *anticlastic*. — *Axis of a stress*, one of three mutually perpendicular lines meeting at any point of a body in which a given stress tends to produce only elongation or contraction, without any tangential action. — *Center of stress*. See *center*. — *Close stress*. See *def. 5*. — *Composition of stresses*. See *composition of displacements, under composition*. — *Compound stress*. See *def. 5*. — *Concurrent stress and strain*. See *concurrent*. — *Final stress*. See *def. 5*. — *Homogeneous stress*, in *mech.*, a stress which affects alike all similar and similarly turned portions of matter within the boundary within which the stress is said to be homogeneous. — *Initial stress*. See *def. 5*. — *Lateral stress*. See *lateral*. — *Medial median stress*. See *def. 5*. — *Normal stress*, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the normals to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three extensive or compressive stresses along three rectangular axes. *Orthogonal stress*. (a) Relatively to a homogeneous strain, a stress which neither increases nor diminishes the work of producing that strain. (b) Relatively to another stress, a stress

orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress. — *Perfectly concurrent stress*. (a) Relatively to another stress, a stress equal to that other multiplied by a real number. (b) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress. — *Principal tension of a stress*, a component of the stress along one of its axes. — *Radical stress*. See *def. 5*. — *Shearing stress*, a stress tending to produce a shear. — *Storm and stress*. See *storm*. — *Synclastic stress*, a stress upon a plate tending to give it a positive curvature. — *Tangential stress*, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the tangents to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three shearing stresses having orthogonal axes. — *The principal axes of stress*. See *axis*. — *Thorough stress*. See *def. 5*. — *Type of a stress*. See *type*. — *Vanishing stress*, an increasing loudness toward the end of a vowel-sound, producing the effect of a jerk. See *def. 5*. — *Syn. 5. Accent*, etc. See *emphasis*.

stress² (stres), *n.* [*< stress*¹, *v.*] In part an aphetic form of *distress*, *q. v.* 1. Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And help the pure that art in stress
Oppress and heret mercyless.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 469.

The agony and stress
Of pitying love. *Whittier*, The Two Rabbits.

2. In law: (a) The act of distraining; distress. (b) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

stress-diagram (stres'di'ā-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

stressless (stres'les), *a.* [*< stress*¹ + *-less*.] Without stress; specifically, unaccented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 788.

stress-sheet (stres'shēt), *n.* In bridge-building, same as *strain-sheet*.

***stretch** (strech), *v.* [*< ME. strecchen* (also unassimilated *strecken*, whence mod. E. dial. *streek*, *streak*, var. *strake*) (pret. *strodte, straight, strachte, strechte, *streichte, streigte, streichte, strekte*, pp. *straught, straught, streight, streight, streiht*), < AS. *streccean* (pret. *strehte*, pp. *streht*) = *OFries. strekka* = D. *strekken* = MLG. *strecken* = OHG. *strecchen*, MHG. G. *strecken* = Sw. *sträcka* = Dan. *strække*, draw out, stretch; connected with the adj. AS. *strec, strec*, strong, violent (lit. stretched?), = MHG. *strac* (*strack*), G. *strack*, straight; √ *strak*, perhaps orig. √ **erak*, a var. of √ *rak* in *reich*², *reck*, *reach*¹; otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight (see *stringent*, *strain*¹, *strait*¹), and to Gr. *σπαγγός*, twisted tight. Hence *straight*¹, orig. pp. of *stretch*. Connection with *string*, *strong*¹, etc., is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1†. To draw (out); pull (out).

But stert vp stithly, *straight* out a swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1240.

2. To draw out to full length; extend; expand; spread: as, to *stretch* one's self; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's legs; hence, sometimes, to tighten; make tense or taut.

Reddill, of your right arm that ouer rome *streyt*,
I see wel the significance.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2967.

I have *stretched* my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 43.

3. To extend, or cause to reach or extend, lengthwise, or between specified points: as, to *stretch* a rope from one point to another.

My wings shall be
Stretch'd out no further then from thee to thee.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

Phœnicia is *stretched* by some . . . even to Egypt, all along that Sea-coast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

A clothes-line with some clothes on it . . . is *stretched* between the trunks of some stunted willows.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

4. To draw out or extend in any direction by the application of force; draw out by tensile stress: as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band beyond its strength.

My business and that of my wife is to *stretch* new boots for millionaires.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 623.

5. To distend or expand forcibly or violently; strain by the exercise of force; subject to stress, literally or figuratively.

Come, *stretch* thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 10.

They that *stretch* his infallibility further do they know not what.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 86.

6. To extend or strain too far; impair by straining; do violence to; exaggerate: as, to *stretch* the truth. — 7†. To exert; strain.

Till my veins
And sinews crack, I'll *stretch* my utmost strength.
Beau. and Fl. (3), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Stretching their best abilities to express their losses.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 182.

8. To reach or hold out; put forth; extend.
He droughn oute a letter that was wrapped in a cloth of silke, and *straught* it to the kyng.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.
Ecclus. vii. 32.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor.

9. To cause to lie or fall extended at full length: as, to *stretch* an opponent on the ground by a blow. — 10. To hang. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was *stretched*.

R. Burrows, in *Prout's Reliques*, p. 267.

To *stretch* a point. Same as to *strain* a point (which see, under *point*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To extend; reach; be continuous over a distance; be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; spread.

Twenty fadme of brede the armes *straughte*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2068.

The town *stretcheth* along the bottome of the haven, backt on the West with a rocky mountain.

Sandys, Travelles, p. 10.

2. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; attain greater length: literally or figuratively.

The inner membrane, . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken.

Boyle.

The terms . . . must be very elastic if they would *stretch* widely enough to include all the poems.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

3. To go beyond the truth; exaggerate. [Colloq.]

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*!

Government of the Tongue.

4. *Naut.*, to sail by the wind under all sail. — 5. To make violent efforts in running. — *Stretching convulsions*, tetanic convulsions which, acting through the extensor muscles, straighten the limbs. — *Stretch out!* an order to a boat's crew to pull hard.

***stretch** (strech), *n.* [*< stretch*, *v.*] 1. A stretching or straining, especially a stretching or straining beyond measure: as, a *stretch* of authority.

A great and sudden *stretch* or contortion.

Ray, Works of Creation, p. 287.

It is only by a *stretch* of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 229.

2. A state of tension; strain: as, to be on the *stretch*.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. Reach; extent; scope.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyon, l. 482.

This is the utmost *stretch* that Nature can,

And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.

Granville, Unnatural Flights in Poetry.

It strains my faculties to their highest *stretch*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

4. A long tract; an extended or continued surface or area, relatively narrow; a reach; distance; sweep: as, a long *stretch* of country road; a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of moorland.

The grass, here and there, is for great *stretches* as smooth and level as a carpet.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 147.

5. One of the two straight sides of a race-course, as distinguished from the bend or curve at each end. The *home-stretch* is that part of the course which the contestant goes over after passing the last curve just before completing the race.

6. *Naut.*, the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack. — 7. In weaving: (a) The plot of ground on which a weaver stretches his warp. (b) The length of spun-yarn between the spindles and roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run toward the roller-beam. Also called *draw*. *Spens' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 760. — 8. A single continued effort; one uninterrupted sitting, diet, shift, turn, or the like: as, to work ten hours at a *stretch*.

She could not entertain the child long on a *stretch*.

Bulwer, Night and Morning, ii. 8.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch* to attend the county fair.

The Century, XXVIII. 555.

9. A year's imprisonment or punishment. [Thieves' slang.] — 10. Course; direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal. — 11. Stride; bound, as of a running animal. *Gay*.

***stretcher** (strech'ér), *n.* [*< stretch* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which stretches or expands. Specifically — (a) A tool for stretching the fingers of leather gloves, that they may be put on more easily. (b) In shoemaking, same as *shoe-stretcher*. (c) A frame, composed of four pieces of wood, upon which painters' canvas is drawn

tight. By driving small wedges in at the angles the tension is increased. (d) One of the rods in an umbrella attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube aliding upon the handle. (e) In a vehicle, a jointed rod which when extended expands the carriage-bows, and thus spreads the hood or cover. (f) A short piece of wood placed in the clue of a hammock to extend it.

2. In *masonry*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall, as distinguished from a *header*, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall. See cut under *inbond*.—3. One of the cylindrical rails between the legs of a chair; a round. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In *cabinet-making*, a low shelf serving as a brace or stay to the legs of a table, and roomy enough to hold a vase, a basket of flowers, or other ornament.—5. In *carp.*, a tie-timber in a frame.—6. *Naut.*, a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; also, a cross-piece placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when the boat is hoisted up and gripped.—7. A light, simple litter, without inclosure or top, upon which a dead body or a wounded person can be carried: so called because generally composed of canvas stretched on a frame, or because the body is stretched out upon it. Such frames, covered with canvas, are often used as beds, as in camping.—8. A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out preparatory to coffining.—9. In *angling*: (a) The leader at the extreme end of the line. (b) The tail-fly; the fly that is fastened to the cast called the *stretcher*; a *stretcher-fly*. See *tail-fly* (under *fly*).—10. A statement which over-stretches the truth; a lie. [Colloq.]—11. In *carriage-building*, same as *strainer*, 4.

stretcher-bond (stretch'ér-bond), *n.* A method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in contiguous courses, the joints of one coming at half length of the bricks or stones in the other. See cuts under *bond*.

stretcher-fly (stretch'ér-flī), *n.* The fly on the stretcher of a casting-line, at the extreme end.

stretcher-mule (stretch'ér-mūl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a mule which stretches and twists fine rovings, advancing them a stage toward finishing. *E. H. Knight*.

stretch-halter (stretch'hál'tér), *n.* [*< stretch, v., + obj. halter*.] One who ought to be hanged; a scoundrel. Also *crack-rope*, *wag-halter*, etc.

***stretching-frame** (stretch'ing-frām), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for stretching rovings previous to spinning them into yarn.—2. A frame on which stretched fabrics are stretched to dry. It is sometimes arranged so that the direction of the tension can be changed in order to give the fabric a soft and elastic finish.

stretching-iron (stretch'ing-ī'ern), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*: (a) A curriers' tool for stretching curried leather, smoothing the surface, removing rough places, and raising the bloom. It consists of a flat piece of metal or stone set in a handle. (b) Same as *softening-iron*.

stretching-machine (stretch'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Any machine by which some material is stretched; specifically, a machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, to lay all their warp- and woof-yarns truly parallel.

stretching-piece (stretch'ing-pēs), *n.* See *strut*.

stretchy (stretch'i), *a.* [*< stretch + -y*.] 1. Liable to stretch unduly.

A workman with a true eye can often counteract stretchy stock. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX, 282.

2. Inclined to stretch one's self: a consequence of fatigue or sleepiness. [Colloq. in both uses.]

But in the night the pup would get stretchy and brace his feet against the old man's back and shove, grunting complacently the while. *S. L. Clemens*, *Roughing it*, xxvii.

stretta (stret'tā), *n.*; pl. *strette* (-te). [It., fem. of *stretto*, drawn tight: see *strait*, *strict*.] Same as *stretto*.

stretto (stret'tō), *n.*; pl. *stretti* (-ti). [It., *< L. strictus*, drawn tight: see *strait*, *strict*.] In *music*: (a) In a fugue, that division in which the entrances of the answer are almost immediately after those of the subject, so that the two overlap, producing a rapidly cumulative effect. The *stretto* properly follows the "working out." When a *stretto* is constructed in strict canon, it is sometimes called a *stretto macrale* or *magistrale*. (b) In dramatic music, a quickening of the tempo at the end of a movement for the sake of climax.

strew (strō or strō), *v.*; pret. *strewed*, pp. *strewed* or *strewn*, ppr. *strewing*. [Also archaically *strow*, formerly or dial. also *straw*; *< ME. strewen, strawen, strewen*, *< AS. stređrian*, also *stređwian*, "*strewian* (Somner) = OS. *strewian*, *strowian* = OFries. *strewa* = D. *strooien* = OHG. *strewen*, MHG. *strōwen*, *strowen*, G. *streuen* = Icel. *strá* = Sw. Dan. *strō* = Goth. *straujan* (pret. *strawida*), *> It. strāiare*, stretch, *strew*; cf. O.Bulg. *stretī*, *strew*, *< L. sternere* (pret. *stravi*, pp. *stratus*), scatter (see *stratum*), = Gr. *stropēviva*, *stropēviva*, *strew*, scatter, = Skt. *√ star*, scatter. The relation of the Teut. to the variant L. and Gr. roots is not wholly clear. Hence ult. *straw*, *n.* The three pronunciations *strō*, *strā*, or *strā* are due to the instability of the AS. vowel or diphthong before *v*, and its wavering in ME.] *I. trans.* 1. To scatter; spread loosely: said of dry, loose, separable things: as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on the floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

I had hem *strowes* floures on my bed. *Chaucer*, *Good Women* (1st version), l. 101.

And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way: others cut down branches from the trees, and *strowed* [spread, R. V.] them in the way. *Mat. xxi. 8.*

2. To cover in spots and patches here and there, as if by sprinkling or casting loosely about.

And [they] made soche martire that all the felde was *strowed* full of deed men and horse.

Merlin (E. E. T. 8.), ll. 294.

Forerun fair Love, *strewing* her way with flowers. *Shak.*, I. L. L., iv. 3. 380.

3. To spread abroad; give currency to.

Dangerous conjectures in ill-breeding minds. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5. 14.

strewing (strō'ing or strō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strew*, *v.*] Anything strewn, or suitable to be strewn (for some special purpose).

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night Are *strewings* fitt'et for graves. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 285.

strewment (strō'ment or strō'ment), *n.* [*< strew + -ment*.] The act of strewing, or something strewn.—*Maiden strewment*. See *maiden*.

strown (strōn or strōn), *a.* A past participle of *strew*.

streytet. A Middle English spelling of *strait*.

stria (stri'ā), *n.*; pl. *striæ* (-ē). [= F. *strie*, *< L. stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow.] 1. In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, a stripe or streak; a line, or linear marking, whether of elevation or depression—as a ridge or a furrow—or of texture or color. See cuts under *brain*, *muscle*, and *Diatomaceæ*.

—2. In *arch.*, a fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.—3. In *pathol.*, a linear hemorrhagic macula.—4. An imperfection in the form of a streak or band, whether a discoloration or an irregularity of structure, especially in glass.—5. *pl.* In *elect.*, the peculiar stratifications of the light observed in vacuum-tubes (Geissler tubes) upon the passage of an electrical discharge.—*Confluent, dilated, distinct striæ*. See the adjectives.—*Diluted striæ*. See *diluted*.—*Glacial striæ*, nearly parallel lines, varying in depth and coarseness, engraved on rock-surfaces by the passage of ice in which fragments of rock are embedded. See *glaciation*, 3.—*Oblique, scutellar, etc., striæ*. See the adjectives.—*Striæ acusticae*, transverse white lines, more or less apparent, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, arising close to the middle line, and curving outward over the restiform bodies to the nucleus accessorius of the auditory nerve. Also called *lines transversæ*, *striæ medullares*.—*Striæ musculares*, the transverse striæ or stripes of striped muscular fiber. See cut under *muscle*.—*Stria lateralis*, a lateral stria on the surface of the corpus callosum, running lengthwise on either side of the stria longitudinalis.—*Stria longitudinalis*, *stria Lancisi*. Same as *nerve of Lancisi* (which see, under *nerve*).—*Stria medullaris thalami*, a band of white fibers running backward along the junction of the median and superior surfaces of the thalamus to end in the habenular ganglion.

strial (stri'al), *a.* [*< stria + -al*.] Of the nature of striæ; marked by striæ. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXI, 135. [Rare.]

striate (stri'āt), *a.* [= F. *strié*, *< L. striatus*, pp. of *striare*, furrow, channel, *< stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow: see *stria*.] 1. Striped or streaked; marked with striæ; scored with fine lines; striped, as muscle; striated.—2. Having a thread-like form.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages but only in this direction. *Ray*.

striate (stri'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striated*, ppr. *striating*. [*< L. striatus*, pp. of *striare* (*> F. strier*), furrow, channel, *< stria*, a furrow, channel: see *stria*.] To mark with striæ; cause striation in; score; stripe. *Nature*, XXX, 23.

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Striated fiber, *striated muscular fiber*, *striated muscle*, the striped fiber characteristic of the voluntary muscles, though also found in a few other red muscles which are involuntary, as those of the heart. See *muscle*.—*Striated ippecuanha*. See *ippecuanha*.—*Striated sandpiper*. See *sandpiper*.

striately (stri'āt-ly), *adv.* In a striate manner; with striæ.

striate-plicate (stri'āt-plī'kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate by reason of minute folds.

striate-punctate (stri'āt-pungk'tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having rows of punctures set in regular lines very close together, sometimes elongated or running into one another.

striate-sulcate (stri'āt-sul'kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate with minute furrows.

striation (stri'ā'shqn), *n.* [*< striate + -ion*.] 1. The state of being striated; a striate condition or appearance; striature; also, one of a set of striæ; a stria.—2. In *geol.*, grooves, flutings, and scratches made on the surfaces of rocks by the passage over them of bodies of ice: a result frequently observed along the sides of existing glaciers, and in regions which were formerly occupied by ice.—3. In *mineral.*, fine parallel lines on a crystalline face, commonly due to the oscillatory combination of two crystalline forms.

striatopunctate (stri'ā'tō-pungk'tāt), *a.* Same as *striate-punctate*.

striatum (stri'ā'tum), *n.*; pl. *striata* (-tā). [*L. striatum* (sc. *corpus*), neut. of *striatus*, streaked: see *striate*.] The great ganglion of the fore-brain: more fully called *corpus striatum*.

striature (stri'ā-tūr), *n.* [*< L. striatura*, condition of being furrowed or channelled, *< striare*, pp. *striatus*, furrow, channel: see *striate*.] Disposition of striæ; mode of striation; striation; also, a stria.

stricht, *n.* [Irreg. *< L. strix* (*strig-*), a screech-owl.] A screech-owl.

The ruefull *strich*, still waiting on the bere. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 36.

strick (stri'k), *n.* [A var. of *strike*. Cf. *strickle*.] 1. A flat piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure; a strickle.

A strichhill: a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling plinne (with us it is flat), wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator*. (Nares.)

2†. A bushel measure.

One cheese press, one coffer, one *strick*, and one fourme [form]. *Worcestershire Wills of 16th and 17th Cents.*, [quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X, 300.]

3. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, heckled and sorted, or ready to be heckled.

The heckler stakes a handful or *strick* of rough flax. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 666.

***stricken** (stri'k'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *strike*, *v.*] 1. Struck; smitten: as, the *stricken* deer.—2. Advanced; far gone.

I chanced to espy this foresayde Peter talkynge with a certayne Straunger, a man well *stricken* in age. *Str. T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), p. 29.

Stricken hour, a whole hour, marked as completed by the striking of the clock.

He persevered for a *stricken hour* in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Scott*.

strickle (stri'k'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strike*, and assimilated *strichel*, *stritchell*, *strichill*, *strichell*; *< ME. strikile*, *strykylle* (= MD. *stryckel*, *streckel*, *strekell*), a strickle; dim. of *striek*.] 1. A straight-edge used to sweep grain off level with the top of a measure when measuring grain.—2. A wooden swingle for dressing flax.—3. In *carp.* and *masonry*, a pattern or template.—4. In *founding*: (a) A straight-edge used to remove superfluous sand to a level with the top of a flask after ramming the sand into it. Compare *loam-board*. (b) A template or pattern used in sweeping patterns in sand or loam.—5. In *cultery*, a straight-edge fed with emery, and employed to grind the edges of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder. *E. H. Knight*.

strickler (stri'k'lér), *n.* [Also *striker*; *< strickle + -er*.] A strickle or strike. *Randle Holme*, *Acad. of Armory*, p. 337. (Nares.) [Local, Eng.]

strict (strikt), *a.* [= F. *strict* (OF. *streit*, etc.), *< L. strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight, bind, contract: see *stringent*, *strain*. Cf. *strait*, the older form of the same word.] 1. Drawn tight; tight; close: as, a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot*.

The lustful god, with speedy pace, Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, l. 976.

2. Tense; stiff: as, a *strict* or *lax* fiber.—3. Narrow; restricted; confined; strait. [Obsolete or archaic.]

strict (strikt), *a.* [= F. *strict* (OF. *streit*, etc.), *< L. strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight, bind, contract: see *stringent*, *strain*. Cf. *strait*, the older form of the same word.] 1. Drawn tight; tight; close: as, a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot*.

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2. Tense

Strict passage [the ear] through which sighs are brought, And whispers for the heart, their slave.
Wordsworth, *Power of Sound*, l.

4. Close; intimate.

There never was a more *strict* friendship than between those Gentlemen.
Steele, in A. Dobson's *Selections from Steele*, Int., p. xl.

5. Absolute; unbroken: as, *strict* silence.—6. Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice: as, words taken in their *strictest* sense; a *strict* command.
I wish I had not look'd
With such *strict* eyes into her follies.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, l. 2.
And fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch.
Milton, P. L., ix. 368.

7. Exacting; rigorous; severe; rigid: as, *strict* in keeping the Sabbath; a *strict* disciplinarian.
Within these ten days take a monastery,
A most *strict* house.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, l. 1.
Not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
Milton, P. L., v. 523.

Strict statutes and most biting laws.

Shak., M. for M., l. 3. 19.

8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively: as, a *strict* generic or specific diagnosis.—9. In *zoöl.*, constricted; narrow or close; straitened; not loose or diffuse: as, the *strict* stem of some corals.—10. In *bot.*, close or narrow and upright: opposed to *lax*: said of a stem or an inflorescence.—11. In *music*, regular; exactly according to rule; without liberties: as, a *strict* canon or fugue.—A *strict* hand. See *hand*.—*Strict* constructionist, counterpoint, cross-examination. See the nouns.—*Strict* creditor's bill. See *creditor's action*, under *creditor*.—*Strict* foreclosure, fugue, sense, etc. See the nouns.—*Strict* imitation. See *imitation*.—3.—*Strict* settlement, in *law*, a device in English conveyancing by which the title to landed estates is preserved in the family by conveying it in such manner that the father holds an estate for life and the eldest son a contingent or expectant estate in remainder, with interests also in other members of the family, so that usually only by the concurrence of father and son, and often of trustees also, can complete alienation be made.—Syn. 6. Close, scrupulous, critical.—7. Severe, rigorous, etc. See *autent*.

striction (strikt'shon), *n.* [*L. strictio* (*n.*), a drawing or pressing together, < *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*.] A drawing or pressing together.—Line of *striction* of a ruled surface, the locus of points on the generators of a ruled surface where each is nearest to the next consecutive generator.

strictland, *n.* [*< strict + land*: prob. suggested by *island*.] An isthmus. *Halliwel*. [Rare.] *strictly* (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner. (a) Narrowly; closely; carefully: as, the matter is to be *strictly* investigated. (b) Exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *strictly* speaking, all men are not equal.

Horace hath but more *strictly* spoke our thoughts.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

(c) Positively; definitely; stringently.
Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my further pleasure.
Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, III. 3.

(d) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; with close adherence to rule.
I wish those of my blood that do offend
Should be more *strictly* punish'd than my foes.
Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, iv. 1.

(e) Exclusively; out-and-out; thoroughly.
Cornwall . . . was a *strictly* British land, with a British nomenclature, and a British speech which lingered on into the last century.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 149.

strictness (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict, in any sense.

stricture (strikt'chur), *n.* [= *F. stricture* = *It. strittura*, < *L. stricture*, a contraction, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*. Cf. *straiture*.] 1. A drawing tight; contraction; compression; binding.
Christ . . . came to knit the bonds of government faster by the *stricture* of more religious ties.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 207.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the esophagus, intestine, urethra, or vagina.—3. *Strictness*.
A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
Shak., M. for M., l. 3. 12.

4. Sharp criticism; critical remark; censure.
I leave it [autobiography] wholly, both as to the matter and stile, to your emendations. . . . By your blots and *strictures* it may receive a beauty which of itself it had not.
J. Cotton, in *Aubrey's Letters and Lives*, I. 20.

5. Mark; trace; evidence; sign.
The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason.
Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 46.

Cook's, Syme's, and Wheelhouse's operations for *stricture*. See *operation*.—Resilient, spasmodic, etc., *stricture*. See the adjectives. (See also *bride-stricture*.) *strictured* (strikt'churd), *a.* [*< stricture + -ed*.] Affected with *stricture*: as, a *strictured* duct.

strid. A preterit (obsolete) and past participle of *stride*.

striddle (strid'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *striddled*, ppr. *striddling*. [Freq. of *stride*. Cf. *straddle*.] To straddle. [Prov. Eng.]

stride (strid), *v.*; pret. *strode* (formerly also *strid*), pp. *stridden* or *strid*, ppr. *striding*. [*< ME. striden* (pret. *strode*, *strood*, *strade*), < *AS. stridan* (pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*), *stride*, = *MD. striden*, *D. striden* = *MLG. striden* (pret. *streed*), *stride*, *strive*, = *OHG. stritan*, *MHG. striten*, *G. streiten* = *Dan. stride*, *strive*, contend; also in weak form, *OS. strithian* = *OFries. strida* = *Icel. stridha* = *Sw. strida*, *strive*; orig. appar. contend, hence, in a particular use, go hastily, take long steps. Hence the comp. *bestride* and freq. *striddle*, also *straddle*, *bestraddle*; and, through *OF.*, *strive* and *strife*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To walk with long steps; step.

There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
Durst abate on the buernes, ne to bonke *stride*;
Ne auest hym with fight to ferke out of ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), l. 5887.

Hell trembled as he *strode*.
Milton, P. L., II. 676.

2. To stand with the feet far apart; straddle.
Because th' acute, and the rect-Angles too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II. The Columnes.
The arches, *striding* o'er the new-born stream.
Burns, *Verses Written in Kenmore Inn*.

Striding level, a spirit-level the frame of which carries at its two extremities inverted Y's below, so that it may be placed upon two concentric cylinders and straddle any small intervening projections. The striding level is a necessary adjunct of the transit-instrument when this is used for determining time, and is used in many leveling-instruments.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over at a step: as, to *stride* a ditch.

Another, like an Embrian's sturdy Spouse,
Strides all the Space her Petticoat allows.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, III.

2. To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast.
Shak., *Macbeth*, l. 7. 22.

* *stride* (strid), *n.* [*< stride, v.*] 1. A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long *strides* upon us.
Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*.
Pope, *Imit. of Earl of Dorset*.

A lofty bridge, stepping from cliff to cliff with a single *stride*.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, III. 2.

2. The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

Between them both was but a little *stride*,
That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 24.

strident (stri'dent), *a.* [= *F. strident* = *Sp. Pg. estridente* = *It. stridente*, < *L. strident* (*-s*), ppr. of *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

"Brava! brava!" old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, II.

stridently (stri'dent-li), *adv.* Creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

stridor (stri'dor), *n.* [*L. < stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak: see *strident*.] A harsh, creaking noise.—*Stridor dentium*, grinding of the teeth: a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

stridulant (strid'ū-lant), *a.* [*< NL. as if *stridulant* (*-s*), ppr. of **stridulare*: see *stridulate*.] Strident or stridulous, as an insect; capable of stridulating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Stridulantiæ*.

Stridulantiæ (strid'ū-lan'shi-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Burmeister, 1835): see *stridulant*.] A group of hemipterous insects, including various forms which have the faculty of stridulating; specifically, the cicadas. See *Cicadidæ*.

* *stridulate* (strid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stridulated*, ppr. *stridulating*. [*< NL. as if *stridulatus*, pp. of **stridulare*, < *L. stridulus*, giving a shrill sound, creaking: see *stridulous*.] To make a stridulous noise, as an insect; effect stridulation, as the cicada; grate, scrape, or creak with the organs of stridulation; shrill; chirr.

stridulating-organ (strid'ū-lā-ting-ōr'gan), *n.* In *entom.*, a finely wrinkled or file-like surface

or plate, frequently having a pearly luster, by friction of which against another surface brought into contact with it a creaking sound is produced. These organs are variously situated on the wings, elytra, legs, abdomen, thorax, and even the head.

stridulation (strid'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< stridulate + -ion*.] The act, process, or function of stridulating; the power of so doing, or the thin, harsh, creaking noise thus produced; a shrilling. Stridulation is effected by rubbing together hard or rough parts of the body, often specially modified in various ways for that purpose, being thus not vocalization or phonation. It is highly characteristic of many homopterous insects, as the cicadas; of many orthopterous insects, as various locusts or grasshoppers; and of some coleopterous insects, or beetles. It rarely occurs in lepidopterous insects, but has been observed in some butterflies and moths, and also in a few spiders, as of the genus *Theridion*. Among the *Hymenoptera* it occurs in the so-called 'cicada' of the family *Mutillidæ*.

stridulator (strid'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< stridulate + -or*.] An insect which stridulates, shrills, or chirrs; that which is stridulatory.

stridulatory (strid'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< stridulate + -ory*.] Pertaining to stridulators or stridulation; stridulant or stridulous; shrill or shrilling; chirring.

stridulous (strid'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing, < *stridere*, creak: see *strident*.] Making a small harsh sound; having a thin, squeaky sound; squeaky; creaking.

To make them [the old men] garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous*.
Chapman, *Iliad*, III. Commentary.

Stridulous angina. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

striet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *strew*.

strife (strif), *n.* [*< ME. strif*, < *OF. estrif*, < *Icel. strith*, strife, contention, pain, grief, = *Sw. Dan. strid*, combat, contention, = *OS. OFries. strid* = *D. strid* = *OHG. MHG. strit*, *G. streit*, strife, = *OL. stlis* (gen. *stlit-*), *L. lis* (*lit-*), strife, litigation (see *litigate*); from the verb, *Icel. stridha*, strive, contend, etc.: see *stride*. Cf. *strive*.] 1. A striving or effort to do one's best; earnest attempt or endeavor.

With *strife* to please you, day exceeding day.
Shak., *All's Well*, Epil.

2. Emulative contention or rivalry; active struggle for superiority; emulation.

Weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1791.
Thus gods contended (noble *strife*,
Worthy the heavenly mind!)
Who most should do to soften anxious life.
Congreve, *To the Earl of Godolphin*.

3. Antagonistic contention; contention characterized by anger or enmity; discord; conflict; quarrel: as, *strife* of the elements.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly *strife* a space.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife*.
Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 1. 183.

To take *strife*, to enter into conflict.

For which he took with Rome and Cesar *strif*.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 566.

= *Syn. 2 and 3. Strife, Contention*. These words agree in being very general, in having a good sense possible, and in seeming elevated or poetical when applied to the organized quarrels of war or to anything more than oral disputes. *Strife* is the stronger. *Contention* often indicates the more continued and methodical effort, and hence is more often the word for rivalry in effort to possess something. Such a rivalry, when definite in form and limited in time, is a *contest*: as, the *contests* of the Greek games. A *contention* that is forcible, violent, exhausting, or attended with real or figurative convulsions or contortions, is a *struggle*. See *battle*, *encounter*.

strife (strif'ful), *a.* [*< strife + -ful*.] Full of strife; contentious; discordant.

But *strifeful* mind and diverse qualities
Drew them in partes, and each made others foe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 13.

strig (strig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *Ure*, *Dict.*, I. 302.—2. The tang of a sword-blade. See *tang*.

strig (strig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strigged*, ppr. *strigging*. [*< strig, n.*] To remove the footstalk from: as, to *strig* currants.

striga (stri'gā), *n.*; pl. *strigæ* (-jē). [*NL.*, < *L. striga*, a swath, furrow, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict*.] 1. In *bot.*, a sharp-pointed appressed bristle or hair-like scale, constituting a species of pubescence in plants.—2. In *zoöl.*, a streak or stripe; a stria.—3. In *arch.*, a flute of a column.

strigate (stri'gāt), *a.* [*< NL. *strigatus*, < *L. striga*, a furrow: see *striga*.] In *entom.*, same as *strigose*.

Striges (stri'jēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. strix* (*strig-*), an owl.] The owls, or *Strigidæ*, as a suborder

of *Raptores*; as a distinct order, the nocturnal birds of prey. The physiognomy is peculiar from the lateral expansion, lengthwise contraction, and diploic thickening of the skull, which is often asymmetrical. The eyes look forward, not laterally as in other birds, and are set in a peculiar disk of radiated feathers more or less completely formed, the feathers of the front being antrorse and adpressed, hiding the base of the bill. This is the facial disk, of which some radiating feathers of peculiar shape and texture constitute a ruff. The eyes are very large, with a peculiarly shaped eyeball, the cornea being protuberant, and with the sclerotic presenting a figure somewhat like a short acorn in its cup; the iris is capable of great movement, dilating and contracting the pupil more than is usual in birds. The ear-parts are very large, often unlike on opposite sides of the head, and provided with a movable external flap, the operculum, sometimes of great extent. The tufts of feathers, or so-called "ears," of many owls are the corniplumes or plumicorns. The bill is peculiar in that the nostrils open at the edge of the cere rather than in its substance, and the tomia are never toothed. There are four toes, of which the outer is versatile and shorter than the inner, with three of its joints together shorter than the fourth joint. The claws are all long, sharp, and curved, and the middle one is sometimes pectinate. The feathers lack aftershafts, and the plumage is peculiarly soft and blended, conferring a noiseless flight. The birds have no amblymus muscle, one pair of intrinsic syringal muscles, a nude oil-gland, long clubbed caeca, short intestines, moderately muscular gizzard, capacious gullet without special crop, a peculiar structure of the tarsometatarsi and shoulder-joint, a manubriated and double-notched or entire sternum, basipterygoid processes, and spongy maxillopalatines and lacrymals. The suborder is divided into two families, *Strigidae* and *Bubo*. *Nyctaraptes* is a synonym. See cuts under *barn-owl*, *brocade*, *Bubo*, *hawk-owl*, *Otus*, *Nyctala*, *owl*, *snow-owl*, and *Strix*.

Strigidae (strij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strix* (*Strig-*) + *-idē*.] The owls as a family of strigine or nocturnal birds of prey of the order *Raptores*: used in three senses. (a) Same as *Striges*, including all owls. (b) Same as *Aluonidae*, including only the barn-owls. (c) Including all owls excepting the *Aluonidae*. In this sense the distinctive characters are the furculum not ankylosed to the double-notched or fenestrated sternum, the middle claw not pectinate, and the facial disk incomplete or not triangular.

strigil (strij'il), *n.* [*L. strigilis* (= Gr. *σκληγγίς*), a scraper, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract, touch, graze, stroke: see *strict*.] 1. An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath and in the gymnasium; a flesh-scraper. See cut under *Lysippan*.—2. A flesh-brush, or a glove of hair-cloth, rough toweling, or other article used for stimulating the skin by rubbing.

You are treated after the eastern manner, washing with hot and cold water, with oyle, and being rubbed with a kind of *strigil* of seal's-skin, put on the operator's hand like a glove. Evelyn, *Diary*, June, 1645.

strigilate (strij'i-lāt), *a.* [*L. strigilatus*, < *strigilis*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, noting the front leg of a bee when it is furnished with a strigilis. **strigilis** (strij'i-lis), *n.*; *pl. strigiles* (-lēs). [NL., < *L. strigilis*, a scraper: see *strigil*.] An organ on the first tarsal joint of a bee's fore leg, used to curry or clean the antennae; a curry-comb: so called on account of the fringe of stiff hairs. At the end of the tibia is a movable spur, and on this spur an expanded membrane, the velum, which can be brought into contact with the strigilis, forming a circular orifice. The bee lays the antenna in the hollow of the strigilis, presses the velum of the spur upon it, and draws the antenna through the aperture thus formed.

strigilose (strij'i-lōs), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *strigilose*; dim. of *strigose*.] In *bot.*, minutely strigose.

strigine (strij'in), *a.* [*L. strix* (*strig-*) + *-ine*.] Owl-like; related to or resembling an owl. (a) Of or pertaining to the *Striges*, or *Strigidae* in a broad sense. (b) In a narrow sense, belonging to the *Strigidae* (c); distinguished from *bubonine*.

strigment (strig'ment), *n.* [*L. strigmentum*, that which is scraped off, a scraping, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract, graze, stroke: see *strigil*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off.

Brassavolus and many other, beside the *strigments* and audacious adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Err.*, II. 5.

Strigopidae (stri-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1849), < *Strigops* + *-idae*.] The *Strigopidae* regarded as a family apart from *Psittacidae*.

Strigopinae (strig-ō-pi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strigops* + *-inae*.] The owl-parrots; a subfamily of *Psittacidae*, or the only subfamily of *Strigopidae*, represented by the genus *Strigops*. Also *Stringopinae*. O. Finsch.

Strigops (stri'gops), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1845); also *Strigopsis*; also *Stringops* and *Stringopsis* (Van der Hoeven, 1856); < *Strix* (*Strig-*), a screech-owl, + Gr. *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of *Psittacidae*, or made type of a family *Strigopidae*, containing the kakapo, or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, *S. habroptilus*; the owl-parrots: so called from the owlish physiognomy. The sternal keel and the furculum are defective,

and the birds have not the power of flight. See cut under *owl-parrot*.

strigose (stri'gōs), *a.* [*NL. strigosus*, < *striga*, *q. v.*] 1. In *bot.*, rough with strigs; beset with sharp-pointed and appressed straight and stiff hairs or bristles: as, a *strigose* leaf or stem.—2. In *entom.*, streaked, or finely fluted; having fine, close parallel ridges or points, like the surface of a file. Also *strigate*.

strigosus (stri'gus), *a.* [*NL. strigosus*: see *strigose*.] Same as *strigose*.

strike (stri:k, *v.*; pret. *struck*, pp. *struck*, *stricken* (obs. or dial. *strucken*), ppr. *striking*. [*ME. striken*, *stryken* (pret. *strook*, *stroke*, *strake*, pp. *striken*, *stricken*), < AS. *strican* (pret. *strāc*, pp. *stricen*), go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly, = OFries. *strika* = D. *strijken* = MLG. *striken*, LG. *striken* = OHG. *strihan* (strong), *streichon* (weak), MHG. *strichen*, *streichon*, G. *streichen*, smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; cf. Ital. *strijka*, *stryka* = Sw. *stryka* = Dan. *stryge*, stroke, rub, wipe, Goth. *striks*, a stroke, tittle, akin to *L. stringere*, draw tight, graze, stroke, etc. (see *stringent*, *strain*, *strict*). Cf. *streak*, *streak*, *streak*, *stroke*, etc. The senses of *strike* are much involved, the orig. sense 'go,' 'go along,' being commonly lost from view, or retained only as associated with the sense 'hit.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To go; proceed; advance; in modern use, especially, to go or move suddenly, or with a sudden turn.

A mouse that moche good oodde, as me thought, Strike forth sternly, and stode bifrom hem alle. Piers Plowman (B), ProL, l. 183.

To avoyd them, we struck out of the way, and crossed the pregnant champlan to the foot of the mountains. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 158.

By God's mercy they recovered themselves, and, having the flood with them, struck into the harbour. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Whether the poet followed the romancer or the chronicler in his conception of a dramatic character, he at the first step struck into that undeviating track of our humanity amid the accidents of its position. I. D'Israeli, *Amen.* of Lit., II. 220.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says that the caplin have struck in. This means that the ood, the most famous of all commercial fish, has arrived on the banks. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 352.

2. To flow; glide; run. As stream that striketh stille. Morris and Skeat's *Specimens Early Eng.*, II. 48.

3. To pass with sudden quickness and effect; dart; pierce.

Till a dart strike through his liver. Prov. vii. 23. How the bright and blissful Reformation (by Divine Power) strook through the black and settled Night of Ignorance and Anti-Christian Tyranny. Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

4. To come suddenly or unexpectedly.

We had struck upon a well-beaten track on entering the hills. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 117.

5. To run or extend in any particular direction, especially with reference to the points of the compass: a word used chiefly by geologists in speaking of the strata, or of stratified masses, but also by miners in indicating the position of the lode or vein. The latter, however, generally use *run* in preference to *strike*.—6. To lower a sail, a flag, or colors in token of respect; hence, to surrender, as to a superior or an enemy; yield.

The enemy still came on with greater fury, and hoped by his number of men to carry the prize; till at last the Englishman, finding himself sink space, and ready to perish, struck. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 350.

The interest of our kingdom is ready to strike to that of your poorest fishing towns. Swift.

7. To touch; glance; graze; impinge by apulse.

Let us consider the red and white colours in porphyry: hinder light from striking on it, and its colours vanish. Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. viii. 19.

8. To run aground or ashore; run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle; strand: as, the ship struck at midnight.—9. To inflict a blow, stroke, or thrust; attack: as, to strike in the dark.

We have drawn our swords of God's word, and stricken at the roots of all evil to have them cut down. Latimer, *Sermons*, p. 249.

He strake at him, and missed him, d'ye mark? Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, v. 1.

A Surprise in War is like an Apoplexy in the Body, which strikes without giving Warning for Defence. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 70.

By their designing leaders taught To strike at power which for themselves they sought. Dryden, *Astræa Redux*, l. 32.

10. To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer strikes on the bell of a clock.

They plunge their Oars all at one instant into the Water, keeping exact time with each other: and that they may the better do this, there is one that strikes on a small Gong, or a wooden Instrument, before every stroke of the Oar. Dampier, *Voyages*, II. l. 74.

11. To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; be struck: as, the clock strikes.

One whose Tongue is strung up like a Clock till the time, and then strikes, and says much when hee talks little. Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Stayed Man.

A deep sound strikes like a rising knell! Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 21.

12. To use one's weapons; deal blows; fight: as, to strike for one's country.

God's arm strike with us! 'tis a fearful odds. Shak., *Hen. V.*, IV. 3. 5.

Is not he the same God still? Is his hand shortened that he cannot strike, or doth his heart fail that he dare not punish? Stillington, *Sermons*, I. x.

13. To press a claim or demand by coercive or threatening action of some kind; in common usage, to quit work along with others, in order to compel an employer to accede to some demand, as for increase of pay, or to protest against something, as a reduction of wages: as, to strike for higher pay or shorter hours of work.—14. To steal, as by pocket-picking. [Slang].—15. To give the last plowing before the seed is sown. Davies.

To harrow the ridges ere ever ye strike Is one piece of husbandry Suffolk doth like. Tusser, *September's Husbandry*, st. 9.

16. To take root, as a slip of a plant.

The young tops strike freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots. The Field, March 12, 1887. (Encyc. Dict.)

17. To fasten to stones, shells, etc., as young oysters; become fixed or set.—18. To move with friction; grate; creak.

The closet door struck as it uses to do, both at her coming in and going out. Aubrey, *Misc.*, p. 83.

19. In the United States army, to perform menial services for an officer; act as an officer's servant: generally said of an enlisted man detailed for that duty.—20. To become saturated with salt, as fish in the process of pickling or curing.—21. To run; change or fade, as colors of goods in washing or cleaning. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 321.—To be struck or stricken in years, to be far along in years; to be of an advanced age.

And they had no child, . . . and they both were well stricken in years. Luke I. 7.

The king Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen Well struck in years. Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 1. 92.

To strike again. See *again*.—To strike at, to make or aim a blow at; attempt to strike; attack: as, to strike at one's rival.—To strike back. (a) To return blow for blow. (b) To refuse to lead, as fish when, instead of following close along the leader and passing into the bowl of the weir, they retreat from the net, and with a sweep double the whole weir.—To strike for, to start suddenly for; make for: as, he struck for home. (Colloq.).—To strike home, to give a decisive and effective blow or thrust.

Who may, in the ambush of my name, strike home. Shak., *M. for M.*, I. 3. 41.

To strike in. (a) To make a vigorous move, effort, or advance.

If he be mad, I will not be foolish, but strike in for a share. Browne, *Northern Lass*, III. 2.

He advises me to strike in for some preferment, now I have friends. Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xxx.

(b) To put in one's word suddenly; interpose; interrupt.

I proposed the embassy to Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea struck in. Evelyn, *Diary*, June 18, 1680.

(c) To begin; set about.

It [the water of the Dead Sea] bore me up in such a manner that when I struck in swimming, my legs were above the water, and I found it difficult to recover my feet. Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 86.

(d) To fall in; conform; join or unite.

I always feared ye event of ye Amsterdammers striking in with us. Cushman, quoted in Bradford's *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 57.

He struck in very zealously with the Presbyterians, went to their meetings, and was very liberal in his abuses, not only of the Archbishop, but of the whole order. E. Gibson, in Ellis's *Lit. Letters*, p. 227.

(e) To arrive; come in; make for the shore: said of fish.

Those who have been on the Newfoundland coast when the caplin strikes in will not forget the excitement that ensued. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 252.

To strike into. (a) To enter upon, as by some sudden act or motion; break into: as, to strike into a run.

It struck on a sudden into such reputation that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly. Government of the Tongue.

(b) To turn into quickly or abruptly; betake one's self to in haste.

It began raining, and I struck into Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined. Swift.

To strike out. (a) In boxing, to deliver a blow from the shoulder. (b) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as,

to *strike out* for the shore. (c) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.

I concluded to move on and *strike out* to the south and southwest into Missouri. *The Century*, XLII. 107.

(d) In *base-ball*, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.—To *strike up*. (a) To begin to play or sing.

If the Muskie overcome not my melancholly, I shall quarrel: and if they suddenly do not *strike up*, I shall presently strike thee downe.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness, I. 1.

He got a little excited, as you may have seen a canary sometimes when another *strikes up*.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

(b) To make acquaintance; become associated: with *with*. [Colloq.]

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he *struck up with* sharpeners, scourers, and Assassians.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 491. (Davies, under *Assassian*.)

II. *trans.* 1†. To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to *strike* the beard or hair.

I *strike* ones heed, as we do a chyldes when he dothe well. Je applaie. . . My father sayeth I am a good sonne; he dyd *strike* my heed by cause I had conned my lesson without the booke. *Palgrave*.

Also even when he [Sir T. More] shuld lay doune his head on the blocke, he, hauyng a great gray beard, *strided* out his beard, and sayd to the hangman, I pray you let me lay my beard ouer the blocke least ye should cut it.

Haile, Chron. (ed. 1809), p. 818.

2†. To pass lightly as in stroking.

I thought, He will surely . . . *strike* his hand over the place and recover the leper. 2 Ki. v. 11.

3. To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strickle or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to *strike* a bushel of wheat; a *struck* or *strided* as distinguished from a heaped measure.

Four *straked* measures or firloths contains in just proportion four heaped firloths.

Report Scotch Commissioners, 1618.

All grain to be measured *strided*, without heaps, and without pressing or shaking down.

Act Irish Parliament, 1695.

4†. To balance the accounts in.

And the said journal, with two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the solutions entred into said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and soe to bring in their accompts incontinently upon the same.

Ordinances and Regulations, p. 229. (Halliwell.)

5. To lower or dip; let, take, or haul down: as, to *strike* the topmasts; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to *strike* or lower anything below decks.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, [they] *strake* sail, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

Now, *strike* your sailes, yee jolly Mariners, For we be come unto a quiet rode.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 42.

The Maltese commanding ours to *strike* their flag for the great masters of Malta, and ours bidding them *strike* for the King of England.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 409.

6. To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to *strike* a tent; to *strike* a scene on the stage of a theater.

The king, who now found himself without an enemy in these parts, *struck* his tents, and returned to Gaza in Dabaro.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

Yes, on the first bad weather you'll give orders to *strike* your tents.

Sheridan (?), The Camp, II. 3.

7. To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.—8†. To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts.

Ex. xii. 7.

The mother said nothing to this, but gave nurse a certain ointment, with directions that she should *strike* the child's eyes with it.

Keightley's Fairy Mythology (Bohn's Ant. Lib.), p. 302.

9. To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with *away*, *out*, *off*, etc.: as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

Madam, the wonted mercy of the king, That overtakes your faults, has met with this, And *struck* it out.

Beau and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores away From the great compt.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 56.

Vernon is *struck off* the list of admirals.

Walpole, Letters, II. 18.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was *struck out* of the Council Book.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to *strike* oil; to *strike* ore; to *strike* the right path. [Chiefly colloq.]

One meets (on paper only) with the "eighteen-carat desperado," who has "*struck* it rich" on the Pikes or in the ranches.

Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, p. 369.

We resumed our march the following day, but soon *struck* snow that materially impeded our progress.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

"I didn't *strike* the stairs at first," whispered the butcher, "and I went too far along that upper hall; but when I came against a door that was partly open I knew I was wrong, and turned back."

F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, xii.

11. To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

It appeared never to have *struck* traveller or tourist that there was anything in Albania except snipes.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

It *struck* me that . . . it might be worth while to study him.

D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, iv.

12. To impress strongly: as, the spectacle *struck* him as a solemn one.

It [the temple of Baalbec] *strikes* the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that I ever saw before, and is an eminent proof of the Magnificence of the ancient Architecture.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 187.

I have been *struck*, also, with the superiority of many of the old sepulchral inscriptions.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 215.

13. To appear to: as, how does it *strike* you?

Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it *struck* you in the same light?

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

When earth breaks up and Heaven expands,
How will the change *strike* me and you,
In the house not made with hands?

Browning, By the Fireside.

14. To fall into; assume: as, to *strike* an attitude.

No sooner had the horses *struck* a canter than Glibbie's jack-boots . . . began to play alternately against the horse's flanks.

Scott, Old Mortality, III.

15. To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See to *strike down*, *off*, *out*, etc., below.

The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands.

Mark xiv. 65.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.

Shak., A. and C., III. II. 86.

The laird *strak* her on the mouth,

Till she spat out o' blude.

Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 110).

16. To attack; assail; set upon.

That what woman were in aoutrie taken, were she riche or pore,

With stones men shulde hir *stryke*, and stone hir to deth.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

The red pestilence *striks* all trades in Rome!

Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Death *struck* them in those Shapes again,

As once he did when they were Men.

Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

17. To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

I will go study mischief,
And put a look on, arm'd with all my cunning,
Shall meet him like a basilisk, and *strike* him.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

About Maidstone in Kent, a certain Monster was found *strucken* with the Lightning, which Monster had a Head like an Ass.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 75.

Even brave men have been *struck* with this involuntary trembling upon going into battle for the first time, the series of sensations commencing with the boom of the yet distant cannon.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 109.

18. To knock; dash: as, to *strike* one's foot against a stone.

He *struck* his hand upon his breast,
And kiss'd the fatal knife.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 1842.

19. To deal or inflict: with *blow*, *stroke*, or a similar word as object.

To banish him that *struck* more *blows* for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words?

Shak., Cor., iv. 2. 19.

Not riot, but valour, not fancy, but policy, must *strike* the stroke.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow.

Byron, Child Harold, II. 76.

20. To produce by blows or strokes: as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.

War is a Fire *struck* in the Devil's tinder-box.

Howell, Letters, II. 43.

21. To cause to ignite by friction: as, to *strike* a match.—22. To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to *strike* a cask.

Strike the vessels, ho!

Here is to Caesar! *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 7. 108.

23†. To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to *strike* money. [Slang.]

Now we haue well bound, let vs *strike* some chete. Now we haue well dronke, let vs steale some thing.

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, App.

24. To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to *strike* one dumb.

S. Paule was himselfe sore against Christ, till Christ gaue him a great fall, and threw him to the ground, and *strake* him starke blind.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Oh, hard news! it frets all my blood,
And *strikes* me stiffe with horrour and amazement.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 398).

In view of the amazed town and camp,
He *strake* him dead, and brought Peralta off.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, I. 1.

25. To pierce; stab.

Yet when the tother answered him that there was in euery mans mouth spoke of him much shame, it so *strake* him to ye heart that w' in fewe daies after he withered & consumed away.

Sir T. More, Rich. III. (Works, p. 61 f.).

For I hit him not in vaine as Artageres did, but full in the forehead hard by the eye, and *strake* him through and through his head againe, and so overthrew him, of which blow he died.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 792.

26. To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should *strike* such terror to his enemies.

Shak., I Hen. VI., II. 3. 24.

Bring out the lady: she can quell this mutiny,
And with her powerful looks *strike* awe into them.

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land.

Milton, Nativity, l. 62.

27. To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to *strike* coin at the mint.

The princes who *struck* these medals, says Eugenius, seem to have designed them rather as an ostentation of their wealth than of their virtues.

Addison, Ancient Medals, III.

Here they are, thirty good Harry groats as ever were *struck* in bluff old Hal's time.

Scott, Abbot, vii.

28. To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

Shak., Lear, II. 3. 16.

29. To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*.

Strike up the drums.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 173.

Strike the Lyre upon an untry'd String.

Congreve, Taking of Namure.

When the college clock *struck* two, Hogg would rise, in spite of Shelley's entreaty or remonstrance, and retire for the night.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 67.

30. To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to *strike* a bargain. [Compare the Latin *foedus ferre*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase to *strike hands*.]

The rest *strike* truce, and let loue scale firm leagues twixt Greece and Troy.

Chapman, Iliad, III. 98.

A bargain was *struck*; a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

Be admonished, by what you already see, not to *strike* leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

31. To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to *strike* work.

I never heard of authors *striking* work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay.

Scott, in Lockhart's Life, xi.

Don't yo think I can keep three people . . . on sixteen shillings a week? Dun yo think it's for myself I'm *striking* work at this time?

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xvii.

32. To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to *strike* a friend for fifty dollars. [Colloq.]—33†. To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see *tally*); hence, to unite; join.

I'll find a portion for her, if you *strike*
Affectionate hearts, and joy to call you nephew.

Shirley, The Brothers, I. 1.

34†. To fight; fight out.

They fight near to Auxerre the most bloody battle that ever was *struck* in France.

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. xx.

We, that should check
And quench the raging fire in others' bloods,
We *strike* the battle to destruction?

Fletcher and *Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

35. To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.—

36. In *carp.*, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.—37. To harpoon or bomb (a whale).—

38. In *angling*, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist

of the wrist.—39. To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.—40. In *electroplating*, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be *struck* as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.—41. In *color-making* and *dyeing*, to affect (a coloring matter) so as to obtain the desired precipitation of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See *color-striker*.

A simpler method of dyeing by means of bichromates is also given, . . . by which the logwood is *struck* of an intense black and fixed.

O'Neill, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 86.

42. In *electric lighting*, to produce (the arc) by parting the carbons.—A *struck battle*, a hard-fought battle.

Ten *struck battles*
I suck'd these honour'd scars from, and all Roman.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, l. 1.

Strike me luck, strike me lucky, a familiar expression used in making a bargain, derived from the old custom of striking hands together in ratification of the bargain, the buyer leaving in the hand of the seller an earnest-penny.

But if that's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. l. 540.

Striking the fairs. See *fair*, 2.—**Striking-up press**. See *press*.—**Struck jury**. See *jury*.—**To strike a balance**, to compare the summations on both sides of an account, in order to ascertain the amount due by either party to the other.—**To strike a center or centering**, in arch. See *centering*.—**To strike a docket**. See *docket*.—**To strike a lead**. (a) In *mining*, to light on a lode or vein of metal. (b) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.—**To strike all of a heap**. See *heap*.—**To strike an answer** (or other pleading), to strike it out as improper or insufficient. [Local, U. S.]—**To strike down**. (a) To prostrate by a blow; fell. (b) In fisheries, to head up and stow away barrels of, as fish.—**To strike fire**. See *fire*.—**To strike from**, to remove with or as with a blow or stroke: as, to *strike a name from a list*.

Among the Arabians they that were taken in adultery had their heads *stricken* from their bodies.

Homilies, Sermon against Adultery, p. 120.

To strike hands. See *hand*.—**To strike off**. (a) See def. 9. (b) (1) To cancel; deduct: as, to *strike off the interest of a debt*. (2) To separate or remove by a blow or stroke: as, to *strike off what is superfluous or injurious*.

From thence we entered in to the garden, and visited the place wher our savor was taken and where Seynt Petir *Stroke* of Malcus eere.

Torkington, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 29.

(3) To print: as, to *strike off a thousand copies of a book*.—**To strike oil**. See *oil*.—**To strike out**. (a) To produce by collision, as by blows or strokes: as, to *strike out sparks with steel*.

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, l. 75.

(b) See def. 9. (c) To plan quickly or for an emergency; devise; invent; contrive: as, to *strike out a new plan of finance*. (d) In *base-ball*, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball: as, he *struck out* three men in succession.—**To strike root, sail, soundings, tally**. See the nouns.—**To strike up**. (a) To begin to play or sing: as, to *strike up a tune*.

Strike up our drums, to find this danger out.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 2. 179.

(b) To send up; give out.
Let the court not be pained, for that *strieth up* a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.

Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1887).

(c) To enter upon by mutual agreement; begin to cultivate: as, to *strike up an acquaintance with somebody*.
She [Mina de Souza] charmed and delighted me, and we *struck up* an intimacy without further delay.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, IV. 174.

Strike (strik), *n.* [*< ME. strike, stric, strek, streck (= LG. strik); < strike, v.*] 1. A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strike. A strike.

Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *striks* ready [at] hand.
Tusser, *Husbandry Furniture*, st. 1.

2. A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brickmaking, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.—3. A puddlers' stirrer; a rabble.—4. A stanchion in a gate, palisade, railing, or the like.

Stowe says "there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, invironed with *strikes* of iron, in the choir." See preface to the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London." *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 39.

5. In *metal-working*, a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.—6. The compass-bearing of the line of intersection of an inclined bed or stratum with the horizontal plane. *Strike* is normal to *dip*.

The Devonian sandstones . . . are exposed in rugged cliffs slightly oblique to their line of *strike*, along a coastline of ten miles in length, to the head of the bay (Gaspé). Dawson, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 106.

7. An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels. It was never in other than local use,

and varied in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

He selleth all the malt or corn for the best, when there be but two *strikes* of the best in his sack.

Latimer, *Misc. Sel.*

Striker. What dowry has she?
Daugh. Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strikes* of oats; but he'll ne'er have her.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 2.
How many *strikes* of peace would feed a hog fat against Christide?
Marston, *Antonio and Melida*, l. 11. 1.

8. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a *strike*.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wax,
But smoothe it heng as doth a *strike* of flex.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 676.

9. In *sugar-making* and *-refining*, the quantity of syrup emptied at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time: as, to boil a *strike*; to run off a *strike*.

The *strike* is now done, air is admitted to the pan, and the contents are run off into the "mixer."
The Century, XXXV. 114.

10. In *base-ball*: (a) An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball. (b) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.—11. In *American bowling*, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the pins with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called *ten-strike*. Compare *spare*, 1, 2.—12. A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare *lockout*.

Accounts at that time [1862] of *strikes* in the building-trade are particularly numerous.

English Guide (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

There have been times and incidents when the *strike* was the only court of appeals for the workingman, and the evil lay in the abuse of them and not in the use of them.

Soc. Amer., N. S., LVII. 292.

13. Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop. [Political slang, U. S.]—14. Full measure; especially, in *brewing*, full measure of malt: thus, ale of the first *strike* is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

Three hogaheads of ale of the first *strike*. Scott.

15. In *coining*, the whole amount struck at one time.—16. In *type-founding*, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply sunken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper: so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as *unjustified matrix*, or *drive*. See *type-founding*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 669.

17. A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes. It is beveled to permit the easy closing and self-latching of the door. Also called *striker-plate*.

18. Same as *stick*, 10.—19. In *soap-making*: (a) The general crystalline appearance of hard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete. (b) The proper and characteristic marbling of well-made mottled soaps.—By the *strike*, by measure not heaped up, but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a *strike*.—**Strike of day**, the dawn or break of day.

If I was to speak till *strike o' day*.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, II. 4.

Strike-a-light (strik'-a-lit'), *n.* A piece of flint trimmed into the shape of a gun-flint, but somewhat larger, used with pyrites or steel for procuring fire from the sparks. Such implements have been frequently found among prehistoric relics. They have been used from remote ages, and are still manufactured and sold for that purpose.

Another *strike-a-light* which I lately bought in a stall at Trèves is about 2 inches long by 1½ broad, and is made from a flat flake, trimmed to a nearly square edge at the butt-end, and to a very flat arc at the point.
Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 223.

strike-block (strikt'-blok), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

strike-fault (strikt'-falt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault running in the same general direction as the strike of the strata in which it occurs.

strike-or-ailent (strikt'-or-ai'-lent), *n.* In *horol.*, a piece which sets the striking-mechanism of a clock in or out of action. E. H. Knight.

strike-pan (strikt'-pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, same as *teache* or *teache-pan*.

strike-pay (strikt'-pā), *n.* An allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike.

In one memorable case, at least, a great employer . . . himself gave *striks pay* to his own men, when, under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 722.

strike-plate (strikt'-plāt), *n.* The keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, against which it strikes so as to snap shut automatically. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

striker (stri'-kēr), *n.* [*< strike + -er*]. 1. One who strikes, in any sense of the verb *strike*. Specifically—(a) A robber.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff six-penny *strikers*. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1. 82.

(b) A workman who with others quits work in order to coerce their employer to accede to their demands.

The method employed by the *Strikers* in this country, during the past ten years, and more especially in their recent strikes, is most unreasonable, violent, as well as disastrous in its results. N. A. Rev., CXIII. 602.

(c) One who seeks to effect a strike, in sense 13. [Political slang, U. S.]

If he can elect such a ticket even in Virginia alone, he will take the field after election as a *striker*, and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest terms. The Nation, Sept. 6, 1883, p. 200.

(d) In the United States army, a soldier detailed to act as an officer's servant. See *strike*, v. i., 13. (e) A wench. Massinger. (f) A harpioneer.

Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard to try for fish. Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 118.

(g) In the hardware districts of England, a workman who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger. (h) An assistant or inferior shipwright. (i) A man employed to strike off the superfluous quantity of grain, salt, etc., from the top of a measure.

2. That which strikes. Specifically—(a) A species of tilt-hammer operated directly from the engine. (b) A hardened mold upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression. (c) The hammer of a gun, the stroke of which fires the piece. (d) An automatic apparatus which regulates the descent, at the proper time and place, of the ruling-pens of a paper-ruling machine. (e) The lever which puts a machine into motion. [Eng.] 3. In *ornith.*, a tern or sea-swallow. [Local, U. S.]—4. In the *menhaden-fishery*: (a) The man who manages the *striker-boat*. A vessel usually has two *striker-boats*, with one man in each; these row close to the school of fish, observe its course, signal the *purse-crew* to set the seine, and drive the fish in the desired direction with pebbles which they carry in the boats. (b) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

striker-arm (stri'-kēr-ārm), *n.* A seat-arm. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

striker-boat (stri'-kēr-bōt), *n.* In the *menhaden-fishery*, the *striker's* boat. See *striker*, 4 (a).

striker-out (stri'-kēr-out'), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the player who receives, and if possible returns, the ball when first served.

It now becomes the duty of the adversary, called the *striker-out*, to return the ball by striking it with his racket in such a manner that it shall pass back over the net to the service side. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

striker-plate (stri'-kēr-plāt), *n.* Same as *strike*, 17.

striking (stri'-king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strike*, v.]

1. The removal of the center upon which an arch has been built. See *striking-plate*.—2. The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips. **striking** (stri'-king), *p. a.* Standing out prominently and conspicuously, so as strongly to impress the eye or the mind; prominent; notable; impressive; remarkable; surprising: as, a *striking* resemblance; a *striking* remark.

The most *striking* characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader. Macaulay, *Milton*.

striking-beam (stri'-king-bēm), *n.* A cylindrical horse on which hides, when removed from the tanning-liquor, are placed. While drying they are struck or scraped from time to time.

strikingly (stri'-king-li), *adv.* In a striking manner; in such a manner as to surprise or impress; forcibly; impressively.

The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.

T. Warton, *Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

strikingness (stri'-king-ness), *n.* Striking character or quality.

striking-plate (stri'king-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, in a centering used in erecting an arch of masonry, a device for lowering or setting free the centering under the arch when completed. It consists of a compound wedge secured by keys. When the keys are driven out, the wedge slips backward, and causes the centering to fall.

striking-solution (stri'king-sō-lū'shon), *n.* A weak solution of silver cyanide, with a large proportion of free potassium cyanide, in which metals to be silver-plated are immersed for a few seconds to effect an instantaneous deposit of silver on the metal in order to insure a perfect coating in the silver-bath proper.

striktet, striktet. Old spellings of *strickle, strickler*.

string (string), *n.* [*< ME. string, streng, stryng, < AS. streng = MD. strenghe, stringhe, D. streng, streng, strank (streng-), strank (strang-) = LG. streng = OHG. strang, MHG. stranc, strange, G. strang = Icel. strengr = Dan. streng = Sw. sträng, a string, line, cord; perhaps < AS. strang, etc., strong (see strong); otherwise akin to L. stringere, draw tight, Gr. σπράγγω, a halter, σπράγγος, hard-twisted: see strain¹, stringent, strangle.*] 1. A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7. 45.

Queen Mary came tripping down the stair,
W' the gold strings in her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 123).

Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,
When on thy breast and sides Herculean
He fix'd the star and string cerulean.
Swift, Poetry.

Mrs. General Likens had her bonnet-strings untied; she
took it off her head as she got out of the buggy.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 80.

2. A strip, as of leather, by which the covers
of a book are held together.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these
studies have scarce saluted them from the strings and the
titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets
and Moushunts of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

3. The line or cord of a bow.

The best bow that the yeman browthe
Boben set on a string.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

4. In musical instruments, a tightly stretched
cord or wire by the vibration of which tones
are produced. The materials most used are gut, as in
instruments of the lute and viol families, and brass or
steel, as in the mandolin, the zither, and the pianoforte,
though silk is also used. Silk strings are usually, and
metal strings sometimes, wound with light silver wire to
increase their weight; and such strings are often called
silver strings. The pitch of the tone produced depends
on the density, tension, and vibrating length of the string.
The vibration is produced either by plucking or twanging
with the finger, by a plectrum, or by a jack, as in the lute
and harp families generally, and in the harpsichord; by
the friction of a bow, as in the viol family; by a stream
of air, as in the aeolian harp; or by the blow of a hammer,
as in the dulcimer and the pianoforte. The strings are
named either by the letters of the tones to which they
are tuned, or by numbers. The smallest string of several
representatives of the lute and viol families is often called
the *chanterelle*, because commonly used for the principal
melody or cantus. The tuning of strings is effected usually
by means of tuning-pins or pegs, which in lutes and viols
are placed in the head of the instrument, but in harps,
zithers, and pianofortes in one side or rim of the frame.
Not only has each instrument had a varying number of
strings in different countries and at different periods, but
the accordatura, or system of pitches, to which they are
tuned has also varied. The vibrating length of the strings
in instruments of the lute and viol families may be di-
minished, and the pitch of their tones raised, by pressing
them with the fingers of the left hand against the finger-
board. The exact places for such shortening or "stop-
ping" are sometimes marked by frets, as in the guitar and
also in the zither. The modern harp is provided with a
mechanism for raising the pitch of certain sets of strings
one or two semitones by means of pedals.

Of instruments of strings in accord
Herde I so pleye a ravynghing sweetness.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 197.
Ye'll take a lock o' my yellow hair, . . .
Ye'll make a string to your fiddle there.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 362).
There's not a string attuned to mirth
But has its chord in Melancholy.
Hood, Melancholy.

5. *pl.* Stringed instruments, especially the
stringed instruments of a band or orchestra
taken collectively—that is, violins, violas, vio-
loncellos, and double basses—in distinction
from the wind and the percussives.

Praise him upon the strings and pipe.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, l'a. cl. 4.

6. Something resembling a string. (a) A tendril,
or vegetable fiber; particularly, the tough substance that
unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants:
as, the *strings* of beans.

Duck-weed . . . putteth forth a little *string* into the
water, far from the bottom. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 567.*

(b) In mining, a thin seam or branch of a lode; a small
vein; a fissure filled with mineral or metalliferous matter,
but wanting in regularity and permanence. (c) A nerve or
tendon of an animal body.

Heart with strings of steel,
Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!
Shak., Hamlet, III. 3. 70.

7. A cord or thread on which anything is filed;
a file; also, a set of things strung on a string
or file: as, a *string* of beads; hence, any series
of persons or things connected or following in
succession; a series or succession of persons,
animals, or things extending in a line.

Sir Harry hath what they call a *string* of stories, which
he tells every Christmas. *Steele, Guardian, No. 42.*

No king or commonwealth either can be pleased to see
a string of precious coast towns in the hands of a foreign
power. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 291.*

8. A drove or company of horses or steers; a
stud. [*Colloq.*]

Going into the corral, and standing near the center, each
of us picks out some one of his own string from among the
animals that are trotting and running in a compact mass
round the circle. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 66d.*

9. In *billiards*: (a) A number of wooden but-
tons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally
of the game. There is a string for each player or side,
one white with every fifth button black, the other the con-
verse of this, for convenience in counting the buttons to
be moved along the wire for each run made by either player
or side. (b) The score, tally, or number of points
scored by either player or side at any stage of a
game: as, he made a poor *string* at first, but won.

(c) A stroke made by each player from the head
of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to
determine, by means of the resultant positions
of the balls, who shall open the game.—10.

In *arch.*, a string-course.—11. In *ship-building*,
the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling,
or that between the gunwale and the upper
edge of the upper-deck ports.—12. In *print-*
ing, a piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs
of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of
paper. The amount of work done is deter-
mined by the measurement of this string.—13.

The stringy albumen of an egg. See *chalaza*.
—14. A hoax, or discredited story. [*Printers'*
slang, Eng.]—A string of cash. See *cash*³, 1.—*Base*
string. See *base*³.—*Close string*. See *close*².—*Out*
and mitered string, in *stair-building*, an outer string
cut to miter with the end of the riser.—*False string*,
in a musical instrument, an imperfect string, giving
an uncertain or untrue sound.—*Instrument of ten*
strings, in the Bible, a variety of nebel or psaltery.
—*Italian string*. See *Italian*.—*Open string*, in musical
instruments of the stringed group, a string that is not
stopped or shortened by the finger or a mechanical stop,
but is allowed to vibrate throughout its full length.—
Order of the Yellow String. See *order*.—*Platted*
string work. See *platted*.—*Roman string*. See *Roman*.
—*Rough string*. See *rough string*.—*Silver string*.
See *def. 4*.—*Soprano string*. Same as *chanterelle*, 1.—
Sympathetic string. See *sympathetic*.—*The whip*
with six strings. See *the Six Arctides*, under *article*.
—*To harp on one string*. See *harp*.—*To have two*
strings to one's bow. See *bow*³.

string (string), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strung*, ppr.
stringing. [*< string, n.* As with *ring*², the strong
forms of the principal parts conform to the
supposed analogy of *sing, sang, sung*, etc.] 1.

trans. 1. To furnish with strings.
Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2. 78.

2. To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed
instrument.

Here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To make tense; impart vigor to; tone. See
high-strung.

Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
Dryden, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 80.

Sylvia was too highly *strung* for banter.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, VII.

4. To fasten, suspend, or hang with a string:
as, to *string* a parcel; to *string* up a dog.—5.

To thread or file on a string: as, to *string* beads.
—6. To prepare for use, as a bow, by bending
it sufficiently to slip the bowstring into its
notches, so that the string is tightly strained.
—7. To extend in a string, series, or line.

Ships were *strung* for miles along the lower levee [of
New Orleans], and steamboats above, all discharging or
receiving cargo. *W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, VI.*

8. To deprive of strings; strip the strings from:
as, to *string* beans.—9. To carve (lampreys).
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. intrans. 1. To stretch out into a string
or strings when pulled; become stringy.

Let it [varnish] *boil* until it *strings* freely between the
fingers. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 64.*

2. To walk or move along in a string or discon-
nected line; straggle: as, they came *stringing*
along. [*Colloq.*]—3. In *billiards*, to hit one's
ball so that it will go the length of the table and
back, to determine who shall open the game.

string-alphabet (string'al-fa-bet), *n.* An al-
phabet in which the letters are denoted by
knots of various forms and combinations made
in a string: used by the blind.

string-band (string'band), *n.* A band composed
of stringed instruments, or the stringed instru-
ments of such a band taken by themselves.

string-bark (string'bark), *n.* Stringy-bark.

string-bean (string'bēn), *n.* A bean of which
the green pods are used for food, prepared be-
fore cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread
along their back. Varieties of the common
kidney-bean, or French bean, are so treated.

string-block (string'blok), *n.* In *pianoforte-*
making, the wooden block into which are driven
the studs for holding the loops of the ends of
the strings furthest from the tuning-pins.

string-board (string'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board
that supports any important part of a frame-
work or structure; especially, a board which
covers the ends of the steps in a wooden
staircase. Also called *string-piece* or *stringer*.

string-course (string'kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a nar-
row molding or a projecting course continued



String-course (sculptured), 13th century. (From triforium of
Amiens Cathedral, France.)

horizontally along the face of a building, fre-
quently under windows. It is sometimes mere-
ly a flat band, more often molded, and some-
times richly carved.

stringed (stringd), *a.* [*< string + -ed².*] 1.
Having strings; furnished with strings: as, a
stringed instrument.—2. Produced by strings
or stringed instruments.

Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the stringed noise.
Milton, Nativity, l. 97.

3. Fastened with a string or strings; tied.
Bob took up the small *stringed* packet of books.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, IV. 3.

4. In *her.*, furnished with a string of any sort,
as a cord or ribbon.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* [*< stringen(t) +*
-cy.] Stringent character or condition. (a)
Tightness; strictness: as, a *stringency* in the money-mar-
ket. (b) Strictness; closeness; rigor: as, the *stringency* of
the regulations was increased.

As the known exactness of the uniformity became
greater, the *stringency* of the inference increased.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

stringendo (strin-jen'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *strin-*
gere, *< L. stringere*, draw tight, compress: see
stringent.] In music, pressing or accelerating
the tempo: usually with a crescendo. Also *in-*
calzando.

stringent (strin'jent), *a.* [*< L. stringen(t)-s*,
ppr. of *stringere*, draw tight, compress, contract,
touch, graze, stroke, etc.: see *strain¹, strict*, and
cf. strike.] 1. Tightening or binding; draw-
ing tight. *Thomson*.—2. Straitedness; tight;
constrained; hampered by scarcity or lack of
available funds: as, a *stringent* money-market.

—3. Strict; close; rigorous; rigid; exacting;
urgent: as, to make *stringent* regulations.

stringently (strin'jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent
manner; with stringency; tightly; rigorously;
strictly. *Bailey*.

stringentness (strin'jent-nes), *n.* Stringency.

stringer (string'er), *n.* [*< string + -er¹.*] 1.
*One who strings. (a) One who makes or furnishes
strings for a bow. *Nares*. (b) The workman who fits a
piano with strings. (c) One who arranges on a string: as,
a bead- or pearl-stringer.

2. A device for attaching piano-strings to a
ridge cast specially for that purpose on the
plate, instead of winding them around tuning
wrest-pins inserted in the wrest-pin plank. It is
a small hooked steel bar with a screw-threaded shank that
is passed through the ridge and then secured by a nut.
The wire string is first passed through a hole in the hooked
end of the stringer, and then looped once around the hook.

In tuning, the string is tightened by turning the nut on the shank of the stringer.

3. In *railway engin.*, a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—4. In *ship-building*, a longitudinal tie or consolidation of the framing in the interior of a vessel; particularly applied to iron ships. Stringers are of various forms, built up of plates and angle bars.—5. In *carp.*: (a) A horizontal timber connecting two posts in a framework. (b) Same as *string-board*.—6. A tie in a truss or a truss-bridge.—7. A fornicator; a wench. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.—8. A small stick or switch used to string fish on by the gills.

string-gage (string'gāj), *n.* A gage, like a wire-gage, for measuring the size of a string for a musical instrument.

string-halt (string'hält), *n.* A corruption of *spring-halt*.

stringiness (string'i-neas), *n.* Stringy character or condition; fibrousness. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros.*, § 360.

stringing (string'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *string*, *v.*] 1. In *silk-manuf.*, same as *glossing*.—2. *pl.* Straight or curved inlaid lines in buhl-work.

stringless (string'les), *a.* [*< string + -less.*] Without strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. 1. 149.

stringman (string'man), *n.* A musician who plays upon a stringed instrument.

Some use trumpet, some shalmes, some small pipes, some are *stringemen*.

MSS. Harp. No. 610, in Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 32.
string-minstrel (string'min'stel), *n.* A minstrel who accompanies himself on a stringed instrument. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 278.

Stringopidae (string-op'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Stringops + -idae.*] Same as *Stringopidae*.

Stringopinae (string-gō-pi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Stringops + -inae.*] Same as *Stringopinae*.

Stringops, **Stringopels** (string'gops, string-gop'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. στήξ (stēx) = cry, strig, strig-*, a screech-owl (*< στήξ, cry, squeak*), *& ψ, face, eye.*] Same as *Stringops*.

string-orchestra (string'ōr'kes-trā), *n.* A string-band.

string-organ (string'ōr'gan), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard, characterized by a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds, which are severally connected by rods with a corresponding set of wires or strings in such a way that the vibrations of the reeds are communicated to the appropriate strings. The tones thus secured are sweet and pure, combining some of the advantages of both the harmonium and the pianoforte.

string-pea (string'pē), *n.* See *pea*¹, 1.

string-piece (string'pēs), *n.* A name of various parts in constructions of wood. (a) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. (b) Same as *string-board*. (c) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (d) In a frame, a horizontal connecting-piece. (e) A heavy horizontal piece of squared timber carried along the edge of the front of a wharf or of cribwork, to hold the timbers in place, and strengthen the whole.

string-plate (string'plāt), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the metal plate which carries the string-block. It was originally made separate, but is now combined in a single casting with the entire frame.

stringwood (string'wūd), *n.* A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Acalypha rubra*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. It was a handsome tree, named from its pendent spikes of reddish male flowers.

stringy (string'i), *a.* [*< string + -y.*] 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous: as, a *stringy* root.

Power by a thousand tough and *stringy* roots
Fixed to the people's pious nursery-faith.

Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's *Piccolomini*, iv. 4.

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

They heard up glue, whose clinging drops,
Like pitch or bird-lime, hang in *stringy* ropes.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

3. Sinewy; wiry. [Colloq.]

A *stringy* little man of about fifty.

Jerrold, *Men of Character*, Job Pippins, iii.

4. Marked by thread-like flaws on the surface: as, *stringy* glass; *stringy* marble. *Marble-worker*, § 8.

stringy-bark (string'i-bärk), *n.* 1. One of a class of Australasian gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) distinguished by a tenacious fibrous bark. The common stringy-bark is *E. obliqua*, abounding in Tasmania

and southern Australia, in Victoria from its gregarious habit called *messmate-tree* (which see). A common stringy-bark of Victoria and New South Wales is *E. macrorrhyncha*, a smaller tree, the wood of which is used for various purposes. Other stringy-barks are *E. capillata*, *E. eugenioides*, *E. tetradonta*, *E. microcorys* (mostly known as *tallow-wood*), *E. piperita* (white-stringy-bark), and *E. amygdalina*; the last two are also called *peppermint-tree*. Also called *string-bark*.

Split *string-bark* timber is the usual material for fences in Australia, when procurable. *A. L. Gordon.*

2. In Australia, a post and rail fence.

strinkle (string'kl), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *strinkled*, ppr. *strinkling*. [*< ME. strinklen, strenklen, strenkelen*, freq. of *strenken*, sprinkle; origin uncertain. The resemblance to *sprinkle* is appar. accidental; but the word may be a var. of *sprinkle*, perhaps due to initial conformation with *strew*.] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

strinkling (string'kling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *strinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who strinkles.—2. That which is strinkled; a small quantity.

Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklings* at least of madness and phrensy.

Dr. H. More, On Godliness, xiv. § 11. (Trench.)

striolate (stri'ō-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. "striolatus," < "striola, dim. of L. stria, a furrow: see stria."*] In bot., minutely striate.

striolet (stri'ō-let), *n.* [*< NL. "striola (dim. of L. stria) + -et."*] In entom., a short stria or impressed line. *Kirby.*

strip¹ (strip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stripped* or *stript*, ppr. *stripping*. [(a) *< ME. stripen, streepen, strepen, strepen* (pret. *strepte, strepte*, pp. *strept, i-strept*), *< AS. "stripan, *strepan*, in comp. *be-stripan*, rob, plunder, = MD. *stroepen*, rob, plunder, skin, strip, also bind, strain, etc., D. *stroepen* = MLG. *stropen*, plunder, strip, = OHG. *stroufen*, MHG. *stroufen*, G. *streifen*, strip, skin, flay; (b) cf. D. *strippen*, strip (leaves), whip, = LG. *strepen*, strip (leaves), etc., = MHG. *striefen*, skin, flay. The two sets of forms (to either of which the ME. *stripen, strepen* could be referred) are more or less confused with each other, and with the forms of *strip*², *stripe*; but they appear to be orig. distinct. The two senses 'rob' or 'plunder' and 'skin' are not necessarily connected, though *rob* and *reave* supply a partial analogy.] I. *trans.* 1. To rob; plunder; depossit; deprive; divest; bereave: with of before the thing taken away: as, to *strip* a man of his possessions; to *strip* a tree of its fruit.

Wherefore labour they to *strip* their adversaries of such furniture as doth not help? *Hooker*, *Ecclies. Polity*, ii. 7.

If such tricks . . . *strip* you out of your lieutenant.

Shak., *Othello*, ii. 1. 178.

Like thieves, when they have plundered and *strip* a man, leave him.

Wyckley, Ep. Ded. to Plain Dealer.

2. To deprive of covering; remove the skin or outer covering of; skin; peel: with of before the thing removed: as, to *strip* a beast of its skin; to *strip* a tree of its bark.

The forward, backward fall, the mare, the turn, the trip, When *strip* into their shirts, each other they invade
Within a spacious ring. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 244.

A simple view of the object, as it stands *stripped* of every relation, in all the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction.

Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To uncover; unsheathe.

On, or *strip* your sword stark naked.

Shak., *T. N.*, iii. 4. 274.

4. To unrig: as, to *strip* a ship.—5. To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt: as, the screw was *stripped*.—6. To pull or tear off, as a covering or some adhering substance: as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off*.

And he *stripped* off his clothes also. *I Sam.* xix. 24.

She *stripp'd* it from her arm.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, ii. 4. 101.

7. To milk dry; press all the milk out of: as, to *strip* a cow.—8. In *fish-culture*, to press or squeeze the ripe roe or milt out of (fishes). After the fishes are stripped the spawn of opposite sexes is mixed together; and after this artificial fecundation the eggs are hatched by artificial methods.

9. In *agri.*, to pare off the surface of in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. *Imp. Dict.*—10. To separate; put away: with *from*.

His . . . unkindness.

That *stripp'd* her from his benediction.

Shak., *Lea.*, iv. 3. 45.

11. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to separate (the wings of the tobacco-leaf) from the stems. *E. H. Knight.*—12. In *carding*, to clean (the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats) from short

fibers. *E. H. Knight.*—13. In *file-making*, to cross-file and draw-file (a file-blank) in order to bring it to accurate form and to clean the surface preliminary to grinding and cutting.—14. In *mining*, to remove the overlying soil or detrital material from (any bed or mineral deposit which it is desired to open and work).—15. In *gun-making*, to turn (the exterior of a gun-barrel) in a lathe in such manner that its longitudinal axis shall coincide with the axis of the bore.—16. To run past or beyond; outrun; outstrip. See *outstrip*.

Alate we ran the deer, and through the lawnds

Stripp'd with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.

Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

—*Syn.* 2. To denude, lay bare.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take off the covering or clothes; uncover; undress.—2. To lose the thread, as a screw, or have the screw stripped off, as a screw-bolt.—3. To issue from a rifled gun without assuming the spiral turn: said of a projectile. *Farrow.*—4. To come off, as an outer covering (as bark); separate from an underlying surface.—5. To be stripped of milt or spawn. Compare I., 8.

strip² (strip), *n.* [Another form of *stripe*: see *stripe*. *Strip* is to *stripe* as *bite* to *bite*, *smile* to *smile*. It is commonly referred to *strip*¹, *v.*] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of territory.—2. An ornamental appendage to women's dress, formerly worn: it is spoken of as worn on the neck and breast.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,

And lawny *stripes* thy naked bosom grace.

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, IV. iv. 51.

A stomacher upon her breast so bare.

For *stripes* and gorget were not then the wear.

Dr. Smith, *Penelope and Ulysses*, l. 1658.

3. A striping; a slip. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xvi.—4. In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.—5. In *mining*, one of a series of troughs forming a labyrinth, or some similar arrangement, through which the ore flows as it comes from the stamps, and in which the particles are deposited in the order of their equivalences.

strip³ (strip), *n.* [*< ME. stripe, streape*, dim. *stypie*; perhaps another use of *strip*². Cf. *strip*¹, *pet.*] 1. A rill. [*Scotch.*]—2. Destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.; waste. [*U. S.*]

strip-armor (strip'ār'mor), *n.* Armor, especially for the legs, used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and showing broad raised strips alternating with sunken bands.

stripe (strip), *n.* [*< ME. stripe (stripe, prob. also stripe, < E. strip)*, *< MD. stripe, strepe*, D. *streepe* = MLG. *striepe*, LG. *striepe*, a stripe or strip, = MHG. G. *strief* = Dan. *strie* (*< D.*), a stripe, strip; cf. *strip*¹, *strip*².] 1. A streak of a different color from that of the ground; a long narrow division of something of a different color from the ground: as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. Compare *streak*², *stria*, *stigma*.—2. A narrow piece attached to something of a different color or texture: as, the red *stripe* on the leg of a soldier's trousers.—3. Generally, a strip or narrow piece.

The whole ground that is sown, to the sandy ascent of the mountains, is but a narrow *stripe* of three quarters of a mile broad.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 75.

4. A long narrow discolored mark made on flesh by the stroke of a lash or rod; a wale; hence, a stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed.

Deut. xxv. 8.

5. A blow; a stroke.

Euery one gyue but one suer *stripe*, & suerly ye lorney is ours.

Hall, *Chron.*, *Rich.* iii., an. 8.

But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xi. 27.

6. Distinctive color; particular kind or character; hence, distinguishing characteristic: as, a politician of the Republican *stripe*.

I shall go on; and first in differing *stripe*.

The food-god's speech thus tune an oaten pipe.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, l. 2.

Various poems are of a democratic, liberal *stripe*, inspired by the struggle then commencing over Europe.

Sedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 256.

Bengal stripe, a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes; gingham.—**Cirrus stripe**, a long thin stripe of cirrus cloud, generally occurring in parallel rows which, by the effect of perspective, usually appear to be convergent. The motion of these stripes is usually either broadside forward, or oblique to their length.

Cirrus-stripes lie in regions of maximum pressure most often nearly perpendicular to the isobar.

Abercromby, *Weather*, p. 92.

Doble's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Spanish stripes.** See *Spanish*.—**Stars and stripes.** See *star*.—**To come to hand stripes,** to come to close quarters; fight hand to hand. *Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.*

stripe (strip'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striped*, ppr. *stripping*. [*< stripe, n.*] 1. To make stripes upon; form with lines of different colors; variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; lash. [*Rare.*]—3. To thrust.

He has striped his bright brown brand
Out through Clerk Saunders' fair body.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

***Droved and striped.** See *drove*.
striped (stri'ped or stript), *a.* 1. Having stripes. See *streaked*. *Striped* and *streaked* are synonymous, but differ slightly as *stripe* and *streak* do, the former implying greater firmness, evenness, and regularity of the markings indicated: as, a *striped* zebra; *streaked* soap.—**Striped-barked maple.** *striped dogwood.* Same as *striped maple*.—**Striped dormouse, function, jasper.** See the nouns.—**Striped grass.** Same as *rub-bon-grass*.—**Striped maple, mullet, perch, snake, spinebilly, etc.** See the nouns.—**Striped muscle, striated muscle.** See *muscular tissue* (with cut), under *muscular*.—**Striped squirrel, the chipmunk.**

striped-bass (stri'ped-bas), *n.* *Roccus lineatus*, the bass or rockfish. See cuts under *bass* and *gill*. [*U.S.*]

stripetail (striptāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eupherusa*, of which there are several species.

strip-leaf (striplēf), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing.

strip-lights (striplīts), *n. pl.* In a theater, rows of lights fastened behind wings.

stripling (stripling), *n.* [*Appar. < strip² + -ling¹.*] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 278.*

And the king said, Enquire thou whose son the strip-ling is.
1 Sam. xvii. 56.

And now a stripling cherub he appears.
Milton, P. L., III. 636.

***stripper** (striper), *n.* [*< strip¹ + -er¹.*] One who strips, or an implement or machine used for stripping. Specifically—(a) In *wool-carding*: (1) A small card-roll the function of which is to remove or strip the fiber from another roll in a carding-machine. The fiber thus stripped off is delivered to some other carding-roll or worker. In some carding-machines a stripper is used to take the wool from the lick-in and deliver it to the breast-cylinder. (2) An automatic device for lifting the top cards or flats employed in some kinds of cotton-carding machines. Also called *angle-stripper*. (b) A machine for smoothing down old and worn-out files to make them ready for recutting; a file-stripper. (c) An implement used on oyster-farms for stripping off willow-bark. One form is an annular scraper through which the willows or switches are drawn after starting the bark sufficiently to allow the wood to pass through the scraper and be grasped by a pair of nippers. The bark thus stripped off is used for medicinal purposes, and the peeled switches are used for baskets and other willow wares.

strippet (stripet), *n.* [*< strip³ + -et.*] A small brook; a rivulet. *Holinshead, Descrip. of Scotland, x.*

stripping (stripping), *n.* [*Verbal n. of strip¹, v.*] 1. That which is removed by stripping.

Light strippings from the fan-trees.
Bronning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, procured by a downward stripping action of the thumb and forefinger.—3. In *fish-culture*, the operation of pressing ripe spawn or milk out of the live fish.—4. In *quarrying* and *mining*, the act of removing the superficial detritus, soil, etc., preparatory to opening a mine or quarry, or to lay bare the surface for examination; also, the material thus removed.

stripping-knife (stripping-nif), *n.* A knife for separating the blades of sorghum from the stalks to prepare them for grinding. *E. H. Knight.*

stripping-plate (stripping-plāt), *n.* A fixed plate attached to the frame of a roller, to scrape or strip off any adhering material, as in paint-grinding mills, clay-crushers, and in some rolling-mills for metals which adhere to rollers.

stripulose (striplūs), *a.* In *entom.*, covered with coarse, decumbent hairs, as the elytra of certain beetles.

stripy (stripi), *a.* Stripe-like; occurring in stripes; marked by streaks or stripes.

Strisores (stri-sō-réz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; origin obscure.] An artificial order or suborder of birds, including a number of picarian families. It was divided by Cabanis into *Macrochires* (the humming-birds, swifts, and goatsuckers) and *Amphibolæ* (the colles, touracous, and hoatzins). [*Not in use.*]

stritchel (stritch'el), *n.* An assimilated form of *strickle*.

strive (striv), *v. i.*; pret. *strove*, pp. *striven* (formerly also *strived*, Rom. xv. 20), ppr. *striving*. [*< ME. striven, stryven, strifen* (orig. a

weak verb, pret. *strived*, afterward conformed to the analogy of strong verbs like *drive*, pret. *drove*, with pret. *strof*, *strove*, pp. *striven*), *< OF. estriver = Pr. estribar*, strive, prob. *< OHG. *striban*, in deriv. weak verb, MHG. *G. streben = D. streven = MLG. streven, LG. streven = Sw. sträfa = Dan. stræbe*, strive; cf. *Ice. stríða = Sw. strida*, strive: see *stride*, and cf. *strife*.] 1. To make strenuous effort; endeavor earnestly; labor hard; do one's endeavor; try earnestly and persistently: followed by an infinitive: as, he *strove* hard to win the prize; to *strive* to excel; to *strive* to pay one's way.

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.
I'll strive . . . to take a nap.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 104.

When there is perfect sincerity—when each man is true to himself—when everyone *strives* to realize what he thinks the highest rectitude—then must all things prosper.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 618.

2. To contend; struggle; battle; fight: followed by *with*, *against*, or *for*: as, to *strive* against fate; to *strive* for the truth.

First with this bettir be waar for to *strive*,
Agens thil fellaw noo quarel thou contrive.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

While Ieave *strive* with Sathans strong Temptations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

Against the Deltty 'tis hard to *strive*.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Striving with love and hate, with life and death,
With hope that lies, and fear that threateneth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

3. To vie; contend for preëminence: with *with*.
With the rose colour *stroof* hire hewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 180.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might with this *Paradise*
Of Eden *strive*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 276.

4. To quarrel or contend with one another; be at variance one with another, or come to be so; be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
Shak., T. of the S., l. 2. 279.

5. To oppose by contrariety of qualities: with *with*.

Now private pity *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial
(and Death.)

= *Syn. 1. Undertake, Endeavor, etc.* (see *attempt*); seek, aim, toll.—2. To compete, contest.—4. To dispute, wrangle.

strive (striv), *n.* [*< strive, v.*] A striving; an effort; a strife. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

striver (stri'vēr), *n.* [*< strive + -er¹.*] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. *Glanville.*

striving (stri'ving), *n.* [*Verbal n. of strive, v.*] Strenuous or earnest effort; struggle; endeavor.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a *striving* good enough to be called a failure.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

strivingly (stri'ving-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest or persistent efforts or struggles. *Imp. Dict.*

Strix (striks), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. strix* (strig-), *< Gr. στρίξ* (striks), a screech-owl, perhaps *< *striξew*, equiv. to *striξew*, creak, grate, creak.] A Linnæan genus of owls. (a) Containing all the *Striges*. (b) Restricted to the barn-owls: same as *Aluco*. See cut



Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

under *barn-owl*. (c) Restricted to the wood-owls, like *Strix stridula*, having the facial disk complete, circular, and no plumbeous. In this sense it is now commonly employed. The common barred owl of the United States is *Strix nebulosa*. See cut in preceding column.

stroak, stroaking. Obsolete spellings of *stroke, stroking*.

stroam† (ström), *v. i.* [*Prob. a var. of stream* (as *soam†* for *seam†*), perhaps associated with *roam*: see *stream*.] 1.† To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. *Mme. D'Arbly, Camilla, III. 10. (Davies.)*

strob (strob), *n.* [*< Gr. στροβός*, a twisting or whirling round, *< στρέβειν*, turn, twist. Cf. *strobile, strophe*.] The angular velocity of one radian per second.

strobic (strob'ik), *a.* [*< strob + -ic.*] Appearing to spin.—**Strobic circles,** a number of circles drawn concentrically which appear to spin round when they are moved about.

strobila (strō-bī'lā), *n.*; *pl. strobilæ* (-lē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. στροβίλη*, a plug of lint like a pine-cone, cf. *στροβίλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, etc.: see *strobile*.] In *zool.*: (a) In *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of a discophoran, supervening upon the scyphistoma or hydra-tuba stage by the development of ephyrae, and before these become detached from one another and from the stalk upon which they grow. See *ephyra*, 1, and *scyphistoma*. (b) In *Vermes*, a segmented tapeworm; the chain of zooids formed by a scolex and the proglottides which have successively budded from it. (c) [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A supposed genus of aculeates, based on the strobiliform stage of certain hydrozoans. *Sars, 1835.*



Two Strobiles or Strobilæ, a. b. of *Cyanea capitata*, resulting from fission of the hydra tube of the scyphistoma stage. At a tentacles are developed at the base of the lower of the two ephyrae borne upon the stalk of the strobila.

(d) [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Sodoffsky, 1837.*

strobilaceous (strob-i-lā-shiūs), *a.* [*< strobile + -aceous.*] 1. Resembling a strobile; strobiliform.—2. Bearing strobiles; strobiliferous.

strobilæ, n. Plural of *strobila*.

Strobilanthes (strob-i-lan'thēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Blume, 1825), so called from the inflorescence, usually cone-like when in bud; *< Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, *< στρέβειν*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Acanthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Strobilantheæ*. It is characterized by flowers with acute linear calyx-lobes, a somewhat equally five-lobed corolla with a short or long and slender tube, stamens four and perfect or two perfect and two rudimentary, and two or perhaps rarely three ovules in each of the two ovary-cells. There are about 180 species, natives mostly of India, scantily represented in China, Japan, and Malaysia, with a few in Madagascar. They are herbs or shrubs, commonly erect, bearing opposite entire or toothed leaves, which are in a few species very unequal in the same pair. Their usually rather large and handsome flowers are often blue or purple, and form dense or interrupted spikes which are terminal or crowded in the axils, and are sometimes replaced by a panicle or cyme. The fruit is an oblong or linear capsule slightly contracted at the base. Several species are cultivated for ornament, sometimes under the name *cone-head*. *S. flaccidifolia* yields the room, or malghee dye, of India, etc. See room², and cut under *stoma*, 2.

strobilate (strob-i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *strobilated*, ppr. *strobilating*. [*< strobile + -ate².*] To form or develop strobiles; be or become a strobile; effect strobilation.

strobilation (strob-i-lā'shon), *n.* [*< strobilate + -ion.*] 1. Formation or production of strobiles; metameric division of a scyphistoma or hydra tuba into medusæ.—2. Gemmation of the successive links or joints of a tapeworm: also, the transverse fission of various worms.

strobile (strob'il), *n.* [= *F. strobile* = *G. strobil*, a pine-cone, *< LL. strobilus*, a pine-cone, *< Gr. στροβίλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, a top, sea-snail, whirlpool, twist or turn, etc., *< στρέβειν*, turn, twist, spin.] 1. In *bot.*, a cone (which see, and cuts under *Lepidostrobus* and *pericarp*). Also *strobilus*.

With reference to fructification, the form of *Lycopodium Milleri* renders it certain that it must have borne *strobiles* at the ends of its branchlets, or some substitute for these, and not naked spore-cases like those of *Pallophyton*. *Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 101.*

2. In *zool.*, a strobila. *Quain, Med. Diet., p. 1587.*

strobiliferous (strob'i-lif'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. strobilus* (see *strobile*, 2) + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] In *zool.*, bearing a strobile or chain of zooids: as, the *strobiliferous* stage of an aculeph or a worm.

strobiliform (strō-bil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. strobilus* (see *strobile*) + *forma*, *form.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, having the form or character of a strobile.

strobiline (strob'i-lin), *a.* [*< Gr. στροβίλος*, of or like a pine-cone, *< στροβίλος*, a pine-cone: see *strobila*.] Of or pertaining to a strobile or strobiles; strobiliform; strobilaceous.

strobilite (strob'i-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *-ite*².] A fossil pine-cone, or something supposed to be the fruit of a coniferous tree.

strobilization (strob'i-li-zā'shŏn), *n.* [*< strobile* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *strobilation*.

The second mode of reproduction [of *Scyphistoma*], the process of *strobilization*, begins later.

Claus, Zool. (trans.), p. 256.

strobiloid (strob'i-loid), *a.* [*< Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *ειδος*, *form.*] Like a strobile; strobiliform. *as*, *strobiloid* gemmation; *strobiloid* buds. *Encyc. Brit.*

strobilophagous (strob-i-lof'g-gus), *a.* [*< NL. Strobilophaga* (Vieillot, 1816), a genus of birds (the same as *Pinicola*, *q. v.*). *< Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *φαγέω*, *eat.*] Feeding upon pine-cones, as a bird.

Strobilosauria (strō-bi-lō-sā'rā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *σαύρα*, a lizard.] A former superfamily of *Lacertilia*, having a fleshy inextensible tongue, eyelids, developed limbs, and acrodont or pleurodont dentition. It included the families *Agamidæ* and *Iguanidæ*. Also *Strobilosauria*.

strobilosaurian (strō-bi-lō-sā'ran), *a.* and *n.* [*< Strobilosaura* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strobilosauria*; agamoid or iguanoid. *II. n.* A member of the *Strobilosauria*. Also *strobilosaurian*.

strobilure (strob'i-lūr), *n.* [*< NL. Strobilurus*.] A lizard of the genus *Strobilurus*.

Strobilurus (strob-i-lū'rus), *n.* [*< NL. (Wiegmann), < Gr. στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *οὐρα*, tail.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, having the tail ringed with spinose scales (whence the name). *S. torquatus* is the Brazilian strobilure.

strobilus (strō-bi'lus), *n.* Same as *strobile*, 1.

stroboscope (strob'ō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. στροβός*, a twisting or whirling round (*< στροβέω*, turn, twist: see *strobile*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration, by illuminating it at frequent intervals (for example, by electric sparks or by a beam of light made intermittent by passing through a moving perforated plate), or again by viewing it through the openings of a revolving disk: also used as a toy. The phenakistoscope and zoetrope represent one form of stroboscope.

stroboscopic (strob'ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*< stroboscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the stroboscope, to observations made with it, or to the physical principle involved in its use. *Nature*, XXXIX, 451.

strocalt, **strocklet**, **stroclet**, *n.* See *stroke*.

strode (strōd). Preterit of *stride*.

stroff. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strive*.

stroglot, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *struggle*.

stroit, *v. t.* See *stroy*.

stroil (stroil), *n.* [Also *stroyl*; origin obscure.] The couch- or quitch-grass. *Agropyron repens*: applied especially to the white and worm-like roots. See *cut under quitch-grass*. *Britten and Holland*, [Prov. Eng.]

strokal, *n.* See *stroke*.

stroke¹ (strōk), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak*; *< ME. strook, strok, strak*, *< AS. strāc* (= MHG. *G. streich*, a stroke), *< strican* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass along, etc.: see *strike*, *v.*, and *cf. strike*, *n.*, *stroke*², *stroke*³, *n.*] 1. A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in *mech.*, one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the *strokes* of an oar; a *stroke* of a pen in writing; the *strokes* of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of *stroke* of a pendulum.

A few *strokes* of his muscular arms, and he is reached by the launch and swings himself up into her bows. *St. Nicholas*, XVII, 834.

In a *stroke* or two the canoes were away out in the middle of the Scheidt. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Inland Voyage*, p. 11.

2. In *rowing*, specifically—(a) The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the *stroke* for the race; the *stroke* was very rapid or exhausting. (b) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull *stroke* in a race. (c) The rower who sets the *stroke*; the *stroke*-oar or *strokesman*.—3. A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-strokes, curved strokes, or up-and-down strokes of a letter; fine or coarse strokes in an engraving. See *cut under type*.

Carracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 38.

4. A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

For twenty strokes of the blood, without a word,
Linger'd that other, staring after him.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

5. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.—6. A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a *stroke* of the fist or of a sword; the *strokes* of a hammer; the *stroke* of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).

He smote a-boute hym grete strokes bothe on the left
syde and on the right side. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 118.
How now! what noise? That spirit 's possess'd with haste
That wounds the unresisting postern with these strokes.
Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 92.

7. A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of paralysis (for which the word *stroke* is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians); the *stroke* of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.

Remove thy stroke away from me. *Ps.* xxxix. 10.
When I did speak of some distressful stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, *Othello*, l. 3. 157.
She'll make you shrink, as I did, with a stroke
But of her eye, Tigranes.
Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, l. 1.

A stroke of cruel sunshine on the cliff.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

8. A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the *strokes* of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the *stroke* of twelve.

His hour's upon the stroke.
Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, iii. 2.

9. An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good *stroke* of business; he will not do a *stroke* of work; a bold *stroke* for liberty.

The boldest strokes of poetry, when they are managed
artfully, are those which most delight the reader.
Dryden, *State of Innocence*, Pref.

I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing
stroke to your fine chapel.
Dr. Plot, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, l. 74.

Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest stroke ever yet
made for human perfection.
M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, iv.

10. A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

In its main strokes, it accords with the Aristotelean philosophy.
Parker, *Platonic Philosophy*, 2d ed., p. 42.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single stroke
in his character. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, l. 10.

11. A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art.
Addison, *Cato*, Prol.

But the advance in double column against the combined
fleets was a stroke of genius as affairs stood.
The Academy, June 28, 1890, p. 437.

12. Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

Neither can any man be entertained as a Soldier that
has not a greater stroke than ordinary at eating.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. l. 71.

13. Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

They . . . which otherwise have any stroke in the dispo-
sition of such preferments. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 81.

In this new state of government, Appius was the man
that bare the greatest stroke; he ruled the rest and swayed
all the rest. *Holland*, tr. of *Livy* (ed. 1600), p. 109.

A stroke above, a degree above; of somewhat higher
grade or quality than. [*Colloq.*]

She was a stroke above the other girls. *Dickens*.

Indoor stroke. See *outdoor*, 3.—**Split stroke**. See *split*.
—**Stroke of the glottis**. See *glottis*.—To keep stroke,
in *rowing*, to move the oars in unison.

stroke¹ (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [*< stroke*¹, *n.*] To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of. [*Recent.*]

The Yale crew have lost their stroke. . . . He stroked
the university crew to victory in six races.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII, 571.

stroke² (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *strake*, *strak*; *< ME. stroken, straken*, *< AS. strācian* (= *D. strijken* = *OHG. streichōn*, MHG. *G. streichen*, also freq. *streichen*), stroke, causal form of *strican*, etc., go, strike: see *strike*, and *cf. stroke*¹. *cf. Sw. stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, Icel. *strjúka*, stroke (see *stroll*).] 1. To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

She stroked my head, and she kemb'd my hair.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, l. 168).

And then another pause; and then,
Stroking his beard, he said again
Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, Second Interlude.

2. Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage. [*Now prov. Eng.*]

Such smooth soft language as each line
Might stroke an angry god, or stay
Jove's thunder. *Carew*, *To my Rival*.

3. To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

What a slovenly little villian art thou!
Why dost thou not stroke up thy hair?
Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, v. 5.

The ancient Chinese were very proud of the Hair of
their Heads, letting it grow very long, and stroking it back
with their Hands curiously. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, l. 407.

4. In *masonry*, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.—To stroke the wrong way (of the hair, expressed or implied), to go against the grain of; ruffle or annoy, as by opposition: from the irritating effect on an animal, especially a cat, of rubbing up the fur by stroking it in the direction opposite to the way it lies.

stroke² (strōk), *n.* [*< stroke*², *v.*] An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle stroke.
Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xii. 108.

stroke³. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strike*.

stroke-gear (strōk'gēr), *n.* In machine-tools having a reciprocating cutter, that part of the gearing by which the forward and backward strokes of the tool-slide are effected—the return stroke being usually made with much greater velocity than the cutting stroke.

stroke-hole (strōk'hōl), *n.* In *golf*, a hole at which, in handicapping, a stroke is given.

stroke-oar (strōk'ōr), *n.* 1. The aftermost oar in a rowboat, to the strokes of which those of the other oars must be conformed.—2. The oarsman who handles the stroke-oar; the strokesman.

stroke-oarsman (strōk'ōrz'man), *n.* One who handles the stroke-oar. In a whale-boat the stroke-oarsman is usually the lightest man of the crew. Also called *after-oarsman*.

stroker (strō'kér), *n.* [*< stroke*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who strokes; formerly, one who practised stroking as a method of cure.

Cures worked by Greatrix the stroker.
Warton, *Works*, X. xxvii.

2. A soothing flatterer; a fawning sycophant. [*Rare.*]

What you please, Dame Polish,
My lady's stroker.
B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iv. 1.

3. In *printing*, a form of wood or bone paper-folder with which the layer-on or feeder strokes or brings forward separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [*Eng.*]—**Stroker in**, in *printing*, the workman who strokes or combs separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [*Eng.*]

strokesman (strōks'man), *n.*; pl. *strokesmen* (-men). [*< stroke*², poss. of *stroke*, + *man*.] A stroke-oar or stroke.

stroking (strō'king), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak-ing*; verbal *n.* of *stroke*², *v.*] 1. The act of passing the hand over a surface.—2. pl. The last milk drawn from a cow, pressed out by gentle stroking; strippings. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with strookings.
Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xi. (*Davies*).

strokelet, *n.* [Also *strocle*, *strokele*, *strokal*, *strocal*; appar. a var., simulating *stroke*, of *strickle*.] A glassmakers' shovel with recurved edges, for handling sand and other materials. *Blount*, *Glossographia*, p. 615.

stroll (*ströl*), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *strowl*, *stroule*, *stroyle*; appar. contracted from a ME. form **strouken*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen*, stumbe, = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumbe, G. dial. (Swiss) *strolchen*, rove, freq. of OHG. *strühön*, MHG. *strüchen*, stumbe; = Icel. *strjúka*, stroke, rub, brush, flog, etc., go off, stray, = Dan. *stryge* = Sw. *stryka*, stroke, stroll, ramble; cf. Sw. *stryker*, dial. *strykel*, a stroller. Akin to *struggle*, *q. v.*, but prob. not to *straggle*, which, with *strake*, etc., belongs to AS. *strican*, ME. *striken*, go, proceed, wander, = G. *streichen*, go (> *streicher*, a stroller), etc.: see *strike*, *strake*, *straggle*, etc., *struggle*.] 1. To saunter from point to point on foot; walk leisurely as inclination directs; ramble, especially for some particular purpose or aim.

An elderly dame dwells in my neighborhood. . . in whose odoriferous herb garden I love to stroll sometimes, gathering simples. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 149.

There was something soothing, something pleasant, in thus strolling along the path by the flowing river. *Mrs. Oliphant*, *Poor Gentleman*, xxxix.

2. To rove from place to place; go about deviously as chance or opportunity offers; roam; wander; tramp: used especially of persons who lead a roaming life in search of occupation or subsistence.

In 1703, "3 strolling Gipsies are ordered down to Huntington to be Tried for Robbing two Women." *Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 222.

He turned strolling player; but his face and figure were ill suited to the boards. *Maconslay*, *Goldsmith*.

3. To turn in different directions; veer or glance about; rove, as the eyes. [Rare.]

The amorous Eyes thus always go
A-strolling for their Friends below.

—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Saunter*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.* **stroll** (*ströl*), *n.* [*< stroll*, *v.*] 1. A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; a saunter.

Bright days, when a stroll is my afternoon wont,
And I meet all the people I do know or don't.
P. Locker, *Piccadilly*.

2t. A stroller.

We'll entertain no mountebanking stroll,
No piper, fiddler, tumbler through small hoops,
No ape-carrier, baboon-bearer.

Middleton and Rowley, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

3. A narrow strip of land. *Hall'sell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stroller (*ströl'er*), *n.* [*< stroll* + *-er*.] One who strolls; a wanderer; a straggler; a vagabond; especially, an itinerant performer.

When strollers durst presume to pick your purse.
Dryden, *Fifth Prof.* to *Univ. of Oxford*.

He had been stolen away when he was a child by a gipsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those strollers up and down several parts of Europe.

Addison, *Sir Roger and the Gipsies*.

We allow no strollers or vagrants here.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxii.

strom¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *stream*. **strom**² (*strom*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *Bailey*, 1731. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stroma (*ström'mä*), *n.*; pl. *stromata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < L. *stroma*, < Gr. *στρώμα* (*strōmā*), a covering, a coverlet, < *στρίβναι*, *stropēnnai*, spread, spread out, strew: see *strew*, *stratum*.] 1. In anat.: The sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ, usually of connective tissue.—2. In bot.: (a) In fungi, a variously shaped more or less continuous layer of cellular tissue, in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are embedded. Sometimes called *receptacle*. See *cut* under *ergot*. (b) In vegetable histology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm. *Goodale*.—Cancer stroma, the interlacing connective-tissue framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.—Intertubular stroma, the connective-tissue framework which supports the tubules of the kidney, and which contains the blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc.—Stroma fibrin, fibrin formed from the stroma of the blood-corpuscles.—Stroma of red blood-corpuscles, that part of those corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin is removed.—Stroma of the ovary, the connective tissue of the ovary. Formerly the ova were supposed to originate in this stroma. They are, however, derived from the investing cell-layer or germ-epithelium of the ovary, from which multitudinous cells, some of them to become ova, penetrate the stroma.

Stromateidae (*ström-mä-tē'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromateus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stromateus*, related to the scombroids and carangoids.

They have large denticulous or saciform gill-rakers on the last branchial arch, extending into the esophagus: a single long dorsal fin with a few spines in front; and the ventrals, when present, generally under the pectorals, but in the typical forms more or less reduced, or absent. They are small fishes of most warm seas, of about 6 genera and 25 species, divided into *Stromateinae* and *Centrolophinae*. Also *Stromateina*, as a division of *Scombridae*.

stromateine (*ström-mät'ē-in*), *a. and n.* [*< Stromateus* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stromateidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Stromateidae*.

stromateoid (*ström-mät'ē-oid*), *a. and n.* [*< Stromateus* + *-oid*.] Same as *stromateine*.

Stromateoides (*ström-mä-tē-oi'dēz*), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1857), < *Stromateus* + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] A genus of stromateoid fishes, with restricted branchial apertures. *S. sinensis* is the white and *S. cinereus* the gray pomfret. See *cut* under *pomfret*.

Stromateus (*ström-mät'ē-us*), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < Gr. *στρωματίτης*, a coverlet, a bag for bedclothes (in pl. patchwork), a kind of fish, < *στρώμα* (*strōmā*), a coverlet or spread (in allusion to the color of the typical species, supposed to resemble that of a spread or carpet): see *stroma*.] The typical genus of the family *Stromateidae*, in which the ventral fins are lost in the adult, the caudal peduncle is not keeled, and the gill-membranes are free from the isthmus. There are a number of species, of tropical to warm temperate seas. *S. fiatola* is found in the Mediterranean. *S. (Poronotus) triacanthus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, is variously called *butter-fish*, *harvest-fish*, and *dollar-fish*. (See *cut* under *butter-fish*.) A similar species is *S. alpeidatus* (*Peprilus paru*); another is *S. (Palometa) similis* of the California coast, known in the markets of San Francisco as the *pompano*.

stromatic¹ (*ström-mät'ik*), *a.* [*< stroma* (-t-) + *-ic*.] In anat., *physiol.*, and bot., of the nature of a stroma; resembling a stroma; stromatous.

stromatic² (*ström-mät'ik*), *a.* [*< Gr. στρωματῆς*, a false reading for *στρωματίτης*, i. e. 'patchwork,' 'miscellany,' the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria; pl. of *στρωματίτης*, a coverlet: see *Stromateus*.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

stromatiform (*ström-mä-ti-fōrm*), *a.* [*< NL. stroma* (-t-), *q. v.*, + L. *forma*, form.] In bot., having the form of a stroma.

Stromatopora (*ström-mä-top'ō-rä*), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. *στρώμα* (-t-), a covering, + *πόρος*, pore.] 1. The typical genus of *Stromatoporidae*.—2. [*i. c.*] A member of this genus.

Stromatoporidae (*ström-mä-tō-pōr'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromatopora* + *-idae*.] A family of hydrocorallines, typified by the genus *Stromatopora*. They are all of Paleozoic age. Also *Stromatoporoidea*.

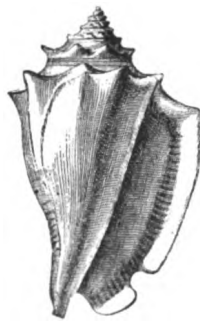
stromatoporeid (*ström-mä-top'ō-roid*), *a. and n.* [*< Stromatopora* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Stromatoporidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stromatoporidae*.

stromatous (*ström-mä-tus*), *a.* [*< stroma* (-t-) + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to stroma.—2. In bot., bearing or producing a stroma.

stromb (*strom*), *n.* [*< NL. Strombus*.] A conch of the family *Strombidae*, and especially of the genus *Strombus*; a wing-shell; a fountain-shell. The best-known stromb is *S. gigas*, whose delicate pink shell is used for cameo-cutting, and also ground up in the manufacture of some fine kinds of porcelain, for which purposes it is said that 300,000 were imported into England in one year from the Bahamas. Another well-known species is *S. pugilis*, so called from the red, as if bloody, mouth. See *cut* under *wing-shell*.

Strombidae (*ström'bi-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strombus* + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Strombus*; the strombs or wing-shells. The animal has an elongate annulated muzzle. The eyes are highly developed, at the ends of thick elongated peduncles, from which the inner sides of the tentacles, when present, originate. The foot is compressed, rather small, and adapted for leaping. The shell is mostly obconic, with a rather short conic spire and an elongate and narrow aperture; a horny claw-like operculum, serrated along the outer margin, is generally developed. Numerous species live in tropical seas, and some of them attain a large size. The largest is *Strombus gigas*, the giant conch of the West Indies, much used for cameos, and also as an ornament, especially around fountains, whence it is known as the *fountain-shell*. The family is divided into *Strombinae* and *Seraphimninae*. See *cut* under *Rotellaria*, *scorpion-shell*, and *stromb*.



A Wing-shell or Strombus pugilis.

Strombidium (*ström-bid'i-um*), *n.* [NL. (Claparede and Lachmann, 1859), < *Strombus* + Gr. dim. *-idium*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Halteriidae*. These interesting animalcules inhabit both salt and fresh water, and, though there are no springing-hairs, they are noted for such activity and energy of movement that their examination is difficult. They are free-swimming, of globose or turbinate form, with eccentric terminal oral aperture associated with a spiral wreath of erect cilia; the nucleus and contractile vacuole are conspicuous. Numerous species are described.

strombiform (*ström'bi-fōrm*), *a.* [*< NL. Strombus* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a wing-shell; having the form of a stromb; belonging or related to the *Strombidae*.

strombine (*ström'bin*), *a. and n.* [*< Strombus* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Strombidae*; stromboid.

II. *n.* A stromboid; a gastropod of the family *Strombidae*.

strombite (*ström'bit*), *n.* [*< stromb* + *-ite*.] A fossil stromb, or some similar shell.

stromboid (*ström'boid*), *a. and n.* [*< stromb* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a stromb; pertaining or related to the *Strombidae*; strombiform.

II. *n.* A strombine

or stromb.

strombuliform (*ström'bū-li-fōrm*), *a.* [*< NL. "strombulus*, dim. of "*strombus*, a top (see *Strombus*), + L. *forma*, form.]. 1. In geol., formed like a top.—2.



In bot., twisted or coiled into the form of a screw or helix, as the legumes of the screw-bean, some species of *Medicago*, etc.

Strombus (*ström'bus*), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. *strombus*, a kind of spiral snail, < Gr. *στρόμβος*, a top, a pine-cone, a snail, anything twisted or whorled, < *στρέβω*, twist, turn: see *strobile*.] The typical genus of *Strombidae*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such species as the West Indian giant stromb, *S. gigas*; the wing-shells, fountain-shells, or strombs. They are active, predatory, and carnivorous marine shells, much used for ornamental purposes. Also called *Gallus*. See *cut* at *stromb*.

stromeyerine (*ström'mi-ēr-in*), *n.* [As *stromeyer* (*ite*) + *-ine*.] Same as *stromeyerite*.

stromeyerite (*ström'mi-ēr-it*), *n.* [Named after Fr. *Stromeyer*, a German chemist and mineralogist (died 1835).] A sulphid of silver and copper occurring in crystals near chalcocite in form, also massive. It has a dark steel-gray color and metallic luster.

strommell, *n.* An obsolete form of *strammel*.

strond¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *strand*.

strong¹ (*strōng*), *a.* [Se. *strang*; < ME. *strong*, < AS. *strang*, *strong* (compar. *strenger*, *strengere*), < AS. *strang*, *strong* (compar. *strengra*, *strengra*), *strong*, mighty, = OS. *strang* = MD. *streng*, *streng*, D. *streng* = MLG. LG. *streng* = OHG. *strang*, *strangi*, *strengi*, MHG. *streng*, G. *streng*, hard, rigid, severe, strict, = Icel. *strangr* = Sw. *sträng* = Dan. *streng*, *strong*; connections uncertain; perhaps related to *string*. Cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight (see *stringent*, *strain*¹, *strict*); Gr. *σπῆγος*, tightly twisted, *σπῆγγα*, a halter, etc. (see *strangle*). No connection with *stark*¹. Hence *strength*, *strengthen*, etc.] 1. Possessing, exerting, or imparting force or energy, physical or moral, in a general sense; powerful; forcible; effective; capable; able to do or to suffer.

Therfore worship god, bothe olde and zong.

To be in body and soule yllche stronge.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

What can be strong enough to resist those charms which neither Innocency, nor wisdom, nor power are sufficient security against?

Stillington, *Sermons*, II. iii.

Know how sublime a thing it is

To suffer and be strong.

Longfellow, *Light of Stars*.

When a man is able to rise above himself, only then he becomes truly strong. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 368.

2. Having vital force or capability; able to act effectively; endowed with physical vigor; used absolutely, physically powerful; robust; muscular: as, a strong body; a strong hand or arm.

And he was a moche knyght, and a stronge oute of measure. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), II. 164.

Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness. *Judges* xiv. 14.

Of two persons who have had, the one the education of a gentleman, the other that of a common sailor, the first may be the stronger, at the same time that the other is the harder. *Bentham*, *Introduct. to Principles of Morals*, vi. 9.

3. Having means for exerting or resisting force; provided with adequate instrumentalities; pow-

erful in resources or in constituent parts: as, a *strong* king or kingdom; a *strong* army; a *strong* corporation or mercantile house.

When the kynge Brangore was come to Eastrangore, his *strong* place, . . . he hidde it stuffe with knyghtes and vitaille. *Mekin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 247.

He grewe *stronge*, and in shorte space got to himselfe a greate name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

At last, nigh tir'd, a castle *strong* we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, iv. 55.

4. Having or consisting of a large number, absolutely or relatively; numerically forcible or well provided: usually implying also some special element of strength in some or all of the units composing the number: as, a *strong* detachment of troops; a *strong* political party.

Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede,
For she was *strong* of freendes.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 135.

5. Of specified numerical force; having so many constituent members: applied to armies, and sometimes to other bodies of men, or to animals. First demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong*.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 149.

The rebels at Drumclog were eight or nine thousand *strong*.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creighton.

6. Exerting or capable of characteristic force; powerful in the kind or mode of action implied; specifically, forcible or efficient: as, a *strong* painter or actor; a *strong* voice; *strong* eyes.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could controul the moon, make flows and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 269.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism.
A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some *strong* swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, II. 58.

7. Vigorous in exercise or operation; acting in a firm or determined manner; not feeble or vacillating: used of the mind or any of its faculties: as, a *strong*-minded person; a *strong* intellect, memory, judgment, etc.

Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

8. Possessing moral or mental force; firm in character, knowledge, conviction, influence, or the like; not easily turned, resisted, or refuted: as, a *strong* candidate; a *strong* reasoner.

Pray that ye may be *strong* in honesty,
As in the use of arms.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

They were very diligent, plain, and serious: *strong* in Scripture, and bold in profession.
Penn., Rise and Progress of Quakers, l.

He wants to show the party that he too can be a "*Strong Man*" on a pinch.
The Nation, XXX. 1.

9. Marked by force or vigor of performance; done, executed, produced, or uttered energetically; effected by earnest action or effort; strenuous; stressful; urgent.

Anthony wred with *strong* businesse
The Erle of Faborgh.
Rom., of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

When he had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears.
Heb. v. 7.

The ears of the people they have therefore filled with *strong* clamour.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

10. Marked by force of action or movement; vigorously impelled or sent forth; impetuous; violent; vehement: as, a *strong* wind; *strong* tides; *strong* breathing.

If, Collatine, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 835.

When they came to the great river, they were carried over by one Ludham, . . . the stream being very *strong*.
Winthrop, in New England's Memorial, p. 170, note.

11. Firm in substance or texture; capable of resisting physical force; not weak; not easily broken, rent, or destroyed: said of material things.

His bones are as *strong* pieces of brass.
Job xl. 18.

The graven flowers that wreath the sword
Make not the blade less *strong*.
Whittier, My Psalm.

12. Solid.

Ye . . . are become such as have need of milk, and not of *strong* meat [solid food, R. V.].
Heb. v. 12.

13. Firmly fixed or constituted; having inherent force or validity; hard to affect or overcome; sound; stable; settled: as, a *strong* constitution or organization (of body, mind, government, etc.); *strong* arguments, reasons, or evidence; to take a *strong* hold, or get a *strong* advantage; a *strong* project.

In the fear of the Lord is *strong* confidence.
Prov. xiv. 26.

Ye *strong* foundations of the earth.
Micah vi. 2.

14. Vigorous or extreme in kind; specifically, distinct or exceptional; bold; striking; effective; forceful; conspicuous: as, *strong* invectives; a *strong* attraction.

And Merlyn, that full of *stronge* arte was, yede hem aboute, and cleped the kynge as they weren sette, and shewed hym the voyde place. *Mekin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 60.

On our ground of grief
Rise by day in *strong* relief
The prophecies of better things.
Whittier, *Astræa at the Capitol*.

15. Intense or thorough in quality; having a high degree of the proper specific character; not mild, weak, dull, insipid, or ineffective: as, *strong* drink; *strong* tea; a *strong* infusion; *strong* lights and shadows; a *strong* color.

So is it fulle of Dragounes, of Serpentes, and of other venomous Beestes that no man dar not passe, but sif it be *strong* Wyntre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 266.

This is *strong* phisic, signior,
And never will agree with my weak body.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, III. 2.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect *strong* and mild white, such as is that of paper.
Newton, Opticks, I. II. 5.

16. Intense or intensified in degree; existing in great amount or force; forcibly impressive to feeling or sensation: used of either active or passive qualities: as, *strong* love or devotion; a *strong* flavor or scent.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
Shak., As you Like it, l. 3. 28.

Nor was her heart so small
That one *strong* passion should engross it all.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 88.

17. Forcefully offensive in quality; repellent to sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling; rank; rancid; tainted.

They say poor suitors have *strong* breaths: they shall know we have *strong* arms too.
Shak., Cor., l. 1. 61.

18. In com., specifically, firm; favorable to gain; steadily good or advancing; active; profitable: as, a *strong* market; *strong* prices; to do a *strong* business.—19. In gram., inflected—(a) as a verb, by a change of the radical vowel instead of by regular syllabic addition: opposed to *weak*: thus, *find* (*found*), *spoke* (*spoke* or *spoke*, *spoken*), *strike* (*struck*, *stricken*), and *swim* (*swam*, *swum*) are *strong* verbs; (b) as a noun or an adjective, with fuller retention of older case-distinctions: thus, German *Buch* is called of *strong* declension, and *Held* of *weak*. *Strong* and *weak* are purely fanciful terms, introduced by J. Grimm; they belong properly to Germanic words alone, but are occasionally applied to similar phenomena in other languages also.

20. In photog., same as *dense*, 3.—*Strong* arm or hand, figuratively, great power or force; forcible or violent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms: as, to overcome opposition with a *strong* arm; "a *strong* hand." Ex. vi. 1.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong* hand.
Raleigh.

Strong box, a strongly made case or chest for the preservation of money and other things of great value in small compass.—*Strong* double refraction, in optics. See *refraction*, 1.—*Strong* drink, election, place. See the nouns.—*Strong* faints. See *faint*, 2.—*Strong* room, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables.—*Strong* water. (a) Distilled spirit of any sort: generally in the plural: as, a draught of *strong* waters.

In the time of our fast, two of our landmen pierced a rundlet of *strong* water, and stole some of it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

(b) Aqua fortis, or some other strong biting acid.

Metals themselves do receive in readily *strong* waters; and *strong* waters do readily pierce into metals and stones; and . . . [some] *strong* waters will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 800.

—*Syn* 2. *Sturdy*, *Stout*, etc. (see *robust*); hardy, sinewy.—3. *Potent*.—11. *Tenacious*, tough.—13. *Impregnable*.—14. *Vivid*.—15. *Pungent*, sharp.

*strong*¹ (*strōng*), *adv.* [*ME. strong, stronge*; < *strong*¹, *a.*] Strongly; very; exceedingly. [Obsolete except in the slang phrase below.]

I will to-morowe go to an Abbey, and feyne me *stronge* sike.
Mekin (E. E. T. S.), l. 52.

To go or come it *strong*, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [Slang.]

*strong*². An obsolete past participle of *string*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 16.

strong-back (*strōng'bak*), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A piece of wood or iron over the windlass, to trice the chain up to when the windlass is to be used for any purpose. (b) A spar across boat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea.

strongbark (*strōng'bārk*), *n.* A tree or shrub of the boraginaceous genus *Bourreria*, which belongs to the West Indies and tropical America. *B. Havanaensis*, one of the two species which extend into Florida, is a small tree or shrub with a hard, fine, and beautiful wood of a brown color streaked with orange; the larger trees, however, are hollow and defective.

*strong-barred*¹ (*strōng'bārd*), *a.* Strongly barred; tightly fastened. *Shak.*, K. John, II. 1. 370.

*strong-based*¹ (*strōng'bāst*), *a.* Strongly or firmly based. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 46.

*strong-besieged*¹ (*strōng'bē-sejd'*), *a.* Strongly besieged. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1429.

*strong-bonded*¹ (*strōng'bon'ded*), *a.* Strongly bound or secured; made strongly binding. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 279. [Rare.]

*strong-fixed*¹ (*strōng'fikt*), *a.* Strongly fixed; firmly established. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., II. 5. 102.

*stronghand*¹ (*strōng'hand'*), *n.* Violence; force; power: a contraction of the phrase *by the strong hand*. See *strong arm* or *hand*, under *strong*.

stronghold (*strōng'hōld*), *n.* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place or position of security: often used figuratively, and formerly as two words.

David took the *strong* hold of Zion. 2 Sam. v. 7.

strong-knit (*strōng'nit*), *a.* Strongly or well knit; firmly joined or compacted.

For strokes received, and many blows repaid,
Have robb'd my *strong-knit* sinews of their strength.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 3. 4.

strongle (*strōng'gl*), *n.* A strongyle. *T. S. Cobbold*.

strongly (*strōng'li*), *adv.* [*ME. strongly, strongely, strongliche, strongliche*; < *AS. stranglice, strong*, < *stranglic*, strong, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*¹ and *-ly*².] In a strong manner, in any sense of the word *strong*.

That Cyter [Cassay] is *strongliche* enhyabed with peple, in so moche that in on House men maken 10 Housholdes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

Fly, fly; delay
Doth oft the *strongliest* founded Flota betray.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 44.

strongman's-weed (*strōng'manz-wēd*), *n.* See *Petiveria*.

strong-minded (*strōng'min'ded*), *a.* 1. Having a strong or vigorous mind.—2. Not in accordance with the female character or manners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming the privileges and opportunities of men.

strong-mindedness (*strōng'min'ded-nes*), *n.* The character or quality of being strong-minded, especially as used of women.

*strong-tempered*¹ (*strōng'tem'pērd*), *a.* Made strong by tempering; strongly tempered. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 111.

strongylate (*strōn'ji-lāt*), *a.* [*< strongyle + -ate*¹.] Having the character of a strongyle, as a sponge-spicule; simply spicular, with blunt ends. *Sollas*.

strongyle (*strōn'jil*), *n.* [*< NL. strongylus* (see *Strongylus*), < *Gr. στρογγύλος*, round, spherical, < **σπάγγειν*, draw tight: see *string*.] 1. A spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, with each end rounded off; a strongylate sponge-spicule. It is simply a rhabdus whose two ends are blunt instead of sharp. A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other becomes a strongyloxe. *Sollas*.

2. In *Vermees*, a nematoid or threadworm of the genus *Strongylus* in a broad sense; a strongylid. There are many species. See *Strongylidæ*.

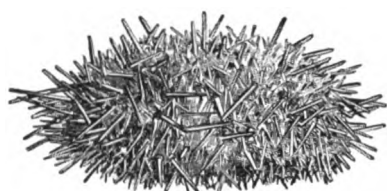
Strongylia (*strōn'jil'i-ā*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. στρογγύλος*, round, spherical: see *strongyle*.] A suborder of chilogath myriapods, with manducatory mouth, and sexual organs opening in the anterior part of the body. It includes the families *Polyxenidæ*, *Polydesmidæ*, *Iulidæ*, and *Lysipetalidæ*. *H. C. Wood*, 1865.

strongylid (*strōn'ji-lid*), *a.* and *n.* Same as *strongyloid*.

Strongylidæ (*strōn'jil'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Strongylus + -idæ*.] A family of endoparasitic nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Strongylus*, and containing about 10 other genera. They are formidable parasites, sometimes attaining a length of 3 feet, though usually much smaller than this. They are cylindrical, and more or less elongated and filiform; the mouth is oval, circular, or triangular, and armed or unarmed; and the tail of the male is furnished with a bursa or pouch, or a pair of membranous lobes, and usually a pair of protruding spicules. The female is commonly larger than the male. *Strongylus bronchialis* is the lung-strongyle of man: the female is an inch long, the male half that size. *S. armatus* infests the horse; *S. micrurus* and *S. contortus* are found in ruminants, as cattle and sheep. *Eustrongylus gigas* is the giant strongyle of the kidney, the largest known endoparasite of this kind, the male being about a foot long, the female a yard or more. *Strongylus quadridentatus* or *Sclerostoma duodenale* infests the human intestine, and a similar strongyle, *Synygmatrachealis*, causes the gapes in poultry, occurring in great numbers in the air-passages.

Strongylocentrotus (*strōn'ji-lō-sen-trō'tus*), *n.* [*NL.* (Brandt), < *Gr. στρογγύλος*, round,

spherical, + *κεντροτός*, < *κέντρον*, point, center: see *center*¹.] A genus of regular sea-urchins,



Common New England Sea-urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachensis*).

of the family *Echinidae*. One of the commonest and best-known sea-urchins of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *S. drobachensis*.

strongyloid (stron'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*< stron-gyle + -oid.*] *I. a.* Like a strongyle; related to the genus *Strongylus*; belonging to the *Strongylidae*.

II. n. A strongyle, or some similar nematoid.

strongyloxa (stron-ji-lok'sē-ā), *n.*; pl. *strongyloxa* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, + *ὄξιν*, sharp.] A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other; a strongyloxa sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

strongyloxa (stron-ji-lok'sē-āt), *a.* [As *strongyloxa* + *-ate*.] Blunt at one end and sharp at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a strongyloxa. *Sollas*.

Strongylus (stron'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, spherical, < **στρογγύλιν*, draw tight, squeeze: see *strangle*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Strongylidae*. Müller, 1780.—2. [*i. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-li).] In sponges, a strongyloxa.

strontia (stron'shi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Klaproth), < *strontium*, *q. v.*] The monoxid of strontium, SrO, an alkaline earth which when pure is an infusible grayish-white powder having an acid burning taste. It is soluble in water with evolution of heat, slaking into a hydroxid, Sr(OH)₂, which is quite soluble and deposits from its solution crystals of the hydrate containing eight molecules of water of crystallization. The hydroxid has a strong alkaline reaction, and is more caustic than lime, but less so than the alkalis. Strontia does not occur native, but is prepared by igniting the carbonate, the mineral strontianite.

strontian (stron'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< strontium + -an.*] *I. n.* Native strontium carbonate; strontianite; hence, also, strontia, and sometimes strontium. [Indefinite and rare.]

II. a. Pertaining to or containing strontia or strontium.—**Strontium yellow**, a color formed by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

strontianiferous (stron'shi-a-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< strontian + -iferous.*] Containing strontian. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 238.

strontianite (stron'shi-an-it), *n.* [*< Strontian + -ite*.] Native strontium carbonate, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and rarely in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of aragonite in form. It varies in color from white to yellow and pale green. It was first discovered in the lead-mines of Strontian, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

strontic (stron'tik), *a.* [*< strontia + -ic.*] Same as *strontitic*.

strontites (stron-ti'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *stronti* (um) + *-ites*.] Same as *strontia*: so named by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontium.

strontitic (stron-tit'ik), *a.* [*< NL. strontia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from strontia or strontium.

strontium (stron'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland.] Chemical symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.62; specific gravity, 2.54. A pale yellow metal, less lustrous than barium, malleable, and fusible at a red heat. When heated in air, it burns with a bright flame to the oxid. It decomposes water at ordinary temperatures, evolving hydrogen, and uniting with the oxygen of the water to form the hydroxid. It does not occur native. The chief strontium minerals are the carbonate (strontianite) and the sulphate (celestine). Strontium also occurs as a silicate in the mineral brewsterite. It has been detected in the waters of various mineral springs, as well as in sea-water, and in the ashes of some marine plants. Salts of strontium are chiefly used in pyrotechny (imparting an intense red color to flames), and in sugar-refining.

strook (strük). An old preterit of *strike*. *Pope*, *Iliad*, xxi. 498.

stroot (strüt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strut*¹.

strop (strop), *n.* [The older and more correct form of *strap*; < ME. *strop*, *strobe*, < AS. *stropp* (= D. *strop*, etc.), < L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, a strap: see *strap*.] 1. Same as *strap*. Specifi-

cally—2. A strap or strip of leather, thick canvas, or other flexible material, suitably prepared for smoothing the edge of a razor drawn over it while it is attached by one end and held in the hand by the other; hence also, by extension, a two-sided or four-sided piece of wood, with a handle and a casing, having strips of leather of differing surfaces affixed to two sides, and the two other sides, when (as more commonly) present, covered with coarser and finer emery or other abrasive powder for use in honing a razor.—3. *Naut.*, same as *strap*, 1 (a).—4. In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

strop (strop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stropped*, ppr. *stropping*. [*< strap, n.*] To sharpen on or as if on a strop or strap.

Scarce are the gray-haired sires who *strop* their razors on the family Bible, and doze in the chimney-corner. C. D. Warner, *Backlog studies*, p. 2.

strobe (ströp), *n.* A dialectal form of *strap*. **strophanthin** (strö-fan'thin), *n.* [*< Strophanthus + -in*.] An active poisonous principle, said to be neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, found in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Strophanthus (strö-fan'thus), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1802), so called from the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla; < Gr. *στροφος*, a twisted band, a cord (< *στροφή*, turn, twist), + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous sym-petalous plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitidæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx; a funnel-shaped corolla with five tailed lobes and an ample throat, bearing about ten scales within, and including the long taper-pointed anthers; and an ovary of two distinct carpels, ripening into divergent follicles with seeds tailed at one end and extended at the other into a long plumose beak. There are about 35 species, natives of Asia and tropical Africa, with one, *S. Capensis*, in South Africa. They are small trees or shrubs or often climbers, either smooth or hairy, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and terminal cymes of handsome flowers which are either white, yellowish, orange, red, or purple. The seeds of several species or varieties in Africa yield arrow-poison: in western Africa *S. hispidus* affords the inée poison (see *poison of Pahonias*, under *poison*), in eastern Africa *S. Kombe* the kombe poison, and some species between Zanzibar and Somal-land the wanika poison. But *S. Kombe* is suspected to be a variety of *S. hispidus*, and the third species is probably the same. Since 1878 these seeds have excited great medical interest as a medium for the treatment of heart-disease, but their investigation is not complete. (See *strophanthin*.) Several species are cultivated under the name *twisted-flower*.

strophe (strö'fē), *n.* [*< NL. strophe*, < L. *strophē*, < Gr. *στροφή*, a turning round, a recurring metrical system, the movement of a chorus while turning in one direction in the dance, the accompanying rhythmical (musical and metrical) composition, < *στροφή*, turn, twist. 1. In *anc. pros.*: (a) A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem; also, a stanza in modern poetry. In a narrower sense—(b) The former of two metrically corresponding systems, as distinguished from the latter or *antistrophe*. (c) The fourth part of the parabasis and first part of the epirrhematic syzygy. It is hymnic in character, as opposed to the scopic tone of the epirrhema.—2. In *bot.*, one of the spirals formed in phyllotaxy. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Asclepiadean strophe**. See *Asclepiadean*.

strophic (strof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. στροφικός*, of or pertaining to a strophe, < *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] Of or pertaining to a strophe or strophes; constituting strophes; consisting of strophes: as, *strophic* composition; *strophic* poems.

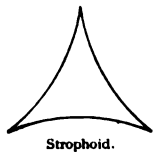
strophical (strof'i-kal), *a.* [*< strophic + -al.*] Same as *strophic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

stropholate (strof'i-ō-lät), *a.* [*< strophole + -ate*.] In *bot.*, bearing or furnished with a strophole or something that resembles it.

stropholated (strof'i-ō-lä-ted), *a.* [*< stropholate + -ed*.] Same as *stropholate*.

strophole (strof'i-öl), *n.* [*< L. stropholum*, a small wreath or chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, < Gr. *στροφών*, a band, a breast-band, dim. of *στροφος*, a twisted band, a braid, a cord, < *στροφή*, turn, twist. In *bot.*, an appendage produced from the hilum of certain seeds, of the same origin as a true aril, but less developed. Sometimes used interchangeably with *caruncle*, from which it clearly differs.

strophoid (strof'oid), *n.* [*< F. strophoide*, < Gr. *στροφος*, a twisted band, a cord.] 1. A nodal plane cubic curve which is the locus of a focus of a conic whose directrix and two tangents are given.—2. A



Strophoid.

curve which is the locus of intersections of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. See also *substrophoid*.—**Right strophoid**, a strophoid symmetrical with respect to the line through the two centers of rotation.

Strophostyles (strof-ō-sti'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), so called from the incurved style; < Gr. *στροφος*, a twisted band, a cord, + *στυλος*, a pillar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Phaseolus*, in which it is included by some authors, by capitate flowers with the keel and included style and stamens incurved but not spirally coiled, and followed by a commonly terete and straight pod with its scurfy or smooth seeds quadrate or oblong, not reniform. There are about 6 species, all natives of North America, including Mexico and the West India. Four species occur in the United States. They are tangled vines with prostrate or climbing stems, usually retrorsely hairy, bearing pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and usually long-stalked purplish clusters of a few sessile flowers. Two species, known as *wild bean*, both called *Phaseolus helvolus* by various authors, extend along the Atlantic coast northward to Long Island or farther, of which *S. umbellata* is a slender twiner of sandy fields, and *S. helvola* a commonly trailing plant extending west to South Dakota and to Texas. In Missouri on river-bottoms a high-climbing species, *S. Missouriensis*, sometimes reaches 30 feet. Another species, *S. pauciflora*, occurs in the southern and western United States. See *Phaseolus*.

strophulus (strof'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of **strophus*, < Gr. *στροφος*, a twisted band, a cord: see *strophole*.] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum*, *white-gum*, *tooth-rash*, etc.

strossers (stros'ēr-z), *n.* [A var. of *trossers*, which is a variant of *trousers*: see *trousers*.] Same as *trossers*.

You rode like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait strossers. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 7. 57.

Sets his son a-horseback in cloth-of-gold breeches, while he himself goes to the devil a-foot in a pair of old strossers! *Middleton*, *No Wit Like a Woman*, II. 1.

stroud¹ (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd*; origin obscure.] A senseless or silly song. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

stroud² (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd*; origin obscure.] 1. Same as *strouthing*.—2. A blanket made of strouthing.

Be pleased to give to the son of the Piankasha king these two strouds to clothe him. *Journal of Capt. Treat* (1752), p. 52. (*Bartlett*.)

strouding (strou'ding), *n.* [*< stroud*¹ + *-ing*.] Coarse warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

Hazelnuts enough to barter at the nearest store for a few yards of blue strouthing such as the Indians use. *The Century*, XXXIII. 33.

stroup (stroup), *n.* [Also *strop*; < ME. *stroupe*, *stroppe*, < Sw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, = Norw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, an orifice, = Dan. *strube*, the throat, gullet; cf. Icel. *strjúpi*, the trunk of the human body with the head cut off.] 1. The trachea or windpipe. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his troupe. *Langstaff's Chronicle*, p. 190. (*Halliwel*.)

2. A spout (of a tea-kettle, etc.). [Scotch.]

strout, *v.* An obsolete or provincial variant of *strut*¹. *Bacon*.

strove (ströv). Preterit of *strive*. **strow** (strö), *v. t.*; pret. *strowed*, pp. *strowed* or *strown*, ppr. *strowing*. An archaic form of *strew*.

strow¹, *a.* [Cf. *strow*, *strew*.] Loose; scattered. [Rare and dubious.]

Nay, where the grass,
Too strow for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.
Lady Alimony, D 4 b. (*Nares*.)

strowd¹ (stroud), *n.* See *stroud*¹.

strowd², *n.* See *stroud*².

strowl, *v. i.* An old spelling of *stroll*.

strown (strön). A past participle of *strow*.

strowpet, *n.* See *strowp*.

stroyt, *v. t.* [ME. *stroyen*, by apheresis from *destroyen*: see *destroy*.] To destroy. *Middleton*.

stroyt, *n.* [ME. < *stroy*, *v.*] Destruction.

stroyall (stroi'äl), *n.* [*< stroy*, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who destroys or wastes recklessly; a waster.

A giddy brain master, and stroyall his knave,
Brings ruling to ruin, and thrift to her grave.
Tusser, *Good Husbandly Lessons*.

stroyer (stroi'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. stroyere*, by apheresis from *destroyer*.] A destroyer.

The drake, stroyere of his owene kynde.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 360.

stroylt, *n.* See *stroil*.

strub (strub), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *strubbed*, ppr. *strubbing*. [A dial. var. of **strup*, var. of *strip*.] To rob, or practise robbery; strip of something: as, to *strub* a bird's nest. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Robert Coad . . . was convicted of "being a night-walker, and pilfering and *strubbing* in the night-time."

A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 220.

struck (struk). Preterit and past participle of *strike*.

strucken (struk'n). An old or dialectal past participle of *strike*.

structural (struk'tjū-rāl), *a.* [*< structure + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to structure; constructional.

The structural differences which separate Man from the Gorilla and Chimpanzee.

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 123.

2. Concerned with structure or construction; constructive. [Rare.]

Chaucer . . . had a structural faculty which distinguishes him from all other English poets, his contemporaries.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 254.

3. In *biol.*: (a) Of or pertaining to structure; morphological: as, structural characters; structural peculiarities. (b) Possessing or characterized by structure; structured; organized. — **Structural botany**. See *botany* (a). — **Structural disease**, a disease involving visible (gross or microscopic) changes in the tissues affected. Also called *organic* and contrasted with *functional disease*. — **Structural geology**, that branch of geology which has to do with the position and arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth, from the point of view of their composition, mode of aggregation, and relations of position, as determined by physical conditions, without special reference to paleontological characters. Nearly the same as *stratigraphical geology*, or *stratigraphy*. Also called *geotectonic geology*.

structuralization (struk'tjū-rāl-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< structuralize + -ation.*] A making or keeping structural; the act of bringing into or maintaining in structural form or relation. Also spelled *structuralisation*. [Rare.]

There is the materialisation of motives as the basis of future function, the *structuralisation* of simple function as the step of an advance to a higher function.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 30.

structurally (struk'tjū-rāl-i), *adv.* In a structural manner; with regard to structure.

structure (struk'tjūr), *n.* [*< F. structure = Sp. Pg. estructura = It. struttura, < L. structura, a fitting together, adjustment, building, erection, a building, edifice, structure, < struere, pp. structus, pile up, arrange, assemble, build. Cf. construct, instruct, destroy, etc.*] 1. The act of building or constructing; a building up; edification. [Obsolete or rare.]

This doon, the sydes make up with structure,
And footes VIII it hold in latitude.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.

J. Dryden, Jr., tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv. 116.

2. That which is built or constructed; an edifice or a building of any kind; in the widest sense, any production or piece of work artificially built up, or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner; any construction.

There stands a structure of majestic frame.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 8.

The vaulted polygonal chapter-house is a structure peculiar to England.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 168.

3. An organic form; the combination of parts in any natural production; an organization of parts or elements.

A structure which has been developed through long-continued selection.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 181.

There can be no knowledge of function without a knowledge of some structure as performing function.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 265.

4. Mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents; form; make: used of both natural and artificial productions.

Thy House, whose stately Structure so much cost.

Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 3.

The antistrophe structure (of *Æschylus*'s odes) being perhaps a concession to fashion.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 174.

Specifically—(a) In *biol.*, manner or mode of organization: construction and arrangement of tissues, parts, or organs as components of a whole organism: structural or organic morphology; organization: as, animal or vegetable structure; the structure of an animal or a plant; the structure of the brain, of a coral, etc.

Though structure up to a certain point [in the animal organism] is requisite for growth, structure beyond that point impedes growth.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 64.

(b) In *geol.*, various characteristic features, considered collectively, of rocks and of rock-forming minerals, which features differ much in their nature and origin. Stratification, jointing, cleavage, and foliation are among the principal

structural peculiarities of rock-masses, which are chiefly to be studied in the field. Some geologists would limit the term *structure* to petrographic phenomena of this kind, which have been designated as *macroscopic rock-structures*. The minuter structural details of rocks and their components are in part included under the name *structure*, and in part under that of *texture*. Thus, a rock may have a crystalline, granular, spherulitic, perlitic, etc., structure, or a flinty, earthy, glassy, etc., texture. But the usages of geologists differ in the employment of terms of this kind, and there can be no precise limit drawn separating textures from structures. In general, however, the structural peculiarities of a rock are those which specially interest the geologist; the textural belong more properly to the petrographer. Microstructures, or those details of structure belonging to the constituents of rocks which are in general not to be satisfactorily studied without the aid of the microscope, are peculiarly the field of observation of the petrographer. For macrostructures, see *breccia*, *cleat*, *cleavage*, *concretionary*, *fragmentary*, *foliation*, *joint*, *schist*, *slate*, and *slaty*, and *stratification*; for microstructures and textures, see *amygdaloidal*, *cryptocrystalline*, *crystalline*, *felsophyric*, *globulite*, *granitoid*, *granophyric* and *granophyric*, *holocrystalline*, *massive*, *microcrystalline*, *microlith* and *micro-lithic*, *ocellar*, *pegmatitic*, *perlitic*, *porphyritic*, *scoriaceous*, *spherulitic*, *trachytic*, *vesicular*, *vitreous*, and *vitrophyre*.

Viewed broadly, there are two leading types of structure among rocks—crystalline or massive, and fragmental.

A. Geikie, in Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

Banded, columnar, concentric, epidermal, fibrous, fluidal structure. See the adjectives. — **Centric structure**. See *ocellar structure*, under *ocellar*. — **Flow-and-plunge structure**. See *flow*. — **Fluxion-structure**. Same as *fluidal structure*. — **Globulitic structure**, a structure characterized by the predominance of those minute drop-like bodies called by Vogelsang globulites, which are the earliest and simplest forms of the devitrification process in a glassy component of a rock. — **Granitoid structure**, the structure of granite; a holocrystalline structure. — **Tabular structure**. See *tabular*.

structure (struk'tjūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *structured*, ppr. *structuring*. [*< structure, n.*] To form into a structure; organize the parts or elements of in structural form. [Rare.]

What degree of likeness can we find between a man and a mountain? . . . the one has little internal structure, and that irregular, the other is elaborately structured internally in a definite way.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 186.

structureless (struk'tjūr-less), *a.* [*< structure + -less.*] Without structure; devoid of distinct parts; unorganized; unformed; hence, lacking arrangement; informal; specifically, in *biol.*, having no distinction of parts or organs; not histologically differentiated; not forming or formed into a tissue; homogeneous; amorphous.

structurely (struk'tjūr-li), *adv.* [*< structure + -ly.*] In structure or formation; by construction. [Rare.]

These aggregates of the lowest order, each formed of physiological units united into a group that is *structurely* single.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 181.

structurist (struk'tjūr-ist), *n.* [*< structure + -ist.*] One who makes structures; a builder. [Rare.]

struggle (strug'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *struggled*, ppr. *struggling*. [Early mod. E. also *strogell*, *strogell*; < ME. *struglen*, *stroglen*, *strogelen*; perhaps a weakened form of **strokelen*, which may be a var. of **stroukelen*, the supposed ME. orig. of E. *stroll*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen* = LG. *strükeln* = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble: see *stroll*.] To put forth violent effort, as in an emergency or as a result of intense excitement; act or strive strenuously against some antagonistic force or influence; be engaged in an earnest effort or conflict; labor or contend urgently, as for some object: used chiefly of persons, but also, figuratively, of things.

Everie Merchant, viewing their limbs and wounds, caused other slaves to struggle with them, to trie their strength.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 29.

How nature and his honour struggle in him!

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 5.

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state!

Addison, Cato, Prolog.

So saying, he took the boy, that cried aloud

And struggled hard.

Tennyson, Dora.

The light struggled in through windows of oiled paper, but they read the word of God by it.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

So on and on I struggled, thro' the thick bushes and over logs.

Grace Greenwood, Recollections of Childhood, p. 28.

— **Syn.** *Strive*, etc. (see attempt); toll.

struggle (strug'l), *n.* [*< struggle, v.*] A violent effort; a strenuous or straining exertion; a strenuous endeavor to accomplish, avoid, or escape something; a contest with some opposing force: as, a struggle to get free; the struggle of death; a struggle with poverty.

With great hurry and struggle [he] endeavoured to clap the cover on again.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II.

The long and fierce struggle between the Crown and the Barons had terminated. Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist. — **Syn.** *Endeavor*, *Effort*, *Exertion*, *Pains*, *Labor*, *Struggle*. See *strife*. The above are in the order of strength.

struggler (strug'lér), *n.* [*< struggle + -er.*] One who or that which struggles; one who strives or contends with violent effort.

struldbrug (struld'brug), *n.* [A made name.] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" ("Voyage to Laputa"), one of a small class of immortals or deathless persons in "Luggnagg," born with an indicative sign in the forehead, who after four-score live on at public expense in the imbecility of extreme age.

strull (strul), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. E. dial. *stroll*, strength, agility; cf. *strut*, a brace.] A bar so placed as to resist weight. Loudon.

strum (strum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strummed*, ppr. *strumming*. [Prob. a var. of *thrum* with intensive prefix *s* (as in *splash*, *plash*, etc.): see *thrum*, *drum*.] 1. *Intrans.* To play unskillfully, or in a vulgar, noisy manner, on a stringed musical instrument of the lute or harp kind, as a guitar, banjo, or zither, or (by extension) on a pianoforte; thrum.

"Ah, there is Fred beginning to *strum*! I must go and hinder him from jarring all your nerves," said Rosamond.

Fred, having opened the piano, . . . was parenthetically performing "Cherry Ripe" with one hand.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

II. *trans.* 1. To play upon carelessly or unskillfully, as a stringed instrument; produce by rough manipulation of musical chords. — 2. To produce a specified effect upon by strumming on a musical instrument.

To be stuck down to an old spinet to *strum* my father to sleep.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.

strum (strum), *n.* [*< strum, v.*] A strumming; a careless or discordant performance on a stringed instrument.

We heard the occasional strum of a guitar.

The Century, XXXIX. 487.

struma (strö'mä), *n.*; pl. *strumæ* (-më). [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, < *struere*, pile up, build: see *structure*.] 1. In *pathol.*: (a) Scrofula. (b) Goiter. — 2. In *bot.*, a cushion-like swelling or dilatation of or on an organ, as that at the extremity of the petiole of many leaves, or at one side of the base of the capsule in many mosses.

strumatic (strö-mat'ik), *a.* [*< LL. strumaticus*, pertaining to struma, < L. *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] Same as *strumose*.

strumiferous (strö-mif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< NL. struma*, q. v., + *L. ferre* = E. *bear*.] In *bot.*, bearing strumæ; strumose.

strumiform (strö-mi-förm), *a.* [*< NL. struma* + *L. forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a struma.

strummer (strum'ér), *n.* [*< strum + -er.*] One who strums; a careless or unskillful player on a stringed instrument. W. Black, House-boat, vi. **strumose**, **strumous** (strö'mös, -mus), *a.* [= OF. *strumeus*, *estrumeux*, < L. *strumosus*, characterized by the presence of struma, or of strumæ, < *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] 1. Scrofulous; of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with struma. — 2. In *bot.*, bearing strumæ.

strumousness (strö'mus-ness), *n.* The state or character of being strumose or strumous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* [*< ME. strumpet*, *strompet*, *strumpet*; origin unknown; perhaps orig. **stropete* or **strupete*, < OF. **strupete*, vernacularly **struppee*, < L. *stuprata*, fem. pp. of *stuprare*, debauch; cf. OF. *strupe*, *stupre*, debauchery, concubinage, < L. *stuprum*, debauchery, > *stuprare* (> It. *stuprare*, *stuprare* = Sp. *estuprar* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), debauch; cf. Gr. *στυπῆσις*, maltreat (see *stuprum*, *stuprate*). Cf. Ir. Gael. *striopach*, strumpet. The E. dial. *strum*, strumpet, is prob. an abbr. of *strumpet*.] A prostitute; a harlot; a bold, lascivious woman: also used adjectively.

Shameless *strumpets*, whose vncurbed swing

Many poore soules vnto confusion bring.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind.

Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 16.

strumpet (strum'pet), *v. t.* [*< strumpet, n.*] 1. To make a strumpet of; bring to the condition of a strumpet. Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 146. [Rare.] — 2. To call or treat as a strumpet; give an ill name to; slander scurrilously.

With his untrue reports *strumpet* your fame.

Massinger.

strumstrum (strum'strum), *n.* [Imitative reduplication of *strum*. Cf. *tom-tom*.] A rude

musical instrument with strings. See the quotation.

The *Strumtrum* is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large Goad cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed. *Dampier, Voyages*, i. 127.

strumulose (strō'mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strumose*.] In bot., furnished with a small struma.

strung (strung). Preterit and past participle of *string*.

strunt¹ (strunt), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *strut*.] To walk sturdily; walk with state; strut. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strunt² (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bird's tail; also, the tail of any animal. *Hallwell*. [North. Eng.]

strunt³ (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Spirituous liquor, or a drink partly consisting of such liquor.

Syne wi' a social glass o' strunt
They parted aff careerin'.

Burns, Halloween.

2. A sullen fit; a pet. *Ramsay*.

[Scotch in both uses.]

strut¹ (strut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting*. [Early mod. E. or dial. also *strout*, *stroot*; < ME. *strouten*, *strowten*, *struten*, < Dan. *strutte*, *strut*, = Sw. *strutta*, walk with a jolting step, = MHG. *G. strutzen*, swell, strut; cf. MHG. *strüz*, *G. strauss*, a fight, contention. MHG. *striuzen*, contend, struggle. See *strut²*, *n.*, and cf. *strut¹*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To swell; protuberate; bulge or spread out.

Crul was his heer and as the gold it shoon,
And strutted as a fanne, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

The mizens strutted with the gale.

Chapman, Iliad, l. 464.

The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden*.

2. To stand or walk stiffly with the tail erect and spread, as the peacock, the turkey, and various other birds. It is characteristic of the male in the breeding-season. See *showing-off*, 2, and cuts under *peafowl* and *turkey*.

3. To walk with a pompous gait and erect head, as from pride or affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head, . . . and strut in his gait?
Shak., M. W. of W., l. 4. 31.

Meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly strutted. *Burke, American Taxation*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to swell; enlarge; give more importance to.

I will make a brief list of the particulars themselves in an historical truth noways strutted nor made greater by language. *Bacon, War with Spain*.

2. To protrude; cause to bulge.

Or else (the lands) lifting vp themselves in Hills, knitting their furrowed browes, and strutting out their goggle eyes to watch their treasure, which they keep imprisoned in their stonie walls. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 829.

* **strut¹** (strut), *n.* [< ME. *strut*, *strot*, *strot*: see *strut¹*, *v.*] 1. A proud step or walk, with the head erect; affected dignity in walking.

Synst of thy strot & syne to flyte,
& sech hys blythe ful swete & swythe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 353.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. [Prov. Eng.]—3. *Dispute; contention; strife.* *Havelok*, l. 1039.

strut¹, *p. a.* [Contr. pp. of *strut¹*, *v.*] Swelling out; protuberant; bulging.

He beginneth now to return with his belly strut and full.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 213. (*Trench*.)

* **strut²** (strut), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *strútr*, a hood jutting out like a horn, = Norw. *strut*, a spout, nozzle, = Sw. *strut*, a paper cornet; cf. LG. *strutt*, stiff, rigid; from the root of *strut¹*: see *strut¹*, *v.*] A brace or support for the reception of direct thrust, pressure, or weight in construction; any piece of wood or iron, or other member of a structure, designed to support a part or parts by pressure in the direction of its length. Struts may be either upright, diagonal, or horizontal. The struts of a roof extend obliquely from a rafter to a king-post or queen-post. Diagonal struts are also used between joists, in gates, etc. Also called *stretching-piece*. See cuts under *roof*, *queen-post*, and *floor*.

strut³ (strut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting*. [< *strut²*, *n.*] To brace or support by a strut or struts, in construction of any kind; hold in place or strengthen by an upright, diagonal, or transverse support.

strut-beam (strut'bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struthian (strō'thi-ān), *a.* [< *Struthio* + *-an*.] Same as *struthious*.

Struthidea (strō'thid'ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *στροθίδης*, a small bird, a sparrow, +

είδος, form.] An Australian genus of jay-like birds, belonging to the family *Corvidæ*, having the wings short, the tail moderately long and



Struthidea cinerea.

graduated, the nostrils exposed, and the bill stout and conical. The only species is *S. cinerea*, 12½ inches long, gray with black bill, feet, and tail, and white eyes. Also called *Brachystoma* and *Brachyprorus*.

struthiiform (strō'thi-i-fōrm), *a.* Same as *struthioniform*.

Struthio (strō'thi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brissson, 1760; Linnaeus, 1766), < L. *struthio*, < Gr. *στροθίων*, the ostrich, < *στροθός*, a sparrow, < *στροθός*, 'the big sparrow,' the ostrich: see *ostrich*.] The only genus of *Struthionidae*, having but two toes, and so many other important structural characters that in some systems it is made the sole representative of an order *Struthiones*. *S. camelus*, the African ostrich, is the most northern species; there are also *S. meridionalis*, *S. australis* of South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* of Somaliland. The genus formerly included some other struthious birds, as the American ostriches, now called *Iheas*. See cut under *ostrich*.

Struthiocamelus (strō'thi-ō-ka-mē'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *struthiocamelus*, for 'struthiocamelus.' < Gr. *στροθόκαμηλος*, the ostrich, < *στροθός*, sparrow, + *κάμηλος*, camel: see *camel*.] Same as *Struthio*.

struthoid (strō'thi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *στροθίων*, the ostrich, + *είδος*, form.] Ostrich-like; struthious to any extent; especially, struthious in the narrowest sense.

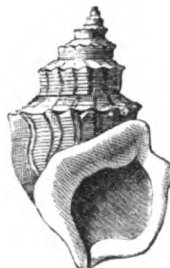
Struthiolaria (strō'thi-ō-lā-rī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Struthiolariidae*: so called because the lip of the shell has been compared to the foot of an ostrich.

Struthiolariidae (strō'thi-ō-lā-rī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthiolaria* + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Struthiolaria*. The animal has slender tentacles with eyes at their external bases, an oval foot, and a characteristic dentition (the central tooth being squarish, the lateral wide, five marginal teeth falciform, and the supplementary ones very narrow). The shell is bucciniform with oval subcanaliculate aperture. The living species are confined to the southern Pacific.

struthiolarioid (strō'thi-ō-lā-rī-oid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Struthiolariidae*.

Struthiones (strō'thi-ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Struthio*, q. v.] 1. The ostriches in a broad sense; the struthious or ratite birds. See *Ratitæ*, and cuts under *cassowary*, *Dromæus*, *emu*, *ostrich*, and *Rhea*.—2. An ordinal group restricted to the genus *Struthio*. *A. Newton*.

Struthionidae (strō'thi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio* (n.) + *-idae*.] The ostrich family, variously restricted. (a) Containing the genera *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarina*, and *Dromæus*, and divided into *Struthioninae* and *Casuarinae*: same as *Struthiones*, 1. (b) Containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea*. Same as *Struthioninae* (a). (c) Containing only the genus *Struthio*, or the two-toed African ostriches alone. The differences between these ostriches and all other birds is about as great as those usually held to characterize orders in ornithology. The digits are only two, the hallux and inner digit being aborted, leaving the third and fourth digits with the usual ratio of phalanges (4, 5), and there are corresponding modifications of the lower end of the metatarsus. The leg-bones are greatly elongated, and there is a pubic symphysis. The fore limb is reduced, with the antebrachium not half so long as the humerus; and the manus has three digits, two of which bear claws. The wings are useless for flight. There are thirty-five precaudal vertebrae, and the bodies of the sacral vertebrae ankylose with the fore ends of the pubes and ischia. The sternum is doubly notched on each side behind. There are important cranial and especially palatal characters. The plumage is not aftershafted.



Struthiolaria straminea.

struthioniform (strō'thi-on'i-fōrm), *a.* [Also irreg. *struthiiform*; < NL. *struthioniformis*, < L. *struthio* (n.), an ostrich, + *forma*, form.] Resembling an ostrich in the sense of being dromæognathous, as a tinamou; of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes*.

Struthioniformes (strō'thi-on-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *struthioniformis*: see *struthioniform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the South American tinamou, or *Crypturi*, and coextensive with the *Dromæognathæ* of Huxley: so called from their resemblance in some respects (notably palatal structure) to struthious birds.

Struthioninae (strō'thi-ō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio* (n.) + *-inae*.] The ostriches, variously restricted. (a) A subfamily of *Struthionidae* (a), containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea*, or the African and American ostriches, thus contrasted with *Casuarinae*, the cassowaries and emus. (b) A subfamily of *Struthionidae* (b): contrasted with *Rheinae*. (c) The only subfamily of *Struthionidae* (c), coterminous therewith.

struthionine (strō'thi-ō-nīn), *a.* [< NL. *struthioninus*, < L. *struthio* (n.), an ostrich: see *Struthio*.] Resembling or related to an ostrich more or less closely; in a narrow sense, of or pertaining to the *Struthioninae*; in a wide sense, struthious; ratite.

struthious (strō'thi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Struthio* + *-ous*.] Ostrich-like; resembling or related to the ostriches; struthiiform; ratite.

strutter (strut'er), *n.* [< *strut* + *-er*.] One who struts; a pompous fellow. *Imp. Dict.*

strutting (strut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strut*, *v.*] In *carp.*, diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

strutting-beam (strut'ing-bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struttingly (strut'ing-li), *adv.* In a strutting manner; with a proud step; boastfully.

strutting-piece (strut'ing-pēs), *n.* Same as *bridging*.

struvite (strō'vīt), *n.* [Named after *Struve*, a Russian statesman.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, often occurring in connection with guano-deposits. It is found in orthorhombic crystals, often hemimorphic, and has a white or pale-yellow color and vitreous luster.

struyt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *stroy*.

stry (stri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stried*, ppr. *strying*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *stroy*.

strychnia (strik'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Strychnos*, q. v.] Same as *strychnine*.

strychnic (strik'nīk), *a.* [< NL. *strychnia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnine: as, *strychnic acid*.

strychnina (strik'nī-nā), *n.* A form of *strychnia*.

strychnine, **strychnin** (strik'nīn), *n.* [< NL. *Strychnos* + *-ine*, *-in*.] A vegetable alkaloid (C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₂), the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieute*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii*, *S. Nux-comica*, *S. colubrina*, etc. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. Nux-comica*. It is colorless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is little soluble, requiring 7,000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce tetanic spasms, but are used in medicine especially in conditions of exhaustion and certain forms of paralysis. See cut under *nux vomica*.—Hall's solution of strychnine. See *solution*.

strychninism (strik'nī-nizm), *n.* [< *strychnine* + *-ism*.] The condition produced by an excessive dose of strychnine.

strychnism (strik'nizm), *n.* [< *strychnia* + *-ism*.] The hyperexcitable state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine.

strychnized (strik'nīzd), *a.* Brought under the influence of strychnine.

Strychnos (strik'nōs), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1735), < L. *strychnos*, < Gr. *στροχίς* or *στροχός*, a plant of the nightshade kind.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Spigeliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Strychnææ*. It is characterized by flowers with valvate corolla-lobes, and a usually two-celled ovary which becomes in fruit an indehiscent berry, commonly globose and pulpy with a hardened rind. About 65 species have been described, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, often vines climbing high by stiff hooked and recurved tendrils, in a few species armed with straight spines. They have opposite membranous or coriaceous three- to five-nerved leaves, and small or rather long salver-shaped flowers in terminal or axillary cymes, usually white and densely aggregated. Many species yield powerful poisons, sometimes of great medicinal value. For species

yielding strychnine, see *strychnine*; for *S. Nux-vomica*, see also *nux vomica*, *brucine*, and *Angostura bark* (under *bark*); for *S. Tieute*, *chettik*; for *S. colubrina*, *snake-wood*; for *S. Ignatii*, *St. Ignatius' beans*, under *bean*. For *S. tozifera*, see *curari*; for *S. Pseudo-quina*, *copalche*; for *S. potatorum* (also called *water-filter nut*), see *clearing-nut*. The root of West African species is used in ordeals. Although the seeds are usually poisonous, the fruit of several species, as in India of *S. potatorum*, in Java of *S. Tieute*, and in Egypt and Senegal of *S. in-nocua*, contains a pulp which is an article of food. *S. pinto-perma*, the Queensland strychnine-tree, is an evergreen shrubby climber, sometimes cultivated.

stryner, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *strain*.

stuardi, *n.* Old spellings of *steward*.

Stuartia (stū-ār'ti-ū), *n.* [NL., named after John Stuart, Marquis of Bute, a patron of botany.] 1. An inadmissible emendation of *Stewartia* (Linnaeus, 1741), a genus of plants of the family *Theaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, and an ovary which contains two ascending ovules in each of its five cells, and ripens into a loculicidal and somewhat woody capsule with lenticular seeds, little albumen, and a straight embryo with a slender inferior radicle. There are 6 species, natives of North America and Japan. They are shrubs with membranous deciduous leaves, and short-petioled flowers solitary in the axils, often large and showy, each usually of five imbricated petals, and numerous stamens with versatile anthers. Two handsome white-flowered species, from the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky, and southward, are sometimes cultivated under the name of *stuartia*—*Stewartia Malacodendron* with a single style, and *S. pentagyna* with five styles and larger leaves. *S. Pseudo-camelia*, from Japan, is also in cultivation.

*2. [*l. c.*] A shrub of this genus.

stub (stub), *n.* [*ME. stub, stubbe*, < *AS. styb* = *D. stobbe* = *LG. stubbe* = *Icel. stubbi, stobbi*, also *stobbr* = *Norw. stubbe, stubb* = *Sw. stubbe, stubb* = *Dan. stub, a stump, stubb*. Cf. *Gael. stob*, a stake, *stub*, *Lith. stobas*, an upright pillar, mast, *L. stipes*, a post, *Gr. στῖλος*, a stump, *Skt. stambha*, a post, *√ stambh*, make firm, set fast. Cf. *stump* and *stubble*.] 1. The end of a fallen tree, shrub, or plant remaining in the ground; a stump; now, especially, a short stump or projecting root of inconspicuous size. Here stands a drie *stub* of some tree, a cubite from the ground. *Chapman, Iliad, xlii. 306.*

2. A projection like a stump; a piece or part of something sticking out: as, a dog with only a *stub* of a tail; the *stub* of a broken tooth.

The horn [of the buffalo] at three months is about 1 inch in length, and is a mere little *stub*. *W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report (1887), ii. 397.*

3. A short remaining piece of something; a terminal remnant: as, the *stub* of a pencil or of a cigar; a *stub* of candle.—4. A worn horseshoe-nail; a stub-nail; specifically, in the plural, nails, or bits of iron of the quality of old horseshoe-nails, used as material for gun-barrels or other articles requiring great toughness.

Every blacksmith's shop rung with the rhythmical clang of busy hammers, beating out old iron, such as horse-shoes, nails, or *stubs*, into the great harpoons. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, xvi.*

5. Something truncated, resembling a small stump, or constituting a terminal remnant. (a) A blunt-pointed pen; a *stub*-pen. (b) A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement with it. (c) A short file adapted to working in and around depressions that cannot be reached by an ordinary file. (d) The unsawed butt-end of a plank. See *stub-shot*, 1.

6. The inner end of one of the duplicate numbered blanks in a check-book or the like, which is left in the book with a memorandum corresponding to the check or other blank which is filled out and detached; counterfoil.—7. Figuratively, a block; a blockhead.

Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*. *Milton, Education.*

Stub damascus. See *damascus*.

stub (stub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stubbed*, ppr. *stubby*. [= *Sw. stubba* = *Dan. stubbe*, cut short, dock, curtail; from the noun.] 1. To grub up by the roots; pull or raise the stub of; pull or raise as a stub: as, to *stub* a tree; to *stub* up roots.

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubbed, died a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift, Bauls and Philemon.*

2. To clear of stubs; grub up stubs or roots from, as land.

Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I mean'd to 'a *stubb'd* it at fall. *Tennyson, Northern Farmer (Old Style).*

A large fenced-in field, well *stubbed*, on which the manure from the cattle is spread. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 424.*

3. To make a stub of; cut to a stub; give a truncated or stubbed appearance to; truncate: as, to *stub* off a post or a quill pen.—4. To ruin by extravagance. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To strike against something projecting from a surface; stump: as, to *stub* one's foot. [U. S.]

stubbed (stub'ed or stubd), *a.* [*stub* + *-ed*.] 1. Resembling a stub; short and blunt; truncated.

Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribands, and fine postes. *B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.*

2. Rough with roots and stumps; stubby.

Then came a bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood. *Browning, Childs Roland.*

3. Blunt or rugged in character; not delicate or sensitive; hardy.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall those delicate people. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 106.*

stubbedness (stub'ed-nes), *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

stubbiness (stub'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being stubby.—2. Same as *stubbedness*.

stubble (stub'l), *n.* [Also dial. *stopple*; < *ME. stubbe, stubbel, stubbyl, stobil, stobul, stopple*, < *OF. stuble, estuble, estoble, estouble, estoule, estouille, esteule, F. étouille, étoule* = *Pr. estobla* = *It. stoppia* = *MD. D. stoppel* = *LG. stoppele, stoppel* = *OHG. stupfilla, MHG. stupfel, G. stoppel, stubble*; all appar. < *L. stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, a stalk, etc.: see *stipule*. The word has been confused in ML., etc., with *L. stippa, stupa, stipa, tow*, and in E. with *stub*.] 1. The lower ends of grain-stalks, collectively, left standing in the ground when the crops are cut; the covering of a harvested field of grain.

They turned in their *stubble* to sow another croppe of wheate in the same place. *Coryat, Crudities, i. 151.*

2. Something resembling or analogous to stubble, especially a short rough beard, or the short hair on a cropped head. See *stubby*.

stubbled (stub'ld), *a.* [*stubble* + *-ed*.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbly.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbled* plain,
Just as a lark, descending, clos'd his strain. *Gay, To the Right Hon. Paul Methuen.*

2. Stubbed.

stubble-field (stub'l-fēld), *n.* A field covered with stubble; a piece of ground from which grain has been cut.

stubble-geese (stub'l-gēs), *n.* [*ME. stubbel-geos*; < *stubble* + *goose*.] 1. The graylag goose, *Anser cinereus*. Also called *harvest-geese*.

Of many a pilgrym hastow *Crystes* curs,
For of thy percelly yet they fare the wors
That they can eten with thy *stubble* goos. *Chaucer, Prolog. to Cook's Tale, l. 27.*

2. See the quotation, and compare *green-geese*.

So *stubble-geese* at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit; next May produces green. *W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 77.*

stubble-land (stub'l-land), *n.* Land covered with stubble; a stubble-field. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 35.*

stubble-plow (stub'l-plou), *n.* A plow adapted to stubble land; a pulverizing plow.

stubble-rake (stub'l-rāk), *n.* A rake for glean- ing a reaped field.

stubble-turner (stub'l-tēr'nēr), *n.* A wing attachment to a plow to turn down stubble, etc., in advance of the plowshare.

stubby (stub'li), *a.* [*stubble* + *-y*.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbled.

He . . . rubbed his *stubby* chin with a sort of bewildered thoughtfulness. *Harper's Mag., LXXX. 357.*

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff.

A young man of aggressive manners, whose *stubby* black hair stood out from his head. *The Century, XXXVII. 600.*

stub-book (stub'būk), *n.* A book containing only stubs, and serving as a record of the checks or other papers detached from them.

The filed *stub-books* of stamps, now occupying a very large and rapidly increasing space in the files-rooms. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 700.*

stubborn (stub'orn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stubburne, stoburne*; < *ME. stoburn, stoburne, styburne, stiburn, stiborn, stibourne*; prob. orig. **stybor*, **stibor* (the final *n* being due to misdividing of the derived noun *styburnesse* taken as **styburnnesse* (E. *stubbornness*), or a mere addition as in *bittern*, *slattern*, appar. < *AS. styb*, a stump, *stub*, + adj. formative *-or* as in *AS. bitor*, E. *bitter*, etc.)] 1. Sturdy; stout; strong.

I was yong and ful of ragerye,
Stibourne and strong and joly as a pye. *Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 456.*

2. Fixed or set in opinion or purpose; obstinately determined; inflexibly resolute; not to be moved by persuasion; unyielding.

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 122.*

Some of them, for their *stubborn* refusing the Grace he had offered them, were adjudged to Death, and the rest fined. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 172.*

3. Persistently obdurate; obtuse to reason or right; obstinately perverse. [This sense depends upon the connection, and is not always clearly distinguishable from the preceding, since what is justifiable or natural persistence from one point of view may be sheer perversity from another.]

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,
Holdyng his purpos *stiburn* agayn reason. *Lydgate, Order of Fools.*

They ceased not from their own doings, nor from their *stubborn* way. *Judges ii. 19.*

Sirrah, thou art said to have a *stubborn* soul,
That apprehends no further than this world. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 486.*

From the necessity of bowing down the *stubborn* neck of their pride and ambition to the yoke of moderation and virtue. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

4. Persistently pursued or practised; obstinately maintained; not readily abandoned or relinquished.

Stubborn attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

Proud as he is, that iron heart retains
Its *stubborn* purpose, and his friends disdain. *Pope, Iliad, ix. 742.*

Stout were their hearts, and *stubborn* was their strife. *Scott, The Poacher.*

5. Difficult of treatment or management; hard to deal with or handle; not easily manipulated; refractory; tough; unyielding; stiff.

Facts are *stubborn* things. *Proverbial saying.*

In hissing flames huge silver bars are roll'd,
And *stubborn* brass, and tin, and solid gold. *Pope, Iliad, xviii. 546.*

While round them *stubborn* thorns and furze increase,
And creeping briars. *Dyer, Fleece, i. 107.*

Not Hope herself, with all her flattering art,
Can cure this *stubborn* sickness of the heart. *Crabbe, Works, i. 140.*

Stubborn marble is that which, on account of its excessive hardness, is very difficult to work, and is apt to fly off in splinters. *Marble-Worker, § 25.*

6. Harsh; rough; rude; coarse in texture or quality.

Like strict men of order,
They do correct their bodies with a bench
Or a poor *stubborn* table. *Beau and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 2.*

Their Cloth [made from bark] . . . is *stubborn* when new,
wears out soon. *Dampier, Voyages, i. 316.*

If Hector's Spouse was clad in *stubborn* Staff,
A Soldier's Wife became it well enough. *Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

= *Syn. 2* and *3. Refractory, Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*): wilful, headstrong, unruly, inflexible, obdurate, ungovernable, indocile, mulish.

stubborn (stub'orn), *v. t.* [*stubborn*, *a.*] To make stubbhorn; render stiff, unyielding, enduring, or the like. [Rare.]

Stubby ridge
Stubborn'd with iron. *Keats, Hyperion, ii.*

stubbornly (stub'orn-li), *adv.* In a stubbhorn manner; inflexibly; obstinately.

stubbornness (stub'orn-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stubburnesse*; < *ME. styburnesse, stiburnesse*, etc.: see *stubborn*.] The state or character of being inflexible or stubbhorn; obstinate persistence, obduracy, or refractoriness.

stubborn-shafted (stub'orn-shāf'ted), *a.* Having a stiff or unyielding shaft or trunk. [Rare.]

Before a gloom of *stubborn-shafted* oaks,
Three . . . horsemen waiting. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

stubby (stub'i), *a.* [*stub* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding with stubs.—2. Short, thick, and stiff; stubbed: as, *stubby* bristles; *stubby* fingers.

stub-damask (stub'dam'ask), *n.* A kind of damaskeened iron made of stubs, used for shot-gun barrels. See *stub-twist*.

Stub damask is made from the same materials as *stub twist*, but the rods after the first drawing are subjected to a high degree of torsion, and two or three of them are then welded laterally to form the ribbon. *Amer. Cyc., VII. 356.*

stub-end (stub'end'), *n.* In *mach.*, the enlarged rectangular end or prism of a pitman or connecting-rod, over which the strap of a strap-joint passes, forming with the end of the prism a rectangular inclosure which holds the brasses or boxes fitted to a crank-wrist or to a cross-head pin. Compare *strap-joint*.

The keyway is in the butt or *stub end* of the rod. *Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 403.*

stub-feather (stub'fēw'ēr), *n.* One of the short feathers left on a fowl after it has been plucked; a pin-feather. *Hallwell.*

stub-iron (stub'ī'ern), *n.* Iron formed from stubs, used principally for making fine gun-barrels.

stub-mortise (stub'môr'tis), *n.* A mortise which does not pass through the entire thickness of the timber in which it is made.

stub-nail (stub'nâl), *n.* An old or worn horse-shoe-nail; any short and thick nail; a stub.

stub-pen (stub'pen), *n.* A pen having a blunt or truncated nib, usually short and broad.

stub-short (stub'shört), *n.* Same as *stub-shot*, 1.

stub-shot (stub'shot), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the butt or unsawed part at the end of a plank, separated from the log. Also called *stub-short*. — 2. In turning, the unworked part on a piece turned in a lathe, where it is secured to the center. It is removed when the work is finished.

stub-tenon (stub'ten'on), *n.* In carp., a short tenon, as at the end of an upright. *E. H. Knight.*

stub-twist (stub'twist), *n.* A material for fine shot-gun barrels, as those of fowling-pieces, wrought from stubs, and brought into form by twisting or coiling round a mandrel or by welding; also, a gun-barrel made of this material.

stubbwort (stüb'wört), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*: so called from its growing about stubs or stumps. [Prov. Eng.]

stucco (stük'ö), *n.* [Formerly also *stuck*. < F. *stuc* = Sp. *estuco* = Pg. *estruque* = D. *stuc* = G. Sw. *stuck* = Dan. *stuk*; < It. *stucco*, < OHG. *stucchi*, MHG. *stucke*, G. *stück*, a piece, a patch, = D. *stuk* = OS. *stuckki* = AS. *stycce* = Icel. *stykki*, a piece; connected with *stock*.] 1. Plaster or cement, of varying degrees of fineness, used as a coating for walls, either internally or externally, and for the production of ornamental effects and figures. Stucco for decorative purposes, as the cornices and moldings of rooms and the enrichment of ceilings, usually consists of slaked lime, chalk, and pulverized white marble, tempered in water, or of calcined gypsum or plaster of Paris mixed with glue, and sometimes also gelatin or gum arabic, in a hot solution. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of *cements*. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to those of the finest marble. The stucco used for the third coat of three-coat plaster consists of fine lime and sand. In a species called *bastard stucco* a small quantity of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is troweled.

2. Work made of stucco. The ornamenting of cornices, etc., with garlands, festoons, fruits, and figures in stucco was carried to great elaboration by the ancient Romans, and by the Italians under Raphael's guidance in the sixteenth century.

stucco (stük'ö), *v. t.* [*stucco*, *n.*] To apply stucco to; cover with stucco or fine plaster.

stuccoer (stük'ö-ër), *n.* [*stucco* + -er]. One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, etc.; one who works or deals in stucco.

stucco-work (stük'ö-wérk), *n.* Ornamental work composed of stucco.

stuck¹ (stük), *pret.* and *past participle* of *stick¹* and *stick²*.

stuck² (stük), *n.* [A var. of *stock²*. Cf. *tuck²*.] A thrust.

stuck³ (stük), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *stuck*.

stuck⁴ (stük), *n.* [*stuc*, < It. *stucco*, < F. *stuc*, < Imp. Dict. see *stucco*.]

stuck-in (stük'in), *n.* The stoccade.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck in* with such a mortal motion that it is inevitable. *Shak., T. N., III. 4. 303.*

stuckle (stük'l), *n.* [Dim. of *stock³*, *stook*.] A number of sheaves set together in a field; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

stuckling (stük'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thin apple pasty; a fritter. [Prov. Eng.]

stuck-up (stük'up), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Offensively proud or conceited; puffed up; consequential. [Collog.]

He (the true gentleman) is never *stuck-up*, nor looks down upon others because they have not titles, honors, or social position equal to his own. *W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 144.*

II. *n.* Same as *strap-oyster*. *E. Ingersoll.*
stud¹ (stud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *studd*; < ME. *stode*, < AS. *studu*, *stuthu*, a post, = Icel. *stodh* = Sw. *stöd*, a post, = Dan. *stöd*, stub, stump, = MHG. G. *stütze*, a prop, support; cf. Skt. *sthūna*, a post. Cf. *stooth*, a doublet of *stud¹*. Hence ult. *studdle*.] 1. A post; an upright prop or support; specifically, one of the small beams or scantlings in a building, of the height of a single story, which, with the laths nailed upon them, form the walls of the different rooms. See cut under *siding*.

It is a gross mistake in architecture to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 11. (Latham.)

24. The stem, trunk, or stock of a tree or shrub. See not thilke same Hawthorne *stude*, How bragly it begins to budde, And utter his tender head? *Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.*

3. A transverse piece of cast-iron inserted in each link of a chain cable to prop the sides apart and strengthen it. See cut under *chain*.

— 4. A nail, boss, knob, or protuberance affixed to a surface, especially as an ornament. Crystal and myrrhine cups, embossed with gems And studs of pearl. *Milton, P. R., IV. 120.*

The armour of the legs consists of a chausses of chain-mall, and chausses lacing behind, which appear to be formed of *studs* rivetted on cloth or leather. *J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. p. xvii.*

5. A piece in the form of a boss or knob for use as a button or fastener, or in some other way. A stud for a bolt is a rounded nut to be screwed on to the projecting end. A stud for lacing is a button set in an eyelet-hole and having an ear round which the lace is passed. A shirt-stud is an ornamental button commonly with a tang or a spire by which it can be inserted in and removed from an eyelet-hole or small buttonhole in the front of the shirt.

The grate which (shut) the day out-barres, Those golden *studds* which nalle the starres. *Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, IV. 122).*

The *stud* itself, called the anvil, is connected to the sending battery, and the other pole of this battery is to earth. *R. S. Culley, Pract. Teleg., p. 289.*

The mantle, which falls over the back of the figure and is not gathered up at the arms, is secured by a cordon attached to two lozenge-shaped *studs*. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.*

shirt-stud abscess, an abscess with a superficial and a deep cavity, connected by a short sinus.

stud¹ (stud), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *studded*, *ppr.* *studding*. [*stud¹*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stydja*, prop, steady.] 1. To furnish with or support by studs, or upright props.

Is it a wholesome place to live in, with its black shingles, and the green moss that shows how damp they are? Its dark, low *studded* rooms? *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.*

2. To set with or as with studs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd, Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak., T. of the 8, Ind., II. 44.*

3. To set with protuberant objects of any kind; scatter over with separate things rising above the surface: as, a bay *studded* with islands.

A fine lawn sloped away from it, *studded* with clumps of trees. *Fröing, Sketch-Book, p. 30.*

4. To lie scattered over the surface of; be spread prominently about in.

The turf around our pavilion fairly blazes with the splendor of the yellow daisies and crimson poppies that *stud* it. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.*

studded armor, armor composed of leather, cloth in several thicknesses, or the like, through which are driven metal rivets with large heads, forming studs or bosses.

stud² (stud), *n.* [*stud²*, *stod*, < AS. *stöd*, a stud, = OHG. *stut*, *stuat*, *stuta*, a stud, MHG. *stut*, *stüt*, a stud, a breeding mare, G. *stute*, a breeding mare (*gestüt*, a stud), = Icel. *stöd* = Dan. *stod*, a stud, = Sw. *sto*, a mare. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. Cf. *stead*.] 1. A number of horses kept for any purpose, especially for breeding or sporting.

He keeps the *stud* (which is to be diminished) because he thinks he ought to support the turf. *Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.*

2. The place where a stud is kept, especially for breeding; a stud-farm.

In the *studs* of persons of quality in Ireland, where care is taken, . . . we see horses bred of excellent shape. *Sir W. Temple, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.*

3. A stallion, especially one kept for service in breeding; a stud-horse. [Collog.] — 4. Dogs kept for breeding; a kennel. [U. S.] — In the *stud*, kept for breeding, as a horse or dog.

stud³, *studet*, *n.* Middle English forms of *stead*. **stud-bolt** (stud'bolt), *n.* A bolt with a thread at each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and have a nut screwed on it at the other.

stud-book (stud'bük), *n.* The genealogical register of a stud, especially of horses; a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, especially horses.

studdery (stud'er-i), *n.* [*stud²* + -ery.] A place for keeping a stud of horses. *Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., III. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).*

studding (stud'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stud¹*, *v.*] In carp., studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

studding-sail (stud'ing-säl), *pron.* by sailors *stun'sil*, *n.* [*studding*, verbal *n.* of *stud¹*, support, + *sail*; or else altered from **steadying-sail*.] A sail set beyond the leechees of some of the principal square sails during a fair wind,

very seldom used. Lower studding-sails, either square or three-cornered, are set outside of the leechees of the foresail. Topmast- and topgallant-studding-sails are set outside of the topmast and topgallant-sail. They are spread at the head by small yards and at the foot by booms which slide out from the yardarms. Also called *steering-sail*. See cuts under *ringtail* and *ship*. — **Studding-sail-booms**, long poles which slide out and in through boom-irons on the yards. See cut under *ship*.

studdle (stud'l), *n.* [*ME. studdyl*, *studdul*, *stodul*, *stedulle*, < Icel. *studdh*, a prop, stay, upright, stud, dim. of *stodh* (= AS. *studu*, etc.), a prop: see *stud¹*.] 1. A prop or bar about a loom. *Prompt. Parv., p. 481.* — 2. One of the vertical timbers which support the sets in the timbering of a mining-shaft.

student, *n.* See *stud³*.

student (stü'dent), *n.* [= F. *étudiant* = Pr. *estudian* = Sp. *estudiante* = Pg. *estudiante* = It. *studiente*, *studiente*, *studente* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *student*, a student, < L. *student* (-t-), *ppr.* of *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, apply one's self, study; perhaps (with alteration of *sp-* to *st-*) = Gr. *σπουδέν*, be eager, hasten. Hence also *study*, *studious*, etc.] 1. A studious person; one who practises studying or investigation; one given to the study of books or the acquisition of knowledge: as, a *student* of science or of nature.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good *student* from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak., M. W. of W., III. 1. 38.*

2. A person who is engaged in a course of study, either general or special; one who studies, especially with a view to education of a higher kind; an advanced scholar or pupil: as, an academical or college *student*; a *student* of theology, law, medicine, or art.

A greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a *student* in England than elsewhere. *Goldsmith, English Clergy.*

Student or students' lamp. See *lamp¹*.

student-parsnip (stü'dent-pärs'nip), *n.* See *parsnip*.

studentry (stü'dent-ri), *n.* [*student* + -ry.] Students collectively; a body of students. *Kingsley, Hypatia.* [Rare.]

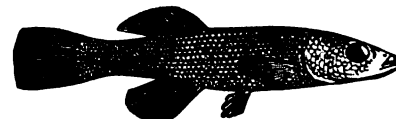
studentship (stü'dent-ship), *n.* [*student* + -ship.] 1. The state of being a student. [Rare.] — 2. An endowment or foundation for a student; a provision for the maintenance of a person in a course of study.

She (George Eliot) . . . founded to his memory the "George Henry Lewes *studentship*." *Dict. Nat. Biog., XIII. 221.*

studerite (stö'dër-it), *n.* [Named after Bernhard *Studer*, a Swiss geologist (1794-1887).] A mineral from the canton of Valais in Switzerland, closely related to tetrahedrite.

stud-farm (stud'färm), *n.* A tract of land devoted to the breeding and rearing of horses.

studfish (stud'fish), *n.* A kind of killifish, *Fundulus catenatus*, 6 or 7 inches long, locally



Studfish (*Fundulus catenatus*).

abundant in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the cyprinodonts. A related species is the spotted studfish, *F. stellifer*, of the Alabama river. These represent a section of the genus with the dorsal fin beginning nearly above the anal.

stud-flower (stud'flou'ër), *n.* A name proposed by Meehan for the plant *Helonius bullata*, translating the specific name.

stud-groom (stud'gröm), *n.* A groom (generally the head groom) of a stud. *Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 782.*

stud-horse (stud'hörs), *n.* [*ME. *stodhors*, < AS. *stödhors* (= Icel. *stödhhross*), < *stöd*, stud, + *hors*, horse.] A horse kept in the stud for breeding purposes; a stallion.

studied (stud'id), *p. a.* 1. Informed or qualified by study; instructed; versed; learned.

The natural man . . . be he never so great a philosopher, never so well seen in the law, never so *studied* in the Scripture, . . . yet he cannot understand the things of the Spirit of God. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6.*

2. Studiously contrived or thought out; premeditated; deliberate: as, a *studied* insult.

The flattering senate Decees him divine honours, and to cross it Were death with *studied* torments. *Massinger, Roman Actor, I. 1.*

studiedly (stud'id-li), *adv.* In a studied manner; with study or deliberation; deliberately. *Life of Mede*, prefixed to his Works, p. 39. (*Latham*.)

studier (stud'i-er), *n.* [*< study* + *-er*]. One who studies; an examiner or investigator. *Jane Austen*, *Pride and Prejudice*, ix.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* [*< It. studio*, a study; see *study*]. A room especially arranged for painting, drawing, photographing, or other art-work. It is usually fitted with windows for securing a pure sky-light, or light free from cross-reflections, and is so placed, when possible, as to receive light from the north side.

studiosus (stū'di-us), *a.* [= *F. studiosus* = *Sp. Pg. estudioso* = *It. studioso*, *< L. studiosus*, eager, assiduous, *< studium*, eagerness, zeal, study; see *study*]. 1. Given to study or learning; inclined to learn or investigate; seeking knowledge from books, inquiry, meditation, or by other means: as, a *studious* pupil or investigator; a *studious* reasoner.

Let the *studious* of these things search them in their proper Authors. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 319.

2. Exercising study or careful consideration; attentively mindful or considerate; thoughtful; heedful; intent; assiduous.

I am *studious* to keep the ancient terms.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 157.

One at least *studious* of deserving well.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

3. Manifesting study or deliberation; planned; studied.

But yet be wary in thy *studious* care.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 5. 97.

4. Devoted to or used for the purposes of study; serving as a place of study or contemplation. [*Rare*.]

Some to the wars, to try their fortune there; . . .
Some to the *studious* universities.

Shak., T. G. of V., I. 3. 10.

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.

Milton, II *Penseroso*, l. 156.

= *Syn.* 1. *Studious*, *Scholarly*. *Studious* represents a fact in conduct; *scholarly*, a fact in taste or predilection, or a similar result: as, he was very *studious*, but not really of *scholarly* instincts, nor likely ever to produce a *scholarly* treatise.

studiously (stū'di-us-li), *adv.* In a *studious* manner; with reference to study or learning; as a student; in a studied manner; with *studious* consideration or care; *studiedly*; *heedfully*; *deliberately*: as, to be *studiously* inclined; to investigate a subject *studiously*.

studiousness (stū'di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being *studious*; diligence in study; addictiveness to books or investigation.

Studite (stū'dit), *n.* [*< LGr. Σπουδῖτης*, *< Σπουδός*, *Studius*, a Roman who built a monastery (thence known as the *Studium*) for the order.] A member of the order of Acemeti. The most famous of the order was St. Theodore the Studite (died 826), confessor against the Iconoclasts and hymnographer.

studwork (stud'wérk), *n.* [*< stud* + *work*].

1. Brickwork interspersed with studs; construction with alternating bricks and studs.—2. That which is made or held by means of studs, especially in armor; brigandine-work, jazerant-work, or other process for producing garments of fence by means of ordinary textile fabrics or leather set with studs. See *cut* under *brigandine*.

study¹ (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). [*Early mod. E. also studie*; *< ME. study, stody, studye, studie*, *< OF. estude, estude*, *F. étude* = *Sp. estudio* = *Pg. estudo* = *It. studio*, *< L. studium*, eagerness, zeal, exertion, study, *< studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, study; see *student*]. 1. Eagerness; earnestness; zeal. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

They do thereby [by the burning of the books] better declare the *study* of their godliness.

Calvin, on Acts xix. 19, p. 189 (*Calvin Trans. Soc.*.)

2. Zealous endeavor; studied effort, aim, or purpose; deliberate contrivance or intention.

Men's *study* is set rather to take gifts, and to get of other men's goods, than to give any of their own.

Lutimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is my *study*

To seem despitful and ungentle to you.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 85.

As touching your Graces diligence and singulier good *studie* and means for the eyde of th'Emperors affayres.

R. Sampson, To Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 354).

This is a cruelty beyond man's *study*.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, iv. 6.

3. The mental effort of understanding, appreciating, and assimilating anything, especially a book; the earnest and protracted examination of a question, by reflection, collection and scrutiny of evidence, and otherwise; the pursuit of learning.

In continual *studie* and contemplation.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 4.

When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call *intension* or *study*.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xix. 1.

4. An exercise in learning or the pursuit of knowledge; an act or course of intellectual acquisition, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles: as, the actor's *study* was very rapid; also, an effort to gain an understanding of something; a particular course of learning, inquiry, or investigation: as, to pursue the *study* of physics or of a language; to make a *study* of trade, of a case at law, or of a man's life or character.

The chief cittle is *Hama*, sometime called *Tarsus*, famous for the *studies* of learning, herein (saith *Strabo*) surmounting both *Athens* and *Alexandria*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 834.

His [Calvin's] bringing up was in the *study* of the civil law.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., II.

5. That which is studied or to be studied; a branch of learning; a subject of acquired or desired knowledge; a matter for investigation or meditation.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.

Bacon, *Studies* (ed. 1887).

The proper *study* of mankind is man.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, II. 2.

'Twas, in truth, a *study*,

To mark his spirit, alternating between
A decent and professional gravity
And an irreverent mirthfulness.

Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*, Int.

Personally I think that Shakespeare is almost the easiest *study*; perhaps because of my being accustomed as a boy to see Shakespeare's plays.

Leader Wallace, *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 720.

6. A state of mental inquiry or cogitation; debate or counsel with one's self; deep meditation; a muse; a quandary.

Pandarus, that in a *study* stood,
Er he was war, she tok him by the hood.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1180.

I haf gret *study* til I haf tydings fro 3ow.

Paston Letters, I. 78.

The king of Castile, herewith a little confused, and in a *studie*, said, That can I doe with my honour.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 224.

7. *Theat.*, one who studies or learns; a student; specifically, a memorizer of a part for the theater; an actor as a memorizer.

I've got a part of twelve lengths here which I must be up in to-morrow night, and I haven't had time to look at it yet. I'm a confounded quick *study*, that's one comfort.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xxiii.

8. In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, having something of the instructive and gymnastic purpose of an exercise combined with a certain amount of artistic value; an étude. An elaborate work of this class, combining great technical difficulty with decided artistic interest, is often called a *concert study*.

9. Something done as an exercise in learning, or in special study or observation; specifically, in *art*, a sketch or performance executed as an educational exercise, as a memorandum or record of observations or effects, or as a guide for a finished production: as, the story is a *study* of morbid passion; a *study* of a head for a painting.—10. A room in a dwelling-house or other building set apart for private study, reading, writing, or any similar occupation; by extension, the private room or office of the master of a house, however it may be used.

Get me a taper in my *study*, *Lucius*.

Shak., J. C., II. 1. 7.

There is a gold wand,

Stands in King Cornwall's *study* window.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 242).

Academy study. See *academy*.—**Brown study**. See *brown*.—**Syn.** 3. Research, inquiry, investigation.—6. Reflection.

study¹ (stud'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *studied*, ppr. *studying*. [*< ME. studyen, stodyen*, *< OF. estudier*, *F. étudier* = *Sp. estudiar* = *Pg. estudar* = *It. studiare*, *< ML. studiare*, study, *< L. studium*, eagerness, zeal, study; see *study*¹, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To exercise the mind in learning; apply one's self to the acquisition of knowledge; acquire knowledge and mental training, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles.

So much, dear liege, I have already sworn:

That is, to live and *study* here three years.

Shak., I. L. L., I. 1. 35.

2. To exercise the mind in considering or contriving; deliberate upon or about something; ponder.

Al this maketh me on meteles to *studie*,
And how the preest preudee no pardon to Do-wel.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 317.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.

Swift.

3. To muse; meditate; cogitate; reflect; resolve thoughts or ideas: used absolutely. [*Archaic or colloq.*]

Which made the butchers of Nottingham

To *study* as they did stand,

Saying, "Surely he is some prodigal."

Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 35).

Brer Fox, he come up, en dar lay Brer Rabbit, periently cole en stiff. Brer Fox he look at Brer Rabbit, en he sorter *study*.

J. C. Harris, *Uncle Remus*, xv.

4. To endeavor *studiously* or thoughtfully; use *studied* or careful efforts; be diligent or zealous; plan; contrive: as, to *study* for peace or for the general good.

With that he departed from his moder and yede into a chamber, and be-gan to *study* howe he myght spede to go to the kynges Arthur.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 178.

Study [give diligence, R. V.] to shew thyself approved unto God.

2 Tim. II. 15.

5. To prosecute a regular course of study, as that prescribed to prepare one for the exercise of a profession: as, to *study* for the bar, or for the church or ministry.—To *study* up, to make a special study; bring up or refresh one's knowledge by study. [*Colloq.*]

II. trans. 1. To seek to learn by memorizing the facts, principles, or words of; apply the mind to learning; store in the memory, either generally or verbatim: as, to *study* a book, a language, history, etc.; to *study* a part in a play or a piece for recitation.

Kath. Where did you *study* all this goodly speech?

Pet. It is extempore, from my mother-wit.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 264.

2. To seek to ascertain or to learn the particulars of, as by observation or inquiry; make a study of; inquire into; investigate: as, to *study* a man's character or the customs of a society; to *study* the geology of a region, or a case of disease.

I'll . . . entertain some score or two of tailors,

To *study* fashions to adorn my body.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 2. 258.

3. To consider in detail; deliberate upon; think out: as, to *study* the best way of doing something; to *study* a discourse or a compliment.

I will still *study* some revenge past this.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, I. 2.

4. To regard attentively or discriminatingly; consider as to requirements, character, quality, use, effect, or the like; pay distinguishing attention to: as, to *study* one's own interests; to *study* the effect of one's actions; to *study* a person; to *study* a drapery or a model in art.—5. To look at musingly, as in a brown study.

He was *studying* the toe of his foot, visible through a rift in his well-worn brogan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 85.

6. To apply the mind to learning (a specific science or branch of science), especially with the object of preparing for the exercise of a profession: as, the one is *studying* medicine, the other theology.—7. To subject to study; carry through a course of learning; educate; instruct.

The State of Avignon, . . . being visited with such of the French Preachers as had been *studied* at Geneva, the people generally became inclined unto Calvin's doctrines.

Heylin, *Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 54. (*Davies*.)

To study out, (a) To find out by study or consideration; get at the bottom of; unravel: as, to *study* out a person's meaning; he has *studied* out the mystery. (b) To think out deliberately; arrange definitely in the mind; determine the details of: as, I have *studied* out a plan; to *study* out a set of rules.—To *study* up, (a) To learn by special study or investigation; get up a knowledge of, as for a particular purpose or occasion: as, to *study* up a law-case, or a subject for an examination; to *study* up routes of travel. (b) To seek or get a knowledge of by observation or consideration; observe or reflect upon critically; make up one's mind about: as, to *study* up a person or a man's character; to *study* up arguments or reasons.—**Syn.** 2. To scrutinize, search into.—3. To reflect upon, meditate, ponder.—4. To contemplate.

study² (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). Another spelling of *study*¹, a variant of *stithy*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

stufa (stō'fā), *n.*; It. pl. *stufe* (-fe). E. *stufas* (-fāz). [*It.*] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

In many volcanic regions jets of steam, called by the Italians *stufas*, issue from fissures at a temperature high above the boiling-point.

Lyell, *Prin. of Geol.* (11th ed.), I. 391.

stuff (stuf), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. stufte*; *< ME. stuf, stuff, stufte* (= D. *LG. Dan. stof* = G. *Sw. stoff*; *ML. estoffa*), *< OF. estoffe*, *F. étoffe* = *Sp. Pg. estofa*, quilted stuff, = *It. stoffa*, *< L. stappa* (*ML. prob. also Germanized *stufpa*, *stufpa*), earlier *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, tow; see *stupe*¹. Cf. *stop*. The sense of

the L. word is better preserved in the verb *stuff*, *crum*: see *stuff*, *stop*, v.] I. n. 1. Substance or material in some definite state, form, or situation; any particular kind, mass, or aggregation of matter or things; material in some distinct or limited sense, whether raw, or wrought or to be wrought into form.

Of such a *stuff* as easy is to fynde
Is best to blide.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.
The wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, . . .
worketh according to the *stuff*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 44.
The breccia, too, is quite comparable to moraine *stuff*.
J. G. Keith, Geol. Sketches, II. 4.

The stiff upstanding of fine young *stuff*, hazel, ash, and
so on, tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out
on either side with scarcely controllable bulges.

R. D. Blackmore, Cripps, the Carrier, xxiv.
2. Incorporeal or psychical substance of some
special kind; that which arises from or con-
stitutes mind, character, or quality; any im-
material effluence, influence, principle, or es-
sence. See *mind-stuff*.

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 2. 2.
As soon as my soul enters into heaven, I shall be able to
say to the angels, I am of the same *stuff* as you, spirit and
spirit. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

Do not squander time; for that is the *stuff* which life is
made of. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth, § 1.

The spirit of Ximenes was of too stern a *stuff* to be so
easily extinguished by the breath of royal displeasure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

3. Goods; possessions in a general sense; bag-
gage: now chiefly in the phrase *household stuff*.

Assemblit were some the same in the fight,
And restorit full stithly the *stuff* of the Grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5775.

I will not stay to-night for all the town;
Therefore away, to get our *stuff* aboard.

Shak., C. of E., IV. 4. 162.
I have good *household stuff*, though I say it, both brass
and pewter, linens and woollens. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

4. Something made up, or prepared or designed,
for some specific use. (a) Woven material; a textile
fabric of any kind; specifically, a woolen fabric.

At my little mercer's in Lombard Street, . . . and there
cheaped some *stuff* to hang my room.

Pepys, Diary, II. 434.
(b) A preparation of any kind to be swallowed, as food,
drink, or medicine.

I . . . did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would cease
The present power of life.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 255.
(c) Ready money; cash; means in general. [Colloq.]

But has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? Is she rich, hey?
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 1.

(d) A preparation or composition for use in some indus-
trial process or operation. Among the many things tech-
nically known as *stuff* in this sense are (1) ground paper-
stock ready for use, the material before the final prepa-
ration being called *half-stock*; (2) the composition of tal-
low with various oils, wax, etc. (also called *dubbing*), used
in a hot state by curriers to fill the pores of leather; (3)
the similar composition of turpentine, tallow, etc., with
which the masts, sides, and other parts of wooden ships
are smeared for preservation; (4) the mixture of alum and
salt used by bakers for whitening bread. For others, see
phrases below.

5. Unwrought matter; raw material to be
worked over, or to be used in making or pro-
ducing something: as, breadstuffs (see *bread-
stuff*); foodstuff; rough stuff (for carpenters'
use); the vein-stuff of mines.

The *stuff*, I. e., the mixed ore, veinstone, and country
rock, having been cleansed, it is now possible to make a
separation by hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 463.

6. Refuse or useless material; that which is to
be rejected or cast aside; in *mining*, attle or
rubbish. Hence—7. Intellectual trash or rub-
bish; foolish or irrational expression; fustian;
twaddle: often in the exclamatory phrase *stuff
and nonsense!*

A Deal of such *Stuff* they sung to the deaf Ocean.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 278.

8. Supply or amount of something; stock;
provision; quantity; extent; vigor.

That they leave reasonable *stuff* (of fuel) upon the bak fro
spryng to spryng, to serve the pouere people of peny-
worthes and halfpenny worthes in the neep seasons.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.
I have but easy *stuff* of money withinne me, for so meche
as the season of the yer is not yet grown.

Paston Letters, I. 61.
Clear *stuff*, in *carp.*, boards free from imperfections such
as knots, wind-shakes, and ring-hearts.—Coarse *stuff*, in
building, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat
and floating of plastering.—Fine, free, inch *stuff*. See
the qualifying words.—Gaged *stuff*. Same as *page-stuff*.
—Quarter *stuff*, in *carp.* See *quarter-stuff*.—Red *stuff*,
a watchmakers' name for crocus, or oxid-of-iron powder.—
Small *stuff* (*naut.*). See *small*.—The real *stuff*. See
real.—Touching-stuff, in *aquatint engraving*, a com-
position of the ashes of cork, ivory-black, and gall with

treacle, made into a ball, and used with water for touching
up the dark parts of the plate.—White *stuff*, a gilders'
composition, formed of size and whiting, used in forming a
surface over wood that is to be gilded.

II. a. Made of stuff, especially of light woolen
fabric.—*Stuff gown*, a gown made of stuff, as distin-
guished from one of finer material, as silk; especially, in
legal phraseology, the gown of a junior barrister; hence,
in England, a junior barrister, or one under the rank of
king's counsel.

There she sat, . . . in her brown *stuff gown*, her check
apron, white handkerchief, and cap.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.
Stuff hat, a hat made in imitation of beaver, the fur of
various animals being applied to a foundation which is
rendered water-proof by the application of varnish.

stuff (stuff), v. [Early mod. E. also *stufte*; <
ME. *stufen*; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To
fill with any kind of stuff or loose material;
crum full; load to excess; crowd with some-
thing: as, to *stuff* the ears with cotton.

If you will go, I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 2. 146.

2. Specifically, to fill with stuffing or packing;
crum the cavity of with material suitable for the
special use or occasion: as, to *stuff* a cushion or
a bedtick; to *stuff* a turkey or a leg of veal for
roasting.—3. To cause to appear stuffed; puff
or swell out; distend. [Rare.]

Least the gods for sin
Should with a swelling droop *stuff* thy skin.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 278.

4. To fill the prepared skin of (an animal), for
the purpose of restoring and preserving its
natural form and appearance: the process in-
cludes wiring and mounting. See *taxidermy
and stuffing*, n., 3.

A few *stuffed* animals (as the Rector was fond of natural
history) added to the impressive character of the apart-
ment. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

5. Figuratively, to fill, crum, or crowd with
something of an immaterial nature: as, to *stuff*
a poem with mawkish sentiment.

Well *stuffed* with all manner of goodness.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6378.

You have a learned head, *stuff* it with libraries.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, IV. 5.

6. To use as stuffing or filling; dispose of by
crowding, cramming, or packing.

Put them [roses] into . . . a glass with a narrow mouth,
stuffing them close together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 365.

A woman was busy making a clearance of such articles
as she could *stuff* away in corners and behind chairs.
Chambers's Jour., LV. 42.

7. To constitute a filling for; be crowded into;
occupy so as to fill completely.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode.
Dryden, Æneid, II. 26.

8. To apply stuff to; treat with stuff, in some
technical sense. See *stuff*, n., 4 (d) (2).

Ordinarily the hand process of *stuffing* leather is ac-
complished after rolling the sides into bundles with the
grain side in, and softening them by treating or beating.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 409.

9. To stock or supply; provide with a quota
or outfit; furnish; replenish.

He *stuffed* alle castelle
Wyth armyre & vyttelle.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 549.

Stithe shippes & stoure *stuffed* with vitell,
All full vpon fote with fyne pepull in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2748.

The same nyght I cam to Placencia or Plesauce; ther
I *stuffed* me wth wyne and bred and other casies as me
thought necessary for me at that tyme.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

10. To deceive with humorous intent; gull.
[Colloq.]—To *stuff* a ballot-box, to thrust into a bal-
lot-box surreptitiously fraudulent ballots, or any ballots
which have not actually been cast by legal voters. [U. S.]
—To *stuff* out, to fill, round, or puff out; swell to the
full; distend; expand.

Stuff out his vacant garments with his form.
Shak., K. John, III. 4. 97.

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; play the glutton.

He longed to lay him down upon the shelly bed, and *stuff*;
He had often eaten oysters, but had never had enough.
W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

stuff-chest (stuff'chest), n. In *paper-manuf.*, a
vat in which the pulp is mixed preparatory to
molding.

stuffed (stuff), p. a. 1. Filled with or as with
stuffing.—2. Having the nose obstructed, as
during a cold.

I am *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 4. 64.

3. In *bot.*, filled with a cottony web or spongy
mass which is distinct from the walls: said of
stems of fungi.

stuff-engine (stuff'en'jin), n. In *paper-manuf.*,
a pulp-grinder.

stuffer (stuff'er), n. [*< stuff + -er*.] 1. One
who stuffs, or does anything called stuffing: as,
a bird-stuffer; a ballot-box stuffer.—2. That
which stuffs; specifically, a machine or an in-
strument for performing any stuffing operation:
as, a sausage-stuffer; a stuffer for horse-collars.

They [tomatoes] fall into the hopper, and are fed by the
stuffer, a cylinder worked by a treadle, into the can.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 445.

stuff-gownsmen (stuff'gounz'man), n. A junior
barrister; a stuff gown. See *stuff*, a.

stuffiness (stuff'i-ness), n. 1. The state or prop-
erty of being stuffy, close, or musty: as, the *stuff-
iness* of a room.—2. The condition of being
stuffed, or stuffed up, as by a cold. [Rare.]

As soon as one [cold] has departed with the usual final
stage of *stuffiness*, another presents itself.

George Eliot, in Cross, II. xii.

* *stuffing* (stuff'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *stuff*, v.] 1.
The material used for filling a cushion, a mat-
tress, a horse-collar, the skin of a bird or other
animal, etc.

Your titles are not writ on posta,
Or hollow statues which the best men are,
Without Promethean *stuffings* reached from heaven!—
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *cooking*, seasoned or flavored material,
such as bread-crumbs, chestnuts, mashed po-
tatoes, or oysters, used for filling the body of
a fowl, or the hollow from which a bone has
been taken in a joint of meat, before cooking,
to keep the whole in shape, and to impart flavor.

Ridley, a little of the *stuffing*. It'll make your hair curl.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

Geese and ducks to be freighted hereafter with savoury
stuffing. *Lemon*, Wait for the End, I. 14.

3. The art or operation of filling and mounting
the skin of an animal; taxidermy. Two main
methods of stuffing are distinguished as *soft* and *hard*.
In the former the skin is wired, or otherwise fixed on an in-
ternal framework, and cotton or tow is introduced, bit by
bit, till the desired form is secured. In the latter a solid
mass of tow, shaped like the animal, is introduced within
the skin, which is then molded upon this artificial body.
Hard stuffing is usually practised upon birds.

4. A filling of indifferent or superfluous mate-
rial for the sake of extension, as in a book;
padding.

If these topics be insufficient habitually to supply what
compositors call the requisite *stuffing*, . . . recourse is to
be had to reviews.

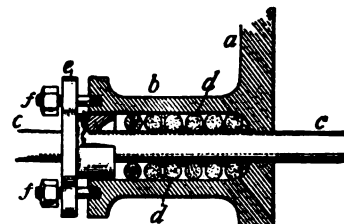
W. Taylor, in Robberds's Memoir, I. 425. (*Davies*.)

5. A mixture of fish-oil and tallow rubbed into
leather to soften it and render it supple and
water-proof. *E. H. Knight*.

The leather to receive grease or *stuffing* is usually placed
in a rotating drum or wheel. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 410.

6. The wooden wedges or folds of paper used
to wedge the plates of a comb-cutter's saw into
the two grooves in the stock.—*Rough stuffing*, a
composition of yellow ochre, white lead, varnish, and ja-
pan, used as a groundwork in painting carriages.

stuffing-box (stuff'ing-boks), n. In *mach.*, a con-
trivance for securing a steam-, air-, or water-
tight joint when it is required to pass a mov-
able rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of
a close box cast round the hole through which the rod
passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact



Stuffing-box in Steam-engine.

a, cylinder-head; b, box cast integrally with the head; c, piston-rod; d, packing wound about the rod; e, follower for compressing the packing; f, bolts and nuts for forcing the follower against the packing.

with it, a quantity of hemp or india-rubber or metallic
packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter,
and a gland or flanged cylinder is then placed on the top of
it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing
into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-
engines, in pumps, on the shaft of a screw steamer where
it passes through the stern, etc. Also called *packing-box*.
—*Lantern stuffing-box*, a long stuffing-box with tight-
ening-bolts, used in some marine engines.

stuffing-brush (stuff'ing-brush), n. A stiff brush
for rubbing stuffing into leather.

stuffing-machine (stuff'ing-ma-shén'), n. In
tanning and *currying*, a machine for working
stuffing into leather.

stuffing-wheel (stuff'ing-hwél), n. In *tanning*,
a stuffing-machine in which leather is worked
with stuffing in a revolving hollow drum, the

heat being variously applied by a steam-jacket, an internal steam-coil, or (now rarely) by direct admission of steam into the drum.

stuffy (stuf'i), *a.* [*< stuff + -y¹.*] 1. Close, as if from being stuffed and unaired; musty from closeness; oppressive to the head or lungs.

The huts let in the frost in winter and the heat in summer, and were at once *stuffy* and draughty.

Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Short Life, II.

2. Stuffed out; fat: said of a person. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. Affected as if by stuffing; muffled: said of the voice or speech.

Why, this was Mrs. Vanglit herself; her own *stuffy* voice, interspersed with the familiar coughs and gasps.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 648.

4. Made of good stuff; stout; resolute; mettle-some. [*Scotch.*]—5. Angry; sulky; obstinate. *R. Kipling, Stalky and Co., p. 86. [Colloq.]* **stuggy** (stug'i), *a.* [*A dial. var. of stogy, stocky.*] **Stocky**, thick-set; stout. [*Devonshire, Eng.*]

We are of a thickest breed. . . . Like enough, we could meet them, man for man, . . . and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so *stuggy*.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

stuket, *n.* An old spelling of *stuck⁴*.

stull¹ (stul), *n.* [*Prob. < G. stolle, < MHG. stolle, OHG. stollo, a support, prop, post. Cf. stool, stulm.*] In mining, a heavy timber secured in an excavation, and especially in the stopes. On the stulls rests the lagging, and they together form the support for the attic, or deads, which is left in the mine partly to keep the excavation from falling together and partly to avoid the expense of raising worthless rock.

stull² (stul), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A luncheon; also, a large piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

stulp¹ (stulp), *n.* [*E. dial. also stolp, stoup, stoop⁴; early mod. E. stoulpe; < ME. stulpe, stolpe, < Icel. stölp = Sw. Dan. stolpe = MD. stolpe, a post, pillar. Cf. stull¹.*] A short stout foot or wood or stone set in the ground for any purpose.

But III foote high on *stulpes* must ther be
A floor for hem.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

stultification (stul'ti-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< L. L. stultificare, turn into foolishness (see stultify), + -ation.*] The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified. *Imp. Dict.*

stultifier (stul'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* [*< stultify + -er¹.*] One who or that which stultifies.

stultify (stul'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stultified*, ppr. *stultifying*. [*< L. L. stultificare, turn into foolishness, < L. stultus, foolish, silly, + facere, make.*] 1. To make or cause to appear foolish; reduce to foolishness or absurdity: used of persons or things.

We stick at technical difficulties. I think there never was a people so choked and stultified by forms.

Emerson, Affairs in Kansas.

Mythologists . . . contrived . . . to *stultify* the mythology they professed to explain.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 262.

2. To look upon as a fool; regard as foolish. [*Rare.*]

The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own.

Haslitt. (Imp. Dict.)

To *stultify* one's self. (a) To deny, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted; expose one's self to the charge of self-contradiction. (b) In law, to allege one's own insanity.

stultiloquence (stul-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [*< L. stultiloquentia, foolish talk, babbling, < stultiloquen(-t)s, equiv. to stultiloquus, talking foolishly: see stultiloquent.*] Foolish or stupid talk; senseless babble. *Bailey, 1731.*

stultiloquent (stul-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [*< L. *stultiloquen(-t)s, equiv. to stultiloquus, talking foolishly, < stultus, foolish, + loquen(-t)s, ppr. of loqui, talk, speak.*] Given to stultiloquence, or foolish talk. *Imp. Dict.*

stultiloquently (stul-til'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

stultiloquy (stul-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [*< L. stultiloquium, foolish talking, < stultiloquus, talking foolishly: see stultiloquent.*] Foolish talk; silly babbling. [*Rare.*]

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit is indeed to all wise persons a mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 741.

stulty, *a.* [*< L. stultus, foolish.*] Foolish; stupid.

Shall fire ben blamed for it brend a foole naturally by his own *stulty* wit in stering?

Testament of Love, II. (Richardson.)

stum (stum), *n.* [*Also dial. stoom; < D. stom, unfermented wine, must, < stom, mute, quiet, = OS. stum = MLG. stum, LG. stumm = OHG. MHG. stum, G. stumm = Sw. Dan. stum, dumb,*

mute; akin to stem³, v., stammer. Cf. F. vin muet, 'mute wine.'] Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. Specifically—(a) Must which has not yet begun to ferment. (b) Must the fermentation of which has been checked by some ingredient mixed with it.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull novelle.

B. Jonson, Leges Convivales, v.

stum (stum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stumbed*, ppr. *stumbing*. [*Also stoom; < D. stommen; from the noun: see stum, n.*] 1. To prevent from fermenting; operate upon (wine) in a manner to prevent after-fermentation in casks. A common method is, before filling them, to burn sulphur in the casks with the bung-holes stopped. The sulphur is coated upon a linen rag, lighted, and then dropped in through the bung-hole, which is thereupon immediately closed. The wood of the cask is thus saturated with sulphur dioxide, which destroys all the germs of fermentation contained in it, and when the wine is put in a minute portion of the sulphur dioxide is dissolved in the liquor. Sodium sulphite added to wine in small quantity produces a similar result. Salicylic acid in minute quantity also prevents after-fermentation. A few drops of oil of mustard or a little mustard-seed dropped into wine will also stum it.

When you with High-Dutch Heeren dine,

Expect false Latin and *stum'd* Wine.

Prior, Upon a Passage in Scaligeriana.

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits.

Sir J. Floyer.

2. To fume with sulphur or brimstone, as a cask. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stumble (stum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stumbled*, ppr. *stumbling*. [*< ME. stumbelen, stombelen, stumelen, stummelen, stomelen, stomelin = MD. stomelen, D. stommelen, stumbe, = OHG. stumbalōn, bustle, = Sw. dial. stumbla, stammila, stomla = Norw. stumbla, stumbe, falter; a var. of stummer, q. v., and ult. of stammer. Cf. stump.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To slip or trip in moving on the feet; make a false step; strike the foot, or miss footing, so as to stagger or fall.

He made the kynge Rion for to *stumble*, that was sory for his brasen malle that he hadde so loste.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 339.

If my horse had happened to *stumble*, he had fallen downe with me.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 89.

Stumbling at every obstacle . . . left in the path, he at last . . . attained a terrace extending in front of the Place of Fairladies.

Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xv.

2. To move or act unsteadily or in a staggering manner; trip in doing or saying anything; make false steps or blunders, as from confusion or inattention: as, to *stumble* through a performance.

Fray Inocencio, who was terribly frightened at speaking to so great a personage, grew pale and *stumbled* in his speech.

The Century, XXXVIII. 361.

3. To take a false step or be staggered mentally or morally; trip, as against a stumbling-block; find an occasion of offense; be offended or tempted.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 John II. 10.

This Article of God's sending his Son into the World, which they seem most to *stumble* at.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

4. To come accidentally or unexpectedly: chance; happen; light: with *on* or *upon*.

Chance sometimes, in experimenting, maketh us to *stumble upon* somewhat which is new.

Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

On what evil day

Has he then *stumbled*?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 415.

II. trans. 1. To cause to stumble; cause to trip; stagger; trip up.

False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men.

Milton, Divorce, II. 3.

2. To puzzle; perplex; embarrass; nonplus; confound. [*Archaic.*]

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis.

Locke.

We do not wonder he [President Edwards] was *stumbled*

with this difficulty, for it is simply fatal to his theory.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 616.

stumble (stum'bl), *n.* [*< stumble, v.*] 1. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running.

He would have tripped at the upward step. . . . Then he apologized for his little *stumble*.

Trollope, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

2. A blunder; a failure; a false step.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

stumbler (stum'blēr), *n.* [*< ME. stumlere, stomelare; < stumble + -er¹.*] One who stumbles, in any sense. *G. Herbert, Church Porch.*

stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Any cause of stumbling or falling; that which pre-

sents itself as a difficulty in one's way; a hindrance or obstruction, physically or morally; an offense or temptation.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 Cor. I. 23.

Indeed this [coasting trade-wind] was the great *stumbling Block* that we met with in running from the Gallapagos Islands for the Island Cocos.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 15.

stumblingly (stum'bling-li), *adv.* In a stumbling or blundering manner.

I . . . marvel . . . that wee in this cleare age make so *stumblingly* after him [Chaucer].

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 62.

stumbling-stone (stum'bling-stōn), *n.* Same as *stumbling-block*.

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

stumbly (stum'bli), *a.* [*< stumble + -y¹.*] Liable to stumble; given to stumbling. [*Rare.*]

The miserable horses of the peasants are awfully slow and very *stumbly*.

The Century, XL. 570.

stummel (stum'el), *n.* The short part of a tobacco-pipe, consisting of the pipe-bowl and a short section of the stem or a socket for the attachment of a stem or mouthpiece. *Heyl, U. S. Import Duties (1889), iii. 95.*

stummer (stum'er), *v. i.* [*< ME. stomeren = Icel. Norw. stumra = Dan. stumre, stumble; cf. stumbe and stammer.*] To stumble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

stump (stump), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also stompe; < ME. stompe, stompe = MD. stompe, D. stomp = OHG. stumpf, MHG. G. stumpf = Icel. stumpr = Dan. Sw. stump, a stump, = Lith. stambas, a stump; Skt. stambha, a post, stem. Cf. stub.*] **I. n. 1.** The truncated lower end of a tree or large shrub; the part of a vegetable trunk or stem of some size left rooted in the ground when the main part falls or is cut down; after eradication, the stub with the attached roots; used absolutely, the stub of a tree: as, the *stump* of an oak; cabbage-stumps; to clear a field of *stumps*.

Their courtly figures, seated on the *stump*

Of an old yew, their favorite resting-places.

Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

They disposed themselves variously on *stumps* and boulders, and sat expectant. *Bret Harte, Tennessee's Partner.*

2. A truncated part of anything extended in length; that part which remains after the main or more important part has been removed; a stub: as, the *stump* of a limb; the *stump* of a tooth; a cigar-stump.

The *stumps* of Dagon, whose head and hands were cut off by his fall.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 30.

A Gauntlet of hot Oil was clapped upon the *stump* (of an amputated arm), to stanch the Blood.

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 18.

3. *pl.* Legs: as, to stir one's *stumps*. [*Colloq.*]

How should we bustle forward? give some counsel

How to bestir our *stumps* in these cross ways.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 1.

4. A post. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. One of the three posts constituting a wicket in the game of cricket. They are called respectively the *leg-stump* (next to which the batsman stands), *middle stump*, and *off-stump*. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily driven into the ground; the height at which they stand when fixed is 27 inches, and the width of the three, including the space between them, 8 inches. The top of each stump is grooved, and in the grooves the two small pieces of wood called *bails*, each 4 inches long, are laid from stump to stump.

6. A rubbing instrument used for toning the lights and shades of crayon- or charcoal-drawings, and sometimes for softening or broadening the lines of pencil-drawings and for applying solid tints with powdered colors. It is a short thick roll of paper or soft leather, or a bar of india-rubber, pointed at both ends.—7. In a lock, a projection on which a dog, fence, or tumbler rests. Sometimes it is introduced to prevent the improper retraction of the bolt, and sometimes to guide a moving part.—8. A place or an occasion of popular political oratory; a political rostrum or platform; hence, partizan public speaking; popular advocacy of a cause: as, to take the *stump*, or go on the *stump*, for a candidate. This meaning of the word arose from the frequent early use in the United States of a tree-stump as a rostrum in open-air political meetings. It does not necessarily convey a derogatory implication.

Superficial politicians on the *stump* still talk of the Gladstonian policy of 1886 as if it existed in 1889.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 748.

9. In coal-mining, a small pillar of coal left between the gangway or airway and the breast: to protect these passages; any small pillar. *Penn. Surr. Gloss.*—10. A blunted sound; a

sound which seems to be suddenly cut off or stopped; a thud. [Rare.]

Far up the valley the distant *stump* of a musket-shot reaches our ears. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 399.

11. A challenge or defiance to do something considered impracticable, very difficult, or very daring—that is, something to stump the person attempting it. [Colloq., U. S.]

The reason for this little freak was a *stump* on the part of some musicians, because . . . it was not supposed he could handle a baton. He did it.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV. 4.

12. In *entom.*, a very short vein or nervure of the wing, arising from another vein, and suddenly ending without emitting branches.—13. Of worms, a foot-stump. See *parapodium*, 1.—To start a vessel from the stump. See *start*.—Up a stump, stumped; nonplussed; “up a tree.”

II. a. 1. Stumped; stumpy; truncated; like a stump or stub: as, a dog with a *stump* tail.

A heavy *stumps* leg of wood to go withal.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 127.

2. Of or pertaining to the stump in the political sense: as, a *stump* speech or speaker; *stump* eloquence.

The florid eloquence of his [Lincoln's] *stump* speeches. *The Century*, XXXIX. 675.

Stump tracery, in *arch.*, a name for a late German variety of interpenetrating medieval Pointed tracery, in which the molded bar is represented as contorted and passing through itself at intervals, and cut off short so as to form a stump after every such interpenetration.

stump (stump), v. [Also *stomp*; < *stump*, n.] I. trans. 1. To truncate; lop; reduce to a stump.

Around the *stumped* top soft mosses did grow.

Dr. H. More, *Psychozia*, II. 59.

2. To strike unexpectedly and sharply, as the foot or toes, against something fixed; stub: as, to *stump* one's toe against a stone. [Colloq.]—3. To bring to a halt by obstacle or impediment; block the course of; stall; foil: of American origin, from the obstruction to vehicles offered by stumps left in a cleared tract without a road. [Colloq.]

Be inventive. Cultivate the creative side of your brain. Don't be *stumped*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 337.

Uncle Sam himself confesses that he can do everything but enjoy himself. That, he admits, *stumps* him.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 977.

Hence—4. To challenge or dare to do something difficult, dangerous, or adventurous. [Colloq., U. S.]

In some games . . . younger children are commanded, or older ones *stumped* or dared, to do dangerous things, like walking a picket fence or a high roof.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., III. 66.

5. To make stump speeches in or to; canvass or address with stump oratory: as, to *stump* a county or a constituency. [Colloq.]—6. In *cricket*: (a) To knock down a stump or the stumps of.

A herd of boys with clamour bowl'd,

And *stump'd* the wicket. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, ProL

(b) To put (a batsman) out by knocking down his wicket with the ball when, in an attempt to hit the ball, he has gone off the ground allotted to him: sometimes with out: as, he was *stumped*, or *stumped out*. Hence—7. To defeat; impoverish; ruin.

Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped*? *T. Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, xiv. [He] had shrunk his “weak means,” and was *stump'd* and “hard up.”

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 47.

8. To pay on the spot; plank down; hand over: generally with up. [Slang.]

My trusty old crony,

Do *stump* up three thousand once more as a loan.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 48.

How much is the captain going to *stump* up?

R. D. Blackmore, *Christowell*, I. xxiii.

9. In *art*, to use a stump upon; tone or modify by the application of a stump: as, to *stump* a crayon- or charcoal-drawing.—10. In *hat-making*, to stretch out (a felted wool hat) after the operation of washing, and prior to drying.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily, as if on stumps or w oden legs.

He rose from his seat, *stumped* across the room.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xli.

The guard picks him off the coach-top and sets him on his legs, and they *stump* off into the bar.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4.

2. To make stump speeches; conduct electioneering by public speaking; make harangues from the stump. See *stump*, n., 8. [Colloq.]

There will be a severe contest between the Conservatives, who are *stumping* vigorously, and Mr. — and the Republicans.

The Nation, VI. 242.

To *stump* it. (a) To take to flight; run off. [Slang.]

Stump it, my cove; that's a Bow-street runner.

Bulwer, *Night and Morning*, II. 2.

(b) To travel about making stump speeches. [Colloq.]

stumpage (stum'pāj), n. [*< stump + -age.*] 1. Standing timber; timber-trees collectively, as in a particular tract of forest, with reference to their value for cutting or stumping, independently of that of the land. [U. S.]

No forest lands are to be sold, but the *stumpage* on them may be disposed of in the discretion of the commissioner of forests.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 98.

2. A tax levied in some of the United States on the amount and value of timber cut for commercial purposes.

stumper (stum'pēr), n. [*< stump + -er.*] One who or that which stumps, in any sense.

“How many legs has a caterpillar got?” I need hardly add that the question was a *stumper* to the good bishop.

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 117.

stump-extractor (stum'eks-trak'tor), n. 1.

A tool or appliance for removing the stumps of trees in clearing woodland. They range from a simple hand-lever and cant-hook to frames and tripods or strong four-wheel carriages bearing a screw, toggle-joint, tackle, or windlass operated by hand- or horse-power. Also called *stump-puller*.

2. A dental instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

stumpiness (stum'pi-nes), n. The state or condition of being stumpy.

stump-joint (stum'pōint), n. A form of joint in which the ends or stumps of the parts joined rest against each other when in line, and permit movement in but one direction, as the joint of the common carpenter's rule. See cut under *rule-joint*.

stump-puller (stum'pūl'ēr), n. Same as *stump-extractor*, 1.

stump-tailed (stum'tāld), a. Having a short stumpy tail; bobtailed; curtail.

stump-tree (stum'trē), n. The Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*: so called from its lack of small branches. See cut under *Gymnocladus*.

stumpy (stum'pi), a. [*< stump + -y.* Cf. *stubby*.] 1. Abounding with stumps of trees.

We were shaving *stumpy* shores, like that at the foot of Madrid bend.

S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 134.

2. Having the character or appearance of a stump; short and thick; stubby; stocky.

A pair of *stumpy* bow-legs supported his squat, unwieldy figure.

Poe, *King Pest*.

A thick-set, *stumpy* old copy of Richard Baxter's “Holy Commonwealth.”

J. T. Fields, *Underbrush*, p. 15.

stumpy (stum'pi), n. [*< stump, v. t.*, 8.] Ready money; cash. [Slang.]

Down with the *stumpy*; a tizzy for a lot of half-and-half.

Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, II. (Davies).

*stun*¹ (stun), v. t.; pret. and pp. *stunned*, ppr. *stunning*. [*< ME. stonien, stoucten, < AS. stunian, make a din; cf. Icel. stynja, Sw. stöna, Dan. stönne, D. stenen (> G. stöhnen), groan (Icel. stynr, etc., a groan); AS. pret. ā-sten for ā-sten, implying an orig. strong verb *stenan; O.Bulg. stenja, Russ. stenati, Lith. steneti, Gr. steneiv, groan; Skt. √ stan, sound, thunder. Hence the dial. or obs. var. stund³; also in comp. astun, astound, astony, astonish, etc., with variations due in part to confusion with other words: see the words cited.*] 1. To strike the ears of rudely, as it were by blows of sound; shock the hearing or the sense of; stupefy or bewilder by distracting noise.

We were *stunned* with these confused noises.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 254.

Tho' Shouts of Thunder loud afflict the Air.

Stun the Birds now releas'd, and shake the Iv'ry Chair. *Prior*, *Solomon*, III.

2. To strike with stupor physically, as by a blow or violence of any kind; deprive of consciousness or strength.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge talle.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. xi. 29.

The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,

For'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,

Stunn'd with the different blows.

Dryden, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, I. 341.

3. To benumb; stupefy; deaden.

That she [the cramp-fish] not onely staves them in the Deep,

But *stuns* their sense, and lulls them fast a-sleep.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 5.

The assailants, . . . *stunned* by the furious, unexpected, and multiplied nature of the resistance offered, could hardly stand to their arms.

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxvi.

The little weak infant soul, which had just awakened in her, had been crushed and *stunned* in its very birth-hour.

Kingsley, *Hypatia*, xxviii.

4. To strike with astonishment; astound; amaze.

At the sight, therefore, of this River the Pilgrims were much *stunned*.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I.

The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever *stuns* and dazzles them.

Macaulay, *Madame D'Arblay*.

*stun*¹ (stun), n. [*< stun¹, v. Cf. stound².*] A stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow, whether physical or mental; a stunning effect.

With such a *stun*

Came the amazement that, absorb'd in it,

He saw not fiercer wonders. *Keats*, *Endymion*, II.

The electrical *stun* is a *stun* too quickly applied to be painful.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 200.

*stun*² (stun), n. [Origin obscure.] In *marble-working*, one of the deep marks made by coarse particles of sand getting between the saw-blade and the side of the kerf. *O. Byrne*.

stundt, n. See *stound*¹.

stung (stung). Preterit and past participle of *sting*¹.

stunk (stunk). Preterit and past participle of *stink*.

stunner (stum'ēr), n. [*< stun¹ + -er.*] One who or that which stuns, or excites astonishment; a person, an action, or a thing that astounds or amazes. [Colloq.]

I am busy working a cap for you, dear aunt, . . . and I think when finished [it] will be quite a *stunner*.

E. B. Ramsay, *Scottish Life and Character*, IV.

stunning (stum'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *stun¹, v.*] The act or condition expressed by the verb *stun*; stupefaction.

They [symptoms of pathological collapse] appear in succession, and run from a condition of *stunning* or partial torpor into a state of general insensibility.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 98.

stunning (stum'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *stun¹, v.*] Very striking; astonishing, especially by fine quality or appearance; of a most admirable or wonderful kind. [Colloq.]

He heard another say that he would tell them of a *stunning* workhouse for a good supper and breakfast.

Ridley-Turner, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 294.

What a *stunning* tap, Tom! You are a winner for bottling the swipes.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 3.

stunningly (stum'ing-li), adv. In a stunning manner; so as to produce a stunning effect. [Chiefly colloq.]

Gale, . . . visible by the tossing boughs, *stunningly* audible.

The Century, XXVII. 36.

stunsail (stum'sl), n. A nautical contraction of *studdingsail*.

stunt (stunt), a. [*< ME. stunt, < AS. stunt, dull, obtuse, stupid; = Icel. stuttur (for *stuntr) = OSw. stunt = Norw. stutt, short, stunted.*] 1. Dull; obtuse; stupid; foolish. *Ormulum*, I. 3714.—2. Fierce; angry. [Prov. Eng.]

stunt (stunt), v. t. [*< ME. stenten; < stunt, a. Cf. stint, a var. of stunt, v.; cf. also stut².*] 1. To make a fool of. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To check; cramp; hinder; stint: used of growth or progress.

Oligarchy, wherever it has existed, has always *stunted* the growth of genius.

Macaulay, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

3. To check the growth or development of; hinder the increase or progress of; cramp; dwarf: as, to *stunt* a child by hard usage.

The hardy sect grew up and flourished in spite of everything that seemed likely to *stunt* it.

Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

stunt (stunt), n. [*< stunt, v.*] 1. An animal which has been prevented from attaining its proper growth; a stunted creature; specifically, a whale of two years, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.—2. A check in growth; a partial or complete arrest of development or progress.

Are not our educations commonly like a pile of books laid over a plant in a pot? The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and *stunt* out of it.

Lovell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 137.

stunted (stum'ted), p. a. Checked in growth; undeveloped; dwarfed.

Where *stunted* birches hid the rill.

Scott, *Marmion*, III. 1.

There is a seed of the future in each of us, which we can unfold if we please, or leave to be forever only a *stunted*, half-grown stalk.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 40.

I lived for years a *stunted* sunless life.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

stuntedness (stum'ted-nes), n. The state of being stunted.

stuntiness (stum'ti-nes), n. Same as *stuntedness*. *Cheyne*, *Philos. Conjectures*. [Rare.]

stuntness (stum'tes), n. [Prop. *stuntedness*.] Stunted brevity; shortness. [Rare.]

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and *stuntness*. *J. Earle*.

stupa¹ (stū'pā, n.; pl. *stupae* (-pē). [*L.*: see *stupel*.] 1. Same as *stupel*.—2. In *bot.*, tufted or matted filamentous matter like tow.

stupa² (stū'pā, n. [*Skt. stūpa* (> *Hind. top*, > *E. tope*: see *tope*), a mount, mound, accumulation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, one of a class of dome-like edifices erected in honor of some event, or as a monument to mark a sacred spot. The sense is sometimes extended to include the dagoba, or shrine containing a relic of Buddha (see *dagoba*). Also called *tope*. See *Buddhist architecture* (b), under *Buddhist*.

stupe¹ (stūp), n. [*L. stupa, stuppa*, < *Gr. στῦπη*, the coarse part of flax, tow. Cf. *stuff*, *stopp*.] 1. A pledget of tow, flannel, or similar material, used as a dressing in treating a wound.

The several *stupes* and dressings being skillfully applied, the children were ordered to their respective beds. *Brooke, Fool of Quality*, III.

2. Flannel or other cloth wrung out of hot water and applied as a fomentation. It may be sprinkled with some active substance, as turpentine.

Turpentine *stupes* applied over the chest.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 160.

stupe¹ (stūp), v. t.; pret. and pp. *stuped*, ppr. *stuping*. [*< stupel*, n.] To apply a stupe to; foment. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

stupe² (stūp), n. [*An abbr. of stupid*.] A stupid person. [*Colloq.*]

Was ever such a poor *stupe*!

Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, II. 2.

stupefacient (stū-pē-fā'shēnt), a. and n. [*< L. stupefacient (-t)s*, ppr. of *stupefacere*, make stupid or senseless: see *stupefy*.] I. a. Having a stupefying power.

II. n. A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stupefaction (stū-pē-fak'shōn), n. [= *F. stupefaction* = *Sp. estupefacción* = *Pg. estupefacção* = *It. stupefazione*, < *L. stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] 1. The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied.—2. A stolid or senseless state; torpor; insensibility; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South*.

Stupefaction is not resignation; and it is *stupefaction* to remain in ignorance. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, v. 3.

stupefactive (stū-pē-fak'tiv), a. and n. [= *OF. stupefactif*, *F. stupefactif* = *Sp. Pg. stupefactivo* = *It. stupefattivo*, < *ML. stupefactivus*, serving to stupefy, < *L. stupefactus*, pp. of *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] I. a. Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or the understanding; stupefacient.

II. n. That which stupefies; specifically, a medicine that produces stupor; a stupefacient. [*Rare*.]

The operation of opium and *stupefactives* upon the spirits of living creatures. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 74.

stupefiedness (stū-pē-fid-nes), n. The state of being stupefied; stupefaction; insensibility.

We know that insensibility of pain may as well proceed from the deadness and *stupefiedness* of the part as from a perfect and unmolested health. *Boyle, Works*, VI. 6.

stupefier (stū-pē-fi-ēr), n. [*< stupefy* + *-er*.] One who or that which stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

stupefy (stū-pē-fi), v.; pret. and pp. *stupified*, ppr. *stupifying*. [Formerly also *stupify*; = *F. stupefier* (< *L.* as if **stupeficare*), equiv. to *It. stupefare*, < *L. stupefacere*, make senseless, deaden, benumb, stupefy, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] I. trans. 1. To make stupid or torpid; blunt the faculties of; deprive of sensibility by any means; make dull or dead to external influences: as, to be *stupified* by a blow on the head, by strong drink, or by grief.

The dead-numbing night-shade,
The *stupifying* hemlock, adder's tongue.

And martagan. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

His anxiety *stupified* instead of quickening his senses.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

2. To deprive of mobility: said of a substance or material.

This *stupeth* the quicksilver that it runneth no more. *Bacon, Physiol. Remains, Compounding of Metals*.

II. intrans. To become stupid or torpid; lose interest or sensibility; grow dull. [*Rare*.]

I which live in the country without *stupifying* am not in darkness, but in shadow. *Donne, Letters*, iv.

stupend (stū-pend'), a. [= *Sp. Pg. estupendo* = *It. stupendo*, < *L. stupendus*, astonishing: see *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

The Romans had their public baths very sumptuous and *stupend*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 286.

stupendious (stū-pen'di-us), a. [*An erroneous form for stupendous*.] Stupendous.

There was not one Almighty to begin

The great stupendous Works.

Haywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

stupendiously (stū-pen'di-us-li), adv. Stupendously. *Sandys, Paraph. upon Lamentations*.

stupendly (stū-pend'li), adv. Stupendously; amazingly.

The Britons are so *stupendly* superstitious in their ceremonies that they go beyond those Persians.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 590.

stupendous (stū-pen'dus), a. [*< L. stupendus*, amazing, astonishing, fut. part. pass. of *stupere*, be stunned or astonished: see *stupid*.] Causing stupor or astonishment; astounding; amazing; specifically, astonishing from greatness in extent or degree; of wonderful magnitude; immense; prodigious: as, a *stupendous* work of nature or art; a *stupendous* blunder.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 267.

Like reptiles in a corner of some stupendous palace, we peep from our holes.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxii.

How *stupendous* a mystery is the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God!

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, l. 209.

stupendously (stū-pen'dus-li), adv. In a stupendous manner.

stupendousness (stū-pen'dus-nes), n. The character or state of being stupendous. *Bailey*, 1727.

stupent (stū'pent), a. [*< L. stupen(-t)s*, ppr. of *stupere*, be struck senseless, be stunned or astonished.] Struck with stupor; stunned; dumfounded; agast. [*Rare*.]

We will say mournfully, in the presence of Heaven and Earth, that we stand speechless, *stupent*, and know not what to say!

Carlyle, (Imp. Dict.)

stuppeous (stū'pē-us), a. [*< L. stupa, stuppa*, tow: see *stupel*.] In *entom.*, covered with long, loose scales, like tow, as the palpi of some lepidopterous insects; stuppeous.

stupid (stū'pid), a. and n. [= *F. stupide* = *Sp. estúpido* = *Pg. estúpido* = *It. stupido*, < *L. stupidus*, struck senseless, amazed, confounded, stupid, stolid, < *stupere*, be amazed or confounded, be struck senseless: see *stupent*.] I. a. 1. In a state of stupor; having the faculties deadened or dulled; stupefied, either permanently or temporarily; benumbed.

Is he not stupid

With age and altering rheums?

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 400.

One cannot weep, his fears congeal his grief;

But, *stupid*, with dry eyes expects his fate.

Dryden, Ceyx and Alcione, l. 179.

2. Lacking ordinary activity of mind; dull in ideas or expression; slow-witted; obtuse; crass.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 291.

A *stupid* preacher of unrighteousness, who would constantly make them yawn. *Whipple, Memoir of Starr King*.

3. Characterized by mental dullness or inanity; witless; senseless; foolish; inane: as, a *stupid* joke; a *stupid* book; *stupid* fears.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes

Oppress us in corrupted times.

Swift.

= *Syn.* 1. Heavy, dull, drowsy, lethargic, comatose, torpid.—2. Muddy-brained, muddled.—3. Silly, Foolish, etc. (see *absurd*); flat, tame, humdrum, pointless, prosaic. See list under *foolish*.

II. n. A stupid or humdrum person; a blockhead; a dunce. [*Colloq.*]

Tom . . . inconsiderately laughed when her houses [of cards] fell, and told her she was "a *stupid*."

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 2.

stupiditarian (stū-pid-i-tā-ri-an), n. [*< stupid* + *-arian*.] A person characterized by stupidity; one who thinks or acts stupidly; a dullard. [*Rare*.]

How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed *stupiditarian* in official station, velling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage! *Whipple, Lit. and Life*, p. 143.

stupidity (stū-pid'i-ti), n. [= *F. stupidité* = *It. stupidità*, < *L. stupiditas (-t)s*, senselessness, dullness, < *stupidus*, senseless, stupid: see *stupid*.] 1. A state of stupor or stupefaction; torpidity of feeling or of mind. [*Rare*.]

A *stupidity*

Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear.

Chapman.

2. The character or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; inanity; crass ignorance.

The mind ought not to be reduced to *stupidity*, but to retain pleasure. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II.

A consideration of the fat *stupidity* and gross ignorance concerning what imports men most to know.

Burke, Rev. in France.

For getting a fine flourishing growth of *stupidity* there is nothing like pouring out on a mind a good amount of subjects in which it feels no interest.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

= *Syn.* See *stupid*.

stupidly (stū'pid-li), adv. In a stupid manner or degree; so as to be or appear stupid, dazed, or foolish; with stupidity: as, *stupidly* drunk; to be *stupidly* cautious; to speak *stupidly*.

stupidness (stū'pid-nes), n. The quality of being stupid; stupidity. [*Rare*.]

stupidfiedness, **stupidify**, etc. Erroneous spellings of *stupefiedness*, etc.

stupor (stū'por), n. [= *F. stupeur* = *Sp. Pg. estupor* = *It. stupore*, < *L. stupor*, insensibility, numbness, dullness, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, be amazed or confounded: see *stupent*, *stupid*.] 1. Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; torpidity of feeling.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy *stupor* which was stealing over my senses.

Poe, Tales, I. 367.

The injured person is . . . in a condition between *stupor* and insensibility, with other signs of general prostration.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 414.

2. Intellectual insensibility; dullness of perception or understanding; mental or moral numbness.

Our Church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; lowing only for provender (of tithes); content if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. II. 3.

Anergic stupor. Same as *stuporous insanity* (which see, under *stuporous*).

stuporous (stū'por-us), a. [*< stupor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by stupor; having stupor as a conspicuous symptom. [*Recent*.]—*Stuporous insanity*, a psychoneurosis, usually of young adults, characterized by extreme apathy and dementia, ensuing usually on conditions of exhaustion from shock or otherwise, and generally issuing in recovery after a few weeks or months. Also called *acute dementia*, *primary dementia*, *primary curable dementia*, and *anergic stupor*.

Stuporous insanity being a recoverable form, dementia would more properly include cases of traumatism resembling it.

Allen and Neurol., IX. 458.

stupos (stū'pōs), a. [*< L. stupa, stuppa*, tow (see *stupel*), + *-os*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, bearing tufts or mats of long hairs; composed of matted filaments like tow. Compare *stuppeous*.

stuprate (stū'prāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *stuprated*, ppr. *stuprating*. [*< L. stupratus*, pp. of *stuprare* (> *It. stuprare* = *Sp. Pg. estuprar*), defile, debauch, < *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] To debauch; ravish.

stupration (stū-prā'shōn), n. [*< L.* as if **stupratio(-n)*, < *stuprare*, defile, debauch: see *stuprate*.] Violation of chastity by force; rape.

stuprum (stū'prum), n. [*NL.*, < *L. stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] 1. Stupration.—2. In *civil law*, any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

stupulose (stū'pū-lōs), a. [*Dim. of stupose*.] In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, decumbent hairs; finely stuppeous.

sturdied (stēr'di), a. [*< sturdy* + *-ed*.] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

I caught every *sturdied* sheep that I could lay my hands upon.

Hogg, The Shepherd's Guide, p. 58.

sturdily (stēr'di-li), adv. In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily.

His refusal was too long and *sturdily* maintained to be reconciled with affectation or insincerity.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

sturdiness (stēr'di-nes), n. [*< ME. sturdinesse, sturdynesse*; < *sturdy* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being sturdy. (a) Obstinacy; contumacy. (b) Stoutness; lustiness; vigor.

sturdy¹ (stēr'di), a. [*< ME. sturdy, sturdi, stordy, stordi, stowrdi*, < *OF. estordi, estourdi*, stunned, amazed, stupefied, rash, heedless, careless, pp. of *estordir, estourdir*; *F. étourdir* = *OSP. estordeir, estordecer* = *It. stordire, stun, amaze, stupefy*; origin uncertain; perhaps < *LL.* as if **extordire*, benumb, render senseless or torpid, < *L. ex-*, out, + *torpidus*, dull: see *torpid*.] 1. Obdurately set or determined; doggedly obstinate; stubborn; sulky: used of persons. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Y was ful *sturdy*, & thou ful myelde;

Theseu, lord, y knowe weel it.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Come, gentlemen, leave pitying and moaning of her, And praising of her virtues and her whimwhams: It makes her proud and sturdy. *Fletcher, Pilgrim*, I. 1.

2. Having great force or endurance; strong in attack or resistance; vigorous; hardy; stout; lusty; robust: as, a *sturdy* opponent; *sturdy* pioneers; *sturdy* legs; a *sturdy* tree.

So tute a *sturdy* wyne that it shal smyle.

And of a rough drinker be clere and best.

Palladius, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Some beat them coates of brasse, or *sturdy* breastplate hard they drue.

And some their gauntlets gilde, or bootes with siluer neah contriue.

Phaer, *Æneid*, vii.

But they so belabour'd him, being *sturdy* men at arms, that they made him make a retreat.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

How bow'd the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke!

Gray, *Elegy*, l. 28.

Three young *sturdy* children, brown as berries.

Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop*, xv.

3. Firmly fixed or settled; resolute; unyielding; hard to overcome: used of things.

The King declareth him the cas

With sterne loke and *sturdy* chere.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, viii.

Nothing, as it seemeth, more preuailing or fit to redress and edifie the cruell and *sturdy* courage of man then it [music].

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 4.

There are, as in philosophy, so in divinity, *sturdy* doubts.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 19.

A nation proud of its *sturdy* justice and plain good sense.

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

Sturdy beggar, in *old Eng. law*, an able-bodied beggar; one who lives by begging while capable of earning his livelihood.

Those that were Vagabonds and *sturdy* Beggars they were to carry to Bridewell.

Sturdy, Order of City of London, 1569 (quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 104).

= *Syn. 2. Stout, Stalwart*, etc. (see *robust*), brawny, sinewy, muscular, firm.

*sturdy*² (stér'di), *n.* [*Cf. Gael. stuir, stuirdeun*, vertigo, a disease of sheep (*< E.*); *< OF. estordie*, giddiness, *< estordi*, stunned, stupefied: see *sturdy*¹.] A disease of sheep caused by the presence in the brain of the cœnurus, or cystic larval form of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*.

The cysts vary in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. The disease is marked by lack or loss of coordination in muscular action, evinced in a disposition to stagger, move sidewise, or sit on the rump, and also by stupor.

Sturdy generally attacks sheep under two years old, and is rarely cured, since puncturing or trephining gives but temporary relief. Also called *gid* and *staggers*.

sture, *n.* A Scotch form of *stour*³.

sturjeon (stér'jōn), *n.* [*< ME. sturjoun, stur-giun*, *< AF. sturjoun, OF. esturjeon*, later *estourjeon*, *F. esturgeon* = *Sp. esturión* = *Pg. esturido* = *It. storione*, *< ML. sturio(n)*, *sturgio(n)*, *< OHG. sturjo*, *sturo*, *MHG. sture*, *stur*, *stür*, *G. stür* = *D. stur* = *Sw. Dan. stür* = *Icel. styryja* = *AS. styryja*, *stiriga*, a sturgeon; prob. lit. 'a stirrer' (so called, it has been conjectured, because it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom of the water), *< OHG. stören*, *MHG. stören*, *G. stören*, etc., *stir*: see *stir*¹.] A chondrogonoid fish of the order *Chondrostei* and family *Acipenseridae* (see the technical names). There are 2 leading genera, *Acipenser* and *Scaphirhynchus*, or ordinary and shovel-nosed sturgeons. Of the latter there are 4 species, confined to the fresh waters of the United States and some parts of Asia, as *S. platyrhynchus* of the former country, 6 feet long. (See cut under *shovelhead*.) The common sturgeon of the Atlantic, anadromous in Europe



Common Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

and North America, is *A. sturio*. Another, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, is the short-nosed sturgeon, *A. brevirostris*. The small or Ruthenian sturgeon, or sterlet, of some European waters is *A. ruthenus*. (See *sterlet*, with cut.) The great white sturgeon, beluga, or huso of Pontocaspian waters, is *A. huso*; this is the largest known, 12 or 15 feet or more in length, weighing 1,000 pounds or more, and an important source of isinglass and of caviar. The white sturgeon of the Columbia and Sacramento rivers is *A. transmontanus*, an important food-fish, of from 800 to 600 pounds weight. The green sturgeon of the same waters is *A. medirostris*, supposed to be unfit for food. An isolated and very distinct species, land-locked in fresh waters of the United States, is *A.*



Lake-sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*).

rubicundus, variously known as the red, black, stone-, rock-lake-, and Ohio sturgeon; it reaches a length of 6 feet, and a weight of from 50 to 100 pounds. Nearly all the sturgeons are the objects of important fisheries, for their flesh, for various uses of their bony plated skins, and as sources of isinglass and caviar. Sturgeons rank with whales as regal or royal fishes (see *regal*). See also cut under *Acipenser*. — Russian sturgeon, the beluga. — Spoon-billed stur-

geons, the *Polyodontidae*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*, *Psephurus*, and *Spatularia*.

Sturiones (stü-ri-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of ML. sturio*, sturgeon: see *sturgeon*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of chondropterygious fishes: same as *Chondrostei*, 2. See cuts under *paddle-fish*, *Psephurus*, *Spatularia*, *sterlet*, and *sturgeon*. — 2. Same as *Acipenseridae*. Bonaparte, 1837.

sturionian (stü-ri-ō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Sturion-es + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the sturgeons, or having their characters; acipenserine.

II. *n.* A sturgeon; an acipenserid.

sturionidian (stü-ri-ō'ni-d'i-an), *n.* [*< Sturion-es + -id + -ian*.] A fish of the order *Chondrostei*; a sturgeon-like fish. *Sir J. Richardson*.

sturionine (stü-ri-ō'ni-n), *a. and n.* [*< Sturion-es + -ine*.] Same as *sturionian*.

stürk, *n.* See *stirk*.

Sturmian (stér'mi-an), *a.* [*< Sturm* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803-55) — *sturmanian* function, one of the series of remainders obtained in the process of finding the greatest measure of an integral function and its derivative, provided the sign of each is changed as we proceed.

Sturnella (stér-nel'ä), *n.* [*NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Sturnus + dim. -ella*.] A remarkable genus of *Icteridae*, typical of the subfamily *Sturnellinae*, containing the American meadow-larks or so-called field-larks. The bill is of peculiar shape, longer than the head, with straight outline, abruptly angulated commissure, and flattened culmen extending on the forehead. The feet are large and strong, reaching beyond the tail when outstretched, eminently fitted for terrestrial locomotion. The wings are short and rounded, and the tail is very short, with stiffish narrow acute feathers. The coracoid feathers are bristle-tipped; and the plumage is much variegated, the under parts being yellow with a black horseshoe on the breast.

There is one species with several geographical races, or several species, inhabiting Mexico, Central America, and most parts of North America and the West Indies. *S. magna* is the common meadow-lark of the eastern United States, and *S. neglecta* is characteristic of the western prairies. The genus formerly included those related South American birds in which the yellow is replaced by red, now called *Trochiloides* or *Petelia*. Also called *Pedoparia*. See also cut under *meadow-lark*.



Western Field-lark (*Sturnella neglecta*).

Sturnellinae (stér-ne-lí'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sturnella + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Icteridae*, represented by the genera *Sturnella* and *Trochiloides*. Coues, 1884.

sturnelline (stér-ne-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sturnella* or the subfamily *Sturnellinae*.

Sturnia (stér'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Lesson, 1847), < L. sturnus*, starling: see *sturnus*.] A genus of Oriental starlings. The species of which there are few, range from eastern Siberia and Japan through China to Burma, the Philippines, Moluccas, etc. The type is *S. sinensis*, the kink of early French ornithologists (kink oriole of Latham, 1788), with many New Latin synonyms; its plumage is much varied with glossy blackish, greenish, and purplish, and different shades of gray, buff, isabel, and salmon-color; the bill is blue and the eyes are white; the length is about 8 inches. This bird is chiefly Chinese, but is wide-ranging. *S. sturnina* (the dominican thrush of Latham, with a host of synonyms) extends from Siberia and northern China through the Malay peninsula, etc. A third species is *S. violacea*, with fifteen or more different Latin names and a few English ones; this is especially Japanese, but migrates in winter to the Philippines, the Moluccas, Borneo, and Celebes.

Sturnidae (stér'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sturnus + -idae*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Sturnus*; the Old World starlings. They have ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious; the wings are lengthened or moderate; the frontal antile extend into the nasal fossae; there are no rectal vibrissae; and the bill is atypically conic-acute, with blunt, rounded, or flattened culmen, ascending gony, and angulated commissure. The plumage is mostly of metallic or iridescent hues, sometimes splendidly lustrous or beautifully variegated, or both. The family is a large one, widely diffused in the Old World, excepting in Australia, and entirely absent from America. Both its limits and its subdivisions vary with different writers. See cuts under *Buphaga*, *Eulabee*, *Pastor*, *starling*, and *Temenuchus*.

sturniform (stér'ni-fórm), *a.* [*< L. sturnus*, a starling, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or technical characters of the starlings; sturnoid; of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes*.

Sturniformes (stér-ni-fór'mēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see sturniform*.] A superfamily of sturnoid passerine birds, composed of 4 families; the sturnoid *Passeres*.

Sturninae (stér-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sturnus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Sturnidae*, containing the typical starlings, represented by the genus *Sturnus* and related forms. In some systems the *Sturninae* correspond to the *Sturnidae* divested of certain genera referred to other families, as *Buphagidae* and *Paradididae*, and are represented in this sense by about 28 genera and 126 species; in others the term is used in a much more restricted sense. See cut under *starling*.

sturnoid (stér'noid), *a.* [*< Sturnus + -oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Sturnidae*. — *sturnoid* *Passeres*, one of four groups or series in which A. R. Wallace (Ibala, 1874, pp. 406-416) distributed the normal oscine passerine birds, the others being the typical or *turdoid*, the *lanagroid*, and the *formicarioid* *Passeres*. They are otherwise called *Sturniformes*, and include the starling group, a characteristic feature of which is the possession of ten primaries, of which the first is spurious. See cuts under *starling*¹, *Pastor*, *Scissirostrum*, *Eulabee*, *Temenuchus*, and *Buphaga*.

Sturnopastor (stér-nō-pas'tor), *n.* [*NL. (Hodgson, 1843, as Stornopastor), < Sturnus + Pastor*, q. v.] A genus of starlings with bare circumorbital spaces and comparatively rounded wings. There are several species, as *S. contra* of India, *S. superciliosus* of Burma, *S. jalla* and *S. melanoptera* of Java.

sturnus (stér'nus), *n.* [*NL. (Brissson, 1760; Linnaeus, 1766), < L. sturnus*, a starling: see *stare*² and *starn*².] The representative genus of *Sturninae*, formerly employed with latitude, now closely restricted to such forms as the common *stare* or *starling*, *S. vulgaris*. The plumage is metallic and iridescent, with distinctly outlined individual feathers. The feet are short and typically oscine. The tail is about half as long as the wings, emarginate, with twelve rectrices. The wings are pointed by the second and third primaries, the first being spurious and very small. The bill is not bristled; feathers fill the internasal space, and extend into the nasal fossae; there is a nasal scale, and the tomial edges of the bill are dilated; the commissure is angulated, and the culmen and gony are both nearly straight; the culmen extends on the forehead, parting well-marked antile. See cut under *starling*.

*sturt*¹ (stért), *v.* [*An obs. or dial. var. of stert*¹, *sturt*¹.] 1. *trans.* To vex; trouble. *Burns*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

II. *intrans.* To start from fright; be afraid. *Burns*, *Halloween*. [*Scotch*.]

*sturt*² (stért), *n.* [*Also dial. transposed sturt*; *< sturt*¹, v.] 1. Trouble; disturbance; vexation; wrath; heat of temper. [*Scotch*.]

Scotland has cause to mak great sturt For laiming of the Laird of Mow.

Raid of the Reiderwire (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 137).

2. In *Eng. mining*, an extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking at a high tribute a "pitch" which happens to cut an unexpectedly large body of ore, so that his profit is correspondingly great. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

sturtion (stér'shon), *n.* A corruption of *nasturtium*. See *nasturtium*, 2.

Sturt's desert-pea. See *pea*¹.

*stut*¹ (stut), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. stutte*, *< ME. stoten*, stutter; = *D. stooten*, stutten, = *OHG. stōzan*, *MHG. stōzen*, *G. stossen*, push, strike against, = *Icel. stauta*, beat, strike, also stut-ter, = *Sw. stöta* = *Dan. stöde*, strike against, = *Goth. stautan*, strike: see *stot*². Hence *stut-ter*¹.] 1. To stutter. [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

To stut or stammer is a foule crime.

Babees Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 348.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too, And stuttes when he is vehemently mov'd.

Marton, *What you Will*, i. 1.

2. To stagger.

Stut, to stagger in speaking or going.

Baret, *Alvearie*, 1580.

*stut*², *v.* [*< ME. stutten*, *stitten*, *< Icel. styttá*, make short, *< stuttr*, short: see *stunt*, *a.*, and cf. *stunt*, *v.*, *stent*, v.] 1. *trans.* To cut short; cause to cease. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 72, note f.

II. *intrans.* To cease; stop. *Seinte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

*stut*³ (stut), *n.* A variant of *stout*².

*stutter*¹ (stut'er), *v.* [*< ME. *stoteren* = *D. stoteren* = *MLG. stoteren*, *LG. stötern*, *stöttern* (> *G. stottern*) = *Sw. dial. stutra*, stutter; freq. of *stut*.] 1. *intrans.* To speak with a marked stammer; utter words with frequent breaks and repetitions of parts, either habitually or under special excitement.

The *stuttering* declamation of the isolated Hibernian.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, i. = *syn. Faller*, etc. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter with breaks and repetitions of parts of words; say disjointedly.

Red and angry, scarce Able to stut out his wrath in words.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 22.

stutter¹ (stut'ér), *n.* [*< stutter¹, v.*] A marked stammer; broken and hesitating utterance of words.

stutter² (stut'ér), *n.* [*< stut + -er¹*] One who stuts or stutters; a stuttester.

Many *stutters* (we find) are choleric men.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 386.

stutterer (stut'ér-ér), *n.* [*< stutter¹ + -er¹*] One who stutters; a stammerer.

His words were never many, as being so extreme a *stutterer* that he would sometimes hold his tongue out of his mouth a good while before he could speak so much as one word. Lord Herbert of Chesham, *Life* (ed. Howells), p. 129.

stuttering (stut'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *stutter¹, v.*] A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable reiteration of the same syllable. See *stammering*.

stutteringly (stut'ér-ing-li), *adv.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering.

stuwet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stew¹, stew²*.

sty¹ (sti), *v. i.* [*< ME. stien, styen, steyen, stighen, styen, < AS. stigan = OS. stigan = OFries. stiga = D. stijgen = MLG. LG. stigen = OHG. stigan, MHG. stigen, G. steigen = Icel. stiga = Sw. stiga = Dan. stige = Goth. stigan, rise, ascend, mount; in comp. AS. dæstigan, rise, move up, or, with an appropriate adverb, move down, descend; = Gr. στειναι, go, walk, march, go in line (see *stich*), = L. √ stigh in *vestigium*, footprint, vestige (see *vestige*) = OBulg. stignati, haste, Skt. √ stigh, mount. From this root are ult. E. sty¹, *n.*, sty², sty³, stile¹, stair.]*

1. To go upward; mount; ascend; s'ar.
Takethanne this drawht, and when thou art wel refreshed and relect, thou shal be moore stydefast to styte into heyere questyouns.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

That was Ambition, rash desire to sty,
And every linc thereof a step of dignity.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 46.

2. To mount (upon a horse).
Stiden vpon stithe horse stird to the Cité,
And wenton in wightly the worthy hem seloun.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4948.

3. To aspire.
T had been in vaine;
Shee onely sties to such as haue no braine.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 122).

sty¹ (sti), *n.* [(a) *< ME. sty, stye, stie, stig, stih, < AS. stig = MD. stijge = OHG. stig, stic, MHG. stic, G. steig = Icel. stigr, stigr = Sw. stig = Dan. sti, a path, footway; (b) < ME. sty, stie, a step, ladder, = OHG. stiga, MHG. stige, a path, step, ladder; also MD. steghe, steege, D. steeg, a path, lane, = MLG. stega, a path, ascent, also a step, = OHG. stega, MHG. stega, a rise, ascent, step, stair, staircase, = Icel. stigi, stegi = Dan. stige, a step, ladder; (c) cf. OHG. steg, MHG. steg, G. steg, a path, bridge (the forms of three or four orig. diff. types, being more or less confused with one another, and wavering between the long and short vowel); related to sty², stile¹, stair, etc., all ult. from the verb sty¹.] 1. An ascent; an ascending lane or path; any narrow pathway or course.*

Temperour on his stif stede a sty forth thanne takes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 212.
The scheref made to seke (caused to search) Notyngnam,
Bothe be stete and sty.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

2. A step upward; a stair.
And sties also are ordande thore (there),
With stalworthe steeles as mystyr wore (need were),
Bothe some schorte and some lang.
York Plays, p. 340.

3. A ladder. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
sty² (sti), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stiz). [Early mod. E. also *stye, stie*; *< ME. stie, stye, < AS. stigu, stigo, a pen for cattle, = MD. stijge = OHG. stiga, MHG. stige, a pen for small cattle, a sow's litter, G. steige, stieg, pen, chicken-coop (schweine-steige, swine-sty), = Icel. stia = OSw. stiga, stia, Sw. stia, dial. sti, steg = Dan. sti, pen for swine, goats, sheep, etc.; from the root of sty¹, AS. stigan, rise, orig. go: see sty¹. The connection of thought is not clear; cf. Gr. στειναι, a row, file of soldiers, also a row of poles with hunting-nets into which game was driven (i. e., a pen).] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine; a pigsty.*

Her (their) cotes make beforeme
Under sum porche, and parte hem so betwene
That every stye a moder (sow with litter) wol sustene.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.
Hence — 2. A filthy hovel or place; any place of mean living or bestial debauchery.
To roll with pleasure in a sensual stye.
Milton, Comus, l. 77.
The painted booth and sordid sties of vice and luxury.
Burke, Rev. in France.

sty² (sti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stied*, ppr. *styng*. [*< sty², n.*] I. *intrans.* To occupy a sty or hovel; live in a sty.

What miry wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly trow and sty with!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxx.

II. *trans.* To lodge in a sty or hovel; pen up.

Here you sty me
In this hard rock. Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 343.

sty³ (sti), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stiz). [In three distinct forms: (a) *Sty*, also *stye*, and formerly *stie*, a reduction of the earlier *stien*, *styan* (see (b)), or directly parallel with MD. *stiege*, LG. *stige*, stieg, Norw. *stige*, stig, st, a sty (cf. *stighöyna*, a sty, *< stig + köyna*, a pustule). (b) *Styen*, *styan*, early mod. E. also *stian*, *< ME. *styand, *styend, < AS. stigend, a sty, lit. 'riser,' < stigende*, ppr. of *stigan*, rise: see *sty¹, v.* (c) *Styany*, *stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie*, *styonie*, *styonie*, *< ME. styanie*, a sty, supposed to stand for **styand ye*, lit. 'rising eye': *styand*, ppr. of *stien*, rise; *ye*, eye: see *sty¹, v.*, and *eyel*, *n.* But there is no evidence of the ME. **styand ye*, nor of the alleged AS. **stigend* edge assumed by Skeat; a sty is not a 'rising eye' at all, and the AS. phrase, if used, would be **stigende edge*, as an AS. ppr. invariably retains its final *e* except when used as a noun.] A circumscribed inflammatory swelling of the edge of the eyelid, like a small boil; hordeolum. Also spelled *stye*.

There is a sty grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II. 4.

styan (sti'an), *n.* [Also *stien*, early mod. E. *stian*, etc.: see *sty³ (b)*.] Same as *sty³*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A sovereigne liniment for the stian or any other hard swellings in the eyelids. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 11.

I knew that a styan . . . upon the eyelid could be easily reduced.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, II.

styanie, *n.* [Also *stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie*, *styonie*, etc.: see *sty³ (c)*.] Same as *sty³*.

Styanie (or a perle) yn the eye, egilopa.
Prompt. Parv., p. 476.

Styony, disease growyng within the eyelidde, scycosia.
Huloet.

styca (sti'kä, AS. pron. stük'kä), *n.* [AS. *styca*.] A small copper coin of the Anglo-Saxon period, current in the kingdom of Northumbria in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, and weighing about eighteen or nineteen grains.

sty¹, *n.* An old spelling of *sty¹, sty²*.

sty² (sti), *n.* Same as *sty³*.

Stygia (stij'i-gä), *n.* [NL., *< L. Stygius, < Gr. Στυγιος*, pertaining to the Styx: see *Styx*.] In *entom.*: (a) In *Lepidoptera*, a genus of moths, of the family *Psychidae*. Latreille. (b) In *Diptera*, a genus of tanytomine flies, of the family *Bombyliidae*, not having the antennæ wide apart at the base. Also called *Lomatia* and *Stygides*. Meigen.

Stygial (stij'i-al), *a.* [*< L. Stygius* (see *Stygian*) + *-al*.] Same as *Stygian*. [Rare.]

Stygian (stij'i-an), *a.* [*< L. Stygius, < Gr. Στυγιος*, pertaining to the Styx, *< Στυξ (Στυγ-)*, a river of the lower world, also applied to a fatally cold fountain, a piercing chill, hatred, *< στυγεiv*, hate, abhor.] 1. Pertaining to the Styx, a river, according to the ancient myth, flowing around the lower world, the waters of which were used as a symbol in the most binding oaths of the gods.

From what Part of the World came you? For here was a melancholy Report that you had taken a Voyage to the Stygian Shades.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.
Hence — 2. Infernal; hellish: as, *Stygian vapors*; a *Stygian pool*.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. Milton, P. L., x. 463.

Stygogenes (sti-goj'e-néz), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864), *< Gr. Στυξ (Στυγ-)*, a river of the lower world, + *-γενής*, produced.] In *ichth.*, a genus of catfishes, of the family *Argiidae*, found in the Andean waters: so named from the popular notion that the typical species lives in subterranean waters of active volcanoes. Also called *Cyclopium*.

stylagalmatic (sti'la-gal-mä'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. στύλος, a pillar, + ἀγάλμα, a statue: see agalma*.] In *arch.*, noting a caryatid, or a

figure performing the office of a column: as, *stylagalmatic images*. See *cut* under *caryatid*.
stylamblys (sti-lam'blis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. στύλος, a pillar, + ἀμβλύνω, blunt, dulled*.] A small blunt process of the inner branch of a pleopod of some crustaceans. C. Spence Bate.

styler (sti'lär), *a.* [Also *stilar*; *< style¹ + -ar³*.] Of or pertaining to a style; having the character of or resembling a style for writing.

Stylaria (sti-lä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1816). *< Gr. στύλος, a pillar, + -aria*.] A genus of annelids: same as *Nais*, 1.

Stylaster (sti-las'ter), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831), *< Gr. στύλος, a pillar, + ἀστήρ, a star*.] 1. The typical genus of *Stylasteridae*. It was formerly considered actinosean, and placed in the family *Oculinidae*; it is now known to be hydrozoan, and closely related to *Millepora*.

2. [l. c.] Any polyp of the family *Stylasteridae*. The numerous species are delicate calcareous corals, usually pink, and most nearly related to the milleporines.

Stylasteridae (sti-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Stylaster + -idae*.] A family of the order *Hydrocorallinae*, or coralligenous hydromedusans, typified by the genus *Stylaster*, related to the *Milleporidae*, and with the milleporines forming the order. *Stylasteridae* differ from *Milleporidae* in having a calcified axial style at the base of an ampulla or dilated section of each gastrozooid, and in the more complicated cyclozooids the massive hydrosome contains tubes which possess pseudosepta formed by the regular position of the tentacular zooids; the alimentary zooids have from four to twelve tentacles. The stylasters abound in tropical seas, where they contribute to the formation of coral reefs.

style¹ (sti'lät), *a.* [*< NL. *stylatus*, prop. **stilatus*, *< L. stilus*, a stake, point, style: see *style¹*.] In *zool.*: (a) Having a style or stylet; styliferous. (b) Pen-like or peg-like; styloid; styliform.

style² (sti'lät), *a.* [*< NL. *stylatus*, *< stylus*, a style (of a flower), *< Gr. στύλος, a pillar: see style²*.] In *bot.*, having a persistent style. Lindley.

style¹ (stil), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stie*; also in def. 1, as *L. stylus*, prop. *stilus*; *< OF. style, stie*, F. *style* = Sp. *Pg. estilo* = It. *stilo*, *< L. stilus*, in ML. also, improp., *stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument used about plants, the stem or stalk of a plant, and esp. for scribing on a waxen tablet, hence writing, manner of writing, mode of expression in writing or speech, style; perhaps earlier with long vowel, *stilus*, for orig. **stilus*, *< √ stig* in *stinguere* = Gr. στικναι, pierce, stick, puncture (see *stick¹, stigma*); otherwise akin to OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, etc., AS. *stel*, stiel, E. *stale*, *steal*, a handle: see *stale²*.] The word is prop. written *stie*; the spelling *style* is in simulation of the Gr. στύλος, a pillar, which is not connected (see *style²*). 1. An iron instrument, in the form of a bodkin tapering to a point at one end, used, in one of the methods of writing practised in ancient and medieval times, for scratching the letters into a waxed tablet, the other end being blunt for rubbing out writing and smoothing the tablet; figuratively, any writing-instrument.

But this my style no living man shall touch,
If first I be not forced by base reproach;
But like a sheathed sword it shall defend
My innocent life. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Some wrought in Silks, some writ in tender Barks;
Some the sharp *Stile* in waxen Tables marks.
Cowley, Davideis, I.

2. Something similar in form to the instrument above described, or in some respect suggestive of it. (a) A pointed or needle-like tool, implement, or attachment, as the marking-point in the telegraph or phonograph, a graver, or an etching-needle. (b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a small, slender, pointed process or part: a styloid or styliform part or organ; a stylet: of sponge spicules, in *entom.*: (1) Same as *style¹, 2*. (2) The bristle or seta of the antenna of a dipter: a stylus. See *cut* under *Gordius* and *Rhynchocela*.

3. Mode of expression in writing or speaking; characteristic diction; a particular method of expressing thought by selection or collocation of words, distinct in some respect from other methods, as determined by nationality, period, literary form, individuality, etc.; in an absolute sense, appropriate or suitable diction; conformity to an approved literary standard: as, the *style* of Shakspeare or of Dickens; antiquated or modern *style*; didactic, poetic, or forensic



Stylaster ducheris



style; a pedantic *style*; a nervous *style*; a cynical *style*.

Stile is a constant & continual phrase or tenor of speaking and writing, extending to the whole tale or process of the poems or historie, and not properly to any peece or member of a tale.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 123.

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *style*. Swift.

Jeffreys spoke against the motion in the coarse and savage *style* of which he was a master.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

If thought is the gold, *style* is the stamp which makes it current, and says under what king it was issued.

Dr. J. Brown, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 277.

4. Distinctive manner of external presentation; particular mode or form (within more or less variable limits) of construction or execution in any art or employment; the specific or characteristic formation or arrangement of anything. In this sense the applications of the word *style* are coextensive with the whole range of productive activity. *Styles* in the arts are designated according to subject, treatment, origin, school, period, etc.; as, in painting, the landscape, genre, or historical *style*; the *style* of Titian or of Rubens; the Preraphaelite or the Impressionist *style*; in architecture, the Greek, medieval, and Renaissance *styles*, the Pointed or the Perpendicular *style*; the Louis-Quatorze or the Eastlake *style* of furniture; the Florentine *style* of wood-carving; carpets and rugs in the Persian *style*; *styles* in dress.

I don't know in what *style* I should dress such a figure and countenance, to make anything of them.

Cooper, *Lionel Lincoln*, iii.

It [a bed-chamber] is fitted up in the *style* of Louis XVI.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xlv.

Monteverde, Claudio (1568-1643), the inventor of the "free *style*" of musical composition, was born at Cremona in 1568.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 785.

5. Particular mode of action or manifestation; physical or mental procedure; manner; way; as, *styles* of rowing, riding, or walking; *styles* of acting, singing, or bowing.—6. Mode, as of living or of appearing; distinctive or characteristic manner or fashion, with reference to appearance, bearing, social relations, etc.; in absolute use, an approved or prevalent mode; superior manner; noticeable elegance; the fashion: as, to live in *style*; *style* of deportment or of dress.

There are some very homely women who have a *style* that amounts to something like beauty.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 68.

That otherwise impalpable quality which women call *style*.

Hoveell, *Indian Summer*, ii.

7. Hence, in general, fine appearance; dashing character; spirited appearance: as, a horse that shows *style*.—8. Mode of designation or address; a qualifying appellation or title; an epithet distinctive of rank, office, character, or quality.

With one voice, sir,
The citizens salute you with the *style*
Of King of Naples.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, v. 4.

Give unto God his due, his reverend *style*.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, i.

9. In *chron.*, a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. See *calendar*. *Style* is *Old* or *New*. The Old *Style* (abbreviated *O. S.*) is the reckoning of time according to the Julian calendar, the numbering of the years being that of the Christian era. In this reckoning the years have 365 days, except those whose numbers are divisible by 4, which have 366 days. The extra day is inserted in February, and is considered to be that following the 23d of that month. For ecclesiastical reasons, the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., by adding 10 days to the date after October 4th, 1582, and thereafter making no years whose numbers end with two ciphers leap-years except those whose significant figures are divisible by 4. The year in New *Style* always begins with January 1st, but in Old *Style* there was some diversity of practice. The Gregorian year accords closely with the tropical year; but otherwise its advantages are merely ecclesiastical and theoretical. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times by almost all civilized nations except Russia and other countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old *Style*. In England the Gregorian or New *Style* (abbreviated *N. S.*) was adopted by act of Parliament in 1751, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly, 11 days in September, 1752, were re-trenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New *Style* is now 13 days.—*Attic style*. See *Attic*.—*Concertante*, *Corinthian*, *crystalline*, *cushion*, *discharge style*. See the qualifying words.—*Early English style*, a modern factitious style of furniture and decoration, in which some elements of the decoration of the middle ages were mingled with others. It was characterized by a free use of black and gold, and by designs in color in hard flat patterns of one color relieved upon another.—*Florid style* of medieval architecture. See *florid*.—*Garancin style*. Same as *madder style*.—*Geometric style*. See *geometric*.—*Jesuit style*, in arch. See *baroque*. 2.—*Juridical styles*, in *Scots law*, the particular forms of expression

and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—*Lacrymal style*, a short wire worn in a lacrymal duct in treatment of obstruction of this duct.—*Lapidary, madder, monodic, occipital style*. See the qualifying words.—*Palestrina style*, in music, the style of church music. Compare a *cappella*.—*Perpendicular style*. See *perpendicular*.—*Queen Anne style*. See *queen*.—*Rainbow, Renaissance, resist, etc., style*. See the qualifying words.—*Style* of a court, the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.—*Syn. 3. Diction, Phraseology, etc.* (See *diction*).—*Invention, Style, Amplification, in rhetoric*. See *invention*.—*Appellation, etc.* See *name*.

*style*¹ (stil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *styled*, ppr. *styling*. [Formerly also, and prop., *stile*; < *style*¹, *n.*] 1. To record with or as with a style; give literary form to; write.

Poetry is nothing else but Feigned History, which may be *styled* as well in prose as in verse.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

2. To give or accord the style or designation of; entitle; denominate; call.

He is also *stiled* the God of the rural inhabitants.

Bacon, *Fable of Pan*.

Upon this Title the Kings of England were *styled* Kings of Jerusalem a long time after. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 68.

Declared the Deceased

Had *styled* him "a Beast."

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 64.

*style*² (stil), *n.* [Formerly also *stile* (in sense 1); < NL. *stylus*, a style of a plant, < ML. *stylus*, also improp. *stilus*, a pillar, < Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, column, also a post, pale; not connected with L. *stilus*, improp. written *stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument, etc., with which the word has been associated, so that the E. *style*¹ and *style*² are now commonly confused.] 1. A pillar; a column. See *style*¹.—2. The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which marks the time by its shadow, or any fixed pointer serving a similar purpose. See cut under *sun-dial*.

Then turne the globe vntyll the *style* that sheweth the houre be comme to the houre in the whiche yowe sowght the vnkownen place of the moone.

R. Eden, tr. of Gemma Phrysius (First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 389).

3. In bot., a narrowed extension of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma. It is usually slender, and in that case of varying length, often elongated, as in honeysuckle, fuchsia, and in an extreme case Indian corn (forming its "silks"); sometimes it is thick and short, as in squash, grape-vine, etc.; sometimes wholly wanting, leaving the stigma sessile. Morphologically it is the attenuated tip of the carpel, hence equaling the carpels in number, except when, as in many compound pistils, the styles are consolidated. It is said to be simple when undivided, even if formed by the union of several. When cleft or split it is bifid, trifid, etc.; when more deeply separated it is bipartite, tripartite, etc. According to the conformation of the carpel, the style may be terminal, rising from its summit, as is typically the case, or lateral, as in strawberry and cinquefoil, or basal, as in comfrey and salvia—the carpel being in these last cases more or less bent over. In position it may be erect, ascending, declinate, recurved, etc.; in form it may be filiform, subulate, trigonal, claviform, petaloid, etc. In relation to the corolla or calyx it may be included or exerted. A style may be persistent, but is commonly caducous, falling soon after fecundation. The function of the style is to present the stigma in a position advantageously to receive the pollen, and to form a medium for its communication to the ovules; accordingly, it has the structure of a tube filled or lined with a conductive tissue of the same nature as that which composes the stigma. See *pistil*, *ovary*, *pollen-tube*, and *stigma*.

*style*³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stile*¹.
style-branch (stil'branch), *n.* In bot., a branch or division of the style. In the *Compositæ* the character of the style-branch is of important systematic value.
style-curve (stil'kerv), *n.* A curve constructed to exhibit the peculiarities of style or composition of an author. It may be drawn so that the abscissæ represent the number of letters in a word, while the corresponding ordinates show the relative frequency of the occurrence of such words, or other characteristics may be selected. Experiments seem to prove that, when a sufficiently extensive analysis is made in this manner, every writer will be found to be represented by a curve peculiar to himself. Science, XIII. 92.

*style*⁴ (sti'let), *n.* [OF. *stylet*, < It. *stiletto*, a pointed instrument, dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a pointed instrument; see *style*¹, and cf. *stiletto*.] 1. A slender pointed instrument; a stiletto.
"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel *style*.
Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xii.

2. In *surg.*, the perforator of a trocar; the stiffening wire or rod in a flexible catheter; sometimes, a probe. Also *stilette*.—3. In *zool.*, a little style; also, a style; specifically, in *entom.*, one of the second of the three pairs of rhabdites or appendages of the abdominal sternites entering into the formation of the ovipositor. See cut under *Archicæ*.

styletiform (sti'let-i'form), *a.* [< *stylet* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a stylet; styloid.

stylewort (stil'wört), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea*; more broadly, a plant of the family *Candolleaceæ*. See *Styloidium* and *Stylidiaceæ*.

Stylidiaceæ (sti-lid-i-ä'së-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Styloidium* + *-acæ*.] A now discarded name for the *Candolleaceæ*, a family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Campanulales*, based on the untenable genus name *Styloidium* of Swartz. It is characterized by flowers usually with an irregular calyx and corolla each with five lobes, two stamens united into a column with the style, and a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules. It contains about 105 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Candollea* is the type, mostly Australian herbs, a few in tropical Asia, New Zealand, and antarctic America. They are herbs or rarely somewhat shrubby plants with radical scattered or seemingly whorled leaves, which are entire and usually narrow or small. Their flowers form terminal racemes or panicles, usually primarily centripetal in development and secondarily centrifugal.

Styloidium (sti-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., so named from the stamen-column; < Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, column, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A name given by Swartz in 1807 to *Candollea*, a genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the family *Candolleaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with the fifth lobe of the irregular corolla very different from the others, forming a small or narrow curving lip, and by the long recurved or replicate and usually elastic stamen-column. The 85 species are all Australian but 3, which are natives of Asia, principally of India. Many species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *stylewort*, for their rose-colored flowers; see also *hair-trigger-flower*. The name *Styloidium* was earlier (Loureiro, 1790) applied to species of tropical corneaceous trees and shrubs which are now referred to *Alangium*. They are sometimes cultivated under glass for their yellow flowers.



Candollea laricifolia.
a, a flower; b, longitudinal section of flower;
c, transverse section of fruit.

*styliferous*¹ (sti-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, having a style or styloid process; styletate.

*styliferous*² (sti-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylus*, a style (see *style*²), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In bot., style-bearing; bearing one or more styles.
styliform (sti'li-form), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + *forma*, form, shape: see *form*.] Having the shape of a style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg; styloid.

*style*¹ (sti'lin), *a.* [< *style*² + *-ine*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the style.

styliscus (sti-lis'kus), *n.*; pl. *stylisci* (-i). [NL. (Lindley), < Gr. *στυλίσκος*, dim. of *στυλος*, a pillar, a shaft: see *style*².] In bot., the loose tissue through which the pollen-tube passes from the stigma of a plant to the ovary.

stylish (sti'lish), *a.* [< *style*¹ + *-ish*.] Having style in aspect or quality; conformable or conforming to approved style or taste; strikingly elegant; fashionable; showy; as, *stylish* dress or manners; a *stylish* woman; a *stylish* house.

stylishly (sti'lish-li), *adv.* In a stylish manner; fashionably; showily.

stylishness (sti'lish-ness), *n.* The state or property of being stylish, fashionable, or showy; showiness; as, *stylishness* of dress or of an equipage. Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, viii.

stylist (sti'list), *n.* [< *style*¹ + *-ist*.] A writer or speaker distinguished for excellence or individuality of style; one who cultivates, or is a master or critic of, literary style.

Exquisite style, without the frigidity and the over-correctness which the more deliberate *stylists* frequently display. G. Saintsbury, *Hist. Elizabethan Literature*, x.

stylistic (sti-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylist* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to style.

Nor has accuracy been sacrificed to *stylistic* requirements. Athenæum, No. 3044, p. 292.

II. *n.* 1. The art of forming a good style in writing. Also used in the plural.—2. A treatise on style. [Rare.]

stylistically (sti-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a stylistic relation; with respect to style. *Classical Rev.*, III, 87.

stylite (sti'līt), *n.* [*LGr.* *στυλίτης*, of or pertaining to a pillar, a pillar-saint, < *στυλος*, a pillar: see *style*².] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a class of solitary ascetics who passed the greater part of their lives unsheltered on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of mortification was practised among the monks of the East from the fifth to the eleventh century. The most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the fifth century. Also called *pillar-saint*.

stylobate (sti'lō-bāt), *n.* [= *F.* *stylobate*, < *Gr.* *στυλοβάτης*, the base of a pillar, < *στυλος*, a pillar, + *βαίνειν*, go, advance.] In *arch.*, a continuous base upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or a floor; particularly, the uppermost step of the stereobate of a columnar building, upon which rests an entire range of columns. It is distinguished from a *pedestal*, which, when it occurs in this use, supports only a single column. See cuts under *base* and *stereobate*.

stylocerite (sti-lō's'e-rit), *n.* [*L.* *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + *Gr.* *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*².] A style or spine on the outer side of the first joint of the antennule of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*.

styloglossal (sti-lō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [*< stylōglossus* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue.

II. n. The styloglossus.

styloglossus (sti-lō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *styloglossi* (-ī). [*NL.*, < *E.* *stylo(id)* + *Gr.* *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A slender muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the side of the tongue.

stylogonidium (sti'lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylogonidia* (-ā). [*L.* *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + *NL.* *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium formed by abstriction on the ends of special hyphae. *Phillips*, *Brit. Discomycetes*. [Little used.]

stylograph (sti'lō-grāf), *n.* [*L.* *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + *Gr.* *γράφειν*, write.] A stylographic pen. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI, 68.

stylographic (sti-lō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*As stylōgraph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stylography or a stylograph; characterized by or adapted to the use of a style: as, *stylographic cards*; a *stylographic pencil*; *stylographic ink*.—**Stylographic pen.** See *pen*².

stylographical (sti-lō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*< stylōgraph-ic* + *-al*.] Same as *stylographic*.

stylographically (sti-lō-grāf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stylographic manner; by means of a style for writing or engraving.

stylography (sti-log'ra-fī), *n.* [*< L.* *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + *Gr.* *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of tracing or the act of writing with a style; specifically, a method of drawing and engraving with a style on cards or tablets.

stylohyal (sti-lō-hī'al), *n.* [*< stylo(id)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the bones of the hyoid arch, near the proximal extremity of that arch, being or representing an infrastapedial element. In some vertebrates below mammals it is a part or division of the columellar stapes; in mammals it is the first bone of the hyoid arch outside of the ear; in man it is normally ankylosed with the temporal bone, constituting the styloid process of that bone, and is connected only by a ligament (the stylohyoid ligament: see *epithyoid*) with the lesser cornu of the hyoid. See *stylohyoid*, and cuts under *Petromyzon*, *skull*, and *hyoid*.

stylohyoid (sti-lō-hī'oid), *a. and n.* [*< stylo(id)* + *hyoid*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the stylohyal, or styloid process of the temporal bone, and the hyoid bone.—**Stylohyoid ligament.** See *epithyoid* and *ligament*, and cut under *skull*.—**Stylohyoid muscle**, a slender muscle extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the hyoid bone; the stylohyoid. See *II.*—**Stylohyoid nerve**, that branch of the facial nerve which goes to the stylohyoid muscle.

II. n. The stylohyoid muscle. See cuts under *skull* and *muscle*¹.

stylohyoidan (sti'lō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [*< stylohyoid* + *-an*.] Same as *stylohyoid*.

stylohyoides (sti'lō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *stylohyoides* (-ī). [*NL.*: see *stylohyoid*.] The stylohyoid muscle. See *stylohyoid*, *n.*

styloid (sti'lō'id), *a.* [*< L.* *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + *Gr.* *είδος*, form.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; like or likened to a style; styliform or stylate: an anatomical term applied to several processes of bone, generally slenderer than those called *spines* or *spinous processes*.—**Styloid cornua**, the epiphys; the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone: so called because of their attachment to the stylohyoid ligament.—**Styloid process.** See *process*, and cuts under *skull* and *sternum*.

styloite (sti'lō-īt), *n.* [*< Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *λίθος*, stone.] A peculiar form of jointed or columnar structure occasionally seen in beds of limestone, uniting the adjoining surfaces of two layers of the rock, and usually from half an inch to 3 or 4 inches in length. Styloites were at first considered to be fossil corals, and called *lymitites*, and later *epimites*, it being supposed that they had been formed by the crystallization of sulphate of magnesia. *Styloite* is the name now most generally adopted for them, and it is believed that they are due to pressure of the superincumbent rock, which the styloite has been able to resist to a certain extent because protected by a shell, or some other organic body, which would not admit of the sinking of the material immediately under it as rapidly as did the adjacent rock under the compression of the overlying material, the part thus protected forming a columnar individual mass with slightly striated surface.

stylo mastoid (sti-lō-mas'toid), *a.* [*< stylo(id)* + *mastoid*.] In *anat.*, common to the styloid process and the mastoid division of the temporal bone.—**Stylo mastoid artery**, a branch of the posterior auricular artery, which enters the stylo mastoid foramen to supply parts of the inner ear.—**Stylo mastoid foramen.** See *foramen*, and cuts under *Felidae* and *skull*.—**Stylo mastoid vein**, a small vein emptying into the posterior auricular vein.

stylo maxillary (sti-lō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*< stylo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the inframaxillary, or lower jaw-bone.—**Stylo maxillary ligament**, a thin band of ligamentous fibers passing from near the tip of the styloid process to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the mandible.

stylo meter (sti-lōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr.* *στυλος*, pillar, column, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.

Stylo matophora (sti-lō-mat'ōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *stylo matophorus*: see *stylo matophorous*.] A suborder or other prime division of pulmonate gastropods, having the eyes borne on the ends of the tentacles: opposed to *Basommatophora*. It includes the terrestrial pulmonates, as land-snails and slugs. *Geophila* and *Nephropneusta* are synonyms.

stylo matophorous (sti-lō-mat'ōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*< NL.* *stylo matophorus*, < *Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar, + *ὄμμα(τ-)*, an eye, + *-όρος*, < *φέρειν* = *E.* *bear*¹.] Having eyes at the top of a style, horn, or tentacle, as a snail; of or pertaining to the *Stylo matophora*.

stylo matous (sti-lō-mat'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar, + *ὄμμα(τ-)*, an eye.] Same as *stylo matophorous*.

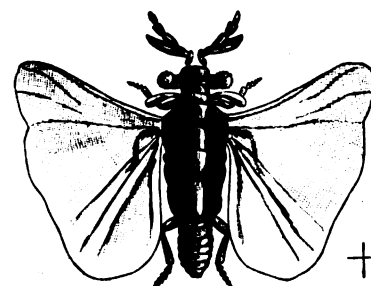
stylo pharyngeal (sti-lō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a. and n.* [*< stylo pharyngeus* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the pharynx.

II. n. The stylopharyngeus.

stylo pharyngeus (sti'lō-fā-rin-jē'us), *n.*; pl. *stylo pharyngei* (-ī). [*NL.*, < *L.* *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style, + *Gr.* *φάρυγξ* (*pharynx*), the throat.] A long slender muscle, spreading out below, arising from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone, and inserted partly into the constrictor muscles of the pharynx, and partly into the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated by the glossopharyngeus.

Stylo phorum (sti-lōf'ō-rum), *n.* [*NL.* (Nuttall, 1818), so called from the conspicuous style; < *Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *φέρειν* = *E.* *bear*¹.] A genus of plants, of the family *Papaveraceae* and the tribe *Chelidoniæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two sepals, four petals, and a distinct style which bears from two to four erect lobes, and is persistent with the placenta after the fall of the valves and scrobiculate seeds from the ovoid, oblong, or linear, and commonly stalked capsule. There are 4 species, 1 in North America, the others in the Himalayas, Manchuria, and Japan. They are herbs with a perennial rootstock and a yellow juice, bearing a few lobed or dissected tender stem-leaves, and usually others which are pinnatifid and radical. The yellow or red flowers are borne on long peduncles which are nodding in the bud. *S. diphyllum* is the celandine poppy or yellow poppy of the central United States, formerly classed under *Mecoptera*. Its light-green leaves resemble those of the celandine, and, like it, contain a yellow juice.

Stylo pidae (sti-lōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Kirby, 1813), < *Stylops* + *-idae*.] An aberrant group of insects, formerly considered as forming a distinct order, *Strepsiptera* or *Rhipiptera*, or ranked as a family of heteromorous beetles, typified by the anomalous genus *Stylops*. In the males, which are capable of flight, the mouth-parts are atrophied, except the mandibles and one pair of palpi; the prothorax and mesothorax are very short; the elytra are reduced to simple club-shaped appendages (pseudelytra), while the hind wings are well developed, the metathorax being remarkably large and long, and the abdomen small. The females are wingless and worm-like, with a flattened triangular head, and live in the abdomen of certain bees and wasps, though the members of some genera parasitize ants and some homopterous insects, such as leaf-hoppers. They are viviparous, giving birth to hundreds of minute young, of very primitive form, with bulbous feet, slender hairy body ending in two long styles, and intestine ending as a closed sac. *Stylops* and *Xenos* are genera represented in North America. *S.*



Stylo pidae.—*Stylops aterrima*, adult winged male. (Cross shows natural size.)

children lives in certain bees, and *X. pecki* in a common wasp (*Potestas metricus*). See cut under *Stylops*.

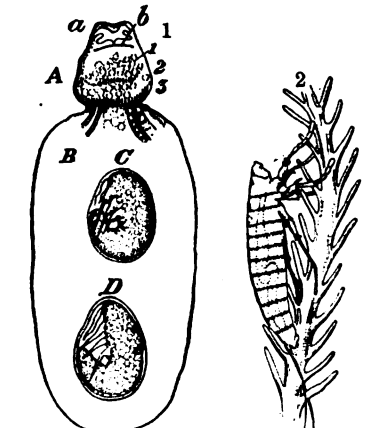
stylo pized (sti'lō-pizd), *a.* [*< stylops* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Penetrated by a stylops; serving as the host of the parasitic stylops.

stylo pod (sti'lō-pōd), *n.* [*< NL.* *stylo podium*, < *Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E.* *foot*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylo podium*.

stylo podium (sti-lō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stylo podia* (-ā). [*NL.*: see *stylo pod*.] In *bot.*, one of the double fleshy disks from which the styles in umbelliferous plants arise.

Stylops (sti'lōps), *n.* [*NL.* (Kirby, 1802), < *Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *ὤψ*, eye, face.]

1. A genus of insects, type of the order *Rhipip-*



2. *Stylops aterrima*, adult female, with two nearly hatched eggs. C, D, in B, the abdomen; A, ventral surface of thorax of three segments 1, 2, 3; a, mandibles; b, mouth. A *Stylops aterrima*, newly born larva, on a hair of a bee (*Andrena trimaculata*). (All highly magnified.)

tera or *Strepsiptera*, and of the family *Stylo pidae*.—2. [*I. c.*] An insect of this genus; a rhipipter or strepsipter.

Stylo santhes (sti-lō-san'thēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Swartz, 1788), so called from the stalk-like calyx-tube; irreg. < *Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Hedysaræ*, type of the subtribe *Stylosanthæ*. It is characterized by pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and an oblong or globose and usually densely flowered spike, a long stalk-like calyx-tube, and stamens united into a closed tube with their anthers alternately oblong and basifixed and shorter and versatile. There are about 25 species, of which 4 or 5 are natives of Africa or Asia, 3 are North American, and the others are South American and mainly Brazilian. They are commonly viscous herbs with yellow flowers in dense terminal spikes or heads, rarely scattered or axillary. *S. biflora* of the United States, the pencil-flower of southern pine-barrens, extends north to Long Island and Indiana. *S. aemata* is known in the West Indies as *trefoil*.

stylo spore (sti'lō-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a stalked spore, developed by abstriction from the top of a fertile hypha or sterigma, and produced either in a special receptacle, as a pycnidium, or uninclosed, as in the *Hypophymetes*. See *pycnidium*, 1, *macrostylo spore*. Also called *pycnidiospore*, *pycnogonidium*.

stylo sporous (sti-lōs'pō-rus), *a.* [*< stylo spore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a stylo spore; resembling or bearing a stylo spore.

stylo stegium (sti-lō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *stylo stegia* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *στέγος*, cover.] In *bot.*, the peculiar orbicular corona which covers the style in *Stapelia* and similar asclepiads.

stylo stemont (sti-lō-stē'mōn), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar, + *στέμον*, taken as 'stamen' (see *stamen*¹).] In *bot.*, an epigynous stamen.

stylo typite (sti'lō-tī-pīt), *n.* [*< Gr.* *στυλος*, a pillar (see *style*²), + *τύπος*, impression, + *-ite*².] A sulphid of antimony, copper, iron, and sil-

ver, from Copiapo, Chili: it is closely related to bournonite.

stylus (sti'lus), *n.*; pl. *styli* (-li). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument: see *style*.] 1. A sponge-apicule of the monaxon uniradiate type, sharp at one end and not at the other. It is regarded as an oxa one of whose rays is suppressed.—2. In *entom.*, a style or stylus.

style, *n.* See *styme*.

stymie (sti'mi), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps connected with *styme*, *styme*, a glimpse, a transitory glance.] In *golf-playing*, a position in which a player has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of his approach.

Stymphalian (stim-fā'li-an), *a.* [*L. Stymphalius*, < Gr. *Στυμφάλιος*, < *Στυμφαλίς*, *Stymphalus* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Stymphalus (the ancient name of a small deep valley, a lake, a river, and a town in Arcadia, Greece).—**Stymphalian birds**, in *Gr. fable*, a flock of noisome, voracious, and destructive birds, with brassy or iron claws, wings, and beaks, which infested Stymphalus. The killing or expulsion of these birds was the sixth labor of Hercules.

A sort of dangerous fowl [critics], who have a perverse inclination to plunder the best branches of the tree of knowledge, like those *Stymphalian birds* that eat up the fruit. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, iii.

styptic (stip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stiptic*, *stiptik*; < ME. *stiptik*, < OF. (and F.) *stypique* = Sp. *estipico* = Pg. *estático* = It. *stictico*, < L. *stypicus*, < Gr. *στυπτικός*, astringent, < *στέφειν*, contract, draw together, be astringent.] 1. *a.* 1. Astringent; constrictive; binding.

Take heed that slippery meats be not fyrste eaten, nor that *stiptik* nor restraining meats be taken at the beginning, as quynce, pearce, and medlars. *Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health*, fol. 45.

2. Having the quality of checking hemorrhage or bleeding; stanching.

Then in his hands a bitter root he brule'd;
The wound he wash'd, the *styptic* juice infus'd.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 983.

Styptic collodion, a compound of collodion 100 parts, carbolic acid 10 parts, pure tannin 5 parts, and benzole acid 8 parts. Also called *styptic collod.*—**Styptic powder**. See *powder*.

II. *n.* 1. An astringent; something causing constriction or constraint.

Mankind is infinitely beholden to this noble *styptic*, that could produce such wonderful effects so suddenly. *Steele, Lying Lover*, v. 1.

2. A substance employed to check a flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface.

This wyne alle medycyne is take unto
Ther *stiptik* stont [stop] efteyng blood, and wo
Of wombe or of stomak this wol deoyle.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotton-wool styptic, cotton-wool soaked in tincture of perchlorid of iron.

styptical (stip'ti-kal), *a.* [*< styptic + -al.*] Same as *styptic*.

styptic-bur (stip'tik-bér), *n.* See *Priva*.

stypticite (stip'ti-sit), *n.* [*G. stypicit*; < Gr. *στυπτικός*: see *styptic*.] Fibroferrite.

stypticity (stip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*< styptic + -i-ty.*] The property of being styptic; astringency.

Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Sir J. Floyer*.

styptic-weed (stip'tik-wéd), *n.* The western cassia, *Cassia occidentalis*, a tall herb of tropical America and the southern United States. Its seeds, from their use, are called *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they do not contain caffeine; its root is said to be diuretic; and its leaves are used as a dressing for slight wounds (whence the name). Also *stinking-weed*, *stinking-wood*.

Styracaceæ (sti-rā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Styrax* (-ac-) + -aceæ.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the order *Diospyrales*, of which *Styrax* is the type and most important genus. It is characterized by flowers which usually have ten or more stamens attached to a five-lobed corolla, and an ovary which is inferior, half inferior, or fixed by a broad base, and contains a solitary ovule or few in each cell. The embryo, with its doubtful radicle, also differs from that of the allied families, the *Sapotaceæ* and *Diospyraceæ*, in which it is respectively inferior and superior. The family includes about 75 species, belonging to 8 genera, of which one is *Mohrodendron* of North America and Asia, 3 are small South American genera, and there are two Asiatic genera. They are smooth, hairy, or scurfy trees or shrubs, with alternate entire or serrate membranous or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. Their flowers are usually white and racemed, rarely reddish, and sometimes cymose or fascicled. See *Halesia*, *Styrax*, and *storax*. The name has been frequently written *Styraceæ*.

styracin, **styracine** (stir'ā-sin), *n.* [*< NL. Styrax* (-ac-) + -in², -ine².] An ester (C₁₈H₁₆O₂) of cinnamic acid, which is the chief constituent of storax. It forms odorless and tasteless crystals, which have the properties of a resin.

Styrax (sti'raks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named because producing a gum; < L. *styrax*, *storax*, < Gr. *στρυγξ*, the gum storax, also the tree producing it: see *storax*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the order *Styracaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five partly united or separate petals, ten stamens in one row with linear or rarely oblong anthers, and a three-celled or afterward one-celled ovary with the ovules usually few and erect or pendulous. The fruit is seated upon the calyx and is globose or oblong, dry or drupaceous, indehiscent or three-valved, and nearly filled by the usually solitary seed. There are over 60 species, widely scattered through warm regions of Asia and America, a few also natives of temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe, but none found in Africa or Australia. They are shrubs or trees, usually scurfy or covered with stellate hairs, and bearing entire or slightly serrate leaves, and usually white flowers in pendulous racemes. Several species are cultivated for ornament: *S. Japonica*, recently introduced into gardens, is known from its feathery white blossoms as *money-tree* - flower. Others yield valuable gums, especially *S. Benzoin* (see *benzoin*) and *S. officinalis* (see *storax*). *S. punctata*, a Central American tree, yields a gum which is used as frankincense, and is obtained on removing the internal wood from trees which have been cut for several years. *S. grandifolia*, *S. Americana*, and *S. pulcherrima*, known as *American storax*, occur in the United States from Virginia southward, with one species in Texas and one in California.

Styrian (stir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Styria* (see def.) + -an.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Styria, a crownland and duchy of the Austrian empire, lying south of Upper and Lower Austria, and west of Hungary. 2. *n.* One of the people of Styria.

styrol (sti'rol), *n.* [*< L. styr(ax) + -ol.*] A colorless strongly refractive liquid (C₈H₈), with an odor like that of benzene, obtained by heating styracin with calcium hydroxide. Also called *cinnamene*.

styrolene (sti'rō-lēn), *n.* [*< styrol + -ene.*] Same as *styrol*.

styrene (sti'rōn), *n.* [*< styr(ax) + -ene.*] Cinnamyl alcohol (C₉H₁₀O), a crystalline solid with a fragrant odor, obtained by treating styracin with caustic potash. It is slightly soluble in water, and volatile at high temperatures.

stythe¹, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *sty*.] A sty.

O out of my *stythe* I [a maiden transformed to a beast] winna rise. *King's son*.

And, at last, into the very swine's *stythe*,
The Queen brought forth a son.
Faust's Foodrage (Child's Ballads, III. 43).

stythe² (stith), *n.* [More prop. *stith*; cf. E. dial. *stith*, stifling; prob. a var. of *stive*, after *stith*, *stith*, strong: see *stith*.] Choke-damp; after-damp; black-damp; the mixture of gases left after an explosion of fire-damp, and consisting chiefly of carbonic-acid gas; also, more rarely, this gas accumulated in perceptible quantity in any part of a coal-mine, whether arising from respiration of men or animals, from the use of gunpowder, or from the burning of lamps or candles. [Lancashire, Eng., coal-field.]

Shallow and badly ventilated mines produce *stythe*. *Gresley*.

styward¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.

Styx (stiks), *n.* [*< L. Styx*, < Gr. *Στυγξ* (*Stygy*), a river of the infernal regions, lit. 'the Hateful,' < *στυγεῖν*, hate, abominate.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a river of the lower world.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ*. *Staudinger*, 1876.

Suabian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Swabian*.

suability (sū-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< suable + -i-ty.*] Liability to be sued; the state of being suable, or subject by law to civil process.

suable (sū-ā-bl), *a.* [*< sue*¹ + -able.] Capable of being or liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

suadet (swād), *v. t.* [*< OF. suader* = Sp. *suadir* = It. *suadere*, < L. *suadere*, advise, urge, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *dissuade*, *persuade*.] To persuade.

suadible (swā'di-bl), *a.* [*< suade + -ible.*] Same as *suasible*.

Suæda (sū-ē'dā), *n.* [NL., from an Ar. name.] A name given by Forskål in 1775 to *Dondia*, a genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is characterized by fleshy linear leaves, and flowers with a five-lobed persistent perianth from which the enclosed utricle is nearly or quite free. There are about 50 species, natives of seashores and salt deserts. They are erect or prostrate herbs or shrubs, green or glaucous, and either simple or diffusely branched. Their leaves are usually terete and entire, and their flowers small and nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *Dondia linearis* is a small sea-coast plant of the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida; 6 or 7 other species occur westward. *D. fruticosa*, known as *sea-rosemary*, shrubby goosefoot, or *white glasswort*, an erect branching evergreen common in the Mediterranean region, is one of the plants formerly burned to produce barilla. For *D. maritima*, also called *sea-goosefoot*, see *bita*.²

Suædem (sū-ē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin, 1852), < *Suæda* + -æ.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, based on *Suæda* of Forskål, which is a homonym of *Dondia*. The tribal name is therefore invalid under the rules. It includes five genera, four of which are monotypic and occur in saline regions in Persia and central Asia; for the other, *Dondia*, the type, see *Suæda*.

swaget, **swagget** (swāj), *v.* [*< ME. swagen*; by apheresis from *assuage*.] 1. *trans.* To make quiet; soothe; assuage.

Flayne were the frelikes and the folke all,
And swiftly that swere, *swagit* there herties,
To be lell to the lord all his lyf tyme.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13643.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and *swage*
With solemn touches troubled thought.
Milton, P. L., l. 556.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet; abate.

These yoles seyn
Shalle neuer *swage* nor sease
But euermore endure and encrease.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 146.

Soone after mydnyght the grete tempest byganne to
swage and wex lasse.
Sir R. Guy of Rode, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

suant¹ (sū'ant), *a.* [Also *suent*, formerly *sewant*, *sewent*; < OF. *suant*, ppr. of *suiure*, etc., follow: see *sue*, *sequent*.] 1. Following; sequent; pursuant. *Hallivell* (under *suent*).—2. Smooth; even.

The Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with éclat annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were *suent*. *Thoreau, Walden*, p. 37.

[Prov. Eng. and New Eng. in both senses.]

suant² (sū'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *sewant*; origin uncertain.] The plaiice. *Hallivell* (under *sewant*). [Prov. Eng.]

Behold some others ranged all along
To take the *suant*, yea, the flounder sweet.
J. Dennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

The shad that in the springtime cometh in;
The *suant* swift, that is not set by least.
J. Dennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

suantly (sū'ant-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Also *suently*. [Prov. New Eng.]

suarrow (sū-ār'ō), *n.* A variant of *sowari*.

suasible (swā'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *suasible* = It. *suasibile*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion*. Cf. *suadible*.] Same as *persuasible*. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

suasion (swā'zhon), *n.* [*< ME. suacyon*, < OF. *suasion* = It. *suasione*, < L. *suasio* (-n-), an advising, a counseling, exhortation, < *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, counsel, urge, persuade (cf. L. *suadus*, persuasive, L. *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion), < *suavis*, orig. **suavis*, pleasant, sweet: see *suave*, *sweet*.] The act or effort of persuading; the use of persuasive means or efforts: now chiefly in the phrase *moral suasion*.

The *suacyon* of sweetenese rethoryen.
Chaucer, Boethius, II. prose 1.

Ther had, by the subtil *suasion* of the deuill, broken
the thirde commandement in tasting the forbidden frute.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 167.

She did not dare to come down the path to shake her
and *moral suasion* at the distance of sixty or seventy feet
is very ineffective. *T. C. Crawford, English Life*, p. 184.

suasive (swā'siv), *a.* [*< OF. suasif* = Sp. It. *suasivo*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion*.]—Having power to persuade; persuasive. [Archaic and poetical.]

Its [justice's] command over them was but *suasive* and political.
South, Sermons, I. II.

suasively (swā'siv-li), *adv.* So as to persuade.

Let a true tale . . . be *suasively* told them.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. III. 2.



Styrax Benzoin. a, a flower.

suasory (swā'sō-rī), *a.* [= OF. *suasore* = Sp. Pg. It. *suasorio*, < L. *suasorius*, of or pertaining to advice or persuasion, < *suasor*, one who advises or persuades, < *suadere*, advise, persuade: see *suade*, *suasion*.] Tending to persuade; persuasive.

A *Suasory* or Enticing Temptation.

Bp. Hopkins, *Exposit of the Lord's Prayer*, Works, I. 140.

suave (swāv or swāv'), *a.* [*F. suave* = Sp. Pg. *suave* = It. *soave*, < L. *suavis*, orig. **suadris* = Gr. *hōis*, sweet, agreeable, = AS. *swēte*, E. *sweet*: see *sweet*. Cf. *suade*, *suasion*, etc.] Soothingly agreeable; pleasant; mollifying; bland: used of persons or things: as, a *suave* diplomatist; *suave* politeness.

Mr. Hall, . . . to whom the husky oat-cake was, from custom, *suave* as manna, seemed in his best spirits.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxvi.

What gentle, *suave*, courteous tones!

Mrs. H. Jackson, *Ramona*, I.

suavely (swāv'- or swāv'li), *adv.* In a *suave* or soothing manner; blandly: as, to speak *suavely*.
suavify (swāv'i-fi), *v. t.* [*L. suavis*, sweet, + *facere*, make (see -fy).] To make affable. *Imp. Dict.*

suaviloquent (swāv-vil'ō-kwēnt), *a.* [*LL. suaviloquens* (t)-s, speaking sweetly, < L. *suavis*, sweet, + *loquens* (t)-s, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking *suavely* or blandly; using soothing or agreeable speech. *Bailey*, 1727.

suaviloquy (swāv-vil'ō-kwi), *n.* [*LL. suaviloquium*, sweet speaking, < L. *suaviloquus*, speaking sweetly, < *suavis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] Sweetness of speech. Compare *suaviloquent*.

suavity (swāv'i-ti), *n.* [*F. suavit* = Sp. *suavidad* = Pg. *suavidade* = It. *suavità*, *soavità*, < L. *suavitas* (t)-s, sweetness, pleasantness, < *suavis*, sweet, pleasant: see *suave*.] 1. Pleasant or soothing quality or manner; agreeableness; blandness: as, *suavity* of manner or address.

Our own people . . . greatly lack *suavity*, and show a comparative inattention to minor civilities.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 451.

The worst that can be said of it (Perugin's style) is that its *suavity* inclines to mawkishness, and that its quietism borders upon sleepiness.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 75.

Hence—2. Pl. *suavities* (-tiz). That which is *suave*, bland, or soothing.

The elegances and *suavities* of life die out one by one as we sink through the social scale.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, vi.

3†. Sweetness to the senses; a mild or agreeable quality. *Johnson*.

She [Rachel] desired them [the mandrakes] for rarity, pulchritude, or *suavity*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 7.

—Syn. 1. Urbanity, amenity, civility, courtesy.

sub- [ME. *sub-* = OF. *sub-*, *sou-*, *F. sub-*, *sou-* = Pr. *sub-* = Sp. Pg. It. *sub-*, < L. *sub*, prep. with abl., under, before, near; of time, toward, up to, just after; in comp., under (of place), secretly (of action); the *b* remains in comp. unchanged, except before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, where it is usually, and before *m* and *r*, where it is often assimilated (*suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*); also in another form *subs*, in comp. *sub-*, as in *suscipere*, undertake, *sustinere*, sustain, etc., reduced to *sub-* before a radical *s*, as in *suscipere*, look under, *supspirare*, inspire; prob. = Gr. *trō*, under (see *hypo-*), with initial *s* as in *super-* = Gr. *trōpē* (see *super-*, *hyper-*): see *up* and *over*. Cf. *sub-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'under, below, beneath,' or 'from under.' (a) It occurs in its literal sense in many words, verbs, adjectives, and nouns, taken from the Latin, as in *subagent*, underlying, *subside*, underwrite, *subside*, sit down, *submerge*, plunge down, etc., the literal sense being in many cases not felt in English, as in *subject*, *subjoin*, *subtract*, etc. (b) It also expresses an inferior or subordinate part or degree, as in *subdivide*, especially with adjectives, where it is equivalent to the English -ish, meaning 'somewhat, rather,' as in *subacid*, sourish, *subdulcis*, sweetish, etc., being in these greatly extended in modern use, as an accepted English formative, applicable not only to adjectives of Latin origin, especially in scientific use, as in *subalate*, *subordinate*, *subdivine*, etc., but to words of other origin, as *subhorn-blend*. (c) It is also freely used with nouns denoting an agent or a division, to denote an inferior or subordinate agent or division, as in *subdaco*, *subprior*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*, etc., not only with Latin but with nouns of other origin, as in *subreader*, *submarshal*, *subfreshman*, etc., where it is equivalent to *under-* or *deputy*, and is usually written with a hyphen. (d) In many cases, especially where it has been assimilated, as in *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*, the force of the prefix is not felt in English, and the word is to English apprehension a primitive, as in *sucor*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *support*, *summon*, *surrender*, etc. In technical use *sub-* denotes—(e) In *zool.* and *anat.*: (1) inferiority in kind, quality, character, degree, extent, and the like. It is prefixed almost at will to adjectives admitting of comparison, and in its various applications may be rendered by 'less than, not quite, not exactly, somewhat, nearly, hardly, almost,' etc.: it often has the diminishing or depreciating force of the suffix -ish; it is sometimes

prefixed, like *about*, merely to avoid committal to more precise or exact statement, but in a few cases implies unlikeness amounting to opposition and so to negation of some character or attribute, with the meaning nearly of *quasi-* or *pseudo-*. A particular case indicates taxonomic inferiority, or subordination in classificatory grade, of any group from *subkingdom* to *subvariety*: it is the sense (d) above noted, and the same as the botanical sense (2) below. (2) Inferiority in place or position: lowness of relative location. This sense is more definite, and the meaning of 'lower than' may usually be rendered by 'under, underneath, beneath, below,' sometimes by 'on the under side of.' This *sub-* is synonymous with *infra-* or *infero-*, and with *hypo-*, and is the opposite of *supra-* or *super-*, *hyper-*, and sometimes *epi-*. (f) In bot., (1) with adjectives, literal position beneath, as in *subcortical*, *subhymenial*, *subepidermal*, *subpetiolar*, etc.; (2) with classificatory terms, a systematic grade next lower than that of the stem-word, as in *suborder*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*; (3) with adjectives and adverbs, an inferior degree or extent, 'somewhat, to some extent, imperfectly,' as in *subangulose*, *subascending*, *subcardate*, *subconnate*, etc. (g) In chem., the fact that the member of the compound with which it is connected is in relative minimum: thus, *subacetate* of lead is a compound of lead and acetic acid which is capable of combining with more acetic acid radicals, but not with more lead. [As *sub-* in most of the uses noted above is now established as an English formative, it is to be treated, like *under-*, in similar cases, as applicable in modern use in any instance where it may be wanted; and of the modern compounds so formed only the principal ones are entered below, usually without further etymological note. Many of the adjectives have two meanings, the mode of formation differing accordingly: thus, *subabdominal*, 'situated under the abdomen,' is formed < L. *sub*, under, + *abdomen* (*abdomēn*), abdomen, + *-al*; while *subabdominal*, 'not quite abdominal,' is < *sub-* + *abdominal*. For the full etymology of these words, when not given below, see *sub-* and the other member of the compound. The less familiar compounds with *sub-* are often written with a hyphen; it is here uniformly omitted.]

sub (sub), *n.* [Contr. of *subaltern* or *subordinate*.] A *subaltern*; a *subordinate*. [Colloq.]

"Ah, when we were *sub* together in camp in 1808, what a lively fellow Charley Baynes was!" his comrade, Colonel Bunch, would say.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xxvi.

suba, *n.* See *subah*.

subabdominal (sub-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [= *F. subabdominal*; as *sub-* + *abdominal*.] 1. Situated below or beneath the abdomen: as, the *subabdominal* appendages of a crustacean.—2. Not quite abdominal in position, as the ventral fins of a fish.

subacetate (sub-as'e-tāt), *n.* A basic acetate—that is, one in which there is an excess of the base or metallic oxid beyond that amount which reacts with the acid to form a normal salt: as, *subacetate* of lead; *subacetate* of copper (*verdigris*).

subacid (sub-as'id), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *subácido* = It. *subacido*, < L. *subacidus*, somewhat sour, < *sub*, under, + *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] 1. *a.* 1. Moderately acid or sour: as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbutus*.—2. Hence, noting *wet*, or a temperament verging on acidity, somewhat biting.

A little *subacid* kind of drollish impatience in his nature.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 28.

II. *n.* A substance moderately acid.
subacidity (sub-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being *subacid*; also, that which is slightly acid or acrid.

A theologic *subacidity*. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 411.

subacidulous (sub-a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* Moderately acidulous.

Tasting a thimbleful of rich Canary, honeyed Cyprus, or *subacidulous* Hock. *Lovell*, *Study Windows*, p. 291.

subacrid (sub-ak'rid), *a.* Moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent. *Sir J. Floyer*.

subacromial (sub-a-kro'mi-al), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + NL. *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Situated below the acromion: as, a *subacromial* bursa.

subact (sub-akt'), *v. t.* [*L. subactus*, pp. of *subigere*, bring under, subdue, < *sub*, under, + *agere*, lead, bring: see *act*.] To reduce; subdue; subject. *Evelyn*, *True Religion*, II. 375.

subact (sub-akt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *subactus*, pp.: see the verb.] Reduced; subdued.

In Novemb'r and Marche her branches sette

In douned lande *subact*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

subaction (sub-ak'shon), *n.* [*L. subactio* (n)-, a working through or up, preparation: see *sub-act*.] 1. The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced; reduction. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 838.—2. A substance reduced.

subacuminate (sub-a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* Somewhat acuminate.

subacute (sub-a-kūt'), *a.* Noting a condition just below that of acuteness, in any sense.
subacutely (sub-a-kūt'li), *adv.* In a *subacute* manner.

subaërial (sub-ā-ē-ri-al), *a.* In *geol.*, formed, produced, or deposited in the open air, and not beneath the sea, or under water, or below the

surface; not submarine or subterranean: thus, *subaërial* denudation or erosion. See *solian*¹, 2.

subagency (sub-ā'jen-si), *n.* A delegated agency.

subagent (sub-ā'jent), *n.* In law, the agent of an agent.

subah (sū'bā), *n.* [Also *subā*, *soubah*; < Pers. Hind. *subah*, a province.] 1. A division or province of the Mogul empire. *Yule and Burnell*.—2. An abbreviation of *subahdar*.

subahdar (sū-bā-dār'), *n.* [Also *soubahdar*, *soubadar*; < Pers. Hind. *subahdār*, < *subah*, a province, + -dār, holding, keeping.] 1. Originally, a lord of a *subah* or province; hence, a local commandant or chief officer.—2. The chief native officer of a company of sepoys. *Yule and Burnell*.

subaid (sub-ād'), *v. t.* To give secret or private aid to. *Daniel*. [Rare.]

subalmoner (sub-al'mon-er), *n.* A subordinate almoner. *Wood*.

subalpine (sub-al'pin), *a.* [= *F. subalpin* = Pg. *subalpino*, < L. *subalpinus*, lying near the Alps, < *sub*, under, + *Alpinus*, Alpine: see *alpine*.] 1. Living or growing on mountains at an elevation next below the height called *alpine*.—2. Lower Alpine: applied to that part or zone of the Alps which lies between the so-called "highland" zone and the "Alpine" zone proper. It extends between the elevations of 4,000 and 5,500 feet approximately, and is especially characterized by the presence of coniferous trees, chiefly fir, which cover a large part of its surface. Large timber-trees rarely reach much above its upper border. Below the subalpine zone is the highland or mountain zone, the region of deciduous trees, and above it the Alpine, which, as this term is generally used, embraces the region extending between the upper limit of trees and the first appearance of permanent snow. Still higher up is the glacial region, comprehending all that part of the Alps which rises above the limit of perpetual snow. The terms *alpine* and *subalpine* are sometimes applied to other mountain-chains than the Alps, with signification more or less vaguely accordant with their application to that chain.

subaltern (sub-al'tern or sub-al'tern), the former always in the logical sense), *a.* and *n.* [*F. subalterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *subalterno*, < ML. *subalternus*, *subaltern*, < L. *sub*, under, + *alternus*, one after the other, alternate: see *altern*.] 1. *a.* Having an inferior or subordinate position; subordinate; specifically (*milit.*), holding the rank of a junior officer usually below the rank of captain.

To this system of religion were tagged several *subaltern* doctrines.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, II.

Subaltern genus, opposition, proposition, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A *subaltern* officer; a subordinate.
subalternant (sub-al'ter'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *subalternante*; as *subaltern* + *-ant*.] 1. *a.* In logic, universal, as opposed to particular.

II. *n.* A universal.

subalternate (sub-al'ter'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< subaltern* + *-ate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Successive; succeeding by turns. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Subordinate, *subaltern*; inferior. *Canon Tooker*.

II. *n.* In logic, a particular, as opposed to a universal.

subalternating (sub-al'ter'nā-ting), *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive. *Imp. Dict.*

subalternation (sub-al'ter'nā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *subalternação*; as *subalternate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of inferiority or subjection; the state of being *subalternate*; succession by turns. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 73.—2. In logic, an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it: as, every griffin breathes fire; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians do not admit the validity of this inference.

subanal (sub-ā'nal), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Situated under the anus: specifically noting a plate or other formation in echinoderms. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 644.

subancestral (sub-an-se'stral), *a.* Of collateral ancestry or derivation; not in the direct line of descent. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XI. 588.

subanconeal (sub-ang-kō-nē'al), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*: see *anconeal*.] Situated underneath the anconeus.

subanconeus (sub-ang-kō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *subanconei* (-i). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*, q. v.] A small muscle of the back of the elbow, arising from the humerus just above the olecranon fossa, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the elbow-joint. It resembles the *subcrureus* of the knee.

subandean (sub-an'dē-an), *a.* [*< sub-* + *Andes*: see *Andean*.] In *zoogeog.*, subjacent with reference to certain parts of the Andes, and nowhere attaining an altitude so great as that

of the highest Andean mountains: specifying a certain faunal area. (See below.)—**Subandean subregion**, in *zoogeog.*, one of four subregions into which the continent of South America (with the islands appertaining thereto) has been divided by A. Newton. It includes a not well defined northerly section of the continent, with the islands of Tobago, Trinidad, and the Galapagos, and takes in all the South American countries that do not belong to the Amazonian, Brazilian, or Patagonian subregion. The Subandean subregion includes what has also been called the Columbian (or Colombian), but is more extensive. It is recognized upon ornithological grounds, and said to possess 72 peculiar genera of birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 744.

subangled (sub-ang'gld), *a.* Same as *subangular*.—**Subangled wave**. See *wave*.

subangular (sub-ang'gū-lār), *a.* Slightly angular; bluntly angulated. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 278.

subangulate, **subangulated** (sub-ang'gū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* Somewhat angled or sharp.

subantichrist (sub-an'ti-krist), *n.* A person or power partially antagonistic to Christ; a lesser antichrist. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, i. 6. [Rare.]

subapennine (sub-ap'e-nin), *a.* [= *F. subapennin*, < *L. sub*, under, + *Apenninus*, Apennine: see *Apennine*.] Being at the base or foot of the Apennines.—**Subapennine series**, in *geol.*, a series of rocks of Pliocene age, developed in Italy on the flanks of the Apennines, and also in Sicily. In the Ligurian region the Pliocene has been divided into Messinian, Astian, and Villafranchian; in Sicily, into Zanclean, Pliastian, and Astian. In the last region these rocks rise to an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea-level, and are replete with well-preserved forms of organic life now living in the Mediterranean.

subapical (sub-ap'i-kal), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *apex*, point: see *apical*.] Situated below the apex.

subaponeurotic (sub-ap'ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *NL. aponeurosis*: see *aponeurotic*.] Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

subapostolic (sub-ap'ōs-tol'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the period succeeding that of the apostles: as, *subapostolic literature*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

subappressed (sub-a-prest'), *a.* In *entom.*, partly appressed: as, *subappressed hairs*.

subaquatic (sub-a-kwat'ik), *a.* 1. Not entirely aquatic, as a wading bird.—2. [= *F. subaquatique*.] Situated or formed in or below the surface of the water; subaqueous.

subaqueous (sub-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [= *It. subaqueo*; as *L. sub*, under, + *E. aqueous*.] Situated, formed, or living under water; subaquatic.

subarachnoid (sub-a-rak'noïd), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the arachnoid—that is, between that membrane and the pia mater: as, the *subarachnoid space*.—2. Subdural.—**Subarachnoid fluid**, the cerebrospinal fluid.—**Subarachnoid space**, the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

subarachnoidal, **subarachnoidean** (sub-ar-ak-noï'dal, -dē-an), *a.* Same as *subarachnoid*. *H. Gray*, *Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 653.

subarborescent (sub-ār-bō-res'ent), *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

subarctic (sub-ār'k'ik), *a.* Nearly arctic; existing or occurring a little south of the arctic circle: as, a *subarctic region* or fauna; *subarctic animals* or plants; a *subarctic climate*.

subarcuate (sub-ār'kū-āt), *a.* Somewhat bent or bowed; slightly arcuated.

subarcuated (sub-ār'kū-āt-ed), *a.* Same as *subarcuate*.

subareolar (sub-a-rē'ō-lār), *a.* Situated beneath the mammary areola.—**Subareolar abscess**, a furuncular subcutaneous abscess of the areola of the nipple.

subarmor (sub-ār'mor), *n.* A piece of armor worn beneath the visible outer defense. *J. Hewitt*, *Anc. Armour*, II. 132.

subarrhation (sub-a-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. ML. subarratio* (n-), < *subarrare*, betroth, < *L. sub*, under, + *arrha*, earnest-money, a pledge: see *arrha*.] The ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other objects, upon the woman. Also *subarration*.

The prayer which follows . . . takes the place of a long form of blessing which followed the *subarrhation* in the ancient office. *Blunt*, *Annotated Book of Common Prayer*, p. 455.

subastragalal (sub-as-trag'a-lār), *a.* Situated beneath the astragalus.—**Subastragalal amputation**, amputation of most of the foot, leaving only the astragalus.

subastragaloid (sub-as-trag'a-loïd), *a.* Situated beneath or below the astragalus.

subastral (sub-as'tral), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *astrum*, a star: see *astral*.] Situated beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

subaud (sub-ād'), *v. t.* [*L. subaudire*, supply a word omitted, hear a little, < *sub*, under, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] To supply mentally, as a word or an ellipsis. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subaudition (sub-ā-dish'ōn), *n.* [*L. subauditiō* (n-), the supplying of a word omitted, < *subaudire*, supply a word omitted: see *subaud*.] The act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning. *Horne Tooke*.

subaural (sub-ā'ral), *a.* Situated beneath or below the ear.

subaxillary (sub-ak'si-lār), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subaxillary*.

subaxillary (sub-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *zool.*: (a) Situated beneath the axilla or armpit. (b) Specifically, in *ornith.*, same as *axillary*: as, "subaxillary feathers." *Pennant*.—2. In *bot.*, placed under an axil, or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.—**Subaxillary region**. See *region*. II. *n.*; pl. *subaxillaries* (-riz). In *ornith.*, same as *axillar* or *axillary*.

subbass (sub'bās), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal stop resembling either the open or the stopped diapason, and of 16- or 32-feet tone. Also called *subbourdon*.

subblush (sub-blush'), *v. i.* To blush slightly. [Rare.]

Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, ix. 25.

subbourdon (sub-bōr'don), *n.* Same as *subbass*.

subbrachial (sub-brā'ki-āl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subbrachiate*.

subbrachiate (sub-brā'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated under the pectorals, as the ventral fins; having the ventrals under the pectorals, as a fish.

II. *n.* A subbrachiate fish. See *Subbrachiati*.

Subbrachiati (sub-brak-i-ā'ti), *n. pl.* An order of malacoptygian fishes, containing those which are subbrachiate: contrasted with *Apoles* and *Abdominales*. See under *Malacoptygii*.

subbrachycephalic (sub-brak'i-se-fal'ik or -sef'g-lik), *a.* Nearly but not quite brachycephalic; somewhat short-headed; having a cephalic index of 80.01 to 83.33 (Broca). *Nature*, XLI. 357.

subbranch (sub'branch), *n.* 1. A subdivision of a branch, in any sense of that word. *W. S. Jevons*, *Money and the Mechanism of Exchange*, p. 258.—2. Specifically, in zoological classification, a prime division of a branch or phylum; a subphylum.

subbranchial (sub-brang'ki-āl), *a.* Situated under the gills.

subbreed (sub'brēd), *n.* A recognizable strain or marked subdivision of a breed; an incipient artificial race or stock. *Darwin*.

subbrigadier (sub'brig-a-dēr'), *n.* An officer in the Horse Guards who ranks as cornet. [Eng.]

subcalcareous (sub-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Somewhat calcareous.

subcalcarine (sub-kal'ka-rin), *a.* Situated below the calcar, as of a bird, or below the calcarine fissure of the brain.

subcaliber (sub-kal'i-bēr), *a.* Of less caliber: said of a projectile as compared with the bore of the gun. See *subcaliber projectile*, under *projectile*.

subcantor (sub-kan'tor), *n.* In *music*, same as *succantor*, 1.

subcapsular (sub-kap'sū-lār), *a.* Situated under a capsule; being in the cavity of a capsule. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 787.—**Subcapsular epithelium**, an epitheloid lining of the inside of the capsule of a spinal ganglion.

Subcarboniferous (sub-kār-bō-nif'ē-rus), *n.* and *a.* In *geol.*, a name given by some geologists to the mountain-limestone division of the Carboniferous series, or that part of the series which lies beneath the millstone-grit. See *carboniferous*.

subcartilaginous (sub-kār-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* 1. Situated below or beneath cartilage; lying under the costal cartilages; hyochondrial.—2. Partly or incompletely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sub-kā'dal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Situated under the tail; placed on the under side of the tail: as, *subcaudal chevron-bones*; the *subcaudal scutes*, or urosteges, of a snake.—2. Not quite caudal or terminal; situated near the tail or tail-end; subterminal.—**Subcaudal pouch**, a pocket or recess beneath the root of the tail of the badger, above the anus, into which empty the secretions of certain subcaudal glands distinct from the ordinary anal or perineal glands of other *Mustelidae*.

II. *n.* That which is subcaudal; specifically, in *herpet.*, a urostege; one of the special scutes upon the under side of the tail of a serpent.

subcaudate (sub-kā'dāt), *a.* 1. In *entom.*, having an imperfect tail-like process: as, butterflies with *subcaudate wings*.—2. In *bot.* See *sub* (f) 3.

subcelestial (sub-sē-les'ti-āl), *a.* Being beneath the heavens.

The superlunary but *subcelestial* world. *Harvey*, *Irenæus*, p. xcvi.

subcellar (sub'sel'ār), *n.* A cellar beneath another cellar.

subcentral (sub-sen'tral), *a.* 1. Being under the center.—2. Nearly central; a little eccentric.

subcentrally (sub-sen'tral-i), *adv.* 1. Under the center.—2. Nearly centrally.

subcerebral (sub-ser'ē-bral), *a.* Below the cerebrum; specifically, below the supposed seat of consciousness, or not dependent on volition: said of involuntary or reflex action in which the spinal cord, but not the brain, is concerned.

subchanter (sub'chān'tēr), *n.* In *music*, same as *subcantor*, *succantor*, 1.

subchela (sub-kē'lā), *n.*; pl. *subchelæ* (-lē). The hooked end of an appendage which bends down upon the joint to which it is articulated, but has no other movable claw to oppose it and thus make a nipper or chela.

subchelate (sub-kē'lāt), *a.* Of the nature of or provided with a subchela. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 327.

subcheliform (sub-kē'li-fōrm), *a.* Subchelate. *Eng. Cyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 87.

subchlorid, **subchloride** (sub'klō'rīd), *n.* That one of two compounds of an element with chlorine which contains the smaller proportion of chlorine. $HgCl_2$ is chlorid of mercury; $HgCl$ or Hg_2Cl_2 is subchlorid of mercury.

subchondral (sub-kon'dral), *a.* Lying underneath cartilage; subcartilaginous: as, *subchondral osseous tissue*.

subchordal (sub-kōr'dal), *a.* Situated beneath the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate. Compare *parachordal*.

subchoroid (sub-kō'rōid), *a.* Same as *subchoroidal*.

subchoroidal (sub-kō-roi'dal), *a.* Situated beneath the choroid tunic of the eye.—**Subchoroidal dropsy**, morbid accumulation of fluid between the adherent choroid sclerotic and the retina.

subcinctorium (sub-sing-k-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *subcinctoria* (-i). See *succinctorium*.

subclass (sub'klās), *n.* A prime subdivision of a class; in *zool.* and *bot.*, a division or group of a grade between the class and the order, or between the class and the superorder.

subclavate (sub-klāv'vāt), *a.* Somewhat clavate; slightly enlarged toward the end.—**Subclavate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the outer joints are somewhat larger than the basal ones, but without forming a distinct club.

subclavian (sub-klāv'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. sub*, under, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, and cf. *clavicle*.] I. *a.* 1. Lying or extending under, beneath, or below the clavicle or collar-bone; subclavicular.—2. Pertaining to the subclavian artery or vein: as, the *subclavian triangle* or groove.—**Subclavian artery**, the principal artery of the root of the neck, arising on the right side from the innominate artery and on the left from the arch of the aorta, and ending in the axillary artery; the beginning or main trunk of the arterial system of the fore limb. See cuts under *lung* and *embryo*.—**Subclavian groove**, (a) A shallow depression on the surface of the first rib, denoting the situation of a subclavian vessel. There are two of them, separated by a tubercle, respectively in front of and behind the insertion of the anterior scalene muscle—the former for the subclavian vein, the latter for the subclavian artery. (b) A groove on the under side of the clavicle, for the insertion of the subclavius.—**Subclavian muscle**, the subclavius.—**Subclavian nerve**, the motor nerve of the subclavius muscle, arising from the fifth cervical nerve at its junction with the sixth.—**Subclavian triangle**. See *triangle*.—**Subclavian vein**, the continuation of the axillary vein from the lower border of the first rib to the sternoclavicular articulation, where the vessel ends by joining the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. See cut under *lung*.

II. *n.* A subclavian artery, vein, nerve, or muscle.

subclavicular (sub-klāv'vik'ū-lār), *a.* Situated below the clavicle; infraclavicular; subclavian.—**Subclavicular aneurism**, an aneurism of the axillary artery situated too high to be ligated below the clavicle.—**Subclavicular fossa**, the surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle.—**Subclavicular region**. Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

subclavius (sub-klāv'vi-us), *n.*; pl. *subclavii* (-i). [*NL.*: see *subclavian*.] A muscle passing from the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Subclavius posticus**. Same as *sternochondroscapularis*.

Subcoccinella (sub-kok-si-nel'g), *n.* [NL., < sub- + *Coccinella*.] A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids based by Huber (1841) upon the widespread *S. 24-punctata*. Also called *Lasia*.

subcollateral (sub-kol-lat'e-ral), *a.* Situated below the collateral fissure of the brain.

subcommission (sub'kō-mish'on), *n.* An under-commission; a division of a commission.

subcommissioner (sub'kō-mish'on-ēr), *n.* A subordinate commissioner.

subcommittee (sub'kō-mit'ē), *n.* An under-committee; a part or division of a committee.

subconcave (sub-kon'kāv), *a.* Slightly concave.

subconcealed (sub-kon-sēld'), *a.* Hidden underneath. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 430. (*Davies*.)

subconchoidal (sub-kong-koi'dal), *a.* Imperfectly conchoidal; having an imperfectly conchoidal fracture.

subconical (sub-kon-i-kal), *a.* Somewhat or not quite conical; conoidal.

subconjunctival (sub-kon-jungk-ti'val), *a.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

subconnate (sub-kon'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, partially connate; divided by an indistinct or partial suture.

subconscious (sub-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Obscurely or feebly conscious; of or pertaining to sub-consciousness.—2. Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

subconsciously (sub-kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a subconscious manner; with faint consciousness; without consciousness.

subconsciousness (sub-kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. A form or state of consciousness in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general.—2. Mental processes indiscoverable by introspection, conceived as taking place without consciousness. The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed—the hypothesis of *subconsciousness*, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 47.

subconstellation (sub'kon-ste-lā'shōn), *n.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

subcontiguous (sub-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* Almost touching; very slightly separated: as, *subcontiguous* coxae.

subcontinuous (sub-kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* Almost continuous; noting a line or mark which has but slight breaks or interruptions.

subcontract (sub'kon'trakt), *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

subcontract (sub-kon'trakt'), *v. t.* To make a contract under a previous contract. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 498.

subcontracted (sub-kon-trak'ted), *a.* 1. Contracted under a former contract; betrothed for the second time. *Shak.*, *Lear*, v. 3. 86.—2. In *entom.*, slightly narrowed: noting wing-cells.

subcontractor (sub'kon-trak'tor), *n.* One who takes a part or the whole of a contract from the principal contractor.

subcontrariety (sub'kon-tra-ri'gē-ti), *n.*; pl. *subcontrarieties* (-tiz). In *logic*, the relation between a particular affirmative and a particular negative proposition in the same terms; also, the inference from one to the other.

subcontrary (sub-kon'trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. (a) In *geom.*, it denotes the relative position of two similar triangles of which one of the pairs of homologous angles coincide while the including sides are interchanged. Thus, in the cut the triangles ACB, ECD are *subcontrary*. (b) In *logic* the term is applied (1) to the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition and the universal negative proposition above them, which have the same subject and predicate: thus, "some man is mortal" and "some man is not mortal" are *subcontrary* propositions, with relation to "every man is mortal" and "no man is mortal," which are contraries; (2) to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.—*Subcontrary section*, one of the circular sections of a quadric cone in its relation to another circular section not parallel to it.

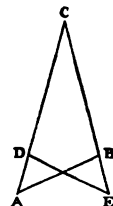
II. *n.*; pl. *subcontraries* (-riz). In *logic*, a subcontrary proposition.

subconvex (sub-kon'veks), *a.* Somewhat rounded or convex.

subcoracoid (sub-kor'g-koid), *a.* Situated or occurring below the coracoid process.

subcordate (sub-kōr'dāt), *a.* Nearly heart-shaped.

subcordiform (sub-kōr'di-fōrm), *a.* Same as *subcordate*.



subcorneous (sub-kōr-nē-us), *a.* 1. Somewhat horny; partly or partially converted into horn.—2. Placed beneath a layer of corneous structure; situated under or within a horn, nail, claw, or the like: as, the *subcorneous* frontal processes of a ruminant.

subcortical (sub-kōr-ti-kal), *a.* Situated beneath the cortex. (a) Situated beneath the cerebral cortex. (b) Situated beneath the cortex of a sponge. (c) Situated or living beneath the cortex or bark of a tree.

subcosta (sub-kos'tā), *n.*; pl. *subcostae* (-tē). The subcostal vein or nervure of the wing of some insects; the first vein behind the costa. See cut under *costal*.

subcostal (sub-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Situated below a rib; extending from one rib to a succeeding one; *subcostal*: specifically noting the muscles called *subcostales*. (b) Lying along the under side or edge of a rib: as, a *subcostal* groove for an artery. (c) Placed under or within the ribs or costal cartilages collectively; *subcostal*; *subcostal*.—2. In *entom.*, situated near, but not at or on, the costa: specifically noting the *subcostal*.—*Subcostal angle*, the angle which the costal border of one side forms with that of the other at the lower end of the sternum.—*Subcostal cells*, in *entom.*, cells between the costal and subcostal veins: they are generally numbered from the base outward.—*Subcostal vein* or *nervure*, in *entom.*, a strong longitudinal vein behind the costal vein and more or less parallel to the costal edge: in the *Lepidoptera* it forms the anterior edge of the large dorsal cell, and exteriorly it is divided into a number of branches, called *subcostal veins* or *nervules*, and numbered from before backward. Sometimes called *postcostal vein* or *nervure*. See cut under *costal*.

II. *n.* 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) A subcostal or *subcostal* muscle. See *subcostalis*. (b) A subcostal artery, vein, or nerve, running along the groove in the lower border of a rib; an *intercostal*.—2. In *entom.*, a subcostal vein or nervure; the *subcosta*.

subcostalis (sub-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subcostales* (-lēz). In *anat.*, a subcostal or *subcostal* muscle; any one of several muscles which extend from the lower border or inner surface of a rib to the first, second, or third succeeding rib.

subcranial (sub-krā-ni-āl), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skull, in general.—2. Situated below the cranial axis or cranium proper—that is, in man, in front of the brain-case: as, the *subcranial* visceral arches of the embryo.

subcrenate (sub-kre'nāt), *a.* Obscurely or irregularly scalloped.

subcrepitant (sub-krep'i-tant), *a.* Approaching in character the crepitant rāle. See *rāle*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 8.

subcrepitation (sub-krep-i-tā'shōn), *n.* The noise of subcrepitant rāles.

subcrescentic (sub-kre-sen'tik), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly crescentic.

subcrureus (sub-kry-rē-us), *n.*; pl. *subcrurei* (-i). A small muscle arising from the fore part of the femur, beneath the crureus, and inserted into the synovial pouch of the knee. Also called *subcruralis*, *subfemorialis*, and *articularis genu*.

subcrural (sub-kry-rē-āl), *a.* Lying under or beneath the crureus, as a muscle: specifying the *subcrureus*.

subcrystalline (sub-kris'tā-lin), *a.* Imperfectly crystalline.

subcylindrical (sub-kul'trāt), *a.* Somewhat cylindrical; like a colter in being curved along one edge and straight along the other. Also *subcylindrical*.

subculture (sub-kul'tūr), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a culture derived from a previous culture.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skin, in general; *subdermal*; lying in the true skin or cutis, under the cuticle; *subcuticular*; placed or performed under the skin; *hypodermic*: as, a *subcutaneous* injection.—2. Fitted for use under the skin; *hypodermic*: as, a *subcutaneous* syringe; a *subcutaneous* saw.—3. Living under the skin; *burrowing* in the skin: as, a *subcutaneous* parasitic insect.—*Subcutaneous feeding*, a mode of artificial feeding by means of large hypodermic injections of nutrient substances.—*Subcutaneous fracture*, simple fracture.—*Subcutaneous method*, the mode or manner of performing surgical operations, as tenotomy, osteotomy, etc., with the smallest possible opening through the skin.

subcutaneously (sub-kū-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a subcutaneous manner, in any sense; *hypodermically*.

subcuticular (sub-kū-tik'ū-lār), *a.* Situated under the cuticle or scarf-skin; *subepidermic*; *cutaneous*; *dermal*.

subcutis (sub'kū'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *cutis*, skin.] The deeper part of the cutis, corium, or true skin, sometimes distinguished from the rest. *Haeckel*.

subcylindric, subcylindrical (sub-si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cylindrical.

subdary (sub'dā'tā-ri), *n.* The head of the officials under the dary or prodary. See *dary*.

subdeacon (sub'dē'kōn), *n.* [*ME. sudekene, sudekene* = *OF. sodekene*, also *soudiacre* = *Sp. subdiacono* = *Fg. subdiacono* = *It. subdiacono*, < *LL. subdiaconus*, < *L. sub*, under, + *LL. diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] A member of the ecclesiastical order next below that of deacon. Subdeacons are first mentioned in the third century. They assisted the deacons, and kept order at the doors of the church. In the Western Church the duty of the subdeacon is to prepare the holy vessels and the bread, wine, and water for the eucharist, to pour the water into the chalice, and, since the seventh or eighth century, to read the epistle—a duty previously, as still in the East, assigned to the reader. In the Greek Church the subdeacon prepares the holy vessels, and guards the gates of the bema during liturgy. In the Greek Church the subdeacon has always been one of the minor orders. In the Western Church it became one of the major or holy orders in the twelfth century. The bishop, priest, or other cleric who acts as second or subordinate assistant at the eucharist is called the *subdeacon*, and the term is used in this sense in the Anglican Church also, although that church has no longer an order of subdeacons. See *epistler*.

subdeaconry (sub'dē'kōn-ri), *n.* [*subdeacon* + *-ry*.] Same as *subdeaconship*.

subdeaconship (sub'dē'kōn-ship), *n.* The order or office of subdeacon; the *subdiaconate*.

subdean (sub'dēn), *n.* [*ME. suddene, sodene*, also *southdene*, < *OF. soudien, soudoyen*, < *ML. subdecanus*, *subdean*, < *L. sub*, under, + *decanus*, *dean*: see *dean*.] A vice-dean; a dean's substitute or viceregent.

Secutours and sodenes. Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 277.

subdeanery (sub'dē'nēr-i), *n.* [*subdean* + *-ery*.] The office or rank of subdean.

subdecanal (sub-dek'ā-nal), *a.* [*ML. subdecanus*, *subdean*, + *-al*.] Relating to a subdean or his office.

subdecimal (sub-des'i-mal), *a.* Derived by division by a multiple of ten.

subdecuple (sub-dek'ū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of ten (*Johnson*); having the ratio 1:10.

subdelegate (sub'del'ē-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate.

subdelegate (sub-del'ē-gāt), *v. t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate or under another.

subdelirium (sub-dē-lir'i-um), *n.* Mild delirium with lucid intervals.

subdeltoidal (sub-del-toi'dal), *a.* Approaching in shape the Greek letter Δ. Also *subdeltoid*.

subdentate (sub-den'tāt), *a.* 1. Imperfectly dentate; having indistinct teeth; *denticulate*.—2. Of cetaceans, having teeth in the lower jaw only: the opposite of *superdentate*. *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

subdentated (sub-den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *subdentate*, 1.

subdented (sub-den'ted), *a.* Indented beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subdepressed (sub-dē-prest'), *a.* Somewhat depressed or flattened.

subderisorous (sub-der-i-sō'ri-us), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *derisorous*, serving for laughter, ridiculous: see *derisory*.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. *Dr. H. More*.

subderivative (sub-dē-riv'ā-tiv), *n.* A word following another in immediate grammatical derivation, or a word derived from a derivative and not directly from the root. [Rare.]

subdermal (sub-dēr-mal), *a.* Beneath the skin; *hypodermal*; *subcutaneous*.

subdeterminant (sub-dē-tēr'mi-nant), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant from a symmetrically taken part of a matrix.

subdiaconate (sub-di-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [*ML. subdiaconatus*, < *LL. subdiaconus*, *subdeacon*: see *subdeacon*.] The office or order of subdeacon.

subdial (sub'di-āl), *a.* [= *OF. subdial*, < *L. subdialis*, *subdialis*, that is in the open air, < *sub*, under, + *divum*, the sky, the open air, akin to *dies*, *day*, *Skt. dyu*, the sky: see *dial*.] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

The Athenian Heliastick or *Subdial Court* was rural, and for the most part kept in the open air. *N. Bacon*, iv. 15.

subdialect (sub'di-ā-lekt), *n.* An inferior dialect; a subordinate or less important or prominent dialect.

subdiapente (sub-di-ā-pen'tē), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fifth below a given tone.

subdiatessaron (sub-dī-a-tes'a-ron), *n.* In medieval music, an interval of a fourth below a given tone.

subdichotomy (sub-dī-kot'ō-mi), *n.* A subordinate or inferior dichotomy, or division into pairs; a subdivision. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 53.

subdistinction (sub'dis-tingk'shon), *n.* A subordinate distinction. *Sir M. Hale*.

subdistrict (sub'dis'trikt), *n.* A part or division of a district.

subditiuous (sub-di-tish'us), *a.* [*< L. subditiuus, subditiuus*, substituted, supposititious, *< subdere*, put or set under, *< sub*, under, + **dare*, put.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subdiversify (sub-di-ver'si-fi), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Sir M. Hale*. [Rare.]

subdivide (sub-di-vid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subdivided*, ppr. *subdividing*. [= *Sp. Pg. subdividir* = *It. suddividere*, *< LL. subdividere*, subdivide, *< L. sub*, under, + *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] *L. trans.* To redive after a first division.

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were subdivided into many others. *Dryden*.

II. intrans. 1. To separate into subdivisions.

Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reprov'd if it subdivides and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, VI. 125.

2. To become separated. [Rare.]

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then soon after Antonius and Octavius brake and subdivided. *Bacon*, *Faction* (ed. 1887).

subdivisible (sub-di-viz'i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

subdivision (sub-di-viz'h'on), *n.* [= *F. subdivisión* = *Sp. Pg. subdivisión*, *< LL. subdivisio(n)*, *< subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] 1. The act of redividing, or separating into smaller parts.

When any of the parts of an idea are yet farther divided in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a subdivision. *Watts*, *Logic*, I. vi. § 8.

2. A minor division; a part of a part; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, a minor division of a group; a subsection: as, subdivisions of a genus.

In the Decimal Table the subdivisions of the Cubit, viz. the Span, Palm, and Digit, are deduced . . . from the shorter Cubit. *Arbuthnot*, *Ancient Coins*, p. 73.

subdivisional (sub-di-viz'h'on-al), *a.* [*< subdivision + -al*.] Of or pertaining to subdivision or a subdivision: as, a subdivisional name. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 62.

subdivisive (sub-di-vi'siv), *a.* [*< LL. subdivisivus*, *< subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] Arising from subdivision.

When a whole is divided into parts, these parts may, either all or some, be themselves still connected multiplicities; and, if these are again divided, there results a subdivision the several parts of which are called the subdivisive members. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic*, Lect. xxv.

subdolichocephalic (sub-dol'i-kō-sef'a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a cephalic index ranging between 75.01 and 77.77 in Broca's classification.

subdolosus (sub-dō-lus), *a.* [*< LL. subdolosus*, *< L. subdolos*, somewhat crafty or deceitful, *< sub*, under, + *dolus*, artifice, guile: see *dole*.] Somewhat crafty; sly; cunning; artful; deceitful. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 14.

subdolosusly (sub-dō-lus-li), *adv.* In a subdolos manner; slyly; artfully. *Evelyn*, *To Pepys*, Dec. 5, 1681.

subdolosness (sub-dō-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being subdolos. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 382.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* In music, the tone next below the dominant in a scale; the fourth, as D in the scale of A: also used adjectively. See diagram under *circle*.

subdorsal (sub-dōr'sal), *a.* In *entom.*, situated on the side of the upper or dorsal surface of the body: as, subdorsal striæ.

subdouble (sub-dub'l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 1 to 2.

subduable (sub-dū'a-bl), *a.* [*< subdue + -able*.] Capable of being subdued; conquerable. *Imp. Dict.*

subdual (sub-dū'al), *n.* [*< subdue + -al*.] The act of subduing. *Warburton*, *Works* (ed. Hurd), VII. 329.

subduce (sub-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subduced*, ppr. *subducing*. [*< L. subducere*, pp. *subductus*, draw from under, lift up, haul up, take away, *< sub*, under, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *subduct*, *subdue*.] 1. To withdraw; take away; draw or lift up.

It shall be expedient for such as intend to exercise prayer . . . to subduce and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people.

Bacon, *Early Works*, p. 130.

2. To subtract arithmetically.

If, out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should . . . subduce ten, . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that subduction.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 10.

subduct (sub-duk't'), *v. t.* [*< L. subductus*, pp. of *subducere*, draw from under, take away: see *subduce*.] Same as *subduce*, 1.

He . . . established himself upon the rug, . . . subducting his coat-tails one under each arm.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 32.

subduction (sub-duk'shon), *n.* [*< L. subductio(n)*, a hauling ashore (of a ship), a taking away, *< subducere*, pp. *subductus*, haul up, take away: see *subduce*.] 1. The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing. *Bp. Hall*, *Occasional Meditations*, § 66.—2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 10.

subdue (sub-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subdued*, ppr. *subduing*. [*< ME. subduen*, first in pp. **subdued*, *subued*, *sodued*, *sodewed*, *< AF. subduer*, *< ML. type *subdutus*, for *L. subditus*, pp. of *subdere*, put under: see *subditiuous*.] 1.

To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; reduce under dominion.

John of Gaunt,

Which did subdue the greatest part of Spain.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 82.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she subdued.

Pope, *Prol. to Addison's Cato*, l. 40.

2. To overpower by superior force; gain the victory over; bring under; vanquish; crush.

Tugg'd for life, and was by strength subdued.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 173.

Lay hold upon him; if he do resist,

Subdue him at his peril. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 2. 81.

Think of thy woman's nature, subdued in hopeless thrall.

Whittier, *Cassandra Southwick*.

3. To prevail over by some mild or softening influence; influence by association; assimilate; overcome, as by kindness, persuasion, entreaty, or other mild means; gain complete sway over; melt.

My nature is subdued

To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

Shak., *Sonnets*, cxi.

If aught

Therein enjoy'd were worthy to subdue

The soul of man. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 684.

Clasp hands and that petitionary grace

Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

4. To bring down; reduce.

Nothing could have subdued nature

To such a lowness but his unkind daughters.

Shak., *Lear*, iii. 4. 72.

5. To tone down; soften; make less striking or harsh, as in sound, illumination, or color: in this sense generally in the past participle: as, subdued colors; a subdued light.

The voices of the disputants fell, and the conversation was carried on thenceforth in a more subdued tone.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 17.

6. To improve by cultivation; make mellow; break, as land.

In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or subdued, to use the local phrase, the consumers will become more numerous, and their means more extensive.

B. Hall, *Travels in N. A.*, I. 84.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Vanquish*, *Subjugate*, etc. (see *conquer*), crush, quell.—3. To soften.

subdue (sub-dū'), *n.* [*ME.*, *< subdue*, *v.*] Subjugation; conquest. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

subduement (sub-dū'ment), *n.* [*< subdue + -ment*.] Subdual; conquest. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 5. 187.

subducer (sub-dū'ēr), *n.* [*< subdue + -er*.] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tamer.

subdulcid (sub-dul'sid), *a.* [*< L. subdulcis*, sweetish (*< sub*, under, + *dulcis*, sweet), + *-id*.] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn*, *Acetaria* (ed. 1706), p. 154. [Rare.]

subduple (sub-dū-pl), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *duplus*, double.] Having the ratio of 1 to 2.—**Subduple ratio**, in *math.* See *duple*.

subduplicate (sub-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* In *math.*, expressed by the square root: as, the subduplicate ratio of two quantities—that is, the ratio of their square roots. Thus, the subduplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of \sqrt{a} to \sqrt{b} , or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of a to b .

subdural (sub-dū'rāl), *a.* Situated beneath the dura mater, between the dura mater and the arachnoid.—**Subdural space**, the interval between

the dura mater and the arachnoid, formerly called the cavity of the arachnoid, when the latter membrane was supposed to be reflected continuously from the outer surface of the pia mater to the inner surface of the dura mater.

subectodermal (sub-ek-tō-dēr'mal), *a.* Situated underneath the ectoderm. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 381.

subedit (sub-ed'it), *v. t.* To edit under the supervision of another. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xlii.

subeditor (sub-ed'it-ōr), *n.* An assistant or subordinate editor; one who subedits.

subeditorial (sub-ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subeditor. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 653.

subeditorship (sub-ed'i-tōr-ship), *n.* [*< subeditor + -ship*.] The office or charge of a subeditor. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xxx.

subelaphine (sub-el'a-fin), *a.* Resembling the red-deer, *Cervus elaphus*, as in the structure of the antlers, but having the brow-line simple, not reduplicated, as in the genera *Dama* and *Pseudaxis*: correlated with *elaphine*.

subelliptic (sub-el'ip'tik), *a.* Somewhat elongate-ovate; between ovate and elliptic or oblong and elliptic.

subelliptical (sub-el'ip'ti-kal), *n.* Same as *subelliptic*.

subemarginate (sub-ē-mār'ji-nāt), *a.* Slightly emarginate.

subendocardial (sub-en-dō-kār'di-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endocardium.—**Subendocardial tissue**, the substance of the heart immediately underneath the endocardium.

subendothelial (sub-en-dō-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endothelium.

subentitle (sub-en-ti'tl), *v. t.* To give a subordinate title to. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 7.

subepidermal (sub-ep-i-dēr'mal), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epidermis, in any sense.

subepithelial (sub-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epithelium.—**Subepithelial endothelium**, Debove's name for an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucous membrane and the epithelium of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine.—**Subepithelial plexus**. See *plexus*.

subequal (sub-ē'kwāl), *a.* 1. Nearly equal.—2. Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest.

subequilateral (sub-ē-kwi-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* Nearly equilateral, as a bivalve shell.

subequivalve (sub-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* Nearly equivalent, as a bivalve shell.

suber (sū'bēr), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] In *bot.*, same as *cork*, 3.

suberate (sū'bē-rāt), *n.* [*< suber + -ate*.] A salt ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{MgO}_4$) of suberic acid.

suberect (sub-ē-rekt'), *a.* Nearly erect.

subereous (sū'bē'rē-us), *a.* [*< L. subereus*, of cork, pertaining to the cork-oak, *< suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] Corky; suberose; in *entom.*, specifying a soft elastic substance, somewhat like cork, found in the mature galls of some cynipidous insects.

suberic (sū-ber'ik), *a.* [*< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cork; subereous.—**Suberic acid**, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, a dibasic acid which forms small granular crystals very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether; it fuses at 140°C . and sublimes in acicular crystals. It is prepared by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on stearic, palmitic, or oleic acid, and other fatty bodies.

suberiferous (sū-bē-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*< suber* (in) + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing suberin.

suberification (sū-bē-rif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. suber*, cork, + *-ficatio(n)*, *< facere*, make.] In *bot.*, same as *suberization*.

suberin, **suberine** (sū'bē-rin), *n.* [*< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-in*, *-ine*.] The cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed. It is allied to cellulose. See *cork*, 2.

suberization (sū'bē-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< suberic + -ation*.] In *bot.*, the transformation of a membrane or cell-wall into suberin or cork.

suberize (sū'bē-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suberized*, ppr. *suberizing*. [*< L. suber*, cork, + *-ize*.] In *bot.*, to render corky, as a cell-wall.

suberoded (sub-ē-rō-ded), *a.* Same as *suberose*.

suberose (sub-ē-rōs'), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off or away, consume: see *erode*.] In *bot.*, slightly erose; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed on the margin.

suberose, **suberous** (sū'bē-rōs, -rus), *a.* [*< L. suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Same as *subereous*, *suberic*.

subesophageal, **subesophageal** (sub-ē-sō-faj'-ē-āl), *a.* Situated below or beneath the esophagus or gullet; in *Arthropoda*, specifying certain nervous ganglia which lie underneath (ventrad of) the esophagus. Also *infra-esophageal*.—**Subesophageal ganglion**. See *ganglion*.

subfactor (sub-fak'tor), *n.* An under factor or agent. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xli.

subfactorial (sub-fak-tō'-ri-āl), *n.* One of a series of numbers calculated as follows. Starting with 1, multiply it by 1 and subtract 1, getting 0, which is called *subfactorial one*; multiply this by 2 and add 1, getting 1, which is called *subfactorial two*; multiply this by 3 and subtract 1, getting 2, which is called *subfactorial three*; multiply this by 4 and add 1, getting 9, which is called *subfactorial four*. This is carried on indefinitely.

subfalcial (sub-fal'si-āl), *a.* Running along the under edge of the falx cerebri: as, "a *subfalcial sinus*." *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 121.

subfalciiform (sub-fal'si-fōrm), *a.* Somewhat falciiform. *Günther*.

subfamily (sub-fam'i-li), *n.* In *zool.*, the first subdivision of a family, containing several genera or only one genus. A subfamily may be introduced formally between the genus and the family when there is no other subdivision. Then the only subfamily of a family is contemporaneous with the higher group. Subfamilies are now regularly indicated by the termination *-inae*: as, family *Felidae*, subfamily *Felinae*. That subfamily which takes the name of the family with a different termination is usually regarded as the typical subdivision of the family.

subfascial (sub-fash'i-āl), *a.* Situated below any fascia.

subfebrile (sub-fē'bril), *a.* Somewhat but not decidedly febrile.

subfemorals (sub-fem-ō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subfemorales* (-lēz). Same as *subcurvatus*.

subfeu (sub-fū'), *v. t.* [*sub* + *feu*, after *ML. subfeudare*: see *sub* and *feud*, 2, *foff*.] To make subfeudation of: said of a vassal who vests lands held by him as such in a subvassal.

It was . . . impossible to *subfeu* the burgh lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 68.

subfeudation (sub-fū-dā'shōn), *n.* [*ML. subfeudatio* (-n-), < *subfeudare*, *subfeu*: see *subfeu*.] Same as *subimfeudation*.

It seems most probable that this practice, which is called *subfeudation* or *subimfeudation*, began while the feud was only for life. *Brougham*.

subfeudatory (sub-fū-dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subfeudatories* (-riz). [*sub* + *feudatory*. Cf. *ML. subfeudatarius*.] An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

subflavor (sub-flā'vor), *n.* A subordinate flavor; a secondary flavor.

subflavous (sub-flā'vus), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellowish.—**Subflavous ligament**, a short ligament of yellow elastic tissue interposed between the laminae of the vertebra.

subflora (sub-flō'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *sub* + *flora*.] A more local flora included in a territorially broader one.

subfluvial (sub-flō'vi-āl), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *fluvius*, stream: see *fluvial*.] Situated under a river or stream.

The *sub-fluvial* avenue [Thames tunnel]. *Hawthorne, Our Old Home*, p. 286.

subfoliar (sub-fō'li-ār), *a.* [*subfolium* + *-ar*.] Having the character of a subfolium. *B. G. Wilder*.

subfolium (sub-fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *subfolia* (-ā). A small or secondary folium, as of the cerebellum. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII, 127.

subform (sub-fōrm), *n.* A secondary form. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX, 195.

subfornical (sub-fōr'ni-kāl), *a.* Situated beneath the fornix of the brain.

subfossil (sub-fos'il), *a.* Partly fossilized; imperfectly petrified.

subfossilized (sub-fos'il-izd), *a.* Same as *subfossil*.

subfossorial (sub-fō-sō'-ri-āl), *a.* In *entom.*, adapted in some measure for digging: said of the legs when they approach the fossorial type.

subfrontal (sub-fron'tāl), *a.* Situated under the front, face, or fore end; subterminal in front.—**Subfrontal area**, of *Limulus*, a smooth flattened space on the ventral surface of the cephalic shield anteriorly. See *Limulus* (with cut).—**Subfrontal fold**, of trilobites, an inferior inflection of the limb or marginal area of the cephalic shield.

subfulcrum (sub-ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *subfulcra* (-krā). In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated labial sclerite between the mentum and the palpiger (the latter in some systems being called the

fulcrum). It occurs in certain carabid and scarabæid larvæ.

subfumigation (sub-fū-mi-gā'shōn), *n.* Same as *suffumigation*.

subfusc, *a.* See *subfusk*.

subfuscous (sub-fus'kus), *a.* [*L. subfuscus*: see *subfusk*.] Same as *subfusk*.

subfusiform (sub-fū'si-fōrm), *a.* More or less nearly fusiform or spindle-shaped.

subfusk, **subfusc** (sub-fusk'), *a.* [*L. subfuscus*, *suffuscus*, somewhat brown: see *sub* and *fuscous*.] Dusky; moderately dark; brownish; tawny; lacking in color.

O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk*. *Shenstone, Economy*, III.

The University statute requiring the wearing only of black or *subfusk* clothing. *Dickens, Dict. of Oxford*, p. 66.

subgalea (sub-gā'lē-ā), *n.*; pl. *subgaleæ* (-ē). [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *NL. galea*.] One of the sclerites of the typical maxilla of insects. It usually articulates with the stipes and bears the gales. In many beetles it is united with the lacinia. See cut under *galea*.

subganoid (sub-gan'oid), *a.* Having a somewhat ganoid character: as, a *subganoid* scale.

subgelatinous (sub-jē-lat'i-nus), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

subgenera, *n.* Plural of *subgenus*.

subgeneric (sub-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the rank, grade, or value of a subgenus.

subgenerical (sub-jē-ner'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *subgenerica*.

subgenerically (sub-jē-ner'i-kāl-i), *adv.* So as to be subgeneric; as a subgenus.

subgeniculate (sub-jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* Imperfectly geniculate or elbowed.

subgenital (sub-jē-ni'tāl), *a.* Situated beneath the genitalia: specifically noting certain pits or pouches of jellyfishes, as the rhizostomous or monostomous discomedusans.

subgenus (sub-jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *subgenera* (-jen'-ē-rā). [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *genus*, kind: see *genus*.] A subordinate genus; a section or subdivision of a genus higher than a species. Since there is no fixed definition of a genus, there can be none of a subgenus; and thousands of groups in zoology formerly regarded as subgenera, or disregarded entirely, are now named and held to be genera. Though there is theoretically or technically a difference, it is ignored in practice; since a name, whether given as that of a genus or of a subgenus, is a generic name. The case is somewhat different in practice from that of the names of families and subfamilies, whose difference in termination preserves a formal distinction, and from that of the names of all supergeneric groups, because none of these enter into the technical binomial designation of a given animal or plant. Thus, the name *Lynx* may have been given to a subdivision of the genus *Felis*, and be thus a subgeneric name; but a cat of this kind, as the bay lynx, would be known by the alternative names *Felis rufus* and *Lynx rufus*, according to the difference of expert opinion in the case; or, as a compromise, the subgeneric term would be formally introduced in parentheses between the generic and the specific name, as *Felis (Lynx) rufus*. In botany a subgenus is a section of a genus so strongly marked as to have plausible claims to be itself an independent genus.

subgett, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *subject*.

subglabrous (sub-glā'brus), *a.* In *entom.*, almost devoid of hairs or other like covering.

subglacial (sub-glā'shial), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath or under a glacier: as, a *subglacial* stream.

subglenoid (sub-glē'noid), *a.* Lying or occurring immediately below the glenoid fossa.

subglobose (sub-glō'bōs), *a.* Nearly globose; subspherical; spheroidal.

subglobular (sub-glob'ū-lār), *a.* Nearly globular.

subglobulose (sub-glob'ū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat globulose.

subglossal (sub-glos'al), *a.* Same as *hypoglossal* or *sublingual*.

subglottic (sub-glōt'ik), *a.* Situated under the glottis, or beneath the true vocal cords of the larynx.

subglumaceous (sub-glō-mā'shius), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

subgrade (sub-grād), *n.* A grade of the second rank in zoological classification; a prime division of a grade: used like *subclass*, *suborder*, etc. See *grade*, 3.

Subgrallatores (sub-gral-ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *NL. Grallatores*, *q. v.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Galinae*, composed of the genera *Thinocorus*, *Attagis*, and *Chionis*. [Not in use.]

subgrallatorial (sub-gral-ā-tō'-ri-āl), *a.* Imperfectly grallatorial; exhibiting imperfectly the characters of the grallatorial birds.

subgranular (sub-gran'ū-lār), *a.* Somewhat granular.

subgroup (sub-grōp), *n.* 1. Any subordinate group in classification; a subdivision of a group; especially, a division the name of which begins with *sub*, as *subfamily* or *subgenus*.—2. A mathematical group forming part of another group.

subgular (sub-gū'lār), *a.* Situated under the throat, or on the under side of the throat; subjugular.

subhastation (sub-has-tā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. subhastation* = *Sp. subastación* = *It. subastazione*, < *LL. subhastatio* (-n-), a sale by public auction, < *subhastare*, pp. *subhastatus*, sell at public auction, lit. 'bring under the spear' (in allusion to the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place), < *L. sub*, under, + *hasta*, a spear, a lance.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction. *Bp. Burnet, Letters from Switzerland*, p. 9.

subhead (sub'hed), *n.* A subordinate head or title; a subdivision of a heading. See *head*, 13.

subheading (sub'hed'ing), *n.* Same as *subhead*.

subhepatic (sub-hē-pat'ik), *a.* In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of doubtful or disputed hepatic character, as a glandular tissue of some invertebrates, which resembles that of the liver. (b) Lying under the liver, on the ventral side of hepatic lobules; sublobular, as ramifications of the portal vein in the liver. (c) Situated beneath the hepatic region: specifically applied to an anterolateral division of the ventral surface of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans. See *Brachyura* (with cut).

subhexagonal (sub-hek-sag'ō-nal), *a.* Six-sided, but not forming a regular hexagon.

Sub-Himalayan (sub-him-ā-lā-yān), *a.* Related to or forming the whole or a part of the Sub-Himalayas, the designation adopted by the Geological Survey of India for a fringe or belt of hills extending along the southern edge of the Himalayan chain almost uninterruptedly for a distance of 1,500 miles, and composed of Tertiary rocks.

By abrupt difference of elevation and by contour, the *Sub-Himalayan* hills are everywhere easily distinguishable from the much higher mountains to the north of them. *Geol. of India*, II, 521.

Sub-Himalayan system, in *geol.*, the name adopted by the Geological Survey of India for the system of rocks forming the Sub-Himalayan division of the Himalayas. It is divided into two series—the Siwalik (subdivided into three subgroups, the Upper, Middle, and Lower or Nahan) and the Sirmur (also with three subgroups, the Upper or Kasauli, the Middle or Dagehal, and the Lower or Subathu). See *Siwalik*.

subhuman (sub-hū'mān), *a.* Under or beneath the human; next below the human.

Pretended superhuman birth and origin, . . . lives and characters more decidedly *subhuman* than those of common men. *E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel*, p. 250.

subhumeral (sub-hū'mē-rāl), *a.* Situated below the humerus.

subhumeral (sub-hū'mē-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. sub*, under, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder, + *-ate*.] To take or bear on one's shoulders. *Feltham, Resolves*, i, 82.

subhyaloid (sub-hi'ā-loid), *a.* Situated beneath (on the attached side of) the hyaloid membrane of the eyeball.

subhymenial (sub-hi-mē'ni-āl), *a.* In *bot.*, lying under or just below the hymenium.—**Subhymenial layer**, a stratum of hyphal tissue under the hymenium in some fungi; the hypothecium, and sometimes another layer still further below. See cuts under *apothecium* and *ascus*.

subhyoid (sub-hi'oid), *a.* 1. Situated below the hyoid bone, as of man.—2. Coming next in order after the hyoid arch from before backward; specifically, noting the second postoral visceral arch of the vertebrate embryo.

subhyoidean (sub-hi-oi'dē-ān), *a.* Same as *subhyoid*.

subicteric (sub-ik-ter'ik), *a.* Somewhat but not distinctly icteric.

subiculum (sū-bik'ū-lum), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *subex* (*subic*), in pl. *subices*, a layer, < *subicere*, throw under: see *subject*.] 1. The uncus.—2. In *bot.*, a matted mycelium or modified substratum upon which the fructifications of certain fungi are borne.

subiliac (sub-il'i-āk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the subilium.—2. Situated below the ilium.

subilium (sub'il'i-um), *n.*; pl. *subilia* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *NL. ilium*, *q. v.*] An inferior section of the ilium, supposed to correspond to the subscapula.

subimaginal (sub-i-maj'i-nal), *a.* [*< subimago (-imago) + -al.*] Having the character of a subimago; not quite perfect or imaginal, as an insect; pseudimaginal.

subimaginary (sub-i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Imaginary in a reduced sense.—**Subimaginary transformation**, a linear transformation defined by equations between two sets of variables, which equations are imaginary, but the transformation being such that a real linear function may in that way be transformed into a real function.

subimago (sub'i-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *subimagos* or *subimagines* (sub'i-mā'gōz or -maj'i-nēz). [*NL., < L. sub, under, + imago, image: see imago.*] An imperfect or incomplete winged stage in certain ephemerids (May-flies) and certain chrysopids, succeeding the pupa, and preceding the imago. Also *pseudimago*. The insect in this stage is active, and resembles the imago, but has shed another skin. This stage occurs as a rule in the *Ephemeroidea* of the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and Riley has recorded it in *Chrysopa* of the *Neuroptera*.

subimpressed (sub-im-prest'), *a.* In *entom.*, slightly impressed; having indistinct impressions.

subincomplete (sub-in-kom-plēt'), *a.* In *entom.*, noting that metamorphosis of an insect in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago, the pupa having rudimentary wings, as in the grasshoppers.

subincusation (sub-in-kū-zā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sub, under, + incusatio(n)-, accusation, < incusare, accuse, bring a complaint against, < in, on, against, + causa, a cause, suit: see cause. Cf. accuse.*] An implied charge or accusation.

But all this cannot deliver thee [Mary] from the just blame of this bold *subincusation*: Lord, dost thou not care? *Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Mary and Martha.*

subindicate (sub-in-di-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate secondarily; indicate in a less degree.

subindication (sub-in-di-kā'shon), *n.* The act of indicating secondarily; a slight indication. *Barrow.*

subindicative (sub-in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* Partially or secondarily indicative. *Lamb, Some of the Old Actors.*

subindividual (sub-in-di-vi'dū-āl), *n.* A division of that which is individual.

An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals*. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.*

subinduce (sub-in-dūs'), *v. t.* To insinuate; suggest; offer or bring into consideration imperfectly or indirectly. *Sir E. Dering, Speeches in Parliament, p. 114.*

subinfer (sub-in-fēr'), *v. t.* To infer or deduce from an inference already made. *Bp. Hall, Resol. for Religion.*

subinfundation (sub-in-fū-dā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. subinfundatio, < L. sub, under, + ML. infundatio(-n)-, infundation: see infundation.*] 1. The process, in feudal tenure, where the stipendiary or feudatory, considering himself as substantially the owner, began to imitate the example of his sovereign by carving out portions of the benefice or feud, to be held of himself by some other person, on terms and conditions similar to those of the original grant: a continued chain of successive dependencies was thus established, connecting each stipendiary, or *vasal* as he was termed, with his immediate superior or lord. *H. Stephen. See Statute of Quia Emptores, under statute.*

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfundation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone, Com., II. viii.*

2. The fief or tenancy thus established.

These smaller fiefs were called *subinfundations*, and were, in fact, mere miniatures of the larger fiefs. *Still, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 137.*

Also *subfundation*.

subinfundatory (sub-in-fū-dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subinfundatories* (-riz). One who holds by subinfundation.

At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Elincourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his *subinfundatory* Paganus. *Encyc. Brit., XX. 298.*

subinflammation (sub-in-flā-mā'shon), *n.* Incipient or undeveloped inflammation.

subinflammatory (sub-in-flām'a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a slight and indistinct degree of inflammation.

subingression (sub-in-gresh'on), *n.* The penetration by one body of the substance of another body.

An eminent naturalist hath taught that, when the air is sucked out of a body, the violence wherewith it is wont to rush into it again proceeds mainly from this, that the pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession

of the air sucked out, which, to make itself room, forceth the neighboring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle, New Experiments Touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. III.]*

subinspector (sub'in-spek'tor), *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector.

subinspectorship (sub'in-spek'tor-ship), *n.* [*< subinspector + -ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a subinspector.

subintestinal (sub-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* Situated beneath the intestine.

subintroduce (sub-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To introduce in a subordinate or secondary manner.

Although presbyters join not in the consecration of a bishop, yet of a presbyter they do; but this is only by a positive *subintroduced* constitution, first made in a provincial of Africa. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 198.*

subinvariant (sub-in-vā'ri-ant), *n.* Any rational integral function, ϕ , of the letters a, b, c, \dots , which satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_a + bD_b + cD_c + \dots)\phi = 0$.

subinvolute (sub-in'vō-lū-ted'), *a.* Exhibiting incomplete involution. *Medical News, L. 394.*

subinvolution (sub-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Incomplete involution. *Barnes, Diseases of Women, xxxviii.*

subitaneous (sub-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. subitaneus, sudden, < subitus, sudden, unexpected: see sudden.*] Sudden; hasty.

subitaneousness (sub-i-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Suddenness; hastiness.

subitany (sub'i-tā-ni), *a.* [*< L. subitaneus, sudden: see subitaneous.*] Sudden; hasty.

subito (sō'bi-tō), *adv.* [*It., < L. subito, suddenly, abl. sing. neut. of subitus, sudden: see subitaneous, sudden.*] In music, suddenly; quickly: as, *volti subito* (V. S.), turn (the leaf) quickly.

subj. An abbreviation of *subjective*.

subjacency (sub-jā'sen-si), *n.* [*< subjacent (t) + -cy.*] The state of being subjacent.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. subjacent = Pg. subjacente, < L. subjacen(t)-s, ppr. of subjacere, lie under or near or adjoin anything, < sub, under, + jacere, lie: see jacent. Cf. adjacent.*] 1. *a.* 1. Lying under or below: in *geol.*, applied to rocks, beds, or strata, considered with reference to their position beneath other overlying formations.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not necessarily directly beneath.

Between some breaches of the clouds we could see landscapes and villages of the *subjacent* country. *Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.*

3. In *alg.*, following below the line of the main characters: as, a *subjacent* letter, as the *n* in *m_n*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, the converting proposition or consequent of a conversion.

subject (sub'jekt), *a.* and *n.* [Now altered to suit the orig. *L. form; < ME. subget, subget, subget, soget, < OF. suget, soget, soget, suget, subject, later subject, F. sujet = Sp. sujeto, sujeto = Pg. sujeito = It. soggetto, soggetto, subject, as a noun (= G. subjekt), a subject (person or thing), < L. subjectus, lying under or near, adjacent, also subject, exposed, as a noun, subjectus, m., a subject, an inferior, subjectum, neut., the subject of a proposition, prop. pp. of subjicere, subicere, pp. subjectus, throw, lay, place, or bind under, subject, < sub, under, + jacere, throw: see jet]. Cf. *subjacent*. Cf. *object, object, project*.] I. *a.* 1. Placed or situated under or beneath.*

Long he them bore above the *subject* plaine. *Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 19.*

2. Being under the power or dominion of another.

For there nys God in heaven or helle, twis, But he hath been right *soget* unto Love. *Court of Love, l. 98.*

Though in name an independent kingdom, she [Scotland] was during more than a century really treated, in many respects, as a *subject* province. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.*

3. Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; prone: with *to*: as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold; a person *subject* to attacks of fever.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 54.*

My Lord, you are a great Prince, and all Eyes are upon your Actions; this makes you more *subject* to Envy. *Honell, Letters, I. iv. 18.*

A little knowledge is *subject* to make men headstrong, insolent, and untractable. *Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 429.*

Hence—4. Exposed or liable, as to what may confirm or modify: with *to*: as, *subject* to your approval; *subject* to correction.—5. Submissive; obedient. *Tit. iii. 1.*

No man was ever bidd *subject* to the Church of Corinth, Rome, or Asia, but to the Church without addition, as it held faithful to the rules of Scripture. *Milton, Ekkonoklastes, xxvii.*

Unless Love held them *subject* to the Will That gave them being, they would cease to be. *Bryant, Order of Nature.*

=*Syn.* 2. Subordinate, subservient, inferior.—3. *Appt. Likely, etc. See apt.*

II. *n.* 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or controlling influence of another; specifically, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government.

And he leet make an Ymage in the lykenesse of his Fadre, and constrayned alle his *Subgettes* for to worshippe it. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.*

Tell his majesty I am a *subject*, and I do confesse I serve a gracious prince. *Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, II. 1.*

2. A person or thing regarded as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something specified.

Alack, alack, that heaven should practise stratagems 'Upon so soft a *subject* as myself! *Shak., R. and J., III. 5. 212.*

There is not a fairer *subject* for contempt and ridicule than a knave become the dupe of his own art. *Sheridan, The Duenna, III. 7.*

The town bear[of Congleton] having died, it was ordered that certain monies . . . should be placed at the disposal of the boardward, to enable him to provide a new *subject*. *Municip. Corp. Report, 1885, p. 2652.*

Specifically—(a) A dead body used for dissection. (b) One who is peculiarly sensitive to psychological experimentation; a sensitive.

The monotonous ticking of a watch held to the ear will throw the nervous system of a sensitive *subject* into an abnormal state. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 251.*

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 238.*

Hear her, ye noble Romans! 'tis a woman; A *subject* not for swords, but pity. *Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 8.*

4. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is thought, spoken, or treated of: as, a *subject* of discussion or negotiation; a *subject* for a sermon or a song; the *subject* of a story.

The matter or *subject* of Poese . . . to myne intent is what soever wittle and delicate conceit of man meet or worthy to be put in written verse, for any necessary use of the present time, or good instruction of the posteritie. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 18.*

O, sure I am, the wits of former days To *subjects* worse have given admiring praise. *Shak., Sonnets, lix.*

This *subject* for heroic song Pleased me. *Milton, P. L., ix. 25.*

But this, no more the *subject* of debate, Is past, forgotten, and resign'd to fate. *Pope, Iliad, xix. 67.*

5. In *gram.*, that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb, without or with modifiers; the member or part of a sentence signifying that of which predication is made. A *subject* may be *simple* or *compound*; it may be a noun, or anything used with the value of a noun, whether word or phrase or clause: thus, *that he has gone* is true. A *logical subject* is one having the character of a subject according to the true meaning of the sentence; a *grammatical subject* is one having that character formally only: thus, in *it is good to be here*, *it* is the grammatical and *to be here* is the logical subject.

6. In *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus, in the proposition "Plato was a philosopher," *Plato* is the logical subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also, in the proposition "No man living on earth can be completely happy," *man living on earth* is the subject, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.

7. In *metaph.*: (a) A real thing to which given characters relate and in which they are said to inhere.

That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their *subject*, or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, viii.*

(b) In Kantian and modern philosophy, the self or ego to which in all thought all mental representations are attributed (according to Kant); also, a real (hypothetical) thing in which mental phenomena are supposed to inhere. The word is commonly used by those psychologists who teach that the immediate consciousness of self (the subject) is an aspect or inseparable accompaniment of an immediate perception of an external object. The doctrine is that perception involves a sense of action and reaction (self and not-self). To this is often joined another proposition, that there is no mode of consciousness in which the opposition of subject and object does not appear. [Expressions very close to this meaning are to be found in pre-Kantian writers (see *Leibnitz, Remarques sur le livre de M. King, § 20*), but the word is in such passages used relatively, as in def. 6.]

In the first syllogism of transcendental psychology reason imposes upon us an apparent knowledge only, by representing the constant logical *subject* of thought as the knowledge of the real *subject* in which that knowledge inheres. Of that *subject*, however, we have not, and cannot have, the slightest knowledge, because consciousness is that which alone changes representations into thoughts, and in which, therefore, as the transcendental *subject*, all our perceptions must be found. Beside this logical meaning of the I, we have no knowledge of the *subject* in itself which forms the substratum and foundation of it and of all our thoughts.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Centenary ed.), II. 306.

The particular modes in which I now feel, desire, and think arise out of the modes in which I have previously done so; but the common characteristic of all these has been that in them a *subject* was conscious of itself as its own object, and thus self-determined.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 102.

The *subject* can be conscious of itself only in relation to an object which it at once excludes and determines.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 343, note.

8. In *music*: (a) In general, the theme or melodic phrase on which a work or movement is based, consisting of few or many tones variously combined and treated; a motive. When two or more principal subjects are used, they are often known as *first*, *second*, etc. (b) In contrapuntal works, the theme given out at the beginning, to which (in fugue and canon) the answer responds, and with which the counter-subject is combined which is taken as the basis for thematic development, for imitation, etc. In a fugue, the subject is also called *antecedent*, *dum*, *proposita*, etc.; in a canon, *guida*; and in freer contrapuntal music, *cantus firmus* or *canto fermo*.

9. In the *fine arts*, the plan or general view chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; the scheme or idea of a work of art: as, a historical *subject*; a genre *subject*; a marine *subject*; a pastoral *subject*.—10. In *decorative art*, a pictorial representation of human figures or animals; a picture representing action and incident.

Vases painted with *subjects* after Watteau.

Soc. Arts Report, Exhib. 1867.

Diminished subject. See *diminished*.—**First subject.** See *first*.—**Intervening subject.** See *intervene*.—**Inversion of subjects.** See *inversion*.—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*.—**Subject of inhesion,** a thing in which characters inhere.—**Subject of predication,** the subject of a proposition.—**Subject of relation,** that one of the correlates to which the others are referred as secondary; the relate.—**To be in a subject,** to be related to any thing somewhat as a predicate is related to its subject; to exist by virtue of that subject of which the attribute which is in the subject does not form a part.—**Syn. & Subject, Theme, Topic, Point, Thesis.** The first three of these words are often popularly used as exactly synonymous. Daniel Webster puts within a few lines of each other the two following sentences: [If an American Thucydides should arise,] "may his theme not be a Peloponnesian war," and [American history] "will furnish no topic for a Gibbon." Yet, strictly in rhetoric, and more often in general use, *subject* is the broad word for anything written or spoken about, while *theme* is the word for the exact and generally narrower statement of the *subject*. A *topic* is a still narrower *subject*; there may be several interesting topics suggested under a single *subject*. A *point* is by its primary meaning the smallest possible subdivision under a *subject*. *Thesis* is a technical word for a subject which takes the form of an exact proposition or assertion which is to be proved: as, Luther fastened his ninety-five theses to the church-door. The paper in which the proof of a *thesis* is attempted is also called a *thesis*. A student's composition is often called a *theme*. The meaning of the other words is not extended to the written or spoken discourse. See *proposition*.

subject (sub-jekt'), *v.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *sugetten*, < OF. **sujeter* = Sp. *sugetar*, *sugetar*, *sugetar* = Pg. *sujear* = It. *suggettare*, *soggettare*, *subject*, < ML. *subicere*, *subject*, freq. of L. *subicere*, *subicere*, throw under; see *subject*, *a.* and *n.*] **I. trans.**

1. To put, lay, or spread under; make sub-jacent.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,

Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.

Pope, To Addison, l. 33.

The lands that lie

Subjected to the Heliconian ridge.

Tennyson, Tiresias.

2. To expose; make liable or obnoxious: with *to*: as, credulity *subjects* one to impositions.

Subject himself to anarchy within,

Or lawless passions in him, which he serves.

Milton, P. R., II. 471.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbutnot.*

3. To submit; make accountable, subservient, or the like; cause to undergo; expose, as in chemical or other operations: with *to*: as, to *subject* clay to a white heat.

Subjected to his service angel-wings.

Milton, P. L., ix. 156.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

Church discipline [in Germany] was *subjected* to State approval; and a power of expelling rebellious clergy from the country was established.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 569.

No gas is "atomic" in the chemist's sense, except when *subjected* to the action of electricity, or, in the case of hydrogen, to a high temperature.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 144.

4. To bring under power, dominion, or sway; subdue; subordinate.

High Ioue permits the sunne to cast his beames,
And the moyst cloudes to drop downe plenteous streames,
Alke vpon the just & reprobate;
Yet are not both *subjected* by one fate?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Neither God nor the Lawes have *subjected* us to his will,
nor sett his reason to be our Sovran above Law.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xl.

II. t. intrans. To be or become subject.

When men freely *subject* to any lust as a new master.

T. Brooks, Works, II. 242.

subjectable (sub-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [*< subject* + *-able*.] To be *subjected* or submitted. [Rare.]

It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not *subjectable* to their penitential judicature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

subjectdom (sub-jekt-dum), *n.* [*< subject* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of being a *subject*.

No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of *subjectdom*, therefore is available.

Greenwell, British Barrows, p. 608. (Encyc. Dict.)

subjection (sub-jek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. subjection*, *subjection*, *subjection*, < OF. (and F.) *subjection* = Sp. *sujección* = Pg. *sujeição*, *sogeição* = It. *suggezione*, *soggezione*, < L. *subicere* (n-), a placing under, substitution, reducing to obedience, *subicere*, < *subicere*, *subicere*, throw under, *subject*; see *subject*, *v.*] 1. The act of *subjecting* or *subduing*; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The prophesie seith that the grete dragon shall come fro Rome that wolde distroie the reame of the grete Breteyne and put it in his *subjection*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 433.

Bring Arthur . . . called with his feet into Island, and krong it and the people thereof vnder his *subjection*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 1.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who they were that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight.

Sir M. Hale.

2. The state of being in the power or under the control or domination of another; service.

Thei that marchen upon sou schulle ben undre soure *Subiection*, as see han ben undre hire.

Manderlille, Travels, p. 225.

Both in *subjection* now

To sensual appetite. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1128.

A lofty mind,

By philosophic discipline prepared

For calm *subjection* to acknowledged law.

Wordsworth, Excursion, III.

3. In *logic*, the act of attaching a subject to a predicate: corresponding to *predication*.

subjective (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *subjectif* = Sp. *subjetivo* = G. *subjektiv*, < L. *subjectivus*, of or pertaining to a subject, < *subjectum*, a subject; see *subject*, *n.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a subject, as opposed to an object. In the older writers *subjective* is nearly synonymous with *real*, and still more closely so with the common modern meaning of *objective*. By Kant, following some of his earlier contemporaries, the word was restricted to the subject of thought, or the ego. See *objective*.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and *subjective*. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and *subjective* when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts*, Logic, II. II. § 8.

The words *subjective* and *objective* are getting into general use now.

E. Fitzgerald, Letter, Mar. 21, 1841 (in Lit. Remains, I. 71).

The uncivilized or semi-civilized man is wholly unable to think of the maniac's visions as *subjective* illusions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 124.

All knowledge on its *subjective* side is belief.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 434.

2. In *literature* and *art*, noting a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist: as, the *subjective* school of painting; also, relating to such individuality. The writings of Shelley and Byron are essentially *subjective*, while the novels of Scott are *objective*.

They [the Iliad and Odyssey] are so purely *objective* that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a *subjective* trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation. *W. D. Geddes.*

I am disposed to consider the Sonnets from the Portuguese as . . . a portion of the finest *subjective* poetry in our literature. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 137.

3. Relating to a subject in a political sense; sub-missive; obedient. [A rare and irregular use.]

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,

On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,

But, as to nature's divin' miracle,

Performs not to it all *subjective* duty?

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. D. 2. (Latham.)

Which sadly when they saw

How those had sped before, with most *subjective* awe
Submit them to his sword. *Drayton*, Polyolblon, xl. 376.

Subjective certainty. See *certainty*.—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Subjective doubt, end, ens.** See the nouns.

—**Subjective idealism.** Same as *Fichtean idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).—**Subjective method, power, reason, etc.** See the nouns.—**Subjective part.** See *extension*, *s.*—**Subjective perspective,** a method of representation which looks right, though it is geometrically false. This method is, in fact, usually practised by painters who greatly exaggerate certain effects of perspective, as if the picture were intended to be seen from a point of view much nearer than that usually chosen by the spectator, and are then obliged to modify certain consequences of this exaggeration.—**Subjective sensation,** a sensation which is not caused by an object outside of the body.—**Subjective symptoms,** in *pathol.*, symptoms, as sensations, appreciable by the patient, but not discernible by another observer.

subjectively (sub-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a *subjective* manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

I do not see how we can successfully guard against the danger of considering as both *objectively* and *subjectively* evident things which, in fact, are only *subjectively* evident. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 68.

subjectiveness (sub-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being *subjective*; *subjectivity*.

subjectivism (sub-jek'tiv-izm), *n.* [*< subjective* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that we can immediately know only what is present to consciousness.

Those who adhere to this opinion either regard it as axiomatic, or fortify it by arguments analogous to those by which Zeno sought to prove that a particle can have only position, and not velocity, at any instant—arguments which appear, upon logical analysis, to beg the question. Those who oppose the opinion maintain that it would lead to the absurd corollary that there can be no cognition whatever, not even of a problematical or interrogatory kind, concerning anything but the immediate present.

The philosophical principle of *subjectivism*.

Ueberweg, Hist. Philosophy (trans. by Morris), I.

2. The doctrine, sometimes termed *relativism*, that "man is the measure of things"—that is, that the truth is nothing but each man's settled opinion, there being no objective criterion of truth at all. This is an opinion held by some English philosophers, as well as by Protagoras in antiquity. It is a modification of *subjectivism* in sense 1, above.

3. Same as *subjectivity*, 3.

subjectivist (sub-jek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< subjective* + *-ist*.] **I. n.** In *metaph.*, one who holds the doctrine or doctrines of *subjectivism*.

II. a. Same as *subjectivistic*.—**Subjectivist logic.** See *logic*.

subjectivistic (sub-jek-ti-vis'tik), *a.* [*< subjective* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by *subjectivism*.

subjectivistically (sub-jek-ti-vis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* With *subjectivistic* reasoning; from the point of view of *subjectivism*.

subjectivity (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *subjectivité* = G. *subjektivität*, < NL. *subjectivita(-)s*, < L. *subjectivus*, *subjective*; see *subjective*.] 1. The absence of objective reality; illusiveness; the character of arising within the mind, as, for example, the sensation of a color does.

We must, in the first place, remember that analysis and *subjectivity* on the one hand, and synthesis and *objectivity* on the other hand, go together in Kant's mind.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 413.

Belief in the *subjectivity* of time, space, and other forms of thought inevitably involves Agnosticism.

J. Martineau, Mind, XIII. 506.

2. The private, arbitrary, and limited element of self; that which is peculiar to an individual mind: as, the *subjectivity* of Byron or Shelley.

There are two ways of looking at *subjectivity*. We may understand it by it, in the first place, only the natural and finite *subjectivity*, with its contingent and arbitrary content of particular interests and inclinations. . . . In this sense of *subjectivity*, we cannot help admiring the tranquil resignation of the ancients to destiny, and feeling that it is a much higher and worthier mood than that of the moderns, who obstinately pursue their subjective aims, and when they find themselves constrained to give up the hope of reaching them, console themselves with the prospect of a reward in some shape or other. But the term *subjectivity* is not to be confined merely to the bad and finite kind of it which is contradistinguished from the fact. In its truth *subjectivity* is immanent in the fact, and as a *subjectivity* thus infinite is the very truth of the fact. . . . Christianity, we know, teaches that God wishes all men to be saved. That teaching declares that *subjectivity* has an infinite value.

Hegel, Henning's notes of his lectures, tr. in Wallace's

[Logic of Hegel, § 147.]

It is surely *subjectivity* and interiority which are the notions latest acquired by the human mind.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 43.

subjectivize (sub-jek'ti-viz), *v.* [*< subjective + -ize.*] To render subjective; to bring into the perceptive mind.

subjectless (sub-jekt-less), *a.* [*< subject + -less.*] Having no subject or subjects.

The subject without the king can do nothing; the subjectless king can do something. *Carlyle.*

subject-matter (sub-jekt-mat'er), *n.* The subject or matter presented for consideration in some written or oral statement or discussion.

It [a catalogue] is disposed according to the *Subject Matter* of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. *Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 107.*

subjectness (sub-jekt-ness), *n.* The state or condition of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subject-notion (sub-jekt-nō'shon), *n.* A concept or notion the subject of a judgment.

subject-object (sub-jekt-ob'jekt), *n.* The immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, as distinguished from the *object-object*, or unknown real object. [In Kantian terminology, the *Gegenstand*, as distinguished from the *Objekt*.]

subjectahip (sub-jekt-ship), *n.* [*< subject + -ship.*] The state of being subject or a subject. [Rare.]

The *subjectahip*, being the very relation in which the creature stands to the Creator as his lawgiver, ruler, and judge. *Candlish, The Fatherhood of God, I. 54.*

subjecture (sub-jek'tūr), *n.* [*< subject + -ure.*] The state of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subjee (sub'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzi*, the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp-plant, also greenness, greens, *< sabza*, greenness, verdure, the hemp-plant.] The larger leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp without the stalks. See *hang*.

subjicibility (sub-jis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. subjicibilis (-t)s, < subjicibilis: see subjicible.*] Capability of being a subject of predication.

subjicible (sub-jis'i-bl), *a.* [*< ML. subjicibilis, subjicible, < L. subjicere, subicere, place under, subject: see subject.*] 1. Capable of being subjected. [Rare.]

He [Jesus] was not a person *subjicible* to a command; it was enough that he understood the inclinations and designs of his Father's mercies. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 56.*

2. Capable of being made the subject of something else as predicate.

subjoin (sub-join'), *v. t.* [*< OF. subjoindre, < L. subungere, add, annex, yoke, < sub, under, + jungere, join, yoke: see join.*] To add at the end of, especially of something said or written; annex; append: as, to *subjoin* an argument or an illustration.

I shall *subjoin*, as a Corollary to the foregoing Remark, an admirable Observation out of Aristotle. *Addison, Spectator, No. 273.*

—*Syn.* To *amix*, attach.

subjoinder (sub-join'der), *n.* [*< OF. subjoindre, subjoin, inf. used as a noun: see subjoin.*] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder. [Rare.]

"I will never stand to be hissed," was the *subjoinder* of young Confidence. *Lamb, Elitistiana.*

subjoint (sub'joint), *n.* In *zool.*, a subsidiary or secondary joint; one of the subdivisions, often very numerous, of the regular joints of an insect's or a crustacean's legs, antennae, etc. Thus, the fore legs of a pedipalp arachnid, or the antennae of a lobster, have numerous subjoints in the long, slender, lash-like part of the organ beyond the short and stout joints that are identified by name. See *Phryniæ*. Also called *subsegment*.

sub judge (sub jō'di-sē). [*L.: sub, under; judge, abl. sing. of judex, judge: see judge.*] Before the judge; under judicial consideration; not yet decided.

The relations of the people and the crown were then [reign of James I.] brought to issue, and, under shifting names, continued *sub judge* from that time to 1688. *De Quincey, Rhetoric.*

subjugable (sub-jō-ga-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if *subjugabilis, < subjugare, subjugate: see subjugate.*] That may be subjugated; capable of being subdued or conquered.

An abundance of good, readily *subjugable* land awaiting the settler. *Science, VII. 232.*

subjugal (sub-jō'gal), *a.* [*< L. sub, under, + E. jugal.*] Situated below the jugal, malar, or zygomatic bone.

subjugate (sub-jō-gāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. subjugated, ppr. subjugating.* [*< L. subjugatus, pp. of subjugare (> It. subjugare = Sp. subjugar, sojuzgar = Pg. subjugar = F. subjuguier, bring under the yoke, subjugate, < sub, under, + jugum, yoke: see yoke.*] 1. To bring under the yoke; subdue; conquer; compel to submit to the dominion or control of another; vanquish.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

In a few months he [Cromwell] *subjugated* Ireland as Ireland had never been *subjugated* during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.*

2. To make subservient; take or hold captive; bring under bondage, as the senses.

Mans sence captiv'de, his reason *subjugate*. *Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.*

I understood that unto such a torment The carnal malefactors were condemned Who reason *subjugate* to appetite. *Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 39.*

—*Syn.* 1. *Vanquish, Subdue, etc.* See *conquer*.

subjugation (sub-jō-gā'shon), *n.* [= *F. subjugation, < ML. subjugator (-n-), < L. subjugare, subjugate: see subjugate.*] The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated; subjection.

Her policy was military because her objects were power, ascendancy, and *subjugation*.

D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The *subjugation* of virgin soil, as we had occasion to notice, is a serious work.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 348.

subjugator (sub-jō-gā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. sojuzgador = Pg. subjugador, < LL. subjugare, one who subjugates, a conqueror, < subjugare, subjugate: see subjugate.*] One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. *Coleridge.*

subjunction (sub-jungk'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *subjunctio (-n-), < subjungere, add, subjoin: see subjoin.*] The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined; also, something subjoined.

subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. subjunctif = Sp. subjuntivo = Pg. subjunctivo = It. subjuntivo, < L. subjunctivus, serving to join, connecting, in gram., sc. modus, the subjunctive mode, < subjungere, pp. subjunctus, add, join, subjoin: see subjoin.*] 1. *a.* 1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 87. (Latham.)

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb by which is expressed condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and which is generally used in a clause subjoined or subordinate to another clause or verb, and preceded by one of certain conjunctions, especially (in English) *if* or *though*: as in the sentence "*if that be the case, then I am wrong.*" The subjunctive mode was an original part of the inflection of Indo-European verbs, and is preserved in most of the existing languages of the family: but *be* and *were* are the only remaining forms in English in which it is conspicuously distinguished from the indicative. Abbreviated *subj.*

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the subjunctive mode.

The *subjunctive* is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. *Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.*

subkingdom (sub'king'dum), *n.* 1. A prime subdivision of the animal kingdom; a superclass corresponding to the "branches" or "embranchements" of French zoologists, as Cuvier, who recognized the four subkingdoms of the vertebrates, mollusks, articulates, and radiates. Such main groups are now more commonly called *phyla*. Eight such groups now very generally called *phyla*. If not in name, are *Protozoa, Coelentera, Echinodermata, Vermes, Arthropoda, Molluscoidea, Mollusca, and Vertebrata*. Some authors degrade *Vermes* from this rank, or otherwise dispose of it as a subkingdom; some elevate the *Tunicata* to this rank; and the *Molluscoidea* are not recognized by all as a subkingdom.

The prolific animals of the fifth day's creation belonged to the three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulate, and Mollusca, and to the classes of Fish and Reptiles among the Vertebrata.

Darwin, Origin of World, p. 218.

2. In *bot.*, a primary division of the vegetable kingdom, the highest below the kingdom itself. The old division was into two such subkingdoms, the *Phanerogamia* and the *Cryptogamia*; but systematists now recognize a large number of such coordinate divisions and are not agreed as to the name or the scope.

sublacunose (sub-lā-kū'nōs), *a.* Somewhat lacunose.

Convergent to a *sublacunose* centre. *Encyc. Nat. Hist. (1856), III. 580.*

sublanate (sub-lā'nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, somewhat lanate or woolly.

sublanceolate (sub-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *zool.* and *bot.*, approaching the lanceolate form; somewhat tapering and pointed.

sublapsarian (sub-lap-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. sub, under, + lapsus, fall (see lapse), + -arian.*] 1. *a.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their tenets.

According to the sublapsarian doctrine. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* One who believes in sublapsarianism. Compare *supralapsarian*.

sublapsarianism (sub-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< sublapsarian + -ism.*] The doctrine that the decrees of election and reprobation are subsequent to the fall, or that men are elected to grace or reprobated to death while in a state of sin and ruin.

sublapsary (sub-lap'sā-ri), *a. and n.* Same as *sublapsarian*.

sublate (sub-lāt'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. sublated, ppr. sublating.* [*< L. sublatus, used as pp. of tollere, raise, take up, < sub, under, from under, + latus, used as pp. of ferre, bear.*] 1. To take or carry away; remove. [Rare.]

The authors of yr mischief [were] *sublated* & plucked away. *Hall, Hen. VII., an. 1.*

2. In *logic*, to deny: opposed to *posit*.

Where . . . the propositional lines are of uniform breadth, it is hereby shewn that all such opposition is *sublated*. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, II. 471.*

3. In *Hegelian logic*, to cancel by a subsequent movement.

The process of the external world left to itself in its externality can only be to go into itself, or to *sublate* or remove its own externality. *Crook, Hegel, p. 196.*

sublation (sub-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sublatio (-n-), a raising, removal, < sublatus, raised, taken away: see sublate.*] 1. The act of taking or carrying away. [Rare.]

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union. *Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 182.*

2. Cancellation by a subsequent logical movement, in Hegelian philosophy.

sublative (sub-lā'tiv), *a.* [*< sublate + -ive.*] Tending to take away or deprive.

sublease (sub'lēz), *n.* In *law*, an under-lease; a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee or tenant. For some purposes, a sublease for the entire remaining term of the lessor is deemed an assignment rather than a sublease.

sublease (sub-lēs'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. subleased, ppr. subleasing.* To underlease.

He leased his house, . . . and *subleased* part of it. *New York Evening Post, March 3, 1886.*

sublessee (sub'lē-sē'), *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

sublessor (sub-lēs'or), *n.* The grantor of a sublease.

sublet (sub-let'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. sublet, ppr. subletting.* To underlet; let to another person. the party letting being himself lessee or tenant.

He's let and *sublet*, and every man has to make something out of him [the convict] each time. *The Century, XL. 221.*

sublevaminous (sub-lē-vam'i-nus), *a.* [*< ML. sublevamen (-min-), a lifting, supporting, < L. sublevare, lift, support: see sublevate.*] Supporting; upholding.

His up-holding and *sublevaminous* Providence. *Fellham, Resolves, II. 2.*

sublevate (sub-lē-vāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. sublevated, ppr. sublevating.* [*< L. sublevatus, pp. of sublevare (> It. sollevare = Pg. Sp. sublevar), lift up from beneath, < sub, under, + levare, lift up, raise, < levis, light.*] To raise; elevate: ex-cite. Formerly also *sollevate*.

sublevation (sub-lē-vā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. sub-levación = Pg. sublevarção = It. sollevazione, < L. sublevatio (-n-), a lightening, < sublevare, pp. sublevatus, lift up from beneath, support: see sublevate.*] 1. The act of lifting or raising; elevation.—2. A rising or insurrection.

Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people. *Sir W. Temple, Works (ed. 1731), II. 504.*

sublicense (sub-lī'sens), *v. t.* To underlicense: license to another person under the provisions of a license already held by the person so licensing.

sublieutenant (sub'lī-ten'ant), *n.* In the British navy, a grade immediately below that of lieutenant. Formerly called *mate*.

subligation (sub-li-gā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. subligatio (-n-), a binding below, < L. subligare, pp. subligatus, bind below, < sub, under, + ligare, tie, bind: see ligation.*] The act of binding underneath. [Rare.]

sublimable (sub-lī'mā-bl), *a.* [*< sublime + -able.*] Capable of being sublimated. See *sublimation*. *Boyle, Works, III. 57.*

sublimableness (sub-lī'mā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sublimable. *Boyle, Works, I. 573.*

sublimary (sub'lī-mā-ri), *a.* [*< sublime + -ary.*] Elevated. [Rare.]

First to the master of the feast This health is consecrated. Thence to each *sublimary* guest Whose soul doth desire This nectar to raise and inspire. *A. Brome, The Painter's Entertainment.*

sublimate (sub'li-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimated*, ppr. *sublimating*. [*L. sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high, raise: see *sublime*, *v.*] 1. To bring (a solid substance, such as camphor or sulphur) by heat into the state of vapor, which on cooling returns again to the solid state. See *sublimation*.—2. To extract by or as by sublimation.

It will be a harder alchymy than Lullius ever knew to *sublimat* any good use out of such an invention.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 13.

You that have put so fair for the philosopher's stone that you have endeavoured to *sublimate* it out of poor men's bones ground to powder by your oppressions.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 380.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of earthly dross; elevate; refine; purify; idealize.

And when [the Sultan is] in state, there is not in the world to be seen a greater spectacle of humane glory, and of *sublimated* manhood.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 59.

I can conceive nothing more *sublimating* than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 97.

The atmosphere was light, odor, music; and each and all *sublimated* beyond anything the sober senses are capable of receiving.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Sarcophagi*, p. 139.

sublimate (sub'li-māt as adj., -māt as noun), *a.* and *n.* [*L. sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high: see *sublime*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as camphor, sulphur, etc.; hence, elevated; purified.

Offering her self more *sublimate* and pure, in the sacred name and rites of Religion.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 366.

II. *n.* 1. Anything produced by sublimation or refining.—2. In *mineral*, the deposit formed, as in a glass tube or on a surface of charcoal, when a mineral containing a volatile ingredient is heated before the blowpipe.—Blue *sublimate*, a preparation of mercury in combination with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—Corrosive *sublimate*. See *corrosive*.

sublimation (sub-li-mā'shən), *n.* [*ME. sublimacioun*, *< OF. (and F.) sublimation = Sp. sublimación = Pg. sublimação = It. sublimazione*, *< LL. sublimatio(n)-*, a lifting up, a deliverance, *< L. sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*, *sublime*, *v.*] 1. In *chem.*, the act or process of sublimating; a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapor, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Strictly speaking, sublimation is possible only in the case of solids, such as metallic arsenic, which when heated at low pressures pass directly into the state of vapor without liquefying and on cooling return directly to the solid state; but the name is also given to distillations, as of sulphur, iodine, etc., in which, although the material melts before vaporizing, condensation occurs under such conditions of pressure and temperature that the product is a solid. Sublimation effects for solids to some extent what distillation effects for liquids. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed matters with which they are associated. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. The vapors of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation condense in the form of a fine powder called *flowers*; such are the flowers of sulphur, flowers of benzoin, etc. Other sublimates are obtained in a solid and compact form, as camphor, ammonium chlorid, and all the sublimates of mercury.

2. The act of heightening, refining, purifying, or freeing (something) from baser qualities: as, the *sublimation* of the affections.—3. That which has been highly refined or purified; hence, the highest product of anything.—*sublimation theory*, in *geol.* and *mining*, the theory according to which ore-deposits were formed and vein-fissures filled by the volatilization of metalliferous matter from beneath, or from the ignited interior of the earth.

sublimatory (sub'li-mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. sublimatorie = F. sublimatoire*, *< LL. sublimator*, a lifter, *< L. sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Tending to sublimate; used in sublimation.

II. *n.*; pl. *sublimatories* (-riz). A vessel for sublimation.

Viols, crozeta, and sublimatories.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 240.

sublime (sub-lim'), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sublime = Sp. Pg. lt. sublime*, *< L. sublimis*, uplifted, high, lofty, sublime; origin unknown.] 1. *a.* 1. High in place; uplifted; elevated; exalted; lofty.

Due to thy self, pursue not after Fame;

Thunders at the *sublimest* buildings aim;

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 582.

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 748.

2. High in excellence; elevated by nature; exalted above men in general by lofty or noble traits; eminent; said of persons.

The age was fruitful in great men, but amongst them all, if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as re-

gards splendor of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero.

De Quincey, *Cicero*.

Here dwells no perfect man *sublime*,

Nor woman winged before her time.

Whittier, *Last Walk in Autumn*.

3. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken awe, veneration, exalted or heroic feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: noting a natural object or scenery, an action or conduct, a discourse, a work of man's hands, a spectacle, etc.: as, *sublime* scenery; *sublime* heroism.

Easy in Words thy Style, in Sense *sublime*.

Prior, To Dr. Sherlock.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is

To suffer and be strong.

Longfellow, *Light of Stars*.

The forms of elevated masses that are most *sublime* are the lofty and precipitous, as implying the most intense effort of supporting might.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 238.

Dinah, covered with her long white dress, her pale face full of subdued emotion, almost like a lovely corpse into which the soul has returned charged with *sublimar* secrets and a *sublimar* love.

George Eliot, *Adam Bede*, xv.

4. Of lofty mien; elevated in manner, expression, or appearance.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared

Absolute rule.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 300.

For the proud Souldan, with presumptuous cheeks

And countenance *sublime* and insolent,

Sought only laughter and avengement.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. viii. 30.

5. In *anat.*, superficial; not deep-seated: opposed to *profound*: as, the *sublime* flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).—*Sublime geometry*, the theory of higher curves.—*Sublime Porte*. See *Porte*.—*Syn.* 2 and 3. *Grand*, *Lofty*, *Sublime*, majestic, stately. *Grand* founds its meanings on the idea of great size, *lofty* and *sublime* on that of height. Natural objects may be *sublime* without physical height, if vastness and great impressiveness are present. In the moral field the *sublime* is that which is so high above ordinary human achievements as to give the impression of astonishment blended with awe, as the leap of Curtius into the chasm, or the death of the martyr Stephen. In moral things the *grand* suggests both vastness and elevation. *Lofty* may imply pride, but in this connection it notes only a lower degree of the *sublime*, *sublime* being the strongest word in the language for ideas of its class.

II. *n.* That which is sublime: commonly with the definite article. (a) In *lit.*, that which is most elevated, stately, or imposing in style.

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase.

Addison.

The origin of the *sublime* is one of the most curious and interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy the attention of a critic.

Macaulay, *Athenian Orators*.

(b) The grand, impressive, and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful: occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character of sublimity.

There is a *sublime* in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder—in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial—and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized.

Fleming, *Vocab. Philos.*

(c) That which has been elevated and sublimated to its extreme limit; a noble and exalted ideal.

Your upward gaze at me now is the very *sublime* of faith, truth, and devotion.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiv.

Are you—poor, sick, old ere your time—

Nearer one whit your own *sublime*

Than we who never have turned a rhyme?

Browning, *The Last Ride Together*.

sublime (sub-lim'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. [*< ME. sublimen*, *< OF. sublimar = Sp. Pg. sublimar = It. sublimare*, *< L. sublimare*, raise on high, in *ML.* also *sublimate*, *< sublimis*, raised on high, *sublime*: see *sublime*, *a.*] 1. To raise on high.

Thou dear vine, . . .

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,

Nor can thy head (not help'd) itself *sublime*,

Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.

Sir J. Denham, *Old Age*, iii.

One mind has climbed

Step after step, by just ascent *sublimed*.

Browning, *Sordello*.

2. To sublimate.

Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*

Make them ascend the porous soil and climb

The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.

Sir R. Blackmore, *Creation*, ii. 234.

Sub. How do you *sublime* him?

Face. With the Calce of Egg-shells.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, ii. 5.

3. To elevate; refine; purify; etherealize.

Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fixed thee

In the third region, called our state of grace?

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, I. 1.

I am *sublimed*! gross earth,

Support me not! I walk on air!

Massinger, *City Madam*, iii. 3.

Our Dross but weighs us down into Despair,

While their *sublimed* spirits dance i' th' Air.

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, ii.

A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, *sublimates*, and adorns oratory or elocution.

Goldsmith, *Metaphors*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be affected by sublimation; be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as camphor or sulphur.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone.

Newton, *Opticks*, iii, query 31.

Different bodies *sublime* at different temperatures, according to their various degrees of volatility.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 208.

2. To become exalted as by sublimation.

This new faith *subliming* into knowledge.

E. H. Sears, *The Fourth Gospel*, p. 172.

sublimed sulphur. Same as *flowers of sulphur*. See *sulphur*.

sublimely (sub-lim'li), *adv.* In a sublime manner; with exalted conceptions; loftily.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,

Thy Homer warms with all his ancient heat.

Parnell, To Pope.

sublimeness (sub-lim'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being sublime; loftiness of sentiment or style; sublimity.

sublimar (sub-li'mër), *n.* [*< sublime*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which sublimates; specifically, an apparatus for performing the operation of sublimation. Sublimars are of various forms and materials, according to their special requirements, but each consists essentially of an inclosure of metal, earthenware, or glass, to which heat may be applied, and a condenser or collector for the sublimed substance.

sublimette (sub-li-met'), *n.* [*< F. sublime*, high (see *sublime*), + *dim. -ette*.] A variety of music-box.

sublimification (sub-lim'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [*< L. sublimis*, sublime, + *facere*, do, make (see *-fy*), + *-ation*.] The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

subliminal (sub-lim'i-nal), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *limen* (limin-), threshold.] Below the threshold or limen, whether of sensation, feeling, attention, etc., or of consciousness in general.

As attention moves away from a presentation its intensity diminishes, and when the presentation is below the threshold of consciousness its intensity is then *subliminal*, whatever that of the physical stimulus may be.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 49.

sublimitation (sub-lim-i-tā'shən), *n.* A subordinate or secondary limitation. *De Quincey*, *Style*, iii.

sublimity (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sublimities* (-tiz). [*< F. sublimité = Sp. sublimitad = Pg. sublimitade = It. sublimità*, *< L. sublimitat(-)s*, loftiness, elevation, *< sublimis*, raised on high, *sublime*: see *sublime*.] 1. The state of being sublime; that character or quality of anything which marks it as sublime; grandeur. Especially—(a) Loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur: as, the *sublimity* of an action.

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians.

Buckminster.

(b) Loftiness of conception; exaltation of sentiment or style.

Milton's chief talent, and, indeed, his distinguishing excellence, lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 279.

(c) Grandeur; vastness; majesty, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art: as, the *sublimity* of a scene or of a building.

It seems manifest that the most perfect realization of structural beauty and *sublimity* possible to music is attained by instrumental composition.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 217.

There is also the sensation of great magnitude, corresponding to the voluminous in sound, and lying at the foundation of what we term *sublimity*.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 217.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

The particle of those *sublimities*

Which have relapsed to chaos.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 64.

3. The highest degree of its highest quality of which anything is capable; climax; acme.

The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying.

Jer. Taylor.

Extensive, intensive, etc., sublimity. See the adjectives.—*Syn.* 1. See *sublime*.

sublinear (sub-lin'ē-ār), *a.* Nearly linear.

Suture *sublinear* above and slightly channeled below.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 1017.

sublingua (sub-lin'gwā), *n.*; pl. *sublinguæ* (-gwē). [*NL. (cf. LL. sublinguim, the epiglottis)*, *< L. sub*, under, + *lingua*, the tongue.] A process of the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth developed between the tip of the tongue and the symphysis of the lower jaw of some animals, as lemurs: it may acquire con-

siderable size, and become denticulated or pectinated.

In many Prosimii and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called *sublingua*.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 553.

sublingual (sub-līng'gwāl), *a.* [= F. *sublingual*; as *sub* + *lingual*.] 1. Situated under the tongue, or on the under side of the tongue; hypoglossal: specifying various structures. Also *subglossal*.—2. Of or pertaining to the sublingua.—**Sublingual artery**, a branch of bifurcation of the lingual artery, arising with the ramus opposite the margin of the hyoglossus muscle, and running on the geniohyoglossus to the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual calculus**, a salivary calculus of the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual cyst**. Same as *ranula*.—**Sublingual fossa**, a shallow cavity on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone above the mylohyoid ridge, and near the symphysis menti, partly lodging the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual gland**, the smallest salivary gland, lying on the floor of the mouth, discharging by a series of ducts (eight to twenty—the ducts of Rivini) either freely into the mouth or into the duct of Wharton. The longest duct, running along Wharton's duct, and opening with or very near it, is called the *duct of Bartholin*. See cut under *salivary*.—**Sublingual process**, the sublingua.

sublition (sub-līsh'on), *n.* [*L.* as if **sublition* (*n*), < *sublino*, pp. *sublitus*, anoint beneath, lay on as a ground-color, prime, < *sub*, under, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] In painting, the act or art of laying the ground-color under the perfect color.

sublittoral (sub-lit'ō-rāl), *a.* In *zool.*, of littoral habits to some extent; living near the sea-shore; especially, living at a somewhat lower horizon under water than that of the littoral zone.

sublobular (sub-lob'ū-lār), *a.* Situated beneath a lobule. Compare *interlobular* and *intralobular*.

The intralobular vein . . . opens into the sublobular vein, and thence into the hepatic vein.

Holden, Anat. (1886), p. 597.

sublobular veins, branches of the hepatic vein on which the hepatic lobules lie and into which the intralobular veins discharge.

sublunar (sub-lū'nār), *a.* [= F. *sublunaire* = Sp. Pg. *sublunar* = It. *sublunare*, < *L.* *sub*, under, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Situated beneath or nearer than the moon.

This vast sublunar vault.

Milton, P. L., iv. 777.

The city's moonlit apices and myriad lamps

Like stars in a sublunar sky did glow.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

sublunary (sub-lū'nār-ī), *a.* and *n.* [See *sublunar*.] 1. Situated beneath the moon.

Each sublunary bodie is compoed

Of the lower elements, which are propoed

By Nature to that end.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Hence—2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly; worldly: as, *sublunary* affairs.

All things which are sublunary are subject to change.

Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Am I not now dying a victim to the horror and the mystery of the wildest of all sublunary visions?

Poe, Tales, I. 418.

II. *n.* Any worldly thing.

That these sublunaries have their greatest freshness plac'd in only Hope, it is a conviction undeniable; that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.

Feltham, Resolves, II. 68.

sublunate (sub-lū'nāt), *a.* Approaching the form of a crescent; subcrescentic: as, a *sublunate* mark.

subluxate (sub-luk'sāt), *v. t.* To dislocate partially.

subluxation (sub-luk-sā'shōn), *n.* Partial dislocation.

submammary (sub-mam'g-ri), *a.* Situated beneath or below the mammary gland; *inframammary*; also, more deeply seated than this gland.—**Submammary abscess**, an abscess between the mammary gland and the chest-wall.—**Submammary region**. Same as *inframammary region* (which see, under *inframammary*).

submargin (sub-mār'jin), *n.* In *entom.*, a space parallel to a margin and but slightly separated from it.

submarginal (sub-mār'ji-nāl), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, situated near the margin.—**Submarginal cells**, in *entom.*, a series of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect lying behind the stigma and marginal cell.—**Submarginal vein** or *nervure*, in hymenopterous insects, one of the transverse nervures separating the submarginal cells. In the *Chalcididae* it is a short subcostal vein running from the base of the wing and bending upward to the costal margin, where it takes the name of *marginal vein*.

submarginate (sub-mār'ji-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, bordered with a mark which is slightly separated from the edge.

submargined (sub-mār'jind), *a.* Same as *submarginate*.

submarine (sub-mār'ēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sous-marin* = Sp. Pg. *submarino*; as *sub* + *marine*.] 1. *a.* 1. Situated or living under or in the sea, either at the bottom or below the surface; below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* plants; a *submarine* telegraph.—2. Occurring or carried on below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* explorations; designed for use under the sea: as, *submarine* armor.—**Submarine armor**.—**Submarine boat**, a boat which is so fitted that it can be propelled when entirely submerged, and carries a sufficient amount of compressed air to admit of remaining below the surface for several hours. The chief object sought is the carrying and operating of torpedoes.—**Submarine cable**. See *cable*.—**Submarine denudation**, denudation which takes place beneath the level of the sea. Some geologists, however, do not clearly distinguish between marine and submarine denudation. In the former, all denudation under or at the edge of the sea is properly included; in the latter, only that which takes place beneath the sea-level.—**Submarine forest**. See *forest*.—**Submarine gun**, a gun adapted for the discharge of projectiles below the surface of the water.—**Submarine lamp**, mine, etc. See the nouns.—**Submarine volcano**, a volcano begun beneath the sea, but usually developed by the continued action of the eruptive forces so as to rise above the sea-level, and sometimes to a very considerable height. Some islands thus begun by submarine volcanic agencies have disappeared after a time; others have been permanent. The Mediterranean, the vicinity of the Azores, and the coast of Iceland are localities where submarine volcanic action has been exhibited on a grand scale.

II. *n.* A submarine plant.

submaster (sub-mās'tēr), *n.* [*OF.* *sousmaître*, F. *sousmaître*, < ML. *submagister*, a submaster, < *L.* *sub*, under, + *magister*, master: see *master*.] A subordinate or deputy master: as, the *submaster* of a school.

submaxilla (sub-mak-sil'ā), *n.*; pl. *submaxillae* (ā). The under jaw or mandible; especially, the submaxillary bone, or bone of the under jaw.—**Submaxillary** (sub-mak'sil-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.*; pl. *submaxillaries* (rīz). The inferior maxillary bone; the under jaw-bone, *inframaxillary*, or mandible.

II. *a.* 1. (a) Of or pertaining to the under jaw or inferior maxilla; forming the basis of the lower jaw, as a bone or bones; mandibular. (b) Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland: as, *submaxillary* secretion or saliva.—2. Situated under the jaws: as, the *submaxillary* triangle.—**Submaxillary artery**, one of several large branches of the facial artery which supply the submaxillary gland and neighboring parts.—**Submaxillary duct**, the duct of Wharton.—**Submaxillary fossa**. See *fossa*.—**Submaxillary ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw, on either side, discharging beneath the tongue by Wharton's duct: it is innervated from the chorda tympani and sympathetic nerves. See cut under *salivary*.—**Submaxillary nerve**, the *inframaxillary* nerve.—**Submaxillary region**. Same as *suprahyoid region* (which see, under *suprahyoid*).—**Submaxillary triangle**. See *triangle*.—**Submaxillary vein**, a tributary of the facial vein draining the submaxillary gland.

submaximal (sub-mak'si-māl), *a.* Nearly but not quite maximal.

Submaximal nerve-irritations.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 235.

submedial (sub-mē'di-āl), *a.* Same as *submedian*.

submedian (sub-mē'di-an), *a.* Situated near but not at the middle; specifically, in *conch.*, admedian; lying next the middle line on each side, as certain teeth of the radula. Also *submedian*.—**Submedian cell**, in *entom.*, same as *internommedian cell* (which see, under *internommedian*).

submediant (sub-mē'di-ant), *n.* In *music*, the tone of a scale midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; the sixth, as B in the scale of D. Also called *superdominant*.

submembranous (sub-mem'brā-nus), *a.* Somewhat membranous; a little leathery or coriaceous.

submeningeal (sub-mē-nin'jē-āl), *a.* Situated beneath the meninges.

submental (sub-men'tāl), *a.* [*OF.* *submentum* + *-al*.] 1. Situated beneath the chin, or under the edge of the lower jaw. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the submentum.—**Submental artery**, the largest of the cervical branches of the facial artery, given off in the region of the submaxillary gland, and distributed to the muscles of the jaw.—**Submental vein**, that one of the tributary veins of the facial vein which accompanies the submental artery.

submentum (sub-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *submenta* (tē). [*NL.*, < *L.* *sub*, under, + *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] In *entom.*, the proximal one of two basal median parts or pieces of the labium, the other being the mentum; the proximal one of the two basal parts of the second maxilla. See cuts under *mouth-part*, *palpus*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.

submerge (sub-mér'j'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submerged*, ppr. *submerging*. [*OF.* *submerger*, *soumerger*, F. *submerger* = Pr. *submerger*, *submergir*, *somergrir* = Sp. *sumergir* = Pg. *sumergir* = It. *sommeregere*, < *L.* *summeregere*, *summeregere*, plunge under, sink, overwhelm, < *sub*, under, + *meregere*, dip, sink, plunge: see *merge*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To put under water; plunge.—2. To cover or overflow with water; inundate; drown.

So half my Egypt were submerged, and made

A cistern for scaled snakes!

Shak., A. and C., II. 5. 94.

Submerged bog, **submerged forest**, a bog or forest sunk below its original position, so that it has become covered by water. Thus, at Clones, near Dungarvan, in Ireland, there are remains of an ancient pine forest, miles in length, now usually covered with many fathoms of water.—**Submerged pump**. See *pump*.

II. *intrans.* To sink under water; be buried or covered, as by a fluid; sink out of sight.

There is . . . a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the King to Rouen; plot after plot emerging and submerging, like ignes fatui in foul weather, which lead nowhither.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. III. 4.

submergence (sub-mér'jens), *n.* [*OF.* *submergere* + *-ence*.] The act of submerging, or plunging under water; the state of being submerged; submergence; hence, a sinking out of sight.

submerse (sub-mér's'), *v. t.* [*L.* *submersus*, *summersus*, pp. of *summeregere*, *summeregere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] To put under water; submerge. [Rare.]

submerse (sub-mér's'), *a.* [*L.* *submersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *submerged*.

submersed (sub-mér'st'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

Also *demersed* and *submerged*.

submersible (sub-mér'si-bl), *a.* [*OF.* *submergere* + *-ible*.] That may be submersed. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 59.

submersion (sub-mér'shōn), *n.* [= F. *submersion* = Sp. *sumersión* = Pg. *submersão* = It. *sommersione*, < *L.* *submersio* (*n*), *summersio* (*n*), a sinking, submerging, < *L.* *summeregere*, *summeregere*, submerge: see *submerge*.] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged.

submetallic (sub-me-tal'ik), *a.* Imperfectly or partially metallic: as, the *submetallic* luster of wolfram.

submiliary (sub-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Slightly smaller than miliary. *Lancet*, 1891, I.

subminimal (sub-min'i-māl), *a.* Less than minimal.

subministrer (sub-min'is-tēr), *v.* [*OF.* *subministrer* = Sp. *suministrar* = Pg. *suministrar*, < *L.* *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, afford, supply, < *sub*, under, + *ministrare*, attend, provide, furnish, < *ministrer*, an attendant: see *minister*.] 1. *trans.* To supply; afford; administer. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Man-kind, p. 154.

II. *intrans.* To subserve; be useful; be subservient. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

subministrant (sub-min'is-trant), *a.* [*OF.* *subministrant* (*t*), *sumministrant* (*t*), ppr. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Subservient; subordinate. *Bacon*.

subministratet (sub-min'is-trāt), *v. t.* [*L.* *subministratus*, *sumministratus*, pp. of *subministrare*, *sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister*.] Same as *subminister*. *Harvey*.

subministratōn (sub-min'is-trā'shōn), *n.* [*OF.* *subministratio* = Sp. *suministración* = Pg. *suministracão*, < *L.* *subministratio* (*n*), *sumministratio* (*n*), a giving, supplying: see *subminister*.] The act of subministering, or furnishing or supplying. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiae, p. 529.

submiss (sub-mis'), *a.* [= *OF.* *submis*, *soumis*, *soumis*, F. *soumis* = Sp. *sumiso* = Pg. *sumisso* = It. *sommesso*, < *L.* *submissus*, *summissus*, pp. of *submittere*, *summittere*, put under, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] 1. Humble; submissive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nearer his presence—Adam, though not awed,
Yet with *submiss* approach and reverence meek,
As to a superiour nature bowing low.

Milton, P. L., v. 359.

A simple, *submiss*, humble style.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int.

2*t.* Low; soft; gentle.

Thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak
In *submiss* voice, that Isaac might not hear
His bitter grief.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Fathers.

These are crying sins, and have shrill voices in heaven;
neither are they *submiss* and whispering on the earth.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 212.

submission (sub-mish'ŏn), *n.* [*< OF. submis-sion, submissio, submissio, F. soumission = Sp. sumisión = Pg. submissão = It. submissione, < L. submissio(n-), submissio(n-), a letting down, lowering, sinking, < submittere, summittere, pp. submissus, summissus, put under, let down, lower, reduce: see submit.*] 1. The act of submitting, in any sense of that word; especially, the act of yielding; entire surrender to the control or government of another.

Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 54.

'Tis known we are up, and marching. No submission,
No promise of base peace, can cure our maladies.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

2. The state of being submissive; humility; yielding of opinion; acquiescence.

In all submission and humility
York doth present himself unto your highness.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 58.

3. Compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; obedience.

This Passage was a little pleasing to the King, to think
that he had a Judge of such Courage, and a Son of such
Submission.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 163.

God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
Who ever more approve, and more accept
(Best pleased with humble and filial submission).
Milton, S. A., l. 511.

4. In law, an agreement to submit a disputed point to arbitration.—*Submission of the clergy*, the agreement made by the clergy of the Church of England in convocation in 1532, and embodied in the act of Parliament of 1534 known as the *Act of Submission*, not to promulgate new canons without the royal assent.—*Syn. 4. Compliance, etc. See obedience.*

submissive (sub-mis'iv), *a.* [*< submit + -ive.*] 1. Inclined or ready to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient; humble.

His heart relented
Towards her, his life so late, and sole delight,
Now at his feet submissive in distress.
Milton, P. L., x. 942.

2. Testifying or showing submission. of things.

He bring him on submissive knees.
Brome, Antipodes, III. 2.

He, in delight
Both of her beauty and submissive charms,
Smiled with superluous love. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 498.

The sever'd Bars
Submissive clink again their brazen Portals.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

=*Syn. 1.* Compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, tractable, docile; resigned, uncomplaining, unrepining, patient, long-suffering.

submissively (sub-mis'iv-ly), *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

submissiveness (sub-mis'iv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being submissive, in any sense of the word. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

submissively (sub-mis'iv-ly), *adv.* Humbly; with submission. *Ecclus.* xxix. 5.

submissiveness (sub-mis'iv-ness), *n.* Submissiveness; humbleness; obedience. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 140.

submit (sub-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submitted*, ppr. *submitting*. [*< ME. submitten, < OF. soumettre, soumettre, F. soumettre = Pr. sometre, sometre = Sp. someter = Pg. submeter = It. sommettere, < L. submittere, summittere, put or place under, let down, lower, reduce, put down, quell, < sub + mittere, send.*] *I. trans.* 1. To put or place under or down.

This said, the bristled throat
Of the submitted sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut;
Which straight into the hoary sea Talthybius cast, to feed
The sea-born nation. *Chapman*, Illad, xix. 258.

2. To let down; cause to sink; lower.

Sometimes the hill submits itself a while.
Dryden, To Lord Chancellor Clarendon, l. 139.

3. To yield; surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; subject: often used reflexively.

Yf ought be mys in word, allable, or dede,
I submitte me to correccioun withoute any debate.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands.
Eph. v. 22.

She sets her forward countenance
And leaps into the future chance,
Submitting all things to desire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiv.

4. To refer to the discretion or judgment of another; refer: as, to submit a controversy to arbitrators; to submit a question to the court.

I submit for your especial consideration whether our
Indian system shall not be remodelled.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 316.

5. To propose; declare as one's opinion.

Morris submitted that congress should apply to the
states for the power of incorporating a bank.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 32.

6. To moderate; restrain; soften.

What opyn confession of felonye hadde ever juges so
accordant in crueltie . . . that eyther erreure of mannes
wit or elles condicoun of fortune . . . ne submitted
some of hem?
Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 4.

II. intrans. 1. To yield one's self, physically or morally, to any power or authority; give up resistance; surrender.

Courage never to submit or yield.
Milton, P. L., l. 108.

The Mahometans . . . with one consent submitted to
the tribute imposed upon them.

Brue, Source of the Nile, II. 116.

2. To be subject; acquiesce in the authority of another; yield without opposition.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall submit.
Milton, P. L., x. 196.

Justice is grave and decorous, and in its punishments
rather seems to submit to a necessity than to make a
choice.

Burke, Rev. in France.

No statesman ever enjoyed success with so exquisite a
relish, or submitted to defeat with so genuine and unforced
a cheerfulness.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

3. To maintain; declare: usually in formally respectful expression of a decided opinion: as, "That, I submit, sir, is not the case." [*Colloq.*]

=*Syn. 1 and 2.* To succumb, comply, bow.

submittal (sub-mit'al), *n.* [*< submit + -al.*] The act or process of submitting. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 262. [*Rare.*]

submitter (sub-mit'er), *n.* [*< submit + -er.*] One who submits. *Whitlock*, Manners of the English, p. 118.

submonish (sub-mon'ish), *v. t.* [With term. as in *monish*, *admonish*, < *L. submonere, summonere*, remind privately, < *sub*, under, + *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, advise: see *monish*.] To suggest; reprove gently; advise. *Granger*.

submonition (sub-mō-nish'ŏn), *n.* [*< ML. submonitio(n-), < L. submonere, summonere*, remind privately: see *submonish*.] Suggestion; gentle reproof. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 29.

submontagne (sub-mon-tān'), *a.* Same as *submontane*. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 191.

submontane (sub-mon-tān'), *a.* Situated at or near the base of a mountain or mountain-range; belonging to the foot-hills of a range. See *foot-hill*.

Foremost among the wines of Hungary is the sweet
Tokay, grown in the *submontane* district around the town
of Tokay. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

submucosa (sub-mū-kō'sā), *n.*; pl. *submucosae* (-sē). [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *mucosus*, mucous.] The layer of areolar tissue underlying a mucous membrane; submucous tissue.

submucous (sub-mū'kus), *a.* 1. Consisting in part of mucus, as a secretion; also, of a character between mucous membrane and ordinary skin, as the red part of the lips.—2. Lying beneath mucous membrane. See *submucosa*.—*Submucous coat*. Same as *submucosa*.—*Submucous cystitis*, cystitis affecting the submucosa of the urinary bladder.—*Submucous rales*, rales produced in medium-sized bronchial tubes of an indistinctly mucous character.

submucronate (sub-mū'krō-nāt'), *a.* In *zool.*, imperfectly mucronate; having an imperfect mucro.

submultiple (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* A number which divides another without a remainder, or is an aliquot part of it: thus, 7 is a submultiple of 56.

II. a. Noting a number or quantity which is contained in another number or quantity an exact number of times: as, a submultiple number.—*Submultiple ratio*. See *ratio*.

submundane (sub-mun'dān), *a.* Existing under the world; underground; subterranean.

submuscular (sub-mus'kū-lār), *a.* Situated beneath a muscle.

subnarcotic (sub-nār-kot'ik), *a.* Moderately narcotic.

subnasal (sub-nā'zāl), *a.* Situated at the bottom of or under the nose; specifically, situated at the base of the anterior nasal spine.—*Subnasal point*, in *craniom.*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares, or the root of the anterior nasal spine. See *cut under craniometry*.

subnascent (sub-nas'ent), *a.* [*< L. subnascent(-t)s*, ppr. of *subnasci*, grow up under or out of, follow after, < *sub*, under, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Growing underneath.

Of noxious influence to the *subnascent* plants of other kinds.
Brylyn, Sylva, I. xli. § 1.

subnatural (sub-na'tū-rāl), *a.* Below nature; infranatural; hypophysical.

Subnecromorphica (sub-nek'rō-mōr-fot'ik-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1840), < *L. sub*, un-

der, + *Gr. νεκρός*, a dead body, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of neuropterous insects (in a broad sense), including those which have quiescent incomplete pupæ, which, however, acquire the power of locomotion before they assume the perfect state. It corresponds closely with the modern restricted order *Neuroptera* (as distinguished from the pseudoneuropterous orders).

subnect (sub-nekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. subnectere*, tie under, bind on beneath, < *sub*, under, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, fasten. Cf. *annect*, connect: see also *subnex*.] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subnervian (sub-nér'vi-an), *a.* Same as *subneural*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 679.

subneural (sub-nū'ral), *a.* Situated beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord: in annelids, specifying that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudochelal system which runs beneath the ganglionic cord, as in the earthworm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 185.

subnext (sub-neks'), *v. t.* [*< L. subnexus*, pp. of *subnectere*, tie under: see *subnect*.] To subjoin; add. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 873.

subnitrate (sub-nī'trāt), *n.* A basic nitrate, capable of saturating more nitric acid, thus forming a normal nitrate.

subnivéal (sub-nī'vê-ál), *a.* Same as *subnivéan*. **subnivéan** (sub-nī'vê-an), *a.* Situated or carried on under the snow. [*Rare.*]

At a spot where the whiffing winds had left the earth
nearly bare [of snow], he commenced his *subnivéan* work.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 17.

Subnobiles (sub-nob'ī-lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *nobilis*, noble.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of the order *Proceres*, established to distinguish the *Apterygidae* or kiwis from other ratite or struthious birds.

subnodal (sub-nō-dāl), *a.* In *entom.*, situated behind the nodus, a point near the center of the costal margin, in the wings of certain dragonflies, where the nervures appear to be knotted.

subnormal (sub-nōr-māl), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* 1. Less than normal; abnormal by defect or deficiency.—2. In *math.*, cut off by the normal.

II. n. That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between the normal and the ordinate.—*Polar subnormal*, the line drawn from the origin of polar coordinates perpendicular to the radius vector to meet the normal.

subnormality (sub-nōr-māl'ī-ti), *n.* [*< subnormal + -ity.*] The state or condition of being subnormal. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 105.

subnotation (sub-nō-tā'shŏn), *n.* [*< L. subnotatio(n-), a signing underneath, a subscription, < subnotare*, pp. *subnotatus*, note or write underneath, subscribe, < *sub*, under, + *notare*, note, mark: see *note*.] Same as *rescript*, 1.

subnubilar (sub-nū'bi-lār), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *nubila*, clouds (see *subnubolar*), + *-ar*.] Situated under the clouds. [*Rare.*]

The every-day observation of the most unlettered man
who treads the fields and is wet with the mists and rains
must convince him that there is no *sub-nubilar* solid sphere.
Darwin, Origin of the World, p. 68.

subnude (sub-nūd'), *a.* In *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

subnubolar (sub-nū'vō-lār), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *It. nuvola*, a cloud, < *L. nubila*, clouds, neut. pl. of *nubilis*, cloudy: see *nubilous*. Cf. *L. subnubilus*, somewhat cloudy, < *sub*, under, + *nubilus*, cloudy.] Somewhat cloudy; partially covered or obscured by clouds. [*Rare.*]

Subnubolar lights of evening. *Lord Houghton*.

subobscure (sub-ŏb-skūr'), *a.* [*< L. subobscurus*, somewhat obscure, < *sub*, under, + *obscurus*, obscure: see *obscure*.] Somewhat obscure.

subobscurely (sub-ŏb-skūr'li), *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 218.

subobtuse (sub-ŏb-tūs'), *a.* Somewhat obtuse.

suboccipital (sub-ŏk-sip'ī-tāl), *a.* 1. Situated under the hindhead, or below (back of) the occipital bone, as a nerve.—2. Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, as a gyre or a fissure.—*Suboccipital nerve*, the first cervical nerve.—*Suboccipital triangle*. See *triangle*.

suboceanic (sub-ŏ-shē-an'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the ocean. *Nature*, XL. 658.

subocellate (sub-ŏs-el-āt), *a.* Indistinctly ocellate; somewhat resembling an ocellus; in *entom.*, noting spots on the wings of butterflies, etc., surrounded by a ring of another color, but destitute of a central spot or pupil. Also called *blind* or *epupillate* spots.

suboctave (sub'ŏk-tāv), *n.* 1. An eighth part.

Our gallon, which has the pint for its suboctave.
Arbutnot, Anc. Coins.

2. In music, the octave below a given tone.—**Suboctave coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which adds digitals an octave below those struck, either on the same keyboard or on another.

suboctuple (sub-ok'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio 1:8. *Bp. Wilkins, Archimedes, vii.*

subocular (sub-ok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. subocularis*, that is beneath the eye, < *sub*, under, + *ocularis*, pertaining to the eye, < *oculus*, eye.] Situated under the eye; suborbital; suboptic.—**Subocular antenna**, in *entom.*, antennae inserted below the eyes, as in most *Homoptera*.

subesophageal, *a.* See *subesophageal*.

subopercle (sub-ō-pēr'kl), *n.* The subopercular bone, or suboperculum, of a fish.

subopercular (sub-ō-pēr'kū-lār), *a.* [*L. suboperculum* + *-ar*]. Composing a lower part of the operculum or gill-flap of a fish; pertaining to a suboperculum in any sense, or having its character. See cut under *opercular*.

suboperculum (sub-ō-pēr'kū-lum), *n.*; *pl. subopercula* (-lā). [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *operculum*, a lid, cover.] 1. In *ichth.*, the subopercular bone, an inferior one of four opercular bones usually entering into the composition of the gill-cover, of which it forms a part of the lower margin. See cuts under *opercular* and *teleost*.—2. In *anat. of the brain*, a part of an orbital gyre which to some extent covers the insula or island of Reil in front, and is situated under the præoperculum.

suboptic (sub-op'tik), *a.* Same as *suborbital*: as, the *suboptic foramen*.

suboral (sub-ō'ral), *a.* Placed under the mouth or oral orifice.

Other specimens with the characteristic dorsal surface have no *suboral* avicularium. *Geol. Jour.*, LXVII. 6.

suborbicular (sub-ōr-bik'ū-lār), *a.* Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

suborbiculate (sub-ōr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *suborbicular*.

suborbital (sub-ōr'bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye or on the floor of that orbit; infra-orbital; subocular. Also *suboptic*, *suborbital*.—**Suborbital cartilage**. See *II.*—**Suborbital foramen**, the infra-orbital foramen (which see, under *foramen*).—**Suborbital fossa**. Same as *canine fossa*.

II. n. A special formation of parts below, along the lower border of, or on the floor of the orbit of the eye. (*a.*) A branch of the second division of the fifth nerve, which in various animals, as man, runs under the orbit and escapes upon the cheek through the suborbital foramen. (*b.*) One of a chain of bones or cartilages which in many of the lower vertebrates borders the brim of the orbit below, and corresponds to a like series which may form the supra-orbital margin. The great development of one of these suborbitals is a prominent feature of the mail-checked or cottoid fishes. See *Scleroparis*, and cut under *teleost*.

subordain (sub-ōr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain to an inferior position. [Rare.]

For she is finite in her acts and powere,
But so is not that Powere omnipotent
That Nature subordain'd chiefe Governor
Of fading creatures while they do endure.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 24. (Davies.)

suborder (sub-ōr'dēr), *n.* 1. In *biol.*, a subdivision of an order; a group between an order and a superfamily. See *family*, 6, and *order*, *n.*, 5.—2. In *arch.*, a subordinate or secondary order; an order introduced for decoration, or chiefly so, as distinguished from a main order of the structure.

In the triforium of the choir [of the cathedral of Senlis] the shafts which carry the sub-orders of the arches are comparatively slender monoliths.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 202.

subordinacy (sub-ōr'di-nā-si), *n.* [*L. subordinatus* + *-cy*]. The state of being subordinate, or subject to control; subordination. [Rare.]

He forms a Whole, coherent and proportioned in itself, with due Subjection and Subordinacy of constituent Parts.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, l. 3.

subordinal (sub-ōr'di-nāl), *a.* [*NL. subordo* (-ōrdin-), suborder (< *L. sub*, under, + *ordo*, order), + *-al*]. Of the classificatory rank or taxonomic value of a suborder; subordinate to an order, as a group or division of animals; of or pertaining to a suborder.

subordinance (sub-ōr'di-nāns), *n.* [*L. subordinatus* + *-ance*]. Same as *subordinacy*.

subordinancy (sub-ōr'di-nān-si), *n.* [*As subordinance* (see *-cy*)]. 1. Subordinacy.—2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

The subordinancy of the government changing hands so often.
Sir W. Temple.

subordinary (sub-ōr'di-nā-ri), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing of simple figure, often appearing, but

not considered so common or so important as one of the ordinaries. See *ordinary*, 9. Those bearings which are called *ordinaries* by some writers and not by others are called *subordinaries* by these latter: such are the pile, the inescutcheon, the bend sinister, the canton or quarter, the border, the orle, and the point.

subordinate (sub-ōr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. subordinated*, *ppr. subordinating*. [*L. subordinatus*, *pp. of subordinare* (> *It. subordinare* = *Sp. Pg. subordinar* = *F. subordonner*), place in a lower order, make subject, < *L. sub*, under, + *ordinare*, order, arrange: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; make or consider as of less value or importance: as, to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

So plans he,
Always subordinating (note the point!)
Revenge, the mauler sin, to interest,
The meane. *Browning, King and Book, II. 184.*

All that is merely circumstantial shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. To make auxiliary or subservient to something else; put under control or authority; make subject.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and subordinate their powers to the dictates of his will.
South, Sermons, VII. 1.

The branch societies were subordinated to the central one.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxv.

There is no known vertebrate in which the whole of the germ-product is not subordinated to a single axis.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 50.

Subordinating conjunction. See *conjunction*, 3.

subordinate (sub-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. subordonné* = *Sp. Pg. subordinado* = *It. subordinato*, < *ML. subordinatus*, place in a lower order: see *subordinate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. In a lower order or class; occupying a lower position in a descending scale; secondary.

Life is the function of the animal's body considered as one whole, just as the subordinate functions are those of the body's several sets of organs.
Méaut, Nature and Thought, p. 182.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, rank, importance, etc.

It was subordinate, not enlaved, to the understanding.
South.

The great . . . are naturally averse to a power raised over them, and whose weight must ever lean heaviest on the subordinate orders.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

Subordinate clause. See *clause*, 1.—**Subordinate clause**. (*a.*) In *gram.*, same as *dependent clause*. (See under *clause*, 3.) Such a clause has the value of either a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in some other clause to which it is subordinated, being introduced either by a relative pronoun or an adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. (*b.*) In *law*, a clause in a statute which, from its position or the nature of its substance, or especially by reason of grammatical relation as above indicated, must be deemed controlled or restrained in its meaning if it conflicts with another clause in the same statute.—**Subordinate end**. See *end*, = *Syn. Subservient*, minor.

II. n. One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, etc.; one who stands in order or rank below another; often, one below and under the orders of another; in *gram.*, a word or clause dependent on another.

His next subordinate,
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton, P. L., v. 671.

subordinately (sub-ōr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order, class, rank, or dignity; as of inferior importance.

subordinateness (sub-ōr'di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being subordinate or inferior.

subordination (sub-ōr'di-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. subordination* = *Sp. subordinación* = *Pg. subordinação* = *It. subordinazione*, < *ML. *subordinatio* (-n-), < *subordinare*, subordinate: see *subordinate*, *v.*] 1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position, or in proper degrees of rank; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior; inferiority of rank or dignity.

There being no Religion that tends so much to the peace of mens minds and the preservation of civil Societies as this [the Christian religion] doth: yet all this it doth by way of subordination to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

In his narrative a due subordination is observed: some transactions are prominent; others retire.
Macaulay, History.

2. Degree of lesser rank.

Persons who, in their several subordinations, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

3. The state of being under control of government; subjection to rule; habit of obedience to orders.

Never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom.
Burke, Rev. in France.

They were without subordination, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

subordinationism (sub-ōr'di-nā'shon-izm), *n.* [*L. subordination + -ism*]. In *theol.*, the doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior to God the Father as regards (*a.*) order only, or (*b.*) as regards essence. The former doctrine is considered orthodox, the latter is that of the Arians and others.

Justin . . . did not hold a strict subordinationism.
Liddon, Divinity of Our Lord, p. 430.

subordinative (sub-ōr'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [*L. subordinatus* + *-ive*]. Tending to subordinate; causing, implying, or expressing subordination or dependence.

suborn (sub-ōrn'), *v. t.* [*F. suborner* = *Sp. Pg. subornar* = *It. subornare*, < *L. subornare*, furnish, equip, fit out, incite secretly, < *sub*, under, + *ornare*, fit out, provide, ornament.] 1. To furnish; equip; adorn; ornament.

Evill things, being decked and suborned with the gay attyre of goodly woordes, may easely deceive.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To furnish or procure unlawfully; procure by indirect means.

So men oppressed, when weary of their breath,
Throw off the burden, and suborn their death.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III. 1039.

3. To bribe or unlawfully procure to some act of wickedness—specifically, in *law*, to giving false testimony; induce, as a witness, to perjury.

He had put to death two of the kynes which were the chiefe outours of this newe reuolte, and had suborned Guarionexius and the other kynes to attempte the same.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Booke on America, ed. [Arber, p. 84].)

By heaven, fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st;
Or else thou art suborn'd against his honour
In hateful practice.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 106.

It was he indeed
Suborned us to the calumny.
B. Jonson, Postaster, v. 1.

A faithless clerk, who had been suborned . . . to betray their consultations, was promptly punished.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 148.

To bribe a trustee, as such, is in fact neither more nor less than to suborn him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, [xvi. 27, note 3.]

subornation (sub-ōr-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. subornation* = *Sp. subornación* = *Pg. subornação* = *It. subornazione*, < *ML. subornatio* (-n-), < *L. subornare*, *pp. subornatus*, furnish, suborn: see *suborn*, *v.*] 1. The act of procuring wrongfully.—2. The act of procuring one by persuasion, bribery, etc., to do a criminal or bad action; specifically, in *law*, the crime of procuring perjured testimony; procuring a witness to commit the crime of perjury: more specifically called *subornation of perjury*.

The subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xvii.

Foul subornation is predominant.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 145.

suborner (sub-ōr'nēr), *n.* [*L. suborn + -er*]. One who suborns; one who procures another to do a bad action, especially to take a false oath. *Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge.

subostracal (sub-ōs'trā-kāl), *a.* Situated under the shell: noting a dorsal cartilage of some cephalopods.

A thin plate-like sub-ostacal or (so-called) dorsal cartilage, the anterior end of which rests on and fits into the concave nuchal cartilage.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 675.

Subostracea (sub-ōs'trā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (De Blainville)*, < *L. sub*, under, + *NL. Ostracea*]. A group of lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, so named from their relationship to the oyster family, including such forms as the thorn-oysters (*Spondylidae*), etc. See cut under *Spondylus*.

subostracean (sub-ōs'trā-sē-ān), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Subostracea*.

II. n. A member of the *Subostracea*.

suboval (sub-ō'vāl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat oval.

subovarian (sub-ō-vā-ri-ān), *a.* Situated below the ovary: specifying certain plates of cystic erinoids.

subovate (sub-ō'vāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat ovate.

subovoid (sub-ō'void), *a.* Somewhat or nearly ovoid.

suboxid, **suboxide** (sub-ōk'sid, -sid or -sid), *n.* An oxid which contains less oxygen than the protoxid. [Now rare.]

subpallial (sub-pal'i-al), *a.* Situated under the mantle or beneath the pallium of a mollusk: as, the *subpallial* space or chamber.

subpalmar (sub-pal'māt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat palmate.

subpanation (sub-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [*< NL. subpanatio(n-), < *subpanare, < L. sub, under, + panis, bread: see pain². Cf. impanation.*] In the theological controversies of the Reformation, a designation of the view that Christ is under the form of bread and wine in a localized or materialistic sense. See *consubstantiation*, *impanation*.

subparallel (sub-par'ā-lel), *a.* Nearly or not quite parallel.

subparietal (sub-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Situated beneath or below the parietal bone or lobe.—**Subparietal sulcus**, a small inconstant sulcus extending back from the callosomarginal sulcus at its angle.

subpectinate (sub-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly pectinate, as antennae which exhibit a form between serrate and pectinate.

subpeduncular (sub-pē-dung'kū-lār), *a.* Situated below a peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Subpeduncular lobe** of the cerebellum. Same as *flocculus*, 2.

subpedunculate (sub-pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* Having a very short stem or peduncle; scarcely pedunculate; subpetiolate. See *cut* under *Polistes*.

subpellucid (sub-pe-lū'sid), *a.* Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid or clear.

subpena, **subpenal**. See *subpena*, *subpenal*.

Subpentamera (sub-pen-tam'e-rus), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Cryptopentamera* or *Pseudotetramera*.

subpentamerous (sub-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* Same as *cryptopentamerous* or *pseudotetramerous*.

subpentangular (sub-pen-tang'gū-lār), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly pentagonal; having five sides of different lengths, or five rounded-off angles.

subpericardial (sub-per-i-kār'di-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the pericardium.

subpericranial (sub-per-i-kra'ni-al), *a.* Situated or occurring under the pericranium.

subperiosteal (sub-per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the periosteum.—**Subperiosteal amputation**, an amputation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before the bone is cut, so that the cut end of the bone may be covered by the flaps of periosteum.—**Subperiosteal blastema**, the osteogenic layer of the periosteum. *Kölliker*.

subperiosteally (sub-per-i-os'tē-āl-i), *adv.* In a subperiosteal manner.

subperitoneal (sub-per'i-tō-nē'al), *a.* Situated beneath the peritoneum—that is, on its outer or attached surface.—**Subperitoneal abscess**, an abscess situated between the abdominal wall and the parietal peritoneum.—**Subperitoneal fascia**, the layer of areolar and fatty tissue attaching the peritoneum to the surfaces it covers.

subpermanent (sub-pēr'mā-nent), *a.* Somewhat permanent; remaining for a time, but with gradual loss of intensity: as, the *subpermanent* magnetism of iron.

It was impossible in many cases to avoid imparting subpermanent torsion. *Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 42.*

subperpendicular (sub-pēr-pen-dik'ū-lār), *n.* A subnormal.

subpetiolar (sub-pet'i-ō-lār), *a.* In *bot.*, situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree (*Platanus*).

subpetiolate (sub-pet'i-ō-lāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.—2. In *zool.*, somewhat petiolate, as an insect's abdomen; subpedunculate. See *cut* under *Polistes*.

subpharyngeal (sub-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* Situated beneath or below the pharynx, as a nervous ganglion or commissure.

subphratry (sub'frā'tri), *n.* A subdivision of a phratry. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 474.*

subphrenic (sub-fren'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the diaphragm.—**Subphrenic abscess**, an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver.

subphylar (sub-fī'lār), *a.* Subordinate to a phylum in taxonomic rank; of the classificatory value of a subphylum.

subphylum (sub'fī'lum), *n.*; *pl.* *subphyla* (-lā). A prime division or main branch of a phylum; a group of a grade next below that of a phylum. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 810.*

subpia (sub-pī'al), *a.* Situated beneath the pia mater.

subpilose (sub-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, thinly pilose or hairy.

subplantigrade (sub-plan'ti-grād), *a.* Not quite plantigrade; walking with the heel a little raised.

subpleural (sub-plō'ral), *a.* Situated beneath the outer or attached side of the pleura.—**Sub-**

pleural emphysema, that form of interstitial emphysema in which air is found in the subpleural connective tissue.

subplexal (sub-plek'sal), *a.* Lying under a plexus of the brain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 145.*

subplinth (sub'plinth), *n.* In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

subpena, **subpena** (sub-pē'nā or su-pē'nā), *n.* [*So called from the initial words of the writ in its original form, L. sub pena, 'under penalty': sub, under; pena, abl. of pœna, pain, penalty: see pain².*] In *law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the person on whom it is served, under a penalty. Specifically—(a) The process by which bills in equity are enforced; a writ, issued by chancery in the name of the sovereign or of the people, commanding the person complained of to appear and answer the matter alleged against him, and abide by the order or decree of the court, under penalty of a fine, etc. Hence—(b) In *old Eng. law*, a suit in equity. (c) A writ by which the attendance of witnesses is required: used now in all courts. If the writ requires the witness to bring writings, books, or the like with him, it is called a *subpena duces tecum*.

subpena, **subpena** (sub- or su-pē'nā), *v. t.* [*< subpena, subpena, n.*] To serve with a writ of subpena; command the attendance of in court by a legal writ: as, to *subpena* a witness.

My friend, who has a natural aversion to London, would never have come up, had he not been *subpened* to it, as he told me, in order to give his testimony for one of the rebels. *Addison, Freshwater, No. 44.*

subpenal, **subpenal** (sub- or su-pē'nāl), *a.* [*< subpena + -al.*] Subject to penalty.

These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but *subpenal*. *Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 483. (Davies.)*

subpolar (sub-pō'lār), *a.* 1. Under or below the poles of the earth in latitude; adjacent to the poles.—2. Beneath the pole of the heavens, as a star at its lowest culmination.

By a *subpolar* altitude of the sun, the latitude of 80° 02' N. was obtained (August 14th, 1872).

C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 408.

subpolygonal (sub-pō-lig'ō-nāl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat polygonal.

subporphyritic (sub-pōr-fī-rit'ik), *a.* Having in an imperfect degree the character of porphyry.

subprefect (sub'prē'fekt), *n.* [= *F. sous-préfet*; as *sub- + prefect*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; specifically, in France, an official charged with the administration of an arrondissement under the immediate authority of the prefect of the department.

subprefecture (sub'prē'fēk-tūr), *n.* A part or division of a prefecture; also, the office or authority of a subprefect.

subprehensile (sub-prē-hen'sil), *a.* Somewhat prehensile, as a monkey's tail; imperfectly or partially fitted for prehension.

subpreputial (sub-prē-pū'shāl), *a.* Placed between the prepuce and the glans penis.—**Subpreputial calculus**, a calculus consisting of calcified smegma between the prepuce and the glans penis.

subprimary (sub-prī'mā-ri), *a.* Under the primary: as, a *subprimary* school.

subprincipal (sub'prin'si-pal), *n.* 1. An under-principal.—2. In *carp.*, an auxiliary rafter, or principal brace.—3. In *organ-building*, a subbass of the open diapason class.

subprior (sub'prī'or), *n.* [*< ML. subprior, < sub, under, + prior, prior.*] Eccles., the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

subprostatic (sub-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Situated under the prostate gland. Rarely, also, *hypoprostatic*.

subprovince (sub'prov'ins), *n.* A prime division of a province; in *zoögeog.*, a division subordinate to a subregion.

subpubescent (sub-pū-bes'ent), *a.* In *entom.* and *bot.*, slightly or somewhat pubescent.

subpubic (sub-pū'bik), *a.* Situated beneath the pubes of man, or in the corresponding position in other animals.—**Subpubic arch**, the arch or angle formed by the junction of the ascending rami of the pubes, broadly arched in the female, more angular and contracted in the male.—**Subpubic hernia**, obturator hernia. See *obturator*.—**Subpubic ligament**, a thick triangular fibrous arch lying along the lower margin of the pubic bones and binding them together.

subpulmonary (sub-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* Situated under (in man) or ventrad of the lungs.

subpurchaser (sub'pēr'chā-sēr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

subpyramidal (sub-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* Approximately pyramidal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 51.*—**Subpyramidal fossa**, a depression in the inner wall of the middle ear, below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda.

subquadrangular (sub-kwod-rang'gū-lār), *a.* Approaching an oblong form; in form between quadrangular and oval.

subquadrate (sub-kwod'rāt), *a.* Nearly but not quite square; squarish. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 238.*

subquadruple (sub-kwod'rō-pl), *a.* Containing one part of four; having the ratio 1:4.

subquintuple (sub-kwin'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of five; having the ratio 1:5.

subradular (sub-rad'ū-lār), *a.* Situated beneath the radula: specifying a membrane forming part of the odontophore of gastropods.

subramose, **subramous** (sub-rā'mōs, -mūs), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, slightly ramose; having few branches.—2. In *entom.*, noting antennae whose joints are furnished with short branches.

subrational (sub-rash'ōn-āl), *a.* Almost rational.—**Subrational function**. If *X* is a rational function of *x*, and *Y* a rational function of *y*, then the equation *X* = *Y* constitutes *y* as a subrational function of *x*.

subreader (sub'rē'dēr), *n.* An under-reader in the inns of court. [*Eng.*]

subrectangular (sub-rek-tang'gū-lār), *a.* Approaching a right angle in form; a little obtuse or acute.

subrector (sub'rek'tōr), *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

subregion (sub'rē'jōn), *n.* A subdivision of a region; in *zoögeog.*, a faunal area subordinate in extent to one called a region.—**Guinean, Mediterranean, Mongolian, Mosambican subregion**. See the adjectives.—**New Zealand subregion**, a division of the great Australian region, probably more isolated, both in time and in space, than any other faunal area of the globe. It consists of the three large islands of New Zealand, with numerous satellites. The fauna is remarkable in the almost entire absence of indigenous mammals, and the presence of many peculiar avian and reptilian types, some of which, like the moas, are recently extinct, and others of which seem doomed to extinction in the near future.—**Papuan, Polynesian, Siberian, etc., subregion**. See the adjectives.

subregional (sub-rē'jōn-āl), *a.* [*< subregion + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a subregion: as, *subregional* divisions; *subregional* distribution of animals or plants.

subreniform (sub-ren'i-fōrm), *a.* Shaped somewhat like the human kidney.

subrent (sub-rent'), *v. t.* To sublease.

subreption (sub-rep'shon), *n.* [= *F. subreption = Sp. subrepción = Pg. subreção, < L. subreptio(n-), surreptio(n-), a stealing, a purloining, < subripere, surripere, pp. subreptus, surreptus, take away secretly, steal, < sub, under, + rapere, take away, snatch: see rapt.*] 1. The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

Lost there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business. *Ep. Hall, A Modest Offer.*

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by concealing the truth. Compare *obreption*, 2.

subreptitious (sub-rep-tish'us), *a.* Same as *surreptitious*.

subreptitiously (sub-rep-tish'us-li), *adv.* Same as *surreptitiously*.

subreptive (sub-rep'tiv), *a.* [*< L. subreptivus, surreptivus, false, fraudulent, < subreptus, surreptus, pp. of subripere, surripere, take away secretly, steal: see subreption.*] Surreptitious.

Many conceptions arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed to inference after inference by a secret logic, without any clear consciousness either of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions—of which there are no small number—may be called *subreptive*. *Kant, tr. in E. Caird's Philos. of Kant, p. 151.*

subresin (sub'rez'in), *n.* That part of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming pseudo-crystals.

subretinal (sub-ret'i-nāl), *a.* Lying beneath the retina.

subretractile (sub-rē-trak'til), *a.* Somewhat retractile: noting the legs of an insect which can be folded against the body, but do not fit into grooves of the lower surface.

subrhomboidal (sub-rom-boi'dal), *a.* Somewhat rhomboidal or diamond-shaped.

subrigid (sub-rij'id), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

subriguous (sub-rig'ū-us), *a.* [*< L. subriguus, surriguus, watered, < sub, under, + riguus, that waters or irrigates, < rigare, wet, moisten.*] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. *Blount, Glossographia.*

subrogate (sub'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *subrogated*, *ppr.* *subrogating*. [*< L. subrogatus, surrogatus, pp. of subrogare, surrogare (> It. surrogare = Sp. Pg. subrogar = F. subroger), put*

in another's place, substitute: see *surrogate*.] To put in the place of another; substitute. See *surrogate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

subrogation (sub-rō-gā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. subrogation* = *Sp. subrogación* = *Pg. subrogação* = *It. subrogazione*, < *ML. subrogatio* (*n.*), substitution, < *L. subrogare*, *surrogate*, substitute: see *subrogate*.] 1. In law, the act or operation of law in vesting a person who has satisfied, or is ready to satisfy, a claim which ought to be borne by another with the right to hold and enforce the claim against such other for his own indemnification.

Subrogation is "purely an equitable principle, discharging forms, and aiming to do exact justice by placing one who has been compelled to pay the debt of another as near as possible in the position of him to whom the payment was made." *Barton*.

2. In a general sense, succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

sub rosa (sub rō-zā), [*L.*: *sub*, under; *rosa*, abl. of *rosa*, a rose.] Under the rose; privately. The rose is the emblem of silence.

subsacral (sub-sā'krāl), *a.* Situated below (ventrad of) the sacrum; placed in relation with the venter or concavity of the sacrum; presacral (in man): as, *subsacral* foramina; *subsacral* divisions of nerves.

subsaline (sub-sā-lin' or -sā'lin), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

subsalt (sub'sālt), *n.* In chem., a basic salt; a salt in which less than the normal proportion of the acid radical is present: usually an oxy- or hydroxy-salt, as $\text{Bi}_2(\text{HO})_2\text{O}(\text{CO}_3)$.

subsannation (sub-sa-nā'shōn), *n.* [*L.*: *sub*, under, + *sannare*, mock, < *sanna*, < *Gr. cánnas*, a mocking grimace.] Derision; scorn; mockery; dishonor.

For idolatry is as absolute a subsannation and vilification of God as malice could invent, and as ill as if they should call him by the names of all that base lifeless matter that they make their images of, and proclaim him no better than it.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Iniquity*, I. v. § 11.

subsaturated (sub-sat'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not completely saturated.

subsaturate (sub-sat'ū-rā'shōn), *n.* The condition of being subsaturated.

subscapular (sub-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* In anat.: (a) Occupying the under surface of the scapula; of or pertaining to that side of the shoulder-blade which presents to the ribs. (b) Running under or below the scapula, as a vessel or nerve.—**Subscapular aponeurosis**, the subscapular fascia.—**Subscapular artery**, (a) The largest branch of the axillary artery, passing along the lower border of the scapula. (b) A small branch of the supra-scapular artery.—**Subscapular fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Subscapular fossa**. See *fossa*.—**Subscapular muscle**, the subscapularis.—**Subscapular nerve**, one of three branches of the brachial plexus: (a) the upper supplies the subscapular muscle; (b) the lower supplies the teres major muscle; (c) the long or middle supplies the latissimus dorsi, running in the course of the subscapular artery.—**Subscapular region**. See *region*.—**Subscapular vein**, a lateral tributary of the axillary vein.

II. *a.* A subscapular vessel or nerve, and especially the subscapular muscle. See *subscapularis*.

subscapularis (sub-skāp'ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *subscapulares* (-rēz). [*NL.*: cf. *subscapular*.] A muscle arising from the venter of the scapula, and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**Subscapularis minor**, an anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in eight subjects, having its origin on the axillary border of the scapula and its insertion above that of the teres major. Also called *subscapulo-humeralis*, *infraspinatus secundus*.

subscapulary (sub-skāp'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *subscapular*.

subsclerotic (sub-sklē-rot'ik), *a.* Beneath the sclerotic.—**Subsclerotic dropsy**, a morbid collection of fluid between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye.

subscribable (sub-skri'bz-bl), *a.* [*sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] Capable of being subscribed. *Cole-ridge*.

subscribe (sub-skrib'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subscribed*, ppr. *subscribing*. [= *F. souscrire* = *Sp. subscribir* = *Pg. subscriver* = *It. sottoscrivere*, < *L. subscribere*, write under, write below, sign one's name, < *sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] I. *trans.* 1. To write beneath: said of what is so written or of the handwriting.

Ador. You'll subscribe

Your hand to this?

Camd. And justify't with my life.

Massinger, *Guardian*, III. 3.

I saw in the Court of the . . . Senate house a goodly statue . . . with an honourable Elogium subscribed underneath the same.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 59.

Hence—2. To sign with one's own hand.

Let your Friend to you subscribe a Female Name.
Congreve, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

By extension—3. To give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to, by writing one's name beneath: as, to *subscribe* a covenant or contract. In law *subscribe* implies a written or printed signature at the end of a document. See *sign*, 2.

The Commons would . . . have freed the Clergy from subscribing those of the Thirty-nine Articles which related to discipline and Church government.

E. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 16.

4. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

At last, after many Debatings and Demurs, the Archbishop yields to this also, and subscribes the Ordinance, and sets his Hand unto it.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 67.

This message was subscribed by all my chief tenants.

Swift, *Story of the Injured Lady*.

5. To promise to give or pay, by writing one's name under a written or printed agreement: as, each subscribed \$10.—6†. To resign; transfer by signing to another.

The king gone to-night? subscribed his power?

Shak., *Lear*, I. 2. 24.

7†. To write down or characterize as.

Claudio undergoes my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward.

Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 2. 59.

He who would take Orders must subscribe [himself] slave, and take an oath withal, which, unless he took with a conscience that would retch, he must either strait perjure, or split his faith.

Milton, *Church-Government*, II. Int.

II. *intrans.* 1. To promise a certain sum verbally, or by signing an agreement; specifically, to undertake to pay a definite amount, in a manner or on conditions agreed upon, for a special purpose: as, to *subscribe* for a newspaper or for a book (which may be delivered in instalments); to *subscribe* to a series of entertainments; to *subscribe* for railway stock; also, to contribute money to any enterprise, benevolent object, etc. In law the word implies that the agreement is made in writing.

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe,

And others roar aloud, "Subscribe, subscribe!"

Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, I. 114.

"Yes, I paid it, every farthing," replied Queeque, who seemed to know the man he had to deal with too well to suppose that any blinking of the question would induce him to *subscribe* towards the expenses.

Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xxxiv.

Mrs. H., who, being no great reader, contented herself with *subscribing* to the Book-Club.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, I. 12.

2. To give consent; assent as if by signing one's name.

We will all subscribe to thy advice.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, IV. 2. 180.

So spake, so wish'd, much-humbled Eve; but fate Subscribed not.

Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 182.

The foundations of religion are already established, and the principles of salvation subscribed unto by all.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 3.

The conclusion of the poem is more particular than I would choose publicly to *subscribe* to.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 37.

3†. To yield; submit.

For Hector in his blaze of wrath subscribes

To tender objects.

Shak., *T. and C.*, IV. 5. 106.

Subscribing witness. See *witness*.

subscriber (sub-skri'bér), *n.* [*sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] One who subscribes, in any sense of that word.—The *subscriber*, the one writing or speaking. [*Colloq.*]

subscript (sub'skript), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. souscrit* = *Sp. suscrito* = *It. sottoscritto*, < *L. subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*, write underneath or below: see *subscribe*.] I. *a.* Written beneath: as, the Greek iota (*i*) *subscript*, so written since the twelfth century in the improper diphthongs *ai* (*ai*), *ei* (*ei*), *oi* (*oi*): opposed to *adscript* (as in 'Ad. II. 12). This *i* had become mute by about 200 B. C., and was sometimes written (*adscript*), sometimes omitted.

II. *n.* Something written beneath. [*Rare.*]

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for Scripture.

Bentley, *Free-Thinking*, § 37.

subscription (sub-skrip'shōn), *n.* [= *F. souscription* = *Sp. suscripción* = *Pg. subscripção* = *It. sottoscrizione*, < *L. subscriptio* (*n.*), anything written underneath, a signature, < *subscribere*, pp. *subscribere*, write under, subscribe: see *subscript*.] 1. The act of subscribing, in any sense of that word.—2. That which is subscribed. (a) Anything underwritten.

The cross we had seen in the *subscription*.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

(b) The signature attached to a paper. In law *subscription* implies written signature at the end of a document. See *signature*, 3, *sign*, v. 2. (c) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

The more ye light of ye gospell grew, ye more y^e urged their *subscriptions* to these corruptions.
Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 5.

(d) A sum subscribed; the amount of sums subscribed: as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription*, to a fund.

3. A formal agreement to make a payment or payments. See *subscribe*, v. 1., 1.

Where an advance has been made or an expense or liability incurred by others in consequence of a *subscription*, before notice given of a withdrawal, the *subscription* becomes obligatory, provided the advances were authorized by a reasonable dependence on the *subscription*.

Anderson, *Dict. of Law*, p. 998.

4†. Submission; obedience.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*.

Shak., *Lear*, III. 2. 13

[The word *subscription* is also used attributively, especially as noting what is done by means of the subscribing of money or by money subscribed.]

The singers were all English; and here we have the commencement of the *subscription* opera.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 29.]

subscriptive (sub-skrip'tiv), *a.* [*subscript* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature.

I made the messenger wait while I transcribed it. I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, VIII. 78. (*Darvies*.)

subscripture (sub'skrip'tūr), *n.* A subordinate or lesser scripture. *Sir W. Jones*, *Dissertations Relating to Histories, etc., of Asia*, p. 401. [*Rare.*]

subsecive (sub'sē-siv), *a.* [*L. subsecivus*, more prop. *subsecivus*, transposed *subsecivus*, *succivus*, that is cut off and left remaining (in surveying lands), hence, left over, remaining (*horæ subsecivæ*, *tempora subseciva*, odd hours, spare time), < *subsecare*, cut away, < *sub*, under, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] Remaining; extra; spare. [*Rare.*]

Surely at last those "subsecive hours" were at hand in which he might bring to a fruitful outcome the great labour of two-and-thirty years, his never-to-be-written "History of Portugal." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 338.

subsection (sub'sek'shōn), *n.* 1. A part or division of a section: as, a *subsection* of a learned society; also, the act of subdividing a section.—2. In bot. and zool., a division of a genus of less extent than a section, yet above and including one or more species.

subsecute (sub'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [*L. subsecutus*, pp. of *subsequi*, follow close after: see *subsequent*.] To follow so as to overtake; follow closely. *Hall*, *Rich.* III., an. 3.

subsecutive (sub'sek'ū-tiv), *a.* [*subsecute* + *-ive*.] Following in a train or succession. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

subsegment (sub'seg'mēt), *n.* In entom., same as *subjoint*.

subsellium (sub-sel'i-um), *n.*; pl. *subsellia* (-ē). [*L. subsellium*, bench, seat, < *sub*, under, + *sella*, a seat, a chair. see *sell*.] Same as *miserere*, 2.

subsemifusa (sub-sem-i-fū'sā), *n.* In medieval musical notation, a thirty-second note.

subsemitone (sub'sem-i-tōn), *n.* In medieval music, same as *leading note* (which see, under *leading*), or *subtonic*.

subsensation (sub'sen-sā'shōn), *n.* An obscure or lesser sensation; a sensation under or beside the obvious one. [*Rare.*]

As we followed the fortunes of the king, we should all the while have been haunted by a *subsenation* of how, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was "growing up from his birth." *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

subensible (sub-sen'si-bl), *a.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound or subtle for the senses to reach or grasp.

Through scientific insight we are enabled to enter and explain that *subensible* world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots.

Tyndall.

subseptuple (sub-sep'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one of seven parts; having the ratio 1:7.

subsequence (sub'sē-kwens), *n.* [*subsequen* (*t*) + *-ce*.] The state or act of being subsequent or following.

By which faculty (reminiscence) we are . . . able to take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.

N. Grege, *Cosmologia Sacra*, II. 3. (*Richardson*.)

subsequency (sub'sē-kwens-si), *n.* [As *subsequence* (see -cy).] Same as *subsequence*.

Why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?

Greenhill, *Art of Embalming*, p. 338.

subsequent (sub'sē-kwēt), *a.* [*< L. subsequē(-t)s*, prp. of *subsequi*, follow close after, *< sub*, under, after, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Following in time; happening or existing at any later time, indefinitely: as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster. *Swift*.

His (Leocarches') bronze group of the eagle carrying up Ganymede was a bold invention, and as such was duly appreciated, if we may judge from *subsequent* repetitions of the motive. *A. S. Murray*, *Greek Sculpture*, II. 323.

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding: as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon*.

3. Following as a consequence: as, a *subsequent* illness after exposure.

On any physical hypothesis of the formation of the universe . . . there ought to have been diffused light first, and the aggregation of this about the central luminary as a *subsequent* process. *Dawson*, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 64.

Condition subsequent. See *condition*, 8 (a).

subsequently (sub'sē-kwēt-li), *adv.* In a *subsequent* manner; at a later time.

subserous (sub-sē-rus), *a.* 1. Somewhat serous or watery, as a secretion.—2. Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane.—*Subserous* cystitis, cystitis affecting chiefly the subserous tissue of the urinary bladder.—*Subserous* tissue, the areolar connective tissue situated beneath a serous membrane.

subseriate (sub-sēr-āt), *a.* Somewhat or slightly serrate; serrulate.

subserve (sub-serv'), *v.* [*< L. subservire*, serve, *< sub*, under, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] *I. trans.* 1. To serve in subordination; be subservient, useful, or instrumental to; promote: scarcely to be distinguished now from *serve*.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville*.

2. To avail: used reflexively. [Rare.]

Not merely *subserve* myself of them, but I employ them. *Coleridge*, *Literary Remains*, I. 373. (*Hall*.)

II. intrans. To serve in an inferior capacity; be subservient or subordinate.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command! *Milton*, *S. A.*, I. 57.

subservience (sub-sēr-vi-ens), *n.* [*< subservien(-t) + -ce*.] Same as *subserviency*.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

subserviency (sub-sēr-vi-ēn-si), *n.* [As *subservience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being subservient, in any sense.

A seventh property, therefore, to be wished for in a mode of punishment is that of *subserviency* to reformation, or reforming tendency.

Bentham, *Introd. to Morals and Legislation*, xv. 15.

2. Specifically, obsequiousness; truckling.

There was a freedom in their *subserviency*, a nobleness in their very degradation. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

subservient (sub-sēr-vi-ēnt), *a.* [*< L. subservien(-t)s*, prp. of *subservire*, subservire: see *subserve*.] 1. Useful as an instrument or means to promote an end or purpose; serviceable; being of service.

There is a most accurate, learned, & critical Dictionary, . . . explaining . . . not only the terms of architecture, but of all those other arts that wait upon & are *subservient* to her. *Evelyn*, *To Mr. Place* (Bookseller).

All things are made *subservient* to man.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, II, Expl.

The state . . . is not a partnership in things *subservient* only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate; hence, of persons and conduct, truckling; obsequious.

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient*, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, xxi.

Members of Congress are but agents, . . . as much *subservient*, as much dependent, as willingly obedient, as any other . . . agents and servants.

D. Webster, *Speech*, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

subserviently (sub-sēr-vi-ēnt-li), *adv.* In a *subservient* manner; with *subserviency*.

subsesquialterate (sub-ses-kwi-āl'tēr-āt), *a.* Having the ratio 2:3.

subsesquiterial (sub-ses-kwi-tēr'shāl), *a.* Having the ratio 3:4.

sessile (sub-ses'il), *a.* 1. In bot., not quite sessile; having a very short footstalk.—2. In zool., not quite sessile, as an insect's abdomen; subpetiolate. See *cut* under *Polistes*.

subsextuple (sub-seks'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part in six; having the ratio 1:6.

subside (sub-sid'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subsided*, prp. *subsiding*. [*< L. subsidere*, sit down, sink down, settle, remain, lie in wait, *< sub*, under, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit*.] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees from a state of motion or agitation.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to subsidence merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity *subsided* at the same time. *Woodward*.

2. To cease from action, especially violent action or agitation; fall into a state of quiet; be calmed; become tranquil; abate: as, the storm *subsided*; passion *subsides*.

In every page of Paterculus we read the swell and agitation of waters *subsiding* from a deluge.

De Quincey, *Style*, III.

By degrees Rip's awe and apprehension *subsided*.

Irrving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 55.

Old fears *subside*, old hatreds melt.

Whittier, *Channing*.

3. To fall to a lower level; tend downward; sink; fall; contract after dilatation.

Small air-bladders, dilatant and contractile, capable to be inflated by the admission of Air, and to *subside* at the Expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot*, *Alimenta*, II.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weights the men's wits against the lady's hair; . . .
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.

Pope, *E. of the L.*, v. 74.

The coast both south and north of Callao has *subsided*.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, II. 272.

4. To stop talking; be quiet; be less conspicuous: as, you had better *subside*. [*Colloq.*]

=Syn. 2. *Abate*, *Subside*, *Intermit* (see *abate*); retire, lull.

subsidence (sub-si'dens or sub-si-dens), *n.* [*< subside + -ence*.] The act or process of *subsiding*, in any sense of the verb *subside*.

With poetry it was rather better. He delighted in the swell and *subsidence* of the rhythm, and the happily-recurring rhyme. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, x.

In certain large areas where *subsidence* has probably been long in progress, the growth of the corals has been sufficient to keep the reefs up to the surface.

Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 104.

=Syn. *Ebb*, decrease, diminution, abatement.

subsidiency (sub-si'den-si or sub-si-den-si), *n.* [*< subside + -ency*.] Subsidence. *T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

subsidiarily (sub-sid'i-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 147.

subsidiary (sub-sid'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. subsidiaire* = *Sp. Pg. subsidiario* = *It. sussidiario*, *< L. subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, *< subsidium*, a reserve, help, relief: see *subsidy*.] *I. a.* 1. Held ready to furnish assistance; held as a reserve.

There is no error more frequent in war than, after brisk preparations, to halt for *subsidiary* forces.

Bacon, *Fable of Persons*.

2. Lending assistance; aiding; assistant; furnishing help; ancillary.

We must so far satisfy ourselves with the word of God as that we despise not those other *subsidiary* helps which God in his church hath afforded us. *Donne*, *Sermons*, II.

No ritual is too much, provided it is *subsidiary* to the inner work of worship; and all ritual is too much unless it ministers to that purpose.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 222.

3. Furnishing supplementary supplies: as, a *subsidiary* stream.—4. Relating or pertaining to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies: as, a *subsidiary* treaty.—*Subsidiary* note. Same as *accessory* note (which see, under *note*).—*Subsidiary* quantity or symbol, in math., a quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The phrase is particularly applied to angles in trigonometrical investigations.—*Subsidiary* troops, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

II. n.; pl. *subsidiaries* (-riz). 1. One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary; an assistant. *Hammond*.—2. In music, a subordinate theme or subject, especially in an episode of an extended work.

subsidize (sub-si-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsidized*, prp. *subsidizing*. [*< subsid-y + -ize*.] To furnish with a subsidy; purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; hence, in recent use, to secure the cooperation of by bribing; buy over. Also spelled *subsidise*.

He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and *subsidized* a corps of eight thousand Swiss, the strength of his infantry. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 14.

Pietro could never save a dollar? Straight

He must be *subsidized* at our expense.

Browning, *King and Book*, I. 155.

subsidy (sub-si-di), *n.*; pl. *subsides* (-diz). [= *F. subside* = *Pr. subside* = *Sp. Pg. subsidio*

= *It. sussidio*, help, aid, subsidy, *< L. subsidium*, troops stationed in reserve, auxiliary forces, help in battle, in gen. help, aid, relief, *< subside*, sit down, settle, remain, lie in wait: see *subside*.] An aid in money; pecuniary aid.

Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and *subsides* to old parents living somewhere in Munster. *Thackeray*, *Philip*, xvi.

Especially—(a) In *Eng. hist.*, an aid or tax formerly granted by Parliament to the crown for the urgent occasions of the realm, and levied on every subject of ability according to the value of his lands or goods; a tax levied on a particular occasion.

That made us pay . . . one shilling to the pound, the last *subsidy*. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, IV. 7. 25.

Tonnage and poundage was granted for a year, and a new and complicated form of *subsidy* was voted.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 334.

(b) A sum paid, often according to treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

The continental allies of England were eager for her *subsides*, and lukewarm as regarded operations against the common enemy.

Sir E. Creasy, *Hist. Eng.*, I. xiii. (*Latham*.)

(c) Any direct pecuniary aid furnished by the state to private industrial undertakings, or to eleemosynary institutions. Such aid includes bounties on exports, those paid to the owners of ships for running them, and donations of land or money to railroad, manufacturing, theatrical, and other enterprises.

A postal *subsidy* . . . is simply a payment made for the conveyance, under certain specified conditions as to time and speed, of postal matter.

H. Fawcett, *Free Trade and Protection* (ed. 1881), p. 29.

It seems clear, therefore, that *subsides* as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States.

D. A. Wells, *Our Merchant Marine*, p. 141.

=Syn. *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. In the original and essential meaning of a government grant in aid of a commercial enterprise, these terms are substantially equivalent; but two circumstances lead to some difference in common usage. (a) Such grants being rarely, if ever, made in England or the United States except in aid of the mercantile marine, the establishment of lines of transportation, or the like, *subsidy* is used more commonly than *subvention* in reference to such enterprises, while, such grants being frequent in France in aid of the drama and the press, etc., the word *subvention* is used more commonly than *subsidy* in application to enterprises connected with literature and the arts. (b) Writers who oppose all such uses of public funds commonly prefer to characterize them as *subsides*, while those who approve of them commonly prefer the term *subvention*.

subsign (sub-sin'), *v. t.* [*< L. subsignare*, pp. *subsignatus*, write beneath, subscribe, sign, *< sub*, under, + *signare*, set a mark upon, sign: see *sign*.] 1. To sign; sign under; write beneath; subscribe.

A letter of the Sophie, . . . *subsigned* with the hands both of the Sophie & his Secretary.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 394.

2. To assign by signature to another.

His (Philip III.) rents and customs [were] *subsigned*, for the most part, for money borrowed.

Sir C. Cornwallis, quoted in *Motley's Hist. Netherlands*, IV. 280.

subsignation (sub-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. subsignatio(-n)*, a signature, *< subsignare*, sign: see *subsign*.] The act of writing the name or its equivalent undersomething for attestation; the name so written. [Obsolete or rare.]

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary. *Sheldon*, *Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 800. (*Latham*.)

For a good while after the Conquest the usage of *subsignation* with crosses was sometimes retained.

Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum* (ed. 1702), p. xxvii.

subsimious (sub-sim'i-us), *a.* Nearly simious or monkey-like: as, "a *subsimious* absurdity," *Swinburne*. [Rare.]

subsist (sub-sist'), *v.* [*< F. subsister* = *Sp. Pg. subsistir* = *It. sussistere*, *sossistere*, *< L. subsistere*, take a stand or position, stand still, stop, stay, remain, continue, *< sub*, under, + *sistere*, cause to stand, place: see *sist*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To remain; continue; abide; retain the existing state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve.

Milton, *P. L.*, IX. 359.

It is a pity the same fashion don't *subsist* now.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 62.

2. To have continued existence; exist.

Can the body

Subsist, the soul departed? 'tis as easy

As I to live without you.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, v. 4.

Those ideas which Plato sometimes contends to be substances, and to *subsist* alone by themselves.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 499.

These enthusiasts do not scruple to avow their opinion that a state can *subsist* without any religion better than with one.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

3. To be maintained; be supported; live.

Had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.
J. Atterbury.

4. To inhere; have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. South.

II. *trans.* 1†. To keep in existence.

The old town [of Selwree] is thinly inhabited; the present city, which is a poor place, is to the west of it, and is chiefly *subsisted* by being a great thorough fare. Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 139.

2. To feed; maintain; support with provisions.

I will raise one thousand men, *subsist* them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston. Washington, quoted in Adams's Works, II. 860.

subsistence (sub-sis'tens), *n.* [= *F. subsistence* = *Sp. Pg. subsistencia* = *It. sussistenza*, < *L.L. subsistentia*, subsistence, reality, *ML.* also stability, < *L. subsisten(t)-s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, *subsist*: see *subsistent*.] 1. Real being; actual existence.

Their difference from the Pharisees was about the future reward, which being denied, they by consequence of that error fell into the rest, to deny the Resurrection, the *subsistence* spiritual, &c. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 144.

2†. Continuance; continued existence.

This Liberty of the Subject concerns himself and the *subsistence* of his own regal power in the first place. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Subsistence is perpetual existence. Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 19.

3. That which exists or has real being.—4. The act or process of furnishing support to animal life, or that which is furnished; means of support; support; livelihood.

In China they speak of a Tree called Magualls which affords not only good Drink, being pierced, but all Things else that belong to the *subsistence* of Man. Howell, Letters, II. 54.

Those of the Hottentots that live by the Dutch Town have their greatest *subsistence* from the Dutch, for there is one or more of them belonging to every house. Dampier, Voyages, I. 540.

5. The state of being subsistent; inherence in something else: as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.—*Subsistence department*, a military staff department in the United States army, which has charge of the purchase or procurement of all provisions for the supply of the army. Its chief officer is the commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general.—*Subsistence diet*, the lowest amount of food on which life can be supported in health.—*Subsistence stores* (*mil.*), the food-supplies procured and issued for the support of an army. The phrase also covers the grain, hay, straw, or other forage supplied for the sustenance and bedding of animals intended for slaughter in order to provide an army with fresh meat.—*Syn.* 4. *Sustenance*, etc. See *living*.

subsistent (sub-sis'ten-si), *n.* [As *subsistence* (see -cy).] Same as *subsistence*.

A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of *subsistency* with a transmigration of their souls. Sir T. Browne.

We know as little how the union is dissolved that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. Glanville.

subsistent (sub-sis'tent), *a.* [= *F. subsistant* = *Sp. Pg. subsistente* = *It. sussistente*, < *L. subsistent(t)-s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, *subsist*: see *subsist*.] 1. Continuing to exist; having existence; subsisting.

Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. Bentley.

subsistential (sub-sis'ten'shal), *a.* Pertaining to subsistence; especially, in *theol.*, pertaining to the divine subsistence or essence.

Having spoken of the effects of the attributes of God's essence as such, we must next speak of the effects of his three great attributes which some call *subsistentia*—that is, his omnipotency, understanding, and will. Baxter, Divine Life, I. 7.

subsister (sub-sis'ter), *n.* [*< subsist + -er*.] One who subsists; specifically, one who is supported by others; a poor prisoner.

Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in South-warke. Kind-Hart's Dreame (1592). (Halliwell.)

subsizar (sub'si'zär), *n.* An under-sizar; a student of lower standing than a sizar. Also spelled *subsizier*.

Friar Bacon's *subsizar* is the greatest blockhead in all Oxford. Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

How lackeys and *subsizers* press
And scramble for degrees.
Ep. Corbet, Ans. to A Certain Poem.

subsoil (sub'soil), *n.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil, and which

is a decreasing mixture of it with fragments of the bed-rock. When, as is often the case, it is densely compacted, it becomes what is frequently called *hard-pan*. In agriculture a great deal depends on the character of the subsoil, more especially as to whether it does or does not permit water to pass through it. See *soil*.

Subsoil is the broken-up part of the rocks immediately under the soil. Its character of course is determined by that of the rock out of which it is formed by subaerial disintegration. A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 287.

subsoil-plow. See *plow*.

subsoil (sub'soil), *v. t.* [*< subsoil, n.*] In *agri.*, to employ the subsoil-plow upon; plow up so as to cut into the subsoil.

The farmer drains, irrigates, or *subsoils* portions of it. J. S. Mill.

subsoiler (sub'soi-lër), *n.* [*< subsoil + -er*.] One who or that which subsoils; an implement or part of an implement used in subsoiling. The Engineer, LXX. 472.

subsolar (sub-sô'lär), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *sol*, the sun: see *solar*.] Being under the sun; terrestrial; specifically, being between the tropics. Fitzroy, Weather Book, p. 71.

subsolar (sub-sô-lä-rî), *a.* Same as *subsolar*.

The causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolar* ball.
A. Brome, Paraphrase on Eccles., I.

subsolid (sub-sol'id), *n.* A solid incompletely inclosed.

subspatulate (sub-spat'ü-lät), *a.* Nearly or somewhat spatulate.

subspecies (sub'spê'shêz), *n.*; pl. *subspecies*. [*< NL. subspecies*, < *L. sub*, under, + *species*, species.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, a variety of a species; a climatic or geographical race recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinguished; a conspecies. The nearest synonym is *race*. (See *race*, n., 5 (a) (b).) *Subspecies* is a stronger and stricter word than *variety*, though nearly synonymous with the latter in its biological sense; it means decidedly more than *strain*, *sport*, or *breed* in like senses. The interpretation of subspecies and their actual handling in zoological and botanical taxonomy have been much mooted. Such forms are commonly regarded as nascent or incipient species (see *species*, b) which have acquired subspecific characters under varying conditions of environment, and whose specific invalidity is determinable by the fact of their intergradation. See *intergrade*, v. t.

subspecific (sub-spê-sif'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a subspecies; not quite specific; conspecific. **subspecifically** (sub-spê-sif'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a subspecies. Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 819.

subspheoidal (sub-sfê-noi'dal), *a.* Situated beneath or on the under side of the sphenoid.

subsphere (sub'sfër), *n.* A solid imperfectly or approximately spherical.

subspherical (sub-sfër'i-kal), *a.* Imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching that of a sphere.

subspherically (sub-sfër'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a subsphere. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 150.

subspinous (sub-spi'nus), *a.* 1. Somewhat spinous or prickly; like a spine to some extent: as, *subspinous* hairs in the pelage of a mammal.

—2. Situated under (ventrad of) the spinal column; hypaxial with reference to the backbone; subvertebral.—3. Situated or occurring below, beneath, or on the under side of a spine, as (1) of a vertebra, or (2) of the scapula; infraspinous: as, a *subspinous* muscle (the *infraspinus*).—*Subspinous dislocation of the humerus*, a dislocation in which the head of the humerus rests beneath the spine of the scapula.—*Subspinous fossa*, the fossa below the spine of the scapula; the *infraspinous fossa*.

subspiral (sub-spi'ral), *a.* Somewhat spiral; especially, in *conch.*, noting the opercula of some shells which are faintly or indistinctly marked on one side with a spiral line, or this line itself. See *cut* under *operculum*.

subsplenial (sub-splê'ni-al), *a.* Situated under the splenium of the corpus callosum: noting certain cerebral gyres.

subst. An abbreviation of (a) *substantive* and (b) *substitute*.

substage (sub'stāj), *n.* An attachment to the compound microscope, placed beneath the ordinary stage, and used to support the achromatic condenser, the polarizing prism, etc. It is usually arranged with a rack-and-pinion movement, centering screws, etc. by which the position may be adjusted; and in the *mirroring substage* there is an arched arm upon which the support holding the condenser can be moved, so as to give very oblique illumination when desired.

substalagmite (sub-stā-lag'mit), *n.* A name used by Nelson for the compact deposit of carbonate of lime, without crystalline structure, filling crevices in the soft calcareous sandstone of Bermuda. Similar deposits when crystalline are called by him *stalagmite*. Trans. Geol. Soc. London, 1849, V. 106.

substalagmitic (sub-stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [*< substalagmite + -ic*.] Relating to or consisting of substalagmite. Darwin, Geol. Observations, I. vii. 162.

substance (sub'stans), *n.* [*< ME. substance, substantance*, < *OF. substantance, substantance*, *F. substance* = *Sp. substancia*, *sustancia* = *Pg. substancia* = *It. sustanza, sustanzia*, < *L. substantia*, being, essence, material, < *substan(t)-s*, ppr. of *substare*, stand under or among, be present, hold out, < *sub*, under, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. That which exists by itself, and in which accidents inhere; that which receives modifications, and is not itself a mode; that which corresponds, in the reality of things, to the subject in logic. Aristotle and Kant agree in making the conception of *substance* essentially the same as that of a subject of predication. But it is difficult to find a property by which substances may be recognized; for the above definition seems to afford none. Many philosophers hold that whatever is perdurable is substance. This, however, would include mechanical energy. Indeed, since every physical law can be stated in the form of an equation, and since that equation must have a constant term, it follows that every absolute uniformity of nature must consist in the perdurability of some quantity. Aristotle makes substances proper, called *first substances*, to be things individual; but this comports with few philosophical systems. Thus, in the medieval development of Aristotelianism, scientific propositions were regarded as universal statements concerning nature, so that the true subjects, or substances, were universal. Moreover, to make individuality the criterion of substance would seem to make space, as the source of individuality, the only first substance. At any rate, under that view, spatial positions would be substances in a preeminent sense. Others, remarking that the parts of space are not distinct in themselves, apart from their relations to material things, make self-existence, or the being distinct from all other things, not by virtue of modifications or characters, but by the thing's own nature, or arbitrary extrusion of itself, to be the chief mark of a substance, which would thus be most simply defined as an independent entity. *Substance* and *essence* are nearly synonymous, except that the latter cannot appropriately be used to designate an individual and lifeless thing.

They add . . . that as he [Christ] coupled the *substance* of his flesh and the *substance* of bread together, so we together should receive both. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Since the *substance* of your perfect self
Is else devoted, I am but a shadow;
And to your shadow will I make true love.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 124.

A *substance* is a being subsisting of itself and subject to accidents. To subsist by itself is nothing else than not to be in anything as in a subject; and it agrees to all *substances*, even to God, but to be subject to accidents only to finite; for God is not subject to accidents. *Substance* is either first or second. The first is a singular *substance*, or that which is not said of a subject, as Alexander, Bucephalus. The second is that which is said of a subject, as man, horse. For man is said of Alexander and Philip, and horse of Bucephalus and Cyllarus. Burgeadictus, tr. by a Gentleman, I. 4.

I confess there is another idea which would be of general use for mankind to have, as it is of general talk as if they had it; and that is the idea of *substance*, which we neither have, nor can have, by sensation or reflection. If nature took care to provide us any ideas, we might well expect they should be such as by our own faculties we cannot procure to ourselves: but we see on the contrary that since by those ways whereby our ideas are brought into our minds this is not, we have no such clear idea at all, and therefore signify nothing by the word *substance* but only an uncertain supposition of we know not what, i. e., of something whereof we have no particular distinct positive idea, which we take to be the substratum, or support, of those ideas we do know. . . . Had the poor Indian philosopher (who imagined that the earth also wanted something to bear it up) but thought of this word *substance*, he needed not to have been at the trouble to find an elephant to support it, and a tortoise to support his elephant: the word *substance* would have done it effectually. And he that inquired might have taken it for as good an answer from an Indian philosopher, that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports the earth, as we take it for a sufficient answer and good doctrine from our European philosophers that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports accidents. So that of *substance* we have no idea of what it is, but only a confused obscure one of what it does.

Locke, Human Understanding, I. 4, § 18, and II. 13, § 19.

Substance, if we leave out the sensuous condition of permanence, would mean nothing but a something that may be conceived as a subject, without being the predicate of anything else.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, II. 130.

2. The real or essential part; the essence.

And wel I woot the *substance* is in me,
If any thing shal wel reported be.
Chaucer, Prologue to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 37.

Miserable bigots, . . . who hate sects and parties different from their own more than they love the *substance* of religion. Burke, Rev. in France.

At the close of the [seventeenth] century, . . . the sovereign retained the shadow of that authority of which the Tudors had held the *substance*. Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

All the forms are fugitive,
But the *substances* survive.
Emerson, Woodnotes, II.

3. In *theol.*, the divine being or essence, common to the three persons of the Trinity.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . being of one substance with the Father. *Nicene Creed.*

4†. The character of being a substance, in sense 1; substantiality.

Thou ground of our substance,
Continue on us thy pious eye clear.

Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 87.

5. The meaning expressed by any speech or writing, or the purport of any action, as contradistinguished from the mode of expression or performance.

Now have I here rehearsed in substance
Xv kynges, as shortly as I myght,
With ther powre and all ther hoole puyssaunce.

Gervylas (E. R. T. S.), l. 1088.

Unto your grace do I in chief address
The substance of my speech.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. l. 32.

It seems swearing of Fealty was with the Scots but a Ceremony without Substance, as good as nothing.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 97.

6. Substantiation; that which establishes or gives firm support.

Faith is the substance (margin, ground or confidence) (assurance (margin, giving substance to), E. V.) of things hoped for.

Heb. xi. l.

7. Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff; material; part; body; specifically, a chemical species.

Str, there she stands.

If aught within that little seeming substance

. . . may fitly like your grace,

She's there, and she is yours. *Shak., Lear, l. 1. 301.*

All of one nature, of one substance bred.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 1. 11.

Books are as meats and viands are, some of good, some of evil substance.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 16.

It [chemistry] tells us that everything which exists here is really made up of one or more of only sixty-three different things; that the whole of the animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom, is made up of only sixty-three different substances.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 168.

8. Wealth; means; good estate: as, a man of substance.

His substance also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels.

Job i. 3.

I did not think there had been a merchant
Liv'd in Italy of half your substance.

Weber, Devil's Law-Case, l. 1.

9†. Importance.

And for as much as hit is done me to understande that there is a greet strangeness betwix my right trusty friend John Radcliff and you, withoute any matter or cause of substance, as I am lerned.

Paston Letters, III. 428.

10†. The main part; the majority.

Finally, what wight that it withseyde,
It was for nocht—it moete ben, and shoide,
For substance of the parlement it wolde.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 217.

Colloid substance. See *colloid*.—**Cortical substance** of the kidney, the outer part of the kidney-substance, which contains the glomeruli.—**Cortical substance of the teeth**, the cementum of the teeth.—**First substance**, an individual thing.—**Intervertebral substance**. See *intervertebral*.—**Nervous substance**. See *nervous*.—**Second substance**, a natural class. See *second*.—**Substance of Rolando**. Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*.—*Syn. 2. Pith, gist, soul.*

substantet (sub'stans), *v. t.* [*< substance, n.*] To furnish with substance or property; enrich.

Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

substanceless (sub'stans-les), *a.* [*< substance + -less.*] Having no substance; unsubstantial.

Coleridge, Human Life.

substant (sub'stant), *a.* [*< L. substan(t)-s,* ppr. of *substare*, be present, hold out: see *substance*.] Constituting substance. [Rare.]

Its [a glacier's] *substant* ice curls freely, molds, and breaks itself like water.

The Century, XXVII. 146.

substantia (sub-stan'shi-ä), *n.* [*L.: see substance.*] Substance: used chiefly in a few anatomical phrases.—**Substantia cinerea gelatinosa**. Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*.—**Substantia eburnea, ossea, vitrea**. See *tooth*.—**Substantia ferruginea**, a group of pigmented ganglion-cells on either side of the middle line (just below the surface of the floor) of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. Seen from the surface, it is the locus ceruleus.—**Substantia gelatinosa centralis**, the neuroglia which backs the layer of columnar epithelial cells lining the central canal of the spinal cord.—**Substantia gelatinosa posterior** or *Rolandi*, a part of the caput of the posterior cornu of gray matter of the spinal cord, near the tip of that cornu, having a peculiar semitransparent appearance. Also called *formatio gelatinosa Rolandi*.—**Substantia nigra**, a region, marked by dark pigmented cells, separating the crura from the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. Also called *substantia nigra Soemmeringi*, *stratum nigrum, stratum intermedium*, and *locus niger*.—**Substantia reticularis**. Same as *reticular formation* (which see, under *reticular*).—**Substantia spongiosa**, that part of the gray matter of the spinal cord which is not *substantia gelatinosa centralis* or *posterior*.

substantial (sub-stan'shal), *a. and n.* [*< ME. substantial, < OF. substancial, F. substantiel = Sp. Pg. substancial = It. sostanziale, < L. sub-*

stantialis, of or pertaining to the substance, essential, < *substantia*, substance, material: see *substance*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of substance; being a substance; real; actually existing; true; actual; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

If this Atheist would have his chance or fortune to be a real and substantial agent, as the vulgar seem to be commonly apprehended, . . . he is . . . more stupid and more supinely ignorant than those vulgar.

Bentley, Eight Boyle Lectures, v.

All this is but a dream,
Too flattering-sweet to be substantial.

Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 141.

The sun appears to be flat as a plate of silver . . . the moon appears to be as big as the sun, and the rainbow appears to be a large substantial arch in the sky; all which are in reality gross falsehoods.

Watts, Logic, Int.

2. Having essential value; genuine; sound; sterling.

The matter of the point controverted is great, but it is driven to an over-great subtlety and obscurity, so that it becometh a thing rather ingenious than substantial.

Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

This he looks upon to be sound learning and substantial criticism.

Addison, Tatler, No. 158.

3. Having firm or good material; strong; stout; solid: as, substantial cloth.

Most ponderous and substantial things.

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 290.

There are, by the direction of the Lawgiver, certain good and substantial steps placed even through the very midst of this slough [of Despond].

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

4. Possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy; well-to-do.

She has, 'mongst others, two substantial suitors.

Middleton, The Widow, l. 2.

Pray take all the care you can to inquire into the value, and set it at the best rate to substantial people.

Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

5. Real or true in the main or for the most part: as, substantial success.

Substantial agreement between all as to the points discussed.

The Century, XXIX. 568.

6. Of considerable amount: as, a substantial gift; substantial profit.—7†. Capable of being substantiated or proved.

It is substantial:

For, that disguise being on him which I wore,
It will be thought I, which he calls the Pandar,
Did kill the Duke and fled away in his apparel,
Leaving him so disguis'd to avoid swift pursuits.

C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

8. Vital; important.

Christes church can neuer erre in any substantial point that God would have vs bounden to beleue.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 168.

9. In law, pertaining to or involving the merits or essential right, in contradistinction to questions of form or manner. Thus, a substantial performance of a contract is one which fulfils reasonably well all the material and essential stipulations, though it may be deficient in respect of punctuality or departure from minor details of manner for which moderate deductions from the price would compensate. So, in litigation, the right of trial by jury is a substantial right, but the order in which evidence shall be adduced is not.

10. Pertaining to the substance or tissue of any part or organ.

Transition from substantial to membranous parietes.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 120.

Substantial being, division, form, mode, etc. See *the nouns*.

II. n. 1. That which has a real existence; that which has substance.—2. That which has real practical value.

A large and well filled basket . . . contained substantial and delicacies . . . especially helpful.

New York Evangelist, Dec. 2, 1896.

3. An essential part.

Although a custom introduced against the substantialities of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

substantialia (sub-stan'shi-ä-li-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of L. substantialis: see substantial.*] In *Scots law*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

substantialism (sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities, or real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

substantialist (sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of substantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and non-ego, are divided into realists or substantialists and into nihilists or non-substantialists.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xvi.

substantiality (sub-stan'shi-ä-l'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. substantialité = It. sostanzialità, < L. substan-*

tiälita(t)-s, the quality of being substantial or essential, < *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] 1. The character of being substantial, in any sense; the having of the function of a substance in upholding accidents.

The soul is a stranger to such gross substantiality.

Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in substantiality . . . the huts or hovels of men.

Lindsay, Mind in the Lower Animals, l. 118. (Encyc. Dict.)

We understand his lordship very well; he means a particular providence and a future state, the moral attributes of the Deity and the substantiality of the soul.

Warburton, Bollingbroke's Philosophy, III.

2. Substance; essence.

I shall know whether all souls came from Adam's own substantiality, and whether there be more substance in all than in that one.

Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

substantialize (sub-stan'shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantialized*, ppr. *substantializing*. [*< substantial + -ize.*] To render substantial; give reality to.

I liked well to see that strange life, which even the stout, dead-in-earnest little Bohemian musicians, piping in the centre of the Piazza, could not altogether *substantialize*.

Hovells, Venetian Life, iv.

substantially (sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence; truly; really; effectually.

In him all his Father shone
Substantially express'd. *Milton, P. L., III. 140.*

Be substantially great in thyself, and more than thou appearest unto others. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 19.*

2. In a substantial manner; strongly; solidly.

To know . . . what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them substantially, that good Men may enjoy the freedom which they merit.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

Pleasing myself in my own house and manner of living more than ever I did, by seeing how much better and more substantially I live than others do.

Pepps, Diary, l. 421.

3. In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part: as, the two arguments are substantially the same.

A king with a life revenue and an unchecked power of exacting money from the rich is substantially an absolute sovereign.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 378.

substantialness (sub-stan'shal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being substantial, in any sense.

substantiate (sub-stan'shi-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantiated*, ppr. *substantiating*. [*< ML. substantiatus, pp. of substantiare (> It. sostanziare, sostanziare = Sp. Pg. substantiar), < L. substantia, substance: see substance.*] 1. To make to exist; make real or actual.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advances to the act itself already substantiated.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; verify; make good: as, to substantiate a charge or an allegation; to substantiate a declaration.

Observation is in turn wanted to direct and substantiate the course of experiment.

Coleridge.

3. To present as having substance; body forth.

Every man feels for himself, and knows how he is affected by particular qualities in the persons he admires, the impressions of which are too minute and delicate to be substantiated in language.

Bonwell, Johnson, l. 129.

As many thoughts in succession substantiate themselves, we shall by and by stand in a new world of our own creation.

Emerson, Friendship.

substantiation (sub-stan'shi-ä'shon), *n.* [*< substantiate + -ion.*] The act of substantiating or giving substance to anything; the act of proving; evidence; proof.

This substantiation of shadows.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 382.

The fact as claimed will find lasting substantiation.

The American, VIII. 879.

substantival (sub-stan-ti'val or sub-stan-ti-val), *a.* [*< LL. substantivus, substantival: see substantive.*] 1. Pertaining to or having the character of a substantive.

There remain several substantival and verbal formations for which a satisfactory explanation was not reached.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 450.

2. Independent or self-dependent.

The real is individual, self-existent, substantival.

Mind, IX. 123.

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *a. and n.* [*I. a. = F. substantif = Sp. Pg. sustantivo = It. sustantivo, < LL. substantivus, self-existent, substantive (substantivum verbum, the substantive verb), ML. also having substance, substantial, < L. substantia, substance, reality: see substance. II. n. = F. substantif = Sp. Pg. sustantivo = It. sustantivo = D. substantief = G. Sw. Dan. substantiv, < NL. substantivum, sc. nomen, a substantive name, a noun substantive (a noun), i. e. the name of a thing, as distinguished from*

L. adjective, sc. *nomen*, an adjective name, a noun adjective (an adjective), the name of an attribute.] **I. a. 1.** Betokening or expressing existence: as, the *substantive* verb.—**2.** Depending on itself; independent; self-dependent; hence, individual.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon*.

Many . . . thought it a pity that so *substantive* and rare a creature should . . . be only known . . . as a wife and mother. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, *Finale*.

3. Substantial; solid; enduring; firm; permanent; real.

The trait which is truly most worthy of note in the politics of Homeric Greece is . . . the *substantive* weight and influence which belonged to speech as an instrument of government.

Gladstone, *Studies on Homer* (ed. 1858), III. 102. As to . . . the *substantive* value of historical training, opinions will still differ.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 35.

All this shows that he [Racine] had already acquired some reputation as a promising novice in letters, though he had as yet done nothing *substantive*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 204.

4. Independent; not to be inferred from something else, but itself explicitly and formally expressed.

She [Elizabeth] then, by a *substantive* enactment, declaring her governorship of the Church.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 391.

The decisions of the chair . . . could be brought before the House only by way of a *substantive* motion, liable to amendment and after due notice.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 265.

5. In *gram.*, of the nature of a noun, usable as subject or object of a verb and in other noun constructions: as, a *substantive* word; a *substantive* pronoun; a *substantive* clause.—**Substantive colors**, colors which, in the process of dyeing, become fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective colors*, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.—**Substantive law**. See *law*.—**Substantive verb**, the verb to be.

II. n. 1. In *gram.*, a noun; a part of speech that can be used as subject or as object of a verb, be governed by a preposition, or the like. The term *noun*, in older usage, included both the "noun substantive" and the "noun adjective": it is now much more common to call the two respectively the *substantive*, or the noun simply, and the *adjective*. See *noun*. Abbreviated *s. subst.*

2†. An independent thing or person.

Every thing is a total or *substantive* in itself.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. K. John, being a *Substantive* of himself, hath a Device in his Head to make his Subjects as willing to give him Money as he was to have it. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 70.

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantived*, ppr. *substantivizing*. [*< substantive, n.*] To convert into or use as a substantive. [*Rare.*]

Wherefore we see that the word *δαμνιον*, as to its grammatical form, is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv*, as well as to *δαιον* is. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 264.

substantively (sub'stan-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially: as, a thing may be apparently one thing and *substantively* another.—**2.** In *gram.*, as a substantive or noun: as, an adjective or a pronoun used *substantively*.

substantiveness (sub'stan-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being substantive. *J. H. Newman*, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, i. § 1. [*Rare.*]

substantivize (sub'stan-ti-viz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantivized*, ppr. *substantivizing*. [*< substantive + -ize.*] To make a substantive of; use as a substantive.

Perhaps we have here the forerunners of the *substantivized être*, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir, etc.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 104.

substation (sub'stā'shon), *n.* A subordinate station: as, a police *substation*.

substernal (sub'ster-nal), *a.* Situated beneath the sternum; lying under the breast-bone.

substilet, *n.* See *substyle*.

substitute (sub'sti-tüt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substituted*, ppr. *substituting*. [*< L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere* (> *It. sostituire* = *Sp. sustituir* = *Pg. substituir* = *F. substituer*), place under or next to, put instead of, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *statuere*, set up, station, cause to stand: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] **1.** To put in the place of another; put in exchange.

For real wit he is obliged to *substitute* vivacity. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 1.

2†. To appoint; invest with delegated authority.

But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French I have no certain notice.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 84.

Their request being effected, he *substituted* Mr. Scrivenor his deare friend in the Presidency.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 180.

Substituted service. See *service*.

substitute (sub'sti-tüt), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. substitut* = *Pr. substitut* = *Sp. Pg. substituto* = *It. sostituto* (= *D. substituit* = *G. Sw. Dan. substitut*, *n.*), < *L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*, *v.*] **I. a.** Put in the place or performing the functions of another; substituted.

It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, & another *substitute* in his room.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1427.

II. n. 1. A person put in the place of another; one acting for or in the room of another; *theat.*, an understudy; specifically (*milit.*), one who for a consideration serves in an army or navy in the place of a conscript; also, a thing serving the purpose of another.

That controlled self-consciousness of manner which is the expensive *substitute* for simplicity.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xlii.

2. In *calico-printing*, a solution of phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime with a little glue or other form of gelatin, used as a substitute for cow-dung.—**Substitutes in an entail**, in *law*, those heirs who are called to the succession on the failure of others.—**Syn. 1.** Proxy, alternate.

substitution (sub'sti-tü'shon), *n.* [*< F. substitution* = *Sp. sustitución* = *Pg. substituição* = *It. sostituzione*, < *L. substitutio(n)*], a putting in place of another, substitution, < *substituere*, pp. *substitutus*, substitute: see *substitute*.] **1.** The act of substituting, or putting (one person or thing) in the place of another; also, the state or fact of being substituted.

We can perceive, from the records of the Hellenic and Latin city communities, that there, and probably over a great part of the world, the *substitution* of common territory for common race as the basis of national reunion was slow. *Melina*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 75.

2. The office of a substitute; delegated authority. [*Rare.*]

He did believe
He was indeed the duke; out of the *substitution*,
And executing the outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 103.

3. In *gram.*, the use of one word for another; syllepsis.—**4.** In *Rom. law*, the effect of appointing a person to be heir, in case the heir first nominated would not or could not be heir. This was called *vulgar substitution*. *Pupillary substitution* existed where, after instituting his child as heir, the testator directed that, if after the child should have become heir it should die before attaining puberty, another be substituted in its place. This was originally allowed only for children under age in the power of the testator, but was afterward extended to children who for any reason could not make a valid will.

5. In *French law*, a disposition of property whereby the person receiving it, who is called the *institute* (le grévé), is charged either at his death or at some other time to deliver it over to another person called the *substitute* (l'appelé).

6. In *chem.*, the replacing of one or more elements or radicals in a compound by other elements or radicals. Thus, by bringing water and potassium together, potassium (K) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in water (H₂O), yielding KOH, or caustic potash. By further action the other hydrogen atom may be replaced, yielding potassium oxide (K₂O). Substitution is the principal method employed in examining the chemical structure of organic bodies. Also called *metalepsy*.

No generalization has, perhaps, so extensively contributed to the progress made by organic chemistry during the last fifteen years as the doctrine of *substitution*.

E. Frankland, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 210.

7. In *alg.*: (a) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it; also, in the language of some algebraists, the replacement of a set of variables by another set connected with the first by a system of equations equal in number to the number of variables in each set. See *transformation* (which is the better term). (b) The operation of changing the order of a finite number of objects, generally letters, that are in a row, the change following a rule according to which the object in each place is carried to some definite place in the row, this operation being regarded as itself a subject of algebraical operations. For example, supposing we were to start with the row *a, b, c, d, e*, a substitution might consist in carrying us to the row *b, c, a, e, d*. Denoting this substitution by *S*, the repetition of it, which would be denoted by *S*², would carry us to *c, a, b, d, e*. If *T* denote the substitution of *a, d, c, b* for *a, b, c, d, e*, then *TS* would convert the last row into *d, e, a, c, b*, while *ST* would convert it into *d, c, e, a, b*. One way of denoting a substitution to which the terminology of the theory refers is to write a row upon which the substitution could operate, with the resulting row above it. These two rows are called the *terms of the substitution*, the upper one the *numerator*, the lower the *denominator of the substitution*. The objects constituting the rows are called the *letters of*

the *substitution*.—**Associate substitution**, one of two substitutions interchangeable with the same substitution.—**Biid substitution**. See *biid*.—**Circular factors of a substitution**, circular substitutions whose product constitutes the substitution spoken of, it being understood that no two of these affect the positions of the same letters.—**Circular substitution**, a substitution whose successive powers carry the letters which it displaces round in one cycle.—**Cremona substitution, a substitution of a Cremona transformation, especially of a quadratic transformation.—**Derivant substitution**, a substitution whose inverse multiplied by another substitution, and then this product by the derivant substitution itself, makes a substitution the derivate of that other substitution.—**Derivate of a substitution**, the product of three substitutions, of which the middle one is the substitution spoken of, while the other two are inverse substitutions.—**Determinant of a linear substitution**. See *determinant*.—**Doctrine of substitution**, in *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, as a substitute for the sinner.—**Elementary substitution**, a substitution into which only the elements *0, + 1, - 1* enter.—**Identical substitution**, a substitution which leaves the order of all the letters unchanged.—**Imprimitive substitution**, a substitution not primitive.—**Index of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the quotient of the number of permutations of the letters by the order of the system.—**Interchangeable substitutions**, two substitutions which give the same product in whichever order they are multiplied—that is, whichever is taken first in forming the product.—**Inverse substitutions**, two substitutions whose product is an identical substitution.—**Isomorphous substitution group**, one of two groups of substitutions such that every substitution of the one corresponds to a single substitution of the other, and every product of two substitutions to a product of analogous substitutions.—**Linear substitution**. (a) A circular substitution between a variable, a linear function of it, and the successive iterations of that function. (b) A linear transformation.—**Order of a substitution**, that power of a substitution which is an identical substitution.—**Order of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the number of substitutions belonging to the system.—**Orthogonal substitution**. See *orthogonal*.—**Permutable substitutions**, interchangeable substitutions.—**Power of a substitution**, the operation which consists in the repetition of the substitution spoken of as many times as the exponent of the power indicates.—**Primitive substitution**, a substitution whose order is a prime number or a power of a prime number.—**Product of two substitutions**, the result of performing two substitutions successively upon one row.—**Rational substitution**, a circular substitution between successive iterations of a rational function, such as $2m + 1 = (am + b) / (cm + d)$.—**Reduced substitution**, a substitution represented by an integral algebraic function having 1 for the coefficient of the highest power of the variable, and 0 for the coefficient of the next highest power and for the absolute term.—**Regular substitution**, a substitution whose circular factors are all of the same order.—**Service by substitution**. See *substituted service*, under *service*.—**Similar substitutions**, two substitutions which have the same number of circular factors and the same number of letters in the cycles.—**Substitution product**, a chemical compound prepared by substituting an element or radical for some member of a complex molecule without altering the rest of the molecule.—**System of conjugate substitutions**, a group of substitutions—that is to say, such a collection of substitutions that every product of substitutions belonging to it is itself a substitution of the same collection.—**Term of a substitution**, one of the two permutations whose relation constitutes the substitution.**

substitutional (sub'sti-tü'shon-al), *a.* [*< substitution + -al.*] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying, or capable of supplying, the place of another. *Imp. Dict.*

substitutionally (sub'sti-tü'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution. *Ecles. Rev.*

substitutionary (sub'sti-tü'shon-ä-ri), *a.* [*< substitution + -ary.*] Relating to or making substitution; substitutional.

The mediation of Christ in what may . . . be called his *substitutionary* relation to men. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 52.

substitutive (sub'sti-tü-tiv), *a.* [*< LL. substitutivus*, conditional, < *L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted. *Bp. Wilkins*.

subtract (sub-strakt'), *v. t.* An erroneous form of *subtrahere*, common in vulgar use. *Heywood*, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 469.

subtraction (sub-strak'shon), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtraction*.

subtractor (sub-strak'tor), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtractor*, *subtractor*: used in the quotation in the sense of 'detractor.'

By this hand they are scoundrels and subtractors.

Shak., *T. N.*, I. 3. 37.

substrate (sub'strät), *n.* [*< NL. substratum.*] A substratum.

Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter—not, however, in matter as a formless *substrate*, but in determinate matter (*materia signata*), which is explained to mean matter quantitatively determined in certain respects. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 428.

substrate (sub'strät), *v. t.* [*< L. substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, strew or spread under, < *sub*, under, + *sternere*, spread, extend, scatter: see *stratum*.] To strew or lay under anything.

The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand. *Boyle, Works, II. 222.*

substrator (sub-strā'tor), *n.* [*L. substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, spread under: see *substrate*.] Same as *kneeler*, 2.

The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the *substrators*, and the co-standers. *Bingham, Antiquities, XVIII. 1. 1.*

substratum (sub-strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *substrata* (-tū). [*NL.* < *L. substratum*, neut. of *substratus*, spread under: see *substrate*, and cf. *stratum*.] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a stratum lying under another; in *agri*, the subsoil; hence, anything which underlies or supports: as, a *substratum* of truth.

In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material *substratum*, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 13.*

2. In *metaph.*, substance, or matter, as that in which qualities inhere.

We accustom ourselves to suppose some *substratum* wherein they [simple ideas] do subsist, and from whence they do result; which therefore we call substance. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xlii., note A.*

substrate (sub-strī'at), *a.* In *entom.*, having indistinct or imperfect stria.

substruct (sub-strukt'), *v. t.* [*L. substructus*, pp. of *substruere*, build beneath, underbuild, < *sub*, under, + *struere*, pile up, erect, build: see *structure*.] To place beneath as a foundation; build beneath something else. [Rare.]

substruction (sub-struk'shon), *n.* [*F. substruction* = *Pg. substruction*, < *L. substructio* (-n), an underbuilding, a foundation, < *substruere*, build beneath: see *substruct*.] An underbuilding; a mass of building below another; a foundation.

It is a magnificent, strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable. *Boslyn, Diary, Nov. 8, 1644.*

substructural (sub'struk'tūr), *a.* [*L. substructure* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a substructure.

substructure (sub'struk'tūr), *n.* [*L. substruct* + *-ure*; cf. *structure*.] A substruction; any under-structure; a foundation.

substyle (sub'stī'lār), *a.* [*L. substyle* + *-ar*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the substyle.

substyle (sub'stīl), *n.* In *dialing*, the line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

subultive (sub-sul'tiv), *a.* [*L. subultus*, pp. of *subsilire*, leap up, < *sub*, under, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*. Cf. *L. subultum*, with leaps or jumps.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; making short bounds; spasmodic.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot. . . . This sort of *subultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. *Bp. Berkeley, Works (ed. 1784), I. 81.*

subsultorily (sub-sul'tō-rī-lī), *adv.* In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 326.*

subsultory (sub-sul'tō-rī), *a.* [As *subsultive* + *-ory*.] Same as *subsultive*. *De Quincey, Style, i.*

subultus (sub-sul'tus), *n.*; pl. *subultus*. [*NL.* < *L. subultus*, pp. of *subultus*, leap up: see *subsultive*.] A twitching, jerky, or convulsive movement.—*Subultus clonus*. Same as *subultus tendinum*.—*Subultus tendinum*, a twitching of the tendons, observed in many cases of low fevers, etc.: it is a grave symptom.

subsume (sub-sūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsumed*, ppr. *subsuming*. [*L. subsumere*, < *L. sub*, under, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] In *logic*, to state (a case) under a general rule; instance (an object or objects) as belonging to a class under consideration. Especially, when the major proposition of a syllogism is first stated, the minor proposition is said to be *subsumed* under it. Modern writers often use the word in the sense of stating that the object of the verb belongs under a class, even though that class be not already mentioned.

St. Paul, who cannot name that word "sinners" but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis "of whom I am the chief." *Hammond, Works, IV. viii.*

Its business [that of the understanding] is to judge or *subsume* different conceptions or perceptions under more general conceptions that connect them together. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 292.*

subsumption (sub-sūmp'shon), *n.* [*L. subsumptio* (-n), < **subsumere*, pp. of *subsumptus*, subsume: see *subsume*.] 1. The act of subsuming; the act of mentioning as an instance of a rule or an example of a class; the act of including under something more general (and, in the strict use of the word, something already considered), as a particular under a universal, or a species under a genus.

The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. That which is subsumed; the minor premise of a syllogism, when stated after the major premise.

Thus, if one were to say, "No man is wise in all things," and another to respond, "But you are a man," this proposition is a *subsumption* under the former. *Fleming, Vocab. Philos.*

Subsumption of the libel, in *Scots law*, a narrative of the alleged criminal act, which must specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libeled, the person injured, etc.

subsumptive (sub-sūmp'tiv), *a.* [*L. subsumption* + *-ive*.] Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

subsurface (sub'sēr'fās), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Being or occurring below the surface.

II. *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in a space of five dimensions.

subsynovial (sub-si-nō'vi-āl), *a.* Situated or occurring within a synovial membrane.—*subsynovial cysts*, cysts caused by distention of the synovial follicles which open into joints, due to obstruction of their ducts.

subtack (sub'tak'), *n.* In *Scots law*, an underlease; a lease, as of a farm or a tenement, granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

subtangent (sub'tan'jent), *n.* The part of the axis of abscissas of a curve cut off between the tangent and the ordinate of the contact-point.—*Polar subtangent*, that part of the line through the origin of polar coordinates perpendicular to the radius vector of the point of tangency which is cut off between the tangent and the origin.

subtartarean (sub-tār-tā'rē-an), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus.

The sable *subtartarean* powers. *Pope, Iliad, xiv. 814.*

subtectacle (sub-tek'ta-kl), *n.* [*L. sub*, under, + *tectus*, pp. of *tegere*, cover (see *tect*, *thatch*), + *-acle*.] A tabernacle, a covering.

This is true Faith's *subtectacle*. *Davies, Holy Roods, p. 20. (Davies.)*

subtectal (sub-tek'tal), *n.* [*L. sub*, under, + *tectum*, roof, < *tegere*, cover: see *tect*, *thatch*.] In *ichth.*, a bone of the skull, generally underlying the roof of the cranium behind the orbit, and variously homologized with the orbitosphenoid and with the alisphenoid of higher vertebrates: also used attributively.

subtegulaneous (sub-teg-ū-lā'nē-us), *a.* [*L. subtegulaneus*, under the roof, indoor, < *sub*, under, + *tegula*, a tile, a tiled roof: see *tile*.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

subtegumental (sub-teg-ū-men'tal), *a.* Situated beneath the integument; subcutaneous.

subtemperate (sub-tem'pēr-āt), *a.* Colder than the average climate of the temperate zone: noting the temperature and also other physical conditions of parts of the north temperate zone toward the arctic circle.

subtemporal (sub-tem'pō-ral), *a.* Situated beneath a temporal gyrus of the brain.

subtenancy (sub'ten'an-si), *n.* An under-tenancy; the holding of a subtenant.

subtenant (sub'ten'ant), *n.* A tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

subtend (sub-tend'), *v. t.* [*L. Sp. Pg. subtender* = *It. subtendere*, < *L. subtendere*, stretch underneath, < *sub*, under, + *tendere*, stretch.] 1. To extend under or be opposite to: a geometrical term: as, the side of a right triangle which *subtends* the right angle.

In our sweeping arc from *Æschylus* to the present time, fifty years *subtend* scarcely any space. *S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 9.*

2. In *bot.*, to embrace in its axil, as a leaf, bract, etc.: as, in many composite heads the florets are *subtended* by bracts called chaff.

subtense (sub'tens'), *n.* [*L. subtensus*, *subtensus*, pp. of *subtendere*, stretch across: see *subtend*.] In *geom.*, a line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc; a line opposite to an angle spoken of.

subtentacular (sub-ten-tak'ū-lār), *a.* Situated beneath the tentacles or tentacular canal of a crinoid. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 502.*

subtepid (sub-tep'id), *a.* Slightly tepid; moderately warm.

subter-. [*L. subter*, also *subter*, adv. and prep., below, beneath, in comp. also secretly; with compar. suffix, < *sub*, under, below: see *sub-*.] A prefix in English words, meaning 'under,' 'below,' 'less than': opposed to *super-*.

subterbrutish (sub'tēr-brō'tish), *a.* So brutish as to be lower than a brute. [Rare.]

O *subter-brutish*! vile! most vile!

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 8.

subterete (sub-tē-rēt'), *a.* Somewhat terete. **subterfluent** (sub-tēr'flō-ent), *a.* [*L. subterfluen* (-t-s), ppr. of *subterfluere*, flow beneath, < *subter*, beneath, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running under or beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subterfluous (sub-tēr'flō-us), *a.* [*L. as if *subterfluus*, < *subterfluere*, flow beneath: see *subterfluent*.] Same as *subterfluent*.

subterfuge (sub'tēr-fuj), *n.* [*F. subterfuge* = *Sp. Pg. subterfugio* = *It. subterfugio*, < *L. subterfugium*, a subterfuge, < *L. subterfugere*, flee by stealth, escape, avoid, < *subter*, secretly, + *fugire*, flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift; an evasion; artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument.

By forgery, by *subterfuge* of law.

Cowper, Task, II. 670.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Iraadi, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.*

=*Syn. Shift*, etc. (see *evasion*), excuse, trick, quirk, shuffle, pretense, pretext, mask, blind.

subterminal (sub-tēr'mi-nāl), *a.* Nearly terminal; situated near but not at the end. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 186.*

subternatural (sub-tēr-nat'ū-rāl), *a.* Below what is natural; less than natural; subnatural.

If we assume health as the mean representing the normal pole of all the mental faculties, we must be content to call hypochondria *subternatural*, because the tone of the instrument is lowered.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 87.

subterposition (sub'tēr-pō-zish'on), *n.* The state of lying or being situated under something else; specifically, in *geol.*, the order in which strata are situated one below another.

subterranean (sub'tēr-rān), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. subterranean*, *soubterranean*, *F. souterrain* = *Sp. subterráneo* = *Pg. subterraneo* = *It. sotterraneo*, < *L. subterraneus*, underground, < *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrane*.] 1. *a.* Underground; subterranean.

A *subterranean* tunnel. *Annals of Phila. and Penn., I. 412.*

II. *n.* A cave or room underground. [Poetical and rare.]

subterranean (sub'tēr-rā-nē-āl), *a.* [*L. subterranean* + *-al*.] Same as *subterranean*. *Bacon, Physical Fables, xi.*

subterranean (sub'tēr-rā-nē-an), *a.* [*L. subterranean* + *-an*.] Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth or under ground.

His taste in cookery, formed in *subterranean* ordinaries and à la mode beefshops, was far from delicate. *Macaulay, Samuel Johnson. (Encyc. Brit., XIII. 721.)*

Subterranean forest, a submarine, submerged, or buried forest. See *submarine forest* and *forest-bed group*, both under *forest*, and *submerged forest*, under *submerge*.

subterraneity (sub'tēr-rā-nē'ī-tī), *n.* [*L. subterranean* + *-ity*.] A place under ground. [Rare.]

We commonly consider *subterraneities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

subterraneous (sub'tēr-rā-nē-us), *a.* [*L. subterraneus*, underground: see *subterranean*.] Same as *subterranean*.

subterraneously (sub'tēr-rā-nē-us-lī), *adv.* In a subterranean manner; under the surface of the earth; hence, secretly; imperceptibly.

Preston, intent on carrying all his points, skillfully commenced with the smaller ones. He wended the duke circuitously—he worked at him *subterraneously*.

I. D'Iraadi, Curiosa of Lit., IV. 368.

subterrany (sub'tēr-rā-nī), *a.* and *n.* [*L. subterraneus*, underground: see *subterranean*.] 1. *a.* Subterranean.

They [metals] are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 608.*

II. *n.* That which lies under ground.

We see that in *subterrany* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 354.*

subterrene (sub-te-rēn'), *a.* [*LL. subterrenus*, underground, < *L. sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrane*.] Subterranean.

For the earth is full of *subterrene* fires, which have evaporated stones, and raised most of these mountains. *Sandys, Travels, p. 236.*

subterrestrial (sub-te-res'tri-āl), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground, > *terrestis*, of the earth: see *terrestrial*.] Subterranean.

The most reputable way of entering into this *subterrestrial* country is to come in at the fore-door.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 209. (Davies.)

Subtetramera (sub-te-tram'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **subtetramerus*: see *subtetramerus*.]

A division of coleopterous insects, having the tarsi four-jointed with the third joint diminutive and concealed: synonymous with *Cryptotetramera* and *Pseudotetramera*.

subtetramerous (sub-te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. "subtetramerus, < L. sub, under, + NL. tetramerus, four-parted: see tetramerus."*] Four-jointed, as an insect's tarsus, but with the third joint very small and concealed under the second; of or pertaining to the *Subtetramera*; pseudotrimmerous.

subthoracic (sub-thô-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Situated under or below the thorax.—2. Not quite thoracic in position: as, the *subthoracic* ventral fins of a fish.

subtil, *a.* An obsolete or archaic form of *subtile* or *subtle*.

subtile (sut'il or sub'til), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *subtil, subtil*; an altered form, to suit the L., of the earlier *sotil, sutil, etc.*; = *F. subtil* = *Sp. sutil* = *Pg. subtil* = *It. sottile, < L. subtilis, fine, thin, slender, delicate, perhaps < sub, under, + tela, a web, fabric: see tela, toil.*] 1. Tenuous; thin; extremely fine; rare; rarefied: as, *subtile* vapor; *subtile* odors or effluvia; a *subtile* powder; a *subtile* medium. Also *subtle*.

He forges the *subtile* and delicate air into wise and melodious words. *Emerson, Nature*, p. 49.

2. Delicately constituted, made, or formed; delicately constructed; thin; slender; fine; delicate; refined; dainty. Also *subtle*.

The remenant was wel kevered to my pay,
Byght with a *subtil* covercheif of Valencia,
Ther nas no thilkere clothe of defena.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 272.

Gadere that away with a *sotil* sponne or ellis a fethere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

When he [the beare] resorteth to the hyllocke where the antes lye hid as in their fortresse, he putteth his tooinge to one of the rytes wherof we have spoken, being as *subtile* as the edge of a sword, and there with continuall lye-nyng maketh the place moyst.

R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 222).

Venustas, in a silver robe, with a thin, *subtile* veil over her hair and it. *B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty*.

The more frequently and narrowly we look into them [works of nature], the more occasion we shall have to admire their fine and *subtile* texture, their beauty, and use, and excellent contrivance. *Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, l. xii.

The virtue acquires its *subtile* charm because considered as an outgrowth of the beautiful, beneficent, and bounteous nature in which it has its root. *Whipple, Starr King*.
St. Sharp; penetrating; piercing.

The Monasterie is moist and y soyle colde, the aire *subtile*, scarce of bread, euil wines, crude waters.

Guesars, Letters (tr. by Hallowes, 1577), p. 45.

Pass we the slow Disease, and *subtil* Pain,
Which our weak Frame is destin'd to sustain.

Prior, Solomon, iii.

4. Same as *subtle*, 3.

The Devels ben so *subtile* to make a thing to seme otherwise than it is, for to discyvee mankynde.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

The seyd Walter by hese *sotil* and ungoddy enformacion caused the seyd Duke to be hevy lord to the seyd William.

Paston Letters, l. 16.

Now the serpent was more *subtil* than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. *Gen.* iii. 1.

The *subtile* persuasions of Uliasses.

Sk. T. Eliot, The Governour, iii. 25.

Wherevnto this *subtile* Savage . . . replied.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 196.

A most *subtile* wench! how she hath baited him with a vial yonder for a song!

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

But yet I shall remember you of what I told you before, that he [the carp] is a very *subtile* fish, and hard to be caught.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 145.

5. Same as *subtle*, 4.

And [he] made that by *subtyll* condyntes water to be hydde, and to come downe in manner of Rayne.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

With *sotil* pencil depeynted was this storie,
In redoutyng of Mars and of his glorie.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1191.

6. Same as *subtle*, 5.

Subtile and sage was he manyfold,
All trouth and verite by hym was vnfold.

Rom. of Portenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5989.

A *subtile* observer would perceive how truly he [Shelley] represents his own time.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 411.

7. Same as *subtle*, 7.

She . . . made her *subtil* werkmen make a shryne
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she coude espye.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 672.

subtile+ (sut'il or sub'til), *v.* [*< ME. sotilen, < OF. sotillier, subtilier, < ML. subtiliare, make thin, contrive cunningly, < L. subtilis, thin, subtle: see subtile, a.*] 1. *trans.* To contrive or practise cunningly.

Alle thise sciences I my-self *sotiled* and ordeyned,
And founded hem formest folke to deceyue.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 214.

II. intrans. 1. To scheme or plan cunningly.
Eche man *sotileth* a sleight synne forto hyde,
And coloureth it for a kunnyng and a clesne luyng.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 454.

2. To tamper; meddle.

It is no science for sothe forto *sotile* inne.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 133.

subtily (sut'il-li or sub'til-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *subtillly, subtilly; < subtile + -ly*. Cf. *subtly*.] 1. In a *subtile* manner; thinly; finely.

A dram thereof [glass] *subtily* powdered in butter or paste.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. Artfully; skilfully; subtly.

At night she stal away ful prively
With her face ywimpled *subtily*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 797.

Putte it into a vessel of glas cleid amphora, the which *sotile* seale. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

In avoyding of the payement of the seid vij. c. marc, the seide Sir Robert Wyngfeld *sotilly* hath outlawed the seide John Lynton in Noryngham shir, be the vertue of qwoch outlaga all maner of chattell to the seide John Lynton apperteynyng ara scruwyd on to the Kyng.

Paston Letters, l. 41.

A sot, that has spent £2000 in Microscopes, to find out the Nature of Eals in Vinegar, Mites in a Cheese, and the blue of Plums, which he has *subtily* found out to be living Creatures.

Shadwell, The Virtuoso, i. 1.

subtleness (sut'il-nes or sub'til-nes), *n.* [*< subtile + -ness. Cf. subtleness.*] The character or state of being *subtile*, in any sense.

subtiliate+ (sub-til'i-ät), *v. t.* [*< L. subtilis, fine, slender, subtile, + -ate*.] To make *subtile*; make thin or rare; rarefy.

Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still.

Boyle, Works, iii. 39.

subtiliation+ (sub-til-i-ä'shon), *n.* [*< subtiliate + -ion.*] The act of making thin, rare, or *subtile*.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine.

Boyle, Works, iii. 39.

subtilisation, subtilise, etc. See *subtilization, etc.*

subtilism (sut'i-lizm or sub'til-lizm), *n.* [*< subtile + -ism.*] The quality of being *subtile*, discriminating, or shrewd.

The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 3.

subtility (su- or sub-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *subtillity*; *< F. subtilité* = *Sp. subtilidad* = *Pg. subtilidade* = *It. sotilità, < L. subtilitas* (-t), fineness, slenderness, acuteness, *< subtilis, fine, slender, subtile: see subtile.*] 1. Subtleness or subtleness; the quality of being *subtile* or *subtle*. Also *subtlety*. [Rare.]

Without any of that speculative *subtility* or ambidexterity of argumentation.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

2. A fine-drawn distinction; a nicety. Also *subtlety*.

I being very inquisitive to know of the *subtilities* of those countreyes [China and Tartary] and especially in matter of learning and of their vulgar Poetrie.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 75.

Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the *subtilities* of logic.

Lord Herbert of Cheshbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 42.

subtilization (sut'i- or sub'til-i-zä'shon), *n.* [= *F. subtilisation* = *Sp. subtilización* = *Pg. subtilização*; as *subtilize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of making *subtile*, fine, or thin.—2. In *chem.*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.—3. Nicety in drawing distinctions, etc.

Also spelled *subtilisation*.

subtilize (sut'i-liz or sub'til-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subtilized*, ppr. *subtilizing*. [= *F. subtiliser* = *Sp. sutilizar* = *Pg. subtilizar* = *It. sottilizzare*; as *subtile* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To make thin or fine; make less gross or coarse; refine or etherealize, as matter; spin out finely, as an argument.

They spent their whole lives in agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith.

Warburton, Works, ix. viii.

By long brooding over our recollections we *subtilize* them into something akin to imaginary stuff.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xii.

What has been said above, however, in regard to a possible *subtilized* theory applies a fortiori to the coarser theory of Absolute and Relative Time.

Amer. Jour. Philol., viii. 66.

II. intrans. To refine; elaborate or spin out, as in argument; make very nice distinctions; split hairs.

In doubtful Cases he can *subtilize*,
And wyldest pleaders hearts anatomize.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Magnificence.

And Rank, one of the most eminent of modern philologists, has *subtilized* so far upon them [intonations] that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

Seneca, however, in one of his letters (ep. lxxv.), *subtilizes* a good deal on this point [that the affections are of the nature of a disease].

Lecky, Europ. Morals, i. 198.

Also spelled *subtilise*.

subtilizer (sut'i- or sub'til-i-zér), *n.* [*< subtilise + -er*.] One who or that which *subtilizes*; one who makes very nice distinctions; a hair-splitter.

A *subtilizer*, and inventor of unheard-of distinctions.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, l. 118. (*Devies*.)

subtily (sut'il-ti or sub'til-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilities* (-tiz). [A form of *subtily*, partly conformed in mod. use to *subtility*: see *subtily, subtilly*.] 1. The state or character of being *subtile*; thinness; fineness; tenuity: as, the *subtily* of air or light; the *subtily* of a spider's web. Also *subtlety*.

Moderation must be observed, to prevent this fine light from burning, by its too great *subtily* and dryness.

Bacon, Physical Fables, vi. Expl.

2. The practice of making fine-drawn distinctions; extreme niceness or refinement of discrimination; intricacy; complexity. Also *subtlety*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtily* in nice divisions.

Locke.

The *subtily* of nature, in the moral as in the physical world, triumphs over the *subtily* of syllogism.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Subtily of motives, refinements of feeling, delicacies of susceptibility, were rarely appreciated [by the Romans].

Lecky, Europ. Morals, i. 236.

3. Same as *subtlety*, 4.

The Saracines countrefeten it be *sotylites* of Craft for to discyven the Cristene Men, as I have seen fulle many a tyme.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

Put thou thy mayster to no payne
By fraude nor fayned *subtily*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

But had of his owne perswaded her by his great *subtily*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

His *subtily* hath chose this doubling line.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Indeed, man is naturally more prone to *subtily* than open valor, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

He [Washington] had no *subtily* of character, no cunning; he hated duplicity, lying, and flattery.

Theo. Parker, Historic Americans, p. 130.

4. Same as *subtlety*, 5.

Loading him with trifling *subtilities*, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

It is only an elevated mind that, having mastered the *subtilities* of the law, is willing to reform them.

Sumner, Orations, i. 162.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

For eild, that in my spirit dulthe me,
Hath of endytng all the *sotylites* (var. *subtillites*)
Wel ny beret out of my remembrance.

Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 77.

6†. A delicacy; a carefully contrived dainty.

A bake mete . . . with a *sotille*: an antelope . . . on a sele that saith with scriptour, "beth all gladd & mery that sitteth at this messe."

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7†. An intricate or curious device, symbol, or emblem.

But Grekes have an other *subtillite*:
Of set quyetie up taketh thal mayne
Water purest, oon yere thal lete it fyne,
Wherof thal sayen so made is the nature
Of bitterness or salt that it is sure.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

A *subtillite*, a kyng setyng in a chayre with many lordes about hym, and certayne knyghtes with other people standyng at the bar.

Leland, Inthron. of Abp. Warham. (*Richardson*.)

subtitled (sub'ti'tl), *n.* 1. A secondary or subordinate title of a book, usually explanatory.

In this first volume of Mr. Van Campen's monograph (the Dutch in the Arctic Sea, Volume I: A Dutch Arctic Expedition and Route; being a Survey of the North Polar Question, etc.) it is the *sub-title* rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 346.

2. The repetition of the leading words in the full title at the head of the first page of text.

Table and contents, xii, followed by *subtitled* to whist.

N. and Q., 7th ser., ix. 143.

subtle (sut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sutlle*; *< ME. sotil, sotyl, sotil, subtil, subtyl, < OF. sotil, sotuil, subtil* = *Sp. sutil* = *Pg. subtil* = *It. sottile, < L. subtilis, fine, thin, slender, delicate: see subtile, a.* more mod. form of the same word.

The *b* in *subtle* and its older forms *subtil*, etc., was silent, as in *debt, doubt*, etc., being, as in those words, inserted in simulation of the orig. *L.* form. The form *subtil*, used in the authorized version of the Bible, has been retained in the revised version.] 1. Same as *subtile*, 1.

See, the day begins to break,
And the light shoots like a streak
Of subtle fire.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.
We'll rob the sea, and from the subtle air
Fetch her inhabitants to supply our fare.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

2. Same as *subtile*, 2.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so applaud myself in my power, my wit, and my *subtle* contrivances?

South, Sermons, III. III.

Besides functional truth, there is always a *subtle* and highly ornamental play of lines and surfaces in these fanciful creatures [grotesques in medieval sculpture].
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 268.

3. Sly; insinuating; artful; cunning; crafty; deceitful; treacherous: as, a *subtle* adversary; a *subtle* scheme. Also *subtile*.

Play thou the *subtle* spider; weave fine nets
To ensnare her very life.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, I. 1.

The Cuthi, saith he, were the *subtlest* beggars of all men in the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
Milton, P. L., vii. 496.

4. Cunningly devised; artfully contrived or handled; ingenious; clever: as, a *subtle* stratagem. Also *subtile*.

There is nowhere a more *subtle* machinery than that of the British Cabinet. . . . These things may be pretty safely asserted: that it is not a thing made to order, but a growth; and that no subject of equal importance has been so little studied. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 161.*

5. Characterized by acuteness and penetration of mind; sagacious; discerning; discriminating; shrewd; quick-witted: as, a *subtle* understanding; *subtle* penetration or insight. Also *subtile*.

She is too *subtle* for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.

Shak., As you Like It, I. 3. 79.

Scott . . . evinces no very *subtle* perception of the spiritual mysteries of the universe.

Whipple, Esa. and Rev., I. 321.
The brave impetuous heart yields everywhere
To the *subtle*, contriving head.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

The name of the *Subtle* Doctor, we are told, was the thirty-sixth on the list, and the entry recording his death ran as follows:—D. P. Fr. Joannes Scotus, sacre theologie professor, Doctor Subtilis nominatus, quondam lector Colonie, qui obiit Anno 1808, vi. Idus Novembria.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 452.

6†. Made carefully level; smooth; even.

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.

Shak., Cor., v. 2. 20.

The *subtlest* bowling-ground in all Tartary.

B. Johnson, Chloridia.

7. Ingenious; skilful; clever; handy: as, a *subtle* operator. Also *subtile*.—Syn. 2. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*); designing, acute, keen, Jesuitical.—8. *Sagacious*, *Sage*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), deep, profound.

subtleness (sut'l-nes), *n.* [*< subtle + -ness*. Cf. *subtleness*.] The quality of being *subtle*, in any sense.

subtlety (sut'l-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtleties* (-tiz). [*Cf. subtilty*; *< ME. sotilte, sotylte, sotelle, sutille, < OF. sotilete, sotillete, later subtilis < E. subtilty*, *< L. subtilitas* (-is, fineness, blenderness, acuteness: see *subtily*, and cf. *subtle*, *subtile*.] 1. Same as *subtily*, 1.

Naught ties the soul, her *subtlety* is such.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, x.

2. Acuteness of intellect; delicacy of discrimination or penetration; intellectual activity; subtlety.

Although it may seem that the ability to deceive is a mark of *subtlety* or power, yet the will testifies without doubt of malice and weakness.

Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

United with much humour fine subtilty of apprehension.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 15.

3. Same as *subtily*, 2.—4. Slyness; artifice; cunning; craft; stratagem; craftiness; artfulness; wiliness. Also *subtily*.

For, in the wily snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native *subtlety*
Proceeding.

Milton, P. L., ix. 98.

5. That which is *subtle* or *subtile*. Also *subtily*. (a) That which is fine-drawn or intricate.

My father delighted in *subtleties* of this kind, and listened with infinite attention.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

(b) That which is intellectually acute or nicely discriminating.

The delicate and infinite *subtleties* of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets.

Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 7.

(c) That which is of false appearance; a deception; an illusion. [Rare.]

Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*.

Shak., Sonnets, cxxxviii.

6†. Same as *subtily*, 6.

At the end of the dinner they have certain *subtleties*, custards, sweet and delicate things.

Lutimer, Misc. Selections.

subtle-witted (sut'l-wit'ed), *a.* Sharp-witted; crafty.

Shall we think the *subtle-witted* French,
Conjurers and sorcerers, . . . have contrived his end?

Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 1. 25.

subtly (sut'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutty*; *< ME. sotly*; *< subtle + -ly*. Cf. *subtly*.] In a *subtle* manner; with subtlety. (a) Ingeniously; cleverly; delicately; nicely.

I know how *sutty* greatest Clarks
Presume to argue in their learned Works.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

In the nice bee what sense so *subtly* true
From poisonous herbs extract the healing dew?

Pope, Essay on Man, I. 219.

Substance and expression *subtly* interblended. *J. Caird.*

(b) Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest
How *subtly* to detain thee I devise.

Milton, P. L., viii. 207.

(c) Deceitfully; delusively.

Thou proud dream,
That play'st so *subtly* with a king's repose.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 275.

subtonic (sub'ton'ik), *n.* In music, the next tone below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading-tone or seventh, as E in the scale of F. Also called *subsemitone*.

subtorrid (sub-tor'id), *a.* Subtropical.

subtract (sub-trakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, erroneously *substract* (so earlier *subtraction* for *subtraction*), after the F. forms, and by confusion with *abstract*, *extract*; *< L. subtrahere*, pp. of *subtrahere* (> *It. sottrarre* = Sp. *subtraer*, *sustraer* = Pg. *subtrahir* = F. *soustraire* = G. *subtrahiren* = Sw. *subtrahera* = Dan. *subtrahere*), draw away from under, take away by stealth, carry off, *< sub*, under, + *trahere*, draw, drag: see *tract*. Cf. *abstract*, *extract*, *protract*, *retract*, etc.] To withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

All material products consumed by any one, while he produces nothing, are so much *subtracted*, for the time, from the material products which society would otherwise have possessed.
J. S. Mill, Polit. Econ., I. iii. § 4.

—Syn. *Subtract*, *Deduct*. See *deduct*.

subtractor (sub-trak'tér), *n.* [*< subtract + -er*.] 1. One who subtracts.—2. A subtrahend.

subtraction (sub-trak'shon), *n.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, *substraction* (= D. *substraktion*), *< OF. substraction, soustraction, F. soustraction* = Sp. *sustracción* = Pg. *subtracção* = *It. sottrazione* = G. *subtraction* = Sw. Dan. *subtraktion*, *< L. subtrahio* (-n), a drawing back, taking away, *< subtrahere*, pp. *subtrahere*, draw away, take away: see *subtract*.] 1. The act or operation of subtracting, or taking a part from a whole.

The colour of a coloured object, as seen by transmitted light, is produced by *subtraction* of the light absorbed from the light incident upon the object.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 450.

2. Specifically, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the taking of one number or quantity from another; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers.

Subtraction diminisheth a grosse sum by withdrawing of other from it, so that *subtraction* or rebation is nothing else but an arte to withdraw and abate one sum from another, that the remainder may appeare. *Records, Ground of Artes.*

3. In *law*, a withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another withdraws it or neglects to perform it.—4. Detraction. [Rare.]

Of Shakspeare he [Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of *subtraction*. *The Century, XXXIX. 624.*

subtractive (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *substractivo*; as *subtract + -ive*.] 1. Tending to subtract; having power to subtract.—2. In *math.*, having the minus sign (—).

subtrahend (sub-tra'hend), *n.* [*< NL. subtrahendum*, neut. of *L. subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere*: see *subtract*.] In *math.*, the number to be taken from another (which is called the *minuend*) in the operation of subtraction.

subtranslucent (sub-tráns-lú'sent), *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

subtransparent (sub-tráns-pár'ent), *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

subtransverse (sub-tráns-vér's'), *a.* In *entom.*, somewhat broader than long: specifying coxæ which tend to depart from the globose to the transverse form.

subtreasury (sub-trez'ū-ri), *n.* A branch of the United States treasury, established for con-

venience of receipt of public moneys under the independent treasury system, and placed in charge of an assistant treasurer of the United States. There are nine subtreasuries, situated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

subtriangular (sub-tri-ang'gū-lār), *a.* Somewhat triangular; three-sided with uneven sides or with the angles rounded off. *Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 104.*

subtriangulate (sub-tri-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, subtriangular.

subtribal (sub'tri-bāl), *a.* [*< subtribe + -al*.] Of the classificatory grade of or characterizing a subtribe.

subtribe (sub'trib), *n.* A division of a tribe; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, a section or division of a tribe: a classificatory group of no fixed grade. See *tribe*.

subtribedra (sub-tri-ē'drāl), *a.* Same as *subtribedra*. *Owen.*

subtrifid (sub-tri'fid), *a.* Slightly trifid.

subtrigonal (sub-trig'ō-nāl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat trigonal. *Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 449.*

subtrigonal (sub-trig'ō-nāt), *a.* Same as *subtrigonal*.

subtrihedral (sub-tri-hē'drāl), *a.* Somewhat prismatic; somewhat like a three-sided pyramid: as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth. Also *subtribedra*.

subtriple (sub-trip'l), *a.* Containing a third or one of three parts: as, 3 is *subtriple* of 9; having the ratio 1:3.

subtriplicate (sub-trip'li-kāt), *a.* In the ratio of the cube roots: thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the *subtriplicate* ratio of *a* to *b*.

subtrist (sub-trist'), *a.* [*< L. subtristis*, somewhat sad, *< sub*, under, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] Somewhat sad or saddened. [Rare.]

But hey! you look *subtrist* and melancholic.

Scott, Abbot, xxix.

subtrochanteric (sub-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Situated below the trochanter.

subtropic (sub-trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *subtropical*.

II. *n.* A subtropical region.

There are but two counties [of Florida] in the *sub-tropics*—Dade and Monroe. Of these Dade has the most equable climate.
The Times (Phila.), May 3, 1886.

subtropical (sub-trop'ikāl), *a.* Of a climate or other physical character between tropical and temperate; approaching the tropical or torrid zone in temperature: noting a region on the confines of either tropic, or its plants, animals, and other natural productions: as, *subtropical* America; a *subtropical* fauna or flora.

subtrude (sub-trūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subtruded*, ppr. *subtruding*. [*< L. sub*, under, + *trudere*, thrust, press on, drive. Cf. *intrude*, *extrude*, *protrude*, etc.] To insert or place under. [Rare.]

subtutor (sub-tū'tor), *n.* An under-tutor.

subtympanic (sub-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Approaching tympanic quality.

subtype (sub'tip), *n.* In *biol.*, a more special type included in a more general one.

subtypical (sub-tip'i-kāl), *a.* Not quite typical, or true to the type; somewhat aberrant: noting a condition or relation between typical and aberrant. Compare *atypical*, *etypical*.

subucula (sū-buk'ū-lā), *n.* [*< L. subucula*, a man's undergarment, a shirt, *< sub*, under, + *uere*, used also in *exuere*, put off: see *exuere*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a man's under-tunic.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, an inner tunic worn under the alb. It seems to have served the purpose of a cassock. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 460.*

Subularia (sū-bū-lā-rī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), named from the leaves; *< L. subula*, an awl.] A genus of cruciferous plants, belonging to the tribe *Sinapeæ*.

subtribe *Lepidinae*. It is characterized by its aquatic habit, and by its awl-shaped leaves, and its short ovate-globose turbid siliqua, with about four seeds. The only species, *S. aquatica*, is a native of freshwater lakes of Europe, Siberia, and North America, occurring within the United States in lakes of Maine and New Hampshire, and at Yellowstone Lake and Mono Pass, California. See *autwort*.



Subulate Leaves of Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

subulate (sū-bū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. subulatus*, *< L.*

subula, an awl, < *suere*, sew: see *sew*.] Awl-shaped; subuliform; in *bot.*, *zool.*, etc., slender, more or less cylindrical, and tapering to a point. See *awl-shaped*, 2.

subulated (sū'bū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< subulate + -ed*.] Same as *subulate*.

subulicorn (sū'bū-li-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. subulicornis*, < *L. subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] *I. a.* Having subulate antennae, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Subulicornia*.

II. n. A member of the *Subulicornia*.

Subulicornia (sū'bū-li-kōr'nī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Latreille, in the form Subulicornes)*, < *L. subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of *Neuroptera* containing the *Odonata* of Fabricius, and the *Ephemera* or *Agnathi*, or the dragon-flies and May-flies.

subuliform (sū'bū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. subula*, an awl, + *forma*, form.] Subulate in form; awl-shaped.

Subulipalp (sū'bū-li-pāl-pī), *n. pl.* [*NL. < L. subula*, an awl, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Grandipalpi* by the subulate form of the outer palp. It corresponds to the *Bembidiidae*.

subumbonal (sub-um'bō-nal), *a.* Situated under the umbones of a bivalve shell.

subumbral (sub-um'brāl), *a.* In *Hydrozoa*, same as *subumbrellar*.

subumbrella (sub-um-brel'g), *n.*; *pl. subumbrellæ* (-ē). [*NL. < L. sub*, under, + *NL. umbrellā*.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan, as a jellyfish; the muscular layer beneath the umbrella or swimming-bell of a hydromedusa, continuous with the velum. If such an acaleph is likened to a woman's parasol, lined, then the lining is the subumbrella, the covering being the umbrellā. Compare cut under *Discophora*.

subumbrellar (sub-um-brel'ār), *a.* [*< subumbrella + -ar*.] Of, or having characters of, a subumbrella.

subuncinate (sub-un'si-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly uncinately or hooked.

subundation (sub-un-dā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *undare*, overflow: see *ound*, *inundation*.] A flood; a deluge. *Huotet*.

subungual, **subungual** (sub-ung'gwāl, -gwīgāl), *a.* Situated under the nail, claw, or hoof.

Subungulata (sub-ung-gū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *subungulatus*: see *subungulate*.] *1.* The *Ungulata polydactyla*, or polydactyl hoofed quadrupeds, including the existing *Hyracoida* and *Proboscidea*, with the fossil *Amblypoda*, having a primitive or archetypal carpus, with the os magnum of the distal row of carpal bones articulating mainly with the lunare, or with the cuneiform, but not with the scaphoid. See *Ungulata*.—*2.* In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of rodents whose claws are somewhat hoof-like, as the paca, agouti, guinea-pig, and capibara. See *Caviidae*.

subungulate (sub-ung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. subungulatus*, < *L. sub*, under, + *LL. ungulatus*, ungulate, < *L. ungula*, a hoof.] *I. a.* Hoofed, but with several digits, and thus not typically ungulate; having the characters of the *Subungulata*, *1.* See *ungulate*, and compare *solidungulate*.

II. n. A member of the *Subungulata*, *1.* as the elephant or the hyrax.

suburb (sub'ərb), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. suburbe*, *sub-urbe*, < *OF. suburbe*, usually in pl. *suburbes*, = *Sp. Pg. suburbio*, < *L. suburbium*, an outlying part of a city, a suburb, < *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] *I. n. 1.* An outlying part of a city or town; a part outside of the city boundaries but adjoining them: often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city: as, a garden situated in the *suburbs* of London. The form *suburbs* was formerly often used as a singular.

"In the *suburbes* of a town," quod he,
"Lurking in hernes and in lanes blynde."
Chaucer, *Prolog* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 104.

From which Northward is the Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence for a good way shoots out a *Suburbe* to the North-east, . . . and each *Suburbe* has its particular Church.
Deſoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, III. 213. (*Davies*.)

A small part only spreads itself on to Bua, where it begins to climb the hills. . . . This outlying part, which contains two churches, may pass as a *suburb*, a *Peraia*.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 179.

2. The confines; the outskirts.

The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 773.

This life of mortal breath
Is but a *suburb* of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

Longfellow, *Resignation*.

II. t. a. Suburban; suited to the suburbs, or to the less well regulated parts of a city.

Now, if I can but hold him up to his height, as it is happily begun, it will do well for a *suburb* humour; we may hap have a match with the city, and play him for forty pound. *E. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 2.

A low humour, not tinged with urbanity; fitted to the tastes of the inferior people who usually reside in the suburbs.

Whalley, Note at "humour" in the above passage.

Some great man sure that's ashamed of his kindred; perhaps some *Suburb* Justice, that sits o' the skirts o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, *Sparagus Garden*, il. 3.

suburban (sub'ərb'an), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. suburbano*; < *L. suburbanus*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city.

The old ballad of King Christian

Shouted from *suburban* taverns.

Longfellow, *To an Old Danish Song-book*.

II. n. One who dwells in the suburbs of a city.

suburbanism (sub'ərb'an-izm), *n.* [*< suburban + -ism*.] The character or state of being suburban. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, *Robert Elsmere*, II. xi.

suburbed (sub'ərb'd), *a.* [*< suburb + -ed*.] Having a suburb. [*Rare*.]

Botreaux Castle, . . . *suburbed* with a poore market town.
R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 120.

suburbial (sub'ərb'bi-āl), *a.* [*< L. suburbium*, suburb (see *suburb*), + *-al*.] Same as *suburban*. *T. Warton*, *Hen. IV.*, i. 2., note.

suburbian (sub'ərb'bi-an), *a.* [*< OF. suburbien*, < *ML. *suburbanus*, < *L. suburbium*, suburb: see *suburb*. Cf. *suburban*.] Same as *suburban*. *Dryden*, *Mac Flecknoe*, l. 83.

Take me ere a shop *suburbian*
That selles such ware.

Times's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

suburbican (sub'ərb'bi-kan), *a.* [*For suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburban*. *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 27. (*Davies*.)

suburbicarian (sub'ərb'bi-kā-ri-an), *a.* [*< LL. suburbicarius*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *L. sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*, *suburban*.] Being near the city: an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. The name *suburbicarian churches* is by some restricted to those that are within a hundred miles of Rome, or, as at a later period, the districts in central and southern Italy and the Italian islands, since this circuit was under the authority of the prefect of the city. Certain Roman Catholic scholars, however, consider it to have included and still to include all the churches of the Western Church.

The Pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.

Barrow, *Pope's Supremacy*.

suburbicary (sub'ərb'bi-kā-ri), *a.* [*< LL. suburbicarius*: see *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburbicarian*.

subursine (sub'ərb'sin), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Somewhat ursine; bear-like to some extent; representing the arcoid series of carnivores subtypically; procyoniform or racoon-like.

II. n. A subursine carnivore; one of several small animals of the arcoid or ursine series, as the racoon, the coati, and the panda.

subvaginal (sub-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Placed within or on the inner side of a vaginal or sheathing membrane.

subvarietal (sub-vā-ri'e-tāl), *a.* Varying slightly; having the character of a subvariety.

subvariety (sub-vā-ri'e-ti), *n.*; *pl. subvarieties* (-tiz). A subordinate variety; the further and minor modification of a variety; a strain differing little from one more comprehensive, as among domestic animals or cultivated plants.

subvene (sub-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subvened*, ppr. *subvening*. [*< F. subvenir* = *Sp. subvenir*, relieve, supply, < *L. subvenire*, come to aid, relieve, succor, < *sub*, under, + *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *convene*, etc.] To come under, as a support or stay; arrive or happen, especially so as to prevent or obviate something.

A future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.

Warburton, *Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, iv.

subventaneous (sub-ven-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *ventus*, wind, + *-aneous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by wind; windy. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 21.

subvention (sub-ven'shon), *n.* [*< F. subven* = *Sp. subvención*, < *LL. subventio*(n-), a ren-

dering of aid, assistance, < *L. subvenire*, relieve, subvene: see *subvene*.] *1.* The act of coming under.

The *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground. *Stackhouse*.

2. The act of coming to the relief of some one; something granted in aid; support; subsidy. For specific use, see under *subsidy*.

The largesses to the Roman people, and the *subventions* to the provinces in aid of sufferers from earthquakes.
C. T. Newton, *Art and Archæol.*, p. 131.

= *Syn. 2.* *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. See *subsidy*.

subvention (sub-ven'shon), *v. t.* [*< subvention*, *n.*] To give aid to; assist pecuniarily.

The *Revue Européenne* (1850) was at first *subventioned*, like the *Revue Contemporaine*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 540.

subventitious (sub-ven'tish'us), *a.* [*< subvent-ion + -itious*.] Affording subvention or relief; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii. 33.

subvermiform (sub-vēr'mi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sub*, under, + *vermis*, a worm, + *forma*, form.] Shaped somewhat like a worm.

subverset (sub-vēr's), *v. t.* [*< L. subversus*, pp. of *subvertere*, subvert: see *subvert*.] To subvert. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 42.

subversed (sub'vēr'st), *a.* Same as *subverted*.

subversion (sub-vēr'shon), *n.* [= *F. subversion* = *Sp. subversión*, *subversión* = *Pg. subversão* = *It. subversione*, < *L. subversio*(n-), an overthrow, ruin, destruction, < *subvertere*, overturn, subvert: see *subvert*.] *1.* The act of subverting or overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; entire overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.

Subversion of thy harmless life.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 1. 208.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber.

Evelyn.

Nothing can be so gratifying and satisfactory to a rightly disposed mind as the *subversion* of imposture by the force of ridicule. *Landor*, *Lucian and Imitations*.

2. The cause of overthrow or destruction.

It may be truly affirm'd he [the Pope] was the *subversion* and fall of that Monarchy, which was the holting of him. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

= *Syn. 1.* Overturning, downfall, demolition. See *subvert*.

subversory (sub-vēr'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< subversion + -ary*.] Destructive; subversive.

subversive (sub-vēr'siv), *a.* [= *F. subversif* = *Sp. subversivo*, *subversivo* = *Pg. subversivo*; as *subverse* + *-ive*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin: with *of*.

Utterly *subversive* of liberty.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II. iii. 25.

From mere superstition may arise a systematized polytheism, which in every stage of growth or decay is *subversive* of all high religious aims.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 28.

subvert (sub-vēr't'), *v. t.* [*< F. subvertir* = *Sp. subvertir* = *Pg. subverter* = *It. sovvertire*, *sovertire*, < *L. subvertere*, overturn, upset, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *vertere*, turn: see *reverse*. Cf. *evirt*, *invert*, *pervert*, etc.] To overthrow; overturn; ruin utterly; destroy.

Wo worth these gifts! they *subvert* justice every where.

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Those bookes tend not so much to corrupt honest living as they do to *subvert* trewe Religion.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 79.

Razeth your cities and *subverts* your towns.

Shak., 1 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 3. 65.

The tempest of wind being south-west, which *subverted*, besides huge trees, many houses.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 17, 1662.

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge.

Locke.

In Rome the oligarchy was too powerful to be *subverted* by force.

Macaulay, *Mitford's Hist. Greece*.

= *Syn. 1.* *Overthrow*, *Invert*, etc. See *overturn*.

subvertebral (sub-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* Placed under a vertebra; lying under the vertebral or spinal column; subspinal or hypaxial.—**Subvertebral aorta**, the aorta; especially one of the primitive aortas, as distinguished from the definitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Subvertebral chevron-bone** or **wedge-bone**. See *wedge-bone*, and cut under *chevron-bone*.

subverted, **subvertent** (sub-vēr'ted, -tēnt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

subverter (sub-vēr'tēr), *n.* [*< subvert + -er*.] One who subverts; an overthrower. *Waterland*, *On Occasional Reflections*, i., App.

subvertible (sub-vēr'ti-bl), *a.* [*< subvert + -ible*.] Capable of being subverted.

subvertical (sub-vēr'ti-kāl), *a.* Almost vertical or perpendicular.

subverticillate (sub-vēr'ti-sil-āt), *a.* Imperfectly verticillate; forming or disposed in an incomplete or irregular whorl or verticil.

subvesicular (sub-vē-sik'ū-lār), *a.* Somewhat vesicular; imperfectly vesicular.

subvirate (sub'vi-rāt), *n.* [*< L. sub, under, + viratus, manly, < vir, man: see virile.*] One having an imperfectly developed manhood. [Rare.]

Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, *subvirates* of an organizable base as they often are, count as full men if their courage is big enough for the uniform which hangs so loosely about their slender figures.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 9.

subvirile (sub-vir'il), *a.* Deficient in virility. *Roger North, Examen*, III. vii. § 62.

subvitreous (sub-vit'rē-us), *a.* More or less imperfectly vitreous; vitreous in part.

sub voce (sub vō'sē), [*L.: sub, under; voce, abl. of vox, voice, a word: see voice.*] Under a word specified: a common dictionary reference. Abbreviated *s. v.*

subway (sub'wā), *n.* An underground way; an underground passage for traffic, or to contain gas- and water-mains, telegraph-wires, etc.

subworker (sub'wēr'kēr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

subzonal (sub-zō'nāl), *a.* 1. Somewhat zonal or zony, as the placenta of some mammals.—2. Lying below a zone, belt, or girdle: noting a membrane between the zona radiata and the umbilical vesicle of a mammalian embryo.

subzone (sub'zōn), *n.* A subdivision of a zone. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 403.

suc-. See *sub-*.

succade (su-kād'), *n.* [Also *sucket* (as if *< suck + -et*); appar. *< L. succus, sucus, juice, liquor, + -ade*.] A sweetmeat; green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup. *Defoe*.—**Succade gourd**. See *squash*.

succatashit, *n.* Same as *succotash*. *J. F. Cooper*.
succedaneous (suk-sē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. succedaneus, succidaneus*, that follows after or fills the place of something, *< succedere, follow after, succeed: see succeed.*] Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneous; supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.—**Succedaneous end**, an end sought in default of the principal end.

succedaneum (suk-sē-dā'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *succedanea* (-ā). [*NL., neut. of succedaneus: see succedaneous.*] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute.

I would have a gentleman know how to make these medicines himself, and afterwards prepare them with his own hands, it being the manner of apothecaries so frequently to put in the *succedanea* that no man is sure to find with them medicines made with the true drugs which ought to enter into the composition when it is exotic or rare. *Lord Herbert of Chesham, Life* (ed. Howells), p. 44.

Prudence . . . is a happy succedaneum to genius.

Goldsmith, *Voltaire*.

Caput succedaneum. See *caput*.

succedent (suk-sē'dent), *n.* [*< ME. succedent, < L. succeden(t)-s, ppr. of succedere, follow after: see succeed.*] 1. A follower; a succedent.

So maketh to crafte nature a succedent.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

2. That which follows or results.

Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar, desirous of new things but never contented, desiring the time being, extolling that of their forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the succedent.

E. Farnant (?) Hist. of Edw. II., p. 143.

3. In *astrol.*, a house about to succeed or follow the angular houses. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. *Skeat*.

The lord of the ascendent, say they, . . . is fortunate when he . . . is in a succedent, whereas he is in his dignite and comforted with friendly aspects of planetes and wel received. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, II. 4.

succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.* [*< OF. succeder, F. succéder = Sp. suceder = Pg. succeder = It. succedere, succidere, succeed, < L. succedere, go below, go under, go from under, mount, also go near, come near, approach, follow after, follow, succeed, go well, prosper, < sub, under, + cedere, go: see cede.*] 1. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to.

The curse of heaven and men succeed their evils!

Shak., Pericles, I. 4. 104.

Those destructive effects . . . succeeded the curse.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 4.

Hypocrisy in one age is generally succeeded by atheism in another.

Addison, Spectator, No. 119.

2. To take the place of; to be heir or successor to.

Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,

But Harry Harry. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, v. 2. 48.

3. To fall heir to; inherit. [Rare.]

Else let my brother die,

If not a feodary, but only he

Owe and succeed thy weakness.

Shak., M. for M., II. 4. 123.

4. To prosper; give success to.

God was pleased so far to succeed their . . . endeavours that a stop was put to the fury of the fire.

Stillington, Sermons, I. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To follow; to be subsequent; come after; come next; come in the place of another or of that which has preceded.

Enjoy, till I return,

Short pleasures; for long woes are to succeed.

Milton, P. L., IV. 535.

The pure law

Of mild equality and peace succeeds

To faiths which long have held the world in awe.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, IV. 15.

The succeeding Legend has long been an established favourite with all of us. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 70.

2. To become heir; take the place of one who has died; specifically, to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land.

Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 39.

Rodolph succeeded in the See of Canterbury, but not till five Years after the Death of Anselm.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 41.

3. To come down by order of succession; descend; devolve.

A ring the county wears

That downward hath succeeded in his house,

From son to son, some four or five descents.

Shak., All's Well, III. 7. 23.

4. To arrive at a happy issue; be successful in any endeavor; meet with success; obtain the object desired; accomplish what is attempted or intended.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to succeed without ambition.

Dryden.

The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed.

Sheridan, (Imp. Dict.)

5. To terminate according to desire; turn out successfully; have the desired result: as, his plan succeeded admirably.—6. To descend.

Or will you to the cooler cave succeed?

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, v.

7. To approach by following. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. iv. 8.—*Syn.* 1. Follow, Succeed, Enue. See follow.—4 and 5. To prosper, flourish, thrive.

succedant (suk-sē'dant), *a.* [*< F. succédant, < L. succeden(t)-s, following: see succedent.*] In her, following; especially, following one another: noting several bearings of the same sort, especially beasts or birds.

succeder (suk-sē'dēr), *n.* [*< succeed + -er*.] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. *Shak., Rich. III.*, v. 5. 30.

succeeding (suk-sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *succeed*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who succeeds.—2. Consequence; result.

Laſ. Is it not a language I speak?

Par. A most harsh one, and not to be understood without bloody succeeding.

Shak., All's Well, II. 3. 199.

succent (suk-sent'), *v. t.* [*< L. succentus, pp. of succinere, succanere, sing to, accompany, agree, < sub, under, + canere, sing: see chant.*] To sing the close or second part of. See the quotation. [Rare.]

One voice sang the first part of a verse (as we say, incipit it), and the rest of the congregation all together succented it—that is, sang the close of it.

Dict. of Christ. Antiq., p. 1744.

succentor (suk-sen'tor), *n.* [*< LL. succentor, an accompanier in singing, a promoter, < L. succinere, succanere, sing to, accompany, agree: see succent.*] 1. In music: (a) One who sings a lower or bass part. (b) A precentor's deputy; a subchanter charged with the performance of the precentor's duties in his absence or under his direction. Also *subcantor, subchanter*.—2. An inciter.

The prompter and succentor of these cruel entludes.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

succenturiate, *v. t.* [*< L. succenturiatus, pp. of succenturiare, receive into a century, substitute, < sub, under, + centuria, a century: see century.*] To fill up the number of (a band of soldiers). *Bailey*, 1731.

succenturiate (suk-sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [*< L. succenturiatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Secondary or subsidiary to; substituted for, or as it were taking the place of: applied in anatomy to the adrenals or suprarenal capsules, formerly called *renes succenturiati*.

success (suk-ses'), *n.* [= *OF. succēs, succēs, F. succès = Sp. suceso = Pg. sucesso = It. successo, < L. succensus, an advance, a succession, a happy issue, success, < succedere, pp. succensus, follow, go well, succeed: see succeed.*] 1. Succession; order of sequence. *Shak., W. T.*, I. 2. 394.

Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd

By dew success.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.

2. The termination of any affair, whether happy or (now rarely) unhappy; issue; result; consequence.

Go bid the priests do present sacrifice,

And bring me their opinions of success.

Shak., J. C., II. 2. 5.

In Italy the Spaniard hath also had ill successes at Piombino and Porto-longone.

Howell, Letters, II. 43.

3. A favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; prosperous issue; often, specifically, the gaining of money, position, or other advantage.

Or teach with more success her son

The vices of the time to shun.

Waller, Epitaph on Sir George Speke.

The good humour of a man elated by success often displays itself towards enemies.

Macaulay, Dryden.

They follow success, and not skill. Therefore, as soon as the success stops and the admirable man blunders, they quit him; . . . and they transfer the repute of judgment to the next prosperous person who has not yet blundered.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

Success in its vulgar sense, the gaining of money and position.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xl.

4. A successful undertaking or attempt; what is done with a favorable result: as, political or military successes.

Could any Soul have imagined that this Isle [Great Britain] would have produc'd such Monsters as to rejoice at the Turks good Successes against Christians?

Howell, Letters, II. 62.

5. One who or that which succeeds, especially in a way that is public or notorious: as, the speech was a success; he is a social success. [Colloq.]

successantly, *adv.* In succession. *Shak., Tit. And.*, IV. 4. 113.

successary, *n.* [*< success + -ary.*] Succession. [Rare.]

The glory

Of my peculiar honours, not deriv'd

From successary, but purchas'd with my blood.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, I. 2.

successful (suk-ses'fūl), *a.* [*< success + -ful.*] Having or resulting in success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment of what is wished or intended; often, specifically, having succeeded in obtaining riches, high position, or other objects of ambition; prosperous; fortunate.

And welcome, nephews, from successful wars.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 172.

But, besides the tempting profits of an author's night, which . . . could hardly average less than from three to four hundred pounds, there was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man . . . as a successful play.

J. Forster, Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, p. 377.

= *Syn.* Prosperous, etc. (see fortunate); effectual.

successfully (suk-ses'fūl-i), *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

successfulness (suk-ses'fūl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

succession (suk-sesh'on), *n.* [*< F. succession = Sp. sucesión = Pg. sucesso = It. successione, < L. successio(-n-), a following after, a coming into another's place, succession, success, < succedere, pp. succensus, follow after, succeed: see succeed.*] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; also, a series of things following one another, either in time or in place.

Another idea . . . is . . . constantly offered us by what passes in our own minds; and that is the idea of succession. For if we look immediately into ourselves, and reflect on what is observable there, we shall find our ideas always . . . passing in train, one going and another coming without intermission.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. vii. 9.

The succession of his ideas was now rapid.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 5.

The leaves of "evergreens" . . . are not cast off until the appearance of a new succession.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 418.

The succession of certain strong emotions passed through yesterday is easier to recall than the emotions themselves.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 106.

2. The act or right of succeeding to the place, proper dignity, functions, or rights of another; the act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, etc., held by another: as, he holds the property by the title of succession; also, a line of persons so succeeding.

Slander lives upon succession,

For ever housed where it gets possession.

Shak., C. of E., III. 1. 105.

Especially—(a) The act of succeeding under established custom or law to the dignity and rights of a sovereign; also, a line of sovereigns thus following one another.

King Richard being dead, the Right of Succession remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffery Plantagenet.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 68.

These 2 Kings they have at present are not any way related in their Descent or Families, nor could I learn how long their Government has continued in the present form; but it appears to have been for some successions.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 67.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the succession.

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, II.

Although their (the Beauforts') legitimation by pope and parliament was complete, they were excluded from the succession by Henry IV. so far as he had power to do it.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(b) *Eccles.*, the act of succeeding to clerical office or receiving transmitted authority through ordination; a series of persons so succeeding. See *apostolic succession*, under *apostolic*.

We can justify that [mission] of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession from Christ himself: a succession which hath already continued longer than the Aaronical priesthood, and will, we doubt not, still continue till the church militant and time itself shall be no more.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

3. An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

*Cassibalan, . . . for him
And his succession, granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds.*

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 1. 8.

4. In *biol.*, descent with modification in unbroken evolutionary series; the sequence of organic forms thus developed; the fact or the result of evolution or development along any line of descent or during any period of time.—

5†. A person succeeding to rank, office, or the like. *Milton*.—6. In *music*, same as *progression* (of parts) or as *sequence*. 5.—7. In *psychol.*, suggestion; association. *Sir W. Hamilton*.—

Apostolic succession. See *apostolic*.—Arms of succession, in *her.* See *arm*, 7 (d).—Conjunct succession. Same as *conjunct motion* (which see, under *conjunct*).—

Law of succession, the law regulating inheritance. (See *descent and distribution*.) In civil law succession is either *singular* or *universal*. It is the former when it passes one or more separate rights, the latter when all the rights as an aggregate are considered to pass.—

Lucrative succession. See *lucrative*.—Right of succession, the right to succeed; the right to take by succession.—

Succession Act, Succession to the Crown Act. See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under *limitation*.—

Succession bath, a bath in which cold and hot water are alternately applied.—

Succession Duty Act, an English statute of 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 61) which imposed a tax upon property transmitted by will or operation of law. A class of somewhat similar statutes is known as *collateral inheritance tax laws*.—

Succession of crops, in *agri.*, the rotation of crops. See *rotation*.—

Succession tax, in *law*, a tax on property passing by succession; a tax on the devolution of property by inheritance or will. A collateral inheritance tax is a succession tax on the devolution of property on others than direct descendants or progenitors. A legacy tax is a succession tax on devolution in some or all cases by will.—

Teeth of succession. See *tooth*.—Title by succession. (a) Title acquired by inheritance, etc. (b) More specifically, the continuity of title in a corporation notwithstanding successive changes of membership.—

Wars of succession, wars undertaken for the purpose of settling a disputed succession to a throne. The most notable are those of the Spanish Succession (1701–13), of the Austrian Succession (1741–8), and of the Bavarian Succession (1778–9).

successional (suk-sesh'on-al), *a.* [*< succession + -al.*] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive: as, "successional tooth," *Owen, Anat. of Vertebrates*, § 70.

successionally (suk-sesh'on-al-i), *adv.* In a successional manner; by way of succession.

successionist (suk-sesh'on-ist), *n.* [*< succession + -ist.*] One who insists on the validity and necessity of a given succession of persons or events; especially, one who adheres to the doctrine of apostolic succession.

successive (suk-ses'iv), *a.* [= *F. successif* = *Sp. sucesivo* = *Pg. It. successivo*, *< ML. successivus*, successive, *< L. succedere*, pp. *successus*, succeed: see *succeed*, *success*.] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, either in time or in place, as a series of persons or things; consecutive.

Send the successive ills through ages down. *Prior*.

2†. Inherited by succession; having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; hereditary.

And countrymen, my loving followers,
Plead my successive title with your swords.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 4.

This function is *successive*, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the mystere of this Iniquitie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 752.

Successive indorsements. See *indorsement*, 3 (a).

successively (suk-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In succession; in a series or uninterrupted order, one following another.

These wet and dry Seasons do as successively follow each other as Winter and Summer do with us.

Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 2.

2. By order of succession and inheritance.

But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 125.

3†. Successfully; fully; completely; entirely. *Fairfax*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

successiveness (suk-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state of being successive. *Bailey*.

successless (suk-ses'les), *a.* [*< success + -less.*] Without success.

Successless wars, and poverty behind.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II. 587.

successfully (suk-ses'les-li), *adv.* In a successless manner; without success. *Imp. Dict.*

successlessness (suk-ses'les-nes), *n.* The state of being successless; want of success. *Imp. Dict.*

successor (suk-ses'or), *n.* [*< F. successeur* = *Sp. sucesor* = *Pg. successor* = *It. successore*, *< L. successor*, a follower, one who succeeds, *< succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] One who or that which succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor*.

I here declare you rightful successor,
And heir immediate to my crown.

Dryden, Secret Love, v. 1.

The splendid literature of the classic period in Greece and Rome had no successors, but only the feeblest of imitators.

N. A. Rev., CXL. 322.

Singular successor. See *singular*.

successorship (suk-ses'or-ship), *n.* [*< successor + -ship.*] The state or office of a successor; the position of being in the line of succession.

successory (suk-ses'or-i), *a.* [*< LL. successorius*, of or belonging to succession, *< successor*, one who succeeds: see *successor*.] Of or pertaining to succession.

succi, *n.* Plural of *succus*.

succiduous (suk-sid'ū-us), *a.* [*< L. succiduus*, sinking down, failing, *< succidere*, sink down, *< sub*, under, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*. Cf. *deciduous*.] Ready to fall; falling. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

succiferous (suk-sif'ē-us), *a.* [*< L. succus, succus, juice, + -ferre* = *E. bear*: see *ferous*.] Producing or conveying sap. *Imp. Dict.*

succin (suk'sin), *n.* [*< L. succinum, succinum, amber (usually called electrum).*] Amber.

succinate (suk'si-nāt), *n.* [*< succin(i) + -ate¹.*] A salt of succinic acid.

succinated (suk'si-nā-ted), *a.* [*< succin(i) + -ate¹ + -ed².*] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

succinct (suk-singkt'), *a.* [= *F. succinct* = *Sp. sucinto* = *Pg. It. succinto*, *< L. succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird below or from below, tuck up, *< sub*, under, + *cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] 1. Drawn up, or held up, by or as by a girdle or band; passed through the girdle, as a loose garment the folds of which are so retained; hence, unimpeded. [*Rare.*]

His habit fit for speed succinct. *Milton, P. L., III. 643.*

Over her broad brow in many a round, . . .
Succinct, as toll prescribes, the hair was wound
In lustrous coils, a natural diadem.

Lowell, Ode for Fourth of July, 1876, l. 1.

2. Compressed into a small compass, especially into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; short; brief; concise; terse: as, a succinct account of the proceedings of the council.

See [man] is stilled a little and succinct world within himself.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 83.

A strict and succinct style is that where you can take away nothing without loss, and that loss to be manifest.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct,
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.

Couper, Conversation, l. 235.

3. In *entom.*, girdled, as a lepidopterous pupa; having the character of those chrysalids which are supported by a silken thread around the middle. See *cut b* under *Papilionidæ*.—*Syn. 2*. Condensed, Laconic, etc. See *conci*.

succinctly (suk-singkt'li), *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely; tersely: as, the facts were succinctly stated.

succinctness (suk-singkt'nes), *n.* The state or character of being succinct; brevity; conciseness; terseness: as, the succinctness of a narration.

succinctorium (suk-singkt-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *succinctoria* (-rī). [*LL., < L. succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird: see *succinct*.] A vestment worn on solemn occasions by the Pope, similar in shape to a mantle, and hanging on his left side from a cincture or girdle (also called *succinctorium* or *subcingulum*) answering to the lower of the two girdles formerly worn by bish-

ops with a similar pendent ornament, sometimes on both sides. It has been variously explained as originally a towel or cloth, and connected by some with the gremial or the Greek epigonation, or as a purse, at first a pair of purses. It has embroidered upon it an Agnus Dei bearing a banner. Also *subinctorium*.

succinctorius (suk-singkt'ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *succinctories* (-rīz). [*< LL. succinctorium: see succinctorium.*] Same as *succinctorium*.

Succinea (suk-sin'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Drapiez), < L. succineus, succineus*, of amber, *< succinum, succinum*, amber: see *succin*.] The typical genus of *Succineidæ*; the amber-snails. Also *Succinea*, *Succinia*.

Succineidæ (suk-si-nē'ī-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL., < Succinea + -idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Succinea*. The shell is more or less developed, spiral, thin, and transparent; the mantle is more or less included; the jaw is surmounted by an accessory quadrangular plate; and the teeth are differentiated into three kinds.

succinic (suk-sin'ik), *a.* [*< succin + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.—**Succinic acid**, *C₁₀H₈O₄*, a dibasic acid crystallizing in white monoclinic tables having a faint acid taste and quite soluble in water. It is obtained by the dry distillation of amber, by the fermentation of calcium malate, and in small amount is a product of a variety of fermentations. It was formerly employed in medicine, under the name of *salt of amber*. Also called *acid of amber*.

succinite (suk'si-nīt), *n.* [*< succin + -ite².*] 1. An amber-colored variety of lime-garnet.—

2. A name given to amber.

succinous (suk'si-nus), *a.* [*< L. succinus, succinus*, of amber: see *succin*.] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

succirubra-bark (suk-si-rō'brā-bārk), *n.* [*< NL. succirubra*, specific name, fem. of **succiruber*, *< L. succus, succus*, juice, + *ruber*, red: see *red*.] The bark of *Cinchona succirubra*; red cinchona.

succise (suk-sis'), *a.* In *bot.*, appearing as if cut or broken off at the lower end. *A. Gray*.

succisio (suk-siz'hōn), *n.* [*< LL. succisio(n)*, a cutting off or away, *< L. succidere*, pp. *succinus*, cut off, cut from below, *< sub*, under, + *cadere*, cut. The act of cutting off or down.

In the succision of trees. *Bacon (Imp. Dict.)*

succivorous (suk-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. succus, succus*, juice, + *vorare*, devour. Feeding upon the juices of plants, as an insect.

succlamation (suk-lā-mā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. succlamatio(n)*, a crying out, *< succlamare*, cry out, exclaim after or in reply, *< sub*, under, after, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*.] A shouting after; a calling after, as to deter.

Why may we not also, by some such succlamations as these, call off young men to the better side?

Plutarch's Morals (trans.), III. 412.

succor, succour (suk'or), *v. t.* [*< ME. socouren, socouren, socouren, socouren, socuren*, *< OF. socurre, socorre, socorre, socorrir, later socourir*, *F. secourir* = *Pr. socorre, socorre, socorrer* = *Sp. socorrer* = *Pg. socorrer* = *It. socorrere*, *< L. succurrere, succurrere*, run under, run to the aid of, aid, help, succor, *< sub*, under, + *currere*, run: see *current*.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; assist and deliver from suffering.

And anon the Cristene men kneled to the grounde,
and made hire preyes to God, to socoure hem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

He is able to succor them that are tempted. *Heb. II. 18.*

Bethink thee, mayest thou not be born
To raise the crushed and succor the forlorn?

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

succor, succour (suk'or), *v. t.* [*< ME. socouren, socours, socurs, socurs*, *< OF. succurs, socours, socours*, *F. secours* = *Pr. socors, socors* = *Sp. socorro* = *Pg. socorro* = *It. soccorso*, *< ML. succursus*, help, succor, *< L. succurrere*, help, succor: see *succor*, *v.*] 1. Aid; help; assistance.

Thus, alas! withouten his succours,

Twenty tyme yswowned hath she thanne.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1341.

My noble father, . . .

Flying for succour to his servant.

Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 1. 100.

She . . . knew them all, had studied their wants, had again and again felt in what way they might best be succored, could the means of succor only be found.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

2. The person or thing that brings relief; especially, troops serving as an aid or assistance.

Than com the succours on bothe sides, and ther began
the bataille a-bowte Gawein fell and longe lastinge.

Martin (R. E. T. S.), II. 198.

The levied succours that should lend him aid.

Shak., I Hen. VI., IV. 4. 23.

Take up the bodies; mourn in heart, my friends;
You have lost two noble succours; follow me.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

succorable, succourable (suk'or-ə-bl), *a.* [= *F. secourable*; as *succor* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being succored or relieved; admitting of succor.—2. Affording succor or relief; helpful; helping.

The goodness of God, which is very *succourable*, serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are wrongfully translated. *Cleaver*, The Book of Proverbs, p. 434. (*Latham*.)

succorer, succourer (suk'or-er), *n.* [*< ME. socourour*; *< succor* + *-er*.] One who succors, or affords assistance or relief; a helper; a deliverer.

Succourer of the said fraternalite.

English Gloss (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

She hath been a *succourer* of many, and of myself also. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

succoresst (suk'gr-es), *n.* [*< succor* + *-ess*.] A female helper.

Of traunyl of Trolans, O Queene, thee *succoresst* only.

Stanhurst, Aeneid, l.

succorless, succourless (suk'or-less), *a.* [*< succor* + *-less*.] Destitute of succor, help, or relief. *Drayton*, Queen Isabella to Rich. II.

succory (suk'ō-ri), *n.* [A corruption of *cichory*, now *chicory*: see *chicory*.] The chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*. See *chicory*.—Blue succory, the blue cupdione. See *Catananthe*.—Gum succory, an Old World composite plant, *Chondrilla juncea*, with straggling branches and small yellow heads, the leaves small except the radical. A narcotic gum is said to be obtained from it on the island of Lemnos. The plant is abundantly naturalized in Maryland and Virginia.—Lamb's-succory, a low stemless composite herb, *Arnoseris minima*, which is found in central and northern Europe. The scapes bear single small yellow heads.—Poisonous succory, *Crepis fetida*.—Swine's-succory, the hog-succory or lamb's-succory. Also called *duffy*, *nippelwort*.—Wild succory, the common or wild chicory. (See also *hog-succory*.)

succose (suk'ōs), *a.* [*< L. succus, sucus, juice*, + *-ose*.] Full of juice.

succotash (suk'ō-tash), *n.* [Also *succatash*, *suckatash*, *succatish*; *< Amer. Ind. (Narragansett) mickquatash*.] A dish consisting of Indian corn (maize) and beans, variously prepared. The early settlers in New England and Virginia found it a favorite dish among the Indians. In winter it was and still is in some parts of New England prepared from hulled corn and dried beans, but it usually consists of green corn and beans, with or without a piece of salt pork or other meat.

According to him [Roger Williams, Key, pp. 208, 221], the Indian *mickquatash* was boiled corn whole.

Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV, 188, note.

The wise Huron is welcome: . . . he is come to eat his *succotash* with his brothers of the lakes.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxviii.

By and by, the old woman poured the contents of the pot into a wooden trough, and disclosed a smoking mess of the Indian dish denominated *succotash*—to wit, a soup of corn and beans, with a generous allowance of salt pork.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 157.

succor, succourable, etc. See *succor*, etc.

succub (suk'ub), *n.* [*< F. succube*, *< L. succuba*: see *succuba*.] Same as *succuba*.

succuba (suk'ū-bā), *n.*; pl. *succubæ* (-bē). [*< L. succuba, subcuba, m. and f., one who has sexual connection with another, a strumpet, < succumbere* (cf. *succubare*), lie under: see *succumb*.] A female demon fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep.

We'll call him Caodemmon, with his black gib there, his *succuba*, his devil's seed, his spawn of Phlegethon, that, o' my conscience, was bred o' the spume of Cocytus.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

succubate (suk'ū-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *succubated*, ppr. *succubating*. [*< L. succubatus*, pp. of *succubare*, lie under: see *succuba*.] To have carnal knowledge of (a man), as a succuba.

succubine (suk'ū-bin), *a.* [*< succuba* + *-ine*.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a succuba.

Oh happy the slip from his *Succubine* grip

That saved the Lord Abbot.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 254.

succubous (suk'ū-bus), *a.* [*< L. succumbere*, lie under (see *succuba*), + *-ous*.] In bot., having the anterior margin of one leaf passing beneath the posterior margin of that succeeding it, as in the foliage of certain of the *Jungermanniaceæ*: opposed to *incubous*.

succubus (suk'ū-bus), *n.*; pl. *succubi* (-bī). [*< ML. succubus*, a masc. form of *L. succuba*, regarded as fem. only: see *succuba*. Cf. *incubus*.] A demon fabled to have sexual intercourse with human beings in their sleep.

So Men (they say) by Hell's Delusions led,

Have ta'en a *Succubus* to their Bed.

Cowley, The Mistress, Not Fair.

The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed

That raised the spirit and *succubus*.

Browning, Ring and Book, I, 236.

succula (suk'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *succulæ* (-lā). [*Prop. succula*; *L. succula*, a winch, windlass, capstan.]

A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round, but no drum.

succulence (suk'ū-lens), *n.* [*< succulen(t) + -ce*.] The character of being succulent; juiciness; as, the *succulence* of a peach.

succulency (suk'ū-lən-si), *n.* [As *succulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *succulence*.

succulent (suk'ū-lent), *a.* [= *F. succulent* = *Sp. succulento* = *Pg. succulento* = *It. succulento*, *L. succulentus, succulentus*, full of juice, sappy, *< succus*, prop. *sucus, juice*, *< sugere, suck*: see *suck*. Cf. *suck²*.] 1. Full of juice; specifically, in bot., juicy; thick and fleshy: noting plants that have the stems or leaves thick or fleshy and juicy, as the houseleek and live-for-ever, the families *Cactaceæ*, *Crassulaceæ*, etc.

As the leaves are not *succulent*, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed.

Cook, First Voyage, I, 18.

Hence—2. Figuratively, affording mental sustenance; not dry.

It occurred to her that when she had known about them [glimpses of Lington heraldry] a good while they would cease to be *succulent* themes of converse or meditation, and Mrs. Transome, having known them all along, might have felt a vacuum in spite of them.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xl.

succulently (suk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

succulous (suk'ū-lus), *a.* [*< L. succul(ent) + -ous*.] Succulent. *Imp. Dict.*

succumb (su-kum'), *v. i.* [= *F. succomber* = *Sp. succumbir* = *Pg. succumbir* = *It. succumbere*, *< L. succumbere*, lie under, sink down, submit, yield, succumb, *< sub*, under, + *cubare*, lie down.] To sink or give way under pressure or superior force; be defeated; yield; submit; hence, to die.

He, too, had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Caesar's triumph.

Sir E. Creasy, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, v.

In general, every evil to which we do not *succumb* is a benefactor.

Emerson, Compensation.

succumbent (su-kum'bent), *a.* [*< succumben(t)-s*, ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, yield: see *succumb*.] Yielding; submissive.

Queen Morphandra . . . useth to make nature herself not only *succumbent* and passive to her desires, but actually subservient and pliable to her transmutations and changes.

Howell, Fairly of Beasts, p. 2. (*Davies*.)

succumbentes (suk-um-ben'tēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, fall down: see *succumb*.] The class of penitents also known as *kneelers*.

The *succumbentes* were passing the silver gates on their way out.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 210.

succursal (su-kér'sal), *a.* [*< F. succursale*, an establishment that contributes to the success of another, a subsidiary branch, *< ML. succursus*, aid, help, succor: see *succor*.] Serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease (which see, under *chapel*).

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries and convents.

Milman, Hist. Latin Christianity, VI, 564.

succus (suk'us), *n.*; pl. *succi* (-si). [*NL.*, *< L. succus*, prop. *sucus, juice, moisture*: see *suck², succulent*.] 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, juice; one of certain fluid secretions of the body specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *med.*, the extracted juice of different plants: as, *succus liquoritizæ*, Spanish licorice.—*Succus entericus*, intestinal juice, the secretion of the small glands of the intestinal walls. It seems to have more or less feeble amylolytic and proteolytic properties.—*Succus gastricus*, gastric juice.—*Succus pancreaticus*, pancreatic juice.

succuss (su-kus'), *v. t.* [*< L. succussus*, pp. of *succutere*, fling up, shake up, *< sub*, under, + *cutere*, shake, disturb: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss, discuss, percuss*.] To shake suddenly for any purpose, as to elicit a splashing sound in pneumothorax.

succussion (suk-u-sā'shon), *n.* [*< L. succussare*, pp. *succussatus*, shake or jerk up and down, freq. *< succutere*, pp. *succussus*, fling up: see *succuss*.] 1. A trot or trotting. [Rare.]

Lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussion* or trotting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. A shaking; succussion.

By a more frequent and a more convulsive elevation and depression of the diaphragm, and the *succussions* of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter, to drive the gall and other bitter juices from the gall-bladder . . . down into their duodenum.

Storne, Tristram Shandy, iv, 22.

succussion (su-kush'on), *n.* [= *F. succussion*, *< L. succussio(n)*, a shaking, *< succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] 1, The act of shaking.—2. A shaking; a violent shock.

If the trunk is the principal seat of lesion, as . . . from violent *succussion*.

J. M. Carmichael, Operative Surgery, p. 111.

3. A method in physical diagnosis which consists in grasping the thorax between both hands and shaking it quickly to elicit sounds, and thus to detect the presence of liquid, etc., in the pleural sacs.—*Succussion sound*, a splashing sound developed by sudden movements of the body, as in pneumothorax or pneumopyothorax.

succussive (su-kus'iv), *a.* [*< L. succussus*, a shaking, jolting, *< succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up-and-down movement.

such (such), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. *E.* also *soch, soche*; dial. *sich, sech, Sc. sic, sick, sik*, etc.; *< ME. such, suche, soche, siche*, also unassibilated *sik, sike*, contracted, with loss of *w*, from *swich, swech, swuch, swych, swyche*, itself contracted, with loss of *l*, from *swilch*, an assibilated form of *swile, swilk, swyik*, *< AS. swyle, swile, swelc* = *OS. sulik* = *OFries. sulik, sellich, selik, selk, salk, sulch, sek, suk* = *MD. solick, solck, solck, D. zulk* = *MLG. solik, solik, sollek, solk, LG. sölk, sulk, suk* = *OHG. sulih, solih, solh, MHG. sulich, solich, solch, G. solch* = *Icel. slúkr* (> *ME. slike*) = *OSw. salik, Sw. slík* = *Norw. slík* = *Dan. slig* = *Goth. swaleiks*, such; *< AS.*, etc., *swā*, so, + *-lic*, an adj. formative connected with *gelić*, like, *lic*, form, body: see *sol* and *like*, -lyl, and cf. *which*, *Sc. whilk* and *thilk*, of similar formation with *such*, and *each*, which contains the same terminal element.] 1. *a.* 1. Of that kind; of the like kind or degree; like; similar. *Such* always implies from its sense a comparison with another thing, either unexpressed, as being involved in the context (as, we have never before seen such a sight (sc. as this is); we cannot approve *such* proceedings (sc. as these are); *such* men (sc. as he is) are dangerous), or expressed, *such* being then followed by *as* or *that* before the thing which is the subject of comparison (as, we have never had *such* a time as the present; give your children *such* precepts as tend to make them wiser and better; the play is not *such* that I can recommend it). *As* in such constructions often becomes by ellipsis the apparent subject of the verb of the second clause: as, *such* persons *as* are concerned in this matter. It is to be noted that, as with other pronominal adjectives, the indefinite article *a* or *an* never immediately precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, or *such* comes after the noun preceded by the article: as, *such* a man; *such* an honor; I never saw a man *such* as he.

Clerks that knowen this sholde kenne lordes, What David seide of *suche* men as the sauter telleth.

Piers Plowman (C), viii, 92.

I am *soche* a fole that I love a-nother better than myself, and have hir lerned so moche, where though I am thus be-closed.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 604.

For truly, *such* as the noblemen be, *such* will the people be.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth to the spectator is *such* that a man shall much wrong it to speake a little of it.

Coryat, Crudities, I, 216.

True fortitude glories not in the feats of war as they are *such*, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by strangers, whether they are *such* as come out of curiosity, or *such* who are obliged to attend the court of Rome on several occasions.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I, 420).

Trade brings men to look each other in the face, and gives the parties the knowledge that these enemies over sea or over the mountain are *such* men as we, who laugh and grieve, who love and fear as we do.

Emerson, War.

When *such* is followed by an attributive adjective before the noun, it assumes a quasi-adverbial appearance, as if equivalent to *so*: as, *such* terrible deeds; *such* reckless men; *such* different views; but it is still properly adjective, as when with the indefinite article: as, *such* a terrible deed; *such* a reckless man.

Such terrible impression made the dream.

Shak., Rich. III., I, 4, 68.

In Middle English *such* appears in another quasi-adverbial use, preceding a numeral, in the sense of 'as much,' or 'as many': as, *such* seven, 'seven such'—that is, 'seven times as many.'

This town is ful of ladyes al aboute, And to my doom, fayrer than *swiche* twelve As ever she was, shal I fynden in some route.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv, 402.

The length is *suche* ten as the deepnesse.

Pilgrimage of the Manhode, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Such without the correlative clause with *as* is often used emphatically, noting a high degree or a very good or very bad kind, the correlative clause being either obvious, as, he did not expect to come to *such* honor (sc. as he attained), or quite lost from view, as, *such* a time! he is *such* a liar!

How have I lost a father! *such* a father! *Such* a one, Decius! I am miserable Beyond expression.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, I, 2.

2. The same as previously mentioned or specified; not other or different.

A fayr syt to Mannes ye

To see *such* a cheualrye.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I, 300.

Suche was the a-vision that I saugh in my alepe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 632.

In China they have a holy kind of Liquor made of *such* sort of Flowers for ratifying and binding of Bargains.

Howell, Letters, II. 54.

In another garden to the east is *such* another mosque, called by the Mahometans Zalouna, who pretend also that some holy person is buried there.

Poore, Description of the East, II. 1. 86.

For *such* is fate, nor canst thou turn its course
With all thy rage, with all thy rebel force.

Pope, Iliad, VIII. 596.

Such was the transformation of the baronage of early England into the nobility of later times.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 299.

3. Of that class: especially in the phrase *as such* 'in that particular character.'

Of onest merrth sche cowde rith mosche,

Too daunce and synges and other *suche*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In it he melted lead for bullets

To shoot at foes and sometimes pullets,

To whom he bore so fell a grutch,

He ne'er gave quarter t' any *such*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 853.

Witty men are apt to imagine they are agreeable *as such*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

4. Some; certain: used to indicate or suggest a person or thing originally specified by a name or designation for which the speaker, for reasons of brevity, of convenience or reserve, or from forgetfulness, prefers to substitute, or must substitute, a general phrase: often repeated, *such* or *such*, or *such* and *such* (even with a single subject, but in this case implying repetition of action or selection of instances).

Newes then was brought unto the king

That there was sicke a won as hee.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 251).

She complaineth of him that, not contented to take the wheate, the bacon, the butter, the oyle, the cheese, to glue vnto *such* and *such* out of ye doores, but also steleth from her, to glue vnto his minion, that which she spinneth at the rock.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 810.

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* a place.

1 Sam. xxi. 2.

When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight

Is new arriv'd.

Daniel, Civil Wars, III.

In the mean time, those [conditions in life] of husband, wife, parent, child, master, servant, citizen of *such* or *such* a city, natural-born subject of *such* or *such* a country, may answer the purpose of examples.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 11.

From the earliest times we hear of the king of *such* and *such* a province, the arch-king of all Ireland, the kings of Orkney and Man, even kings of Dublin.

The Century, XL. 296.

As such. See def. 3.—**Never such.** See *never*.—**Such like.** See *like*, 2. a.

II, pron. 1. *Such* a person or thing; more commonly with a plural reference, *such* persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun.

Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.

Pa. cvii. 10.

2. The same.

I bring you smiles of pity, not affection;

For *such* she sent.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 1.

Suchospondylia (sū'kō-spon-dil'i-ā), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σούχος*, the crocodile, + *σπονδύλιον*, a vertebra: see *spondyl*.] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by having upon the anterior dorsal vertebræ long and divided transverse processes, the divisions of these with which the tubercles of the ribs articulate being longer than those with which the heads of the ribs articulate. The group contains the existing order *Crocodylia*, and the fossil orders *Diapsodontia*, *Ornithoscelidia*, and *Pterosauria*, which are collectively thus distinguished on the one hand from *Herpospondylia* and on the other from *Pterospondylia*. See these words, and *Pleurospondylia*.

suchospondylia (sū'kō-spon-dil'i-ā), *a.* [*Suchospondylia* + *-ia*.] Having a crocodilian conformation of the vertebræ with regard to the articulation of the ribs, in consequence of the occurrence of long divided transverse processes of the vertebræ; pertaining to the *Suchospondylia*, or having their characters.

suchospondylous (sū-kō-spon-di-lus), *a.* [*As Suchospondylia* + *-ous*.] Same as *suchospondylia*.

suck¹ (suk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *souke*; < ME. *souken*, *souken*, *suken* (pret. *sec*, *soc*, *soek*, *sok*), < AS. *sūcan* (pret. *scāc*, pp. *socen*), also *sūgan* = MD. *suyghen*, D. *zuigen* = MLG. *sūgen* = OHG. *sūgan*, MHG. *sūgen*, G. *saugen* = Icel. *sūga*, *sūga* = Sw. *suga* = Dan. *suge*, *suck* (Goth. not recorded): Teut. root in two forms, *√ suk* and *√ sug*; = W. *sugno*, *suck*, = Gael. *sug*, *suck*, = OIr. *sugim*, Ir. *sughaim*, *suck*, = L. *sūgere* (pp. *suctus*) (LL. **suctiare*, > It. *succiare* = OF. *succer*, *sucer*), *suck* (cf. L. *lucus*, *succus*, juice:

see *succulent*, *suction*); = Lett. *sugu*, *suck*, = Bulg. *sūsati*, *suck*. Hence ult. *soak* (of which the ME. form *soken* was more or less confused with the ME. forms of *suck*), *suckle*, *suckling*, *honeysuckle*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw into the mouth by action of the lips and tongue which produces a partial vacuum.

The milk thou *suck'dst* from her did turn to marble.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 144.

The Bee and the Spider *suck* Honey and Poison out of one Flower.

Howell, Letters, III. 4.

2. To draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from.

A certain woman . . . lifted up her voice, and said unto him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast *sucked*.

Luke xi. 27.

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, I make account it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty.

Locke, Education, § 115.

Some [bees] watch the food, some in the meadows ply,

Taste every bud, and *suck* each blossom dry.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV.

3. To draw in or imbibe by any process; inhale; absorb: usually with *in*, *out*, *away*, etc.: as, to *suck* in air; a sponge *sucks* in water.

Wise Dara's province, year by year,

Like a great sponge, *sucked* wealth and plenty up.

Lowell, Dara.

4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean too *suck'd* through the porous globe.

Thomson, Autumn, I. 770.

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; swallow up; engulf.

As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn.

Dryden.

Thus far no suspicion has been suffered to reach the disciple that he is now rapidly approaching to a torrent that will *suck* him into a new faith.

De Quincey, Essequies, III.

6†. To draw in or obtain by fraudulent devices; soak.

For ther is no theef withoute a lowke,

That helpeth hym to waaten, and to *sowke*

Of that he brybe kan or borwe may.

Chaucer, Cook's Tale, I. 52.

To *suck* in. (a) To draw into the mouth; imbibe; absorb. (b) To cheat; deceive; take in. (Slang.)—To *suck* the monkey. See *monkey*.—To *suck* up, to draw into the mouth; draw up by any sucking action.

II, intrans. 1. To draw fluid into the mouth; draw by producing a vacuum, as with a tube.

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 83.

2. To draw milk from a teat: said of the young of a mammal.—3. To draw air when the water is low or the valve imperfect: said of a pump.

This pump never *sucks*; these screws are never loose.

Emerson, Farming.

suck¹ (suk), *n.* [*suck¹*, *v.* Cf. *suck²*, *n.*] 1. Suction by the mouth or in any way; the act of sucking; a sucking force.

Powerful whirlpools, *sucks* and eddies.

Scribner's Mag., VIII. 611.

2. Nourishment drawn from the breast.

They moreover drawe unto themselves, together with theyr *sucke*, even the nature and disposition of theyr nurses.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

I have given *suck*, and know

How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 54.

3. A small draught. [Colloq.]

Well. No bouse? nor no tobacco?

Tap. Not a *suck*, sir;

Nor the remainder of a single can.

Manning, New Way to Pay Old Debts, I. 1.

4. Rum or liquor of some kind. *Tuft's Glossary*.—5. Same as *suck¹*.

suck^{2†} (suk), *n.* [*suck²*, *v.* Cf. *suck¹*, *v.*] *suc* = Sp. *succo* = Pg. *succo* = It. *succo*, *sugo*, < L. *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, moisture, < *sūgere*, pp. *suctus*, *suck*: see *suck¹*, *v.*, and cf. *suck¹*, *n.*, with which *suck²* is confused.] Juice; succulence.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucks* and marie [marrow] within my bones.

Palace of Pleasure, II. 85 b. (*Nares*.)

suckatash¹, *n.* Same as *succotash*.

sucken (suk'n), *n.* [Also *suckin*; a var. of *soken*.] In *Scots law*, the district attached to a mill, or the whole lands stricited to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. See *thirlage*. *Jamieson*. [Lowland Scotch.]

suckener (suk'nér), *n.* [*sucken* + *-er*.] A tenant bound to bring his grain to a certain mill to be ground. See *sucken*.

suckeny¹, *n.* [ME. *suckiny*, *suckeny*, < OF. *souquente*, *souquenie*, *souskanie*, a surtout (> F. dim. *souquenille*, *chiquenille*); < ML. *soscania*, < MGr. *sovkavla*, a surtout; origin unknown.] A loose frock worn over their other clothes by carters, etc.

She hadde on a *suckeny*,
That not of heme ne heerde it was.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 1233.

***sucker** (suk'ér), *n.* [*suck¹* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which sucks; a suckling.

The entry of doubts is as so many *suckers* or sponges to draw use of knowledge.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

Specifically—(a) A sucking pig: a commercial term.

For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk.

Standard, Sept. 3, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(b) A new-born or very young whale. (c) In *ornith.*, a bird which sucks or is supposed to do so: only in composition. See *goatsucker*, *honey-sucker*. (d) In *ichth.*, one of numerous fishes which suck in some way or are supposed to do so, having a conformation of the protrusive lips which suggests a sucker, or a sucker-like organ on any part of the body by means of which the fish adheres to foreign objects. (1) Any North American cyprinoid of the family *Catostomidae*, as a carp-sucker, chub-sucker, hog-sucker, etc. There are about 60 species, of some 12 or 14 genera, almost confined to the fresh waters of North America, though one or two are Asiatic; they are little esteemed for food, the flesh being insipid and full of small bones. Leading generic forms besides *Catostomus* are *Ictiobus* and *Bruichichthys*, the buffalo-fishes; *Carpodius*, the carp-suckers, as *C. cyprinus*, the quillback or skimbuck; *Cylopterus*, as *C. elongatus*, the black-horn, or gourd-seed sucker; *Pantosteus*, the hard-headed suckers; *Brimyzon*, the chub-suckers, as *E. nectis*, the sweet sucker; *Mintytrema*, the spotted suckers; *Moxostoma*, some of whose many species are called *mullet*, *chub-mullet*, *jump-rocks*, *red-horn*, etc.; and *Quasimulda*, or harelippered suckers. (See the distinctive names, with various cuts.) The typical genus *Catostomus* is an extensive one, including some of the commonest species, as *C. commersoni*, the white or brook sucker, 18 inches long, widely distributed from Labrador to Montana and southward to Florida; its section *Hypentelium* contains *H. nigriscans*, the hog-sucker, hog-molly, or stone-lugger, etc. (2) Any fish of the genus *Lepidogaster*. The Cornish sucker is *L. pouani*; the Connemara sucker, *L. candollei*; the bimaculated or network sucker, *L. bimaculatus*. See cut under *Lepidogaster*. [Eng.] (3) A small-fish or sea-anal; one of several different members of the family *Liparididae*, as the unctuous sucker, *Liparis vulgaris*. See cuts under *snail-fish*. (4) The lump-sucker or lump-fish. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (5) The sucking-fish or remora. See cut under *Echeneis*. (6) A cyclostomous fish, as the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hagl*, 3. (7) A California food-fish, the scienoid *Menticirrhus undulatus*.

2. A suctorial part or organ; a formation of parts by means of which an animal sucks, imbibes, or adheres by atmospheric pressure, as if sucking; a sucking-tube or sucking-disk. (a) The fin of a fish formed into a suctorial disk, as that of the remora. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombocottus*. (b) The mouth of a myzont or cyclostomous fish. (c) The haustellate or siphonous mouth-parts of an insect or siphonostomous crustacean; a sucking-tube, especially of a flea. See cut under *chrysalis*. (d) One of the cup-shaped sucking-disks or cupules on the lower surface of the expanded tarsal, found in certain aquatic beetles. They are either affixed directly to the joint, or the smaller ones are elevated on stems, and resemble wine-glasses in shape. (e) An adhesive pad of an insect's foot, as a fly's, by means of which it walks on walls and ceilings; a pulvillus. See cut under *house-fly*. (f) A sucking-disk or acetabulum of the arms of a cephalopod, as an octopus; one of the acetabuliferous arms of such an animal. See cut under *cuttle-fish*. (g) An adhesive or suctorial facet on the head or tail of various parasitic worms, as tapeworms or leeches; a bothrium. See cuts under *Bucephalus*, *leech*, and *cestoid*. (h) The disk-like suctorial mouth of a leech. (i) One of the ambulacral pedicels or tube-feet of echinoderms, as starfishes; a sucker-foot or sucker-tube.

3. The piston of a suction-pump.

Pretty store of oil must be poured into the cylinder, . . . that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it the more smoothly and freely.

Boyle, Works, I. 6.

4. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.—5. In *bot.*: (a) A shoot rising from a subterranean creeping stem. Plants which emit suckers freely, as the raspberry and roe, are readily propagated by division. (b) A sprout from the root near or at a distance from the trunk, as in the pear and white poplar, or an adventitious shoot from the body or a branch of a tree. Compare *propagulum* (a).

Here, therefore, is our safest course, to make a retrenchment of all those excrescences of affections which like the wild and irregular *sucker*, draw away nourishment from the trunk.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

(c) Same as *haustorium*.—6. A small piece of leather to the center of which a string is attached, used by children as a toy. When rendered flexible by wetting and pressed firmly down on a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion of the two surfaces, due to atmospheric pressure, is so firm that a stone of considerable weight may be lifted by the string.

7. A parasite; a sponger; in recent use, also, a stupid person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

This *sucker* thinks nane wise

But him that can to immense riches rise.

Allan Ramsay, The General Mistake.

A person readily deceived . . . the . . . *Suckers* . . . who, despite . . . oft-repeated warnings, . . . swallowed the hook so clumsily baited with "Bohemian Oats."

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Jan. 11, 1887.

8. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois.

[U. S.]—9. Same as *suck¹*, 1. [Scotch.]

sucker (suk'ér), *v.* [*< sucker, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To strip off suckers or shoots from; deprive of suckers; specifically, to remove superfluous shoots from the root and at the axils of the leaves of (tobacco).

How the Indians ordered their tobacco I am not certain, . . . but I am informed they used to let it all run to seed, only suckering the leaves to keep the sprouts from growing upon and starving them; and when it was ripe they pulled off the leaves, cured them in the sun, and laid them up for use. *Beverley, Virginia, II. ¶ 20.*

2. To provide with suckers: as, the suckered arms of a cuttlefish. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.*

II. intrans. To send out suckers or shoots.

Its most marked characteristics, however, are its tendencies to sucker immoderately.

Scribner's Mag., March, 1880, p. 762.

suckerel (suk'ér-el), *n.* [*< suckl + -el, on model of pickerel.*] A catostomid fish of the Mississippi valley, *Cycleptus elongatus*; the Missouri or gourd-seed sucker, or black-horse, a singular catostomid of large size (1½ to 2½ feet long), and of very dark or blackish coloration. See cut under *Cycleptus*.

sucker-fish (suk'ér-fish), *n.* The sucking-fish or remora. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX. 325.*

sucker-foot (suk'ér-füt), *n.* 1. One of the suctorial tube-feet, or sucker-tubes, of an echinoderm; an ambulacral pedicel capable of acting as a sucker.—2. In entom., a proleg.

sucker-mouthed (suk'ér-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like that of the catostomid fishes called suckers: as, the sucker-mouthed buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*.

sucker-rod (suk'ér-rod), *n.* A rod which connects the brake and the bucket of a pump. *E. H. Knight.*

sucker-tube (suk'ér-tüb), *n.* One of the sucker-feet of an echinoderm.

sucket (suk'et), *n.* [Partly an accom. form of *succade*, partly *< suckl + -et*. Cf. equiv. *suckl*, 5, *sucker*, 9.] 1. A dried sweetmeat or sugar-plum; hence, a delicacy of any kind.

Windam, all rageing, brake vppe Pinteados Caben, broke open his chestes, spoiled suche proulyon of coulede stilled waters and sucketes as he hade prouided for his health, and lefte hym nothyng.

R. Eden, First Booke on America (ed. Arber, p. 377).

But, monsieur,

Here are suckets, and sweet dishes.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

2. A sucking rabbit. *Halliwel.* [Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

suckfish (suk'fish), *n.* 1. The sucking-fish or remora.—2. A crustacean parasite of the sperm-whale: so called by whalers. Lobtailing is said to be done by the whale to rid itself of these troublesome creatures. *C. M. Scammon.*

suckin (suk'in), *n.* See *sucken*.

suck-in (suk'in), *n.* [*< suck in: see suckl.*] A take-in; a fraud. [Slang.]

sucking (suk'ing), *p. a.* [*< ME. souking; ppr. of suckl, v.*] 1. Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; not yet weaned; very young.

There were three sucking pigs serv'd up in a dish.

Manning, City Madam, II. 1.

Hence—2. Figuratively, very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career; in leading-strings; "vealy."

My enemies are but sucking critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come.

Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The very curates . . . she . . . looked upon as sucking saints.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

3†. Draining; exhausting.

Accidia ys a souking sore.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 117.

sucking center, a nervous center believed to exist in the medulla, with afferent fibers from the fifth and glossopharyngeal nerves—the efferent fibers being in the facial, hypoglossus, third division of the fifth, and branches of the cervical plexus, which supply the depressors of the lower jaw.—*Sucking dove*, a sucker or dupe; a simpleton; a cony; a gull.

sucking-bottle (suk'ing-bot'l), *n.* A nursing-bottle.

sucking-disk (suk'ing-disk), *n.* A sucker; a discoidal sucking-organ, as an acetabulum: applied to any flat or concave expansive surface which functions as a sucker.

sucking-fish (suk'ing-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Echeneididae*; a remora.—2. The lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

sucking-pump (suk'ing-pump), *n.* Same as *suction-pump*.

sucking-stomach (suk'ing-stum'ak), *n.* The haustellate or suctorial stomach of various insects and some crustaceans, which sucks up the

juices of plants on which they feed or of the host on which they are parasites.

suckiny, *n.* Same as *suckeny*.

suckle (suk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suckled*, ppr. *suckling*. [Freq. of *suckl*. Cf. *suckling*.] *I. trans.* To give suck to; nurse at the breast.

She was a wight, if ever such wight were. . . .

To suckle fools and chronicle small beer. . . .

Shak., Othello, II. 1. 161.

II. intrans. To suck; nurse.

sucklet (suk'l), *n.* [*< suckle, v.*] A teat.

Two paps, which are not only suckles, but stilt to creep a shoare upon.

Sir T. Herbert, Travele, p. 26.

suckler (suk'lér), *n.* [*< suckle + -er.*] An animal which suckles its young; any mammal; also, a young one not yet weaned; a suckling.

Sucklers, or even weaned calves.

The Field, Jan. 16, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

sucklers (suk'lérz), *n.* [Pl. of *suckler*.] The red clover, *Trifolium pratense*; also, the white clover, *T. repens*: so called because the flowers are sucked for honey. *Johnston.* [Provincial English.]

suckling (suk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. sokling, sokeling, sokelynge (= MD. suygelinck, sooghe-linck, D. zwigeling = MHG. sügelinc, G. säugling), a suckling, < soken, souken, suck, + -ling*. Cf. *suckle*.] *I. n.* 1. A suckler; a young animal not yet weaned.

Babes and sucklings.

Pa. viii. 2.

The tend'rest Kid

And fattest of my Flock, a Suckling yet,

That ne'er had Nourishment but from the Teat.

Congress, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

2. (a) The white clover, *Trifolium repens*; (b) the red clover, *T. pratense*; (c) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*: so called because their flower-tubes are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—*Lamb's suckling*, the white clover, and the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—*Yellow suckling*, an agricultural name for the small yellow clover, *Trifolium dubium*.

II. a. Sucking, as a young mammal; not yet weaned; hence, figuratively, young and inexperienced.

O breast whereat some suckling sorrow clings.

Swinburne, Laus Venetia.

suckstone (suk'stön), *n.* [*< suckl, v., + obj. stone.*] The remora, *Echeneis remora*.

A little fish called a suckstone, that staith a ship under sail, remora.

Withals, Dict., 1608.

sucrel, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sugar*.

sucres (sö'krä), *n.* The monetary unit of Ecuador, equal to 48.7 United States cents. Gold ten-sucre pieces and a silver sucre and its subdivisions are coined.

sucrose (sü'krös), *n.* [*< F. sucre (see sugar) + -ose.*] A name sometimes used for cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, the most important of the disaccharides.

suction (suk'shon), *n.* [*< OF. suction, F. succion = Sp. succión, < L. as if *suctio(-n), < sugere, pp. suctus, suck: see suckl.*] The process or condition of sucking; the removal of air or gas from any interior space producing a diminution of pressure which induces an inrush of gas or liquid to restore the equilibrium. If the process is maintained, a continuous current is produced. See *suction-pump* and *pump*. Also used attributively.—*Suction curette of Feale*, an instrument employed for the removal of a soft cataract from the eye.

suction-anemometer (suk'shon-an-e-mom'etér), *n.* An anemometer in which a diminution of pressure caused by the wind is used as a measure of its velocity. Two different forms have been proposed, corresponding to two distinct ways in which a moving fluid produces a diminution of pressure. This, the so-called *suction*, is produced in the one by the wind blowing through a horizontal tube having a contracted section, and in the other by the wind blowing across the mouth of a vertical tube.

suction-box (suk'shon-boks), *n.* In *paper-making*, a chamber in which there is a partial vacuum, placed below the web of pulp to assist in removing the water from it.

suction-chamber (suk'shon-chäm'bér), *n.* The barrel or chamber of a pump into which the liquid is delivered from the suction-pipe.

suction-fan (suk'shon-fan), *n.* In *milling*, a fan for withdrawing by suction chaff and refuse from grain, or steam and hot air from meal as it comes from the burs. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-pipe (suk'shon-pip), *n.* 1. The pipe leading from the bottom of a pump-barrel or cylinder to the well, cistern, or reservoir from which the water or other liquid is to be drawn up. See *pump*.—2. An air-tight pipe run-

ning from beneath a water-wheel to the level of the tail-race. It is said to render the whole fall available. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-plate (suk'shon-plät), *n.* A form of dental plate for supporting an upper set of artificial teeth, held in position by atmospheric pressure induced by a vacuum between the plate and the roof of the mouth.

suction-primer (suk'shon-pri'mér), *n.* A small force-pump fitted to a steam-pump, and used to fill the pump and drive out the air before admitting steam to the main pump.

suction-pump (suk'shon-pump), *n.* A pump having a barrel placed above the level of the water to be drawn, a suction-pipe extending from the barrel down into the water to be raised, an inlet-valve opening inward or toward the piston, and an outlet-valve in the piston. When the piston is raised, the air in the barrel below the piston expands, its tension is correspondingly diminished, and the pressure of the external air upon the surface of the liquid outside forces it up into the suction-tube. See *pump*.
suction-valve (suk'shon-valv), *n.* 1. In a suction-pump, the valve in the bottom of the barrel, below the piston.—2. In a steam-engine, a valve through which the rise of the plunger causes the water from the hot-well to flow into the feed-pump.

Suctoria (suk-tö'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *suctorius*: see *suctorious*.] Suctorial animals: applied to various zoölogical groups in which the mouth is suctorial, haustellate, siphonostomous, or otherwise fitted for sucking. Specifically.—(a) In *Ichth.*, the cyclostomous fishes, or myxozoa; the lampreys and hags, having the mouth formed into a sucker; in Cuvier's system, the second family of *Chondropterygii* branchii *faia*, later called *Cyclostomata*, or *Cyclostomi*, and *Myxozoa*, and now known as the class *Marsipobranchii*. Also *Suctorii*. See cut under *lamprey*. (b) In *Vermes*: (1) The suctorial or discophorous annelids; the leeches: now called *Hirudinea*. See cut under *leech*. (2) A branch of the phylum *Platyhelminthes*, composed of the three classes *Trematodea*, *Cestodea*, and *Hirudinea*: an artificial group contrasted with a branch *Ciliata*. *E. R. Lankester.* (c) In *entom.*, the suctorial apterous insects: so called by De Geer; in Latreille's system, the fourth order of insects, also called by him *Siphonaptera*, and often known as *Aphaniptera*; the fleas. (d) In *Crustacea*, the *Rhizocephala* or *Centrogonida*. (e) In *Protozoa*, the suctorial, acinetiform, or tentaculiferous infusorians; in the classification of Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the third order of *Infusoria*, consisting of a family *Acinetina*, with 8 genera: called by Kent *Tentaculifera suctoria*. See *Tentaculifera*.

suctorial (suk-tö'ri-al), *a.* [*< suctori-ous + -al.*] 1. Adapted for sucking; functioning as a sucker or sucking-organ of any kind; sucking; haustellate: as, the suctorial mouth of a lamprey; the suctorial tongue (antlia) of a butterfly or moth; the suctorial proboscis of a flea; the suctorial disk of a sucking-fish, an octopus, a leech; the suctorial facets of a trematoid worm; the suctorial tentacles of an infusorian.—2. Capable of sucking; fitted for imbibing fluid or for adhering by means of suckers; provided with a sucking-organ, whether for imbibing or for adhering; of or pertaining to the *Suctoria*, in any sense: as, a suctorial bird, fish, worm, insect, crustacean, or animalcule.—*Suctorial fishes*, the cyclostomous fishes, or lampreys and hags: same as *Suctoria* (a). The lancelets have been called *fringed-mouthed suctorial fishes*.

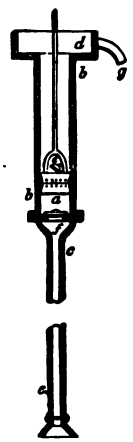
suctorian (suk-tö'ri-an), *n.* [*< suctori-ous + -an.*] A suctorial animal; a member of the *Suctoria*, in any sense; especially, a cyclostomous fish.

suctorious (suk-tö'ri-us), *a.* [*< NL. suctorius, < L. suctorius, < sugere, pp. suctus, suck: see suckl.*] Same as *suctorial*.—*Suctorious mandibles*, in *entom.*, mandibles which are tubular, having an orifice through which liquid food passes to the mouth, as in the larvae of certain aquatic beetles and in the young ant-lion.

sud (sud), *n.* [A var. of *sod*, or from the same ult. source: see *sod*, *see the*. Cf. *suds*.] 1. The drift-sand left in meadows by the overflowing of rivers. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A young scallop of the first year, from July to November.

sud (sud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sudided*, ppr. *sudiding*. [*< sud, n.*] To cover with drift-sand by flood. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

sudamina (sü-dam'i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] In *pathol.*, vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing on the skin in various fevers.



Suction-pump.
a, piston; b, barrel;
c, suction-pipe; d,
pump-back or pump-
box; e, valve in pis-
ton; f, valve which
admits water into the
barrel; g, spout,
pump-dale, or dale.

In *sudamina alba* the epithelium is macerated and the vesicular contents milky; in *sudamina crystallina* the vesicles are clear; and in *sudamina rubra* they have a reddish base.

sudaminal (sū-dam'i-nal), *a.* [*sudamina* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sudamina.

Sudanese (sū-dā-nēs' or -nēs'), *a. and n.* [*Sudan* (see def.) + *-ese*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Sudan, or Soudan, a region in Africa lying south of Sahara, and sometimes extended to include the valley of the middle Nile and the region eastward to the Red Sea.

II. n. sing. and pl. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Sudan.

Also *Soudanese*.

sudarium (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sudaria* (-i). [*L.*: see *sudary*.] A handkerchief.

The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric sudarium.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, III.

Specifically—(a) The legendary sweat-cloth; the handkerchief of St. Veronica, according to tradition miraculously impressed with the mark of Christ; also, the napkin about Christ's head (John xx. 7). (b) In general, any miraculous portrait of Christ. See *verniche*. (c) Same as *maniple*, 4. (d) The orarium or vextillum of a pastoral staff.

sudary (sū-dā'ri), *n.*; *pl. sudaries* (-riz). [*< ME. sudarye, < L. sudarium, a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief, < sudare, sweat: see sudation.*] Same as *sudarium*.

He shewed me the clothe in ye whiche I wrapped his body and also the sudarye that I bounde his hede withall.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Here a monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth With some undoubted relic—*a sudary* Of the Virgin.

Browning, *Paracelsus*, III.

sudation (sū-dā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sudatio(n)-, a sweating, perspiration, < sudare, pp. sudatus, sweat: see sweat.*] A sweating.

sudatorium (sū-dā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sudatoria* (-i). [*L. < sudare, pp. sudatus, sweat.*] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

sudatory (sū-dā-tō'ri), *n. and a.* [*< L. sudatorius, pertaining to or serving for sweating, < sudare, pp. sudatus, sweat.*] *I. n.*; *pl. sudatories* (-riz). That which is sudorific; a sweat-bath; a sudatorium; a diaphoretic.

Nearer to this cave are the natural stores of St. Germain, of the nature of *sudatories*, in certain chambers partition'd with stone for the sick to sweat in.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 7, 1645.

II. a. 1. Sweating or perspiring.—2. Promoting or inducing perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic.—*Sudatory fever*, sweating-sickness.

sudd (sud), *n.* [*< Ar. sudd, sudd, a barrier, obstacle.*] An impenetrable mass of floating water-plants interlaced with trunks of trees and decayed vegetable matter, forming floating islands in the White Nile.

It is in this part of the White Nile that, from time to time, forms the *sudd*, that vegetable barrier which completely closes the river to navigation.

Scribner's Mag., VI. 520.

sudden (sud'n), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *suddain, soudaine, sodeine, < ME. sodain, sodein, sodeyn, soden, sodene, < OF. sodain, sodeyne, soudain, soudaine, soudain, F. soudain = Pr. sobtan, subtan, subitan = Sp. subitaneo = Pg. subitaneo = It. subitaneo, subitano, sudden, < L. subitaneus, ML. also subianus, sudden, < subitus, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of subire, come or go stealthily, < sub, under, + ire, go: see iter¹. Cf. subitaneous.] *I. a.* 1. Happening without notice, instantly and unexpectedly; immediate; instant.*

To glad, ne to sory, but kepe thee euene bitwene For los, or luche, or any case sodeine.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death, Good Lord, deliver us!

Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them.

1 Thess. v. 3.

2. Found or hit upon unexpectedly.

Up sprung a suddain Grove, where every Tree Impeopled was with Birds of softest throats.

J. Beaumont, *Pyche*, iv. 88.

A sudden road! a long and ample way.

Pope, *Iliad*, xv. 409.

A sudden little river crossed my path, As unexpected as a serpent comes.

Browning, *Childe Roland*.

3. Hastily made, put in use, employed, prepared, etc.; quick; rapid.

Never was such a sudden scholar made.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 1. 52.

These pious flourishes and colours, examin'd thoroughly, are like the Apples of Asphatila, appearing goodly to the sudden eye, but look well upon them, or at least but touch them, and they turne into Cinders.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xxiv.

Nothing is more certain than that great poets are not sudden prodigies, but slow reults.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 234.

4. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate.

The wordes of this sodeyn Diomedea.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1024.

I grant him bloody, Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful, Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin That has a name.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 59.

How, child of wrath and anger! the loud lie?

For what, my sudden boy?

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 1.

5. In zoöl., abrupt; sharply defined from neighboring parts: as, a sudden antennal club; a sudden truncation.—*Syn.* 1. Unexpected, unanticipated, unlooked-for, abrupt.

II. n. That which is sudden; a surprise; an unexpected occurrence. [Obsolete except in the phrases below.]

I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and surprisals.

Sir H. Wotton, *Beliquis*, p. 84.

All of (on) a sudden, at the sudden, on a (the) sudden, of a sudden, of the sudden, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives; at all once and without notice; hastily; unexpectedly; suddenly.

Before we had gone far, we saw all of a sudden about fifty Arab horse coming towards us; immediately every one had his fire arms ready.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 145.

In the warre wee haue scene many Captaines losse for no other cause but for that, when they shoulde haue done a thing at the soudaine, they haue sit downe with great leysure to take counsell.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

How art thou lost! how on a sudden lost.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 900.

When you have a mind to leave your master and are too bashful to break the matter, for fear of offending him, the best way is to grow rude and saucy of a sudden.

Swift, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).

Why may not I be a favourite on the sudden? I see nothing against it.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, i. 3.

O' the sudden, as good gifts are wont befall.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 158.

On such a sudden, so suddenly.

Is it possible, on such a sudden, you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?

Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 3. 27.

Upon all suddens, for all unexpected occurrences; for all emergencies.

Be circumspect and careful to have your ships in readiness, and in good order alwaies, and upon all suddens.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 454.

sudden (sud'n), *adv.* [*< sudden, a.*] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

suddenly (sud'n-li), *adv.* [*< ME. sodeynly, sodeynliche; < sudden + -ly².*] 1. In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation or premeditation; quickly; immediately.—2. In zoöl., sharply; abruptly; squarely: as, a part suddenly truncate.

suddenness (sud'n-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sudden, in any sense; a coming or happening without previous notice.

suddenty (sud'n-ti), *n.* [*< OF. soudainete, F. soudaineté, < ML. *subitaneita(-t-), suddenness, < L. subitaneus, sudden: see sudden.*] Suddenness. [Scotch.]—On (of) a suddenty, on a sudden; without premeditation.

My father's tongue was loos'd of a suddenty.

Scott, *Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

sudder (sud'er), *a.* [*< Hind. sadr, < Ar. sadr, chief.*] Chief: in Bengal specifically noting several important departments of government: as, the *sudder* court or *sudder* adawlet; the *sudder* board (of revenue); the *sudder* station, or the chief station of a district, where the civil officials reside.

An Indian lawyer expresses this by saying that the three older High Courts were formed by the fusion of the Supreme and *Sudder* Courts, words which have the same meaning, but which indicate very different tribunals.

Maize, *Village Communities*, p. 88.

sud-oil (sud'oil), *n.* In soap-making, oil or fat recovered from soapy waters or suds. The addition to such waters of an acid in sufficient quantity to neutralize the alkali frees the oily matters, which then separate from the water and are so regained.

sudor (sū-dor), *n.* [*L. < sudare, sweat: see sweat.*] Sweat or perspiration; the insensible vapor or sensible water which issues from the sudoriferous pores of the skin; diaphoresis.—*Sudor anglicus*, the English sweating-sickness.—*Sudor cruentus*, hemathidrosis.

sudoral (sū-dō'ral), *a.* [*< sudor + -al.*] Of or pertaining to sudor or sweat.

sudoriferous (sū-dō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [= *F. sudorifere = Sp. sudorifero = Pg. It. sudorifero, < L. sudorifer, sweat-producing, < sudor (sudoris), sweat, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] Bearing or producing sweat; sudoriparous.—*Sudoriferous gland*. Same as *sweat-gland*.

sudorific (sū-dō-rif'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. sudorifique = Sp. sudorifico = Pg. It. sudorifico, < L. sudor, sweat, + facere, make, do.*] *I. a.* Causing, inducing, or promoting sweat; sudatory; diaphoretic.

A decoction of sudorific herbs. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 706. Did you ever . . . burst out into sudorific exudation like a cold thaw?

Basham, *Ingoldsbay Legends*, I. 117.

II. n. Something which promotes sweating; a diaphoretic.

sudoriparous (sū-dō-rif'a-rus), *a.* [*< L. sudor, sweat, + parere, bring forth, produce.*] Secreting sweat; producing perspiration.—*Sudoriparous gland*. Same as *sweat-gland*.

sudorous (sū-dō-rus), *a.* [*< LL. sudorus, sweaty, < L. sudor, sweat: see sudor.*] Sweaty; sticky or clammy like sweat; consisting of or caused by sweat. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 21.

Sudra (sū-drā), *n.* [Also *Soodra* (and *Sooder*); *< Hind. sudra, < Skt. cūdra.*] The lowest of the four principal castes into which Hindu society was anciently divided, composed of the non-Aryan aborigines of India, reduced to subjection or servitude by their Aryan conquerors.

The Brahmin still dodges the shadow of the Soodra, and the Soodra still upon the footprint of the Pariah.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 289.

suds (sudz), *n. pl.* [Prop. pl. of *sud*, var. of *sod*, lit. 'a bubbling or boiling': see *sud*, *sod*, *see the*.] 1. Water impregnated with soap, forming a frothy mass; a lixivium of soap and water.

Alas! my miserable master, what suds art thou wash'd into!

Marston, *The Fawne*, iv. 1.

Why, thy best shirt is in t' suds, and no time for t' starch and iron it.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xvii.

2. The foam or spray churned up by a wounded whale; white water. [Slang.]

An officer of a boat never follows the wake of a right whale, for the moment the boat strikes the suds it is maintained that the whale is immediately made acquainted with the fact through some unknown agency.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 261.

In the suds, in turmoil or difficulty; in distress. [Colloq.]

Hist, hist, I will be rul'd;

I will, I faith; I will go presently:

Will you forsake me now, and leave me t' the suds?

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, II. 3.

sue¹ (sū), *v.*; *pret. and pp. sued, ppr. suing.* [Early mod. E. also *sew*; *< ME. such, suen, seuen, seunen, < OF. suir, sewir, sevir, also seere, sure, suivre, F. suivre = Pr. segre, sequir = Sp. Pg. seguir = It. seguire, follow, < LL. *sequere, follow, for L. sequi, follow: see sequent, and cf. ensue, pursue, suit, suite, etc.] *I. trans.* 1†. To follow; follow after; pursue; chase; follow in attendance; attend.*

Malstre, I shal sue thee, whidir euer thou shalt go.

Wyckl., *Mat. vii.* 19.

For yit was ther no man that hadde him seved.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, i. 517.

I shal sueve thi wille.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 21.

2†. To follow up; follow out; continue.

But while I, suing this so good successe,

Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.

Mir. for Mage, p. 316. (*Nares*.)

He meanes no more to sue

His former quest, so full of toille and paine.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. ix. 2.

3. To follow with entreaty; seek to persuade; entreat.

I synode hys Grace [Henry VIII.] to signe the Popis lettre. And he comaundyde me to brynge the same unto hym at evynsonge tyme.

Richard Pace, *Ellis's Hist. Letters*, 3d ser., I. 277.

4. To seek after; try to win; seek the favor of; seek in marriage; woo.

I was belov'd of many a gentle Knight,

And sude and sought with all the service dew.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 29.

They would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me.

Tennyson, *The Mermaid*.

5. To seek justice or right from by legal process; institute process in law against; prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right: as, to sue one for debt; to sue one for damages in trespass. [Used sometimes of the object of the action instead of the defendant.]

The executors of bishops are sued if their mansion-house be suffered to go to decay. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 24.

It is written, our men's goods and estates in Spain are confiscated, and our men sued, some to be imprisoned, others to be enjoined, on pain of death, to depart.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 69.

To sue livery, to sue out livery, to take proceedings, on arriving at age, to recover lands which the king had held as guardian in chivalry during the plaintiff's minority; hence, metaphorically, to declare one's self of age.

I am denied to sue my livery here.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, II. 3. 129.

Our little Cupid hath *sued* liberty,
And is no more in his minority.

Donne, Eclogue (1613).

It concern'd them first to *sue* out their *Liberty* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

To *sue* out, to petition for and take out; apply for and obtain: as, to *sue* out a writ in chancery; to *sue* out a pardon for a criminal.

Thou art my husband, no divorce in heaven
Has been *sued* out between us.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

And now he would go to London at once, and *sue* out his pardon.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

II. intrans. 1†. To follow; come after, either as a consequence or in pursuit.

With Eracles and other mo of his anne men,
He *sues* furth on the soile to Chethes the kyng.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 821.

We with wel that we . . . have graunted . . . to the citizens of the forsayd cite the franchises that ben *suyng* to hause to hem and to her eyers and successors for ever.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 23.

The kyngs dide do make this dragon in all the haste he myght, like to the dragon that *suede* in the syre.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. To make entreaty; entreat; petition; plead: usually with *for*.

And as men here devoutly wolde written holy Seyntes
Lyses and here Myracles, and *seuen* for here Canoniza-
cions, righte so don thei there, for hem that sleen hem
self wilfully, and for love of here Ydole.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

The Kings of Poland and Sweden have *sued* to be their Protector.

Howell, Letters, i. vi. 3.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*

For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you.

Pope.

Much less shall mercy *sue*

In vain that thou let Innocence survive.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 108.

3. To pay court, or pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; play the lover; woo, or be a wooer.

But, foolish boy, what bootest thy service bace
To her to whom the heavens doe serve and *sue*?

Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 47.

Well. Has she no suitors? . . .

All. Such as *sue* and send,

And send and *sue* again, but to no purpose.

Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

4. To prosecute; make legal claim; seek for something in law: as, to *sue* for damages.

Their fast, on the 17 of the fourth Moneth, . . . and from thence to the ninth day of the moneth following, are holden vnlucke dayes, in which schoole masters may not beat their schollers, nor any man will *sue* at the law.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

5†. To issue; flow.

Being rough-cast with odious sores to cover

The deadly juice that from his brain doth *sue*.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 167.

To *sue*, labor, and travel, in *Eng. marine insurance*, to make due exertions and use necessary and proper means: used with reference to the preservation of insured property from loss or to its recovery. What is called the *suing and laboring clause* in a policy usually provides that "in any case of loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to the assured . . . to *sue*, labour, and travel for, in, and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of" what is insured.

These two words (*sue* and *labor*), the meaning of which is different, and not merely a redundant parallelism, take in the acts of the owner or assured, whether in asserting and following the rights of interests in danger, or working and expending money for the benefit of those interests. . . . In this clause two things are noticeable: that *suing* (which in this place is understood 'doing work,' and not simply 'suing at law'), *labouring*, and *travelling* are made lawful to certain persons acting in lieu of the insured, and that to such expenses of *suing*, etc., the underwriters agree to contribute their share.

Hopkins, Law of Gen. Av., pp. 386, 390.

sue2†. An old spelling of *sow1*, *sow3*, **2.**

suede (swād), a. and n. [F., 'Swede.'] Of undressed kid: said of gloves; also, undressed kid. [Trade use.]

suent, **suently**. See *suant1*, *suantly*.

suer (sü'ér), n. [*suel* + -er1.] 1†. One who follows.—2. A suitor.

suertet, n. An old spelling of *surety*.

suet (sü'et), n. [Early mod. E. also *swet*; < ME. *suet*, *suete*, < OF. *seu*, *suis*, *suif*, F. *sui* = Pr. *seu*, *sef* = Sp. *peg. sebo* = It. *sevo*, < L. *sebum*, *sebum*, tallow, suet, grease; prob. akin to *sapo*, soap: see *sebacous*, *soap*.] The fatty tissue about the loins and kidneys of certain animals, as the ox, the sheep, the goat, and the hart, harder and less fusible than that from other parts of the same animals. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used, and when melted out of its connective tissue forms tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates, plasters, and ointments; beef suet, and also mutton suet, are used in cookery. The corresponding flaky fat of hogs furnishes leaf-lard.

suet (sü'et-i), a. [*suet* + -y1.] Consisting of suet or resembling it: as, a *suet* substance.

Imp. Dict.

suf. See *sub.*

suff1 (suf), n. See *sough1*, *surf1*.

suff2 (suf), n. See *sough2*.

suffect (su-fekt'), v. t. [*L. suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into, afford, furnish, be sufficient: see *suffice*.] To substitute. [Rare.]

The question was of *suffecting* Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 24.

suffect (su-fekt'), a. [*L. suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into: see *suffect*, v.] Substituted; put in place of another. [Rare.]

The date of the *suffect* consulship of Silius the younger is not known.

Athenæum, Oct. 23, 1882, p. 689.

suffer (suf'ér), v. [*ME. sufferen*, *suffren*, < OF. *souffrir*, *souffrir*, *sueffrir*, *sueffrer*, F. *souffrir* = Sp. *sufir* = Pg. *soffer* = It. *sofferire*, *soffrire*, < L. *sufferre*, carry or put under, hold up, bear, support, undergo, endure, suffer, < *sub*, under, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] **I. trans.** 1. To endure; support bravely or unflinchingly; sustain; bear up under.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,

Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie

To *suffren* hire [a wife's] pride and hire malencoolie.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 252.

Our spirit and strength entire,

Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.

Milton, P. L., l. 147.

2. To be affected by; undergo; be acted on or influenced by; sustain; pass through.

Nothing of him that doth fade

But doth *suffer* a sea-change

Into something rich and strange.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 400.

When all that seems shall *suffer* shock.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxxi.

3. To feel or bear (what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing); submit to with distress or grief; undergo: as, to *suffer* acute bodily pain; to *suffer* grief of mind.

At the day of Doom 4 Aungeles, with 4 Trompes,
schulle blowen and reysen alle men that hadden *suffred*
Dethe siþe that the World was formed, from Dethe to
Lyve.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.

Prov. xix. 19.

It is said all martyrdoms looked mean when they were *suffered*.

Emerson, Experience.

Each had *suffer'd* some exceeding wrong.

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. To refrain from hindering; allow; permit; tolerate.

I prayed Pieres to pulle adown an apple, and he wolde,
And *suffre* me to assaye what saoure it hadde.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 74.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.

Mark x. 14.

Heaven will not *suffer* honest men to perish.

Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, II. 4.

My Lord Sandwich . . . *suffers* his beard to grow on his upper lip more than usual.

Pepys, Diary, II. 847.

They live only as pardoned men; and how pitiful is the condition of being only *suffered*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

5†. To tolerate abstention from.

Master More . . . by no means would admit of any
division, nor *suffer* his men from finishing their fortifica-
tions. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 180.
=Syn. 2. To feel, bear, experience, go through.—4. *Allow*, *Permit*, *Consent*, to, etc. See *allow*1.

II. intrans. 1†. To have endurance; bear evils bravely.

Now looke that atempree be thy brydel,

And for the beste ay *suffre* to the tide.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 964.

2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; bear what is distressing or inconvenient.

If I be false,

Send me to *suffer* in those punishments

You speak of; kill me!

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.

Raw meat, unless in very small bits, and large pieces of albumen, &c., . . . injure the leaves, which seem to *suffer*, like animals, from *surtet*.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 130.

3. To be injured; sustain loss or damage.

The kingdom's honour *suffers* in this cruelty.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, II. 1.

Thus the English prosper every where, and the French *suffer*.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 122.

4. To undergo punishment; especially, to be put to death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.

Clarendon.

5. To allow; permit.

Remaying as diuers languages and dialects will *suffer*, almost the same.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Still doest thou *suffer*, heaven! will no flame,
No heat of sin, make thy just wrath to boll!

B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

6†. To wait; hold out.

Marganors hem seide, and badde hem *suffre* and a-bide while thei myght for to socour their peple.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 165.

sufferable (suf'ér-a-bl), a. [*ME. sufferable*, < OF. *souffrable*, < *souffrir*, suffer: see *suffer* and -able.] 1. Capable of being suffered, endured, tolerated, or permitted; allowable.

It shal be more *sufferable* to the loond of men of Sodom and of Gommor in the dal of Iugement than to thilke citee.

Wyclif, Mat. x. 15.

You have a great loss;

But bear it patiently: yet, to say truth,

In justice 'tis not *sufferable*.

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I believe it's very *sufferable*; the pain is not so exquisite but that you may bear it a little longer.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, III. 1.

2†. Capable of suffering or enduring with patience; tolerant; patient.

It is fair to have a wyf in pees:

One of us two mooste bowen, douterles;

And sith a man is more resonable

Than woman is, ye mooste been *sufferable*.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 442.

The people are thus inclined, religious, franke, amorous, ireful, *sufferable* of infinit paines.

Stanhurst, Ireland, viii. (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

sufferableness (suf'ér-a-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being *sufferable* or *endurable*; tolerableness.

sufferably (suf'ér-a-bli), adv. In a *sufferable* manner; tolerably. Addison, tr. of Claudian, in Anc. Medals, ii.

sufferance (suf'ér-ans), n. [Early mod. E. also *sufferance*; < ME. *sufferance*, *soverans*, < OF. *souffrance*, F. *souffrance* = Pr. *sufrensa*, *sufrensa* = It. *sofferenza*, < L. *sufferentia*, endurance, toleration, < *sufferen* (t-s), ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] 1. The state of suffering; the bearing of pain or other evil; endurance; suffering; misery.

He must not only die the death,

But thy unkindness shall the death draw out

To lingering *sufferance*. Shak., M. for M., II. 4. 167.

Sufferance

Of former trials hath too strongly arm'd me.

Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

All praise be to my Maker given!

Long *sufferance* is one path to heaven.

Scott, Rokeby, iv. 24.

2†. Damage; loss; injury.

A grievous wreck and *sufferance*

On most part of their fleet.

Shak., Othello, II. 1. 23.

3. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patient endurance; patience.

Therefore hath this wise worthy knight,

To lyve in ease, *sufferance* hire blyght.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 60.

Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
For *sufferance* is the badge of all our tribe.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 111.

Sir, I have learn'd a prisoner's *sufferance*,
And will obey.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

4. Consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; allowance; permission; leave.

And, sers, syn he so is be *souerans* of goddis,
Vs may falle here by fortune a fulfaire gifte,
That shuld lelly be laght, as me leue thinke.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 3154.

Either dyspayst thou the riches of his goodness, paycencye, and long *sufferances*!

Bible of 1551, Rom. II. 4.

Whose freedom is by *sufferance*, and at will

Of a superior, he is never free.

Cowper, Task, v. 363.

5. In *customs*, a permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.—**Bill of sufferance.** See *bill*2.—**Estate by sufferance** or *at sufferance*, in law, the interest in land recognized by the law in a person who came into possession by lawful right but is keeping it after the title has ceased, without positive leave of the owner. Such person is called a *tenant at sufferance*.—**On sufferance**, by passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented; without being positively forbidden: often with a sense of blame or disparagement.—**Sufferance wharf**, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. Such wharves are appointed by the commissioners of the customs.

sufferant (suf'ér-ant), a. and n. [*ME. sufferant*, < OF. *souffrant*, F. *souffrant* = Sp. *sufriente* = It. *sofferente*, < L. *sufferen* (t-s), ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] **I. a.** Tolerant; enduring; patient.

Pure *sufferant* was her wit.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1010.

And thou a god so *sufferant* and remisse.

Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson (1874), VI. 157).

II. n. One who is patient and enduring.

Forthi, sle with reson al this hete,

Men seyn the *sufferant* overcomth, parde.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1584.

sufferer (suf'ér-ér), n. [*ME. sufferer*, < -er1.] 1.

One who suffers; a person who endures or un-

dergoes pain, either of body or of mind; one sustaining evil of any kind.

Thro' Waters and thro' Flames I'll go,
Sufferer and Solace of thy Woe.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

2. One who permits or allows.

What care I thought of weakness men tax me?
I'd rather sufferer than do be.

Donne, To Ben Jonson.

suffering (suf'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *suffer*, *v.*] The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

In front of the pile is the suffering of St. Laurence painted
a fresco on the wall. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

To each his sufferings; all are men,
Condemn'd alike to groan.

Gray, Ode on Prospect of Eton College.

Meeting for Sufferings, in the Society of Friends, an organization, established in 1675, to investigate and relieve the sufferings of those who were distrainted for tithes, etc. It acts for the Yearly Meeting and interim. The name is still retained in England and Ireland, but in all the American yearly meetings except that of Philadelphia the body is now called the *Representative Meeting*.

Seventh Month 21st.—To Westminster meeting-house at twelve o'clock; about fifty Friends of the *Meeting for Sufferings* met, and afterwards proceeded to James's Palace to present the address to the Queen Victoria.

William Allen, Journal, 1837.

suffete (suf'ët), *n.* [Also *sufet*; < *L. sufes, suffes* (*sufet-, suffet-*), a suffete; < Punic; cf. Heb. *shophet*, judge, ruler.] One of the chief officials of the executive department of the government in ancient Carthage.

The Roman Senate encroached on the consuls, though it was neither a legislature nor representative; the Carthaginian Councils encroached on the *Suffetes*; the Venetian Councils encroached on the Doge.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 223.

suffice (su-fis'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sufficed*, ppr. *sufficing*. [Early mod. E. also *suffise*; < ME. *sufficen, suffisen*, < OF. *suffis-*, stem of *suffire*, < *L. sufficere*, put under or into, substitute for, substitute, supply, intr. be sufficient, suffice, < *sub*, under, + *facere*, make, do.] I. *trans.* 1. To be sufficient for.

The leed condite conteyneth this measure:
XII C pounde of metal shal suffice
A thousand feet in lengthe of pipes sure.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

2. To satisfy; content; be equal to the wants or demands of.

Parentes . . . being sufficed that their children can one-ly speke latine properly, or make verses with out mater or sentence, they from thens forth do suffice them to live in idleness.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 13.
Let it suffice thee; speak no more unto me of this matter.

Deut. III. 26.

By farre they'd rather eat
At their owne houses, wher their carnall sense
May be suffic'd.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Then Jove ask'd Juno: "If at length she had suffic'd her spleen,
Achilles being won to arms?" Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 316.

3. To afford in sufficient amount; supply adequately.

When they came ther they sawe a faire cite,
As full a pepill as it cowde suffice.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1150.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail.
Dryden, Iliad, I. 653.

II. intrans. To be enough or sufficient; be equal to the end proposed; be adequate.

What neded it thanne a newe lawe to blygyne,
Sith the fyrst sufficeth to sauoun and to blisse?

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 31.

Suffice that I have done my dew in place.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 56.

My designs
Are not yet ripe; suffice it that ere long
I shall employ your loves.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.

No matter for the sword, her word suffic'd
To spike the coward through and through.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 312.

sufficiency (su-fish'ens), *n.* [= *F. suffisance* = *Sp. suficiencia* = *Pg. suficiencia* = *It. sufficienza*, < *LL. sufficientia, sufficiencia, sufficiency*, < *L. sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisance*, the older form.] Same as *sufficiency*.

sufficiency (su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *sufficiency* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being sufficient; adequacy.

Some of ye cheefe of ye company, percelveing ye mariners to feare ye sufficiencia of ye ships, as appeared by their mutterings, they entred into serious consultation with ye mr.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 76.

His sufficiency is such that he bestows and possesses,
his plenty being unexhausted.

Boyle.

We know the satisfactoriness of justice, the sufficiency
of truth.

Em-ran, Success.

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; efficiency.

Hee [Sir Humphrey Gilbert] hath worthily beene constituted a coronell and generall in places requisite, and hath with sufficiencie discharged the same, both in this Realme and in forreigne Nations.

Gascoigne, in Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.]

A substitute of most allowed sufficiency.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 224.

We shall find two differing kinds of sufficiency in managing of business. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

3. Adequate substance or means; enough; abundance; competence; especially, supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

An elegant sufficiency, content.

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books.

Thomson, Spring, I. 1159.

He [Philip] had money in sufficiency, his own horses and equipage, and free quarters in his father's house.

Thackeray, Philip, v.

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance.

Sir W. Temple.

sufficient (su-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. suffisant* = *Sp. suficiente* = *Pg. suficiente* = *It. sufficiente*, < *L. sufficient* (*-t-*), ppr. of *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisant*, the older form.] I. *a.* 1. Sufficing; equal to the end proposed; as much as is or may be necessary; adequate; enough.

I sawe it in at a backe dore, and as it is sayd the same stable or vought is sufficient to receyue a M. homes.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Mat. vi. 34.

My grace is sufficient for thee.

2 Cor. xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent; capable.

Also, ther schul be foure sufficient men for to kepe the catel wel and sufficiently.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Who is sufficient for these things?

2 Cor. II. 16.

Pray you, let Casalo be received again. . . .

You'll never meet a more sufficient man.

Shak., Othello, III. 4. 91.

Nay, they are esteemed the more learned, and sufficient for this, by the many.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

3. Having a competence; well-to-do.

His [John Selden's] father . . . was a sufficient pebletan, and delighted much in music.

Wood, Athens Oxon., II. 179.

He [George Fox] descended of honest and sufficient parents, who endeavoured to bring him up, as they did the rest of their children, in the way and worship of the nation.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content.

Thou art the most sufficient (I'll say for thee),

Not to believe a thing.

Beau. and Fl.

Sufficient condition, evidence, reason. See the nouns. — *Syn.* 1. Ample, abundant, satisfactory, full. — 1 and 2. Competent, Enough, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* That which is sufficient; enough; a sufficiency.

One man's sufficient is more available than ten thousands multitude.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 462. (Davies.)

sufficiently (su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [*< sufficiunt + -ly*. Cf. *suffisantly*, the older form.] 1. To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose or gives satisfaction; adequately.

He left them sufficiently provided, and conceived they would have been well governed.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

2. To a considerable degree; as, he went away sufficiently discontented. [Colloq.]

sufficingly (su-fi'sing-li), *adv.* In a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.

sufficingness (su-fi'sing-nes), *n.* The quality of sufficing. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 323.

suffisance (suf'i-zans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suffisance*; < ME. *suffisaunce*, < OF. *suffisance, suffisaunce*, < LL. *sufficientia, sufficiencia*: see *sufficiency*.] Sufficiency; satisfaction.

No man is wretched but himself hit wene,

And he that hath himself hath suffisance.

Chaucer, Fortune, I. 28.

Be payed with litle, content with suffisance.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

suffisanti, *a.* [ME. *suffisant, suffisaunt*, < OF. *suffisant, suffisaunt*, < L. *sufficient* (*-t-*), sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Sufficient; capable; able.

He was lyk a knyght.

And suffisaunt of persone and of might.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1067.

suffisantly, *adv.* [ME. *suffisantly*; < *suffisant + -ly*.] Sufficiently. Chaucer, Prol. to Astrolabe.

suffix (su-fiks'), *v. t.* [*< L. suffixus, subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere, subfigere*, fasten below, fasten or fix on, < *sub*, under, below, + *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] To attach at the end: specifically used of adding or annexing a letter or syllable, a suffix.

suffix (suf'iks), *n.* [= *F. suffixe* = *Sp. sufijo* = *Pg. suffixo* = *It. suffisso* = *G. suffix*, < NL. *suffixum*, a suffix, neut. of *L. suffixus, subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere, subfigere*, fasten or fix on: see *suffix*, *v.* Cf. *affix*, *prefix*, *postfix*.] 1. In gram., a letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word or to a verbal root or stem; a formative element, consisting of one or more letters, added to a primitive word to make a derivative; a postfix; a terminal formative, as the *-th* of *length*, the *-d* of *loved*, the *-ly* of *godly*, the *-ly* of *badly*, etc.—2. In math., an index written after and under a letter, as x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 .

suffixal (suf'ik-sal), *a.* [*< suffix + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a suffix; of the nature of a suffix. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 272; Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 29.

suffixion (suf'ik-shon), *n.* [*< suffix + -ion*.] The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

sufflaminat (su-flam'i-nät), *v. t.* [*< L. sufflaminatus*, pp. of *sufflaminare*, hold back by a clog, check, < *sufflāmen*, a clog, brake, shoe, drag-chain to check the motion of a wheel; perhaps for **sufflacmen*, < *sub*, under, + *flac-* in *flaccus, *flācus*, hanging down; or for **suffragmen*, < *sub*, under, + *frag-* in *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break (cf. *brake* as related to *break*): see *suffrage*.] To retard the motion of, as a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving; stop; impede.

God could anywhere sufflamine and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.

Barrow, Sermon on the Gunpowder Plot.

sufflate (su-flät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sufflated*, ppr. *sufflating*. [*< L. sufflatus*, pp. of *sufflare, subflare* (> *It. sofflare* = *Sp. soplar* = *Pg. soprar* = *F. souffler*), blow up from below, inflate, < *sub*, under, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*, *flatus*.] To blow up; inflate; also, to inspire. [Rare.]

An inflam'd zeal-burning mind

Sufflated by the Holy Wind.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, III.

sufflation (su-flät'-shon), *n.* [*< L. sufflatio(n)-*, a blowing or puffing up, < *sufflare*, blow up: see *sufflate*.] The act of blowing up or inflating. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

suffuse (su-flü'), *n.* In her., a clarion.

suffocate (suf'ô-kät'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffocated*, ppr. *suffocating*. [*< L. suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare* (> *It. soffogare, soffocare* = *Pg. soffocar* = *Sp. soffocar* = *F. suffoquer*), choke, stifle, < *sub*, under, + *faux* (*fauc-*), the upper part of the throat, the pharynx: see *fauces*.] I. *trans.* 1. To kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the lungs or analogous organs, as gills.

Either his [Judas's] grief suffocated him, or his guilt made him hang himself; for the words will signifie either.

Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.

2. To impede respiration in; compress so as to prevent respiration.

And let not hemph his wind-pipe suffocate.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 6. 45.

3. To stifle; smother; extinguish: as, to suffocate fire or live coals.

So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind that it not only was not suffocated beneath the weight of fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass with its own heat and radiance.

Macaulay.

—*Syn.* 1. *Stifle, Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

II. intrans. To become choked, stifled, or smothered: as, we are suffocating in this close room.

suffocate (suf'ô-kät'), *a.* [*< L. suffocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Suffocated; choked.

This chaos, when degree is suffocate,

Follows the choking. Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 125.

suffocating (suf'ô-kä-ting), *p. a.* Choking; stifling.

The suffocating sense of woe.

Byron, Prometheus.

suffocatingly (suf'ô-kä-ting-li), *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate.

suffocation (suf'ô-kä-shon), *n.* [*< F. suffocation* = *Sp. suffocación* = *Pg. suffocação* = *It. soffocazione*, < *L. suffocatio(n)-*, a choking, stifling, < *suffocare*, choke, stifle: see *suffocate*.] 1. The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.

Death by asphyxia is a common mode of accomplishing homicide, as by suffocation, hanging, strangulation.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 780.

2. The condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

It was a miracle to 'scape suffocation.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 119.

suffocative (suf'ô-kä-tiv), *a.* [*< suffocate + -ive*.] Tending or able to choke or stifle. Arbutnot, Air.

suffocation (su-fosh'qn), *n.* [*L. suffocatio* (*n.*), a digging under, an undermining, < *suffodire*, pp. *suffossus*, pierce underneath, bore through, < *sub*, under, + *fodire*, dig: see *fodient*, *fossil*.] A digging under; an undermining.

Those *suffocations* of walls, those powder-trains.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

suffragan (suf'ra-gan), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. suffragan*, < *OF. suffragan*, var. of *suffragant*, in part prob. < *ML. suffraganeus*, *suffraganeus*, assisting, applied esp. to a bishop, < *L. suffragari*, assist: see *suffragant*.] *I. a.* Assisting; assistant; of or pertaining to a suffragan: as, a *suffragan* bishop; a *suffragan* see. In ecclesiastical usage every bishop of a province is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop. See *suffragan bishop*, under *bishop*.

The election of archbishops had . . . been a continual subject of dispute between the *suffragan* bishops and the Augustine monks.
Goldsmith, *Hist. Eng.*, xiv.

II. n. 1. An auxiliary bishop, especially one with no right of ordinary jurisdiction; in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular part of his diocese, like the ancient chorepiscopus (which see).

In the time of the Christians it was the seat of a *suffragan*: now hardly a village.
Sandys, *Travels*, p. 157.

2. A title of every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior. = *syn. Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. See *coadjutor*.

suffraganahip (suf'ra-gan-ship), *n.* [*L. suffragan* + *-ship*.] The position of suffragan.

suffragant (suf'ra-gant), *a.* and *n.* [*F. suffragant* = *Pr. suffragant* = *It. suffragante*, < *L. suffragan* (*t.*), ppr. of *suffragari*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffragate*, *suffrage*, *v.* Cf. *suffragan*.] *I. a.* Assisting.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head everywhere, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 175. (*Latham*.)

II. n. 1. An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with another.

More friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women than enemies to their beauty.
Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 118.

2. A suffragan bishop; a suffragan. *Coigrave*.

suffragat (suf'ra-gat), *v. t.* [*L. suffragatus*, pp. of *suffragari* (> *It. suffragare* = *Pg. suffragare* = *Sp. suffragar*), vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffrage*, *v.*] To act as suffragant, aid, or subsidiary; be assistant

Our poets hither for adoption come,
As nations sued to be made free of Rome;
Not in the *suffragating* tribes to stand,
But in your utmost, last, provincial band.
Dryden, *Procl. to University of Oxford* (1681 ?), l. 81.

It cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered.
Sir M. Hale, *Origin of Mankind*, p. 291.

suffragator (suf'ra-gä-tor), *n.* [*L. suffragator*, < *suffragari*, support by one's vote: see *suffragate*.] One who assists or favors.

The synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.
Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher, p. 67.

suffrage (suf'räj), *n.* [*F. suffrage* = *Sp. sufragio* = *Pg. It. sufragio*, < *L. suffragium*, a voting-tablet, a ballot, a vote, the right of voting, a decision, judgment, esp. a favorable decision, approbation; prob. connected with *suffrago*, hock-bone, also a shoot or spray, and orig., it is conjectured, a broken piece, as a potsherd, used in voting (cf. *ostracism*, a kind of voting so called from the use of shells or potsherds); < *suffringere* (pp. *suffractus*), break below, break up, < *sub*, under, + *frangere* (> *frag*), break: see *fraction*, *break*. Cf. *naufrage*, *saxifrage*.] 1. A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person to occupy an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion on some doubtful question; consent; assent; approval.

There doe they give their *suffrages* and voyces for the election of the Magistrates.
Coryat, *Cruities*, l. 258.

We bow to beg your *suffrage* and kind ear.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, Procl.

I know, if it were put to the question of theirs and mine, the worse would find more *suffrages*.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, To the Reader.

2. The political right or act of voting; the exercise of the voting power in political affairs; especially, the right, under a representative government, of participating, directly or indirectly, in the choice of public officers and in the

adoption or rejection of fundamental laws: usually with the definite article.

The *suffrage* was not yet regarded as a right incident to manhood, and could be extended only according to the judgment of those who were found in possession of it.
Barcroft, *Hist. Const.*, II. 118.

3. Testimony; attestation; witness.

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine.
South.

4. *Eccles.*, an intercessory prayer or petition.

The *suffrages* of all the saints.
Longfellow.

In *liturgies*: (a) Short petitions, especially those in the *litany*, the lesser *litany* or preces at morning and evening prayer, etc.

And then shall be said the *litany*; save only that after this place: That . . . etc., the proper *suffrage* shall be, etc.
Book of Common Prayer, *Consecr. of Bishops*.

(b) The prayers of the people in response to and as distinguished from the versicles or prayers said in *litanies* by the clergyman.

5t. Aid; assistance; relief.

Charms for every disease, and sovereign *suffrages* for every sore.
W. Patten (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, III. 71).

Female suffrage, the political right of women to vote. It is either full (Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Commonwealth of Australia (for federal Parliament), New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Finland, Norway (1907, for those women who previously had the municipal suffrage)), or limited to a special class or to a special object (or both), such as school suffrage (Kentucky, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Nebraska, Ontario, etc.) and municipal suffrage. Limited female suffrage is widely extended, the restrictions differing in different communities.—**Manhood suffrage**, a phrase denoting suffrage granted to all male citizens who are of age, and are not physically or morally incapacitated for its exercise; universal suffrage.—**Universal suffrage**, a loose phrase, commonly meaning suffrage (of adult males) restricted only by non-citizenship, minority, criminal character, or bankruptcy; manhood suffrage.

suffrage (suf'räj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffraged*, ppr. *suffraging*. [*OF. suffragare*, < *L. suffragari*, *LL. also suffragare*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, favor, assist, < *suffragium*, a vote: see *suffrage*, *n.* Cf. *suffragant*, *suffragan*.] To vote for; elect. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii. [*Rare*.]

suffragines, *n.* Plural of *suffrago*.

suffraginot (su-fraj'i-nus), *a.* [*L. suffraginotus*, diseased in the hock, < *suffrago* (*-in-*), hock: see *suffrago*.] Of or pertaining to the suffrago, especially of the horse.

The hough or *suffraginotus* flexure behind.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 1.

suffragist (suf'rä-jist), *n.* [*< suffrage* + *-ist*.] 1. One who possesses or exercises the right of suffrage; a voter.—2. One holding certain opinions concerning the right of suffrage, as about its extension: as, a woman-suffragist.

suffrago (su-frä'gō), *n.*; pl. *suffragines* (-frä'j-i-nēz). [*L.*: see *suffrage*.] 1. The hock, or so-called knee, of a horse's hind leg, whose convexity is backward, and which corresponds to the human heel; the tibiotarsal articulation. See *outs under hock* and *Perissodactyla*.—2. In *ornith.*, the heel proper, sometimes called the knee; the mediotarsal articulation, whose convexity is backward, at the top of the shank, where the feathers of most birds stop.

suffrutescent (suf-rō'tes-ent), *a.* [*< sub-* + *frutescent*.] In bot., only slightly or obscurely woody; a little woody at the base.

suffrutex (suf'rō'teks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. sub*, under, + *frutex*, a shrub, a bush: see *frutex*.] 1. In bot., an undershrub, or very small shrub; a low plant with decidedly woody stems, as the trailing arbutus, American wintergreen, etc.—2. A plant with a permanent woody base, but with a herbaceous annual growth above, as the garden-sage, thyme, etc. [*Rare*, *Eng.*]

suffruticose (su-frō'ti-kōs), *a.* [*< suffrutex* (*-ic-*) + *-ose*; or < *sub* + *fruticose*.] In bot., having the character of a suffrutex; small with woody stems, or having the stems woody at the base and herbaceous above; somewhat shrubby: noting a plant or a stem.

suffruticous (su-frō'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *suffruticose*.

suffruticulose (suf-rō'tik-ū-lōs), *a.* [*< sub-* + *fruticulose*.] In bot., slightly fruticulose, as some lichens.

suffruted (su-ful'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, gradually changing to another color.—**Suffruted pupil**, the central spot of an ocellus when it is formed by two colors shading off into each other.

suffumigate (su-fū'mi-gät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffumigated*, ppr. *suffumigating*. [*< L. suffumigatus*, pp. of *suffumigare*, *suffumigare* (> *It. suffumigare*, *suffumicare*), smoke from below, < *sub*, under, + *fumigare*, smoke: see *fumigate*.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.

suffumigation (su-fū-mi-gä'shon), *n.* [*Also subfumigation*; < *ME. subfumigacioun*, < *OF. (and F.) suffumigation* = *Sp. suffumigación* = *Pg. suffumigação* = *It. suffumicazione*, < *LL. suffumigatio* (*n.*), *suffumigatio* (*n.*), a smoking from below: see *suffumigate*.] 1. The act of fumigating, literally from below; fumigation.

Take your meats in the hottie time of Summer in cold places, but in the Winter let there be a bright fire, and take it in hottie places, your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with *suffumigations*.
Labee's Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

2. The act of burning perfumes: one of the ceremonies in incantation.

Sorceresses
That usen exorcisaciouns
And eke *suffumigaciouns*.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1264.

A simple *suffumigation*, . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour.
Spot, *Antiquary*, xxii.

3. A fume; especially, a preparation used in fumigating.

As the *suffumigations* of the oppressed stomach surge up and cause the headache.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 204.

Another plebeian knave
Of the same brotherhood (he loved them ever)
Was actively preparing 'neath his nose
Such a *suffumigation* as, once fired,
Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.
Browning, *Paracelsus*.

suffumigat (su-fū'mij), *n.* [*ML. suffumigium*, < *L. suffumigare*, smoke from below: see *suffumigate*.] A medicinal fume.

suffuse (su-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffused*, ppr. *suffusing*. [*< L. suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, pour below or underneath, or upon, overspread, < *sub*, under, + *fundere*, pour out, spread out: see *fuse*.] 1. To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; fill or cover, as with something fluid: as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies.
Hers was a face *suffused* with the fine essence of beauty.
Pope.
T. Winthrop, *Cecil Dreeme*, xv.

Alpine meadows soft-suffused
With rain.
M. Arnold, *Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse*.

suffusion (su-fū'zhon), *n.* [= *F. suffusion* = *Sp. sufusión* = *Pg. sufusão* = *It. suffusione*, < *L. suffusio* (*n.*), a pouring out or over, a spreading: see *suffuse*.] 1. The act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or a color; also, the state of being suffused or overspread.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color.
Ray.

2. That which is suffused or spread over, as an extravasation of blood.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd.
Milton, *P. L.*, III. 26.

3. In *entom.*, a peculiar variegation, observed especially in *Lepidoptera*, in which the colors appear to be blended or run together. It is most common in northern or alpine forms of species which are found with normal colors in warmer regions.

suffusive (su-fū'siv), *a.* [*< suffuse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to suffusion; overspreading. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xvi.

sufi (sō'fi), *n.* [*Also soofee, sofi*, etc.; = *F. soufi*; = *Hind. Pers. Turk. sufi*, < *Ar. sufi*, a Moslem mystic; either lit. 'wise,' < *Gr. σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*), or, according to some, < *suf*, wool, the *sufis* (dervishes, fakirs) being obliged to wear garments of wool, and not of silk.] 1. A Mohammedan mystic who believes (1) that God alone exists, and that all visible and invisible beings are mere emanations from him; (2) that, as God is the real author of all acts of mankind, man is not a free agent, and there can be no real difference between good and evil; (3) that, as the soul existed before the body, and is confined within the latter as in a cage, death should be the chief object of desire, for only then does the soul return to the bosom of the divinity; and (4) that religions are matters of indifference, though some are more advantageous than others (as, for instance, Mohammedanism), and that sufism is the only true philosophy.

The principal occupation of the *Sufi* whilst in the body is meditation on the . . . unity of God, the remembrance of God's names, . . . and the progressive advancement in the . . . journey of life, so as to attain unification with God.
Hughes, *Dict. of Islam*, p. 609.

2. Same as *sophi*.
If Pharaoh's Title had befall'n to thee (Solomon),
If the Medes Myter bowed at thy knee,
Wert thou a *Sophy*.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Magnificence.
sufic (sō'fik), *a.* [*< sufi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sufism.

There are frequent *Sufic* allegories, just as in the *Makhzan*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 522.
sufism, sofism (sô'fizm, sô'fizm), *n.* [Also *sufism*; < *sufi* + *-ism*.] The mystical system of the sufis.

The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes, and in accordance with which the poems of Hâfiz are allegorically interpreted. is called *Sufism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

sufistic (sô'fistik), *a.* [Also *sufistic*; < *sufi* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *sufic*.

The point of view indicated by the *Sufistic* system of philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

sug (sug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An unidentified parasite of the trout, probably an epizootic crustacean. Also called *trout-louse*.

Many of them (trout) have sticking on them *Sugs*, or Trout-lice, which is a kind of Worm. In shape like a Glove, or Pin with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *I. Walton, Complete Angler*, p. 91.

sug- See *sub-*.

Sugantia (sû-gan'shi-â), *n. pl.* A variant of *Sugentia*.

sugar (shûg'âr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suger*; < ME. *suger*, *sugor*, *sugre*, *suore*, < OF. *suore*, F. *sucre* = Pr. *sucre* = Sp. *azúcar* = Pg. *assucar* (with Ar. article *al*) = It. *zucchero* = D. *suiker* = MLG. *sucker* = OHG. *zucura*, MHG. *zucker*, *zucker*, G. *zucker* = Icel. *sykr* = Sw. *socker* = Dan. *sukker* = Bulg. *sakarû* = Serv. *čakara*, *sakara*, *čukar* = Bohem. *cukr* = Little Russ. *cukor*, *cukur* = Russ. *sakharû* = Pol. *cukier* = Hung. *sukur* (Slavic, etc., partly after G.). < ML. *succarum*, *succarium*, *sucarum*, also *succarium*, *succora*, *suocara*, also *suctura*, etc., altered forms, in part appar. simulating L. *succus*, *suosus*, juice (see *suck*).] of *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, < Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρον*, < Ar. *sakkar*, *sokkar*, *sukkar*, with the article *as-sakkar*, < Pers. *shakar* = Hind. *shakkar*, < Prakrit *sakkarâ*, sugar, < Skt. *çarkarâ*, candied sugar, orig. grit, gravel; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard, L. *calculus*, a pebble (see *calculus*).]

1. The general name of certain chemical compounds belonging to the group of carbohydrates. They are soluble in water and have a more or less sweet taste. The most important sugars found in nature belong to the classes known as *pentoses* and *hexoses*. See these in the supplement.

2. A sweet crystalline substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, and of the sugar-beet, but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, maize, sorghum, birch, and parsnip. The process of manufacturing cane-sugar generally begins with extracting the juice of the canes, either by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill (see *sugar-mill*), or by the use of rasps or "defibrators" reducing the canes to pulp and expressing the juice by subjecting the pulp to the action of powerful presses. Maceration of the canes in steam or water, as a preparation for extraction of the juice, is also practised to some extent. Another method, now coming extensively into use, is that of diffusion, in which the canes or beets are cut in small pieces, and the sugar is extracted by repeated washings with hot water. (Compare *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *osmose*.) The extraction of the juice by the crushing and expressing action of rollers in sugar-mills is, however, still more extensively practised than any other method. The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers, and defecated by adding to it while heated below the boiling-point either milk of lime, lime-water, bisulphite of lime, lime followed by sulphur dioxide, sulphur dioxide followed by lime, alkaline earths, sulphur compounds, or chlorine compounds, milk of lime being more generally used than any of the other substances named. (Compare *defecator*.) The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime-water is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum. When duly concentrated the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes; it is then put into hogsheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drains off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw sugar*, or *muscovado*. Sometimes the molasses is immediately separated from the sugar by centrifugal force. The raw sugar is further purified by solution in water and filtration, first through cotton bags, then through layers of animal charcoal, boiling down under diminished pressure, and crystallization. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump-sugar*, *loaf-sugar*, *refined sugar*, etc., according to the different degrees of purification and the form in which it is placed on the market. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is carried on to a very considerable extent in France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United States. The sugar is mostly extracted from the roots by diffusion, and the subsequent defecation and concentration are carried out in a manner entirely analogous to that described for these operations in the manufacture of cane-sugar. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple, *Acer saccharum*. (See cut under *Acer*.) From the West Indies, Louisiana, Brazil, Java, etc., come the chief supplies of cane-sugar; the sugar used on the continent of Europe is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was trans-

planted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. For the chemical properties of pure cane-sugar, see *saccharose*, 2.

This Manna is clept Bred of Aungeles; and it is a white thing, that is fulle swete and righte delicyous, and more swete than Hony or *Sugre*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 152.

When shall we have any good *sugar* come over? The wars in Barbary make *sugar* at such an excessive rate, you pay sweetly now, I warrant, sir, do you not?

Decker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

3. Something that resembles sugar in any of its properties.—4. Figuratively, sweet, honeyed, or soothing words; flattery employed to disguise something distasteful.—*Bastard, beet-root, black, centrifugal sugar*. See the qualifying words.—*Brown sugar*, common dark muscovado sugar.—*Coffee-crushed sugar*, a commercial name for crushed sugar in which the lumps are of convenient size for table use in sweetening coffee and tea.—*Confectioners' sugar*, a highly refined sugar pulverized to an impalpable powder, used by confectioners for various purposes.—*Crushed sugar*, a commercial name for loaf-sugar broken into irregular lumps.—*Cut sugar*, a commercial name for loaf-sugar cut into prismatic form, generally cubes.—*Diabetic sugar*. See *diabetic*.—*Ergot-sugar*, a sugar obtained from ergot. Its crystals are transparent rhombic prisms. It is soluble in both water and alcohol, and the solution is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation.—*Gelatin sugar*. Same as *glyceoll*.—*Granulated sugar*. (a) A sugar which, by stirring during the crystallization of the concentrated syrup, is formed into small disintegrated crystals or grains, instead of compacting into a crystalline cake or mass as in loaf-sugar. (b) The coarse grains or dust of refined sugar formed during the operations of crushing or cutting loaf-sugar, and separated from the lumps by screening.—*Inverted sugar*. Same as *invert-sugar*.—*Liquid sugar*, a name sometimes given to uncrystallizable glucose; this substance, however, is capable of solidifying into an amorphous mass.—*Malado sugar*, sugar conglomerated into a sticky mass, the crystalline form of the sugar being masked by the presence of a quantity of highly concentrated invert-sugar which cements the crystals together: distinguished from *muscovado sugar*, in which the sugar has a distinctly crystalline form—the small crystals, however, being more or less colored by invert-sugar and adhering impurities.—*Maple sugar*. See *maple*.—*Pulverized sugar*, a commercial name for refined sugar ground to a fineness intermediate between that of granulated sugar and confectioners' sugar.—*Rotatory power of sugar*. See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—*Starch-sugar*. Same as *glucose*.—*Sugar of acorns*, *quercite*.—*Sugar of Barbary*, the finest sugar, which was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established. (*Nares*.)

Ah sweet, honey, Barbary sugar, sweet master.

Marston, What you Will, II. 3.

Sugar of lead. See *lead*.—**Sugar of milk, lactose**. **sugar** (shûg'âr), *v.* [*ME. sugren*, < OF. *sucrer*, sugar; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To season, cover, sprinkle, mix, or impregnate with sugar.—2. Figuratively, to cover as with sugar; sweeten; disguise so as to render acceptable what is otherwise distasteful.

We are off to blame in this—
 And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
 The devil himself. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 1. 48.

II. intrans. 1. To sweeten something, as tea, with sugar. [*Rare*.]

He *sugared*, and creamed, and drank, and spoke not.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xixvi. (*Davies*.)

2. To make (maple) sugar. [*U. S. and Canada*.]—To *sugar off*, in *maple-sugar manuf.*, to pour the syrup into molds to granulate, when sufficiently boiled down. The *sugaring off* is the last process, and is usually attended with some sort of frolic in the sugar-camp. [*U. S. and Canada*.]

sugar-apple (shûg'âr-ap'1), *n.* See *Rollinia*.

sugar-baker (shûg'âr-bâ'kér), *n.* One who refines sugar.

You know her mother was a Welsh milliner, and her father a *sugar-baker* at Bristol.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

sugar-bean (shûg'âr-bên), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* (see *bean*), cultivated particularly in Jamaica. The species is probably a native of tropical America, but is widely diffused in cultivation.

sugar-beet (shûg'âr-bêt), *n.* See *beet*.

sugarberry (shûg'âr-ber'1), *n.*; *pl. sugarberries* (—iz). Same as *hackberry*, 2.

sugar-bird (shûg'âr-bêrd), *n.* 1. Any bird of the family *Certhiidae*, as the Bahaman honey-creeper, *Certhiola bahamensis*: so called from its habit of sucking the sweets of flowers. See cut under *Certhiidae*.—2. A honey-eater or honey-sucker; one of various tenuous birds of the Old World which suck the sweets of flowers. See *Nectariniidae*, *Meliphagidae*.—3. A translation of the Indian name of the American evening grosbeak or hawfinch, *Coccothraustes* or *Hesperiphona vespertina*, which is specially fond of maple sugar. [*Local, U. S.*]

sugar-bush (shûg'âr-bûsh), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-orchard*.—2. See *Protea*.

sugar-camp (shûg'âr-kamp), *n.* A place in or near a maple forest or orchard where the sap

from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar. [*U. S. and Canada*.]

sugar-candian (shûg'âr-kan'di-an), *n.* Sugar-candy.

If nor a dram of treacle sovereign,
 Or aqua-vite, or *sugar-candian*,
 Nor kitchen cordials can it remedy,
 Certes his time is come.

Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iv. 30.

sugar-candy (shûg'âr-kan'di), *n.* Sugar clarified and concentered or crystallized. Compare *candy*.

sugar-cane (shûg'âr-kân), *n.* A saccharine grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, the original source of manufactured sugar, and still the source of most of the supply.

The sugar-cane is a stout perennial with the habit of Indian corn and sorghum, growing from 6 to 20 feet high; the leaves are broad and flat, 3 feet or more long; the joints of the stalk are about 3 inches long near the foot, becoming longer upwardly, at length producing a very long joint called the "arrow," which bears a large panicle. Sugar-cane is propagated almost wholly by cuttings, the power to perfect seed being nearly lost through cultivation. Seedlings, however, have recently

been observed in Barbados. The first growth from the cuttings is called *plant-cane*. The succeeding years the root sends up ratoons, which form the crop for one, two, or sometimes more years, its value decreasing from exhaustion of the soil. The cane requires a rich moist soil, preferring the vicinity of the sea. The plant is not known in a wild state, but is supposed to have originated in southern Asia, perhaps in Cochinchina or Bengal. Its cultivation in those regions began very early, and now extends throughout the tropics, the stalk being chewed where not otherwise used. It is grown in the United States in several southern States, but only in Louisiana in sufficient amount for the export of sugar.—*African*

sugar-cane, an African variety of the common sorghum, called *imphoe*.—**Chinese sugar-cane**. Same as *sorghum*.—**Sugar-cane beetle**, a scarab beetle, *Ligyrus rugiceps*, which damages sugar-cane in Louisiana by boring into the canes in the early spring and gnawing off the buds. It also damages sorghum and corn in the southern United States.—**Sugar-cane borer**, the larva of a crambid moth, *Diatraea saccharalis*, which bores sugar-cane in the southern United States, the West Indies, and elsewhere.

sugar-coated (shûg'âr-ko'ted), *a.* Coated with sugar: as, a *sugar-coated pill*; hence, made palatable, in any sense. **sugared** (shûg'âr-d), *p. a.* Sweet; alluring; honeyed: formerly much used in poetry to express anything unusually attractive: as, *sugared conceits*.

This messenger connyng and gentile was,
 Off his mouth issued *sugred* swete language.
Rom. 7 Portenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6029.

A *sugared kiss*
 In sport I sucked, while she asleep did lie.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 539).

sugar-grass (shûg'âr-grâs), *n.* 1. The common sorghum, particularly its Chinese variety.—2. The grass *Eulalia fulva* (*Pollinia fulva* of Benth.). [*Australia*.]

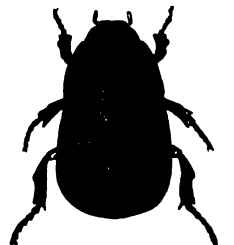
sugar-gum (shûg'âr-gum), *n.* An Australian gum-tree, *Eucalyptus corynocalyx*, which grows 120 feet high, and affords a durable timber, used for railroad-ties, posts, etc. The foliage is sweetish, and, unlike that of most eucalypts, attracts cattle and sheep.

sugar-house (shûg'âr-hous), *n.* A manufacturing establishment in which saccharine juices are extracted from cane, etc., and treated to make raw sugar. In some such establishments the process of refining is carried further; but they are more properly called *refineries*.—**Sugar-house molasses**, a very dark and concentrated low-grade molasses containing much caramel, formerly largely produced at sugar-houses (whence the name), but now, under improved methods of manufacture, much reduced in quantity, and little used except in the manufacture of some proprietary medicines and in some chemical industries.

sugar-huckleberry (shûg'âr-huk'1-ber-i), *n.* See *huckleberry*.



Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).
 a, part of the inflorescence; b, a spikelet.



Sugar-cane Beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*), nearly twice natural size.

sugariness (shùg'ār-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

A . . . flavor, not wholly unpleasant, nor unwholesome, to palates cloyed with the *sugariness* of tamed and cultivated fruit.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

sugaring (shùg'ār-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sugar*, *v.*] 1. The act of sweetening with sugar.—2. The sugar used for sweetening.—3. The process of making sugar.

sugar-kettle (shùg'ār-ket'l), *n.* A kettle used for boiling down saccharine juice.

sugarless (shùg'ār-less), *a.* [*sugar* + *-less*.] Free from sugar.

sugar-loaf (shùg'ār-lōf), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. sugor-loff*, **sugrelof*; < *sugar* + *loaf*.] 1. *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar. Hence—2. A hat of a conical shape.

I pray you that ye woll vouchesaff to send me an other *sugor lof*, for my old is do; and also that ye well do make a gyrdill for your dowgter, for she hath nede therof.
Paston Letters, 1. 236.

3. A high conical hill: a common local name.

II. a. Having the form of a sugar-loaf; having a high conical form: as, a *sugar-loaf* hat.—*Sugar-loaf* tool, in *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end of soft iron shaped like a sugar-loaf, used to smooth the surfaces of shields.

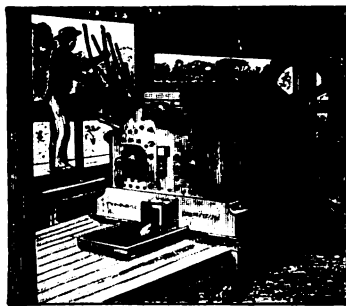
sugar-louse (shùg'ār-lous), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-mite*.—2. A springtail, *Lepisma saccharina*. See cut under *silverfish*.

sugar-maple (shùg'ār-mā'pl), *n.* See *maple*¹ and *Acer* (with cut).

sugar-meat (shùg'ār-mēt), *n.* Same as *sweet-meat*.

Then . . . came another "most sumptuous banquet of *sugar-meates* for the men-at-arms and the ladies," after which, it being now midnight, the Lord of Leicester bade the whole company good rest.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 17.

sugar-mill (shùg'ār-mil), *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three parallel heavy rollers, placed hori-



Sugar-mill at work.

zontally one above and between the other two. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice is expressed from them.

sugar-millet (shùg'ār-mil'et), *n.* The common sorghum.

sugar-mite (shùg'ār-mit), *n.* A mite of the family *Tyroglyphidae*, *Tyroglyphus* or *Glyciphagus sacchari*, or some other species of the restricted genus *Glyciphagus*, infesting sugar. These mites abound in some samples of unrefined sugar, and are supposed to cause grocers' itch. Also *sugar-louse*.

sugar-mold (shùg'ār-möld), *n.* A conical mold in which sugar-loaves are formed in the process of refining.

sugar-nippers (shùg'ār-nip'ēr), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps. It is made like shears with a spring-back, but the blades are edged and are directly opposite each other. 2. Same as *sugar-tongs*.

sugar-orchard (shùg'ār-ōr'chārd), *n.* A collection or small plantation of sugar-maples. Also called *sugar-bush*. [American.]

sugar-packer (shùg'ār-pak'ēr), *n.* A machine for packing sugar into barrels.

sugar-pan (shùg'ār-pan), *n.* An open or closed vessel for concentrating syrups of sugar. See also *vacuum-pan*.—*Sugar-pan lifter*, a form of crane especially designed for lifting sugar-pans from the furnaces.

sugar-pea (shùg'ār-pē), *n.* See *peal*, 1.

sugar-pine (shùg'ār-pīn), *n.* See *pīne*¹.

sugar-plate (shùg'ār-plāt), *n.* Sweetmeats.
Puttenham.

sugar-planter (shùg'ār-plan'tēr), *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

sugar-plum (shùg'ār-plum), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar and various flavoring and coloring ingredients into a round shape, or into the shape of flattened balls or disks; a bon-

bon; hence, something particularly pleasing, as a bit of flattery.

If the child must have grapes or *sugar-plums* when he has a mind to them.
Locke, Education, § 20.

"His Grace is very condescending," said Mrs. Glass, her seal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this *sugar plum*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

sugar-press (shùg'ār-pres), *n.* A press for extracting the juice of sugar-cane or effecting the drainage of molasses from sugar.

In the Ilande of Hispana or Hispaniola were erected 28 *sugar presses*, to presse ye sugre which groweth plentifully in certaine canes or reedes of the same country.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

sugar-refiner (shùg'ār-rē-fi'nēr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

sugar-refinery (shùg'ār-rē-fi'nēr-i), *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house in which sugar is not only made from the raw syrup, but is also refined.

sugar-refining (shùg'ār-rē-fi'ning), *n.* The act or process of refining sugar.

sugar-sop (shùg'ār-sop), *n.* A sugar-plum.

Dandle her upon my knee, and give her *sugar-sops*.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, II. 2.

Half our gettings
Must run in *sugar-sops* and nurses' wages now.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, II. 2.

sugar-squirrel (shùg'ār-skur'el), *n.* The sciurine petaurist, *Belidius sciureus*, or another member of the same genus. See *Belidius*. These little marsupials closely resemble true flying-squirrels (as of the genus *Sciuropterus*, figured under *flying-squirrels*), but are near relatives of the opossum-mice, figured under *Aerobates*.

sugar-syrup (shùg'ār-sir'up), *n.* 1. The raw juice or sap of sugar-producing plants, roots, or trees.—2. In the manufacture and refining of sugar, a more or less concentrated solution of sugar.

sugar-teat (shùg'ār-tēt), *n.* Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, and moistened: given to an infant to quiet it.

sugar-tongs (shùg'ār-tōngz), *n. sing. and pl.* An implement having two arms, each furnished at the end with a flat or spoon-shaped plate or a cluster of claws, for use in lifting small lumps of sugar. It is usually made with a flexible back like that of shears for sheep. Also called *sugar-nippers*.

Or would our thrum-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of *sugar-tongs*, or spoons for salt?
W. King, Art of Cookery, 1. 70.

sugar-tree (shùg'ār-trē), *n.* 1. Any tree from which sugar-syrup or sugary sap can be obtained; particularly, the sugar-maple. See *maple*¹.—2. An Australian shrub or small tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*.

sugar-vinegar (shùg'ār-vin'ē-gār), *n.* Vinegar made of the waste juice of sugar-cane.

sugary (shùg'ār-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sugrie*; < *sugar* + *-y*.] 1. Resembling sugar in appearance or properties; containing or composed of sugar; sweet; sometimes, excessively or offensively sweet.—2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things: as, *sugary* palates.—3. Sweet in a figurative sense; honeyed; alluring; sometimes, deceitful.

And with the *sugrie* sweets thereof allure
Chast Ladies eares to fantasies pure.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1. 820.

Walsingham bewailed the implicit confidence which the Queen placed in the *sugary* words of Alexander (Duke of Parma).
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

sugary² (shùg'ār-i), *n.; pl. sugaries* (-riz). [For **sugarery*, < *sugar* + *-ery*.] An establishment where sugar is made; a sugar-house. [Rare.]

The primitive mode of arranging the *sugary*.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 272.

sugent (sū'jēnt), *a.* [*L. sugen(-t)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck; see *suck*¹.] Sucking, imbibing; suction; fitted for or habitually sucking: as, a *sugent* process; a *sugent* animal.

Sugentia (sū-jen'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt): see *sugent*.] A suborder or an order of myriapods; the sugent or suctional millepeda, having the opening of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body; the families *Polyzonidae* and *Siphonophoridae*. Also *Siphonozantia*.

sugent (sū-jēnt), *a.* [*L. sugere*, suck, + *-escent*.] Fitted for sucking or imbibing; suction; suctional; haustellate. *Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.*

suggest (su-jest'), *v.* [*L. suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere* (> *It. suggerire* = *Sp. sugerir* = *Pg. suggerir* = *F. suggérer*, carry or bring under,

furnish, supply, produce, excite, advise, suggest, < *sub*, under, + *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerent*. Cf. *congest*, *digest*, *ingest*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To place before another's mind problematically; hint; intimate; insinuate; introduce to another's mind by the prompting of an indirect or mediate association.

Nature her selfe suggesteth the figure in this or that forme: but arte aydeth the judgement of his use and application.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Fie, fie, Master Ford! are you not ashamed? What spirit, what devil suggests this imagination?
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 230.

Virgil . . . loves to suggest a truth indirectly, and, without giving us a full and open view of it, to let us see just so much as will naturally lead the imagination into all the parts that lie concealed.

Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Sunderland, therefore, with exquisite cunning, suggested to his master the propriety of asking the only proof of obedience which it was quite certain that Rochester never would give.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To act, as an idea, so as to call up (another idea) by virtue either of an association or of a natural connection between the ideas.

The sight of part of a large building suggests the idea of the rest instantaneously.

Harley, Observations on Man, I. II. 10.

We all know that a certain kind of sound suggests immediately to the mind a coach passing in the street, and not only produces the imagination, but the belief, that a coach is passing.

Reid, Inquiry into the Human Mind, II. vii.

3. To seduce; tempt; tempt away (from).

There's my purse: I give thee not this to suggest thee from thy master thou talkest of; serve him still.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 47.

I, Dametas, chief governor of all the royal cattle, and also of Pamela, whom thy master most perniciously hath suggested out of my dominion, do defy thee in a mortal affray.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

= *Syn.* 1. *Intimate*, *insinuate*, etc. See *hint*¹.—2. To indicate, prompt, advise, remind of.

II. intrans. To make suggestions; be tempting; present thoughts or motives with indirectness or with diffidence to the mind.

O sweet suggesting Love, if thou hast sinn'd,
Teach me, thy tempted subject, to excuse it.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 5. 7.

But ill for him who . . .
... ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still! *Tennyson, Will.*

suggestable (su-jes'ta-bl), *a.* [*suggest* + *-able*.] Same as *suggestible*.

suggestedness (su-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suggested. *Bentham*, *Judicial Evidence*, II. iv.

suggester (su-jes'tēr), *n.* [*suggest* + *-er*.] One who or that which suggests. Also *suggestor*.

Some suborn'd suggester of these treasons.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, III. 1.

suggestibility (su-jes'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*suggestible* + *-ity* (see *bility*).] 1. Capability of being suggested.—2. A conforming social impulse, leading a person to believe what is emphatically asserted and to do what is imperatively commanded; credenceiveness and submissiveness; susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

A republic needs independent citizens, quick in comprehension, but slow in judgment, and tenacious in that which they have recognized as right. Every honest thinker must endeavor to counteract the *suggestibility* of the masses by the proper education of our people.
Carus, Soul of Man, V. 10.

Suggestibility. The patient believes everything which his hypnotizer tells him, and does everything which the latter commands. *W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 602.*

suggestible (su-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [*suggest* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being suggested.—2. Having great suggestibility; credenceive and submissive.

Professor Ricket tried on her some experiments of suggestion in the waking state, and found her somewhat *suggestible*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec., 1890, p. 441.*

suggestio falsi (su-jes'ti-fal'si). [*L. suggestio*, a suggestion; *falsi*, gen. of *falsum*, falsehood, fraud: see *suggestion* and *false*, *n.*] An affirmative misrepresentation, whether by words, conduct, or artifice, as distinguished from a mere suppression of the truth; an indirect lie.

suggestion (su-jes'chən), *n.* [*F. suggestion* = *Sp. sugestión* = *Pg. sugestão* = *It. suggestione*, < *L. suggestio* (*n.*), an addition, an intimation, < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, supply, suggest: see *suggest*.] 1. The act of placing before the mind problematically; also, the idea so produced; the insinuation of an idea by indirect association; hint; intimation; prompting; also

especially, an incitement to an animal, brutal, or diabolical act.

For all the rest,
They'll take suggestion as a cat lapp milk.
Shak., Tempest, II. 1. 288.

He knew that by his preaching evident and certain good was done; but that there was any evil in his way of doing it, or likely to arise from it, was a thought which, if it had arisen in his own mind, he would immediately have ascribed to the suggestion of Satan.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 48.

2. The action of a perception or an idea in bringing to mind another idea which, in virtue of some preformed association, is now liable to reproduction.

The other part of the invention, which I term suggestion, doth assign and direct us to certain marks or places which may excite our mind to return and produce such knowledge as it hath formerly collected, to the end we may make use thereof.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

Let it not be supposed that the terms suggest and suggestion are, in their psychological relation, of recent, or even modern, application; for, so applied, they are old—the oldest we possess. In this relative signification, *suggero*, the verb, ascends to Cicero; and *suggestio*, the noun, is a household expression of Tertullian and St. Augustine. Among the earlier modern philosophers, and in this precise application, they were, of course, familiar words—as is shown, among five hundred others, by the writings of Hermolaus Barbarus, the elder Scaliger, Melanchthon, Simonius, Campanella, to say nothing of the Schoolmen, etc. They were no strangers to Hobbes and Locke; and so far is Berkeley from having first employed them in this relation, as Mr. Stewart seems to suppose, Berkeley only did not continue what he found established and in common use.

Hamilton, Reid's Works, note D".
[But the above is somewhat exaggerated. Suggestion was hardly in common use in this sense before Berkeley.]

It is by suggestion, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 185.

3. Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declaration; also, the impulse of trust and submission which leads to the effectiveness of such incitement; also, the idea so suggested. Verbal suggestion is the usual method. Another is known as suggestion by attitude, as when, for instance, a person placed in the attitude of prayer is caused to pray.

Suggestion appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 514.

4†. Indirect or hidden action.

This cardinal [Wolsey] . . . by craftie suggestion gat into his hands innumerable treasure.

Holmes, Chron., III. 922.

5. In law, information without oath. (a) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition. (b) A statement or representation of some matter of fact entered upon the record of a suit at the instance of a party thereto, made by attorney or counsel without further evidence, usually called suggestion upon the record: a mode of proceeding allowed in some cases as to undisputed facts incidentally involved, such as the death of one of several plaintiffs, where the survivors are entitled to continue the action.—Negative suggestion, that form of hypnotic suggestion which results in lessened or suppressed activity, as abrogation of volition, anaesthesia of any kind, or inability to think, talk, act, etc.—Post-hypnotic suggestion, an impression made on a hypnotized person, persisting unregarded for some time after the hypnotic condition is passed, and taking effect at the intended time.—Principle of suggestion, association of ideas. See association.—Relative suggestion, judgment.—Spontaneous suggestion. See spontaneous. = Syn. 1. Intimation, Insinuation, etc. See hint, v. t.

suggestionism (su-jes'chön-izm), *n.* The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons who are unusually trustful and submissive, and that hypnosis is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

suggestionist (su-jes'chön-ist), *n.* A person who accepts the theory of suggestionism.

suggestive (su-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. suggestif = Pg. It. suggestivo; as suggest + -ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Containing a suggestion or hint; suggesting what does not appear on the surface; also, full of suggestion; stimulating reflection.

He [Bacon] is, throughout, and especially in his Essays, one of the most suggestive authors that ever wrote.

Whately, Pref. to Bacon's Essays.

"The king [of Uganda] habitually bears a couple of spears": a duplication of weapons again suggestive, like the two swords, of a trophy (one presumably being taken from an enemy).

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 409.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hypnotic suggestion.

Hypnotic or suggestive therapeutics.

Björnstöm, Hypnotism, p. 91.

II. *n.* Something intended to suggest ideas to the mind.

suggestively (su-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion; so as to suggest, or stimulate reflection.

suggestiveness (su-jes'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suggestive. *New Princeton Rev.*, Nov., 1886, p. 364.

suggestment (su-jest'ment), *n.* [*< suggest + -ment.*] Suggestion. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

suggestor (su-jes'tor), *n.* Same as *suggester*.

suggestress (su-jes'tres), *n.* [*< suggester + -ess.*] A female who suggests. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

suggestum (su-jes'tum), *n.*; *pl. suggesta* (-tā), as *E. suggestums* (-tumz). [*L. < suggerere, pp. suggestus, carry or bring under: see suggest.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a platform, stage, or tribune; a raised seat; a dais.

The ancient *Suggestums*, as I have often observed on medals, as well as on Constantine's arch, were made of wood, like a little kind of stage, for the heads of the nails are sometimes represented that are supposed to have fastened the boards together. We often see on them the emperor, and two or three general officers, sometimes sitting and sometimes standing, as they made speeches or distributed a congriary to the soldiers or people.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 402).

suggil (suj'il), *v. t.* [*< OF. suggiller, < L. suggillare, also suggillare, beat black and blue, hence insult, revile.*] 1. To beat black and blue.

Tho' we with blacks and blues are suggill'd,
Or, as the vulgar say, are cudgell'd.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 1089.

2. To defame; sully; blacken.

Openly impugned or secretly suggill'd. *Styrie.*

suggillate (suj'il-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. suggillatus, pp. of suggillare, beat black and blue: see suggil.*] Same as *suggil*, 1. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

suggillation (suj-il-lā'shon), *n.* [*< F. suggillation = Sp. sugilación = Pg. sugilação, < L. suggillatio(n-), suggillatio(n-), a black-and-blue mark, a spot from a bruise, an affront: see suggillate.*] A livid or black-and-blue mark; a blow; a bruise; ecchymosis: also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

sugh, *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *sough*.
sugi (sū'gē), *n.* [*Jap.*] A coniferous tree, *Cryptomeria japonica*, the Japan cedar. It is the largest tree of Japan, growing 120 feet high, with a long straight stem; the wood is compact, very white, soft, and easily worked, much used in house-building. It is found also in northern China, and is locally planted as a timber-tree, but requires moist forest valleys for success.

suicidal (sū-i-sī-dāl), *a.* [*< suicide + -al.*] Partaking or being of the nature of the crime of suicide; suggestive of suicide; leading to suicide: as, *suicidal* mania; hence, figuratively, destructive of one's aims or interests; self-destructive: as, a *suicidal* business policy.

I am in the Downs. It's this unbearably dull, suicidal room—and old Bogyue down-stairs, I suppose.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxxii.

At the root of all suicidal tendencies lies an estimate of moral obligation and of the sacredness of human life entirely at variance with that introduced or sanctioned by the Gospel.

H. N. Owenham, Short Studies, p. 180.

suicidally (sū-i-sī-dāl-i), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

suicide (sū-i-sīd), *n.* [= *F. suicide = Sp. Pg. It. suicida, < NL. *suicidium, < L. sui, of oneself, + -cida, a killer, < cedere, kill.*] One who commits suicide; at common law, one who, being of the years of discretion and of sound mind, destroys himself.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;

We make misfortune, suicides in woe.

Young, Love of Fame, v.

suicide (sū-i-sīd), *n.* [= *F. suicide = Sp. Pg. It. suicidio, < NL. *suicidium, suicide, < L. sui, of oneself, + -cidium, a killing, < cedere, kill.*] 1. The act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide at common law, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. The word is by some writers used to include the act of one who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, occasions his own death, as where a man shoots at another and the gun bursts and kills himself. *H. Stephen.*

The argument which Plutarch and other writers derived from human dignity was that true courage is shown in the manful endurance of suffering, while suicide, being an act of flight, is an act of cowardice, and therefore unworthy of man.

Locky, Europ. Morals, II. 46.

2. Figuratively, destruction of one's own interests or aims.

In countries pretending to civilisation there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political suicide.

V. Knox, Works, V. 126.

suicide (sū-i-sīd), *v. i.* [*< suicide², n.*] To be guilty of suicide. [Slang.]

The wills which had been made by persons who *suicided* while under accusation were valid.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 197.

suicidism (sū-i-sī-dizm), *n.* [*< suicide² + -ism.*] A disposition to suicide. *Imp. Dict.*

suicism (sū-i-sizm), *n.* [*< L. sui, of oneself, + -icism: see egotism.*] Selfishness; egotism; egotism: the opposite of *altruism*. [Rare.]

But his *suicism* was so grosse that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it.

R. Whitlock, Zootomia, p. 382. (Nares.)

Suidæ (sū-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sus + -idæ.*] The swine; the suiform or suilline quadrupeds, a family of setiferous artiodactyl (or even-toed) non-ruminant ungulate mammals, typified by the genus *Sus*. The family formerly contained all the swine, and corresponded to the three modern families—the *Dicotylidæ* or peccaries, the *Phacochoeridæ* or wart-hogs, and the *Suidæ* proper. In these last the palatomaxillary axis is scarcely deflected, or nearly parallel with the occipitosphenooid axis; the basisphenoid is normal, without sinuses; the orbits are directed outward and forward; the malar bones are elongated, and expanded downward; and the dentition is normal, with 44 teeth. The restricted family contains, besides the genus *Sus*, the Indian *Porcula*, the African *Potamochoerus* or river-hog, and the Malayan *Babirusa*. See cuts under *babirusa*, *boar*, *peccary*, *Phacochoerus*, and *Potamochoerus*.

suiform (sū-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. sus, swine, + forma, form.*] Having the form or characters of the *Suidæ*; related to the swine; of or pertaining to the *Suiformia*.

Suiformia (sū-i-fōr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *suiform*.] The suiform setiferous animals, or swine proper, represented by the *Suidæ* and *Phacochoeridæ*, as distinguished from the *Dicotyliformia* or *Dicotylidæ*. *Gill.*

sui generis (sū-i-jen'g-ris), [*L.: sui, gen. of suus, his, her, its, their; generis, gen. of genus, kind: see genus.*] Of his, her, its, or their own or peculiar kind; singular.

sui juris (sū-i-jō'ris), [*L.: sui, gen. of suus, his, her, its, their; juris, gen. of jus, right, justice, duty: see jus.*] 1. In *Rom. law*, the status of any one who was not subject to the patria potestas. *S. E. Baldwin.*—2. In modern legal usage, of full age and capacity, and legally capable of managing one's own affairs, as distinguished from infants, lunatics, and woman under common-law disqualifications of coverture.

suillaget, *n.* Same as *sullage*.

suilline (sū-i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. suillus, pertaining to swine, < sus, a hog, swine: see sus.*] I. *a.* Swinish; pig-like; suiform; pertaining to the swine: as, a *suilline* artiodactyl.

II. *n.* A swine.

Suinæ (sū-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sus + -inæ.*] A subfamily of *Suidæ*, wherein the family name is used in a broad sense: same as *Suidæ* proper.

suine (sū-in), *n.* A preparation from beef-suet and lard; a mixture of oleomargarin with lard, refined cottonseed-oil, or other fatty substances, used as a substitute for butter.

suin¹ (sū'ing), *n.* [Also *sewing*; *< ME. sewynge*; verbal *n.* of *sue*, *v.*] 1. Regular succession, order, or gradation: proportion.

Men may see on an appul-tree, meny tyme and ofte,
Of o kynne apples aren nat yliche grete,
Ne of *sewynge* smale ne of o swetnesse swete.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 63.

2. The act or process of making or paying suit; wooing.—3. The act or process of prosecuting judicially; bringing suit.

suin¹ (sū'ing), *p. a.* [*< ME. sewynge*; ppr. of *sue*, *v.*] 1. Following; ensuing.

The nyght *sewynge*, this white Knight cam to the 7 Lynages.

Manderly, Travels, p. 225.

2. Conformable; in proportion.

I knew on her noon other lak
That al her limmes nere [were not] pure *sewing*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 956.

suin², *n.* Same as *sewing²*.

The percolation, or *suin*g of the verjuice through the wood.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 79.

suinly (sū'ing-li), *adv.* [*< ME. sewyngly*; *< suin¹, p. a., + -ly.*] In due order; afterward; later.

Now schalle I seye zou *sewyngly* of Contrees and Yles
that ben besonde the Contrees that I have spoken of.

Manderly, Travels, p. 263.

suint (swint), *n.* [*F.: see sandiver.*] The natural grease of wool, consisting of insoluble soapy matter combined with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash, which may be extracted commercially from the wool-washings.

suiriri (swi-rē'ri), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tyrannine bird of the genus *Fluicicola*, as *F. icterophrys*; a watercraep. See cut under *Fluicicola*.

suist (sū'ist), *n.* [*< L. sui, of himself, herself, itself, + -ist.*] One who selfishly seeks his own gratification; a self-seeker; an egotist. [Rare.]

In short, a *suist* and self-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not that would (like him) go thither alone. *R. Whitlock, Zootomia*, p. 383. (*Nares*.)

suit (sūt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suite*, *sute*; < ME. *sute*, *seute*, *suite*, *soyte*, < OF. *suite*, *suite*, *suete*, *seute*, *suite*, a following, pursuit, chase, action, series, suit, = Sp. *seguida*, *f.*, *seguido*, *m.*, = Pg. *seguito*, *seguito*, *m.*, = It. *seguita*, *f.*, *seguito*, *m.*, a following, suit, etc., < ML. *secuta*, *sequuta*, **sequita*, a following, suit, etc., < L. *sequi*, pp. *secutus*, follow, pursue: see *sue*. Cf. *suite* (swēt), the same word, from mod. F.] 1. A following; the act of pursuing, as game; pursuit.

Tho the *seute* sused after the swete bestes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2615.

2. Series; succession; regular order.

There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and size of years and weathers comes about again.

Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887), p. 568.

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by solicitation or petition; an address of entreaty; petition; prayer.

They made wonderful earnest and importunate suit unto me, that I would teach and instruct them in that tongue and learning [the Greek].

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ll. 7.

Especially—(a) A petition made to a person of exalted station, as a prince or prelate.

And having a *suite* to the king, [he] met by chance with one Philino, a lover of wine and a merry companion in Court.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

That swift-wing'd advocate, that did commence
Our welcome *suits* before the King of kings.

Quarles, Emblems, l. 15.

(b) Solicitation for a woman's hand in marriage; courtship; proposal of marriage.

Since many a wooer doth commence his *suit*
To her he thinks not worthy.

Shak., Much Ado, ll. 3. 52.

Jer. Oh, here comes Isaac! I hope he has prospered in his *suit*.

Ferd. Doubtless that agreeable figure of his must have helped his *suit* surprisingly.

Sheridan, The Duenna, ll. 3.

4. In *law*: (a) A proceeding in a court of justice for the enforcement or protection of a right or claim, or for the redress of a wrong; prosecution of a right or claim before any tribunal: as, a civil *suit*; a criminal *suit*; a *suit* in chancery. *Suit* is a very general term, more comprehensive than *action*, and includes both actions at law and bills in chancery. It usually includes special proceedings, such as mandamus.

Our lawyers, like Demosthenes, are mute,
And will not speak, though in a rightful *sute*,
Unless a golden kei vnlocke their tongue.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are . . . distinguished into three kinds: actions personal, real, and mixed.

Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

(b) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.—5. In *feudal law*, a following or attendance. (a) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court. (b) Attendance for the purpose of performing service. (c) The offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a vassal.

6. A company of attendants or followers; train; retinue. Now commonly *suite*.

So come in sodanly a senatour of Rome,
With sextene knyghtes in a *soyte* sewande hym one.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

Had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their *suit*, to the defence.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ll.

7. A number of things composing a sequence or succession; a number of things of a like kind that follow in a series and are intended to be used together; a set or suite; specifically, one of the four sets or classes, known as spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, into which playing-cards are divided.

Leaving the ancient game of England (Trumps), where every coate and *sute* are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to Ruffe.

Martins Montis Minde (1599), Epistle (to the Reader). (*Nares*.)

I have chosen one from each of the different *suits*, namely, the King of Columbines, the Queen of Rabbits, the Knave of Pinks, and the Ace of Roses; which answered to the spades, the clubs, the diamonds, and the hearts of the moderns.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

The cards don't cheat, . . . and there is nothing so flattering in the world as a good *sute* of trumps.

Thackeray, Virginians, xxx.

8. A number of different objects intended to be used together, especially when made of similar materials and corresponding in general character and purpose: thus, a number of different garments designed to be worn together form a *suit* of clothes; a number of sails of dif-

ferent sizes and fitting different spars form a *suit* of sails.

At his halles
I wold do poynte with pure golde,
And tapite hem ful many folde
Of oo *sute*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 261.
Braue in our *sutes* of change, seven double folde.

Udall, Roister Doister, ll. 3.

Some four *suits* of peach-coloured satin.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 11.

From Ten to Twelve. In Conference with my Mantua Maker. Sorted a *Suit* of Ribbons.

Lady's Diary, in Ashtons Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 91.

Three horses and three goodly *suits* of arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Administration suit, in *Eng. law*, an action of an equitable nature, to have administration of the estate of a decedent in case of alleged insolvency.—A *suit* of hair, teeth, or whiskers, a full complement; a full set of its kind. [Local and colloq., U. S.]

Suit of hair, for head of hair. *Charvauguan*, VIII. 430.

The face of this gentleman was strikingly marked by a *suit* of enormous black whiskers that flowed together and united under his chin.

S. Judd, Margaret, ll. 1.

Discontinuance of a suit. See *discontinuance*.—**Fresh suit**, in *law*. See *fresh*.—**Long suit**, in the game of whist, a suit of four cards or more.—**Next, petitory, skeleton suit**. See the adjectives.—**Out of suits**, no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

Wear this for me, one *out* of *suits* with fortune,
That could give more, but that her hand lacks means.

Shak., As you Like it, l. 2. 258.

Short suit, in the game of whist, a suit of three cards or less.—**Suit and service**, in the feudal system, the attendance upon the court of the lord, and the homage and services rendered by the vassal, in consideration of his tenure and the protection afforded by the lord.

His [Lord Egmont's] scheme was to divide the Island into fifty baronies; each baron was to erect a castle with a moat and drawbridge in genuine medieval fashion, he was to maintain a certain number of men-at-arms, and do *suit* and service to the Lord Paramount.

W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iv.

Suit at law. See *def. 4*.

Dr. Warburton, in his notes on Shakespeare, observes that a court solicitation was called simply a *suit*, and a process a *suit at law*.

J. Nott, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Suit covenant, in *Eng. feudal law*, a covenant to attend and serve at a lord's court; the covenant of the vassal to render suit to his lord's retinue.—**Suit for contribution**. See *contribution*.—**Suit of court**, in the feudal system, a tenant's obligation to render suit and service (which see, above).—**To follow suit**. See *follow*.—**Syn. 3. Request, Petition, etc.** See *prayer*.

suit (sūt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *suite*, *sute*; < *suit*, *n.*] 1. *Trans.* I. To adapt; accommodate; fit; make suitable.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.
Shak., Hamlet, ill. 2. 19.

I must *suit* myself with another page.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. To be fitted or adapted to; be suitable or appropriate to; befit; answer the requirements of.

Such furniture as *suits*
The greatness of his person.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ll. 1. 99.

These institutions are neither designed for nor *suit*ed to a nation of ignorant paupers.

Daniel Webster, Speech, Buffalo, June, 1833.

Perhaps
She could not fix the glaze to *suit* her eye.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. To be agreeable to; fall in with the views, wishes, or convenience of: as, a style of living to *suit* one's tastes.

Nor need they blush to buy Heads ready dress'd,
And chuse, at publick Shope, what *sutes* 'em best.

Comptre, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

None but members of their own party would *suit* the majority in Parliament as ministers.

W. Wilson, State, § 685.

4. To dress, as with a suit of clothes; clothe.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 23.

No matter; think'at thou that I'll vent my bagges
To *suite* in Sattin him that Jets in ragges?
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 19).
To *suit* one's book. See *book*.—**Syn. 2.** To comport with, tally with, correspond to, match, meet.—3. To please, gratify, content.

II. intrans. To correspond; agree; accord: generally followed by *with* or *to*.

They are good work-women, and can and will doe anything for profit that is to be done by the art of a woman, and which *sutes* with the fashion of these countreys.

Sandys, Travels, p. 116.

The place itself was *suiting* to his care.

Dryden.

And of his bondage hard and long . . .
It *suits* not with our tale to tell.

Whittier, The Exiles.

suitability (sū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< suitable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being suitable; suitability.

The passages relating to fish in *The Week* . . . are remarkable for a vivid truth of impression and a happy suitability of language not frequently surpassed.

R. L. Stevenson, Thoreau, III.

suitable (sū'tā-bl), *a.* [*< suit + -able*.] Capable of suiting; conformable; fitting; appropriate; proper; becoming.

For his outward habit,

'Tis *suitable* to his present course of life.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, l. 3.

Give o'er,
And think of some course *suitable* to thy rank,
And prosper in it.

Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 1.

Nothing is more *suitable* to the Law of Nature than that Punishment be inflicted upon Tyrants.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

=*Syn.* Fit, meet, appropriate, apt, pertinent, seemly, eligible, consonant, corresponding, congruous.

suitableness (sū'tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, in any sense.

suitably (sū'tā-bli), *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; appropriately.

suit-broker (sūt'brō'ker), *n.* One who made a trade of procuring favors for court petitioners.

suite (sūt; in present use (defs. 2, 3, etc.), like mod. F., swēt), *n.* [In earlier use a form of *suit*; in recent use, < F. *suite*, a following, suit, suite: see *suit*.] 1. An obsolete form of *suit* (in various senses).—2. A company of attendants or followers; retinue; train: as, the *suite* of an ambassador.

Not being allowed to take more than 2,000 followers in the king's *suite*, they nevertheless had evidently entertained a scheme of arming a greater number.

J. Gairdner, Richard III., ll.

3. A number of things taken collectively and constituting a sequence or following in a series; a set; a collection of things of like kind and intended to be used together: as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of furniture.

Through his red lips his laughter exposed a *suite* of fair white teeth.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 2.

The careful examination of large *suites* of specimens revealed an unexpected amount of variability in species.

Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

Two other courts, on whose sides are extended what may be called three complete *suites* of apartments, very similar to each other in arrangement, though varied in dimensions.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

4. A sequel. [Rare.]

I had always intended to write an account of the "Conquest of Mexico," as a *suite* to my "Columbus," but left Spain without making the requisite researches.

Irving, to Prescott, in Ticknor's Prescott, p. 168.

5. In *music*, a set or series of instrumental dances, either in the same or in related keys, usually preceded by a prelude, and variously grouped so as to secure variety and contrast.

Suites were the earliest form of instrumental work in detached movements, and continued in favor from the beginning of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, though sometimes known by other names. They included a great variety of dances, notably the allemande, courante, sarabande, and gigue, together with the gavotte, passepied, branle, and minuet. The early *suite* was not fully distinguishable from the early sonata, and the developed *suite* finally gave place to the modern sonata, though the true sonata form as a method of construction did not belong to the *suite*. *Suites* are properly for a single instrument, like the harpsichord or clavicord, but are sometimes written for an orchestra. The *suite* form has lately been revived. Among modern writers of orchestral music in *suite* form are Lachner, Raff, Bizet, Dvořák, and Moszkowski.

suitor, *v.* See *suit*.

suitor (sū'tor), *n.* Same as *sutor*.

suithold (sūt'hōld), *n.* [*< suit + hold*.] In *feudal law*, a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord.

suiting (sū'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *suit*, *v.*] Cloth for making a suit of clothes: especially in the plural: as, fashionable *suitings*. [Trade cant.]

suit-like (sūt'lik), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sutelike*; < *suit + like*.] Suitable.

Then she put her into mans apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 40.

suitly, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutely*; < ME. *sutely*, *sutly*; < *suit + -ly*.] So as to match.

Item, ij. strips of the same trappurs *sutly*.

Paston Letters, I. 477.

sutor (sū'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suter*, *suter*; < ME. *sutere*; < *suit + -or*; ult. < L. *secutor*, a follower, ML. a prosecutor, sutor, < *sequi*, follow: see *suit*.] 1. In *law*, a party to a suit or litigation. The pronunciation sū'tor is sometimes made shō'tor, as if spelled shooter (whence the punning allusion in the quotation from Shakespeare, below).

In following *suites* there is much to be considered: what the *suter* is, to whom he maketh *sute*, and wherefore he maketh *sute*, and also in what time he sueth:

because to dispatch a thing out of time is to cut the peccocks by the knees.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 199.

Boyet. Who is the sultor? Who is the sultor? . . .
Roe. Why, she that bears the bow.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 109.

To save *sultors* the vexation and expense of haling their adversaries always before the courts in London.

W. Wilson, State, § 731.

2. One who sues, petitions, solicits, or entreats; a petitioner.

Here I would be a *sultor* to your majesty, for I come now rather to be a *sultor* and petitioner than a preacher.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.

She hath been a *sultor* to me for her brother.

Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 34.

Humility is in *sultors* a decent virtue.

Hooker.

This man Serraglio, which is neither great in receipt nor beauty, yet answerable to his small dependency and infrequency of *sultors*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 48.

3. One who sues for the hand of a woman in marriage; a wooer; one who courts a mistress. I am glad I have found a way to woo yet; I was afraid once

I never should have made a civil *sultor*.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

He passed again one whole year . . . under the wing and counsels of his mother, and then was forward to become a *sultor* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 209.

sultor (sū'tor), *v. i.* [*sultor*, *n.*] To play the sultor; woo; make love.

Counts a many, and Dukes a few,
A *sultoring* came to my father's Hall.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.

sulticide (sū'tor-aid), *a.* [*sultor* + *L. -cidium*, a killing, *cadere*, kill.] Sultor-killing; fatal to sultors. [Rare and humorous.]

Not a murmur against any abuse was permitted; to say a word against the *sulticide* delays of the Court of Chancery . . . was bitterly and steadily resented.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, II.

suitress (sū'tres), *n.* [*sultor* + *-ess*.] A female supplicant or sultor.

Beahrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*.
Rosce, Jane Shore, III. 1.

suit-shape (sūt'shāp), *n.* A fashion; a model. [Rare.]

This fashion-monger, each morn' fore he rise,
Contemplates *suit-shapes*, and, once from out his bed,
He hath them straight full lively portrayed.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 164.

suity (sū'ti), *a.* Suitable; fitting.

In love, in care, in diligence and dutie,
Be thou her sonne, with this to sonnes is *suite*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18. (Davies.)

suivez (swē-vā'), [*F.*: 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *suivre*, follow: see *suē*.] In music, a direction to an accompanist to adapt his tempo and style closely to those of the soloist.

sujee (sū'jē), *n.* [Also *soojee, soujee*; < Hind. *suji*.] Fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, used in India to make bread for English tables. *Yule and Burnell.*

Sula (sū'lā), *n.* [NL. (Brissson, 1760), < Icel. *sula*: see *solan*.] A genus of gannets, conterminous with the family *Sulidae*, or restricted to the white gannets, or solan-geese—the brown gannets, or boobies, being called *Dysporus*. *S. bassana* is the leading species. See cut under *gannet*.

sulcate (sul'kāt), *v. t.* [*L. sulcare*, furrow through, plow, < *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulk*.] To plow; furrow. *Blount.*

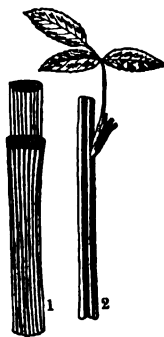
sulcate (sul'kāt), *a.* [*L. sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare*: see *sulcate*, *v.*] Furrowed; grooved; having long narrow depressions, shallow fissures, or open channels; channeled or fluted; cleft, as the hoof of a ruminant; fissured, as the surface of the brain.

sulcated (sul'kāt-ed), *a.* [*sulcate* + *-ed*.] Same as *sulcate*.

sulcation (sul'kāt-shon), *n.* [*sulcate* + *-ion*.] 1. A furrow, channel, or sulcus; also, a set of sulci collectively.—2. The state of being sulcated; also, the act, manner, or mode of grooving.

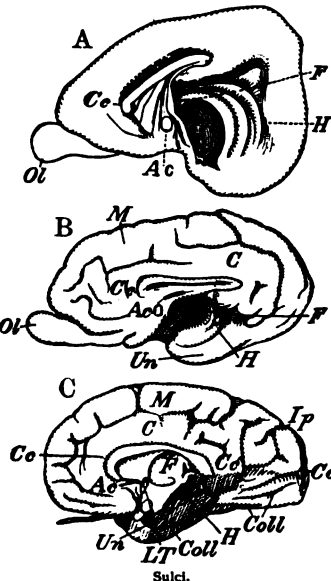
sulci, *n.* Plural of *sulcus*.

sulciform (sul'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. sulcus*, a furrow, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a sulcus; like a furrow or groove.



Sulcate Stems.
1. Stem of *Equisetum Hyemale*. 2. Stem of *Rubus nigrocaucis*.

sulcus (sul'kus), *n.*; pl. *sulci* (-si). [NL., < *L. sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle: see *sulk*.] A furrow or groove; a more or less linear or narrow and shallow depression; specifically, in anat., a fissure between two gyri or convolu-



Brains of Rabbit (A), Fig. (B), and Chimpanzee (C), showing some of the principal median sulci and gyri of the mammalian brain. Ol, olfactory lobe; Co, corpus callosum; Ac, anterior commissure; H, hippocampal sulcus; Un, uncinate gyrus; M, marginal gyrus; C, callosal gyrus; Ip, internal perpendicular sulcus; Ca, calcarine sulcus; Coll, collateral sulcus; F, forix; Lt, lamina terminalis. (Compare other views of the same brains under *gyrus*.)

tions of the surface of the brain: used with English or Latin context. See phrases under *fissure*, and cuts under *brain*, *cerebral*, and *gyrus*.

—**Auriculoventricular sulcus**, the transverse groove marking off the auricles from the ventricles of the heart.

—**Calcarine sulcus**. See *calcarine*.—**Callosal sulcus**, the callosal fissure, between the callosal gyre, or gyrus fornicatus, and the corpus callosum.—**Callosomarginal sulcus**. See *callosomarginal* and *fissure*.—**Carotid sulcus**, the carotid groove on the sphenoid bone. See cut under *ephenoid*.—**Central sulcus**, the fissure or sulcus of Rolando. See *fissure*.—**Collateral sulcus**. See *collateral*.—**Crucial or cruciate sulcus (or fissure)**, a remarkably constant sulcus of the cerebrum of carnivores and some other mammals, described by Cuvier in 1806, and first named (in French, as *sillon crucial*) by Leuret in 1839. In the cat this sulcus begins on the median aspect of the hemisphere, reaches and indents the margin, and thence extends laterally for a distance equal to or greater than its mesal part. It has many variant forms of its name, as *auriculor crucial sulcus*, *sulcus cruciatus*, *fissura cruciata*, *scissura cruciata*, etc., and different names (as *frontal fissure*, etc.) from varying views of its homology with any sulcus of the human brain. This question has been much discussed, but not conclusively settled. Two prevalent views are that the crucial sulcus is equivalent (1) to the callosomarginal sulcus of man, and (2) to the central or Rolando sulcus of man. The question is of importance because some well-marked motor centers have been made out with reference to this sulcus in the lower animals.—**Fimbrial sulcus**, the sulcus choroides; the shallow furrow on the optic thalamus corresponding to the margin of the fimbria.—**Frontal sulci**, the sulci which separate the frontal gyri: the *superior frontal sulcus* marks off the middle from the superior gyrus, and the *inferior frontal sulcus* divides the middle gyrus from the inferior.—**Gingivobuccal sulcus**, the space between the gums and the cheek.—**Gingivolingual sulcus**, the space between the tongue and the gums.—**Hippocampal sulcus**. See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal sulcus**, the sulcus dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule; the intraparietal fissure.—**Lateral, paracentral, parallel sulcus**. See the adjectives.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus.—**Orbital sulcus**, one of several sulci of the frontal lobe of the brain, in relation with the orbit of the eye, and separating the orbital gyri (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Paramedian dorsal sulcus**, the groove on the dorsal surface of the oblongata and upper part of the spinal cord marking the division between the funiculus gracilis and the funiculus cuneatus.—**Parapyramidal sulcus**, a slight groove on the ventral surface of the oblongata, running from the median fissure upward and outward, bounding the pyramid laterally.—**Parieto-occipital sulcus**. See *parieto-occipital* and *fissure*.—**Peduncular sulcus**, the great transverse fissure of the cerebellum.—**Postcentral sulcus**, the shallow postrolandic sulcus separating the ascending parietal convolution from the superior parietal convolution.—**Posterior sulcus of Reil**. See *posterior*.—**Precentral sulcus**. See *precentral*.—**Splenial sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sulcus choroides**, a shallow groove on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, running from the anterior tubercle backward and outward.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigemorum longitudinalis**, the median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigemorum transversus**, the transverse furrow separating the nates from the testes of the brain.—**Sulcus cruciatus**. See *crucial* and *sulcus*.—**Sulcus habemus**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for a furrow along the dorsomedial angle of the optic thalamus, just back of the habema.—**Sulcus intercruralis mesalis**, sulcus inter-

cruralis lateralis, small grooves just behind the post-perforatus of the brain of the cat. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 489.*—**Sulcus internus olivae**, the upward extension of the sulcus lateralis ventralis of the spinal cord, passing along the olivary body on the median side. *Oberstein.*—**Sulcus lateralis dorsalis**, the groove on the spinal cord, extending up into the oblongata, from which the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves emerge. Also called *posterolateral groove*.—**Sulcus limitans**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the usually obvious depression between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.—**Sulcus longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti vel sinus rhomboidalis**, the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Sulcus longitudinalis mesencephali**, the furrow on the external surface of the mesencephalon, between the crista below and the superficial lemniscus and brachia of the corpora quadrigemina above.—**Sulcus occipitalis anterior**, a fissure extending the occipitoparietal fissure down over the convex surface of the cerebrum. The two fissures are continuous in certain apes, but not normally in man. Also called *sulcus occipitalis externus*.—**Sulcus occipitalis inferior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the second from the third occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis superior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the first from the second occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis transversus**, a transverse fissure seen on the upper and lateral surface of the occipital lobe, behind the parieto-occipital fissure.—**Sulcus oculomotorii**, a groove on the median side of the crus cerebri, from which the third nerve issues. It marks the boundary between the crista and the tegmentum.—**Sulcus olfactorius**, the fissure on the orbital surface of the brain bounding the gyrus rectus on the outer side. Along it lies the tractus olfactorius.—**Sulcus orbitalis**, the triadate or H-shaped sulcus on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.—**Sulcus postolivarius**, the postolivary sulcus, a short furrow on the side of the oblongata just laterad of the olivary body.—**Sulcus spiralis**, the spiral groove along the border of the lamina spiralis, or spiral lamina, of the cochlea.—**Sulcus triadatus**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the three-pointed depression which demarcates the corpora albicantia from each other and from the tuber cinereum.—**Supercallosal sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sylvian sulcus**, the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure*.—**Temporal sulci**, the fissures on the outer surface of the temporal lobe. The superior is also called the *parallel fissure*.—**Triradiate sulcus**. Same as *sulcus orbitalis*.—**Vertical sulcus**, the precentral sulcus.

sulfert, sulfur, n. Obsolete spellings of *sulphur*.

Sulidae (sū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-idae*.]

A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, represented by the genus *Sula*, of the order *Steganopodes*, related to the cormorants and pelicans; the gannets and boobies. They have the bill longer than the head, very stout at the base, tapering to the little decurved tip, cleft to beyond the eyes, with abortive nostrils in a nasal groove, and a small naked gular sac; long pointed wings; moderately long, stiff, wedge-shaped tail of twelve or fourteen feathers; stout serviceable feet beneath the center of equilibrium; and the general configuration somewhat like that of a goose. There are two carotids, a discoid oil-gland, small caeca, and large gall-bladder. The pneumaticity of the body is extreme, as in pelicans. See cut under *gannet*.

Sulines (sū'li-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-inæ*.] The *Sulidae* as a subfamily of *Pelecanidae*.

sulk (sulk), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulke*; reduced from ME. **sulken*, **solken*, < AS. *solcen*, slothful, remiss (cf. equiv. *ā-solcen*, *be-solcen*), prop. pp. of **seolcan*, in comp. **ā-seolcan*, *ā-seolcan* (= OHG. *ar-selhan*), and *be-seolcan*, be slothful, grow languid; cf. Skt. *√ surj*, send forth, let loose. Cf. *sulk*, *v.* and *n.*, *sulky*.] Languid; slow; dull; of goods, hard to sell.

Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a *sulke* commodity.
Heywood, Challenge for Beauty, III. 1.

sulk (sulk), *v. i.* [*sulk*, *a.*, in part a back-formation from *sulky*.] 1. To be sulky; indulge in a sullen or sulky mood; be morose or glum. [Colloq.]

Most people *sulk* in stage-coaches; I always talk. I have had some amusing journeys from this habit.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, VII.

He was *sulking* with Jane Tregunter, was trying to persuade himself he did not care for her.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xiv.

Of course things are not always smooth between France and England; of course, occasionally, each side *sulks* against the other.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 466.

2. To keep still when hooked: said of a fish.

sulk (sulk), *n.* [*sulk*, *v.*] A state of sulkiness; sullen fit or mood: often in the plural: as, to be in a *sulk* or in the *sulks*; to have a fit of the *sulks*. [Colloq.]

I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his *sulks*, though he was by no means unfrequently in them.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 8, 1831.

Robbentus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political *sulk* against the Hohenzollerns.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 383.

sulk (sulk), *n.* [= OSp. *sulco*, Sp. Pg. *sulco* = It. *solco*, *solgo*, < *L. sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, groove, track, wrinkle; cf. Gr. *ὄλεος*, a furrow, track, < *ἐλκεiv*, draw. Cf. *sollow*.] A furrow. [Rare.]

The surging *sulks* of the Sandiferous Seas.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 612. (Davies.)

sulk (sulk), *v. t.* [*sulk*, *n.*] To furrow; plow. [Rare.]

Soom synok too bottoms, *sulking* the surges asunder.
Stanhurst, Anecd. 1. 117. (*Davies*.)

sulkily (sul'ki-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

sulkiness (sul'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulky (sul'ki), *a.* [An extended form of *sulk*, *a.*, due in part to the noun *sulkiness*, now regarded as < *sulky* + *-ness*, but earlier *sulkness*, < ME. **solkness*, < AS. *solcenes*, *solcennes*: see *sulk*, *a.*] 1. Silently resentful; dogged; morose; sullen; moody; disposed to keep aloof from society, or to repel the friendly advances of others.

It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or sulky.
V. Knox, Essays (1777), No. 123.

During the time he was in the house he seemed sulky or rather stupid.
Haslam, Insanity, X.

Corydon, offended with Phyllis, becomes, as far as she is concerned, a mere drivelling idiot, and a sulky one into the bargain.
White Melville, White Rose, II. xviii.

The true seal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the sulky and inattentive labour of a whole day.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, II.

2. Stunted, or of backward growth: noting a condition of a plant, sometimes resulting from insect injury.

The condition called *sulky* as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates.
E. Ernest Green, in Ceylon Independent, 1889.

= *Syn.* 1. *Morose, Spleenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); cross, spleenish, perverse, cross-grained, out of humor.

sulky (sul'ki), *n.*; pl. *sulkies* (-kiz). [So called because it obliges the rider to be alone; < *sulky*, *a.*] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person, drawn by one horse, commonly used for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

The country doctor . . .
 Whose ancient sulky down the village lanes
 Dragged, like a war-car, captive ills and pains.
Whittier, The Countess.

sulky-cultivator, sulky-rake (sul'ki-kul'ti-vā-tor, -rāk), *n.* A cultivator or a horse-rake having a seat for the driver. See cut under *rake* 1.

sulky-harrow, sulky-scraper (sul'ki-har'ō, -skrā'pēr), *n.* A harrow or scraper mounted on a wheeled carriage, and having a seat for the driver.

sulky-plow (sul'ki-plou), *n.* See *plow*.

sull (sul), *n.* A shorter form of *sullov* 1.

sullage (sul'aj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sulledge*, *sullage*, *sullage*, < OF. **soulage*, **sollage*, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil* 3. Cf. *sullage*.] 1. That which defiles.

No tincture *sullage*, or defilement. *South*.

2. Drainage; sewage.

Naples is the pleasantest of Cities, if not the most beautiful; the building all of free stone, the streets are broad and paved with brick, vaulted underneath for the conveyance of the *sullage*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 202.

The streets exceeding large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for the *sullage*, which renders them very sweet and clean.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

3. In *founding*, the scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and is held back when pouring to prevent porous and rough casting.—4. Silt and mud deposited by water.

April 3, 1712. A grant unto Israel Pownoll of his new invented engine or machine for taking up ballast, *sullage*, sand, etc., of very great use in cleansing rivers, harbours, etc.

Ashton, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 57.

sullage-piece (sul'aj-pēs), *n.* In *founding*, a deadhead, or a rising head.

Sullan (sul'an), *a.* [L. *Sullanus*, < *Sulla*, imp. prop. *Sylla*, *Sulla* (see *def.*),] Of or pertaining to Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.), a Roman general and dictator.

In 70 B. C. Pompeius, in conjunction with Crassus, repealed the *Sullan* constitution.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 634.

sullen (sul'en), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *sollein*, *solein*, *soleyn*, *solain*, < OF. *solain* (= Pr. *solan*), solitary, lonely; as a noun, a pittance for one person; < ML. as if **solanus*, < L. *solus*, alone: see *sole* 3.] 1. *a.* 1. Being alone; solitary; lonely; hence, single; unmarried.

Let ech of hem be *soleyn* al her lyve.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 607.

That ofte, when I shulde play,
 It maketh me drawe out of the way
 In *soleyn* place by my selve,
 As doth a laborer to delve.

Greene, Conf. Amant., vi.

2. Being but one; unique; hence, rare; remarkable.

Trewely she was to min ye
 The *soleyn* fenix of Arabye.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 982.

Ye shall find this *solain* aventure
 Full strang vnto sight of ech creature.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5431.

3. Remaining alone through ill humor; unsociable; silent and cross; sulky; morose; glum.

Still is he *sullen*, still he lours and frets.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 75.

Nor *sullen* discontent, nor anxious care,
 E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 99.

Two doughty champions, flaming Jacobite
 And *sullen* Hanoverian. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, vi.

As *sullen* as a beast new-caged. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

4. Gloomy; dismal; somber.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 2. 5.

Those [natural properties] of the Sea to bee saltish and unpleasant, and the colour *sullen* and greenish.
Dekker, London Triumphant (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 241).

Now began
 Night with her *sullen* wings to double-shade
 The desert. *Milton, P. R.*, l. 500.

The dull morn a *sullen* aspect wears. *Crabbe*.

5. Sad; sorrowful; melancholy.

Our solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 88.

6. Slow-moving; sluggish; dull: as, a *sullen* pace.

When death's cold, *sullen* stream

Shall o'er me roll.

Ray Palmer, My Faith Looks up to Thee.

7. Malignant; unpropitious; foreboding ill; baleful.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
 They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.

Dryden.

She meets again
 The savage murderer's *sullen* gaze.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.

= *Syn.* 3. *Gloomy, Sullen, Sulky, Morose, Spleenetic*. These words are arranged in the order of their intensity and of their degrees of activity toward others. *Gloomy* has the figurative suggestion of physical gloom or darkness: the gloomy man has little brightness in his mind, or he sees little light ahead. The *sullen* man is silent because he is sluggishly angry and somewhat bitter, and he repels friendly advances by silence and a lowering aspect rather than by words. The *sulky* person persists in being *sullen* beyond all reason and for mere whim: the young are often *sulky*. In the *morose* man there is an element of hate, and he meets advances with rudeness or cruel words: the young have rarely development of character enough to be *morose*. The *spleenetic* man is *sulky* and peevish, with frequent outbursts of irritation venting itself upon persons or things. Any of these words may indicate either a temporary mood or a strong tendency of nature.

II. *n.* 1. A solitary person; a recluse.

He sit nother with seynt Iohan, with Symon, ne with Iude,
 Bote as a *soleyn* by hym-self. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 145.

2. *pl.* Sullen feelings; sulks; sullenness. [Colloq.]

Let them die that age and *sullens* have.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 139.

If she be not sick of the *sullens*, I see not
 The least infirmity in her.

Massinger, Emperor of the East, III. 4.

Being ourself but lately recovered—we whisper it in confidence, reader—out of a long and desperate fit of the *sullens*.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, xvi.

3. A meal for one person. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

sullen (sul'en), *v. t.* [< *sullen*, *a.*] To make sullen, morose, or sulky.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all.
Feltham, Resolves, l. 86.

sullenly (sul'en-li), *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; with moroseness.

sullenness (sul'en-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being sullen.

The form which her anger assumed was *sullenness*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Silence; reserve.

Her very Coyness warms;

And with a grateful *Sullenness* she charms.

Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

= *Syn.* 1. See *sullen*.

sullen-sick (sul'en-sik), *a.* Sick with sullenness.

On the denyall, Ahab falls *sullen-sick*.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vii. 7. (*Davies*.)

sullery (sul'e-ri), *n.* [< *sull* + *-ery*.] A plow-land.

sullevat (sul'ē-vāt), *v. t.* [Also *sollevate*; < L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *sollevar* = F. *soulever*), lift up from beneath, support, assist, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *elevate*.] To cause to rise in insurrection; excite, as to sedition.

I come to shew the Fruits of Connivance, or rather Encouragement, from the Magistrates in the City, upon other Occasions, to *sollevate* the Rabbie.

Roger North, Examen, p. 114.

sullage (sul'i-aj), *n.* [A var. of *sullage*, as if < *sully* + *-age*.] Same as *sullage*.

Till we are in some degree refined from the dross and *sullage* of our former lives' incursions.

Evelyn, True Religion, I. 243.

sullov 1 (sul'ō), *n.* [Also *sull*; < ME. *solow*, *suluh*, *solh*, < AS. *sulh*, rarely *sul* (gen. *sules*, dat. *syl*; in comp. *sulh*, *sul*), a plow. Cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulk* 2.] A plow. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

sullov 2, *v. t.* [A var. of *sully*.] To sully.

sully (sul'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sullied*, ppr. *sullying*. [Early mod. E. also *sulow*; < ME. *sulien*, < AS. *sylian*, *sully*, defile, bemire (= OS. *sulian* = MD. *soluwen* = OHG. *bi-sulian*, G. *sühlen*, *sully*, = Sw. *söla* = Dan. *söle* = Goth. *bi-sauljan*, bemire), < *sol* = OHG. *sol*, MHG. *sol*, *söl*, G. *suhle* = Dan. *söl*, mire. The form *sully* is prob. due in part to the OF. *sollier*, *souiller*, etc., soil, sully: see *soil* 3, with which *sully* is often confused.] 1. *trans.* 1. To soil; stain; tarnish; defile.

Over it perpetually burneth a number of lamps, which have *sullied* the roof like the inside of a chimney.

Sandys, Travels, p. 130.

And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.

Roscommon, trans. of Horace's Sixth Ode (of bk. III.).

One of the great charms of this temple [the great Vaishnava temple at Seringham], when I visited it, was its purity. Neither whitewash nor red nor yellow paint had then *sullied* it, and the time-stain on the warm-coloured granite was all that relieved its monotony.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 365.

2. Figuratively, to stain or tarnish morally.

The over-daring Talbot

Hath *sullied* all his gloss of former honour

By this unheeded, desperate, wild adventure.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 6.

A look and a word . . . seemed to flash upon me the conviction that the woman I loved was *sullied*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To dim; darken.

Let there be no spots in these our feasts of charity; nothing that may *sully* the brightness and damp the cheerfulness of this day's solemnity.

Bp. Auerbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad.
Bolingbroke, Parties, I.

II. *intrans.* To be or become soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding.

Bacon.

sully (sul'i), *n.*; pl. *sullies* (-iz). [< *sully*, *v.*] Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator*.

sulphacid (sul'as'id), *n.* [< *sulph*(ur) + *acid*.] An acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen; a sulpho-acid.

sulphamate (sul'fa-māt), *n.* See *sulphamic*.

sulphamic (sul-fam'ik), *a.* [< *sulph*(ur) + *am*(onium) + *-ic*.] Having sulphur and amidogen as the characteristic constituents.—**Sulphamic acid**, an acid the ammonium salt of which is produced by the action of dry ammonia on dry sulphur trioxide. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one OH group is replaced by NH₂; thus, SO₂(OH)NH₂. It is a monobasic acid, forming salts called *sulphamates*; of these ammonium sulphamate, SO₂(OH)NH₂, is one of the best-known.

sulphamide (sul'fa-mid or -mid), *n.* [< *sulph*(ur) + *am*(onia) + *-ide*.] A compound which may be regarded as consisting of the group SO₂ combined with two amido-groups, NH₂.

sulpharsin (sul'fär-sin), *n.* [< *sulph*(ur) + *arsine*.] Cacodyl sulphid, (CH₃)₂As₂S, a colorless liquid having an intensely disagreeable smell and being highly inflammable.

sulphate (sul'fāt), *n.* [= F. *sulfate* = Sp. Pg. *sulfato* = It. *solfato*, < NL. *sulphatum*, *sulfatum*; as *sulph*(ur) + *-ate*.] A salt of sulphuric acid. The acid is dibasic, forming two classes of salts—normal sulphates, in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic radicals, and acid sulphates, in which only one of the hydrogen atoms is so replaced. Most sulphates are readily soluble in water, while a few, as calcium, strontium, and lead sulphates, are very sparingly soluble, and barium sulphate is insoluble in water and dilute acids. The sulphates are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. Gypsum and anhydrite are calcium sulphates. Epsom salts and Glauber salts, contained in all sea-water, are magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate respectively. Barytes or heavy-spar, used on account of its high specific gravity (4.6) as a paint, adulterant, and makeweight, is barium sulphate. Anglesite, or lead sulphate, is an ore of lead. Many other sulphates occur in nature in smaller quantity. Of the sulphates artificially prepared may be mentioned sodium sulphate, or salt-cake (made from salt on an enormous scale as the first step in the manufacture of sodium carbonate), and ammonium sulphate (made extensively from gas liquor, and used for preparing other ammonia salts and as a fertilizer). Zinc sulphate, or white vitriol, is used in medicine as an astringent and a tonic,

and in larger doses as an emetic. In overdoses it acts as an irritant poison. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is made on an enormous scale, and is used in preparing pigments (Scheele's green, Paris green, etc.), in calico-printing, in electrometallurgy, and in horticulture, particularly by vineyardists, as a fungicide. It is used in medicine, chiefly as a feeble escharotic for exuberant granulations, and as a local stimulant. Aluminium sulphate, called *concentrated alum* or *sulphate of alumina*, is used as a mordant, in tanning, and for clarifying water. Ferrous sulphate, or green vitriol, is used as a mordant and for the manufacture of inks, Prussian blue, etc. The alkaloids morphine, atropin, quinine, etc., are generally administered in the form of sulphates.—**Carbonyl sulphate**. Same as *ethionic anhydride* (which see, under *ethionic*).—**Ethyl sulphate**. See *sulphuric ether*, under *sulphuric*.—**Precipitated sulphate of iron**. See *precipitate*.—**Sulphate of indigo**. See *indigo*.

sulphate (sul'fāt), v.; pret. and pp. *sulphated*, ppr. *sulphating*. [*< sulphate, n. >*] I. trans. 1. To form a deposit of lead sulphate on, as a lead plate or plates of a secondary battery or a secondary cell.—2. To convert (red lead used as a coloring material, as on placards) into lead sulphate by means of dilute sulphuric acid.—**Sulphated oil**. See *castor-oil*.

II. intrans. To form a sulphate (especially a lead sulphate) deposit.

The sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable sulphating in the cell. *Philos. Mag.*, XXX. 162.

sulphatic (sul-fat'ik), a. [*< sulphate + -ic >*] Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate. **sulphatite** (sul'fat-it), n. [*< sulphate + -ite >*] A name sometimes given to native sulphuric acid, present in certain mineral waters.

sulphuret, n. An obsolete spelling of *sulphur*.

sulphid, **sulphide** (sul'fid, -fid or -fid), n. [*< sulphur + -id, -ide >*] A combination of sulphur with another more electropositive element, or with a radical which can take the place of such an element. Also *sulphuret*, *hydrosulphid*, *hydrosulphuret*.—**Allyl**, golden, hydrogen, etc., **sulphid**. See the qualifying words.

sulphindigotic (sul-fīn-di-got'ik), a. Same as *sulphoindigotic*.

sulphion (sul'fi-on), n. [*< sulph(ur) + -ion >*] A hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen: so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham*.

sulphonide (sul'fi-ō-nid or -nid), n. [*< sulphion + Gr. -idos, form, resemblance: see -ide >*] In the binary theory of salts, a compound of sulphur with a metal, or with a body representing a metal: as, *sulphonide of sodium*, otherwise called *sodium sulphate*. *Graham*.

sulphite (sul'fit), n. [= F. *sulfite*; as *sulph(ur) + -ite >*] A salt of sulphurous acid. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates.—**Sulphite pulp**, in *paper-manuf.*, pulp made from wood, straw, esparto, and other vegetable products, by the action of a solution of a sulphite of an alkaline earth, as lime, or of an alkali, as soda, that contains an excess of sulphurous acid.

sulpho-acid (sul'fō-as'id), n. [*< sulph(ur) + acid >*] In chem., an acid which contains the group SO₂.OH united to carbon. Also called *sulphonic acid*. The term has also been used for a class of acids in which sulphur is substituted for oxygen, now called *thio-acids*: as, *thiosulphuric acid*, H₂S₂O₃, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one oxygen atom has been replaced by sulphur.

sulphocyanate (sul'fō-si-an'āt), n. [*< sulphocyanic + -ate >*] A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

sulphocyanic (sul'fō-si-an'ik), a. [*< sulphocyan(ogen) + -ic >*] Of, pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulphocyanogen.—**Sulphocyanic acid**, CNHS, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep. It is a colorless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colors the salts of peroxid of iron blood-red. It yields salts called *sulphocyanates*, or sometimes *sulphocyanides*. Also called *rhodanic acid*.

sulphocyanide (sul'fō-si-a-nid or -nid), n. [*< sulphocyanic + -ide >*] Same as *sulphocyanate*.

sulphocyanogen (sul'fō-si-an'ō-jen), n. [*< sulph(ur) + cyanogen >*] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, (CN)₂S, also called *sulphocyanic anhydride*. It is obtained in the form of colorless rhombic crystals, which are easily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. More properly called *cyanogen sulphid*.

sulphohalite (sul'fō-hā-lit), n. [*< sulph(ur) + Gr. -ālis, salt, + -ite >*] A mineral occurring in transparent rhombic dodecahedrons of a pale greenish-yellow color. It consists of the sulphate and chlorid of sodium in the ratio of 3 to 2. It is found at Borax Lake, in the northwest corner of San Bernardino county, California.

sulphohydrate (sul'fō-hī-drāt), n. [*< sulph(ur) + hydr(ogen) + -ate >*] A compound consisting of any element or radical united with the radical SH, which contains one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen: as, calcium *sulphohydrate*, Ca(SH)₂.

sulphoindigotic (sul'fō-in-di-got'ik), a. [*< sulph(ur) + indigo + -ic >*] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and indigo. Also *sulphindigotic*.—**Sulphoindigotic acid**, C₁₆H₈N₂O₂(SO₃H)₂, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called *sulphopurpuric acid*, while a blue solution is obtained which contains sulphoindigotic acid. The latter is more properly called *indigo disulphonic acid*.

sulphonol (sul'fō-nāl), n. Diethylsulphone-dimethyl-methane, (CH₃)₂C.(C₂H₅SO₂)₂, a hypodermic of considerable value.

sulphonate (sul'fō-nāt), n. [*< sulph(ur) + -ate >*] A salt of a sulphonic acid.

sulphonation (sul'fō-nā'shon), n. [*< sulphonate + -ion >*] The act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the acid radical SO₂.OH.

sulphonic (sul-fon'ik), a. [*< sulph(ur) + -on-ic >*] Containing the acid radical SO₂.OH.—**Sulphonic acid**. Same as *sulpho-acid* in one sense.

sulphopurpuric (sul'fō-pēr-pū'rik), a. [*< sulph(ur) + purpuric >*] Noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. See *sulphoindigotic acid*, under *sulphoindigotic*.

sulpho-salt (sul'fō-sālt), n. [*< sulph(ur) + salt >*] A salt of a sulpho-acid. Also *sulphur-salt*, *sulphosel*.

sulphosel (sul'fō-sel), n. [*< sulph(ur) + F. sel, < L. sal, salt: see salt >*] Same as *sulpho-salt*.

sulphovinate (sul'fō-vī-nāt), n. [*< sulphovinic + -ate >*] A salt of sulphovinic acid.

sulphovinic (sul'fō-vin'ik), a. [*< sulph(ur) + L. vinum, wine, + -ic >*] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and alcohol, or spirit of wine.—**Sulphovinic acid**, C₂H₅HSO₄, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, or ethyl sulphuric acid, a colorless oily liquid with strong acid properties, prepared by the action of oil of vitriol on alcohol. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical ethyl C₂H₅. It is a monobasic acid, and forms a series of crystallizable salts.

sulphur (sul'fēr), n. and a. [Early mod. E. *sulpher*, *sulfer*; < ME. *sulphur*, *soufre* = D. *solfer*, OF. *soufre*, *souffre*, *soufre*, later also *sulphur*, F. *soufre* = Pr. *soufre*, *soufre*, *soufre* = Cat. *soufre* = OSP. *çufre*, *acufre*, Sp. *azufre* = Pg. *zofre*, *enzofre*, also *sulfur*, = It. *solfo* = G. *sulfur*, < L. *sulfur*, also *sulphur*, *sulpur*, *sulphur*; cf. late Skt. *śulvāri* (according to a favorite fancy, lit. 'hostile to copper'; < *śulva*, copper, + *-ari*, enemy), *sulphur* (prob. a borrowed word). The AS. name was *swefel* = D. *zwavel* = OHG. *sweval*, *swebal*, MHG. *swezel*, *swebel*, G. *schwefel* = Sw. *svafvel* (< D.) = Goth. *swibils*, *sulphur*; prob. not akin to the L. name.] I. n. 1. Chemical symbol, S; atomic weight, 32.07. An element which occurs in nature as a yellow, brittle crystalline solid, with resinous luster, almost tasteless, and emitting when rubbed or warmed a peculiar characteristic odor. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Its specific gravity is 2.05. It is insoluble in water, nearly so in alcohol and in ether, but quite soluble in carbon disulphid, petroleum ether, etc. It burns in the air with a blue flame, and is oxidized to sulphur dioxide or sulphurous acid. It melts at 238° F., and boils at 832° F., giving off a dense red vapor. Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms, and also as an amorphous variety; these modifications are characterized by differences in specific gravity, in solubility in various liquids, and in many other respects. Between its melting-point and 280° F. it is most fluid, and when cast in wooden molds it forms the stick-sulphur or brimstone of commerce. Between 430° and 480° it becomes much less liquid, and can with difficulty be poured. If poured into water, it forms an elastic mass called *plastic sulphur*, which may be stretched into long threads. On standing it becomes hard and brittle. From 480° to its boiling-point it is liquid again. Sulphur occurs in great abundance and purity in the neighborhood of active and extinct volcanoes. As an article of commerce, most of it is brought from Sicily. It is also widely distributed in combination with other elements, chiefly in the form of sulphates and sulphids, and it is now extensively obtained from the native sulphids of iron and copper for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It also occurs sparingly in animal and vegetable tissues. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, etc., to form important compounds, of great use in the arts. It is used in the pure state extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, and for vulcanizing rubber. Refined sulphur, prepared by sublimation from the crude substance, is used in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent; it is also largely employed in skin-diseases, both internally and externally. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century casts or copies of antique gems were frequently made by pouring into a mold melted sulphur colored with metallic oxides.

2†. The supposed substance of lightning.

To tear with thunder the wide cheeks o' the air,
And yet to charge thy sulphur with a bolt
That should but rive an oak. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 152.

3. In zool., one of many different pieridine butterflies: a yellow pierian. These butterflies are of some shade of yellow, blanching to nearly white, or deepening to orange, and more or less marked with black.

They represent several genera. *Eurymus philodice* of the United States is the clouded sulphur; *Callidryas cubile* is the cloudless sulphur. The former is one of the commonest of North American butterflies, often seen in flocks along roads, settling about mud-puddles and other moist spots. Its larva feeds upon clover. See cuts under *Colias*, *Pieris*, and *cabbage-butterfly*.—**Anisated sulphur balsam**, an electuary composed of oil of anise 5 parts, sulphur balsam 1 part.—**Barbados sulphur balsam**, a balsam composed of sulphur boiled with Barbados tar.—**Clouded, cloudless sulphur**. See def. 3.—**Crude sulphur**, the product of the distillation of native sulphur.—**Flowers of sulphur**, a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapor of sulphur.—**Liver of sulphur**. See *liver*.—**Milk of sulphur**, a white impalpable powder made by dissolving sulphur in a solution of milk of lime and adding muriatic acid. Hydrogen sulphid is set free, and sulphur is precipitated.—**Precipitated sulphur**. See *precipitate*.—**Roll- or stick-sulphur**, sulphur refined and cast in wooden molds.—**Ruby sulphur**. Same as *realgar*.—**Soft sulphur**, an allotropic form of sulphur produced by heating ordinary sulphur to 450° F. and pouring it into water. It remains for some days soft and elastic, and then resumes a hard, brittle condition.—**Stones of sulphur**, thunderbolts.

The gods throw stones of sulphur on me, if
That box I gave you was not thought by me
A precious thing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 240.

Sulphur balsam, a balsam composed of 1 part of sulphur dissolved in 8 parts of olive- or linseed-oil.—**Sulphur-bath**, a bath to which a pound of the flowers of sulphur has been added: used in the treatment of skin-diseases.—**Sulphur group**, the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium: all have a strong attraction for oxygen.—**Sulphur ointment**. See *ointment*.—**Vegetable sulphur**. Same as *lycopode*.

II. a. Of the color of brimstone, or stick-sulphur; of a very greenish, excessively luminous, and highly chromatic yellow: used in zoölogy in many obvious compounds: as, *sulphur-bellied*; *sulphur-crested*. A color-disk of two thirds bright chrome-yellow and one third emerald-green gives a somewhat dull sulphur-yellow.

sulphur (sul'fēr), v. t. [*< sulphur, n. >*] To apply sulphur to; also, to fume with sulphur; sulphurate.

Immediately after or about the time they blossom, the vines are sulphured, to keep off the Oidium, which disease is still active in Portugal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

sulphurate (sul'fū-rāt), a. and n. [*< L. sulfurate, sulphuratus, impregnated with sulphur, < sulfur, sulphur: see sulphur >*] I. a. Mingled with sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.

A pale sulphurate colour.
Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 189.

II. n. A sulphid: as, *sulphurate of antimony*, Sb₂S₃.

sulphurated (sul'fū-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *sulphurated*, ppr. *sulphurating*. [*< sulphur + -ate >*] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; also, to subject to the action of sulphur.

sulphuration (sul'fū-rā'shon), n. [*< L. sulfuratione(n), sulphuratio(n), a vein of sulphur, < sulfuratus, sulphuratus, impregnated with sulphur: see sulphurate >*] 1. The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley*, On Free-thinking, § 50.—2. The act or process of impregnating, combining, or fumigating with sulphur; specifically, the subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, and woollens, to the action of sulphur or its fumes for the purpose of bleaching; also, the state of being impregnated with sulphur. Also *sulphurization*, *sulphurisation*.

sulphurator (sul'fū-rā-tor), n. [*< sulphurate + -or >*] An apparatus for impregnating with sulphur or exposing to the action of the fumes of sulphur, especially for fumigating or bleaching by means of burning sulphur.

sulphur-bottom (sul'fēr-bot'um), n. The sulphur-bellied whale of the Pacific, a rorqual, *Balenoptera* (or *Sibbaldius*) *muscivus*. Also *sulphur-whale*.

sulphur-concrete (sul'fēr-kon'krēt), n. A mixture of sulphur with pulverized stoneware and glass, melted and run into molds. At 230° F. it becomes exceedingly hard, remains solid in boiling water, and resists water and acids. It is used to cement stones, melting readily at about 248° F.

sulphureity (sul'fū-rē'i-ti), n. [*< sulphureous + -ity >*] The state of being sulphureous. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ii. 1. [Rare.]

sulphureous (sul'fū-rē-us), a. [*< L. sulfureus, sulphureus, of or like sulphur, < sulfur, sulphur: see sulphur >*] 1. Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

He belches poison forth, poison of the pit,
Brimstone, hellish and sulphureous poison.
Randolph, *Muses' Looking-Glass*, iv. 5.

The room was filled with a sulphureous smell.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 106.

2. In bot., sulphur-colored; of a pale bright yellow.

sulphureously (sul'fū-rē-us-li), adv. In a sulphureous manner; especially, with the odor of

sulphur, or with the stifling fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

Aden is seated low, *sulphureously* shaded by a high barren Mountain, whose brazen front, scorching the miserable Towne, yields a perfect character of Turkish baseness.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels* (ed. 1838), p. 31.

sulphureousness (sul-fū-rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sulphureous.

sulphuret (sul-fū-ret), *n.* [*< sulphur + -et.*] Same as *sulphid*.

sulphureted, sulphuretted (sul-fū-ret-ed), *a.* Having sulphur in combination. Also *sulphydric*.—**Sulphureted bath**, a bath, used in the treatment of scabies and eczema, consisting of 3 ounces of potassium, calcium, or sodium sulphid in 40 gallons of water.—**Sulphureted hydrogen**. See *hydrogen*.

sulphuric (sul-fū-rik), *a.* [= *F. sulfurique* = *Sp. sulfurico* = *Pg. sulfurico* = *It. solforico*, *< NL. sulfuricus, sulphuricus*; as *sulphur + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.—

Sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , oil of vitriol, a dense oily colorless fluid, having when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1.84. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, evolving at the same time great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. When the concentrated acid is heated, sulphur trioxide is given off, and at about 640° F. it boils with decomposition. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but may contain lead sulphate dissolved from the lead chambers during the process of manufacture, arsenic, and other impurities. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried iron sulphate, called *green vitriol*, whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol*. It is now prepared in the United States and most other countries by burning sulphur, or frequently iron pyrites, in closed furnaces, and leading the fumes, mixed with oxides of nitrogen, into large leaden chambers, into which jets of steam are continuously sent. The oxides of nitrogen are produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon niter contained in pots, which are placed between the sulphur-ovens and the chambers. The sulphur dioxide takes away part of the oxygen from the oxide of nitrogen, which are again oxidized by the air in the chambers. The sulphur trioxide produced unites with the steam to form sulphuric acid. The acid produced in the chamber, called *chamber-acid*, which has a specific gravity of about 1.5 and contains 64 per cent. of H_2SO_4 , is concentrated in leaden vessels until it reaches a specific gravity of 1.71 and contains 78 per cent. of H_2SO_4 , when it is run into glass or platinum vessels, where the concentration is continued. Concentrated acid is now made by the "contact" process, sulphur dioxide and air being carried over heated spongy platinum, and the sulphur trioxide formed carried into water. *Nordhausen* or *fuming sulphuric acid* is prepared by heating iron proto-sulphate or green vitriol in closed vessels; it is a solution of variable quantities of sulphur trioxide in sulphuric acid, or it may be regarded as pyrosulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7$. It is largely used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. Sulphuric acid is a strong dibasic acid, and forms both acid and normal salts. It is found uncombined in natural waters of certain volcanic districts. Its salts are universally distributed in nature, and are most extensively used in the arts. The free acid is more widely used than any other, and is the agent for releasing other acids from their salts and preparing them in a pure state. See *sulphate*.—**Sulphuric canstic**, strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with asbestos, plaster of Paris, or saffron.—**Sulphuric ether**, $(C_2H_5)_2SO$, ethylic, vinic, or ordinary ether, a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant smell and pungent taste; specific gravity, 0.720. It is extremely volatile and highly inflammable; and its vapor, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in 14 parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapor of the ether when inhaled has at first an exhilarating intoxicating effect, which is soon followed by partial or complete insensibility. It is largely used as an anesthetic in surgical operations, either alone or mixed with chloroform. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid; hence the name *sulphuric ether*, although sulphuric acid does not enter into its composition. True sulphuric ether, also known as *ethyl sulphate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, is an oily liquid, of burning taste and ethereal odor, resembling that of peppermint, of specific gravity 1.184, and may be distilled without decomposition under diminished pressure at a temperature of about 244° F.—**Sulphuric acid**, or *sulphur trioxide*, SO_3 , a white crystalline body produced by the oxidation of sulphurous acid (which see, under *sulphurous*). When this acid is thrown into water, it combines rapidly with it to form sulphuric acid.

sulphurine (sul-fū-rin), *a.* [*< sulphur + -ine.*] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous. *Bailey*. [*Rare.*]

sulphuring (sul-fū-ri-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sulphur*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of exposing to fumes of burning sulphur or of sulphurous acid.—2. The process of converting a part of the oxygen of the air in a wine-cask into sulphurous acid, by introducing, just before the wine is racked into the cask, a burning rag impregnated with sulphur. It serves to hinder acetous fermentation.—3. The act or process of applying flowers of sulphur, as to vines or roses to combat or prevent mildew.

sulphurization, sulphurisation (sul-fū-ri-zā-shon), *n.* [*< sulphurize + -ation.*] Same as *sulphuration*, 2.

The higher the temperature employed, the lower is the degree of *sulphurization* of the products.

W. H. Greenwood, *Steel and Iron*, p. 50.

sulphurize (sul-fū-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurized*, ppr. *sulphurizing*. [*< sulphur + -ize.*] To sulphurate. Also spelled *sulphurise*.

Large commercial packages, as bales of goods and the like, cannot efficiently be *sulphurized* without loosening their covers and spreading out the contents.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 205.

sulphur-ore (sul-fēr-ōr), *n.* The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

sulphurous (sul-fū-rus), *a.* [*< F. sulfureux* = *Pr. solproso* = *Sp. sulfuroso*, *< L. sulfurosus, sulphurosus*, full of sulphur, *< sulfur, sulphur*; see *sulphur*.] Full of or impregnated with sulphur; containing sulphur; of or pertaining to sulphur; like sulphur; like the suffocating fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

There's hell, there's darkness, there's the sulphurous pit!

Shak., *Lear*, iv. 6. 130.

She has a sulphurous spirit, and will take

Light at a spark. *B. Jonson, Catiline*, iii. 3.

Wee once more sail'd under the Equator, . . . the wind . . . veering into E. N. E., so that the Monsoon affronted us, . . . at which time many of your company died, imputing the cause of their Calentures, Fluxes, Aches, . . . and the like to the sulphurous heat there.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels* (ed. 1838), p. 30.

And the sulphurous rifts of passion and love
Lie deep 'neath a silence pure & smooth.

Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, l. Prel.

Sulphurous acid, SO_2 , a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen. It is transparent and colorless, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odor, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. By the aid of pressure and cold it may be reduced to the liquid state. It extinguishes flame, and is not itself inflammable. It has bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and woolen goods. It is also used as an antiseptic. This gas is also called *sulphur dioxide*; when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid*, H_2SO_3 . This acid readily takes up oxygen, passing into sulphuric acid; it is dibasic, forming salts called *sulphites*. Sulphurous-acid gas is called in the trade *vapor of burning brimstone*.

sulphur-rain (sul-fēr-rān), *n.* See *rain*, 2 (a).

sulphur-root (sul-fēr-rōt), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort*.

sulphur-salt (sul-fēr-sālt), *n.* Same as *sulphosalt*.

sulphur-spring (sul-fēr-spring), *n.* A spring containing sulphurous compounds, or impregnated with sulphurous gases. Such springs are common in regions of dying-out or dormant volcanism. See *spring*.

sulphur-waters (sul-fēr-wā'terz), *n. pl.* Waters impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen.

sulphurweed (sul-fēr-wēd), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort*.

sulphur-whale (sul-fēr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *sulphur-bottom*.

sulphurwort (sul-fēr-wērt), *n.* An Old World umbelliferous herb, *Peucedanum officinale*, with large umbels of pale-yellow flowers. The root has a yellow resinous juice, and an odor comparable to that of sulphur. It contains peucedanin, and was formerly used in medicine; it is still somewhat used in veterinary practice. Also *sulphureted* and *sulphur-root*.

sulphury (sul-fēr-i), *a.* [*< sulphur + -y.*] 1. Sulphurous.

Sulphury wrath

Having once enter'd into royal breasts,

Mark how it burns. *Lucret's Domitian*, ii. 3.

I . . . beheld a long sheet of blue water, its southern extremity vanishing in a hot, sulphury haze.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 77.

2. In *entom.*, tinged with sulphur-yellow: as, *sulphury white*.

sulphur-yellow (sul-fēr-yel'ō), *n.* The yellow color of sulphur; a pale or light yellow.

sulphuryl (sul-fū-ri-l), *n.* The bivalent radical SO_2 .

sulphydrate (sul-fū'hi-ōrāt), *n.* Same as *hydro-sulphid*.—**Methyl sulphydrate**. Same as *methyl mercaptan* (which see, under *mercaptan*).

sulphydric (sul-fū'hi-drik), *a.* [*< sulph(ur) + hydr(ogen) + -ic.*] In 'sulphydric acid' (sulphureted hydrogen).

Sulpician, Sulpitian (sul-pish'ian), *n.* [*< F. Sulpicien*, the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they were first organized; *< L. Sulpicius*, a Roman name.] One of a Roman Catholic community of priests established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

sultan (sul'tān), *n.* [A later form, after the mod. *F.* or *It.* or the orig. *Ar.* of early mod. *E. soldan, soldane, soudan*, *< ME. soldan, soudan, sowdan, sowdon, sawdon*, *< OF. soudan, soudan, sultan*, *F. sultan* = *Pr. sultan* = *Sp. soldán, sultán* = *Pg. soldão, sultão* = *It. sultano* = *D. G. Sw. Dan. sultan* = *Russ. sultan*, *< ML. sultanus*,

soldanus = *MGr. σουλτάνος, σολδάτος*, *NGr. σουλτάνος*, *< Turk. sultān* = *Pers. Hind. sultān*, *< Ar. sultān*, also written *soltān*, a prince, monarch, sultan, orig. dominion, = *Chal. sholtān*, dominion, *< sulta, solta*, dominion, power.] 1. A Mohammedan sovereign: as, the *Sultan* of Zanzibar or of Morocco; by way of eminence, the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of *Sultan of sultans*; in old use, any ruler.

Soudanes and *Sarezenes* owt of sere landes.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Of him, that was the *soudan* of Surrye.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 79.

Whiche lordes be all Mamolukes and vnder the soldan.

Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 16.

It has been mentioned that Turkey, in Sultan Abdul Medjid's reign, consented to the reunion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a single dominion, practically independent of the Porte.

Creasy, Hist. Ottoman Turks, xxv.

2. In *ornith.*, a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio; a bird of either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Inonornis*, belonging to the rail family, *Rallidae*: so called from their gorgeous coloration. The American sultan is *Inonornis martinica*. See the generic names, and *gallinule*. Also called *sultana*.—3. An ornamental variety of the domestic hen, of small size and pure-white plumage, and having the head heavily crested and bearded, beak white, legs blue, shanks feathered, and toes five.

A small white-crested variety, profusely feathered on the legs, was received some twenty years since (1844) from Turkey; they are now known as *Sultans*.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 645.

4. Either of two garden-flowers, *Centaurea moschata*, the sweet sultan, with purple or white flowers, and *C. Amberboi*, the yellow sultan: both of the section *Amberboa*. They are desirable old annuals, both, especially the former, sweet-scented. They are also called respectively *purple* (or *white*) *sweet-sultan* and *yellow sweet-sultan*.—**Sultan coffee**. See *coffee*.—**Sultan's parasol**. See *Servicia*.

sultana (sul-tā'nā), *n.* [*< It. sultana* (= *Sp. Pg. sultana* = *F. sultane*), *< ML. *sultana*, fem. of *sultanus*, 'sultan': see *sultan*.] 1. The mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan.—2. A mistress, especially of a king or prince.

Lady Kitty Crocodile . . . was a favorite sultana of several crowned heads abroad, and lastly married a most noble and illustrious duke.

S. Foote, quoted in W. Cooke's *Memoirs of Foote*, l. 121.

While Charles flirted with his three sultaness, Hortensia's French page . . . warbled some amorous verses.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

3. A peculiar form of necklace worn by women in the second half of the eighteenth century.—

4. An obsolete musical instrument of the viol class, having several wire strings, tuned in pairs, like the zither.—5. In *ornith.*, same as *sultan*, 2.—6. A variety of raisin. See *raisin*, 2.

sultana-bird (sul-tā'nā-bērd), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 2.

sultanate (sul'tān-āt), *n.* [*< sultan + -ate*.] Cf. *Turk. sultānāt*, sultanate.] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

The dominions of the *Sultanate* of Zanzibar.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 440.

sultaness (sul'tān-es), *n.* [Altered, after *sultan*, from earlier *soldaness*, *< ME. soudaness*, *< OF. *soudanesse*, fem. of *soudan*, sultan: see *sultan* and *-ess*.] A sultana.

This olde *soudanesse*, this cursed crone,

Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 334.

sultan-flower (sul'tān-flou'ēr), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 4.

sultanic (sul-tan'ik), *a.* [*< sultan + -ic.*] Of or belonging to a sultan; imperial.

sultanny (sul'tan-ri), *n.* [*< sultan + -ry.*] The dominions of a sultan; a sultanate.

Neither should I make any great difficulty to affirm the same of the *sultanny* of the Mamalukes.

Bacon, Holy War.

sultanship (sul'tan-ship), *n.* [*< sultan + -ship.*] The office or state of a sultan.

sultrily (sul'tri-li), *adv.* In a sultry manner; oppressively. *Browning*, *Serenade at the Villa*.

sultriness (sul'tri-nes), *n.* The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

sultry (sul'tri), *a.* [*Contr. of sveltry*, *q. v.*] 1. Giving forth great or oppressive heat.

Such as, horn beneath the burning sky

And sultry sun, betwixt the tropics lie.

Dryden, Aeneid, vii. 300.

2. Very hot and moist; heated, close, stagnant, and heavy: as, a *sultry* atmosphere; a *sultry* night.

April passes and May steals by;

June leads in the sultry July.

Bryant, The Song Sparrow.

3. Associated with oppressive heat.

What time the gray-fly winds her sultry horn.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 28.

The reapers at their sultry toll.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

sum¹ (sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. *summe*, *somme*, < ME. *summe*, *somme*, < OF. *summe*, *F. somme* = Sp. *suma* = Pg. *summa* = It. *somma* = D. G. Sw. *summa* = Dan. *sum*, < L. *summa*, the highest part, the top, summit, the chief point, the main thing, the principal matter, the substance, completion, issue, perfection, the whole, the amount, sum, fem. (sc. *pars*) of *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, superior, higher, < *super*, over, above; see *super*-. Cf. *supreme*.] 1. The highest point; the top; summit; completion; full amount; total; maximum.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the sum of earthly bliss.

Milton, P. L., viii. 522.

2. The whole; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance.

And in this moone is eke castracion
Of hyes ronke of hony fild, the some
Whereof is this signification.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

That is the sum of all, Leonato.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 147.

The *summe* of what I said was that a more free permission of writing at some times might be profitable.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

3. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the result of the process of addition: as, the sum of 5 and 7 is 12; the sum of *a* and *b* is *a + b*.

They semble in sortes, *summes* fulle huge,

Sowdanes and Sarezenes owt of sere landes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 606.

You know how much the gross sum of deuce-ace amounts to.

Shak., L. L. L., l. 2. 49.

An Induction is not the mere sum of the Facts which are colligated. The Facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view.

Whewell, Philoa. of Induct. Sciences, l. xxxix.

Public events had produced an immense sum of misery to private citizens.

Macaulay, Macchavelli.

Hence—4. The whole number or quantity.

The stretching of a span

Buckles in his sum of age.

Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2. 140.

5. A quantity of money or currency; an indefinite amount of money.

Than he fot hom of forens a full fuisse soume.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12610.

I did send to you

For certain sums of gold, which you denied me.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 70.

6. An arithmetical problem to be solved, or an example of a rule to be worked out; also, such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

His most judicious remarks differ from the remarks of a really philosophical historian as a sum correctly cast up by a book-keeper from a general expression discovered by an algebraist.

Macaulay, History.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, a function the result of operating upon another function with the sign of summation, and expressing the addition of all successive values of that function in which the variable differs from unit to unit from zero or other constant value to one less than the value indicated; also, a special value of such a function. Thus, the sum of r^x is

$$1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^{x-1} = \frac{r^x - 1}{r - 1};$$

or, since the summation may commence at any other integral value of x , $1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^{x-1} = \frac{r^x - 1}{r - 1} + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant or periodic function having for its period a submultiple of unity.—*Algebraic sum*. See *algebraic*.—A round sum, a good round sum, a large amount of money.

Bethinke thee, Gresham, threescore thousand pounds,
A good round sum: let not the hope of gaine
Draw thee to losse.

Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, l. 252).

Gaussian sum. See *Gaussian*.—**Geometrical sum**, a sum of vectors; the vector whose origin is the origin of the first of the added vectors, and whose terminal is the terminal of the last of the added vectors when the terminal of each except the last is made the origin of the next.—In sum, in short; in brief.

In sum, she appears a saint of an extraordinary sort, in so religious a life as is seldom met with in villages now-a-days.

Evelyn, Diary, October 26, 1685.

Logical sum, the aggregate of a number of propositions, or that which is true if any one of the aggregates is true, and false only if all are false; also, the aggregate of terms, or that which includes all that any one of the aggregates includes, and excludes only what all exclude.—**Lump, penial, etc., sum**. See the qualifying words.—**Pyramidal sum**, the sum of a number of quantities, *A, B, C, D, ...* having the form $A + 3B + 6C + 10D + \dots$ —**Triangu-**

lar sum, the sum of several quantities, *A, B, C, D, ...* having the form $A + 2B + 3C + 4D + \dots$

sum¹ (sum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *summed*, ppr. *summing*. [Early mod. E. also *summe*; < OF. *sommer* = Sp. *sumar* = Pg. *summar* = It. *sommare*, < ML. *sommare*, sum up, charge, exact, < L. *summa*, sum; see *sum*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To combine into a total or sum; add together; ascertain the totality of: often followed by *up*.

You cast the event of war, my noble lord,
And *summed* the account of chance, before you said,
"Let us make head." Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 167.

The sands that are vpon the shore to *summe*,
Or make the wither'd Floures grow fresh againe.
Heywood, Hierarchie of Angels, p. 559.

Sum up at night what thou hast done by day;
And in the morning, what thou hast to do.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; condense in a few words: usually with *up*: as, to *sum up* evidence; to *sum up* arguments.

To *sum up* all the Rage of Fate
In the two things I dread and hate—
May't thou be false, and I be great.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

Since by its fruit a tree is judged,
Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine!
For in the last is *summed* the first and all.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 178.

Faith in God, faith in man, faith in work—this is the short formula in which we may *sum up* the teaching of the founders of New England, a creed ample enough for this life and the next.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

3†. In *falconry*, to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number.

With prosperous wing full *summed*.

Milton, P. R., l. 14.

Hence—4†. To supply with full clothing.

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summed* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 1.

5. In the calculus of finite differences, to find the general expression for the aggregate of: said of the result of adding successive values of a given function in each of which the variable is increased over the last by unity. See *sum*, *n.*, 7.—To *sum up* evidence, to recapitulate to the jury the facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary: said of the presiding judge on a jury trial, or of counsel arguing for his client at the close of the evidence. See *summing-up*, under *summing*.

II. *intrans.* To make a recapitulation; offer a brief statement of the principal points or substance: usually with *up*.

The young lawyer *sums up* in the end.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 316.

sum², *a.* An obsolete spelling of *some*¹.

-sum. See *-some*.

sumac, sumach (gū'mak), *n.* [Formerly also *shumac*, *shumack*, *shumach*; earlier *sumak*, *sumake*, *sumaque*; = D. *smak* = G. *sumak*, *sumach* = Sw. *sumack* = Dan. *sumak*, < OF. *sumac*, *sumach*, *F. sumac*, *sommac* = Sp. *sumaque* = Pg. *sumagre* = It. *sommaco*, < Ar. *summāq*, *sumac*. Cf. *F. sommail*, < Ar. *samāgil*, *sumac*.] 1. One of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus*. See def. 2, and phrases below.—2. A product of the dried and ground leaves of certain shrubs or trees of the genus *Rhus* or of other genera, much used for tanning light-colored leathers and to some extent for dyeing. The leading source of this product is the tanners' or Sicilian *sumac*, *Rhus Coriaria*, of southern Europe, cultivated in Sicily and also in Tuscany. The Venetian *sumac*, *smoke-tree*, or *wig-tree*, *Cotinus Cotinus*, is grown in Tyrol for the same purpose. (See *smoke-tree* and *scotina*.) In Spain various species supply a similar substance, and in Algeria the leaves of *Rhus pentaphylla*, five-leaved or *Tesera sumac*, are applied to the manufacture of Morocco. In France a tree of another genus, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, myrtle-leaved *sumac*, furnishes a similar product. (See *Coriaria*.) In the United States, particularly in Virginia, the leaves of several wild *sumacs* are now gathered as tannin—namely, of the dwarf, the smooth, the stag-horn, and perhaps the Canadian *sumac*. These contain more tannin than the European, but, at least with careless gathering, they make an inferior leather.—**Canadian sumac**, a low straggling bush, *Rhus Canadensis aromatica*, found from Canada southward. Its leaves when crushed are pleasantly scented. Also called *fragrant sumac*.—**Chinese sumac. See *Ailantus*.—**Coral-sumac**, the poisonwood, *Metopium Metopium*: so named from its scarlet berries. See *poisonwood*, 1.—**Curriers' sumac**. See *Coriaria*.—**Dwarf sumac**, *Rhus copallina*, of the eastern half of the United States. In the north a shrub, southward a small tree. It has dark shining leaves, with the common petiole winged between the leaflets. It yields tanning material (see def. 2), and its drupes are used like those of the smooth *sumac*. Also black or mountain *sumac*.—**Jamaica sumac**. Same as *coral-sumac*.—**Laurel sumac**, the Californian *Rhus laurina*, a large evergreen much-branched and very leafy shrub, exhaling an aromatic odor. This and *R. integrifolia*, forming dense smooth thickets along cliffs near the**

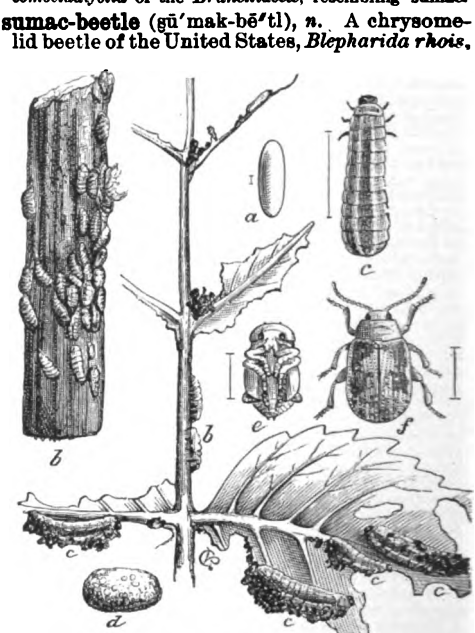
sea in the same region, and a few species elsewhere, have simple leaves.—**Poison sumac**. See *poison-sumac*.—**Scarlet sumac**, the smooth *sumac*, in allusion to its leaves in autumn.—**Sicilian sumac. See def. 2.—**Smooth sumac**, a shrub, *Rhus glabra*, common in barren or rocky soil in the eastern half of the United States. The leaves are smooth, somewhat glaucous, whitened beneath. It bears a large panicle of small crimson drupes, which are pleasantly acid, and officially recognized as astringent and refrigerant. A strong decoction or diluted fluid extract forms an effective gargle. Also *Pennsylvanica*, upland, or white *sumac*.—**Stag-horn or stag-horn sumac, a shrub or small tree, *Rhus Airta*, of eastern North America. It is a picturesque species with irregular branches, abundant long pinnate leaves, and in autumn pyramidal panicles of velvety crimson drupes. Its branchlets and leafstalks are densely velvety-hairy. Its wood is satiny, yellow streaked with green, occasionally used for inlaying. Its fruit is of a similar quality with that of *R. glabra*, both sometimes called *vinegar-tree*. Its bark and foliage are sometimes used for tanning and dyeing.—**Swamp-sumac**. Same as *poison-sumac*.—**Tanners' or tanning sumac**, specifically, *Rhus Coriaria*, a tree resembling the stag-horn *sumac*. The curriers' *sumac* is also so called.—**Varnish sumac**, the Japan lacquer or varnish-tree. See *lacquer-tree*.—**Venetian, Venice, or Venus's sumac**. See def. 2.—**Virginian sumac**, a foreign name of the stag-horn *sumac*.—**West Indian sumac, a small tree, *Brunellia comocladifolia* of the *Brunelliaceae*, resembling *sumac*.******

sumac-beetle (gū'mak-bē'tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of the United States, *Blepharida rhois*.



Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*).

sumac-beetle (gū'mak-bē'tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of the United States, *Blepharida rhois*.



Jumping Sumac-beetle (*Blepharida rhois*).

a, egg; *b*, egg-masses covered with excrement; *c*, larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, pupa; *f*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *c* (separate figure), *e*, *f*; other figures natural size.)

which, both as larva and adult, feeds upon the foliage of *sumac*. The larva covers itself with its own excrement, like certain others of its family. More fully called *jumping sumac-beetle*.

sumach, n. See *sumac*.

sumack, sumakt. Obsolete forms of *sumac*.

sumaget, n. See *summage*.

sumatra (sū-mā'trā), *n.* [So called from the island of *Sumatra*.] A sudden squall occurring in the narrow sea between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra.

Sumatra camphor. Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

Sumatran (sū-mā'tran), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sumatra* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to Sumatra, a large island of the Malay archipelago, lying west of Borneo and northwest of Java, or of or relating to its inhabitants.—**Sumatran broadbill**, *Corydon sumatranus*, a bird of the family *Bucconidae*.—**Sumatran monkey**, *Simnopithecus melalophus*, of a yellowish-red color above, with blue face and black crest.—**Sumatran rhinoceros**, *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, a hairy species with two short horns.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sumatra.

Sumatra orange. See *Murraya*.

Sumatra pepper. See *pepper*.

sumbul (sum'būl), *n.* [= *F. sumbul*, < *Ar.* Pers. Hind. *sumbul*, spikenard.] An East Indian name of the spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*), the valerian, and the musk-root (*Ferula Sumbul*), more especially of their roots. The musk-root is the commercial sumbul. See cut under *spikenard*.

sumbul-root (sum'būl-rōt), *n.* The root of *Ferula Sumbul*. See *sumbul*.

sum-calculus (sum'kal'kū-lus), *n.* That part of the calculus of finite differences which treats of summation.

Sumerian, Sumir, Sumirian (sū-mé'ri-an, sū'mir, sū-mir'i-an), *n.* See *Accadian*.

sumless (sum'les), *a.* [*< sum* + *-less*.] Not to be summed up or computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, i. 2. 165.

summage, *n.* [Also *sumage*; < *OF. sommage*, a burden, rudgery, < *somme, some, saume, same*, a load, burden, pack: see *seam*². Cf. *summer*², *summer*.] A toll for carriage on horseback; also, a horse-load.

summarily (sum'a-ri-li), *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass, or in few words; in a short way or method; without delay; promptly; without hesitation or formality.

summariness (sum'a-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being summary.

summarist (sum'a-ris-t), *n.* [*< summar-y* + *-ist*.] One who summarizes; a writer or compiler of a summary.

summarize (sum'a-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summarized*, ppr. *summarizing*. [*< summar-y* + *-ize*.] To make a summary or abstract of; reduce to or express in a summary; state or represent briefly. Also spelled *summarise*.

The distinctive catch-words which *summarize* his doctrine. *S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 44.

summary (sum'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* = *F. sommaire* = *Sp. sumario* = *Pg. sumario* = *It. sommario*, < *L. summarius*, of or pertaining to the sum or substance, < *summa*, the main thing, the substance, the whole: see *sum*¹. *II. n.* = *F. sommaire* = *Sp. sumario* = *Pg. sumario* = *It. sommario*, < *L. summarius*, an epitome, abstract, summary, neut. of *summarius*, adj.: see *I.*] *I. a.* 1. Containing the sum or substance only; reduced to few words; short; brief; concise; compendious: as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections.—2. Rapidly performed; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; without hesitation, delay, or formality.

He cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fireplace. *Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xiii.

This, it must be confessed, is rather a *summary* mode of settling a question of constitutional right. *D. Webster*, *Speech*, March 10, 1818.

Summary conviction. See *conviction*.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act.** See *jurisdiction*.—**Summary proceedings.** In *law*. See *proceeding*.—*Syn.* 1. *Succinct*, *Condensed*, etc. (see *concise*); synoptical, terse, pithy.—2. Prompt, rapid.

II. n.; pl. *summaries* (-riz). 1. An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

And have the *summary* of all our griefs, When time shall serve, to show in articles. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 1. 73.

There is one *summary*, or capital law, in which nature meets, subordinate to God. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, viii., Expl.

2. In *law*, a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding. *Wharton*.—*Syn.* 1. *Compendium*, *Abstract*, etc. *See *abridgment*.

summation (su-mā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. sommation*, < *ML. summatio(n)*], admonition, lit. 'a summing up,' < *summare*, sum up: see *sum*¹.] Addition; specifically, the process of finding the sum of a series, or the limit toward which the sum of an infinite series converges; any combination of particular quantities in a total.

Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect. *De Quincey*.

We must therefore suppose that in these ideational tracts, as well as elsewhere, activity may be awakened, in

any particular locality, by the *summation* therein of a number of tensions, each incapable alone of provoking an actual discharge. *W. James*, *Prin. of Psychol.*, i. 563.

Summation of series. In *math.* See *series*.—**Summation of stimuli.** the phenomenon of the production of mental effects by iterated stimuli which a single one would not produce.

summational (su-mā'shōn-al), *a.* [*< summation* + *-al*.] Produced or expressed by summation or addition: in contradistinction to somewhat similar results produced by other operations.—**Summational tone.** See *resultant tone*, under *resultant*.

summative (sum'a-tiv), *a.* [*< summation* + *-ive*.] Additive; operating or acting by means of addition. [Rare.]

Inhibition, however, is not the destruction, but the storing-up, of energy; and is attended not by the discharge, but by the increased tension, of relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly *summative*. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 235.

summer¹ (sum'ēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *somer*; < *ME. somer, sumer*, < *AS. sumer, sumor* = *OS. sumar* = *OFries. somer, sumur* = *MD. somer*, *D. zomer* = *MLG. somer*, *LG. somer* = *OHG. sumar*, *MHG. sumer*, *G. sommer* = *Icel. sumar* = *Sw. sommar* = *Dan. sommer* (Goth. not recorded), summer; akin to *Olr. sam*, *Ir. sam, samh*, summer, sun (*Olr. samrad, samradh*, summer), = *OW. ham*, *W. haf*, summer, = *Armenian am*, year (*amarn*, summer), = *Skt. samā*, year, = *Zend. hama*, summer.] *I. n.* 1. The warmest season of the year: in the United States reckoned as the months June, July, and August; in Great Britain as May, June, and July. See *season*.

In *Somer*, be all the Contrees, fallen many Tempestes. *Manderly*, *Travels*, p. 129.

2. A whole year as represented by the summer; a twelvemonth: as, a child of three summers.

Five summers have I spent in furthest Greece. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, i. 1. 183.

All-hallowen summert. See *all-hallowen*.—**Indian summer.** See *Indian*.—**Little summer of St. Luke, or *St. Luke's summer*, a recurrence of mild weather lasting for ten days or a fortnight, usually beginning about the middle of October, the 18th of which month is St. Luke's day.—**St. Martin's summer, a period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's day, November 11th; hence, prosperity after misfortune.****

Expect *Saint Martin's summer*, halcyon days, Since I have entered into these wars. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, i. 2. 131.

But suppose easterly winds have largely predominated in autumn, and south-westerly winds begin to prevail in the end of November or beginning of December, the weather is likely to continue exceptionally mild, with frequent storms of wind and rain, till about Christmas. This period occurs nearly every year, and its beginning is popularly known as *St. Martin's summer*.

Buchan, *Handy Book of Meteorol.* (2d ed.), p. 331.

II. a. Of or pertaining to summer: as, *summer heat*; hence, sunny and warm.

Thyne ollellar sette on the *somer* syde. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 19.

He was sitting in a *summer parlour*. *Judges* iii. 20.

Summer bronchitis, summer catarrh. Same as *hay-fever*.—**Summer cloud.** See *cloud*¹, i. (b).—**Summer colts**, the quivering vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Summer complaint**, diarrhoea occurring in the summer. [*Colloq., U. S.*]—**Summer cypress.** See *cypress*¹, i. (c).—**Summer duck.** See *duck*².—**Summer fever, hay-fever.**—**Summer finch.** See *finch*¹ and *Picus*.—**Summer grape, haw, lightning, rape.** See *grape*¹, 2, *haw*², 3, etc.—**Summer redbird**, the rose tanager, *Piranga rustica*, which breeds in the United States throughout its summer range. It is 7 inches long, and 12 in extent. The male is rich-red, of a rosy or vermilion tint, different from the scarlet of the black-winged tanager.—**Summer savory.** See *savory*².—**Summer snipe.** (a) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucis*. (b) The green sandpiper. (c) The dunlin or purr. [*Eng.* in all senses.]—**Summer snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.—**Summer squash.** See *squash*².—**Summer teal**, the pied widgeon, or garganey, *Querquedula discolor*. [*Eng.*]—**Summer warbler.** Same as *summer yellowbird*.—**Summer wheat.** See *wheat*.—**Summer yellowbird**, the summer warbler, *Dendroica aestiva*, one of the golden warblers abounding in the United States in summer. See *warbler*.

summer¹ (sum'ēr), *v.* [*< summer*¹, *n.*] *I. intrans.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them [mountains], and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them. *Isa. xviii. a.*

II. trans. 1. To keep or carry through the summer. [Rare.]

Maid, well *summered* and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 385.

2. To feed during the summer, as cattle. [*Scotch.*]

summer² (sum'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *somer*; < *ME. somer*, < *OF. somier, sommier*, **sumier, sumer*, *F. sommier* = *Pr. saumier* = *It. somiere, somaro*, a pack-horse, also a beam, < *ML. sagmarius, sugmarius, samarius, saumarius*, so-

marius, summarius, a pack-horse, prop. adj., so. *caballus*, < *sagma*, *ML.* also *sauma, salma*, a pack, burden, < *Gr. σάγμα*, a pack-saddle: see *seam*². Cf. *G. saumer, säumer*, a pack-horse; and see *summer*, from the same ult. source. For the use of *summer*, 'pack-horse,' in the sense 'beam' (as bearing weight), cf. *E. horse, easel*, in similar uses.] 1. A pack-horse; a summer-horse.

The two squires drof be-fore hem a *somer* with two cofers, and thel a-light a-noon vnder the pyne tre. *Martin* (*E. E. T. S.*), iii. 684.

The monke hath fifty two men, And seven *somers* full stronge. *Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's *Ballads*, v. 82).

2. In *building*: (a) A large timber or beam laid as a bearing-beam. See cuts under *beam*, i. (b) A girder. (c) A breast-summer. (d) A large stone, the first that is laid upon a column or pilaster in the construction of an arch, or of several arches uniting upon one impost, as in the ribs of groined vaulting. (e) A stone laid upon a column to receive a haunch of a plat-band. (f) A lintel.

summer³ (sum'ēr), *n.* [*< sum* + *-er*.] One who sums; one who casts up an account.

summer-dried (sum'ēr-drid), *a.* Dried by the heat of the summer. [Rare.]

Like a *summer-dried* fountain. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, iii. 16.

summer-fallow (sum'ēr-fal'ō), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

II. n. Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently plowed, harrowed, and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

summer-fallow (sum'ēr-fal'ō), *v. t.* [*< summer-fallow, a.*] To plow and let lie fallow; plow and work repeatedly in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop.

summer-house (sum'ēr-house), *n.* 1. A structure in a park or garden, sometimes elaborate, but more often of the simplest character, generally little more than a roof supported on posts, and with the sides open or closed merely with a lattice for the support of vines, intended to provide a shady and cool place to sit in the open air, or for the enjoyment of a view, or the like. Compare *kiosk* and *parilion*.

In its centre was a grass-plat, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a *summer-house*. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, vi.

Eighteenth-century *summer-houses* seem to have been of two types—those that closed a vista in the garden at the end of a long walk, and those that were placed in the corner of the bowling-green or court. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., ix. 175.

2. A house for summer residence.

summering¹ (sum'ēr-ing), *n.* [*< summer*¹, *n.*, + *-ing*¹.] 1. A kind of early apple.—2. Rural merrymaking at midsummer; a summer holiday. *Nares*.

summering² (sum'ēr-ing), *n.* [*< summer*² + *-ing*¹.] In *arch.*, in conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. [*Will.*]

summer-lay, *v. t.* [*ME. somer-layen*; < *summer*¹ + *-lay*¹.] To sow in summer (†).

Your fader had fro John Kendale the crosse of the selde x acres lond, sown barly and peason, wherof v acres were weel *somer layde* to the seld barly. *Paston Letters*, iii. 402.

summer-like (sum'ēr-lik), *a.* Resembling summer; summerly.

Grapes might at once have turned purple under its *summerlike* exposure. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, viii.

summerliness (sum'ēr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being summerly, or of having a mild or summer-like temperature. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Somersetshire*, iii. 85. [Rare.]

summerly (sum'ēr-li), *a.* [*< ME. somerlich*, < *AS. sumorlic*, < *sumor*, summer: see *summer*¹ and *-ly*¹.] Like summer; characteristic of summer; warm and sunny.

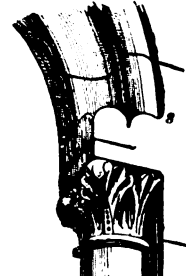
As *summerly* as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side. *Walpole*, *Letters*, ii. 164.

summer-ripe (sum'ēr-rip), *a.* Quite or fully ripe. [Rare.]

It is an injury, or, in his word, a curse upon corn, when it is *summer-ripe*, not to be cut down with the sickle. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, ii. 228. (*Davies*.)



Sumbul (*Ferula Sumbul*). *a.* flower.



Summer of an Arch, 18th century. Summer (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

summer-room† (sum'ér-röm), *n.* A summer-house.

On the summit of this Hill his Lordship is building a Summer-room.

DeFoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 335. (*Davies*.)

summersault, *n.* See *somersault*.

summersault, *n.* Same as *somersault*.

summer-seeming (sum'ér-sé'ming), *a.* Appearing like summer; full-blown; rank or luxuriant. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 86.

summerset, *n.* and *v.* See *somerseset*.

summer-shine (sum'ér-shin), *n.* The summer color or dress of a bird or insect. [Rare.]

A gay insect in his summer-shine.

Thomson, Winter, I. 644.

summer-stir (sum'ér-stér), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. [Eng.]

summer-stone (sum'ér-stön), *n.* Same as *skew-corbel* (which see, under *skew*).

summer-swelling (sum'ér-swel'ing), *a.* Growing up in summer.

Disdain to root the summer-swelling flower.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4. 162.

summertime (sum'ér-tid), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. somertide, sumertid*; < *summer* + *tidel*.] *I. n.* Summer-time.

Most cheffest time was of somertide

That ther hys wacche gan so to proude.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5522.

Lulled by the fountain in the summer tide.

Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well, II.

II. a. Of or pertaining to summer-time. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 124.

summer-time (sum'ér-tim), *n.* [*ME. somer-time*; < *summer* + *time*.] The summer season; summer.

In *Somer tyme* him liketh wel to glade;

That when Virgiles [Plelads] downe gooth gynneth fade.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

The genial summer-time.

Longfellow.

summer-tree (sum'ér-tré), *n.* 1. In carp., a horizontal beam serving to support the ends of floor-joists, or resting on posts and supporting the wall of the stories above; a lintel. Also called *breast-summer*.—2. In masonry, the first stone laid over a column or beam. *E. H. Knight*.

summerward, summerwards (sum'ér-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*ME. summer* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward summer. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 774. [Rare.]

summy (sum'ér-i), *a.* [*ME. summer* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to summer; like summer; summer-like.

Gave the room the summy tone.

The Atlantic, LX. 262.

summing (sum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sum*.] The act of one who sums, in any sense of the verb *sum*; specifically, the act or process of working out an arithmetical problem.

Mr. Tulliver . . . observed, indeed, that there were no maps, and not enough summing. . . . It was a puzzling business, this schooling.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 7.

Summing up. (a) A summary; a recapitulation; a compendious restatement.

Not a history, but exaggerative pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's *summing-up*. *The Century*, XXXI. 406.

(b) In law: (1) The address of the judge to the jury on a trial, after the close of the evidence and generally after arguments of counsel, usually recapitulating the essential points of the case and the evidence, and instructing them on the law. This is the English usage of the phrase, and corresponds to the *charge* or the American use of the word *instructions*. (2) The argument of counsel at the close of evidence on a trial either before a jury or before a judge or referee. This is the American usage of the phrase.

summist (sum'ist), *n.* [= *Sp. sumista*, < *ML. summista*, < *L. summa*, *sum*: see *sum* and *-ist*.] One who forms an abridgment or summary; specifically, a medieval writer of a compendium (Latin *summa*), especially of theology, as St. Thomas Aquinas.

A book entitled "The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery," whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices.

Bp. Bull, Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

Hugo [of St. Victor (1097–1141)], by the composition of his *Summa Sententiarum*, endeavored to give a methodical or rational presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called *Summists*.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 425.

summit (sum'it), *n.* [*F. sommet*, dim. of *OF. som*, top of a hill, < *L. summum*, the highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest: see *sum*.] The older word in E. is *summit*.] 1. The highest point; the top; the apex.

Fix'd on the summit of the highest mount.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 3. 18.

2. The highest point or degree; the utmost elevation; the maximum; the climax.

From the summit of power men no longer turn their eyes upward, but begin to look about them.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 233.

3. In math.: (a) A point of a polyhedron where three or more surfaces (generally planes) meet. (b) A point at which a penultimate curve cuts two coincident parts of the same degenerate curve. Thus, if a double line be a degenerate conic, there are two points on it at which it is intersected by a true conic differing infinitely little from it; and these are called *summits*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Apex, vertex, acme, pinnacle, zenith.

summitless (sum'it-less), *a.* [*ME. summit* + *-less*.] Having no summit. *Sir H. Taylor*.

summit-level (sum'it-lev'el), *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like is carried.

summit† (sum'it-i), *n.* [*ME. summyte*, < *OF. sommite*, *F. sommite* = *Sp. sumidad* = *Pg. sumidade* = *It. sommità*, < *LL. summita* (t-s), height, top, < *summus*: see *sum*.] The highest point; the summit.

But see wel that the chief roote oon directe

Be hool translate unto his summyte

Withouten hurte and in no wise infecte.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

On the North-east corner and summit of the hill are the ruins of huge arches sunk low in the earth.

Sandys, Travels, p. 116.

To remove themselves and their effects down to the lower summit.

Swift, Battle of the Books.

summon (sum'on), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *summon*; < *ME. somonen*, *somonyen*, *somenen*, *somponen*, < *OF. somoner*, *sumoner*, *semoner*, also *semonre*, *semondre*, *somoundre*, *F. semondre* = *Pr. semondre*, *somondre*, *somonre*, *summon*, < *L. summonere*, *submonere*, remind privily, < *sub*, under, privily, + *monere*, remind, warn: see *monish*, *admonish*. The ME. forms were partly confused with *ME. somnen*, *somnien*, < *AS. samnian*, gather together: see *sam*. Hence ult. *summons*, *summer*, etc.] 1. To call, cite, or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, to attend in person to some public duty, or to assume a certain rank or dignity; especially, to command to appear in court: as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

The by-*gan* Grace to go with Peers the Ploughman, And consanled hym and Conscience the comyn to *sumony*.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 214.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls

These men of Angiers. *Shak.*, K. John, II. 1. 198.

The parliament is regularly to be *summoned* by the king's writ or letter.

Blackstone, Com., I. II.

Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574, heir general of Abergavenny. She was *summoned* to the barony of Le Despenser (Dispensarius), 1604, and her son was created Earl of Westmorland.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 391.

2. To call; send for; ask the presence or attendance of, literally or figuratively.

But the kynge leodogan ne cometh not, and all this chivalrie haue I yow *summoned*, and therefore I owe to haue guerdon.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 567.

To *summon* timely sleep, he doth not need

Aethyop's cold Rush, nor drowsie Poppy-seed.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

Lord Lansdale had *summoned* the peers to-day to address the King not to send the troops abroad in the present conjuncture.

Walpole, Letters, II. 28.

3. To call on to do some specified act; warn; especially, to call upon to surrender: as, to *summon* a fort.

Coal-black clouds that shadow heaven's light

Do *summon* us to part and bid good night.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 534.

Summon the town.

Shak., Cor., I. 4. 7.

The Bridge being thus gained, the Duke of Exeter was sent, and with him Windsor the Herald, to *summon* the Citizens to surrender the Town.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 173.

4. To arouse; excite into action or exertion; raise: with *up*.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 7.

Do we remember how the great teacher of thanksgiving *summons* up every one of his faculties to assist him in it?

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. 1.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Invite*, *Convoke*, etc. (see *call*), *convene*, *assemble*.

summons† (sum'on), *n.* [*ME. summon*, *v.* Cf. *summons*.] An invitation, request, or order.

Eather durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her admission; a *summons* of that emboldens her.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 250.

summonance, *n.* [*ME. somonance*, < *OF. *somonance*, < *somoner*, *summon*: see *summon*.] A summons.

I have, quod he, a *somonance* of a bille.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale (Harl. MS.), I. 288.

summer (sum'on-ér), *n.* [Formerly also *summer*; < *ME. somonour*, *somonour*, *somnour*, *somp-*

nour, *sommer*, < *OF. *somonour*, *semonour*, one who summons, < *somoner*, *semoner*, *summon*: see *summon*.] 1. One who summons, or cites by authority; especially, one employed to warn persons to appear in court; also, formerly, an apparitor.

A *somonour* is a rennere up and down

With mandements for fornicacioun,

And is ybet at every townes ende.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Friar's Tale, I. 19.

Marc. My lady comes. What may that be?

Clau. A *summer*,

That cites her to appear.

Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 2.

2†. In early Eng. law, a public prosecutor or complainant.

summoning (sum'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *summon*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of calling or citing; a summons.

Reluctantly and slow, the mald

The unwelcome *summoning* obey'd.

Scott, L. of the L., II. 21.

2. See the quotation.

According to the authors just named [Livy and Dionysius], the whole body of free Romans, burgesses and non-burgesses, was divided into a certain number of classes (i. e. *summonings*, probably from *calare*), numbered according to the amount of fortune possessed by each citizen.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 195.

summons (sum'onz), *n.*; pl. *summons* (-ez). [*ME. somons*, *somouns*, < *OF. *somonuse*, *semonse*, *F. semonce* (= *Pr. somonsa*, *somosta*, *semosta*), a summons, admonition, orig. fem. of *semons*, pp. of *somonere*, *semonere*, *summon*: see *summon*, *v.*] 1. A call, especially by authority or the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation, request, or order to go to or appear at some place, or to do some other specified thing; a call with more or less earnestness or insistence.

Music, give them their *summons*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As when the Master's *summons* came.

Whittier, Lucy Hooper.

That same day *summons* were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood, in anticipation of the king's coronation.

J. Gairdner, Rich. III., II.

Then flew in a dove,

And brought a *summons* from the sea.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

2. In law, a call by authority to appear in a court or before a judicial officer; also, the document by which such call is given; a citation to appear before a judge or magistrate. Specifically—(a) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to the action to be entered for him within a certain time after service. In default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution. (b) A notice of application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity. (c) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices, or before a master or referee in a civil case. (d) In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from the Court of Session in the sovereign's name, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.

3. *Milit.*, a call to surrender.—*Omnibus summons*, a name sometimes given in present English practice to an order or process of the court calling the parties in for directions of an interlocutory nature: an expedient intended to supersede or merge in one application to the court the various incidental motions which under the former practice might be made successively.—*Original summons*, in modern English practice, a summons by which proceedings are commenced without a writ. A proceeding so commenced is, however, sometimes deemed an action.—*Privileged summonses*. See *privilege*.

summons (sum'onz), *v. t.* [*ME. summons*, *n.*] To serve with a summons; summon. [Colloq.]

I did not *summons* Lord Lansdown.

Swift, to Mrs. Johnson, March 22, 1711–12. (Seager's [Supp. to Johnson].)

On behalf of "I'll *summons* you" it may be urged that it is not thereby intended to use the verb to summon, but the noun summons in its verb form, just as people also say, "I'll county court you."

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 471.

summula (sum'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *summulæ* (-lā). A small tractate giving a compend of a part of a science. The *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus constituted the common medieval text-book of logic. It was written about the middle of the thirteenth century by the doctor who afterward became Pope John XXI. It is noticeable for the number of mnemonic verses it contains, and for its original development of the *Parva Logica*.

summulist (sum'ū-list), *n.* A commentator of the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus.

summun bonum (sum'um bō'nūm). [*L.*: *summun*, neut. of *summus*, highest (see *sum*); *bonum*, neut. of *bonus*, good: see *bonus*.] The chief or highest good.

summer† (sum'nér), *n.* An obsolete form of *summer*.

Summer's method. In *nav.*, the method of finding a ship's position at sea by the projec-

tion of one or more lines of equal altitude on a Mercator's chart: so called from the navigator who first published it, in 1843.

sumoom (su-mōm'), *n.* Same as *simoom*.

sump (somp), *n.* [*< D. sump = MHG. G. sumpf* (cf. OHG. *sunft*) = Dan. Sw. *sump*, a swamp: see *swamp*.] 1. A puddle or pool of dirty water. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—3. In mining: (a) The bottom of a shaft in which water is allowed to collect, in order that it may be pumped or otherwise raised to the surface or to the level of the adit. Also called in England, in some mining districts, a *lodge*. (b) A shaft connecting one level with another, but not reaching the surface; a *winze*. [North. Eng.]—4. A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion.

sump-fuse (somp'fūz), *n.* A fuse inclosed in a water-proof casing, for blasting under water, etc.

sumph (sumf), *n.* [*< D. suf*, dull, doting, *suffen*, dote; Sw. *sofva* = Dan. *sove*, be sleepy, sleep (see *swoven*).] A dunce; a blockhead; a soft, dull fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A *Sumph* . . . is a chiel to whom Natur has denied any considerable share o' understandin', without has'n chose to mak him altogether an indisputable idiot.

Hogg, in *Noctes Ambrosianae*, Nov., 1831.

sumphish (sum'fish), *a.* [*< sumph + -ish*.] Like a *sumph*; characteristic of a *sumph*; stupid. *Ramsay*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumphishness (sum'fish-nēs), *n.* The state or character of being *sumphish*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Life of Charlotte Brontë*, II. 131. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumpit (sum'pit), *n.* [Malay *sūmpit*.] A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a *sumpitan*.

sumpitan (sum'pi-tan), *n.* [Malay *sūmpitān*; cf. *sūmpit*.] The blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo. Its effective range is necessarily very short, not exceeding fifty yards, and the arrow is so light that to render it efficient the head is always poisoned.

sump-plank (somp'plangk), *n.* One of the planks fixed as a temporary bottom or floor of a *sump-shaft*, covering the *sump*.

sump-pump (somp'pump), *n.* In mining, a pump placed in the *sump* of a mine, and raising water to the *hogger-pump*, or directly to the *hogger-pipe* or discharge-pipe at the mouth of the shaft. See *hogger-pipe*.

sump-shaft (somp'shaft), *n.* In mining, the shaft at the bottom of which is the *sump*, or place from which the water is pumped.

sump-shot (somp'shot), *n.* A shot or blast fired near the center of a shaft which is being sunk, to make a cavity or temporary *sump* in which the water will collect.

sumpsimus (somp'si-mus), *n.* [*L.*, first pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *sumere*, take: see *mumpsimus*.] A correct form replacing an erroneous one in familiar use; correctness regarded as pedantic. See *mumpsimus*.

King Henry (VIII.), finding fault with the disagreement of Preschers, would often say: Some are too stiff in their old *Mumpsimus*, and other too buse and curious in their new *Sumpsimus*. Happily borrowing these phrases from that which Master Pace his Secretary reporteth, in his book *De Fructu Doctrinæ*, of an old Priest in that age, which alwaies read, in his Portasse, *Mumpsimus Domine*, for *Sumpsimus*; whereof when he was admonished, he said that hee now had used *Mumpsimus* thirte yeares, and would not leave his old *Mumpsimus* for their new *Sumpsimus*. Camden, *Remains* (ed. 1837), p. 273.

sumpt (somp't), *n.* [*< L. sumptus*, cost, expense, *< sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, take, choose, select, apply, use, spend, *< sub*, under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc. Hence *sumptuary*, *sumptuous*.] Sumptuousness; cost; expense. *Patten*, *Exped.* to Scotland, 1548. (*Davies*.)

sumpter (somp'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. sumpter*, *< OF. sommetier*, a pack-horse driver, *< ML. *sagmatarius*, fuller form of *sagmarius*, a pack-horse driver, *< sagma* (*sagmat-*), a pack, burden: see *summer*.] 1. A pack-horse driver. *King Alisaunder*, l. 6023.—2. A pack-horse.

It is great improvidence . . . for old men to heap up provisions, and load their *sumpters* still the more by how much their way is shorter.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 227.

3. By extension, a porter; a man that carries burdens. [Rare.]

Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter* To this detested groom. *Shak.*, *Lea*, II. 4. 219.

4. A pack; a burden.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters*.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Cupid's Revenge*, v. 2.

sumpter-cloth (somp'tēr-kloth), *n.* A horse-cloth spread over the saddle.

Men do now esteeme to paint their armes in their houses, to graue them in our seales, to place them in their portales, & to weape them in their *sumpter-clothes*, but none aduentureth to winne them in the field.

Guerrara, *Letters* (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 69.

sumpter-horse (somp'tēr-hōrs), *n.* A pack-horse.

sumpter-mule (somp'tēr-mūl), *n.* A pack-mule.

sumpter-pony (somp'tēr-pō'ni), *n.* A pony used as a pack-horse.

The *sumpter-pony*, which carried the slung water-proofs and what not. *W. Black*, in *Far Lochaber*, vi.

sumpter-saddle (somp'tēr-sad'l), *n.* A pack-saddle. [Rare.]

sumption (somp'shōn), *n.* [*< L. sumptio(n)-*, *sumptio(n)-*, a taking, *< sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take, take up: see *sumpt*.] 1. The act of taking or assuming.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. The major premise of a syllogism, or modus ponens (which see, under *modus*).

sumptuary (somp'tū-ā-ri), *a.* [*= F. somptuaire*, *< L. sumptuarius*, relating to expense, *< sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my *sumptuary* edicts could not restrain.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iv.

Sumptuary law. See *law*.

sumptuousity (somp'tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [*= F. somptuosité*, *< L. sumptuositas* (t-s), costliness, *< sumptuosus*, costly: see *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness.

He added *sumptuousity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

sumptuous (somp'tū-us), *a.* [*= F. somptueux*, *< L. sumptuosus*, costly, expensive, *< sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent: as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

The *sumptuous* house declares the prince's state, But vain excoase bewrayes a prince's faulta. *Gascoigne*, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 60.

It [St. John Baptist's Day] is celebrated with very pompous and *sumptuous* solemnity. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 108.

= *Syn.* Gorgeous, superb, rich, lordly, princely.

sumptuously (somp'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a *sumptuous* manner; expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Gascoigne*.

sumptuousness (somp'tū-us-nēs), *n.* The state of being *sumptuous*; costliness; expensiveness; splendor; magnificence. *Bailey*.

sumpture (somp'tūr), *n.* [*< ML. *sumptura*, *sumtura*, used in sense of 'wealth, property'; cf. *L. sumptus*, cost, expense, *< sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, use, spend: see *sumpt*.] Sumptuousness; magnificence.

Celebrating all

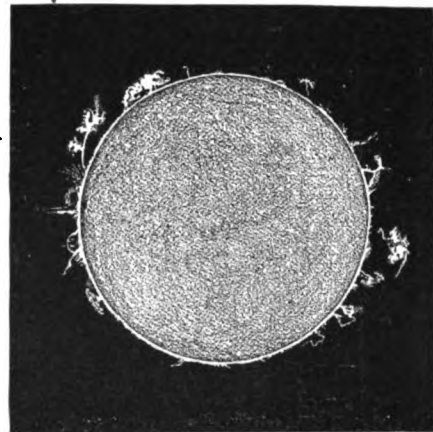
Her train of servants, and collateral

Sumpture of houses.

Chapman, tr. of *Homer's Hymn to Hermes*, l. 127.

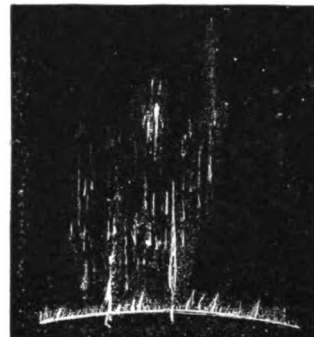
* **sun** (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne*, *sonne*; *< ME. sunne*, *sonne*, *sonne*, *< AS. sunne*, *f.*, = OS. *sunna*, *sunne*, *sunno* = OFries. *sunne*, *sonna* = MD. *sonne*, D. *zon* = MLG. LG. *sunne* = OHG. *sunno*, *m.*, *sunna*, *f.*, MHG. *sunne*, *m.* and *f.*, G. *sonne*, *f.*, = Icel. *sunna*, *f.* (only in poetry), = Goth. *sunno*, *m.*, *sunna*, *f.*, the sun; with a formative -na (-nōn-), from the same root as AS. *sōl* = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. *Dan. sōl* = Goth. *saul* = L. *sōl* (> It. *sole* = Sp. Pg. *sol*; cf. F. *soleil*, *< L. *soliculus*, dim. of *sōl*) = Lith. Lett. *saule* = Skt. *svar*, the sun, with formative -l or -r; both prob. < √ *su*, √ *saw*, be light.] 1. The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being $8''.80 \pm 0''.02$. Its mean apparent diameter is $32' 04''$; its real diameter 865,500 miles, 109 times that of the earth. Its volume, or bulk, is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass—that is, the quantity of matter in it—is 330,000 times as great as that of the earth, and is about 900 times as great as the united masses of all the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 25 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density (mass + volume) is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than one and a half times that of water. By means of the spots its rotation can be determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to the plane of the ecliptic, with its ascending node in (celestial) longitude $73^\circ 40'$. The period of rotation appears to vary systematically in different latitudes, being about 25 days at the equator, while in solar latitude 40° it is fully 27. Beyond 45° there are no spots by which the rate of rotation can be determined. The cause of this peculiar variation in the rate of the sun's surface motion is still unex-

plained, and presents one of the most important problems of solar research. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularly



The Sun (after Winlock).

rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparently floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 500 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and groups as to make the surface, seen with a low-power telescope, look much like rough drawing-paper. Near sun-spots, and sometimes elsewhere, the granules are often drawn out into long filaments. (See *sun-spot*.) In the neighborhood of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of the sun, faculae (bright streaks which are due to an unusual crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the photosphere) are found. They are especially conspicuous near the edge of the disk. At the time of a total eclipse certain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed projecting beyond the edge of the moon. These are the prominences or protuberances, which in 1868 were proved by



An Eruptive Prominence.

the spectroscopic to consist mainly of hydrogen, always, however, mixed with helium (first identified on the earth in 1895) and calcium, and often interpenetrated with the vapors of magnesium, iron, and other metals. It was also immediately discovered by Janssen and Lockyer that these beautiful and vivacious objects can be observed at any time with the spectroscopic, and that they are only extensions from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere*. Its thickness is very irregular, but averages about 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000; they are less permanent than the spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface; those of the greatest brilliance and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the faculae which attend the spots. The corona—the most impressive feature of a total eclipse—is a great "glory" of irregular outline surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the other parts are faint and indefinite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscopic and the camera. Its visual spectrum is characterized by a conspicuous bright line in the green (wave-length, 5304), and photography brings out several more in the violet and ultra-violet. They all seem to form a single spectrum-series, due to some gaseous element not yet detected on the earth, but provisionally named *coronium*, and show that to a great extent the corona is something more than a mere reflection of sunlight from meteoric dust, though the background of continuous spectrum suggests its presence. The fact that the corona is observable only during the few moments of a total solar eclipse makes its study slow and difficult. Huggins has attempted to photograph the corona without eclipse, and Hale to observe it with the bolometer. The spectroscopic enables us to determine the presence in the sun of certain well-known terrestrial elements in the state of vapor. The solar spectrum is marked by numerous dark lines (known as *Fraunhofer's lines*), and between 1850 and 1860 their explanation was worked out as depending upon the selective absorption due to the transmission of the light from the photosphere through the overlying atmosphere of cooler gases and vapors. Kirchhoff was the first (in 1859) to identify many of the

familiar elements whose vapors thus impress their signature upon the sunlight. According to the investigations of Rowland (mostly previous to 1896), thirty-six of the chemical elements are already identified in the solar atmosphere, all of them metals, hydrogen excepted. Among them barium, calcium, carbon, chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, silicon, sodium, titanium, and vanadium are either specially conspicuous or theoretically important. The fact that some of the most abundant and important of the terrestrial elements fall to show themselves is, of course, striking, and probably significant. Chlorine, oxygen (probably), nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur are none of them apparent; it would, however, be illogical and unsafe to infer from their failure to manifest themselves that they are necessarily absent. A difference of opinion prevails as to the precise region of the solar atmosphere in which Fraunhofer's lines originate. Some hold that the absorption which produces them takes place almost entirely in a comparatively thin stratum known as the *reversing-layer*, just above the surface of the photosphere. Lockyer holds, on the other hand, that many of them originate at a high elevation, and even above the chromosphere. Photometric observations show that the brilliance of the solar surface far exceeds that of any artificial light: it is about 150 times as great as that of the lime-cylinder of the calcium-light, and from two to four times as great as that of the "crater" of the electric arc. It is to be noted that the brightness of the sun's disk falls off greatly near the edge, owing to the general absorption by the solar atmosphere. The solar constant is defined as the quantity of heat (in calories) received in a unit of time by an area of a square meter perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays at the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere, when the earth is at its mean distance from the sun. This quantity can be determined, with some approach to accuracy (say within 25 or 30 per cent.), by observations with pyrheliometers and actinometers. The earliest determinations (by J. Herschel and Pouillet, in 1838) gave about 19 calories a minute; later and more elaborate observations give larger results. Langley's observations make it very probable that its value is not under 80. Assuming it, however, as 25, it appears that the amount of energy incident upon the earth's atmosphere in the sun's rays is nearly 2½ continuous horse-power per square meter when the sun is vertical; at the sea-level this is reduced about one third by the atmospheric absorption. The total amount of energy radiated by the sun's surface defies conception; it is fully 100,000 continuous horse-power or more than 1,100,000 calories a minute for every square meter, and according to Ericsson more than 400 times as great as that radiated by a surface of molten iron. It would melt in one minute a shell of ice 50 feet thick incasing the photosphere: to supply an equal amount by combustion would require the hourly burning of a layer of the best anthracite more than 20 feet thick—more than a ton for every square foot of surface. As to the temperature of the sun, our knowledge is comparatively vague. We have no means of determining with accuracy from our present laboratory data the temperature the photosphere must have in order to enable it to emit heat at the known rate, but various recent determinations based on Stefan's law give a value of about 1,000° C., or 1,200° F. Experiments with burning-glasses, however, and observations upon the penetrating power of the solar rays, demonstrate that the temperature of the photosphere is certainly higher than that of any known terrestrial source, even the electric arc itself. The only theory yet proposed concerning the maintenance of the sun's heat which meets the case at all is that of Helmholtz, who finds the explanation in a slow contraction of the solar globe. A yearly shrinkage of about 250 feet (or 300 feet, if we accept Langley's value of the solar constant) in the sun's diameter would make good the whole annual expenditure of radiant energy, and maintain the temperature unchanged. If this is the true explanation, it follows, of course, that in time—probably in about eight or ten millions of years—the solar heat will begin to wane, and will at last be exhausted. It should be noted also that certain other causes—such, for instance, as the fall of meteors on the sun—contribute something to its heat-supply; but all of them combined will account for not more than a small percentage of the whole. The view now generally accepted of the constitution of the sun accords with this theory of the solar heat. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the inclosing photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known element; no solidification, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the corona still remains in great degree a mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers. See also cut under *sun-spot*.

To fynde the degree in which the *sonne* is day by day after hir cours abowte.
Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, li. 1.

I'll say this for him,
There fights no braver soldier under *sun*, gentlemen.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, l. 1.

To him that sitting on a hill
Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway *sun*
Set into sunrise.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

Without solar fire we could have no atmospheric vapour, without vapour no clouds, without clouds no snow, and without snow no glaciers. Curious then as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the *sun*.
Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 7.

2. The sunshine; a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall: as, to stand in the *sun* (that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall).—3. Anything eminently splendid

or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honor, glory, or prosperity.

The *sun* of Rome is set! Shak., J. C., v. 3. 63.
I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity.
Bikon *Basileus*.

4. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds: as, the fixed stars may be *sun*s in their respective systems.
—5. A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

Vile it were
For some three *sun*s to store and hoard myself.
Tennyson, *Ulysses*.

6. The rising of the sun; sunrise; day.

Your vows are frosts,
Fast for a night and with the next *sun* gone.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, iii. 2.

7. In *her*., a bearing representing the sun, usually surrounded by rays. It is common to fill the disk with the features of a human face. When anything else is represented there, it is mentioned in the blazon: as, the *sun*, etc., charged in the center with an eye. See *sun in splendor*, below.

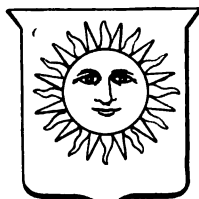
8. In *electric lighting*, a group of incandescent lamps arranged concentrically under a reflector at, near, or in the ceiling of a room or auditorium.

The interior of the copious reflectors contains a cluster of electrical lamps. In addition to these there are 12 *sun*s in the ceiling.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 235.

Against the sun. See *against*.—**Blue sun**, a colored appearance of the sun resulting from a peculiar selective absorption of its rays by foreign substances in the atmosphere. The phenomenon has been observed especially after great volcanic eruptions, notably after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, when large quantities of foreign matter were projected into the atmosphere. The precise nature of the particles or gases producing the absorption is not known.—**Collar of suns and roses**, a collar granted by the English sovereigns of the house of York as an honorary distinction in rivalry of the Lancaster collar of 88. It is a broad band decorated with, alternately, the white rose of York and the sun adopted by Edward IV. as his personal cognizance.—**Fixed sun**, a kind of pyrotechnics consisting of a certain number of jets of fire arranged circularly like the spokes of a wheel.—**From sun to sun**, from sunrise to sunset.

Man's work's from *sun* to *sun*,
Woman's work's never done.
Old rhyme.

Green sun. Same as *blue sun*.—**Line of the sun**, in *palmetry*. See *line*.—**Mean sun**. See *mean*.—**Midnight sun**, the sun as visible at midnight in arctic regions.—**Mook sun**. See *parhelion*.—**Nadir of the sun**. See *nadir*.—**Order of the Rising Sun**, an order of the empire of Japan, founded in 1875.—**Order of the Sun and Lion**, a Persian order, founded in 1808 by the shah, for military and civil service and for conferring honor on strangers, as ambassadors at the court of Persia. The badge is a species of star, of which the center is a medallion, upon which is represented the rising sun, and from which radiate six blades or bars with rounded points. The ribbon is red.—**Revolving sun**, a pyrotechnic device consisting of a wheel around the periphery of which are fixed rockets of various styles. E. H. Knight.—**Sun-and-planet wheels**, an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam-engine, for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotary motion. See cut under *planet-wheel*.—**Sun before or after clock**, the amount by which, at certain times of the year, an accurately adjusted sun-dial is faster or slower than a correct mean solar clock.—**Sun in splendor**, or in *his splendor*, in *her*., the sun surrounded by rays which are generally as long as the diameter of the disk or even longer, and alternately straight and waved.—**Sun lamp**. See *lamp*.—**Sun of righteousness**, in *Script.*, one of the titles of Christ.—**The rising of the sun**. See *rising*.—**To have the sun in one's eyes**, to be intoxicated. Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop*, li. (Slang).—**To shoot the sun**. See *shoot*.—**To take the sun (naut.)**, to ascertain the latitude by observation of the sun.—**Under the sun**, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.



Sun in Splendor.

There is no new thing under the *sun*. Eccl. i. 9.
With the *sun*, in the direction of the apparent movement of the sun.
sun¹ (sun), v.; pret. and pp. *sunned*, ppr. *sunning*. [= D. *zonnen* = LG. *sonnen* = G. *sonnen*; from the noun.] I. *trans*. To expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sunshine; insolate: as, to *sun* cloth.

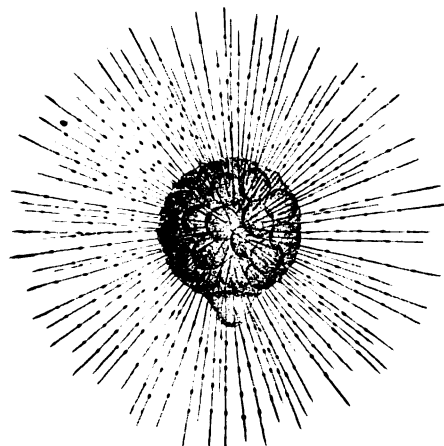
To *sun* thyself in open air.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's *Satires*, iv. 37.
Spring parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may *sun* thee.
Wordsworth, *To the Daisy*.

II. *intrans*. To become warm or dry in the sunshine.
The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives a-sunning sit.
Nash, *Spring*.

sun², n. See *sunn*.

sun-angel (sun'an'jel), n. A humming-bird of the genus *Helianthus*.

sun-animalcule (sun'an-i-mal'kül), n. A heliozoan, or radiant filose protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, such as *Actinophrys sol*, to which the name originally applied. These little bodies are amoebiform, but of comparatively persistent spherical figure, from all parts of the surface of which radiate fine filamentous pseudopodia with little tendency to move, or



Sun-animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*), magnified 350 times.

change in form, except when the animalcule is feeding. The protoplasm is vacuolated, and nucleated with one or several nuclei; a kind of test or shell may be developed or not. Some are stalked forms. They mostly inhabit fresh water, and are very attractive microscopic objects. There are various generic forms besides *Actinophrys*, as *Actinophryum* and *Clathrusina*. See these technical names, *Heliozoa*, and cut under *Clathrusina*.

sun-bath (sun'bath), n. Exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun, especially as a therapeutic measure.

sunbeam (sun'bēm), n. [Early mod. E. also *sunnebeam*; < ME. *sonnebeeme*, < AS. *sunnebedem*, < *sunne*, sun, + *bedem*, beam: see *sun*¹ and *beam*.] A ray of the sun.

Ther vnder sate a creature
As bright as any *sonne* beeme.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

The gay notes that people the *sunbeams*.
Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 8.

sun-bear (sun'bār), n. 1. A bear of the genus *Helarctos*; the bruang, or Malay bear, *H. malayanus*, of small size and slender form, with a close black coat and a white mark on the throat. See cut under *bruang*.—2. The Tibetan bear, *Ursus tibetanus*. [A misnomer.]

sun-beat, sun-beaten (sun'bēt, sun'bē'ta), a. Smitten by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sun-beat* waters by so long a way.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, x. 239.

sun-beetle (sun'bē'tl), n. One of several metallic beetles of the genera *Amara*, *Pæcius*, etc.; any cetonian: so called from their running about in the sunshine. Westwood.

sunbird (sun'bērd), n. A common name of various birds. (a) A general or indiscriminate name of cinnyrimorphic birds, of the genera *Nectarina*, *Cinnyris*, *Dicaeum*, and related forms, of most than one family. See also cut under *Dicaeum*. (b) An exact book-name of the honey-suckers, nectar-birds, or *Nectarinidae*, mostly of glittering metallic iridescence, as *Cinnyris superba*, of western Africa, a characteristic example. See cut under *Drepanis*. (c) The sun-bittern. (d) A sun-grebe. See cuts under *Helornis* and *Podica*. (e) An unidentified bird, probably any bird associated with sun-worship or similar religious rites. See the quotation, and compare *wekon*-bird.



Sunbird (*Cinnyris superba*).

When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar, . . . the *sun-birds*, the Tonatsuli, were let fly upwards as messengers. E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 239.

sun-bittern (sun'bit'ern), n. A South American bird, *Eurypyga helias*: so called from the brilliant ocellated plumage. Also named *peacock-bittern*, for the same reason. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

sun-blink (sun'blingk), n. A flash or glimpse of sunshine. Scott. [Scotch.]

sunbonnet (sun'bon'et), n. A light bonnet projecting in front so as to protect the face, and having a flounce or cape to protect the neck.

The pale and washed-out female who glares with . . . stolidity from the recesses of her telescopic *sun-bonnet*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. 8., XXXIX. 76.

sunbow (sun'bō), *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapor.

The sunbow's rays still arch
The torrent with the many hues of heaven.
Byron, Manfred, II. 2.
The future is gladdened by no sun-bow of anticipation.
The Rover, II. 63.

sun-bright (sun'brit), *a.* Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness: as, a sun-bright shield.

Now therefore would I have thee to my tutor . . .
How and which way I may bestow myself
To be regarded in her sun-bright eye.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 88.

Wise Ali's sunbright sayings pass
For proverbs in the market-place.
Emerson, Saadi.

sun-broad (sun'brād), *a.* Broad as the sun; like the sun in breadth; great. [Rare.]

His sunbroad shield about his wrist he bond.
Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 21.

sunburn (sun'bérn), *v.* [*< sun¹ + burn¹.*] *I. trans.* To discolor or scorch by the sun; tan: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Her delivery from Sunburning and Moonblasting.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

II. intrans. To be discolored or tanned by the sun.

sunburn, sunburning (sun'bérn, sun'bér'-ning), *n.* 1. A burning or scorching by the sun; especially, the tan occasioned by the exposure of the skin to the action of the sun's rays.—2. In bot., same as *heliosis*.

sunburned (sun'bérnd), *p. a.* 1. Same as *sunburnt*.—2. Dried by the heat of the sun: as, sunburned bricks.

sun-burner (sun'bér'nér), *n.* A combination of burners with powerful reflectors, used to light a place of public assembly, etc. It is often placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, so that the up-draft from the lights may serve to ventilate the room. Also *sun-light*.

sunburnt (sun'bérnt), *p. a.* 1. Scorched by the sun's rays.

They sun-burnt Afric keep
Upon the lee-ward still.
Dryden, Polyolbion, I. 421.

2. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue: as, a sunburnt skin.

A chaste and pleasing wife, . . .
Sun-burnt and swarthy though she be.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, Epode II.

sunburst (sun'bérst), *n.* A strong outburst of sunlight; a resplendent beaming of the sun through rifted clouds; hence, in *pyrotechny*, an imitation of such an effect.

Strong sun-bursts between the clouds flashed across these pastoral pictures.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 423.

sun-case (sun'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a slow-burning piece giving out an intense white light: used in set-pieces for revolving suns, etc.

sun-clad (sun'klad), *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. [Rare.]

The sun-clad power of chastity. Milton, Comus, l. 782.

sun-crack (sun'krak), *n.* In *geol.*, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat at the time the rock was consolidating.

sun-cress (sun'kres), *n.* A South African herb, *Heliotropium pectinatum*.

sun-dance (sun'dāns), *n.* A religious ceremony practised by the North American Indians of the northern parts of the Plains, as the Sioux and the Blackfeet. An essential feature is the self-torture of youths who are candidates for admission to the full standing of warriors; the candidates pass thongs through the flesh of their breasts, and strain against the thongs, which have been attached to a pole, until released by the tearing of the flesh. Dancing, charging at sunrise upon a "sun-pole," etc., are other features.

Ordinarily each tribe or reservation has its own celebration of the sun-dance.
Schwartz, The Century, XXXIX. 753.

Sundanese (sun-dā-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sunda* (see def.) + *-ese*.] *I. a.* Of or belonging to the Sunda Islands (including that chain of the East Indian archipelago which extends from the Malay peninsula to Papua), or the natives or inhabitants. See *II.*

II. n. One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. *Imp. Dict.*

Sundanesian (sun-dā-nēs'gīan), *a.* and *n.* [*Irreg. < Sundanese + -ian*.] Same as *Sundanese*.

sundaree (sun'dā-rē), *n.* See *sundoree*.

sundari (sun'dā-ri), *n.* [*Also sundree, soon-drie; < Beng. sundari, Hind. sundri*.] A tree, *Heritiera Fomes* (*H. minor*), found on the coasts of Burma and Borneo, and very abundant in

the delta of the Ganges, there, according to some, giving name to the wild tracts called the *Sundarbans*. It is a tree of moderate size, with a dark-colored hard, tough, and durable wood employed for piles, for boat-making, etc., and in Calcutta much used for fuel. The native name belongs also to the less useful *H. littoralis*, abundant on the tropical coasts of the Old World. Also *sundra-tree, sunder-tree*.

sun-dart (sun'därt), *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.* [Rare.]

sun-dawn (sun'dān), *n.* The light of the dawning sun; hence, the beginning; the dawn. [Rare.]

Under that brake where sundawn feeds the stalks
Of withered fern with gold. Browning, Sordello, II.

Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Sonday*; *< ME. sunday, sonday, sunnedei, sonen-day, sundennay, sunnendet, sonnendat*, *< AS. sunnan dæg = OS. sunnān dag = OFries. sunnandi, sunnandei, sonnendei = MD. sondag, D. zondag = MLG. sunnendach, sondach = OHG. sunnuntag, MHG. sunnentac, suntac, G. sonntag = Icel. sunnudagr = Sw. Dan. søndag* (the Scand. forms are borrowed, the Sw. Dan. simulating *sōn, son, i. e. 'the Son, Christ', Sunday, lit. 'Sun's day' (tr. L. dies solis): AS. sunnan, gen. of sunne, sun; dæg, day; see sun¹ and day¹.] *I. n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. See *Sabbath*. The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used, from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. (See *week*.) The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romanic languages is the *Lord's Day* (Greek *κυριακή*, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday*. In the calendar of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the Sundays of the year form two series—one reckoned from Christmas, and one from Easter. The first series consists of four Sundays in Advent, one or two Sundays after Christmas, and the Sundays after Epiphany, from one to six in number, according to the date of Septuagesima. The second series consists of the remaining Sundays of the year—namely, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, six Sundays in Lent, Easter Sunday, five Sundays after Easter, Sunday after Ascension, Pentecost or Whitsunday, and the Sundays after Pentecost (the first of which is Trinity Sunday), from twenty-three to twenty-eight in number, or the Sundays after Trinity (according to the usage of the Anglican Church), from twenty-two to twenty-seven in number, the last of these being always the Sunday next before Advent. On the Sundays after Pentecost or Trinity not provided with offices of their own are used the offices of the Sundays omitted after Epiphany. In the Greek Church the first Sunday of the ecclesiastical year is the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee, which is that next before Septuagesima. Then follow the Sundays of the Prodigal Son, of Apocrypha, of Tyrophagus, the six Sundays of Lent, Easter, (called *Pascha* or *Bright Sunday*), the five Sundays after Easter (called of *St. Thomas* or *Antipascha*, of the *Incarnation*, of the *Paralytic*, of the *Samaritan Woman* or *Mid-Pentecost*, of the *Blind Man*), the Sunday after Ascension (called of the *Three Hundred and Eighteen Fathers of Nicea*), Pentecost, and All Saints' Sunday, answering to Trinity Sunday. The Sundays after Pentecost are numbered continuously till the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee is again reached. They are mostly named after the evangelist from whom the gospel for the day is taken. They are called *Sundays of St. Matthew* from Pentecost till the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th), when two Sundays are called *Sunday before* and *after the Exaltation* respectively. After this follow the *Sundays of St. Luke*. The Sundays corresponding to the third and fourth in Advent are the Sunday of the Holy Forefathers and the Sunday before Christmas, and the Sundays next preceding and succeeding the Epiphany are called *Sunday before* and *after the Lights*. Some Sundays of St. Matthew, if omitted before the Exaltation, are transferred to the time after the Epiphany. The seventeenth or last Sunday of St. Matthew is called the *Sunday of the Canaanish Woman*.*

Father, and wife, and gentlemen, adieu;
I will to Venice; Sunday comes apace;
We will have rings and things and fine array;
And kiss me, Kate, we will be married o' Sunday.
Shak., T. of the 8., II. 324.

Alb Sunday. Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Bragget Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Cycle of Sundays.** Same as *solar cycle* (which see, under *cycle*).—**Fisherman's Sunday.** See *fisherman*.—**God's Sunday.** See *God*.—**Great Sunday.** Great and Holy Sunday, in the *Gr. Ch.*, Easter Sunday.—**Green Sunday.** in the *Armenian Church*, the second Sunday after Easter.—**Hosanna Sunday.** See *hosanna*.—**Hospital Sunday.** See *hospital*.—**Jerusalem Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Lost Sunday.** Septuagesima Sunday, which, having no peculiar name, was so called. *Hampson*, Medit. Evi. Kalendarius, II. 250.—**Low Sunday.** See *low*.—**Mid-Lent Sunday.** Mid-Pentecost Sunday. See *Lent*.—**Pentecost.**—**Month of Sundays.** an indefinitely long period. [Colloq.]

I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this month of Sundays.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxvii. (Davies.)

Mothering Sunday. Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Oculi Sunday.** See *oculus*.—**Orthodoxy.** Passion, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, Refreshment, Renewal, Rogation Sunday. See the qualifying words.—**Reflection Sunday.** Rose Sunday. Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Second Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Simmel, Shov,**

Shrove Sunday. See the qualifying words.—**Sunday best, best clothes, as kept for use on Sundays and holidays.** [Colloq. or humorous.]

At eleven o'clock Mrs. Gibson was off, all in her *Sunday-best* (to use the servant's expression, which she herself would so have contemned).

Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, xiv.

Sunday of St. Thomas. Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Sunday of the Golden Rose.** Same as *Letare Sunday*. See *Letare*, and *golden rose* (under *golden*). (See also *Palm Sunday*, *Reminiscers Sunday*.)

II. a. Occurring upon, or belonging or pertaining to, the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath.

Old men and women, young men and maidens, all in their best Sunday "braws."

W. Black, Daughter of Heth, III.

Sunday letter. Same as *dominical letter* (which see, under *dominical*).—**Sunday saint,** one whose religion is confined to Sundays.—**Sunday salt,** a name given in salt-works to large crystals of salt: so called because such crystals form on the bottom of the pans in the boiling-house on Sunday, when work is stopped.

Sundayism (sun'dā-izm), *n.* [*< Sunday + -ism*.] Same as *Sabbatarianism*. [Rare.]

There are ten contributions in the Catholic World for September, the characteristic ones being "*Sundayism* in England," etc. The American, VI. 316.

Sunday-school (sun'dā-sköl), *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, more particularly the instruction of children and youth. The modern Sunday-school grew out of a movement in England at the close of the eighteenth century for the secular instruction of the poor on Sunday, but its character has been generally changed into an institution for religious instruction, especially in and about the Bible; it embraces all classes in the community, and often adults as well as youth and children. Abbreviated *S. S.* Also called *Sabbath-school*.

sun-dazzling (sun'daz'ling), *a.* Dazzling like the sun; brilliant. [Rare.]

Your eyes sun-dazzling concubancy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (1630), p. 111. (Encyc. Dict.)

sunder¹ (sun'dér), *adv.* [*< ME. sunder, sundir, sonder, sondir*, *< AS. sundar, adv., apart, asunder* (used esp. in the phrase *on sundor*, with adj. inflection *on sundran, on sundrum*, *> ME. on sunder, on sundren, on sonder, in sonder, o sunder, a sonder*, *> E. asunder*), = *OS. sundor, sundar, adv., apart (on sundron, asunder)*, = *OFries. sundar, sonder = MD. sonder, D. zonder, prep., without = MLG. sunder, sonder, adv. apart, conj. but, adj. separate, LG. sonder, conj., but = OHG. untar, MHG. sunder, adv. apart, conj. but, MHG. also prep., without, G. sonder, prep., without, sonder, conj., but = Icel. sundr = Sw. Dan. sönder = Goth. sundrō, adv., apart, separately; = Gr. ἀπρ (orig. *απρ, *απρ), prep., without, apart, from; with compar. suffix -der (-dra) (as in *under, hither* (AS. *hider*), etc.), from a base *sun-, en-,* not elsewhere found. L. *sine*, without, is not connected. Cf. *asunder*. Hence *sunder¹, v., sundry, a.*] *Apart; asunder*: used only in the adverbial phrase *on sunder, in sunder*, now reduced to *asunder*, apart, in which, in the fuller form, *sunder* assumes the aspect of a noun.*

Oure menge he marres that he may,
With his seggynges he settes tham in sondre,
With synne. York Plays, p. 323.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom. Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 249.

sunder¹ (sun'dér), *v.* [*Also sinder* (Sc.).] *< ME. sundren, < AS. sundrian, syndrian (= OHG. untarōn, MHG. sundern, G. sonder = Icel. sundra = Sw. söndra = Dan. söndre, put asunder), < sunder, apart, asunder: see sunder¹, adv.*] *I. trans.* To part; separate; keep apart; divide; sever; disunite in any manner, as by natural conditions (as of location), opening, rending, cutting, breaking, etc.

With an ugli noise noye for to here,
Hit sundrē there salles & there sad ropis;
Cut of there cables were caget to gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3702.

The sea that sunders him from thence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2. 123.

Which Alpes are sundred by the space of many miles the one from the other.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 56.

As he sat
In hall at old Caerleon, the high doours
Were softly sunder'd, and thro' these a youth . . .
Past. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

= *Syn.* To disjoin, disconnect, sever, dis sever, disassociate.

II. intrans. To part; be separated; quit each other; be severed.

Even as a splitted bark, so sunder we
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 411.

sunder² (sun'dér), *v. t.* [*Var. of *sunner, freq. of sun¹, v.*] To expose to or dry in the sun, as hay. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sunderance (sun'dér-ans), *n.* [*< sunder¹, v., + -ance*.] The act or process of sundering; separation. [Rare.]

Any *sunderance* of sympathy with the Mother Country.
The American, VIII. 343.

sunderling, *adv.* [*ME. sunderling* (= *MD. sonderling* = *MLG. sunderlinges, sunderlingen*, *adv.*, *sunderlink*, *adj.*), < *sunder*¹, *adv.*, + *-ling*².] Separately.

To uch one *sunderling* he gaf a dole.
Castell of Love, p. 290.

sunderment (sun'dér-mént), *n.* [*< sunder*¹ + *-ment*.] The state of being parted or separated; separation. [Rare.]

It was . . . apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*.
Miss Burney, Diary, VII. 318. (Davies.)

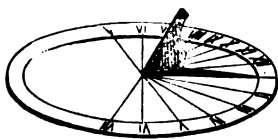
sunder-tree (sun'dér-tré), *n.* See *sundari*.

sundew (sun'dū), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Drosera*. The species are small bog-loving herbs with perennial root or rootstock, their leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting dew drops. The European and North American plants have the leaves in radical tufts, and the flowers racemed on a simple scape which nods at the summit so that the flower of the day is always uppermost. The best-known of these is *D. rotundifolia*, the round-leaved sundew of both continents, having small white flowers. (See cut under *Drosera*.) *D. filiformis*, the thread-leaved sundew, is a beautiful plant of wet sands near the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its slender leaves are very long, and its flowers are purple, very numerous, half an inch wide. Also *dew-plant*.

2. Any plant of the order *Droseraceae*. Lindley.

—*Sundew family*, the *Droseraceae*.

sun-dial (sun'di'al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-diall*; < *sun*¹ + *dial*.] An instrument for indicating the time of day by means of the position of a shadow on a dial or diagram. The shadow used is generally the edge of a gnomon, which edge must be parallel to the earth's axis, about which the sun revolves uniformly in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation. If a series of imaginary planes through the edge (one in the meridian and the others inclined to one another by successive multiples of 15°) be cut by the plane of the dial, the intersecting lines will be in the positions of the hour-lines of the dial. The shadow of any given point upon the gnomon-edge will fall at different positions on the hour-line according to the declination of the sun, and this circumstance may be used to make the dial show mean instead of apparent time. But this is inconvenient, and seldom used. Portable sun-dials used often to be made so that their indications depended exclusively on the altitude of the sun; such dials require adjustment for the time of the year. See *dial*. — To rectify a sun-dial. See *rectify*.



Face of horizontal dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

sun-dog (sun'dog), *n.* A mock sun, or parhelion.

sundoree (sun'dô-ré), *n.* [Also *sundaree, sentoree*, Assamese.] A cyprinoid fish, *Semiplotus maclellandii*, of Assam. It has a long dorsal fin with twenty-seven or twenty-eight rays.

sundown (sun'doun), *n.* [*< sun*¹ + *down*².] 1. Sunset; sunset.

Sitting there birling . . . till sun-down, and then coming hame and crying for ale!
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

2. A hat with a wide brim intended to protect the eyes. [U. S.]

Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed *sundowns* or old-time "pokes" as ever did those that have laughed beneath a "love of a bonnet" of a more de rigueur mode.

The Century, XXXVI. 760.

***sundowner** (sun'dou'nér), *n.* A man who makes a practice of arriving at some station at sundown, receiving rations for that night, and the next morning, when he is expected to work out the value of the rations, vanishing or pretending to be ill. [Slang, Australia.]

The only people [in Australia] who let themselves afford to have no specific object in life are the *sundowners*, as they are colonially called—the loafers who saunter from station to station in the interior, secure of a nightly ration and a bunk.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 74.

sundra-tree (sun'drâ-tré), *n.* See *sundari*.

sun-dried (sun'drid), *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

sundries (sun'driz), *n. pl.* Various small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be individually specified: a comprehensive term used for brevity, especially in accounts.

Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tinker were recruiting themselves after the fatigues and terrors of the night, with tea and *sundries*.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxviii.

sundrily (sun'dri-li), *adv.* [*< ME. *sundrily, sundrely*; < *sundry* + *-ly*².] In sundry ways; variously.

Dyuers auctours of theyse namys of kynges, and continuance of theyr reygnes, dyuersly and *sundrely* reporte and wryte.
Fabyan, Chron., cxlvi.

sundrops (sun'drops), *n.* A hardy biennial or perennial plant, *Kneiffia fruticosa*, of eastern

North America, a shrubby herb from 1 to 3 feet high, often cultivated for its profuse bright-yellow flowers. Differently from the related evening primrose, its flowers open by day. See cut under *Oenothera*.

sundry (sun'dri), *a.* [Also dial. *sindry*; < *ME. sundry, sondry, sindry*, < *AS. syndrig*, separate (= *OHG. suntaric*, *MHG. sunderig* = *Sw. söndrig*, broken, tattered), < *sundor*, apart, separately: see *sunder*¹, *adv.*] 1†. Separate; distinct; diverse.

It was neuer better with the congregacion of God then when euery church almost had y^e Byble of a *sundrye* translation.

There were put about our neckes laces of *sundry* colours to declare our personages.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 12.

2†. Individual; one for each.

At Ilka tippl' o' his horse mane
There hang a siller bell;
The wind was loud, the steed was proud,
And they gae a *sindry* knell.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

3. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.

He was so needy, selth the bok in meny *sundry* places.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 42.

Wel synde and twenty in a compaignye,
Of *sundry* folk, by aventure i-falle.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 25.

Masking the business from the common eye
For *sundry* weighty reasons.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 1. 126.

I doubt not but that you have heard of those fiery Meteors and Thunderbolts that have fallen upon *sundry* of our Churches, and done hurt.

Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 48.

All and *sundry*, all, both collectively and individually: as, be it known to all and *sundry* whom it may concern. — *Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill*, one of the regular appropriation bills passed by the United States Congress, providing for various expenses in the civil service.

sundry-man (sun'dri-man), *n.* A dealer in sundries, or a variety of different articles.

sun-fern (sun'fèrn), *n.* The fern *Phegopteris Phegopteris*. Also called *oak-fern* and *beech-fern*. See *Phegopteris*.

sun-fever (sun'fè'vèr), *n.* 1. Same as *simple continued fever* (which see, under *fever*¹). — 2. Same as *dengue*.

sun-figure (sun'fig'ūr), *n.* One of the stellate or radiate figures observed in the protoplasm of germinating ovum-cells during karyokinesis. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXX. 163.

sunfish (sun'fish), *n.* [*< sun*¹ + *fish*¹.] 1. A common name of various fishes. (a) Any fish of the genus *Mola*, *Orthogoriscus*, or *Cephalus*, notable when adult for their singularly rounded figure and great size. See *Molidae*, and cut under *Mola*. (b) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*. See cut under *basking shark*. (c) The opah or kingfish, *Lampris luna*. (Eng.) (d) The boarfish, *Capros aper*. [Local, Eng.] (e) One of the numerous small centrarchoid fishes of the United States, belonging to the genus *Lepomis* or *Eupomotis* and some related genera, having a long and sometimes spotted but mostly black opercular flap. They are known by many local names, as *bream*, *pond-fish*, *pond-perch*, *pumpkin-seed*, *coppernose*, *tobacco-baz*, *sun-perch*, and *sunny*. They are among the most abundant of the fresh-water fishes of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain region, and about 25 species are known. In the breeding-season they consort in pairs, and prepare a nest by clearing a rounded area, generally near the banks, and watch over the eggs until they are hatched.

2. A jellyfish, especially one of the larger kinds, a foot or so in diameter. See cut under *Cyanea*.

sunfish (sun'fish), *v. i.* [*< sunfish*, *n.*] To act like a sunfish, specifically as in the quotation.

Sometimes he [the bronco] is a "plunging" buckner, who runs forward all the time while bucking; or he may buck steadily in one place, or *sunfish*—that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 854.

sunflower (sun'flou'èr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Helianthus*, so named from its showy golden radiate heads. The common or annual sunflower is *H. annuus*, a native of the western United States, much planted elsewhere for ornament, and for its oily seeds, which are valued as food for poultry and as a remedy for heaves in horses. (See also *sunflower-oil*, below.) It

is naturally robust; but in cultivation it grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet; the disk of the head broadens from an inch or so to several inches, the leaves becoming more heart-shaped and often over a foot long. A favorite profusely flowering garden



Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

sunflower known as *H. multiflorus* is referred for origin to *H. decapetalus*. Other cultivated species are *H. orgyalis* of the great plains of Nebraska, etc., a smooth plant 10 feet high, with narrow graceful leaves, and *H. arpyophyllus* of Texas, with soft silky white foliage. *H. tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke (which see, under *artichoke*). See *Helianthus*, and cut under *anthocinium*.

2. The rock-rose or sun-rose. See *Helianthemum*.

3†. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, from its opening

and closing with the ascent and descent of the sun. Prior.—4. In civil engin., a full-circle

protractor arranged for vertical mounting on a tripod. It has two levels arranged at right angles with

one another, adjusting devices, and an adjustable arm pivoted to the center of the protractor; the tripod mounting is effected by means of an open-ended tube to which the protractor is attached, the tube being passed

vertically through the ball of the ball-and-socket joint of the tripod, and held therein by a set-screw. The instrument

is used in measuring sectional areas of tunnels.

5. In writing-telegraphs and other electrical instruments and apparatus, a series of alternate

conducting and insulating segmental pieces or tablets symmetrically arranged in circular

form, each conducting piece being connected with a source of electricity and also with the

ground. It is operated by a tracer (also having a ground connection) rotated over the series, and making a circuit

in passing over any of the conducting segments and breaking it when passing over any of the insulating segments.

—*Bastard or false sunflower*. See *Helium*. — *Jungle-sunflower*, a shrubby South African composite, *Osteospermum moniliferum*, forming a bush 2 to 4 feet high,

the rays bright yellow, the achenia drupaceous and barely edible. A colonial name is *bush-tick berry*. — *Sunflower-oil*, *sunflower-seed oil*, a drying-oil expressed from the

seeds of the common sunflower. — *Tickseed sunflower*. See *tickseed*.

sun-fruit (sun'früt), *n.* See *Heliocarpus*.

sung (sung), *a.* A preterit and the past participle of *sing*.

sun-gate-down, *n.* [*< ME. sunne gate downe*; < *sun*¹ + *gate*² + *down*².] Sundown; sunset.

Palsgrave.

sun-gem (sun'jem), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Helictes* (Boie, 1831). The type and only species is *H. cornutus* of Brazil, remarkable for the brilliant tuft on each side of the crown, and the peculiar shape and coloration of the tail. The four median rectrices are subequal to one another in length, and much longer than the rapidly shortened lateral feathers. The male has the

upper parts, belly, and flanks bronzy-green, the throat velvety-black, the rest of the under parts white, most of the tail-feathers white edged with olive-brown, the crown shining greenish-blue, the tufts fiery-crimson; the female is differently colored. The length is 4½ inches, of which the tail is more than one half; the wing is 2 inches, the bill ½ inch.

sun-glass (sun'glàs), *n.* A burning-glass.

sun-glimpse (sun'glimps), *n.* A glimpse of the sun; a moment's sunshine. Scott, Rokeby, iv. 17.

sun-glow (sun'glō), *n.* 1. A diffused hazy light which is seen around the sun. It is an effect due to particles of foreign matter in the atmosphere, other than those that form coronæ, glories, or halos.

2. The glow or warm light of the sun.

The few last *sunglows* which give the fruits their sweetness.

The Academy, No. 900, p. 75.



Sun-gem (*Helictes cornutus*).

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and closing with the ascent and descent of the sun. Prior.—4. In civil engin., a full-circle

sun-god (sun'god), *n.* The sun considered or personified as a deity. See *solar myth* (under *solar*), and cut under *radiate*.

Although there can be little doubt that [the Egyptian] Ra was a sun-god, there can be as little that he is the Il or El of the Shemitic peoples, and that his worship represents that of the one God, the Creator.

Dawson, *Origin of the World*, p. 413.

sun-gold (sun'göld), *n.* Same as *heliocrhrysin*.

sun-grebe (sun'grēb), *n.* A sort of sunbird; a finfoot, whether of Africa or South America, having pinnatipied feet, like a grebe's, but not nearly related to the grebes. See cuts under *Podica* and *Heliornis*.

sun-hat (sun'hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat worn to protect the head from the sun, and often having some means of ventilation.

sun-hemp, *n.* See *sun*.

sunk¹ (sungk), *a.* A preterit and the past participle of *sink*.—**Sunk fence**. See *fence*.

sunk² (sungk), *n.* [Also *sonk*; prob. ult. < AS. *song*, a table, couch, = Sw. *säng* = Dan. *seng*, a bed, couch.] 1. A cushion of straw; a grassy seat.—2. A pack-saddle stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

sunken (sung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *sink*, *v.*] 1. Sunken, in any sense.

With *sunken* wreck and *sunless* treasures.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2. 165.

The embers of the *sunken* sun. Lowell, *To the East*.

2. Situated below the general surface; below the surface, as of the sea: as, a *sunken* rock.—**Sunken battery**. See *battery*.—**Sunken block**, in *geol.*, a mass of rock which occupies a position between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which is relatively lower than the masses on each side, having been either itself depressed by crust-movements, or made to appear as if such a depression had taken place by an uplift of both of the adjacent blocks. Now called *graben*.

sunket (sung'ket), *n.* [Also Sc. *suncate* (as if < *sun* + *cate*); prob. a var. (conformed to *junket*, *juncate*) of *sucket*, *succade*.] A dainty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

There's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets*. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, viii.

sunkie (sung'ki), *n.* [Dim. of *sunk*².] A low stool. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxii. [Scotch.] **sunless** (sun'les), *a.* [< *sun* + *-less*.] Destitute of the sun or of its direct rays; dark; shadowed.

Down to a *sunless* sea.

Coleridge, *Kubla Khan*.

sunlessness (sun'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sunless; shade.

sunlight (sun'lit), *n.* 1. The light of the sun.—2. Same as *sun-burner*. [In this sense usually written *sun-light*.]

sunlighted (sun'li'ted), *a.* Lighted by the sun; sunlit. Ruskin, *Elements of Drawing*, i., note.

sunlike (sun'lik), *a.* Like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy. Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 225.

sunlit (sun'lit), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

sun-myth (sun'mith), *n.* A solar myth. See under *solar*¹.

St. George, the favorite mediæval bearer of the great *Sun-myth*.

E. B. Tylor, *Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1870), p. 363.

sun (sun), *n.* [More prop. *sun*; < Hind. Beng. *san*, < Skt. *sana*.] 1. A valuable East Indian fiber resembling hemp, obtained from the inner bark of *Crotalaria juncea*.

It is made chiefly into ropes and cables, in India also into cordage, nets, sacking, etc. Finely dressed it can be made into a very durable canvas. A similar fiber, said to be equal to the best St. Petersburg hemp, is the Jubbulpore hemp, derived from a variety of the same plant formerly distinguished as a species, *C. tenuifolia*. Also called *sun-hemp*. Native names are *taag* and *janapum*.

2. The plant *Crotalaria juncea*, a stiff shrub from 5 to 8 or even 12 feet high, with slender wand-like rigid branches, yielding the sunn-hemp. Also *sun-plant*.

Sunna, Sunnah (sunn'g), *n.* [< Ar. *sunna*, *sunna* (> Pers. Hind. *sunnat*), tradition, usage.] The traditional part of the Moslem law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by

his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna call themselves *Sunnites*, in distinction from the various sects comprehended under the name of *Shi'ahs*. See *Shi'ah*. Also *Sonna*.

sunnaget, *n.* [< *sun* + *-age*.] Sunning; sunniness. [Rare.]

Solaise (F.), *sunnage* or sunniness.

Colgrave.

Sunnee, *n.* See *Sunni*.

sun-hemp, *n.* Same as *sun*, 1.

Sunni, Sunnee (sunn'e), *n.* [Also *Sunne*, *Soonee*; < Ar. *sunni*, < *sunna*, tradition: see *Sunna*.] An orthodox Moslem; a *Sunnite*.

sunniness (sunn'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sunny. Landor, *Southey* and Landor, ii.

sunnish (sun'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sonnish*, *sonnysh*; < *sun* + *-ish*.] Of the color or brilliancy of the sun; golden and radiant.

Hire owned here that *sunnish* was of hewe.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 735.

Sunnite (sunn'it), *n.* [Also *Sonnite*; = F. *sunnite*; < *Sunna* + *-ite*.] One of the so-called orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran. See *Sunna* and *Shi'ah*.

sunnud (sunn'ud), *n.* [< Hind. *sanad*, < Ar. *sanad*, a warrant, voucher.] In India, a patent, charter, or written authority.

sunny¹ (sun'i), *a.* [= D. *zonnig* = G. *sonnig*; as *sun* + *-y*.] 1. Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light, luster, or splendor; radiant; bright.

Her *sunny* locks

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.

Shak., *M. of V.*, l. 1. 169.

2. Proceeding from the sun: as, *sunny* beams.—3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up, brightened, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores.

Addison, *Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax*.

4. Figuratively, bright; cheerful; cheery: as, a *sunny* disposition.—**Sunny side**, the bright or hopeful aspect or part of anything.

sunny² (sun'i), *n.*; pl. *sunnies* (-iz). [Dim. of *sun* (fish).] A familiar name of the common sunfish, or pumpkin-seed, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, and of other related species. See cut under *sunfish*.

sunny-sweet (sun'i-swēt), *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun. Tennyson, *The Daisy*. [Rare.]

sunny-warm (sun'i-wärm), *a.* Warmed with sunshine; sunny and warm. Tennyson, *Palace of Art*. [Rare.]

sun-opal (sun'ō'pal), *n.* Same as *fire-opal*.

sun-perch (sun'pērch), *n.* Same as *sunfish*, 1 (c).

sun-picture (sun'pik'tūr), *n.* A picture made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun-plane (sun'plān), *n.* A cooper's hand-plane with a short curved stock, used for leveling the ends of the staves of barrels. E. H. Knight.

sun-plant¹ (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun* + *plant*.] See *Portulaca*.

sun-plant² (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*², *sunn*, + *plant*.] Same as *sun*, 2.

sun-proof (sun'prōf), *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun. Marston, *Sophonisba*, iv. 1. [Rare.]

sun-ray (sun'rā), *n.* A ray of the sun; a sunbeam.

sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-rise*, *sonnerise*, < late ME. *sunne ryse*; < *sun* + *rise*. Cf. *sunrising*, *sunrist*.] 1. The rise or first appearance of the upper limb of the sun above the horizon in the morning; also, the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; morning.

Sunne ryse, or *ryseynge* of the *sunne* (sunne *ryst* or *rysing* of the *sunne* . . .) Ortus. Prompt. Parv., p. 484.

2. The region or place where the sun rises; the east: as, to travel toward the sunrise.

sunrising (sun'rī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *sunnerysynge*; < *sun* + *rising*.] 1. The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

Bid him bring his power

Before *sunrising*. Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 61.

2. The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

Then ye shall return unto the land . . . which Moses . . . gave you on this side Jordan toward the *sunrising*.

Josh. i. 15.

The giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. Raleigh, *Hist. World*.

sunrist, *n.* [ME. *sunneryst*; < *sunne*, *sun*, + *rist*, *ryst*, < AS. **rist* (in *ærist*: see *arist*), rising, < *risan*, rise: see *rise*.] Sunrise. See the quotation under *sunrise*, 1.

sun-rose (sun'rōz), *n.* The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.

sun-scald (sun'skald), *n.* The killing of plant-tissues by too rapid and excessive transpiration.

sunset (sun'set), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sonne sett*; < *sun* + *set*. Cf. *sunsetting*. Cf. Icel. *sól-setr*, sunset and sunrise.] 1. The descent of the upper limb of the sun below the horizon in the evening; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

The twilight of such day

As after sunset faded in the west.

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxviii.

The normal sunset consists chiefly of a series of bands of colour parallel to the horizon in the west—in the order, from below upwards, red, orange, yellow, green, blue—together with a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the "counter-glow." *Nature*, XXXIX. 346.

Hence—2. Figuratively, the close or decline.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore.

Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

3. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west. Compare *sunrising*, 2.

sunset-shell (sun'set-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Psammobia*: so called from the radiation of the color-marks of the shell, suggesting the rays of the setting sun. *P. wappertina*, whose specific designation reflects the English



Sunset-shell (*Psammobia wappertina*).

f, foot; ds, branchial siphon; es, anal siphon.

name, and *P. ferrocincta* are good examples. The genus is one of several leading forms of the family *Tellinidae* (sometimes giving name to a family *Psammobiidae*). The shell is sinuapalliate, and more or less truncate posteriorly; the animal has very long separate siphons and a stout foot. Also called *setting-sun* (which see).

sunsetting (sun'set'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sonneset-tyng*; < *sun* + *setting*.] Sunset.

Sunne settinge. . . Occasus. Prompt. Parv., p. 484.

sunshade (sun'shād), *n.* [< *sun* + *shade*. Cf. AS. *sunscadu*, a shadow cast by the sun.] Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically—(a) A parasol; in particular, a form, fashionable about 1850 and later, the handle of which was hinged so that the opened top could be held in a vertical position between the face and the sun.

Forth . . . from the portal of the old house stepped Phoebe, putting up her small green *sunshade*.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xl.

(b) A hood or front-piece made of silk shirred upon whalebones, worn over the front of a bonnet as a protection from sun or wind. Such hoods were in fashion about 1850. Compare *ugly*, *n*.

I . . . asked him . . . to buy me a railway wrapper, and a *sunshade*, commonly called an ugly.

Jean Ingelow, *Off the Skelligs*, viii.

(c) A kind of awning projecting from the top of a shop-window. (d) A dark or colored glass used upon a sextant or telescope to diminish the intensity of the light in observing the sun. (e) A tube projecting beyond the objective of a telescope to cut off strong light. (f) A shade-hat. [Rare.]

sunshine (sun'shin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sunneschine*, *sunnesine* (cf. AS. *sunscin*, a mirror, speculum) = MD. *sonnenschijn*, D. *zonnenschijn* = G. *sonnenschein* (cf. Icel. *sólskin*, Sw. *solsken*, Dan. *solskin*); < *sun* + *shine*, *n.*] 1. *n.* The light of the sun, or the space on which it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

It malt at the *sunshine*.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 3337.

Ne'er yet did I behold so glorious Weather

As this *Sun-shine* and Rain together.

Cowley, *The Mistress Weeping*.

2. Figuratively, the state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness; cheerfulness.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 12.

A sketch of my character, all written by that pen which had the power of turning every thing into *sunshine* and joy.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, viii.

To be in the *sunshine*, to have taken too much drink; to be drunk. George Eliot, *Janet's Repentance*, i. (Davies.) [Slang.]

II. *a.* 1. Sunny; shiny; hence, prosperous; untroubled.

Send him many years of *sunshine* days!

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 221.

2. Of or pertaining to the sunshine; of a fair-weather sort. [Rare.]

Summon thy *sunshine* bravery back,

O wretched sprite!

Whittier, *My Soul and I*.



Sun (Crotalaria juncea).

sunshine-recorder (sun'shīn-rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* An instrument for registering the duration of sunshine. Two principal forms have come into use, one utilizing the heating effect, the other the actinic effect, of the sun's rays. The Campbell sunshine-recorder consists of a glass sphere which acts as a lens, with its focus on a curved strip of millboard. The sun's rays, focused by the sphere, burn a path on the millboard as the sun moves through the heavens. The length of the burnt line indicates the duration of sunshine, or, more strictly, the length of time that the sun shines with sufficient intensity to burn the millboard. The photographic sunshine-recorder consists of a dark chamber into which a ray of light is admitted through a pinhole. This ray falls on a strip of sensitized paper which is placed on the inside of a cylinder whose axis is perpendicular to the sun's rays. Under the diurnal motion of the sun, the ray travels across the paper, and leaves a sharp straight line of chemical action, while no other part of the paper is exposed to light. The axis of the cylinder has an adjustment for latitude. In the latest form of the apparatus two cylinders are used, one for the morning and the other for the afternoon trace.

sunshining† (sun'shī'ning), *a.* Sunshiny. [Rare.]

As it fell out on a sun-shining day,
When Phoebus was in his prime.

Robin Hood and the Bishop (Child's Ballads, V. 298).

sunshiny (sun'shī'ni), *a.* [*< sunshine + -y.*] 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; having the sky unclouded in the daytime: as, *sunshiny weather*.

We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day. Lamb, To Coleridge.

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitfull-headed beast, amazed
At flashing beames of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses dazd,
That downe he tumbled. Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

3. Bright; cheerful; cheery.

Perhaps his solitary and pleasant labour among fruits
and flowers had taught him a more *sunshiny* creed than
those whose work is among the tares of fallen humanity.
R. L. Stevenson, An Old Scotch Gardener.

sun-smitten (sun'smit'n), *p. a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

I climb'd the roofs at break of day;
Sun-smitten Alps before me lay.

Tennyson, The Daisy.

sun-snake (sun'snāk), *n.* A figure resembling the letter S, or an S-curve, broken by a circle or other small figure in the middle: it is common as an ornament in the early art of northern Europe, and is supposed to have had a sacred signification.

sun-southing (sun'sou'thing), *n.* The transit of the center of the sun over the meridian at apparent noon.

sun-spot (sun'spot), *n.* One of the dark patches, from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter, which are often visible upon the photosphere. The central part, or umbra, appears nearly black, though the darkness is really only relative to the intense surrounding brightness. With proper appliances the umbra itself is seen to contain still darker circular holes, and to be overlaid by films of transparent cloud. It is ordinarily surrounded by a nearly concentric penumbra composed of converging filaments. Often, however, the penumbra is unsymmetrical with respect to the umbra, and sometimes it is entirely wanting. The spots often appear in groups, and frequently a large one breaks up into smaller ones. They are continually changing in form and dimensions, and sometimes have a distinct drift upon the sun's sur-



Sun-spot of March 5th, 1873.

face. They last from a few hours to many months. They are ordinarily shallow cavities in the photosphere, depressed several hundred miles below the general level, and owe their darkness mainly to the absorption of light due to the cooler vapors which fill them. Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain, though it is more than probable that they are in some way

connected with descending currents from the upper regions of the solar atmosphere. The spots are limited to the region within 45° of the sun's equator, and are most numerous in latitudes from 15° to 20°, being rather scarce on the equator itself. They exhibit a marked periodicity in number: at intervals of about eleven years they are abundant, while at intermediate times they almost vanish. The explanation of this periodicity is still unknown. Numerous attempts have been made to correlate it with various periodic phenomena upon the earth—with doubtful success, however, except that there is an unmistakable (though unexplained) connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the number and violence of our so-called magnetic storms and auroras.

sun-spurge (sun'spérj), *n.* See *spurge*².

sun-squall (sun'skwāl), *n.* A sea-nettle or jellyfish. One of the common species so called by New England fishermen is *Aurelia flavidula*.

sun-star (sun'stär), *n.* A starfish of many rays, as the British *Crossaster papposus*. See *Helaster*, and cuts under *Bristing* and *Solaster*.

sunstead (sun'sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnestead*, *sunsted*.] A solstice. Cotgrave. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The summer-sunnestead falleth out alwaies [in Italy] to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 28.

sunstone (sun'stōn), *n.* [*< sun¹ + stone.*] A variety either of oligoclase or of orthoclase, or when green a microcline feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow colored reflections produced by included minute crystals of mica, göthite, or hematite. That which was originally brought from Aventura in Spain is a reddish-brown variety of quartz. Also called *aventurin*, *heliotite*. The name is also occasionally given to some kinds of cat's-eye.

sun-stricken (sun'strik'n), *p. a.* Stricken by the sun; affected by sunstroke.

Enoch's comrade, careless of himself, . . . fell

Sun-stricken. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

sunstroke (sun'strōk), *n.* Acute prostration from excessive heat of weather. Two forms may be distinguished—one of sudden collapse without pyrexia (heat-exhaustion), the other with very marked pyrexia (thermic fever: see *fever*). The same effects may be produced by heat which is not of solar origin.

sunstruck (sun'struk), *a.* Overcome by the heat of the sun; affected with sunstroke.

sunt (sunt), *n.* [Ar. *sanat*.] The wood of *Acacia scorpioides*, of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is very durable if water-seasoned, and much used for wheels, well-curbs, implements, etc. Also *sant*.

sun-tree (sun'trē), *n.* The Japanese tree-of-the-sun. See *Retinospora*.

sun-trout (sun'trout), *n.* The squeteague, a sciaenoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis*.

sun-try (sun'tri), *v. t.* To try out, as oil, or try out oil from, as fish, by means of the sun's heat. Sharks' livers are often *sun-tried*. [Nantucket.]

sun-up (sun'up), *n.* [*< sun¹ + up.* Cf. *sundown*.] Sunrise. [Local, U. S.]

Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground
atwixt *sun-up* and *sun-down*.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iv.

On dat day ole Brer Tarrypin, en his ole 'oman, en his
th'ee chilluns, dey got up 'fo' *sun-up*.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xviii.

sun-wake (sun'wāk), *n.* The rays of the setting sun reflected on the water. According to sailors' tradition, a narrow wake is an indication of good weather on the following day, a broad wake a sign of bad weather.

sunward, sunwards (sun'wärd, -wärdz), *a. and adv.* [*< sun¹ + wärd.*] To or toward the sun. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

Which, launched upon its *sunward* track,
No voice on earth could summon back.

T. B. Reed, Wagoner of the Alleghanies, p. 17.

sun-wheel (sun'hwēl), *n.* A character of wheel-like form, supposed to symbolize the sun: it has many varieties, among others the wheel-cross, and exhibits four, five, or more arms or spokes radiating from a circle, every arm terminating in a crescent.

sunwise (sun'wiz), *adv.* [*< sun¹ + -wise.*] In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch.

sun-worship (sun'wēr'ship), *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity, as the most glorious object in nature, or as the source of light and heat; heliolatry. See *fire-worship*.

Sun-worship is by no means universal among the lower races of mankind, but manifests itself in the upper levels of savage religion in districts far and wide over the earth, often assuming the prominence which it keeps and develops in the faiths of the barbaric world.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 259.

sun-worshiper (sun'wēr'ship-ēr), *n.* A worshiper of the sun; a fire-worshiper.

sun-year (sun'yēr), *n.* A solar year.

sun-yellow (sun'yel'ō), *n.* A coal-tar color: same as *maize*, 3.

sup (sup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supped*, ppr. *supping*. [Also dial. *soup* (pron. *soup*), *sope*; *< ME. soup* (pret. *soop*), *< AS. sūpan* (pret. *seap*, pp. *sopen*) = MD. *suppen*, D. *suppen* = MLG. *sūpen*, LG. *supen* = OHG. *sūfan*, MHG. *sūfen*, G. *saufen* = Icel. *sūpa* = Sw. *supa*, sup; Teut. *√ sup*, sup, sip. Hence ult. *sup*, *n.*, *sip*, *sop*, and, through F., *soup*², *supper*: see *supper*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; take or drink by a little at a time; sip.

Thare ete thay nougt but Fleche with outen Brede:
and thay *soupe* the Brothe there of.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 129.

Sup pheasant's eggs.

And have our cockles boiled in silver shells.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There I'll sup.

Balm and nectar in my cup.

Crashaw, Steps to the Temple, Pa. xxiil.

2. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]—3†. To treat with supper; give a supper to; furnish supper for.

Sup them well, and look unto them all.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 28.

Having caught more fish than will *sup* myself and my friend, I will bestow this upon you.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 78.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat the evening meal; take supper; in the Bible, to take the principal meal of the day (a late dinner).

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.

Tobit viii. 1.

Where *supps* he to-night? Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 89.

The Sessions ended, I din'd, or rather *supp'd* (so late it was), with the Judge.

Evelyn, Diary, July 18, 1679.

2. To take in liquid with the lips; sip.

Whenne your potage to yow shall be broughe,

Take yow spony, and *soupe* by no way.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Nor, therefore, could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue].

N. Greu, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]

sup (sup), *n.* [*< sup, v.* Cf. *sop, n.*, and *sip, n.*] A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Shew 'em a crust of bread,

They'll saint me presently; and skip like apes

For a sup of wine. Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

supawn (su-pān'), *n.* [Also *suppawm*, *sepawn*, *sepon* (also, in a D. spelling, *sepaen*, *sappaen* (Trumbull), from a form connected with Natick *saupde*, *sabde*, it is softened, made soft by water). See *samp*.] A dish consisting of Indian meal boiled in water, usually eaten with milk: often called *mush*. [U. S.]

Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush

To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *Mush*!

On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn

Insult and eat thee by the name *Suppawm*.

J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, I.

They ate their *supawm* and rolliches of an evening,
smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the
Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde
Kerche.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, I.

supe (sūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *super*, 1, for *super-numerary*.] 1. A supernumerary in a theater; a super. [Colloq.]—2. A toady; especially, one who toadies the professors. [College slang, U. S.]

supe (sūp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *suped*, ppr. *supping*. [*< supe, n.*] To act the supe, in either sense.

supellectile (sū-pe-lek'til), *a. and n.* [*< L. supellex* (*supellectil*-), household utensils.] I. *a.* Pertaining to household furniture; hence, ornamental. [Rare.]

The heart of the Jews is empty of faith, . . . and garnished with a few broken traditions and ceremonies: *supellectile* complements instead of substantial graces.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 37.

II. *n.* An article of household furniture; hence, an ornament. [Rare.]

The heart, then, being so accepted a vessel, keep it at home; having but one so precious *supellectile* or moveable, part not with it upon any terms.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 259.

super- [F. *super-*, *sur-* = Sp. Pg. *super-*, *sobre-* = It. *super-*, *sopra-*, *< L. super-*, prefix, *< super*, prep., over, above, beyond, = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*. In ML and Rom. *super-* is more confused with the related *supra-*. In words of OF. origin it appears in E. as *sur-*, as in *surprise*, *surrender*, *surround*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'over, above, beyond': equivalent to *hyper-* of Greek origin, or *over-* of English origin. In use it has either (a) the meaning 'over' or 'above' in place or position, as in *superstruc-*

ture, etc., or (b) the meaning 'over, above, beyond' in manner, degree, measure, or the like, as in *superexcellent*, *superfine*, etc. It is a common English formative, especially in technical use. In chemistry it is used similarly to *per-*. In zoology and anatomy it is used like *hyper-*, sometimes like *epi-*, is the opposite of *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*, and is the same as *supra-*. The more recent and technical compounds of *super-* which follow are left without further etymology.

super (sū'pēr), *n.* [Abbr. of the words indicated in the definitions.] 1. A supernumerary; specifically, a supernumerary actor.

My father was a man of extraordinary irritability, partly natural, partly induced by having to deal with such preternaturally stupid people as the lowest class of actors, the *supers*, are found to be.

Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. A superhiv. See *bar super*, under *bar*.—

3. A superintendent. [Colloq. in all uses.]

superable (sū'pēr-ā-bl), *a.* [*L. superabilis*, that may be surmounted, < *superare*, go over, rise above, surmount, < *super*, over: see *super-*.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 120.

superableness (sū'pēr-ā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being superable or surmountable. *Bailey*.

superably (sū'pēr-ā-bli), *adv.* So as to be superable.

superabound (sū'pēr-ā-bound'), *v. i.* [= *F. surabonder* = *Pr. sobrondar* = *Sp. sobreabundar* = *Pg. sobreabundar*, *superabundar* = *It. soprabondare*, < *LL. superabundare*, *superabound*, < *L. super*, above, + *abundare*, overflow, abound: see *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure; to be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.

In those cities where the gospel hath abounded, sin hath *superabounded*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 271.

God has filled the world with beauty to overflowing—*superabounding* beauty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 183.

superabundance (sū'pēr-ā-bun'dans), *n.* [= *F. surabondance* = *Pr. sobrehabondansa* = *Sp. sobrehabundancia* = *It. soprabbondanza*, < *LL. superabundantia*, *superabundance*, < *L. superabundans* (*-t-s*), *superabundant*: see *superabundant*.] The state of being superabundant, or more than enough; excessive abundance; excess.

Many things are found to be monstrous & prodigious in Nature; the effects whereof diuers attribute . . . either to defect or *superabundance* in Nature.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 462.

superabundant (sū'pēr-ā-bun'dant), *a.* [= *F. surabondant* = *Sp. sobreabundante* = *Pg. sobreabundante*, *superabundante* = *It. soprabbondante*, < *L. superabundans* (*-t-s*), *superabundant*: see *superabundant*.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant.

God gives not onely corne for need,
But likewise *superabundant* seed.

Herrick, To God.

superabundantly (sū'pēr-ā-bun'dant-li), *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently; redundantly.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne*.

superacidulated (sū'pēr-ā-sid'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Acidulated to excess.

superacromial (sū'pēr-ā-krō-mi-āl), *a.* Situated upon or above the acromion. Also *supracromial*.

superadd (sū'pēr-ad'), *v. t.* [*L. superaddere*, add over and above, < *super*, over, + *addere*, add: see *add*.] To add over and above; join in addition.

To the obligations of creation all the obligations of redemption and the new creation are *superadded*; and this threefold cord should not so easily be broken.

Baxter, Divine Life, I. 11.

The *superadded* circumstance which would evolve the genius had not yet come; the universe had not yet beckoned.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

superaddition (sū'pēr-ā-dish'ōn), *n.* 1. The act of superadding, or the state of being superadded.

It is quite evident that the higher forms of life are the result of continued *superaddition* of one result of growth-force on another.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 397.

2. That which is superadded.

It was unlikely women should become virtuous by ornaments and *superadditions* of morality who did decline the laws and prescriptions of nature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 38.

superadvenient (sū'pēr-ad-vē'nient), *a.* 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God.

Dr. H. More.

2. Coming unexpectedly. [Rare.]

superagency (sū'pēr-ā'jen-si), *n.* A higher or superior agency.

superaltar (sū'pēr-āl-tār), *n.* [*ML. super-altare*, < *L. super*, over, + *altare*, altar.] A small slab of stone consecrated and laid upon or let into the top of an altar which has not been consecrated, or which has no stone mensa: often used as a portable altar. [The word is often incorrectly used of the altar-ledge or -ledges (*gradines*), also called the *retable*.]

superambulacral (sū'pēr-am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zool.*, situated above ambulaera. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

superanal (sū'pēr-ā-nāl), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *supra-anal*.

superangelic (sū'pēr-an-jel'ik), *a.* More than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels; relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels.

I am not prepared to say that a *Superangelic* Being, continuing such, might not have entered into all our wants and feelings as truly as one of our race.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 217.

superangular (sū'pēr-ang'gū-lār), *a.* Situated over or above the angular bone of the mandible: more frequently *surangular* (which see).

superannate (sū'pēr-an'āt), *v. i.* [*ML. superannatus*, pp. of *superannare* (> *F. suranner*), live beyond the year, hence (in *F.*) grow very old, < *L. super*, over, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] To live beyond the year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the over-experience of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 448.

superannuate (sū'pēr-an'ū-āt), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *superannuated*, ppr. *superannuating*. [Altered, in apparent conformity with *annual*, from *superannate*, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To impair or disqualify in any way by old age: used chiefly in the past participle: as, a *superannuated* magistrate.

Some *superannuated* Virgin that hath lost her Lover.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

Were there any hopes to outlive vice, or a point to be *superannuated* from sin, it were worthy our knees to implore the days of Methuselah.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42.

A *superannuated* beauty still unmarried.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

2. To set aside or displace as too old; specifically, to allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; give a retiring pension to; put on the retired list; pension off: as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

History scientifically treated restores the ancient gift of prophecy, and with it may restore that ancient skill by which a new doctrine was furnished to each new period and the old doctrine could be *superannuated* without disrespect.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 224.

II. *trans.* 1. To last beyond the year.—2. To become impaired or disabled by length of years; live until weakened or useless.

superannuate (sū'pēr-an'ū-āt), *a.* [Cf. *superannuate*, *v.*] Superannuated; impaired or disabled through old age; lasting until useless.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital

For *superannuate* forms and mumping shams.

Lovell, Cathedral.

superannuation (sū'pēr-an'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*superannuate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being superannuated; disqualification on account of old age; of persons, senility; decrepitude.

Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*.

Coleridge.

The world itself is in a state of *superannuation*, if there be such a word.

Couper, To Joseph Hill, Feb. 15, 1781.

2. The state of being superannuated, or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an allowance on account of long service or of old age or infirmity; also, a pension or allowance granted on such account. Also used attributively: as, a *superannuation* list.

In the first place *superannuation* is a guarantee of fidelity: in the second place, it encourages efficient officers; in the third place, it retains good men in the service.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 579.

3. The state of having lived beyond the normal period.

The world is typified by the Wandering Jew. Its sorrow is a form of *superannuation*.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 201.

4. Antiquated character.

A monk he seemed by . . . the *superannuation* of his knowledge.

De Quincey, John Foster.

superaqueous (sū'pēr-ā'kwē-us), *a.* Situated or being above the water. [Rare.]

There has been no evidence to show that the uprights supported a *superaqueous* platform.

Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XV. 459.

superarrogant (sū'pēr-ar'ō-gant), *a.* Arrogant beyond measure.

The Pope challengeth a faculty to cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, and possessions. Alas! it is not in his power, though in his pride and *superarrogant* glory.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 42.

superation (sū'pēr-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. supération*, < *L. superatio* (*-n*), an overcoming, < *superare*, pp. *superatus*, go over.] 1. The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter.—2. The act or process of surmounting; an overcoming.

This superb and artistic *superation* of the difficulties of dancing in that unfriendly foot-gear.

Howells, Venetian Life, II.

superb (sū'pərb'), *a.* [= *F. superbe* = *Sp. soberbio* = *Pg. soberbo* = *It. superbo*, < *L. superbus*, proud, haughty, domineering, < *super*, over: see *super-*. Cf. *Gr. υπέρβιος*, overweening, outrageous, < *υπέρ*, over, + *βία*, strength, force.] 1. Proud; haughty; arrogant. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Grand; lofty; magnificent; august; stately; splendid.

Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise, and all is Roman, like his heart.

C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, II.

He [Thoreau] gives us now and then *superb* outlooks from some jutting crag. *Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 208.

3. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; showy: as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

The last grave top of the last age,

In a *superb* and feather'd hearse.

Churchill, The Ghost.

4. Very fine; first-rate: as, a *superb* exhibition. [Colloq.]—**Superb bird of paradise**, *Lophorhina superba*: so named by Latham, after *le superbe* of Brisson (1760).



Superb Bird of Paradise (*Lophorhina superba*), male.

It was placed in the genus *Paradisea*, till Vieillot founded for it the generic name under which it is now known, in the form *Lophorhina* (1816). The *superb* is confined to New Guinea. The male is 9 inches long; the general color is velvety-black, burnished and spangled with various metallic iridescence; the mantle rises into a sort of shield, and the breastplate is of rich metallic green plumes mostly edged with copper. The female is brown of various shades, as chocolate and rufous and blackish, varied with white in some places, and has the under parts mostly pale-buff cross-banded with brown.—**Superb lily**, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa*, especially *G. superba*.—**Superb warbler**. See *Malurus*.—**Syn.** 2. *Magnificent*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*), noble, beautiful, exquisite.

superbiate, *v. t.* [*superb* + *-iate*.] To make haughty.

By living under Pharaoh, how quickly Joseph learned the Courthouse of an Oath! Italy builds a Villain; Spain *superbiates*; Germany makes a drunkard.

Felham, Resolves, i. 69.

superbious, *a.* [*ML. *superbiosus* (in adv. *superbiose*), < *L. superbia*, pride, < *superbus*, proud: see *superb*.] Proud; haughty.

For that addition, in scorn and *superbious* contempt annexed by you unto our public prayer.

Declaration of Popish Imposture (1603). (Nares.)

superbipartient (sū'pēr-bi-pār'ti-ent), *a.* [*L. superbipartient* (*-t-s*), < *L. super*, over, + *bis*, twice, + *partien* (*-t-s*), ppr. of *partire*, divide: see *part*.] Exceeding by two thirds—that is, in the ratio to another number of 5 to 3.—**Superbipartient double**, a number which is to another number as 8 to 3.

superbiquintal (sū'pēr-bi-kwīn'tal), *a.* Related to another number as 7 to 5; exceeding by two fifths.

superbittorial (sū'pér-bi-tér'shál), *a.* Same as *superbipartient*.

superbly (sū'pér-b'li), *adv.* In a superb manner. (a) Haughtily; contemptuously: as, he snubbed him *superbly*. (b) Richly; elegantly; magnificently: as, a book *superbly* bound.

superbness (sū'pér-b'nes), *n.* The state of being superb; magnificence. *Imp. Dict.*

supercalendered (sū'pér-kal'en-dér'd), *a.* Noting paper of high polish that has received an unusual degree of rolling. Paper passed through the calendering-rolls attached to the Fourdrinier machine is known as *machine-calendered*. When passed again through a stack of six or more calendering-rolls, it is known as *supercalendered*.

supercallosal (sū'pér-ka-ló'sál), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* In anat., lying above the corpus callosum: specifying a fissure or sulcus of the median aspect of the cerebrum, otherwise called the *callosomarginal* and *splenial* fissure or sulcus.

II. n. The supercallosal fissure or sulcus.

supercanopy (sū'pér-kan'ô-pi), *n.* In ornamental constructions and representations, such as the shrine or the engraved brass, an upper arch, gable, or the like covering in one or more subordinate niches, arches, etc.

supercargo (sū'pér-kär'gō), *n.* [Accom. < Sp. *Pg. sobrecarga*, a supercargo, < *sobre*, over, + *carga*, cargo: see *cargo*.] A person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercargoship (sū'pér-kär'gō-ship), *n.* [*Supercargo* + *ship*.] The position or business of supercargo.

"I am averse," says this brother [of Washington Irving], in a letter dated Liverpool, March 9, 1809, "to any *supercargoship*, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates."

Pierre M. Irving, Washington Irving, I. 107.

supercelestial (sū'pér-sē-les'tiál), *a.* [*LL. supercaelestis*, that is above heaven, < *L. super*, above, + *caelum*, heaven: see *celestial*.] 1. Situated above the firmament or vault of heaven, or above all the heavens. The doctrine of supercelestial regions belongs to Plato, who, in the "Phaedrus" (trans. by Jowett), says: "Now of the heaven which is above the heavens (Greek *υπερσπουαιος*) no earthly poet has ever sung or will sing worthily; but I must tell, for I am bound to speak truly when speaking of the truth. The colorless and shapeless and intangible essence and only reality dwells encircled by true knowledge in this home, visible to the mind alone, who is the lord of the soul."

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.

Raleigh.

2. More than celestial; having a nature higher than that of celestials; superangelic.

superceremonious (sū'pér-ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *a.* Excessively ceremonious; too much given to ceremonies. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 625. (Davies.)*

supercharge (sū'pér-chärj'), *v. t.* 1. To charge or fill to excess. *Athenaeum, No. 3233, p. 499.*

—2. In *her.*, to place as a supercharge.

supercharge (sū'pér-chärj'), *n.* In *her.*, a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge: thus, three mullets charged upon a fesse or bend constitute a *supercharge*.

superchery (sū'pér-che-ri), *n.* [*OF. supercherie*, *F. supercherie* = *Sp. supercheria*, < *It. supercheria*, oppression, injury, fraud, < *superchio*, excessive, also excess, < *L. super*, above: see *super*.] Deceit; cheating; fraud. *Bailey, 1731.*

supercilia, *n.* Plural of *supercilium*.

superciliaris (sū'pér-sil-i-ä'ris), *n.*; pl. *superciliares* (-rēz). [*NL.*: see *superciliary*.] The muscle of the brow which wrinkles the skin of the forehead vertically; the corrugator supercilii.

superciliary (sū'pér-sil-i-ä'ri), *a.* [*NL. superciliaris*, < *L. supercilium*, eyebrow, hence haughtiness, < *super*, over, + *kal* as in *Gr. καλιντεν*, hide, conceal, + *ary*.] 1. Situated over the eyelid—that is, over or above the eye, as the eyebrow; superorbital: as, the *superciliary* ridges. —2. Of or pertaining to the supercilia or eyebrows; contained in or connected with the superciliary region; superorbital. See cut under *Cotuber*. —3. Marked by the supercilia; having a conspicuous streak over the eye: as, a *superciliary* bird. Also *supraciliary*. —**Superciliary arch**, the arched superorbital border or ridge. —**Superciliary muscle**, the superciliaris. Also called *corrugator supercilii*. See cut under *muscle*. —**Superciliary ridge**, (a) A prominence over the eye gradually developed in man by the formation of the frontal sinuses, which causes this part of the bone to bulge out. It is absent in childhood, and varies much in different individuals. (b) The superorbital prominence of various animals, formed by the projection of the upper edge of the orbit itself, or of a sepa-

rate superorbital oscula. —**Superciliary shield**, in ornith., a prominent plate or shelf projecting over the eye, as of many birds of prey. —**Superciliary woodpecker**, *Picus* (or *Colaptes* or *Zenaidura* or *Centurus* or *Melanerpes*) *superciliaris* (or *supercilius* or *subocularis* or *striatus*) of Cuba, 11 inches long, with the sides of the head conspicuously striped, and the nape and belly crimson.

supercilious (sū'pér-sil'i-us), *a.* [*L. superciliosus*, haughty, arrogant, < *supercilium*, pride, arrogance: see *supercilium*.] 1. Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; overbearing.

Age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and *supercilious* without punishment.

Pitt, Speech in Reply to Walpole.

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; arrogant: as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

The deadliest sin, I say, that same *supercilious* consciousness of no sin. *Carlyle. (Imp. Dict.)*

—*Syn.* Disdainful, contemptuous, overweening, lordly, consequential. See *arrogance*.

superciliously (sū'pér-sil'i-us-li), *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; with an air of contempt. *Milman.*

superciliousness (sū'pér-sil'i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supercilious; haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

That, in case they prove fit to be declined, they may appear to have been rejected, not by our *superciliousness* or laziness, but (after a fair trial) by our experience.

Boyle, Works, III. 199.

—*Syn.* *Pride, Presumption, etc.* See *arrogance*.

supercilium (sū'pér-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *supercilia* (-ä). [*L. supercilium*, eyebrow, fig. a nod, the will, hence pride, haughtiness, arrogance, < *super*, over, + *cilium*, eyelid: see *cilium*.] 1. The eyebrow. (a) The superciliary region, ridge, or arch, including the hairs which grow upon it; the brow-ridge and associate structures. (b) The hairs of the eyebrow collectively; the eyebrow of ordinary language, a conspicuous feature of the countenance of most persons: commonly in the plural, meaning the right and left eyebrows together. See second cut under *eye*.

2. In *anc. arch.*, the upper member of a cornice; also, the small fillet on either side of the scotia of the Ionic base.—3. In *entom.*, an arched line of color partly surrounding an ocellus.

supercivilized (sū'pér-siv'i-lizd), *a.* Civilized to excess; over-civilized. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 340.*

superclass (sū'pér-klās), *n.* A group embracing two or more classes, or a single class contrasting with such a combination. Thus, birds and reptiles are classes collectively forming the superclass *Sauropsida*, contrasting with the *Mammalia* and with the superclass *Ichthyopoda*, which comprises the *Amphibia* and the fish-like vertebrates. Compare *subphylum*.

supercolumnar (sū'pér-kō-lum'när), *a.* Situated over a column or columns; of, pertaining to, or characterized by supercolumniation.

supercolumniation (sū'pér-kō-lum-ni-ä'shōn), *n.* In *arch.*, the placing of one order above another.

supercomprehension (sū'pér-kom-prē-hen'shōn), *n.* Comprehension superior to what is common; superior comprehension.

Molina said, for instance, that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension* of human nature. *Mind, XII. 268.*

superconception (sū'pér-kōn-sep'shōn), *n.* Same as *superfation*.

As also in those *superconceptions* where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 17.

superconformity (sū'pér-kōn-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* Excessive conformity, as to ceremonial usages; over-compliance.

A pragmatick *superconformity*.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 118. (Davies.)

superconscious (sū'pér-kōn'shus), *a.* Unconscious; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

superconsequence (sū'pér-kōn'sē-kwēns), *n.* Remote consequence.

For, not attaining the deuterostomy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 8.*

supercrescence (sū'pér-kres'ens), *n.* [*ML. supercrecentia*, overgrowth, redundancy, < *supercrecen*(-t)s, growing over: see *supercrecent*.] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6. [Rare.]*

supercrecent (sū'pér-kres'ent), *a.* [*L. supercrecen*(-t)s, ppr. of *supercrecere*, grow up, grow over, excel, < *super*, above, + *crecere*, grow: see *crecent*.] Growing on some other growing thing. *Imp. Dict. [Rare.]*

supercretaceous (sū'pér-krē-tä'shius), *a.* Same as *supracretaceous*.

supercritical (sū'pér-krit'i-kal), *a.* Excessively critical; hypercritical. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 15. (Davies.)*

supercurious (sū'pér-kū'ri-us), *a.* Extremely or excessively curious or inquisitive. *Evelyn, Acetaria, viii.*

supercurve (sū'pér-kerv), *n.* A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

superdentate (sū'pér-den'tāt), *a.* In cetaceans, having teeth only in the upper jaw: the opposite of *subdentate*. *Dewhurst, 1834. [Rare.]*

superdeterminate (sū'pér-dē-tēr'mi-nāt), *a.* Subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.—**Superdeterminate relation**. See *relation*.

superdominant (sū'pér-dom'i-nant), *n.* In music, same as *submediant*.

superembattled (sū'pér-em-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled, or cut into battlements, on the upper side only: as, a fesse *superembattled*. In this case the notches or crenelles are usually cut down one third of the width of the fesse.

supereminence (sū'pér-em'i-nens), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. supereminencia*, < *LL. supereminencia*, < *L. supereminere*(-t)s, see *supereminere*.] The state of being supereminent; eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence: as, the *supereminence* of Demosthenes as an orator. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.*

supereminency (sū'pér-em'i-nen-si), *n.* [As *supereminence* (see -cy).] Same as *supereminence*. **supereminent** (sū'pér-em'i-nent), *a.* [= *F. suréminent* = *Sp. Pg. It. supereminente*, < *L. supereminere*(-t)s, ppr. of *supereminere*, rise above, overtop, < *super*, above, + *eminere*, stand out, project: see *eminent*.] 1. Surpassingly eminent; very lofty; particularly elevated.

Paria is the Region which possesseth the *supereminence* or highest parte thereof (of the earth) nearest unto heaven. *Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. (Arber, p. 90).*

The lofty Hills, and *supereminent* Mountains.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

2. Eminent in a superior or in the highest degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, and the like.

His *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.*

supereminently (sū'pér-em'i-nent-li), *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a supreme degree of excellence, ability, etc. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

superendow (sū'pér-en-dou'), *v. t.* To endow in an extraordinary degree. *Donne, Sermons, v.*

supererogant (sū'pér-er'ō-gant), *a.* [*L. supererogant*(-t)s, ppr. of *supererogare*: see *supererogare*.] Supererogatory. *Stackhouse, Hist. Bible. (Latham.)*

supererogate (sū'pér-er'ō-gāt), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *supererogated*, ppr. *supererogating*. [*LL. supererogatus*, ppr. of *supererogare*, pay out over and above, < *L. super*, above, + *erogare*, expend, pay out: see *erogate*.] To do more than duty requires; make up for some deficiency by extraordinary exertion.

Good my lord,
Let mine own creatures serve me; others will
In this work *supererogate*, and I
Shall think their diligence a mockery.

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

supererogation (sū'pér-er'ō-gā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. surérogation* = *Sp. supererogación* = *Pg. supererogação* = *It. supererogazione*, < *LL. supererogatio*(-n), a payment in addition, < *supererogare*, pay in addition: see *supererogate*.] The act of one who supererogates; performance of more than duty requires.

It would be a work of *supererogation* for us to say one word in favor of military statistics as a means of illustrating the condition of an army.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 167.

Works of supererogation, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, works which are salutary (or conduce to salvation) but are not imposed under obligation.

supererogative (sū'pér-er'ō-gā-tiv), *a.* [*L. supererogate* + *-ive*.] Supererogatory. [*Rare.*]

O new and never-heard-of *Supererogative* height of wisdom and charity in our Liturgy!

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

supererogatory (sū'pér-er'ō-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. surérogatoire* = *Sp. supererogatorio*, < *ML. supererogatorius*, < *LL. supererogare*, pay in addition; as *supererogate* + *-ory*.] Partaking of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; unnecessary; superfluous.

The declamations of philosophy are generally rather exhausted on *supererogatory* duties than on such as are indispensably necessary. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.*

superessential (sū-pēr-e-sen'shal), *a.* Super-substantial; of a nature which transcends mere being and essence: applied to the One by the Platonic philosophers, especially Proclus.

superethical (sū-pēr-eth'i-kal), *a.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.

Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion, § 6.

superexalt (sū-pēr-eg-zāl't), *v. t.* [*L. super-exaltare*, exalt above others, < *super*, above, + *exaltare*, exalt: see *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree.

She was *super-exalted* by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

superexaltation (sū-pēr-eks-āl-tā'shon), *n.* Elevation above the common degree. *Holyday*.

superexceed (sū-pēr-ek-sēd'), *v. t.* [*LL. super-excedere*, exceed, < *super*, above, + *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] To exceed greatly; surpass in large measure. [Rare.]

This great Nature Nuturant . . .

Which All things Holds, Fills All, doth All Embrace,
Super-exceeds, Sustains; and in One place.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 78.

superexcellence (sū-pēr-ek'se-lens), *n.* [*super-excellere* (t) + *-ce*.] Superior excellence.

superexcellent (sū-pēr-ek'se-lent), *a.* [*LL. super-excellent* (t)-s, very excellent, < *super*, above, + *excellere* (t)-s, excellent: see *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon or superior degree; very excellent.

One is Three, not in the confusion of Substance, but vntie of Person; and this is the first and *super-excellent* Commixtion. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 310.

superexcitation (sū-pēr-ek-si-tā'shon), *n.* Excessive excitation.

Disturbances of the sensibility produce *superexcitation* which is subsequently replaced by exhaustion.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 816.

superexcrecence (sū-pēr-eks-kres'ens), *n.* A superfluous outgrowth. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

superfamily (sū-pēr-fam'i-li), *n.* In *biol.*, a group of families, or a group of a grade next above the family. Thus, the monkeys of the New World constitute a superfamily, *Ceboidae* or *Platyrrhina*, contrasting with those of the Old World, *Simioidae* or *Catarrhina*. The superfamily formally intervenes between the family and the suborder; some authors are fond of this refinement, and the term is much used; but the difference between a suborder and a superfamily is not obvious.

superfecundation (sū-pēr-fek-un-dā'shon), *n.* The fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition. This unquestionably occurs in woman.

superfecundity (sū-pēr-fē-kun'di-ti), *n.* Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

superfetate (sū-pēr-fē-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superfetated*, pp. *superfetating*. [Formerly also *superfate*; < *L. superfetatus*, pp. of *superfetare*, conceive anew when already pregnant, < *super*, above, + *fetare*, bring forth, breed: see *fetus*.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which . . . is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *N. Grex*, Museum.

superfetation (sū-pēr-fē-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *superfetation*; = *F. superfetation* = *Sp. superfetación* = *Pg. superfetação* = *It. superfetazione*, < *L.* as if **superfetiatio* (n)-, < *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] 1. A second conception some time after a prior one, by which two fetuses of different age exist together in the same female: often used figuratively. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been the subject of much investigation, but the weight of evidence goes to show that it may occur not only with double uteri, but also in the earlier period of pregnancy, under rare conditions, with normal single uterus. Also called *superconception*.

Here is *superfetation*, child upon child, and that which is more strange, twins at a latter conception.

Donne, Letters, lxx.

2. The fetus produced by superfetation; hence, any excrescent growth. [Rare.]

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character. *Coleridge*.

superfetet (sū-pēr-fēt'), *v.* [Also *superfete*; < *OF. superfeter*, *superfater*, < *L. superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] 1. *intrans.* To superfetate.

It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*.

Howell, Poem to Charles I., 1641.

II. *trans.* To conceive after a former conception.

His Brain may very well raise and *superfete* a second Thought. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

superfibrination (sū-pēr-fi-bri-nā'shon), *n.* Excessive tendency to form fibrin, or excess of fibrin in the blood.

superficie (sū-pēr-fis), *n.* [*ME. superficie*, < *OF. superficie*, surface: see *superficies*, *surface*.] Superficies; surface.

The zodiac in heaven is ymagined to be a *superficie* containing a latitude of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, l. 21.

The turned in water . . . filling the dusty trenches and long emptied cisterns, and a while after covering in many places the *superficies* of the land. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 76.

superficial (sū-pēr-fish'al), *a.* [*ME. superficial*, < *OF. superficial*, *F. superficial* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. superficial* = *It. superficiale*, < *LL. superficialis*, of or pertaining to the surface: see *superficies*.] 1. Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface, literally or figuratively; being only on the surface; not reaching to the interior or essence; shallow: as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* resemblance.

Whenne the must bolleth some of the grape
That wol rise and be *superficialis*,
So take hem that nought oon of hem escape.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

The discovery of flint tools or cells in the *superficial* formations in many parts of the world.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 31.

2. Of persons or their mental states or acts, comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not thorough.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 10.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works. *Dryden*.

For how miserable will our Case be, if we have nothing but a *superficial* Faith, and a sort of Anniversary Devotion. *Stillington*, Sermons, III. ix.

He [Temple] seems to have been . . . a lively, agreeable young man of fashion, not by any means deeply read, but versed in all the *superficial* accomplishments of a gentleman. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Even the most practised and earnest minds must needs be *superficial* in the greater part of their attainments. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 52.

3. In *anat.*, not deep-seated or profound; lying on the surface of some part, or near but not on the surface of the whole body; subcutaneous; cutaneous: specifically said of various tissues and structures.—*Superficial content or contents*. See *content*.—*Superficial deposits*, the most recent of the geological formations; unconsolidated detrital material lying on or near the surface, and generally unstratified, or only very rudely stratified. Most of what is called diluvium, drift, or alluvium might be called by geologists a *superficial deposit*, especially if spoken of with reference to much older formations lying beneath.—*Superficial fascia*. See *fascia*, 7(a).—*Superficial reflexes*. See *reflex*.—*Superficial stomatitis*. See *stomatitis*.—*Syn. 1. External, exterior, outer*.—2. Slight, smattering, shallow.

superficialist (sū-pēr-fish'al-ist), *n.* [*superficial* + *-ist*.] One who attends to anything superficially; one of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer. *Herné*, Beauties of Paris, I. 68.

superficiality (sū-pēr-fish'al-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superficialities* (-tiz). [= *F. superficialité* = *Sp. superficialidad* = *Pg. superficialidade* = *It. superficialità*, < *LL. *superficialitas* (t)-s, superficialness, < *superficialis*, superficial: see *superficial*. Cf. *superficiality*.] 1. The character of being superficial, in any (literal or figurative) sense; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the color of things. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

2. That which is superficial or shallow, in any (literal or figurative) sense; a superficial person or thing.

Purchasing acquittal . . . by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

superficialize (sū-pēr-fish'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superficialized*, pp. *superficializing*. [*superficial* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To treat or regard in a superficial, shallow, or slight manner. [Rare.]

It is a characteristic weakness of the day to *superficialize* evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium. *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 188.

II. *intrans.* To be superficial or shallow; think, feel, or write superficially. [Rare.]

Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to *superficialize* in general history. *The Galaxy*, March, 1871, p. 328.

superficially (sū-pēr-fish'al-i), *adv.* In a superficial manner, in any sense of the word *superficial*. *Goldsmith*.

superficialness (sū-pēr-fish'al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superficial, in any sense. *Bailey*.

superficiality (sū-pēr-fish'al-ti), *n.* [*ME. superficialitē*, < *OF. *superficialitē*, < *LL. *superficialitas* (t)-s, superficialness: see *superficiality*.] Superficies.

In als many Iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other Confinyes of the *Superficialite* of the Erthe bezonde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

superficiary (sū-pēr-fish'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. superficiaire* = *Pr. superficiali* = *Sp. It. superficiario*, < *LL. superficiarius*, situated on another man's land, < *L. superficies*, surface: see *superficies*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superficies or surface; superficial.—2. In law, situated on another's land. *W. Smith*.

II. *n.*; pl. *superficiaries* (-riz). In law, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

superficies (sū-pēr-fish'īz), *n.* [= *F. superficie* = *Pr. superficialia* = *Sp. Pg. It. superficie*, < *L. superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface, superficies, < *super*, above, + *facies*, form, figure, face: see *face*.] 1. A boundary between two bodies; a surface.

Here's nothing but
A *superficies*; colours, and no substance.

Masinger, City Madam, v. 3.

The most part of . . . [the wells] would ebbe and flow as the Sea did, and be leuell or little higher than the *superficies* of the sea. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 112.

2. In *civil law*, the right which one person might have over a building or other thing in or upon the surface of the land of another person. Also used for such thing itself, if so united with the land as to form a part of it. = *Syn. 1. Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

superfine (sū-pēr-fin'), *a.* [*F. superfine* = *Sp. Pg. superfino*; as *super* + *fine*.] 1. Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness: as, *superfine* cloth.—2. Excessively or faultily subtle; over-subtle; over-refined.—*Superfine* file. See *file*.

superfinesness (sū-pēr-fin'nes), *n.* The character of being superfine.

superficial (sū-pēr-fin'i-kal), *a.* Excessively finical. See *super-serviceable*.

A . . . *superficial* rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, II. 2 (quartos).

superflui (sū-pēr-flū), *a.* [*ME.*, < *OF. superfluus*: see *superfluous*.] Superfluous.

A stone of wyne a poundes quantitee
Of hem receyve, alle leves *superflu*
Ikiste away, and that that paled greu.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

superfluence (sū-pēr-flū-ens), *n.* [*superfluere* (t) + *-ce*.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Rare.]

The *superfluence* of grace.

Hammond.

superfluent (sū-pēr-flū-ent), *a.* [*ME. superfluent*, < *L. superfluens* (t)-s, pp. of *superfluere*, overflow, run over, < *super*, over, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Floating on the surface.

After this tyme in handes clene uphent
Alle that wol asymme and be *superfluent*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

2. Abundant; in profusion; superfluous.

In November kytte of the bowes drier,
Superfluent, and thicke, eke utter drie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

superfluitance (sū-pēr-flū-i-tans), *n.* [*superfluitan* (t) + *-ce*.] The act or condition of floating above or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

Out of the cream or *superfluitance* the finest dishea, saith he, are made. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

superfluitant (sū-pēr-flū-i-tant), *a.* [*superfluit-y* + *-ant*.] Floating above or on the surface. [Rare.]

The vapor of the *superfluitant* atmosphere.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 389.

superfluity (sū-pēr-flū-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superfluities* (-tiz). [*OF. superfluité*, *F. superfluité* = *Pr. superfluitat* = *Sp. superfluidad* = *Pg. superfluidade* = *It. superfluidà*, < *ML. superfluida* (t)-s, that which is superfluous or unnecessary, < *L. superfluus*, superfluous: see *superfluous*.] 1. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; redundancy.

I would have you to refresh, to cherish, and to help them with your *superfluity*. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

Superfluity of drink
Deceives the eye, & makes the heart miltink.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. That which is in excess of what is wanted; especially, something used for show or luxury

rather than for comfort or from necessity; something that could easily be dispensed with.

It is y^e dinel that doth persuade us to many vices; it is the worlde that doth ingulfe us in greates troubles; it is the fleashe that crauneth of us muche excesse and *superfluities*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 48.

To give a little of your *superfluities*, not so acceptable as the widow's gift, that gave all. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

superfluous (sū-pēr'floo-us), *a.* [= F. *superflu* = Sp. *superfluo* = Pg. It. *superfluo*, < L. *superfluus*, overflowing, unnecessary, superfluous, < *superfluere*, overflow, run over, superabound, < *super*, above, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed; excessive; redundant; needless: as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

Superfluous branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live.

Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 68.

It is *superfluous* to argue a point so clear.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2†. Supplied with superfluities; having somewhat beyond necessities.

Let the *superfluous* and lust-dieted man
... feel your power quickly.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 70.

3†. Doing more than what is called for; supererogatory.

I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 12.

4†. Excessive.

Purchased
At a *superfluous* rate.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 99.

5. In music, of intervals, augmented. = *Syn.* 1. Excessive, useless, needless.

superfluously (sū-pēr'floo-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; with excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

superfluouslyness (sū-pēr'floo-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being superfluous.

superflux (sū-pēr-fluks), *n.* [*ML.* *superfluxus*, an overflow, < L. *superfluere*, overflow: see *superfluent*.] That which is more than is wanted; a superabundance or superfluity. [Rare.]

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the *superflux* to them.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 35.

superfœtate, **superfœtation**†. See *superfœtate*, *superfœtation*.

superfoliation (sū-pēr-fō-li-ā'shōn), *n.* Excess of foliation.

The disease of *φύλλομανία*, *εμφύλλισμός*, or *superfoliation*, ... whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 43.

superfrontal (sū-pēr-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Superior or upper, as a fissure of the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying one of the anterior lateral fissures: distinguished from *subfrontal*.

II. *n.* *Eccles.*: (a) A dossal. (b) The covering of the mensa, or top of the altar. It overhangs the upper part of the frontal. See *frontal*, § (a).

superfunction (sū-pēr-fungk'shōn), *n.* Excessive activity, as of an organ of the body.

superfunctional (sū-pēr-fungk'shōn-al), *a.* Being in excess of the normal function.

superfuse (sū-pēr-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superfused*, ppr. *superfusing*. [*L.* *superfundus*, pp. of *superfundere*, pour over, < *super*, over, + *fundere*, pour out: see *fuse*.] I. *trans.* To pour over something else. [Rare.]

Dr. Slayer showed us an experiment of a wonderful nature, pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and *super-fusing* on it another.

Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 13, 1685. (Davies.)

II. *intrans.* To be poured or spread over something else. *The Century*, XXXVII. 225. [Rare.]

superheat (sū-pēr-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat to an extreme degree or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it is at such a temperature that its temperature may be lowered or its pressure increased or both at once without the conversion of some steam back into water.

superheater (sū-pēr-hē'tēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam above that which it would have as saturated steam in contact with the hot water from which it was generated.

superheresy† (sū-pēr-her'e-si), *n.* A heresy based on another.

superhive (sū-pēr-hīv), *n.* An upper compartment of a beehive, removable at pleasure.

superhuman (sū-pēr-hū'man), *a.* [= F. *surhumain* = Sp. Pg. *sobrehumano*; as *super* + hu-

man.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority. *J. B. Mozley*, Augustinian Doct. of Predestination. (Latham.)

The *superhuman* quality of Divine truth. *W. G. T. Shedd*, Sermons, Spiritual Man, p. 418.

= *Syn.* *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural*. **superhumanity** (sū-pēr-hū'man'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *superhuman* + *-ity*.] The character of being superhuman. [Rare.]

I have dwelt thus on the transcendent pretensions of Jesus, because there is an argument here for his *superhumanity* which cannot be resisted.

Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 291.

superhumanly (sū-pēr-hū'man-li), *adv.* In a superhuman manner. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 87.

superhumeral (sū-pēr-hū'me-ral), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *superhumeral* = It. *superumale*, < *ML.* *superhumale*, < L. *super*, above, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] 1. *Eccles.*: (a) A Jewish ephod. (b) An amice. (c) An archiepiscopal pallium or pall. See *humeral*.—2. Something borne on the shoulders; a burden: probably with allusion to an ecclesiastical vestment.

A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on His shoulders. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 25.

superhumeralate (sū-pēr-hū'me-rāt), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *superhumeralated*, ppr. *superhumeralating*. [*L.* *super*, over, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder. Cf. *superhumeral*.] To place, as a burden, on one's shoulders. [Rare.]

Nothing surer ties a friend than freely to *superhumeralate* the burthen which was his. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 82.

superimaginary (sū-pēr-im-aj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root.

superimpose (sū-pēr-im-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superimposed*, ppr. *superimposing*. [*L.* *super* + *impose*, after L. *superimponere*, pp. *superimpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, + *imponere*, lay upon: see *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else: as, a stratum *superimposed* on another.

superimposition (sū-pēr-im-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 359.

superimpregnation (sū-pēr-im-preg-nā'shōn), *n.* Superfetation; superfecundation.

superincumbence (sū-pēr-in-kum'bēns), *n.* [*L.* *superincumbens* (t) + *-ce*.] The state or condition of lying upon something.

superincumbency (sū-pēr-in-kum'bēn-si), *n.* Same as *superincumbence*.

superincumbent (sū-pēr-in-kum'bent), *a.* [*L.* *superincumbens* (t)s, ppr. of *superincumbere*, lay or cast oneself upon, < *super*, over, + *incumbere*, lie upon: see *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent that it forces the *superincumbent* strata, breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward*.

It can scarce uplift
The weight of the *superincumbent* hour.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxii.

superinduce (sū-pēr-in-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superinduced*, ppr. *superinducing*. [*L.* *superinducere*, draw over, bring upon, < *super*, over, + *inducere*, bring upon: see *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; develop or bring into existence in addition to something else.

The anointment of God *superinduceth* a brotherhood in kings and bishops. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II.

Here are two imitations: first, the poet's of the sufferer; secondly, the actor's of both: poetry is *superinduced*. *Lander*, Epicurus, Leontion, and Terinissa.

superinducement (sū-pēr-in-dūs'ment), *n.* The act of superinducing; also, that which is superinduced. *Bp. Wilkins*, Nat. Religion, i. 12.

superinduction (sū-pēr-in-duk'shōn), *n.* [*L.* *superinductio* (n-), < *superinducere*, superinduce: see *superinduce*.] The act of superinducing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 6, Pref.

superindue (sū-pēr-in-dū'), *v.* [*L.* *super* + *indue*.] To assume; put on.

A subtle body which the soul had before its terrene nativity and which continues with it after death will, at last, *superindue* or put on immortality.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § iii.

superinenarrable (sū-pēr-in-ē-nar'a-bl), *a.* [*L.* *super* + *inenarrable*.] In the highest degree incapable of narration or description. [Rare.]

St. Augustine prays: "Holy Trinity, *superadmirable* Trinity, and *superinenarrable*, and *superinacutabile*."

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.

superinfinite (sū-pēr-in'fī-nīt), *a.* In *math.*, going through infinity into a new region. See *superinfinite quantity*, under *quantity*.

superinspect (sū-pēr-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [*L.* *superinspicere*, pp. *superinspicere*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *inspicere*, look upon, inspect: see *inspect*.] To oversee; superintend by inspection. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

superinstitution (sū-pēr-in-sti-tū'shōn), *n.* In *eccles. law*, one institution upon another; the institution of one person into a benefice into which another is already instituted. This has sometimes taken place where two persons have claimed, by adverse titles, the right of making presentation to the benefice.

superintend (sū-pēr-in-tend'), *v.* [= Pg. *superintender*, < *LL.* *superintendere*, attend to, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *tendere*, intend, attend: see *tend*.] I. *trans.* To have charge and direction of, as of a school; direct the course and oversee the details of (some work, as the construction of a building, or movement, as of an army); regulate with authority; manage. See *superwise*.

The king will appoint a . . . council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Of what importance it is, even to the formation of taste, that the manners should be severely *superintended*! *Goldsmith*, Taste.

= *Syn.* To overlook, supervise, guide, regulate, control, conduct, administer.

II. † *intrans.* To oversee; have charge or oversight; exercise superintendence.

In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, *Elithia* or *Lucina*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 229.

superintendence (sū-pēr-in-ten'dēns), *n.* [*L.* *superintendens*, also *surintendens*, F. *surintendance* = Sp. Pg. *superintendencia*, < *ML.* *superintendencia*, < *LL.* *superintendens* (t)s, overseeing: see *superintend*.] The act of superintending; also, the right of superintending, or authority to superintend.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham*.

= *Syn.* Supervision, direction, control, guidance, charge, management.

superintendency (sū-pēr-in-ten'dēn-si), *n.* [As *superintendence* (see -cy).] 1. Same as *superintendence*.

Where the Theistical Belief is intire and perfect, there must be a steady Opinion of the *Superintendency* of a Supreme Being. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. iii. § 3.

2. The office or the place of business of a superintendent.

Superintendency of Trade, Hong Kong, December 22, 1858. . . . Your excellency's most obedient humble servant. *J. G. Bonham*, The Americans in Japan, App., p. 399.

superintendent (sū-pēr-in-ten'dent), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *superintendens*, also *surintendens*, F. *surintendant* = Sp. Pg. *superintendente*, < *LL.* *superintendens* (t)s, ppr. of *superintendere*, attend to, oversee: see *superintend*.] I. *a.* Superintending.

The *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet*.

A *superintendent* provincial organization. *W. Wilson*, State, § 471.

II. *n.* 1. One who superintends, or has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction: as, the *superintendent* of an almshouse; the *superintendent* of customs or finance; a *superintendent* of police. Hence—2. In certain Protestant churches, a clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but not claiming episcopal authority; in the English Wesleyan Church, an officer who has charge of a circuit, and presides as chief pastor in all circuit courts.—3. The commanding officer of various military or naval institutions, as the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.—4. An officer who has charge of some specific service: as, the *superintendent* of the recruiting service. = *Syn.* 1. Inspector, overseer, supervisor, manager, director, curator.

superintendentship (sū-pēr-in-ten'dent-ship), *n.* [*L.* *superintendens* + *-ship*.] The office or work of a superintendent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

superintender (sū-pēr-in-ten'dēr), *n.* [*L.* *superintendens* + *-er*.] One who superintends, or who exercises oversight; a superintendent.

We are thus led to see that our relation to the *Superintender* of our moral being, to the Depositary of the supreme

law of just and right, is a relation of incalculable consequence. *Whewell. (Imp. Dict.)*

superinvolution (sū-pér-in-vō-lū'shōn), *n.* Excessive involution.

superior (sū-pé-ri-ōr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *superiour*; < OF. *superieur*, F. *supérieur* = Sp. Pg. *superior* = It. *superiore*, *a.* < L. *superior*, higher, in ML. as a noun, one higher, a superior, compar. (cf. superl. *supremus*, *summus*, highest) of *superus*, that is above, < *super*, over, above: see *super-*, and cf. *supreme* and *sum*.] **I. a.** 1. More elevated in place; higher; upper: as, the *superior* limb of the sun: opposed to *inferior*.

Now from the depth of hell they lift their sight,
And at a distance see *superior* light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 138.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to something else: correlated with *anterior*, *inferior*, and *posterior*. The epithet was originally used in anatomical language to note the parts relatively so situated in man, and has caused much confusion in its extension to other animals, since that which is *superior* in man becomes *anterior* in most animals, and so on with the three correlated words. The tendency is now to replace these epithets with others not affected by the posture of the animal, as *cephalic*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, and *ventral*, with the corresponding adverbs ending in *-ad*.

The vague ambiguity of such terms as *superior*, *inferior*, *anterior*, *posterior*, etc., must have been felt and acknowledged by every person the least versant with anatomical description. *Dr. John Barclay, A New Anatomical Nomenclature* (1808).

3. In *bot.* (a) Placed higher, as noting the relative position of the calyx and ovary: thus, the ovary is *superior* when the calyx is quite free from it, as normally; the calyx is *superior* when from being adnate to the ovary it appears to spring from its top. (b) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Also called *posterior*. (c) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the radicle.—**4.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity: as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

The apostles in general, in their ordinary offices, . . . were *superior* to the seventy-two, the antecessors of the presbyterate. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 163.

5. Higher or greater in respect to some quality or property; possessed or manifested in a higher (or, absolutely, very high) degree: applied to persons and things, and to their qualities and properties; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; in *math.*, greater.

Honesty has no fence against *superior* cunning.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, l. 6.

His [Dryden's] claims on the gratitude of James were *superior* to those of any man of letters in the Kingdom.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The French were *superior* in the number and condition of their cavalry.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Nor do I know anything in ivory carving *superior* to the panels of the tomb [Maximilian's] itself.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 70.

6. Being beyond the power or influence of something; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by something; above: used only predicatively or appositively: with *to*: as, a man *superior* to revenge. Sometimes used sarcastically, as of an assumed quality, without *to*: as, he smiled with a *superior* air.

Great Mother, let me once be able
To have a Garden, House, and Stable,
That I may read, and ride, and plant,
Superior to Desire, or Want.
Prior, Written at Paris, 1700.

7. In *logic*, less in comprehension; less determinate; having less depth, and consequently commonly wider.

Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. vii. § 3.

Superior conjunction, in *astron.* See *conjunction*, 2.—**Superior Court**. See *court*.—**Superior figures or letters**, small figures or letters cast at the top of text-type, used as marks of reference to notes or for other purposes: for examples, see II., 4, below.—**Superior limit**, a value which some quantity cannot exceed.—**Superior planet**, a planet farther from the sun than the earth, especially Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.—**Superior slope**, in *fort.*, the slope from the crest of the parapet to the top of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.—**Superior wings**, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, which overlap or fold over the posterior ones; the upper wings.—**Syn.** 5. Paramount, surpassing, predominant.

II. n. 1. One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another, as in social station, rank, office, dignity, power, or ability.

Now we imagine ourselves so able every man to teach and direct all others that none of us can brook it to have *superiors*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

Specifically.—**2.** The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.—**3.** In *Scots law*, one who or whose predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called *feu-duty*) or perform certain services.—**4.** In *printing*, a small figure or letter standing above or near the top of the line, used as a mark of reference or for other purposes: thus, x^2 , a^n ; so *back*¹, *back*², and other homonyms as distinguished in this dictionary.—**To enter with a superior**. See *enter*.

superiorem (sū-pé-ri-ōr-es), *n.* [*<* *superior* + *-es*.] A woman who holds the chief authority in an abbey, nunnery, or similar institution: more properly called *lady superior*. [Rare.]

superiority (sū-pé-ri-ōr-i-ti), *n.* [*<* OF. *superiorite*, F. *supériorité* = Sp. *superioridad* = Pg. *superioridade* = It. *superiorità*, < ML. *superioritas* (t-s), < L. *superior*, superior: see *superior*.] **1.** The state or character of being superior, in any sense.

These two streets do seem to contend for the *superiority*, but the first is the fairest. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 216.

"He read, Sir," rejoined Pott . . . with a smile of intellectual *superiority*, "he read for metaphysics under the letter M, and for China under the letter C; and combined his information [for Chinese metaphysics], Sir!"
Dickens, Pickwick, I.

2. In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. (See *superior*, 3.) The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign.—**Syn.** 1. *Preference*, etc. (see *priority*); predominance, ascendancy, advantage, preponderance, excellence, nobility.

superiorly (sū-pé-ri-ōr-li), *adv.* **1.** In a higher position; above; cephalad, of man; dorsad, of other animals.—**2.** In a superior manner.

superiorness (sū-pé-ri-ōr-nes), *n.* Superiority. *Mme. D'Arblay, Camilla*, iii. 6. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

superius (sū-pé-ri-us), *n.* [ML., neut. of *superior*, higher: see *superior*.] In *medieval music*, the highest voice-part in part-writing, corresponding to the modern soprano or treble.

superjacent (sū-pér-jā'sent), *a.* [*<* L. *superjacent* (t-s), ppr. of *superjacere*, lie upon, < *super*, above, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacet*.] Lying above or upon; superincumbent: the opposite of *sub-jacent*. *Whewell*.

superlatif (sū-pér-lā'shōn), *n.* [= It. *superlatif*, < L. *superlatif* (u-), an exaggerating, < *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond: see *superlative*.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

Superlation and over-muchness amplifies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

superlative (sū-pér-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *superlatif*, < OF. (and F.) *superlatif* = Pr. *superlatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *superlativo* = G. *superlativ*, < LL. *superlativus*, exaggerated, hyperbolic, superlative, < L. *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond, raise high, < *super*, above, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] **I. a.** 1. Raised to or occupying the highest pitch, position, or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme: as, a man of *superlative* wisdom.

There nys no thyng in gree *superlatyf*,
As seith Senek, above an humble wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 181.

Here beauty is *superlative*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2. In *gram.*, noting that form of an adjective or an adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner: as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

II. n. 1. That which is highest or of most eminence; the utmost degree.

Thus doing, you shall be most fayre, most rich, most wise, most all; you shall dwell vpon *Superlatives*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. In *gram.*: (a) The superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, which is formed in English by the termination *-est*, as *meanest*, *highest*, *bravest*; hence, also, the equivalent phrase made by the use of *most*, as *most high*, *most brave*; or even of *least*, as *least amiable*.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning everything in the *superlative*.
Watts.

(b) A word or phrase in the superlative degree: as, to make much use of *superlatives*.

I well know the perill which lies in *superlatives*—they were made for the use of very young persons.
Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 334.

superlatively (sū-pér-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a superlative manner or degree; in the highest or utmost degree. *Bacon*.

superlativeness (sū-pér-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superlative. *Bailey*, 1727.

superline (sū-pér-lin), *n.* A two-dimensional linear continuum in five-dimensional space.

superlinear (sū-pér-lin'ē-ār), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant.

superlucrate (sū-pér-lū'krāt), *v. t.* [*<* LL. *superlucratu*, pp. of *superlucrare*, gain in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *lucrare*, gain: see *lucre*, v.] To gain in addition; gain extraordinarily.

As hath been proved, the people of England do thrive, and . . . it is possible they might *superlucrate* twenty-five millions per annum.
Petty, Political Arithmetick, p. 107. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

superlucration (sū-pér-lū'krā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *superlucrate* + *-ion*.] Extraordinary gain; gain in addition.

superlunar (sū-pér-lū'nār), *a.* [*<* L. *super*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world. *Pope*.

superlunary (sū-pér-lū'nā-ri), *a.* Same as *superlunar*.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warm. *Young, Night Thoughts*, vi.

superlunatic (sū-pér-lū-nat'ik-āl), *a.* Lunatic in the extreme; insane to an extraordinary degree. [Rare.]

First Rabbi Busy, thou *superlunatic* hypocrite.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

supermedial (sū-pér-mē'di-āl), *a.* [*<* L. *super*, above, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*.] Lying or being above the middle.

supermolecule (sū-pér-mol'e-kūl), *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

supermundane (sū-pér-mun'dān), *a.* [*<* L. *super*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] Being above the world; superior to the world or earthly things.

supermundial (sū-pér-mun'di-āl), *a.* Supermundane. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 563.

supernt, *a.* [Early mod. F. *superne*; = Sp. Pg. It. *superno*, < L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper, < *super*, above: see *super*.] That is above; celestial; supernal. *Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms*.

supernacular (sū-pér-nak'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* *supernacul* (um) + *-ar*.] Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good: said of liquor.

Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxi.

supernaculum (sū-pér-nak'ū-lum), *adv.* and *n.* [Prop. an adverbial phrase, NL. *super naculum*, 'on the nail': L. *super*, above, upon; NL. *naculum*, < G. *nagel*, nail: see *nail*.] **I. adv.** On the nail: used of drinking, with reference to the custom of turning the glass over the thumb to show that there was only a drop left small enough to rest on the nail: as, to drink *supernaculum*.

To drink *supernaculum* was an ancient custom, not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.
Brand, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813), II. 2: 8.

II. n. Wine good enough to be worth drinking to the bottom; good liquor; hence, anything very fine or enjoyable.

Gab. For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.
Idem. 'Tis here! the *supernaculum*/twenty years of age, if 'tis a day.
Byron, Werner, l. 1.

And empty to each radiant corner
A *supernaculum* of summer. *Lovell, Eurydice*.

supernal (sū-pér-nāl), *a.* [= It. *supernale*, < L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper: see *supern*. Cf. *infernal*.] **1.** Being in a higher or upper place; situated above: as, *supernal* regions.

Then down she [Fortune] thrusts from their *supernal* seat
Princes & kings, & makes them begg their meat.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 125.

2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* judge that stirs good thoughts.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 112.

God
... will send his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace.

Milton, P. L., vii. 573.

3. In *zool.*, superior in position; situated high up: as, the *supernal* nostrils of a bird.
supernatant (sü-për-nā'tant), *a.* [*L. supernatan(t)-is*, ppr. of *supernatare*, swim above, float, < *super*, above, + *natare*, swim: see *natant*.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

After the urinous spirit had precipitated the gold into a fine calx, the *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue, that betrayed the alloy of copper, that did not before appear.

Boyle, Works, III. 421.

supernatation (sü-për-nā-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. supernatio(n)-is*, < *supernatare*, swim above, float: see *supernatant*.] The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. Bacon; Sir T. Browne.

supernatural (sü-për-nat'ü-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*L. OF. supernaturel*, also *urnaturel*, *F. surnaturel* = *Sp. Pg. sobrenatural* = *It. supernaturale*, < *ML. supernaturalis*, being above nature, divine, < *L. super*, above, + *natura*, nature: see *natural*.] 1. *a.* 1. Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc., through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

All these gyftes God gaue hym above hys naturales, and not for hymself only, but for hym and al his posteritye. But all these *supernatural* gyftes he gaue hym with the knot of this condicion: that is to wytte, that, yf hee brake hys commaundement, then should he lese them al.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1286.

2. Of or pertaining to that which is above or beyond nature.

Of all the numbers arithmetical,
The number three is heald for principal,
As well in natural philosophy
As *supernatural* theologie.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

Supernatural perfection. See *perfection*. — *Syn. 1. Supernatural, Miraculous, Preternatural, Superhuman, Unnatural, Extra-natural.* That which is *supernatural* is above nature; that which is *preternatural* or *extra-natural* is outside of nature; that which is *unnatural* is contrary to nature, but not necessarily impossible. *Supernatural* is freely applicable to persons: as, *supernatural* visitants; *preternatural* sometimes; *unnatural* only in another sense. *Supernatural* is applied to beings, properties, powers, acts, in the realms of being recognized as higher than man's. In the following extract *supernatural* is used in the sense ordinarily expressed by *extra-natural* or *miraculous*.

That is *supernatural*, whatever it be, that is either not in the chain of natural cause and effect, or which acts on the chain of cause and effect, in nature, from without the chain.

H. Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 37.

The raising of the dead to life would be *miraculous*, because, if brought about by a law of nature, it would be by a law outside of and above any that are known to man, and perhaps overruling some law or laws of nature. *Preternatural* is used especially to note that which might have been a work of nature, but is not. That which is *superhuman* is above the nature or powers of man. *Superhuman* is often used by hyperbole to note that which is very remarkable in man: as, he exhibited *superhuman* strength; the other words may be similarly used in a lower sense.

II. *n.* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.: with the definite article.

If we pass from the Fathers into the middle ages, we find ourselves in an atmosphere that was dense and charged with the *supernatural*.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 157.

supernaturalism (sü-për-nat'ü-ral-izm), *n.* [*L. supernatural + -ism*.] 1. The state or character of being supernatural. — 2. Belief in the supernatural. Specifically — (a) The doctrine that there is a personal God who is superior to and supreme in nature, and directs and controls it: in this sense opposed to *naturalism*. (b) The doctrine that this power has controlled and directed the forces of nature in the miraculous events recorded in the Bible, and does continue to direct and control them, though not in a miraculous way. In special providences in answer to prayer: in this sense opposed to *rationalism*.

Also *supranaturalism*.

supernaturalist (sü-për-nat'ü-ral-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*supernatural + -ist*.] 1. *n.* One who believes in the supernatural; a believer in supernaturalism. Also called *supranaturalist*.

II. *a.* Same as *supernaturalistic*.

supernaturalistic (sü-për-nat'ü-ral-is'tik), *a.* [*supernaturalist + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supernaturalism.

The purely external and *supernaturalistic* Socinian and Priestleyan legacy.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 728.

supernaturality (sü-për-nat'ü-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*supernatural + -ity*.] The state or quality of being supernatural; supernaturalness. [Rare.]

supernaturalize (sü-për-nat'ü-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supernaturalized*, ppr. *supernaturalizing*. [*supernatural + -ize*.] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a super-

natural state; elevate into the region of the supernatural; render supernatural.

She [Beatrice] early began to undergo that change into something rich and strange in the sea of his [Dante's] mind which so completely *supernaturalized* her at last.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 68.

supernaturally (sü-për-nat'ü-ral-i), *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

supernaturalness (sü-për-nat'ü-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supernatural.

supernegative (sü-për-neg'a-tiv), *a.* Containing a double negative.

supernodical (sü-për-nod'i-kal), *a.* [*L. super + nod(dy) + -ic-al*.] Excessive; supreme.

O, *supernodical* fool: wel, Ile take your Two shillings, but Ile bar striking at legs.

Taming of a Shrew, p. 185. (Halliwell.)

supernormal (sü-për-nôr-mal), *a.* Above or beyond what is normal; unusual or extraordinary, but not abnormal. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 30. [Rare.]

supernumerary (sü-për-nü'më-rä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. surnuméraire* = *Sp. Pg. supernumerario* = *It. soprannumerario*, < *LL. supernumerarius*, in excess, counted in over and above, < *L. super*, above, + *numerus*, number: see *number*, *numery*.] 1. *a.* 1. Exceeding a number stated or prescribed: as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year.

Holder.

2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

The school hath curious questions: whether this was one of Adam's necessary and substantial parts, or a superfluous and *supernumerary* rib?

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 140.

Supernumerary breast, an additional mammary gland. — **Supernumerary kidney**, an additional mass of kidney-structure situated in the neighborhood of, but separate from, the true kidney. — **Supernumerary rainbow**. See *rainbow*.

II. *n.*; pl. *supernumeraries* (-riz). A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of a regular body or staff of officials or employees, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of necessity.

To-day there was an extra table spread for expected *supernumeraries*, and it was at this that Christian took his place with some of the younger farmers, who had almost a sense of dissipation in talking to a man of his questionable station and unknown experience.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

Specifically — (a) A military officer attached to a corps or arm of the service where no vacancy exists. Such an officer receives, in the United States army, the rank of additional second lieutenant. (b) *Theat.*, one not belonging to the regular company, who appears on the stage, but has no lines to speak. Often colloquially abbreviated *super* and *sup*.

supernumerous (sü-për-nü'më-rus), *a.* Over-numerous; superabundant. Fuller, Worthies, Northampton, ii. 182. (Davies.) [Rare.]

supernutrition (sü-për-nü-trish'ön), *n.* Excessive nutrition; hypertrophy.

superoccipital (sü-për-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Situated at or near the upper part of the occipital; of or pertaining to the superoccipital: specifically noting one of the lateral occipital gyri of the brain.

II. *n.* The superior median element of the compound occipital bone. It is either a distinct bone, as in sundry lower vertebrates and early stages of higher ones, or is fused with other elements of the occipital bone. In man it forms the expanded upper and back part of the bone, and is developed in membrane. See cuts under *Balenidae*, *craniofacial*, *Gallinæ*, *Felidæ*, *periotic*, *skull*, *Pythonidae*, *teleost*, and *Trematodurina*.

Also *supra-occipital*.

super-octave (sü-për-ok'täv), *n.* In music: (a) An organ-stop two octaves above the principal. (b) A coupler in the organ, by means of which the performer, on striking any key on the manuals, sounds the note an octave above the one struck.

superolateral (sü-pe-rô-lat'e-ral), *a.* Situated high up on the side (of something); lateral and above (something else).

superomarginal (sü-pe-rô-mär'ji-nal), *a.* Same as *supramarginal*.

superomnivalent (sü-për-om-niv'a-lent), *a.* Supremely powerful over all. [Rare.]

God by power *super-omnivalent*.

Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 22. (Davies.)

superorder (sü-për-ôr'dër), *n.* In *nat. hist.*, a classificatory group next above the order but below the class. It may be a combination of orders, or a single order contrasting with such a combination; it is not well distinguished from *subclass*, but is below it.

superordinal (sü-për-ôr'di-nal), *a.* Of the classificatory rank or value of a superorder; pertaining to a superorder: as, *superordinal* groups or distinctions.

superordinary (sü-për-ôr'di-nä-ri), *a.* Better than the ordinary or common; excellent.

superordinate (sü-për-ôr'di-nät), *a.* Related as a universal proposition to a particular one in the same terms.

One group is *superordinate* to another when it is regarded as the higher under which the other takes its place as lower.

W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 234.

superordination (sü-për-ôr'di-nä'shon), *n.* [*L. superordinatio(n)-is*, < *superordinare*, appoint in addition, < *L. super*, above, + *ordinare*, ordain, appoint: see *ordain*, *ordinate*.] 1. The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it shall become vacant by his own death or otherwise.

After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman, succeeded him; whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but "ordained in that place." . . . Such a *super-ordination* in such cases was canonical, it being a tradition that St. Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the Church of Rome.

Fuller, Church Hist., II. ii. 27.

2. In *logic*, the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms.

superorganic (sü-për-ôr-gan'ik), *a.* 1. Being above or beyond organization; not dependent upon organization: noting psychical or spiritual things considered apart from the organisms by or through which they are manifested: as, "the interdependence of organic and *superorganic* life," G. H. Lewes. — 2. Social, with the implication that society is something like a physiological organism, but of a higher mode of coördination.

superoscultate (sü-për-os'kü-lät), *v. t.* To touch at more consecutive points than usually suffice to determine the locus of a given order. Thus, a conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to *superoscultate* it.

superoxygenation (sü-për-ok'si-je-nä'shon), *n.* Oxygenation, as of the blood, to an unusual or excessive degree.

superparasite (sü-për-par'a-sit), *n.* In *zool.*, a parasite of a parasite. Also *hyperparasite*.

superparasitic (sü-për-par'a-sit'ik), *a.* [*superparasite + -ic*.] Pertaining to superparasitism; of the nature of a superparasite; hyperparasitic. Encyc. Brit., VI. 647.

superparasitism (sü-për-par'a-si-tizm), *n.* [*L. superparasite + -ism*.] The infestation of parasites by other parasites; hyperparasitism.

superparticular (sü-për-pär'tik'ü-lär), *a.* [*L. superparticularis* (sc. *numerus*), containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, < *L. super*, over, + *particula*, a part, particle: see *particular*.] In the ratio of a number to the next lower number. A superparticular multiple is a number one more than a multiple of another. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperparticular*, and in the latter a *superparticular* submultiple.

superparticularity (sü-për-pär'tik'ü-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being superparticular.

superpartient (sü-për-pär'ti-ent), *a.* [*LL. superpartien(t)-is*, containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides, < *L. super*, above, + *partire*, share, divide, distribute: see *part*, *v.*] In the ratio of a number to a number less by several units. If the latter number is less than a submultiple, the former is said to be a *superpartient* multiple. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperpartient*, and in the latter a *superpartient* submultiple.

superphosphate (sü-për-fos'fät), *n.* 1. A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base. — 2. A trade-name for various phosphates, such as bone, bone-black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase their solubility, and so render them more available in agriculture as fertilizers.

superphysical (sü-për-fiz'ik-al), *a.* Superorganic; independent of or not explicable by physical laws of the organism; psychical; spiritual.

superplant (sü-për-plant), *n.* A plant growing on another plant; a parasite; an epiphyte.

We find no *super-plant* that is a formed plant but mistletoe.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 556.

superpleaser (sü-për-plëz'), *v. t.* To please exceedingly. [Rare.]

He is confident it shall *superplease* judicious spectators.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

superplus (sü-për-plus), *n.* [*ML. superplus*, excess, surplus, < *L. super*, above, + *plus*, more:

see *plus*. Cf. *surplus*, *overplus*.] Surplus; excess.

If this be the case, there must be a *superplus* of the other sex. Goldsmith, *Female Warriors*.

superplusage (sū'pér-plus'āj), *n.* [*< ML. superplusagium, < superplus, excess: see superplus. Cf. surplusage.*] Excess; surplusage. *Fell, Hammond, p. 3.*

superpolitic (sū'pér-pol'i-tik), *a.* Over-politic. God hath satisfied either the *superpolitic* or the simple sort of ministers with their own delusions. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 251. (Davies.)*

To uphold the decrepit Papalty (the Jesuits) have invented this *superpolitic* Aphorism, as one terms it, One Pope and one King. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

superponderate (sū'pér-pon'dér-āt), *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Bailey.*

superposable (sū'pér-pō'zā-bl), *a.* [*< superpose + -able.*] Capable of being superposed; not interfering with one another, or not rendering one another impossible, as two displacements or strains. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 451.*

superpose (sū'pér-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superposed*, ppr. *superposing*. [*< F. superposer, < super- + poser, put: see pose.*] Cf. *Sp. superponer, sobreponer = Pg. sobrepor = It. sovrapporre, < L. superponere, pp. superpositus, lay upon, < super, over, upon, + ponere, lay: see ponent.* 1. To lay or place upon or over, as one kind of rock on another.

New social relations are *superposed* on the old.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 430.

2. In *bot.*, to place vertically over some other part: specifically used of arranging the organs of one whorl opposite or over those of another instead of alternately.

superposition (sū'pér-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [= *F. superposition = Sp. superposición = Pg. sobreposição = It. sovrapposizione, < LL. superpositio(n), < L. superponere, lay upon: see superpose.*] 1. The act of superposing; a placing above or upon; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

Before leaving Hullabid, it may be well again to call attention to the order of *superposition* of the different animal friezes, alluded to already, when speaking of the rock-cut monastery described by the Chinese Pilgrims. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 403.*

2. In *bot.*, same as *anteposition*, 2.—3. Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the relations of stratified formations to one another from the point of view of the relative time of their deposition. That underlying beds are older than those which cover them is called the *law of superposition*. The apparent exceptions to this law are those instances in which stratified masses have been so disturbed and overturned since their deposition that older beds have been made to rest upon newer ones.

4. In *geom.*, the ideal operation of carrying one magnitude to the space occupied by another, and showing that they can be made to coincide throughout their whole extent. This is the method of Euclid, to which his axiom, that things which coincide are equal, refers; but the use of the word *superpose* in this sense appears to be due to Auguste Comte (*French superposer*).

5. In the *early church*, an addition to or extension of a fast; a fast longer than the ordinary fast. *Bingham, Antiquities, xxi. 3.*

superpraise (sū'pér-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise to excess. *Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 153.*

superproportion (sū'pér-prō-pōr'ōn), *n.* Excess of proportion. *Sir K. Digby.*

superpurgation (sū'pér-pér-gōr'ōn), *n.* More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

superquadrupartient (sū'pér-kwōd-ri-pār'tient), *a.* [*< LL. superquadrupartien(-t)s.*] Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.

superquadrifantal (sū'pér-kwōd-ri-kwīn'tal), *a.* Same as *superquadrupartient*.

superreflection (sū'pér-rē-flek'shōn), *n.* The reflection of a reflected image; the echo of an echo.

The voice in that chappel createth speciem speciei, and maketh succeeding *super-reflections*; for it melteth by degrees, and every reflexion is weaker than the former. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.*

superregal (sū'pér-rē-gal), *a.* More than regal. *Waterland, Works, III. 348.*

superreward (sū'pér-rē-wārd'), *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon, To King James.*

superroyal (sū'pér-roi'al), *a.* Noting a size of paper. See *paper*.

supersacral (sū'pér-sā'krāl), *a.* In *anat.*, situated on or over (dorsal of) the sacrum: as, the *supersacral* foramina, processes, or nerves.

supersaliency (sū'pér-sā'li-en-si), *n.* [*< supersalien(-t) + -cy.*] The act of leaping on anything. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 1. [Rare.]*

supersalient (sū'pér-sā'li-ent), *a.* [= *OF. sursailant = Sp. Pg. sobresaliente, < L. super, on, + salien(-t)s, ppr of salire, leap.*] Leaping upon. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

supersalt (sū'pér-sālt), *n.* An acid salt; a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base: opposed to *subsalt*. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 40.*

supersaturate (sū'pér-sat'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To add to beyond saturation, producing an unstable condition.

supersaturation (sū'pér-sat'ū-rā'shōn), *n.* The operation of adding to beyond saturation, as in the case of a supersaturated solution in which more of a substance is dissolved than the solvent will normally hold under the conditions. Supersaturation is an unstable state.

superscapular (sū'pér-skāp'ū-lār), *a.* Same as *suprascapular*.

superscribe (sū'pér-skrib'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superscribed*, ppr. *superscribing*. [= *Sp. sobrescribir = It. soprascrivere, < L. superscribere, write over, write upon, superscribe, < super, over, + scribere, write: see scribe.*] 1. To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; inscribe; put an inscription on.

An ancient monument, *superscribed*.

Addison.

2. To write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of: as, to *superscribe* a letter.

Produces Mounslieur's letter, *superscribed* to her Majesty.

Aubrey, Lives (Sylvanus Scory).

superscript (sū'pér-skript), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. sobrescrito = It. soprascritto, < L. superscriptus, pp. of superscribere, superscribe: see superscribe.*] 1. *a.* Written over or above the line: the opposite of *subscript*. *Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 321.*

II. *n.* The address of a letter; superscription. *Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 135.*

superscription (sū'pér-skrip'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. superscription = It. soprascrizione, < L. superscriptio(n), a writing above, < superscribere, write over: see superscribe.*] 1. The act of superscribing.—2. That which is written or engraved on the outside of or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS. *Mark xv. 26.*

superscular (sū'pér-sek'ū-lār), *a.* Being above the world or secular things. *Bp. Hall.*

supersede (sū'pér-séd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superseded*, ppr. *superseding*. [*< OF. superseder, superceder, F. superséder (vernacularly OF. and F. surseoir), leave off, desist, delay, defer, < L. supersedere, sit upon or above, preside, also, in a deflected use, commonly with the abl., desist from, refrain from, forbear, omit, ML. also postpone, defer, < super, above, + sedere, sit: see sedent, sit.*] In *OF. (superceder)* and *ML. (supercedere)* the verb was confused with *L. cedere, go: see cede*. Hence ult. (*< L. supersedere*) *E. surcease*, confused with *cease*.] 1. To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; set aside; render unnecessary; suspend; stay.

In this genuine acceptance of chance, here is nothing supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley, Boyle Lectures, Sermon v.*

It is a sad sight . . . to see these political schemers, with their clumsy mechanisms, trying to *supersede* the great laws of existence. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 322.*

2. To be placed in or take the room of; displace; supplant; replace: as, an officer *superseded* by another.

A black and savage atrocity of mind, which *supersedes* in them the common feelings of nature.

Burke, Rev. in France.

One deep love doth *supersede*

All other. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxix.*

supersedeas (sū'pér-sē-dē-as), *n.* [So called from its use in the writ: *L. supersedeas*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] 1. In *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded.

A writ of *supersedeas* was issued to prevent the meeting of parliament, and the city was filled with the armed followers of the duke. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 300.*

2. Hence, a stay; a stop.

To give a *supersedeas* to industry.

Hammond, Works, I. 430.

superseder (sū'pér-sē-dēr), *n.* One who or that which *supersedes*. *Browning, Paracelsus.*

supersedere (sū'pér-se-dē-rē), *n.* [So called from this word in the contract or writ: *L. supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] In *Scots*

law: (a) A private agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will supersede or sist diligence for a certain period. (b) A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

supersedure (sū'pér-sē-dūr), *n.* [*< supersede + -ure.*] The act of superseding; supersession: as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

To suppose it necessary to undertake his *supersedure* by stealth. *The Century, XXIX. 632.*

superseminate (sū'pér-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. superseminatus, pp. of superseminare (> Sp. sobreseminar = Pg. sobreseminar), sow over or upon, < L. super, over, + seminare, sow: see seminate.*] To scatter (seed) above seed already sown; also, to disseminate.

The church . . . was against . . . punishing difference in opinion, till the popes of Rome did *superseminate* and persuade the contrary.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 382.

supersemination (sū'pér-sem-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< superseminate + -ion.*] The sowing of seed over seed already sown.

They were no more than tares, . . . and . . . of another sowing (a *supersemination*, as the vulgar reads it).

Heylin, Reformation (Ded.). (Davies.)

superseminator (sū'pér-sem'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [*< LL. superseminator, < superseminare, sow over: see superseminate.*] One who *superseminates*. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 148.*

supersensible (sū'pér-sen'si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of external perception; supersensual: applied either to that which is physical but not perceptible by any normal sense, even when aided by instruments, or to that which is spiritual and so not an object of sense.

The scientific mind and the logical mind, when turned towards the *supersensible* world, are apt to find the same difficulty, only in a much greater degree, as they find in dealing with objects of imagination, or with pure emotions. *J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 113.*

Atoms are *supersensible* beings.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 67d.

supersensibly (sū'pér-sen'si-blī), *adv.* In a supersensible manner. *A. B. Alcott, Tablets, p. 16.*

supersensitive (sū'pér-sen'si-tiv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive.

Her *supersensitive* ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. *E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 300.*

supersensitiveness (sū'pér-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* Morbid sensibility; excessive sensitiveness; extreme susceptibility.

supersensory (sū'pér-sen'sō-ri), *a.* Supersensual. [*Rare.*]

This definite line embraced all that mass of actual or alleged instances in which the mind of one person has been impressed by that of another through *supersensory* channels, or at least in a way which could not be accounted for by the ordinary modes of communication through the senses. *New Princeton Rev., IV. 274.*

supersensual (sū'pér-sen'sū-āl), *a.* Above or beyond the senses; of such a nature as not to be perceptible by sense, or not by sense with which man is endowed; specifically, spiritual. Also used substantively.

In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the *Supersensual*.

Bulwer, What will he do with it? vii. 23.

Everything, the most *supersensual*, presented itself to his (Dante's) mind, not as an abstract idea, but as a visible type.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 89.

supersensuous (sū'pér-sen'sū-us), *a.* 1. Supersensible; supersensual.

A faith less *supersensuous* and ideal . . . is a covert superstition. *A. B. Alcott, Tablets, p. 182.*

2. Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous. *Imp. Dict.*

superserviceable (sū'pér-sér'vi-sā-bl), *a.* Over-serviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue.

Shak., Lear, II. 2. 19.

supersesquialteral (sū'pér-ses-kwi-al'tér-āl), *a.* Being in the ratio of 5 to 2.

supersesquitertial (sū'pér-ses-kwi-tēr'shāl), *a.* Being in the ratio of 7 to 3.

supersession (sū'pér-sesh'ōn), *n.* [*< ML. *supersestio(n), < L. supersedere, pp. supersessus, forbear: see supersede.*] The act of superseding, or setting aside; supersedure.

The tide of secret dissatisfaction which . . . has prepared the way for its (liberalism's) sudden collapse and *supersession*.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, I.

supersolar (sū'pér-sō'lār), *a.* Situated above the sun. [*Rare.*]

Lit by the *supersolar* blaze.

Emerson, Thoreau.

supersolid (sū'pér-sol'id), *n.* A magnitude of more than three dimensions.

supersphenoidal (sū'pér-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Situated on or over (cephalad or dorsad of) the sphenoid bone: as, the *supersphenoidal* pituitary fossa or body.

superspiritual (sū'pér-spir'i-tū'al), *a.* Excessively spiritual; over-spiritual.

superspirituality (sū'pér-spir'i-tū'al'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being superspiritual.

This extreme, unreal *superspirituality* is a relic of the old Zoroastrian doctrine of Dualism.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 226.

supersquamosal (sū'pér-skwa-mō'sal), *n.* A bone of the skull of ichthyosaurs, behind the postfrontal and postorbital. *Owen.*

superstition (sū'pér-stish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *supersticion*, *supersticion*; < OF. (and F.) *superstition* = Sp. *superstición* = Pg. *superstição* = It. *superstizione*, superstition, < L. *superstitio* (n-), excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition; connected with *superstes* (*superstit-*), standing by, being present (as a noun, a bystander, a witness), also standing over, as in triumph, also, in another use, surviving, remaining, < *superstare*, stand upon or over, also survive, < *super*, over, above, + *stare*, stand: see *state*, *stand*.] As in the case of *religio* (n-), *religio* (n-), religion (see *religion*), the exact original sense of *superstitio* (n-) is uncertain; it is supposed to have been a 'standing over something' in amazement or awe. The explanation (reflected, e. g., in the quot. from Lowell, below) that it means lit. 'a survival' (namely, of savage or barbarous beliefs generally outgrown) is modern, and is entirely foreign to Roman thought.] 1. An ignorant or irrational fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; especially, such fear of some invisible existence or existences; specifically, religious belief or practice, or both, founded on irrational fear or credulity; excessive or unreasonable religious scruples produced by credulous fears.

First Sail. Sir, your queen must overboard: the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead.

Per. That's your superstition. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, III. 1. 50.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief, the other is contumely; and certainly superstition is the reproach of the Deity. *Bacon*, *Superstition*.

Where there is any religion, the devil will plant superstition. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 599.

He [Canon Kingsley] defines *superstition* to be an unreasonable fear of the unknown.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 216.

A *superstition*, as its name imports, is something that has been left to stand over, like unfinished business, from one session of the world's witenagemot to the next.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 92.

2. A religious belief or a system of religion regarded as based on ignorance and fear; especially, the worship of false gods, as induced by fear; pagan religious doctrines and practices.

He destroyed all idolatry and clearly did extirpate all superstition. *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Under their Druid-teachers, the heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle superstitions and wicked practices. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 294.

3. Hence, any false or unreasonable belief tenaciously held: as, popular superstitions.

Of the political superstitions, . . . none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 232.

4t. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.—5t. Idolatrous devotion.

May I not kiss you now in superstition?

For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.

Fletcher (and Massinger), *Lovers' Progress*, III. 3.

= *Syn.* 1-3. *Superstition*, *Credulity*, *Fanaticism*, *Bigotry*. *Credulity* is a general readiness to believe what one is told, without sufficient evidence. *Superstition* may be the result of *credulity* in regard to religious beliefs or duties or as to the supernatural. As compared with *fanaticism* it is a state of fears on the one side and rigorous observances on the other, both proceeding from an oppression of the mind by its beliefs, while *fanaticism* is too highly wrought in its excitement for fear or for attention to details of conduct. *Fanaticism* is a half-crazy substitution of fancies for reason, primarily in the field of religion, but secondarily in politics, etc. *Fanaticism* is demonstrative, being often ready to undertake, in obedience to its supposed duty or call by special revelation, tasks that are commonly considered wicked or treated as criminal. *Bigotry* is less a matter of action: subjectively it is a blind refusal to entertain the idea of correctness or excellence in religious opinions or practices other than one's own; objectively it is an attitude matching such a state of mind. *Credulity* is opposed to *skepticism*, *superstition* to *irreverence*, *fanaticism* to *indifference*, *bigotry* to *latitudinarianism*. See *enthusiasm*.

superstitionist (sū'pér-stish'on-ist), *n.* [*superstition* + *-ist*.] One who is superstitious;

one who is bound by religious superstitions. *Dr. H. More.*

superstitious (sū'pér-stish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *supersticious*; = F. *superstitieux* = Sp. Pg. *supersticioso* = It. *superstizioso*, < L. *superstitiosus*, full of superstition, superstitious, also soothsaying, prophetic, ML. also extraordinary, ambiguous, < *superstitio* (n-), superstition: see *superstition*.] 1. Believing superstitions, religious or other; addicted to superstition; especially, very scrupulous and rigid in religious observances through fear or credulity; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.

Devised by the religious persons of those days to abuse the *superstitious* people, and to encomber their busy braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 218.

2. Pertaining to, partaking of, or proceeding from superstition: as, *superstitious* rites.

They pretend not to adore the Cross, because 'tis *superstitious*. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 108.

The Easterns appear to have a *superstitious* dislike to rebuilding upon the site of a former town.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, xx.

3t. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need, as from credulous fear.

Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by

Fond *superstitious* coyness thus prevent?

J. Beaumont, *Payche*, I. 223.

4t. Idolatrously devoted.

Have I with all my full affections

Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him? Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 1. 131.

Superstitious uses. See *use*.

superstitiously (sū'pér-stish'us-li), *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with superstition.

superstitiousness (sū'pér-stish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superstitious; superstition.

superstrain (sū'pér-strān'), *v. t.* To overstrain, or stretch unduly. [Rare.]

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 182.

superstratum (sū'pér-strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *superstrata* (-tā). [*L. superstratum*, neut. of *superstratus*, pp. of *supersternere*, spread above, < *super*, above, + *sternere*, spread: see *stratum*.] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

The *superstratum* which will overlay us.

Byron, *Don Juan*, IX. 37.

superstruct (sū'pér-strukt'), *v. t.* [*L. superstructus*, pp. of *superstruere*, build upon or over, < *super*, above, + *struere*, build: see *structure*.] To build or erect upon something. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 35.

superstruction (sū'pér-struk'shon), *n.* [*superstruct* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of erecting or building upon something.—2. A superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin.

Sir J. Denham.

superstructive (sū'pér-struk'tiv), *a.* [*superstruct* + *-ive*.] Built or erected on something else.

Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructure*, be it never so gross.

Hammond.

superstructure (sū'pér-struk'tor), *n.* [*superstruct* + *-or*.] One who builds on something else.

Was Oates's narrative a foundation or a superstructure, or was he one of the *superstructures* or not?

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 138. (*Davies*.)

superstructural (sū'pér-struk'tūr-al), *a.* [*superstructure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a superstructure.

superstructure (sū'pér-struk'tūr), *n.* [*superstruct* + *-ure*.] 1. Any structure built on something else; particularly, an edifice in relation to its foundation.

I am not for adding to the beautiful edifice of nature, nor for raising any whimsical *superstructure* upon her plans.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 98.

2. Hence, anything erected on a foundation or basis.

There is another kind of pedant, who, with all Tom Folio's impertinencies, hath greater *superstructures* and embellishments of Greek and Latin.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 158.

3. In railway engin., the sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, in contradistinction to road-bed.

supersubstantial (sū'pér-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [*LL. supersubstantialis*, sc. *panis*, an imperfect translation of Gr. *ἐπιούσιος*, sc. *ἄφ' ὧς*, bread 'sufficient for the day' or bread 'for the coming

day' ('daily bread'), or bread 'necessary to support life' (Mat. vi. 11), < L. *super*, upon, + *substantia* (tr. Gr. *οὐσία*), being, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] 1. More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than (material) substance: used with special reference to Mat. vi. 11, where the Greek *ἐπιούσιος* ('daily' in the authorized version) is in the Vulgate *supersubstantialis*.

This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.

Jer. Taylor, *Worthy Communicant*, v. § 4.

2. [Tr. Gr. *ὑπερβόσιος*.] Superessential; transcending all natures, all ideas, and the distinction of existence and non-existence.

supersubtilized (sū'pér-sut'il-izd), *a.* Subtilized or refined to excess.

Wire-drawn sentiment and *supersubtilized* conceit.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 245.

supersubtle (sū'pér-sut'l), *a.* Over-subtle; cunning; crafty in an excessive degree. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 363.

supersubtlety (sū'pér-sut'l'i), *n.* Excessive subtlety; over-nicety of discrimination.

The *supersubtleties* of interpretation to which our Teutonic coulsus, who have taught us so much, are certainly somewhat prone.

Lowell, *Don Quixote*.

supersurface (sū'pér-sér'fās), *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

supersus (sū'pér'sus), *n.* In music, an unusually high treble voice or voice-part.

supertelluric (sū'pér-te-lū'rik), *a.* Situated above the earth and its atmosphere.

supertemporal (sū'pér-tem-pō'al), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Transcending time, or independent of time.

II. *n.* That which transcends or is independent of time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternal, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 625.

supertemporal (sū'pér-tem-pō'al), *a.* In anat., situated above or high up in the temporal region: specifically noting certain lateral cerebral gyri and sulci.

superterrene (sū'pér-te-rēn'), *a.* [*LL. superterrenus*, above the earth, < L. *super*, over, + *terra*, earth: see *terrene*.] Being above ground or above the earth; superterrestrial.

superterrestrial (sū'pér-te-rēs'tri-al), *a.* Situated above the world; not of the earth, but superior to it; supermundane; superterrene. Also *supraterrestrial*.

supertonic (sū'pér-ton-ik), *n.* In music, the tone in a scale next above the tonic or keynote; the second, as A in the scale of G.

supertragical (sū'pér-traj'i-kal), *a.* Tragical to excess.

supertripartient (sū'pér-tri-pār'ti-ent), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

supertriquartal (sū'pér-tri-kwō'r'tal), *a.* Same as *supertripartient*.

supertuberation (sū'pér-tū-bē-rā'shon), *n.* The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

supertunic (sū'pér-tū-nik), *n.* Any garment worn immediately over a tunic: used loosely in the many cases where it is impossible to name more precisely garments so represented, as in ancient costume.

supervacaneous (sū'pér-vā-kā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *supervacáneo* = It. *supervacaneo*, < L. *supervacaneus*, above what is necessary, needless, superfluous, < *super*, above, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous*.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 60.

supervacaneously (sū'pér-vā-kā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; needlessly.

Imp. Dict.

supervacaneousness (sū'pér-vā-kā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Needlessness; superfluousness. *Bailey.*

supervacuous (sū'pér-vāk'ū-us), *a.* [*L. supervacuum*, needless, superfluous, < *super*, over, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous*.] Being more than is necessary; supererogatory.

The Pope having the key, he may dispense the *supervacuous* duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own.

Evelyn, *True Religion*, II. 255.

supervene (sū'pér-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supervened*, ppr. *supervening*. [= F. *survenir* = Sp. *supervénir*, *sobrevénir* = Pg. *sobrevir* = It. *supervenire*, *sopravvenire*, < L. *supervenire*, come

over or upon, overtake, < *super*, above, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] To come in as extraneous upon something; be added or joined; follow in close conjunction.

The dawning of the day is not materially turned into the greater light at noon; but a greater light *superveneth*. *Baxter*, *Saints' Rest*, iv. To the Reader.

The tall candles sank into nothingness; their flames went out utterly; the blackness of darkness *supervened*. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 311.

supervenient (sū-pēr-vē'nient), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *lt. superveniente*, < *L. supervenien(t)s*, ppr. of *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] Coming in upon something as additional or extraneous; superadvent; added; additional; following in close conjunction.

That branch of belief was in him *superveniend* to Christian practice. *Hammond*.

supervention (sū-pēr-ven'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *supervención* = Pg. *supervenção*, < LL. *superven-tio(n)*, a coming up, < *L. supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] The act, state, or condition of supervening.

The grave symptoms . . . were undoubtedly caused by the *supervention* of blood poison, originating from the wound. *J. M. Carnochan*, *Operative Surgery*, p. 142.

supervisal (sū-pēr-vī'zal), *n.* [< *supervise* + *-al*.] The act of supervising; overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture-cleaners are labouring at their several forges, and I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own *supervisal*. *Walpole*, to George Montagu, July 1, 1763.

supervise (sū-pēr-vī'z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supervised*, ppr. *supervising*. [< ML. *supervisus*, pp. of *supervidere*, oversee, < *L. super*, over, + *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] 1. To oversee; have charge of, with authority to direct or regulate: as, to *supervise* the erection of a house. The word often implies a more general care, with less attention to and direction of details, than *superintend*.

The small time I *supervised* the Glass-house, I got among those Venetians some Smatterings of the Italian Tongue. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. i. 3.

2†. To look over so as to peruse; read; read over.

You find not the apostrophas, and so miss the accent; let me *supervise* the canonet. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. 124. =Syn. 1. See list under *superintend*.

supervise (sū-pēr-vī'z), *n.* [< *supervise*, *v.*] Inspection.—On the *supervise*, at sight; on the first reading.

Importing Denmark's health and England's too, With, ho! such bugs and goblins in my life That, on the *supervise*, no leisure bated. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 23.

supervision (sū-pēr-vī'zh'on), *n.* [< ML. **supervisiō(n)*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, oversee: see *supervise*.] The act of supervising or overseeing; oversight; superintendence; direction: as, to have the *supervision* of a coal-mine; police *supervision*. =Syn. See list under *superintendence*.

supervisor (sū-pēr-vī'zor), *n.* [< ME. *supervisor*, < ML. *supervisor*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, supervise: see *supervise*.] 1. One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendant: as, the *supervisor* of a coal-mine; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.

I desire and pray you . . . make a substantial bill in my name upon the said matter, . . . the said bill to be put up to the King, who is chief *supervisor* of my said Lord's testament, and to the Lord's Spirituelle and Temporelle, as to the Comyns, of this present Parlement, so as the li. astatcs may graunte and passe hem clearly. *Paston Letters*, I. 372.

Your English gaugers and *supervisors* that you have sent down benorth the Tweed have ta'en up the trade of thievery. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, iv.

The twelve *Supervisors of Estates* [at Ludlow] are elected in the same manner [by the thirty-seven, or common council at large]. . . . Their business is to attend to the letting and management of the corporation estates. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 2790.

2†. A spectator; a looker-on.

Would you, the *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3. 395.

3†. One who reads over, as for correction.

The author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden*.

4. In some of the United States, an elected officer of a township or town having principal charge of its administrative business. The affairs of a township are managed in some States by a board of supervisors. In some by a single supervisor; in the latter case, the supervisor of the town is only one of a number of town officers, but his concurrent action with one or more of the others is often required, and the supervisors of all the townships in a county constitute together the county board, charged with the administrative business of the county.

Where there are several *supervisors* or trustees in the township, it is common to associate them together as a Board, and under such an arrangement they very closely resemble the New England board of selectmen in their administrative functions. *W. Wilson*, *State*, § 1014.

supervisorship (sū-pēr-vī'zor-ship), *n.* [< *supervisor* + *-ship*.] The office of a supervisor.

supervisory (sū-pēr-vī'zō-ri), *a.* [< *supervise* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having supervision.

The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with *supervisory* powers in respect to treaties and appointments. *Cathoun*, *Works*, I. 180.

supervisual (sū-pēr-vī'zū-al), *a.* [< *L. super*, over, + *visus*, seeing, sight: see *visual*.] Exceeding the ordinary visual powers.

Such an abnormally acute *supervisual* perception is by no means impossible. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 23.

supervive (sū-pēr-vī'v), *v. t.* [< ME. *superviven*, < *L. supervivere*, live beyond, outlive, < *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *survive*.] To live beyond; outlive; survive. *Lydgate*, *Minor Poems*. [Rare.]

supervolute (sū-pēr-vō-lūt), *a.* [< LL. *super-volutus*, pp. of *supervolvere*, roll over, < *L. super*, above, + *volvere*, roll, turn about.] In bot., noting a form of estivation in which the plaits of a symmetrical corolla successively overlap one another, as in the morning-glory, jimson-weed, etc.: same as *convolute* except that the latter refers to petals instead of plaits; also, of a leaf, same as *convolute*.

supervolutive (sū-pēr-vō-lū'tiv), *a.* [< *super-volute* + *-ive*.] In bot., noting an estivation in which the plaits of a corolla or a veneration in which the leaves are supervolute. [Rare.]

supinate (sū-pi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supinated*, ppr. *supinating*. [< *L. supinatus*, pp. of *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back, < *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] In anat. and physiol., to bring (the hand) palm upward. In this position the radius and ulna are parallel. See *pronate*.

The hand was pronated, and could not be *supinated* beyond the midway position. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 464.

supination (sū-pi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *supination* = Sp. *supinación* = It. *supinazione*, < LL. *supinatio(n)*, < *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back: see *supinate*.] 1. The act of lying or the state of being laid on the back, or face upward.—2. In anat. and physiol.: (a) A movement of the forearm and hand of man and some other animals which brings the palm of the hand uppermost and the radius and ulna parallel with each other, instead of crossing each other as in the opposite movement of pronation. (b) The position of the forearm and hand in which the ulna and radius lie parallel, not crossed, and the hand lies flat on its back, palm upward: the opposite of pronation. The act is accomplished and the position is assumed by means of the supinators, aided by the biceps.—3. In fencing, the position of the wrist when the palm of the hand is turned upward. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

supinator (sū-pi-nā-tor), *n.*; pl. *supinatores* (sū-pi-nā-tō'rēz) or *supinators* (sū-pi-nā-tōrz). [NL., < *L. supinare*, pp. *supinatus*, bend or lay backward: see *supinate*.] A muscle which supinates the forearm: opposed to pronator: as, the biceps is a powerful *supinator* of the forearm.—*Supinator brevis*, a muscle at the proximal end of the forearm. It arises from the ulna and lateral ligaments of the elbow, and is wrapped around the radius and inserted upon its outer side.—*Supinator longus*, a flexor and supinator muscle of the forearm, lying superficially along the radial side of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus, and is inserted into the styloid process of the radius. Also called *brachioradialis*. See cut under *muscle*.—*Supinator radii brevis*. Same as *supinator brevis*.—*Supinator radii longus*. Same as *supinator longus*.—*Supinator ridge* of the humerus, the ectocondylar ridge, a ridge running up from the outer condyle, giving attachment to the supinator longus and other muscles.

supine, *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *lt. supino*, < *L. supinus*, turned or thrown backward, lying on the back, prostrate, also going backward, retrograde, going downward, sloping, inclined; figuratively, inactive, negligent, careless, indolent; neut. *supinum*, sc. *verbum*, applied in LL. to the verbal noun in *-tum*, *-tu* (the supine), and also to the verbal form in *-ndum* (the gerund), lit. 'the absolute verb'—that is, a verbal form without distinctions of voice, number, person, and tense—*supinum*, lit. 'inactive', hence neutral, absolute, translating Gr. *θετικόν* as applied to the verbal form in *-τιον*, called *ἐπίπλημα θετικόν*, lit. 'the absolute adverb', or verbal adjunct (*θετικόν*, neut. of *θετικός*, in gram. positive, absolute); < *sub*, under, beneath: see *sub*.] I. *a.*

(sū-pīn'). 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

That they buried their dead on their backs, or in a *supine* position, seems agreeable unto profound sleep and common posture of dying. *Sir T. Browne*, *Urn-burial*, iv.

Suppless to bed they must retire, And couch *supine* their beauties, lily white. *Keats*, *Eve of St. Agnes*, st. 6.

2. Leaning backward; inclined; sloping: said of localities.

If the vine On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*, Extend thy loose battallions. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, ii. 373.

3. Negligent; listless; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; careless.

The Spaniards were so *supine* and unexercis'd that they were afraid to fire a greatae gun. *Boelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 20, 1674.

Long had our dull forefathers slept *supine*, Nor felt the raptures of the tuneful Nine. *Addison*, *The Greatest English Poets*.

Milton . . . stands out in marked and solitary individuality, apart from the great movement of the Civil War, apart from the *supine* acquiescence of the Restoration, a self-opinionated, unforgetting, and unforgetting man. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 276.

4. In bot., lying flat with the face upward, as sometimes a thallus or leaf. =Syn. 1. *Prone*, etc. See *prostrate*.—3. *Careless*, *indolent*, etc. (see *listless*), inert, sluggish, languid, dull, torpid.

II. *n.* (sū-pīn). A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to the English verbals in *-ing*, with two cases. One of these, usually called the *first supine*, ends in *um*, and is the accusative case. It always follows a verb of motion: as, *abūt deambulatum*, he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The other, called the *second supine*, ends in *u* of the ablative case, and is governed by substantives or adjectives: as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told (literally, easy in the telling).

supine (sū-pīn'), *adv.* [< *supine*, *a.*] Supinely. So *supine* negligent are they, or perhaps so wise, as of passed evils to endeavour a forgetfulness. *Sandys*, *Travales*, p. 27.

supinely (sū-pīn'li), *adv.* In a *supine* manner. (a) With the face upward; on one's or its back. And spreading plane-trees, where, *supinely* laid, He now enjoys the cool, and quaffs beneath the shade. *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

(b) Carelessly; indolently; listlessly; drowsily; in a heedless or thoughtless way. In idle wishes fools *supinely* slay. *Crabbe*, *Works*, I. 201.

supineness (sū-pīn'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being *supine*, in any sense.

supinity (sū-pīn'iti), *n.* [< *L. supinita(t)s*, a bending backward, a lying flat, < *supinus*: see *supine*.] Supineness.

A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 5.

suppaget (sup'āj), *n.* [< *sup* + *-age*; cf. *herbage*, *potage*.] That which may be supped; seasoning (f).

For food they had bread, for *suppage*, salt, and for sauce, herbs. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 72.

suppalpation (sup-al-pā'shon), *n.* [< *L. suppalpari*, caress, fondle a little, < *sub*, under, + *palpari*, touch, stroke: see *palpation*.] The act of enticing by caresses or soft words.

If plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities, will hoise thee, thou wilt mount. *Bp. Hall*, *Sermon on Pa. cvii*, 34.

supparasitation (su-par'ā-sī-tā'shon), *n.* [< *supparasite* + *-ation*.] The act of flattering merely to gain favor.

In time truth shall consume hatred; and at last a gall-ing truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *supparasitation*. *Bp. Hall*, *Best Bargain*, *Works*, V. x.

supparasite (su-par'ā-sīt), *v. t.* [< *L. supparasitari*, flatter a little, < *sub*, under, + *parasitari*, play the parasite, < *parasitus*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] To flatter; cajole.

See how this subtle cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular. *Dr. Clarke*, *Sermons* (1637), p. 245. (*Latham*.)

suppaw, *n.* See *supawn*.

suppedaneoust (sup-ē-dā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. **suppedaneus* (in neut. *suppedaneum*, a foot-stool), < *L. sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot (> *pedaneus*, of the size of a foot): see *pedal*.] Being under the feet. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 13.

suppedaneum (sup-ē-dā'nē-um), *n.* [LL.: see *suppedaneoust*.] A projection or support under the feet of a person crucified: used with special reference to Christ or a crucifix. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 611.

suppeditate (su-ped'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *L. suppeditatus*, pp. of *suppeditare*, *subpeditare*, be fully supplied, be in store, trans. supply, furnish, perhaps for **suppetitare*, < *suppetere*, *subpetere*, be

in store, be present, < *sub*, under, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*.) To supply; furnish.

Whoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing [of] all must have an infinite power.

Sp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

suppeditation (su-ped-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. suppeditatio(n)-, < suppeditare*, supply: see *suppeditate*.] Supply; aid afforded.

So great ministry and *suppeditation* to them both.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

supper (sup'er), *n.* [*< ME. souper, soper, super, < OF. souper, soper, super, F. souper*, a supper, inf. used as a noun, < *soper*, *F. souper*, sup: see *sup*.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day; specifically, a meal taken after dinner, whether dinner is served comparatively early or in the evening; in the Bible, the principal meal of the day—a late dinner (the later Roman *cena*, Greek *δειπνον*).

Anon upon ther supper was redy,
She seruyd hym, in like wyse as hym ought.

Generydes (E. E. T. 8.), l. 141.

I have drunk too much sack at supper.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 15.

Last Supper, the last meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before his death, at which he instituted the Lord's Supper.

First in the sayd Cirche of Mownte Syon, in the self place where the hyeh auter ys, ower bysadyd Savior Crist Jhu made hys last supper and mawdy wt his Discipulis.

Torkington, Diaric of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Lord's Supper. See *Lord*.—*Paschal supper*, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.

supper (sup'er), *v.* [*< supper, n.*] **I. trans.** To take supper; sup.

This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons *suppered* here.

Mecke, Diary, Aug. 27, 1691. (*Davies*.)

II. trans. To give supper to. [*Rare*.]

Kester was *suppering* the horses, and in the clamp of their feet on the round stable pavement he did not hear her at first.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

supper-board (sup'er-bōrd), *n.* The table on which supper is spread.

Turned to their cleanly supper-board.

Wordsworth, Michael.

suppering (sup'er-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of supper, v.*] The act of taking supper; supper. [*Rare*.]

The breakfasting-time, the preparations for dinner, . . . and the *supperings* will fill up a great part of the day in a very necessary manner.

Richardson, Pamela, II. 62. (*Davies*.)

supperless (sup'er-less), *a.* [*< supper + -less*.] Wanting supper; being without supper.

Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate.

Pope, Dunciad, l. 115.

supper-time (sup'er-tim), *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 249.

supplant (su-plan't), *v. t.* [*< ME. supplanten, < OF. (and F.) supplanter = Sp. supplantar = Pg. supplantar = It. supplantare, soppiantare, < L. supplantare, supplantare, trip up one's heels, overthrow, < sub, under, + plantu, sole of the foot: see plant²*.] 1. To trip up, as the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell.

Milton, P. L., x. 513.

2. To overthrow; cause the downfall of; destroy; uproot.

I that have . . . scorn'd

The cruel means you practis'd to *supplant* me

Masinger, Renegado, iv. 2.

Oh Christ, overthrow the Tables of these Money-changers, and with some whip drive them, scourge them out of thy Temple, which *supplant* thy plantations, and hinder the gayning of Soules for gaine.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

3. To remove; displace; drive or force away.

I will *supplant* some of your teeth.

Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 56.

This, in ten dales more, would have *supplanted* vs all with death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 3.

4. To displace and take the place of, especially (of persons) by scheming or strategy.

He gave you welcome hither, and you practise
Unworthily to *supplant* him.

Shirley, Love in a Maze, II. 3.

Observe but how their own Principles combat one another, and *supplant* each one his fellow.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

I lamented . . . that frugality was *supplanted* by intemperance, that order was succeeded by confusion.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Peter the Great and Alexis.

supplantary (su-plan'ta-ri), *n.* The act of supplanting.

Whiche is conceyvid of envye,

And clepid is *supplantarye*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76. (*Halliwel*.)

supplantation (sup-lan-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. supplantation = Sp. suplantación*.] *supplanta-*

ção = It. supplantazione, < L.L. supplantatio(n)-, supplanting, hypocritical deceit, < *L. supplantare*, supplant: see *supplant*.) The act of supplanting.

This general desire of aggrandizing themselves . . . betrays men to a thousand ridiculous and mischievous acts of *supplantation* and detraction.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 9.

supplanter (su-plan'ter), *n.* [*< supplant + -er*.] One who supplants or displaces. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

supple (sup'l), *a.* [*Also dial. souple* (pron. soup'l and sō'pl); < *ME. souple, < OF. souple, souple, F. souple*, pliant, flexible, easily bent, supple, = *It. supplire*, humble, suppliant, < *L. supplex, subplex* (-plic-), humble, suppliant; not found in the lit. sense 'bending under,' 'bending down'; < *sub*, under, + *plicare*, bend, fold: see *pligate*, *plait*. Cf. *supplicate*.] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent: as, *supple joints*; *supple fingers*.

I do beseech you

That are of *supple* joints, follow them swiftly.

Shak., Tempest, III. 3. 107.

Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend
The *supple* knee?

Milton, P. L., v. 788.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

A felon first though that he be,
Aftir thou shalt hym *souple* se.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3376.

If it [beating] . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender.

Locke, Education, § 78.

3. Capable of adapting one's self to the wishes and opinions of others; bending to the humor of others; obsequious; fawning; also, characterized by such obsequiousness, as words and acts.

Having been *supple* and courteous to the people.

Shak, Cor., II. 2. 29.

Nor think with *supple* words to smooth the grossness
Of my abuses.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, II. 2.

He [Cranmer] was merely a *supple*, timid, interested courtier in times of frequent and violent change.

Macaulay, Hallam's Constat. Hist.

4. Tending to make pliant or pliable; soothing.

But his defiance and his dare to warre
We swallow with the *supple* oile of peace.

Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 96).

= *Syn.* 1. Litha, limber, liassome.

supple (sup'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppled*, ppr. *suppling*. [*< ME. souplen; < supple, a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make supple; make pliant; render flexible: as, to *supple* leather.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now *suppled*, lithed, and stretched their throats.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 368.

Black bull-hides,

Seethed in fat and *suppled* in flame.

Browning, Paracelsus.

2. To make compliant, submissive, humble, or yielding.

He that pride hath hym withynne

Ne may his herte in no wise

Meken ne *souplen* to serveye.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2244.

She's hard of soul, but I must *supple* her.

Shirley, Love in a Maze, II. 2.

To set free, to *supple*, and to train the faculties in such wise as shall make them most effective for whatever task life may afterwards set them.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 3, 1893.

3. Specifically, to train (a saddle-horse) by making him yield with docility to the rein, bending his neck to left or right at the slightest pressure.—4. To soothe.

All the faith and religion that shall be there canoniz'd is not sufficient, without plain convictionment and the charity of patient instruction, to *supple* the least bruise of conscience.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 55.

II. intrans. To become soft and pliant.

Only his hands and feet, so large and callous,
Require more time to *supple*.

T. Tomlin (?), Albumazar, III. 2.

supple-chapped (sup'l-chopt), *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

A *supple-chapped* flatterer.

Marston.

supple-jack (sup'l-jak), *n.* 1. A strong, pliant cane.

Take, take my *supple-jack*.

Play St. Bartholomew with many a back,

Play half the academic imps alive.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Lyric Odes for 1786, l.

2. One of various climbing shrubs with strong lithe stems, some of them furnishing walking-sticks. The name applies primarily to several West Indian and tropical American species, as *Paulownia sphenocarpa*, *P. Barbadosis*, *Serjania polyphylla*, *S. curasavica* (see *basket-wood*) and some other species of *Serjania*, and to the allied *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*. In the

southern United States *Cenoplia scandens*, a high twiner of the *Rhamnaceae*, is so called. The native supple-jack of Australia consists of varieties of the woody climber *Clematis aristata*; that of New Zealand is *Rubus acutalatis*, perhaps the largest known bramble, climbing over the loftiest trees, also called *New Zealand lawyer*.

supplely (sup'l-li), *adv.* Pliantly; with suppleness. *Cotgrave*.

supplement (sup'lē-ment), *n.* [*< OF. supplement, F. supplément = Sp. suplemento = Pg. It. supplemento, < L. supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole, < *supplere*, make good, complete, supply: see *supply*.] 1. An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; particularly, an addition to a book or paper.

No man seweth a pacche of rude or newe clothe to an old clothe, ellis he takith away the newe *supplement* or pacche, and a more brekyng is maad.

Wyclif, Mark II. 21.

God, which hath done this immediately, without so much as a sickness, will also immediately, without *supplement* of friends, infuse his Spirit of comfort where it is needed and deserved.

Donne, Letters, cxxiv.

These public affections, combined with manners, are required sometimes as *supplements*. Sometimes as correctives, always as aids to law.

Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Store; supply.

If you be a poet, and come into the ordinary, . . . repeat by heart either some verses of your own or of any other man's; . . . it may chance save you the price of your ordinary, and beget you other *supplements*.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 118.

They cover not their faces unless it be with painting, using all the *supplement* of a sophistical beauty.

Sandys, Travails, p. 62.

3. In *trigon.*, the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle.

Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the supplements of each other.—*Bill of revivor and supplement*. See *revivor*.—*Letters of supplement*, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session, where a party is to be sued before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge.—*Oath in supplement*, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favor, in order to turn the *semiplena probatio*, which consists in the testimony of but one witness, into the *plena probatio*, afforded by the testimony of two witnesses.—*Syn.* 1. *Appendix*, *Supplement*. An *appendix* contains additional matter, not essential to the completeness of the principal work, but related to it; a *supplement* contains additional material, completing or improving the principal work.

supplement (sup'lē-ment), *v. t.* [= *Sp. suplementar = Pg. suplementar*; from the noun.] To fill up or supply by additions; add something to, as to a writing, etc.; make up deficiencies in.

The parliamentary grants were each year *supplemented* by ecclesiastical grants made in the Convocations of the two provinces.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 358.

supplemental (sup-lē-men'tal), *a.* [= *Sp. suplemental*; as *supplement + -al*.] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted.—*Supplemental air*. See *air*.—*Supplemental answer*, bill, or pleading, one interposed after the ordinary answer, bill, or other pleading, in order to bring before the court facts which occurred since that was interposed, or facts which were omitted and not allowable subjects for amendment.—*Supplemental arcs*, in *trigon.*, arcs of a circle or other curve which subtend angles at the center amounting together to 180°.—*Supplemental chords*, two chords of a conic joining one point to the two extremities of a diameter.—*Supplemental cone*, *proceedings*, *triangle*. See the nouns.—*Supplemental cusp*, in *odontol.*, a cusp, such as may form the heel of a molar, lower than and additional to the main cusp or cusps of a tooth.—*Supplemental versed sine*, in *trigon.* See *sine*.²

supplementarily (sup-lē-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a supplementary manner.

supplementary (sup-lē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= *F. supplémentaire = Sp. suplementario = Pg. suplementario*; as *supplement + -ary*.] 1. Same as *supplemental*.—2. Especially, in *anat.* and *zool.*, additional (to what is normal, ordinary, or usual); added, as something secondary, subsidiary, or useless; supernumerary; extra: as, a *supplementary digit* (a sixth finger or toe).—*Supplementary bladder*, a sacculated diverticulum of the wall of the urinary bladder.—*Supplementary curve*, an imaginary projection of a curve making an imaginary part real. Such projections are of aid in comprehending the theory of curves.—*Supplementary eye*, in *entom.*, an organ furnished with from 5 to 10 hemispherical lenses, apparently superimposed on the compound eye: a structure found in the *Aphididae* or plant-lice. Also called *tubercle*.—*Supplementary proceedings*. See *proceeding*.—*Supplementary respiration*, *score*, etc. See the nouns.—*Supplementary spleen*, a small body similar to the spleen in structure and occasionally found in its neighborhood; a splenule or ilenule.

supplementation (sup'lē-men-tā'shon), *n.* [*< supplement + -ation*.] The act of supplement-

ing, filling up, or adding to. *Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

supplementalist (sup'lē-men-tist), *n.* [*< supplement + -ist.*] One who supplements or adds. [*Rare.*]

Not merely a *supplementalist*, but an original authority. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 185.

suppleness (sup'1-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being supple; pliability; flexibility.

His [Daniel's] diction, if wanting in the more hardy evidences of muscle, has a *suppleness* and spring that give proof of training and endurance.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

2. Readiness of compliance; the property of easily yielding; facility; capability of molding one's self to the wishes or opinions of others.

He . . . had become a by-word for the certainty with which he foresaw and the *suppleness* with which he evaded danger.

Macaulay, Temple.

=*Syn.* 1. See *supple*.

supplete (su-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suppleted*, ppr. *suppleting*. [*< L. suppletus*, pp. of *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] To supplement. [*Rare.*]

This act [ordinal for the making of archbishops, bishops, etc.] was *suppleted*, the reign of uniformity was extended, by another, a truly lamentable decree.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

suppletive (sup'lē-tiv), *a.* [*< supplete + -ive.*] Supplying; suppletory. *Imp. Dict.*

suppletory (sup'lē-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. *suppletorius* (neut. *suppletorium*, a supplement), *< L. supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] 1. *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Many men have certain forms of speech, certain interjections, certain *suppletory* phrases, which fall often upon their tongue, and which they repeat almost in every sentence.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

Suppletory oath. (*a.*) The testimony of a party in support of the accuracy of charges in his own accounts, admitted in some cases at common law notwithstanding the general rule excluding the testimony of a party when offered in his own favor. (*b.*) An oath in supplement. See *supplement*.

II. *n.*; pl. *suppletories* (-riz). That which supplies what is wanted; a supplement.

God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare *suppletories* of comfort and usefulness.

Jer. Taylor, Works, VI. 177.

Confirmation . . . is an excellent part of Christian discipline, by which children, coming to years of discretion, are examined and taught what they are enjoined now to perform of themselves; and . . . it is a *suppletory* to early Baptism, and a corroboration of its graces, rightly made use of.

Evelyn, True Religion, II. 343.

supplial (su-pli'al), *n.* [*< supply + -al.*] 1. The act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

The *supplial* of our imaginary, and therefore endless wants.

Warburton, Works, IX. iv.

2. That which supplies the place of something else. [*Rare.*]

It contains the choicest sentiments of English wisdom, poetry, and eloquence; it may be deemed a *supplial* of many books.

C. Richardson, Dict., Pref., iii.

suppliance¹ (sup'li-ans), *n.* [*< suppliant(t) + -ce.*] The act of a suppliant; supplication.

When Greece, her knee in *suppliance* bent,

Should tremble. *Halleck*, Marco Bossaria.

suppliance² (su-pli'ans), *n.* [Also *suppliance*; *< supply + -ance.*] 1. The act of supplying or bestowing.

Which euer, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* given.

Chapman, Illad, viii. 321.

2. That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

A violet . . .

Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,

The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 2.

suppliant¹ (sup'li-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, entreat, beg, *< L. supplicare*: see *supplicate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Supplicating; entreating; beseeching; humbly soliciting.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 201.

No *suppliant* crowds before the judge appear'd;

No court erected yet, nor cause was heard.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 120.

2. Expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace

With *suppliant* knee. *Milton*, P. L., I. 112.

No more that meek and *suppliant* look in prayer,

Nor the pure faith (to give it force), are there.

Crabbe, Works, I. 116.

II. *n.* A humble petitioner; one who asks or entreats in a supplicating manner.

Spare

This forfeit life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.

Dryden, Æneid, x. 841.

By Turns put on the *Suppliant* and the Lord:

Threaten'd this Moment, and the next Implo'r'd.

Prior, Solomon, II.

suppliant² (su-pli'ant), *a.* [*< supply + -ant.*] Supplicatory.

With those Legions
Which I haue spoke of, whereunto your leule
Must be *suppliant*.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 8 (folio 1623).

suppliantly (sup'li-ant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

Suppliantly to deprecate the impending wrath of God.

Calvin, On Jonah (trans.), p. 22.

suppliantness (sup'li-ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being suppliant. *Bayley*.

supplicancy (sup'li-kan-si), *n.* [*< supplican(t) + -cy.* Cf. *suppliance*.] Suppliance; the act of supplicating; supplication. *Imp. Dict.*

supplicant (sup'li-kant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. supplican(t)-s*, ppr. of *supplicare*, beseech, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] 1. *a.* Entreating; imploring; asking humbly.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned.

Bp. Bull, Corruptions of Church of Rome.

II. *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, it was not in the power of God to withstand them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

All his determinations are delivered with a beautiful humility; and he pronounces his decisions with the air of one who is more frequently a *supplicant* than a judge.

Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

supplicantly (sup'li-kant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

supplicat (sup'li-kat), *n.* [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *supplicare*, beseech: see *supplicate*.] In English universities, a petition; particularly, a written application accompanied with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

supplicate (sup'li-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supplicated*, ppr. *supplicating*. [*< L. supplicatus*, ppr. of *supplicare* (> *It. supplicare* = *Sp. suplicar* = *Pg. supplicar* = *F. supplier*), beseech, supplicate, *< supplex* (*supplic-*), kneeling down, humble: see *supple*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To beg for; seek or invoke by earnest prayer: as, to *supplicate* a blessing.—2. To address or appeal to in prayer: as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be

supplicated? *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

=*Syn.* 1. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*, and list under *solicit*.

II. *intrans.* To entreat humbly; beseech; implore; petition.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg.

Bacon.

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me

supplicating? *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

supplicatingly (sup'li-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication or humble entreaty.

supplication (sup'li-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. supplication* = *Sp. supplicación* = *Pg. supplicação* = *It. supplicazione*, *< L. supplicatio* (*n.*): see *supplicate*.] 1. The act of supplicating or entreating; humble and earnest petition or prayer.

Now therefore bend thine ear

To *supplication*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 31.

I cannot see one say his prayers but, instead of imitating him, I fall into a *supplication* for him.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 6.

2. Petition; earnest or humble request.

Are your *supplications* to his lordship? Let me see them.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3. 16.

I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .

With *supplication* prone and father's tears,

To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.

Milton, S. A., I. 1459.

3. In ancient Rome, a solemnization, or ceremonial address to the gods, decreed either on occasions of victory or in times of public danger or distress.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions containing a request to God for some special benefit, as distinguished from invocations and prayers for deliverance from evil (deprecations and obsecrations). In its wider sense the word includes the intercessions; in a narrower sense it excludes these, and is applied by some especially to that part of the Anglican litany which begins with the Lord's Prayer.—*Supplications* in the quill, written supplications. [Other explanations are also given.]

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3. 3.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Suit*, *Entreaty*, etc. See *prayer*.

supplicator (sup'li-kā-tor), *n.* [= *It. supplicatore*, *< L. supplicator*, *< supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] One who or that which supplicates; a suppliant. *Bp. Hall*, Episcopacy by Divine Right, Conclusion, § 1.

supplicatory (sup'li-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< supplicate + -ory.*] Containing supplication, or humble petition; submissive; humble. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, i. § 2.

supplicavit (sup'li-kā'vit), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: *L. supplicavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In law, a writ formerly issuing out of the King's (Queen's) Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against any one.

supplichevole (sōp-pli-kā'vō-le), *a.* [*It.*, *< supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In music, imploring; supplicating: also expressed, as a direction to the performer, by the adverb *supplichevolmente*.

supplier, *v. t.* [*< ME. supplien*, *< OF. supplier*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] To supplicate.

Yyf thou wilt shynen with dignites, thou most bysechen and *supplien* hem that yiven the dignites.

Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 8.

supplier (su-pli'ēr), *n.* [*< supply + -er*.] One who or that which supplies.

supply (su-pli'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supplied*, ppr. *supplying*. [Early mod. E. also *supploy*, *sup-ploye*; *< OF. souploier*, *souplir*, *F. supplier* = *Fr. supplir*, *suplir* = *Sp. suplir* = *Pg. supprir* = *It. supplire*, *< L. supplere*, *subplere*, fill up, make full, complete, supply, *< sub*, under, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *supplete*, *supplement*.] 1. To furnish with what is wanted; afford or furnish a sufficiency for; make provision for; satisfy; provide: with *with* before that which is provided: as, to *supply* the poor with clothing.

Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3. 64.

They have water in such abundance at Damascus that all parts are *supplied* with it, and every house has either a fountain, a large basin of water, or at least a pipe or conduit.

Poocoe, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

The day *supplie*th us with truths: the night with fictions and falsehoods.

Sir T. Browne, Dreams.

An abundant stock of facile, new, and ever delicate expressions *supplied* the varied requirements of her intelligence.

The Century, XLI. 367.

2. To serve instead of; take the place of; repair, as a vacancy or loss; fill: especially applied to places that have become vacant; specifically, of a pulpit, to occupy temporarily.

In the world I fill up a place which may be better *supplied* when I have made it empty.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 2. 206.

If the deputy governor (in regard of his age, being above 70) should not be fit for the voyage, then Mr. Bradstreet should *supply* his place.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 319.

The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*

His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 437.

Thus drying Coffee was deny'd;

But Chocolate that *Loss supply'd*.

Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Good-nature will always *supply* the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot long *supply* the absence of good-nature.

Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

3. To give; grant; afford; provide; furnish.

I want'd nothing Fortune could *supply*.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 26.

Nearer Care . . . *supplies*

Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes.

Prior, Cella to Damon.

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator home-experiences daily *supply* proofs that the conduct of human beings baulks calculation.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 74.

The Roman law, which supplies the only sure route by which the mind can travel back without a check from civilisation to barbarism.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 238.

4. To replenish or strengthen as any deficiency occurs; reinforce.

Out of the frye of these rakehell horse-boyes . . . are theyr kearne continually *supplied* and mayntayned.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Being the very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have bene *supplied* and maintained.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 23.

supply (su-pli'), *n.*; pl. *supplies* (-pliz). [*< supply, v.*] 1. The act of supplying what is wanted.—2. That which is supplied; means of provision or relief; sufficiency for use or need; a quantity of something supplied or on hand; a stock; a store.

That now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want.

2 Cor. viii. 14.

When this is spent,

Seek for *supply* from me.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.

What is grace but an extraordinary *supply* of ability and strength to resist temptations, given us on purpose to make up the deficiency of our natural strength to do it?

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

The rivers [of Bengal] afford an inexhaustible *supply* of fish. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. In *polit. econ.*, the amount or quantity of any commodity that is on the market and is available for purchase. *Supply*, as the correlative of demand, involves two factors—the possession of a commodity in quantity, and the offer of it for sale or exchange.

I would, therefore, define . . . *supply* as the desire for general purchasing power, seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services.

Cairnes, *Pol. Econ.*, I. ii. § 2.

4. *pl.* Necessaries collected and held for distribution and use; stores: as, the army was cut off from its *supplies*.

Each [bee], provident of cold, in summer flies

Through fields and woods, to seek for new *supplies*.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

5. *pl.* A grant of money provided by a national legislature to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting *supplies* in Great Britain is vested in the House of Commons; but a grant from the Commons is not effectual in law without the ultimate assent of the House of Lords and of the sovereign.

6^t. Additional troops; reinforcements; succours.

The great *supply*

That was expected by the Dauphin here

Are wreck'd three nights ago on Goodwin Sands.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 3. 9.

There we found the last *Supply* were all sick, the rest some lame, some bruised.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 180.

7. A person who temporarily takes the place of another; a substitute; specifically, a clergyman who officiates in a vacant charge, or in the temporary absence of the pastor.

Supply after *supply* filled his pulpit, but the people found them all unsatisfactory when they remembered his preaching.

Hovells, *Annie Kilburn*, xxx.

Commissioners of supply. See *commissioner*.—Committee of *Supply*, the British House of Commons in committee, charged with the duty of discussing in detail the estimates for the public service. Its deliberations and decisions form the basis of the Appropriation Bill.—**Demand and supply.** See *demand*, and *def.* 3.—**Glands of supply**, glands which furnish a secretion used in the body.—**Stated supply**, a clergyman engaged to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not regularly settled. [*U. S.*]

Supply departments (*milit.*), the departments that furnish all the supplies of an army. In the United States army these are (1) the ordnance department, to provide ordnance and ordnance stores; (2) the engineer corps, to furnish portable military bridges, pontoons, trenching-tools, torpedoes, and torpedo-supplies; (3) the quartermaster's department, which furnishes clothing, fuel, forage, quarters, transportation, and camp and garrison equipment; (4) the subsistence department, which furnishes the provisions; and (5) the medical department, which provides medicines, medical and hospital stores, etc.

supplyment (su-pli'ment), *n.* [*< supply + -ment.*] Continuance of supply or relief.

I will never fall

Beginning nor *supplyment*.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 182.

supply-roller (su-pli'rō'lēr), *n.* In *printing*, the inking-roller near the ink-trough which supplies ink to the other rollers.

supply-train (su-pli'trān), *n.* A train of wagons carrying provisions and warlike stores required for an army in the field.

supponet, *v. t.* [= *Sp. suponer* = *Pg. suppor* = *It. supponere*, *< L. supponere*, *supponere*, put under, substitute, subjoin, *< sub*, under, + *ponere*, put: see *ponet*. Cf. *suppose*.] To put under. *Cotgrave*.

support (su-pōrt'), *v.* [*< ME. supporten*, *< OF. supporter*, *F. supporter* = *Sp. suportar* = *Pg. suportar* = *It. supportare*, *supportare*, *< L. supportare*, *supportare*, carry, bring, convey, *< sub*, under, + *portare*, bear or carry along, *< √ por*, go: see *port*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bear; prop up; bear the weight of; uphold; sustain; keep from falling or sinking.

[The temple] hath in it an Ile made Arch-wise, supported with foure hundred Pillars.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 270.

When a mass is poised in the hand, certain muscles are strained to the degree required to support the mass plus the arm.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 92.

We left the earth, at the end of the second creative æon, with a solid crust supporting a universal ocean.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 97.

2. To endure without being overcome; bear; undergo; also, to tolerate.

I a heavy interim shall support

By his dear absence. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 259.

These things his high spirit could not support.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 25, 1673.

Whose fierce demeanour and whose insolence

The patience of a God could not support.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, ii. 1.

3. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; keep from shrinking, sinking, failing, or fainting: as, to support the courage or spirits.

He who is quiet and equal in all his behaviour is supported in that deportment by what we may call true courage.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 350.

The moral sense is always supported by the permanent interest of the parties.

Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

4. *Theat.*: (a) To represent in acting on or as on the stage; keep up; act: as, to support the part assigned.

Pah! you know, mamma, I hate militia officers, . . . clowns in military masquerade, wearing the dress without supporting the character.

Sheridan, *St. Patrick's Day*, i. 2.

(b) To act with, accompany, or second a leading actor or actress.

As Ophelia, in New York and elsewhere, she supported the elder Booth.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 871.

5. In *music*, to perform an accompaniment or subordinate part to.—6. To keep up; carry on; maintain: as, to support a contest.

I would fain have persuaded her to defer any conversation which, in her present state, she might not be equal to support.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 189.

7. To supply funds or means for: as, to support the expenses of government; maintain with the necessary means of living; furnish with a livelihood: as, to support a family.

And they have lived in that wood

Full many a year and day,

And were supported from time to time

By what he made of prey.

Young, *Hastings the Groom* (Child's Ballads, I. 190).

8. To keep from failing or fainting by means of food; sustain: as, to support life; to support the strength by nourishment.

The culinary expedients with which three medical students might be supported for a whole week on a single loin of mutton by a branded chop served up one day, a fried steak another.

Forster, *Goldsmith*, I. iv.

9. To keep up in reputation; maintain: as, to support a good character; sustain; substantiate; verify: as, the testimony fails to support the charges.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfeitsance,

Supports his credits and his countenance.

Spenser, *Mother Hub*, Tale, I. 668.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts, . . .

And in the most exact regard support

The worship of their name. *Shak.*, *Lear*, I. 4. 287.

10. To assist in general; help; second; further; forward: as, to support a friend, a party, or a policy; specifically, *milit.*, to aid by being in line and ready to take part with in attack or defense: as, the regiment supported a battery.

He [Walpole] knew that it would have been very bad policy in him to give the world to understand that more was to be got by thwarting his measures than by supporting them.

Macaulay, *William Pitt*.

11. To vindicate; defend successfully: as, to support a verdict or judgment.

That God is perfectly benevolent is a maxim of popular Christianity, and it may be supported by Biblical texts.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 13.

12. To accompany or attend as an honorary coadjutor or aid; act as the aid or attendant of: as, the chairman was supported by . . .

13. To speak in support or advocacy of, as a motion at a public meeting.—14. In *her.*, to accompany or be grouped with (an escutcheon) as one of the supporters. [*Rare.*]—To support arms (*milit.*), to carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder.—*Syn.* 10. To countenance, patronize, back, abet. See *support*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To live; get a livelihood. [*Local*, U. S.]

We have plenty of property; he'll have that to support on in his preachin'.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 232.

support (su-pōrt'), *n.* [*< ME. support*; *< support*, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling; sustaining power or effect.

Two massy pillars

That to the arched roof gave main support.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1634.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; that on which another thing is placed or rests; a prop, pillar, base, or basis; a foundation of any kind.

We are so unremittingly subjected to that great power [gravity], and so much occupied in counteracting it, that the providing of sufficiency of *Support* on every needful occasion is our foremost solicitude.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 231.

It [the choir of the abbey-church of St. Remi, Rheims] is, however, in advance of Paris as regards attenuation of supports and general lightness of construction.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 96.

3. That which maintains life; subsistence; sustenance.

Yours be the produce of the soil;
O may it still reward your toil!

Nor ever the defenceless train

Of clinging infants ask support in vain!

Shenstone, *Ode to Duchess of Somerset*, l. 27.

4. One who or that which maintains a person or family; means of subsistence or livelihood: as, fishing is their support; he is the only support of his mother.

The support of this place [Cyprus] is a great export of white wine, which is very good, and passes for Alonia wine at Constantinople, to which city they carry it.

Pococks, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 114.

5. The act of upholding, maintaining, assisting, forwarding, etc.; countenance; advocacy: as, to speak in support of a measure.

The pious sovereign of England, the orator said, looked to the most Christian king, the eldest son of the Church, for support against a heretical nation.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

There is no crime or enormity in morals which may not find the support of human example, often on an extended scale.

Sumner, *Orations*, I. 50.

6. The keeping up or sustaining of anything without suffering it to fail, decline, be exhausted, or come to an end: as, the support of life or strength; the support of credit.

I look upon him as one to whom I owe my life, and the support of it.

Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, ii. 1.

There were none of those questions and contingencies with the future to be settled which wear away all other lives, and render them not worth having by the very process of providing for their support.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; relief; encouragement.

If I may have a support accordingly, I intend by God's Graces (desiring your Consent and Blessing to go along) to apply myself to this Course.

Hovells, *Letters*, I. iv. 24.

It is to us a comfort and support, pleasant to our spirits as the sweetest canes.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 339.

8. *Theat.*, an actor or actress who plays a subordinate or minor part with a star; also, the whole company collectively as supporting the principal actors.—9. *pl. Milit.*, the second line in a battle, either in the attack or in the defense.

—10. In *music*, an accompaniment; also, a subordinate part.—Points of support, in *arch.* See *point*.—Right of support, in *law*: (a) The right of a person to have his soil or buildings supported by his neighbor's house or land. (b) The reasonable supply of the necessities and comforts of life: as, intoxication of a husband injuring the wife's rights of support.—Support of the labrum, a small membranous or coriaceous piece just above the labrum in the *Cerambycidae*. Many entomologists have regarded it as the epistoma, from which it appears to be distinct.—*Syn.* 2. Stay, strut, brace, shore.—3. Maintenance, etc. See *living*.—5. Encouragement, patronage, comfort.

supportable (su-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [= *F. supportable* = *Sp. soportable* = *Pg. suportavel* = *It. supportabile*; as *support* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, maintained, or defended.—2. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; bearable; endurable: as, the pain is not supportable; patience renders injuries or insults supportable.

Of all the species of pedants which I have mentioned, the book pedant is much the most supportable.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 106.

The tyranny of an individual is far more supportable than the tyranny of a caste.

Macaulay, *Mirabeau*.

supportableness (su-pōr'ta-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being supportable. *Hammond*.

supportably (su-pōr'ta-bli), *adv.* In a supportable manner; so as to be supportable or endurable. *Imp. Dict.*

supportal (su-pōr'tal), *n.* [*< ME. supportayle*, *< OF. *supportaile*, *< supporter*, support: see *support*.] Support.

And in mischief, whanne drede wolde us assaile,

Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure supportaile.

Lydgate. (*Hallivale*.)

No small hope that som nedefull supportal wold be for me (in due tyme) deveded.

Dr. John Dee, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 34.

supportance (su-pōr'tans), *n.* [*< support* + *-ance*.] 1^t. A support; upholding; maintenance.

Give some supportance to the bending twiga.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 4. 32.

Name and honour—

What are they? a mere sound without supportance.

Ford, *Fancies*, I. 3.

The tribute Rome receives from Asia is

Her chief supportance.

Massinger, *Believe as you List*, ii. 2.

2. In *Scots law*, assistance enabling a person who is otherwise incapable to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

supportatio (sup-ōr-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. supportatio(n)*], endurance, bearing, *< supportare*,

support: see *support*.] Support; maintenance; aid; relief.

They wol yewe yow audience and lookyng to *supportacion* in thy presence, and scorn thee in thyn absence.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeu.

And for the noble lordship and *supportacion* shewid unto me at all tymes I beseech our Lord God guerdon yow.

Paston Letters, l. 323.

supported (su-pōr'ted), *p. a.* In *her*, having another bearing of the same kind underneath. A chief or *supported* argent, for instance, signifies a chief of gold with the edge of what is assumed to be another chief of silver underneath it. It is an awkward blazoning, and is rare. See *surmounted*. Also *sustained*.

supporter (su-pōr'tēr), *n.* [*< support + -er*.]

1. One who supports or maintains. (a) One who upholds or helps to carry on; a furtherer; a defender; an advocate; a vindicator: as, *supporters* of religion, morality, and justice.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. South.

The merchants . . . were averse to this embassy; but the Jesuits and Maillet were the avowed *supporters* of it, and they had with them the authority of the king.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 502.

(b) An adherent; a partizan: as, a *supporter* of a candidate or of a faction.

The *supporters* of the crown are placed too near it to be exempted from the storm which was breaking over it.

Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

(c) One who accompanies a leader on some public occasion.

(d) A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. South.

2. That which supports or upholds; that on which anything rests; a support; a prop.

A building set upon *supporters*. Mortimer.

Specifically—(a) In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head: also, same as *bibb*. (b) In *her*, the representation of a living creature accompanying the escutcheon and either holding it up or standing beside it as if to keep or guard it. In modern times supporters are usually two for each escutcheon, and are more commonly in pairs, the two of each pair being either exactly alike or simply reversed; it often happens, however, that they are quite different, as the Indian and sailor supporting the shield of New York, or the lion and unicorn supporting the royal shield of Great Britain. In medieval decorative art there was often one supporter, as an angel, who actually held the shield, standing behind it.—*Anal supporter*. See *anal*.

supportful (su-pōrt'ful), *a.* [*< support + -ful*.] Abounding with support; affording support. [Rare.]

Vpon th' Eolian gods *supportfull* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore.

Mir. for Mags., p. 321.

supporting (su-pōr'ting), *p. a.* Capable of giving or permitting support: as, a *supporting* column of troops.

Up to this time my troops had been kept in *supporting* distances of each other, as far as the nature of the country would admit. U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 501.

supportive (su-pōr'tiv), *a.* [*< support + -ive*.] Supporting; sustaining. [Rare.]

The collapse of *supportive* tissue beneath.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 97.

supportless (su-pōrt'les), *a.* [*< support + -less*.] Having no support.

supportment (su-pōrt'ment), *n.* [*< support + -ment*.] Support; aid.

Prelaty . . . in her fleshy *supportments*.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

supportress (su-pōr'tres), *n.* [*< supporter + -ess*.] A female supporter. Massinger.

supposable (su-pō'zā-bl), *a.* [= *F. supposable*; *< suppose + -able*.] Capable of being supposed; involving no absurdity, and not meaningless.

Any *supposable* influence of climate.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 65.

2. Sufficiently probable to be admitted probably.

supposable (su-pō'zā-bli), *adv.* In a supposable degree or way; as may be supposed or presumed.

Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are *supposable* near enough to be influenced alike.

Science, I. 49.

supposal (su-pō'zāl), *n.* [*< suppose + -al*.] The supposing of something to exist; supposition; notion; suggestion.

Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth. . . .
He [Fortinbras] hath not fail'd to pester us with message.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 2. 18.

On *supposal* that you are under the bishop of Cork, I send you a letter enclosed to him.

Sic'ft. To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

suppose (su-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supposed*, ppr. *supposing*. [*< ME. supposen, sopen, < OF. supposer, F. supposer, taking the place of "supponere" = Sp. suponer = Pg. supôr = It. supponere, supporre, < L. supponere, subponere, pp. suppositus, subpositus, put under, substitute, esp. substitute by fraud, subjoin, annex, also*

subject, LL. place as a pledge, hypothecate, in ML. suppose, *< sub*, under, + *ponere*, set, place, put: see *suppone* and *pose*.] I. *trans.* 1. To infer hypothetically; conceive a state of things, and dwell upon the idea (at least for a moment) with an inclination to believe it true, due to the agreement of its consequences with observed fact, but not free from doubt.

Let it not be *supposed* that principles and opinions always go together, any more than sons are always like their parents.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 184.

2. To make a hypothesis; formulate a proposition without reference to its being true or false, with a view of tracing out its consequences. To suppose in this sense is not to imagine merely, since it is an act of abstract thought, and many things can be supposed (as the imaginary points of the geometricians) which cannot be imagined; indeed, anything can be supposed to which we can attach a definite meaning—that is, which we can imagine in every feature to become a matter of practical interest—and which involves no contradiction. Moreover, to suppose is to set up a proposition in order to trace its consequences, while imagining involves no such ulterior purpose.

More rancorous spite, more furious raging brolia,
Than yet can be imagined or *supposed*.

Shak., I Hen. VI., IV. 1. 186.

Go, and with drawn Cutlasses stand at the Stair-foot, and keep all that ask for me from coming up; *suppose* you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder-Room.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

When we have as great assurance that a thing is as we could possibly [have] *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence.

Tillotson.

3. To assume as true without reflection; presume; opine; believe.

The kynges answerde all in laughinge, as that *supposed* well it was Merlin.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 623.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead.

2 Sam. xiii. 32.

4. To imply; involve as a further proposition or consequence; proceed from, as from a hypothesis.

The system of living contrived by me was unreasonable and unjust, because it *supposed* a perpetuity of youth, health, and vigour.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 10.

This *supposeth* something without evident ground.

Sir M. Hale.

5†. To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another. = *Syn.* 3. *Expect, Suppose* (see *expect*, *v. t.*), conclude, judge, apprehend.

II. *intrans.* To make or form a supposition; think; imagine.

To that contrie I rede we take the way,
For ther we may not fayle of good service,
As ye *suppose*, tell me what ye seye.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 627.

For these are not drunken, as ye *suppose*. Acts II. 15.

suppose (su-pōz'), *n.* [*< suppose, v.*] Supposition; presumption; conjecture; opinion.

Nor, princes, is it matter new to us
That we come short of our *suppose* so far
That after seven years' siege yet Troy walls stand.

Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 11.

Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their *supposes* always come to pass.

Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.

supposed (su-pōzd'), *p. a.* Regarded or received as true; imagined; believed.

Much was said about the *supposed* vacancy of the throne by the abdication of James. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

supposed bass, in music. See *bass* 3.

supposedly (su-pōz'd-li), *adv.* As may be supposed; by supposition; presumably.

A triumphal arch, *supposedly* of the period of Marcus Aurelius.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 232.

supposer (su-pōz'ēr), *n.* [*< suppose + -er*.] One who supposes.

supposita (su-pōz'i-tā), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *suppositum*: see *suppositum*, *supposite*.] In logic, same as *extension*, 5.

suppositality, *n.* [*< *supposital (< supposit + -al) + -ity*.] See the quotation.

Hence there can be no difficulty in the meaning of the word *Suppositality*, which is the Abstract of the *Suppositum*.

John Serjeant, Solid Philosophy (1679), p. 99, [quoted by F. Hall.]

suppositary, *a.* [*< supposit + -ary*.] Suppositional.

Whether (in any art or science whatsoever) a bare Hypothesis, or sole *suppositary* argument, may not be gratis, and with the same facility and authority be denied as it is affirmed.

John Gaule, The Mag-astro-mancer, or the Magical Astrological Diviner Posed and Puzzled (1652), p. 107, [quoted by F. Hall.]

suppositate, *v. t.* [*< supposit + -ate*.] To enter by substitution; enter. [Rare.]

Witnesses, for instance sake, those queries, whither God be materia prima, and whither Christa divinitie might not *suppositate* a fly.

John Doughty, A Discourse, etc. (1628), p. 12, [quoted by F. Hall.]

suppositive (su-pōz'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< supposit + -ive*.] Suppositional; hypothetical. [Rare.]

supposite (su-pōz'it), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. suppositus, subpositus, pp. of supponere, subponere, put under, substitute: see suppose*.] The quotations credited to F. Hall as exemplifying this and the cognate words are taken from the "New York Nation," August 23d, 1888.] I. *a.* 1. Placed under or opposite.

The people through the whole world of Antipodes, In outward feature, language, and religion, Resemble those to whom they are *supposite*.

Brome, The Antipodes, I. 6.

2. Supposed; imagined.

What he brings of the *supposite* and imaginary causes of Paul, Barnabas, and Peter, proves . . .

Robert Baile, The Disavowal . . . Vindicated (1655), [p. 21, quoted by F. Hall.]

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing supposed.

Passions, as Actions, are of Persons or *Supposites*.

Richard Burthogge, Canas Del (1675), p. 55, [quoted by F. Hall.]

2. The subject of a verb.

We inquire of that we wald knaw: as, made God man without synne; and in this the *supposit* of the verb follows the verb. A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

[Rare in all uses.]

supposite (su-pōz'it), *v. t.* [*< L. suppositus, subpositus, put under, substitute: see suppose, a.*] To substitute.

According to Ockam, the external object—for all science was of singulars—was included in the name being *suppositus* as its verbal equivalent.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 365.

supposition (sup-ō-zish'on), *n.* [*< F. supposition = Sp. suposición = Pg. suposição = It. supposizione, supposition, < L. suppositio(n-), subpositio(n-), a putting under, substitution, in ML. also supposition, < supponere, subponere, put under, substitute: see suppose*.] 1. The act and mental result of hypothetical inference; that act of mind by which a likelihood is admitted in a proposition on account of the truth of its consequences; a presumption.

We reasoned throughout our article on the *supposition* that the end of government was to produce the greatest happiness to mankind.

Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. The act and mental result of formulating a proposition, without reference to its truth or falsity, for the sake of tracing out its consequences; a hypothesis.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take them and there lie,
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die.

Shak., C. of E., III. 2. 50.

3. In logic, the way in which a name is to be understood in a given proposition, in reference to its standing for an object of this or that class. Thus, in the sentences "man is a biped," "man has turned rivers and cut through mountains," "man is a class name," the substantive name *man* has the same signification but different suppositions. The signification is said to be the same, because the variations of meaning are merely the regular variations to which names are generally subject; and these general modes of variation of meaning are called *suppositions*.

4†. Substitution.

I believe I am not blameable for making this *supposition* [of my sonne]. Ariana (1636), p. 203, [quoted by F. Hall.]

Material, personal, etc., supposition. See the adjective.—*Rule of supposition*. See *rule* 1.

suppositional (sup-ō-zish'on-al), *a.* [*< supposition + -al*.] Based on supposition; supposed; hypothetical; conjectural.

Men and angels . . . have . . . a certain knowledge of them [future things]; but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional*.

South, Sermons, IX. xi.

suppositionally (sup-ō-zish'on-al-i), *adv.* By way of supposition; hypothetically.

suppositional (sup-ō-zish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [*< supposition + -ary*.] Supposed; hypothetical. [Rare.]

Consider yourself as yet more beloved by me for the manner in which you have reproved my *suppositional* errors.

Shelley, In Dowden, I. 282.

suppositionless (sup-ō-zish'on-less), *a.* [*< supposition + -less*.] Not subject to any special conditions; not having any peculiar general characters.—*Suppositionless function*. See *function*.

suppositious, *a.* Same as *supposititious*.

supposititious (su-pōz-i-tish'us), *a.* [= *Sp. suppositicio = Pg. supositicio = It. suppositizio, < L. suppositicius, supposititius, subpositicius, subposititius, put in place of another, substituted, esp. by fraud, spurious, < supponere, subponere, pp. suppositus, subpositus, put under, substitute: see suppose*.] 1. Put by artifice in the place of or assuming the character of another; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.

Queen Philippa, Wife of King Edward the Third, upon her Death-bed, by way of Confession, told Wickham that John of Gaunt was not the lawful Issue of King Edward, but a *supposititious* son. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 167.

About P. Gelasius's time there was a world of *supposititious* writings vended and received by the heretics. *Evelyn, True Religion*, l. 403.

2. Hypothetical; supposed. [Rare.]

The *supposititious* Unknowable, when exposed to the relentless alchemy of reason, vanishes into the merest vapors of abstraction, and "leaves not a rack behind." *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 35.

Spirifer disjunctus, . . . highly prized on account of its *supposititious* medicinal virtues. *Nature*, XXX. 153.

=Syn. 1. Counterfeit, etc. See *spurious*.

supposititiously (su-poz-i-tish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a supposititious manner; spuriously.—2. Hypothetically; by way of supposition. [Rare.]

Supposititiously he derives it from the Lüne Montes 15 degrees south. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 31.

supposititiousness (su-poz-i-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being supposititious. *Bayley*.

suppositive (su-poz-i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] I. *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

By a *suppositive* intimation and by an express prediction. *Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed*, iv.

Suppositive notion, an abstract or symbolical notion; a notion not intuitive.

II. *n.* A conditional or continuative conjunction, as *if, granted, provided*.

The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence. *Harris, Hermes*, II. 2.

suppositively (su-poz-i-tiv-li), *adv.* By or upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond*.

suppositor (su-poz-i-tor), *n.* [*L. suppositor*, that which is put under: see *suppository*.] A suppository; hence, an aid.

Now amorous, then scurvy, sometimes bawdy;
The same man still, but evermore fantastical,
As being the *suppositor* to laughter;
It hath sav'd charge in physic. *Ford, Fancies*, III. 1.

suppository (su-poz-i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *suppositories* (-riz). [= *F. suppositoire* = *Sp. suppositorio* = *Pg. It. suppositorio*, < *LL. suppositorium*, a suppository, neut. of *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath, < *L. supponere*, pp. *suppositus*, put under: see *suppose*.] In *med.*: (a) A medicinal substance in the form of a cone or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, vagina, or uterus, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure certain specific effects. (b) A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

suppositum, *n.* [*NL.*, neut. of *L. suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. Cf. *supposita*.] That which is supposed; the thing denoted by a name in a given proposition. See the quotation under *suppositivity*.

supposure (su-pō-zūr), *n.* [*L. suppose* + *-ure*.] Supposition, hypothesis. [Rare.]

Thy other arguments are all
Supposures, hypothetical.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 1822.

suppress (su-pres'), *v. t.* [*ME. "suppresen* (in pp. *suppressed*), < *L. suppressus*, *subpressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, *subprimere* (> *It. suppressum* = *F. supprimer*) = *Sp. suprimir* = *Pg. supprimir*, press down or under, keep back, conceal, suppress, < *sub*, under, + *primere*, press: see *press*.] 1. To overpower; subdue; put down; quell; crush; stamp out.

The ancients afford us two examples for *suppressing* the impertinent curiosity of mankind in diving into secrets. *Bacon, Political Fables*, 1.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland*.

The Number of Monasteries *suppressed* were six hundred forty-five. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 286.

I have never *suppressed* any man; never checked him for a moment in his course by any jealousy, or any policy. *Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord*.

Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,
Though long rebell'd against, not yet *suppressed*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 16.

2. To restrain from utterance or vent; keep in; repress: as, to *suppress* a groan.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 182.

Resolv'd with one consent
To give such act and utterance as they may
To ecstasy too big to be *suppressed*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 340.

3. To withhold from disclosure; conceal; refuse or forbear to reveal; withhold from publication; withdraw from circulation, or prohibit circulation of: as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* an article or a poem.

In vain an author would a name *suppress*;
From the least hint a reader learns to guess.
Crabbe, Works, V. 162.

What is told in the fullest and most accurate annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is *suppressed*. *Macaulay, History*.

There was something unusually doughty in this refusal of Mr. Lloyd to obey the behests of the government, and to *suppress* his paper, rather than acknowledge himself in the wrong. *F. Martin, Hist. Lloyd's*, p. 76.

4. To hinder from passage or circulation; stop; stifle; smother.

Down sunk the priest: the purple hand of death
Clos'd his dim eye, and fate *suppress* his breath.
Pope, Illiad, v. 109.

5. To stop by remedial means; check; restrain: as, to *suppress* a diarrhea or a hemorrhage.

suppressed (su-pres'), *a.* [*ME. "suppressed*, *supprissid*; < *suppress* + *-ed*.] 1. Restrained; repressed; concealed.

A *suppressed* resolve will betray itself in the eyes.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

2†. Oppressed.

Godd's law biddeth help the *suppressed*, jugth to the fadrics, defendith the widow.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 79. (*Hallivell*.)

3. In *her.*, debauched: as, a lion *suppressed* by a bend.

suppressedly (su-pres'ed-li), *adv.* In a suppressed or restrained manner.

They both laugh low and *suppressedly*.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, II. 4.

suppressor (su-pres'er), *n.* [*L. suppress* + *-er*.] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

suppressible (su-pres'i-bl), *a.* [*L. suppress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being suppressed, concealed, or restrained.

suppression (su-pres'h'on), *n.* [*F. suppression* = *Sp. supresión* = *Pg. supressão* = *It. suppressione*, < *L. suppressio* (n-), *subpressio* (n-), a pressing down, a keeping back, suppression, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, press down, suppress: see *suppress*.] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, or the state of being suppressed, crushed, quelled, or the like: as, the suppression of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

A magnificent "Society for the Suppression of Vice."
Carlyle, Werner.

2. The act of concealing or withholding from utterance, disclosure, revelation, or publication: as, the suppression of truth, of evidence, or of reports.

Dr. Middleton . . . resorted to the most disingenuous shifts, to unpardonable distortions and suppression of facts. *Macaulay, Lord Bacon*.

The unknown amount of painful suppression that a cautious thinker, a careful writer, or an artist of fine taste has gone through represents a great physico-mental expenditure. *A. Bain, in Stewart's Conserv. of Energy*, p. 234.

3. The stoppage or obstruction or the morbid retention of discharges: as, the suppression of a diarrhea, of saliva, or of urine.—4. In *bot.*, the absence, as in flowers, of parts requisite to theoretical completeness; abortion.

suppressionist (su-pres'h-on-ist), *n.* [*L. suppression* + *-ist*.] One who supports or advocates suppression.

suppressio veri (su-pres'h-iō vēr-i). [*L.*: *suppressio*, suppression; *veri*, gen. of *verum*, the truth, neut. of *verus*, true: see *ware*.] Suppression of truth; in *law*, an undue concealment or non-disclosure of facts and circumstances which one party is under a legal or equitable obligation to communicate, and which the other party has a right—not merely in conscience, but *juris et de jure*—to know. *Minor*. Compare *suggestio falsi*.

suppressive (su-pres'iv), *a.* [*L. suppress* + *-ive*.] Tending to suppress.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor suppressive, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seaward, Letters*, II.

suppressor (su-pres'or), *n.* [*L. suppressor*, *suppressor*, a hider, concealer, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, suppress: see *suppress*.] One who suppresses, crushes, or quells; one who represses, checks, or stifles; one who conceals. *M. Thompson, Story of Louisiana*.

suppurate (sup'ū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppurated*, ppr. *suppurating*. [*L. suppuratus*, *subpuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter: see *suppure*.] I. *intrans.* To produce pus: as, a wound *suppurates*.

II. *trans.* To produce (pus). [Rare.]

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produces putrefaction. *Arbuthnot, Diet*.

suppuration (sup'ū-rā'sh'on), *n.* [*F. suppuration* = *Sp. supuración* = *Pg. supuração* = *It. suppurazione*, < *L. suppuratio* (n-), *subpuratio* (n-), a suppurating, < *suppurare*, *subpurare*, suppurate: see *suppurate*.] 1. Formation of pus.—2. The matter produced by suppuration; pus: as, the suppuration was abundant.

suppurative (sup'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*F. suppuratif* = *Sp. supurativo* = *Pg. It. suppurativo*; as *suppurate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Producing pus.

In different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hemorrhagic, or *suppurative*.
Dr. P. M. Latham, Lects. on Clin. Med.

II. *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wieman*.

suppure, *v. i.* [*OF. suppure* = *Sp. supurar* = *It. suppurare*, < *L. suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter, < *sub*, under, + *pus* (pur-), pus: see *pus*.] To suppurate. *Cotgrave*.

supputate, *v. t.* [*L. supputatus*, *subputatus*, pp. of *supputare*, *subputare* (> *It. supputare* = *Pg. supputar* = *Sp. suputar* = *F. supputer*), count up, reckon: see *suppute*.] To reckon; compute: as, to *supputate* time or distance. *A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.*, I.

supputation (sup'ū-tā'sh'on), *n.* [*F. supputation* = *Sp. suputación* = *Pg. supputação* = *It. supputazione*, < *L. supputatio* (n-), *subputatio* (n-), a reckoning up, < *supputare*, *subputare*, reckon: see *suppute*.] A reckoning; account; computation.

Expert sea men affirm that enery league conteyneth foure myles, after theyr *supputations*.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 65].

I speak of a long time; it is above forty quarantains, or forty times forty nights, according to the *supputation* of the Ancient Druids. *Uryhart, tr. of Kabbala*, I. 1.

suppute (su-pūt'), *v. t.* [*L. supputare*, *subputare*, compute, reckon, also cut off, lop, trim, < *sub*, under, + *putare*, reckon, think, cleanse, trim: see *putation*, and cf. *compute*, *depute*, *impute*, *repute*.] To reckon; compute; impute.

That, in a learn'd war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame.
Dryden, Polyolbion, xlix. 363.

supra-. [*L. supra-*, prefix, rare in *L.*, but rather common in *ML.*, < *suprā*, *adv.*, orig. *superā*, *adv.* and *prep.*, on the upper side, above, beyond, before, more than, besides; orig. contr. abl. fem. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super* = *Gr. υπέρ*, above, over: see *super-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'above,' 'beyond.' It is used in the same way as *super-*, with which in terms of anatomy, zoology, botany, etc., it is interchangeable, but is somewhat more technical. It is opposed to *infra-*, and to *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*. Recent technical words with *supra-* are in the following list left without further etymological note.

supra-acromial (sū'prā-a-krō'mi-āl), *a.* Same as *superacromial*.—**Supra-acromial artery**, a branch of the suprascapular artery, anastomosing with twigs of the acromioclavicular artery.—**Supra-acromial nerve**. See *supraclavicular nerve*, under *supraclavicular*.

supra-acromiohumeral (sū'prā-a-krō'mi-ō-hū-me-rā'lis), *n.* The deltoid muscle.

supra-anal (sū'prā-ā'nāl), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the tip of the abdomen, on the last abdominal segment seen from above. Also *super-anal*, *suranal*.—**Supra-anal groove**, a transverse hollow on the last abdominal segment, just above the anal orifice of many *Hymenoptera*.—**Supra-anal lamina**. Same as *preanal segment* (which see, under *preanal*).—**Supra-anal tubercle or plate**, a harder projecting part of the integument on the posterior extremity of a larva, especially of a caterpillar.

supra-angular (sū'prā-ang'gū-lār), *a.* Same as *surangular*.

supra-auricular (sū'prā-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* Situated over the auricle or external ear.—**Supra-auricular point**, in *cranium*, a point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. See *cut under craniometry*.

supra-axillary (sū'prā-āk'si-lār-i), *a.* In *bot.*, inserted above instead of in the axil, as a peduncle. Compare *suprafoliaceous*.

suprabranchial (sū'prā-brang'ki-āl), *a.* Situated over or above the gills, as of a fish or mollusk.

suprabuccal (sū'prā-buk'āl), *a.* Situated over or above the buccal region, as of a mollusk.

supracephalic (sū'prā-se-fal'ik or -sef'ā-lik), *a.* Placed on (the top of) the head. *Science*, VII. 27. [Rare.]

supranatural (sü-prä-nat'ü-räl), *a.* Supernatural. *Science*, IX, 174.

supranaturalism (sü-prä-nat'ü-räl-izm), *n.* [*< supranatural + -ism.*] Same as *supernaturalism*.

supranaturalist (sü-prä-nat'ü-räl-ist), *a.* and *n.* Same as *supernaturalist*. *Schaff*, *Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, III, 1998; *G. Eliot*, tr. of *Strauss's Life of Jesus*, Int., § 11.

supranaturalistic (sü-prä-nat'ü-räl-ist'ik), *a.* [*< supranaturalist + -ic.*] Supernaturalistic. *Encyc. Dict.*

supraneural (sü-prä-nü-räl), *a.* Situated over the neural axis or canal; neural or dorsal with reference to such axis. *Geol. Mag.*, XLIV, 82.

supra-obliquus (sü-prä-ob-li'kwus), *n.*; pl. *supra-obliqui* (-kwi). The upper oblique or trochlear muscle of the eyeball, usually called the *obliquus superior*. *Coues*, 1887.

supra-occipital (sü-prä-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *superoccipital*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII, 861.

supra-oesophageal, *a.* See *supra-esophageal*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 191.

supra-orbital (sü-prä-ör'bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated over or upon the orbit of the eye; roofing over the eye-socket; superciliary.—**Supra-orbital arch**, the superciliary arch.—**Supra-orbital artery**, a branch of the ophthalmic artery which passes out of the orbit by the ophthalmic notch to supply the forehead.—**Supra-orbital bone**, a bone entering into the formation of the supra-orbital or superciliary arch. No such bone is found in man, and probably not in any mammal; but they frequently occur in the lower vertebrates, sometimes forming a chain of bones along the upper edge of the orbit. See cut under *Lepidosiren*.—**Supra-orbital canal**, the supra-orbital foramen extended into a canal.—**Supra-orbital foramen**, a foramen formed in some cases by the bridging over of the supra-orbital notch. It is situated at about the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the superior border of the orbit. It exists in few animals besides man, and is inconstant in him.—**Supra-orbital gyrus**. See cut under *gyrus*.—**Supra-orbital nerve**, the terminal branch of the frontal nerve, leaving the orbit by the supra-orbital notch or foramen, and distributed to the skin of the forehead and fore and upper parts of the scalp, furnishing sensory filaments to the muscles of this region.—**Supra-orbital neuralgia**, neuralgia of the supra-orbital branch of the frontal nerve, other branches of the first division of the trigeminus being more or less involved.—**Supra-orbital notch**. See *notch*.—**Supra-orbital point**, a tender point just above the supra-orbital notch or foramen, appearing in supra-orbital neuralgia.—**Supra-orbital vein**, a vein commencing on the forehead, and joining the frontal vein at the inner angle of the orbit to form the angular vein.

II. *n.* A supra-orbital artery or nerve.

supra-orbital, supra-orbitary (sü-prä-ör'bi-tär, -tär-i), *a.* Same as *supra-orbital*.

suprapatellar (sü-prä-pat'e-lär), *a.* Situated above the patella.

suprapedal (sü-prä-ped'al), *a.* [*< L. supra*, above, + *pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*: see *pedal*.] Situated above the foot or podium of a mollusk: specifically noting a gland or a ganglion.

suprapharyngeal (sü-prä-fä-rin'jē-äl), *a.* Same as *supra-esophageal*.

There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large supra-pharyngeal ganglion. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 351.

supraplex (sü-prä-pleks), *n.* One of the plexuses of the brain of some animals, as dipnoans. *B. G. Wilder*. [Recent.]

supraplexal (sü-prä-plek'säl), *a.* Pertaining to the supraplex.

supraposition (sü-prä-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< ML. suprapositio* (n-), used in the sense of 'an extraordinary tax,' lit. a placing above, *< L. supra*, above, + *positio* (n-), a placing: see *position*.] The placing of one thing over another.

supraprotest (sü-prä-prō'test), *n.* In law, something over (that is, after) protest; an acceptance or a payment of a bill by a third person, made for the honor of the drawer, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment by the drawee.

suprapubic (sü-prä-pū'bi-gan), *a.* Same as *suprapubic*.

suprapubic (sü-prä-pū'bi-k), *a.* Situated above the pubis; prepubic.

suprapublically (sü-prä-pū'bi-kal-i), *adv.* Above the pubis. *Lancet*, No. 3515, p. 87.

suprapyggal (sü-prä-pi'gal), *a.* [*< L. supra*, over, + *pyga*, the rump: see *pygal*.] Situated over the rump: specifically noting certain plates of the carapace of some turtles.

There is, moreover, a full series of neural bones, of which the 8th articulates with the 1st suprapyggal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 515.

suprarectus (sü-prä-rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *suprarecti* (-ti). The upper straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus superior, which rolls the eye upward. See cut under *eyeball*. *Coues*, 1887.

suprarenal (sü-prä-rē'näl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated upon or over the kidneys; specifically, adrenal.—**Accessory suprarenal bodies**, small bodies sometimes found in the ligaments lata, corresponding in structure usually to the cortical substance of an adrenal.—**Suprarenal artery**, a branch of the abdominal aorta, supplying the suprarenal capsules.—**Suprarenal capsule or body**. See *capsule*.—**Suprarenal ganglion, gland, plexus**. See the nouns.—**Suprarenal melanoma**. Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Suprarenal veins**, veins draining the adrenals, and emptying on the right side into the vena cava, and on the left into the left renal or phrenic vein.

II. *n.* A suprarenal capsule; an adrenal.

Also *surrenal*.

suprarglottideus (sü-prä-rī-glo-tid'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *suprarglottidei* (-i). [NL.] The superior aryteno-epiglottidean muscle of the larynx. *Coues*, 1887.

suprascapula (sü-prä-skäp'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *suprascapulae* (-lä). [NL., *< L. supra*, over, + *scapula*, the shoulder.] 1. A bone developed in ordinary fishes in the shoulder-girdle, and immediately connected with the cranium. Also called *post-temporal*. See cut 1 under *teleost*.—2. A superior scapular element of some batrachians and reptiles. See cuts under *omosternum* and *sternum*.

suprascapular (sü-prä-skäp'ü-lär), *a.* Situated above or on the upper part of the scapula; lying or running on the side of the scapula nearest the head; prescapular; proximal or superior with reference to the scapular arch; of or pertaining to the suprascapula. Also *superscapular*.—**Suprascapular artery**, one of three branches of the thyroid axis, running outward across the root of the neck, between the scalenus anticus and the sternocleidomastoid, beneath the posterior belly of the omohyoid, to the upper border of the scapula, where it passes by the suprascapular notch to the supraspinous fossa, and ramifies on the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.—**Suprascapular nerve**, a branch from the cord formed by the fifth and sixth cervicals of the brachial plexus, distributed to the shoulder-joint and the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. Also called *scapular*.—**Suprascapular notch**. See *notch*, and cut under *shoulder-blade*.—**Suprascapular region**. See *region*.—**Suprascapular vein**, a certain tributary of the external jugular vein, entering it near its termination.

suprasensible (sü-prä-sen'si-bl), *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses; supersensuous. Also used substantively.

By no possible exaltation of an organ of sense could the supra-sensible be reached.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II, 195.

supraseptal (sü-prä-sep'täl), *a.* Situated above a septum: noting an upper cavity divided by a septum from a lower one. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX, 137.

supraserratus (sü-prä-se-rä'tus), *n.*; pl. *supraserrati* (-ti). [NL.] The posterior superior serrate muscle of the back, usually called *serratus posticus superior*. *Coues* and *Shute*, 1887.

supraspinal (sü-prä-spi'näl), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the spine or spinal column; dorsal; neural; epaxial.

supraspinalis (sü-prä-spi-näl'is), *n.*; pl. *supraspinales* (-lēs). [NL.: see *supraspinal*.] One of a series of small muscles which pass between and lie upon the spinous processes of the cervical vertebrae.

supraspinatus (sü-prä-spi'nät), *a.* Same as *supraspinous*, 2.

supraspinatus (sü-prä-spi'nä'tus), *n.*; pl. *supraspinati* (-ti). [NL.] A muscle arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the uppermost facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus. It acts with the infraspinatus and teres minor in rotating the humerus, all three being antagonized by the subscapularis.

supraspinous (sü-prä-spi'nus), *a.* 1. Situated upon or over the spinous process of a vertebra.

—2. Superior with reference to the spine of the scapula; prescapular.—**Supraspinous aponeurosis**, the supraspinous fascia.—**Supraspinous artery**, a branch of the transverse cervical artery which ramifies on the surface of the supraspinatus muscle.—**Supraspinous fascia, fossa**, etc. See the nouns, and cut under *shoulder-blade*.—**Supraspinous ligament**, bundles of longitudinal fibers which connect the tips of the spinous processes from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, forming a continuous cord. The extension of this ligament to the head in some animals is specialized as the *ligamentum nuchae*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

suprastapedial (sü-prä-stä-pē'di-äl), *a.* Situated above the stapes: noting a part of the stapes or columella of many vertebrates which lies above the mediostapedial part, or that representative of the same part which is the proximal extremity of the hyoidean arch. This is variously homologized in different cases. See cuts under *stapes* and *hyoid*.

suprasternal (sü-prä-stēr'näl), *a.* Situated above or in front of (cephalad of) the sternum; presternal.—**Suprasternal artery**, a branch of the

supraclavicular artery which crosses the inner end of the clavicle, and is distributed to the integument of the chest.

—**Suprasternal nerve**. See *supraclavicular nerves*, under *supraclavicular*.—**Suprasternal notch**. See *notch*.—**Suprasternal region**, the region on the front of the neck between the two supraclavicular regions.

suprastigmatal (sü-prä-stig'mä-täl), *a.* In entom., placed above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, a *suprastigmatal line*.

supratemporal (sü-prä-tem'pō-räl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Placed high up in the temporal region or fossa; superior, as one of the collection of bones called *temporal*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV, 139.

II. *n.* A wrong name of the true squamosal bone of some animals, as ichthyosaurs. *Owen*.—**Supraterrrestrial** (sü-prä-te-res'tri-äl), *a.* Same as *superterrrestrial*. *Andover Rev.*, VII, 42.

suprathoracic (sü-prä-thō-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Situated above (cephalad of) the thorax.—2. Situated in the upper part of the thorax, as an upper set of intercostal nerves. Compare *infra-thoracic*.

supratrochlear (sü-prä-trok'lē-är), *a.* 1. Situated over the inner angle of the orbit of the eye, where the tendon of the superior oblique muscle passes through its pulley or trochlea: as, the *supratrochlear nerve*.—2. Situated on the inner condyle of the humerus, above the trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates; epitrochlear; supracondylar: as, the *supratrochlear notch*. See cut under *supracondylar*.—**Supratrochlear nerve**, a small branch of the frontal nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve, distributed to the corrugator supercilli and occipitofrontalis muscles and the integument of the forehead.

supratympanic (sü-prä-tim-pan'ik), *a.* In anat.: (a) Situated over or above the tympanum, or tympanic cavity, of the ear. (b) Superior in respect of the tympanic bone. *W. H. Flower*, *Osteology*, p. 208. [The two senses coincide or not in different cases.]—**Supratympanic bulla**, an inflated and hollowed formation of bone above the tympanic cavity of some mammals, apparently in the petrotic or tympanopetrotic bone, and supplementary to the usual tympanic bulla. It attains great size in some rodents, as jerboas, chinchillas, and especially the kangaroo-rats of the genus *Dipodomys*, forming a large smooth rounded protuberance on the posterolateral aspect of the skull, between the squamosal, parietal, and occipital bones.

The large supratympanic or mastoid bulla [of *Pedetes caffer*]. *W. H. Flower*, *Osteology*, p. 157.

supravaginal (sü-prä-vaj'i-näl), *a.* [*< L. supra*, above, + *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal*.] 1. Superior in respect of a sheath or sheathing membrane. (a) Lying on the outside of such a formation. (b) Forming an upper one of parts which unite in a sheath. 2. Situated above the vagina.

supravision (sü-prä-vizh'on), *n.* [As if *< ML. supravision* (n-), *< supradidere*, oversee, *< supra*, over, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *supervision*.] Supervision.

That he secure the religion of his whole family by a severe supravision and animadversion.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 780.

supravisor (sü-prä-vi'zör), *n.* [*< ML. supravisor*, *< supradidere*, oversee: see *supravision*. Cf. *supervisor*.] A supervisor; an overseer. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 890.

supremacy (sü-prem'ä-si), *n.* [*< OF. supremacie*, *F. suprématie* = *Sp. supremacia* = *It. supremazia*; as *supreme* + *-acy*.] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; also, highest authority or power.

Or seek for rule, supremacy, and away,
When they (women) are bound to serve, love, and obey.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2, 163.

Monarchy is made up of two parts, the Liberty of the subject and the supremacy of the King.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

Act of Supremacy. (a) An English statute of 1534 (26 Hen. VIII., c. 1) which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church. See *regal supremacy*, below. (b) An English statute of 1558-9 (1 Eliz., c. 1) vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.—**Oath of supremacy**, in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in that realm. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance and of abjuration, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, etc.; but a greatly modified and simpler form of oath has now superseded them.—**Papal supremacy**, according to the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope as the vicar on earth of the Lord Jesus Christ over the universal church.—**Regal or royal supremacy**, in an established church, the authority and jurisdiction exercised by the crown as its supreme earthly head. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the English Church by convocation in 1531, but only with the qualification "so far as may be consistent with the law of Christ"; and this supremacy was confirmed by Parliament to him, his heirs and successors, kings of the realm, in 1534. The title of "supreme head" was altered by Elizabeth to "supreme governor." The meaning of this title is explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-

nine Articles. = *Syn. Predominance*, etc. (see *priority*), sovereignty, domination, mastery.

supreme (sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *supream*; < OF. *supreme*, F. *suprême* = Sp. Pg. *lt. supremo*, < L. *supermus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super*, above, upon, over, beyond: see *super*-. Cf. *sum*¹, *summit*.] **I. a. 1.** Highest, especially in authority; holding the highest place in government or power.

My soul aches
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both.

Shak., Cor., III. 1. 110.

God is the Judge or the *supreme* Arbitrator of the affairs of the world; he pulleth down one and setteth up another.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

Night has its first, *supreme*, forsaken star.

Browning, Stratford, II. 1.

2: Highest; highest or most extreme, as to degree, import, etc.; greatest possible; utmost: as, *supreme* love or wisdom; a *supreme* hour; *supreme* baseness.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all, in that *supreme* degree
That, as no one prevailed, so all was she.

Dryden, Eleonora, I. 162.

The blessing of *supreme* repose.

Bryant, Summer Ramble.

3. Last. [Rare.]

Virgins, come, and in a ring
Her *supremest* requiem sing.

Herrick, Upon a Maide.

Festival of the Supreme Being, a celebration in honor of the Supreme Being, held in France, June 8th, 1794, by decree of the Convention, which declared that "the French people recognized the existence of the Supreme Being." This cult, through the influence of Robespierre, replaced the "Worship of Reason." See *Fest of Reason* (b), under *reason*¹. — **Supreme Court**. See *court*.

— **Supreme Court of Judicature**, in England, a court constituted in 1875 by the union and consolidation of the following courts: the Courts of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, of Exchequer, of Admiralty, of Probate, and of Divorce and Matrimonial Cases—such supreme court consisting of two permanent divisions, called the *High Court of Justice* and the *Court of Appeal*. — **Supreme end**, the chief end; the last end in which the appetite or desire is satisfied. — **Supreme evil**, evil in which no good is mixed. — **Supreme genus**, in logic. Same as *highest genus* (which see, under *genus*). — **Supreme good**, summum bonum; a good in which there is no evil; something good in the highest possible degree; the perfectly good. The supreme natural good is often said to be the continual progress toward greater perfections, beatitude. — **Supreme pontiff**. See *pontif*, s. — **The Supreme Being**, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God. — **Wronski's supreme law**, in math., a theorem in regard to the general form of the remainder in the expression of a function by means of other functions. — **Syn. 1 and 2.** Greatest, first, leading, principal, chief, predominant, paramount, superlative. *Supreme* is much stronger than any of these.

II. n. 1. The highest point. [Rare.]

'Tis the *supreme* of power. Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

Love is the *supreme* of living things.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 4.

2. The chief; the superior.

Had your general joined
In your address, or known how to conquer,
This day had proved him the *supreme* of Caesar.

Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, II. 1.

The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood,
Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood.

Prior, Solomon, II.

3. [cap.] With the definite article, the Supreme Being. See phrase above.

supremely (sū-prēm'li), *adv.* With supreme authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

supremeness (sū-prēm'nes), *n.* The character or state of being supreme.

No event is so terribly well adapted to inspire the *supremeness* of bodily and of mental distress as is burial before death.

Poe, Tales, I. 331.

supremity (sū-prēm'i-ti), *a.* [= Sp. *supremidad*, < LL. *supremitas*], the quality of being supreme or final, the highest honor, the last of life, death, < L. *supermus*, highest: see *supreme*.] Supremeness; supremacy.

Henry the Eighth, . . . without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose *Supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions), . . . wrote himself King [of Ireland].

Fuller, General Worthies, vi.

Nothing finer or nobler of their kind can well be imagined than such sonnets, . . . and others of like *supremity*.

W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 408.

sur-. [OF. *sur-*, *sour-*, F. *sur-*, < L. *super-*: see *super-*.] A form of the prefix *super-* found in words from the older French. It is little used as an English formative, except technically in certain scientific terms, where it is equivalent to *super-* or *supra-*: as, *suranal*, *surangular*, *surrenal*, etc.

sura¹ (sū'rā), *n.* [Also *surah*; = F. *sura*, *surate*, < Ar. *sūra*, a step, degree.] A chapter of the *Koran*.

sura² (sū'rā), *n.* [< Hind. *surā*, < Skt. *surā*, spirituous and especially distilled liquor, < √ *su*, express (juice). Cf. *soma*.] In India, the fermented sap or "milk" of several kinds of palm, as the palmyra, cocoa, and wild date; toddy.

surabundantly (sēr-a-bun'dant-li), *adv.* [< **surabundant* (< F. *surabondant*, superabundant: see *superabundant*) + *-ly*.] Superabundantly. C. Piazzi Smyth, Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid, xvi. [Rare.]

suraddition (sēr-a-dish'on), *n.* [< OF. **suraddition*, < L. *super*, over, + *additio*(n-), addition.] Something added or appended, as to a name.

He served with glory and admired success,
So gain'd the *sur-addition* Leonatus.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 1. 83.

surah¹, *n.* Same as *sura*¹.

surah² (sū'rā), *n.* [Also *surah silk*: supposed to be so called from Surat in India, a place noted for its silks.] A soft twilled silk material, usually of plain uniform color without pattern, used for women's garments, etc.

sural (sū'ral), *a.* [= F. *sural*, < NL. **suralis*, < L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.—**Sural arteries**, the inferior muscular branches, usually two, of the popliteal artery, supplying the gastrocnemius and other calf-muscles. The superficial sural arteries are slender lateral and median branches on the surface of the gastrocnemius, which supply the integument of the parts. They arise from the popliteal or deep sural arteries.

suranal (sēr-an'al), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Same as *supra-anal*.

II. n. Specifically, in entom., a plate at the end of the body of a caterpillar, the tergite of the tenth abdominal segment.

surancet (shōr'ans), *n.* [By apheresis from *assurancet*.] Assurance. Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 46.

surancrée (sēr-ang'krā), *a.* [F., < *sur-* + *ancré*, pp. of *ancrer*, anchor, < *ancr*, anchor: see *anchor*¹.] In her., doubly anchored, or double-parted and anchored: noting a cross, or other ordinary, the ends of which are divided into two parts, each of which is anchored.



Cross Sur-ancrée.

surangular (sēr-ang'gū-lār), *a.* In zool., noting one of the several bones of the compound mandible or lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., situated over the angular bone, near the angle or proximal end of the series. Also *supra-angular*. Also, as a noun, this bone itself. See cut under *Gallinæ*. **surasophone** (su-ras'ō-fōn), *n.* A wind-instrument resembling the ophicleide. It is pitched in E flat.

surat (sō-rat'), *n.* [So called from Surat in India.] A cotton cloth made in the Bombay Presidency, but not necessarily from Surat cotton. The name is generally given to uncolored and unprinted cloth of no great fineness.—**Surat cotton**, a kind of cotton having a fiber of fine quality, and ranking high among the native cottons of India, grown in the Bombay Presidency.

surbase¹ (sēr-bās'), *v. t.* [< F. *surbaissier*, depress, *surbase* (pp. *surbaissé*, depressed, *surbasé*, *route surbaissée*, a depressed or elliptic arch), < *sur-*, over, + *baissier*, bring low, lower, depress, < *bas*, low: see *base*¹.] To depress; flatten.

surbase² (sēr'bās), *n.* [< *sur-* + *base*².] In arch., the crowning molding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or molding above a base, as the moldings immediately above the base-board or wainscoting of a room. See cut under *dado*.

Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears

The field day triumphs of two hundred years.

Langhorne, The Country Justice, I.

surbased¹ (sēr-bāst'), *p. a.* [< *surbase*¹ + *-ed*.] Depressed; flattened.—**Surbased arch**, an arch whose rise is less than half the span.

surbased² (sēr'bāst), *a.* [< *surbase*² + *-ed*.] In arch., having a *surbase*, or molding above the base.

surbasement¹ (sēr'bās-mēnt), *n.* [< F. *surbaissement*, < *surbaissier*, *surbase*: see *surbase*¹ and *ment*.] The condition of being *surbased*: as, the *surbasement* of an arch.

surbasement² (sēr'bās-mēnt), *n.* [< *surbase*² + *-ment*.] Same as *surbase*².

surbate¹ (sēr-bāt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *surbaten*, < OF. *surbate*, overthrow, < *sur-*, over, + *batre*, beat: see *bate*¹, *batter*¹.] To overthrow.

And Aggravain hadde so chased and Gaherines xx Saisnes that he *surbated* on Pignoras, that oom with an hundred Saisnes.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 531.

surbate² (sēr-bāt'), *v. t.* [Also *surbeat*; early mod. E. also *surbet*, *surbote*; prob. corrupted (imitating *surbate*) < F. *solbatu*, with the sole

of the foot bruised (> *solbature*, a bruise on a horse's foot), < *sole*, sole (see *sole*¹), + *battu*, OF. *batu*, pp. of *batre*, beat: see *beat*¹, *bate*¹.] To make (the soles) sore by walking; bruise or batter by travel.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for valne delight,

And *surbate* toes to tickle at the sight.

Sp. Hall, Satires, V. II. 20.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already tho', and so crupper-crampt with our hard lodging, and so bumdled with the straw, that . . .

Brome, Jovial Crew, III.

The ground and air, smoake and fiery vapour, continu'd so intense that my haire was almost sing'd, and my feete unsufferably *surbated*.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.

surbed (sēr-bed'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surbedded*, ppr. *surbedding*. [< *sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone—that is, in a position different from that which it had when in the quarry. *Imp. Dict.*

surbet¹, *surbeat*¹, *p. a.* See *surbate*².

surburdened¹ (sēr-bēr'dnd), *a.* [< *sur-* + *burdened*.] Overburdened.

They [our arms] were not now able to remove the importable load of the enemy [the Normans] from our *surburdened* shoulders.

Stanishurst, Descrip. of Britaine, IV. (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

surceasance¹ (sēr-sē'sans), *n.* [< *surcease* + *-ance*.] Surcease; cessation.

To propound two things: 1. A *surceasance* of arms; 2. An imperial diet.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia, p. 497.

surcease (sēr-sēs'), *v.*; pret. *surceased*, ppr. *surceasing*. [Early mod. E. also *surcease*; < ME. *surcesen*; an altered form, simulating *sur-* + *cease*, of **surasen*, < OF. *sursis*, *sursise* (ML. reflex *sursisa*, *supersisa*), pp. of *surseer*, *surseoir*, put off, delay (*sursis*, *n.*, delay), < L. *supersevere*, put off, supersede: see *supersede*, *sursize*.] **I. intrans.** To cease; stop; be at an end; leave off; refrain finally. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I canno more; but, as I can or mey, I shal be his servant and youres unto such tyme as ye woll comande me to *surcease* and leve of, yf it please hym.

Paston Letters, I. 390.

Hor. What shall I do, Trebatius? say.

Treb. Surcease.

Hor. And shall my muse admit no more increase?

B. Jonson, Postaster, v. 1.

II. † trans. To stop; put an end to; cause to cease.

Time cannot rase, nor amity *surcease*

Betwixt our realm and thine a long-liv'd peace.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.

If he prosecute his cause, he is consumed; if he *surcease* his suit, he loseth all.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 55.

surcease (sēr-sēs'), *n.* [See *surcease*, *v.* Cf. *sursize*.] Cessation; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If the assassination

Could trammel up the consequence, and catch

With his *surcease* success. Shak., Macbeth, I. 7. 4.

Not desire, but its *surcease*.

Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus.

surcharge (sēr-chärj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcharged*, ppr. *surcharging*. [< OF. (and F.) *surcharger* (= Pr. Sp. *sobrecargar* = Pg. *sobrecargar* = It. *sopracaricare*), overload, surcharge, < *sur*, over, + *charger*, load: see *sur-* and *charge*.] **1.** To overload, in any sense; overburden: as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

With weakness of their weary arms,

Surcharg'd with toil. Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The air, *surcharged* with moisture, flagg'd around.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. In law: (a) To show an omission in; show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has. See *surcharge* and *falsification*, under *surcharge*, *n.* (b) To overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to put, or more than the herbage will sustain.—**3.** To overcharge; make an extra charge upon.

surcharge (sēr-chärj'), *n.* [= F. *surcharge* = Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*; from the verb.] **1.** A charge or load above another charge; hence, an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a *surcharge* of expense.

Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. A charge or supply in excess of the amount requisite for immediate use, or for the work in hand, as of nervous force or of electricity.

The suddenness and intensity of the shock seem to put a stop to the farther elaboration of the nervous power by the central ganglia, and, in proportion as the *surcharge* distributed among the nervous trunks and branches and other tissues becomes exhausted, the vitality is slowly annihilated.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 139.

3. In law: (a) An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable. (b) The showing of an omission in an account or something in respect of which the accounting party ought to have charged himself more than he has.—4. In *ceram.*, a painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground: as, a white flower in *surcharge* on a buff ground.—5. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.—6. Something, as a new valuation, officially printed on the face of a postage-stamp.—**Surcharge and falsification.** In taking accounts in equity, a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed; and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.—**Surcharge of common, forest, or pasture,** the putting in by one who has a joint right in a common of more cattle than he has a right to put in.

surcharged (sér-chârjd'), *p. a.* Overloaded; overburdened; charged in excess, in any way. **Surcharged mine** (mîn'). Same as *overcharged mine* (which see, under *mine*).

surchargement (sér-chârj'ment), *n.* [*< surcharge + -ment.*] Surplus; excess. *Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 27. [Rare.]

surcharger (sér-châr'jér), *n.* [*< OF. surcharger, inf. as noun: see surcharge.*] Surcharge of forest. See above.

surcingle (sér-sing-gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle*, *sursengle*; *< ME. sursengle*, *< OF. *sursengle*, *sursangle*, *< L. super*, over, + *cingulum*, a belt, girdle, *< cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] 1. A girth for a horse; especially, a girth separate from the saddle and passing around the body of the horse, retaining in place a blanket, a sheet, or the like, by passing over it. The *paytrells*, *sursengles*, and *crowpers*. *Morte d'Arthur* (ed. Southey), vii. 16.

2. The girdle with which a garment, especially a cassock, is fastened. Compare *cincture*. He drew the buckle of his *surcingle* a thought tighter. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 78.

3. Same as *cauda striati* (which see, under *cauda*).

surcingle (sér-sing-gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcingle*d, ppr. *surcingle*ing. [Early mod. E. also *sursingle*; *< surcingle*, *n.*] 1. To gird or surround with a *surcingle*, as a horse.

With the gut-foundered goodness wherewith they are now *surcingle*d and debauched. *N. Ward*, *Simple Cocker*, p. 27.

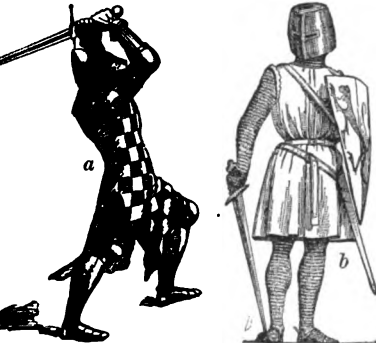
2. To secure by means of a *surcingle*, as a blanket or the saddle.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groom . . . *Surcingle*d to a galled hackney's hide? *By. Hall*, *Satires*, IV. vi. 22.

surcle (sér'kl), *n.* [*< L. surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

surcoat (sér'kôt), *n.* [*< ME. surcote, surcott*, *< OF. surcote, surcot*, an outer garment, *< sur*, over, + *cote*, garment, coat: see *sur-* and *coat*.] An outer garment. Specifically—(a) The loose robe worn over the armor by heavily armed men from the thirteenth century until the abandonment of complete armor, but worn less generally after the complete suit of plate had been introduced. See also *cote* under *parement*.



a, 15th century; *b*, late 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

teenth century until the abandonment of complete armor, but worn less generally after the complete suit of plate had been introduced. See also *cote* under *parement*.

A long *surcote* of pers upon he hadde. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., I. 617.

His *surcoat* o'er his arms was cloth of Thrace, Adorned with pearls, all orient, round, and great. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, III. 67.

To London to our office, and now had I on the vest and *surcoat* or tunic, as 'twas call'd, after his May had brought the whole Court to it. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 30, 1666.

Surcoats seem to have originated with the crusaders, [partly] for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross.

S. R. Meyrick, *Antient Armour*, I. 100.

(b) A garment formerly worn by women in its most familiar form, a jacket reaching only to the hips, and often trimmed with fur, which formed an important part of costume in the fifteenth century.

I clothed hyr in grace and heuently lyght, This bloody *surcote* she hath on me sett. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

A duchess dere-worthly dyghte in dyapered wedis, In a *surcott* of sylke lyle selkouthly hewed. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3253.

And Life's bright Brand in her [Health's] white hand doth shine: Th' Arabian birds rare plumage (platted fine) Serues her for *Sur-coat*. *Sylvestre*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Magnificence.

(c) In *her.*, a representation of the garment laid flat and forming with the sleeves a tau-cross. In this shape it is used as a bearing, and this indicates its old use for actual suspension above a tomb.

surcrease (sér'krēs), *n.* [= *OF. surcrez*, *surcroist*, *F. surcroît*, increase, excessive growth, *< surcroistre*, *F. surcroître*, increase excessively, grow out, *< L. super*, over, + *crecere*, grow: see *crecent*. Cf. *increase*.] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great as forced them at last To seek another soil. *Drayton*, *Polyolblon*, I. 515.

surcrewt, *n.* [*< OF. surcreu*, pp. of *surcroistre*, increase: see *surcrease*, and cf. *accrue* (*accrue*), *crewt*.] Additional collection; augmentation.

Returning with a *surcrewt* of the splenetic vapours that are called Hypochondriacal.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 361.

surcudant, *a.* See *surquidant*.

surculat (sér'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. surculatus*, pp. of *surculare*, clear of shoots, prune, bind together with twigs, *< surculus*, a shoot, a sprout: see *surcle*.] To prune; trim. *Cockeram*.

surculation (sér'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< surculat + -ion.*] The act of surculating or pruning.

When incision and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way, not at all by *surculation*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Misc. Tracts*, I. § 82.

surculi, *n.* Plural of *surculus*.

surculigerous (sér'kū-līj'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. surculus*, a sucker, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In bot., producing, or assuming the appearance of, a sucker.

surculose, surculous (sér'kū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*< NL. *surculosus*, *< L. surculus*, a sucker: see *surcle*.] In bot., producing suckers.

surculus (sér'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *surculi* (-li). [*NL.*, *< L. surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker: see *surcle*.] In bot., a sucker; a shoot arising from an underground base: applied by Linnaeus especially to the leafy upright stems of mosses.

surcurrent (sér'kur'ent), *a.* [*< sur-* + *current*.] In bot., noting a leafy expansion running up the stem: the opposite of *decurrent*.

surd (sér'd), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. surd* = *Pr. sord*, *sort* = *Pg. surdo* = *Sp. It. sordo*, *< L. surdus*, deaf.] I. *a.* 1. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, III. 6.

2. That cannot be discriminated by the ear (?).

Surd modes of articulation. *Kenrick*.

3. In *math.*, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; more specifically, containing a *surd*: as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number. See II., 1.—4. In *phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of vocality; not sonant; toneless: specifically applied to the breathed or non-vocal consonants of the alphabet. See II., 2.—5. Meaningless; senseless.

The very ceremonies and figures of the old law were full of reason and signification, much more than the ceremonies of idolatry and magic, that are full of non-significants and *surd* characters.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a numerical radical like $\sqrt{2}$ or $\sqrt[3]{8}$ in which the radicand is rational but the radical itself is irrational. A *surd* is called *quadratic*, *cubic*, and so forth, according as its index is two, three, and so forth. The name *surd* arises from a mistranslation into Latin of the Greek *ἄλογος*, which does not mean 'stupid' or 'unreasonable', but 'inexpressible'.

2. In *phonetics*, a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a non-vocal alphabetic utterance, as *p*, *f*, *s*, *t*, *k*, as opposed to *b*, *v*, *z*, *d*, *g*, which are sonants or vocals.—**Heterogeneous surds.** See *heterogeneous*.

surd (sér'd), *v. t.* [*< surd*, *a.*] To render dim or soft; mute.

A *surd*ing or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a pianoforte] by contact of small pieces of buff leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 70.

surdal (sér'dāl), *a.* [*< surd + -al.*] *Surd. Imp. Dict.*

surdeline (sér'də-lén), *n.* Same as *sourdeline*. **surdesolid** (sér-de-sol'id), *a.* Of four dimensions, or of the fourth degree.

surdiny, *n.* A corrupt form of *sardinel*.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher: a pilcher, signior; a *surdiny*, an olive, that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal after. *Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, II. 1.

surdissociation (sér-di-sō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*< sur-* + *dissociation*.] A term used by Brewster to describe the state supposed to exist in the case of certain variable stars when the combination of gaseous substances present does not take place, although the temperature is low enough, because they are so diluted with other matter.

The combining substances may be so diluted by other matter that the combination is impossible, just as a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen will not explode if admixed with more than 7½ volumes of air (Bunsen). This condition Dr. Brewster describes as a state of *surdissociation*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 492.

surdity (sér'di-ti), *n.* [*< L. surdita* (-t), deafness, *< surdus*, deaf, *surd*: see *surd*.] The quality of being *surd*, in any sense; deafness; non-vocality. *Thomas*.

sure (shŭr), *a.* [*< ME. sure*, *sur*, *suir*, *seur*, *< OF. scŭr*, *sour*, *segur*, *F. sûr* = *Pr. segur* = *Sp. Pg. seguro* = *It. sicuro*, *< L. securus*, free from care, quite, easy, safe, secure: see *secure*, of which *sure* is a doublet. Cf. *surety*, *security*.] 1. Confident; undoubting; having no fear of being deceived or disappointed.

"Madame," quod she, "I shall with goddes grace full trewly kepe your counsell be you *sure*." *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 270.

Brother, be thou right *sure* that this is the same man that warned you of Aungys treason. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 48.

If I am studying a comic part, I want to feel the fun myself — then I feel *sure* of my audience. *Lester Wallack*, *Memories*, III.

2. Certain of one's facts, position, or the like; fully persuaded; positive.

Friar Laurence met them both; . . . Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she, But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, v. 1. 40.

Fear loses its purpose when we are *sure* it cannot preserve us. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 152.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense; And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 567.

Why, then, he shall have him for ten pounds, and I'm *sure* that's not dear. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, IV. 1.

3. Certain to find or retain: with *of*: as, to be *sure* of success; to be *sure* of life or health.

Be not English gypsies, in whose company a man's not *sure* of the ears of his head, they no pilfer! no such anling. *Middleton and Rowley*, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

I never can requite thee but with love, And that thou shalt be *sure* of. *Beau. and Fl.*, *King and No King*, I. 1.

4. Fit or worthy to be depended on; capable of producing a desired effect or of fulfilling requisite conditions; certain not to disappoint expectation; not liable to failure, loss, or change; unfailing; firm; stable; steady; secure; infallible.

Their armour or harness, which they wear, is *sure* and strong to receive strokes, and handsome for all movements and gestures of the body, inasmuch that it is not unwieldy to swim in. *Sir T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 10.

Tho' K. John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province *sure* unto him; yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 68.

The paths to trouble are many, And never but one *sure* way Leads out to the light beyond it. *Whittier*, *The Changeling*.

"That's a *sure* card!" and "That's a stinger!" both sound like modern slang, but you will find the one in the old interlude of "Thersytes" (1537), and the other in Middleton. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

Make thy sword *sure* inside thine hand, and smite. *Swinburne*, *Phædra*.

5. Certain to be or happen; certain.

Precedents of Servitude are *sure* to live where Precedents of Liberty are commonly stillborn. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 24.

Besides, 'tis all one whether she loves him now or not; for as soon as she's marry'd she'd be *sure* to hate him. *Wycherley*, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, IV. 1.

Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later the victory is *sure* to come. *Lincoln*, quoted in *The Century*, XXXIV. 387.

6. Undoubted; genuine; true.

Deffebus was doughty & derfe of his hond, The third son of the sute, & his *sure* brother Elenus, the eldest eyn after hym. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3906.

7. Out of danger; secure; safe.

When the vnderstode this, thei toke leve of the quene
Elsin and departed from thens all armed, for the contrie that
thei sholde passe through was not *sure*, for men of werre
that her thorough the londe. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 125.

If . . . he come to church, take holy water, hear mass
devoutly, and take allet [altar] holy-bread, he is *sure*
enough, say the papista.
Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), II. 314.

Fear not; the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we are *sure* enough.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

St. Engaged to marry; betrothed.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elisabeth Lucy, and her husband
before God. *Sir T. More*, Hist. Rich. III. (Trench.)

I am but newly *sure* yet to the widow,
And what a rend might this discredit make!
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, III. 1.

As *sure* as a gun. See *gun*.—Be *sure*. (a) Be certain;
do not fail; see to it: as, be *sure* to go. [Colloq.]

Carry back again this package, and be *sure* that you are
spry!
W. Carleton, Little Black-eyed Rebel.

(b) See to be *sure*, below.—*Sure* enough, certainly; without
doubt: often used expletively. [Colloq.]

Sho nuff, Brer Fox look over de bank, he did, en dar wuz
n'er Fox lookin' at 'im outer de water.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

To be *sure*, or be *sure*, without doubt; certainly: as,
are you going? To be *sure* I am. [Colloq.]

To be *sure*, what you say is very reasonable.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To have a *sure* thing, to have a certainty; to be beyond
the possibility of failure. [Slang].—To make *sure*. (a)
To make certain; secure so that there can be no failure of
the purpose or object.

Give diligence to make your calling and election *sure*.
2 Pet. i. 10.

(b) To make fast by betrothal; betroth.
Accordailles, f. The betrothing, or making *sure* of a
man and woman together. *Cotgrave*.

She that's made *sure* to him she loves not well,
Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.
J. Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 177. (Nares.)

To make *sure* of. See *make*.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Certain*,
Positive, etc. See *confident*.

sure (shŏr'), *adv.* [*< sure*, a.]. 1. Certainly; without
doubt; doubtless; surely.

Nay, there's no rousing him; he is bewitch'd, *sure*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 2.

As *sure* as they were borne.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads,
[V. 336]).

Second-hand vice, *sure*, of all is the most nauseous.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

2t. Firmly; securely.

Yo will gayne mykell greme or we ground haue:
And ay the *ser* that we sit our sore be the harder.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 5627.

sure (shŏr'), *t. t.* [*< ME. suren*; *< sure*, a., or
by aphesis for *assure*]. To assure; make
certain.

Than thei *sure*d theire feithes be-twene hem two to holde
these covenantes. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 628.

For ever blinded of our clearest light;
For ever lamed of our *sure*d might.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 448. (Davies.)

*sure*dly (shŏr'ed-li), *adv.* Assuredly; securely.

sure-enough (shŏr'ē-nuf'), a. [*< sure enough*,
phrase under *sure*, a.] Genuine; real. [Colloq., U. S.]

It was at once agreed that he "wasn't the *sure-enough*
bronco-buster he thought himself."
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

sure-footed (shŏr'fūt'ed), a. 1. Not liable to
stumble, slide, or fall; having a firm, secure
tread.

Our party sets out, behind two of the small but strong
and *sure-footed* horses of the country, to get a glimpse of
what, to two at least of their number, were the hitherto
unknown lands of Paynimre.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 262.

2. Figuratively, not apt to err; not liable to
make a slip; trustworthy.

Thus that safe and *sure-footed* interpreter, Alex. Aphro-
disius, expounds his master's meaning.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 170.

sure-footedly (shŏr'fūt'ed-li), *adv.* In a *sure*-
footed manner; without stumbling. *Huxley*.

sure-footedness (shŏr'fūt'ed-nes), n. The char-
acter of being *sure-footed*.

The *sure-footedness* of the rope-walker.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 449.

surefully (shŏr'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< sure* + *-ful* +
-ly]. Securely; safely; carefully. [Rare.]

To leve quietly and *surefully* to the pleasure of God and
according to his laws.
Laws of Hen. VII., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants
[and Vagrancy, p. 67].

surely (shŏr'li), *adv.* [*< ME. surely, seurlly*; *< sure* + *-ly*]. 1. Certainly; infallibly; un-
doubtedly; assuredly: often used, like *doubt-
less*, in a manner implying doubt or question.

They were fully Accordid all in one
That Auferius *surely* should be the kyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1317.

In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely*
die. Gen. ii. 17.

Surely I think you have charms.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 107.

"*Surely*," thought Rip, "I have not slept here all night."
Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

2. Firmly; stably; safely; securely.

And that makethe hem flee before hem, because of the
smelle; and than thei gadren it *surely* ynow.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 160.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. Prov. x. 9.

surement (shŏr'ment), n. [ME., also *seure-
ment*; *< sure* + *-ment*.] Surety; security for
payment.

I yow release, madame, into your hond
Quyt every *surement* and every bond
That ye han maad to me as heerblifom.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 806.

sureness (shŏr'nes), n. The state of being *sure*
or certain; certainty. *Woodward*.

surepelt, n. A cover.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene
With a *surepelt* of silke sewede fulle faire.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 3318.

sureby (shŏr'bi), n. [Also *sureby*; *< sure* +
-by; cf. *rudensby*.] One who may be *surely*
depended on.

The Switzers doe weare it [the codpiece] as a significant
symbole of the assured service they are to doe to the
French King, . . . as old *surebys* to serve for all turns.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 42, sig. E.

suretieship, n. An old spelling of *suretyship*.

surette (sŭ-ret'), n. [Prob. so called in ref. to
the acid berries; *< F. suret*, dim. of *sur*, sour:
see *sour*.] A moderate tree, *Byrsonima spicata*,
of the *Malpighiaceæ*, found in the West Indies
and South America. It has a dark-colored wood,
strong and good, but not durable in contact with moisture,
and an astringent bark which is exported to England for
tanning purposes. The tree is also valued for shade in
West Indian coffee-plantations, and it bears yellow acid
berries which are edible.

surety (shŏr'ti), n.; pl. *sureties* (-tiz). [*< ME. surete, seurtie*, *< OF. seurtie, surte, F. sûreté*,
< L. securitas (-t-), freedom from care or from
danger, safety, security; LL. security for a
debt, etc.: see *security*, of which *surety* is a
doublet, as *sure* is of *secure*.] 1. Certainty;
indubitableness: especially in the phrase of a
surety, certainly, indubitably.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a
land that is not their's. Gen. xv. 13.

2t. Security; safety.

Never yet thy grace no wight sente
So blisful cause as me my lyf to lede
In alle joy and *seurtie* out of drede.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 838.

He hath great expenses, and many occasions to spend
much for the defence and *surety* of his realms and sub-
jects. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. That which makes *sure*, firm, or certain;
foundation of stability; ground of security.

Myself and all the angelic host . . . our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton*, P. L., v. 538.

4. Security against loss or damage; security
for payment or for the performance of some
act.

To this thei accorded, bothe the kyngs and the lady and
her frendes and the parentes of the Duke, and maiden gode
seurtie, bothe on that oon part and the tother.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

There remains unpaid
A hundred-thousand more; in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us.
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 135.

5. One who has made himself responsible for
another; specifically, in law, one who has bound
himself with or for another who remains pri-
marily liable; one who has contracted with the
creditor or claimant that he will be answerable
for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another;
one who enters into a bond or recognizance or
other obligation to answer for another's appear-
ance in court, or for his payment of a debt or
his performance of some act, and who, in case
of the principal's failure, can be compelled to
pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.

The essential elements of the relation are that the *surety*
is liable to the demandant, either directly or in the con-
tingency of non-performance by the principal, and that
the principal is liable to indemnify the *surety* against
loss or damage by reason of the engagement of the *surety*.
See note under *guarantor*.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it.
Prov. xi. 15.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 3.

Such as love you
Stand *sureties* for your honesty and truth.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Hence—6. A sponsor.

This child hath promised by you his *sureties* to renounce
the devil and all his works.

Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Surety of the peace, a bond to the people or sovereign,
taken by a justice, for keeping the peace.

surety (shŏr'ti), *v. t.* [*< surety*, n.]. To act as
surety for; guarantee; be bail or security for.

The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall *surety* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 298.

suretyship (shŏr'ti-ship), n. [Formerly also
suretiship, *suertiship*; *< surety* + *-ship*.] The
state of being *surety*; the obligation of a per-
son to answer for the debt, fault, or conduct of
another.

The truth was that the man was bound in a perilous
suretyship, and could not be merrie.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

He that hateth *suretyship* is *sure*. Prov. xi. 15.

By *suretyship* and borrowing they will willingly undo
all their associates and allies.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

surf (sɛrf), n. [An altered form (scarcely found
before the 18th century, and prob. simulating
surge) of *surf* (early mod. E. *suffe*, Sc. *souf*),
a phonetic spelling of *sough*, orig. a rushing
sound: see *sough*.] The proposed derivation
from OF. *surf*, the rising of billow upon bil-
low, is untenable. Cf. *surf* for *sough*.] The
swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore,
or upon shoals: breakers. The breaking of *surf*
is popularly but wrongly ascribed to friction with the
bottom, whereby the upper part of the advancing wave is
caused to fall forward: it is properly explained as the
result of the increasing height of the advancing wave
(this being due to the transmission of the wave energy
through a shallowing body of water) and of the decreasing
volume of water toward the shore with which the grow-
ing wave is to be built up: when the supply is insuffi-
cient, the wave-form cannot be propagated forward, and
then the wave crest falls over.

= Syn. See *wave*.

surf (sɛrf), n. [An altered form of *suff* for
sough; see *sough*. Cf. *surf* for *sough*.] The
bottom or conduit of a drain. *Imp. Dict.*

surface (sɛr'fās), n. and a. [*< OF. (and F.)*
surface, *< sur* + *face*, face; taking the place of
**surfice*, *< L. superficies*, the upper side, the
top, surface: see *superficies*.] 1. n. 1. The
bounding or limiting parts of a body; the parts
of a body which are immediately adjacent to
another body or to empty space (or the air);
superficies; outside: distinguished as a *physi-
cal surface*.

The whole architecture of the house [in Pompeii] was
coloured, but even this was not considered so important
as the paintings which covered the flat *surfaces* of the
walls. *J. Ferguson*, Hist. Arch., i. 370.

2. The boundary between two solid spaces not
adjacent to a third: distinguished as a *mathe-
matical surface*. A surface is a geometrical locus de-
fined by a single general and continuous condition. This
condition reduces the points of the surface to a two-
dimensional continuum, its enveloping planes to a two-
dimensional continuum, and its enveloping straight lines
to a three-dimensional continuum. A ruled surface ap-
pears to be enveloped by a one-dimensional series of
lines; but when imaginary points are considered, this is
seen not to be so. A true one-dimensional continuum of
lines requires for its determination a threefold condition,
and can contain but a finite number (or discrete infinity)
of points and of planes. The number of points or planes
of a surface which satisfy a twofold additional condition,
as that the points shall lie upon a given line, or that the
planes shall contain a given line, and the number of lines
of the surface which satisfy a threefold additional con-
dition, as that they shall belong to a given plane pencil,
are either finite or only discrete infinity. In the former
case the surface is said to be *algebraical*, in the latter
transcendental. If the imaginary elements are taken into
account, the numbers are constant whatever the special
lines or pencils to which they refer may be. The number
of points of an algebraical surface which lie upon a given
straight line is called the *order* of the surface; the num-
ber of tangent planes which contain a given line is called
the *class* of the surface; and the number of tangent lines
which belong to a given plane pencil is called the *rank* of
the surface.

3. Outward or external appearance; what ap-
pears on a slight view or without examination.

If we look below the *surface* of controversy, we shall
commonly find more agreement and less disagreement
than we had expected. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 4.

4. In *fort.*, that part of the side which is ter-
minated by the flank prolonged and the an-
gle of the nearest bastion.—*Adjunct surface*, a
surface applicable to another with corresponding ele-
ments orthogonal. The two surfaces are associated min-
imal surfaces.—*Algebraic surface*, a surface which is
represented in analytical geometry by an algebraic equa-
tion. If imaginary parts of the locus are included, it is
characterized by having a finite order, class, and rank.—
Alyseid surface, a surface generated by the rotation of
the catenary about its base. It is the only surface of
revolution for which the principal radii of curvature are
everywhere equal and opposite.—*Anallagmatic*, anti-

clastic, apical surface. See the adjective. — **Apolar surface,** a surface whose polar relative to another surface (whose class is at least as high as the order of the former) is indeterminate. — **Applicable surface,** a surface related to another surface in such a way that if they are brought in contact at any one point, and one is then rolled over the other so that a certain point P of the latter comes in contact with the other, then a variation of the path of the rolling will not in general cause a different point of the former surface to come into contact with the point P. — **Associated surface,** a surface so applicable to another that corresponding elements make a constant angle with one another. The two surfaces are minimal surfaces having their tangent planes at corresponding points parallel. — **Augmented surface.** See *augment.* — **Bonnet's surface,** a minimal surface spherically represented by two families of circles, its equations being

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \lambda \cos \alpha + \sin \lambda \cosh \mu; \\y &= -\mu + \cos \alpha \cosh \lambda \sinh \mu; \\z &= \sin \alpha \cosh \lambda \cosh \mu;\end{aligned}$$

where λ and μ are the parameters of the lines of curvature, and α is constant. Its section by the planes of XY shows an infinite series of equal catenaries having their bases parallel to Y. These are lines of curvature, and their planes cut the surface under the constant angle α . — **Canal surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a developable without slipping. — **Central surface.** (a) A surface having a center. (b) A centrosurface. — **Class of a surface.** See def. 2. — **Closed surface.** See *closed*. — **Complex surface,** a quartic surface having a nodal line and eight nodes. These lie on four planes through the nodal line, the section of the surface by each of these planes being a twofold line. The surface derives its name from the fact that all tangents to it through the nodal line belong to a complex of the second order. — **Conical surface.** See *conical*. — **Contact of surfaces.** See *contact*. — **Counterpedal, cubic, cycloidal, cylindrical surface.** See the adjective. — **Cyclid surface,** a surface generated by a circle varying in position and radius. — **Cyclid surface.** (a) A surface of the fourth order having the absolute circle as a nodal line. Sometimes distinguished as *Darboux's cyclid*. (b) A special case of the above, with four conical points. Generally distinguished as *Dupin's cyclid*. — **Cyclotomic surface,** a surface generated by a variable circle whose center is fixed, and which rotated round a fixed axis while constantly touching a fixed curve. — **Developable surface,** a surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surfaces of the cylinder and cone. See *developable*. — **Diagonal surface,** a special surface of the third order. — **Dianodal, dorsal, equal, equipotential surface.** See the adjective. — **Double surface,** a surface the locus of the middle of chords of a minimal curve or imaginary curve every tangent of which touches the absolute circle. It is a minimal surface. — **Doubly connected surface,** a ring-shaped surface, one on which it is possible to draw an oval so that a point may move from the outside to the inside without traversing the curve (more accurately speaking, the oval has no distinction of inside and outside); but after one such oval is drawn it is impossible to draw another not intersecting the first. — **Elassoidal surface,** a surface whose mean curvature is nothing: same as *minimal surface*, in the sense in which the latter is commonly used. — **Enneper's surface** [invented by A. Enneper in 1864], a surface of constant curvature, but not of revolution, of which one set of lines of curvature are plane or spherical. — **Equatorial surface,** a complex surface having its nodal line at infinity. — **Eroded surface.** See *erode*. — **Family of surfaces,** in math., all the surfaces which are generated by a curve of a general kind moving in a general way. — **Flattened surface,** a surface consisting of a multiple plane with nodal curves and points. — **Focal surface,** a surface having the lines of a primitive congruence as bitangents. See *Mahus's theorem*, under *theorem*. — **Fresnel's surface of elasticity.** See *elasticity*. — **Gauche surface.** See *gauche*. — **Generating surface.** See *generate*. — **Helicoidal surface,** a surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a curve. All cylindrical surfaces and surfaces of revolution are *helicoidal surfaces*. — **Henneberg's surface** [invented by L. Henneberg in 1875], a double elassoidal surface of the fifth class. — **Hessian surface** [named after Dr. Otto Hesse: see *Hessian*], the locus of points whose polar quadrics relatively to a primitive surface are cones. It cuts the primitive surface in the parabolic curve of the latter. — **Hypercyclic surface,** a surface belonging to one of two systems which form a Weingartenian triplet of constant flexure with a system of pseudospherical surfaces. — **Hyperjacobian surface,** a surface whose equation is formed by equating to zero a functional determinant formed of three columns of the Jacobian matrix of three surfaces. See *hyperjacobian*. — **Inclined polar surface** of a given pole in reference to a given primitive surface and for a given angle, the locus of a point whose polar plane in reference to the given primitive circle is inclined by the given angle to the line from the variable point to the pole. — **Indicatrix surface,** a quadric surface whose equation is

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) \phi =$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\begin{vmatrix} d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi \\ (dx)^2 & dy \cdot dx & dz \cdot dx & dz \cdot dy \\ d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi \\ dx \cdot dy & (dy)^2 & dz \cdot dy & dz \cdot dz \\ d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi \\ dx \cdot dz & dy \cdot dz & (dz)^2 & dz \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi \\ (dx)^2 & dy \cdot dx & dz \cdot dx \\ d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi \\ dx \cdot dy & (dy)^2 & dz \cdot dy \\ d^2\phi & d^2\phi & d^2\phi \\ dx \cdot dz & dy \cdot dz & (dz)^2 \end{vmatrix} \\&\begin{vmatrix} d\phi & d\phi & d\phi \\ dx & dy & dz \end{vmatrix} = 0\end{aligned}$$

where $\phi = 0$ is a primitive surface. — **Jacobian surface,** the locus of points whose polar planes with regard to four surfaces meet in a point. See *Jacobian*. — **Kummer's surface** [invented by E. F. Kummer in 1864], a quartic surface having sixteen nodes. Its equation is $\phi^2 = Kxyz$, where $K = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2abc - 1$, a , b , and c being con-

stant, where a , p , q , r are independent linear functions of the coordinates, and where $\phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x(p + q + r) + 2y(p + q + r) + 2z(p + q + r)$. — **Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*). — **Mean surface,** the locus of the point midway between the points of tangency of lines of an isotropic congruence which are simultaneously tangent to two mutually applicable surfaces. — **Minimal surface.** (a) A surface within which lies an area the least possible under given conditions. (b) An elassoidal surface (which see, above); an ordinary use, but not quite accurate. — **Molding surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a cylindrical surface. It is a species of canal surface. — **Monoidal surface,** a surface with a point having a degree of manifoldness one less than the order of the surface. — **Neutral surface,** a developable whose generators are the neutral axes of a beam. — **Normopolar surface,** the locus of the poles of a plane with reference to a given quadric surface—that plane containing three feet of normals from a variable point to that quadric. — **Octadric surface.** See *octadric*. — **Orange-skin surface.** See *orange*. — **Order of an algebraic surface.** See def. 2. — **Parallel surfaces.** See *parallel curves*, under *parallel*. — **Pencil of surfaces.** See *pencil*. — **Plane surface,** a surface in which if any two points are taken the straight line connecting them lies wholly in that surface. — **Polar, popliteal, prone, pseudospherical, quadric surface.** See the adjective. — **Rank of a ruled surface,** the number of generators which cut any given line in the surface. — **Rank of a surface.** See *rank*. — **Ray surface,** a ruled surface generated by rays reflected or refracted at a skew curve. — **Reciprocal surface,** a surface every tangent plane of which is the polar of a point of a primitive surface relatively to an assumed quadric surface. Every point of the former surface is also the pole of a tangent plane of the latter. — **Rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve.** See *rectify*. — **Refracting surface.** See *refracting*. — **Respiratory surface.** See *respiratory*. — **Riemann's surface** [named from its inventor, the German mathematician G. F. B. Riemann (1826-66)], a complex surface to represent an n -valued function by n infinite planes crossing into one another along certain lines, each of these planes representing the whole spread of complex quantity, and one value of the function belonging to each point of each plane. — **Roman surface.** Same as *Steiner's surface* (b). — **Ruled surface.** See *rule*. — **Screw surface.** (a) A helicoidal surface. (b) A surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a right line. — **Self-reciprocal or sibi-reciprocal surface,** a surface whose reciprocal has the same order and singularities as itself. — **Singly connected surface,** a surface on which it is impossible to pass from the inside to the outside of an oval or closed curve drawn on the surface without crossing the curve. — **Skew surface.** See *skew*. — **Spiral surface,** a surface generated by a curve the plane of which rotates uniformly about an axis in that plane, while the plane, and the curve with it, undergo expansion in a constant ratio per unit of time away from a center in the axis of rotation. — **Steinerian surface,** the locus of the vertices of cones which are polars of quadrics of points with reference to a given primitive surface. — **Steiner's surface.** (a) A Steinerian surface. (b) The surface often originally, and better, called the *Roman surface* [discovered by Jacob Steiner (1798-1863)], one of the greatest of geometricians, being a quartic surface of the third class, having three double lines. In its symmetrical form its appearance is thus described: Take a [regular] tetrahedron, and inscribe in each face a circle. There will be, of course, two circles touching at the mid-point of each edge of the tetrahedron; each circle will contain, on its circumference, at angular distances of 120°, three mid-points; and the lines joining these with the center of the tetrahedron, produced beyond the center, meet the opposite edges. . . . Joining the mid-points. . . . Now truncate the tetrahedron by planes parallel to the faces, so as to reduce the altitudes, each to three-fourths of the original value; and from the center of each new face round off symmetrically up to the adjacent three circles; and within each circle scoop down to the center of the tetrahedron, the bounding surface of the excavation passing through [that is, containing] the three right lines, and the sections by planes parallel to the face being in the neighborhood of the face nearly circular, but, as they approach the center, assuming a trigonal form, and being close to the center an indefinitely small equilateral triangle. We have thus the surface, consisting of four lobes united only by the lines through the mid-points of opposite edges—these lines being consequently nodal lines, the mid-points being pinch-points of the surface, and the faces parallel planes, each touching the surface along the inscribed circle. (Cayley, *Proceedings London Math. Soc.*, V. 14.) — **Surface of aberration,** the ruled surface described in a year by the line of apparent direction of a star as affected by aberration. — **Surface of centers.** See *center*. — **Surface of discontinuity,** a vortex sheet within a fluid over which slipping takes place. — **Surface of equal head.** See *head*. — **Surface of revolution,** a surface which is generated by the revolution of a curve round an axis. — **Surface of translation.** (a) A cylindrical surface. (b) More generally, a surface generated by a curve the plane of which moves in any way so that every line in it remains parallel to itself. — **Synclastic surface,** a surface which at each point has both its principal centers of curvature on the same side. — **System of surfaces,** a continuum of surfaces of a given order between the coordinates of whose point-equations a number of homogeneous equations subsist. — **Tabular surface,** a surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its center on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve. — **Tasimetric surface,** a quadric surface such that when it is represented by the equation

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fyz = 1,$$

the coefficients are proportional to the components of a stress. — **Thilpimetric surface,** the same as a tasimetric surface, except that it represents a strain instead of a stress. — **Transcendental surface,** a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by a transcendental equation. — **Tabular surface,** the envelop of spheres of constant radius having their centers on a primitive curve.

— **Undevelopable surface,** a surface that cannot be developed in the plane: opposed to *developable surface*. — **Visual surface,** a surface every point of which is infinitely near, but not equally near, another surface. — **Syn.** 1. *Superficial, Exterior*, etc. See *outside*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the surface; external; hence, superficial; specious; insincere: as, mere *surface* politeness or loyalty.

We were friends in that smooth *surface* way
We Russians have imported out of France.
T. B. Aldrich, *Pauline Pavlovna*.

Surface condensation, paper, etc. See the noun. — **Surface right.** See *mineral right*, under *right*. — **Surface** (sér'fäs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surfaced*. ppr. *surfacing*. [*< surface, n.*] To put a surface (of a particular kind) on, or give a (certain) surface to; specifically, to give a fine or even surface to; make plain or smooth.

From Great Falls to Helena, . . . [the track] had not been *surfaced* all the way.
C. D. Warner, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 566.

Surfaced paper. See *paper*. — **Surface-car** (sér'fäs-kär), *n.* A car moving on rails laid on the surface of the ground, as distinguished from one moving on an elevated or an underground railway. [U. S.]

"Come, now!" or "Now we're off!" are good starting commands, and the Americans one hears upon the front platforms of New-York *surface cars* should be carefully avoided.
New York Tribune, May 11, 1890.

Surface-chuck (sér'fäs-chuk), *n.* A face-plate chuck in a lathe, to which an object is fixed for turning.

Surface-color (sér'fäs-kul'qr), *n.* A color or pigment used in surface-printing.

Surface-condenser (sér'fäs-kon-den'sér), *n.* 1. In *steam-engin.*, a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with surfaces of metal cooled by a flow of cold water on their sides opposite the condensing surfaces. Such condensers are of various forms, those principally used for marine service consisting of a large number of small brass tubes inserted at their opposite ends in the sides of steam-tight chambers, and inclosed in a compartment through which cold sea-water is constantly forced by the circulating pump. The exhaust-steam enters one of the chambers, and on its passage through the tubes to the other chamber is condensed. The condensed water is continuously pumped back into the boilers.

2. A metallic cone, or a series of pipes, heated by steam, over which a liquid is made to flow in a thin film to cause it to part with its water by evaporation. See *evaporating-cone*.

surfaced (sér'fäst), *a.* [*< surface + -ed*.] 1. Having a surface of a specified kind, especially a fine surface; made smooth.

A profound delight in the beauty of the universe and in that delicately *surfaced* nature of his (Spenser's) which was its mirror and counterpart.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 187.

2. Specifically, noting paper or cardboard that has received an additional thin coating or surface of filling to prepare it for a fine, sharp impression.

surface-enamel (sér'fäs-e-nam'el), *n.* See *enamel*, 3.

surface-fish (sér'fäs-fish), *n.* See *fish*, 1.

surface-gage (sér'fäs-gä), *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

surface-geology (sér'fäs-jé-ol'ô-jî), *n.* That branch of geological science which has to do with the distribution of the superficial or detrital formations, including also glacial geology, and the study of those erosive agencies which have given the earth's surface its present form. [Little used.]

surface-glaze (sér'fäs-gläz), *n.* In *ceram.*, glaze which is wholly transparent, and covers the body and the decoration thinly.

surface-grub (sér'fäs-grub), *n.* The larva of any one of many different noctuid moths; a cutworm. Also *surface-worm*.

surface-integral (sér'fäs-in'tē-gräl), *n.* See *integral*.

surface-joint (sér'fäs-joint), *n.* A joint which unites the margins of metallic sheets or plates. Such joints are generally formed by means of laps or flanges, soldered or riveted. E. H. Knight.

surfacement (sér'fäs-man), *n.*; pl. *surfacements* (-men). In *rail.*, a person engaged in keeping the permanent way in order. [Eng.]

surface-mining (sér'fäs-mī'ning), *n.* Shallow mining, or that carried on at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface; placer-mining, as generally denominated in California. Under this head A. J. Bowie ("Hydraulic Mining in California," p. 79) includes the methods of dry-washing, beach-mining, river- or bar-mining, ground-slucing, and booming.

surface-motion (sér'fäs-mō'shon), *n.* Motion at the surface.

surface-plane (sér'fās-plān), *n.* A power-machine for dressing lumber, finished stuff, etc. It consists of a traveling table in a frame to receive the material and feed it under a rotary cylindrical cutter. A form of the machine employing two or more revolving cutters is called a *surfacing-machine*. Also called *surface-planer*.

surface-printing (sér'fās-prin'ting), *n.* 1. Printing from a raised surface, as from ordinary types and woodcuts: so called to distinguish it from copper- or steel-plate printing, in which the impression is made from lines incised or sunk below the surface.—2. In *calico-printing*, the process of printing from wooden rollers on which the design is cut in relief, or formed by inserting pieces of copperplate edge-wise. The color is used thick, and is laid on a tightly drawn surface of woolen cloth, from which the cylinder takes it up as it revolves against the cloth surface.

surfacers (sér'fā-sēr), *n.* [*surface* + *-er*]. A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

surface-rib (sér'fās-rib), *n.* See *rib* 1.

surface-road (sér'fās-rōd), *n.* A railroad upon the surface of the ground, as distinguished from an elevated or an underground railroad.

surface-roller (sér'fās-rō'ler), *n.* The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight*.

surface-tension (sér'fās-ten'shon), *n.* The tension of the surface-film of a liquid due to cohesion. This serves to explain many of the phenomena of capillarity.

surface-towing (sér'fās-tō'ing), *n.* The collecting of objects of natural history from the surface of the sea: distinguished from *dredging*. *Science*, V. 213. [Rare.]

surface-velocity (sér'fās-vē-lo's'i-ti), *n.* Velocity at the surface.

surface-water (sér'fās-wā'tēr), *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains and sewers.

surface-working (sér'fās-wēr'king), *n.* Same as *surface-mining*.

surface-worm (sér'fās-wēr'm), *n.* Same as *surface-grub*.

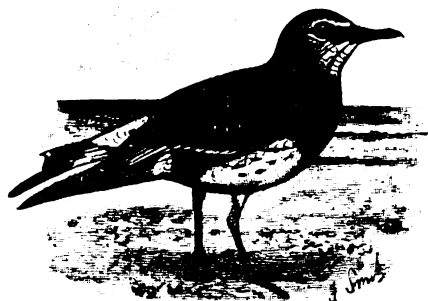
surfacing-machine (sér'fā-sing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A power-machine for finishing metal surfaces by grinding with emery-wheels. One form consists of a large emery-wheel mounted on a stand that supports a table above the wheel. The periphery of the wheel projects slightly through an opening in the table. The work is laid on the table and fed to the wheel over the opening. Another form of machine has an emery-wheel supported between vertical guides, the work being placed upon a table beneath it. The term is seldom used, such machines being properly called *grinding-machines*.

2. See *surface-plane*.

surfacing-plane (sér'fā-sing-plān), *n.* A plane for working flat surfaces; a bench-plane.

surfaitt, *n.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-bird (sér'fērd), *n.* A plover-like bird of the family *Aphriza* (*Aphriza virgata*), related to the sandpipers and turnstones. It is about 9½ inches long, dark-brown above, white below, nearly every-



Surf-bird (*Aphriza virgata*).

where streaked or spotted in full plumage; the tail is black with white base and tip. This bird inhabits the whole Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chili. It was originally called *boreat* and *streaked sandpiper* (which see, under *sandpiper*), and lately named *plow-billed turnstone*.

surf-boat (sér'fōt), *n.* A boat of a peculiarly strong and buoyant type, capable of passing safely through surf.

surf-boatman (sér'fōt'mān), *n.* One who manages a surf-boat. *Scribner's Mag.*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

surf-clam (sér'fklam), *n.* The sea-clam, *Mac-tra* (or *Spisula solidissima*). [Local, U. S.]

surf-duck (sér'fduk), *n.* See *duck* 2, *surf-scooter*, and cuts under *Edemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *scooter*.

surfeit (sér'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surfait*, *surfet*; < ME. *surfait*, *surfet*, *surfeit*, < OF. *surfait*, *surfet*, *sorfet*, *sorfait* (= Pr. *sobrefait*), excess, *surfeit*, < *surfait*, *sorfait*, pp. of *surfaire*, *sorfaire*, F. *surfaire*, augment, exaggerate, exceed, < L. *super*, above, + *facere*, make: see *fact*, *feat*.] 1. Excess; specifically (and now usually), excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded and the digestion deranged.

Mowth and tongge avoydyng alle outrage,
A-gayne the vice of fals detraction,
To do no surfeit in word ne language.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

The sickness that followeth our intemperate surfait.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1578), fol. 15.

This daughter that I tell you of is fall'n
A little crop-sick with the dangerous surfait
She took of your affection.

Pletcher, Tamer Tamed, v. 1.

Contentious suits . . . ought to be spewed out as the
surfeit of courts.

Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

Thou tak'st a surfait where thou should'st but taste.

Quarles, Emblems, l. 12.

Your Loathing is not from a want of Appetite, then, but
from a *Surfeit*.

Congreve, Way of the World, ill. 7.

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.

Too much a surfait breeds, and may our Child annoy;
These fat and luscious meats do but our stomachs cloy.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 49.

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety; nausea. Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*, on the excellency of our own government.

Burke.

=*Syn.* Repletion, plethora. See the verb.

surfeit (sér'fit), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surfet*; < *surfeit*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the digestive functions; overfeed so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; overload the stomach of.

The *surfeited* grooms

Do mock their charge with anores.

Shak., Macbeth, il. 2. 5.

He that fares well, and will not bless the founders,
Is either *surfeited* or ill taught, lady.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 4.

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; cloy; nauseate: as, to *surfeit* one with eulogies.

Nor more would watch, when sleep so *surfeited*
Their leaden eye-lids.

Chapman, Odyssey, il. 582.

=*Syn.* *Satiare*, etc. (see *satisfy*): glut, gorge.

trans. To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues. They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much as they that starve with nothing.

Shak., M. of V., l. 2. 6.

Within,
The richer sort doe stand vp to the chin
In delicacies, & even with excess
Are like to *surfeit*.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

surfeiter (sér'fit-ēr), *n.* [*surfeit* + *-er*]. One who surfeits or riots; a glutton; a reveler. *Shak.*, A. and C., il. 1. 33.

surfeiting (sér'fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *surfeit*, *v.*] Excess in eating and drinking; *surfeit*. Luke xxi. 34.

surfeit-swelled (sér'fit-sweld), *a.* Swelled with a *surfeit*, or excessive eating and drinking or other over-indulgence. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 54. [Rare.]

surf-water (sér'fit-wā'tēr), *n.* A water reputed to cure surfeits.

Flo. Did you give her aught?

Rich. An easy *surf-water*, nothing else.

You need not doubt her health.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, ill. 4.

A little cold-stilled red poppywater, which is the true
surf-water, with ease and abstinence, . . . often puts an
end to several distempers in the beginning.

Locke, Education, § 29.

surfelt, *surfelingt*. See *surphul*, *surphuling*.

surfer (sér'fēr), *n.* [*surf* + *-er*]. The *surf-scooter*, a duck. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Local, Massachusetts.]

surfett, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-fish (sér'fīsh), *n.* Any marine viviparous perch of the family *Embiotocidae* (or *Holconotidae*); an embiotocid: so called on the Pacific coast of the United States, where many species of several genera abound in the surf. The *Amphistichus argenteus*, *Teniotoca lateralis* and *Embiotoca jacksoni* are characteristic examples. See cuts under *alfonsa*, *Ditremitidae*, and *eparada*.

surflet, *v. t.* See *surphul*.

surfman (sér'fman), *n.*; pl. *surfmen* (-men). A man experienced in handling boats amid surf; especially, one employed in the life-saving service.

In addition to these men, there are crews of volunteer
surfmen.

The American, IX. 87.

surfmanship (sér'fman'ship), *n.* The art or skill of a surfman; skill in managing a surf-boat. [Rare.]

Until 1871 . . . *surfmanship* was not a standard of qualification.

The Century, XIX. 384.

surfrappé (F. pron. sür-fra-pé'), *a.* [F., < *sur-*, over, + *frappé*, pp. of *frapper*, strike: see *frappe*.] In *numis.*, restruck: noting a coin restruck, whether by the city or monarch that originally issued it, or by some other city or monarch, with new types and inscriptions, so as to obliterate wholly or partly the original designs on the coin.

surf-scooter (sér'f'skō'tēr), *n.* The surf-duck, (*Edemia* (or *Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*, a large sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligininae*, common in North America, chiefly coastwise, and casual in Europe. The length is from 18 to 21 inches, the extent 31 to 36. The male is black, without white on the wings, but with a frontal and a nuchal white area; the bill is variegated with whitish, pinkish, and orange, and has a large black blotch on each side at the base. The female is sooty-brown, silvery-gray below, with whitish loreal and auricular areas on the sides of the head. The young male resembles the female. It abounds in the United States in winter, and breeds in high latitudes. The flesh is fishy, and scarcely eatable. See *scooter*, and cut under *Pelionetta*.

surf-smelt (sér'f'smelt), *n.* An argentinoid fish, *Mesopus pretiosus*, about 12 inches long, of a light olivaceous color with silvery lateral line, abundant on the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, spawning in the surf. See *Argentinidae* and *smelt*.

surful, *surfuling*. See *surphul*, etc.

surfusion (sér'fū'zhon), *n.* A state of liquefaction when existing at a temperature below that of the normal melting-point (that is, freezing-point) for the given substance. Thus, under certain conditions, water may be cooled a number of degrees below the usual freezing-point, and still remain liquid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 230.

surf-whiting (sér'f'hwī'ting), *n.* A sciaenoid fish, *Menticirrhus littoralis*, of the coast of South Carolina, resembling the whiting (*M. americanus*), but of a plain silvery color. See *whiting*.

surf-worn (sér'f'worn), *a.* Worn by the action of the surf.

Surf-worn sheets of rock. *A. Gaikie*, Geol. Sketches, II.

surfy (sér'fī), *a.* [*surf* + *-y*]. Consisting of or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming; marked by much surf.

Scarce had they clear'd the *surfy* waves

That foam around those frightful caves.

Moore, Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers.

You shall be able to mark, on a clear, *surfy* day, the
breakers running white on many sunken rocks.

R. L. Stevenson, Memoirs of an Inlet.

surge (sérj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surged*, ppr. *surging*. [Early mod. E. also *sourge*; < late ME. *surgen*, < OF. *surgir*, rise, ride (as a ship) near the shore, draw near the shore, arrive, land, F. *surgir*, rise, spring up, arrive, land, earlier in more vernacular form, OF. *sordre*, *sourdre* (> E. obs. *sourd*), F. *sourdre*, = Pr. *sorger*, *soriz* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdur* = It. *sorgere*, rise, < L. *surgere*, contr. of *surrigere*, *subrigere* (pp. *surrectus*, *subrectus*), tr. lift up, raise, erect, intr. rise, arise, get up, spring up, grow, etc., < *sub*, under, from under, + *regere*, stretch: see *regent*. Hence *surge*, *n.*, and (from the L. verb) *surgent*, ult. *source*, *sourd*, *souse* 2, and in comp. *insurge*, *insurgent*, *insurrection*, etc., *resurge*, *resurgent*, *resurrection*, etc. In def. 2 the verb depends partly on the noun.] 1. To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves; especially, to ride near the shore; ride at anchor.

The same Tewadaye at nyghte late we *surged* in ye Rode,
not fer from Curfloe, for ye calme wolde not suffice vs to
come into the haunyn that nyghte.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 71.

Since thou must goe to *surge* in the gastfull Seas, with
a sorrowfull kisse I bid thee farewell. *Greene*, Pandosto.

2. To rise high and roll, as waves: literally or figuratively.

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser*.

As it drew to eventide,

The foe still *surged* on every side.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 370.

What *surging* vigor! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 380.

3. *Naut.*: (a) To slip back: as, the cable *surges*. (b) To let go a piece of rope suddenly; slack a rope up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer [by the hawser]; it's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to
surge.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp. I. 70.

surge (sérj), *n.* [*surge*, *v.* The word has nothing to do, except that it comes from the same ult. source, with F. *surgeon*, OF. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, *sorjeon*, a spring.] 1. A spring; a fountain; a source of water.

All great ryuers are gurged and assemblode of diuers surges and springes of water.

Barnes, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 1.

2. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; also, such waves or swells collectively: literally or figuratively.

All the sea, disturbed with their train,
Doth rise with some above the surges' horns.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 15.

Caverns and tunnels into which the surge is for ever booming.

A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II.

Surge leaping after surge, the fire roared onward red as blood.

Lovell, Incident of Fire at Hamburg.

3. The act of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.—4. In ship-building, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which a rope may surge.—5. A progressive motion of the air into and filling up a barometric depression as distinguished from a simple temporary barometric rise due to the passage of a wave of pressure in some upper stratum.

surgeful (sér'j'fúl), a. Full of surges.

surgeless (sér'j'les), a. [*< surge + -less.*] Free from surges; smooth; calm. *Mir. for Mags.*

surgent (sér'j'ent), a. and n. [*< L. surgen(t)-s*, ppr. of *surgere*, *surrigere*, rise: see *surge*, v.] I. a. Rising; swelling; surging.

When the surgent seas
Have ebb'd their fill, their waves do rise again.

Greene, Alphonsus, I.

II. n. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Paleozoic system, according to the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers, but not generally adopted. It is the equivalent of the Clinton group of the New York Survey, a formation of great economical importance on account of the iron ores associated with it. *surgeon* (sér'j'on), n. [Early mod. E. also *surgian*, *< ME. surgeon*, *surgien*, *surgeyn*, *surgen* (= MD. *surgin*), a contraction of *chirurgian*, *chirurgien*, *< OF. chirurgien*, *serurgien*, F. *chirurgien*, a *chirurgien*: see *chirurgien*.] 1. One who practises surgery; one who performs manual operations on a patient; a *chirurgien*.

A *surgyne* of Salerne enserches his woundes.

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I. 4312.

Some liked not this leche, and lettres that sent,
gif any *surgien* were in the sege that softer couth plaistre.

Piers Plowman (B), ix. 308.

2. In Great Britain, one who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, but has not the degree of M. D.; a general practitioner. Formerly a surgeon dispensed drugs and attended out-patients, in distinction from a physician, who was restricted to consulting practice. See *physician*.

Tell me about this new young *surgeon*. . . Mr. Brooke says he is . . . really well connected. One does not expect it in a practitioner of that kind.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

3. A medical officer in the army, or in a military hospital.—4. A *surgeon-fish*.—*Acting assistant surgeon*, a civilian physician employed at a fixed compensation at a military post where there is no medical officer.—*Assistant surgeon*, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the United States army or navy.—*Fleet surgeon*. See *fleet*.—*Passed assistant surgeon*, a medical officer who has passed the grade of assistant surgeon, and is waiting for a vacancy in the corps of surgeons before being promoted to that grade.—*Post surgeon*, a medical officer of the army of any grade, or an acting assistant surgeon, who has charge of the medical department of any post, garrison, or camp. The post surgeon is generally, but not always, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the army.—*Royal College of Surgeons of England*, an institution for the training, examination, and licensing of practitioners of medicine, dating its origin from the year 1460. The buildings of the college, which include a museum, library, and lecture-theater, are situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

surgeon-apothecary (sér'j'on-a-poth'ē-kā-ri), n. In Great Britain, a medical practitioner who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Society of London. See also *general practitioner*, under *practitioner*.

One of the facts quickly rumored was that Lydgate did not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the *surgeon-apothecaries* with whom he ranged himself; and only a little while before [before 1829] they might have counted on having the law on their side against a man who, without calling himself a London-made M. D., dared to ask for pay except as a charge on drugs.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xiv.

surgeon-aurist (sér'j'on-ā-ris't), n. An otologist.

surgeoncy (sér'j'on-si), n. [*< surgeon + -cy.*] The office of surgeon, as in the army or navy.

surgeon-dentist (sér'j'on-den'tis't), n. A dental surgeon; a qualified dentist.

surgeon-fish (sér'j'on-fish), n. An acanthopterygian fish belonging to the family *Acanthuridae* (or *Teuthididae*), as *Teuthis hepatus*: so called from the lancet-shaped spine on each

side of the base of the tail, and also named *sea-surgeon*, *doctor-fish*, *lancet-fish*, and *barber*. These fishes are found in most tropical waters, sometimes attaining a length of 18 inches. Many are adorned with bright and varied colors, and some of the larger ones are esteemed for food.

surgeon-general (sér'j'on-jen'e-ral), n. An officer of high rank in the army or navy service of a country. In the British army surgeon-generals rank with major-generals, and their grade is next to that of the director-general. In the United States army the grade corresponds to that of brigadier-general, and in the navy to that of commodore. In the United States Treasury Department the *surgeon-general* is charged with the marine hospital service and the care of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.—*Surgeon-general of the Army*, a principal officer of the United States War Department, head of a bureau, who has charge of medical and surgical supplies and records, the supervision of army-surgeons, of military hospitals, and of the army medical museum and library.—*Surgeon-general of the Navy*, an officer of the United States Navy Department, head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

surgeon-generalship (sér'j'on-jen'e-ral-ship), n. [*< surgeon-general + -ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon-general. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 10, 1886.

surgeonry (sér'j'on-ri), n. [*< ME. surgenrie*; as *surgeon + -ry*. Cf. *surgery*, *chirurgery*.] The practice of a surgeon; surgery; also, a surgery. *Imp. Dict.*

surgeonship (sér'j'on-ship), n. [*< surgeon + -ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon. *Med. News*, LII. 704.

surgery (sér'j'ér-i), n. [*< ME. surgerie*, contr. of *chirurgie*, *< OF. chirurgie*, a rare form of *chirurgie*, *sururgie*, F. *chirurgie*, surgery, *chirurgie*: see *chirurgie*, and cf. *surgeon*, *chirurgien*.] 1. The work of a surgeon; surgical care; therapy of a distinctly operative kind, such as cutting-operations, the reduction and putting up of fractures and dislocations, and similar manual forms of treatment. It is not, however, ordinarily used to denote the administration of baths, electricity, enemata, or massage.

Esculapian surgery. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

2. Pl. *surgeries* (-iz). A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared; in Great Britain, the consulting-office and dispensary of a general practitioner.—*Antiseptic surgery*, surgery with antiseptic precautions.—*Clinical plastic, etc., surgery*. See the adjectives.—*Conservative surgery*, the employment of surgical treatment with the aim of preserving and rendering serviceable a part, rather than removing it.—*Veterinary surgery*. See *farriery*, 1.

surgiant, n. An obsolete form of *surgeon*.

surgiant (sér'ji-ant), a. [*< OF. *surgiant*, **surgeant*, *< L. surgen(t)-s*, rising: see *surgent*.] In *her.*, same as *rousant*: especially noting birds.

surgical (sér'ji-kal), a. [For *chirurgical*, as *surgery* for *chirurgery*.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery: as, *surgical instruments*; a *surgical operation*.—*Surgical anatomy*. See *anatomy*.—*Surgical drainage*, the use of some form of drainage-tube or tent to remove fluids, as pus, from a wound or an abscess.—*Surgical kidney*. See *kidney*.—*Surgical pathology*, the pathology of conditions demanding surgical treatment.—*Surgical triangle*. See *triangle*.—*Surgical typhus fever*, pyemia.

surgically (sér'ji-kal-i), adv. In a surgical manner; by means of surgery.

surgient, n. An old spelling of *surgeon*.

surging (sér'jing), n. [Verbal n. of *surge*, v.]

1. A rising of waves, or as if of waves.

Surgings of paler peaks and cusps and jagged ridges.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 222.

2. In *elect.*, the undulatory movement of an electric charge, the motion being wave-like in character.

surgiont, n. An old spelling of *surgeon*.

surgy (sér'ji), a. [*< surge + -y.*] Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges.

Do public or domestic cares constrain
This tollsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main?

Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 424.

The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea.

Keats, Endymion, I.

Suricata (sū-ri-kā'tā), n. [NL. (Desmarest, before 1811): see *suricate*.] A genus of African *Viverridae*, of the subfamily *Crossarchinae*; the suricates or zenicks. They have thirty-six teeth, with three premolars above and below on each side, and four-toed hind feet. Also called *Rhizena* (Illiger, 1811).

suricat (sū-ri-kat), n. [Also *suricate*, *surikate*; F. *surikate*, *< Javanese D. suracatje*, *< Jav. (Kawi) sura*, a chief, + D. *cafe*, dim. of *kat* = E. *cat*.] An animal of the genus *Suricata*, S. *zenik* or *S. tetradactyla*, inhabiting South Africa, where it is known to the Dutch colonists as the *meerkat*; a zenick. It is yellow-



Suricat (*Suricata tetradactyla*).

ish-brown with dark bands across the back, the head whitish with black orbits and ears, the tail tipped with black. The fore claws are strong, enabling the animal to burrow well, and its habits are somewhat nocturnal.

suriga (sū-ri-gā), n. [E. Ind.] An Indian tree, *Ochrocarpos longifolius*. See *nagkassar*.

Surinam bark. [So called from *Surinam* in South America.] The bark of a cabbage-tree, *Vouacappoua Surinamensis*. See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

Surinam cherry. A South American tree, *Malpighia glabra*, or its drupeous fruit, which is aromatic and not generally liked.

Surinam poison. See *Tephrosia*.

Surinam quassia. See *quassia*, 2.

Surinam tea. See *tea*.

Surinam tern. See *tern*.

Surinam toad. See *toad*, and cut under *Pipa*.

surintendant (sér-in'ten'dant), n. [*< F. surintendant*, superintendent: see *superintendent*.] A superintendent. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

surly (sér'li-li), adv. In a surly manner; crabbedly; morosely. *Bailey*, 1731.

surliness (sér'li-nes), n. The state or character of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature.

To prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes. *Milton*.

surly (sér'ling), n. [*< sur*, as in *surly*, + *-ling*.] A sour or morose fellow.

And as for these sower *surly*s, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard. *Camden*, Remains, p. 176.

surloint, n. See *sirloin*.

surly (sér'li), a. [Early mod. E. also *serly*, *syrlly*, for **sirlly*, lit. 'like a sir or lord,' 'lordly,' 'domineering,' and in these forms appar. *< sirl*, n., + *-ly*]; but this appears to be a popular etymology, the more orig. form being prob. *surly*, *< ME. *surly*, *< AS. *sūrlīc* (= G. *sauerlich*), sourish, sour (adv. **sūrlīc*, *sūrlīc* = MD. *suwlick* = G. *sauerlich*, sourly), *< sūr*, sour, + *-lic*. E. *-ly*: see *sour* and *-ly*.] 1. Sour in nature or disposition; morose; crabbed; churlish; ill-natured; cross and rude: as, a *surly* fellow; a *surly* dog.

It would have gall'd his *surly* nature.

Shak., Cor., II. 3. 203.

He turn'd about wth *surly* look.

And said, 'What's that to thee?'

The Faunt Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

Some *surly* fellows followed us, and seemed by their countenance and gestures to threaten me.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

It [Judea] would have lain in exile from the great human community, had not the circulation of commerce embraced it, and self-interest secured it a *surly* and contemptuous regard.

J. Martineau.

2. Arrogant; haughty.

Faire du *grodis*, to be proud or *surly*; to take much state upon him.

Colgrave.

I will look gravely, Doll (do you see, boys?), like the foreman of a jury, and speak wisely, like a Latin school-master, and be *surly* and dogged and proud, like the keeper of a prison.

Deiker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

3. Rough; dark; tempestuous; gloomy; dismal.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled.

Shak., Sonnets, lxxi.

And softened into joy the *surly* storms.

Thomson, Summer, I. 126.

These [Pilgrim Fathers] found no lotus growing upon the *surly* shore, the taste of which could make them forget their little native Ithaca.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

=Syn. 1. Cross, crusty, snappish, uncivil.

surly-boots (sér'li-bōts), n. A *surly* fellow. [Colloq.]

When *surly-boots* yawn'd wide and spoke.

Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tour, I. 22. (Davies.)

surma (sūr'mā), n. [Also *soorma*; *< Hind. Pers. surma*.] Black sulphuret of antimony, used by Moslem and Hindu women for darkening the eyes. See *kohl*.

surmark (sér'mārk), n. [Also *sirmark*; appar. *< sur- + mark*.] In ship-building: (a) One of the stations of the rib-bands and harpings which are marked on molds for the timbers

and indicate a point at which bevelings are to be applied. (b) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib to give a hold to the rib-band.

sur-master (sér-mas'tér), *n.* [Appar. < *sur-* + *master*, and so called as being above the other masters except the head-master; but perhaps an altered form of *submaster*, *q. v.*] The vice-master, or second master, of a school. In St. Paul's School, London, the order of the staff is head-master, *sur-master*, third master, etc. [Rare.]

surmisal (sér-mi'zal), *n.* [*< surmise + -al.*] Surmise.

While green years are upon my head, from this needless surmisal I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor. *Milton*, Church-Government, II, Int.

surmisant (sér-mi'zant), *n.* [*< surmise + -ant.*] One who surmises, in any sense; a surmiser. [Rare.]

He meant no reflection upon her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them), be they who they would. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, VI. 179. (*Davies*.)

surmise (sér-miz'), *n.* [*< OF. surmise*, an accusation, fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, charge, accuse: see *surmit*.] 1. The thought that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; speculation; conjecture.

Function
Is another'd in surmise, and nothing is
But what is not. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 3. 141.

Forced, too, to turn unwilling ear
To each surmise of hope or fear. *Scott*, *Rokeby*, II. 28.

2†. Thought; reflection.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep surmise of others' detriment. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, I. 1579.

=*Syn.* 1. See *surmise*, *v.*, and *inference*.
surmise (sér-miz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surmised*, ppr. *surmising*. [*< surmise*, *n.*] 1†. To accuse; make a charge against; also, to bring forward as an accusation.

He surmised to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies beyond sea. *State Trials*, 3 Edw. III. (an. 1230).

And some gave out that Mortimer, to rise,
Had cut off Kent, that next was to succeed,
Whose treasons they avowed March to surmise,
As a mere colour to that lawless deed. *Drayton*, *Barons' Wars*, VI. 26.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, to suggest; allege.—3. To infer or guess upon slight evidence; conjecture; suspect.

It waited nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but surmis'd was true. *Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, x. 451.

In South-sea days not happier, when surmised
The lord of thousands, than if now excised. *Pope*, Imit. of *Horace*, II. II. 183.

A foot unknown
Is surmised on the garret-stairs. *Browning*, *Mesmerism*.

=*Syn.* 3. *Imagine*, *Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*); fancy, apprehend, mistrust.

surmiser (sér-mi'zér), *n.* [*< surmise + -er*.] One who surmises. *Bp. Fell*.

surmising (sér-mi'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *surmise*, *v.*] The act of suspecting; surmise: as, evil surmisings. 1 Tim. vi. 4.

surmit (sér-mit'), *v. t.* [*< ME. surmitten*, < *OF. surmettre*, charge, accuse, < *L. supermittere*, put in or upon, add, < *super*, over, + *mittere*, send, put: see *missile*.] 1. To put forward; charge.

The pretens bargain that John Paston yn hys lyffe surmytted! *Paston Letters*, II. 323. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To surmise.

That by the breeche of cloth were challenged,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantastical, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd surmit. *Thynne's Debate*, p. 67. (*Halliwel*.)

surmount (sér-mount'), *v.* [*< ME. surmounten*, < *OF. (and F.) surmonter* (= *It. sormontare*), rise above, surmount, < *sur-*, above, + *monter*, mount: see *mount*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To mount or rise above; overtop; excel; surpass. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For it (the daisy) surmounteth pleyntly alle odoures,
And eek of riche beaute alle flouris. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, L. 123.

Boothe oon that shall surmount alle the knyghtes that shall be in his tyme. *Mélin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 438.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas . . . surmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh*.

The gentles supposed those princis whiche in vertue and honour surmounted other men to be goddes.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, I. 8.
The revenues will suffice to the driving of the enemy out of these countries forever, and afterwards . . . far surmount the receipts at home. *Cassendish*, in *Motley's Hist. Netherlands*, II. 62.

2. To mount up on; pass over by mounting.

The latter, covered with blood from the plume to the spur, drove his steed furiously up the breach, which Louis surmounted with the stately pace of one who leads a procession. *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, xxxvii.

3. To place something over or upon.

The spacious fireplace opposite to me . . . was surmounted by a large old-fashioned mantelpiece. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 207.

In cold weather he was distinguished by a fur cap, surmounted with a flaunting fox's tail. *Irvine*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 431.

4. To overcome; pass over, as difficulties or obstacles; get the better of.

The English had much ado to surmount the natural difficulties of the place. *Sir J. Hayward*.

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day surmount a fear. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

II.† *intrans.* To rise up; hence, to surpass; exceed.

Ful gret loy of hert in hym gan surmount
Anon Raymounde called after Fromount. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2610.

The Richesse . . . surmounteth in Venys a bove all places that ever I sawe. *Torkington*, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 12.

surmountable (sér-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [*< surmount + -able*.] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; conquerable; superable. *Stackhouse*, *Hist. Bible*, III. iv. 4.

surmountableness (sér-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being surmountable. *Imp. Dict.*

surmounted (sér-moun'téd), *p. a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. In *her*, having another bearing of the same kind placed upon it: as, a chief surmounted by another. This and *supported* in the same sense are charges difficult rightly to explain; the representation of them can only be by narrow fillets or fimbriations which stand for the lower charge, and it would be better to blazon a chief charged with a fillet, a chief fimbriated, or the like. Also *sommé*.—*Surmounted arch*. See *arch*.

surmounter (sér-moun'tér), *n.* [*< surmount + -er*.] One who or that which surmounts, in any sense.

surmullet (sér-mul'et), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) surmulet*, "a sore mullet, or the great sea-barbel" (*Cotgrave*); cf. equiv. *OF. sors mules* (pl.), lit. red mullet (cf. *saur*, reddish, *hareno saur*, a red herring); < *sor*, *saur*, red, sorrel, + *mulet*: see *mullet*.] A fish of the family *Mullidae*; specifically, *Mullus surmuletus*, one of the choicest food-fishes of the Mediterranean (anciently the *mullus*, of gastronomic renown), red



Red Surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

in color with three yellow longitudinal stripes. The red or plain surmullet of Europe is *M. barbatus*. See *mullet*.

surm (sérn), *n.* [*< NL. Surnia*.] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a day-owl or hawk-owl. See *cut* under *hawk-owl*.

surname (sér'nām), *n.* [Formerly also *sirname*; as *sur-* + *name*, after *F. surnom*, *OF. surnom*, *surnon* (> *E. surnoun*) = *Sp. sobrenombre* = *Pg. sobrenome* = *It. soprannome*, < *ML. supernomen*, a surname, < *L. super*, over, + *nomen*, name: see *name*, *nomen*.] An additional name, frequently descriptive, as in *Harold Harefoot*; specifically, a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and becoming a family name. See *to-name*. English surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, *William Rufus*, or red; *Edmund Ironsides*; *Robert Smith*, or the smith; *William Turner*. Many surnames are formed by adding the word *son* to the name of the father; thus, from *Thomas* the son of *William* we have *Thomas Williamson*. Surnames as family names were unknown before the middle of the eleventh century, except in rare cases where a family "established a fund for the deliverance of the souls of certain ancestors (Christian names specified) from purgatory." (*Encyc. Brit.*, X. 144.) The use of surnames made slow progress, and was not entirely established till after the thirteenth century.

My surname, Coriolanus. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, IV. 5. 74.
About this time Henry Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel, died, in whom the *Sir-name* of a most Noble Family ended. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 353.

Their own Wives must master them by their *Sirnames*, because they are Ladies, and will not know them from other men. *Brome*, *Northern Lass*, I. 6.

surname (sér'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sur-named*, ppr. *surnamng*. [*< surname*, *n.*, after *F.*

surnommer, *OF. surnomer* = *Pg. sobrenomear* = *It. soprannomare*, < *LL. supernominare*, name besides, < *L. super*, over, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name or call by an additional name; give a surname to. See *name*.¹

And Simon he surnamed Peter. *Mark* III. 16.
Here was borne and lived . . . Maximilian, who surnamed himselfe Hercules. *Coryat*, *Cradities*, I. 128.
Elidure the next Brother, surnam'd the Pious, was set up in his place. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

surnamer (sér'nā-mér), *n.* [*< surname + -er*.] One who or that which surnames.

And if this manner of naming of persons or things be not by way of misnaming as before, but by a convenient difference, and such as is true or esteemed and likely to be true, it is then called not metonymia, but antonomasia, or the *Surnamer*. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 151.

surnapet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. *surnape*, < *sur-*, over, + *nape*, *nappe*, a cloth: see *nape*.².] A second table-cloth laid over the larger cloth at one end, as before the master of the feast.

When the lorde hase eten, tho sewer schalle bryng
The surnap on his schulder bryng,
A narew towelle, a brode be-syde,
And of hys hondes he lettes hit alyde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 236.

surnay (sér'nā), *n.* [*Hind. Pers. surnā, sarnā*, a pipe, hautboy.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

Surnia (sér-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Duméril, 1806)*.] A notable genus of *Strigidae*, giving name to the *Surniæ* or hawk-owls. The head is smooth, with no plumicorns and scarcely defined facial disk, in which the eyes are not centric; the wings fold far short of the end of the tail, which has twelve lanceolate graduated feathers. The feet are feathered to the claws. There is one species, *S. ulula* (*S. fuscera*), the hawk-owl or day-owl, less nocturnal than most owls, and more like a hawk in aspect and habits. It is found in the northerly and arctic regions of both hemispheres. See *cut* under *hawk-owl*.

Surniæ (sér-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Surnia + -iæ*.] A subfamily of *Strigidae*, named from the genus *Surnia*, of undefinable character.

surnominal (sér-nom'i-nāl), *a.* [*< F. surnom*, surname (see *surname*), after *nominal*.] Of or relating to surnames. *Imp. Dict.*

surmount, *n.* [*< ME. surnoon*, < *OF. surnom*, *surnon*, a surname: see *surname*, and cf. *noun*.] A surname.

Than seide Merlyn to Vter, "I will that thou have surnoon of thi brother name; and for love of the dragon that appered in the ayre, make a dragon of gooldes of the same semblance." *Mélin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 57.

surpass (sér-pās'), *v. t.* [*< F. surpasser* (= *It. sorpassare*), pass beyond, < *sur-*, beyond, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*.] 1. To exceed; excel; go beyond in any way or respect.

Hir pleasant speech surpassed mine somuch
That wayne Delight to hir adrest his sute. *Gascogne*, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 51.
She as far surpasseth Syoorax
As great'st does least. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, III. 2. 110.

His [Lincoln's] brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be surpassed by words on any recorded occasion. *Emerson*, *Lincoln*.

2. To go beyond or past; exceed; overrun.

Nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds; nor rain to drown the world. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xl. 994.

High o'er the wond'ring crowds the whirling circle flew.
Leonteus next a little space surpass;
And third, the strength of god-like Ajax cast. *Pope*, *Iliad*, xxiii. 996.

=*Syn.* To outdo, outstrip, outrun, transcend, overtop, best.

surpassable (sér-pās'a-bl), *a.* [*< surpass + -able*.] Capable of being surpassed or exceeded. *Imp. Dict.*

surpassing (sér-pās'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surpass*, *v.*] Excelling in an eminent degree; greatly exceeding others; superior; extreme.

With surpassing glory crown'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 32.
On the threshold stood a Lady of surpassing beauty. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 72.

surpassingly (sér-pās'ing-li), *adv.* In a surpassing manner; extremely.

surpassingness (sér-pās'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being surpassing.

surphul, *v. t.* [Also *surphal*, *surfel*, *surfell*, *surfe*; prob. a corruption of *sulphur*, *v.*] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic supposed to have been prepared from sulphur or mercury, called *surphuling water*.

She shall no oftener powder her hair, surfe her cheeks, . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture. *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, II. 1.

A muddy inside, though a *surphuled* face. *Marston*, *Scourge of Villanie*, I. 57.

surphulingt, *n.* [*< surphul*, *v.*] A cosmetic.

And now from thence [Venice] what hither dost thou bring,
But *surphulings*, new paints, and poisoning? *Marston*, *Satires*, II. 144.

surplice (sér'plis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surplus*; < ME. *surplice*, *surplice*, *surplis*; < OF. *surplis*, *surpeliz*, *surpells*, *surpells*, F. *surplis* = Pr. *sobrepeliz* = Sp. *sobrepelliz* = Pg. *sobrepelliz* = It. *superpelliceo*, < ML. *superpellicium*, a surplice, < L. *super*, over, + ML. **pellicium*, *pellicia*, a garment of fur, a pelisse, < L. *pellicus*, made of skins, < *pellis*, a skin: see *pelisse*, *puich*.] A loose-fitting vestment of white linen, with broad and full sleeves, worn over the cassock by clergymen and choristers in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It is worn at almost all offices except when replaced by the alb. In England it is also worn on certain days known as *surplice-days* by the fellows and students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The surplice was originally a variety of the alb, differing from it by the greater fullness of the sleeves. Early representations of the alb show, however, that it was often nearly as full in shape as the surplice. The name *surplice* (*superpellicium*) first occurs in the eleventh century, and was derived from the practice of wearing this vestment over a pelisse, or dress of fur—a circumstance which also explains its great breadth and fullness. In its more ancient form the surplice reached the feet, and it retained till recently nearly its full length. At present, in the Anglican Church, it reaches to the knee or lower, while in the Roman Catholic Church it is usually much shorter than this and is ornamented with lace or is made of lace-like lawn or other material. The short or Italian surplice, especially as worn by choristers, is called a *cotta*. See *rochet*!



Anglican Surplice.

A man [the Canon] that clothed was in clothes blake,
And underneath he wored a *surplice*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 5.
Princes and Queens will not disdain to kiss a Capuchin's
Sleeve, or the *Surplice* of a Priest. *Honold*, Letters, iv. 36.
surpliced (sér'plis), *a.* [*< surplice, n., + -ed.*] Wearing a surplice or surplices: as, a *surpliced* choir.

Commands and interdicts, uttered by a *surpliced* priest to minds prepared by chant and organ-peal.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 366.

surplice-fee (sér'plis-fé), *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, etc.

With tithes his barns replete he sees,
And chuckles o'er his *surplice* fees;
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews.

T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

***surplus** (sér'plus), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. surplus*, < OF. *surplus*, *surplus*, F. *surplus*, < ML. *superplus*, excess, surplus, < L. *super*, over, + *plus*, more: see *plus*. Cf. *superplus*, *overplus*.] 1. That which remains above what is used or needed; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than enough; overplus.

Of Pryamus was yve at Grekes requeste
A tyme of trewe, and tho they gonnen trete
Here prisoner to chaungen most and leste
And for the *surplus* yve sommes grete.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 60.

It is a *surplus* of your grace, which never
My life may last to answer. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 7.

2. In law, the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

II. *a.* Being above what is required; in excess: as, *surplus* labor; *surplus* population.

surplusage (sér'plus-aj), *n.* [*< OF. *surplusage* (ML. *surplusagium*); as *surplus* + *-age*. Cf. *superplusage*.] 1. Surplus; excess; redundancy.

Until men have gotten necessarie to eate, yea until they haue obteyned also some *surplusage* also to glue.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 82.

She bade me spare no cost,
And, as a *surplusage*, offer'd herself
To be at my devotion.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

A *surplusage* given to one part is paid out of a reduction from another part of the same creature. If the head and neck are enlarged, the trunk and extremities are cut short.
Emerson, Compensation.

Poetry was the *surplusage* of Bryant's labors.

Stedman, Poets of America, p. 75.

2. In law, any allegation or statement in a pleading or proceeding not necessary to its adequacy. It implies that the superfluous matter is such that its omission would not impair the true meaning nor the right of the party, but that to attempt to give it effect would obscure the meaning or impair the right.

surprisa (sér-pri'zà), *n.* [*< surprise + -al.*] The act of surprising, or coming suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being surprised, or taken unawares; a surprise.

She had caused that late darkness, to free Lorel from
surprisa, and his prey from being rescued from him.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

Sins which men are tempted to by sudden passions or
surprisa.

June is the pearl of our New England year.

Still a *surprisa*, though expected long.

Lovell, Under the Willows.

surprise (sér-priz'), *n.* [Formerly also *surprize*; < ME. *surprise*, < OF. *surprise*, *surprise*, *surprise*, F. *surprise*, a taking unawares, surprise, fem. of *sorpris*, *surpris*, *surprins*, F. *surpris*, pp. of *sorprendre*, *surprendre*, F. *surprendre* = Pr. *sorprendre* = Sp. *sorprender* = Pg. *surprender* = It. *sorprendere*, < ML. *superprendere*, take unawares, seize upon, < L. *super*, over, upon, + *prendere*, *prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, *prize*.] 1. The act of coming upon anything unawares, or of taking it suddenly and without warning or preparation: as, the fort was taken by *surprise*.

Eneas carried his Penates or household gods into Italy, after the *surprise* and combustion of Troy.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 81.

He [King John] won more of his Enemies by *Surprises* than by Battels.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 75.

2. The state of being seized with astonishment; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; amazement.

We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks. The people knew I came to see the cataract, and stood still; I ask'd them when we should come to the cataract, and to my great *surprise*, they told me that was the cataract.

Poococke, Description of the East, I. 122.

Surprise can only come from getting a sensation which differs from the one we expect.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 502.

3. Anything which causes the feeling of surprise, as an unexpected event or a novel and striking thought.

Her blue eyes upturned,

As if life were one long and sweet *surprise*.

Browning, Pippa Passes.

I have always contended, in addition, for the existence of states of neutral excitement, where we are mentally alive, and it may be, to an intense degree. Perhaps the best example of these is the excitement of a *surprise*.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

4†. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents, or with contents of unexpected quality or variety.

A *surprise* is likewise a dish not so very common; which, promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety.

W. King, Art of Cookery, letter v.

5. Same as *back-scratcher*, 2.—**Surprise cadence**, in music, same as *interrupted or deceptive cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Surprise party**, a party of persons who assemble by mutual agreement, but without invitation, at the house of a common friend, bringing with them material for supper. [U. S.]

Now, then, for a *surprise-party*! A bag of flour, a barrel of potatoes, some strings of onions, a basket of apples, a big cake and many little cakes, a jug of lemonade, a purse stuffed with bills of the more modest denominations, may, perhaps, do well enough for the properties in one of these private theatrical exhibitions.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, iv.

=Syn. 2. See *surprise*, *v.*, and *surprising*.

surprise (sér-priz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surprised*, ppr. *surprising*. [Formerly also *surprize*; < ME. *surprisen*, *surprisen*; < *surprise*, *n.*] 1. To come upon unexpectedly; fall upon or assail suddenly and without warning; take or capture one who is off his guard, by an unexpected movement.

The kynge wente toward hym with swerde in honde drawn a softe pas griping his shelde, for he wende hym to haue *surprised*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 648.

He is taken prisoner,
Either betray'd by falsehood of his guard,
Or by his foe *surprised* at unawares.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

Visited Sr Wm D'Oylye, *surprised* with a fit of apoplexie, and in extreame danger.

Evelyn, Diary, April 10, 1666.

Two or three of the caravan went before to observe them [the Arabs], that they might not *surprise* us.

Poococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 139.

2†. To seize suddenly; capture.

Is the traitor Cade *surprised*?

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 8.

3. To disconcert; confuse; confound.

The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so *surprised* my sense
That I was nothing.

Shak., W. T., III. 1. 10.

We went to Dr. Mastricht's to inform him of what had passed; who, though of a kind disposition, and very friendly to us, yet seemed *surprised* with fear.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. To strike with sudden astonishment, as by something unexpected or remarkable either in conduct or in speech, or by the appearance of something unusual: often used in a weakened sense.

Mr. Hallam reprobates, in language which has a little *surprised* us, the nineteen propositions into which the Parliament digested its scheme.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

I should not be *surprised* if they were cried next Sabbath.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 6.

Whatever happens, the practical man is sure to be *surprised*; for, of all the ways in which things may turn out, the way in which he expects them to turn out is always the one which is the least likely of all.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecta., p. 450.

5. To lead or bring unawares; betray; lead (a person) to do or say something without previous intention: with *into*: as, to be *surprised into* making a confession or an explanation.

For if by chance he has been *surprised into* a short Nap at Sermon, upon recovering out of it he stands up and looks about him, and, if he sees any Body else nodding, either wakes them himself, or sends his Servant to them.

Addison, Spectator, No. 112.

It was not the new words he [Chaucer] introduced, but his way of using the old ones, that *surprised* them into grace, ease, and dignity in their own despatch.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 258.

6†. To hold possession of; hold.

Not with me,

That in my hands *surprises* the sovereignty.

Webster.

=Syn. 4. *Surprise*, *Astonish*, *Amaze*, *Astound*, *startle*. The italicized words are in the order of strength. They express the effect upon the mind of that which is unexpected and perhaps sudden. To *surprise* is, literally, to take unawares or suddenly, to affect with wonder: as, I am *surprised* to find you here. *Astonish* applies especially to that which is great or striking. *Amaze*, literally, to put into a maze, is used to express perturbation or bewilderment in one's surprise, and naturally therefore belongs to that which closely concerns one's self or is incomprehensible. To *astound* is to overwhelm with surprise, to make dumb, helpless, or unable to think. We are *surprised* at a thing because we did not expect it, *astonished* because of its remarkableness in some respect, *amazed* because we cannot understand how it came to pass, *astounded* so that we do not know what to think or do.

surprise-cup (sér-priz'kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel so arranged as to play some trick upon the drinker. (a) A cup that spills the liquid upon one suddenly, or allows it to disappear into a false bottom as the vessel is tipped. (b) A cup in which some object, as a small animal, a frog, or a dwarf, appears when liquid is poured out. (c) A glass goblet which, by means of double walls with liquid between them, presents the deceptive appearance of being two thirds full. Also called *conjuring-cup*, *puzzle-cup*, *puzzle-mug*.

surprisedly (sér-pri'zed-li), *adv.* In the manner of one surprised; with surprise. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 649.

surprisement (sér-priz'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *surprisement*; < *surprise* + *-ment*.] *Surprisa*. [Rare.]

Many skirmishes interpassed, with *surprisements* of castles.

Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 55.

surpriser (sér-pri'zér), *n.* [*< surprise* + *-er*.] One who or that which surprises.

surprising (sér-pri'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surprise*, *v.*] Exciting surprise; extraordinary; astonishing; of a nature to call out wonder or admiration: as, *surprising* bravery; a *surprising* escape.

It is *surprising* to observe how simple and poor is the diet of the Egyptian peasantry, and yet how robust and healthy most of them are.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 243.

=Syn. *Strange*, *Curious*, etc. See *wonderful*. **surprisingly** (sér-pri'zing-li), *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree; astonishingly.

surprisingness (sér-pri'zing-nes), *n.* The character of being surprising. *Bailey*.

surprizet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *surprise*.

surquedout, **surquedoust**, etc. See *surquidout*, etc.

surquidant, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *surcudant*; < ME. **surquidant*, < OF. *surcudant*, *surquidant*, *sorcudant*, presumptuous, arrogant, ppr. of *surcudier*, *surquider*, *sorcudier*, presume, be overweening, < ML. as if **supercogitare*, < L. *super*, over, + *cogitare* (> Oit. *coitare* = Sp. *Pg. cuido* = OF. *cuidier*, *quider*, also *cuidier*, *quidier*, F. *cuidier*), think: see *cogitate*.] Presumptuous; arrogant; proud.

Full of vaynglorious pompe and *surcudant* elacyon.

Skellon, A Replycation.

surquidout, *n.* [ME., also *surquedout*, *sorcquidout*, *sorcquidour*, < OF. **surcudout*, **sorcquidout*, < *surcudier*, *sorcudier*, presume, be overweening: see *surquidant*.] A haughty, arrogant, or insolent person.

And sente forth *sorcquidours*, hus seriauns of armes.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 341.

surquidous, *a.* [ME., also *surquydous*, *surquedous*, < OF. **surcudous*, **sorcudous*, presuming, presumptuous, < *surcudier*, *sorcudier*, presume: see *surquidant*.] Presumptuous; proud; arrogant. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

surquidry, *n.* [Also *surquedry*; < ME. *surquidrye*, *surquidre*, *surquidrye*, *surquidrye*, *sucudry*, < OF. *surcuiderie*, *surquiderie*, **sorcuiderie*, presumption, arrogance, < *surcuider*, *sorcuidere*, presume, be overweening: see *surquidant*.] 1. Presumption; arrogance; overweening pride.

What, is this Arthures hous, . . .
That al the rous rennes of, thurg ryalmes so many?
Where is now your *surquidrye*, & your conyestes,
Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grete wordes?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 311.
How often falleth al the effect contraire
Of *surquidrye* and foul presumpcion.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 213.

2. A proud, haughty, or arrogant act.

Drunke with fuming *surquidries*,
Contempt of Heaven, untam'd arrogance.
Marston, *Antonio and Melida*, II. iii. 2.

He conceits a kind of immortality in his coffers; he denies himself no satiety, no *surquidry*.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 409.

surquidy, *n.* Same as *surquidry*.

surra (sur'ā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A disease of horses, mules, and camels, in India and the far East, characterized by the presence of monad-like bodies (*Trypanosoma*) in the blood.

surround (sur-ō-bound'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rebound*.] To rebound again and again; hence, to give back echoes. [Rare.]

Thus these gods she made friends; th' other stood
At weightie difference; both sides ranne together with
a sound,
That Earth resounded; and great heaven about did *sur-*
rebound.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xxi. 361.

surrebut (sur-ē-but'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surrebutted*, pp. *surrebutting*. [*sur-* + *rebut*.] In law, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

surrebuttal (sur-ē-but'al), *n.* [*surrebut* + *-al*.] In law, the plaintiff's evidence submitted to meet the defendant's rebuttal.

surrebutter (sur-ē-but'er), *n.* [*surrebut* + *-er*.] The plaintiff's reply in common-law pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a *sur-rejoinder*, upon which the defendant may rebut, and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter*. *Blackstone*, *Comm.*, III. xx.

surrection (su-rek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *surreccion*; < L. *surrectio*(*n*), a rising, < *surgere*, pp. *surrectus*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *insurrection*.] A rising; an insurrection.

This yere (viii. of Hen. VIII.) In y^e nyght before Mayday
was y^e *surreccion* of vacabondes and prentys among the
yong men of handy craftes of the cyte rose agaynst stran-
gers.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. 1.

surreined (su-rānd'), *a.* [*sur-* + *rein* + *-ed*.] Over-ridden; exhausted by riding too hard; worn out from excessive riding. [Rare.]

A drench for *surreined* jades. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 5. 19.

surrejoin (sur-ē-join'), *v. i.* [*sur-* + *rejoin*.] In law, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrejoinder (sur-ē-join'der), *n.* The answer of a plaintiff in common-law pleading to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrenal (su-rē-nal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *supra-renal*. See *adrenal*.

surrendt, *v.* Same as *surrender*.

surrender (su-ren'der), *v.* [Early mod. E. *surrendre*; < ME. **surrendren*, *surrenden*, < OF. *surrendre*, give up, < ML. (after Rom.) *superredere*, give up, < L. *super*, over, + *reddere*, give back, render: see *render*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To give back; render again; restore.

"I can noht," he said, "werke ne labour soo
As tho mortall ded the lif to *surrend*."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4986.

2†. To give; offer; render.

And than great and noble men doth use to here masse,
& other men that can not do so, but muste applye theyr
buyenes, doth serue god with some prayers, *surrendryng*
thanks to hym for hys manyfold goodnes, with askynge
mercy for theyr offences. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

3. To yield to the power or possession of another; give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand: as, to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

Many that had apostatized came without fear and *sur-*
rendered themselves, trusting to the clemency of the
prince.
Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 178.

The court of Vienna was not in a mood to haggle about
the precise terms of the Convention by which Venetia was
to be finally *surrendered* to Italy.
E. Dicy, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 294.

4. To yield or resign in favor of another; cease to hold or claim; relinquish; resign: as, to *surrender* a privilege; to *surrender* an office.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
Pairfax.

For a great city, perhaps a ruling city, to *surrender* the
most cherished attribute of independence was no small
sacrifice.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 268.

Dante . . . believed that the second coming of the Lord
was to take place on no more conspicuous stage than the
soul of man; that his kingdom would be established in the
surrendered will. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 119.

5. In law, to make surrender of. See *surrender*,
n., 3.—6. To yield or give up to any influence,
passion, or power: with a reflexive pronoun:
as, to *surrender one's self* to indolence.

It is no disparagement to the art if those receive no
great benefit from it who do not *surrender themselves* up
to the methods it prescribes.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xiv.

II. *intrans.* To yield; give up one's self into the
power of another: as, the enemy *surrendered*
at the first summons.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville*.

* **surrender** (su-ren'der), *n.* [*surrender*, *v.*] 1. The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up: as, the *surrender* of a city; the *surrender* of a claim.

—2. In insurance, the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a part of the premiums paid. The amount payable on surrender of a policy, called *surrender value*, depends on the number of years elapsed from the commencement of the risk.

3. In law: (a) The yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him who has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. A *surrender* is of a nature directly opposite to a *release*; for, as that operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less, a *surrender* is the falling of a less estate into a greater. (*Broom and Hadley*). (See *estate*.) A *surrender in fact* or *by deed* is a *surrender* made by conveyance. A *surrender in law* is a *surrender* implied or resulting by operation of law from the conduct of the parties, such as the accepting of a new and inconsistent lease; it generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, etc. (b) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (c) The delivering up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition. (d) In the former English bankruptcy acts, the due appearance before the commissioners of one whom they had declared a bankrupt, in order that he might conform to the law and submit to examination if necessary. —Noxal *surrender*. See *noxal*. —*Surrender of copyhold*, in law, the relinquishment of an estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such *surrender*. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

surrenderee (su-ren-dēr-ē'), *n.* [*surrender* + *-ee*.] In law, a person to whom surrendered land is granted; the cestui que use; one to whom a *surrender* is made. Also called, in English common law, *nominee*.

As regards livery "by the rod," I have seen the steward of a manor use a common office ruler to pass the sash into the body of the astonished *surrenderee*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 259.

surrenderer (su-ren'dēr-ēr), *n.* [*surrender* + *-er*.] One who surrenders.

surrenderor (su-ren'dēr-ōr), *n.* [*surrender* + *-or*.] In law, a tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a *surrender*.

surrendryt, **surrenderyt** (su-ren'dri, -dēr-i), *n.* [*surrender* + *-yt*.] A *surrender*.

When they beailege a towne or fort, they offer much
parle, and send many flattering messages to persuade a
surrendryt.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 487.

There could not be a better pawn for the *surrendryt* of the Palatinate than the Infanta in the Prince's Arms.

Hovell, *Letters*, I. III. 27.

An entire *surrendryt* of ourselves to God.

Decay of Christian Piety.

surrept (su-rept'), *v. t.* [*L. surreptus*, *surreptus*, pp. of *surrepire*, *subripere*, take away secretly, < *sub*, under, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine*.] To take stealthily; steal.

But this fonde newe founde ceremony was litle regarded and lesse esteemed of hym that onely studied and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewe and lodgyng. *Hall*, *Henry VII.*, f. 20. (*Hallivell*.)

surreption (su-rep'shon), *n.* [Also *subreption*; < OF. *surreption*, *subreption* = Sp. *subrepción* = Pg. *subreção*, < LL. *surreptio*(*n*), a stealing, a purloining, < L. *surrepire*, *subripere*, pp. *surreptus*, *subreptus*, take away secretly: see *surrept*.] 1. The act or process of getting in a stealthy or surreptitious manner, or by craft.

Fame by *surreption* got

May stand us for the time, but lasteth not.

B. Jonson, *Prince Henry's Barriers*.

2. A coming unperceived; a stealthy entry or approach. [Rare.]

I told you, frailties and imperfections, and also sins of sudden *surreption* . . . (so they were as suddenly taken and repented of), were reconcilable with a regenerate state.
Hammond, *Works*, II. 23.

surreptitious (sur-ep-tish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *subreptitious*; = OF. *surreptice*, *subreptice* = Sp. *subrepticio*, *subrelicio* = It. *surrettizio*, < L. *surrepticius*, *subrepticius*, *surreptitius*, *subreptitius*, stolen, clandestine, < *surrepire*, *subripere*, take away secretly: see *surrept*.] 1. Done by stealth, or without legitimate authority; made or produced fraudulently; characterized by concealment or underhand dealing; clandestine.

Who knows not how many *surreptitious* works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers?

Milton, *Reformation* in Eng., I.

The tongues of many of the guests had already been loosened by a *surreptitious* cup or two of wine or spirits.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, I.

But what were the feelings of Pope during these successive *surreptitious* editions?

I. D'Israeli, *Calam. of Authors*, II. 91.

The bridegroom can scarcely ever obtain even a *surreptitious* glance at the features of his bride until he finds her in his absolute possession.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 198.

2. Acting in a crafty or stealthy way; guilty of appropriating secretly.

To take or touch with *surreptitious*

Or violent hand what there was left for use.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xxi. 346.

I have not been *surreptitious* of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark or asterisk, as he has done.

Barnard, *Heylin*, p. 12.

surreptitiously (sur-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand way. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, Pref.

surrey (sur'i), *n.* A light carriage for four persons, with or without a top, hung on sidebars or half elliptic cross-springs extending from side to side, or on full elliptic springs.

surrogate (sur'ō-gāt), *v.* [*L. surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put in another's place, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *subrogate*.] To put in the place of another; substitute. [Rare.]

This earthly Adam falling in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his room, who is able to save to the utmost.

Dr. H. More, *Philosophical Writings*, General Pref. 2.

* **surrogate** (sur'ō-gāt), *n.* [See *surrogate*, *v.*] 1. In a general sense, a substitute; a person appointed or deputed to act for another, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

A helper, or a *surrogate*, in government.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 163.

The majority of their educated men (in Germany) . . . are disposed to view religion either with von Hartmann as a mere *surrogate* to morality, or with Wundt as an excrescence of the moral consciousness.

New Princeton Rev., I. 148.

2. In the State of New York, a judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and the administration of estates.

In England this probate jurisdiction was, from the first until a very recent date, a prerogative of the ecclesiastical courts, and in two of our states the probate courts retain the names of the officers who exercised this function in the place of the bishop: in Georgia the court is called the court of the "Ordinary," in New York the "Surrogate's" court.

W. Wilson, *State*, § 968.

surrogateship (sur'ō-gāt-ship), *n.* [*surrogate* + *-ship*.] The office of surrogate.

surrogation (sur-ō-gā'shon), *n.* [Another form of *subrogation*.] Same as *subrogation*. [Rare.]

I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the *surrogation* of his sonnes; I doe not heare of God's allowance to this act.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, Saul and Samuel at Endor.

The name was borrowed from the prophet David, in the prediction of the apostasy of Judas, and *surrogation* of St. Matthias.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 152.

surrogatum (sur-ō-gā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare*, substitute: see *surrogate*.] In *Scots law*, that which comes in place of something else.

surround (su-round'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surround*; < ME. *surrounden*, overflow, < OF. *surrounder*, *surrouder*, < LL. *superundare*, overflow, < L. *super*, over, + *undare*, rise in waves, surge, LL. inundate, overflow, deluge, < *unda*, wave, water: see *ound*. The verb is thus prop. *surround*, parallel with *ab-ound*, *red-ound*; in later use it has become confused with *round*, as if it meant 'go round,' and hence is usually explained as < *sur-* + *round*. The correct explanation is given by Minsheu (1617) and by Skeat (Supp.).] I. *trans.* 1†. To overflow; inundate. *Minsheu*.

By thencease of waters dyuers londes and tenementes in grete quantite ben *surrounded* and destroyed.

Stat. of Hen. VII. (1489), printed by Caxton, fol. c. 7. ((Skeat.))

The sea . . . hath decayed, surrounded, and drowned up much hard grounds. *Ad 7 James I., c. 20. (Encyc. Dict.)*

2. To encompass; environ; inclose on all sides, as a body of troops, surrounded by hostile forces, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a fortified place: as, to surround a city; to surround a detachment of the enemy

Our men surrounded the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

3. To form an inclosure round; environ; encircle: as, a wall or ditch surrounds the city.

And an embroider'd zone surrounds her slender waist.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 48.

To Neptune, ruler of the seas profound,
Whose liquid arms the mighty globe surround.

Pope, Illiad, ix. 240.

On arriving [at the Pyramids] we were surrounded by a crowd of Arabs.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

4. To make the circuit of; circumnavigate.

I find that my name-sake, Thomas Fuller, was pilot in the ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish surrounded the world.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. xi. (Ded.). (Davies.)

= *Syn. 2.* To fence in, coop up.

II. *intrans.* To overflow.

Streams if stoppt surround.

Warner, Albion's England, viii. 129.

surround (su-round'), *n.* [*< surround, v.*] 1. A method of hunting some animals, such as buffaloes, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine or other place from which they cannot escape. [*Western U. S.*]

The plan of attack [in hunting buffalo], which in this country is familiarly called a surround, was explicitly agreed upon.

W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 481.

2. A cordon of hunters formed for the purpose of capturing animals by surrounding and driving them. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

surrounding (su-roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *surround, v.*] 1. An encircling or encompassing; a circuit.—2. Something connected with or belonging to those things that usually surround or environ; an accompanying or environing circumstance or condition: generally in the plural: as, a dwelling and its surroundings; fashionable surroundings.

surroundry (su-roun'dri), *n.* [*< surround + -ry.*] An encompassing; a circuit. [*Rare.*]

All this land within the surroundry of the four seas.

Sp. Mountague, Diatribes, p. 128. (Encyc. Dict.)

Surroy (sur'oi), *n.* [*< ME. surroy, < OF. surroy, surroi, < sud, south, + roi, king; see south and roy. Cf. Norroy.*] In *her.*, the old title for the king-at-arms for southern England: opposed to *Norroy*, and now called *Clarenceux*.

sur-royal (sér-roi'al), *n.* The crown-antler of a stag. See *cut under antler*.

sursi, *n.* A Middle English form of *source*.

sursanure, *n.* [*ME., < OF. sursanure (f), < sur-, over, + saner, heal, < L. sanare, heal, < sanus, whole, sound; see sane.*] A wound that is healed only outwardly.

Wel ye knowe that of a sursanure
In surgerye is perilous the cure.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 285.

[Harleian text has *sore sanure*.]

surseance (sér-sē-ans), *n.* [*< OF. surseance, F. surseance, suspension, delay, < surseoir, delay; see surcease.*] Subsidence; quiet.

All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon a peace, silence, and surseance.

Bacon, Works, VII. 60.

sursize (sér-siz'), *n.* [*< OF. sursise, sursis (ML. sursisa, supersisa), lit. delay, surcease; see surcease.*] In the middle ages, a penalty imposed upon the tenant for failure to pay the castle-guard rent on the appointed rent-day.

Annual rents, sometimes styled wardpenny and wayt-fee, but commonly castle-guard rents, payable on fixed days, under prodigious penalties called *sursize*.

Encyc. Brit., v. 198.

sursolid (sér-sol'id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* In *math.*, of the fifth degree.—*Sur-solid problem.* See *problem*.

II. *n.* The fifth power of a quantity.

surstyl (sér'st'il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surstyl'd*, ppr. *surstyling*. [*< sur- + styl.*] To surname.

Gildas, surnamed the Wise, . . . was also otherwise sur-named Querulus, because the little we have of his writings is only "A Complaint."

Fuller, Worthies, Somerset, II. 286. (Davies.)

surtax (sér'taks), *v. t.* [*< F. surtaxer, overtax, < sur-, over, + taxer, tax; see tax.*] To put a surtax, or extra tax, on.

surtax (sér'taks), *n.* [= *F. surtaxe, < surtaxer, overtax; see surtax, v.*] A tax on something already taxed; additional tax on specific articles.

The free list is to be curtailed, and, as the 5 per cent. *sur-tax* on all import duties levied since July 1, 1886, for the emancipation fund was to be turned over to general revenue, the 60 per cent. additional taxes or *sur-taxes* are to be incorporated with the duty rate, so that the present 10 per cent. class will become 16 per cent., the 20 per cent. 32 per cent., the 30 per cent. 48 per cent., and the 40 per cent. 64 per cent.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 94.

surtout (sér-tôt' or sér-tô'), *n.* [*< F. surtout, an overcoat, surtout, lit. 'over-all'; < sur-, over, + tout, all, < L. totus, all; see total.*] 1. A man's overcoat; especially, in recent usage, such a coat cut like a frock-coat with full skirts.

I learned that he was but just arrived in England, and that he came from some hot country: which was the reason, doubtless, his face was so sallow, and that he sat so near the hearth, and wore a *surtout* in the house.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

A gentleman in a blue *surtout* and silken berline accompanied us from the hotel.

Forster, Dickens, vi.

2. In *fort.*, the elevation of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire.—**Surtout de table.** (a) A set of vessels, porcelain or faience, used for the decoration of a dinner-table or supper-table. Sets of Crown Derby biscuit ware containing groups of rustic figures, etc., and of great beauty, have been made for this purpose. (b) A single large piece, such as an epergne, a vase holding cut flowers, a decorative cache-pot with a growing plant, or a large and decorative tazza or compotière, used to form the central ornament of a dinner-table.

surtray, *v. t.* [*ME., an error for *subtray, < OF. soustraire, soustraire, draw away; see subtract.*] To take away. [*Rare.*]

A skeppe of palme thenne after to *surtray* is.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

surtrete, *v. t.* [*ME., an error for *subtrete, < OF. soustraire, soustraire, pp. of soustraire, soustraire, etc., subtract; see surtray, subtract.*] To subtract.

Surtrete hem first, and after multiplie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

surturbrand (sér'tér-brand), *n.* [*< Icel. surlar-brandr, jet, lit. 'Surt's brandr, < Surlar, gen. of Surt, Surt, a fire-giant (< surlar, swart, black, = E. swart), + brandr, brand (= E. brand); see swart and brand, n.*] The Icelandic name for lignite, which occurs in considerable quantity in various parts of the island, intercalated between beds of volcanic rocks and tuffs. The vegetation of which it is composed proves that the climate of Iceland has grown much colder than it was in Tertiary times.

surucua (sür-rö-kö'ü), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American trogon, *Trogon surucua*. Also written *surukua*.

surucucu (sür-rö-kö'kü), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The South American bushmaster, a venomous serpent, *Lachesis mutus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

surveancet, *n.* A Middle English form of *surveillance*.

surveillance (sér-väl'yans), *n.* [*< F. surveillance, oversight, < surveillant, overseeing; see surveillant.*] Oversight; superintendence; supervision; watch; spying.

That sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old.

Scott, Castle Dangerous, viii.

surveillant (sér-väl'yant), *a. and n.* [*< F. surveillant, ppr. of surveiller, oversee, watch, < sur-, over, + veiller, < L. vigilare, watch; see vigilant.*] I. *a.* Keeping watch over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who keeps watch over another; a supervisor or overseer; also, a spy. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

survenet (sér-vén'), *v. t.* [*< F. survenir, come upon, < L. supervenire, come upon, overtake; see supervene.*] To supervene upon; come as an addition to.

A supputation that *survenes* lethargies.

Harvey.

survenuet (sér've-nü), *n.* [*< OF. survenue, a coming in suddenly, < survenir, come in suddenly; see survene, and cf. venue.*] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly.

The Danes or Normans in their *survenue*.

N. Bacon.

survey (sér-vä'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *survay*; *< ME. "surveyen, < AF. survier, surroier, survoir, < L. supervidere, overlook, oversee, < super, over, + videre, see; see supervise. Cf. purvey.*] 1. To overlook; view at large, as from a commanding position; take a comprehensive view of.

Now that we have spoken of the first Authors of the principall and first Nations, let vs survey the Lands and Inheritance which God gave unto them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home.

Byron, Corsair, l. 1.

2. To oversee; view with a scrutinizing eye; examine; scrutinize.

I adventured not to approach near unto it to survey the particulars.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 6.

With such altered looks, . . .

All pale, and speechless, he surveyed me round.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

3. To inspect or examine with reference to situation, condition, and value; inspect carefully: as, to survey a building to determine its value, etc.

I am come to survey the Tower this day.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 3. 1.

4. To determine the boundaries, extent, position, etc., of, as of any part of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine the form and dimensions of, as of tracts of ground, coasts, harbors, etc., so as to be able to delineate their several shapes and positions on paper. See *surveying*.

Surveying a place, according to my idea, is taking a geometrical plan of it, in which every place is to have its true situation.

Cook, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

5. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—*6t.* To see; perceive; observe.

The Norweyan lord, surveying vantage,

With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men

Began a fresh assault.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 2. 31.

survey (sér-vä'), *n.* now sometimes also *sér-vä*, *n.* [*< survey, v.*] 1. A general view; a comprehensive prospect.

Time, that takes survey of all the world,

Must have a stop.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 82.

Under his proud survey the city lies.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 25.

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality: as, a survey of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a survey of roads and bridges; a survey of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

The Certifycath of the Survey of alle the late Collagys, Chantryes, free chappelles, fraternities, brotherhoods, and Guydes.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 508.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves!

Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 44.

3. In *insurance*, a plan or description, or both, of the present existing state or condition of the thing insured, including commonly in applications for fire-insurance the present mode of use so far as material to the risk; more loosely, the description or representations, including interrogatories and answers, constituting the application drawn up or adopted by the agent of the insurer.—4. The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, coast, harbor, tract of land, etc., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See *surveying*, and *ordnance survey* (under *ordnance*).

The survey is not that which is required in order to obtain a patent, but merely the measuring off of the claim by metes and bounds and courses and distances.

Wade, Mining Law, p. 46.

5. A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives. [*Prov. Eng.*]—6. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [*U. S.*]—*Coast and Geodetic Survey*, a bureau (July 1, 1908) of the Department of Commerce and Labor, charged with the survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, including the coasts of Alaska and other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation; deep-sea soundings, temperature and current observations along the said coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream and Japan Stream flowing off from them; magnetic observations and gravity research; determinations of height by geodetic leveling, and of geographical positions by lines of transcontinental triangulation, which, with other connecting triangulations and observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth, furnish points of reference for State surveys and connect the work on the Atlantic coast with that on the Pacific. Results of the survey are published in the form of annual reports, which include professional papers of value; bulletins which give information deemed important for immediate publications; notices to mariners, issued monthly; tide tables, issued annually; charts upon various scales, including harbor charts, general charts of the coast, and sailing charts; chart catalogues and Coast Pilots.—

Court of regard (or survey) of dogs. See *regard*.—**Medical survey**, in the navy, an examination by a medical officer, ordered in the case of a person disabled.—**Trigonometrical survey**. See *trigonometrical*.—**Syn. 1 and 2.** Review, examination, inspection, retrospect.

surveyable (sér-vá'-á-bl), *a.* Capable of being surveyed. *Carlyle*.

surveyal (sér-vá'-ál), *n.* [*< survey + -al.*] Survey. *Barrow, Works, III., Sermon 39.*

surveyance (sér-vá'-ans), *n.* [*< ME. survéance, survéance, < OF. survéance, F. survéance, oversight, < "surveier, oversee: see survey."*] Surveyorship; survey.

Yours is the charge of all his *surveyances*,
Whil that they been under your governance.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 96.

I give you the *surveyance* of my new-bought ground.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, To the Gentlemen-Readers.

surveying (sér-vá'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *survey*, *v.*] The art or the process of determining the boundaries and area of a part of the earth's surface from actual measurement of lines and angles; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, etc., of any section of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

Surveying is the art of determining the relative positions of prominent points and other objects on the surface of the ground, and making a graphical delineation of the included area. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 606.*

Land-surveying, the determination of the area, shape, etc., of tracts of land.—**Marine or hydrographical surveying**, the determination of the forms of coasts and harbors, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks, and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, etc.—**Military surveying**. See *reconnaissance*.—**Plane surveying**. See *plane*.—**Topographical surveying**, the determination not only of the direction and lengths of the principal lines of a tract to be surveyed, but also of the undulations of the surface, the directions and locations of its watercourses, and all the accidents, whether natural or artificial, that distinguish it from the level plain.

surveying-vessel (sér-vá'-ing-ves'-el), *n.* A vessel fitted for and engaged in the carrying on of a marine survey.

surveyor (sér-vá'-or), *n.* [*< ME. survéor, < AF. survéor; as survey + -or.*] 1. One who surveys or views. [Rare.]

The imperfection of vision in the *surveyor*.
Landor, Diogenes and Plato.

2. An overseer; a superintendent. [Rare.]

To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. l. 252.

3t. A household officer; a supervisor of the other servants. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.—4. One who views and examines something for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *surveyor* of roads and bridges; a *surveyor* of weights and measures.—5. One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying.—6. An officer of one of the marine registration societies, the most important of which is Lloyd's Register (which see), appointed to supervise and inspect the building and repairing of merchant vessels classed by the society, and to survey and examine these periodically or when damaged. These officers are subdivided into ship surveyors and engineer surveyors, the former having to do with hulls and outfits, the latter with the machinery.—**Marine surveyor**. See *marine*.

Surveyor of the customs, surveyor of the port, in *U. S. revenue laws*, an officer at many ports of entry who is subject in general to the direction of the collector of the port, if there be one, and whose duties are to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gagers; to report once a week to the collector absence from or neglect of duty of such officers; to visit or inspect vessels arriving and to make return in writing to the collector of all vessels arrived on the preceding day, specifying particulars of vessels; to put on board one or more inspectors immediately after arrival; to ascertain distilled spirits imported, and rate according to laws; to ascertain whether goods imported agree with permits for landing the same; to superintend lading for exportation; and to examine and from time to time, and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in each year, try the weights, etc., and correct them according to the standards. At ports to which a surveyor only is appointed, it is his duty also to receive and record copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector, to record all permits granted by the collector, distinguishing gage, weight, measure, etc., of goods specified, and to take care that no goods be unladen without proper permit.—**Surveyors' chain**. See *chain*, §.—**Surveyors' cross**, an instrument used by surveyors to establish perpendicular lines. It has four sights set at right angles on a brass cross which can be fastened to a tripod or single staff. When the adjustment of the instrument is such that one pair of sights coincides with a given or base line, a line perpendicular to this can be readily observed or traced by means of the other pair of sights.—**Surveyors' level**. See *level*.—**Surveyors' pole**, a pole usually marked off into foot spaces for convenience in measuring, these being painted in strongly contrasted colors, that it may be readily distinguished from surrounding objects at a distance. It is used in ranging lines.

surveyor-general (sér-vá'-or-jen'-e-rál), *n.* 1. A principal surveyor: as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—2. [*cap.*] An officer of the Interior Department of the United States government, who, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, supervises the surveys of public lands.

surveyorship (sér-vá'-or-ship), *n.* [*< surveyor + -ship.*] The office of surveyor.

surveyor (sér-vú'), *n.* [*< sur- + view.*] A survey; a looking on the surface only. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

surveyor (sér-vú'), *v. t.* [*< Cf. survieue, n., and survey.*] To survey. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.*

surveyor (sér-viz'), *v. t.* [*< Cf. survey, supervise.*] To look over; supervise.

It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous scutcheon that ever this eye *surveyed*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 1.

survivability (sér-vi'-vá-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [*< survive + -ability.*] Capability of surviving.

It must be held that these rules still determine the *survivability* of actions for tort, except where the law has been specially modified or changed by statute.
99 N. Y. Reports, 260.

survival (sér-vi'-vál), *n.* [*< survive + -al.*] 1. The act of surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person; in general, the fact of living or existing longer than the persons, things, or circumstances which have formed the original and natural environment: often specifically applied to the case of a rite, habit, belief, or the like remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away.

The occurrence of this D. M. (*Dis Manibus*, inscribed on tombs by ancient Romans) in Christian epitaphs is an often-noticed case of religious *survival*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 110.

No small number of what the English stigmatize as Americanisms are cases of *survival* from former good usage.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., IX.

2. One who or that which thus survives, outlives, or outlasts.

Survivals in Negro Funeral Ceremonies. Just before leaving, a woman, whom I judged to be the bereaved mother, laid upon the mound two or three infants' toys. Looking about among the large number of graves of children, I observed this practice to be very general.
The Academy, Dec. 23, 1899, p. 442.

Opinions belonging properly to lower intellectual levels, which have held their place into the higher by mere force of ancestral tradition; these are *survivals*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 403.

3. In *biol.*, the fact of the continued existence of some forms of animal and vegetable life after the time when certain related forms have become extinct; also, the law or underlying principle of such continued existence, as by the process of natural selection: in either case more fully called *survival of the fittest*, and by implication noting the extinction of other organisms less fitted or unfit to survive the struggle for existence. *Survival* in this sense simply extends the ordinary application of the word from the individual organism to the species, genus, etc., and takes into account geological as well as historical times. See under *selection* and *species*.—**Survival of the fittest**, a phrase used by Herbert Spencer to indicate the process or result of natural selection (which see, under *selection*).

Plants depend for their prosperity mainly on air and light. . . . Natural selection will favour the more upright-growing forms; individual with structures that lift them above the rest are the fittest for the conditions; and by the continual *survival of the fittest* such structures must become established.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 193.

survivance (sér-vi'-vans), *n.* [*< F. survivance, < survivant, ppr. of survieure, survive: see survive.*] Survivorship. [Rare.]

His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholder-ship.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times. (Latham.)

survivancy (sér-vi'-van-si), *n.* [As *survivance* (see -cy).] Same as *survivance*. *Bp. Burnet. (Imp. Dict.)*

survive (sér-viv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *survived*, ppr. *surviving*. [*< F. survivre = Pr. sobrevivre = Sp. sobrevivir = Pg. sobreviver = It. sopravvivere, live longer than, < LL. supervivere, outlive, < L. super, over, + vivere, live: see vivid. Cf. devive, revive.*] 1. *trans.* To outlive; live or exist beyond the life or existence of; outlast beyond some specified point of time, or some given person, thing, event, or circumstance: as, to *survive* one's usefulness.

If thou *survive* my well-contented day,
When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Laborious hind,
Who had *survived* the father, served the son.
Cowper, Task, III. 748.

It is unfortunate that so few early Babylonian inscriptions have *survived* the accidents of time.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 181.

= *Syn. Outline, Survive*.

II. *intrans.* To remain alive or in existence; specifically, to remain alive after the death or cessation of some one or something.

Yea, though I die, the scandal will *survive*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 204.

Long as Time, in Sacred Verses *survive*.
Congress, Birth of the Muse.

The race *survives* whilst the individual dies.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

survivency (sér-vi'-ven-si), *n.* [*< LL. superviven(-t)-s, ppr. of supervivere, outlive: see survive and -cy.*] A surviving; survivorship. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

survivor (sér-vi'-vər), *n.* [*< survive + -er.*] Same as *survivor*.

survivor (sér-vi'-vər), *n.* [*< survive + -or.*]

1. One who or that which survives after the death of another.
Death is what man should wish. But, oh! what fate
Shall on thy wife, thy sad *survivor*, wait!
Rome.
He was seventy years old when he was left destitute,
the *survivor* of those who should have survived him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law*, that one of two or more designated persons who lives the longest: usually of two joint tenants, or any two persons who have a joint interest.

survivorship (sér-vi'-vər-ship), *n.* [*< survivor + -ship.*] 1. The state of surviving; survival.

We [an ill-assorted couple] are now going into the country together, with only one hope for making this life agreeable, *survivorship*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 58.

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants and successive deaths occur, the whole estate remains to the survivors and finally to the last survivor.

3. An expectative to a specified benefice; the right and privilege to be collated in the future to a specified benefice not vacant at the time of the grant.—**Chance of survivorship**, the chance, according to tables of mortality, that a person of one age has of outliving a person of a different age.

Surya (sūr'yā), *n.* [*< Skt. sūrya, the sun: see sun.*] In *Hindu myth.*, the god of the sun.

Sus (sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sus* = Gr. *ix*, a hog, pig; see *sow*, *swine*.] A Linnean genus of non-ruminant hoofed quadrupeds, containing all the swine known to him, now restricted to *Sus scrofa*, the wild boar, and closely related forms, and made type of the family *Suidæ*. See cut under *boar*.

sus, *n.* The Tibetan antelope, *Pantholops hodgsoni*. *E. P. Wright.*

susannite (sū-zan'-it), *n.* [*< Susanna* (see def.) + -ite².] A mineral having the composition of leadhillite, but supposed to crystallize in the rhombohedral system. It is found at the Susanna mine, Leadhills, Scotland.

susceptibility (su-sep-ti-bil'-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *susceptibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *susceptibilité* = Sp. *susceptibilidad* = Pg. *susceptibilidade* = It. *susceptibilità*, < ML. *susceptibilitas* (-t)s, ppr. of *susceptibilis*, susceptible: see *susceptible*.] 1. The state or character of being susceptible; the capability of receiving impressions or change, or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

All deficiencies are supplied by the *susceptibility* of those to whom they [works of the imagination] are addressed.
Macaulay, John Dryden.

Every mind is in a peculiar state of *susceptibility* to certain impressions. *W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 219.*

2. Capacity for feeling or emotion of any kind; sensibility: often in the plural.

So I thought then; I found afterwards that blunt *susceptibilities* are very consistent with strong propensities.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, x.

It has become a common-place among us that the moral *susceptibilities* which we find in ourselves would not exist but for the action of law and authoritative custom on many generations of our ancestors.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 206.
Conscience includes not only a *susceptibility* to feeling of a certain kind, but a power or faculty of recognising the presence of certain qualities in actions (rightness, justness, etc.), or of judging an act to have a certain moral character.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 568.

3. Specifically, a special tendency to experience emotion; peculiar mental sensitiveness.

His [Horn's] character seems full of *susceptibility*; perhaps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, accordingly, . . . verge towards the sentimental.
Carlyle, German Literature.

In these fits of *susceptibility*, every glance seemed to him to be charged either with offensive pity or with ill-repressed disgust. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 4.*

Magnetic susceptibility, the coefficient of induced magnetization: a quantity constant for a given substance, which, multiplied by the total force acting upon a particle of a magnetic body, gives the intensity of the magnetization.—**Stimulus susceptibility**. See *stimulus*.

susceptible (su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [*F. susceptible* = *Sp. susceptible* = *Pg. susceptibilis* = *It. suscettibile*, < *ML. *susceptibilis*, capable, susceptible, < *L. suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up, take upon one, undertake, receive: see *susceptient*.] 1. Capable of receiving or admitting, or of being affected; capable of being, in some way, passively affected; capable (of); accessible (to): commonly with *of* before a state and *to* before an agency: as, *susceptible of pain*; *susceptible to flattery*: but *of* is sometimes used also in the latter case.

This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most susceptible of remedy.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

Hill, who was a very amiable man, was infinitely too susceptible of criticism; and Pope, who seems to have had a personal regard for him, injured those nice feelings as little as possible. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 88.

It sheds on souls susceptible of light
The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young*.

It now appears that the negro race is, more than any other, susceptible of rapid civilization.

Emerson, Misc., West Indian Emancipation.

The end and object of all knowledge should be the guidance of human action to good results in all the varied kinds and degrees of goodness of which that action is susceptible.

Misart, Nature and Thought, p. 257.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive.

He was as tenderly grateful for kindness as he was susceptible of slight and wrong.

Thackeray, Henry Esmond, x.

The jealousy of a vain and susceptible child.

Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, III. 4.

susceptibleness (su-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility. *Bailey*.

susceptibly (su-sep'ti-bl-ly), *adv.* In a susceptible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

susception (su-sep'shon), *n.* [*F. susception* = *Sp. suscepción* = *It. suscezione*, < *L. suscipio(n)*, an undertaking, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*, take up, undertake: see *susceptient*.] The act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking.

The descent of God to the susception of human nature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

susceptive (su-sep'tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. susceptible* = *It. suscettivo*, < *NL. *susceptivus*, < *L. suscipere*, pp. of *suscipere*, take up: see *susceptient*.] Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible.

Thou wilt be more patient of wrong, quiet under affronts and injuries, susceptible of inconveniences.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

In his deep susceptible heart he [Goethe] felt a thousand times more keenly than anyone else could feel.

The Academy, April 20, 1889, p. 275.

susceptiveness (su-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being susceptible; susceptibility. *Imp. Dict.*

susceptivity (su-sep'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< susceptible* + *-ity*.] Capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural discernibility, and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications.

Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

susceptor (su-sep'tor), *n.* [*L. susceptor*, an undertaker, a contractor, < *suscipere*, pp. *susceptus*: see *susceptient*.] One who undertakes; a godfather; a sponsor. [Rare.]

The church uses to assign new relations to the catechumens, spiritual fathers, and *susceptors*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

susceptibility (su-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [*< suscipien(t) + -cy*.] The quality of being susceptible; susceptibility; reception; admission. [Rare.]

The assumed chasm between pure intellect and pure sense, between power to conceive and mere susceptibility to perceive.

Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 88.

susceptient (su-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. suscipien(t)s*, ppr. of *suscipere*, take up, undertake, undergo, receive, < *sus-*, *sub-*, for *sub*, under, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. *a.* Receiving; admitting. [Rare.]

It was an unmeasurable grace of providence and dispensation which God did exhibit to the wise men, . . . disposing the ministries of his grace sweetly, and by proportion to the capacities of the person *susceptient*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 48.

II. *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives. [Rare.]

God gives the grace of the sacrament. But . . . he does not always give it at the instant in which the church gives the sacrament (as if there be a secret impediment in the *susceptient*).

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 126.

suscitability (sus'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< suscitare* + *-ability*.] The state or quality of being

readily roused, raised, or excited; excitability. *B. Jonson*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

suscitate (sus'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. suscitatus*, pp. of *suscitare* (> *It. suscitare* = *Sp. Pg. suscitar* = *F. susciter*), lift up, elevate, arouse, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, cause to move, arouse, excite: see *cite*. Cf. *resuscitate*.] To rouse; excite; call into life and action.

They which do eat or drink, hanting those wisdomes [wise sentences, etc.] euer in sighte, . . . may *suscitate* some disputation or reasonyng wherby some part of tyme shall be saved whiche els . . . wolde be idly consumed.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 3.

suscitation (sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< F. suscitation* = *Sp. suscitación* = *Pg. suscitação* = *It. suscitazione*, < *LL. suscitatio(n)*, an awakening, resuscitation, < *L. suscitare*, pp. *suscitatus*, arouse, excite: see *suscitate*.] The act of arousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be dissolved, and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution.

Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a *suscitation* of his fever, he might soon grow delirious.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews, I. 13.

susi (sū'si), *n.* [*< Hind. sūsi*.] A fine cotton fabric striped with silk or other material of a different color, the stripes running in the direction of the warp.

suskin (sus'kin), *n.* [*Prop. seskin*; < *OFlem. sesken*, *siken*, a coin so called, same as *sesken*, a die with six spots, < *ses*, six, + *dim. -ken*, *E. kin*.] A small silver, or base silver, coin of Flemish origin, current in England as a penny or a half-penny in the fifteenth century.

Suskins, crocards, galley-pennies, and pollards were base coins, chiefly of the fifteenth century, whose value would depend upon that of the money they imitated, as well as upon the amount of the credulity of the persons upon whom they were palmed. Large quantities were manufactured in the Low Countries, and found their way here in bales of cloth.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 112.

suslik (sus'lik), *n.* [*Also souslik*; < *Russ. suslikū*.] A Eurasiatic spermophile, *Spermophilus*



Suslik (*Spermophilus citellus*).

citellus; hence, some related species of that genus; a kind of ground-squirrel.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *v.* [*< F. suspecter* = *Pr. Sp. sospechar* = *Pg. suspeitar* = *It. sospettare*, < *L. suspicere*, look up at, watch, observe, suspect, mistrust, freq. of *suspiciere*, pp. *suspectus*, look up at, suspect, mistrust, < *sub*, under, + *spicere*, look at: see *spectacle*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To imagine to exist; have a vague or slight opinion of the existence of, often on weak or trivial evidence; mistrust; surmise.

My heart suspects more than mine eye can see.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 213.

They suspected themselves discovered, and to colour their guilt, the better to delude him, so contented his desire in trade, his Pinnace was neere fraught.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 78.

Any object not well-discerned in the dark fear and phantasy will suspect to be a ghost.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 258.

Let us at most suspect, not prove our Wrongs.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence or without proof.

I do suspect thee very grievously.

Shak., K. John, IV. 3. 134.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the deepest Designs.

Congreve, Old Bachelor, IV. 3.

3. To hold to be uncertain; doubt; mistrust; distrust.

Genebrard suspects the History of the Assyrian greatness.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

Ophechankanough will not come at vs, that causes vs suspect his former promises.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 38.

In politics it is held suspected, or to be employed with judgment.

Bacon, Physical Tables, VI.

4. To look up to; respect; esteem. [A Latinism.]

Not suspecting the dignity of an ambassador, nor of his country.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 927. (*Trench.*)

Suspected bill of health. See *bill of health*, under *bill*.

II. *intrans.* To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; be suspicious.

But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves!
Shak., Othello, III. 3. 170.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *a.* and *n.* 1. [*< ME. suspect*, < *OF. (and F.) suspect* = *OBp. suspecto* = *Pg. suspeito* = *It. sospetto*, < *L. suspicatus*, pp. of *suspiciere*, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Suspected; suspicious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Suspect his face, suspect his word also.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 485.

Be not curyous to wete or knowe what thin suspect women do.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Allie other suspect booke, bothe in English and in laten.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports suspect or partial.

Glanville.

II. *n.* 1. A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offense, or the like.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judge, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a suspect.

Wilson, James I. (*Nares*.)

Political suspects awaiting trial are not the only persons therein confined, nor are the casemates of the Trabelakol bastion the only cells in that vast state prison.

G. Kemnan, The Century, XXXV. 756.

2. Something suspicious; something causing suspicion.

It is good . . . that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a suspect.

Bacon, Innovations (ed. 1887).

suspect (sus-pekt'), *n.* 2. [*< ME. suspect*, < *OF. suspect*, < *L. suspectus*, a looking upward, regard, esteem, < *suspiciere*, look up at, suspect: see *suspect*, *v.*] 1. Suspicion.

The people anon hath suspect of this thyng.

Chaucer, Physician's Tale, I. 263.

You war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
The unviolated honour of your wife.

Shak., C. of E., III. 1. 87.

2. A vague or slight opinion. [Rare.]

There is in man the suspect that in the transient course of things there is yet an intimation of that which is not transient.

Mulford, Republic of God, p. 243.

suspectable (sus-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [*< suspect* + *-able*.] Liable to be suspected. [Rare.]

It is an old remark that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with renders himself suspectable.

Quot. from Newspaper by *Nares*.

suspectant (sus-pek'tant), *a.* [*< L. suspectant(-t)s*, ppr. of *suspicare*, look up at: see *suspect*.] In her-, same as *spectant*.

suspectedly (sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In a suspected manner; so as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 93.

suspectedness (sus-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted. *Imp. Dict.*

suspector (sus-pek'ter), *n.* [*< suspect* + *-er*.] One who suspects.

A base suspector of a virgin's honour.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, IV. 8.

suspectful (sus-pekt'fūl), *a.* [*< suspect*, *n.* 2, + *-ful*.] 1. Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Saunders*, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares*.)

I will do much, sir, to preserve his life,

And your innocence; be not you suspectful.

Shirley, Traitor, III. 2.

2. Exciting suspicion.

A diffident and suspectful prohibition.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 34.

suspectible (sus-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [*< suspect* + *-ible*.] Liable to be suspected. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. lxxxi. [Rare.]

suspection (sus-pek'shon), *n.* [A var. of *suspicion*, assuming the form of *L. suspicio(n)*, a looking up to, < *suspiciere*, pp. *suspectus*, look up to, suspect: see *suspect*.] Suspicion.

Yet hastow caught a false susppection.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 306.

[This is the reading of the sixteenth-century edition and in Tyrwhitt for the *suspicion* (modern *suspicion*) of the manuscripts.]

That yowe maye bee . . . owe of all suspicion that yowe shal not be deceaved, make me the gyde of this viage.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America), ed. Arber, p. 117.

suspectiousness (sus-pek'shus-nes), *n.* Suspicion; suspiciousness.

Se you any suspectiousness in this mater? I pray you shewe me or I sende the money.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

suspectless (sus-pekt'les), *a.* [*< suspect*, *n.* 2, + *-less*.] 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 56.—2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.

This shape may prove *suspectless*, and the fittest
To cloud a goddess' face.
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 272).
suspend (sus-pend'), *v.* [*< ME. suspenden, < OF. (and F.) suspendre = Pr. suspendre = Sp. Pg. suspender = It. sospendere, < L. suspendere, hang up, hang, < sus-, subs-, for sub, under, + pendere, hang: see pendent.*] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to hang; make to depend from anything; hang: as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, or keep from falling or sinking, as if by hanging: as, solid particles *suspended* in a liquid.

After III monethes do hem *suspende*,
And right goodly licoure of hem wol descende.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.
A musquito-curtain is *suspended* over the bed by means
of four strings, which are attached to nails in the wall.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.
Milk of Magnesia is not a *suspended* Magnesia, but a
pure Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.
Pop. Sci. News, XXIII, p. 5 of adv'ts.

2. To make to depend (on).
God hath . . . *suspended* the promise of eternal life
upon this condition: that without obedience and holiness
of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*
This election . . . involves all the questions of mere
policy which are ever *suspended* on the choice of a prelat-
e. *R. Choate, Addresses, p. 384.*
3. To cause to cease for a time; hinder from
proceeding; interrupt; stay; delay: as, all busi-
ness was *suspended*.

If it shall please you to *suspend* your indignation against
my brother till you can derive from him better testimony
of his intent, you shall run a certain course.
Shak., Lear, I. 2. 86.
Nature her self attentive Silence kept,
And Motion seem'd *suspended* while she wept.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. To hold undetermined; refrain from form-
ing or concluding definitely: as, to *suspend* one's
opinion.

We should not be too hasty in believing the tale, but
rather *suspend* our judgments till we know the truth.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.
I endeavour to *suspend* my belief till I hear more cer-
tain accounts than any which have yet come to my know-
ledge. *Addison, Spectator, No. 117.*

5. To debar, usually for a time, from any privi-
lege, from the execution of an office, or from
the enjoyment of income: as, a student *sus-
pended* for some breach of discipline (rarely,
in this use, *suspended* from college).

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of
their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for cere-
monies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.
Bp. Sanderson.

Compton, the bishop of London, received orders to *sus-
pend* Sharp till the royal pleasure should be further known.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To cause to cease for a time from operation
or effect: as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act; to
suspend the rules of a deliberative assembly.
— 7. In *music*, to hold back or postpone the
progression of (a voice-part) while the other
parts proceed, usually producing a temporary
discord. See *suspension*, 5.—To *suspend* payment
or payments, to declare inability to meet financial
engagements; fail.—*Syn.* 3. To intermit, stop, discontinue,
arrest.

II. intrans. To cease from operation; desist
from active employment; specifically, to stop
payment, or be unable to meet one's engage-
ments.

suspended (sus-pen'ded), *p. a.* 1. Hung from
something: as, a *suspended* ornament.—2. In-
terrupted; delayed; undecided.

Thus he leaves the senate
Divided and *suspended*, all uncertain.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

3. In *bot.*, hanging directly downward; hang-
ing from the apex of a cell, as many seeds.—

4. In *entom.*, attached in a pendent position
by the posterior end, as the chrysalids of many
butterflies. Also *adherent*. See *Suspensal*, 2.—
Suspended animation, cadence, etc. See the nouns.
—*Suspended* note or tone. See *suspension*, 5.—*Sus-
pended* organs, in *entom.*, organs attached by means of
ligatures, but not inserted in the supporting part, as the
legs of a grasshopper.

suspender (sus-pen'dér), *n.* [*< suspend + -er*.] 1.
One who or that which suspends or is sus-
pended.

It was very necessary to devise a means of fastening the
fibre rigidly to the *suspender* and to the vibrator.
Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. 109.

(a) One of the two straps worn for holding up trousers, etc.;
one of a pair of braces: generally in the plural.

Correspondences are like small-clothes before the in-
vention of *suspenders*; it is impossible to keep them up.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1841. (Davies.)

(b) A hanging basket or vase, as for flowers. *Jewitt, Ce-
ramic Art in Great Britain, II. 1.*

2. One of a series of tanning-pits. See the
quotation.

In these pits (also called *suspenders*) the hides are sus-
pended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved
daily from one to another of a series of four or six, this
stage usually occupying about a week.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 384.

3†. One who remains in a state of suspense;
a waverer.

I may add thereto—Or the cautiousness of *suspend-
ers* and not forward concluders in these times.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, II. 5.

suspension (sus-pen-sá'shön), *n.* [*< suspende
+ -ation.*] A temporary cessation. *Imp. Dict.*
suspenset (sus-pens'), *v. t.* [*< L. suspensus, pp.
of suspendere, hang, suspend: see suspend.*] To
suspend. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1836),
p. 101. (Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 226.)*

suspenset (sus-pens'), *a.* [*< OF. suspens = Sp.
suspensio, < L. suspensus, pp.: see suspense, v.*] 1.
Held or lifted up; suspended.

Whence that rooteth, raise him with thil hande,
That that *suspense* a partie so may stande.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

2. Held in doubt or expectation; also, express-
ing or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

All Minds are *suspense* with expectation of a new As-
sembly, and the Assembly for a good space taken up with
the new setting of it self. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

Expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton, P. L., II. 418.*

suspense (sus-pens'), *n.* [Formerly also *sus-
pence*; *< F. suspense, the act of suspending,
< suspens, suspended: see suspense, a. and v.*] 1.
The state of being suspended; specifically,
the state of having the mind or thoughts sus-
pended; especially, a state of uncertainty, usu-
ally with more or less apprehension or anxiety;
indetermination; indecision.

I find my thoughts almost in *suspense* betwixt yea and
no. *Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.*

Without Preface, or Pretence,
To hold thee longer in *Suspence*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. Cessation for a time; stop. [Rare.]
A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, I. 250.

3. Suspension; a holding in an undetermined
state.
Suspense of judgement and exercise of charitie.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 14.

4. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation
of a man's right, as when the rent or other
profits of land cease by unity of possession of
land and rent.—*Suspense* account, in *bookkeeping*,
an account in which sums received or disbursed are tem-
porarily entered, until their proper place in the books is
determined.

Suspensal (sus-pen'si), *n. pl.* [*< L. suspens-
sal, pp. of suspendere, hang: see suspense, a.*] 1†.
In *ornith.*, the humming-birds or *Trochili-
dæ*: so called from their habit of hovering on
the wing, as if suspended in the air, in front of
flowers. *Illiger, 1811.*—2. In *entom.*, a divi-
sion of butterflies, including those whose chrys-
alids are simply suspended, not succinate: con-
trasted with *Succinchi*.

suspensibility (sus-pen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< sus-
pensible + -ity.*] The capacity of being sus-
pensible, or sustainable from falling or sink-
ing: as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in
water. *Imp. Dict.*

suspensible (sus-pen'si-bi), *a.* [*< suspense +
-ible.*] Capable of being suspended, or held
from sinking. *Imp. Dict.*

suspension (sus-pen'shön), *n.* [*< F. suspension
= Sp. suspensión = Pg. suspensão = It. sospen-
sione, < L. suspensio(n-), the act or state of hang-
ing up, a vaulting, < suspendere, pp. suspensus,
hang up: see suspend.*] 1. The act of suspend-
ing, or the state of being suspended; the act or
state of hanging from a support; hence, the
state of being held up or kept in any way from
falling or sinking, as in a liquid.—2. The act
of suspending, or delaying, interrupting, ceas-
ing, or stopping for a time; the state of being
delayed, interrupted, etc. (a) The act of stopping
or ceasing: as, a *suspension* of pain.

He consented to enter into negotiations for a *suspension*
of hostilities. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 13.*
(b) The act of refraining from decision, determination,
sentence, execution, or the like: as, a *suspension* of judg-
ment or opinion. (c) The act of causing the operation or
effect of something to cease for a time: as, the *suspension*
of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Practically, no bill escapes commitment—save, of course,
bills introduced by committees, and a few which may now
and then be crowded through under a *suspension* of the
rules, granted by a two-thirds vote.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., II.

(d) The act of ceasing to pay debts or claims on account
of financial inability; business failure: as, the *suspension*
of a bank or commercial house. (e) Temporary depriva-
tion of office, power, prerogative, or any other privilege:
as, the *suspension* of an officer or of a clergyman. (f) In
law: (1) The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a
seignior, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant
for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the
seignior, rent, etc., and of the land out of which they
issue. (2) In *Scots law*, a process in the supreme civil or
criminal court by which execution or diligence on a sen-
tence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the su-
preme court is obtained on the point.

3. That which is suspended or hung up, or that
which is held up, as in a liquid.

Certain very ferruginous clays under experiment, the
later *suspensions* from which are amber-colored, change
thus very decidedly and obviously from summer to winter
in a vessel which is kept in the temperature of my study.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 3.

4. The act of keeping a person in suspense or
doubt.—5. In *music*: (a) The act, process, or re-
sult of prolonging or sustaining a tone in one
chord into a following chord, in which at first it
is a dissonance, but into which it is immediately
merged by a conjunct progression upward or
downward. The sounding of the tone in the first chord
is called the *preparation* of the suspension, its dissonant
sounding in the second the *percussion*, and its final pas-
sage into consonance the *resolution*. Usually the term
suspension is used only when the resolution is downward,
retardation being the common term when the resolution
is upward. (See *retardation*, 4 (b).) When two or more
voice-parts undergo suspension
at once, the suspension is called
double, *triple*, etc. Suspension
was the earliest method selected
for introducing dissonances into
regular composition. (See *prepa-
ration*, 9 (b).) Its success de-
pends largely on the exact har-
monic relations of the suspend-
ed tone to the chord in which it
is dissonant, and on the way
in which its dissonance is rhythmically emphasised.
(b) The tone thus suspended.—6. In a vehicle,
any method of supporting the body clear of the
axles, as by springs, side-bars, or straps.—*Big-
lar suspension*. See *bifilar*.—Critical *suspension* of
judgment. See *critical*.—Indagatory *suspension* of
opinion. See *indagatory*.—Pleas in *suspension*, in
Scots law, those pleas which show some matter of tem-
porary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.—*Points
of suspension*, in *mech.*, the points, as in the axis of a
beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which
they are suspended.—*Sit on a suspension*. See *sit*.—
Suspension and interdict, in *Scots law*, a judicial reme-
dy competent in the bill chamber of the Court of Session,
when the object is to stop or interdict some act or to pre-
vent some encroachment on property or possession, or in
general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is
applied for by a note of suspension and interdict.—*Sus-
pension-bridge*. See *bridge*.—*Suspension hub*. See
hub.—*Suspension of arms*. See the quotation.

If the cessation of hostilities is for a very short period,
or at a particular place, or for a temporary purpose, such
as for a parley, or a conference, or for removing the wound-
ed and burying the dead after a battle, it is called a *suspen-
sion of arms*. *H. W. Halleck, International Law, xxvii. § 3.*

Suspension-railway, a railway in which the body of
the carriage is suspended from an elevated track or tracks
on which the wheels run.—*Syn.* 2. *Intermission*, etc.
(see *stop*, *n.*), interruption, withholding.—2. (d) *Bank-
ruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

suspension-drill (sus-pen'shön-dril), *n.* A ver-
tical drilling-machine carried by a frame which
may be bolted to the ceiling or other support
overhead: used in metal-work, as for boiler-
plates. *E. H. Knight.*

suspensive (sus-pen'siv), *a.* [*< F. suspensif =
Sp. Pg. suspensivo = It. sospensivo, suspensivo, <
ML. *suspensivus (in deriv.), < L. suspendere, pp.
suspensus, suspend: see suspend, suspense.*] 1.
Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense;
causing interruption; uncertain; doubtful; de-
liberative.

These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judg-
ment. *Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 139.*
And in *suspensive* thoughts a while doth hover.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, II. 97.

2. Having the power to suspend the opera-
tion of something.

In every way the better plan may be to recognise the
fact that power, under a democracy, will centre in the popu-
lar assembly, and . . . by subjecting it to a *suspensive*
veto. *Nineteenth Century, XX. 321.*

We are not to be allowed even a *suspensive* veto.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxv. (Encyc. Dict.)

Suspensive conditions, conditions which make the com-
mencement of a legal transaction or title dependent upon
the happening or not happening of a future uncertain
fact.

suspensively (sus-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a sus-
pensive manner.

We become aerial creatures, so to speak, resting *suspen-
sively* on things above the world.
H. Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 58.

suspensor (sus-pen'sör), *n.* [= *F. suspensor, <
ML. suspensor, < L. suspendere, pp. suspensus,
suspend: see suspend, suspense.*] One who or that
which suspends. (a) In *surg.*, a suspensory bandage.



Example of Suspension.
a, preparation; b, percus-
sion; c, resolution.

(b) In bot., the filament or chain of cells at the extremity of which the developing embryo is situated. Also called *proembryo*. (c) In anat., the suspensory ligament of the liver, a fold of peritoneum by means of which the liver is attached to, as if suspended from, the diaphragm. (d) In zool., a suspensorium.

suspensorial (sus-pen-sō'ri-al), *a.* [*< suspensorium + -al.*] Serving to suspend; of the nature or having the function of a suspensor; specifically, of or pertaining to the suspensorium of the lower jaw: as, the hyomandibular or suspensorial cartilage. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 557.

suspensorium (sus-pen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *suspensoria* (-i). [*N.L.*, neut. of **suspensorius*, suspensory: see *suspensory*.] That which suspends; a suspensor or suspender. Specifically—(a) The bone or bones forming the means by which the lower jaw is indirectly articulated with the skull in vertebrates below mammals. It is morphologically the proximal bone or proximal element of the mandibular arch, and includes the representative of the malleus of *Mammalia*. In *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles) it is a single bone, the quadrate; in lower vertebrates it may consist of a series of bones, or be cartilaginous or ligamentous. (See cuts under *quadrate*, *Rana*, *Pythonidae*, and *Crotalus*.) In fishes the hyomandibular bone is the principal suspensorium. (See cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*.) (b) The suspensory ligament in the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchus*), a cord traversing the anenterous body-cavity, supporting the organs of generation in either sex. Also called *ligamentum suspensorium*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

suspensorius (sus-pen-sō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *suspensorii* (-i). [*N.L.*: see *suspensory*.] A suspensory muscle.—**Suspensorius duodeni**, a band of plain muscular fibers connecting the lower end of the duodenum with the connective tissue about the celiac axis.

suspensory (sus-pen'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. suspensor*, *suspensoire* = *Sp. Pg. suspensorio* = *It. sospensorio*, *< N.L. *suspensorius*, *< L. suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspense*, *suspend*.] *I. a.* 1. In anat. and zool., adapted or serving to suspend a part or organ; suspending; suspensorial: as, the cremaster is a suspensory muscle; the quadrate is a suspensory bone.—2. In surg., forming a special kind of sling, in which an injured or diseased part is suspended: as, a suspensory bandage or belt for the scrotum in orchitis.—3. Suspending; causing interruption or delay; staying effect or operation: as, a suspensory proposal.—**Suspensory bandage**, in surg., a bag attached to a strap or belt, used to support the scrotum.—**Suspensory ligament**. See *ligament*.—**Suspensory ligament of the axis**, ligamentous fibers which pass from the summit of the odontoid process to the margin of the foramen magnum. Also called *middle odontoid ligament*.—**Suspensory ligament of the incus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the incus.—**Suspensory ligament of the lens**, the annular ligament, a differentiated section of the hyaline membrane of the vitreous body, which passes from the ciliary processes to the capsule of the lens. Also called *zone* or *zonule* of Zinn.—**Suspensory ligament of the malleus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

II. n.; pl. *suspensories* (-riz). A suspensory muscle, ligament, bone, or bandage; a suspensorium.

sus. per coll. [An abbr. of *L. suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck: see *suspension*, *per*, *collar*.] Hanging by the neck.

suspercollate (sus-pēr-kol'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suspercollated*, ppr. *suspercollating*. [*< sus. per coll. + -ate*.] To hang by the neck. [Ludicrous.]

None of us Duvals have been *suspercollated* to my knowledge. *Thackeray, Denis Duval*, I.

suspicability (sus'pi-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< suspicabile + -ity* (see *-ibility*).] The quality or state of being suspicious. *Dr. H. More. (Encyc. Dict.)*

suspicable (sus'pi-ka-bl), *a.* [*< L.L. suspicabilis*, conjectural, *< L. suspicari*, mistrust, suspect, *< suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect*.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

Suspicable principles and . . . extravagant objects.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 121. [*Latham*.]

suspiciency (sus-pish'en-si), *n.* [*< *suspicien(t)* (*< L. suspicien(t)s*, ppr. of *suspicere*, suspect) + *-cy*.] Suspiciousness; suspicion. [Rare.]

The want of it [perfect obedience] should not defect us with a *suspiciency* of the want of grace.
Ep. Hopkins, Sermons, xiv.

suspicion (sus-pish'on), *n.* [*< ME. suspicion*, *suspicioun*, *suspession*, *< OF. suspicion*, also *suspeçon*, *soupeçon*, *soupecheon*, *souppon*, *F. suspicion*, *souppon* (*> E. souppon*) = *OSP. suspicion* = *Pg. sospeição* = *It. sospizione*, *sospizione*, *< L. suspicio(n-)*, *suspitiō(n-)*, mistrust, distrust, suspicion, *< suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect*.] 1. The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who

suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil, danger, or the like, without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, without proof or with but slight proof.

Alle saif Gawein and Elizer, thei wolde not slepe, but were euer in *suspicion* of the saines that were so many in the londe.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 630.

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 11.

2†. Thought.

Cordella, out of meer love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her Father in distress, povers forth true filial tears.
Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

3. Suggestion; hint; small quantity; slight degree. [Colloq.]

He was engaged in brushing a *suspicion* of dust from his black gaiters.
Trollope, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

A mere spice or *suspicion* of austerity, which made it [the weather] all the more enjoyable.
Hawthorne, Our Old Home, near Oxford.

= *Syn.* 1. Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, doubt, fear, misgiving.

suspicion (sus-pish'on), *v. t.* [*< suspicion, n.*] To regard with suspicion; suspect; mistrust; doubt. [Chiefly colloq.]

The folks yereabouts didn't never like him 'cause he didn't preach enough about hell, and the weepin' and wallin' and gnashin' o' teeth. They somehow *suspected* he wasn't quite sound on hell.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 349.

suspictional (sus-pish'on-al), *a.* [*< suspicion + -al*.] Of or pertaining to suspicion; especially, characterized by morbid or insane suspicions: as, a *suspictional* delusion. [Recent.]

She displayed the same emotional mobility and *suspictional* tendencies which characterized her gifted son.
Allen and Newell, XI. 347.

suspicious (sus-pish'us), *a.* [*< F. suspicieux* = *Sp. sospechoso* = *It. sospizioso*, *< L. suspiciosus*, *suspiciosus*, full of suspicion, *< suspicio(n-)*, suspicion: see *suspicion*.] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof; entertaining suspicion or distrust; distrustful; mistrustful.

The Chinians are very *suspicious*, and do not trust strangers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 263.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other.
Pope.

2. Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift*.

3. Liable to cause suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; questionable: as, *suspicious* innovations; a person met under *suspicious* circumstances.

And for that we shall not seeme that we speake at large, and doe recounte an historie verie *suspicious*, briefly we will touche who were they that bought this horse, and did possesse him.
Quevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 128.

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 4.

In fact, Uncle Bill was Aunt Lois's weak point, and the corners of her own mouth were observed to twitch in such a *suspicious* manner that the whole moral force of her admonition was destroyed. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 349.

= *Syn.* 1. Jealous — 3. Doubtful, dubious.

suspiciously (sus-pish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

Methought I spied two fellows
That through two streets together walk'd aloof,
And wore their eyes *suspiciously* upon us.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. So as to excite suspicion.

I should have thought the finished tense neither very common in the independent Jussive nor *suspiciously* rare in the dependent.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 161.

suspiciousness (sus-pish'us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being suspicious, in any sense. *Fuller*.

suspiral (sus'pi-ral), *n.* [*< OF. sospirali*, *souspirail*, *F. sospirail* = *Pr. sospirali*, *< ML. *sospiraculum*, a breathing-hole, a vent, *< L. sospirare*, breathe out: see *suspire*. Cf. *spiracle*.] 1. A breathing-hole; a spiracle; a vent.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sosperals*, or windvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment.
Calthrop's Reports (1670). [*Nares*.]

Suspiral of a cundyte, spiraculum, suspiraculum.
MS. Harl. 221, f. 168. [*Hallivell*.]

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare in both senses.]

suspiration (sus-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. suspiratio(n-)*, a sighing, a deep breath, *< suspirare*, breathe out, sigh: see *suspire*.] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath; a deep respiration; a sigh.

Windy: *suspiration* of forced breath.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 79.

suspire (sus-pir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suspired*, ppr. *suspiring*. [*< OF. souspirer*, *F. sospirer* = *Sp. Pg. suspirar* = *It. sospirare*, *< L. sospirare*, breathe out, draw a deep breath, sigh, *< sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To fetch a long, deep breath; sigh.

Earth turned in her sleep with pain,
Sultrily *suspired* for proof.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

2†. To breathe.

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
Shak., *K. John*, III. 4. 80.

II. trans. To sigh or long for.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations, and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cried, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity!
Str. H. Wotton, Reliquia, p. 260.

suspiret (sus-pir'), *n.* [= *F. sospir* = *Pr. sospir*, *sospire* = *Sp. Pg. suspiro* = *It. sospiro*, a sigh (cf. *L. suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma); from the verb.] A deep breath; a sigh.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It doth not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v. 1.

suspirious (sus-pir'i-us), *a.* [*< ML. suspiriosus*, breathing hard, asthmatic, *< L. suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma: see *suspire*, *n.*] Sighing. [Rare.]

That condition of breathing called *suspirious*.
Reynolds, Epidemic Meningitis, I. 507.

suss (sus), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *soos*.
sussapinet, *n.* A kind of silk. *Fairholt*.

I'll deck my Alvida
In sendal, and in costly *sussapine*.
Greene, Looking Glass for London and England.

sussarara, *n.* Same as *siserary*. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xxi.

Sussex marble. In *geol.*, a marble composed almost entirely of two or more species of *Paludina*, and forming thin beds intercalated in the so-called Wealden clay (see *Wealden*) in Kent and Sussex, England: it was formerly used to considerable extent, especially in ecclesiastical buildings, for slender shafts to support the triforia, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

Both these varieties of marble (the Purbeck and *Sussex*) have now generally fallen into disuse, being inferior, both in richness of colouring and durability, to the more ancient and crystalline marbles of the British Isles.
Hall, Building and Ornamental Stones, p. 119.

Sussex pig. See *pig*.

sustain (sus-tān'), *v.* [*< ME. susteinen*, *susteynen*, *sustenēn*, *susteneen*, *< OF. sustener*, *sustenir*, *sostenir*, *sousstenir*, *F. soutenir* = *Pr. sostener* = *Sp. sostener* = *Pg. sostener* = *It. sostenere*, *< L. sustinere*, hold up, uphold, keep up, support, endure, sustain, *< sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, etc., and *sustinent*, *sustenance*, *sustentate*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To hold up; bear up; uphold; support.

You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth *sustain* my house.
Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 376.

Four very high marble pillars which *sustain* a very lofty vault.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 154.

2. To hold suspended; keep from falling or sinking: as, a rope *sustains* a weight; to *sustain* one in the water.—3. To keep from sinking in dependency; support.

But longe thei myght not this endure; but than com
Bretell, and hem *sustened*, and moche he hem comforted.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 155.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable.
Tillotson.

4. To maintain; keep up; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist; nourish: as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army; food insufficient to *sustain* life.

If you think gods but feigned, and virtue painted,
Know we *sustain* an actual residence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

O sacred Simple that our life *sustain*,
And, when it flies vs, call it back again!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
Sustains and is the life of all that lives.
Conper, Task, vi. 222.

5. To support in any condition by aid; vindicate, comfort, assist, or relieve; favor.

No man may serve tweyn lordis; for ethir he schal hate the toon, and loue the tother, ethir he schal *susteyne* the toon, and displease the tothir.
Wyclif, Mat. vi. 24.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain, . . .
He dooms to death deserv'd.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 1121.

6. To endure without failing or yielding; bear up against; stand: as, able to sustain a shock.

But he sustained the battle so that noon myght hym remeve more than it hadde ben a-dongon.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

The old man, lying downe with his face upward, sustained the Sunne and showers terrible violence.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 454.

Ill qualified to sustain a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xii.

At last she raised her eyes, and sustained the gaze in which all his returning faith seemed concentrated.

H. James, Jr., *Passa. Pilgrim*, p. 176.

7. To suffer; have to submit to; bear; undergo.

You shall sustain mee new disgraces.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2. 5.

His subjects and marchants have sustained sundry damages and ablations of their goods.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 148.

They sustained much trouble in Germanie.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 161.

8. To admit or support as correct or valid; hold as well founded: as, the court sustained the action or suit.—9. To support or maintain; establish by evidence; bear out; prove; confirm; make good; corroborate: as, such facts sustain the statement; the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the charge.—10. In music, of tones, to prolong or hold to full time-value; render in a legato or sostenuto manner.—Sustaining pedal. See *pedal*.—Syn. 1. To prop.—4. See *living*.—8 and 9. To sanction, approve, ratify, justify.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sustain one's self; rest for support.

She . . . thus endureth, till that she was so mate
That she ne hath foot on which she may sustene.

Chaucer, *Anelida and Arctite*, l. 177.

2. To bear; endure; suffer. [Rare.]

Diogenes's opinion is to be accepted, who commended not them which abstained, but them which sustained.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

sustain (sus-tân'), *n.* [*sustain*, *v.*] One who or that which upholds; a sustainer.

I lay and slept; I waked again;

For my sustain

Was the Lord.

Milton, *Ps.* iii.

sustainable (sus-tâ-nâ-bl), *a.* [*sustain* + *-able*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained: as, the action is not sustainable. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 463.

sustained (sus-tând'), *p. a.* 1. Kept up or maintained uniformly, as at one pitch or level, especially a high pitch, or at the same degree, especially a high degree.

Never can a vehement and sustained spirit of fortitude be kindled in a people by a war of calculation.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, I.

Geniuses are commonly believed to excel other men in their power of sustained attention.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychol.*, I. 423.

2. In *her.*, same as *supported*: see also *surmounted*.—Sustained note or tone, in music, a tone maintained for several beats or measures in a middle voice-part while the other parts progress. Compare *organ-point*.

sustainer (sus-tâ-nér), *n.* [*sustain* + *-er*.] One who or that which sustains. (a) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

The first founder, sustainer, and continuer thereof.

Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 170.

(Latham.)

(bt) A sufferer.

But thyself hast a sustainer been

Of much affliction in my cause.

Chapman, *Illad*, xlii. 524.

(c) In *entom.*, same as *sustentor*.

sustainment (sus-tân'ment), *n.* [*sustain* + *-ment*.] 1. *OF.* *soutenement*, *< souterer*, sustain: see *sustain* and *-ment*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; support; also, one who or that which sustains or supports.

When Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the sustenement of the saines, and the kynge looth hadde smyte of the hande of the kynge Syurra, than fledde thei alle.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

They betook them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only susteniment.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

Raising hand and head

Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn

For all hope, all susteniment, all reward.

Browning, *King and Book*, Invocation.

sustenance (sus'tē-nans), *n.* [*ME.* *sustenance*, *sustenance*, *< OF.* *soutenance*, *sustenance*, *F.* *soutenance* = *Pr. sostenensa* = *It. sostenenza*, *< LL.* *sustinētia*, a sustaining, endurance, patience, *< L.* *sustinere* (*-s*), *ppr.* of *sustinere*, sustain, endure: see *sustinere*, *sustain*.] 1. An upholding; the act of bearing. [Rare.]

The cheerful sustenance of the cross.

Barrow, *Works* (ed. 1831), VI. 90.

2. The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence: as, the sustenance of life.

So fro Hermyen chased in-to Fraunce,
Full long the kyng ther gaf hym sustenance,
At Parys died as happened the cas.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5689.

There are unto one end sundry means: as, for the sustenance of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness.

Hooker.

3. That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living.

Yet their backs need not envy their bellies; Blasket, Olives, Garlick, and Onions being their principall sustenance.

Sandys, *Travallee*, p. 14.

No want was there of human sustenance.

Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

—Syn. 2. *Subsistence*, etc. See *living*.

sustentacular (sus-ten'ta-kul), *n.* [*< L.* *sustentaculum*, a prop, support, *< sustentare*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] 1. A prop; support; foundation.

For first it will be a ground and seat for forms; and being thus a sustentacle or foundation, be fitly represented by the term earth.

Dr. H. More, *Def. of Moral Cabbala*, App.

2. Same as *sustentaculum*.

sustentacular (sus-ten'ta-kul-lar), *a.* [*< sustentaculum* + *-ar*.] Supporting; of the nature of a sustentaculum.—Sustentacular fibers of the retina, a peculiar kind of non-nervous tissue, arranged in columns, passing through the thickness of the retina from the inner to the outer limiting membrane, binding together and supporting the more delicate nervous structures of that membrane, and conferring consistency upon the whole structure. Also called *Müllerian fibers* or *radial fibers*.—Sustentacular process of the calcaneum, the sustentaculum tali (which see, under *sustentaculum*).—Sustentacular tissue, connective tissue; especially, the Müllerian fibers (see above).

sustentaculum (sus-ten'ta-kul-lum), *n.*; pl. *sustentacula* (-lā). [*NL.*: see *sustentacule*.] A sustaining or supporting part or organ; specifically, a strong movable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders of the genus *Epeira*. *Blackwall*, 1839.—Sustentaculum lienale, the suspensory ligament of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum between that organ and the diaphragm.—Sustentaculum tali, the support of the talus or astragalus; the large sustentacular process of the calcaneum or heel-bone, upon which the astragalus or ankle-bone especially rests. See cuts under *foot* and *hock*.

sustentate (sus'ten-tāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *sustentated*, *ppr.* *sustentating*. [*< L.* *sustentatus*, *pp.* of *sustentare*, hold up, support, freq. of *sustinere*, hold up, support, sustain: see *sustain*.] To sustain. [Rare.]

Sustentated, fortified, corroborated, and consoled.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, II.

sustentation (sus-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME.* *sustentation*, *< OF.* *sustentation*, *sustentacion*, *F.* *sustentation* = *Sp.* *sustentación* = *Pg.* *sustentação* = *It.* *sustentazione*, *sostentazione*, *< L.* *sustinatio* (*-n*), delay, forbearance, sustenance, lit. 'a holding up,' *< sustentare*, *pp.* *sustentatus*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] 1. Support; preservation from falling or sinking.

These four are the most notable pylers or sustentations that the earth hath in heaven.

R. Eden, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 349]).

These steams, once raised above the earth, have their ascent and sustentation aloft promoted by the air.

Boyle.

2. Maintenance; especially, support of life; sustenance.

Quat brother or systyr schal comyn into this fraternite, he schal payen, to the sustentacion of this gyilde, v. s., quanne that he may reasonably.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Necessary provision of victuals, and whatsoever els mans life for the sustentation thereof shall require.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 307.

It [the chameleon] is . . . a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidty, paucity of blood, and latancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 21.

Sustentation fund, a fund collected from various congregations, and employed in sustaining the clergy of a church; specifically, in the Free Church of Scotland, a fund out of which an equal dividend is paid to ministers in charge of congregations; this is generally supplemented by further contributions to the clergymen's stipends, paid either from the fund or by their congregations. In the Presbyterian churches in the United States contributions for sustentation are devoted to the supplementing of the incomes of pastors whose congregations are unable to afford them adequate support.

sustentative (sus-ten'ta-tiv), *a.* [*< sustentate* + *-ive*.] Sustaining; maintaining; affording nourishment or subsistence.

Each cell, or that element of a tissue which proceeds from the modification of a cell, must needs retain its sustentative functions so long as it grows or maintains a condition of equilibrium.

Huxley, *Ann. Invert.*, p. 23.

sustentator (sus'ten-tā-tor), *n.* [*< NL.* *sustentator*, *< L.* *sustentare*, *pp.* *sustentatus*, hold up: see *sustentate*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a sustaining part or structure; a sustentaculum or sustentor (see these words).—Sustentator tunica mucosa, a thin stratum of longitudinal muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the internal sphincter of the anus. Also called *corrugator cutis ani*.

sustention (sus-ten'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **sustentio* (*-n*), *< sustinere*, *pp.* *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] The act of sustaining; sustainment. [Rare.]

A feeling capable of prolonged sustentation.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 277.

sustentor (sus-ten'tor), *n.* [*< NL.* *sustentor*, *< L.* *sustinere*, *pp.* *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *entom.*, a sustentator; specifically, of the chrysalis of a butterfly, one of two projections (homologous with the soles of the anal prolegs of the larva) which assume various forms, but are always directed forward so as easily to catch hold of the retaining membrane. Also *sustainer*.—Sustentor ridge, one of two ridges leading to the sustentors; it is homologous with the limb of the anal proleg.

sustert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sister*.

sustenance, *n.* An old spelling of *sustenance*.

sustinent (sus'ti-nent), *n.* [*< L.* *sustinere* (*-s*), *ppr.* of *sustinere*, support, sustain: see *sustain*. Cf. *sustenance*.] Support.

And our right arme the Weedowe's sustinent.

Davies, *Microcosmus*, p. 70. (Davies.)

sustrent, *n.* An obsolete plural of *sister*.

susu (sū'sū), *n.* [Beng. *shushuk*.] The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*. Also *soosoo*. See cut under *Platanista*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 743.

susumber (sū'sum-bér), *n.* [Said to be *< Tupi jurubeba*.] The macaw-bush.

susurrant (sū-sur'ant), *a.* [= *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *susurrante*, *< L.* *susurrant* (*-s*), *ppr.* of *susurrare* (*> It.* *susurrare*, *susurrare* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *susurrare*), murmur, whisper, *< susurrus*, a murmuring, whispering: see *susurrus*.] Murmuring; sighing; whispering; susurrous.

The soft susurrant sigh, and gently murmuring kiss.

Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 148. (Davies.)

susurration (sū-su-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *susurratio* = *Sp.* *susurración* = *It.* *susurracione*, *< LL.* *susurratio* (*-n*), a whispering, *< L.* *susurrare*, murmur, whisper: see *susurrant*.] A whispering; a soft murmur.

They resembled those soft susurrations of the trees wherewith they conversed.

Howell, *Vocall Forrest*, p. 2. (Latham.)

Over all the dunes there is a constant susurration, a blattering and swarming of crickets.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 788.

susurringly (sū-sur'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a whisper; whisperingly. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

susurrous (sū-sur'us), *a.* [*< L.* *susurrus*, murmuring, whispering, *< susurrus*, a murmuring, a whispering: see *susurrus*.] Whispering; full of sounds resembling whispers; rustling.

There were eyes peering through, and a gentle susurrous whispering.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 247.

susurrus (sū-sur'us), *n.* [= *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *susurro*, *< L.* *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming, buzzing, whispering, an imitative reduplication of *sur* = *Skt.* *sva*, sound.] A soft murmuring or humming sound; a whisper; a murmur.

The chant of their vespers,

Mingling its notes with the soft susurrus and sighs of the branches.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 4.

sutet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *suit*.

sutelyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *suitly*.

suteri, *n.* An obsolete form of *sutor*.

Sutherlandia (sūth-ēr-land'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1812), named after James Sutherland, a Scottish botanist (end of 17th century).] An untenable name for *Pheniciantha*, a genus of leguminous plants. It is characterized by flowers with an erect banner-petal, prominent and somewhat acute keel, longitudinally bearded style, and small terminal stigma, followed by a membranous inflated ovoid pod, with reniform seeds. The only species, *Pheniciantha frutescens* (Crotalaria frutescens of Linnaeus), is a hoary South African shrub, with odd-pinnate leaves of numerous entire leaflets, and handsome scarlet flowers grouped in short axillary racemes. It is known in English gardens as *Cape bladder-senna*; its powdered roots and leaves are said to have been useful in diseases of the eye.

Suthora (sū-thō'rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Hodgson, 1838).] A genus of babbling thrushes, of the group *Crateropodes*, or family *Timeliidae*. The bill has much greater depth than breadth opposite the nostrils. The rictal bristles are nearly obsolete, the nostrils are hidden by antorse plumules, the wings and tail are of about the same length, and the culmen ridge is rounded and tapers to a point. About a dozen species inhabit the Himalayan regions, extending through the hills of Assam and Burma.

to those of China and Formosa; *S. nipalensis* is a characteristic example. The genus is also called *Tamnoria*. **sutile** (sū'til), *a.* [*< L. sutilis*, sewed or bound together, *< suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join together: see *sew*.] Done by stitching.

These [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of art, compactile, *sutile*, pleetile.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, II.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures, which imitate tapestry. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 13.

sutler, *v.* See *suttle*.²

sutler (sut'ler), *n.* [Formerly also *sutteler*; *< MD. soeteler*, later *soetelaer*, *soetelaer*, *D. soetelaer* (= *MLG. sudeler*, *suteler*, *sutteler*), a peddler, victualer, esp. a military victualer, a sutler, also a scullion, *< soetelen*, later *soetelen*, *D. soetelen*, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, peddle, tr. soil, sully, = *LG. sudeln* = *MHG. sudeln*, sully: see *suttle*.²] A person who follows an army for the purpose of selling provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

The very *sutlers* and horse boys of the Campe will be able to rout and chase them without the staining of any Noble sword. *Milton*, Church-Government, l. 7.

sutlership (sut'ler-ship), *n.* [*< sutler* + *-ship*.] The office or occupation of a sutler. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX, 178.

sutlery (sut'ler-i), *n.*; pl. *sutleries* (-iz). [*< MD. soetelrije*, later *soetelrye*, dirty work, drudgery, sordid business, *< soetelen*, do dirty work: see *sutler*, *suttle*.²] 1. The occupation of a sutler; drudgery.

Has my *sutlery*, tapstry, laundrie, made mee be tane up at the court? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 7.

2. A place where provisions, liquor, etc., are sold; a sutler's shop.

sutling, *p. a.* An obsolete spelling of *sutling*. **sutor** (sū'tor), *n.* [*< L. sutor*, a shoemaker, cobbler, *< suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*.¹. Cf. *souter*.] A cobbler.

Sutoria (sū-tō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Nicholson, 1851), *< L. sutor*, a cobbler: see *sutor*.] A genus of tailor-birds, having twelve tail-feathers, of which the middle pair are long-exserted beyond the rest and the others are graduated. They inhabit India and Ceylon, the Burmese countries, the Malay peninsula, southern China, and Java, and were formerly included in the genus *Orthotomus*. *S. sutoria* or *longicauda* is the long-tailed tailor-bird or tailor-warbler,



Tailor-bird (*Sutoria longicauda*).

very extensively distributed in the range of the genus; *S. sedula* is Javanese; and *S. maculicollis* inhabits the Malay peninsula. Compare the cut under *Orthotomus*, and see cut under *tailor-bird*.

sutorial (sū-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< L. sutor*, a cobbler (see *sutor*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler; cobbling. [Rare.]

The intervals of his *sutorial* operations.

Daily Telegraph, March 13, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Sutra (sū'trā), *n.* [= *F. soutra*, *< Skt. sūtra*, lit. a thread, string, *< √ siv*, sew, cf. *L. suere* = *E. sew*.¹: see *sew*.¹.] In Sanskrit lit., a body of rules or precepts. In Brahmanic use, applied especially to collections of three classes: (1) *grāhya-sūtras*, directions concerning the more elaborate and important ceremonies; (2) *grhya-sūtras*, concerning minor or household rites and practices; (3) *dharma-sūtras*, concerning the conduct of life, the duties of the castes, etc. The first two are reckoned as part of the Veda. In Buddhist literature, applied to general expositions of doctrine, the sermons of Buddha, etc., constituting the second of the three principal divisions.

sutt (sut), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A species of sea-bird. *Whiteaves*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.] **suttee** (su-tē'), *n.* [Also, better, *sati*; *F. suttie*, *suttee* (*< E.*), *< Hind. sati*, a faithful wife, esp. one who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence also the burning itself; *Skt. sati*, fem. of *sant*, existing, true, virtuous, abbr. from **asant*, ppr. of *√ as*, be, exist: see *am*, *is*, *sooth*.] 1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile, either with the body of her husband, or separately if he died at a distance.—2. The voluntary self-immolation

of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands according to a Brahmanical rite. The custom is not known or commanded in the most ancient sacred books of the Hindus, but is early spoken of as highly meritorious. The practice is now abolished in British India, and is all but extinct in the native states.

One of the first acts of the Dharmasabha was to petition Government against the abolition of *Suttee*—that is, in favour of the continuance of the burning of widows.

Max Müller, Biograph. Essays, p. 25.

sutteeism (su-tē'izm), *n.* [*< suttee* + *-ism*.] The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

suttle, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *subtle*.

suttle (sut'l), *r. i.* [Also *sutle*; *< MD. soetelen*, *D. soetelen*, peddle, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, tr. soil, sully, daub, = *LG. sudeln* = *MHG. G. sudeln* (Dan. *sudle* *< G.*), soil, sully; a freq. verb, akin to *Sw. sudda*, soil, daub, stain, *G. sudel*, a puddle, etc., from the root of *MD. sieden*, *D. sieden* = *G. sieden*, etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sod*, *sud*, *suds*. The sense of 'dirty work' seems to come from the notion of 'wet' involved in *sod*, *sud*, etc.] To peddle; act as sutler.

Soetelen, to sully, to *suttle* [var. *sutle*, ed. 1678] or to victual. *Hezham*, Netherdutch and Eng. Dict. (1658).

suttle (sut'l), *a.* [Perhaps *< It. sottile*, *sottile*, fine, subtle: see *suttle*, now *subtle*.] Light; in the light weight previous to the additional goods delivered for tret. Since *tret* went out of use, very long ago, though continued in the arithmetic books, it has come to be wrongly stated to be a deduction, instead of an addition not to the number of pounds but to the amount of goods delivered; and *suttle* is sometimes erroneously called a noun.

At 16 pound the 100 *suttle*, what shall 896 pound *suttle* be worth, in giving 4 pound weight upon every 100 for tret. *Mellie*, Rules of Practice (before 1800), viii.

suttlng (sut'ling), *p. a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

A *suttlng* wench, with a bottle of brandy under her arm. *Addison*, Teller, No. 390.

Sutton's quadrant. See *quadrant*.

sutural (sū'tū-rāl), *a.* [*< suture* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a suture: as, a *sutural* line; *sutural* articulation.—2. Situated in a suture; effecting suture: as, *sutural* ligament; *sutural* cartilage.—3. In *bot.*, taking place at, or otherwise relating to, a suture: as, the *sutural* dehiscence of a pericarp.—*Sutural* bones, the ossa triquetra, or Wormian bones, of the skull. See under *os*.—*Sutural* cartilage, the fibrocartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.—*Sutural* ligament, a thin layer of fibrous tissue interposed between immovably articulated bones, as between the cranial bones.

suturally (sū'tū-rāl-i), *adv.* So as to be sutured; by means of a suture: as, bones *suturally* connected. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 511. **suturate** (sū'tū-rāt), *v. t.* [*< suture* + *-ate*.²] To suture. [Rare.]

Six several bones, . . . *suturate* among themselves.

J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 93.

suturation (sū-tū-rā'shon), *n.* The formation of a suture; the state of being sutured.

suture (sū'tūr), *n.* [= *F. suture* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. sutura*, *< L. sutura*, a seam, *< suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join: see *sew*.¹.] 1. The act of sewing; a sewing together, or joining along a line or seam; hence (rarely), the state of being connected; connectedness.

Allister was reading from an old manuscript volume of his brother's, which he had found in a chest. . . . It had abundance of faults, and in especial lacked *sutures*.

George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xlii.

2. A line of joining, uniting, or closure as if by sewing, stitching, or knitting together; a seam; a raphe. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, a linear synarthrosis or immovable articulation, especially of the bones of the skull. In man and other mammals all the cranial bones excepting the lower jaw are united by joints technically called sutures, and in all vertebrates which have bony skulls the sutures are numerous, uniting most of the bones. Sutures are classified or described in various ways: (1) by the mode of apposition of the united surfaces or edges of the bones, as the *squamous* suture, the *hormone* suture, the *dentate*, the *limbata*, etc. (see *synarthrosis*); (2) by the shape or position of the suture, as the *coronal*, *sagittal*, *lambdoid* suture (many of these sutures appear in the cuts under *cranium* and *skull*, and in most of the other skulls figured in this dictionary); (3) by the names of the two bones which are sutured, as the *frontoparietal*, *occipitoparietal*, *sphenoparietal* suture. See phrases following. (b) In *entom.*, the line along which the elytra of opposite sides meet and sometimes are confluent. (c) In *conch.*, the line of junction of the successive whorls of a univalve shell, or the line of closure of the opposite valves of a bivalve shell. (d) In *cephalopod.*, the outline of the septa of the tetrabranchiates, which resemble in some respects the dentate sutures of the cranial bones. These lines are variously traced in different cases; when they are folded the elevations or saliences are called *saddles*, and the intervening depressions or reentrances are called *lobes*.

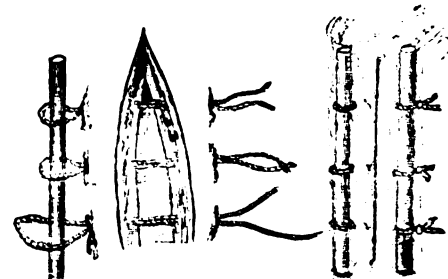
3. In *bot.*, the seam or line of junction between two edges, as between the component carpels

of a pericarp, there commonly marking the line of dehiscence.—4. In *surg.*: (a) The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching or stitches, or in some equivalent manner. (b) One of the stitches or fastenings used to make such a union of the lips of a wound.

This was excised from the cartilage, and the lips of the cut partly approximated by two metallic sutures.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 43.

Basilar suture. See *basilar*.—**Biparietal suture**. Same as *sagittal suture*.—**Buccal, claval, clypeal suture**. See the adjectives.—**Clypeofrontal suture**. Same as *clypeal suture*.—**Coronary or coronal suture**. See *coronary*.—**Dentate suture**, a suture effected by interlocking teeth without beveling of either bone, as the interparietal suture.—**Dorsal, epicranial, facial suture**. See the adjectives.—**Ethmoidofrontal suture, ethmoidophenoid suture**, the articulations, respectively, of the ethmoid with the frontal and with the sphenoid bone.—**False suture**, suture by mere apposition of rough surfaces, as in the harmonic and squamous varieties: little used.—**Frontal suture**. (a) In *anat.*, the serrate suture between the right and left halves of the frontal bone. In adult man it is usually obliterated by confluence of the bones: when it persists, it continues the line of the sagittal suture down the middle of the forehead to the root of the nose. More accurately called *interfrontal suture*. (b) In *entom.*, same as *clypeal suture*.—**Frontoparietal suture**, the coronal suture.—**Frontosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the frontal and sphenoidal bones, chiefly the line of apposition of each orbital plate of the frontal with the corresponding orbitosphenoid.—**Genal suture**. See *genal*.—**Great suture**. Same as *genal suture*.—**Gular suture**. Same as *buccal suture*.—**Harmonic suture**, suture by means of flat rough surfaces apposed without beveling: a variety of false suture.—**Interfrontal suture**, the frontal suture.—**Intermaxillary suture**, the harmonic suture between the right and left superior maxillary bones, effected chiefly by their palatal plates and alveolar borders.—**Internasal suture**, the suture between the right and left nasal bones.—**Interparietal suture**, the sagittal suture.—**Lambdoid suture**, the occipitoparietal suture: so called because in man it presents the shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (Λ). It is noted for its irregular zigzag course and deep dentations, often including Wormian bones.—**Limbose suture**, a suture with beveled edges and toothed processes, as the coronal or frontoparietal of man.—**Mastoccipital suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the occipital.—**Mastoparietal suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the parietal: it is short and deeply dentated in man, and non-existent in most animals.—**Mental, metopic, nasal, neurocentral suture**. See the adjectives.—**Occipitoparietal suture**, the lambdoid suture.—**Palatine, parietomastoid, parieto-occipital suture**. See the adjectives.—**Parietosquamosal suture**, the suture between the parietal bone and the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Parietotemporal suture**, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.—**Petroccipital suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal bone and the occipital: in man it is irregular and incomplete, interrupted by the posterior lacerate foramen.—**Petrosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; the suture between the petrosal and alisphenoid.—**Petrosquamosal suture**. See *petrosquamosal*.—**Prosternal sutures**. See *prosternal*.—**Quilled suture**, in



Quilled Sutures.

surg., a double interrupted suture drawn over a piece of bogie or quill at either end.—**Ramond's suture**, a form of suture used to unite a transversely divided intestine. The upper portion of gut is invaginated in the lower, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the intestine to the abdominal wound.—**Sagittal, serrate, sphenofrontal suture**. See the adjectives.—**Sphenomalar suture**, the suture between the malar and any part of the sphenoid. It is a rare articulation, occasional in man.—**Sphenoparietal suture, the suture of the palate bone with the sphenoid.—**Sphenoparietal suture, the suture between the parietal and alisphenoid bones.—**Sphenopetrosal suture, the suture between the sphenoid and the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Sphenotemporal suture, the suture between the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**Squamosphenoidal suture, the suture between the squamosal and sphenoidal bones.—**Squamous suture**. See *squamous*.—**Temporal suture**. Same as *petrosquamosal suture*.—**Transverse suture of man, the series of articulations of the frontal bone with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and several facial bones, extending entirely across the upper part of the face, nearly on a level with the roof of the orbits of the eyes. The bones thus sutured with the frontal are the ethmoid and sphenoid in mid-line, and the nasal, lacrymal, malar, and superior maxillary on each side.—**True suture**, suture by indented borders of bones, as in the dentate, serrate, and limbose sutures. Compare *false suture*, above.************

suture (sū'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sutured*, ppr. *suturing*. [*< suture*, *n.*] To unite in a suture

or with sutures; sew up, or sew together; connect as if united by a suture.

According to Fick, the present text of *Iliad*, which rests on an Attic recension dating shortly after 500, is *sutured* together out of the following pieces.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 233.

suversed (su-vèr'st'), *a.* [*L. su-* for *sub-* + *versus*, turned, + *-ed*². Cf. *subverse*.] Versed and belonging to the supplement: only in the phrase *suversed sine*, which is the versed sine of the supplement of the angle. Also *subversed*.

suwarrow (sū-war'ō), *n.* A corruption of *su-guaro*.

suwarrow-nut (sū-war'ō-nut), *n.* Same as *butternut*, 2.

suwet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *sue*¹.

Suya (sū'yā), *n.* [*NL.* (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of warblers, having a strongly graduated tail of only ten feathers, a short thick-set bill, and very stout rectal vibrissæ. Five species inhabit the Himalayan regions from Sind to Tenasserim, and Sumatra, of which *S. criniger* is the best-known. The genus is also called *Decurus* and *Blanfordius*. Its affinities appear to be with *Sphenocercus*, *Sphenura*, and *Stipiturus*. See these words.

suzerain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *suzerain*, sovereign but not supreme; *seigneur suzerain*, a lord who holds a fief of which other fiefs are held, or who has exclusive jurisdiction (Roquefort); appar. formed, in imitation of *suverain*, etc., sovereign (with which Roquefort in fact identifies it, with term. -*erain* (as if < *ML.* **suseranus*, **suseranus*), < *OF. sus*, < *L. sursum*, above, for **suorsum*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn (cf. *retrosce*, *introrse*): see *sub-* and *verse*, and cf. *subvert*.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount. Also used attributively.

"My lord," she replied, still undismayed, "I am before my Suzerain, and I trust, a just one."

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxv.

This prince, whether led by border enmity, by loyalty to his suzerain, or by preference to one domestic tie over another, had joined the call of King Henry to an invasion.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, III. 91.

In 1459 the illegitimate pretender, James II., did homage to the Sultan of Egypt as suzerain of Cyprus.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 164.

Certain institutions of a primitive people, their corporations and village communities, will always be preserved by a suzerain state governing them, on account of the facilities which they afford to civil and fiscal administration.

Maine, *Village Communities*, p. 236.

suzerainty (sū'ze-rān-ti), *n.* [*OF.* *suzeraineté*, *F. suzeraineté*, the office or jurisdiction of a suzerain, < *suzerain*, suzerain: see *suzerain*.] The office or dignity of a suzerain; feudal supremacy; superior authority or command.

When Philip Augustus began his reign, his dominions were much less extensive than those of the English king, over whom his suzerainty was merely nominal.

Brougham.

No one would think of dignifying the heterogeneous mass of Arabs, Kopts, Kurds, Slavs, and Greeks who acknowledge the suzerainty of the Sultan with the name of a nation.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 85.

So its (the sovereign power's) character of nominal suzerainty is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 2.

S. v. An abbreviation of *sub voce*, under the word: used in referring to articles in glossaries and dictionaries.

svanbergite (svan'berg-it), *n.* [Named after L. F. Svanberg, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals of a yellow, red, or brown color. It consists of sulphate and phosphate of aluminium and calcium.

swat, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *so*¹.

swab¹ (swob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [*Also swob*; appar. first in the noun *swabber*, < *MD.* **swabber*, < **swabben* = *G. schwappen*, splash, = *Norw. swabba*, *subba*, splash; otherwise in freq. form: *Sw. swabla* = *Dan. svabre*, *swab*, = *D. zwabber*, drudge. Cf. *swabble* and *swap*¹.] To clean with water and a swab, especially the decks of ships.

So he pick'd up the lad, swabbed and dry-rubb'd and mopp'd him.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 292.

After we had finished, swabbed down decks, and coiled up the rigging, I sat on the spar, waiting for the signal for breakfast.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 8.

swab¹ (swob), *n.* [*Also swob*; < *swab*¹, *v.* Cf. *Sw. swab*, a swab, fire-brush; *Norw. swabb*, *swabba*, a careless person.] 1. A utensil for cleaning. (a) A large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, etc. (b) A cleaner for the bore of a cannon. See *sponge*, 4.

2. The epaulet of a naval officer. [*Colloq.* and *jocose*.]—3. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment.

Compare *probang*.—4. In *founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of molds.—5. An awkward, clumsy fellow. [*Naut. slang*.]

He swore accordingly, at the lieutenant, and called him . . . swab and lubbard.

Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xiv. (*Davies*.)

swab², *v.* Same as *swap*².

swab³ (swob), *n.* Same as *swad*¹. [*Prov. Eng.*]

swabber (swob'er), *n.* [*Also swobber*; < *MD.* **swabber*, *D. zwabber*, a swabber, the drudge of a ship, = *G. schwabber*, a swabber; as *swabl* + *-er*.] 1. One who uses a swab; hence, in contempt, a fellow fit only to use a swab.

Go and reform thyself; prithee, be sweeter;

And know my lady speaks with no such swabbers.

Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, III. 1.

Jolly gentleman!

More fit to be a swabber to the Flemish

After a drunken surfeit.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, I. 1.

I am his swabber, his chamberlain, his footman, his clerk, his butler, his book-keeper, his bawler, his errand boy.

N. Bailey, *tr.* of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 42.

2. A bakers' implement for cleaning the oven. It consists of a bunch of netting on the end of a long pole, and is wetted for use.—3. *pl.* Certain cards at whist the holder of which appears formerly to have been entitled to a part of the stakes. According to *Gosse* (*Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 1785), they were the "ace of hearts, knave of clubs, ace and deuce of trumps."

At the commencement of last century, according to Swift, it (whist) was a favourite pastime with clergymen, who played the game with swabbers; these were certain cards by which the holder was entitled to part of the stake, in the same manner that the claim is made for the ace at quadrille.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 436.

Whisk and swabbers, an old form of whist.

I suppose . . . the society of half a dozen of clowns to play at whist and swabbers would give her more pleasure than if Ariosto himself were to awake from the dead.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xiv.

Fielding . . . records that . . . the Count beguiled the tedium of his in-door existence by playing at Whisk-and-Swabbers, "the game then in the chief vogue."

Cassendish, *Laws and Principles of Whist*, p. 89.

swabble¹ (swob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [*ME.* *swablen* = *G. schwablen*, roll to and fro, as liquids; drink often; cf. *swabl*.] To sway; wabble.

Swablings or *swaggings*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 461.

swabble¹ (swob'l), *n.* [*Also swabble*, *v.*] A tall, thin person. [*Scotch*.]

swabble² (swob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [*A dial. form of squabble*.] To squabble. [*Hallwell*.]

Swabian (swā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Suabian*; < *Swabia*, *Suabia*, *F. Souabe*, *G. Schwaben*, < *L. Suavi*, *Suebi*, a people of northeastern Germany.] 1. A. Pertaining to Swabia or the Swabians.—Swabian emperors, the German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1254 (the Hohenstaufen line): so called because the founder was Duke of Swabia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Swabia, an early duchy of Germany, corresponding nearly to the greater part of modern Württemberg and southwestern Bavaria. The Swabian dialect is one of the principal High German idioms.

swab-pot (swob'pot), *n.* In *founding*, an iron pot in which a founder keeps his swab in water.

E. H. Knight.

swab-stick (swob'stik), *n.* See the quotation.

If the powder is loose, the miner carefully wipes down the sides of the hole with a wet swab stick (a wooden rod with the fibres frayed at one end).

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 445.

swad¹ (swod), *n.* [*late ME.* *swad*, *swade*; cf. *Norw. swad*, smooth, slippery, *swada*, slice off, flake off: see *swath*. Cf. *swad*², *swab*³.] A pod, as of beans or peas. Also *swab*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

swad² (swod), *n.* [*A var. of squat*: see *squat*¹.] 1. A short, fat person.

There was one busy fellow was their leader,

A blunt squat swad, but lower than yourself.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, II. 1.

2. A rude, coarse fellow; a clown; a country bumpkin.

Let country swains and silly swads be still.

Greene, *Madrigal*.

3. A soldier. See *swaddy*². [*Slang*.]

swad³ (swod), *n.* [*A dial. var. of swad*².] 1. A crowd; a squad. [*Local, U. S.*]

2. A lump, mass, or bunch. [*Vulgar*.] *Imp. Dict.*

swad⁴ (swod), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] In *coal-mining*, sooty or worthless coal. [*Gresley*.]

swaddert (swod'er), *n.* One who hawks goods; a peddler. [*Slang*.]

These Swadders and Pedlars be not all evil, but of an indifferent behaviour. *Herman*, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 72.

swaddle (swod'l), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* *swadl*, *swadil*, *swadell*; < *ME.* **swadel*, *swathel*, *swethel*, *suthel*, < *AS.* *swethel*, *swethil*, a swaddling-band (= *MD.* *swadel*), < *swethian*, bind, swathe: see *swathe*.] A bandage or long strip of cloth used for wrapping a child, or for bandaging in any similar manner; a swaddling-band.

O sacred Place, which wert the Cradle

Of th' only Man-God, and his happy Swadle.

Sylvester, *tr.* of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Capitaines.

They . . . ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my swaddles.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 90.

swaddle (swod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaddled*, ppr. *swaddling*. [*Formerly also swathle*; < *ME.* *swathilen*, *swethlen*, *suedelen*; < *swaddle*, *n.*] 1. To bind with long and narrow bandages, or as if with bandages; swathe: said especially of young children, who are still bandaged in this manner in many parts of Europe to prevent them from using their limbs freely, owing to a fancy that those who are left free in infancy become deformed.

Their feet to this end so straitly swaddled in their infancy that they grow but little. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 446.

I got on my best straw-coloured stockings,

And swaddled them over to save charges, I.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, I. 2.

2. To beat; cudgel.

You are both, believe me,

Two arrant knaves; and, were it not for taking

So just an execution from his hands

You have belied thus, I would swaddle ye

Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.

Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, II. 2.

swaddleband (swod'l-band), *n.* [*ME.* *swethel-band*; < *swaddle* + *band*¹.] Same as *swaddling-band*. *Massinger*, *Unnatural Combat*, iv. 2.

swaddlebill¹ (swod'l-bil), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. *J. Lawson*, 1709; *T. Pennant*, 1785.

swaddler (swod'ler), *n.* [*swaddle* + *-er*.] A contemptuous name applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to the early Methodists: said to have originated from a sermon preached on the infant Christ "wrapped in swaddling-clothes." [*Slang*.]

To revive Sir W. Petty's colony by importing northern Presbyterians and Cornish Swaddlers.

The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 217.

swaddling (swod'ling), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *swadling*; < *ME.* *swadling*, *swatheling*; verbal *n.* of *swaddle*, *v.*] 1. The act of wrapping in a swaddle.—2. Swaddling-clothes: also in plural.

There he in clothes is wrapp'd, in manger laid,

To whom too narrow swaddings are our spheres.

Drummond, *Flowers of Ston*.

swaddling-band (swod'ling-band), *n.* [*ME.* *swadling-band*, *swatheling-bonde*; < *swaddling* + *band*¹.] A band or bandage, as of linen, for swaddling a young child.

When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddlingband for it.

Job xxxviii. 9.

One [People] from their swaddling Bands

Releas'd their Infant's Feet and Hands.

Prior, *Alma*, II.

swaddling-clothes (swod'ling-klofthz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-bands.

She brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes.

Luke II. 7.

The dromo of Zara, if it were only stripped of its swaddling clothes, would be no contemptible specimen of its own style.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 131.

swaddling-clout (swod'ling-klout), *n.* Same as *swaddling-band*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 401.

swaddy¹ (swod'i), *a.* [*swad*¹ + *-y*.] Full of swads or pods. *Colgrave*, under *sousau*.

swaddy² (swod'i), *n.* [*Prob. dim. of swad*².] A soldier; especially, a soldier in the militia; originally, a discharged soldier. *Hotten*. [*Colloq.*, *Eng.*]

swadet, *v.* See *suade*.

swaf¹ (swof), *v. t.* [*Perhaps a var. of swough*¹ (cf. *suff*¹, var. of *sough*¹ for *swough*¹).] To roar (†); beat over, like waves (†).

Drench'd with the swafing waves, and stew'd in sweat,

Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.

John Taylor, *Works* (1680). (*Nares*.)

swaff², *n.* A dialectal variant of *swath*¹.

swag (swag), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E.* *swagge*; < *Norw. swaga*, sway: see *sway*, and cf. *swagger*¹.] 1. To sink down by its weight; lean; sag.

I'll lie in wait for every glance she gives,

And polse her words I th' balance of suspect;

If she but swag, she's gone.

Middleton, *Mad World*, III. 1.

For now these pounds are (as I feel them swag)

Light at my heart, tho' heavy in the bag.

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, II.

2. To move as something heavy and pendent; sway. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and pendulous *swagging*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, l. 43.

A timber drey . . . had passed not long ago, with a great trunk swinging and *swagging* on the road, and slurring the scallops of the horse track.

R. D. Blackmore, *Cripps, the Carrier*, xxvi.

swag (swag), *n.* [*< swag, v.*] 1. An unequal, hobbling motion. [*Local.*]—2. Same as *swale*. 2. [*Local, U. S.*]—3. A bundle; the package or roll containing the possessions of a swagman. [*Australia.*]

Money or no money, are they not free as air, bar the weight of their *swags*? *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 286.

4. A festoon. See the quotation.

The various sizes of festoons, or, as they are sometimes denominated by the trade, *swags*. *Paper-hanger*, p. 100.

5. In decorative art, an irregular or informal cluster: as, a *swag* of flowers in the engraved decoration of a piece of plate.—6. In coal-mining, a subsidence of the roof, in consequence of the working away of the coal: same as *weighting*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—7. A large quantity; a lot; hence, plundered property; booty; boodle. [*Slang.*]

'Twas awful to hear, as she went along, . . .

The dark allusion, or bolder brag,

Of the dexterous dodge, and the lots of *swag*.

Hood, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies*.)

swag-bellied (swag'bel'id), *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander . . . are nothing to your English.

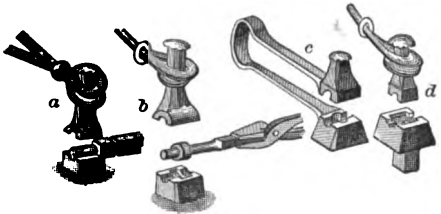
Shak., *Othello*, II. 3. 80.

***swag-belly** (swag'bel'i), *n.* A prominent or projecting belly; also, a swag-bellied person.

Great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ankles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag-bellies*, the emblems of sloth and indigestion. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*, Melford to Phillips, [Bath, May 17.]

swage¹, *v.* See *suage*.

swage² (swāj), *n.* [*Said to be < F. suage, a tool, lit. 'sweating,' < suer, sweat, < L. sudare = E. sweat: see sudation and sweat.*] 1. A tool or die for imparting a given shape to metal when



a, b, collar-swages; c, spring-swage; d, guide-swage.

laid hot on an anvil, or in a stamping-press or drop-press, or between rolls. It assumes many shapes, as an indenting- or shaping-tool, or as a die for striking up sheet-metal, or in stamps and presses. Stamping-presses are sometimes called *swaging-machines*.

2. A similar tool used for bending or twisting cold metal slightly, as for setting saws by bending one tooth at a time to the proper angle, or, in the making of vessels of tin-plate, for bending the metal slightly.

swage² (swāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaged*, ppr. *swaging*. [*< swage², n.*] To shape by means of a swage. Also *suedge*.

swage-block (swāj'blok), *n.* A heavy block of iron, perforated with holes of different sizes and shapes, and variously grooved on the sides: used for heading bolts, and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked on an anvil in the ordinary way. *E. H. Knight*.

swagger¹ (swag'er), *v.* [*Freq. of swag.*] 1. *intrans.* To strut with a defiant or insolent air, or with an obtrusive affectation of superiority.

Here comes *swaggering* along the pavement a military gentleman in a coat much befringed.

W. Besant, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 51.

2. To boast or brag noisily; bluster; bully; hector.

A rascal that *swaggered* with me [that is, tried to bully me] last night. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, IV. 7. 131.

It was something to *swagger* about when they were together after their second bottle of claret.

DIsraeli. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. trans. To influence by blustering or threats; bully.

Can we not live in compass of the Law,

But must be *swaggered* out on't?

Heywood, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 279).

He would *swagger* the boldest man into a dread of his power. *Swift*, *Account of Court and Empire of Japan*.

swagger¹ (swag'er), *n.* [*< swagger¹, v.*] The act or manner of a swaggerer; an insolent strut; a piece of bluster; boastfulness, bravado, or insolence in manner.

It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation.

Marryat, *Facha of Many Tales*, *The Water-Carrier*.

(*Latham*.)

swagger¹ (swag'er), *a.* [*< swagger¹, v.*] Swell; all the rage. [*Slang.*]

His [Prince Melissano's] gambling parties were so *swagger* that rich money-lenders who wanted to extend their social relations did not mind to what an extent they themselves or their sons lost money at them.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Nov. 2, 1886.

swagger² (swag'er), *n.* [*< swag + -er¹.*] Same as *swagman*, 2.

Under the name of the *swagger* or sundowner the tramp [in Australia], as he moves from station to station in remote districts in supposed search for work, is a recognized element of society. *The Century*, XLII. 604.

swaggerer (swag'er-er), *n.* [*< swagger + -er¹.*] One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.

Patience herself would startle at this letter,

And play the *swaggerer*.

Shak., *As you Like it*, IV. 3. 14.

swaggering (swag'er-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of swagger¹, v.*] The act of strutting; blustering; bravado.

I am very glad

You are not gulled by all this *swaggering*.

Browning, *Paracelsus*.

swaggering (swag'er-ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of swagger¹, v.*] Strutting; blustering; boasting.

Here's a *swaggering* fellow, sir, that speaks not like a man of God's making, swears he must speak with you, and will speak with you.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, IV. 1.

swaggeringly (swag'er-ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; with bravado.

"I do not care what she says!" replies Lily, *swaggeringly*.

R. Broughton, *Dr. Cupid*, XI.

swagging (swag'ing), *p. a.* Swaggy; pendulous.

The belly [of the toad] is large and *swagging*.

Goldsmith, *Animated Nature*, XI.

swaggy (swag'i), *a.* [*< swag + -y¹.*] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight; pendulous.

His *swaggy* and prominent belly.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 4.

swaging-machine (swāj'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for shaping sheet-metal either by means of a blow or by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

swaging-mallet (swāj'ing-mal'et), *n.* A tool used in dental work to bring artificial plates to shape.

swagman (swag'man), *n.*; pl. *swagmen* (-men). [*< swag + man.*] 1. A seller of low-priced trashy goods, trinkets, etc. [*Slang.*]

It is the same with the women who work for the shop-shirt merchants, &c., or make cap-fronts, &c., on their own account, for the supply of the shopkeepers, or the wholesale *swag-men*, who sell low-priced millinery.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 93.

2. A man who travels in search of employment: so called because he carries his *swag*, or bundle of clothes, blanket, etc. Also *swagsman*, *swagger*. [*Australia.*]

Rememberin' the needful, I gets up an' quietly slips To the porch to see a *swagsman*—with our bottle to his lips.

J. B. Stephens, *Drought and Doctrine*.

swag-shop (swag'shop), *n.* A place where low-priced trashy goods are sold; formerly, a plunder-depot. *Hotten*. [*Slang.*]

swalmish, *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*.

swain (swān), *n.* [*< ME. swain, swayn, swein, sweyn, < late AS. swein, < Icel. sveinn, a boy, lad, servant, = Sw. sven = Dan. svend, a swain, servant, = AS. swān = OS. swēn = LG. sween = OHG. swein, a herdsman, swain; perhaps ult. akin to son¹; but not, as has been supposed, directly related to swine. Hence, in comp., boat-swain, contr. boson, and coxswain, contr. cozon.*] 1. A young man or boy in service; a servant.

Worschipe me here, & bi come my *swayn*,

And y schal zeue thee all this.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 44.

Hym boes serve hymelne that has na *swayn*.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 107.

2. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

Forth went knyght & *swayn*, & fote men alle in fere.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 241.

gondyr ys Gayere, an harde *swayn*,

The emperowre sone of Almayn.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 23, l. 150. (*Hallivell*.)

3. A man dwelling in the country; a countryman employed in husbandry; a rustic.

There is a Back-gate for the Beggars and the meaner Sort of *Swains* to come in at.

Hovell, *Letters*, I. II. 3.

The *Swains* their Flocks and Herds had fed.

Congreve, *Hymn to Venus*.

Haply some hoary-headed *swain* may say,

"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn."

Gray, *Elegy*.

Hence—4. A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally.

Blest *swains*! whose nymphs in every grace excel.

Pope, *Spring*, l. 96.

swain moot. See *moot*¹.

swainling (swā'ning), *n.* [*< swain + -ing¹.*] Love-making. [*Slang, Eng.*]

His general manner had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swainling*.

Mrs. Trollope, *Michael Armstrong*, I. (*Davies*.)

swainish (swā'nish), *a.* [*< swain + -ish¹.*] Pertaining to or resembling a swain; rustic; boorish. [*Rare.*]

Not to be sensible when good and faire in one person meet argues both a grosse and shallow judgement and withall an ungente and *swainish* breast.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnuus*.

swainishness (swā'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being swainish. [*Rare.*]

Others who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that *swainishness* is the only culture.

Emerson, *Letters and Social Aims* (ed. 1876), p. 87.

swainling (swā'n'ling), *n.* [*< swain + -ling¹.*] A small or young swain.

While we stand

Hand in hand,

Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.

Watts Recreations (1664). (*Nares*.)

swainmote (swān'mōt), *n.* [*Also swainmote; < ME. *swainmote (ML. swanimotum); < swain + mote³, moot¹.*] See *swain moot*, under *moot*¹.

Swainsona (swān'son-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Salisbury, 1806), named after Isaac Swainson, a cultivator of plants at Twickenham in England, about 1790.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Coluteinæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a roundish spreading or reflexed banner-petal, a broad incurved keel which is obtuse or produced into a twisted beak, a curving style which is bearded lengthwise and inwardly or rarely on the back, and by an ovoid or oblong swollen pod which is coriaceous or membranous and often longitudinally two-celled by the intrusion of the seed-bearing suture. There are about 30 species, mostly natives of Australia, with one in New Zealand. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth or clothed with somewhat appressed hairs. They have odd-pinnate leaves of many entire leaflets, commonly with broad leaf-like stipules, and bluish, purplish, or red, rarely white or yellowish flowers in axillary racemes. Several species are cultivated under the name *Swainson pea*; especially two species with large pink or red flowers, *S. Greyana* with a white cottony calyx and *S. galegifolia* with the calyx smooth, both also known as *Darling-river pea*, or as *poison-pea*, being said to poison stock; the latter is also called *indigo-plant* and *horse-poison plant*.

swalp (swāp), *v. i.* [*A dial. form of sweep or swoop.*] To walk proudly; sweep. [*Prov. Eng.*]

swaits, *n.* Same as *swaits*.

swail. An obsolete stronger preterit of *swell*.

swale¹ (swāl), *n.* [*< ME. swale, shade; perhaps connected with swale² or with swail¹.*]

1. A shade, or shady spot. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A low place; a slight depression in a region in general nearly level, especially one of the lower tracts of what is called in the western United States "rolling prairie." These depressions are usually moister than the adjacent higher land, and often have a ranker vegetation, due to the enrichment resulting from the washing down of the finer and richer part of the soil of the higher land about them.

swale² (swāl), *a.* [*< Icel. svalr = Sw. Dan. sval, cool; cf. Icel. sval, a cool breeze, svalar, n. pl., a kind of balcony running along a wall, = Sw. Dan. sval, a gallery.*] Bleak; windy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

swale³ (swāl), *v.* [*< ME. swalen; a secondary form of swelen: see swail¹.*] 1. *intrans.* To melt and run down, as from heat; show the effects of great heat, whether by melting or by burning slowly.

II. *trans.* To burn, whether by singeing or by causing to melt or to run down; especially, to dress, as an animal killed for food, by singeing off the hair. [*Prov. Eng. in both uses.*]

swale³ (swāl), *n.* [*< swale³, v.*] A gutter in a candle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

swallow¹ (swol'ō), *v.* [*Early mod. E. also swallow, swoolow; < ME. swoolowen, swooluen, swoolgen, swolezen, swoolthen, orig. a strong verb, swel-*

ween, *swelgen*, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swelth*, pp. *swolgen*) (also deriv. *swolgetian*), swallow, = OS. (far-) *swelgan* = MD. *swelgen*, D. *swelgen* = MLG. *swelgen* = OHG. *swelgan*, *swelahan*, MHG. *swelgen*, *swelhen*, G. *schwelgen* = Icel. *swelja* (also deriv. *swolgra*) = Sw. *swälja* = Dan. *swelge* = Goth. **swilhan* (not recorded), swallow. Hence *swallow*¹, n., and ult. the second element of *groundswell*¹. I. trans. 1. To take into the stomach through the throat, as food or drink; receive through the organs of deglutition; take into the body through the mouth.

To the Scribes and Pharisees woe was denounc'd by our Saviour for straining at a Gnat and swallowing a Camel.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, ll.

Occasionally, in trance, the patient, though insensible, swallows morsels put into his mouth.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 84.

2. Hence, in figurative use, to draw or take in, in any way; absorb; appropriate; exhaust; consume; engulf: usually followed by *up*.

Faith, hope, and love be three sisters: they never can depart in this world, though in the world to come love shall swallow up the other two.

Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 96. The first thing is the tender compassion of God respecting us drowned and swallowed up in misery.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, l. 11.

The earth opened her mouth and swallowed them up. Num. xvi. 32. The necessary provision of life swallows the greatest part of their time. Locke.

In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now swallowed up by Arab Sheika, so that on the west side I could hear of none but Girge, Esne, and Mantalouth.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 162.

Specifically—3. To take into the mind readily or credulously; receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; receive implicitly; drink in: sometimes with *down*.

I saw a smith stand . . .

With open mouth swallowing a tailor's news.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2. 186.

Here men are forced, at a venture, to be of the religion of the country, and must therefore swallow down opinions, as silly people do empiric pills, without knowing what they are made of. Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. xx. 4.

4. To put up with; bear; take patiently: as, to swallow an affront.

The mother (not able to swallow her shame and grief) cast herself into the lake to be swallowed of the water, but there, by a new Metamorphosis, was turned into a Fish, and hallowed for a Goddess. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 92.

Will not the proposal of so excellent a reward make us swallow some more than ordinary hardships that we might enjoy it? Stillinger, *Sermons*, I. ii.

5. To retract; recant.

Isab. Did Angelo so leave her?

Duke. Left her in her tears; . . . swallowed his vows whole, pretending in her discoveries of dishonour.

Shak., *M. for M.*, III. 1. 235.

= Syn. 1-3. *Engross*, *Engulf*, etc. See *absorb*.

II. intrans. To perform the act of swallowing; accomplish deglutition.

swallow¹ (swol'ô), n. [Early mod. E. also *swolow*, *swolow*; < ME. *swalowe*, *swolwe*, *swelowe*, *sweloge*, *swolowz*, *swoluz*, *swolz*, *swulgh* = LG. *swalg*, G. *schwalg* = Icel. *swelgr* = Sw. *swalg* = Dan. *swelg*, the gullet, a gulf, whirlpool; from the verb: see *swallow*¹, v. In the later senses the noun is from the mod. verb.] 1. The cavity of the throat and gullet, or passage through which food and drink pass; the fauces, pharynx, and gullet or esophagus leading from the mouth to the stomach; especially, the organs of deglutition collectively.

Swyftly swenged hym to swepe & his *swolg* opened.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 250.

The swallow of my conscience

Hath but a narrow passage.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, iv. 2.

No tale was too gross or monstrous for his capacious swallow. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 424.

2. A yawning gulf; an abyss; a whirlpool.

This Eneas is come to paradys Out of the *swolow* of helle.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1104.

The thirde he caste . . . in a *swalowe* of ye see called Mare Adriaticum.

Fabian, *Chron.*, lxxix.

3. A deep hollow in the ground; a pit.—4. The space in a block between the groove of the sheave and the shell, through which the rope reeves.—5. A funnel-shaped cavity occurring not uncommonly in limestone regions, and especially in the chalk districts of France and England. Also called *swallow-hole* or *sink-hole*. See *sink-hole*.—6. The act of swallowing.

Attend to the difference between a civilised *swallow* and a barbarous bolt.

Noctes *Ambrosianae*, Dec., 1834.

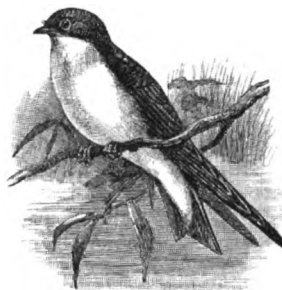
7. That which is swallowed; as much as is swallowed at once; a mouthful.

A swallow or two of hot milk sometimes aids in coughing up tenacious mucus.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 4.

8. Taste; relish; liking; inclination: as, "I have no swallow for it," Massinger.—9. A swallow; a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; a puffer or swell-fish.

swallow² (swol'ô), n. [< ME. *swalowe*, *swalwe*, *swalo*, < AS. *swalewe* = MD. *swaluwe*, *swalcke*, D. *swaluw* = MLG. *swale*, *swalike* = OHG. *swalava*, MHG. *swalwe*, G. *schwalbe* = Icel. Sw. *swala* = Dan. *swale* = Goth. **swalgwon* (not recorded), a swallow; orig. Teut. **swalgwon*, perhaps = Gr. *ἀλκύνω* (written also *ἀλκύνω*, and erroneously associated with *ἀλς*, sea), a king-fisher: see *halcyon*.] 1. A fissirostral oscine passerine bird with nine primaries; any member of the family *Hirundinidae*, of which there are numerous genera and about 100 species, found in all parts of the world. The leading species of swallows are the barn-swallows of the genus *Hirundo*, with long deeply forked tail having the lateral feathers elongated and linear toward their ends, and with lustrous steel-blue plumage on the upper parts, and more or less rufous plumage below. The common bird of Europe is *H. rustica*; that of America is *H. erythrogastra*. They are called barn-swallows because they usually build their nests of straw and mud on the rafters of barns. The house-swallow or martin of Europe is *Chelidon urbica*, of a genus not represented in America. The purple martin of North America is a very large swallow, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, the male of which is entirely lustrous steel-blue; several similar species of the same genus inhabit other parts of America. The most widely diffused species of the family is the bank-swallow or sand-martin, *Cliffswallow* or *Cotile riparia*, common to both hemispheres, of a mouse-gray and white coloration, without luster, breeding in holes in banks. Cliff-swallows are several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, found in various parts of the world. That of the United States is *P. lunifrons*, also called *republican swallow*, *mud-swallow*, and *caes-swallow*. These build nests almost entirely of pellets of mud stuck together in masses on the sides of cliffs, under eaves, etc. Rough-winged swallows are several forms of the genera *Psittodroma* and *Stelgidopteryx*, as *S. serripennis* of the United States, having the outer web of the first primary serrate with a series of recurved hooks. It is of dull grayish coloration, resembling the bank-swallow. The white-bellied swallow of the United States is *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor*, of a lustrous greenish-black above and snowy-white below. A still more beautiful related species is the violet-green swallow of western North America, *Tachycineta thalassina*. The Bahaman swallow, *Callichelidon cyanolepis*, is a beautiful swallow resembling the violet-green, with sheeny upper parts and white under parts, belonging to the Bahamas and rarely found in Florida. Swallows are mainly insectivorous birds (though some of them eat berries also), and usually capture their prey on the wing with great address. Their wings are long, pointed, and narrow-bladed, giving great buoyancy, speed, and extension of flight. The feet are small and weak, and scarcely used for progression, but chiefly for perching and clinging. The song is a varied and voluble twittering, but the American martin has a strong, rich, musical note. Swallows are in most countries migratory; and those of Europe and America have long been noted, not only for the extent, but also for the regularity, of their migratory movements. Each species has its regular time of appearing in the spring, which may be predicted with much confidence; it is, however, to some extent dependent upon the weather, or the general advancement or retardation of the opening of the season. In the autumn swallows are often governed in leaving their summer resorts by the approach of storms or cold weather, and they are thus to some extent weather-prophets. Their modes of nesting are more variable than is usually the case among birds so intimately related in other habits and in structure; and swallows also show, to an extent unequalled by other birds, a readiness to modify their primitive nesting-habits in populous regions. Thus, the nidification of the seven species of swallows which are common in the United States shows four distinct categories: (1) holes in the ground, dug by the birds, slightly furnished with soft materials: bank-swallow, rough-winged swallow; (2) holes in trees or rocks, not made by the birds, fairly furnished with soft materials: white-bellied and violet-green swallows and purple martin; (3) holes or their equivalents, not made by the birds, but secured through human agency, and



White-bellied Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*).



Nest of a Swallow.

more or less furnished with soft materials by the birds: formerly no species, now six of the seven species (all excepting the bank-swallow); (4) nests elaborately constructed by the birds, plastered to natural or artificial surfaces, and loosely furnished with soft materials: the cliff-swallow and the barn-swallow, especially the former. The eggs of the swallows likewise differ more than is usual in the same family, some being pure-white, others profusely spotted. Among species in the United States, two, the barn-swallow and the cliff-swallow, lay spotted eggs; the other five, whole-colored eggs. This difference is interesting, taken in connection with the mode of breeding, since it is the general rule with birds that hole-breeders lay white eggs, and that nest-builders, especially those whose nests are elaborate and open, lay colored eggs. See also cuts under *bank-swallow*, *barn-swallow*, *caes-swallow*, *hive-nest*, *Progne*, *rough-winged*, and *three-tailed*.

2. Some bird likened to or mistaken for a swallow. Thus, the swifts, *Cypselidae*, belonging to a different order of birds, are commonly misnamed *swallows*, as the chimney-swallow of the United States, *Chetura pelagica*. (See cut under *Chetura*.) The so-called edible swallows' nests are built by swifts of the genus *Collocalia*. See *Collocalia* (with cut) and *swift*¹, n. 4.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons with short legs, squat form, white body, colored wings, and shell-crest. Numerous color-varieties are noted. The birds sometimes called *fairies* are usually classed as swallows.—4. The stormy petrel. Also *sea-swallow*. [Prov. Eng.]

swallowable (swol'ô-bl), a. [< *swallow*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being swallowed; hence, capable of being believed; credible. [Rare.]

The reader who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and swallowable form, may very naturally receive it in simple good faith.

Maitland, *Reformation*, p. 815. (Davies.)

swallow-chatterer (swol'ô-chat'er-er), n. A waxwing; a bird of the genus *Bombicilla*, or restricted genus *Ampelis*. See cut under *waxwing*. Swainson.

swallow-day (swol'ô-dä), n. The 15th of April. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

swallower (swol'ô-er), n. [< *swallow*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which swallows; specifically, a voracious fish, more fully called *black swallower*. See *Chasmodon* (with cut).

I have often considered these different people with very great attention, and always speak of them with the distinction of the Eaters and Swallowers.

Taylor, No. 205. (Latham.)

swallow-fish (swol'ô-fish), n. The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla* (*Chelidonichthys*) *hirundo*.

swallow-flycatcher (swol'ô-flî'kach-er), n. Same as *swallow-shrike*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 38.

swallow-hawk (swol'ô-hâk), n. The swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, formerly *Nauclerus furcatus*: so called from its shape and mode of flight. See cut under *Elanoides*.

swallow-hole (swol'ô-höl), n. Same as *swallow*¹, 5, and *sink-hole*.

Sometimes a district of limestone is drilled with vertical cavities (*swallow-holes* or *sinks*).

A. Geikie, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 271.

swallowing (swol'ô-ing), n. [< ME. *swolwyng*, etc.; verbal n. of *swallow*¹, v.] 1. The act of deglutition; the reception, as of food, into the stomach through the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.—2t. A yawning gulf; a whirlpool: same as *swallow*¹, 2.

swallow-pear (swol'ô-pär), n. See *pear*¹.

swallow-pipet (swol'ô-pip), n. The gullet. [Slang.]

Each paunch with gutting was so swelled,

Not one bit more could pass your *swallow-pipe*.

Wolcot (Peter Pindar), *Works*, p. 147. (Davies.)

swallow-plover (swol'ô-pluv'er), n. A grallatorial bird of the family *Glareolidae*, related to the plovers, and having a forked tail like that of a swallow; a pratincole. See cut under *Glareola*.

swallow-roller (swol'ô-röl'er), n. A roller of the family *Coraciidae* and genus *Eurystomus*. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

swallow-shrike (swol'ô-shrik), n. Any bird of the family *Artamidae*; a wood-swallow, as the Indian toddy-bird, *Artamus fuscus*, or the rare *A. insignis* of New Britain and New Ireland. The name may have been given



Swallow-shrike (*Artamus insignis*).

to certain fork-tailed drongo-shrikes (as that figured under *drongo*) when the two families *Dicruridae* and *Artamidae* were not separated, or were differently constituted; but in present use it applies only to the restricted *Artamidae*. Also *swallow-flycatcher*.

swallow's-nest (swol'ôz-nest), *n.* In anat., the nidus hirundinis (which see, under *nidus*).

swallow-stone (swol'ô-stôn), *n.* A stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young, and to be found in the stomachs of the latter. The myth is noticed by various writers, from Pliny or earlier to Longfellow.

swallow-struck (swol'ô-struk), *a.* Bewitched or injured by a swallow. Among many superstitions connected with swallows are those to the effect that if the bird flies under one's arm the limb is paralyzed, and if under a cow the milk becomes bloody. See *witch-chick*, and compare *shrew-struck*.

swallowtail (swol'ô-tâl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A swallow's tail; hence, a long and deeply forked or forficat tail, like that of the barn-swallow.

— 2. A swallow-tailed animal. (a) Any swallow-tailed butterfly of the restricted family *Papilionidae*, the species of which have more or less lengthened processes of the hind wings, which together compose a swallowtail. See cut under *Papilio*. (b) A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*, as *E. hirundo* or *E. macrura*, having a long, deeply forked tail. (c) The swallow-tailed kite. See cut under *Elanoides*.

3. Something resembling in form or suggesting the forked tail of a swallow. (a) A plant, a species of willow.

The shining willow they call *swallow-tail*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(b) In *joinery*, same as *dovetail*. (c) In *fort.*, same as *bonnet à pêtre* (which see, under *bonnet*). (d) A swallow-tailed coat; a dress-coat. [Colloq.] (e) The points of a burgee. (f) A broad or barbed arrow-head.

The English . . . sent off their volleys of *swallow-tails* before we could call on St. Andrew.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

Tiger swallowtail, the turnus, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow swallow-tailed butterfly, streaked with black, common in the United States. See cut under *turnus*.

II. *a.* Same as *swallow-tailed*.

Here is one of the new pollos, with blue *swallow-tail* coat tightly buttoned, and white trousers.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

swallow-tailed (swol'ô-tâld), *a.* 1. Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts: applied particularly to a coat. — 2. In *joinery*, dovetailed. — 3. Having a long, deeply forked tail, like the barn-swallow's. — **swallow-tailed butterfly**, a swallowtail, as *Papilio machaon*, a large European species, expanding from 3½ to 4 inches, of a yellow color banded and spotted with black, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle of the hind wings, which are prolonged into tails. See cuts under *Papilio* and *turnus*.

— **swallow-tailed duck**. See *duck*. — **swallow-tailed flycatcher**, a bird of the family *Tyrannidae* and genus *Mitrochilus*; a scissortail. There are two species in the United States, *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus*. See cuts under *Mitrochilus* and *scissortail*. — **swallow-tailed gull**, *Oreogryx furcata*, a very rare species of gull inhabiting the Galapagos Islands off the Peruvian coast. It is a large gull, the wing 16½ inches, white, with pearl-gray mantle, dark-colored primaries in most of their extent, and a sooty hood with white frontal spots, the bill blackish tipped with yellow, the feet red, and the tail deeply forked. It has been erroneously considered arctic, and also attributed to California. — **swallow-tailed kingfisher**. See *kingfisher*. — **swallow-tailed kite**. See *swallow-hawk*, and cut under *Elanoides*. — **swallow-tailed moth**, *Uropteryx sambucaria*, a European moth of a pale-yellowish color, with olive markings, and a red spot at the base of the tail into which the hinder wings are prolonged. — **swallow-tailed sheldrake**, the swallow-tailed duck. See cut under *Harelda*. C. Swainson, 1836. [Local, British.]

swallow-wing (swol'ô-wing), *n.* A South American fissirostral barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*. See cut under *Chelidoptera*. P. L. Sclater.

swallow-woodpecker (swol'ô-wûd'pek-er), *n.* A woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes* in a broad sense. Swainson.

swallowwort (swol'ô-wért), *n.* [*D. swaluwortel*, trans. of *Hirundinaria*, name in Brunfelsius, etc., of *Vincetoxicum*, on account of some resemblance of the pod or seeds to a flying swallow, G. *schwalbenwurz*, *schwalbenkraut*. Also, for def. 3, trans. of *Chelidonium*. See *celandine*.] 1. The European herb *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, or white swallowwort, the plant anciently called *asclepias*. Also called *vincetoxicum* (which see) and *tame-poison*. — 2. Hence, as a book-name, any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, the milkweed: applied also to the somaplant, as formerly classed in *Asclepias*, and to an umbellifer, *Elæoselinum Asclepium*, perhaps from its external resemblance to an asclepiad. — 3. The celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, once fancied to be used by swallows as a sight-restorer. Compare *swallow-stone*.

swallowet, swallowet. Middle English forms of *swallow*¹, *swallow*².

swam (swam or swom). Preterit of *swim*.

swame¹, *n.* See *swam*.

swame², *n.* A Middle English form of *squame*. In whose bloods bathed he should have been, His leprous swames to have washed of cleane.

Harding, Chronicle, l. 49. (Halliwell.)

swamp¹ (swomp), *n.* [Formerly also *swomp*; not found in early use; prob. a dial. var. or more orig. form of (a) *sump* = *D. somp* = MHG. *G. sumpf* (also OHG. *sumpf*) = Sw. *Dan. sump*, a swamp; related to (b) AS. *swam*, *swamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp* = OHG. *swam* (*swamb*), MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb*), G. *schwamm* = Icel. *svöppr* (for **svampr*) = Dan. *Sw. swamp*, a fungus, sponge, = Goth. *swammus*, a sponge; (c) cf. Goth. *swumsl*, a ditch; (d) cf. also E. dial. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; akin to Gr. *σῦμφος*, spongy, *σῦγγος*, sponge, L. *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus* and *sponge*. Not connected with *swim*¹.] 1. A piece of wet, spongy land; low ground saturated with water; soft, wet ground which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

The first three Days we marched thro' nothing but *Swamps*, having great Rains, with much Thunder and Lightning.

Waser, A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America (1699), p. 13.

Swamp seems peculiarly an American word.

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 211.

2. In coal-mining, a local depression in a coal-bed, in which water may collect. [Pennsylvania bituminous-coal districts.] — 3. A shallow lake. [Australia.] — **swamp fly-honey-suckle**, a shrub, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, of the northern United States and Canada. — **swamp globe-flower**. Same as *spreading globe-flower* (which see, under *spread*, *v.*). — **swamp pea-tree**. See *pea-tree*, 2. — **swamp post-oak**. See *post-oak*. — **swamp rose-mallow**. See *Hibiscus*. — **swamp Spanish oak**. Same as *pin-oak*. — **swamp tea-tree**. See *tea-tree*. — **swamp white oak**. See *white oak*, under *oak*. — Syn. 1. *Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

swamp¹ (swomp), *v.* [*swamp*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.

Meat, which is abundant, is rarely properly cooked, and game, of which Sweden has a great variety, is injured by being *swamped* in sauces.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 201.

2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties; overwhelm; ruin; hence, to outbalance; exceed largely in numbers.

Having *swamped* himself in following the *ignis fatuus* of a theory.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Before the Love of Letters, overdone, Had *swamp't* the sacred poets with themselves.

Tennyson, Old Poets foster'd under friendlier skies. A circular tin bath-tub, concerning which the Mohammedan mind had *swamped* itself in vain conjecture.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peth, p. 207.

Swamped with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen. *The Portfolio*, April, 1888, p. 68.

3. *Naut.*, to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water; whelm. — 4. To cut out (a road) into a forest. See *swamper*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to be plunged in inextricable difficulties.

— 2. To become filled with water and sink, as a boat; founder; hence, to be ruined; be wrecked. **swamp**² (swomp), *a.* [Cf. *swank*¹.] Thin; slender; lean. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our why is better tidded than this cow, Her ewr's but *swamps*; she's nut for milk I trow.

A Yorkshire Dialogue (1697), p. 38. (Halliwell.)

swamp-apple (swomp'ap'l), *n.* Same as *honey-suckle-apple*.

swamp-ash (swomp'ash), *n.* Same as *hoop-ash*.

swamp-beggarticks (swomp'beg'gr-ticks), *n.* A plant, *Bidenes connata*, with adhesive seeds.

swamp-blackberry (swomp'blak'ber-i), *n.* A blackberry which grows in swamps. See *running swamp-blackberry*, under *running*.

swamp-blackbird (swomp'blak'berd), *n.* Same as *marsh-blackbird*.

swamp-blueberry (swomp'blô'ber-i), *n.* See *blueberry*.

swamp-broom (swomp'brôm), *n.* Same as *swamp-oak*, 2 (a).

swamp-cabbage (swomp'kab'aj), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*. See *cabbage*¹.

swamp-cottonwood (swomp'kot'n-wûd), *n.* Same as *downy poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).

swamp-crake (swomp'kräk), *n.* An Australian crake, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, about 7 inches long, of a chocolate-brown and slate-gray color. W. L. Buller.

swamp-cypress (swomp'si'pres), *n.* The bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*; also, a tree of the genus *Chamaecyparis*, sometimes called *ground- or marsh-cypress*.

swamp-deer (swomp'dêr), *n.* A rucervine deer of India, *Eucervus duvaucelli*, of a light-yellowish color, about 4 feet high, with long-beamed

simply dichotomous antlers, inhabiting swampy places.

swamp-dock (swomp'dok), *n.* See *dock*¹, 1.

swamp-dogwood (swomp'dog'wûd), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-elm (swomp'elm), *n.* Same as *rock-elm*.

swamper (swomp'er), *n.* [*swamp* + *-er*¹.] One engaged in breaking out roads for lumberers, or clearing away underbrush, especially in swamps; one who cuts trees in a swamp. [U. S.]

But when the swamps are deep in water the *swamper* may paddle up to these trees whose narrowed waists are now within the swing of his ax, and standing up in his canoe, by a marvel of balancing skill, cut and cut until at length his watchful up-glancing eye sees the forest giant bow his head.

G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 550.

After the trees are sawn off, as near the roots as possible, the trunks are cut into logs of various lengths — the shortest being, as a rule, sixteen feet long. The men called *swampers* then clear away the underbrush.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 553.

swamp-fever (swomp'fê'vêr), *n.* A malarial fever (which see, under *fever*).

swamp-gum (swomp'gum), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, of various species, including *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, a mountain form of which in Tasmania is called *cider-tree* (which see); *E. pauciflora*, white or drooping gum; *E. rostrata*, red-gum; *E. paniculata*, white ironbark; *E. amygdalina*, giant gum or peppermint-tree; etc. The last species embraces perhaps the loftiest trees on the globe, one specimen having measured 471 feet. Another at a height of 210 feet had still a diameter of 5 feet.

swamp-hare (swomp'hâr), *n.* A large, long-limbed hare or rabbit, *Lepus aquaticus*, inhabiting the fresh-water swamps and bayous of the



Swamp-hare (*Lepus aquaticus*).

southern United States, as in Mississippi and Louisiana, where it is locally known as the *water-rabbit*. It is one of the few species of this extensive genus which are to any extent aquatic in habits. It is quite distinct from the small marsh-hare, *L. palustris*, which is found in the salt-marshes of the Southern States as far north as North Carolina. The range of the swamp-hare extends in the cane-brakes of the Mississippi valley as far at least as Cairo in Illinois. It is one of the larger species, 18 or 20 inches long, the ears 3 inches, the hind foot 4. The tail is very short, and the skull is less than half as wide as it is long, with confluent postorbital processes. In color the swamp-hare resembles the common gray wood-rabbit.

swamp-hellebore (swomp'hel'e-bôr), *n.* See *hellebore*, 2 and 3.

swamp-hen (swomp'hen), *n.* A marsh-hen. Specifically — (a) The swamp-crake. (b) The European purple gallinule. (c) A large blackish gallinule of Australia and New Zealand, *Porphyrio melanotus*, about 21 inches long. See cut under *Porphyrio*. Walker L. Buller.

swamp-hickory (swomp'hik'ô-ri), *n.* Same as *bitternut*; also, same as *bitter-pecan* (see *pecan*).

swamp-honeysuckle (swomp'hun'i-suk-l), *n.* The clammy azalea, *Azalea viscosa*, a shrub found in swamps in eastern North America. The flowers are white, showy, and fragrant; the corolla has a slender tube longer than the lobes of the border, and is very viscid.

swamp-land (swomp'land), *n.* Land covered with swamps.

The so-called "*swamp lands*" forming a portion of the national domain have been freely bestowed on the various States in which they occur, and have been the source of endless fraud and deceit, since large areas of the most valuable agricultural land in the country have been claimed and held as "*swamp land*."

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 212.

swamp-laurel (swomp'lâ'rel), *n.* The pale laurel, *Kalmia glauca*; also, the laurel magnolia, *Magnolia Virginiana*.

swamp-lily (swomp'il-i), *n.* 1. See *lily*, 1. — 2. A plant of the genus *Atamosco*.

swamp-locust (swomp'lô'kust), *n.* Same as *water-locust*.

swamp-loosestrife (swomp'lôs'strif), *n.* See *Nesaea*.

swamp-lover (swomp'luv'er), *n.* Same as *stud-flower*.

swamp-magnolia (swomp'mag-nô'li-ä), *n.* The swamp-laurel, *Magnolia Virginiana*.

swamp-mahogany (swomp'ma-hog'a-ni), *n.* An Australian timber-tree of the species *Euca-*

lyptus botryoides and *E. robusta*; also, *Tristania suaveolens*, and perhaps species of *Angophora*. **swamp-maple** (swomp'mă'pl), n. The red maple (see *maple*); also, *Acer Californicum*, of the Coast Range in California.

swamp-milkweed (swomp'milk'wēd), n. See *milkweed*, 1.

swamp-moss (swomp'mōs), n. A common name for moss of the genus *Spaghnum*.

swamp-muck (swomp'muk), n. See *muck*, 1.

swamp-oak (swomp'ōk), n. 1. In America—(a) the swamp white oak (see *white oak*, under *oak*); (b) the swamp post-oak (see *post-oak*); (c) the swamp Spanish oak (see *pin-oak*).—2. In Australia—(a) a broom-like leguminous shrub or small tree, *Viminaria denudata* (also called *swamp-broom*); (b) a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, as *C. suberosa*, *C. equisetifolia*, or *C. distyla*. (See *she-oak*.) These trees are of a handsome but funeral aspect.

The train had stopped before a roadside station standing in a clearing against a background of shivering *swamp-oak* trees. Mrs. Campbell-Præd, The Head Station.

swamp-ore (swomp'ōr), n. Same as *bog-iron ore* (which see, under *bog*).

swamp-owl (swomp'oul), n. The short-eared owl, or marsh-owl, *Brachyotus palustris*; also, sometimes, the barred owl, *Strix nebulosa*. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-partridge (swomp'pār'trij), n. The spruce-partridge, or Canada grouse. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-pine (swomp'pin), n. Same as *slash-pine*.

swamp-pink (swomp'pink), n. Same as *swamp-honeysuckle*; also extended to other azaleas.

swamp-quail (swomp'kwāl), n. See *Synæcus*, 1.

swamp-robin (swomp'rob'in), n. The towhee bunting, chewink, or marsh-robin. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-rose (swomp'rōz), n. See *rose*, 1.

swamp-sassafras (swomp'sas'g-fras), n. See *Magnolia*.

swamp-saxifrage (swomp'sak'si-frāj), n. See *saxifrage*.

swamp-sparrow (swomp'spar'ō), n. A fringilline bird, *Melospiza palustris*, abundant in eastern North America, related to and much resembling the song-sparrow, inhabiting the shrubbery of swamps, marshes, and brakes (whence the name). It is 5½ inches long, and 7½ in extent, with the plumage streaked above with black, gray, and bright

swampy (swom'pi), a. [*swamp* + *-y*]. Pertaining to a swamp; consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

Susquehanna's *swampy* ground. Scott, Marmion, III. 9.

swan (swon), n. [*ME. swan*, *swon*, < *AS. swan* = *MD. swaen*, *D. swaan* = *MLG. swan*, *swane* = *OHG. swan*, *m. swana*, *f.*, *MHG. swan*, *swane*, *G. schwan* = *Ice. swanr* = *Sw. swan* = *Dan. svane* = *Goth. *swans* (not recorded), a swan; perhaps allied to *Skt. swan*, *L. sonare*, sound; see *sound*. Cf. *AS. hana* = *G. hahn*, etc., a cock, as related to *L. canere*, sing; see *hen*, 1.]

1. A large lamellirostral palmiped bird, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*, with a long and flexible neck, naked lores, reticulate tarsi, and simple or slightly lobed hallux. The neck is usually held in a graceful curve while the bird is swimming; the inner flight-feathers are usually enlarged, and capable of being erected or set like sails to waft the bird over the water; and in most of the species the plumage of the adults is snow-white in both sexes. The young of the white species are usually grayish or brownish; they are called *cygnets*. Swans walk awkwardly on land, in consequence of the backward position of the legs, but their movements on the water are exceptionally graceful and stately. Hence they are very ornamental, and some of them have been kept from time immemorial in a state of domestication. Swans are chiefly herbivorous. The flesh is edible, and the plumage furnishes the valuable swan's-down. There are 8 or 10 species, found in most parts of the world, except Africa. The ordinary white swans fall into two groups—*Cygnus* proper, with a knob on the beak, and *Olor*, without a knob; the latter are also distinguished by the resonant quality of the voice, due to the convolutions of the windpipe in the cavity of the breast-bone. In Europe four kinds of swans are found: (1) the common "tame" or mute swan, usually seen in domestication, *C. gibbus* (by the rules of nomenclature also

on the wing (some feathers of which are curly), carmine and white bill, and red eyes; it is easily acclimatized, and is often seen in domestication. A gigantic fossil swan, or swan-like goose, from the bone-caves of Malta, is known as *Paleocygnus falconeri*. The popular notion that the swan sings just before dying has no foundation in fact.

The jealous swan agents hire death that syngeth. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 342.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a swan, usually with the wings raised as it carries them when swimming. It is therefore not necessary to say in the blazon "with wings indorsed." See below.—3. In *astron.* See *Cygnus*, 2.—**Black swan**. (a) Something very rare, or supposed to be non-existent; a rare avis: used like "white crow," and some other apparent contradictions in terms. [The phrase arose at a time when only white swans were known.]

The abuse of such places [theaters] was so great that for any chaste liver to haunt them was a black swan, and a white crow. Gosson, Schoole of Abuse.

(b) See def. 1.—**Chained swan**, in *her.*, a swan represented with some kind of collar about its neck, to which a chain is secured, which may be either carried to a ring or staple, or passed in a curve over the bird's neck, between its wings, or the like. The swan ducally gorged and chained is the well-known badge of the Bohuns, adopted by the Lancastrian kings.—**Demi-swan**, in *her.*, a swan with only so much of the body showing as rises above the water when it is swimming, the wings either indorsed or expanded.—**Order of the swan**, a Prussian order founded by the elector Frederick II., Margrave of Brandenburg, in 1440, renewed by Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, in 1843.—**Swan close**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a swan with the wings close to its side.—**Wild swan**, any feral swan; specifically, *Cygnus ferus* (*C. musicus*): so called in distinction from the "tame" or mute swan. See def. 1.

A melody loud and sweet, That made the wild-swan pause in her cloud. Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

swan² (swon), v. i. [A euphemistic variation of *swear*; cf. *swow*, a similar evasion.] To swear: used in the phrase *I swan*, an expression of emphasis. Also *swon*. [Rural, New Eng.]

Pines, if you're blue, are the best friends I know, They moan an' sigh an' sheer your feelin's so;— They heah the ground beneath so, tu, I swan, You half forgot you've gut a body on.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi. I swan to man, a more emphatic form of *I mean*: mitigated form of *I swear to God*.

But they du preach, I swan to man, it's puffily indescribable! Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

swan-animalcule (swon'an-i-mal'kül), n. An infusorian of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, or of the family *Trachelidæ*, having a sort of neck, as *Trachelocerca olor* of the former group, and *Amphileptus cygnus* of the latter. See the family names.

swan-down (swon'down), n. Same as *swan's-down*, 1.

swan-flower (swon'flou'ēr), n. An orchid of the genus *Cynoches*, particularly *C. Loddigesii*: so called in allusion to the long arched column. The species named has flowers four inches across. Also *swanwort* and (translating the genus name) *swanneck*.

swang¹ (swang), n. [Also *swank*: see *swamp*, 1.] A piece of low land or greensward liable to be covered with water; also, a swamp or bog. [Prov. Eng.]

swang². Preterit of *swing*.

swan-goose (swon'gūs), n. The China goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, a large, long-necked goose of somewhat swan-like aspect, often seen in domestication. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

swanherd (swon'hērd), n. [*swan*¹ + *herd*².] One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* without the king's *swanherd's* license. Yarrell, British Birds.

swan-hopping (swon'hōp'ing), n. A corruption of *swan-upping*.

Then whitebait down and swan-hopping up the river. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (Latham.)

swanimotet, n. See *swain moot*, under *moot*, 1.

swank¹ (swangk), a. [Not found in ME.; in AS. only in the form *swancor*, *swoncor* = *MHG. swankel*, plant, bending; in the simpler form, *MHG. swanc*, *swank*, *G. schwank*, plant, = *Ice. swangr*, thin, slender, slim; cf. *MD. swanck*, swinging, vibration, *swancken*, bend, swing, vibrate; from the root of AS. *swingan*, *swincan*, etc., swing: see *swing*, *swink*. Cf. *swamp*, 2.] 1. Thin; slender; pliant.—2. Agile.

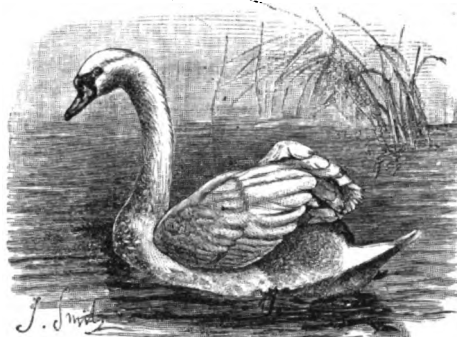
Thou ance was I the foremost rank, A filly buirdly, steave, an' swank. Burns, Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

[Scotch in both senses.]

swank² (swangk), n. See *swang*, 1.

swanking (swang'king), a. [*swank*¹ + *-ing*².] Supple; active. Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv. [Scotch.]

swanky¹ (swang'ki), n.; pl. *swankies* (-kiz), [Dim. of *swank*¹.] An active or clever young fellow. Skinner. [Scotch.]



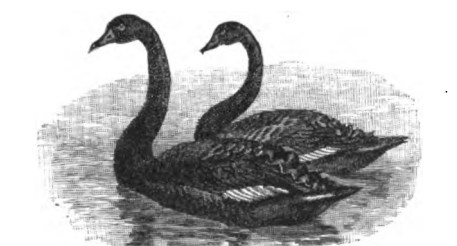
European White Swan (*Cygnus olor*).

called *C. olor*), with a knob on the beak, wedge-shaped tail, and no tracheal convolutions; (2) the elk, hooper, whooper, or whistling-swan, *Olor cygnus* or *Cygnus (O.) musicus* or *ferus*, sometimes specified as the "wild" swan; (3) Bewick's swan, *C. (O.) bewicki*; (4) the Pollish swan, *C. (O.) immutabilis*. Two kinds of swans are common in North America, both belonging, like the three named last, to *Olor*: these are the whistling-swan, *C. (O.) americanus* or *columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *C. (O.) buccinator*; the former has a small yellow spot on each side of the beak, and is smaller than the latter, of which the beak is entirely black. The black-necked swan of South America



Black-necked Swan (*Sthenelides melanocoryphus*).

is *C. (Sthenelides) nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with a frontal knob, and the body, wings, and tail pure-white. The black swan of Australia is *Chenopsis* (usually mis-called *Chenopsis*) *atratus*, almost entirely black, with white



Black Swans (*Chenopsis atratus*).



Swamp-sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*).

bay, below mostly ashy and little streaked, the throat whitish, the crown bright-chestnut, and the forehead black. This sparrow is a sweet songster; it nests in low bushes, and lays four or five speckled and clouded eggs. It is a migratory bird, breeding in New England and Canada, and wintering in the Southern States. More fully called by Coues *swamp song-sparrow*.

swamp-sumac (swomp'gū'mak), n. Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-thistle (swomp'this'l), n. See *thistle*.

swamp-warbler (swomp'wār'blēr), n. One of several small sylvioline birds of the United States, inhabiting shrubbery and tangle in swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, the worm-eating warbler, *Helminthorus vermivorus*, and some related species, formerly all referred to Audubon's genus *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*), the type of which is Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsoni*. See cuts under *prothonotary* and *Helminthophaga*.

swampweed (swomp'wēd), n. A prostrate or creeping perennial herb, *Selliera radicans*, of the *Goodeniaceæ*, found in Australia: more fully called *Victorian swampweed*.

swamp-willow (swomp'wil'ō), n. Same as *pussy-willow*.

swampwood (swomp'wūd), n. The leather-wood, *Dirca palustris*.

swanky², **swankie** (swang'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Any weak fermented drink; cheap beer. [Slang.]—2. A drink composed of water, molasses, and vinegar. [Fishermen's slang.]

swan-maiden (swon'mā'dn), *n.* One of the maidens who, in many Indo-European legends, were believed in the guise of swans to have supernatural power, traveling at will through air or water. Their power depended on the possession of a robe or shift of swan's feathers, or, according to other narratives, a ring or chain, on the loss of which the maidens became mortal. The swan-maidens or swan-wives are found in Teutonic mythology as the valkyrs or wish-maidens of Odin (Wuotan), riding through the air at the will of the god. The influence of this myth is also seen in the medieval conception of angels.

swan-mark (swon'mārk), *n.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan, generally cut on the beak in the operation known as swan-upping. Also called *cigninota*.

The *swan-mark*, called by Sir Edward Coke *cigninota*, was cut in the skin of the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. *Yarrell, British Birds.*

swan-marking (swon'mārk'ing), *n.* Same as *swan-upping*.

swan-mussel (swon'mus'l), *n.* A kind of pond-mussel, or fresh-water bivalve, *Anodonta cygnea*.

swanneck (swon'nek), *n.* 1. The end of a pipe, a faucet, or the like, curved in some resemblance to the neck of a swan when swimming. See *gooseneck*.—2. See *swan-flower*.

swanner (swon'ēr), *n.* [*< swan¹ + -ēr.*] A swan-keeper. *Municip. Corporation Reports*, p. 2465. [Local, Eng.]

swannery (swon'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *swanneries* (-iz). [*< swan¹ + -ery.*] A place where swans are bred and reared.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* attached to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. *Yarrell, British Birds.*

swanny (swon'i), *a.* [*< swan¹ + -y¹.*] Swan-like.

Once more bent to my ardent lips the *swanny* glossiness of a neck late so stately. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, IV 22. (*Davies.*)

swanpan, *n.* See *shwanpan*.

Swan River daisy. [*< Swan River* in Western Australia.] A pretty annual composite plant, *Brachyscome iberidifolia*, of Western Australia. The heads are about an inch broad, and have bright-blue rays with paler center. It is cultivated in flower-gardens.

Swan River everlasting. A composite plant, *Synsphaera Manglesii*. See *Rhodanthe*.

swan's-down (swonz'doun), *n.* 1. The down or under-plumage of a swan. It is made into a delicate trimming for garments, but it is principally used for powder-puffs. Also *swan-down*.

With his plumes and tufts of *swan's down*. *Longfellow, Hiawatha*, xvi.

2. (a) A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.

If a gold-laced waist-coat has an empty pouch, the plain *swan's-down* will be the braver of the two. *Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, xv.

Chillon, the chief musician, had on a pearl-colored coat, buff *swan-down* vest, white worsted breeches, and ribbed stockings. *S. Judd, Margaret*, l. 10.

(b) A thick cotton cloth with a soft pile or nap on one side: more commonly called *Canton* or *cotton flannel*.

Swansea porcelain. See *porcelain*¹.

swan-shot (swon'shot), *n.* A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans. It is of about the same size as buckshot.

Large *swan-shot*, as big as small pistol-bullets. *Defoe, Robinson Crusoe* (ed. Kingsley), p. 235.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.—2. A kind of fine twilled flannel; also, a kind of woolen blanket used by letterpress printers and engravers.

swan-song (swon'song), *n.* The fabled song of a dying swan; hence, a last poem or musical work, written just before the composer's death. But the *swan-song* he sang shall for ever and ever abide in the heart of the world, with the winds and the murmuring tide. *R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Mors Triumphalis*.

swan-upping (swon'up'ing), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *swanhopping* (simulating *hopping*, as if in allusion to the struggling of the swans); *< swan¹ + upping.*] The custom or practice of marking the upper mandible of a swan, on behalf of the crown, of Oxford University, and of several London companies or gilds. The mark is made with a cutting-instrument, and the operation is still annually performed upon the swans of the river Thames. Also called *swan-marking*.

The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two nicks or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called the swan with two necks. A M.S. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. *Upping the swans* was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term *swan-hopping* is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. *Halliwel.*

swanwort (swon'wört), *n.* See *swan-flower*.

swap¹ (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping*. [Also *swop*; *< ME. swappen*; cf. G. *schwappen*, swap; a secondary form, prob. connected with AS. *swāpan*, swoop, etc.: see *sweep*, *swoop*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat.

To haue with his swerd *swapped* of his hed. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3809.

His hed to the walle, his body to the grounde, Ful ofte he *swapte*, hymselfe to confounde. *Chaucer, Troilus*, iv. 245.

If any do but lift up his nose to smell after the truth, they *swop* him in the face with a fire-brand, to singe his smelling. *Tyndale, Ana.* to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 73.

2. To chop: used with reference to cutting wheat in a peculiar way. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike; aim a blow.

He *swapt* at hym swyth with a sword fell; Hit brake thurgh the basnet to the bare hed. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6921.

2. To move swiftly; rush.

Beats to him *swaps*. *Layamon, l.* 26775.

3. To fall down.

swap¹ (swop), *n.* [*< ME. swap, swappe*; cf. G. *schwapp*, a blow; from the verb.] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

With *swappes* sore thei hem swong. *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwel.*)

If't be a thwack, I make account of that; There's no new-fashion'd *swop* that'er came up yet, But I've the first on 'em, I thank 'em for't. *Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour*, III. 2.

2†. A swoop.

Me fleing at a *swappe* he hente. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, l. 643.

3. A fall. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

swap¹ (swop), *adv.* [Also *swop*; an elliptical use of *swap¹, v.*] At a snatch; hastily; with hasty violence. [Prov. Eng.]

swap² (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping*. [Also *swop*, and formerly *swab* (see *swab*²); a particular use of *swap¹*, appar. in allusion to 'striking' a bargain.] I. *trans.* To exchange; barter.

They *swapped* swords, and they twa swat, And aye the blood ran down between. *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in *swapping* horses. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons*, x.

To *swap off*, to cheat; "sell." [Slang, U. S.]

Den Brer Fox know dat he been *swap off* mighty bad. *J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus*, iv.

II. *intrans.* To barter; exchange.

Of course not! What you want to do is to *swap*. I seed that in your eyes the mint you rode up. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 186.

swap² (swop), *n.* [*< swap², v.*] An act of swapping; a barter; an exchange. [Colloq.]

For the pouter, I e'en changed it . . . for gin and brandy— . . . a gude *swap* too. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor*, xvi.

We'd better take mayasures for shettin' up shop, An' put off our stock by a vendoo or *swop*. *Lovell, Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., v.

Not even the greasy cards can stand against the attractions of a *swap* of horses, and these join the group. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 187.

swape (swāp), *v. i. and t.* [An obs. or dial. form of *swop* or *swap*.] 1. To sweep.—2. To place aslant. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

swape (swāp), *n.* [A var. of *sweep*; cf. *swape, v.*] 1. Same as *sweep*, 7.—2. A sconce or light-holder.—3. A pump-handle.—4. Same as *sweep*, 10. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

swape-well (swāp'wel), *n.* A well from which water is raised by a well-sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a *swape-well* is, though most of them have now given way to the prosaic, but far more useful, pump. A *swape-well* is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., x. 240.

swapping (swop'ing), *a.* [Orig. ppr. of *swap¹, v.*] Large; big; "whopping." [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Oh! by the blood of King Edward! It was a *swapping*, *swapping* mallard! *Old Song of All Souls, Oxford.*

Ay, marry, sir, here's *swapping* sins indeed! *Middleton, Game at Chess*, iv. 2.

sward (swārd), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *sword*, *soord*, *soord*; *< ME. sward, sword, swart, swarth*, *< AS. sward*, skin, rind, the skin of bacon, = OFries. *sward* = MD. *sward*, D. *sward*, rind of bacon, = MLG. *sward*, LG. *sward*, *sware* = OHG. **swarta*, MHG. *swarte*, *swart*, skin with hair or feathers, G. *schuarte*, skin, rind, bark, = Icel. *svörðr*, skin, sward (*grassvörðr*, 'grass-sward', *jarthar-svörðr*, 'earth-sward'), = Dan. *svær* (in *fleskesvær*, 'flesh-sward', *grønsvær*, 'greensward', *jordsvær*, 'earth-sward') = Goth. **swardus* (not recorded).] 1†. A skin; a covering; especially, the hide of a beast, as of a hog.

Sward or *sward* of flesh. *Coriana. Prompt. Parv.*

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty, Reer'd bacon-swards shall feast his family. *Sp. Hall, Satires*, IV. II. 36.

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass it is called *greensward*.

The *sward* was trim as any garden lawn. *Tennyson, Princess*, Prolog.

sward (swārd), *v.* [*< sward, n.*] I. *trans.* To produce sward on; cover with sward. *Imp. Dict.*

This *swarded* circle into which the lime-walk brings us. *Mrs. Browning, Lady Geraldine's Courtship*, st. 23.

The smooth, *Swarded* alleys, the limes Touch'd with yellow by hot Summer. *M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.*

II. *intrans.* To become covered with sward.

The clays that are long in *swarding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

sward-cutter (swārd'kut'ēr), *n.* 1. A form of plow for turning over grass-lands.—2. A lawn-mower. *Imp. Dict.*

swardy (swārd'i), *a.* [*< sward + -y¹.*] Covered with sward or grass: as, *swardy* land.

sware¹ (swār). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *swear*¹.

sware², *v.* [*< ME. swaren*, *< Icel. swara* = Sw. *swara* = Dan. *sware*, answer. see *swear*¹.] To answer.

He called to his chamberlajn, that cofy hym *swared*, & bede hym bryng hym his bruny & his blonk sadel. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2011.

sware³, *a.* [*< MLG. swar*, lit. heavy: see *sweer*.] An old spelling of *sweer*.

sware⁴, *a.* A Middle English form of *square*.

swarf¹ (swārf), *v. i.* [*< Sw. swarfva* = Dan. *swarve*, turn, = E. *swerve*: see *swerve*.] To faint; swoon. [Scotch.]

And monie a huntit poor red coat For fear amalst did *swarf*, man! *Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.*

The poor vermin was likely at first to *swarf* for very hunger. *Scott, Kenilworth*, ix.

swarf¹ (swārf), *n.* [*< swarf¹, v.*] Stupor; a fainting-fit; a swoon. [Scotch.]

swarf² (swārf), *n.* [*< ME. swarf*, *< AS. geswearf*, *geswearf*, filings, *< sweorfan* (pret. **swearf*, pp. *sworfen*) = Icel. *swerfa* (pret. *swarf*), file; cf. Sw. *swarfva*, Dan. *swarve*, turn in a lathe, = Goth. *bi-swariban*, wipe; cf. E. *swarve*, creep and scrape up a tree, climb, swerve: see *swerve*, and cf. *swarf*¹.] The grit mixed with particles of iron or steel worn away in grinding cutlery wet.

swarf-money (swārf'mun'i), *n.* In feudal law, money paid in lieu of the service of castleward.

swarm¹ (swārm), *n.* [*< ME. swarm*, *< AS. swearm* = MD. *swerm*, D. *zwerm* = OHG. *swaram*, MHG. *swarm*, G. *schwärm* = Icel. *swarmr* = Sw. *swärm* = Dan. *swärm*, a swarm; prob. orig. a swarm of bees, so called from their humming; akin to L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming (see *susurrus*), Gr. *σείρη*, a siren (see *siren*), Lith. *swirna*, a pipe, Russ. *sviriele*, a pipe, G. *schwirren*, whirl, Sw. *svirra*, hum, Dan. *svirre*, whirl, etc., from the root seen in Skt. *svar*, sound: see *swear*¹.] 1. A large number or body of insects or other small creatures, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

Many great *swarmes* [of butterflies] . . . lay dead upon the high wales. *Coryat, Crudities*, l. 87.

A *swarm* of flies in vintage time. *Milton, P. R.*, iv. 15.

2. Especially, a cluster or great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; also, a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive.

Not runnyge on heapes as a *swarms* of bees.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 341.
 3. In general, a great number or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion: often used of inanimate objects: as, a *swarm* of meteors.

They are not faithful towards God that burden wilfully his Church with such *swarms* of unworthy creatures.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.
 This *swarm* of fair advantages.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 55.
 A night made hoary with the *swarm*
 And whirl-dance of the blinding storm.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. a. Crowd, throng, cluster.
swarm¹ (swärm), *v.* [*ME. swarmen, swermen*, < *AS. swirman* = *MD. swermen*, *D. swermen* = *MHG. swärmen*, *G. schwärmen* = *Sw. swärma* = *Dan. svärme*, *swarm*; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move in a swarm or in large numbers, as insects and other small creatures; specifically, to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees.

We were sometimes shivering on the top of a bleak mountain, and a little while after basking in a warm valley, covered with violets and almond-trees in blossom, the bees already *swarming* over them, though but in the month of February.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 415).
 2. To appear or come together in a crowd or confused multitude; congregate or throng in multitudes; crowd together with confused movements.

All the people were *swarmed* forth into the streets.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 6.
 After the Tartars had sacked Bagdad in the years of the Hegira 666, these Sectaries *swarmed* all over Asia and Africa.
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 619.

O, what a multitude of thoughts at once
 Awaken'd in me *swarm*!
Milton, P. R., I. 197.
 3. To be crowded; be overrun; be thronged with a multitude; abound; be filled with a number or crowd of objects.

Every place *swarming* with scoldlours.
Spenser, State of Ireland.
 The whole land
 Is full of weeds, . . . and her wholesome herbs
Swarming with caterpillars.
Shak., Rich. II., III. 4. 47.

Therefore, they do not only *swarm* with errors, but vices depending thereon.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.
 4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
 Bedropt with blood of Gorgon.
Milton, P. L., x. 526.
II. trans. 1. To crowd or throng. [*Rare.*]
 The barbarians, murthering at the huge greatness and mounage of owre shippes, came *swarming* the banks on bothe sydes the ryuer.
Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 188]).

And cowed and barefoot beggars *swarmed* the way,
 All in their convent weeds, of black, and white, and gray.
Bryant, The Ages.

2. To cause to breed in swarms.
 But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
 He flash'd his random speeches;
 Ere days, that deal in ana, *swarm'd*
 His literary leeches.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

swarm² (swärm), *v.* [*ME. swarmen* (for *swarven*); appar. a var. of *swarve*, simulating *swarm*¹, and perhaps associated with *squirm*.] **I. intrans.** To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs; shin: often with *up*. [*Colloq.*]

He *swarmed up* into a tree,
 Whye eyther of them might other see.
Syr Iambres, I. 351. (*Hallivell*).
Swarming up the lightning-conductor of a great church to fix a flag at the top of the steeple.
The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1142.

II. trans. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling up. [*Colloq.*]

swarm-cell (swärm'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a naked motile protoplasmic body; a zoöspore.
swarmer (swärm'mër), *n.* A zoöspore. *Jack-son's Glossary*.

swarming (swärm'ming), *n.* [*Verbal n. of swarm*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of moving in a swarm, as bees from a hive.—2. In *bot.*: (a) The movement produced by means of cilia: applied to zoöspores, which are sometimes called 'swarm-spores.' (b) The movement which occurs among certain non-ciliated spores of some algae while still inclosed within an envelop.

swarm-spore (swärm'spör), *n.* 1. A naked motile reproductive body produced asexually by certain *Fungi* and *Algae*; a zoöspore. See *microcyst*.—2. The peculiar gemmule (see *gemmule*) of sponges; the so-called planula or cili-

ated sponge-embryo, regarded not as an embryonic body, but as a coherent aggregate of monadiform spores.

swart (swärt), *a.* [*Also improp. swarth*; < *ME. swart, swarte*, < *AS. sweart* = *OS. OFries. swart* = *MD. swart*, *D. swart* = *MLG. LG. swart* = *OHG. MHG. swarz*, *G. schwarz* = *Icel. swart* = *Sw. svart* = *Dan. sort* = *Goth. swarts*, black; akin to *L. sordere*, be dirty, *sordidus*, dirty, *sordes* (**svordes*), dirt (see *sordid*).] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Men schalle then sone se
 Att mydday hytt shalle *swarte* be.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.
 A nation strange, with visage *swart*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 15.
 Lame, foolish, crooked, *swart*. *Shak.*, K. John, III. 1. 48.

swarth (swärt), *v. t.* [*ME. swarten*, < *AS. swartian* = *MD. swerten*, *D. zcarten* = *OHG. swarzjan*, *swarzan*, make black, *swarzen*, be or become black, *MHG. swerzen*, make black, *swarzen*, be or become black, *G. schwärzen*, make black, = *Icel. svarta*, *sorta* = *Sw. svärta* = *Dan. sværte*, make black; cf. *Dan. sorte*, become black; from the adj.] To make swart; blacken; tan.

The sun, whose fervour may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

swartback (swärt'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull, or coffin-carrier, *Larus marinus*. [*Orkney.*]

swarth¹ (swärth), *n.* [*A var. of sward.*] A sword.

Dance them down on their own green-*swarth*.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.
 Grassy *swarth*, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep.
Cowper, Task, I. 110.

swarth² (swärth), *n.* A corruption of *swath*¹.
 An affectioned ass, that cone state without book and utters it by great *swarths*. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 2. 162.
 Here stretch'd in ranks the level'd *swarths* are found,
 Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 639.

swarth³ (swärth), *a.* A corrupt form of *swart*.
 Your *swarth* Cimmerian
 Doth make your honour of his body's hue,
 Spotted, detested, and abominable.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 3. 72.
 He's *swarth* and meagre, of an eye as heavy
 As if he had lost his mother.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

swarth⁴ (swärth), *n.* [Perhaps < *swarth*³, a form of *swart*, black; cf. *swart-rutter*, a black rider, German horseman, whose strange apparel may have originated the superstition: see *swart*.] An apparition of a person about to die; a wraith. [*Prov. Eng.*]

These apparitions are called Fatches or Wraiths, and in Cumberland *Swarths*. *Gosse, Pop. Superstitions, Ghosts*.

swarthly (swär'thi-li), *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

swarthiness (swär'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being swarthy; tawnyness; a dusky or dark complexion.

swarthness (swärth'nes), *n.* Same as *swarthiness*.

swarthy (swär'thi), *a.* [*A corrupt and now more common form of swarty.*] Dark; tawny; swart.

Silvia . . .
 Shows Julia but a *swarthy* Ethiope.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 6. 26.
 Hard coils of oordage, *swarthy* fishing-nets.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

swarthy¹ (swär'thi), *v. t.* [*swarthy*, *a.*] To blacken; make swarthy or swart.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so. *Cowley*.

swartiness (swär'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy; swarthiness. *Imp. Dict.*
swartish (swär'tish), *a.* [*ME. swartish*; < *swart* + *-ish*.] Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Blak, bloo, grenysah, *swartish*, rede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1647.

swartness (swärt'nes), *n.* Swarthiness. *Scott.*
swart-rutter (swärt'rut'er), *n.* [*MD. swert-ruyter*, a black trooper, < *swert*, black, & *ruyter*, trooper, horseman: see *swart* and *rutter*¹.] A black trooper; one of a class of irregular troopers who infested the Low Countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They wore a black dress, carried black arms, blackened their faces, and called themselves *devils*.

swart-star (swärt'stär), *n.* The dog-star: so called because it appears in the heat of sum-

mer, which darkens or makes swart the complexion. [*Rare.*]

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
 On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparsely looks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 138.

swart-visaged (swärt'viz'äjd), *a.* Swarthy. [*Rare.*]

Bare-armed, *swart-visaged*, gaunt, and shaggy-browed.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, II.

swarty¹ (swär'ti), *a.* [*swart* + *-y*.] Now usually in the altered form *swarthy*.] An obsolete form of *swarthy*.

And proudly roll't thy *swarty* chariot-wheels
 Over the heaps of wounds and carcases.
Fletcher, Bonduca, III. 1.

Swartzia (swärt'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after Olaus Swartz (born 1760, died about 1818), a Swedish botanist.] A name given by Schreber in 1791 to *Tounatea*, a genus of leguminous trees, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. It is characterized by a variously ruptured calyx, which is entire and roundish in the bud; a corolla usually consisting of a single broad corrugated banner-petal or sometimes wanting; numerous declined and curving stamens which are nearly or quite free; and a coriaceous or fleshy ovoid or elongated pod. There are about 70 species, natives of tropical America, except one which is African. The leaves are odd-pinnate or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet; the flowers are commonly borne in clustered or panicled racemes. They are mostly large forest-trees yielding a very hard and durable timber. *Tounatea tomentosa*, the panococo or palo santo tree of Guiana, becomes 60 feet high and 3 feet thick. Its bark, called panococo-bark, is a powerful astringent, and yields a red juice which hardens into a blackish resin. *Tounatea grandiflora* (Swartzia grandiflora of Willdenow), of the West Indies and southward, a small tree or shrub known as *naranjillo amarillo*, also yields a valuable and very heavy wood.

Swartzia (swart-si'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Swartzia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, based on *Swartzia* of Schreber, which is a synonym of *Tounatea*. The tribal name is therefore invalid under the rules of nomenclature. The plants of this group form a sort of transition from the *Cæsalpiniaceæ* to the *Fabaceæ* (*Papilionaceæ*) of authors who treat it as a subfamily of the *Leguminosæ*, as they usually have an exterior upper petal. They differ, however, from that family in their numerous and separate stamens, and corolla not at all papilionaceous but composed of five nearly equal petals, or of a single broad one, or wholly without petals. It consists of 7 genera, and includes about 86 species, mainly trees with pinnate leaves, natives of tropical Africa and South America, especially of Brazil.

swarve (swärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swarved*, ppr. *swarving*. [*ME. swarven*, a var. of *swerven*, swerve: see *swerve*. Cf. *swarf*.] **I. intrans.** To swerve; incline to one side.

In the *swarving*, the stroke, that was grete, descended be-tweene the shelde, and kutte asunder the gyge with all the honde that it fly in to the feilde.
Morlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 216.

The sword, more merciful than he to himself, with the slipping of the pommel the point *swarved* and rased him but upon the side.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

The horse *swarved* round, and I fell off at the tae side as the ball whistled by at the tither.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

II. trans. To climb.
 Then Gordon *swarved* the mainmast tree.
Percy's Reliques. (*Hallivell*.)

[*Old Eng. and Scotch in both uses.*]

swash¹ (swosh), *v.* [*Cf. Sw. dial. svasska*, make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in his shoes; cf. *Sw. svassa*, speak or write bombast, Norw. *svakka*, make a noise like water under the feet.] **I. intrans.** 1. To spill or splash water about; dash or flow noisily; splash.

The nightmared ocean murmurs and yearns,
 Welters, and *swashes*, and tosses, and turns.
Lowell, Appledore, I.

2†. To fall violently or noisily.

They offered to kisse hir, and *swast* downe vpon hir bed.
Holmeshead, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1381.

3. To bluster; make a great noise; make a show of valor; vapor; brag.

To fence, to *swash* with swords, to swagger. *Florio*.

II. trans. To dash about violently; strike violently.

swash¹ (swosh), *n.* [*Cf. swash*¹, *v.*] 1. A dashing or splashing of water; splash. *Coles*.—2. Liquid filth; wash; hogwash.

His stomacke abhorreth longyn after slobber, sause, and *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge.
Tyndale, Works, p. 65.

Swine . . . refuse partridges and other delicate, and doe greedily hunt after *Acornes* and other *swash*.
Meres, Wits Commonwealth (1634), II. 50.

3. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. Also *swash channel*, *swashway*.
 The Minnesota taking the middle or *swash channel*.
The Century, XXIX. 742.

4. A low coast-belt or tract of country covered with mangroves, and liable to be submerged or inundated at certain seasons. [Bahamas.]

The country described by the natives as either coppet, pine-yard, or *swash*. . . Here the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.

The Ark, Jan., 1891, pp. 64, 65.

5. A blustering noise; a vaporing. [Slang.]
—6. A roaring blade; a swaggerer; a swasher.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*.
Britannia Triumphans (1637). (Nares.)

swash² (swosh), *a.* [Cf. *squash²*.] Soft; watery, like fruit too ripe. Also *swashy*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

swash³ (swosh), *n.* In *arch.*, an oval figure formed by moldings which are placed obliquely to the axis of the work.

Swash [is] a figure whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.

Mozon, Mechanical Exercises. (Latham.)

swash-bank (swosh'bank), *n.* The crowning part of a sea-embankment. *E. H. Knight*.

swash-bucket (swosh'buk'et), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; hence, a mean, slatternly woman. [Prov. Eng.]

swash-buckler (swosh'buk'lér), *n.* [Cf. *swash¹*, *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggering blade; a bravo; a bully or braggadocio.

A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called because endeavoring that side to swag or weigh down whereon he engageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from *swashing*, or making a noise on buckler.

Fuller, Worthies of England, III. 347.

Their men [Egyptians] are very Ruffians and *Swashbucklers*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 64.

swasher (swosh'er), *n.* [Cf. *swash¹* + *-er*.] One who swashes, or makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms; a braggart; a bully.

I have observed these three *swashers*; . . . three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 2. 30.

swashing (swosh'ing), *p. a.* 1. Having the character of a swasher; swaggering; slashing; dashing.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside.
Shak., *As you Like It*, I. 3. 122.

2. Having great force; crushing.

Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow.
Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 1. 70.

The Britans had a certain skill with their broad *swashing* Swords and short Bucklers, either to strike aside or to bear off the Darts of their Enemies.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

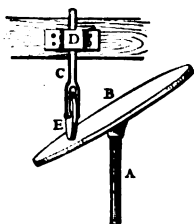
swash-letters (swosh'let'érz), *n. pl.* Italic capital letters of the old style with flourished projections: first made by Claude Garamond of Paris, about 1540, to fill unsightly gaps attending the use of some plain inclined letters.

A B D M N P Q R T U V Q U &
Specimen of Swash-letters.

swashly (swosh'li), *adv.* [Cf. *swash¹* + *-ly*.] In a swashing manner.

Their tails with croompled knot twisting *swashly* they wrigled.
Stanhurst, Eneld, II. 221.

swash-plate (swosh'plát), *n.* In *mech.*, a disk, fixed in an inclined position on a revolving axis, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis.



Swash-plate.

A, shaft; B, swash-plate; C, rod working in guide D and having friction-wheel E pivoted to its lower end. Rotation of A and B causes C to rise and descend alternately, the descent being effected by its own gravity or the action of a spring not shown.

swashway (swosh'wā), *n.* 1. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *swash¹*, 3.

swash-work (swosh'wérk), *n.* In *turnery*, cuttings inclined to the axis of the cylinder which is being worked.

swashy (swosh'i), *a.* [Cf. *swash²* + *-y*.] 1. Same as *swash²*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Swaggering. *Halliwel*.

swastika (swás'ti-kä), *n.* [Skt. *svastika*, lit. 'of good fortune,' < *svasti* (< *su*, well, + *asti*, being), welfare.] Same as *fylfot*. Compare *crux ansata* (under *crux*), and *gammadion*.

swat¹ (swot), *n.* and *v.* An old and dialectal form of *sweat*.

swat¹ (swot). An old and dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *sweat*.

swat² (swot), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *swap¹*.] To strike; hit. [Slang.]

swat² (swot), *n.* [Cf. *swat²*, *v.*] A blow. [Slang.]
swatch (swoch), *n.* [Cf. *swath* (?).] 1. A swath.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby,
Tusser, *August's Husbandry*, st. 18.

2. A piece or strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a pattern or sample: now only in trade use.

Consider but those little *swatches*
Us'd by the fair sex, called patches.
T. Ward, *England's Reformation*, p. 16.

The weighed hank of yarn or *swatch* of cloth to be used in the experiment is then thoroughly wetted, and immersed in the liquid.

Benedikt, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 58.

swatchway, *n.* Same as *swash¹*, *n.*, 3. *Nature*, *XLII*, 539.

swath¹ (swáth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also and prop. *swathe* (a bundle of grass); < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swaþu*, a swath, a track, foot-track, trace, = MD. *swade*, D. *swad*, *swade* = MLG. *swat*, LG. *swad* = MHG. *swadem*, G. *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath, prob. 'that which has been mown,' and related to East Fries. *swade*, *swac*, *swah* = MD. *swade* = MLG. LG. *swade*, a scythe, sickle, and to Icel. *svethja*, a large knife, *svath*, a slippery place, *svethja*, slide or glance off; cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, shred or slice off, flake off (see *swad¹*). Cf. *swathe²*. The AS. form *swaþu* requires a mod. E. *swathe*; the form *swath* is due to some interference, which is indicated also in the erroneous forms *swarth²* and *swatch*.] 1. A line or ridge of grass, or grain, or the like, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine: often used figuratively.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.
Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 5. 25.

The farmer swung the scythe or turned the hay,
And 'twixt the heavy *swaths* his children were at play.
Bryant, *After a Tempest*.

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or cut of a mowing-machine; also, the path or passage so cut: as, a wide *swath*: often used figuratively.

Merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their *swaths* along.
Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

At last they drew up before the station at Torrsdale.
It was quite deserted, and only a single light cut a *swath* in the darkness.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 161.

3. A track; trace.

Can him no fieres *swaths* ner [near].
Genesis and Exodus, I. 3786.

To cut a wide *swath*, to make ostentatious display; splurge; cut a swell. [Colloq. or slang.]

swath², *n.* Same as *swathe²*.

swathband¹, *swathbond¹*, *n.* A swaddling-band.

Sypers, *swathbonds*, rybandes, and alevlaces.
J. Heywood, *Four Ps.* in *Dodley's Old Plays*, I. 64.

Wash'd sweetly over, swaddled with sincere
And spotless *swathbands*.
Chapman, tr. of *Homer's Hymn to Apollo*, I. 179.

swathe¹, *n.* An old spelling of *swath¹*.

swathe² (swáth), *n.* [Also *swath*: < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swaþu*, a bandage, band, fillet; perhaps the same as *swaþu*, a swath (orig. a row? or a shred?): see *swathel¹*. Cf. *swathe²*, *v.*] A bandage; a band of linen or other fabric; a swaddling-band; a winding, as of a bandage.

Which [the Mould and Bray] on her dainty breast, in many a silver *swathe*,
She bears.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, I. 280.

Hast thou not seen (Apollo) the yong Brat
So late brought forth by lovely Maia? that
Looks in his *swathes* so beautifully faire?
Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works), ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 210.

swathe² (swáth), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swathed*, ppr. *swathing*. [Cf. ME. *swathen*, an altered form, reverting to the form of the noun, of *swethen*, < AS. **swethian*, in comp. *be-swethian*, *swathe*, in-wrap (= Icel. *svatha*, *swathe*), < *swaþu*, a bandage; see *swathe²*, *n.* Hence freq. *swaddle*.] 1. To bind with a bandage or bandages; swaddle; bind; wrap.

And *swathe* a tender vyne in bondes softe.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

His legs were *swathed* in flannel. *Macaulay*, *Chatham*.

2. To make a bundle of; tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

Swathed, or made into sheaves. *Cotgrave*.

3. To bind about; inclose; confine. [Rare.]
Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand?
Bp. Hopkins, *Exposition*, p. 276. (Latham.)

swathel¹, *v. t.* Same as *swaddle*. *Sandys*, *Travailes*, p. 104.

swathel-binding¹, *n.* Linen used for swathing infants.

I swaddled him in a scurvy *swathel-binding*. . . and with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot, in such sort that he was not able to wince.
Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, II. 14.

swather (swá'ther), *n.* [Cf. *swath¹* + *-er*.] A device with curved arms extending diagonally backward, fixed to the end of the cutter-bar of a reaper or mower to lift up uncut stalks, and throw those that are cut in such a way as to mark a line of separation between the uncut and the cut.

swathing (swá'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *swathe²*, *v.*] A band; a bandage.

When I was yet in baby *swathings*, a genius came to my cradle and bestowed on me some whimsical caracosa.
Allen, *and Neural*, X. 630.

swathing-clothes (swá'th'ing-clóthz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 2. 112.

swathy (swá'thi), *a.* [Also *swathey*; < *swath¹* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths. [Rare.]

Forth hies the mower with his glittering scythe, . . .
And lays the grass in many a *swathy* line.
J. Baillie, *A Summer's Day*.

swats (swats), *n.* [Also *swaits*; said to be ult. < AS. *swātan*, beer.] Ale or beer. [Scotch.]

Reaming *swats* that drank divinely.

Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

swatte. Same as *swat²*.

swatter (swat'er), *v. i.* [Sc. also *squatter*, E. dial. var. *swattle*; < D. *swadden*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skadra*, squirt, Sw. *sgattra*, squander, freq. of the verb appearing in Dan. *skvatte*, splash, spirt, squander, Sw. *skvatta*; cf. Sw. dial. *skvatta*, squirt, = Icel. *skvotta*, squirt. Cf. *swat²*, throw down violently, *swash*, a torrent of water. Cf. also *squander*.] To splutter; flounce; move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. *Sir D. Lyndsay*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sway (swā), *v.* [(a) < ME. *sweyen*, *swegen*, *sweyen*; prob. < Icel. *svæigja*, bend aside, swing (a distaff); cf. *svæggja*, sway, swing, = Norw. *svæigja*, bend (cf. *svæg*, switch), = Dan. *svæie*, bend; causal of Icel. **sviga*, bend (> *svigna*, give way, *svigt*, a bending switch, *svig*, a bend), = Sw. dial. *sviga* (pret. *svæg*), bend. (b) Cf. Sw. *svaja* = Dan. *svaie*, jerk, = D. *swaajen*, sway, swing, brandish, = LG. *swajen*, waver in the wind. Cf. *swagl¹*, a collateral form of *sway*, and see *swing*. The Sw. Dan. *svag*, weak, pliant, is appar. of LG. or G. origin, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach*, weak: a word of a different root (see *sick¹*).] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend to one side, as by excess of weight; hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; lean away from the perpendicular; swag: as, a wall that *sways* to the west; also, to bend or lean first to one side and then to the other; swing backward and forward.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon*.

Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible whispers.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. 4.

While her dark tresses *swayed*
In the hot breath of cannon!
Whittier, *St. John*.

2. To move or incline to one side, or to one side and then to the other, literally or figuratively; incline to one side, party, etc., or to one and then to the other; vacillate, as judgment or opinion.

This battle fares like to the morning's war; . . .
Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, . . .
Now *sways* it that way. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, II. 5. 5.

But yet success *sways* with the breath of Heaven.
M. Arnold, *Sohrab and Rustam*.

3. To have weight or influence; bear rule; govern.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do, . . .
They never then had sprung as summer flies.
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, II. 6. 14.

The example of sundry churches . . . doth *sway* much.

Hooker.

Donna Olympia *sways* most, and has the highest Ascendant over him.
Howell, *Letters*, iv. 48.

4. To advance steadily.

Let us *sway* on and face them in the field.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, IV. 1. 24.

To *sway* up (*naut.*) to pull a rope so as to raise something; throw a strain on a mast-rope, to start the mast upward, so that the fd may be taken out before lowering the mast.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move backward and forward; wave or swing; hence, to wield with the hand.

Here, there, and every where about her *swayed*
Her wrathfull steele, that none mote it abide.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 66.

And your impartial undecieved Hand
Sway its own Sceptre.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 154.

And the wind of night is *swaying*
The trees with a heavy sigh.
Bryant, A Lifetime.

2. To cause to bend or move aside; bias, literally or figuratively; cause to lean or incline to one side; prejudice.
God forgive them that so much have *swayed*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2. 130.

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit.
Milton, P. L., viii. 635.

As bowls run true, by being made
On purpose false, and to be *swayed*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 1368.

The colonies were *swayed* by no local interest, no partial interest, no selfish interest.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

3. To rule; govern; influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; manage.
She could not *sway* her house. *Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 17.*
This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdued.
Dryden.

Swaying the long-hair'd goats with silver'd rein.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

4. Naut., to hoist; raise; particularly said of yards and topmasts.—To *sway across*, to sway (a yard) to a horizontal position.—*Syn. 1.* To brandish.—*3.* Guide, Direct (see guide), control.

sway (swā), *n.* [*< sway, v.*] 1. Inclination; preponderance; movement toward one side or the other, or toward both alternately; swing.
When that the sturdy ok,
On which men harketh ofte for the noses,
Receyved hath the happy fallng strok,
The grete *swaygh* (var. *swough*) doth it to come al atones.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1383.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battel.
Milton, P. L., vi. 234.

With huge two-handed *sway*
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down
Wide-wasting.
Milton, P. L., vi. 251.

2. Weight; force, as of some heavy or powerful agent.
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes, . . .
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's *sway*,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.
Gray, The Bard, II.

3. Rule; control; government; in allusion to the sway of the scepter, or of the sword, embodying and illustrating government.
The whole *sway* is in the people's hands, who voluntarily appoint those magistrates by whose authority they may be governed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

Five chosen leaders the fierce bands obey,
Himself supreme in valour, as in *sway*.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 209.

The *sway*
Of habit form'd in early day.
Scott, Marmion, III. Int.

Horrible forms of worship, that, of old,
Held o'er the shuddering realms unquestioned *sway*.
Bryant, The Ages, xxv.

4. An instrument of rule or management. [Rare.]
The sword is the surest *sway* over all people, who ought to be cudgeled rather than cajoled to obedience.
Howell, Letters, iv. 47.

5. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.—*Syn. 3.* Influence, Ascendancy, etc. See authority.

sway-backed (swā'bakt), *a.* 1. Same as *swayed*.
—2. Having the back naturally sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree, as a horse.
The Tsaidam ponies are of a very poor breed, mostly *sway-backed*, and with such long hoofs that they are bad mountain animals.
The Century, XII. 367.

**sway-bar* (swā'bār), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar on the hinder end of the fore hounds, resting on the coupling-poles, and sliding on them when the wagon turns. Also called *slider*, *sweep-bar*.
E. H. Knight.

sway-bracing (swā'brā'sing), *n.* The horizontal bracing of a bridge, to prevent lateral swaying.
Imp. Dict.

swayed (swād), *p. a.* Strained and weakened in the back or loins: noting horses that have been injured by overwork.
Swayed in the back and shoulder-shotten.
Shak., T. of the 8., III. 2. 56.

swayful (swā'fūl), *a.* [*< sway + -ful.*] Able to sway; swaying; powerful. [Rare.]

Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshipp'd in the reedy bower.
Fosker, Tr. of the Idylls of Theocritus, The Distaff.

sweak (swēk), *v.* A dialectal form of *sneak*.
*sweal*¹ (swēl), *v.* [Also dial. *swale*; *< ME. swelen*, *< AS. swelan* (pret. **swæl*, pp. **swolen*), burn, = MD. *swelen* = LG. *swelen*, *< G. schwelen*, burn slowly; cf. deriv. AS. *for-swælan*, burn up; OHG. *swilazōn*, burn slowly; AS. *swōl*, heat; MD. **swœl*, *soel*, D. *zwoel*, *soel* = LG. *swul*, *< G. schwül*, sultry; cf. also Lith. *swelti*, singe, scorch, etc. Cf. *swelter*, *sweltry*, *sultry*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To burn slowly.—2. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; waste away without feeding the flame.
II. *trans.* To singe; scorch; dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing.

*sweal*² (swēl), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *sneal*¹.
And ill-shap'd Loon who his harsh notes doth *sweal*.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 35.

sweamt (swēm), *n.* [Also dial. *sweem*, *sweim*, *swame*; *< ME. swæm*, *swæpe*, *swem*, a dizziness, *< Icel. sveimr*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim*, a hovering about, a sudden sickness, a slight intoxication; akin to Icel. *svimt* = Dan. *svime* = AS. *swima*, a fainting-fit, a swoon: see *swim*.] Hence ult. *sweamous*, *sweamish*, *squeamous*, *squeamish*.] 1. A swimming of the head; a fainting-fit; a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.—2. A sudden qualm of sickness.
By blindnesse blunt, a sottishe *sweame* hee feelles:
With loyes berespere, when death is hard at heeles.
Mr. for Mags. (ed. Haleswood), I. 807.

sweamish (swē'mish), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *squeamish*.
sweamous, *a.* [*ME. swæmous*, *swæmowise*, etc.: see *squeamous*.] Same as *squeamous*.
*swear*¹ (swār), *v.*; pret. *swore*, archaically *sware*, pp. *sworn*, ppr. *swearing*. [*< ME. sweren*, *swerien* (pret. *swor*, *sware*, pl. *sweren*), *< AS. swerian* (pret. *swōr*, pp. *sworen*) = OS. *swerian* = OFries. *swera* = MD. *sweren*, D. *sweren* = MLG. *sweren*, LG. *swören* = OHG. *sweren*, *swerien*, MHG. *swern*, *sweren*, G. *schwören* = Icel. *swerja* = Sw. *svärja* = Dan. *sværge* = Goth. *swaran* (pret. *swōr*), *swear*; cf. Icel. *swar*, pl. *swōr*, = Sw. Dan. *swar*, answer, Icel. Sw. *swara* = Dan. *sware*, answer, AS. *andswaru*, answer, *andswarian*, and *swerian*, answer, etc. (see *answer*); prob. orig. declare, affirm, assert, hence answer; cf. Skt. *swara*, sound, voice, *√ swar*, sound. To the same root is referred *swarm*. Hence, in comp., *for-swear*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or to some superhuman being in confirmation of what is affirmed; declare or affirm something in a solemn manner by some sacred being or object, as the Bible or the Koran.
Man, hytt was the fulle ryve
To *swere* be my wondrys fyve.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

By this pale queen of night I *swear*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 100.

2. To promise something upon oath; vow; make a promise in a solemn manner.
Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *swore* unto him.
Gen. xxv. 33.

3. To give evidence or make any statement on oath or with an oath; also, to declare solemnly, without an oath, as to the truth of something.
At what case
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 133.*

4. To use profane language; be profane; practise profaneness; use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; utter profane oaths; curse.
If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and *swear* but now and then,
... never trust me more. *Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 200.*

The *swearer* continues to *swear*; tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on.
W. Gelpin, Sermons, II. xxvii.

"But whom did he *swear* at?" was the enquiry made of the narrator (a Scottish Highlander), who replied, "Oh, he didna *swear* at any thing particular, but juist stude in ta middle of a road and *swear* at lairge."
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 10.

5. To be incongruous or inharmonious (with); followed by *at*: often said of colors. [Colloq.]
What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-à-brac may not be in the best taste, and may *swear* at the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 258.

To *swear by*, to treat as an infallible authority; place great confidence in. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid: . . . Mrs. Charles quite *swears by* her, I know.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, vi.

To *swear off*, to *swear out*, to renounce solemnly: as, to *swear off* drinking.
I hear your grace hath *sworn out* house-keeping.
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God, a divinity, or something held to be sacred for the truth of the declaration: as, to *swear* an oath.
I dare say, and saunty *swore*,
The knight is trewe and trust.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 80).
The Scots without refusal *swore* him Allegiance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To promise in a solemn manner; vow.
Well, tell me now what lady is the same
To whom you *swore* a secret pilgrimage?
Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 120.

Come join thy hands to mine,
And *swear* a firmness to what project I
Shall lay before thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 2.

And Galahad *swore* the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, *swore*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Let me put mine hand in thine and *swear*
To serve thee faithfully a changing year.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 204.

3. To put to an oath; cause to take an oath; bind by an oath: as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury.
I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject.
Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 156.

Are we not all his subjects, all *sworn* to him?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

He *swore* also certain of the chiefs men of every tribe to be Balliffs thereof.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 136.*

My worthy colleague, Mr. James Buller, began to *swear* privy councillors in the name of "King George IV.—William, I mean," to the great diversion of the council.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

4. To declare or charge upon oath: as, to *swear* treason against a man.—5. To appeal to by an oath; call to witness. [Rare.]
Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
Shak., Lear, I. 1. 163.

6. To utter in a profane manner.
Being thus frightened, *swears* a prayer or two,
And sleeps again. *Shak., R. and J., I. 4. 87.*

To *swear in*, to induct into office by administering an oath.
I was *sworn* in the day before yesterday, and kissed hands at a council at Carlton House yesterday morning as clerk of the council. *Greville, Memoirs, March 22, 1821.*

To *swear the peace* against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person may be required to give sureties of the peace. See *surety*.
You must let his Clerk, Jonathan Item, *Swear the Peace* against you to keep you from Duelling, or insure your life, which you may do for Eight per cent.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 198.*

*swear*¹ (swār), *n.* [*< swear, v.*] An oath. [Colloq.]

*swear*² (swār), *a.* See *sweat*.

swearer (swār'ēr), *n.* [*< swear¹ + -er.*] One who swears, in any sense; one who utters or takes an oath.
She'll . . . make our *swearers* priests.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 13.

For it is the opinion of our most refined *swearers* that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person, and at one sitting.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

swear-word (swār'wērd), *n.* A profane word; an oath. [Colloq.]
There has been in the past an immense quantity of scolding, occasionally a *swear word*.
Elect. Review (Amer.), XII. i. 11.

**sweat* (swet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swet*; dial. *swat*; *< ME. swette*, *swete*, *swoot*, *swot*, *swote*, *< AS. swāt* = OS. *swēt* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *swet*, D. *zweet* = MLG. *swēt*, LG. *swet* = OHG. MHG. *swetz*, G. *schweiss* = Icel. **svett*, in secondary form *svetti* (cf. also *sviti*) = Sw. *svett* = Dan. *svet* = Skt. *sveda*, sweat; cf. L. *sudor*, *n.*, *sudare*, *v.*, Gr. *ἰδρῶς*, *ἰδρῶς*, Lith. *sviedrs*, sweat, Skt. *√ svīd*, sweat. From the L. root are ult. E. *sudation*, *sudatory*, *sudorific*, *exude*, *transude*, etc.] 1. Moisture exuded from the skin, an excretion containing from one to two per cent. of solids, consisting of sodium chlorid, formic, acetic, butyric, and other fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterol; sensible perspiration; especially, the excessive perspiration produced by exertion, toil, the operation of sudorific medicines, etc.

As witnesseth genesis,
That seith, with swynke and with sweat and swetyng face
By-tulye and by-traualle treuly oure lyf-lode.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 241.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

Gen. iii. 19.

All drown'd in sweat the panting mother flies.

Pope, *Iliad*, xi. 159.

I found the patient almost pulseless, pale, cold, and covered with clammy sweat.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 60.

2. The state of one who sweats or perspires; sweating; especially, such a state produced medicinally; diaphoresis.

Indeed your worship should do well to advise him
To cleanse his body, all the three highways;
That is, by sweat, purge, and phlebotomy.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iii. 4.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid,

In balmy sweat.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 255.

3. That which causes sweat; labor; toil; drudgery; also, a sudorific medicine.

This painful labour of abridging . . . was not easy, but a matter of sweat and watching.

2 Mac. ii. 23.

Ease and leisure was given thee for thy retired thoughts, out of the sweat of other men.

Milton, *Church-Government*, ii. Pref.

4. That which resembles sweat, as dew; also, moisture exuded from green plants piled in a heap: as, the sweat of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

The Muse's friend (gray-eye Aurora) yet
Held all the meadows in a cooling sweat.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 2.

5. A sweating process, as in tanning hides.—6. Sweating-sickness.

Certain this yere, and of late, have had the Sweat; the only name and voyce wherof is so terrible and fearful in his Highnes [Henry VIII.]'s eeres that he dare in noo wise approach vnto the place where it is noysed to have been.

Stephen Gardener, To Cardinal Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., i. 346).

Bradford, being at Cambridge, "prophesied truly" to the people there "before the sweat came, what would come if they repented not their carnal gospelling."

Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [ii. xiv].

Thus, what with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk.

Shak., *M. for M.*, i. 2. 84.

7. A short run of a horse in exercising him.—8. In the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., that stage in the burning in which the hydrated oxid of alumina in the clay parts with its water.—Bloody sweat, the exudation of sweat mixed with blood; hemathidrosis: a very rare affection.

—English sweat. Same as sweating-sickness.—Gipsy sweat. See Gipsy.—Syn. 1. See perspiration.

Sweat (swet), v.; pret. and pp. sweat or sweat-ed, ppr. sweating. [Also dial. *swat*; < ME. *sweten*, *swete* (pret. *swette*, *swatte*), < AS. *swētan* = MD. *swetten*, D. *sweten* = MLG. *sweten*, LG. *sweten*, Sw. *sweta*, = OHG. *swēzzan*, roast, MHG. *swēzen*, G. *schweissen*, hammer or weld red-hot metal together (cf. OHG. *swēzzan*, MHG. *swēzen*, G. *schwitzen*, sweat), = Icel. *sveta* = Sw. *svettas* = Dan. *svode*, sweat; cf. L. *sudare* (> It. *sudare* = Sp. *sudar* = Pg. *suar* = Pr. *suar*, *suzar* = F. *suier*), sweat, Gr. *ἰδοῖν*, Skt. *√ svīd*, sweat: see sweat, n.] I. intrans. 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin, or as if from the skin; perspire; especially, to perspire excessively.

His hakeney, that was al pomely grys,

So swatte that it wonder was to see.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

And notwithstanding that these Winds (on the Coast of Comandell) are so hot, yet the Inhabitants don't sweat while they last, for their Skins are hard and rough.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. iii. 47.

2. To exude moisture, as green plants piled in a heap; also, to gather moisture from the surrounding air by condensation: as, a new hay-mow sweats; the clay of newly made bricks sweats; a pitcher of ice-water sweats.

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will sweat—at least, that is what it is commonly called.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 228.

3. To exude as or in the manner of perspiration.

In the same llande they gather pytche whiche sweateth owte of the rockes, beyng muche harder and sourer then the pytche of the tree.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 174]).

4. To toil; labor; drudge.

Utterly rejecting the pleasures of this present life as hurtful, they be all wholly set upon the desire of this life to come, by watching, waiting, and sweating; hoping shortly to obtain it.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

If you do sweat to put a tyrant down,

You sleep in peace the tyrant being slain.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 255.

I could out-plead
An advocate, and sweat as much as he
Does for a double fee, ere you should suffer
In an honest cause.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iii. 3.

Henceforth, said God, the wretched Sons of Earth
Shall sweat for Food in vain.

Conley, *Tree of Knowledge*, st. 4.

5. To labor under a burden as of punishment or extortion; suffer; pay a penalty. [Slang.]—6. To work for starvation wages; also, to carry on work on the sweating or underpaying system.

I have many a time heard both husband and wife—one couple especially, who were sweating for a gorgeous clothes' emporium—say that they had not time to be clean.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 64.

To sweat for it, to suffer for an offense; pay the penalty for a wrong done. [Colloq.]

Well, Jarvis, thou hast wronged, and, if I live,

Some of the best shall sweat for it.

Beau. and Fl., *Coxcomb*, v. 1.

II. trans. 1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, or figuratively, as if from the skin.

The imagination, sweated by artificial fire, produces nought but vapid bloom.

Goldsmith, *Taste*.

2. To emit, as from the pores; exude; shed.

From thens a Stones cast toward the South is another Chapelle, where oure Lord sweatis dropes of Blood.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 96.

To make
Mine eyes to sweat compassion.

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 3. 196.

For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum.

Dryden.

3. To saturate with sweat; spoil with sweat: as, to sweat one's collar.

He dares tell 'em how many shirts he has sweat at tennis that week.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

I trust gentlemen their diet sometimes a fortnight, lend gentlemen holland shirts, and they sweat 'em out at tennis, and no restitution.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, iv. 4.

4. To extort money from; fleece; bleed; oppress by exactions; underpay, as shop-hands. [Slang or cant.]

In 1880 the casuals struck against this system [of small contractors]. They declared that they were being sweated; that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 489.

5. To put in pledge; pawn. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was stretched,

The boys they all paid him a visit.

A bit in their sacks too they fetched;

They sweated their duds till they ris it.

R. Burrows, in Prout's *Reliques*, p. 267.

6. To dry or force moisture from, as the wood in charcoal-burning by covering over the heap closely.—7. In leather-manuf., to loosen the hair from, as a hide, by subjecting it to putrefactive fermentation in a smoke-house.—8. In tobacco-manuf., to render elastic, as the leaves, by subjecting them to a slight fermentation.—9. To join by applying heat after soldering.

The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are sweated in to secure perfect contact.

W. H. Wahl, *Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p. 112.

Cold sweating. In tanning, a process preparatory to the removal of the hair and outer skin. It consists in soaking the hides in tanks from six to twelve days, in a flow of fresh cold water.—To sweat coins, more especially gold coins, to remove a part of the metal from the surface and edges by shaking the coins together in bags, so that particles of the metal are worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived.

R. Cobden.

His each vile sumpence that the world hath cheated—
And his the art that every guinea sweated.

Wolcott, *Boxzy and Plozzi*, ii.

sweat-band (swet'band), n. The leather lining, usually enameled, of a hat or cap, inserted for protection against the sweat of the head and brow; a sweat-leather.

sweat-box (swet'boks), n. 1. A box in which hides are sweated in the process of tanning.—2. A narrow cell for prisoners.

sweat-canal (swet'ka-nal'), n. Same as sweat-duct.

sweat-center (swet'sen'ter), n. A center situated in the medulla on either side of the middle line. It may be excited by eserine, nicotine, and picrotoxin.

sweat-cloth (swet'klōth), n. A cloth for wiping sweat from the face, as a towel or a handkerchief; a sudarium.

sweat-duct (swet'dukt), n. The excretory duct of a sweat-gland. See cut under sweat-gland.

sweated (swet'ed), a. 1. Made under the sweating system: as, a sweated coat.—2. Underpaid, as a shop-hand under the sweating system.

It was a poor consolation to the sweated waistcoat-hand to be told that the Amalgamated Engineers had a quarter of a million in the bank.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 725.

It is possible that several of the minor industries of the East End are absolutely dependent upon the fact that a low type of sweated and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages.

Contemporary Rev., LVI. 880.

sweater (swet'er), n. [*sweat* + -er.] 1. One who sweats.—2. One who or that which causes to sweat. Specifically—(a) A sudorific. (b) A grinding employer, or a middleman between the employer and the workmen; one who sweats his work-people; especially, one who employs working tailors at the lowest wages. [Slang.]

The greater part of the work, if not the whole, is let out to contractors or middle-men—sweaters, as their victims significantly call them—who, in their turn, let it out again, sometimes to the workmen, sometimes to fresh middle-men, so that, out of the price paid for labor on each article, not only the workmen, but the sweaters, and perhaps the sweaters' sweaters, and a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, have to draw their profit.

C. Kingsley, *Cheap Clothes and Nasty*. (Davies.)

A Royal Commission has been collecting evidence on the subject of "sweating," and has established the fact that the victims of the system are not employed in factories or ordinary workrooms, but in sweaters' dens.

New York Tribune, June 11, 1888.

(c) One of a gang of street ruffians of the time of Queen Anne, who, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he sweated.

These sweaters . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 332.

(d) A woolen jacket or jersey, especially one worn by men in training for athletic contests or by acrobats after performing.

Contestants with a proper regard for their health usually have thick coats (or sweaters) handy at the finish line, and are vigorously rubbed with crash towels immediately after a race.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 855.

3. One who sweats coin.

No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business, so that the sweater, if he exists at all, has all the opportunities he can desire.

Jevons, *Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 115.

sweat-fiber (swet'fī-bēr), n. One of the nervous fibers which run to the sweat-glands and on stimulation cause a flow of sweat.

sweatful (swet'fūl), a. [*sweat* + -ful.] 1. Covered with sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

See here their antitype—a crude block raised
By sweatful smelters on this wooded strand.

Blackie, *Lays of Highlands*, p. 106. (Encyc. Dict.)

2. Expressive of hard work; indicating laborious struggle.

The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with sweatful groans.

Love, *Bismarck*, II. 408.

sweat-gland (swet'glānd), n. One of those glands of the skin which secrete sweat. Such a gland consists of an epithelial tube, single or dividing into two (or in the larger glands, as in the axilla, into four or more) branches, and coiled up at its lower end in a loose irregular glomerulus. Also called *perspiratory*, *sudoriparous*, and *sudoriferous gland*. See also cut under skin.

sweat-house (swet'hous), n. 1. See the quotation.

Each building [of a Pueblo town], if of any considerable size, is provided with one or more estufas, or subterranean chambers, where a fire is kept constantly burning, and where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. A similar usage existed among the Floridian tribes; in fact, the rudiments of it may be found among most tribes of the continent, where the sweat-house, in one form or another, is usually a conspicuous feature.

Francis Parkman, in *N. A. Rev.*, [CXX. 46].

2. In tanning, a building in which the depilation of hides and skins is performed by sweating.

sweatily (swet'i-lī), adv. In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

sweatiness (swet'i-nes), n. The state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

sweating (swet'ing), n. [Verbal n. of sweat, v.]

1. The act of perspiring; profuse perspiration; also, the process of producing profuse perspiration by means of sudorifics, hot baths, etc.

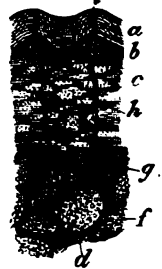
Why, sir, I thought it duty to inform you
That you were better match a ruin'd bawd,
One ten times cured by sweating and the tub.

Jasper Mayne, *City Match*, v. 3.

Sweatings in the night were frequent, and sometimes her sufferings ceased when these occurred.

Allen and Newrol., XI. 148.

2. Same as sweating system (which see, under sweating, p. a.).



Section of Skin, showing two Sweat-glands. a, epidermis; b, its deeper layer, or rete Malpighii; c to d, corium, or true skin; e, fat-cells; f, coiled end of a sweat-gland; g, its duct opening on the surface at a pore.

The House of Lords Committee on Sweating . . . had made men think and given them matter for thought.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 730.

3. The process of producing exudation or oozing of moisture by application of heat either dry or moist.—4. Specifically, in *tanning*, a process of removing hair from hides by exposing them to moist air. There are various ways of carrying out the process. In one method the hides are hung in a pit, vault, or building, and exposed to air at a temperature of from 40° to 56° F., the air being kept cold, and saturated with moisture by the injection of a spray of cold spring-water. A ventilator in the roof permits of circulation of air, and an underground drain from the bottom of the pit permits outflow of water and inflow of cold air.

sweating (swet'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweat*, *v.*] 1. Perspiring freely or profusely.—2. Of or pertaining to the employment of persons, as to make clothes, at the lowest wages.—**sweating system**, the practice, particularly in the tailoring and tobacco trades, of employing men, women, and children to make up goods in their own tenements at homes, or in tenement houses, for scant pay. Rooms so used are called *sweat-shops*, and in England and several of the United States are under strict laws which require a license, inspection, and a register of workers, and provide for sanitation, air-space, light, etc., and usually prohibit young children under twelve from working in them.

sweating-cloth (swet'ing-klôth), *n.* Same as *sweat-cloth*. *Nares*.

sweating-fever (swet'ing-fê'vèr), *n.* Same as *sweating-sickness*.

sweating-house (swet'ing-hous), *n.* 1. A house for sweating persons as a hygienic or curative process.

At the Hummum's in Covent Garden are the best accommodations for Persons of Quality to Sweat or Bath every day in the week, the Conveniences of all kinds far exceeding all other Bagnios or Sweating-Houses both for Rich and Poor.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 117.

2. In Spain, a long low hut in which sheep are closely packed the night before they are shorn, in order that the animal heat may soften the fleece and make it easier to cut.

sweating-iron (swet'ing-î'ern), *n.* A kind of knife-like scraper to remove sweat from horses.

sweating-pit (swet'ing-pit), *n.* In *tanning*, a pit or inclosure wherein the depilation of hides is accomplished by the process called sweating.

sweating-room (swet'ing-rôm), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons, as in the Turkish bath.

As the theory had been advanced that a Turkish bath was an excellent preventive [of hydrophobia], he submitted to several hours in the sweating-room.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 8.

2. In dairy business, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.
sweating-sickness (swet'ing-sik'nes), *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna: a febrile epidemic disease, in some places extremely fatal, which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods until 1551, and spread extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours. It seems to have resembled somewhat the later epidemics of miliary fever. Also called *English sweat*, *sweating-fever*.

This Year, by reason of a Sweating-sickness, Michaelmas Term was adjourned.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 265.

The king [Richard III.] was now seriously alarmed, and sent another summons to Lord Stanley requiring his own immediate presence; to which he replied by sending an excuse that he was ill of the sweating sickness.

J. Gairdner, *Richard III.*, vi.

Malwa sweating-sickness, a disease occurring in India, notably in the province of Malwa, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunlopian*.

sweating-tub (swet'ing-tub), *n.* A tub used for a hot bath, or sweating-bath.

These new Fanatics of not the preaching but the sweating-tub.
Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

sweat-leather (swet'leth'ér), *n.* 1. A leather flap attached to a stirrup-leather to protect the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse.—2. A sweat-band.

sweatless (swet'les), *a.* [*sweat* + *-less*.] Without sweat; hence, without labor.

Thou for whom Harvest all the year doth last,
That in poor Deserts rich abundance heap'st,
That sweat-less eat'st, and without sowing reap'st.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Laws. (*Darvies*).

sweat-lodge (swet'loi), *n.* Same as *sweat-house*. *Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*, I. 141.

sweat-shop (swet'shop), *n.* A shop where work is done for a sweater. See *sweater*, 2 (b).

sweat-stock (swet'stock), *n.* In *tanning*, a collective term for skins or hides which have been unharmed by treatment in the sweating-pit.

sweaty (swet'i), *a.* [*sweat* + *-y*.] 1. Moist or stained with sweat: as, a *sweaty skin*.

The rabblement . . . threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 247.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No humours gross, or frowzy steame,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* steame.
Swift, *Strepion* and *Chloe*.

3. Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome.

This *sweaty* haste
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 1. 77.

If he would needs put his foot to such a *sweaty* service,
the odour of his Sock was like to be neither musk nor benjamin.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

sweddle (swed'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sweddled*, ppr. *sweddling*. [Appar. a var. of *swaddle*, with sense due to *swell*.] To swell; puff out. *Hal-livell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Swede (swêd), *n.* [Formerly also *Sweed*; = *F. Suède* = MD. *Suede*, D. *Zweed* = MHG. *Sweide*, *Suede*, G. *Schwede* = Goth. **Swêtha* (pl. *Swêthans*, in *Jordanes*); cf. L. *Sitones*, a people of northern Germany, near the Suiones; cf. Icel. *Sviar* = Sw. *Svear*, Swedes; Icel. *Svenskr*, *Svenskr* = Sw. Dan. *Svensk*, Swedish; Icel. *Sviariki* = Sw. *Sverige* = Dan. *Sverrig* = AS. *Sweorice*, *Swiorice*, Sweden, lit. 'kingdom of the Swedes'; as *Sweón*, *Swíón* (L. *Suiones*), the Swedes, + *rice*, kingdom. The name *Sweden*, D. *Zweiden*, G. *Schweden*, was orig. dat. pl. of *Swede*.] 1. A native of Sweden, a kingdom of Europe which occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Since 1814 it has been united with Norway under a common sovereign.—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A Swedish turnip.

Past rhododendron shrubberies, broad fields of golden stubble, sweet clover, and gray *swedes*, with *egwen* making music far below.
Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, xxi.

3†. A cannon consisting of a thin metal tube wound around with rope and covered with leather. Such cannon are said to have carried about a quarter of the load of an iron cannon. They were introduced by the Swedes, and used until the battle of Leipzig.

Swedenborgian (swê-dn-bôr'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Swedenborg*, the name of a Swedish family, changed from *Svedberg* when it was ennobled in 1719.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, or to Swedenborgianism.

II. *n.* A believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; a New Churchman. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief, his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind since that date. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1783, under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous; but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the formation of a separate church, trusting to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed herald and expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings), and with God himself, who revealed to him the spiritual or symbolic sense of the Divine Word (which the world had not previously been in a state to receive or apprehend), setting forth spiritual and celestial truths in every part through the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondences is the foundation of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes, all first published in Latin. In this correspondence consists the plenary inspiration of the Word, which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse; the other books of the Bible are valuable for instruction, but lack this divine character.

Swedenborgianism (swê-dn-bôr'ji-an-izm), *n.* [*Swedenborgian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

swedge (swej), *v. t.* Same as *swage* 2.

Swedish (swê'dish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Zweedsch* = G. *Schwedisch*; as *Swede* + *-ish*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—**Swedish beam-tree**. See *Pyrus*.—**Swedish coffee**. See *coffee*.—**Swedish feather**. (a) A weapon of the type of the partizan. (b) An iron-pointed stake: same as *palisade*, 2. Compare *swine's-feather*.

I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances "the Swedish feathers," while your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Scott*, *Legend of Montrose*, II.

Swedish fir, a commercial name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*.—**Swedish gloves**, gloves of undressed kid—that is, gloves made with the smooth side of the skin next the hand, and the rough or split surface outside. Commonly called by the French name, *gants de Suède*.—**Swedish juniper**. See *juniper*.—**Swedish leech**, the common medicinal leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*.—**Swedish turnip**. See *rutabaga*.—**Swedish work**, a kind of hand-weaving by which flat, narrow webbing is produced, which is a good substitute for braid, and can be done in various colors and patterns.

II. *n.* The language of the Swedes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic.

Sweedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Swede*.

sweeny (swé'ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Wasting of the shoulder-muscles in the horse, resulting from disuse of the corresponding limb. This disuse may be due to a variety of injuries, ending in lameness. Also *swinney*.

The shrinkage . . . commonly called *sweeny* is due to some lameness of the foot or limb, which induces the horse to favor the shoulder and throw the muscles out of use.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 72.

sweep (swêp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swept*, ppr. *sweeping*. [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; < ME. *sweepen* (pret. *swepte*), < AS. **swēpan* (pret. **swēpte*), a secondary form of *swāpan* (pret. *swēdp*), sweep; = OFries. *sweapa* = LG. *sweepen*, sweep (with a broom); = OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, G. *schweifen*, intr. slip, sweep, ramble, etc., tr. sweep, turn, = Icel. *sveipa*, sweep, swoop; cf. *swope*, *swipe*, *swoop*. The forms and senses are much involved, and the verb is now usually treated as if meaning primarily 'sweep with a broom.' I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass along with a swift waving or surging movement: as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain; pass with overwhelming force or violence, especially over a surface: as, a *sweeping* flood.

A *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

The sky blackened, and the storm swept down.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 246.

One day the poet's harp lay on the ground,

Though from it rose a strange and trembling sound,

What time the wind swept over with a moan.

R. W. Gilder, *Poet and his Master*, II.

2. To pass with pomp, as if with trailing garments: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

She *sweeps it* through the court with troops of ladies.

Shak., 2 *Hen.* VI., I. 3. 80.

Why do we not say, as to a divorcée's wife, those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall *sweep* after you? *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

3. To move with a long reach; move with a prolonged sliding or trailing motion: as, a *sweeping* stroke.

The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies;

And, shooting through the darkness, gild the night

With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light.

Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, I. 504.

4. To pass systematically over a surface in search of something; especially, to move the line of vision in such a way as to search every part of a given angular area: a modification of the transitive use II., 5. Hence, in *astron.*, to search systematically any part of the heavens by moving the telescope, or, especially, by allowing it to remain motionless until the diurnal motion has carried a certain part of the heavens through the field, when the telescope is carried back to the west and set to the next adjacent zone. In *naval affairs*, to search for submarine mines by dragging the bottom with a sweep so constructed that the mines can be caught and destroyed.

5. To pass over a surface with a broom or besom; clean up: as, a servant engaged to *sweep* and scrub.—6. To swing or slat the flukes from side to side, as a whale when wounded or attacked. It is the characteristic method of defense. The fullest action of the flukes is called *sweeping* (or *slatting*) from eye to eye.—To *sweep* for an anchor. See *anchor* 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To move, drive, or carry forward or away by overwhelming force or violence; remove or gather up by a long brushing stroke: literally or figuratively: as, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house.

Death's a devouring gamster,

And *sweeps* up all. *Shirley*, *Traitor*, v. 1.

You seem'd that wave about to break upon me,

And *sweep* me from my hold upon the world.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

Friends, companions, and train

The avalanche *swept* from our side.

M. Arnold, *Rugby Chapel*.

To avoid being *swept* on the rocks, which were all afoam, we had to row direct eastward.

H. M. Stanley, *Through the Dark Continent*, July 24, 1876.

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragging movement; trail pompously.

Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,

And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail.

Shak., 1 *Hen.* VI., III. 3. 6.

3. To strike with a long sweeping stroke; brush or traverse quickly with the fingers; pass with a brushing motion, as the fingers; hence, to produce, as musical sounds, by such a motion or stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And sweep the sounding lyre!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

The wind began to sweep
A music out of sheet and shroud.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cill.

If the fingers be repeatedly swept rapidly over something covered by numerous small prominences, as the papillated surface of an ordinary counterpane, a peculiar feeling of numbness in them results.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

4. To move over or along: as, the wind swept the surface of the sea.

As . . . choughs . . . madly sweep the sky.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 23.

Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 563.

5. To direct the eye over in a comprehensive glance; view with the eye or an optical instrument in a rapid and general survey: as, to sweep the heavens with a telescope.

Here let us sweep
The boundless landscape.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1408.

To see distinctly a wide field, as in looking at a landscape or a picture, we unconsciously and rapidly sweep the line of sight over every part, and then gather up the combined impression in the memory.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 74.

6. To brush over, as with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; make clean by brushing: as, to sweep a floor or a chimney.

What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it?
Luke xv. 8.

The besom that must sweep the court clean of such filth.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 34.

7. To rid as by sweeping; clear.
But first seven ships from Rochester are sent,
The narrow seas of all the French to sweep.
Dryden, Battle of Agincourt, st. 46.

8. To draw or drag something over: as, to sweep the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor; to sweep (a harbor or a mine-field) for submarine mines.

—9. To propel by means of sweeps or long oars.
Brigs of 386 tons have been swept at three knots or more.
Admiral Smyth. (Imp. Dict.)

10. To have within range of fire; clear of enemies or a mob by a discharge of artillery or musketry, as a street or square.

Sections or full batteries of the Division artillery were posted to sweep the avenues of approach, and the fields on which these avenues opened. The Century, XXX. 315.

The French are now transporting heavy siege artillery to their new or remodeled works commanding the highways that lead to France, and so arranged as to be capable of sweeping them from two sides.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 129.

To sweep away, to scatter; disperse; get rid of.

A broom is hung at the mast-head of ships about to be sold, to indicate that they are to be swept away.
Brewer, Dict. Phrase and Fable (Broom).

To sweep the board or the stakes. See board.—To sweep the deck or the decks. See deck.

sweep (swép), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; = OHG. *MHG. sweepf*, G. *schweif*, a ramble, = Icel. *sveipr*, a fold, swoop, twirl; from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping; the act of effecting something by means of a sweeping or clearing-out force; hence, wholesale change or removal.

Here has been a great sweep of employments, and we expect still more removals. Swift, Journal to Stella, xlix.

The hope that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one sweep.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 758.

2. The reach or range of a continued motion or stroke: as, the long sweep of a scythe; direction or extent of any motion not rectilinear: as, the sweep of a compass; hence, range, in general; compass.

Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble sweep of all their privilege.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 475.

Feelings of calm power and boundless sweep.
Bryant, The Poet.

An incision was commenced on the mesial line . . . and carried backward and downward . . . in a semicircular sweep.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 81.

Specifically—(a) The compass of anything flowing or blowing: as, the flood or the storm carried away everything within its sweep. (b) Reach; extent; prevalence, as of a disease: as, the sweep of an epidemic.

3. A turn, bend, or curve.

The St. Just miners . . . use a hammer . . . which is a long bloodhead with a little sweep.

Morgan, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 65.

The cavalcade, following the sweep of the drive, quickly turned the angle of the house, and I lost sight of it.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a sweep of brown hair that fell across his forehead.
The Atlantic, LXV. 353.

The stream twists down through the valley in long sweeps, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 655.

4. A circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive in front of a house.

Down the little carriage-drive past the pigeon-house elevated on a pole, . . . up the sweep, and so to the house-door.
E. Yates, Broken to Harness, l. 311.

5. A rapid survey or inspection by moving the direction of vision in a systematic manner so as to search the whole of a given angular area; especially, in astron., the act of sweeping (see sweep, *v. i.*, 4); hence, the immediate object of such a view; hence, again, the external object, the country, or section of the heavens viewed.

Beyond the farthest sweep of the telescope.
Crack, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 173.

By continuing my sweeps of the heavens my opinion of the arrangement of the stars and their magnitudes, and of some other particulars, has undergone a gradual change.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 26.

A magnificent sweep of mountain country was in sight.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 93.

6. In naval arch., any arc of a circle used in the body-plan to describe the form of the timbers.

—7. *Naut.*, a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel in a calm, but usually to propel the craft. Also *sweape*.—8. In ship-building, a frame or support on which the tiller or rudder-yoke of a ship travels.—9. An engine formerly used in war for throwing stones into fortresses; a ballista.—10. A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum; also, one of various somewhat similar levers performing other functions, as the lever of a horse-power. Also *swoipe*, *swape*.

A great poote and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havyng more poyse then the other causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe up water; they call it a *swoipe*.
Elyot. (Halliwell.)

The well, its long sweep piercing the skies, its bucket swinging to and fro in the wind. S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

11. In loam-molding, a pattern shape consisting of a board of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are



Sweeps for Molding.

made in pairs, one for "running up" the core and the other for forming the interior of the mold. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the radius of each core and sweep (see a) will be 12 inches, and the radius of the mold-sweep (see b) 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders.

12. A form of light plow or cultivator used for working crops planted in rows, as cotton or maize; a cotton-sweep.—13. In card-playing: (a) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board and so removing them all. (b) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.—14. Same as *sweepstakes*. [Colloq.]—15. *pl.* The sweepings of an establishment where precious metals are worked, as a goldsmith's or silversmith's shop, or a mint.

The silver wasted by the operative officers and sold in sweeps during the year was 44,413.20 standard ounces.
Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 168.

Wastage and loss on sale of sweeps. [U. S. mints.]
Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 252.

16. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.

We positively deny that the sweeps have art or part in these proceedings.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xx.

It was in country places, however, that the stealing and kidnapping of children was the most frequent, and the threat of "the sweeps will get you" was often held out, to deter children from wandering.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 394.

17. See the quotation.

Four broad, curved pieces of iron, called sweeps, pressers, or pushers, which terms are synonymous, and their use

is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill.
C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 109.

Sweep of a seine, the reach or compass of a seine that is swept.—To make a clean sweep, to sweep away anything completely; remove entirely; clean out: often used in politics: as, to make a clean sweep of office-holders.

They burnt thirty-two houses in Springfield,—the minister's house and all, with all his library (and books was scarce in them days); but the Indians made a clean sweep on't.
H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 103.

sweepage (swép'pāj), *n.* [*< sweep + -age.*] The crop of hay got in a meadow. [Prov. Eng.]

sweep-bar (swép'bār), *n.* Same as *sway-bar*.

sweeper (swép'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. swepare; < sweep + -er.*] 1. One who or that which sweeps; a sweeping-machine.

Oxygen, the sweeper of the living organism, becomes the lord of the dead body.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 35.

It was late in the day when the big sweepers with six teams of horses came down to clear the track.
New York Times, Jan. 28, 1891.

2. A tree growing on the margin of a stream, and overhanging the water at a sharp angle from the bank. It sometimes forms an excellent fishing-place.

sweeping (swép'ping), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sweeping*; verbal *n.* of *sweep*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which sweeps, in any sense; also, the result of such act.

With a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

Within the flowery swarth he heard
The sweeping of the scythe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

2. *pl.* Whatever is gathered together by or as by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

They shulde beedruen together on heapes by the hym-pulson of the shyppees, even as a beasome gathereth the sweepings of a house.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 157].

The sweepings of the finest lady's chamber.
Swift, Meditation upon a Broomstick.

The population [of Armenia] was composed largely of the sweepings of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 159.

Specifically—(a) In stereotyping and electrotyping, the bits of metal thrown on the floor by sawing and planing-machines. (b) In printing, the waste paper swept up from the floor of a press-room. (c) In bookbinding, the bits of gold-leaf gathered up by the cotton cloth that is used to remove the surplus gold of a gilded book.

sweeping (swép'ping), *p. a.* [Pr. of *sweep*, *v.*]

1. Carrying everything before it; overwhelming: as, a sweeping majority.

Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway.
Gray, The Bard, II. II. 13.

2. Including or comprehending many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; comprehensive; all-including: as, a sweeping charge; a sweeping declaration.

One sweeping clause of ban and anathema.
Burke, Rev. in France.

This has the manifest drawback of most generalizations: it is far too sweeping. A. Dobson, Introd. to Steele, p. xi.

There is no doubt that the Roman commonwealth in its last days . . . needed the most sweeping of reforms.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 336.

Sweeping resolution, in U. S. hist., a resolution passed by the Ohio legislature in 1810, declaring vacant the seats of all the State judges.

sweeping-car (swép'ping-kär), *n.* A car carrying mechanical rotary brooms for sweeping snow and dirt from a railroad-track.

sweeping-day (swép'ping-dä), *n.* The day on which sweeping is regularly done, as in a house.

Friday, the anniversary of the Assembly Ball, was general sweeping-day at Mrs. Dansken's.
The Century, XXXVIII. 190.

sweepingly (swép'ping-li), *adv.* In a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

It seemed all so sweepingly intelligible.
E. Montgomery, Mind, IX. 372.

sweepingness (swép'ping-ness), *n.* The character of being sweeping or comprehensive: as, the sweepingness of a charge.

sweep-net (swép'net), *n.* 1. A large net admitting of making a wide compass in drawing it.—2. A net used by entomologists to take insects by drawing it over herbage with a sweeping motion. It generally consists of a bag of light strong cloth attached to an iron or brass ring set in a short handle.

sweep-piece (swép'pēs), *n.* In ship-building, a curved piece of timber fastened to the inner side of a port-sill to assist in training a gun.

sweep-rake (swép'räk), *n.* The rake that clears the table of a self-raking reaper. E. H. Knight.

sweeps (swēps), *n. pl.* The arms of a mill. *Hallwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sweep-saw (swēp'sā), *n.* A saw with a thin blade in a frame or bow, capable of cutting in a sweep or curve; a bow-saw or turning-saw.

sweep-seine (swēp'sān), *n.* A large seine for making a wide sweep in drawing.

sweep-seining (swēp'sā'ning), *n.* The act or process of sweeping a net, paid out from the stern of a boat, which describes a circle starting from and returning to the shore, one end of the rope being left on shore and the other brought in by the boat. The net is then hauled in by the men on shore.

sweepstake (swēp'stāk), *n.* [*sweep*, *v.*, + *obj. stake*.] 1. A game of cards, in which apparently a player could take all the tricks or win all the stakes.

To play at *sweepstake*, and take all together.

Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 439. (*Latham*.)

2. Same as *sweepstakes*.—To make *sweepstake*, to make a clean sweep.

If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they would, I trow, make *sweep-stakes* at once with purgatory.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 292.

sweepstake (swēp'stāk), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *sweepstake*, *n.*] By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale; indiscriminately.

sweepstakes (swēp'stāks), *n. sing. or pl.* 1. A gaming transaction, in which a number of persons contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions. Thus, in horse-racing each of the contributors has a horse assigned to him (usually by lot), and the person to whom the winning horse is assigned takes the whole stakes, or the stakes may be divided between two or three who draw the first two or three horses in the race.

There was a general notion that a *sweepstakes* differed from a lottery in that the winner swept away the whole of the stakes (hence the name), whereas in a lottery the person who held the bank made a large profit. . . . This distinction existed in theory rather than in fact, and . . . the *sweepstakes* were declared illegal as lotteries by a decision of the courts in 1845.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 842.

2. A prize in a horse-race or other contest, made up of several stakes.—*St.* Same as *sweepstake*, 1.—4. A race for all the stakes contributed, sometimes with money added.

The Time Test Stakes is a *sweepstakes* for all ages at three-quarters of a mile, with \$1,250 added.

New York Evening Post, June 23, 1889.

sweep-washer (swēp'wash'ēr), *n.* In gold- and silver-refining, a person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., the small particles of gold or silver contained in them.

sweep-washings (swēp'wash'ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse or sweepings of gold- and silver-working shops. *E. H. Knight*.

sweepy (swē'pi), *a.* [*sweep* + *-y*.] 1. Bending or swaying; sweeping.

They [the waters], . . .

. . . rushing onwards with a *sweepy* sway.

Bear rocks, and folds, and lab'ring hinds away.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, l. 396.

A *sweepy* garment, vast and white.

Browning, Christmas Eve.

2. Protuberant; bulging; strutting.

Behold their swelling dugs, the *sweepy* weight

Of ewes that sink beneath their milky freight.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

3. Curving; having long bends or turns.

And its fair river gleaming in the light,

With all its *sweepy* windings.

J. Baillie.

sweer (swēr), *a.* [Also *swear*, *Sc.* *sweir*; < ME. *swere*, *swære*, < AS. *swær*, *swār*, heavy; = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swære* = D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swar* = OHG. *swār*, *swāri*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer* = Icel. *svār* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær* = Goth. *swērs*, heavy; = Lith. *swarus*, heavy.] 1. Heavy.—2. Dull; indolent; lazy.—3. Reluctant; unwilling. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

sweet (swēt), *a. and n.* [*ME.* *swete*, *swete*, *swēte*, also *swote*, *soot*, *soote*, *sote*, < AS. *swēte* = ONorth. *swate*, *swōte* = OS. *swōti*, *swōti* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *soet*, D. *zoet* = MLG. *sote*, *sute*, LG. *sōtc*, *sōt* = OHG. *suoci*, *suuazi*, MHG. *sueze*, G. *süss* = Icel. *sætr* (*sætr*) = Sw. *söt* = Dan. *sød* = Goth. **swōtis*, *suts* = L. *suavis* (for **suadvis*) = Gr. *hōis* = Skt. *svādu*, sweet; from a root seen in Gr. *hōētai*, be pleased, *hōōh*, pleasure, *dvāveiv*, please, Skt. *√ svad*, *svād*, be savory, make savory, take pleasure. From the L. adj. is the E. *suave*, with its derivatives, also *suade*, *dissuade*, *persuade*, etc., *suasion*, *suasive*; from the Gr., *hedonism*, *hedonist*, etc.] *i. a.* 1. Pleasing to the taste; having a pleasant taste or flavor like that of sugar or honey; also, having a fresh,

natural taste, as distinguished from a taste that is stale, sour, or rancid.

Ther was brid and ale *sweete*,

For riche men ther etc.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1267.

Ther [apples] ben righte *sweete* and of gode Saviour.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape

Crash'd the *sweet* poison of misused wine.

Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; perfumed.

Burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 49.

The wind of May

Is *sweet* with breath of orchards.

Bryant, Among the Trees.

3. Pleasing to the ear; making agreeable music; musical; soft; melodious; harmonious: as, a *sweet* singer; a *sweet* song.

And there a noyse alluring sleepe soft trembled,

Of manie accords more *sweete* than Mermaids song.

Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 162.

Sweet instruments hung up in cases.

Shak., T. of A., l. 2. 102.

Sweet was thy song, but *sweeter* now

Thy carol on the leafless bough.

O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; attractive; charming.

Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 43.

I went to see the palace and gardens of Cheverux, a *sweete* place.

Evelyn, Diary, June 28, 1644.

I forgot to tell you of a *sweet* house which Mr. Montagu

carried me to see.

Walpole, Letters, II. 349.

The *sweetest* little inkstand and mother-of-pearl blotting-book, which Becky used when she composed her charming little pink notes.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iv.

5. Pleasing, agreeable, grateful, or soothing to the mind or emotional nature; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings; charming; delightful; attractive; hence, dearly loved; precious.

And [they] asketh leue and lycence at London to dwelle,

To singe ther for symonye for seluer is *sweete*.

Piers Plowman (A), ProL, l. 58.

Aprille with hise shoures *sweete*.

Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., l. 1.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades?

Job xxxviii. 31.

I have vowed to Jaquenetta to hold the plough for her *sweet* love three years.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 898.

The merry month of June, the *sweetest* month in all the year.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

But the high soul burns on to light men's feet

Where death for noble ends makes dying *sweet*.

Lowell, *Memories Positum*.

6. Gracious; kind; amiable: as, *sweet* manners: formerly often used as a term of complimentary address: as, *sweet* sir.

Young I know she was,

Tender, and *sweet* in her obedience.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 2.

Give, if thou canst, an almes; if not, afford,

Instead of that, a *sweet* and gentle word.

Herrick, *Almea*.

7. Free from sour or otherwise excessive taste.

Chymists oftentimes term the calces of metals and other bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of taste, *sweet*, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness.

Boyle, Origin of Forms, § II. Exp. 4.

8. Fresh; not salt or salted.

Than the waters whereof [the Nile] there is none more *sweet*, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so concocted by the Sun.

Sandys, Travels, p. 78.

The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain; *Sweet* waters mingle with the briny main.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, x. 156.

9. Being in a sound or wholesome state; not sour or spoiled; not putrescent or putrid: as, *sweet* meat.

At the fote of this mounte is the fountayne yt Helyseus helyd and made *sweete* with puttynge in of salte and holy wordes in the name of Almyghty God.

Sir R. Guyford, *Pyrgymage*, p. 43.

I could heartily wish their Summer cleanliness was as great; it is certainly as necessary to keep so populous a City *sweet*.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

This is the salt unto humanity,

And keeps it *sweet*.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

10. In archery, of a bow, soft in flexure and recoil. See the last quotation under *sweetness*.

—A *sweet* tooth. See *tooth*.—*Sweet* acorn, almond, alyssum, amber, ash, balm. See the nouns.—*Sweet* balsam. See *balsam-wood*.—*Sweet* basil, birch, broomweed, buckeye, calabash, cassava, chervil, chestnut, cicely, cider. See the nouns.—*Sweet* calamus, *sweet* cane. Same as *calamus*. 2.—*Sweet* cistus, the shrub *Cistus villosus*.—*Sweet* clover. See *Medilotus*.

—*Sweet* coltsfoot. See *coltsfoot*.—*Sweet* corn, a variety of maize of a sweet flavor, preferred for eating green.—*Sweet* cumin, cypress, dock, fennel. See the nouns.

—*Sweet* fucus. Same as *sea-belt*.—*Sweet* glove, a perfumed glove of any sort: a phrase often occurring in schedules, etc., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gloves as sweet as damask roses.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 222.

Sweet goldenrod. See *Solidago*.—**Sweet gum**. See *gum*, and compare *sweet-gum*.—**Sweet herbs**, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes, as thyme and sweet marjoram.—**Sweet horsemint**, lemon, marjoram, mandarin. See the nouns.—**Sweet locust**. Same as *honey-locust*.—**Sweet marten**, the pine-marten, *Mustela martes*: apparently so called in comparison with *foul marten*, the foulmart or polecat. [Eng.]—**Sweet mountain-fern**. See *Lastrea*.—**Sweet oleander**. See *oleander*.—**Sweet orange**, the common as opposed to the bitter or Seville orange.—**Sweet pea**. See *pea*.—**Sweet pepper-bush**. See *Clethra*.—**Sweet pine-sap**. See *Schœnizsa*.—**Sweet plishamin**. See *plishamin*.—**Sweet plum**. See *Oenocia*.—**Sweet potato**, *precipitate*, sack, scabious, shrub. See the nouns.—**Sweet sedge**. Same as *sweet-flag*.—**Sweet spirit of niter**. See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.—**Sweet stuff**, candy; sweetmeats. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

The *sweet-stuff* maker (I never heard them called confectioners) bought his "paper" of the stationers, or at the old book-shops.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

Sweet sultan. See *sultan*, 4.—**Sweet tea**. See *Smilax*, 1.—**Sweet tincture of rhubarb**. See *tincture*.—**Sweet vernal-grass**. See *vernal grass*, under *vernal*.—**Sweet viburnum**. Same as *shepperry*, 1.—**Sweet violet**, woodruff. See the nouns. To be *sweet* on or upon, to be in love with; have an especial fondness for. [Colloq.]

That Miasis is *sweet* enough upon you, Master, to sell herself up, slap, to get you out of trouble.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 15.

=Syn. 1. Luscious, sugary, honeyed.—2. Redolent, balmy.—3. Dulcet.—5. Engaging, winning, lovely.—6. Lovable.

II. *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet; sweetness.

Their [mulberries] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish *sweet*, without any tartness.

Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

It seems tolerably well established that *sweet* and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 313.

It is but for a moment, comparatively, that anything looks strange or startling: a truth that has the bitter and the *sweet* in it.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Something sweet to the taste: used chiefly in the plural.

The fly that alps treacle is lost in the *sweets*.

Gay, Beggars' Opera, II. 2.

From purple violets and the tulle they bring

Their gathered *sweets*, and rifle all the spring.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

(a) Confections; bonbons: as, he brought a box of *sweets* for the children. (b) Sweet dishes served at table, as puddings, tarts, creams, or jellies: as, a course of *sweets* preceded fruit and coffee. (c) Home-made fermented or unfermented liquors, as meads or metheglin.

3. That which is pleasant to the sense of smell; a perfume.

Whence didst thou [violet] steal thy *sweet* that smells,

If not from my love's breath? *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcix.

4. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind, heart, or desires: as, the *sweets* of domestic life; the *sweets* of office.

Sweets grown common lose their dear delight.

Shak., Sonnets, cii.

It was at Streatham that she tasted, in the highest perfection, the *sweets* of flattery, mingled with the *sweets* of friendship.

Macaulay, Mme. D'Arbly.

5. One who is dear to another; a darling; a word of endearment.

Wherefore frowns my sweet? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, l. 1.

sweet (swēt), *v. t.* [*ME.* *sweten*, < AS. *swētan* (= OHG. *suozan*), < *swēte*, *sweet*: see *sweet*, *a.*] To make sweet; sweeten.

She with face and voice

So *sweets* my pains that my pains me rejoice.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 531).

Heaven's tones

Strike not such music to immortal souls

As your accordance *sweetens* my breast withall.

Marton, Antonio and Mellida, II., III. 3.

sweet (swēt), *adv.* [*ME.* *swēte*; < *sweet*, *a.*] Sweetly; in a sweet manner; so as to be sweet.

He kiste hire *sweete* and taketh his sawtrie.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 119.

To roast *sweet*, in metal, to roast thoroughly.

sweet-and-twenty (swēt'and-twen'ti), *a.* Both attractive and young: a Shakespearean term of endearment.

Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*,

Youth's a stuff will not endure.

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 52.

sweet-apple (swēt'ap'1), *n.* 1. A sweet-flavored apple.—2. Same as *sweet-sop*.

sweet-ball, *n.* A sweetmeat.

This *sweet-Ball*,

Take it to cheer your heart.

Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 130).

sweet-bay (swēt'bā), *n.* 1. The noble or victor's laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, which is also the

common bay-tree, in southern Europe becoming a tree of 40 or 50 feet, in cooler regions grown as a shrub. It has lanceolate evergreen leaves with a pleasant scent and an aromatic taste, which are used for flavoring in cookery, form an ingredient in several ointments, and are placed between the layers of Smyrna figs. See *laurel*.

2. The swamp-laurel, *Magnolia Virginiana*. (See *Magnolia*.)—Sweet-bay oil. See *oil*.

sweet-box (swēt' boks), *n.* A small box or dish intended to hold sweets.

*sweetbread (swēt' bred), *n.* 1. The pancreas of an animal, used for food; also, the thymus gland so used. Butchers distinguish the two, the former being the *stomach-sweetbread*, the latter the *neck-sweetbread* or *throat-sweetbread*.—2. A bribe or douceur.

I obtain'd that of the fellow . . . with a few sweet-breads that I gave him out of my purse.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 163. (Davies.)

3. A part of the lobster taken from the thorax for canning. [Maine.]

sweet-breasted (swēt' bres'ted), *a.* Sweet-voiced: from *breast*, in the old sense of musical voice.

Sweet-breasted as the nightingale or thrush.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, III. 1.

sweet-breathed (swēt' brett), *a.* Fragrant; odorous; sweet-smelling.

The sweet-breathed violet of the shade.

Wordsworth, Excursion, VII.

sweetbrier

(swēt' bri'er), *n.* The eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa*, a native of Europe and central Asia, introduced in the eastern United States. It is a tall-stemmed rose armed with strong and hooked, also slender and straight, prickles, the leaves and flowers small, the former aromatic-scented, especially in cultivation, from copious resiniferous glands beneath and on the margins. Also *sweetbrier*.

Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of *sweetbrier* and honeysuckle.

Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

*Sweetbrier-sponge. Same as *bedegar*.

sweeten (swē'tn), *v.* [*< sweet + -en*]. I. *intrans.* To become sweet, in any sense.

Set a rundlet of verjuice over against the sun in summer, . . . to see whether it will ripen and sweeten.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 398.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sweet to any of the senses.

With fairest flowers . . .

I'll sweeten thy sad grave.
Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2. 220.

Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast.

Swift, Panegyric to the Dean.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind: as, to sweeten life; to sweeten friendship.

Distance sometimes endears Friendship, and Absence sweeteneth it.
Howell, Letters, I. l. 6.

3. To make mild or kind; soften.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, sweetens his temper.
W. Lav.

4. To make less painful or laborious; lighten.

Thus Noah sweetens his Captivity,
Beguiles the time, and charms his misery,
Hoping in God alone.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Ark.

And hope of future good, as we know, sweetens all suffering.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 390.

5. To increase the agreeable qualities of; also, to render less disagreeable or harsh: as, to sweeten the joys or pleasures of life.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and shades.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy. (Johnson.)

6. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious or offensive matter; bring back to a state of purity or freshness; free from taint: as, to sweeten apartments that have been infected; to sweeten the air; to sweeten water.

The one might be employed in healing those blotches and tumours which break out in the body, while the other is sweetening the blood and rectifying the constitution.
Addison, Spectator, No. 16.

7. To make mellow and fertile: as, to dry and sweeten soils.

sweetener (swēt'nēr), *n.* [*< sweeten + -er*]. One who or that which sweetens, in any sense.

Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are often prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours.

Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the *sweetener* and ennobler of the street and the fire-dial.

Lovell, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 367

sweetening (swēt'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sweeten*, *v.*] That which sweetens; a substance, as sugar, used to sweeten something.—Long sweetening, molasses. [Local, U. S.]

Long sweetening (molasses), he says, came to them from Virginia, and is still used in remote districts.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 84.

An' pour the longest sweeten' in.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., VIII.

Short sweetening, sugar. [Local, U. S.]

sweet-fern (swēt' fēr'n), *n.* 1. A fragrant shrub, *Comptonia peregrina*. Its leaves, which are



Branch with Fruit of Sweet-fern (*Comptonia peregrina*).

a, male catkins; b, scale of male flower; c, the fruit, with the eight bristles; d, part of the leaf, showing the venation.

fern-like in aspect, contain 9 or 10 per cent. of tannin. See *Comptonia*.—2. The European sweet cicely, which has leaves dissected like those of a fern. See *Myrrhis*. [Prov. Eng.]

sweet-flag (swēt' flag'), *n.* An araceous plant,

Acorus Calamus, with sword-shaped leaves and two-edged leaf-like scapes, from one edge of which emerges a cylindrical spadix. It has a pungent and aromatic property, especially its thick creeping rootstock, which forms the official *calamus aromaticus*. This is now sparingly used as a stomachic, also in confectionery and in kinds of distilling and brewing. Also *calamus*, *sweet-rush*, *sweet sedge*.

sweet-gale (swēt' gāl), *n.* See *gale*.

*sweet-grass (swēt' grās), *n.* A grass of the genus *Panicaria*: so called doubtless from the fondness of cattle for *P. fluitans*. Locally applied also to the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*.

sweet-gum (swēt' gum), *n.* The American liquidambar, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, or its exuding balsam. See *Liquidambar*, and *liquid storax* (under *storax*).

sweetheart (swēt' hārt), *n.* [*< ME. swete herte*; orig. two words, *swete herte*, 'sweet heart,' i. e. 'dear love': see *sweet* and *heart*.] A person beloved; a lover; more commonly, a girl beloved. [Colloq.]

For thou hast lengthed my life, & my languor schortet,
Thurth the solas & the slgt of the, my *sweete hert*!

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1550.

Mistress, . . . you must retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows.

Shak., W. T., IV. 4. 664.

sweetheart (swēt' hārt), *v.* [*< sweetheart, n.*]

I. *trans.* To act the part of a lover to; pay court to; gallant: as, to sweetheart a lady. [Colloq.]

Imp. Dict.

II. *intrans.* To perform the part of a lover; act the gallant; play the wooer: as, he is going *n sweethearting*. [Colloq.]

I see he's for taking her to sit down, now they're at the end o' the dance; that looks like *sweet-hearting*, that does.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, XI.

sweeties (swē'tiz), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *sweets*.] Confections; candies; sweets. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

Sweeties to bestow on lasses.

Ramsay, Poems, II. 547. (Jamieson.)

Instead of finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packets which we pluck off the boughs, we find enclosed Mr. Carnifer's review of the quarter's meat.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x. (Davies.)

sweeting (swē'ting), *n.* [*< ME. sweting, swetyng*; *< sweet + -ing*.] 1. A sweet apple.

Swetyng, an apple, pomme douce.

Palagran.

2. A term of endearment.

"Nai sertes, *sweting*," he seide, "that schal i neuer."

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 916.

Trip no further, pretty *sweting*.

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 43.

sweet-john (swēt' jon), *n.* A flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from other varieties called *sweet-william*.

Armories. . . The flowers called *Sweet-Johns*, or *Sweet-Williams*, Tolmeyners, and London-tufta.

Colgrave.

sweetkin (swēt' kin), *a.* [*< sweet + dim. -kin*. Cf. *MD. soetken*, a sweetheart.] Sweet; lovely.

The constitoriana, or settled standers of Yarmouth . . . gather about him, as flocking to hansell him [a Londoner] and strike him good luck, as the *sweetkin* madams did about valliant Sir Walter Manny.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

*sweetleaf (swēt' lēf), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, found in deep woods or on the borders of cypress-swamps in the southern United States. Its leaves are sweet to the taste, greedily eaten by cattle and horses, and they yield, as does also the bark, a yellow dye. Also called *horse-sugar*.

sweetlips (swēt' lips), *n.* 1. One who has sweet lips: a term of endearment.—2. An epicure; a glutton. *Halliwell*.—3. The ballanwrasse, *Labrus maculatus*. Also called *Serrellan wrasse*. See *cut* under *Labrus*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

sweetly (swēt' li), *adv.* [*< ME. sweteliche, swettili, swetlike*; *< AS. swētlīce, < swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ly*.] In a sweet manner, in any sense of the word *sweet*.

Smelling so *sweetly*, all musk.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 67.

*sweetmeat (swēt' mēt), *n.* [*< ME. swete mete, < AS. swēte mete*, usually in pl. *swete metas*, sweet meats: see *sweet* and *meat*.] 1. A sweet thing to eat; an article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; a bonbon: usually in the plural.—2. Fruit preserved with sugar, either moist or dry; a conserve; a preserve: usually in the plural.

For the servants . . . thrust aside my chair, when they set the *sweetmeats* on the table.

Addison, Guardian, No. 163.

The little box contained only a few pieces of candied angelica, or some such lady-like *sweetmeat*.

Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, VI.

3. One of the common slipper-limpets of the United States, *Crepidula fornicata*. See *Crepidula*. [Local, U. S.]—4. A varnish for patent leather.

sweet-mouthed (swēt' moutht), *a.* Fond of sweets; dainty.

Plato checked and rebuked Aristippus, for that he was so *swete mouthed* and drowned in the voluptuousness of high fare. *Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 49.*

sweet-nancy (swēt' nan'si), *n.* The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

In his button-hole was stuck a narcissus (a *sweet Nancy* is its pretty Lancashire name).

Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, VIII.

sweetness (swēt' nes), *n.* [*< ME. swetnesse, swetnesse, < AS. swētnes (= OHG. swoznassi, suaznissi, suoznissa)*, *< swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ness*.] The quality of being sweet, in any sense.

Where the new-born brier

Breathes forth the *sweetness* that her April yields.

Quarles, Emblems, IV. 7.

Be a princess

In *sweetness* as in blood; give him his doom,

Or raise him up to comfort.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 5.

We [the bees] have rather chose to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are *sweetness* and light.

Swift, Battle of the Books.

The charm of a yew bow is what archers call its *sweetness*—that is, its softness of flexure and recoil.

Tribune Book of Sports, p. 12.

sweet-oil (swēt'oil'), *n.* Olive-oil.
sweet-pea (swēt'pē'), *n.* See *sweet pea*, under *pea*.
sweet-potato (swēt'pō-tā'tō), *n.* See *sweet potato*, under *potato*.
sweet-reed (swēt'rēd), *n.* Sorghum. [South Africa.]
sweetroot (swēt'rōt), *n.* The licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.
sweet-rush (swēt'rush), *n.* 1. See *rush*.—2. Same as *sweet-flag*.
sweet-scented (swēt'sen'ted), *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant.—**Sweet-scented cedar**. See *cedar*.—**Sweet-scented crab**, the American crab, *Pyrus coreanica*, a small somewhat thorny tree with sweet and elegant rose-colored flowers and hard greenish-yellow fragrant fruit, sometimes made into preserves.—**Sweet-scented grass**. Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—**Sweet-scented melon**, shrub, etc. See the nouns.—**Sweet-scented olive**. See *fragrant olive*, under *olive*.
sweet-sop (swēt'sop), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, *Anona squamosa*, native in tropical America, cultivated and naturalized in hot climates elsewhere; also, its fruit, which consists of a thick rind with projecting scales, containing a sweet pulp. In India called *custard-apple*, a name properly belonging to *A. reticulata*. Also *sweet-apple*.
sweet-sucker (swēt'suk'ēr), *n.* The chub-sucker, *Erimyzon succetta*.
sweet-tangle (swēt'tang'gl), *n.* Same as *kambou*.
sweet-tempered (swēt'tem'pērd), *a.* Having a gentle or pleasant temper.
sweet-water (swēt'wā'tēr), *n.* A white variety of the European grape, with notably sweet juice. It is among those varieties which are most grown in bothouses.
sweetweed (swēt'wēd), *n.* 1. See *West Indian tea*, under *tea*.—2. Same as *sweet broomweed*. See *broomweed* and *Scoparia*.
sweet-william (swēt'wil'yam), *n.* 1. The bunch-pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden flower, hardy and of vigorous growth, bearing in close clusters a profusion of brightly and variously colored flowers, generally party-colored in zones. Compare *sweet-john*.
 Some with *sweet-williams* red, some with bear's-foot, and the like low flowers, being with sweet and slightly. Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).
 Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon,
 Sweet-William with its homely cottage-smell.
 M. Arnold, *Thyrsia*.
 2. The Deptford pink, or sweet-william catch-fly, *Dianthus Armeria*. See *pink*.—3. See *Lychnis*. 2. [U. S.].—4. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Eng.].—**Barbados sweet-william**. See *Ipomoea*.—**Wild sweet-william**. See *Phlox*.
sweet-willow (swēt'wil'ō), *n.* The sweet-gale: so named from its willow-like habit and scented leaves.
sweetwood (swēt'wūd), *n.* A name of several chiefly lauraceous trees and shrubs found in the West Indies and South America. The black sweetwood is *Ocotea floribunda*, a small tree or shrub of Jamaica; the loblolly-sweetwood or Rio Grande sweetwood, *Ocotea Leucocylon*, of the West Indies (loblolly-sweetwood is also the local name of the West Indian *Dendropanax arboreus*); the long-leaved, *Damburneya Antillana* (*Nectandra Antillana* of Melaner); the lowland, pepper, or yellow, *Damburneya sanguinea* (*Nectandra sanguinea* of Rottboell); a timber-tree 50 feet high, of the islands and continent; the mountain, *Mianatea triandra*, a small tree of mountain woods in Jamaica; the shrubby, the rutaceous genus *Amirys*; the timber-sweetwood, *Damburneya Antillana*, a tall tree with a hard yellow durable wood, found especially in Jamaica, also *Mianatea triandra*; the white, *Damburneya sanguinea* and *D. Antillana*. The sweetwood of the Bahamas is *Croton Eluteria*, the source of cascarrilla or sweetwood bark.—**Sweetwood bark**. Same as *cascarrilla*.
sweetwort (swēt'wört), *n.* [*sweet* + *wort*.] Any plant of a sweet taste.
sweight, *n.* See *sway*.
swein, *n.* See *swain*, *swainmote*.
swein, *a.* A Scotch spelling of *sweir*.
swell (swel), *v.*; pret. *swelled*, pp. *swelled* or *swollen*.
 **len*, ppr. *swelling*. *Swollen* is now more frequently used as an adjective. [*ME. swollen* (pret. *swal*, pp. *swollen*), < *AS. swellan* (pret. *swell*, pp. *swollen*) = *OS. swellan* = *OFries. swella* = *MD. swollen*, *D. zwellen* = *MLG. swollen*, *LG. swollen*, *swillen* = *OHG. swellan*, *MHG. swollen*, *G. schwellen* = *Iscl. swella* = *Sw. swälla* = *Goth. *swillian* (not recorded), *swell*; prob. akin to *Gr. σάλλειν*, *toss* (cf. *σάλας*, *σάλη*, *tossing motion*, *σάλας*, a sieve, *σάλας*, a quoit; *L. salum*, the open, tossing sea).] *I. intrans.* 1. To grow in bulk; bulge; dilate or expand; increase in size or extent by addition of any kind; grow in volume, intensity, or force: literally or figuratively, and used in a great variety of applications.

Hir thoughte it *swell* so soore aboute hire herte
 That nedely som word hire moete asterte.
 Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 111.
 Thus doth this Globe *swell* out to our use, for which it
 enlargeth it selfe.
 Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 11.
 Brooks, Lakes, and Floods, Rivers and foaming Torrents
 Suddenly *swell*. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.
 If he [Constantine] had curb'd the growing Pride, Avarice,
 and Luxury of the Clergie, then every Page of his
 Story should have *swell'd* with his Faults.
 Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.
 No, wretched Heart, *swell* 'till you break!
 Cowley, The Mistress, Concealment.
 The murmur gradually *swelled* into a fierce and terrible
 clamour.
 Macaulay, Sir William Temple.
 Every burst of warlike melody that came *swelling* on
 the breeze was answered by a gush of sorrow.
 Irving, Granada, p. 107.
 When all the troubles of England were *swelling* to an
 outburst.
 R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.
 2. To belly, as sails; bulge out, as a cask in
 the middle; protuberate.—3. To rise in altitude; rise above a given level.
 Just beyond *swells* the green knoll on which stands the
 whitewashed church.
 Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 450.
 4. To be puffed up with some feeling; show outwardly
 elation or excitement; hence, to strut; look big: as, to *swell* with pride, anger, or rage.
 The Apostle said that when he was sicke then was he
 most strong: and this he said because the sicke man doth
 neither *swell* by pride, . . . either overwatch him selfe
 with ambition.
 Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 132.
 I . . . will help every one from him that *swelleth* against
 him.
 Book of Common Prayer, Pastor, Ps. xii. 6.
 Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.
 Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 15.
 There was the portly, florid man, who *swelled* in, patronizing
 the entire room.
 C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.
 5. To rise and gather; well up.
 Do but behold the tears that *swell* in me.
 Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 87.
Swelling over the rim of moss-grown stones, the water
 stole away under the fence. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.
II. trans. 1. To increase the bulk, size, amount, or number of; cause to expand, dilate, or increase.
 Gers hym swolow a swete, that *swellis* hym after.
 Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13680.
 The water *swells* a man; and what a thing should I
 have been when I had been *swelled*!
 Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 18.
 And Int'rest guides the Helm, and Honour *swells* the Sall.
 Prior, Celia to Damon.
 What gentle Sorrow
Swells thy soft Bosom?
 Congreve, Semele, ll. 2.
 The debt of vengeance was *swollen* by all the usury
 which had been accumulating during many years.
 Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.
 2. To inflate; puff up; raise to arrogance.
 If it did infect my blood with joy,
 Or *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride.
 Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.
 They are *swollen* full of pride, arrogance, and self-conceit.
 Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 185.
 What other notions but these, or such like, could *swell*
 up Caligula to think himself a God?
 Milton, Eikonoklastes, xl.
 3. To increase gradually the intensity, force, or volume of: as, to *swell* a tone. See *swell*, *n.*, 4.
swell (swel), *n.* [*swell*, *v.*] 1. The act of swelling; augmentation in bulk; expansion; distention; increase in volume, intensity, number, force, etc.
 It moderates the *Swell* of Joy that I am in to think of
 your Difficulties.
 Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.
 The rich *swell* of a hymn, sung by sweet Swedish voices,
 floated to us over the fields as we drove up to the post-
 station.
 B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 412.
 2. An elevation above a level, especially a gradual and even rise: as, a *swell* of land.
 Soft mossy lawns
 Beneath these canopies extend their *swells*.
 Shelley, Alastor.
 3. A wave, especially when long and unbroken; collectively, the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm, often called *ground-swell*; billows; a surge: as, a heavy *swell*. As storm-waves run away from the winds that form them, and spread through a larger and larger oceanic area, their height decreases, and their crest is smoothly rounded, but their length and their velocity are hardly changed as long as they are in deep water. On nearing the shore, their velocity and their length are decreased, and their height is increased, until they are transformed into surf or breakers. Through all these changes, the period (interval between the passage of successive waves) remains unchanged.
 4. In music: (a) A gradual increase and following decrease in loudness or force; a crescendo

combined with a diminuendo. Compare *messa di voce*. (b) The sign < or >, used to denote the above. (c) A mechanical contrivance in the harpsichord and in both the pipe-organ and the reed-organ by which the loudness of the tones may be varied by opening or shutting the lid or set of blinds of a closed box, case, or chamber within which are the sounding strings, pipes, or vibrators. Its most common modern form is that of Venetian blinds, which are controlled by a pedal or knee-lever. The swell was introduced into the organ from the harpsichord about 1712. (d) Same as *swell-box*, *swell-keyboard*, *swell-organ*, or *swell-pedal*. See also *organ*, 6.—5. In a cannon, an enlargement near the muzzle: frequently omitted in guns as now made.—6. In a gunstock, the enlarged and thickened part. E. H. Knight.—7. In *geol.*, an extensive area from whose central region the strata dip quaquaversally to a moderate amount, so as to give rise to a geologically and topographically peculiar type of structure.
 This central spot is called the San Rafael *swell*, and it is full of interest and suggestion to the geologist. From its central point the strata dip away in all directions, the inclination, however, being always very small.
 C. E. Dutton, Sec. Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 56.
 8. In coal-mining, a channel washed out or in some way eroded in a coal-seam, and afterward filled up with clay or sand. Also called, in some English coal-fields, a *horse*, and in others a *want*; sometimes also a *horse-back*, and in the South Wales coal-field a *swine-back*.—9. A man of great claims to admiration; one of distinguished personality; hence, one who puts on such an appearance, or endeavors to appear important or distinguished; a dandy: as, a howling *swell* (a conspicuously great *swell*). [Colloq.]

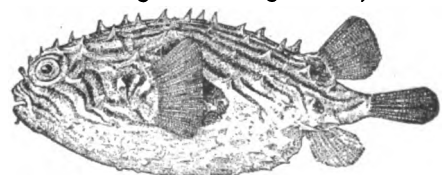
The abbey may do very well
 For a feudal "Nob," or poetical *Swell*.
 Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 110.
 Selina remark'd that a *swell* met at Rome
 Is not always a *swell* when you meet him at home.
 F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.
 Presently, from the wood in front of us, emerged the head of the body of cavalry, a magnificent *swell*, as he was called, in yellow shawls, with a green turban, mounted on a white arab, leading them.
 W. H. Russell, Diary in India, l. 271.
 Bruce can't be half such a *swell* as one fancied. He's only taken a second.
 Farrar, Julian Home.
 10. In a stop-motion of a loom, a curved lever in the shuttle-box, which raises a catch out of engagement with the stop or stop-finger whenever the shuttle fairly enters the shuttle-box, but which, when the shuttle fails to enter, permits such engagement, thus bringing into action mechanism that stops the loom. Compare *stop-motion*.—**Full swell**, the entire power of the swell-organ.—**Syn.** 3. See *wave*.
II. a. First-rate of its kind; hence, elegant; stylish. [Colloq.]
 They narrate to him the advent and departure of the lady in the *swell* carriage, the mother of the young swell with the flower in his button-hole.
 Thackeray, Philip, xlii.

swell-blind (swel'blind), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the movable slats or blinds forming the front of the swell-box. These slats are now usually arranged vertically.
swell-box (swel'boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chamber in which the pipes of the swell-organ are placed, the front being made of movable blinds or slats, which can be opened or shut by means of a pedal. Some of the pipes of the great organ are occasionally included in the swell-box, and the entire choir-organ is sometimes inclosed in a swell-box of its own with a separate pedal. See cut under *organ*.

swelldom (swel'dum), *n.* [*swell* + *-dom*.] Swells collectively; the fashionable world. [Colloq.]

This isn't the moment, when all *Swelldom* is at her feet, for me to come forward. Thackeray, Newcomes, xlii.

swell-fish (swel'fish), *n.* A plectognath fish, of any of the several genera *Tetraodon*, *Diodon*, and related forms, capable of inflating itself like a ball, or swelling up by swallowing air: the name is given to the globe-fish, bur-fish,



Swell-fish (*Chilomycterus schaffgotschi*).
 (From Report of United States Fish Commission.)

puffing-fish, porcupine-fish, rabbit-fish, tambor, puffer, etc. Numerous species are found in the seas of most parts of the world. Also *swell-toad*. See also cuts under *balloon-fish*, *Diodon*, and *Tetradontidae*.

swelling (swel'ing), *n.* [*< ME. swellinge, swellinge*; verbal *n.* of *swell*, *v.*] 1. A tumor, or any morbid enlargement: as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

I saw men and women have exceeding great bunches or *swellings* in their throates. *Coryat, Crudities*, l. 87.

Sometimes they are troubled with dropsies, *swellings*, aches, and such like diseases. *Capl. John Smith, Works*, l. 187.

2. A protuberance; a prominence.

The superficies of such [thin] plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*. *Newton, Opticks*, ll. 2.

3. A rising or inflation, as by passion or other powerful emotion: as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

There is inobedience, avaunting, ypocrisie, despit, arrogance, impudence, *swelling* of heart, insolence, elacoun, impatience, and many another twigge that I can not tell ne declare. . . . *Swelling* of heart is whan a man rejoysith him of harm that he hath don. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

Down all the *swellings* of my troubled heart. *Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy*, ll. 1.

4. The state of being puffed up; arrogance; pride.

I fear lest . . . there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, *swellings*, tumults. *2 Cor. xii. 20*.

5. An overflow; an inundation.

Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan. *Jer. xlix. 19*.

Blue swelling, in *fish-culture*, same as *dropsy*, 3.—**Cloudy swelling**, see *cloudy*.—**Glassy swelling**, Weber's name for *amphid* infiltration.—**Lactiferous swelling**, lacteal swelling, distention of the breast with milk, caused by obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts.—**White swelling**, milk-leg; phlegmasia alba dolens. See *phlegmasia*.

swelling (swel'ing), *p. a.* Grand; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, *swelling* words.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio, How much I have disabled mine estate By something showing a more *swelling* port Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shak., M. of V.*, l. 1. 124.

Let him follow the example of Peter and John, that without any ambitious *swelling* termes cured a lame man. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 722.

swellish (swel'ish), *a.* [*< swell + -ish*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of a swell or dandy; foppish; dandified; stylish. [*Colloq.*] *Imp. Dict.*

swell-keyboard (swel'kē'bōrd), *n.* The keyboard of the swell-organ. It is usually placed next above that of the great organ.

swell-mob (swel'mob'), *n.* A class of pick-pockets who go about genteelly dressed in order to mix in crowds, etc., with less suspicion or chance of recognition. [*Slang.*]

Some of the *Swell Mob*, on the occasion of this Derby, . . . so far kidded us as to . . . come into Epsom from the opposite direction; and go to work, right and left, on the course, while we were waiting for 'em at the Rail. *Dickens, Three Detective Anecdotes*, ll.

swell-mobman (swel'mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell-mob; a genteelly clad pick-pocket. Sometimes *mobman*. [*Slang.*]

Others who went for play-actors, and a many who got on to be *swell-mobmen*, and thieves, and housebreakers, and the like o' that ere. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 417.

swell-organ (swel'ōr'gan), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the partial organs, next in importance to the great organ. It is so named because its pipes are inclosed in a swell-box, so that the loudness of their tone can be varied at will. The stops of this organ are usually among the most delicate and individual in the whole instrument, since the finer gradations of tone, especially in solo effects, are produced by them.

swell-pedal (swel'ped'al), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal whereby the opening and shutting of the swell-blinds are controlled. It usually embodies the principle of a ratchet, which holds the blinds at one of two or three degrees of openness, or that of a balanced lever operated by the toe or heel of the player's foot. Other devices for controlling the blinds have also been tried.

swell-rule (swel'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a dash swelling usually into a diamond form in the center, and tapering toward the ends. See *dash*, 7 (b).

swell-shark (swel'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Cephaloscyllium uter*, of California.

swell-toad (swel'töd), *n.* Same as *swell-fish*.

swelly (swel'i), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a thickening or swelling out of a coal-seam over a limited area. Also called *swally* and *swilley*. [*North. Eng.*]

swelt (swelt), *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *swell*.

swelt (swelt), *v.* [*< ME. swelten* (pret. *swalt*, pl. *swulten*, also weak pret. *swelte*), *< AS. sweltan* (pret. *swæalt*, pl. *swultan*, pp. *swolten*), die, faint, consume with heat, = *OS. sweltan* = *MD. swelten* = *OHG. swelzan*, *MHG. swelzen* = *Icel. swelta*, die, starve, also put to death, = *Sw. swälta* = *Dan. sulte* = *Goth. swiltan*, die. Hence the freq. *swelter*, whence *sweltry*, *sultry*, etc. The sense 'faint with heat' is prob. due in part to the influence of *swell*, *swale*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become faint; faint; die.

Almost he *swelte* and sowned ther he stood. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l. 532.

Nigh she *swelt*. For passing joy, which did all into pitty melt. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. xii. 21.

2. To faint with heat; *swelter*.

No wonder is thogh that I *swelte* and swete. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 517.

He that . . . Seeks in the Mines the baits of Avarice, Or, *swelting* at the Furnace, fineth bright Our soules dire sulphur. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 1.

Euer thirstie, and ready to *swelt* for drinke. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse*, p. 65.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to die; kill; destroy.

—2. To cause to faint; overpower, as with heat; *swelter*.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat? *Bp. Hall, Soliloquies*, lxxiv.

swelter (swel'ter), *v.* [*< ME. *swelteren, swelten*, *swalten*, freq. of *swelten*, die, faint: see *swelt*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat.

I behold the darken'd sun bereav'n Of all his light, the battlements of Heav'n *Swelt'ring* in flames. *Quarles, Emblems*, III. 14.

If the Sun's excessive heat Make our bodies *swelter*, To an Osier hedge we get For a friendly shelter. *Song, in Walton's Complete Angler*, xl.

2. To perspire freely; *sweat*.

They bathe their coursers' *sweltering* sides. *Scott, L. of the L.*, v. 18.

II. *trans.* 1. To oppress with heat.

One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days. *Bentley*.

2†. To cause to exude like sweat, by or as if by heat.

Toad, that under cold stone Days and nights heat thirty-one *Swelted* d venom sleeping got. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 1. 8.

[*Sweltered venom* is also explained as venom moistened with the animal's sweat.]

3†. To soak; steep.

And all the knights there dubbed the morning but before, The evening sun beheld there *sweltered* in their gore. *Drayton, Polyolbion*.

sweltering (swel'ter-ing), *p. a.* 1. *Sweltry*; sultry; suffocating with heat.

Hark how the direful hand of vengeance tears The *swelt'ring* clouds. *Quarles, Emblems*, II. 9.

We journeyed on in a most *sweltering* atmosphere. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 100.

2. Ready to perish with heat; faint with heat.

Swalt'ern for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys, or swownyn. *Exalto, sincopizo. Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

swelth, *n.* [Appar. *< swell + -th*.] Swelling; bubbling (†).

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes, With fowle blacke *swelth*, in thickned lumps that lies. *Sackville, Ind. to Mr. for Maga.*, st. 31.

sweltry (swel'tri), *a.* [For **sweltery*, *< swelter + -y*.] Hence, by contraction, the present form *sultry*, *q. v.*] 1†. Suffocating with heat; *sweltering*; oppressive with heat; sultry. *E. Phillips*.—2. Oppressed with heat; *sweltering*.

Along the rough-hewn Bench The *sweltry* man had stretch'd him. *Coleridge, Destiny of Nations*.

swelwet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *swallow*.

swepet, *v. and n.* An old spelling of *sweep*.

swept (swept). Preterit and past participle of *sweep*.

sward, *n.* A Middle English form of *sword*.

Swertia (swēr'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), named after Emanuel Sweet (Sweet, *Sweet*), an herbalist, who published a "Florilegium" in 1612.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Gentianaceae* and tribe *Gentianeae*. It is characterized by a wheel-shaped corolla with five or more nectaries and four or five dextrorsely twisted lobes, a very short style, and a two-valved capsule with its sutures not intruded. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Africa, Asia, and North America. They are erect herbs, with or without branches; the annual species bear opposite, the perennial radical leaves; their flowers are blue or rarely yellow, borne in a crowded or loose pan-

icle. *S. perennis* of Europe and northeastern Asia occurs also in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado and Utah to Alaska; the Tatars apply its leaves to wounds, and the Russians use an infusion of them as a medicinal drink. Many medicinal Indian species known as *chiretta* have been sometimes separated as a proposed genus, *Ophelia*. See *chiretta* and *bitter-stem*.

Swertia (swēr-ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1845), *< Sueria + -æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Gentianaceae*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes 9 genera, of which *Swertia* is the type, chiefly herbs of north temperate regions. The other North American genera are *Gentiana*, *Fraseria*, *Tetrazonanthus*, *Obolaria*, and *Bartonia*. It is not recognized by Engler, and all the genera fall within his much larger tribe *Gentianeae*, mostly in the subtribe *Gentianinae*, but the last two above-named genera are placed in the subtribe *Erythrinae*. See cuts under *gentian* and *Obolaria*.

swerve (swerv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swerved*, ppr. *swerving*. [*< ME. swerven, swarven*, turn aside, etc., *< AS. sweorfan* (pret. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*), rub, file, polish, = *OS. swerban*, wipe, = *OFries. swerva*, creep, = *MD. swerven*, *D. zwerfen* = *LG. swarven*, swerve, wander, riot, = *OHG. swerban*, *MHG. swerben* = *Icel. swerfa*, file, = *Goth. *swairban*, in comp. *diswairban*, wipe; cf. *Dan. svarbe* = *Sw. svarfa*, turn in a lathe (*< LG. f*). The development of senses appears to have been 'rub, wipe, polish, file, move to and fro, turn, turn aside, wander'; but two orig. diff. words may be concerned. Skeat assumes a connection with *Dan. dial. swirre*, move to and fro, swerve, turn aside, *Dan. swirre*, whirl round. *swire*, revel, = *Sw. swirra*, murmur, hum. Cf. *swarve*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn aside suddenly or quickly; turn suddenly aside from the direct course or aim: used of both physical and moral action.

And, but the swerde hadde *swarved*, he hadde ben deed for euer-more. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, ll. 137.

Reud not thy meate asunder, For that *swarves* from curtesy. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 77.

From this dignified attitude . . . she never *swerved* for a moment during the course of her long reign. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, l. 15.

Whereas'er my feet have *swerved*, His chastening turned me back. *Whittier, My Psalm*.

2. To wander; rove; stray; roam; ramble. [Obsolete or rare.]

A maid thitherward did run, To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

3†. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

(The tree was high) Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idylls*, iii. Then up [the] mast tree *swarved* he. *Sir Andrew Barton (Child's Ballads, VII. 207)*.

II. *trans.* To turn aside; cause to change in course.

Those Scottish motions and pretensions . . . *swerved* them . . . from the former good constitution of the Church of England.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 460. (*Darwin*).

To that high mind, by sorrow *swerved*, Gave sympathy his woes deserved. *Scott, Rokeby*, iv. 29.

swerve (swerv), *n.* [*< swerve, v.*] A turning aside.

Presently there came along a wagon laden with timber; the horses were straining their grand muscles, and the driver, having cracked his whip, ran along anxiously to guide the leader's head, fearing a *swerve*. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, viii.

All this star-poised frame, One *swerve* allowed, were with convulsion ract. *Lowell, The Brakes*.

swett (swet). An old spelling of the noun *sweat*, and of the preterit and past participle of the verb *sweat*. [Rare.]

swete, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *sweat*.

swete, *a. and v.* An old spelling of *sweet*.

swevent, *n.* [*< ME. sweven, swevene, swefn*, *< AS. swefen*, sleep, dream, = *OS. swebhan* = *Icel. swefn* = *Sw. sömn* = *Dan. søvn* = *L. somnus* (**sopnus*), sleep, = *Gr. ὕπνος* = *Lith. sapnas* = *Skt. swapna*, sleep, *< √ swap*, sleep. Cf. *Somnus*, *somnolent*, etc., *sopor*, *soporific*, etc., *hypnotic*, etc.] A dream.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres, I slomberd in a slepyng it *swegned* so merye. *Thanne gan I to meten a merueilleouse swevene*. *Piers Plowman (B)*, Prolog, l. 11.

Swevenes engendren of replecciouns, And offe of fume and of complecciouns, Whan humours ben to abundant in a wight. *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 108.

swevening, *n.* [ME.; as if verbal *n.* of *sweven*.] A dream.

Many men sayen that in *swevenynges*
Ther nis but fables and leenynges.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1.

swich¹, *a.* A Middle English variant of *such*.
swich², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *switch*.
swidder (swid'ér). Same as *swither*¹, *swither*³.

Swietenia (swé-té-ni-á), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1760), named after Gerard van Swieten (1700–1772), an Austrian physician.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Meliaceae*, type of the tribe *Swietenieae*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, a ten-toothed urn-shaped stamen-tube, annular disk, and numerous pendulous ovules, ripening into broadly winged seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 3 species, natives of Central America, Mexico, Peru, the Antilles, and Florida Keys. The chief of these is *S. Mahagoni*, a large tree furnishing the mahogany of commerce. It bears smooth abruptly pinnate leaves composed of obliquely ovate tapering pinnate leaves. The small flowers are borne in axillary and subterminal panicles, and are followed by five-celled septical capsules. See *mahogany*.

Swietenia (swé-té-ni-á), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), < *Swietenia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees or rarely shrubs, of the family *Meliaceae*. It is characterized by stamens united into a tube, ovary-cells with numerous ovules and septifragal capsules with their three to five valves usually separating from an axis with many wings. The 8 genera are mostly tropical trees with pinnate leaves. See *Swietenia*, *Soyimida*, and cut under *mahogany*.

swift¹ (swift), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *swift*, *swyft*, < AS. *swift*, *swift*, *fleet*; prob. for **scipt*, akin to Icel. *svipta*, pull quickly, *svipa*, swoop, flash, whip, *svipall*, shifty, *svipligr*, swift: see *swipe*, *swivel*, etc. Cf. *swift*².] 1. *a.* 1. Moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; speedy.

The same eynnyng ye wynde come well and freshely
in our way, wherwith we made right fast and *swifte* sped.
Sir R. Gysfiorde, *Ylgyrimage*, p. 73.

The race is not to the *swift*, nor the battle to the strong.
Ecl. ix. 11.

The *swift* and glad return of day.
Bryant, *Lapse of Time*.

2. Ready; prompt; quick.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath.
Jas. i. 19.

Having so *swift* and excellent a wit.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 1. 89.

3. Of short continuance; swiftly or rapidly passing.

My days are *swifter* than a weaver's shuttle. Job vii. 6.
Make *swift* the pangs
Of my queen's travails!
Shak., Pericles, III. 1. 13.

Line or curve of swiftest descent. Same as *brachistochrona*.—**Swift garter-snake.** See *snake*.

II. n. 1. The swifter part of a stream; the current. [Rare.]

He [the barbel] is able to live in the strongest *swifts* of the water; and in summer they love the shallowest and sharpest streams.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 167.

2. An adjustable machine upon which a skein of yarn, silk, or other thread is put, in order that it may be wound off. It consists of a cylinder of separate strips, arranged on the principle of the lazy-tongs, so that its diameter can be increased or decreased at pleasure; the strips that form the cylinder are supported from a central shaft which revolves in a socket.

Two horses were the stock to each [silk-mill]. Above stairs the walls were lined on three sides with the reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, *swifts*, which received the silk as it was devolved from certain bobbins.
Godwin, *Fleetwood* (1805), xi.

In the centre sits Brown Moll, with bristling and grizzly hair, with her inseparable pipe, winding yarn from a *swift*.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 17.

3. The main card-cylinder in a flax-carding machine.—4. A bird of the family *Cypselidae*: so called from its rapidity of flight. The common swift of Europe is *Cypselus* (or *Microtus*) *apuz*, with many local names, as *black swift*, *swallow*, or *martin*, *screech-martin*, *shrike*, or *shrike-out*, *swing-devil*, *devil-bird*, etc. The Alpine swift of Europe is *Cypselus melba*, white below, and resembling the rock-swift. There are several United States species, of which the best-known is the chimney-swift, *Chaturus pelagicus*, popularly called *chimney-swallow*, though it is in no sense a swallow. Rock-swifts belong to the genus *Panyptila*, as *P. azatilis* of western North America. Cloud-swifts constitute the genus *Nepheocetes*. Swifts of the genus *Collocalia* build the edible bird's-nests; they are small species, sometimes called *salanganes* and *swiftlets*. Palm-swifts are small species of the genus *Tachornis*, as *T. phanicea* of the West Indies. Spine-tailed swifts have the tail-feathers mucronate, as in the genus *Chaturus*. See also *tree-swift*, and cuts under *Chaturus*, *Collocalia*, *Cypselus*, and *Panyptila*.

5. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are several color-varieties.—6. (a) The common newt or eft. [Eng.] (b) One of several small lizards which run with great swiftness, as the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.—7. A ghost-swift, ghost-moth, or goat-moth; one of the *Epialidae*: so called from the rapid flight. The ghost-moth or -swift is *Epialus humuli*; the golden swift is *E. hectus*; the evening swift is

E. sylvestris; the common swift is *E. lusulina*. All these are British species. See cut under *Cossus*.—**Northern swift.** (a) A large blackish cloud-swift of northwestern parts of the United States, *Nepheocetes niger* (or *borealis*). (b) A goat-moth, *Epialus vellida*.

swift¹ (swift), *adv.* [< *swift*¹, *a.*] In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly.

Light boats sail *swift*, though greater hulks draw deep.
Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 277.

swift² (swift), *v. t.* [< Icel. *svipta*, reef (sails), pull quickly: see *swift*¹. Hence *swift*², *n.*, *swifter*.] To reef (a sail). [Scotch.]

swift² (swift), *n.* [< *swift*², *v.*] A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

swift-boat (swift'bót), *n.* Same as *flyboat*, 3.
swifter (swif'tér), *n.* [< *swift*² + *-er*. Cf. Icel. *sviptungr*, *sviptungr*, Sw. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svøft*, reefing-ropes: see *swift*².] 1. *Naut.*: (a) The forward shroud of the lower rigging.

The line is snatched in a block upon the *swifter*, and three or four men haul it in and coil it away.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 421.

(b) *pl.* Formerly, in English ships, the after pair of shrouds. (c) A small line joining the outer ends of capstan-bars to confine them to their sockets while the capstan is being turned. (d) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision.—2. Tackling to fasten a load to a wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A strong short stick inserted loop-wise into a rope or chain that goes round a load, acting as a lever to bind the load more tightly together. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

swifter (swif'tér), *v. t.* [< *swifter*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to tighten by binding together, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.—**Swiftering in line**, a rope used to girt in the shrouds before the ratlines are hitched on.—**To swifter a ship**, to haul a ship ashore or careen her.—**To swifter the capstan-bar**. See *capstan-bar*.

swiftfoot (swift'fút), *a.* and *n.* [< *swift*¹ + *foot*.] 1. *a.* Swift of foot; nimble.

Where now . . .
The hawk, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare?
Mir. for Mags., II. 669.

II. n. A bird of the genus *Cursorius*; one of the coursers. See cut under *Cursorius*.

swift-footed (swift'fút'ed), *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

The *swift-footed* martin pursued him. *Arbutnot.*

swift-handed (swift'han'ded), *a.* Prompt in action; quick.

A *swift-handed*, deep-hearted race of men. *Carlyle*.
In this country, corruption or maladministration in judicial procedure would be followed by *swift-handed* retribution.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 673.

swift-heeled (swift'héld), *a.* Swift of foot.

She takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise.
Congreve, *Ode to Lord Godolphin*.

swiftlet (swift'let), *n.* [< *swift*¹ + *-let*.] A small kind of swift; a member of the genus *Collocalia*, a salangane. See cut under *Collocalia*.

swiftly (swift'li), *adv.* [< ME. *swifliche*, *swiflik*; < *swift*¹ + *-ly*.] In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; quickly.

Swiftly seize the Joy that *swiftly* flies.
Congreve, *Ovid's Art of Love*.

swift-moth (swift'móth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Epialidae* (or *Cossidae*); a goat-moth; a swift. See *swift*¹, *n.*, 7, and cut under *Cossus*.

swiftness (swift'nes), *n.* [< ME. *swiftnesse*, *swiftnes*, *swiftnes*, < AS. *swiftnes*, < *swift*, *swift*: see *swift*¹.] The state or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; expedition.

The other River is called the Rhodanus, much famous for by the ancient Latine Poets for the *swiftnesse* thereof.
Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 61.

This King [Harold] for his *Swiftness* in Ranning was called Harefoot.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 18.

=*Syn. Rapidity*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

swift-shrike (swift'shrik), *n.* [< *swift*¹, *n.*, 4, + *shrike*.] A bird of the genus *Ocypterus*; a kind of swallow-shrike or wood-swallow. *Swainson*.

swift-winged (swift'wing'd), *a.* Rapid in flight.

Nor staying longer than one *swift-wing'd* Night.
Prior, *Solomon*, III.

swifty (swif'ti), *a.* [< *swift*¹ + *-y*.] Swift.

Googe, *Epitaph of M. Shelley*. [Rare.]

swig¹ (swig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Perhaps ult., through dial. corruption, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swealg*), swallow: see *swallow*¹. Cf. *bag*¹ as related to AS. *bælg*. In sense the word is associated with *swill*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To drink by large draughts; drink off rapidly and greedily: as, to *swig* one's liquor. [Colloq.]

There's a barrel of porter at Tammany Hall,
And the bucktails are *swigging* it all the night long.
Hallock, *Fanny*.

2. To suck, or suck at, eagerly, as when liquid will not come readily.

The lambkins *swig* the teat,
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
Cresch, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, III. (Richardson.)

II. intrans. 1. To take a swig, or deep draught. [Colloq.]

The jolly toper *swigged* lustily at his bottle.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xi.

2. To leak out. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

swig¹ (swig), *n.* [< *swig*¹, *v.*] 1. A large or deep draught. [Colloq.]

But one *swig* more, sweet madam.
Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, IV. 1.

Take a little lunch, . . . and a *swig* of whiskey and water.
Harper's *Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

2. Ale and toasted bread. *Latham*.

swig² (swig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Appar. a var. of *swag*.] 1. Same as *swag* or *sway*. Specifically—2. To pull a rope fast at both ends upon, by throwing the weight on the bight of it.

In hoisting sails after reefing, be careful (particularly if it be blowing fresh) not to *swig* them up too taut.
Lucas, *Seamanship*, p. 454.

3. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string so that they slough off. [Local, Eng.]—**To swig off**, to pull at right angles at a rope secured at both ends.

What is called *swigging off*—that is, pulling at right angles to a rope—is, at first, a very great power; but it decreases as the rope is pulled out of the straight line.
Lucas, *Seamanship*, p. 79.

swig² (swig), *n.* [< *swig*², *v.*] 1. A pull on a rope fast at both ends.—2. *Naut.*, a tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

swile (swil), *n.* [Prob. a dial. corruption of *seal*.] A seal. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [Newfoundland.]

swill¹ (swil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swyll*; < ME. *swilien*, *swele*, *swilen*, < AS. *swilian*, wash; cf. Sw. *squala*, gush, Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, swill, rinse, wash (see *squall*).] 1. *trans.* 1. To rinse; drench; wash; bathe. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I *swyll*, I rince or cense any maner vessel.
Palsgrave, p. 745.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 1. 14.

Previous to every dip the work should be well rinsed in fresh boiling water, and at the conclusion it should be *swilled* in the same manner and dried in boxwood sawdust.
G. E. Gee, *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 164.

2. To drink greedily or to excess.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like wash.
Shak., *Rich.*, III., v. 2. 9.

Let Friar John, in safety, still . . .
Roast hissing crabs, or flagons *swill*.
Scott, *Marmion*, l. 22.

3. To fill; swell with fullness.

Swell me my bowl yet fuller. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, l. 1.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wasallers.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 178.

Till they can show there's something they love better
than *swilling* themselves with ale, extension of the suffrage can never mean anything for them but extension of boozing.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xi.

II. intrans. 1. To wash; rinse.

Kesia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, . . .
had begun to scrub and *swill*.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, III. 6.

2. To drink greedily; drink to excess.

They which on this day doe drink & *swill*
In such lewd fashion.
Times' *Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Ye eat, and *swill*, and sleep, and gormandize, and thrive,
while we are wasting in mortification.
Sheridan, *The Duenna*, III. 5.

swill¹ (swil), *n.* [< *swill*¹, *v.*] 1. Drink; liquor, as drunk to excess: so called in contempt.—2. Liquid food for animals; specifically, the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer*.

3. A keeler to wash in. *Ray* (ed. 1674, p. 47). (*Hallivell*.)

swill² (swil), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *swill*¹, *n.*, 3.] 1. A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Baskets of a peculiar shape, called *swills*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 252.

Specifically—2. A basket of 100 herrings. [Prov. Eng.]

swill³ (swil), *n.* [*Cf. swale*.] A shade. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

swill-bowl (swil'böl), *n.* [Early mod. *E. swilbol, swielbolle*; < *swill* + *bol*.] A drunkard. [*Slang.*]

Lucius Cotta . . . was taken for the greatest *swielbolle* of wyne in the woorld.

Udall, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 367.

swiller (swil'er), *n.* [*< swill* + *-er*.] One who swills. (a) One who washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *Hallwell*. (b) A glutton or drunkard.

swilley¹ (swil'i), *n.* [*< swill*, *v.*] An eddy or whirlpool. [*Prov. Eng.*]

swilley² (swil'i), *n.* [*< swell*.] Same as *swelly*; also, in the Yorkshire coal-fields, an area of coal separated from the main basin, forming a kind of detached coal-field, very subordinate in size to the main one.

swilling (swil'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of swill*, *v.*] 1. The act of drinking to excess.—2. *pl.* Same as *swill*, 2.

Now they follow the fiend, as the bear doth the train of honey, and the sow the *swillings*, till they be brought into the slaughter-house.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 79.

swill-milk (swil'milk), *n.* Milk produced by cows fed on swill, especially on slops from distilleries. [*Local, U. S.*]

Parties who produce *swill-milk* for sale in large cities and swill to be the cheapest food for the production of milk, and consequently use it to excess. *Science*, X. 72.

swill-pot (swil'pot), *n.* A drunkard; a sot. [*Slang.*]

What doth that part of our army in the meantime which overthrows that unworthy *swill-pot* Grangousier?

Uryuhat, tr. of *Rabelais*, I. 38. (*Davies*.)

swill-tub (swil'tub), *n.* A drunkard; a swill-pot. *N. Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, *p. 261. [*Slang.*]

swim¹ (swim), *v.*; pret. *swam* or *swum*, pp. *swum*, ppr. *swimming*. [*< ME. swimmen, swimmen* (pret. *swam*, pl. *swummen, swommen*), < *AS. swimman* (pret. *swam, swom*, pl. *swummon, swummen*) = *OS. swimman* = *MD. swimmen, swemmen*, *D. zwemmen* = *MLG. swemmen*, *L.G. swimmen* = *OHG. swimman*, *MHG. swimmen*, *G. schwimmen* = *Icel. swimma, symja* = *Sw. simma* = *Dan. svømme* (Goth. not recorded), *swim*; cf. *Icel. svamla*, swim, *sumla*, be flooded; Goth. *swumel*, a pond. Hence ult. *sound*²; cf. *swamp*, *sump*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To float on or in water or other fluid.

He lep in the water, . . . & *swam* swiftili awel.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2760.

Planks and lighter things *swimme* and are preserved, whereas the more weighty sinke and are lost.

Aubrey, *Lives* (Thomas Hobbes).

Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and *swimming* in Butter. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Belgin* (of Queen Anne, I. 186).

2. To move on or in water by natural means of locomotion, as an animal, many of which can so move, though the water be not their natural element, and swimming not their habit. The act is accomplished in many ways, by different movements of the body or of the limbs, or by various combinations of such motions. Man swims with the arms and legs, or with the legs alone, in an attitude and with an action most like that of the frog. Ordinary quadrupeds can swim with movements of the legs much like walking. Some of these are specially fitted for swimming without decided modification of structure, as the otter, the beaver, the muskrat, though often in these cases the tail takes some part in propelling or guiding the animal; the eared seals, the *Uariidae*, swim with their long fore flippers, while the earless seals, the *Phocidae*, move their hind flippers from side to side, like the tail of a fish, the fore flippers being little used. Sirenians and cetaceans swim entirely with the tail, which is moved vertically. Web-footed birds, and some whose feet are scarcely or not webbed, swim on or under water, chiefly by means of the feet; but many of them accomplish a kind of flight under water with the wings, and use the feet chiefly as rudders. Such is especially the case with penguins, whose wings are flipper-like; and with the dippers (*Cynelidae*), which are thrush-like birds, and fly under water as they do in the air without using their feet at all. Aquatic serpents swim with a wriggling or writhing motion of the whole body like that with which they crawl on land; in some of these, however, the tail is flattened to serve as a fin. (See *Hydrophidae*, and cuts under *sea-serpent*, *Hydrophis*, and *Platyrus*.) Aquatic anurous batrachians swim with their legs alone, when adult; their larvae (tadpoles), and all tailed batrachians, swim like fishes, by movements of the hind part of the body and tail. Aquatic turtles swim with all four legs, and especially, in the cases of the marine forms, with their enlarged fore flippers. Nearly all crustaceans are aquatic, and swim with very variously modified limbs and tail, their natatorial organs being usually abdominal or postabdominal. (See *swimmeret*, *pleopod*, *rhipidura*.) Many insects swim by the movement of specially modified legs which serve as oars, or in the cases of larvae by undulatory movements of the whole body; some swim only on their backs, and others float, walk, or run on the surface of the water. A few mollusks, with-

out shells, swim with an undulation of the body or of processes of the mantle, but their usual modes of swimming are unlike those of animals with ordinary limbs or tail; some swim by energetic flapping of bivalved shells, others by ejecting a stream of water through siphons, or by setting a sort of sail which wafts them over the water. Aquatic worms swim by wriggling the whole body, and also by the action of multitudinous parapods or cilia. Jellyfishes and comb-jellies swim by rhythmic pulsations of a swimming-bell, or of the whole body, assisted or not by the action of some special organs. Animals swim mainly by ciliary action, but also by changes in the shapes of their bodies, and in some cases by special formations. See *swimming-bell*, *bladder*, *fin*, *foot*.

Tyrants swim safest in a crimson flood.

Lucas's Dominion, v. 1.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point. *Shak.*, J. C. I. 2. 104.

3. Hence, to move or be propelled on or through water by any means.

Ure schip bigan to *swymme*

To this london brynnne.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 189.

4. To glide with a smooth motion, literally or figuratively.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight.

Dryden.

Life, death, time, and eternity were *swimming* before his eyes.

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, vi.

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,
Swimming in the pure quiet air!

Bryant, To a Cloud.

5. To be flooded; be overflowed or drenched.

All the night make I my bed to swim; I water my couch with my tears.

Ps. vi. 6.

The most splendid palace in the world, which they left *swimming* in blood.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

She sprang

To meet it, with an eye that swim in thanks.

Tennyson, *Princess*, vi.

6. To overflow; abound; have abundance.

Colde welle stremes, nothyng dede,

That *swymen* ful of smale fishes lye.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 188.

II. trans. 1. To pass or cross by swimming; move on or in by swimming: as, to swim a stream.

Sometimes he thought to swim the stormy main.

Dryden, *Æneid*, x. 966.

2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim: as, to swim wheat for seed.—3. To cause to swim or float: as, to swim a horse across a river.—4. To furnish with sufficient depth of water to swim in.

The water did not quite swim the horse, but the banks were so steep that he could not get out of it till he had ridden several hundred yards and found the bank less steep.

The Century, XXX. 230.

swim¹ (swim), *n.* [*< swim*, *v.*] 1. The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming: as, to take a swim.—2. A smooth swaying gliding motion.

Both the swim and the trip are properly mine; everybody will affirm it that has any judgment in dancing.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon joints. Not with a swim of the whole Person.

Steele, *Tender Husband*, III. 1.

3. The sound or swimming-bladder of a fish.

There was a representation of innumerable distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the swims of some fish.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 323.

4. A part of a stream, or other piece of water, deep and free from rocks and other obstructions, and much frequented by fish. [*Eng.*]

Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper swims, and will soon be lost sight of for the winter.

The Field, Oct. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In or into the swim, in the current; on the inside; identified with the current of events; in the secret: as, to be in the swim in business or in society. [*Colloq.*]

His neighborhood is getting into the swim of the real-estate movement.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 313.

The confidential communications constantly made by those in the swim to journalists in their confidence.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 663.

A girl in the swim hasn't time to paint or to draw, and there is no music listened to from amateurs.

The Century, XL. 275.

swim² (swim), *n.* [*< ME. swimme, swimme, swaimme*, a dizziness, swoon, trance, < *AS. swimma*, a swoon, swimming in the head, = *OFries. swimma* = *MD. swijme*, *D. zwijm*, a swoon, = *Icel. svimi*, dizziness (*swaimr*, a bustle, stir, = *Norw. sveim*, sickness: see *swaim*), = *Dan. svime*, a fainting-fit; cf. *Sw. swimma*, be dizzy, *svindel*, dizziness, *swimming*, a swoon, *Dan. svime*, be giddy, *be-svime*, swoon, *swimmel*, giddiness; with formative -m (-ma), from the root of *OHG. swinan*, *MHG. swinen*, fade away, vanish, swoon, *OHG. swintan*, swoon, vanish, *MHG. swinden*, faint, swoon, *G. schwinden*, vanish, fade away, *schwindel*, vertigo, *Icel. svia*, *svina*, subside, as a swell-

ing, *Sw. svindel*, giddiness, *svinna*, disappear, *Dan. svinde*, fade away, etc. Cf. *swaim*, *swaimous*, *swaimish*, *squeamish*, *squeamish*.] A dizziness; swoon.

He swoonnes one the swathe [sward], and one *swym* falla.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1247.

swim² (swim), *v. i.*; pret. *swam* or *swum*, pp. *swum*, ppr. *swimming*. [*< swim*, *n.* This verb is now usually confused with *swim*¹ (used as in quots. under I., 4), from which it takes its principal parts.] To be dizzy or vertiginous; have giddiness; have a sensation as if the head were turning round; also, to have, or appear to have, a whirling motion: as, everything *swam* before his eyes.

At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes *swam* in his head, his head gradually declined, and he fell into a deep sleep.

Irring, *Sketch-Book*, p. 55.

I read . . .

Till my head *swims*. *Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

swimbelt, *n.* [*Also swymbel*; ME., for **swimel*; cf. *Dan. svimle*, be giddy: see *swim*².] A giddy motion; also, a moaning or sighing noise caused by the wind.

In which they ran a *swymbel* in a swough,
As though a storm schulde bersten every bough.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* (Harl. MS.), l. 1121.

swim-bladder (swim'blad'er), *n.* Same as *swimming-bladder*.

swimmet, *n.* See *swim*², *n.*

swimmable (swim'a-bl), *a.* [*< swim*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being swum. [*Rare.*]

I . . . swam everything *swimmable*.

M. W. Savage, *Reuben Medlicott*, II. 3. (*Davies*.)

swimmer (swim'er), *n.* [*< ME. swimmere, swymmere*; < *swim*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who swims.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry

Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

Byron, *Don Juan*, II. 53.

2. An animal which is well adapted for swimming, or which swims habitually. Specifically—(a) In ornith., a swimming bird; a natatorial web-footed or fin-footed bird; any member of the old order *Natatores*; a water-fowl. (b) In entom., (1) A swimming beetle; an aquatic carnivorous pentamerous coleopter; a member of the group *Hydradeptera* or *Hydrocanthari*. (2) A swimming-spider; a water-spider; a member of the araneidan group *Natantes*, which spins a web under water. See cut under *Aragnoneta*.

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—4. Something that swims or floats or is used as a float.

Then take good cork, so much as shall suffice

For every line to make his swimmer fit.

J. Denny, *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 151.

5. In brewing, a metallic vessel floated on the wort in a fermenting-tun, and used to hold ice or iced water for absorbing the heat produced by the fermentation.—6. A swimming-bladder.

A thing almost like the swimmer of a fish in colour and bigness.

T. Stevens, *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 131.

Short-tailed swimmer. See *short-tailed*.

swimmeret (swim'er-et), *n.* [*< swimmer* + *-et*.] In *Crustacea*, a swimming-foot; a pleopod: an abdominal limb or appendage usually adapted for swimming, and thus distinguished from the ambulatory or chelate thoracic limbs, fitted for walking or seizing. In the lobster there are five pairs of swimmerets, each consisting of a developed endopodite and exopodite, the last pair, more highly modified than the rest, forming with a median piece or telson the large flaps or tail. (See *rhipidura*.) Swimmerets are also used for other purposes, as the carrying of the spawn, coral, or berry of the female.

swimming¹ (swim'ing), *n.* [*< ME. swymmyng*; verbal n. of *swim*¹, *v.*] The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

Peacham, describing the requisites for a complete gentleman, mentions *swimming* as one.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 151.

swimming¹ (swim'ing), *p. a.* 1. Able to swim; habitually moving in or on the water; natatorial, as a bird or an insect.—2. Adapted to, used for, or connected with swimming: as, a swimming action or progression.—3. Filled to overflowing.

From her *swimming* Eyes began to pour
Of softly falling Rain a Silver Show'r.

Congreve, *Tears of Amaryllis*.

4. Floating; fluctuating; wavering.

Proceeding to comment on the novelty of his method, he admits however this "freedom of a direction" to be discernible in the received philosophies as far as a *swimming* (i. e., vague and shifting) anticipation could take hold.

E. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 351.

swimming² (swim'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of swim*², *v.*] Dizziness.

Corb. How does he with the *swimming* of his head?

Mos. O, sir, 'tis past the scotomoy.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

swimming-bath (swim'ing-bath), *n.* A bath large enough for swimming.

swimming-bell (swim'ing-bel), *n.* 1. A nec-tocalyx.—2. Some bell-shaped part or organ whose motions serve to propel an animal through the water.

In the Octopoda they (the arms) are not unfrequently connected by a web, and form an efficient *swimming-bell*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

swimming-belt (swim'ing-belt), *n.* A kind of life-preserver arranged so as to be worn around the body as a support in the water.

swimming-bladder (swim'ing-blad'er), *n.* The swim, sound, or air-bladder of a fish. It is homologous a rudimentary lung, though not an organ of respiration, that function being accomplished by the gills. See *air-bladder* and *sound* (a).

swimming-crab (swim'ing-krab), *n.* A shuffle-crab or shuttle-crab; a paddle-crab; any crab one or more pairs of whose legs are expanded and fin-like or fitted for swimming, as in the family *Portunidae*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

swimming-fin (swim'ing-fin), *n.* The flap of the foot with which a heteropod or a pteropod swims. *P. P. Carpenter*.

swimming-foot (swim'ing-füt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for swimming; a natatorial limb; in crustaceans, a swimmeret: correlated with *walking-foot* and *foot-jaw*. Such feet are usually abdominal, and are technically called *pleopods*. See cut under *Apus*.

swimmingly (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; easily; without obstruction; with great success; prosperously. [Colloq.]

Maz. Can such a rascal as thou art hope for honour? . . . *Geta.* Yes; and bear it too, And bear it *swimmingly*.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophets*, i. 3.

And now, for a time, affairs went on *swimmingly*; money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, "a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity."

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 233.

swimmingness (swim'ing-nes), *n.* The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming; especially, tearfulness; a melting look.

You see that picture has a sort of a—ha, Foible! a *swimmingness* in the eye—yes, I'll look so.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 5.

His eyes were black too, but had nothing of fierce or insolent; on the contrary, a certain melancholy *swimmingness*.

Walpole, *Letters*, i. 62.

swimming-plate (swim'ing-plät), *n.* A wooden plate fitted to the hand or foot for assistance in swimming. It is little used.

swimming-pond (swim'ing-pond), *n.* An artificial pond, generally with a sloping bottom, in which swimming is learned or practised.

swimming-school (swim'ing-sköl), *n.* A place where persons are taught to swim.

swimming-spider (swim'ing-spi'der), *n.* An aquatic spider able to swim; a water-spider; a member of the old division *Natantes*. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

swimming-stone (swim'ing-stön), *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *schwimmstein*.] A very cellular variety of flint; an imperfectly formed flint: sometimes called *floatstone*, also in German *schwimmkiesel*, and in French *quartz nectique*.

swimming-tub (swim'ing-tub), *n.* In *calico-printing* and *wall-paper manuf.*, a tub used to hold the color, fitted with a floating diaphragm of fabric on which the printing-block is laid to take up color.

swindle (swin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swindled*, ppr. *swindling*. [A back-formation < *swindler*, taken as 'cheater,' < *swindle*, *v.*, cheat, + *-er*]; but the noun precedes the verb in E.] To cheat or defraud. The word implies, commonly, recourse to petty and mean artifices for obtaining money which may or may not be strictly illegal.

Lamotte, . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, . . . had *swindled* one of them out of 300 livres.

M. de la Varenne, quoted in *Carlyle's* *Diamond Necklace*, [xvi., note 9.]

swindle (swin'dl), *n.* [*swindle*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme; an act of cheating; an imposition; a fraud.

There were besides—and they sprang up as if by magic—insurances for everything: for marriages, for births, for baptisms—rank *swindles* all.

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, i. 118.

2. Anything that is deceptive or not what it is said or thought to be. [Colloq.]

Let us take, for example, that pathetic *swindle*, the Bridge of Sighs.

Hovell, *Venetian Life*, i. 1.

swindleable (swin'dl-a-bl), *a.* [*swindle* + *-able*.] Capable of being swindled; easily duped. [Rare.]

I look easily *swindleable*.

M. Collins, *Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 283. [*Encyc. Dict.*]

swindler (swin'dler), *n.* [*G. schwindler* (= *D. zwendelaar*), an extravagant projector, a swindler, < *schwindeln*, be dizzy, act thoughtlessly, cheat, freq. of *schwinden*, decay, sink, vanish, fall, = *AS. swindan*, languish. Cf. *swim*.] One who swindles; one who defrauds or makes a practice of defrauding others; a cheat; a rogue.

After that you turned *swindler*, and got out of gaol by an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Foots, *The Capuchin*, ii.

swindlery (swin'dler-i), *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery. [Rare.]

Swindlery and *Blackguardism* have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, i. ii. 6.

swindling (swin'dling), *p. a.* Fraudulent; cheating; as, a *swindling* operation.

swine (swin), *n.*; pl. *swine*. [*ME. swine*, *swyne*, *swin* (both sing. and pl.), < *AS. swin* (pl. *swin*), a pig, swine, = *OS. swin* = *OFries. swin* = *MD. swijn*, *D. zwijn* = *MLG. swin*, *LG. swin* = *OHG. MHG. swin*, *G. schwein* = *Icel. svín* = *Sw. Dan. svin* = *Goth. swein*, a swine; cf. *Pol. swinia* = *Bohem. swine*, *Russ. swineya*, a swine (*swinka*, a pig, *swinoi*, swinish, etc.); orig. adjectival forms (cf. *Pol. swini*, adj.), like *L. suinus* (> *E. suine*), of or pertaining to swine; with adj. formative -n, from the form seen in *L. sus* = *Gr. σῦς*, *ῥ*, a sow: see *sow*.] 1. An ungulate non-ruminant quadruped, of the family *Suidæ* in a broad sense; any hog, pig, sow, or boar; in the plural, these animals collectively.

The word is commonly used in the plural, *swine*, as a collective noun, meaning several individuals of a given species, as of the domestic hog, or several kinds of swinish animals, as the hog, the wart-hog, the peccary, the babirusa, etc. The most important breeds of swine are those originated in England during the present century. Some have been produced by crossing native hogs with China and Italian (Neapolitan) breeds. Among the most prominent are the following: the Berkshires, black pigs, with white on the feet, face, tip of the tail, and occasionally on the arm, and erect ears of medium size; the Essex, black pigs of small to medium size, with small ears at first erect, later drooping; and the Yorkshires, a well-established breed of large and small hogs of white color, resembling the Suffolk breed, also with white skin and small upright ears. Neapolitans represent a breed of rather small Italian swine, seldom bred in the United States. They are described as having a bluish-plum or slaty color, the skin nearly free from hair, and the ears small, standing forward horizontally. The English varieties, especially the Berkshires, are largely bred in the United States, where are also raised a number of native breeds. The Poland-China originated during the present century in Ohio from several breeds, including some so-called China hogs. They are characterized by a dark spotted or black color, small, broad, slightly concave face, and fine, drooping ears. The Duroc-Jersey, of unknown origin, has been bred in New Jersey for many years; they are large red animals with lopped ears. The Chester white originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Cheshires and Victorias are white swine, originating in New York State, which do not represent distinct breeds. See cuts under *babirusa*, *boar*, *Artiodactyla*, *gyrus*, *sulcus*, *mesodermum*, *peccary*, and *Potamochoerus*.

Sehe brought from the kyche

A scheld of a wyld *swynne*,

Hastelettus in galantye.

Sir Degrevant, i. 1393.

We never kill'd so large a *swine*; so fierce, too,

I never met with yet.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophets*, i. 2.

One great Hogg may doe as much mischief in a Garden as many little *Swine*.

Milton, *Edenoklastes*, iv.

2. A mean, degraded person; a hoggish individual. [Slang.]—Intestinal fever of swine. Same as *hog-cholera* (which see, under *cholera*). Compare *swine-plague*.

swine-backed, *a.* Convex; hog-backed.

Fourthly [a question may be asked], in couling or sheering, whether high or low, whether somewhat *swine-backed* (I must use shooters' words) or saddle-backed, whether round or square shorn?

Ascham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 123.

swine-bread (swin'bred), *n.* 1. The earthenut or hawknut. See *hawknut*.—2. Same as *sow-bread*.—3. The truffle.

swine-cotet, *n.* A pigsty. *Palsgrave*.

swine-cress (swin'kres), *n.* See *Senebiera*.

swine-drunk (swin'drunk), *a.* Very drunk, as if brought to the level of a swine by intoxication.

Drunkness is his best virtue, for he will be *swine-drunk*.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3. 236.

swine-feather (swin'few'er), *n.* Same as *swine's-feather*.

swinefish (swin'fish), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*: so called from the way it works its snout. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.—2. The banded rudder-fish, *Seriola zonata*. [Narragansett Bay, U. S.]

swine-flesh (swin'flesh), *n.* [*ME. swinflesch* (= *G. schweinfleisch*); < *swine* + *flesh*.] Pork.

swine-grass (swin'gräs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, i.

swineherd (swin'hërd), *n.* [*< swine* + *herd*.] A herder or keeper of swine. Also *swineward*.

"The curse of St. Withold upon these infernal porkers!" said the *Swineherd*.

Scott, *Ivanhoe*, i.

swineherdship (swin'hërd-ship), *n.* [*< swineherd* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a swineherd.

The needle king . . .

An vnder-swineherdship did sue.

Warner, *Albion's England*, iv. 84.

swine-oat (swin'öt), *n.* The naked oat, *Avena nuda*, grown for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall.

swine-penny (swin'pen'i), *n.* A piece of money rooted up by swine. [Local, Eng.]

Here [Littleborough] . . . great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they call *Swine-pennies*, because those creatures sometimes root them up. *Defoe*, *Tour through Great Britain*, III. 9. (*Davies*.)

swine-plague (swin'pläg), *n.* An infectious disease of swine, appearing in more or less extensive epizootics, in which usually most of the animals exposed to the infection succumb. The disease is caused by specific bacteria, and is localized in the lungs, giving rise to pneumonia and pleurisy. The digestive tract may be secondarily involved. In such cases diphtheritic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine is present. Swine-plague is not readily distinguished from hog-cholera. In the latter disease the lesions, chiefly limited to the large intestine, are in the form of round button-shaped ulcers and diphtheritic patches. Lung-disease is slight or absent. The specific bacteria causing hog-cholera are readily distinguished from those of swine-plague, and upon this distinction the diagnosis is mainly based. The introduction of diseased swine into a herd is probably the main cause of the spreading of both maladies.

swine-pox (swin'poks), *n.* Chicken-pox. Also *swine's poz*.

The *swine's-pox* overtake you! there's a curse

For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh.

Masinger, *Renegado*, i. 3.

It did not prove the small-pox, but only the *swine-pox*.

Pepys, *Diary*, Jan. 13, 1669.

swinery (swi'nër-i), *n.*; pl. *swineries* (-iz). [*< swine* + *-ery*.] A place where swine are kept; a piggery; hence, a horde of swine or swinish persons.

Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew

Dug up for bull, and cow, and ram, and ewe,

And Windsor-Park so glorious made a *swinery*.

Wolcot (P. Pindar), *Works*, p. 216. (*Davies*.)

The enlightened public one huge Gadarene-swinery.

Carlyle, *Nigger Question*.

swine's-bane (swinz'bän), *n.* Same as *sow-bane*.

swine's-cress (swinz'kres), *n.* Same as *swine-cress*.

swine's-feather (swinz'few'hër), *n.* (a) A broad-bladed spear used in the boar-hunt. See *boar-spear*. (b) A similar weapon used in war, to which many different forms were given.

swine's-grass (swinz'gräs), *n.*

Same as *knot-grass*, i.

swineshead (swinz'hed), *n.* [*ME. swineshead*, < *AS. swines heafod*, a swine's head: see *swine* and *head*.]

A stupid person; a dolt.

He seyde, "Thou John, thou *swineshead*,

awak!"

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 342.

swine's-smout (swinz'snout), *n.*

The dandelion, *Taraxacum Taraxacum*:

so called from the form of its receptacle after fruiting.

swine's-succory (swinz'suk'ô-ri),

n. See *succory*.

swinestone (swin'stön), *n.* Same as *stinkstone*.

swine-sty (swin'sti), *n.* [*< ME. swinsty* (= *MD. swijnstij* = *OHG. swinstige* = *Icel. svinsti*); < *swine* + *sty*.] A pigsty.

swine-thistle (swin'this'tl), *n.* Same as *sow-thistle*.

swineward (swin'wärd), *n.* [Formerly also *swinward*; < *swine* + *ward*.] Same as *swineherd*.

Neere to the May-pole on the way

This sluggish *swinward* met me.

W. Browne, *Shepherd's Pipe*, ii.

swineyard (swin'yärd), *n.* [A corruption of *swineward*.] 1. A swineherd or swineward.

Herds-men, or *swineyards*.

Bishop, *Marrow of Astrology*, p. 38. (*Halliwel*.)

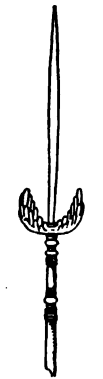
2. A boar, as the chief or master of the herd.

Then sett down the *swineyard* (the boar's head),

The foe to the vineyard,

Let Bacchus crowne his fall.

Christmas Prince, p. 24. (*Nares*.)



Swine's-feather, 16th century.

***swing** (swing), *v.*; pret. *swung* or *swang*, pp. *swung*, ppr. *swinging*. [*< ME. swingen, swyngen* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen, swongen*), *< AS. swingan* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*), intr. fly, flutter, flap with the wings, tr. beat, dash, scourge, = *OS. swingan* = *OFries. swinga* = *D. swingen* = *MLG. swingen*, fly, flutter, swing, throw, beat, scourge, = *OHG. swingan*, *MHG. swingen*, *G. schwingen*, swing, rise, soar, = *Sw. swinga* = *Dan. svinge*, swing, whirl, = *Goth. *swiggwan* (indicated by the above forms, and by the deriv. **swaggwan*, in comp. *uf-swaggwan*); akin to *swink* and *swank*, and perhaps ult. to *sway*, *swag*. Hence *swingel*, *swingle*, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended from a fixed point or line of support; vibrate; oscillate.

We thought it not amiss to try if a pendulum would swing faster or continue swinging longer in our receiver, in case of exhaustion of the air, than otherwise.

Boyle, *Spring of the Air*, xxvi.

In the towers I placed great bells that swung,
Moved of themselves, with silver sound.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

2. To move or oscillate in any plane about a fixed point or line of support: often with *round*: as, a gate swings on its hinges; the boom of a vessel swings round.

Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground
In cadence, and Silenus sang
This way and that, with wild flowers crowned.
Wordsworth, *Power of Sound*, st. 10.

The gates swung backward at his shouted word.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 254.

3. To move with a free swaying motion, as soldiers on the march; sometimes, to move with a bouncing motion. See *swinging*¹, p. a.

The boy, . . . with an indignant look and as much noise as he could make, swung out of the room.

Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 6.

They [the Prussian troops] swung along the road to Metz, across the grave-besprinkled plain of Mars-la-Tour and through the ensanguined gorge of Gravelotte.

Loose, *Blamarch*, II. 51.

From another street swings in a truck piled high with ladders.

Scrimmer's *Mag.*, IX. 54.

4. To move backward and forward on a suspended rope or on a seat suspended by ropes; ride in a swing.

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blouselluda swung.
Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, Monday, I. 104.

5. *Naut.*, to move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

A ship of Tyre was swinging nigh the shore.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 5.

6. To be hanged; be suspended by the neck till dead. [*Colloq.*]

For this act

Did Brownrigg swing.
Poetry of *Antijacobin*, p. 7. (Davies.)

And now they tried the deed to hide;
For a little bird whisper'd, "Perchance you may swing."
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 229.

Swinging substage. See *substage*.—To swing around or round the circle, to make a complete circuit, as in going from place to place; also, to veer about like a weathercock in one's opinions; trim continually. [*Colloq.*]

After the trial began, the president [Andrew Johnson] made a tour through the northwest, which was called *swinging round the circle*, because in his speeches he declared that he had swung around the entire circle of offices, from alderman to president.

Appleton's *Cyc. Amer. Biog.*, III. 439.

To swing clear, to ride at anchor, as a vessel, without colliding with any object: often used figuratively. = *Syn. 1. Roll*, etc. See *rock*².

II. trans. 1. To cause to sway or oscillate; cause to vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; cause to move backward and forward below or about a fixed point or line of support.

They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are swung by their men visitants.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 492.

The pendulums were swung through six consecutive days and nights at each place.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 481.

2. To support and move in some way resembling or suggesting the movement of a suspended body, as a pendulum; move freely through the air: used of a great variety of acts: as, to swing one's arms in walking; to swing a club about one's head; to swing a stone with a crane.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
Which, as he breathed defiance to my ears,
He swung about his head and cut the winds.
Shak., *R. and J.*, I. 1. 118.

Go, baffled coward! lest I run upon thee, . . .
Or swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1240.

I chanced to see a year ago men at work . . . swinging a block of granite of the size of the largest of the Stonehenge columns with an ordinary derrick.

Emerson, *English Traits*, xvi.

3. Hence, to manage; control: as, to swing a large business. [*Colloq.*].—4. To move as if by swinging about an axis or fixed point; cause to move in a way resembling in some degree the motion of a spoke of a wheel.

By means of the railroad, troops can be swung across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.

Jour. Mil. Service Ind., X. 588.

5. To suspend so as to hang freely between points of support; suspend freely.

Fair the trellised vine-bunches
Are swung across the high elm-trees.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 854.

6†. To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels.

We call it the *swinging* of herrings, when hee [we] cade them. Nahe, *Lenten Stufte* (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

Hoisted and swung. See *hoist*.—To swing a ship, to bring the ship's head to every point of the compass in succession in order to ascertain the amount of local deviation or compass error on each heading by comparing the apparent and true bearings of some distant object.—To swing the base-line, to transfer a number of registered claims bodily to a fresh base-line. [Australia.]

Swing (swing), *n.* [*< ME. swing*, *< AS. swing*, a blow, = *OFries. swinga* = *OHG. swing*, *MHG. swinc* = *Sw. Dan. swing*, a swing, flourish; from the verb.] 1. The act of swinging; an oscillation or vibration; the sweep of a body moving in suspension from or about a fixed support: used with much latitude and often figuratively.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.

Shak., *T. and C.*, I. 3. 207.

All states have changes hurried with the swings
Of chance and time, still riding to and fro.

Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 1.

On the savage beast look'd he;
Her breath was strang, her hair was lang,
And twisted was about the tree,
And with a swing she came about.

Kemp Owyne (Child's *Ballads*, I. 144).

A bitter politician, . . . he [W. Hazlitt] smote with the same unexpected swing of his flail Tory, Whig, Radical, Reformer, Utopianist, Benthamite, Churchman, Dissenter, Free-thinker.

Bulwer, *Charles Lamb*.

2. A free or swinging movement or gait: often used figuratively.

He made up the Cowgate at a rapid swing; he had forgotten some engagement.

Dr. J. Brown, *Rab and his Friends*.

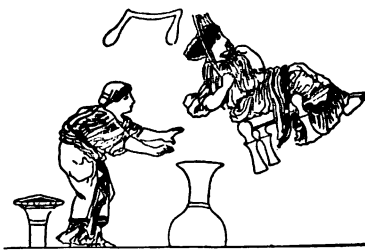
The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian swing and emphatic movement.

Athenæum, No. 3247, p. 90.

In the Shepherd's Calendar we have, for the first time in the century, the swing, the command, the varied resources of the real poet.

R. W. Church, *Spenser*, II.

3. A line or cord, suspended and hanging loose, on which something may swing or oscillate; especially, a seat slung by a rope or ropes, the ends of which are fastened to points of sup-



Ancient Swing, from a Greek red-figured hydria of the 4th century B. C., found at Nola.

port at the same distance above the ground, between which the seat hangs freely, used in the sport of swinging backward and forward. Swings are also made in which strips of wood take the place of the rope.

Some set up swings in the street, and get money of those who will swing in them. Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1688.

4. Free course; abandonment to any motive; one's own way; unrestrained liberty or license.

Ha' you done yet? take your whole swing of anger;
I'll bear all with content.
Beau. and Fl., *Little French Lawyer*, II. 3.

Let them have their swing that affect to be terribly singular.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

The man who . . . desired to thrust the world aside and take his swing of indulgence uninterrupted and unchecked.

Godwin, *Fleetwood*, VII.

5. Unrestrained tendency; natural bent: as, the swing of propensities.

Were it not for these, civil governments were not able to stand before the prevailing swing of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage.

South.

6. In a lathe, the distance between the head-center and the bed or ways of the machine, this distance limiting the diameter of the work placed in the lathe: hence a lathe may be described as having a 6-inch swing, an 18-inch swing, etc. In order to increase the swing, a gap or depression is sometimes made in the bed of a lathe, when the machine is called a *gap-bed lathe*. See *lathe*¹.

7. In a carriage-wheel, the apparent cant or leaning outward of the upper half of the wheel; the dish or dishing of the wheel. See *dish*, v. t., 2.

—8. The rope or chain reaching forward from the end of the tongue of a wagon along which a team in front of the wheelers is hitched by a swingletree. This team is said to be in the swing. Hence—9. The team so harnessed; in a six-horse or six-mule team, the pair of animals between the wheelers and the leaders; also, the position of this pair of animals, or their relation to the rest of the team.—10. In *photog.*: (a) A swing-back. (b) The motion or function of a swing-back, including the *single swing* and the *double swing*. The *single swing* provides for a change of the vertical angle of the sensitive plate; the *double swing*, in addition to the motion of the single swing, admits of a change in the horizontal angle. See *swing-back*.—Full swing. (a) Same as *swing*, n., 4.

In the great chorus of song with which England greeted the dawn of this century, individuality had full swing.

J. C. Shairp, *Aspects of Poetry*, p. 132.

(b) With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity: an elliptical quasi-adverbial use.—In full swing, in full operation or working; in full blast.

And in the reign of Henry's son, when every kind of alteration, alienation, and sacrilege was in full swing, Latimer became the Jeremiah of the Reformation.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

swing-back (swing'bak), *n.* In a photographic camera, a device, varying in its details, whereby the back of the camera, which carries the ground glass and the sensitized plate on which the picture is taken, can be made to oscillate and then be fixed in a desired position. Its chief object is to admit of bringing the plate more nearly into parallelism with the object to be photographed than can often be accomplished without this device, the result being a better focus, and the avoidance of exaggerated convergence of parallel lines, such as occurs in the picture when the camera must be tilted to take in objects placed much above or much below it. See *swing*, n., 10 (b).

swing-beam (swing'bēm), *n.* Same as *swing-bolster*.

swing-boat (swing'bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, swinging in which is a favorite amusement with young people at fairs, etc.

All the caravans and swing-boats, and what not, used to assemble there.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, III. 107.

swing-bolster (swing'bōl'stēr), *n.* A truck-bolster which bears on springs that are supported by a transverse timber called a *spring-plank*, which is suspended by hangers or links, so that it can swing laterally to the truck: so called in distinction from a *rigid bolster*. *Car-Builders' Dict.* See cut under *car-truck*.

swing-bridge (swing'brij), *n.* A bridge that may be moved aside by swinging (either as a whole or in sections), so as to afford passage for ships on a river or a canal, at the mouth of docks, or the like. See cuts under *bridge* and *castle*.

swing-churn (swing'chērn), *n.* A form of box-churn slung in a frame and worked by swinging.

swing-devil (swing'dēv'l), *n.* A local name of the swift, a bird. See *swift*, n., 4.

swinge¹ (swinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swinged*, ppr. *swinging*. [Formerly, sometimes, *swindge*; *< ME. swengen*, *< AS. swengan* (= *OFries. swenga*), shake, toss, causal of *swingan*, swing, beat: see *swing*. *Swinge* (*< AS. swengan*) is related to *swing* (*< AS. swingan*), as *singe* (*< AS. sengan*) is related to *sing* (*< AS. singan*).] 1. To beat; strike; whip; of persons, to chastise; to punish.

Once he swing'd me till my bones did ache.
Greene, *George-a-Greene*.

Be not too bold; for, if you be, I'll swinge you,
I'll swinge you monstrously, without all pity.
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, IV. 5.

Walpole, late secretary of war, is to be swinged for bribery.

Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xxxix.

2†. To move, as a lash; lash; swing.

The Lion row'd, and ruffles up his Crest, . . .
Then often swindging, with his sinewy train,
Sometimes his sides, sometimes the dusty Plain,
He whets his rage.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 6.

And, wroth to see his kingdom fall,
Swindges the scaly horror of his folded tail.
Milton, *Ode, Nativity*, I. 172.

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have swung a sword and buckler.

Devil's Charter (1807), quoted by Stevens. (*Nares.*)

3. To forge; weld together, as by beating with a hammer; swage.

* **swinge¹** (swinj), *n.* [*< swinge¹, v.*] 1. A lashing movement; a lash.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tall impetuous swinge.

Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, III.

2*t.* Sway; control.

That whilome here bare swinge among the best.

Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Maga., st. 26.

Holy church hath borne a great swinge.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12, [side-note.]

swinge² (swinj), *v. t.* [An irreg., appar. forced, form, with inserted *w*, of *singe*: see *singe*.] To singe.

The scorching flame sore swinged all his face.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 26.

swinge² (swinj), *n.* [*< swinge², v.*] A singe. *Beau. and Fl.*

swinge-buckler (swinj'buk'lér), *n.* [*< swinge¹, v., + obj. buckler.*] A swash-buckler.

You had not four such swinge-bucklers in all the inns o' court again.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 24.

swingeing (swinj'ing), *p. a.* [Also *swinging*; ppr. of *swinge¹, v.*] Great; huge. [Colloq.]

When I said now I will begin to lie, did I not tell you a swingeing lie then, when I had been accustomed to lie for so many years, and I had also told a lie just the moment before?

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 271.

A swinging storm will sing you such a lullaby.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, IV. 3.

I don't advise you to go to law; but, if your jury were Christians, they must give swingeing damages, that's all.

Felding, Joseph Andrews, II. 5.

Christmas eve was a shiny cold night, a creaking cold night, a placid, calm, swingeing cold night.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 264.

swingeingly (swinj'ing-li), *adv.* Hugely; vastly; greatly. Also *swingingly*. [Colloq.]

swingel (swing'el; sometimes swinj'el, with reference to *swinge*), *n.* 1*t.* An obsolete spelling of *swingle¹*.—2. Same as *swingle¹*, 2.

Floors send up the sound
Of the *swingel's* measured stroke.

F. Lucas, quoted in The Academy, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 59.

swinger¹ (swing'er), *n.* [*< swing + -er¹.*] One who or that which swings.

swinger² (swinj'ér), *n.* [*< swinge¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who or that which swings.—2. Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner; hence, a bold lie; a whopper. [Colloq.]

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle lambe-wool;

Add sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
With store of ale too;

And thus ye must doe
To make the wassalle a *swinger*.

Herrick, Twelfth Night.

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!

Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 159.

swing-handle (swing'han'dl), *n.* A handle of any utensil fitted on one or more pivots; especially, a bail, or upright arched handle, so arranged as to be dropped or raised at pleasure.

swinging¹ (swing'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *swing, v.*] The act of moving back and forth; especially, the sport or pastime of moving in a swing.

Swinging . . . is a childish sport, in which the performer is seated upon the middle of a long rope, fastened at both ends, a little distance from each other, and the higher above his head the better.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

swinging¹ (swing'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swing, v.*] Having or marked by a free sweeping movement like or suggesting that of a pendulum: as, a *swinging* step. See cuts under *sign* and *phonograph*.

swinging² (swinj'ing), *p. a.* See *swingeing*.

swinging-block (swing'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *swing-stock*.

swinging-boom (swing'ing-böm), *n.* A boom having one end fastened to the side of the ship abreast of the fore swifter, used at sea to extend the foot of the lower studdingsail. In port it is swung out at right angles so that boats may be fastened to it. Also called *lower boom*.

swingingly¹ (swing'ing-li), *adv.* In an oscillating or swaying manner.

The fiendish groans of the camels, as they stalked *swingingly* along.

O'Donovan, Merv. x.

swingingly² (swinj'ing-li), *adv.* See *swingeingly*.

swinging-post (swing'ing-pöst), *n.* The post to which a gate is hung.

swinging-saw (swing'ing-sä), *n.* A saw swinging from an axis overhead; a *swing-saw*.

swingiam (swing'izm), *n.* [*< Swing* (see def.) + *-ism*.] In *Eng. hist.*, the practices of those agitators who, from 1830 to 1833, were in the habit of sending threatening letters signed "Swing" or "Captain Swing" to farmers, landed proprietors, etc., commanding them to give up the use of the threshing-machine, to pay higher wages to their employees, etc., and in case of non-compliance threatening the destruction of the obnoxious person's property; incendiarism in the fancied promotion of the interests of agricultural laborers.

Thus, at one time we were burking—at another, *swingiam*—now suicide is in vogue.

Bulwer, Night and Morning.

swing-jack (swing'jak), *n.* A jack used to replace derailed cars on a railway-track.

swing-knife (swing'nif), *n.* Same as *swingle¹*, 1.

swingle¹ (swing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *swingel*; *< ME. swingle, swingel, swengyl, < AS. swingel* (pl. *swingla, swingcla*), a whip, scourge, flail, a blow, *swingele*, a scourging (= MD. *swinghel, swenghel*, a swingle, = MHG. *swenkel, swengil*, G. *schwengel*, a clapper (of a bell), handle (of a pump), beam, bar, lever, etc.), with noun formative *-el* (-le), *< swingan*, swing: see *swing*, *swingele*. Cf. G. *schwinge, schwing-stock*, a swingle.] 1. A wooden instrument used for beating flax and scraping from it the woody parts. Also *swing-knife*, *swingle-staff*, *swinging-knife* or *-staff*.

Swengyl, for flax or hempe. Exodium.

Prompt. Parv., p. 482.

2. That part of a flail which falls upon the grain in threshing; a swipple. [Local.]—3. A kind of spoke or lever, like the hand-spike of a capstan, used in turning the barrel in wire-drawing.—4. One of the radiating arms by which the roller of a plate-press is turned.

swingle¹ (swing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [*< ME. swinglen, swinglen* = MD. *swinghelen*, D. *swingelen*; from the noun.] 1. To clean, as flax, by beating and scraping with a swingle or swing-knife.

I bete and *swingylle* flex.

Rel. Antiq., II. 197.

Following the dog, approached the jolly-faced father of Margaret from the barn, where he had been *swinging* flax.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

2. To cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

swingle² (swing'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [A freq. from *swing*. Cf. *leel*, *swingla*, stray to and fro, = Dan. *swingle*, reel.] 1. To dangle; wave hanging. *Imp. Dict.*—2*t.* To swing for pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

swingle-bar (swing'gl-bär), *n.* Same as *swingle-tree*. *De Quincey*, Vision of Sudden Death.

swingle-staff (swing'gl-stäf), *n.* Same as *swingle¹*, 1.

swingletail (swing'gl-täl), *n.* The thrasher or fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes*. See cut under *Alopias*.

swingletree (swing'gl-tré), *n.* [*< ME. swingletre, swingletre*; *< swingle*, swingle, lit. 'a swinging,' or that which swings, + *tree*: see *swingle¹* and *tree*. This word is also used in the corrupted form *singletree*. Cf. *axletree*.] A cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, plow, etc. From *singletree*, a corruption of *swingletree*, arose the name *doubletree* for the equalizing-bar to which a pair of animals is hitched by means of a pair of swingletrees, each center-bolted and swinging freely like the doubletree itself. The extent of swing of the doubletree is generally limited by a chain or strap passing to the fore axle on each side. The swingletree gives freedom of alternating action to the shoulders of the horse, and also prevents that motion from being communicated to the vehicle. In the case of the doubletree it further correlates and equalizes the traction of the two animals composing the team. Also *swingtree*, *whifletree*.

swingletree-hook (swing'gl-tré-hük), *n.* A curved metallic hook joined to a ring which is fitted over the end of a swingletree. The hook receives the trace coming on its side.

swinging-knife (swing'gling-nif), *n.* Same as *swingle¹*, 1.

swinging-machine (swing'gling-mä-shén'), *n.* A machine for swinging flax.

swinging-staff (swing'gling-stäf), *n.* Same as *swingle¹*, 1.

swinging-tow (swing'gling-tö), *n.* The coarsest fiber yielded by the stalks of flax. It includes that from which the woody particles cannot be perfectly removed in the process of swinging.

swing-motion (swing'mö'shon), *n.* In railway rolling-stock, an arrangement of springs, hangers, swinging-bolster, and other parts of a car-truck that enables the car-body to sway or swing laterally on the truck. A car-truck arranged in this way is called a *swing-motion truck*. See cut under *car-truck*.

swing-pan (swing'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a sugar-pan with a spout, hinged at one side so that it can be tipped to pour out the syrup by lifting the opposite edge.

swing-plow (swing'plou), *n.* 1. Any plow without wheels.—2. A turn-wrest plow, or side-hill plow.

swing-press (swing'pres), *n.* A baling-press the box of which is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

swing-saw (swing'sä), *n.* A circular saw suspended at the lower end of a swinging frame over a bench, used by moving it over blocks which, from their weight or shape, cannot conveniently be fed to the saw. *E. H. Knight.*

swing-shelf (swing'shelf), *n.* A hanging shelf, or set of hanging shelves.

A *swing-shelf* was loaded with shot-pouches, bullet-moulds, powder-horns, and fishing-tackle.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

swing-stock (swing'stok), *n.* In *flax-dressing*, an upright piece of timber set in a foot-piece, and having a blunt edge at the top, over which flax is laid to be beaten with a sword-shaped wooden implement called a *swingle*, in the operation known as *swinging*, whereby the shives are beaten out of previously retted and broken flax to separate the hawl. This method has been superseded by modern flax-dressing machines. Also called *swinging-block*.

swing-swang (swing'swang), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *swing*.] Swinging; drawing. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

swing-swang (swing'swang), *n.* [Cf. *swing-swang, a.*] A swing back and forth; an oscillation, as of a pendulum: an imitative word. [Colloq.]

The time taken by a simple pendulum to effect one complete oscillation—one *swing-swang*—depends on the square root of its length, and varies inversely as the square root of the local acceleration of gravity.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, VIII.

* **swing-table** (swing'tä'bl), *n.* In a machine for polishing plate-glass, a movable table or bed to which a plate of glass is cemented for polishing. Also called *runner*.

swing-tool (swing'töl), *n.* In fine metal-work, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so that it will yield to unequal pressures, and hold a plate resting on it flat against the face of a file. *E. H. Knight.*

swingtree (swing'tré), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

swing-trot (swing'trot), *n.* A swinging trot. [Rare.]

With an appearance of great hurry and business, and smoking a short travelling-pipe, he proceeded on a long *swing trot* through the muddy lanes of the metropolis.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 205.

swing-wheel (swing'hwel), *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance-clock it is called the *balance-wheel*.

swinish (swi'nish), *a.* [*< ME. "swinish* (Sc. *swinis*) (= MHG. *swinisch*, G. *schweinisch* = Dan. *svinsk*); *< swine* + *-ish*.] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; beastly: as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot.

Swinish gluttony

Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast.

Milton, Comus, l. 776.

swinishly (swi'nish-li), *adv.* In a swinish manner. *Bailey, 1731.*

swinishness (swi'nish-nes), *n.* The character of being swinish. *Bailey, 1731.*

swink (swingk), *v.* [*< ME. swinken, swynken* (pret. *swank, swanc, swonc*, pp. *swunken, swonken*), *< AS. swincan* (pret. *swanc, pp. swuncen*), labor, work hard; appar. another form, differentiated in use, of *swingan*, swing: see *swing*.] I. *intrans.* To toil; labor; drudge; slave.

Clerks that aren crowned (tousured clerks) of kynde vnderstondyng

Sholde nother *swynke* ne swete ne swere at enquestes.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 57.

If he be poure, she helpeth hym to *swynke*.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 98.

Honour, estate, and all this worldes good,

For which men *swinke* and sweat incessantly,

Pro me do flow into an ample flood.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 8.

II. trans. To cause to toil or drudge; tire with labor; overlabor.

The *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus, l. 293.

swink† (swink), *n.* [*< ME. swink, < AS. geswinc, labor; from the verb.*] Toil; labor; drudgery.

Of my *swink* yet bled is myn ye.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

swinkert (swing'kér), *n.* [*< ME. swinkere; < swink + -erl.*] A laborer.

A trewe *swynkere* and a good was he.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 581.

swinney, *n.* Same as *sweeney*.
swipe (swip), *v. t. and t.; pret. and pp. swiped, *ppr. swiping.* [In earlier use with a short vowel, as if mod. **swip*; *< ME. swippen* (pret. *swipte*), *< AS. swipian*, move quickly, = Icel. *svipa*, move quickly, swoop, also whip; akin to *sweep, swoop, swift*.] 1. To strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; deliver a hard blow or stroke with the full swing of the arms; strike or drive with great force. [Colloq.]

Swipe hire of that heaved.
Life of St. Katherine (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ll. 8.

A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is "He *swiped* up the very earth with him," or "He *swiped* the whole thing out"—in these cases meaning about the same as *sweep*.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 45.

2*t.* To drink, or drink off, hastily.—3. To snatch; steal by snatching; steal. [Slang.]
swipe (swip), *n.* [*< ME. swipe* = Icel. *svipa*, a swoop, a glimpse, look; see *swipe, v.*] 1. Same as *sweep*, 10.—2. A hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arms, as in cricket or golf. [Colloq.]

Swipe, "a blow," as "Jack made a *swipe* at him with his knife," though not very elegant, is not uncommon in some parts of the South, and doubtless West also.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 44.

In driving for Tel-el-Kebir [a golf-hole], Kirk had a long *swipe* off the tee.
The Field, Sept. 4, 1886, p. 371.

swipe-beam (swip'bēm), *n.* The counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

swiper (swi'pér), *n.* [*< swipe + -erl.*] One who swipes; one who gives a strong blow. [Colloq.]

Jack Raggle, the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called "Swiper Jack."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ll. 8.

swipes (swips), *n.* [Also *swypes*; *< swipe, v.*] Poor, washy beer; a kind of small beer; hence, by extension, malt liquor in general. [Vulgar.]

The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swipes*—small *swipes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I'll try your black bottle. Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xlii.

swipey (swi'pi), *a.* [*< swipe + -yl.*] Drunk, especially with malt liquor. [Slang.]

"He ain't ill. He's only a little *swipey*, you know." Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots to express intoxication.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvii.

swiple, *n.* See *swipple*.

swippet, *v.* See *swipe*.

swipper (swip'ér), *a.* [Sc., also *swippert*; *< ME. sweper, swyppr*; cf. Icel. *swipall, swipull*, agile (f), shift, changeable, *< swipa*, swoop; see *swipe*.] Nimble; quick. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Swyppr, or *delevyr*. Agilla. Prompt. Parv., p. 484.

swipple (swip'l), *n.* [Also, less prop., *swiple*, also *swipel*, Sc. contr. *souple, souple*; *< swipe + -le*, a formative.] That part of the flail that falls upon the grain in threshing. Also *swingle*.
swire (swir), *n.* [*< ME. swire, swyre, sweore, swere, sweerc, swiere, swyer*, *< AS. swira, swira, swira, sweora* = Icel. *sviri*, the neck.] 1*t.* The neck.

Heo made him faire chere,
And tok him abute the *swere*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

For to rent in many place
Hir clothis, and for to tere hir *swire*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 325.

2. A depression on the crest of a mountain or hill; a hollow between two hills. Also written *swyre, sware*.

swirl (swèrl), *v.* [*< Norw. svirra*, whirl round, freq. of *sverra* = Sw. *svira* = Dan. *svirre*, whirl, orig. hum. = G. *schwirren*, whirl, chirp. Cf. *whirl* as related to *whir*.] **I. intrans.** To form eddies; whirl in eddies; have a whirling motion; whirl about.

He . . . sat for several hours on a bench looking at the muddy current as it *swirled* by.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 337.

And the straw in the yard *swirling* round and round.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xli.

II. trans. To give a whirling motion to.

The lower fall, though less exposed, was yet violently *swirled* and torn and thrashed about in its narrow canon.
The Century, XL. 498.

swirl (swèrl), *n.* [*< swirl, v.*] 1. A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; gyration; whirl.

Headlong I darted; at one eager *swirl*
Gain'd its bright portal. Keats, Endymion, iii.

There was a rush and a *swirl* along the surface of the stream, and "Calman! calman!" shouted twenty voices; . . . the moonlight shone on a great swirling eddy, while all held their breaths. Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxv.

Hence—2. Specifically, in *angling*, the rush of a fish through the water when it rises to a fly.

—3. A twist or convolution, as in the grain of wood; a curl; a spot marked by swirling.—4. Same as *swire*, 2.

Another word used in the Lake District with the meaning of "pass," or depression in a mountain range, is *swirt* (spelled also *swirret*), as seen in the names "Swirt Band," Helvellyn, and "Swirt Edge," near Conistone.

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 138.

swirly (swèr'li), *a.* [Also *swirlie*; *< swirl + -yl.*] 1. Whirling; eddying, as a stream.—2. Full of contortions or twists; entangled; applied to grass, etc. [Scotch.]—3. Full of knots; knaggy. Burns, Halloween.

swirt (swèrt), *v.* A dialectal form of *squirt*.
swish (swish), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *swash*, *switch*.]
I. trans. 1. To flog; lash. [Slang.]

Having to hide behind a haystack to smoke a penny cigar, with constant anticipation of being caught and *swished*. E. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, l. ii.

2. To flourish; brandish; make quick, cutting motions with; switch.

And backward and forward he *swished* his long tall
As a gentleman *swishes* his cane.
Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts (ed. 1799).

3. To affect by swishing: as, to *swish* off the heads of flowers with a cane.

II. intrans. To move, or make a movement, with a swash or flourish, or with a sound like the washing of small waves on the shore, or of swift movement through the air, of which the word *swish* is imitative.

The rustic who was . . . *swishing* through the grass with his scythe . . . looked up.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, x.

I lingered in the lane, where the ferns began to have a newer look, and on the bridge over the little river, bordered by yellow-tasseled willows and *swishing* with a pleasant murmur against its grassy banks.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 718.

swish (swish), *n.* [*< swish, v.*] 1. A sound as of water lapping the shore, or of swift movement through the air; a rustling.

The air was musical with the song of birds, the *swish* of the scythe.
New York Tribune, Sept. 2, 1879.

The *swish* and splash of the waves.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 275.

2. A swish-broom.

swish (swish), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *swish*, *n.*] In a swishing manner, or with a swishing sound; with a swish. [Colloq.]

Swish went the whip; the buggy gave a jerk and whirled quickly past her.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 565.

swish-broom (swish'bröm), *n.* A small broom, usually made of cane-cuttings or of twigs bunched together, and having a handle like that of a hearth-broom. It is used for various purposes in the arts, as for sprinkling water upon fires by blacksmiths, for cleaning pots and vessels by varnish-makers, etc.

swisher (swish'ér), *n.* [*< swish + -erl.*] One who swishes or flogs. [Colloq.]

A desperate *swisher* the doctor, as I had cause to know, and not overburdened, to my thinking, with tact, judgment, or impartiality.
E. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, l. ii.

swish-swash (swish'swash), *n.* [*< swish + swash*; or a varied reduplication of *swish*. Also *swish-swish*.] 1. A swishing action or sound; a swish.

The frequent *swish-swish* of the water.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

2. Slops; a wishy-washy beverage.

There is a kind of *swishswash* made also in Essex, and diverse other places, with hontcombs and water, which the homelie countrie wibes, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ll. 6.

The small sour *swish-swash* of the poorer vintages of France.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 55.

Swiss (swis), *a. and n.* [= F. *Suisse*, *< G. Schweiz*, Switzerland, *Schweizer*, a Swiss. Cf. *Swisser*.] **I. a.** Of or belonging to Switzerland or the Swiss.—**Swiss cambric**, a fine variety of Swiss muslin.—**Swiss darning**, a kind of darning in

which the peculiar texture of stockinet is imitated.—**Swiss drill**. See *drill*.—**Swiss embroidery**. (a)

Needlework in white on white, especially in washable materials: common in Switzerland. (b) An imitation of this, made by machinery, which has to a great extent superseded the real needlework.—**Swiss guards**, bodies of mercenary soldiers recruited from Switzerland, long in the service of France and other countries. These mercenaries continued to be employed in Naples and elsewhere in the nineteenth century, although the practice was disapproved by the Swiss federal and cantonal authorities. A small company of Swiss guards is still in the pay of the Pope at Rome.—**Swiss head-dress**, a head-dress supposed to be imitated from the customary way of wearing the hair of the peasant women in some cantons of Switzerland: as usually understood, it consists of two long plaits behind tied with ribbons, as is usual in many parts of Germany. In France the wearing of the hair loose over the shoulders is often similarly designated.—**Swiss melilot**, a plant, *Trigonella coerules*.—**Swiss muslin**, light and thin cotton cloth made in Switzerland, where the manufacture has been established for a long period; especially, such cloth having a simple pattern of dots or small sprigs.—**Swiss pine**. See *pine*.—**Swiss plover** or *sandpiper*, *Squatarola helvetica*, a large plover having four toes like a sandpiper: an old book-name. See cut under *Squatarola*.—**Swiss stone-pine**. See *stone-pine*, under *pine*.—**Swiss sword**. See *sword*.—**Swiss tapeworm**, the broad tape, *Bothriocephalus latus*.—**Swiss tea**. See *tea*.

II. n. [Plural formerly *Swisses*, now *Swiss*.] A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland, a republic of Europe, surrounded by France, Italy, and the Austrian and German empires.

The fortune of the *Swisses* of late years, which are bred in a barren and mountainous country, is not to be forgotten.
Bacon, Speech for Naturalization, Works (ed. [Spedding], X. 324.

Swissert (swis'ér), *n.* An obsolete form of *Switzer*.

Leading three thousand muster'd men in pay,
Of French, Scots, Alman, *Swissert*, and the Dutch;
Of native English, fed beyond the sea,
Whose number neer amounted to as much.
Dryden, Barons' Wars, iv. 17.

swissing (swis'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **swiss, v.*] In *bleaching*, the calendering of bleached cloths after dampening the goods, as performed by passing them between pairs of rollers technically called *bowls*. One of each pair is made of compressed paper sheets, and the other is a hollow steam-heated iron cylinder—the action of these rollers being that of pressure or friction, or both.

switch (swich), *n.* [Formerly also *swich*; an assimilated form of **swick*. *< MD. swick*, a whip, a switch, also a brandishing, *< swicken*, swing, wag; cf. Icel. *svigr*, *svigi* = Norw. *svige*, *sviga* = Sw. *svag*, a switch; connected with Sw. *sviga*, bend; cf. *sway*, *swing*. With *swing* is ult. connected MD. *swanck*, a switch, *< swancken*, D. *zwanken*, bend.] 1. A small flexible twig or rod.

Bell. Shall 's to horse? here's a tickler; heigh, to horse! May. Come, *switch* and spurs! let's mount our chevahs: merry, quoth a'. Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

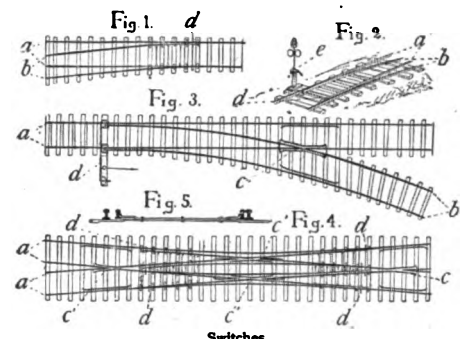
She had cut a willow *switch* in her morning's walk, almost as long as a boy's fishing-rod.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxi.

2. A mechanical device for shifting a moving body, or a current of electricity, etc., from one course or track to another. Specifically—(a) In railroads, in its simplest form, two parallel lengths of rails joined together by rods, pivoted at one end, and free to move at the other end, forming a part of the track at its junction with a branch or siding. The switch-rails rest on metal plates laid on the sleepers, and by means of a rod fastened to their free ends, can be moved sidewise. The ends of the next pair of rails and the ends of the first pair of the siding or branch are placed side by side, so that by the movement of the switch either pair may be brought in line with the track, and any car or engine passing the switch will be guided upon the rails to which the switch is directed. This form of switch, called a *stub switch*, is now seldom used. In the *split switch*, the movable rails are split, or tapered, to a thin, sharp point. Where it is used at the junction of a line track with a siding, one line-rail, or stock-rail, is continuous and unbroken, and the other stock-rail is continuous with the corresponding rail of the siding. The switch rails, called the points, are joined together, and when the switch is open, or leading to the siding, one is tightly pressed against one stock-rail and the other is clear. A car, entering the siding, has one wheel diverted by the point to the siding rail, while the other wheel freely travels upon the continuous stock-rail, as it joins the siding rail. When the switch is closed, one wheel is diverted by the point now pressed against the siding rail, and moves along the line, while the other



Uniform of the Papal Swiss Guard about 1800.

wheel is free to follow the continuous stock-rail. When the switch is closed, the points are, for safety, kept in position by powerful springs. Incidentally, the springs also allow a car to pass out of the siding when the switch is



Switches.

Figs. 1 and 2. Point-switches, or Split Switches. Fig. 3. Stub-switch. Fig. 4. Double-slip Switch. Fig. 5. Section of fig. 1. *a, a*, main tracks; *b, b*, branch tracks, or sidings; *c, c*, single frogs; *c', c'*, double frogs; *d*, switch-bar or rod (that nearest the point is called the *front rod*); *e*, switch-stand, with butterfly-signal and lamp. In fig. 4 the switches are shown as arranged at a crossing for shifting a train from one track to another in either direction. The outer rails in point-switches are full rails and rigidly spiked to the ties, while the inner are movable and taper to a point (whence the term *split*, as applied to them, is derived). In stub-switches the rails are full, and the rails of the main track adjacent to the branch as well as the branch rails are rigid, while the movable rails are on that part of the main track which meets the branch. The double-slip switch is simply composed of four point-switches.

closed without being derailed, or without breaking the points. This rarely happens, since the derail prevents the accidental escape of cars from sidings. Switches are usually interlocked to prevent accidental movements of the points. When a switch leads from a line track to a siding in the direction of the traffic, it is said to be a *facing-point* switch. When the switch leads backward from the line, so that a car must back into the siding, it is called a *trailing-point* switch, this form being the safer of the two. Single switches are often operated on the ground by means of hand levers. At cross-overs, at stations, and in yards the majority of all the various forms of switches are controlled from a central point, or switch-tower, by means of mechanical, pneumatic, electric, or electro-pneumatic appliances. The slip switch and double slip switch are modifications of the split switch adapted to the many complicated track combinations employed at stations and raiing yards. See *drift-yard*, *signaling*, *frog*, *detector-bar*, *derail*, and *switch*, in the supplement. (b) In *teleg.*, a device used to make or break a circuit, to join two lines of wire or a main wire with a branch wire, or to connect any telegraph, telephone, electric-light, or electric-signal wires in any manner. The most simple form of switch is a lever pivoted at one end and connected with one circuit, and, by its movement laterally, used to connect that circuit with one of several others. See *switch*, n., 2 (c) in the supplement, *switchboard*.

3. In some forms of gas-burner, a key for controlling the amount of gas allowed to pass through.—4. The act of operating a switch: as, to make a *flying switch*. See phrase below.—5. A quantity of long hair, secured together at one end, worn by women with their own hair to make it look thicker. Jute or yak is sometimes used with or in place of hair, being cheaper.—*Flying switch*, a switch operated or effected in such a way, while a train is in motion, as to send different parts of the train (disconnected) along different lines.

switch (switch), *v.* [Formerly also *switch*; < *switch*, *n.*; in part prob. of more orig. standing, representing the verb from which *switch* is ult. derived.] *I. trans.* 1. To strike with a small twig or rod; beat; lash; hence, to cut or drive as with a switch.

Go, switch me up a covey of young scholars.
Pletcher, Wit without Money, II. 4.

2. To swing; whisk.

The elephant was standing away his trunk backwards and forwards, and *switching* his tail in an angry manner.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 846.

3. To trim, as a hedge. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *rail*, to transfer by a switch; transfer from one line of rails to another.—5. In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit; shunt.

II. intrans. 1. To cut at; strike at.

Whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth bled,
With his revengful sword *switch'd* after them that fled.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 390.

2. To move off on a switch, or as if on a switch. Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg (railway) line *switch* off to enter the Valley of Virginia.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 230.

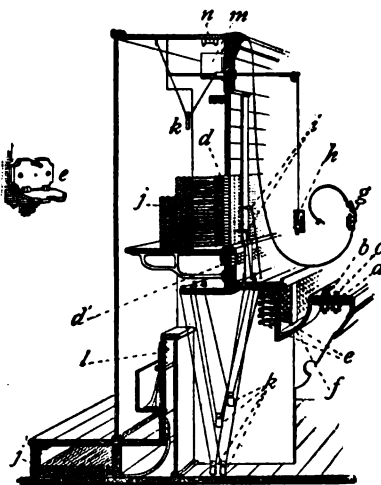
switchback (switch'bak), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Characterized by alternate motion, or by motion back and forth; pertaining to or adapted to use on a switchback: as, a *switchback* method of ascent; a *switchback* series of inclines; a *switchback* railway.—*Circular switchback railway*, a switchback railway which is circular in plan: a form much employed at pleasure-resorts.

II. n. 1. A railway for ascending or descending steep acclivities, in which a practicable

grade is obtained by curving the track alternately backward and forward along the side of the slope. Also called *switchback railway*.—2. By extension, an inclined railway in which the movement of a train or of a car is partly or wholly effected by gravity, as in the switchback railway at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and railways constructed for purposes of amusement at watering-places, fairs, and pleasure-resorts. In many of these the car first runs down a steep incline, and by its momentum is carried up a lesser incline, alternate ascents and descents being made till the end of the course is reached.

switch-bar (switch'bär), *n.* 1. The bar or rod that connects the rails of a switch and causes them to move together when the switch is moved.—2. The movable bar of a switch by which an electric circuit is made or broken.

switchboard (switch'börd), *n.* A device by means of which interchangeable connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, or electric-power distribution. A common form consists of two sets of rods or plates of brass set at right angles to each other,



Telephone Switchboard.

a, keyboard; *b*, cam-lever, which puts the station into connection with lines; *c*, ringing-key, which is used to ring up subscribers; *d, d'*, spring-jacks, in which the lines terminate; *e*, annunciator, which announces the call; *f*, hog-trough, which enables the annunciators to be placed in a conveniently low position; *g*, receiver; *A*, transmitter; *i*, switchboard-plugs, used in pairs and attached to flexible wires, by which one line is connected with another; *j, j'*, switchboard-cables, carrying the wires to the spring-jacks; *k*, weights and pulleys, which take up the slack in the flexible wires; *l*, intermediate distributing-board; *m*, condenser, which prevents the current from passing from one side of the plug to the other, thereby preventing false tests; *n*, induction-coil for transmitter.

each rod carefully insulated, the end of each plate or strip being joined to one of the lines. Any one of these may be joined to any other by means of metal plugs inserted at the point where the corresponding strips cross each other. In electric generating stations of large power, the switchboard construction is of foremost importance.

switchel (switch'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A drink made of molasses and water, and sometimes a little vinegar and ginger; also, rum and water sweetened with molasses, formerly a common beverage among American sailors; hence, in sailors' use, any strong drink, sweetened and flavored. [U. S.]

"Come, Molly, pretty dear," set in her father, "no black-strap to-night; no *switchel*, or ginger-pop."
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 6.

switcher (switch'ër), *n.* [*< switch + -er¹*.] 1. A small switch. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A switchman. *Philadelphia Times*, March 11, 1886. [Rare.]—3. A switching-engine. [U. S.]

switcher-gear (switch'ër-gër), *n.* A switch with the mechanism by which it is operated. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 220.

switch-grass (switch'gräs), *n.* A kind of panic-grass, *Panicum virgatum*, found from the Atlantic coast to Kansas and Texas in the United States. It is a tall species with a large panicle, of some use among wild grasses.

switching (switch'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *switch*, *v.*] 1. A beating with a switch.

The *switching* dulled him.

Beau. and Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn, I. 2. Trimming.—3. Shunting.—*Switching* of hedges, the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

switching-bill (switch'ing-bil), *n.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

switching-engine (switch'ing-en'jin), *n.* On a railroad, a drilling- or yard-locomotive used

for shifting cars, making up trains, and other yard-work. It is usually a tank-engine, and is often carried without trucks on a rigid wheel-base, or has only a pony-truck.

switching-eye (switch'ing-î), *n.* On a railroad, a cast-iron socket at the corner of a car, used for the attachment of a chain or pushing-bar, to admit of moving the car by an engine on a parallel track, or of moving the car by horse-power. Also called *pull-iron*.

switching-ground (switch'ing-ground), *n.* A piece of ground, open or inclosed, where cars are switched from one track to another and trains are made up. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 266.

switching-locomotive (switch'ing-lō-kō-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

switching-neck (switch'ing-nek), *n.* The Louisiana heron, as found in the Bahamas. *The Auk*, Jan., 1891, p. 77.

switching-plug (switch'ing-plug), *n.* A small insulated plug used to connect loops or circuits on the switchboard of a telegraph or telephone central station.

switch-lantern (switch'lan'tern), *n.* On a railway, a lantern fixed to the lever of a switch, indicating by its position, or the color of the light displayed, the condition of the switch and the particular track which is open.

switch-lever (switch'lev'ër), *n.* The handle and lever which control a switch.

switchman (switch'man), *n.*; pl. *switchmen* (-men). One who has charge of one or more switches on a railway; a pointsman.

switch-motion (switch'mō'shon), *n.* In a bobbin-frame, the mechanism which reverses the motion of the bobbin after it has passed a selvage, and causes it to return to the opposite selvage.

switch-rod (switch'rod), *n.* Same as *switch-bar*.

switch-signal (switch'sig'näl), *n.* On a railway, a flag, lantern, or sign-board used to indicate the position of a switch: often so arranged as to be set automatically.

switch-sorrel (switch'sor'el), *n.* See *sorrell*.

switch-stand (switch'stand), *n.* A stand which supports the levers by which railway-switches are moved, together with the locking-arrangements, etc.

switch-tender (switch'ten'dër), *n.* A switchman.

Her husband, who is now *switch-tender*, lost his arm in the great smash-up.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, I.

switchy (switch'î), *a.* [*< switch + -y¹*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a switch. [Rare.]

It's a slender, *switchy* stock, Mr. Graven; may bend, may break. You should take care of yourself.
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 167.

2. Whisking. [Rare.]

And now perhaps her *switchy* tall
Hangs on a barn-door from a nail.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, I. 20. (Davies.)

swith, *a.* [*< ME. swith, swyth*, < AS. *swið*, strong, quick, = OS. *swið* = MHG. *swind*, G. *geschwind* = Icel. *sviðr*, *svinnr*, quick, prompt, = Goth. *swinths*, strong.] Strong: used only in the comparative *swither*, in the phrases *swither hand*, the right hand, *swither half*, the right side. *Layamon*.

swith, *swithe¹* (swith, swith), *adv.* [Sc. also *swyð*; < ME. *swið*, *swyðe*, *swyðe*, *swyðe*, < AS. *swiðe*, strongly, quickly, < *swið*, strong, quick: see *swið*, *a.*] 1. Quickly; speedily; promptly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Therwith the teres from hire eyen two
Down felle, as shoures in Aprile, *swithe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 751.

Swið to the Laigh Kirk ane and a',
And there tak up your stations.
Burns, The Ordination.

2. Strongly; very.

And [they] mown nougt swynken ne sweten but ben *swyðe*
feble,
Other maymed at myschef or meseles syke.
Piers Plouman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 622.

Of this swið answer thel wer *swið* glad.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 567.

3. Interjectionally, quick! off! begone! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

swithe², *v.* [= ME. *swithen*, < Icel. *sviðha*, burn, = Sw. *svida*, smart, pain, ache, = Den. *svide*, *svie*, singe, burn. Cf. *swither²*.] To burn.

swither¹ (swith'ër), *v. i.* [Also *swidder*; < ME. **swetheren*, < AS. *swetherian*, *swethrian*, also *swetholian*, grow faint, fail, decay, abate.] 1. To fail; falter; hesitate.

But the virtue o' a leal woman
I trow had never *swither* O.
Johannie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 285).

The . . . disordered line all but reached the lip of the
glacia. But there it *swithered*.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 27.

2. To fear. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch
in both uses.]

swither¹ (swith'ér), *n.* [Also *swidder*; < *swith-
er*¹, *v.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; a
state of irresolute wavering.

He put the house in a *swither*
That five o' them he sticket dead.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 236).

That put me in an eerie *swither*.
Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

2. A fright. *Halliwel*.—3. A perspiration.
Halliwel. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

swither² (swith'ér), *v. t.* [ME. **swithren*, <
Icel. *sviðra*, scorch, freq. of *sviðha*, burn: see
sviðha.] To burn; scorch. *Halliwel*.

swither³ (swith'ér), *v. i.* [Also *swidder*; per-
haps imitative; cf. *swirl*.] To emit a whirling
sound; whizz. *Hogg*. [Scotch.]

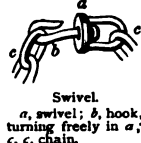
Switzer (swit'sér), *n.* [Formerly also *Swisser*;
< G. *Schweizer*, a Swiss, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland,
a name extended from *Schweyz*, one of the can-
tons which, with the other Forest Cantons, Uri,
Unterwalden, and Lucerne, took the leading
part in developing the Swiss confederacy: see
Swiss.] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss;
specifically, one of a hired body-guard of Swiss
(or, by extension, soldiers of other nationality
incorporated in this body) attendant on a king
or the Pope.

Where are my *Switzers*? Let them guard the door.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 5. 97.

Boterus ascribeth vnto China seentlie millions of peo-
ple, whereas he alloweth to Italy scarce nine, and to
Spaine lesse, to England three, to all Germany, with the
Switzers and Low Countries, but fiftene, and as many to
all France. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 449.

swivet, *v. t. and i.* [ME. *swiven*, appar. < AS.
swifan (pret. *swaf*, pp. *swifen*), move quickly,
turn round, = OHG. *swiva*, be unsteady,
move about, = OFries. *swifan*, MHG. *swifen*,
turn round, = Icel. *svifa*, rove, ramble, turn,
drift; cf. OHG. *swiebon*, MHG. *swieben*, also
OHG. *swieben*, MHG. *swieben*, G. *schweben*, hover.]
To perform the act of copulation with; have
sexual intercourse. *Chaucer*.

swivel (swiv'l), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.;
prob. ult. < AS. *swifan*, turn around: see *swive*.
Cf. Icel. *sviðta*, set in circular motion.] 1. A fas-
tening so contrived as to allow
the thing fastened to turn free-
ly round on its axis; a piece
fixed to a similar piece, or to
any body, by a pin or other-
wise, so as to revolve or turn
freely in any direction; a twist-
ing link in a chain, consisting
of a ring or hook ending in a
headed pin which turns in a link of the chain
so as to prevent kinking. See also *cut under
rowlock*.



A large new gold repeating watch made by a French-
man; a gold chain, and all the proper appurtenances hung
upon steel *swivels*. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 246.

2. A gun mounted on a swivel or pivot: com-
monly, but not always, limited to very small
and light guns so mounted.

When his long *swivel* rakes the staggering wreck.
O. W. Holmes.

3. A rest on the gunwale of a boat for sup-
porting a piece of ordnance or other article that
requires swinging in a horizontal plane.—4.
A small gun on the deck of a fishing-schooner,
used in foggy weather to signal to the dories
the position of the vessel.—5. A diminutive
shuttle used in the figure-weaving of silk, etc.,
and moved to and fro by slides or by hand. They
carry threads of various tints, used to obtain special ef-
fects, as in the shading of figures or flowers, etc.

6. A small shuttle for use in a swivel-loom for
weaving ribbons.—**Swivel table-clamp**. See *table-
clamp*.

swivel (swiv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swiveled*,
swivelled, ppr. *swiveling*, *swivelling*. [< *swivel*, *n.*]
1. *intrans.* To turn on or as on a staple, pin, or
pivot.

Until at last, at the mention of the name of a girl who
was strongly suspected, the sieve violently *swivelled* round
and dropped on the ground. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 333.

II. *trans.* To turn (anything) on or as on a
swivel of any kind.

The tripod possesses an elevating arrangement, and the
piece can be *swivelled* in any desired direction.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 365.

swivel-bridge (swiv'l-brij), *n.* A swing-bridge.
swivel-eye (swiv'l-i), *n.* A squint-eye. [Slang.]

She found herself possessed of what is colloquially
termed a *swivel-eye*. *Diakna*, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 12.

swivel-eyed (swiv'l-id), *a.* Squint-eyed.
[Slang.]

swivel-gun (swiv'l-gun), *n.* Same as *swivel*, 2.
swivel-hanger (swiv'l-hang'ér), *n.* A hanger
for shafting, with pivoted boxes for permitting
a certain amount of play in the motion of the
shaft.

swivel-hook (swiv'l-hùk), *n.* A hook secured
to anything by means of a swivel.—**Swivel-hook
block**, a pulley-block in which the suspending-hook is
swiveled to the block so that the latter may turn to
present the sheave in any direction.

swivel-joint (swiv'l-joint), *n.* One member of
a chain or tie of rods, or the like, which is fit-
ted to move freely on a swivel, to prevent twist-
ing and kinking in the case of uneven strain.

swivel-keeper (swiv'l-kè'pér), *n.* A ring or
hook, from which keys, etc., are hung, fitted
with a swivel, to avoid the twisting of the chain
which suspends it.

swivel-loom (swiv'l-lòm), *n.* In *weaving*, a rib-
bon-loom fitted to use swivels carried in frames
on the batten, and adapted to weave from ten
to thirty ribbons simultaneously.

swivel-musket (swiv'l-mus'ket), *n.* Same as
jingal.

swivel-plow (swiv'l-plou), *n.* A hillside-plow;
a reversible mold-board plow. See under *plow*.
swivel-sinker (swiv'l-sing'kér), *n.* A combi-
nation of swivel and sinker, used in angling,
which allows the snood and bait to rotate.
Norris.

swizzle (swiz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swizzled*,
ppr. *swizzling*. [A popular word, perhaps a fu-
sion of *swill* and *guzzle*.] To drink habitually
and to excess; swill. *Halliwel*. [Colloq.]

swizzle (swiz'l), *n.* [< *swizzle*, *v.*] One of va-
rious differently compounded drinks. [Colloq.]

So the rum was produced forthwith, and, as I lighted a
pipe and filled a glass of *swizzle*, I struck in, "Measmates,
I hope you have all shipped?"

M. Scott, *Tom Cringle's Log*, II.

swizzle-stick (swiz'l-stik), *n.* A stick or whisk
used in making swizzles and other drinks: in
China and Japan usually made of bamboo.
[Colloq.]

Fallen from their high estate, they [the West India
Islands] are to-day chiefly associated with such petty
transactions as the production of *swizzle-sticks* and guava
jelly. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 777.

swob, *v. and n.* See *swab*¹.

swobber, *n.* See *swabber*.

swolet, *v.* A variant of *swael*, *swale*.

The reader may not have a just idea of a *swoled* mutton,
which is a sheep roasted in its wool, to save the labour of
flaying. *W. King*, *Art of Cookery*, Letter v.

swollen, **swoln** (swòln), *p. a.* [Formerly also
swellen; pp. of *swell*.] Swelled; marked by
swelling, in any sense, or by a swelling: as, a
swollen river.

Those men which be merie and glad be always fat,
whole, and well coloured; and those that be sad and mel-
ancholike alwaies go heauie, sorrowful, *swollen*, and of an
euell colour. *Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Helleswell, 1577), p. 134.

Thick sighs and tears from her *swoln* mouth and eyes
Echo the storms which in her bosom rise.
J. Beaumont, *Pyche*, I. 219.

swolowt, **swolowet**, **swolwet**. Middle English
forms of *swallow*¹, *swallow*².

swomit. An old preterit of *swim*¹.

swompt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *swamp*.

swonkent. Past participle of *swink*.

swoon (swön), *v. i.* [Formerly or dial. also
swoun, *swoun* (and *swound*, *sound*: see *swound*);
< ME. *swounen*, *swounen*, *swowenen*, *swonen*,
swoghenen, *swoon*; with passive formative -n,
< *swowen*, *swoghen*, *swoon*, sigh deeply: see
*swough*¹, *swough*². Cf. *swound*.] 1. To faint.

And *swounyngs* schee fylle.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Sometimes froward, and then frowning,
Sometimes sickish, and then *swounyng*.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, II. 1.

She was ready to *swoon* with hunger.
Macaulay, *Mme. D'Arblay*.

2. To steal upon like a swoon; approach like
faintness. [Rare.]

A sudden sense of some strange subtle perfume beat-
ing up through the acrid, smarting dust of the plain . . .
came *swooning* over him. *Bret Harte*, *Gabriel Conroy*, xxii.

swoon (swön), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also
swoun, *swoun* (and *swound*, *sound*: see *swound*);
< ME. *swounne*, *swounne*, *swonne*, *soun*; from the
verb.] The act of swooning, or the state of

one who has swooned; a fainting-fit; syncope;
lipothymy.

Whe for over myche Sorrow and Dolor of harte She
Sodenly fell in to a *swone* and forgetfulness of hyr
mynde. *Torkington*, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 32.

A *swoune* meane-while did Rome sustaine; and easily
in fūe dayes might Hannibal haue dined in the Capitoll.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 602.

As in a *swoon*,
With dinning sounds my ears are rife.
Tennyson, *Eleonore*.

swooning (swö'ning), *n.* [< ME. *swounyng*,
swounyng; verbal *n.* of *swoon*, *v.*] The act of
fainting; syncope.

He was so agast of that grayly goste
That yn a *swounyng* he was almoste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

Thence faintings, *swounings* of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 631.

swooningly (swö'ning-li), *adv.* In a swooning
manner; in a swoon.

After hir sustain forsoth she ne myght;
Zwounyngly she fil woefully to grounde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3666.

swoop (swöp), *v.* [An altered form of **swoope*
(pron. swöp), < ME. *swopen*, sweep, cleanse, <
AS. *swāpan* (pret. *swēop*, pp. *swāpen*), sweep
along, rush, swoop; cf. Icel. *sōpa*, sweep. See
sweep, and also *swape*, *swipe*.] 1. *intrans.* 1.
To move along with a rush; sweep; pass with
pomp.

Thus as she [Severne] *swoops* along, with all that goodly
train. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, vi. 363.

2. To descend upon, or as if upon, prey sud-
denly from a height, as a hawk; stoop.

Like the king of birds *swooping* on his prey, he fell on
some galleys separated by a considerable interval from
their companions. *Prescott*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

While alarm beacons were flaming out on hill and head-
land, while shire-reeve and town-reeve were mustering
men for the fyrd, the Dane had already *swooped* upon
abbey and grange. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. To fall on at once and seize;
dash upon and seize while on the wing: often
with *up*: as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite
swoops up a mouse.

Pasture-fields
Neighbouring too near the ocean are *swoop'd up*,
And known no more. *Ford*, *Perkin Warbeck*, I. 2.

2. To seize; catch up; take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal
herb than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the com-
mon grass. *Glanville*, *Scop. Sci.*

swoop (swöp), *n.* [< *swoop*, *v.*] The sudden
pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a fall-
ing on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey;
hence, a sudden descent, as of a body of troops;
a sweeping movement.

O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty children and their dam
At one fell *swoop*? *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 219.

As swift as the *swoop* of the eagle.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, I. 1.

They were led that day with all the insight and the *swoop*
that mark a great commander.

F. Harrison, *Oliver Cromwell*, ix.

No longer will a Russian *swoop* upon Herat send a wave
of panic from one end of India to the other.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 916.

swoopstake (swöp'stāk), *n.* [< *swoop* + *stake*².]
Same as *sweepstake*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fraud with deceit, deceit with fraud outface,
I would the duel were there to cry *swoopstake*.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 116).

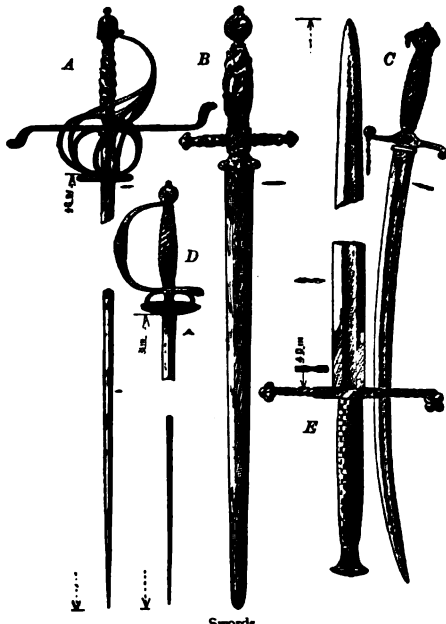
swoopstake¹ (swöp'stāk), *adv.* Same as *sweep-
stake*.

Is 't writ in your revenge
That *swoopstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5. 142.

swoot, *n.* A Middle English form of *sweat*.

swop. See *swap*¹, *swap*².

sword¹ (sörd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sweord*;
* < ME. *sword*, *sweord*, *sweord*, < AS. *sweord* = OS.
sweord = OFries. *sweord*, *swird* = MD. *sweerd*,
swaerd, D. *zwaard* = MLG. *swert*, LG. *sweerd* =
OHG. MHG. *swert*, G. *schwert* = Icel. *sverdh* =
Sw. *svärd* = Dan. *sverd*, a sword; root un-
known. An appar. older Teut. name appears
in AS. *heoru* = Goth. *hairus*, a sword; cf. Skt.
gāru, spear or arrow.] 1. An offensive weapon
consisting of an edged blade fixed in a hilt com-
posed of a grip, a guard, and a pommel. See
hilt. The sword is usually carried in a scabbard, and in
the belt or hanging from the belt (see *belt*, *hanger*, *car-
riage*), but sometimes in a baldric, or, as in the middle
ages, secured to the armor. The word includes weapons
with straight, slightly curved, and much-curved blades;
weapons with one or two edges, or triangular in section;
the blunt or unpointed weapons used in the tourney, which
were sometimes even of whalebone; and the modern
schläger. But, in contradistinction to the saber, the sword



Swords.

A, rapier, 16th century; B, Italian sword, wrought-bronze hilt; C, French hunting-sword, 18th century; D, small sword, 18th century; E, knights' sword, 15th century.

is specifically considered as double-edged, or as used for the point only, and therefore having no serviceable edge. See *broadsword*, *claymore*, *rapier*, and *cuts* under *saber*, *second*, *similar*, and *tourney-sword*.

Than he lette honde to his *swords*, that was oon of the beste of the worlde, for, as the booke seith, it was som tymn Hercules. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 339.

His bootlesse *sword* he girded him about,
And ran amid his foes redy to dye.

The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointlesse *sword* (at Richard III.'s coronation), which represents the royal attribute of mercy. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., IV.

2. Figuratively, the power of the sword—that is, the power of sovereignty, implying overruling justice rather than military force.

For he beareth not the *sword* in vain. *Rom.* xlii. 4.
Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*. *Dryden*.

3. Specifically, military force or power, whether in the sense of reserved strength or of active warfare; also, the military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

It hath been told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton*.

4. The cause of death or destruction. [Rare.]
This avarice
... hath been
The *sword* of our slain kings. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, IV. 3. 87.

5. Conflict; war.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. *Mat.* x. 34.

6. Any utensil or tool somewhat resembling a sword in form or in use, as a swingle used in flax-dressing.—7. The prolonged snout of a swordfish or a sawfish.—*City sword*. See *city*.—*Flaming sword*. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sword from the blade of which small puffs of flame emerge, usually several on each side.—*Leaf-shaped sword*. See *ceddyo*.—*Letters of fire and sword*. See *fre*.—*Messenger sword*. See *messenger*.—*Order of St. James of the Sword*. See *order*.—*Order of the Sword*, a Swedish order founded in the sixteenth century, and revived by Frederick I. in the eighteenth century. It is the national order for military merit. The badge is a cross of eight points saltierwise, surmounted by a crown. The center of the cross is a blue medallion, having represented upon it a sword wreathed with laurel. The arms are white enamel, and between them are ducal coronets. Crossed swords in gold are also arranged between the arms of the cross, more or fewer according to the class. The ribbon is yellow bordered with blue.—*Provant sword*, a regulation sword; a plain unornamented sword, such as is issued to troopers.

If you bear not
Yourself both in, and upright, with a *provant sword*
Will slash your scarlets and your plush a new way.
Masinger, *Maid of Honour*, I. 1.

Small sword. (a) A sword worn for ornament or on dress occasions. (b) A light sword used for modern fencing with the point only, introduced about the middle of the seventeenth century and replacing, about 1700, all other blades except the heavy saber used in warfare. The small sword proper has a blade of triangular section, usually concave on each of the three sides, so as to be extremely light in proportion to its rigidity, and its hilt is usually without quillons, but has always a knuckle-bow and usually two shells.—*Spanish sword*, the rapier: a name dating from the time when the Spaniards in the train of Philip II. brought this weapon into England.—*Swiss sword*, a basket-hilted sword used in the sixteenth century by foot-soldiers, such as the Swiss mercenaries.

Hewitt, *Anc. Armour*, III. 617.—**Sword and purse.** See *purse*.—**Sword-and-scepter piece**, a Scottish gold coin of the reign of James VI., weighing 79½ grains, and worth



Obverse. Reverse. Sword-and-scepter piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

26 Scotch or 10s. English at the time of issue: so called from the sword and scepter on its reverse.—**Sword of state**, a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by a person of high rank. It is expressive of the military power, the right and duty of doing justice, etc.; also, a sword considered as the embodiment of national or corporate jurisdiction, sometimes a royal gift to a community or corporation.—**Sword wavy**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword with a wavy blade; a flamberge.—**The Order of the Brothers of the Sword** (G. *Schwert-Brüder*), a military order resembling the Templars, founded about 1200, and very powerful in Livonia and adjacent regions. Its last Master ceded the territory of the order to Poland about 1561.—**To be at swords points**, to be in a hostile attitude; to be avowed enemies.—**To cross swords**. See *cross*.—**To measure swords**. See *measure*.—**To put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; slay.—**To sheathe the sword**. See *sheathe*.—**Trutch sword**, apparently, a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals.

Above my hearse,
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up!
Beau. and *Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, I. 3.

sword¹ (sôrd), *v. t.* [*< sword¹, n.*] To strike or slash with a sword. [Rare.]

Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
Thru' open doors, and *swording* right and left
Men, women, on their sudden faces, hurl'd
The tables over and the wines. *Tennyson*, *Last Tournament*.

sword² (sôrd), *n.* Another spelling of *sword*.
sword-and-buckler (sôrd'-and-buk'-ler), *a. 1.*
Of or pertaining to a sword and buckler; fought with the sword and buckler—that is, not with small swords (said of a combat, especially a single combat).

I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of *sword* and *buckler* fight begins to grow out: I am sorry for it; I shall never see good manhood again, if it be once gone; this poking fight of rapier and dagger will come up then; then a man, a tall man, and a good *sword* and *buckler* man, will be spitted like a cat or a coney. *H. Porter*, *Two Angry Women of Abington* (ed. Dyce), p. 61.

2. Armed with sword and buckler (the arms of the common people).

That same *sword-and-buckler* prince of Wales. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., I. 3. 230.

sword-arm (sôrd'-arm), *n.* The arm with which the sword is wielded; hence, the right arm.

sword-bayonet (sôrd'-bâ'-q-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

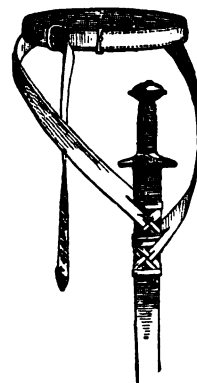
sword-bean (sôrd'-bên), *n.* 1. See *horse-bean*, under *bean*.—2. Same as *similar-pod*.

sword-bearer (sôrd'-bâr'-er), *n.* [*< ME. sword-bearere*; *< sword¹ + bearer*.] A person who carries a sword. Especially—(a) An attendant upon a military man of rank, or upon a prince or chief in some countries, to whom his master's sword is intrusted when not worn, or who carries it before him on certain state occasions. (b) An official who carries a sword of state as an emblem of justice or supremacy on ceremonial occasions.

The *Sword Bearer* [at Norfolk] exercises much more important functions than merely carrying a sword before the mayor. He attends on the mayor and magistrates daily, and acts as their clerk. The whole of his emoluments in salary and fees is about 480*l.* a year. *Municip. Corp. Reports*, p. 2465.

(c) An American long-horned grasshopper, *Conocephalus ensiger*: so called from the long, straight, sword-shaped ovipositor. Also called *swordtail*. *T. W. Harris*.

sword-belt (sôrd'-belt), *n.* A military belt from which the sword is suspended. It varies in form and arrangement according to the weight and shape of the weapon, and the rest of the military dress, but from the middle ages to the present time it has tended toward the form of a simple girdle from which, on the left side, a longer strap and a shorter serve to suspend the scabbard of the sword, the shorter one securing it near the top or opening, and the longer one about half-way toward the chape. The most important variation of this type was that of the



Sword-belt for mounted man-at-arms, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

last years of the thirteenth century, when the broad belt passed diagonally from the waist downward over the left hip, and suspended the scabbard of the sword in front of the left thigh, with a complicated arrangement of narrow straps by which the scabbard was held. In the belt of this form a very narrow strap formed the girdle proper, and was buckled around the waist, the broad sword-belt being attached to it behind the right hip. See also *hanger*, *baldric*, *hip-girdle*.

swordbill (sôrd'-bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Docimastes*, as *D. ensiferus*, having the bill about as long as the rest of the bird. See *cut* under *Docimastes*.

sword-blade (sôrd'-blād), *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

sword-breaker (sôrd'-brā'-kér), *n.* 1. An implement formerly carried in the left hand, to break the blade of the adversary's sword, usually a hook attached to the front of a small buckler or to the guard of a stout dagger.—2. A dagger fitted with such a device, or having the blade shaped with a notch or recess, or even several notches, in which the adversary's sword-blade could be seized; also, a buckler similarly provided.

sword-brother, *n.* [*ME. sweord-brother* (= *MHG. swertbruder*, G. *schwertbruder*); *< sword¹ + brother*.] A comrade in arms. *Layamon*.

sword-cane (sôrd'-kân), *n.* A walking-stick hollowed to form the sheath of a steel blade, of which the handle or grip is generally the upper or thicker end of the cane; also, a cane from which a short blade like that of a dagger may be drawn, or caused to shoot out on touching a spring.

sword-carriage (sôrd'-kar'-āj), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 5 (d).

swordcraft (sôrd'-kräft), *n.* Knowledge of or skill in the use of the sword; management by the sword or military power; military compulsion. [Rare.]

They learn to tremble as little at priestcraft as at swordcraft. *Motley*, *Rise of Dutch Republic*, I. 31.

sword-cut (sôrd'-kut), *n.* 1. A blow with the edge of a sword. In the language of fencing usually *cut*.—2. A wound or scar produced by a blow of the edge of a sword.

Seam'd with an ancient *swordcut* on the cheek. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

sword-cutler (sôrd'-kut'-lér), *n.* One who makes sword-blades; hence, a maker of swords.

sword-dance (sôrd'-dâns), *n.* A dance in which the display of naked swords, and in some cases movements made with them, form a part. Especially—(a) A dance in which the movements of a sword-combat are imitated. (b) A dance in which the men, crossing their swords overhead, form a sort of archway under which the women pass at one point in the dance. (c) A dance in which naked swords are laid on the ground, or set with the points up, the performer showing his agility and skill by dancing among them without cutting himself.

sword-dollar (sôrd'-dol'-är), *n.* A Scottish silver coin of the reign of James VI., weighing



Obverse.



Reverse.

Sword-dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

472½ grains, and worth 30s. Scotch or 2s. 6d. English at the time of issue: so called from the sword on its reverse.

sworded (sôr'ded), *a.* [*< sword¹ + -ed².*] Having a sword; armed with a sword.

The helmed Cherubim,
And sworded Seraphim.
Milton, Ode, Nativity, l. 118.

sworder (sôr'dér), *n.* [*< sword¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who uses a sword habitually; a swordsman; hence, by extension, one who is nothing but a swordsman; a gladiator or bravo.

A Roman sworder and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 135.

2. A game-cock that wounds its antagonist freely with the gaffs; a cutter. *Halliwel.*

sword-fight (sôr'd'fit), *n.* A combat or fight with swords.

Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight with one another. These they called gladiatores, sword-players; & this spectacle, munus gladiatorum, a sword-fight.
Hakewell, Apology, IV. iv. § 8.

swordfish (sôr'd'fish), *n.* 1. A common name of various fishes. (a) Originally, *Xiphias gladius*, the common swordfish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, having the upper jaw elongated into a sharp sword-like weapon (whence the name); hence, any xiphioid fish; any member of the *Xiphiidae*. The common swordfish resembles and



Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

is related to the sailfish and spearfish (compare cuts under these words). It measures from 10 to 15 feet in length, the sword forming about three tenths of this length, and acquires a weight of from 300 to 400 pounds; it has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but no ventral fin. The swordfish attacks other fishes with its jaw, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon. The flesh is very palatable and nutritious. (b) A garpike; also, the garfish, *Belone belone*. (Local, Scotch.) (c) The butter-fish, *Pholis gunnellus*. (Orkney.) (d) The cutlass-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus*. (e) The killer or grampus, a cetacean mammal of the genus *Orca*.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a southern constellation, Dorado.—**Swordfish sucker**, a remora, *Echeneis brachyptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes.

swordfishery (sôr'd'fish'ér-i), *n.* Fishing for swordfishes; the act or practice of taking xiphioid fishes.

swordfishing (sôr'd'fish'ing), *n.* [*< swordfish + -ing.*] The act or occupation of catching swordfish.

Swordfishing is the most popular way of spending the day [at Block Island]. *The Congregationalist*, Aug. 20, 1879.

sword-flag (sôr'd'flag), *n.* The yellow flag of the Old World, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

sword-flighted (sôr'd'flit'ed), *a.* Having certain flight-feathers contrasted in color with the rest, so that when the wing is closed the bird may be fancied to wear a sword at its side. See the quotation.

Pouters properly have their primary wing-feathers white, but not rarely a "sword-flighted" bird appears—that is, one with the few first primaries dark-colored.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 342.

sword-gauntlet (sôr'd'gánt'let), *n.* A gauntlet similar to the tilting-gauntlet.

sword-grass (sôr'd'grás), *n.* A name of various plants, referring to the form of their leaves. (a) The sword-lily, *Gladiolus*. (b) A species of sand-spurrey, *Pisaea vegetalis* (*Spergularia vegetalis* of Don). (c) A species of melilot, *Meililotus sulcata*. (d) The reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*.

The oat-grass and the sword-grass and the bulrush in the pool.
Tennyson, May-Queen.

Red sword-grass moth. See *red¹*.

sword-guard (sôr'd'gärd), *n.* That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand (see *hilt*); especially, the tsuba of Japanese art.

sword-hand (sôr'd'hand), *n.* The hand which holds the sword; hence, the right hand in general. Compare *sword-arm*.

sword-hilt (sôr'd'hilt), *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword. See *hilt, n., 1.*—*Inside of a sword-hilt, outside of a sword-hilt*. See *inside, outside*.

swordick (sôr'dik), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *Dan. sort* = *E. svart*, black.] The spotted gunnel, *Pholis gunnellus*. (Orkney.)

swording (sôr'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sword¹*, *v.*] Slashing with a sword. [Rare.]

sword-knot (sôr'd'not), *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. It originated in the use of a thong or lace to secure the hilt to the wrist, and some sword-knots can still be used in that way.

I pull'd off my sword-knot, and with that bound up a coronet of ivy, laurel, and flowers. *Steele, Lying Lover, l. 1.*

sword-law (sôr'd'lá), *n.* Government by the sword or by force; military violence.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and sword-law,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Milton, P. L., xl. 672.

swordless (sôr'd'les), *a.* [*< sword¹ + -less.*] Destitute of a sword.

With swordless belt and fetter'd hand.
Byron, Parisina, ix.

sword-lily (sôr'd'li'l'i), *n.* See *gladiolus*.

swordman (sôr'd'mán), *n.*; pl. *swordmen* (-men). [*< ME. swordman; < sword¹ + man.*] A swordsman; hence, by extension, a soldier.

Worthy fellows; and like to prove most sinewy sword-men.
Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 62.

swordmanship (sôr'd'mán-ship), *n.* [*< swordman + -ship.*] Same as *swordsmanship*. *E. Dowden, Shelley, l. 114.* [Rare.]

sword-mat (sôr'd'mát), *n.* A woven mat used for chafing-gear, boat-gripes, etc., in which the warp is beaten close with a wooden sword.

sword-play (sôr'd'plá), *n.* 1. Fencing; the art or practice of attack and defense by means of the sword.

Lord Russell . . . has always been one of the readiest and most efficient of debaters, possessing that faculty of keen and direct retort which is like skilful sword-play.
T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 146.

2. A sword-dance.

They [Gauls in Britain] have but one kind of show, and they use it at every gathering. Naked lads, who know the game, leap among swords and in front of spears. Practice gives cleverness, and cleverness grace: but it is not a trade, or a thing done for hire; however venturesome the sport, their only payment is the delight of the crowd.
Tactius (trans.), quoted in *Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist.*, [p. 123.]

sword-player (sôr'd'plá'er), *n.* One skilled in sword-play; a fencer.

Vaschus Nunnes therefore . . . settings them in order of battell after his swordplayers fashion, puffed vpppe with pryde, placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forward and rewarde.

Peter Martyr (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, ed. [Arber, p. 115].)

Come, my brave sword-player, to what active use
Was all this steel provided? *E. Jenson, Catiline, v. 4.*

sword-pommel (sôr'd'pum'el), *n.* See *pommel, 1 (a)*.

sword-proof (sôr'd'pröf), *a.* Capable of resisting a blow or thrust of a sword.

The helmets of the German army are made sword-proof by a lining of cane wicker-work.

Spens' Encyc. Manuf., I. 598.

sword-rack (sôr'd'rak), *n.* A kind of stand upon which gentlemen place their swords at night. It is usually of wood, either plain or lacquered, and has notches to hold one or more swords; sometimes the stand is made to fold together with hinges, for easy transportation.

sword-sedge (sôr'd'sej), *n.* See *Lepidosperma*.

sword-shaped (sôr'd'shäpt), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform; xiphioid.

sword-shrimp (sôr'd'shrimp), *n.* 1. A European slender-bodied shrimp, *Pasiphæa sivado*.—2. A Japanese shrimp, *Peneus ensis*.

swordsmán (sôr'dz'mán), *n.*; pl. *swordsmen* (-men). [*< sword's, possessive of sword¹, + man.*] One who uses a sword habitually; especially, one skilled in the use of the sword.

I was the best swordsman in the garrison. *Dickens, Imp. Dict.*

swordsmanship (sôr'dz'mán-ship), *n.* [*< swordsmán + -ship.*] Skill and dexterity in the use of the sword.

An Irish Druid such as Cathbad, however, is like Wainmoinen in his mastery of swordsmanship as well as witchcraft.
The Century, XXXVII. 593.

sword-stick (sôr'd'stik), *n.* A sword-cane. *Imp. Dict.*

swordtail (sôr'd'täl), *n.* 1. A crustacean of the group *Xiphosura*, as the horseshoe- or king-crab. See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus*.—2. Any bug of the genus *Uroxiphus*, as *U. caryæ*, the walnut swordtail.—3. Same as *sword-bearer* (c).

sword-tailed (sôr'd'täld), *a.* Having a long and sharp telson, as the king-crab; xiphosurous, as a crustacean. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

swore (swör). Preterit of *swear¹*.

sworn (swörn). Past participle of *swear¹*; as an adjective, bound by or as by an oath.—**Sworn broker**, a broker in the city of London admitted to the office and employment of a broker upon taking an oath in the court of aldermen to execute his duties between party and party without fraud or collusion, to the best of his skill. From the time of Edward I. brokers in London have been required to be thus licensed, including stock, bill, and exchange-brokers, and merchants' brokers generally; but ship-brokers, auctioneers, etc., are not deemed within the rule.—**Sworn brothers**, brothers or compan-

ions in arms who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share their dangers or successes with each other; hence, close intimates or companions.

I am sworn brother, sweet,
To grim Necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 20.

Sworn enemies, enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irrevocable enemies.—**Sworn friends**, friends bound by oath to be true to one another; hence, close or firm friends.

swott¹, swotet¹, a. Middle English forms of *sweet*.

swough¹, v. i. [*< (a) ME. swoughen, swowen, swoghen, soughen* (pret. **swoughed, swowed, soughed, soghed, souged*), *< AS. swōgian* = Goth. **swōgian*, in comp. *ga-swōgian, uf-swōgian*, sigh; (b) *ME. swoughen, swowen* (pret. *swocy, sweg, pp. swowen, swogen, iswogen, iswouen*), *< AS. swōgan* (pret. *swēg, pp. geswōgen*) = *OS. swōgan*, roar, move with a rushing sound. Hence, by absorption of the *w* (as also in *sword¹*, where the *w* is retained in the spelling), *sough* (whence ult. the noun *suff¹, surf¹*): see *sough¹, v. and n.* Hence also *swoun, swoon, swoon, swoond*; also *sway*. In the sense 'faint, swoon,' the verb is prob. of diff. origin, confused with *swough¹, roar*, through the intermediate sense 'sigh.' The unstable phonetic form of the verb, reflected in the variants *sough¹, suff¹, surf¹*, has assisted the confusion.] 1. To make a loud noise, as falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.; roar; rumble.

That whate swounynges of watyr, and synynges of byrdez,
It myghte salve hym of sore, that sounde was never!
Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To make a low murmuring noise; murmur; rustle.

Swoughyng of swete ayre, swalyng of briddes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

3. To sigh: said of a person.

swough¹, n. [*< ME. swough, swogh, swoghe, swowe, swow, swowwe; < swough¹, v.*] 1. A loud noise; a roar; a roaring; a sough, as of falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.

Into the foreste forthe he droghe,
And of the see he herde a swoghe.
M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 140. (Halliwel.)

A forest . . .
In which ther ran a rumberl and a swough,
As though a storm should bresten every bough.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1121.

2. A low murmuring noise; a murmur.—3. A sigh.—4. A swoon.

He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere,
He siketh with ful many a sory swogh.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 432.

What she sayde more in that swoon
I may not telle you as now.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 215.

swough², n. Same as *sough²*. *Halliwel.*

swoun, v. and n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *swoon*. Compare *swoond*.

swound (swound), *v. i.* [A later form of *swoon*, now *swoon*, with excrement *d* as in *sound⁶, round², expound*, etc. Hence, by absorption of the *w*, the obs. or dial. *sound⁶*.] To swoon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Wounded with griefe, hee swounded with weaknesse.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 336.

At which ruthful prospect I fell down and swounded.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Pray, bring a little sneezing powder in your pocket,
For I fear I swound when I see blood.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 4.

swound (swound), *n.* [A later form of *swoon*, now *swoon*, as in the verb: see *swound, v.*] A swoon. *Coleridge*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

'swounds, 'swouns (swounds, swoonz), *interj.* [Also, more usually, *zounds*.] A corruption or abbreviation of *God's wounds*: used as a sort of oath or confirmation.

'Swounds, what's here! *Middleton, Chaste Maid, II. 2.*

'Swouns! I shall never survive the idea!

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, x.

swow¹, v. and n. See *swough¹*.

swow² (swou), *r.* [A mitigated form of *swear*; cf. *swan¹*.] To swear (a mild oath).

By ginger, ef I'd ha known half I know now,
When I waz to Congress, I wouldn't, I sware,
Hev let 'em cair on so high-minded an sarry,
'Thout some show o' wunt you may call vicy-varry.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

swownt, v. and n. A Middle English form of *swoon*.

S-wrench (es'rench), *n.* A wrench or spanner of an S-shape, with an adjustable jaw at each end at different angles. The shape enables it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary wrench.

swum (swum). Preterit and past participle of *swim*¹, *swim*².

swung (swung). Preterit and past participle of *swing*.

swymbelt, *n.* See *swimbel*.

swypes, *n.* See *swipes*.

swyre, *n.* See *swire*, 2.

syalite (si'a-lit), *n.* [*<* Malay *syalita*.] A plant, *Dillenia Indica*. See *Dillenia*.

syama (sy'a-mā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An Indian kite, the baza, *Baza lophotes*.

sybt, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *sib*.

Sybarite (sib'a-rit), *n.* [= *F. Sybarite*, *<* *L. Sybarita*, *<* *Gr. Συβαριτης*, an inhabitant of Sybaris, *<* *Συβαρις*, a city of Magna Græcia (southern Italy), on a river of the same name.] An inhabitant of Sybaris, an Achaean colony in Lucania, founded 720 B. C., and destroyed by the Crotoniates 510 B. C.; hence, a person devoted to luxury and pleasure, Sybaris being proverbial for its luxury.

Our power of encountering weather varies with the object of our hardihood; we are very Scythians when pleasure is concerned, and Sybarites when the bell summons us to church. *Sydney Smith*, in *Lady Holland*, iii.

sybaritic (sib'a-rit'ik), *a.* [= *F. Sybaritique*, *<* *L. Sybariticus*, *<* *Gr. Συβαριτικός*, pertaining to Sybaris, *<* *Συβαρις*, an inhabitant of Sybaris: see *Sybarite*.] Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants; hence, luxurious; devoted to pleasure.

I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the sybaritic dinners of Prior Park. *Warburton*, to *Abp. Hurd*, Jan. 30, 1759.

sybaritical (sib'a-rit'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *sybaritic* + *-al*.] Same as *sybaritic*.

CA. If you will have me, I'll make a *Sybaritical* Appointment, that you may have Time enough to provide afore Hand.

Pe. What Appointment is that?

CA. The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepar'd. *N. Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 112.

sybaritism (sib'a-rit-tizm), *n.* [= *F. Sybaritisme*; *<* *Sybarite* + *-ism*.] The practices of Sybarites; voluptuous effeminacy; devotion to pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

sybil, **sybill**, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *sibyl*. **sybo** (si'bō), *n.*; pl. *syboes* (-bōz). [*A* corrupt form of *cibol*, *<* *F. ciboule*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *cibol*, 2. [*Scotch.*]

sybotic (si-bō'tik), *a.* [*<* *Gr. συβωτικός*, of or for a swineherd, *<* *συβώτης*, *συβώτης*, a swineherd, *<* *σῦ*, swine, + *βόσκω*, feed, tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd or to the keeping of swine.

He was twitted with his sybotic tendencies. *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1876. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sybotism (si'bō-tizm), *n.* [*<* *Gr. συβωτικός*, a swineherd (see *sybotic*), + *-ism*.] The tending of swine; swineherdship.

sycamine (sik'a-min), *n.* [*<* *L. sycaminus*, *<* *Gr. συκάμινος*, the mulberry-tree.] Probably the black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this sycamine tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea. *Luke xvii. 6.*

sycamore (sik'a-mōr), *n.* [The spelling with *a* is erroneous, being due to confusion with *sycamine*; formerly and prop. *sycamore*, *sicomore*, *<* *ME. sycamore*, *sygamour*, *<* *OF. sycamore*, *F. sycamore* = *Sp. sicomoro* = *Pg. sycomoro*, *sicomoro* = *It. sicomoro* = *G. sycamore*, *<* *L. sycamoros*, *ML. also sicomorus*, *sicomorus*, *<* *Gr. συκάμωρος*, the mulberry-tree, *<* *σῦκον*, a fig, + *μῦρον*, the black mulberry: see *more*⁴, *morel*, *mulberry*.] 1. The sycamore-fig, *Ficus Sycomorus*,

The fruit is sweetish and edible, though needing an incision at the end to make it ripen properly, and forms a considerable article of food with the poorer classes. The wood is coarse-grained and inferior, but was made into durable mummy-cases. The tree is good for shade, and is still cultivated for that use in Egypt. Sometimes called *Egyptian sycamore* or *Pharaoh's fig*.

2. In England, the sycamore-maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, the plane-tree of the Scotch. From its dense shade, it was chosen in the sacred dramas of the middle ages to represent the sycamore (*Luke xii. 4*) into which Zaccheus climbed (*Prior*). See *maple*¹.

Ther saugh I Colle tregetour

Upon a table of sycamore

Pleas an uncouth thyng to tella.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1278.

Sycamore wilde a certayne is to take

And boile it so, not with to greet affray.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

And thou, with all thy breadth and height

Of foliage, towering sycamore.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

3. In the United States, the buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis*, or any of the plane-trees. See *plane-tree*, 1.—4. In New South Wales, *Pterodermis lurida* (*Sterculia lurida*).—False sycamore. See *Melia*.—White sycamore, one of the Australian nutmegs, *Cryptocarya obovata*.

sycamore-disease (sik'a-mōr-di-zēz'), *n.* A disease of the sycamore (plane-tree) produced by a fungus, *Gloeosporium nervisequum*, which causes the leaves to turn brown and withered, as if scorched by fire.

sycamore-fig (sik'a-mōr-fig), *n.* See *sycamore*, 1. **sycamore-maple** (sik'a-mōr-mā'pl), *n.* See *sycamore*, 2.

sycamore-moth (sik'a-mōr-mōth), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Acronycta aceris*, whose larva feeds on the sycamore-maple.

syce, *n.* See *sice*².

sycee (si-sē'), *a.* and *n.* [*A* corruption of Chinese *si szē*, fine silk: so called because when pure it is capable of being drawn out under the application of heat into threads as 'fine as silk'.] Properly, an epithet meaning 'pure,' applied to the uncoined lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, but frequently used by itself, in the sense of 'fine (uncoined) silver.' See *sycee-silver*.

sycee-silver (si-sē-sil'vēr), *n.* [*<* *sycee* + *silver*.] The fine (uncoined) lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, the liang (or ounce) being the unit of reckoning in weighing it out. See *dotchin*, *liang*, and *tael*. The lumps are of all sizes and shapes, from the merest fragment or clipping to the form of ingot called a *shoe*, because of its supposed resemblance to a Chinese shoe, but it is more like a boat. These "shoes" usually weigh about 50 liang, but smaller ingots of that shape are also found. The smaller ingots called *tings* are hemispherical, and average about five or six ounces in weight.

synocarpous (sik-nō-kār'pus), *a.* [*<* *Gr. συκός*, many, frequent, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

syctite (si'sit), *n.* [*<* *Gr. συκίτης*, fig-like, *<* *σῦκον*, a fig.] A nodule of flint or a pebble which resembles a fig.

sycoc (si'kok), *n.* [*<* *sy-* (origin obscure) + *cock*.] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. See *cut* under *mistlethrush*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sycamore (sik'ō-mōr), *n.* A better but no longer used spelling of *sycamore*, retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

Sycon (si'kon), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. σῦκον*, a fig.] 1. The typical genus of *Syconidae*. Also *Sycum*.—2. [*I. c.*; pl. *sycons* (si'konz) or *sycones* (si-kō'nēz).] A sponge of this genus.

Syconaria (si-kō-nā'ri-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *<* *Sycon* + *-aria*.] In *Sollas's* classification, a tribe of heterocelous calcareous sponges, embracing both recent and fossil forms, whose flagellated chambers are either radial tubes or cylindrical sacs. The families *Syconidae*, *Sylleibidae*, and *Teichonellidae* are assigned to this tribe.

syconarian (si-kō-nā'ri-an), *a.* [*<* *Syconaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Syconaria*.

syconate (si'kō-nāt), *a.* [*<* *sycon* + *-ate*.] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sycon or the *Sycones*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

Sycones (si-kō'nēz), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Sycon*, q. v.] One of the divisions of the *Calcispongiae* or chalk-sponges, represented by forms which are essentially compound *Ascones*. See this word and *Leucones*.

syconi, *n.* Plural of *syconus*.

syconia, *n.* Plural of *syconium*.

Syconidae (si-kō-ni-dē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *<* *Sycon* + *-idae*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Sycon*. In *Sollas's* classification they are defined as syconarian sponges whose radial chambers open directly into the paragastric cavity, and are divided

into three subfamilies. The best-known example is the genus *Grantia*.

syconium (si-kō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *syconia* (-i-ā). [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. σῦκον*, a fig.] In *bot.*, a fleshy hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which develop together into a multiple fruit, as in the fig. Also called *hypanthodium*.

syconus (si-kō'nus), *n.*; pl. *syconi* (-ni). [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. σῦκον*, a fig.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

Sycophaga (si-kōf'a-gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1840), *<* *Gr. συκοφάγος*, fig-eating, *<* *σῦκον*, a fig, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, which are probably parasitic upon the true fig-fertilizers of the genus *Blastophaga*.

sycophancy (sik'ō-fan-si), *n.*; pl. *sycophancies* (-siz). [*<* *L. sycophantia*, *sucophantia*, *<* *Gr. συκοφαντία*, the conduct of a sycophant, *<* *συκοφάντης*, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] The character or characteristics of a sycophant; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

It was hard to hold that seat [that of the publican] without oppression, without exaction. One that best knew it branded it with polling and sycophancy.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Matthew Called.

The sycophancy of A. Phillips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope.

Warburton, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral. (Latham.) The affronts which his poverty emboldened stupid and low-minded men to offer him [Johnson] would have broken a mean spirit into sycophancy, but made him rude even to ferocity.

Macaulay, Johnson.

sycophant (sik'ō-fant), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sicophant*; *<* *F. sicophante* = *Sp. sicofante* = *It. sicofanta*, *<* *L. sycophantia*, *sucophantia*, *ML. also sicophantia*, *sicophantus*, *sicophans*, *<* *Gr. συκοφάντης*, an informer, a slanderer, a trickster, appar. *<* *σῦκον*, a fig, + *φαγεῖν*, show, declare. The name would thus mean lit. 'fig-shower,' of which the historical origin is unknown. (a) According to ancient writers, it originally applied to 'one who informed on another for the exporting of figs from Attica' (which is said to have been forbidden); or (b) to 'one who informed on another for plundering sacred fig-trees'; (c) a third explanation makes it orig. 'one who brings figs (hidden in the foliage) to light by shaking the tree,' hence 'one who makes rich men yield tribute by means of false accusations.' All these explanations are doubtless inventions. (d) The real explanation appears to lie in some obscure use of *σῦκον*, fig, this word, and the *L. ficus*, fig, with its Rom. forms, being found in various expressions of an obscene or abusive nature. This origin, whatever its particular nature, would explain the fact, otherwise scarcely explicable, that the original application of the term is without record.] I. *n.* 1. A tale-bearer or informer in general.

The poor man that hath naught to lose is not afraid of the sycophant or promoter.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch's Morals*, p. 261. (*Trench.*)

This ordinance is in the first table of Solon's laws, and therefore we may not altogether discredit those which say they did forbid in the old time that men should carry figs out of the country of Attica, and that from thence it came that these pick-thanks, which bewray and accuse them that transported figs, were called sycophants.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 77.

The laws of Draco . . . punished it [theft] with death; . . . Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecuniary mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continued, except that once, in a time of dearth, it was made capital to break into a garden and steal figs; but this law, and the informers against the offence, grew so odious that from them all malicious informers were styled sycophants: a name which we have much perverted from its original meaning.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

2. A parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Such not esteem desert, but sensual vaunts
Of parasites and fawning sycophants.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

= *Syn.* 2. Parasite, Sycophant (see *parasite*), lawner, toady, toad-eater, dunkey.

II. *a.* Parasitical; servile; obsequious; sycophantic.

The Protector, Oliver, now affecting kingship, is petition'd to take the title on him by his new-made sycophant lords, etc.

Evelyn, Diary, March 25, 1657.

sycophant (sik'ō-fant), *v.* [*<* *sycophant*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give information about, or tell tales of, in order to gain favor; calumniate.

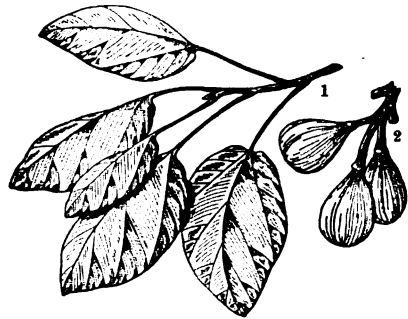
He makes it his business to tamper with his reader by sycophanting and misnaming the work of his enemy.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

2. To play the sycophant toward; flatter meanly and officiously. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant. [Rare.]

His sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be played a second time. *Government of the Tongue*.



1, Branch with Leaves of Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*); 2, the fruits.

growing in the lowlands of Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere. It is a spreading tree, 30 or 40 feet high, with leaves somewhat like those of the mulberry, and fruit borne in clusters on the trunk and main branches.

sycophantic (sik-ō-fan'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *συκοφαντικός*, like a sycophant, slanderous, *< συκοφάντης*, a sycophant; see *sycophant*.] Of or pertaining to a sycophant; characteristic of a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal sycophantic manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. *Shakespeare, (Imp. Dict.)*

sycophantical (sik-ō-fan'ti-kal), *a.* [*sycophantic* + *-al*.] Same as *sycophantic*.

They have . . . suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a sycophantical parasite. *South, Sermons, VIII. vii.*

sycophantish (sik-ō-fan-tish), *a.* [*sycophant* + *-ish*.] Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic. [Rare.]

Josephus himself acknowledges that Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the sycophantist knave that he was. *De Quincey, Esnece, II.*

sycophantishly (sik-ō-fan-tish-li), *adv.* Like a sycophant. [Rare.]

Neither proud was Kate, nor sycophantishly and falsely humble. *De Quincey, Spanish Nun. (Davies.)*

sycophantism (sik-ō-fan-tizm), *n.* [*sycophant* + *-ism*.] Sycophancy.

The friends of man may therefore hope that panic fears, servile sycophantism, and artful bigotry will not long prevail over cool reason and liberal philanthropy. *V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 9.*

sycophantize (sik-ō-fan-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sycophantized*, ppr. *sycophantizing*. [*sycophant* + *-ize*.] To play the sycophant. *Blount, Glossographia; Bailey, 1731.* [Rare.]

sycophantry (sik-ō-fan-tri), *n.* [*sycophant* + *-ry*.] The arts of the sycophant; mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.

Nor can a gentleman, without industry, uphold his real interests against the attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of sycophantry, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious. *Barrow, Sermons, III. xxi.*

sycosis (si-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* *σύνωσις*, a rough fig-like excrescence on the flesh, *< σῦκον*, a fig.] An eruption on the bearded face caused by an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles and hair-follicles. — *Non-parasitic sycosis*, simple inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. Also called *chin-whole*, *chin-walk*. — *Parasitic or tineal sycosis*. See *tinea*. — *Sycosis bacilligena*, Tomassini's name for a form of sycosis of the beard in which there was found an elliptical-shaped bacillus, *Syococcus ferus fatidus*. — *Sycosis contagiosa*, *tinea trichophytina barbae*. See *tinea*. — *Sycosis vulgaris*. Same as *non-parasitic sycosis*.

Sycotipidae (si-kō-tip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sycotipus* + *-idae*.] Same as *Pyrulidae*.

Sycotypus (si-kōt'i-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.* *σῦκον*, a fig, + *τύπος*, type.] See *Pyrula*.

Sycum (si'kum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Sycon*, 1.

Sydenham's chorea. The ordinary mild form of chorea. Also called *minor chorea*.

Sydenham's disease. Chorea.

Sydenham's laudanum. Same as *wine of opium* (which see, under *wine*).

syderitet, *n.* An old spelling of *siderite*.

syenite (si'e-nit), *n.* [*L.* *syenites*, so. *lapis*, lit.

★ stone of Syene, *< Syene*, *< Gr.* *Σύνη*, a locality of upper Egypt.] In *petrog.*, a granular igneous rock composed essentially of some kind of alkali feldspar with subordinate amounts of one or more of the dark silicates belonging to the amphibole, pyroxene, or mica groups. It is like granite except that it is quartz-free. The intermediate rock with a small amount of quartz is commonly called *quartz-syenite*. The name *syenites* was given by Pliny to the red granitoid rock extensively quarried at Syene in Egypt. The term *syenite* was introduced into modern geological science by Werner, in 1788, but applied by him to a rock (from the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden) not identical in composition with the *syenites* of Pliny, which latter is a hornblende granite, or granite in which mica is replaced by hornblende, whereas the rock which Werner called *syenite* is mainly made up of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende; hence there has long been more or less confusion in regard to the use of this term, depending upon whether the presence of hornblende or the absence of quartz has been deemed the critical point. The definition of Werner, modified as above, has now been almost universally accepted. While the potash feldspars, orthoclase and microcline, usually predominate in syenites, the sodic species, albite and anorthoclase, or intergrowths such as perthite, are abundant in some cases and the terms *sodasyenite* or *natron-syenite* are sometimes applied to such rocks. With a high content in soda feldspar the associated dark silicate is often also a sodic variety, such as riebeckite or aegirite. There is commonly some lime-soda feldspar present in syenite. With the increase of this mineral syenite grades into the rock called *monzonite* (see *monzonite*, in supplement). Syenite with much augite is called *augite-syenite*; that with abundant biotite is called *mica-syenite* or *minette*. Also *siénite*.

syenitic (si'e-nit'ik), *a.* [*< syenite* + *-ic*.] Containing syenite; resembling syenite, or possess-

ing some of its properties. Also *siénitic*. — **Syenitic granite**, granite which contains hornblende. — **Syenitic porphyry**, a rock with the mineral composition of syenite and of porphyritic texture.

syke, *n.* See *sike*.

It neither grew in syke nor ditch,

Nor yet in any one's house.

The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

syke, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sike* for *sigh*.

syke, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*.

sykeri, *sykerly*. Same as *sicker*, *sickerly*.

syl-. A form of *syn-*, used before components beginning with *l*.

sylen, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sile*.

sylen (sil), *n.* A variant of *sile*.

But our folk call them sylen, and nought but sylen.

And when they're grown, why then we call them herring.

Jean Ingelow, Brothers and a Sermon.

syllert, *syllert*, *n.* Same as *celure*, 2.

syllaba anceps (sil'a-bā an'seps). [*L.*: *syllaba*, syllable; *anceps*, doubtful: see *syllable* and *ancepitous*.] In *anc. pros.*, a doubtful syllable (*συλλαβή ἀνέπερος*). The final syllable or time of a line or period may be either long or short, without regard to the metrical scheme. Syllaba anceps is accordingly one of the signs of the termination (*ἀνέπερος*) of a period.

syllabarium (sil-a-bā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *syllabaria* (-ā). [*NL.*: see *syllabary*.] Same as *syllabary*.

syllabary (sil'a-bā-ri), *n.*; pl. *syllabaries* (-riz). [*F.* *syllabaire*, *< NL.* *syllabarium*, *< L.* *syllaba*, *< Gr.* *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A catalogue of the syllables of a language; a list or set of syllables, or of characters having a syllable value.

It [the Ethiopic alphabet] was converted into a syllabary, written from right to left, additional letters being formed by differentiation, and the letters of the Greek alphabet were employed as numerals.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 350.

The Katakana syllabary is more simple. It was obtained from the Kyal or "model" type of the Chinese character, and comprises only a single sign, written more or less curvilinearly, for each of the forty-seven syllable sounds in the Japanese language.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabet, *syllabt* (sil'ab), *n.* [*F.* *syllabe*, *< L.* *syllaba*: see *syllable*.] A syllable.

Now follows the *syllab*, quhlik is a ful sound symbolized with convenient letteres, and consists of one or moe.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

The office of a true critic or censor is not to throw by a letter anywhere, or damn an innocent syllable.

B. Johnson, Discoveries.

syllabi, *n.* Latin plural of *syllabus*.

syllabic (si-lab'ik), *a.* [*F.* *syllabique* = *Sp.* *sillábico* = *Pg.* *syllábico* = *It.* *sillábico*, *< NL.* *syllabicus*, *< Gr.* *συλλαβικός*, of or pertaining to a syllable, *< συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.]

1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of a syllable or syllables: as, a syllabic accent; a syllabic augment. — 2. Representing syllables instead of single sounds: said of an alphabetical sign, or of an alphabet or mode of writing: also used substantively.

If [Cypric syllabary] had not been . . . superseded, it would doubtless have gradually lost its syllabic character, and have become the definitive alphabet of Greece, and therefore of civilized Europe and of the western world.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 117.

The same sign, once attached to a word, . . . could be used in writing for the phonetic value of this word, with a complete loss of the primitive sense. . . . A determinative often indicates to the reader . . . this radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a syllabic.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 800.

3. Pronounced syllable by syllable; of elaborate distinctness.

His English was careful, select, syllabic.

S. J. Duncan, A Social Departure, xiii.

Syllabic melody, song, or tune, in music. See *melody*, 2 (d).

syllabical (si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [*< syllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllabic*.

syllabically (si-lab'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a syllabic manner; by syllables.

In Amharic, for instance, which is printed syllabically, there are 33 consonantal sounds.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabicate (si-lab'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabicated*, ppr. *syllabicing*. [*< syllabic* + *-ate*.] Cf. *Gr.* *συλλαβίζειν*, join letters to form syllables.] To form or divide into syllables.

syllabication (si-lab-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< syllabicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of syllables; especially, the division of a word into its constituent syllabic parts in writing and printing. The division of a word of more than one syllable into separate syllables is in great measure an artificial process, since a consonant intervening between two vowels is usually (see under *syllable*) to be reckoned as belonging to either one of them not less properly than to the other. This is especially true of the continuant consonants, the semivowels

and the fricatives (thus, *follow*, *arrow*, *ever*, *lesser*, *ashes*, etc.); a mute, particularly a sord mute (*p*, *t*, *k*), has more claim to go with the following vowel, because a mute is much more distinctly audible upon a following than after a preceding vowel (in *tea* than in *ate*). We tend also to reckon such a consonant to the vowel of whose force and pitch it seems most to partake; and, a long vowel being regularly a diminishing utterance, the strength of impulse falling off before it is ended, a following consonant seems naturally to belong to the vowel that succeeds (so *daily*, *city*, *easy*, etc.); on the other hand, a consonant of any kind after a short accented vowel so shares the latter's mode of utterance as to be naturally and properly combined with it: thus, *bitter* (*bitter*), *tackle* (*tackle*), *hon-est*, etc. When two or more actually pronounced consonants come between vowels, it makes a difference whether they are or are not such as readily in our practice combine as initials before a vowel: thus, as we say *ply*, we divide *supply* into *su-ply*, not *sup-ly*; but *subject* only into *sub-ject*. As for syllabication in printing (when a word has to be broken at the end of a line), that is a different and more difficult matter, partly because many silent consonants (especially in the case of doubled consonants) have to be dealt with: it also pays much regard to the history of a word, dividing this generally, so far as possible, into the parts of which it is etymologically composed; and it has some arbitrary and indefensible usages, such as the invariable separation of *-ing*, by which we get such offenses against true pronunciation as *rag-ing*, *fac-ing*, instead of *rag-ging*, *fac-ing*; and even *mis-ture*, *funct-ure*, instead of *mis-ture*, *funct-ure*, owing to the notion that *-ure* rather than *-ture* is the ending.

Syllabification (si-lab'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< syllabify* + *-ation*.] Same as *syllabication*.

Syllabify (si-lab'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabified*, ppr. *syllabifying*. [*< L.* *syllaba*, syllable (see *syllable*), + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To syllabicate.

Syllabism (sil'a-bizm), *n.* [*L.* *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ism*.] Theory of or concerning syllables; also, syllabic character; representation of syllables.

In addition to these vestiges of a prior syllabism, a few ideographic characters are retained, as in the Proto-Medic syllabary, to designate certain frequently recurring words, such as king, country, son, name, and Persian.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 61.

Syllabist (sil'a-bist), *n.* [*< L.* *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the dividing of words into syllables.

Syllabize (sil'a-biz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabized*, ppr. *syllabizing*. [*< L.* *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ize*.] To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.

'Tis mankind alone

Can language frame and syllabize the tone.

Hovell, Verses prefixed to Parly of Beasts. (Davies.)

In *syllabizing*, a totally artificial process, doubling is necessary, and very frequently the recoil is used, but it never is in speech.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 384.

Syllable (sil'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly also *sillable*, *syllabe*, *syllab*; *< ME.* *sillable*, *< OF.* *syllable*, *syllable* (with unorig. *-le*, as in *principle*, etc.), prop. *syllabe*, *syllabe*, *< OF.* *syllabe* = *F.* *syllabe* = *Sp.* *silaba* = *Pg.* *syllaba* = *It.* *silaba* = *G.* *silbe*, *< L.* *syllaba*, *ML.* also *sillaba*, *< Gr.* *συλλαβή*, a syllable, several sounds or letters taken or joined together, lit. a taking together, *< συλλαβέναι*, take together, put together, *< σῦν*, with, together, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβέναι*, take.] 1. The smallest separately articulated element in human utterance; a vowel, alone, or accompanied by one or more consonants, and separated by these or by a pause from a preceding or following vowel; one of the successive parts or joints into which articulated speech is divided, being either a whole word, composed of a single vowel (whether simple or compound) with accompanying consonants, or a part of a word containing such a vowel, separated from a preceding or following vowel either by a hiatus (that is, an instant of silence) or, much more usually, by an intervening consonant, or more than one.

Syllables are the separate successive parts into which the ear apprehends the continuous utterances of speech as divided, their separateness consisting mainly in the alternation of opener and closer elements, or vowels and consonants. A normal syllable is a vowel utterance attended with subsidiary consonantal utterances. As to what sounds shall have vowel value in syllable-making, different languages differ; English allows, besides those usually called vowels, also *i* and *n*, as in *recon* (rek-n), *reckoned* (rek-nd), *riddle* (rid-l), *riddles* (rid-lz). If the vowel is attended by both sonant and sord consonants, the sonant are in general nearer it, as in *print*, *virt*; and also, as in the same words, the opener sounds are nearer it than the closer. But the intricacy of construction of English syllables is tolerated by but few languages; and many (as the Polynesian) will bear nothing more than a single consonant to a vowel, and that one only before it.

The assignment of a consonant or of consonants in syllabication to the preceding or the following vowel is in great part a matter of convention, depending on no real principle: thus, in *alley*, for example, the *l* is a division between the two vowels, like a wall between two fields, belonging to one no more than to the other. It is on syllabic division that the "articulate" character of human speech depends. (See *articulate*. Also compare *vowel* and *consonant*.) In prosody syllables are classed as *long*, *short*, and *common* (see these adjectives). See also *time*.

In this word [daily] the first *syllable* for his usual and sharp accents sake to be always long, the second for his flat accents sake to be always short.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 87.

2. In *music*, one of the arbitrary combinations of consonants and vowels used in solmization. —3. The least expression of language or thought; a particle.

Seth, Enoch, Noah, Sem, Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded?

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, II. 4.

I mark you to a *syllable*; you say
The fault was his, not yours.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, v. 1.

Arctian, Belgian, fixed, homophonous syllables. See the adjective.—**Guidonian syllables.** Same as *Arctian syllables*.

Syllable (sil' a-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllabled*, *ppr. syllabing*. [Formerly also *syllable*; < ME. *silablen*; < *syllable*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To divide into syllables.

Als the French staffes *sylabled* be
More breueloker and shorter also
Then is the English lines vnto see,
That comperhed in on [one] may lines to [two].
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6581.

2. To pronounce syllable by syllable; articulate; utter.

Aery tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses.
Milton, Comus, l. 208.

II. intrans. To speak.

She stood . . . *syllabing* thus, "Ah, Lycius bright!
And will you leave me on the hills alone?"

Keats, *Lamia*, l.

Syllabled (sil' a-blid), *a.* [*< syllable* + *-ed*.] Having syllables; generally used in compounds: as, a four-syllabled word.

Sirach (as we will call the book) consists of seven-syllabled verses.
The Academy, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 119.

Syllable-name (sil' a-bl-nām), *n.* In *music*, the name given in solmization to a given tone: opposed to *letter-name*.

Syllable-stumbling (sil' a-bl-stum' bling), *n.* Stuttering; a difficulty of a spasmodic character in pronouncing particular syllables.

Syllabing (sil' a-bl-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *syllable*, *v.*] The act or process of forming into syllables; syllabication; utterance; articulation.

The charge is proved against the guilty in high and in low places, unless indeed words be but empty air, and sinless, therefore, the mere *syllabings* of sedition.
Noctes Ambrosiane, Feb., 1882.

Syllabub (sil' a-bub), *n.* Same as *sillibub*.

Syllabus (sil' a-bus), *n.*; pl. *syllabuses*, *syllabi* (-bus-es, -bi). [= F. *syllabus*, < LL. *syllabus*, < LGr. *σύλλαβος*, a taking together, a collection, title of a book, < Gr. *σύνλαβειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] 1. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, the main propositions of a course of lectures, etc.; an abstract; a table of statements contained in any writing, of a scheme of lessons, or the like.

All these blessings put into one *syllabus* have given to baptism many honourable appellatives in Scripture and other divine writers. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1885), I. 122.

Turning something difficult in his mind that was not in the scholastic *syllabus*.

Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a summary statement and enumeration of the points decided by an act or decree of ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a catalogue formulating eighty heresies condemned by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, annexed to the encyclical letter *Quanta Cura*. See the quotation.

Its full title is: A *Syllabus*, containing the Principal Errors of our Times, which are noted in the Consistorial Allocations, in the Encyclicals, and in other Apostolical Letters of our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX. . . . It is divided into ten sections. The first condemns pantheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; the second, moderate rationalism; the third, indifferentism and latitudinarianism; the fourth, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, and other "pests of this description"; the fifth, errors concerning the Church and her rights; the sixth, errors concerning civil society; the seventh, errors of natural and Christian ethics; the eighth, errors concerning Christian marriage; the ninth, errors concerning the temporal power of the pope; the tenth, errors of modern liberalism. Among the errors condemned are the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State.

P. Schaff, in Johnson's Univ. Cyc., IV. 688.

=Syn. 1. *Compendium*, *Epitome*. See *abridgment*.

Syllepsis (si-lep'sis), *n.* [= F. *syllepse*, < L. *syllepsis*, < Gr. *σύλληψις*, a taking or putting together, comprehension, < *σύνλαβειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*: (a) A figure by which a word is used in the same passage both of the person to whom or the thing to which it properly applies, and also to

include other persons or things to which it does not apply properly or strictly. This figure includes *zeugma* and also the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical, as in the following passage, where the word *sweeter* is used in both senses: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; . . . sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb." (Ps. xix. 9, 10.) Also sometimes used as equivalent to *synesis*.

If such want be in sundrie clauses, and of severall congruities or sense, and the supply be made to serve them all, it is by the figure *Syllepsis*, whom for that respect we call the [double supply].

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 137.

(b) A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns with either of which it might agree: as, *rex et regina beati*.

Sylleptic (si-lep'tik), *a.* [*< syllepsis* (-lept) + *-ic*.] 1. Containing one of the nature of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Explaining the words of Scripture so as not to conflict with modern science.

Sylleptical (si-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [*< sylleptic* + *-al*.] Same as *sylleptic*. *Imp. Dict.*

Sylleptically (si-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*

Syller, *n.* See *sylar*.

Syllidae (sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syllis* + *-idae*.] A family of errant marine worms, typified by the genus *Syllis*, and containing also the genera *Grubea*, *Myrianida*, and *Autolytus*. Among these worms both sexes and sexless forms occur; and such heteromorphism is associated with a mode of propagation by the spontaneous division of an asexual individual into two or more parts, which may severally become sexual persons. Many of the species are phosphorescent. See cut under *Autolytus*.

Syllidian (si-lid'i-an), *n.* A worm of the family *Syllidae*.

Syllis (sil'is), *n.* [NL. (Savigny).] A genus of polychæteous annelids, typical in some systems of the family *Syllidae*. *Autolytus* is a synonym.

Sylloge (sil'ō-gē), *n.* [*< Gr. σύλλογῆ*, a gathering, summary (cf. *σύλλογος*, an assembly, course), < *σύνλογεν*, gather together: see *syllogism*.] A collection.

Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylloge* is given.
Enayc. Brit., XIII. 131.

Syllogisation, syllogise, etc. See *syllogization, etc.*

Syllogism (sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [Formerly also *sillogism*, *sillogisme*; < ME. *sillogisme*, *sillogisme*, < OF. *sylogisme*, *sillogisme*, F. *sylogisme* = Sp. *sillogismo* = Pg. *sylogismo* = It. *sillogismo*, *sillogismo*, < L. *sylogismus*, < Gr. *σύνλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, a conclusion, < *σύνλογίζεσθαι*, bring together premises, infer, conclude, < *σύν*, together, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reason, < *λόγος*, word, something spoken: see *Logos*.] 1. A logical formula consisting of two premises and a conclusion alleged to follow from them, in which a term contained in both premises disappears: but the truth of neither the premises nor the conclusion is necessarily asserted. This definition includes the *modus ponens* (which see, under *modus*), the formula of which is that from the following from an antecedent of a consequent, together with the antecedent, follows the consequent. This depends upon two principles—first, the principle of identity, that anything follows from itself; and, secondly, the principle that to say that from A it follows that from B follows C is the same as to say that from A and B follows C. Under the former principle comes the formula that the following from an antecedent of a consequent follows from itself, and this, according to the second principle, is identical with the principle of the *modus ponens*. But the syllogism is often restricted to those formulae which embody the *nota nota* (or maxim, *nota nota est nota res ipse*), which may be stated under the form—from the following of anything from a consequent follows the following of the same thing from the antecedent of that consequent. Under this form it is the principle of contraposition. The simplest possible of such syllogisms is like this: Enoch was a man; hence, since being mortal is a consequence of being a man, Enoch was mortal. All syllogisms except the *modus ponens* involve this principle. A syllogism which involves only this principle, and that in the simplest and directest manner, like the last example, is called a *syllogism in Barbara*. In such a syllogism the premises enunciating a general rule is called the *major premise*, while that which subsumes a case under that rule is called the *minor premise*. A syllogism whose cogency depends only upon what is within the domain of consciousness is called an *explicatory* (or *analytic*) *syllogism*. A syllogism which supposes (though only problematically) a generalizing character in nature is called an *ampliative* (or *synthetic*) *syllogism*. (See *explicative inferences* (under *inference*), and *induction*, 5.) Analytic syllogisms are either necessary or probable. Necessary syllogisms are either non-relative or relative. Non-relative syllogisms are either categorical or hypothetical, but that is a trifling distinction. They are also either direct or indirect. A direct syllogism is one which applies the principle of contraposition in a direct and simple manner. An indirect syllogism is either

minor or major. A minor indirect syllogism is one which from the major premise of a direct (or less indirect) syllogism and a consequence which would follow from its conclusion infers that the same consequence would follow from the minor premise. The following is an example: All men are mortal; but if Enoch and Elijah were mortal, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs. A major indirect syllogism is one which from the minor premise of another syllogism and a consequence from the conclusion infers that the same thing would follow from the major premise. Example: All patriarchs are men; but if all patriarchs die, the Bible errs; hence, if all men die, the Bible errs. Such inversions may be much complicated: thus, No one translated is mortal; but if no mortals go to heaven, I am much mistaken; hence, if all who go to heaven are translated, I am much mistaken. To say that from a proposition it would follow that I err when I know I am right would amount to denying that proposition, and, conversely, to deny it positively would amount to saying that, if it were true, I should be wrong when I know I am right. A denial is thus the precise logical equivalent of that consequence. An indirect syllogism in which the contraposition involves such a consequence is said to be of the second or third figure, according as its indirection is of the minor or major kind. The fourth figure, admitted by some logicians, depends upon contraposition of the same sort, but more complicated, like the last example. The first figure comprises, in some sects of logic, the direct syllogism only; in others, the direct syllogisms together with those which are otherwise assigned to the fourth figure. (See *figure*, 9.) The names of the different varieties, called *moods of syllogism*, are given by Petrus Hispanus in these hexameters:

Barbara: Celarent: Daril: Ferio: Baralipton:
Celantes: Dabitis: Fapesmo: Frisesomorum.
Cesare: Camestres: Festino: Baroco: Darapti:
Faelapton: Disamis: Datisi: Bocardo: Ferison.

(See these words, and *mood*, 2.) Probable deductive syllogisms are really direct statistical inferences (which see, under *inference*). The following is an example: In the African race there are more female than male births; the colored children under one year of age in the United States at the time of the census of 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; hence, there should be more females than males under one year of age among the colored population of the United States in 1880. The conditions of the validity of such a syllogism are two: first, the character forming the major term (here that of the relative numbers of females and males) must be taken at random—that is, it must not be one which is likely to be subject to peculiar uniformities which could affect the conclusion; second, the minor term, or sample taken, must be numerous and a random sample—that is, not likely to be of a markedly different character from that which is general in the class sampled. The conclusion is probable and approximate—that is, the larger the sample is the smaller will be the probable error of the predicted ratio. Synthetical or ampliative syllogisms are indirect probable syllogisms. The major indirect probable syllogism is induction (which see). The following is an example: The colored children under one year of age in the United States in 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; but if there ought to have been more males than females among those children, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans; hence, if in the African race in general there are more male than female births, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans. It must be remembered that an observation of a ratio is never exact, but merely admits some values and excludes others; its denial excludes the former, and admits the latter. The denial of a statistical rule is thus itself a statistical rule; and hence such forms as the following are indirect probable syllogisms: American colored children under one year of age in 1880 form a sample of African births; among these the females are in excess; hence, in African births generally the females are probably in excess. The minor indirect probable syllogism is hypothetical inference. (See *hypothesis*, 4.) Relative syllogisms are those which involve other than merely transitive relations. These were first studied by De Morgan, and afterward by an American logician, but were involved in much difficulty until another American student, O. H. Mitchell, furnished in 1882 the clue to their unravelment. Every relative syllogism has at its core a non-relative syllogism, but this is generalized in a peculiar way—namely, every relative term refers to two or more universes, which may be coextensive, or may be entirely unlike as universes of material things, of space, of time, of qualities, etc. A relative proposition refers to some or all of each of several universes, and the order of the reference is material. (See *proposition*, 3.) Transpositions, identifications, and diversifications are performed upon principles now clearly made out. An important circumstance in regard to relative syllogism is that the same premises may be repeatedly introduced with new effect. Among relative syllogisms are comprised all the elements of mathematical reasoning, especially the Fermatian inference, the syllogism of transposed quantity, and the peculiar reasoning of the differential calculus.

Many times, when she wol make
A fulle good *sillogisme*, I drede
That afterward there shall indede
Follow an evell conclusion.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 4457.

The doctrine of *syllogisms* comprehendeth the rules of judgment upon that which is invented.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

2. Deductive or explicatory reasoning as opposed to induction and hypothesis: a use of the term which has been common since Aristotle.

Allow some principles or axioms were rightly induced, yet nevertheless certain it is that middle propositions cannot be deduced from them in subject of nature by *syllogism*—that is, by touch and reduction of them to principles in a middle term. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

Affirmative syllogism, a syllogism the conclusion of which is an affirmative proposition.—**Apodictic syllo-**

gism, a syllogism of such a form that the premises of no such syllogism can be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Reform syllogism**, a syllogism in which two minors are subsumed under different parts of the major. *Wolf*, § 489.—**Categorical syllogism**. See *categorical*.—**Common syllogism**. See *common*.—**Complex syllogism**. Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Compound syllogism**, a syllogism one or both of whose premises are compound propositions.—**Conditional syllogism**, a syllogism containing a conditional proposition.—**Cryptic, decurate, defective, didascalie, dilemmatic, disjunctive syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism**. See *hypothetical*.—**Dialectical syllogism**, a probable syllogism considered as proper for rhetorical use.—**Expository syllogism**, a syllogism in which both premises are singular propositions.—**Figured syllogism**. See *figured*.—**Formal syllogism**, a syllogism stated in precise logical form.—**Horned syllogism**, a dilemma.—**Hybrid, hypothetical, impure, indirect syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Implicit syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.—**Last extreme of a syllogism**, the minor term.—**Matter of a syllogism**. See *matter*.—**Modal syllogism**. See *modal*.—**Multiple syllogism**, a compound of different syllogisms, the unexpressed conclusions of some serving as premises to others; a sorites.—**Negative syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a negative proposition.—**Particular syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a particular proposition.—**Perfect, proper, pure, regular, relative, rhetorical, singular, sophistical, etc., syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Simple syllogism**, a syllogism proper, not a sorites.—**Spurious syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a spurious proposition: as, Some Ptolemy was an astrologer; some Ptolemy was not an astrologer; hence, some Ptolemy was not some Ptolemy.—**Universal syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a universal proposition.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.

sylogistic (sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. syllogistique* = *Sp. silogístico* = *Pg. syllogístico* = *It. silogistico*, *silogistico*, < *L. syllogisticus*, < *Gr. συλλογιστικός*, pertaining to syllogism, < *συλλογίζεσθαι*, infer, conclude: see *syllogism*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; of the form of reasoning by syllogisms: as, *sylogistic arguments* or reasoning.—**Sylogistic proposition, series, etc.** See the nouns.

II. n. The art of reasoning by syllogism; formal logic, so far as it deals with syllogism. Compare *dialectic, n.*

sylogistical (sil-ō-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< sylogistic + -al.*] Same as *sylogistic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

sylogistically (sil-ō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a sylogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

sylogization (sil-ō-jī-zā'shən), *n.* [*< sylogize + -ation.*] A reasoning by syllogisms. Also spelled *sylogisation*.

From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *sylogization*. *Harris*, *Three Treatises*, p. 266, note.

sylogize (sil-ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sylogized*, ppr. *sylogizing*. [Formerly also *sillogize*; < *Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι*, reckon all together, conclude, infer: see *syllogism*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To reason by syllogisms.

They can *sillogize* with arguments
Of all things, from the heavens circumference
To the earth's center.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

2. To reason together or in harmony.

I do very much long for your conversation. There is nobody to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathize and (to borrow Parr's new-coined word) *sylogize*. To dispute with people of different opinions is well enough; but to converse intimately with them is not pleasant.

Sir J. Mackintosh, To Mr. Moore, Sept. 27, 1800.

II. trans. To deduce consequences from by syllogism. [Rare.]

Who, reading lectures in the Street of Straw,
Did *sylogize* invidious verities.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, *Paradise*, x. 138.

Also spelled *sylogise*.

sylogizer (sil-ō-jī-zēr), *n.* [*< sylogize + -er.*] One who syllogizes, or reasons by syllogisms. Also spelled *sylogiser*.

Every *sylogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.

Sir E. Dering, *Speeches*, p. 150. (*Latham*.)

sylyph (silf), *n.* [= *D. sylphe*, *sylfe* = *G. sylphe* = *Dan. sylfe* = *Sw. sylfe*, < *F. sylphe* = *Sp. silfo* = *Pg. sylpho*, < *NL. sylpha*, a factitious name, found in Paracelsus, appar. < *Gr. σίλφη*, a kind of beetle. Other names of elemental spirits (*nymph, gnome, salamander*) are taken from the *Gr.*, only one (*nymph*) having such use in *Gr.*, the others being, like *sylyph*, arbitrary. The spelling *sylyph* (*NL. sylpha*), with *y* instead of *i*, seems to have been used to make it look more like *nymph*, and because to occultists and quacks like Paracelsus words spelled with *y* look more Greek and convincing. As *salamander*, orig. 'a kind of lizard supposed to live in fire,' was made, by an easy transfer, to mean 'a

spirit of fire,' and *gnome*, quite arbitrarily (see *gnome*), was made to mean 'a spirit of earth,' so *sylyph*, orig. (in the *Gr. σίλφη*) 'a beetle or insect,' seems to have been taken as 'a light flying creature,' hence 'a spirit of the air.' According to Littre the name was based on an Old Celtic word meaning 'genius,' given in the Latinized plural forms *sylfi, sylfi, sylphi, m., sylvæ, sylvæ, f.* 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the air; an elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. Sylphs are male and female, have many human characteristics, and are mortal, but have no soul. The term in ordinary language is used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a young woman or girl of graceful and slender proportions.

I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a sylph for a wife or a mistress.

Sir W. Temple.

2. In *ornith.*, one of various humming-birds with long forked tail: so called from their grace and beauty: as, the blue-tailed *sylyph*, *Cyananthus forficatus*. See cut under *sappho*.—*Syn. I. Elf, Fay, etc.* See *fairy*.

Sylpha, n. In *entom.*, a variant of *Silpha*.
sylphid (sil'fid), *n.* [= *D. sylfede* = *G. sylphide* = *Sw. sylfid* = *Dan. sylfide*, < *F. sylphide* = *Sp. silfida* = *Pg. sylphide*; as *sylyph* + *-id*.] A diminutive of *sylyph*. Also spelled *sylphide*, and sometimes used adjectively.

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear.
Pope, R. of the L., ll. 73.

Through clouds of amber seen,
Studded with stars, resplendent shone
The palace of the sylphid queen.

J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*.

sylphine (sil'fin), *a.* [*< sylyph + -ine*.] Like a sylph; sylph-like. *Webster's Int. Dict.*

sylphish (sil'fish), *a.* [*< sylyph + -ish*.] Resembling a sylph; sylph-like. *Carlyle*, *Diamond Necklace*, ii.

Fair Sylphish forms, who, tall, erect, and alim,
Dart the keen glance, and stretch the length of limb.
Poetry of the Antiquarian, p. 126. (*Davies*.)

sylph-like (sil'lik), *a.* Resembling a sylph; graceful; slender: as, a *sylph-like* form.

sylva, silva (sil'vā), *n.* [*Prop. silva*; = *F. sylve* = *Sp. Pg. It. silva*, < *NL. silva*, less prop. *sylva*, < *L. silva* (misspelled *sylvā*, in imperfect imitation of the *Gr. word*), a wood, forest, woodland, in pl. poet. trees; cf. *Gr. ὕλη*, a wood, forest, woodland, also wood, timber, material, matter. Hence (from *L. silva*) ult. *E. sylvan, sylvatic, savage, etc.*] 1. The aggregate of the species of forest-trees over a certain territory.—2. A description of forest-trees.

sylvage (sil'vāj), *n.* [*< sylva + -age*.] The state of being sylvan.

The garden by this time was completely grown and finished; the marks of art were covered up by the luxuriance of nature; the winding walks were grown dark; the brook assumed a natural sylvage; and the rocks were covered with moss. *Goldsmith*, *Tenants of the Leasowes*.

sylvan, silvan (sil'van), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop. silvan*; = *F. sylvain* = *Sp. Pg. silvano* = *It. silvano, selvano*, < *L. silvanus*, misspelled *sylvanus*, pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like; hence, rural; rustic.

All *sylvan* offsprings round. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xix.
So wither'd stumps disgrace the *sylvan* scene,
No longer fruitful, and no longer green.

Cooper, *Conversation*, l. 52.

2. Abounding with woods; woody; shady.
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

II. n. A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

The *Sylvanus*, *Fawnes*, and *Satyr* are the same
The *Greeks* *Parodri* call, the *Latines* name
Familiar *Spirits*.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 512.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd.
Pope, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xiv. 20.

sylvanite (sil'van-it), *n.* [*< (Trans)sylvan(ia)*, where it occurs, + *-ite*.] A native telluride of gold, silver, and sometimes lead. It occurs crystallized and massive, of a steel-gray to silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster. The crystals are often so arranged in parallel position on the rock surface as to resemble written characters: it is hence called *graphic tellurium* or *graphic gold*.

sylvate (sil'vāt), *n.* [*< sylv(ie) + -ate*.] A salt of sylvic acid.

sylvatic (sil-vat'ik), *a.* [*Prop. sylvatic*; < *L. sylvaticus*, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*; cf. *savage*.] Sylvan; relating to woods. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

sylvestar (sil-ves'tēr), *a.* [*Prop. sylvestar*; < *F. sylvestre* = *Sp. Pg. silvestre* = *It. silvestre, silvestro*, < *L. silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvestral.

One time a mighty plague did pester
All beasts domestic and *sylvestar*.

Tom Brown, *Works*, IV. 318. (*Davies*.)

sylvestral (sil-ves'tral), *a.* [*Prop. sylvestral*; < *sylvestar* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the woods; sylvestrian; hence, wild.

Sylvestral ivies of great age may be found in woods on the western coasts of Britain that have apparently never flowered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 527.

sylvestrian (sil-ves'tri-an), *a.* [*Prop. silvestrian*; < *L. sylvestris, silvestris*, of or pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvan; inhabiting the woods. [Rare.]

With roses interwoven, poplar wreaths
Their temples bind, dress of *sylvestrian* gods!
Gay, *On Wine*, l. 131.

Sylvestrian (sil-ves'tri-an), *n.* One of an order of Roman Catholic monks under the Benedictine rule, confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. in 1247.

Sylvia (sil'vi-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (*Scopoli*, 1769), also *Silvia* (*Cuvier*, 1800), < *L. silva, sylva*, a wood, a forest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of small denitrostral or turdoid oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Sylviidae*; the warblers proper. This genus was originally constituted for a part of the Linnean genus *Motacilla*, and has been loosely used for several hundred small warbler-like birds of both hemispheres, now dissociated in different families. The name is commonly attributed to Latham (1790), but was first used by Scopoli in 1769. The type is now assumed to be the common whitethroat, *Motacilla sylvia* of Linnaeus, *Sylvia cinerea* of Bechstein, also called *S. rufo*; and the term is restricted to a few very closely related species of chiefly Palearctic warblers, of small size, with scutellate tail, bristled gape, twelve tail-feathers, axillaries never yellow, first primary spurious, and the bill strictly sylvine. Some of the leading species in this narrow sense are *S. nisoria*, the barred warbler; *S. hortensis*, the pettichaps or garden-warbler (see cut under *pettichaps*); *S. curruca*, the lesser whitethroat; *S. atricapilla*, the blackcap; *S. orpheus*, the orphean warbler. These, like *S. cinerea*, are all found in Great Britain. No bird of this genus occurs in America, though most of the American warblers which were known to the older ornithologists were placed in *Sylvia*. (b) [*I. c.*] A warbler; a species of the genus *Sylvia*, or some similar bird.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. (b) A genus of arachnids. *Gervais*, 1849.

sylvian (sil'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sylvia + -an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sylvia*, or family *Sylviidae*; being, related to, or resembling a member of the *Sylviidae*; warbler-like. See *warbler*, *Sylviidae*, *Sylvicolidae*.

II. n. One of the warblers; a member (a) of the genus *Sylvia* or family *Sylviidae* of the Old World, or (b) of the family *Mniotiltidae* of America. See these words, and *warbler*.

Sylvian (sil'vi-an), *a.* [*< Sylvius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating or named from the anatomist Jacques Dubois, Latinized *Sylvius* (1478-1555): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.—**Sylvian aqueduct**. See *aqueductus Sylvii*.—**Sylvian artery**, the middle cerebral artery, lying in the Sylvian fissure.—**Sylvian fissure or sulcus**. Same as *fissure of Sylvius* (which see, under *fissure*). It is the most marked and persistent of all the fissures, recognizable in some animals the surface of whose cerebrum is otherwise perfectly smooth; in man it is very deep, and incloses the island of Reil, or insula constituted by the gyri operculi. The name is sometimes restricted to the posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure, or that part which is commonly present in other animals than man.—**Sylvian ventricle**, the camera, pseudocoele, or so-called fifth ventricle of the brain.

sylvic (sil'vik), *a.* [*< L. silva*, less prop. *sylva*, a wood, forest, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wood.—**Sylvic acid**, one of the acids, C₂₀H₃₀O₉, obtained from colophony.

Sylvicola (sil-vik'ō-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. silvicola, sylvicola*, inhabiting woods, < *silva*, a wood, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Harris*, 1782.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidae*. *Humphreys*, 1797.—3. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of American warblers, proposed by Swainson in 1827, for many years in use, and giving name to the family *Sylvicolidae*. It was based upon the blue yellow-backed warbler, *S. americana*, subsequently made the type of the genera *Chloris* (Boie, 1826), *Parula* (Bonaparte, 1838), and *Compsothlypis* (Cabanis, 1850), and generally applied to the species of *Dendroica* and some related genera before the recognition of the fact that the name was preoccupied. It fell into disuse about 1842, and the name of the family has since been changed to *Mniotiltidae* or *Dendroica*. See these family names. (b) A genus of Old World warblers, based by Eyton upon *Sylvia sylvicola*, the wood-warbler, now known as *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

Sylvicolæ (sil-vik'ō-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Sylvicola*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Duodecimpenatæ*.

Sylvicolidæ (sil-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-idæ*.] The American warblers, a family of oscine passerine birds named from the genus *Sylvicola* (which see), now usually called *Mniotiltidæ*. See cuts under *Helminthophaga*, *Mniotilta*, oven-bird, pine-warbler, prairie-warbler, prothonotary, *Seiurus*, spotted, and warbler.

Sylvicolinæ (sil-vi-kō-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylvicolidæ* as a subfamily of some other family. — 2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ*, embracing the typical wood-warblers of America, as represented by the genera *Mniotilta*, *Dendroica*, and others.

sylvicoline (sil-vik'ō-lin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylvicolinæ*: specifically noting any warbler of America.

II. *n.* One of the American warblers.

sylvicultural (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [*sylviculture* + *-al*.] Relating to sylviculture.

sylviculture (sil-vi-kul'tūr), *n.* [Prop. *silviculture*, < *L. silva*, a wood, forest, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest-trees; arboriculture; forestry.

Examples of profitable *sylviculture* in New England and the West. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Sept. 3, 1886.

sylviculturist (sil-vi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*sylviculture* + *-ist*.] One engaged or skilled in sylviculture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI, 636.

Sylvidae (sil-vi-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Sylviidæ*.

Sylviidæ (sil-vi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-idæ*.] A family of small oscine passerine birds, of the dendrostraf, turdiform, or eichlomorph series, named from the genus *Sylvia*; the Old World warblers. The limits of the family, like those of its representative genus, have fluctuated widely, and no exclusive diagnosis is practicable. As compared with *Turdidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* differ in the usually unspotted plumage of the young birds, which differ little from the adults. Compared with *Muscicapidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* lack the breadth and flatness of the bill which characterise the true flycatchers, and the great development of the rictal bristles. The family is very widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, but is scarcely represented in America, where the birds formerly classed as *Sylviidæ* are, with very few exceptions, *Mniotiltidæ*, having but nine primaries and being otherwise quite different. The *Sylviidæ* include many modern genera, and are variously subdivided. In one classification they are made to consist of 7 subfamilies — *Drymaceinæ*, *Calamherpinæ*, *Phylloscopinæ*, *Sylviinæ*, *Ruticollinæ*, *Saxicolinæ*, and *Acrocorinæ*. See cuts under *nightingale*, *Phylloscopus*, *pettiache*, *pine-pine*, *wheat-eater*, and *acconor*.

sylviiform (sil-vi-i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL.* **sylviiformis*, < *Sylvia* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of the *Sylviidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes*.

Sylviiformes (sil-vi-i-fōrm'ez), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of *sylviiformis*: see *sylviiform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the third phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 17 families of birds more or less related to the Old World warblers, or *Sylviidæ*. Besides the warblers proper, the group is made by its author to embrace the bush-babblers, thickheads, titmice, vireos, wrens, and others.

Sylviinæ (sil-vi-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylviidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Turdidæ*. — 2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylviidæ*, represented by *Sylvia* and five or six closely related genera, especially characteristic of the Palearctic region. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.

sylvine (sil-vi-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylviinæ*, or Old World warblers.

sylvine (sil-vin), *n.* [*< Sylvius* (in the old name of potassium chlorid, *sal digestivus Sylvii*) + *-inæ*.] Native potassium chlorid, a mineral occurring in white or colorless cubes or octahedrons, found in some salt-mines, as at Stassfurt, Germany, also on Mount Vesuvius.



Poditt (*Syma flavirostris*).

sylvite (sil'vit), *n.* Same as *sylvine*.

Sylvius (sil'vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1856), after *Silvius* (Meigen), masc. form of *Sylvia*, *q. v.*] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ*.

sym- See *syn-*.

Syma (si'mā), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), < Gr. *Σύμη*, an island, now Symi, near the coast of Caria.] A genus of haleyons or kingfishers, of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*, inhabiting the Australian and Papuan regions, as the poditti, *S. flavirostris*. (See cut in preceding column.) This has the bill yellow, tipped with black. In *S. torotoro* the bill is orange.

symart, *n.* Another spelling of *simar*.

symbol, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*.

symbolion, **symboliont** (sim'bi-on, -ont), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συμβίον* (*syμβiōn*), ppr. of *συμβιών*, live together with, < *σύν*, living together, < *σύν*, along with, + *βίος*, a life.] An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Natural selection evidently may act in favour of each symbiont separately, provided only that the effect will not damage the other symbiont in such a degree as seriously to impair its existence. *Nature*, XLII, 131.

The reactions of the host after its occupation, and the results of the reciprocal action of the two symbionts. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 360.

symbiosis (sim-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συμβίωσις*, a living together, < *συμβιών*, live together: see *symbiont*.] Union for life of organisms, each of which may be necessary to the other; an intimate vital association, or kind of consortium, differing in the degree and nature of the connection from inquilinity and parasitism, as in the case of the fungus and alga which together make up the so-called lichen, or of the fungus *Mycorrhiza* and various *Cupuliferæ*. See *Lichenes*, *Mycorrhiza*. Also called *commensalism*.

The developing eggs of this species of *Amblystoma* seem to present a remarkable case of *symbiosis*.

Micros. Sciences, N. S., XXIX, 296.

symbiotic (sim-bi-ō'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. συμβιωτικός*, < Gr. *συμβίωσις*, living together: see *symbiosis*.] Pertaining to or resembling symbiosis; living in that kind of consociation called symbiosis; exhibiting or having the character of symbiosis.

The complete *symbiotic* community represents an autonomous whole, living frequently in situations where neither alga nor fungus is known to support existence separately. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 268.

symbiotically (sim-bi-ō'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbiotic manner; in symbiosis.

A lichen is a compound organism, consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living *symbiotically*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 128.

symblepharon (sim-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

symbol (sim'bol), *n.* [*< F. symbole* = Sp. *simbolo* = Pg. *simbolo* = It. *simbolo* = D. *simbool* = G. Sw. Dan. *symbol*, < *L. symbolus*, *symbolum*, ML. also *simbolus*, *simbolum*, a sign, mark, token, symbol (rarely also as *symbola*, a contribution: see *symbol²*), LL. also *ecl.* a creed, symbol, < Gr. *σμβολος*, *σμβολον*, a sign by which one knows or infers something, a mark, token, badge, ticket, tally, check, a signal, watchword, outward sign, LG. *ecl.* a confession of faith, a sacramental element, < *συνβάλλειν*, put together, compare, correspond, tally, come to a conclusion, < *σύν*, together, + *βάλλειν*, put, throw. Cf. *symbol²*.] 1. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for or representing something moral or intellectual; anything which typifies an idea or a quality; a representation; a figure; an emblem; a type; as, the lion is the symbol of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience, the olive-branch of peace, and the scepter of power.

All seals and symbols of redeemed sin. *Shak.*, Othello, II, 3, 350.

The vision [in Ezekiel ix.] was a sign or symbol of the presence of God.

Calvin, on Ezekiel, ix. 3 (*Calv. Trans. Soc.*), p. 304.

All things are symbols: the external shows Of Nature have their image in the mind, As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves. *Longfellow*, *The Harvest Moon*.

2. A letter or character which is significant; a mark which stands for something; a sign, as the letters and marks representing objects, elements, or operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, etc. For various kinds of symbols or signs, see *notation*, *proof-reading*, *sign*, and *weather*. In addition to the signs of the zodiac (see *sign*), the principal astronomical symbols are the following: ☉, Sun; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♁, ☽, or ♀, Earth; ♃, Moon; ♄, Mars;

♃, Jupiter; ♅, Saturn; ♁ or ♃, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ♁, ascending node; ♁, descending node; ♁, conjunction; ♁, opposition. A planetoid or asteroid is generally indicated by inclosing in a small circle the number which (usually) indicates the order of its discovery.

This is the ground of all orthography, leading the writer from the sound to the symbol, and the reader from the symbol to the sound.

A. Hume, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character or as occupying a particular office; an object or a figure typifying an individuality; an attribute; as, a trident is the symbol of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, a mirror or an apple of Venus.

And Canute (fact more worthy to be known) From that time forth did for his brows disown The ostentatious symbol of a crown.

Wordsworth, *A Fact and an Imagination*.

4. In *theol.*, a summary of religious doctrine accepted as an authoritative and official statement of the belief of the Christian church or of one of its denominations; a Christian creed.

— 5. In *math.*, an algebraical sign of any object or operation. See *notation*, 2. — 6. In *numis.*, a small device in the field of a coin. Such devices — for example, a lyre, a wine-cup, or an ivy-wreath — chiefly occur on Greek coins, where they are often the mark or signet of the monetary magistrate responsible for the issue of the coin. As a rule, the symbol bears no reference to the type, or principal device, of the coin. — *Calculus of symbols*. Same as *calculus of operations* (which see, under *calculus*). — *Chemical symbols*. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*. — *Legendrian* or *Legendre's symbol*. See *Legendre*. — *Nicene symbol*. See *Nicene*. — *Subsidiary symbol*. See *subsidiary*. — *Syn. 1. Type*, etc. (see *emblem*), token, representative.

symbol¹ (sim'bol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symboled*, *symbolled*, ppr. *symboling*, *symboling*. [*< symbol²*, *n.*] To symbolize.

The living passion *symbol'd* there. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

symbol² (sim'bol), *n.* [*< OF. symbole*, < *L. symbola*, *symbola*, < Gr. *σμβολή*, a contribution to a common entertainment, also the meal or entertainment itself, lit. 'a coming or putting together,' < *συνβάλλειν*, put together, mid. come together: see *symbol¹*.] A contribution to a common meal or entertainment; share; lot; portion.

He refused to pay his *symbol*, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 728.

symbolæography (sim'bō-lē-og'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. συμβολαγωγία*, a token, a sign from which any conclusion is derived (< *σμβολον*, a sign: see *symbol¹*), + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or science of framing legal instruments.

symbolatry (sim-bol'a-trī), *n.* A reduced form of *symbololatry*.

symbolic (sim-bol'ik), *a. and n.* [*< F. symbolique* = Sp. *simbólico* = Pg. *simbolico* = It. *simbolico*, < NL. *symbolicus*, < Gr. *σμβολικός*, of or belonging to a symbol, < *σμβολον*, a symbol: see *symbol¹*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to symbols; of the nature of a symbol; serving as a symbol; representative: as, the figure of an eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

All *symbolic* actions are modifications of actions which originally had practical ends — were not invented, but grew.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, App. A.

2. In *gram.*, formal; relational; connective: sometimes noting words having a formal or relational value. — 3. In *math.*, dealing with symbols of operation. — *Symbolic equation*. See *equation*. — *Symbolic method*, a method of treating a problem in which symbols of operation are treated as subject themselves to algebraic operations; also, in analytical geometry, the writing of a single letter for the nilfactum of the equation of a conic, etc.; also, in the theory of forms, the writing of a quantic as if it were the power of a linear function.

II. *n.* Same as *symbolics*.

symbolical (sim-bol'ik-al), *a.* [*< symbolic* + *-al*.] Same as *symbolic*.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.

Jer. Taylor.

For all that meets the bodily sense I deem *Symbolical* — one mighty alphabet For infant minds.

Coleridge, *The Destiny of Nations*.

Symbolical attributes, in the *fine arts*, certain figures or objects usually introduced as symbols in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, etc., as the keys of St. Peter, or the lamb of St. Agnes. — **Symbolical books**, such books as contain the fundamental doctrines, or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as the Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, etc. — **Symbolical delivery method**, etc. See the nouns. — **Symbolical knowledge**, knowledge in which an object is known vicariously, by reflection upon symbols; knowledge not intuitive; abstract cognition. — **Symbolical philosophy**, the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

symbolically (sim-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by types or signs; typically.
symbolicalness (sim-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being symbolical.
symbolics (sim-bol'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *symbolic*: see -ics.] 1. The study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the history and matter of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

It [polemics] has of late assumed a more dignified, less sectarian, and more catholic character, under the new name of *Symbolics*, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 5.

symbolisation, **symbolise**, etc. See *symbolization*, etc.

symbolism (sim'bŏl-izm), *n.* [*< F. symbolisme = Pg. simbolismo; as symbol + -ism.*] 1. The investing of things with a symbolic meaning or character; the use of symbols.—2. Symbolic character.—3. An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

symbolist (sim'bŏl-ist), *n.* [*< symbol + -ist.*] One who employs symbols; one who practises symbolism.

Examples which, however simple they may seem to a modern *symbolist*, represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism. *J. Venn, Symbolic Logic*, Int., p. xxiii.

symbolistic (sim-bŏl-is'tik), *a.* [*< symbol + -ic.*] Characterized by the use of symbols: as, *symbolistic poetry*.

symbolistical (sim-bŏl-is'ti-kal), *a.* [*< symbol + -al.*] Symbolistic. *Imp. Dict.*

symbolization (sim'bŏl-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. symbolization, F. symbolisation; as symbolize + -ation.*] The act of symbolizing; symbolic significance. Also spelled *symbolisation*.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture . . . are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*, and enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 20.

symbolize (sim'bŏl-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *symbolized*, ppr. *symbolizing*. [*< OF. symbolizer, F. symboliser = Sp. simbolizar = Pg. simbolizar = It. simbolizzare, < ML. *symbolisare (in deriv.); as symbol + -ize.*] 1. To represent by symbols.

Dragons, and serpents, and ravening beasts of prey, and graceful birds that in the midst of them drink from running fountains and feed from vases of crystal; the passions and the pleasures of human life *symbolized* together, and the mystery of its redemption. *Ruskin*.

2. To regard, treat, or introduce as symbolic; make emblematic of something.

We read in Pierius that an apple was the hieroglyphick of love, . . . and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vii. 1.

3†. To make to agree in properties. *Imp. Dict.*
 II. *intrans.* 1. To express or represent in symbols or symbolically.

In later centuries, I suppose, they would go on in singing, poetically *symbolizing*, as our modern painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart, or not from the heart at all. *Carlyle*.

2. To agree; conform; harmonize; be or become alike in qualities or properties, in doctrine, or the like. [Now rare.]

But Aire turns Water, Earth may Flurise,
 Because in one part they do *symbolize*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

The Lutherans, who use far more Ceremonies *symbolizing* with those of Rome than the English Protestants ever did, keep still their Distance, and are as far from her now as they were at first. *Hovell, Letters*, iv. 36.

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber*.

Doctrinally, although quite able to maintain his own line, he [Henry VIII.] clearly *symbolized* consistently with Gardiner and not with Cranmer. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 260.

Also spelled *symbolise*.

symbolizer (sim'bŏl-i-zēr), *n.* [*< symbolize + -er.*] One who symbolizes; specifically, one who casts in his vote or contribution with another. Also spelled *symboliser*.

symbolological (sim-bŏ-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< symbol + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to symbolology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbolologist (sim-bŏl'ŏ-jist), *n.* [*< symbol + -ist.*] One who is versed in symbolology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbolology (sim-bŏl'ŏ-ji), *n.* [A reduced form (*= Sp. simbología = Pg. simbología*) of **symbolology*. *< Gr. σύμβολον, a symbol, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.*] The art of expressing by symbols. *De Quincey*.

symbololatry (sim-bŏ-lol'a-tri), *n.* [Also, in reduced form, *symbolatry* (cf. *idolatry*, similarly reduced); *< Gr. σύμβολον, a symbol, + λατρεία,*

worship.] Worship or excessive reverence of symbols.

This theological revolution or pseudo-reformation has done, and is still doing, an incalculable amount of harm; but it was a revolt of reason against the tyranny of *symbololatry*, and proved a wholesome purgatory of orthodoxy. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 167.

symbolology (sim-bŏ-lol'ŏ-ji), *n.* Same as *symbolology*.

symbol-printing (sim'bŏl-prin'ting), *n.* In *teleg.*, a system of printing in a cipher, as in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, as distinguished from printing in ordinary alphabetic characters.

symborodont (sim-bor'ŏ-dont), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σὺν, together, + βορῆς, devouring, + ὀδούς (odont-) = E. tooth.*] 1. *a.* In *odontolog.*, having the external tubercles of the upper molars longitudinal, compressed, and subrescent in section, the inner ones being independent and conic: applied to a form of lophodont dentition resembling the bunodont.
 II. *n.* A fossil mammal having symborodont dentition.

symbranch (sim'brangk), *n.* A fish of the family *Symbranchidae* in a broad sense. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Symbranchia (sim-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. σὺν, together, + βράγχια, gills.*] An order of physostomous teleost fishes. The shoulder-girdle is typically connected with the cranium, sometimes not; the skull has exoccipital condyles; there is a symplectic bone; the opercular apparatus is complete; and the supramaxillary bones as well as the intermaxillary are well developed. All have a long eel-like body and confluent inferior branchial apertures. They have been referred to one family, *Symbranchidae*, and also separated into four families. Also *Symbranchii*.

symbranchiate (sim-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [*< Symbranchia + -ate.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Symbranchia*, or having their characters.
 II. *n.* A symbranch.

Symbranchidae (sim-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Symbranchus + -idae.*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Symbranchus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In Günther's system, a family including the *Symbranchidae* proper, *Amphipnoidae*, *Monopteridae*, and *Chilobanchidae*. (b) In Gill's system, restricted to the genus *Symbranchus*, represented by 3 species, one of which inhabits the rivers of tropical America, and the others those of southern and eastern Asia. Also *Symbranchia*. See *Symbranchus*.

Symbranchii (sim-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* Same as *Symbranchia*.

Symbranchus (sim-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in form *Synbranchus*), *< Gr. σὺν, together, + βράγχια, gills.*] The typical genus of *Symbranchidae*, having four branchial arches, with well-developed gills, and the eel-like body naked, with the vent in its posterior half. *S. marmoratus* inhabits tropical America, and *S. bengalensis* is East Indian.

Syme's operations. See *operation*.

Symmachian (si-mā'ki-an), *n.* [*< Symmachus* (see def.) + -ian.] A member of a Judaizing sect, supposed to have been so named from Symmachus the Ebionite, author of one of the Greek versions of the Old Testament in the second century. The Ebionites were still known by this name in the fourth century.

symmetral (sim'e-tral), *a.* [*< symmetr-y + -al.*] 1. Commensurable; symmetrical.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness* (1680), p. 204.

2. Pertaining to symmetry.—**Symmetral line**, point. See *triangle*.—**Symmetral plane**, a plane separating two relatively perverted parts of a symmetrical body.

symmetrian (si-met'ri-an), *n.* [*< symmetr-y + -an.*] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrian* would allow. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*. (Richardson.)

symmetric (si-met'rik), *a.* [*< F. symétrique = Sp. simétrico = Pg. simétrico = It. simmetrico, < NL. *symmetricus, having symmetry, < Gr. συμμετρικός, of moderate size, < συμμετρία, proportion; see symmetry.*] Same as *symmetrical*.—**Symmetric determinant**. See *determinant*.—**Symmetric function**. See *function*.

symmetrical (si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< symmetric + -al.*] 1. Well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions: harmonious; as, a *symmetrical* building; his form was very *symmetrical*.—2. Composed of two parts whose geometrical relations to one another are those of a body and its image in a plane mirror, every element of form having a corresponding element upon the opposite side of a median or symmetral plane, upon one

continued perpendicular to that plane and at the same distance from it: said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part: as, the right arm is *symmetrical* with the left.—3. In a weakened sense, in *zool.*, having similar parts in reversed repetition on the two sides of a median plane, or meson, through an axis of the body, generally the longitudinal. Not all the parts need so correspond, nor need those which do correspond be equal.—4. Composed of parts or determined by elements similarly related to one another, and either having no determinate order (as the three lines which by their junction form a summit of a cube) or else in regular cyclical order: said also of the parts in their mutual relation.—5. Specifically, in *bot.*, of flowers, numerically regular; having the number of members the same in all the cycles or series of organs—that is, of sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels: same as *isomerous*, except that in a symmetrical flower there may be more than one set of the same kind of organs. Compare *regular, a.*, 7.—**Symmetrical equation**, an equation whose nomenclature is a symmetrical function of the variables.—**Symmetrical function of several variables**. See *symmetric function*, under *function*.—**Symmetrical gangrene**. Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Symmetrical hemianopia**. See *hemianopia*.

symmetrically (si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with symmetry.

symmetricalness (si-met'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical.

symmetriclean (sim'e-trish'an), *n.* [*< symmetric + -ian.*] Same as *symmetrian*.

The longest rib is common to the fourth part of a man, as some ruling *symmetricleans* affirm.

Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, l. (Hollinshead's Chron., l.).

symmetrist (sim'e-trist), *n.* [*< symmetr-y + -ist.*] One who is very studious or observant of symmetry, or due proportion; a symmetrian.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia*, p. 64.

symmetrization (sim'e-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [*< symmetrize + -ation.*] The act or process of symmetrizing. Also spelled *symmetrisation*.

The details of the process of *symmetrization*—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure. *Microsc. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 448.

symmetrize (sim'e-triz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symmetrized*, ppr. *symmetrizing*. [*< F. symétriser; as symmetr-y + -ize.*] To make proportional in its parts; reduce to symmetry. Also spelled *symmetrise*.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke*.

symmetroid (sim'e-troid), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. συμμετρία, symmetry, + εἶδος, form.*] A surface of the fourth order defined by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the fourth order between expressions that are linear functions of the homogeneous point-coordinates.

symmetrophobia (sim'e-trŏ-fŏ'bi-ā), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. συμμετρία, symmetry, + φόβος, fear.*] An imagined dread or supposed intentional avoidance of architectural or structural symmetry, or its result, as exhibited in the unsymmetrical structure of Egyptian temples, and very widely in Japanese art. [A fanciful term.]

A *symmetrophobia* that it is difficult to understand. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch.*, I. 115.

There were many bends in it [the avenue at Karnak], but the fact affords no fresh proof of Egyptian *symmetrophobia*. *Miss A. B. Edwards, tr. of Maspero's Egypt* (Archæol. (1887), p. 86).

***symmetry** (sim'e-tri), *n.* [Formerly also *symmetric*, *symmetrie*; *< OF. symétric, F. symétric = Sp. simétrica = Pg. simétrica = It. simétrica, simmetria = D. simmetrie = G. symmetrie = Sw. Dan. symmetri, < L. symmetria, < Gr. συμμετρία, agreement in dimensions, arrangement, etc., due proportion, < συμμετρός, having a common measure, commensurate, even, proportionate, moderate, in due proportion, symmetric, < σὺν, with, + μέτρον, measure.*] 1. Proportionality; commensurability; the due proportion of parts; especially, the proper commensurability of the parts of the human body, according to a canon; hence, congruity; beauty of form. The Greek word *συμμετρία* was probably first applied to the commensurability of numbers, thence to that of the parts of a statue, and soon to elegance of form in general.

2. The metrical correspondence of parts with reference to a median plane, each element of geometrical form having its counterpart upon the opposite side of that plane, in the same continued perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it, so that the two halves are geometrically related as a body and its im-

age in a plane mirror: so, usually, in geometry. Especially, in *arch.*, the exact or geometrical repetition of one half of any structure or composition by the other half, only with the parts arranged in reverse order, as notably in much Renaissance and modern architecture—for instance, in the placing of two spires, exact duplicates of each other, on the front of a church. Such practice is very seldom followed in the best architecture, which in general seeks in its designs to exhibit harmony (see *harmony*, 3), but avoids symmetry in this sense.

We have an Idea of *Symmetry*; and an axiom involved in this Idea is that in a symmetrical natural body, if there be a tendency to modify any member in any manner, there is a tendency to modify all the corresponding members in the same manner.

Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. xxx.

John and Jeremiah sat in *symmetry* on opposite sides of the fireplace; the very smiles on their honest faces seemed drawn to a line of exactitude.

Mrs. Gastell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xiv.

3. The composition of like and equably distributed parts to form a unitary whole; a balance between different parts, otherwise than in reference to a medial plane: but the mere repetition of parts, as in a pattern, is not properly called *symmetry*.—4. Consistency; congruity; keeping; proper subordination of a part to the whole.

It is in exact *symmetry* with Western usage that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1308. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 167.

5. In *biol.*: (a) In botany, specifically, agreement in number of parts among the cycles of organs which compose a flower. See *symmetrical*, 5. (b) In zoology and anatomy, the symmetrical disposition or reversed repetition of parts around an axis or on opposite sides of any plane of the body. *Symmetry* in this sense is something more and other than that due proportion of parts noted in def. 1, since it implies a geometrical representation approximately as in def. 2 (see *promorphology*); it is also to be distinguished from mere metamorphism, or the serial repetition of like parts conceived to face one way and not in opposite directions; but it coincides in some cases with *actinomerism*, and in others with *antimerism* or *platiptropy* (see *antimerism*, *platiptropy*). Several sorts of *symmetry* are recognized. One is *radial* or *actinomerism*, in which like parts are arranged about an axis, from which they radiate like the parts of a flower, as in many scophytes and echinoderms; but such *symmetry* is unusual in the animal kingdom, being mainly confined to some of the lower classes of invertebrates, and even in these the departures from it are frequently obvious. (See *bisim*, *trisim*, and cuts under *echinodermata* and *Spatangoides*.) The tendency of animal form on the whole being to grow along one main axis (the longitudinal), with symmetrical duplication of parts on each side of the vertical plane (the meson) passing through that axis, it follows that the usual *symmetry* is *bilateral* (see below). This is exhibited only obscurely, however, by some cylindrical organisms, as worms, whose right and left "sides," though existent, are not well marked; and to such *symmetry* of ringed or annulose forms the term *zonal* is sometimes applied. When the ordinary metamorphic divisions of any animal, as a vertebrate or an arthropod, are conceived as not simply serial but also as antitropic, such disposition of parts is regarded as constituting *anteroposterior symmetry*, in which parts are supposed to be reversed repetitions of each other on opposite sides of an imaginary plane dividing the body transversely to its axis, in the same sense that right and left parts are reversed repetitions of each other in bilateral *symmetry*. The existence of the last is denied or ignored by those who consider the segments of an articulate or vertebrate body as simply serially homologous; but in the view of those who recognize it the back of the arm corresponds to the front of the thigh, the convexity of the elbow (backward) to the convexity of the knee (forward), the extensor brachii to the extensor cruris, etc. Anteroposterior *symmetry* is also recognized by some naturalists in certain arthropods from the arrangements of the legs (in amphipods, for example), the correspondences observed between anal and oral parts, etc. Since any body is a solid, and therefore may be intersected by three mutually perpendicular planes, two of which are concerned in bilateral and anteroposterior *symmetry* respectively, a kind of *symmetry* called *dorsobdominal symmetry* is recognized by some, being that of parts lying upon opposite sides of a longitudinal horizontal plane passing through the axis of the body, as that between the neural and hemal arches of a vertebrate; but it is generally obscure, and probably never perfect. *Bilateral symmetry* (see *entopleural*) is the nearly universal rule in vertebrates and articulate. The chief departures from it in vertebrates are in the family of flatfishes or flounders (as the plaice, turbot, halibut), in parts of the cranium of various cetaceans and the single great trunk of the narwhal, in the skulls (especially the ear-parts) of sundry owls, in the beak of a plover (*Anas hypoleucos*) which is bent sideways, in the atrophy of one of the ovaries and oviducts in most birds, and in the position finally assumed by the heart and great vessels and most of the digestive organs of vertebrates at large. (See cuts under *asymmetry*, *narwhal*, *plaice*, and *plover*.) In articulate notable exceptions to it are seen in the difference between the great claws or chelae of a lobster, etc. In *Mollusca* *asymmetry* is the rule rather than the exception. (See *Anisopleura*, *Isopleura*.) A certain *symmetry*, apart from that exhibited by an animal body as a whole, may be also predicated of the several components of any part in their respective selves: as, the *symmetry* of a carpus or of a tarsus whose several bones are regularly disposed on each side of its axial plane, or around a central bone. (See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.)—*Axis of symmetry*. See *axis*.—*Center of symmetry*. See *center*.—*Kinematic symmetry*, the equality of the principal axes of a body through its center of mass.—*Plane of symmetry*, a symmetrical or median plane.—*Quartic symmetry*. See *quarta*.—*Quintic symmetry*,

regularity of form depending on a pentagon being regular. See *quinta*.—*Radial symmetry*. See def. 5 (b).—*Rectangular or right symmetry*, *symmetry* depending on that of the right angle, or consisting in some angle being a right angle.—*Skew symmetry*. See *skew*.—*Uniform symmetry*, in *arch.*, such disposition of parts that the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.—*Syn. Symmetry*, *Proportion*. *Proportion* is the more general word, being applicable to numbers, etc.; it is also the more abstract. *Symmetry* is limited to the relation of the parts of bodies, especially living bodies: as, *symmetry* in the legs of a horse; it is thus sometimes more external. *Symmetry* sometimes is more expressive of the pleasure of the beholder. "*Symmetry* is the opposition of equal quantities to each other. *Proportion* the connection of unequal quantities with each other. The property of a tree in sending out equal boughs on opposite sides is *symmetrical*. Its sending out shorter and smaller toward the top, *proportional*. In the human face its balance of opposite sides is *symmetry*, its division upwards, *proportion*." (Ruskin.)

sympalmograph (sim-pal'mō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. sin*, together, + *παλμός*, vibration (< *πάλλειν*, vibrate), + *γράφειν*, write.] A kind of apparatus used to exhibit Lissajous curves (see under *curves*) formed by the combination of two simple harmonic motions. A convenient form employs a double pendulum, the rate of oscillation of whose parts can be varied at will, while a suitable style traces out upon a lampblack surface the curves resulting from the combined motions.

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf. sympathicus* (in technical use); < *LGr. συμπαθητικός*, having sympathy, < *Gr. συμπάθεια*, sympathy; see *sympathy*.] *L. a.* 1. Pertaining to, expressive of, proceeding from, or exhibiting sympathy, in any sense; attended with sympathy.

Cold reserve had lost its power
In sorrow's sympathetic hour.

Scott, *Rokeby*, v. 11.

The *sympathetic* or social feelings are not so strong between different communities as between individuals of the same community.

Calhoun, *Works*, I. 9.

It is a doctrine alike of the oldest and of the newest philosophy that man is one, and that you cannot injure any member without a *sympathetic* injury to all the members.

Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

The sentiment of justice is nothing but a *sympathetic* affection of the instinct of personal rights—a sort of reflex function of it.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 116.

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of altruistic feelings which arise as a consequence of what another feels.

Your *sympathetic* Hearts she hopes to move.

Prior, *Epilogue to Mrs. Manby's Lullaby*.

Wiser he, whose *sympathetic* mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind.

Goldsmith, *Traveller*, l. 48.

3. Harmonious; concordant; congenial.

Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
A *sympathetic* twilight slowly steal.

Wordsworth, *An Evening Walk*.

My imagination, which I suppose at bottom had very good reasons of its own and knew perfectly what it was about, refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that *sympathetic* glow which forms half the substance of our genial impressions.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 291.

4. In *anat.* and *zool.*, effecting a sympathy or consentaneous affection of the viscera and blood-vessels; uniting viscera and blood-vessels in a nervous action common to them all; inhibitory or controlling the vital activities of viscera and blood-vessels, which are thereby subjected to a common nervous influence; specifically, of or pertaining to a special set of nerves or nervous system called the *sympathetic*. See below.—5. In *acoustics*, noting sounds induced not by a direct vibration-producing force, but by vibrations conveyed through the air or other medium from a body already in vibration. The phenomena of resonance are properly examples of *sympathetic* sound.—*Sympathetic headache*, pains in the head as the result of comparatively distant irritations.—*Sympathetic ink*. See *ink*.—*Sympathetic nerve*, a nerve of the sympathetic system; in particular, one of the two main ganglionic cords extending the whole length of the vertebral column. These ganglia, in man, correspond in number to the vertebrae against which they lie, except in the neck, where there are three pairs, and on the coccyx, where there is but a single one, the ganglion impar. Communicating branches, *rami communicantes*, *rami viscerales*, to and from the spinal and some of the cranial nerves, unite the sympathetic system with the cerebrospinal axis. The branches of distribution of the sympathetic system supply chiefly the trunk-viscera and the walls of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The sympathetic nerves differ from the cerebrospinal nerves in having generally a grayish or reddish color, and in the greater number and more widely distributed ganglia connected with them. The sympathetic nerve is also called *great sympathetic*, *triple sympathetic*, *ganglionic*.—*Sympathetic nervous system*. (a) In vertebrates, a set of nerves consisting essentially of a longitudinal series of ganglia on each side of the spinal axis, connected by commissures or commissural nerve-fibers, forming a double chain from head to tail, and giving off numerous branches which form special plexuses

in the principal cavities of the body, and other plexuses surrounding and accompanying the viscera and blood-vessels, distinct from but intimately connected by anastomoses with the nerves of the cerebrospinal system. In man the sympathetic system consists (1) of the two main ganglionic chains above described; (2) of four pairs of cranial ganglia; (3) of three great ganglionic plexuses or sympathetic plexuses, in the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities respectively; (4) of smaller ganglia in connection with the abdominal and other viscera; (5) of communicating nerves or commissures, whereby these ganglia or plexuses are connected with one another and with nerves of the cerebrospinal system; (6) of distributory nerves supplying the viscera and vessels, whereby the sympathetic reaches all parts of the body. See *ganglion* and *plexus*. (b) In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a posterior part of the visceral nervous system, passing on to the enteric tube, and corresponding to a true enteric nervous system: so called in view of its physiological relations, without reference to the actual homology implied with the sympathetic system of a vertebrate.—*Sympathetic numbers*, numbers absurdly supposed to have a tendency to come together by chance.—*Sympathetic ophthalmia*, inflammation of one eye due to lesion in the opposite eye.—*Sympathetic powder*. See *powder*.—*Sympathetic resonance*, the communication of vibration from one sounding body to another in its proximity. Thus, if two musical strings are stretched over the same sounding-board and one of them is struck, the other will vibrate also if tuned to the same note, or, further, if tuned to give the octave or the fifth.—*Sympathetic sounds*, sounds produced by means of vibrations caused by the vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening liquid or solid body.—*Sympathetic string*, in various classes of stringed musical instruments, a string that is intended to be sounded by sympathetic vibration, and not by direct excitation.

II. *n.* 1. The sympathetic nervous system, or the sympathetic nerve.—2. One who is peculiarly susceptible, as to hypnotic or mesmeric influences; a sensitive.

Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent, in a degree sufficient, perhaps, to dull the physical vision and excite the mental vision. Naturally enough a company of *sympathetics* may be similarly influenced.

N. A. Rev., CXLVI. 706.

sympathetical (sim-pa-thet'ik-al), *a.* [*sympathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *sympathetic*.

Sympathetical and vital passions produced within ourselves.

Bentley.

sympathetically (sim-pa-thet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy, in any sense; in consequence of sympathy, or sympathetic interaction or interdependence.

sympatheticism (sim-pa-thet'ik-sizm), *n.* [*sympathetic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to be sympathetic, especially an undue tendency; fondness for exhibiting sympathy: used in a disparaging sense.

Penelope . . . received her visitors with a piteous distraction which could not fall of touching Bromfield Corey's Italianized *sympatheticism*.

Hovells, *Silas Lapham*, xxvii.

sympatheticus (sim-pa-thet'ik-us), *n.*; pl. *sympathetici* (-i). [NL.; see *sympathetic*.] The sympathetic nerve.

sympathize, *sympathiser*. See *sympathize*, *sympathizer*.

sympathist (sim'pa-thist), *n.* [*sympath-y* + *-ist*.] One who feels sympathy; a sympathizer.

Coleridge.

sympathize (sim'pa-thiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sympathized*, ppr. *sympathizing*. [Formerly also *sympathise*; < *F. sympathiser* = *Sp. simpatisar* = *Pg. sympathizar* = *It. simpatisare*; as *sympath-y* + *-ize*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To have or exhibit sympathy; be affected as a result of the affection of some one or something else. Specifically—(a) To share a feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain, with another; feel with another.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation.

Buckminster.

(b) To feel in consequence of what another feels; be affected by feelings similar to those of another, commonly in consequence of knowing the other to be thus affected.

There was but one sole man in all the world
With whom I e'er could *sympathize*.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 2.

A good man can usually *sympathize* much more with a very imperfect character of his own type than with a far more perfect one of a different type.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 164.

(c) To be affected sympathetically; respond sympathetically to external influences of any kind.

In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that *sympathizes* like gossamer sea-moss with every movement of the element.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 260.

(d) To agree; fit; harmonize.

A worke t' admire,
That aire should meet with earth, water with fire,
And in one bodie friendlie *sympathize*,
Being soe manifestlie contraries.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

2. To express sympathy; condole. [Colloq.]—3t. To be of like nature or disposition; resemble.

The men do *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustness and rough coming on. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 7. 158.

II. *trans.* 1. To have sympathy for; share in; participate in.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error
Have suffer'd wrong, go keep us company.
Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1. 397.

2. To form with suitable adaptation; contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; match in all the concomitants of; harmonize in all the parts of. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

Arm. Fetch hither the swain; he must carry me a letter.
Not. A message well *sympathized*; a horse to be ambassador for an ass. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, III. 1. 52.

Also spelled *sympathise*.

sympathizer (sim'pā-thī-zēr), *n.* [*< sympathize + -er*.] One who sympathizes with or feels for another; one who feels sympathy. Also spelled *sympathiser*.

sympathy (sim'pā-thī), *n.*; *pl. sympathies* (-thiz). [Formerly also *sympathic*, *sympathie*; = *F. sympathie* = *Sp. simpatía* = *Pg. sympathia* = *It. simpatia*, *< L. sympathia*, *< Gr. συμπαθία*, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, *< συμπαθής*, having a fellow-feeling, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, also exciting sympathy, *< σὺν*, with, + *πάθος*, feeling, passion; see *patheos*. Cf. *apathy*, *antipathy*.] 1. Feeling identical with or resembling that which another feels; the quality or state of being affected with feelings or emotions corresponding in kind if not in degree to those which another experiences: said of pleasure or pain, but especially of the latter; fellow-feeling; commiseration; compassion. In writers not quite modern an occult influence of one mind (or body) by another is meant, but this meaning is now almost forgotten.

This is by a natural *sympathie* between the care and the eye, and between tunes & colours.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 70.

In order to awaken something of *sympathy* for the unfortunate natives.

Burke, *Fox's East India Bill*.

The word *sympathy* may also be used on this occasion, though the sense of it seems to be rather more extensive. In a good sense, it is styled benevolence; and, in certain cases, philanthropy; and, in a figurative way, brotherly love; in others, humanity; in others, charity; in others, pity and compassion; in others, mercy; in others, gratitude; in others, tenderness; in others, patriotism; in others, public spirit.

Bentham, *Introduct. to Morals and Legislation*, x. 25.

Although we commonly have in view feeling for pain rather than for pleasure when we talk of *sympathy*, this last really includes both.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 510.

It is true that *sympathy* does not necessarily follow from the mere fact of gregariousness. Cattle do not help a wounded comrade; on the contrary, they are more likely to dispatch him.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, II. 210.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural disposition which makes two persons agreeable each to the other; mutual or reciprocal inclination or affection; sympathetic interest: in this sense commonly followed by *with*: as, to have *sympathy with* a person in his hopes, aspirations, or aims.

Yes, I think there was a kind of *sympathy* betwixt that valley and him.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

Priscilla's silent *sympathy* with his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism, and therefore more grateful than any intellectual approbation, which always involves a possible reserve of latent censure.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, ix.

To cultivate *sympathy*, you must be among living creatures, and thinking about them.

Ruskin.

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*: (a) That state of an organ or a tissue which has a certain relation to the condition of another organ or tissue in health and disease; a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or tissues, such that when one part is excited or affected others are also affected; that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part: as, for example, the pain in the brow caused by taking a draught of cold water into the stomach, the pain in the right shoulder arising from disease of the liver, or the irritation and vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. (b) The influence which the physiological or pathological state of one individual has in producing the same or an analogous state in another at the same time or in rapid succession, as exemplified in the hysterical convulsions which affect a number of women on seeing one of their companions suffering from hysteria, or the yawning produced by seeing an-

other yawn.—4t. Physical action at a distance (so used by old writers against astrology, who argue that the influence of the stars is not physical sympathy and not moral sympathy, and therefore does not exist at all): as, the *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron.

What we call *sympathies* and antipathies depending indeed on the peculiar textures and other modifications of the bodies between whom these friendships and hostilities are said to be exercised, I see not why it should be impossible that there be a cognition betwixt a body of a congruous or convenient texture and the effluvia of any other body.

Boyle, *Hidden Qualities of Air*.

5. In *acoustics*, such a relation between the periods of vibration of two bodies that when one body is thrown into vibration the other tends to vibrate in a similar or related way, in consequence of the vibrations communicated to it through the air or some other medium.—**Powder of sympathy.**—See *powder*.—**Syn. 1.** *Commiseration, Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*); tenderness.—2. *Affinity, harmony*.

sympathy (sim'pā-thī), *v. i.* [*< sympathy, n.*] To sympathize. [Rare.]

Pleasures that are not man's as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathizes* with beasts.

Randolph, *Muse's Looking Glass*, II. 8.

sympetalous (sim-pel'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. σὺν*, together, + *πέλας*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits: contrasted with *nomopetulous*. Also *sympetulous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

sympetalous (sim-pet'-a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. σὺν*, together, + *πέταλον*, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, the preferred term for *gamopetalous* and *monopetalous* (which see); see also cut under *corolla*.

sympheant, *n.* [*ME. symphane, symphanne*; see *sympheant*.] Same as *sympheant*. [*a.*] *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

sympheant, *v. i.* [*ME. *symphanen, synfan*; *< symphan, n.*] To play on a symphan or symphony.

Cath. Ang., p. 340.

Symphemia (sim-fē'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Rafinesque, 1815, as Symphenia), < Gr. συμψημος*, agreeing with, *< συμψάω*, agree with, *< σὺν*, together, + *ψάω*, speak, say.] A genus of American limicoline grallatorial birds, having the toes basally webbed and the bill comparatively thick; the semipalmated tattlers, or willets. They are among the larger birds of their tribe, with stout bill and feet, the latter bluish, and two decided basal webs instead of one. The wings are white-mirrored and black-lined, and the whole plumage is variegated. The common willet of the North America is *S. semipalmata*; a second species or subspecies is *S. speculiferus*. The genus is also called *Catoptrophorus* or *Catoptrophon*, and also *Hodites*. See cuts under *semipalmate* and *willet*.

symphenomena (sim-fē-nom'e-nā), *n. pl.* [*< LGr. συμψημόμενα*, ppr. of *συμψημόω*, appear along with or together, *< Gr. σὺν*, with, together, + *ψημόω*, appear; see *phenomenon*.] Phenomena of a kind or character similar to others exhibited by the same object. *Stormonth*.

symphenomenal (sim-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [*< symphenomena + -al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, symphenomena; specifically, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. *Stormonth*.

sympheonia (sim-fē-ni-ā), *n.* [*L.*: see *sympheonia*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *concord* or *consonance*.—2. In *medieval music*, a name applied to several distinct instruments, such as the bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal.—3. Same as *sympheonia*.

Symphonia (sim-fē-ni-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1781), named from the regular flowers and fruit; < L. symphonia, a plant so called (var. symphonica), appar. an amaranth, < Gr. συμφώνια*, symphony: see *sympheonia*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Clusiaceae* and tribe *Moronobae*. It is characterized by globose flowers with short sepals, erect convolute petals, and a columnar stamen-tube of five elongated lobes bearing three or four anthers below the apex. The 5 species are natives of Madagascar, tropical America, and tropical Africa. They are trees or shrubs with thin but coriaceous leaves having crowded parallel veins proceeding from the midrib. The large terminal flowers are commonly scarlet and grouped in somewhat

umbellate panicles, followed by globose or ovoid berries. See *hog-gum* and *karamani-resin*.

sympheonic (sim-fō-ni'k), *a.* [= *F. symphonique*; as *sympheon-y + -ic*. Cf. *L. symphoniacus*, *< Gr. συμφωνακός*, pertaining to music or to a concert.] 1. Of or pertaining to symphony, or harmony of sounds; symphonious. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Having the same sound, as two words; homophonic; homophonous; homonymous.

Mr. Sweet is now engaged on a work which gives him special facilities of comparing whole classes of *sympheonic* words with each other and their earlier forms.

J. A. H. Murray, *Address to the Philol. Soc.*, May 21, 1880.

(In *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1880, p. 149).

3. In *music*, pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony: as, a composition in *sympheonic* form.

Schumann's First Symphony . . . as a whole . . . has no superior in all *sympheonic* literature.

The Nation, Nov. 29, 1883.

Symphonic poem, in *music*, a work of symphonic dimensions, but free in form, like an overture, based on a specified poetic subject: an elaborate kind of program-music especially favored by Liszt.

sympheonion (sim-fō-ni-on), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. συμφώνιον*, a union of sound: see *sympheonia*.] A combination of pianoforte and harmonium, invented by F. Kaufmann in 1839, which was the precursor of the orchestration.

sympheonious (sim-fō-ni-us), *a.* [*< symphon-y + -ous*.] 1. Characterized by symphony, or harmony of sounds; agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 559.

More dulcet and *sympheonious* than the bells
Of village-towers on sunshine holiday!
Shelley, *Edipus Tyrannus*, II. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *sympheonic*.
sympheonist (sim-fō-nist), *n.* [= *F. symphoniste*; as *sympheon-y + -ist*.] A composer of symphonies: as, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven are the greatest of the earlier *sympheonists*.
sympheonizer (sim-fō-niz-er), *v. i.* [*< symphon-y + -ize*.] To agree; harmonize. Also spelled *sympheonise*.

The law and prophets *sympheonizing* with the gospel.
Boyle, *Style of the Holy Scriptures* (Works, II. 137).

sympheony (sim-fō-ni), *n.*; *pl. symphonies* (-niz). [Early mod. *E.* also *sympheonic*, *sympheonic*, *sympheonic*; *< ME. symphonie, sinfonye*, etc., *< OF. symphonie, sinfonie*, *F. symphonie* = *Sp. sinfonía* = *Pg. symphonía* = *It. sinfonia* = *G. symphonie* = *Sw. Dan. symfoni*, *< L. symphonia*, *< Gr. συμφώνια*, a union of sound, a concert, symphony, *< σὺν*, together, + *φωνή*, voice, sound, tone.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The Poetes chefe Musicks lying in his rime or conorde to heare the *Symphonie*, he maketh all the hast he can to be at the end of his verse, and delights not in many staves by the way, and therefore gieth but one Censure to any verse.

Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 62.

Sound and sweetness, voice, and *sympheonic*,
Concord, Consent, and heav'nly harmonie.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 682.

2. In *music*: (a) Same as *sympheonia*¹, 2.

Heer is the queen of Faerie,
With harpe and pype and *sympheonye*
Dwelling in this place.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 104.

Praise him upon the clariocales,
The lute and *sinfonya*.
Leighton, *Tears or Lamentations* (1613). (*Hallivell*, under *regale*.)

(b) Same as *ritornelle*. (c) An elaborate composition in three or more movements, essentially similar in construction to a sonata, but written for an orchestra, and usually of far grander proportions and more varied elements. The symphony is now recognized as the highest kind of instrumental music. It was brought to its classical form mainly by Haydn in the last part of the eighteenth century, and has since been extensively developed by Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and others.

Symphoricarpos (sim-fō-ri-kār'pos), *n.* [*NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the clustered berries; < Gr. συμφορεῖν*, bear together (*< σὺν*, together, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the family *Caprifoliaceae* and tribe *Linnæae*. It is characterized by flowers with a cup-shaped and four- or five-toothed calyx, a funnel- or bell-shaped corolla bearing many lobes and epipetalous stamens, and an ovary of four cells, two with a few imperfect ovules, the others each with the ovule solitary, perfect, and pendulous. The 10 species are natives of the United States, Canada, and the mountains of Mexico. They are mainly western: one, *S. occidentalis*, extends north to latitude 64°. They are smooth or hairy shrubs with slender four-angled branchlets and scaly buds, producing opposite ovate leaves which are entire or

obtuse toothed on young plants. The small white or red flowers are arranged in short axillary spikes or in racemes, and are followed by fleshy white or red berries, each with four cells but only two seeds. In several species the corolla is remarkably filled with close white hairs. For the three eastern species, see *coral-berry*, *snowberry*, 1, and *wolfberry*; the first is also known as *Indian currant*, and a general name is *St. Peter's-wort*.

symphoricarpous (sim'fō-rī-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr. συμφορεῖν*, bear together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing several fruits clustered together.

symphyanthorous (sim-fi-an'thēr-us), *a.* [*Gr. συμφύειν*, growing together (< *σύν*, together, + *φύειν*, grow), + *NL. anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *synanthorous*.

symphycaous (sim-fi-kār'pus), *a.* [*Gr. συμφύειν*, growing together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit confluent, as the disks of the apothecia in certain gymnocarpous lichens.

Symphyla (sim'fi-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σύμφυλος*, of the same stock, < *σύν*, together, + *φύλον*, *φύλη*, a tribe: see *phylum*.] An order of myriapods, combining some characters which are now mostly manifested in widely distinct types. This group is represented by the *Scolopendrellidae*, and forms in some respects a connecting-link between the classes of myriapods and hexapods. All the known species are small (less than 7 millimeters in length); they resemble minute centipeds, and each abdominal segment bears a pair of legs; with the exception of these appendages, however, the structure resembles that of some thysanurous insects. The legs are five-jointed, and end in a pair of claws.

The reasonableness of placing the *Symphyla* (= *Scolopendrella*) of Ryder in the Thysanura, with the Collembola and Cincra as coordinate groups.

S. H. Scudder, *Mem. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, III. 90.

symphyllous (sim-fi-l'us), *a.* [*Gr. σῖν*, together, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *gamophyllous*.

symphyllous (sim'fi-l'us), *a.* [*Symphyla* + *-ous*.] Having characteristics of the *Symphyla*; combining characters of myriapods with those of the true hexapods, or six-footed insects.

symphynote (sim'fi-nōt), *a.* [*Gr. συμφύειν*, growing together, + *νῶτον*, the back.] Soldered together at the back or hinge, as the valves of some unios, or having valves so soldered, as a unio: the opposite of *asymphynote*.

In some of the species the valves become soldered together at the hinge, so that motion would be impossible were it not for the fact that a fracture takes place near the line of junction, so that one valve bears two wings and the other none. This fact has been used by Dr. Lea to divide the numerous species of Unio into two groups, those with soldered hinge being called *symphynote*, and those with the normal structure *asymphynote* forms.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 270.

symphyogenesis (sim'fi-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* [*Gr. συμφύειν*, grow together, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *bot.*, the forming of a union by fusion of previously separate elements.

symphyogenetic (sim'fi-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*Symphogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, formed by the union of previously separate elements.

symphyotomonous (sim'fi-ō-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. συμφύειν*, grow together, + *στήμων*, the warp in a loom (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens united; monadelphous.

symphysal (sim'fi-zāl), *a.* Same as *symphysal*.

symphyseal (sim-fiz'ē-āl), *a.* [*Gr. σύμφυσις* (see *symphysis*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a symphysis; entering into the formation of a symphysis: as, *symphyseal* union or connection; a *symphyseal* line or surface; the *symphyseal* ends of bones; a *symphyseal* ligament.—**Symphysal angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the line in the median plane of the skull tangent to the mental prominence and to the alveolar border of the lower jaw and the plane tangent to the anterior part of the lower border of the lower jaw. See cut under *craniometry*.

symphysectome (sim-fiz'ē-ō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife used in section of the symphysis pubis.

symphysectomy (sim-fiz'ē-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; the Sigaultian section or operation.

symphysal, symphysian (sim-fiz'i-āl, -an), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

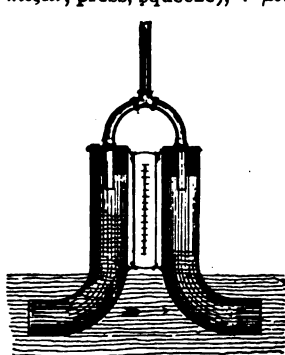
symphysis (sim'fi-sis), *n.*; *pl. symphyses* (-sēz). [= *F. symphyse*, < *NL. symphysis*, < *Gr. σύμφυσις*, a growing together, union, < *σύν*, cause to grow together, mid. *συμφύειν*, grow together, < *σύν*, together, + *φύειν*, produce, grow.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The union or connection of bones in the middle line of the body, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament; also, the

part, or configuration of parts, resulting from such union or connection. Symphyses usually constitutes an immovable joint, and may be so intimate that all trace of original separateness of the parts is lost. These two conditions are illustrated in the human body in the symphyses of the pubic bones and of the two halves of the lower jaw respectively; but in many animals symphyses remain freely movable, as in the two halves of the lower jaw of serpents. The term is chiefly restricted to the growing together or close apposition of two halves of a bilaterally symmetrical bone, or of a bone with its fellow of the opposite side—other terms, as *ankylosis*, *synostosis*, *synchondrosis*, and *suture*, being applied in other cases. See cuts under *innominatum* and *pelvis*. (b) Some point or line of union between two parts; a commissure; a chiasm: as, the *symphysis* of the optic nerves. (c) Attachment of one part to another; a growing together; insertion or gomphosis with union: as, the *symphysis* of teeth with the jaw. See *acrodont*, *pleurodont*. (d) Coalescence or growing together of parts so as to close a natural passage; atresia.—2. In *bot.*, a coalescence or growing together of similar parts.—**Ilac, ischiatic, pubic symphysis**. See the adjective.—**Mental symphysis, symphysis mandibularis, symphysis menti**, the union or apposition of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone; the midline of the chin in man, the gonys or gonyleal line of a bird, etc.—**Symphysis pubis**, the pubic symphysis.

symphytism (sim'fi-tizm), *n.* [*Gr. συμφύειν*, growing together, < *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together: see *symphysis*.] In *gram.*, a coalescence of the elements of words. *Earle*.

Symphytum (sim'fi-tum), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. symphyton*, < *Gr. συμφύειν*, plant, comfrey, boneset (so named from its reputed medicinal power), < *σύν*, make to grow together: see *symphysis*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Anchuseae*. It is characterized by a broadly tubular corolla with short somewhat erect lobes, bearing within five scales and five short stamens with linear anthers. About 15 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, and occasionally naturalized elsewhere, as *S. officinale* in the eastern United States. They are commonly rough erect herbs, sometimes with a tuberous root. They bear alternate or mostly radical leaves, the uppermost sometimes nearly opposite. The flowers are blue, purplish, or yellowish, and form parted terminal cymes or simple one-sided racemes. The species, especially *S. officinale* (see cut under *scorpioid*), are known as *comfrey*. *S. tuberosum* with pale-yellow and *S. asperium* with light-blue flowers are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The latter, the prickly comfrey, is also a forage-plant, said to support large flocks and herds in the Caucasus, its native region. It has excited much interest and to some extent been introduced elsewhere, especially in Australia; it is a hardy plant, yielding heavily, and is relished by cattle after they have become accustomed to it, though commonly refused by them at first.

symplesimeter (sim'pi-ē-som'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. συμπίεσις*, a pressing together (< *συμπίεζεν*, press or squeeze together, < *σύν*, together, + *πίεζεν*, press, squeeze), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1.



Symplesimeter, 1.

2. A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced partly by the weight of a column of liquid and partly by the elastic pressure of a confined mass of gas. As originally constructed by Adie of Edinburgh, it consists of a short inverted siphon-tube, with a bulb blown on the end of the longer leg, while the shorter leg is left open. The bulb and the upper end of the tube are filled with air or hydrogen, and the lower part of the tube with glycerin. The pressure of the atmosphere exerted upon the surface of the liquid is balanced by the pressure of the inclosed gas and by the weight of the column of liquid which is supported. The level of the liquid constitutes the reading of the instrument. At each observation the scale is adjusted for the temperature, and an attached thermometer forms an essential auxiliary. The symplesimeter is more sensitive than the mercurial barometer, but it does not so well maintain its constancy, and its readings cannot be so accurately corrected and evaluated. An improved form of the instrument consists essentially of a cistern-barometer, with air above the column of liquid instead of a vacuum. The measurement consists in determining the height of a column of liquid required to keep the inclosed air compressed into a standard volume. By this method of use the theory of the instrument is

simplified, and the readings are easily evaluated. Also *symplesimeter*.

symplectic (sim-plek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. συμπλεκτικός*, twining together, < *συμπλέκειν*, twine or weave together, < *σύν*, together, + *πλέκειν*, twine, weave: see *plicate*.] 1. *a.* Placed in or among, or put between, as if ingrained or woven in: specifically noting a bone of the lower jaw of fishes interposed between others.

II. *n.* A bone of the lower jaw or mandibular arch of some vertebrates, as fishes, between the hyomandibular bone above and the quadrate bone below, forming an inferior ossification of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, articulated or ankylosed with the quadrate or its representative. Also called *mesotympanic*. See cuts under *palatoquadrate* and *teleost*.

symplesite (sim'ple-sit), *n.* [So called in allusion to its relation to the other minerals named; < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *πλάσιον* (*πλάσιον*), bring near, mid. come near (< *πλάσιος*, near), + *-site*.] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates. It is an arseniate of ferrous iron, belonging in the group with vivianite and erythrite.

Symplocarpus (sim-plō-kār'pē-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. Engler, 1876), < *Symplocarpus* + *-ae*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceae*, based on *Symplocarpus* of Salisbury, which, being a synonym, invalidates the tribal name. It consists of three singular monotypic and mostly American genera, of which the largest, *Lysichiton*, occurring in California, Alaska, Siberia, and Japan, produces elliptical leaves reaching 3 feet in length; for the others, see *Oreontium* and *Symplocarpus*.

Symplocarpus (sim-plō-kār'pus), *n.* [*NL.*, so called with ref. to the union of the ovaries into a multiple fruit; short for **symplococarpus*, < *Gr. συμπλοκος*, interwoven (see *symploce*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A name given by Salisbury in 1818 to *Spathyema*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceae*; the skunk-cabbage. It is characterized by a globose, arching, and hooded persistent spathe containing fertile bisexual flowers crowded on a nearly globular spadix, each with four perianth-segments, four stamens, and a thick four-angled style crowning an ovary with a single cell and ovule or with a second empty cell. The only species, *Spathyema fatioides*, is a native of America, northeastern Asia, and Japan, common in bogs and moist places in the eastern or central United States from Iowa to Florida and in Nova Scotia. It is a robust herb with a thick descending rootstock, producing a crown of large ovate and heart-shaped coriaceous leaves. The streaked or mottled spathe rises a few inches above the ground, and incloses a comparatively small brownish spongy spadix, which ripens into a globose syncarp of berries, each with a single large rounded seed filled with a solid fleshy embryo. From the very large broad leaves, and from its odor when bruised, the plant is known as *skunk-cabbage* (which see, under *cabbage*). See also *dracontium*, 2.



1. Flowering Plant of Skunk-cabbage (*Spathyema fatioides*); 2. the spathe laid open, showing the spadix after flowering; 3. the leaf.

symploce (sim'plō-sē), *n.* [*Gr. συμπλοκή*, an interweaving, interlacing (cf. *συμπλοκος*, interwoven), < *συμπλέκειν*, weave together: see *symplectic*.] In *rhet.*, the repetition of one word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence "Mercy descended from heaven to dwell on the earth; Mercy fled back to heaven and left the earth." This figure is a combination of epanaphora and epistrophe (whence the name). Also, incorrectly, *simplece*.

Take me the two former figures [anaphora and antitrophe] and put them into one, and it is that which the Greeks call *symploche*, . . . and is a manner of repetition. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 166.

symplocium (sim-plō'si-um), *n.* [*NL.*: see *symploce*.] In *bot.*, the sporangium of ferns. [Obsolete.]

Symplocos (sim'plō-kos), *n.* [*NL.* (J. F. Jacquin, 1760), named from the stamens, which are highly monadelphous in some species; < *Gr. συμπλοκος*, interwoven: see *symploce*.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Symplocaceae*. It is characterized by flowers having numerous stamens with short anthers and in many rows, and a two- to five-celled ovary containing two or rarely four pendulous ovules in each cell, and ripening into a fleshy indehiscent fruit crowned with the calyx-lobes, and filled by a single oblong seed having a terete embryo, long radicle, and short cotyledons. There are about 175 species, natives of warmer parts of Asia, Australia, and America, but not known in Africa. They are trees or shrubs, often smooth, and turning yellowish in drying. They bear alternate toothed or entire leaves, and axillary racemes or spikes, sometimes reduced to a single flower. The fruit is an oblong or roundish berry or drupe. Several species, with yellow, red, or white flowers, are occasionally cultivated.

For *S. tinctoria*, the only species in the United States, see *sweetleaf*. The bark and leaves of this and several other species, particularly of *S. racemosa*, the lodh-bark tree of India, are used as a dye. The leaves of *S. ramossissima* of the Himalayas are said to be the food of the yellow silkworm. All contain an astringent principle in their leaves. The leaves of *S. theaformis*, a branching South American shrub, are used as a substitute for tea in Brazil.

sympode (sim'pōd), *n.* [*< sympodium, q. v.*] Same as *sympodium*.

According to this, the shoot of the vine is a *sympode*, consisting of a number of "podia" placed one over the other in longitudinal series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

sympodia, *n.* Plural of *sympodium*.

sympodial (sim-pō'di-āl), *a.* [*< sympodium + -al.*] In bot., having the character of or resulting in a sympodium: as, a *sympodial stem*; a *sympodial growth*.—**Sympodial dichotomy**. See *dichotomy* (c).

sympodially (sim-pō'di-āl-i), *adv.* In bot., as a sympodium. *De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 137.

sympodium (sim-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *sympodia* (-i).

[NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *πόδιον* (podion) = *E. foot*.] In bot., an axis or stem which imitates a simple stem, but is made up of the bases of a number of axes which arise successively as branches one from another. The grape-vine furnishes a perfect example. Compare *monopodium* and *dichotomy*. Also called *pseudo-axis*.



Branch of Linden, representing this kind of ramification. The apparently terminal shoot has been developed from the axil of the leaf (now dropped), represented in the figure by dotted lines, while the scar S indicates the place of the true terminal bud which has died off; B, bud-scales.

Thus in a dichotomous branching only one of the secondary axes may develop strongly, the weaker branch appearing as a small lateral shoot from its base; and an apparent primary shoot is thus produced which in reality consists of the bases of single branches of consecutive forkings. Such an axis is termed a *pseudaxis* or *sympodium*.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 93.

sympolar (sim-pō'lār), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, + *E. polar*.] Polar to one another.—**Sympolar pair** of heteropolar, a pair of polyhedra such that to each face of the one corresponds a summit of the other, and vice versa.

symposia, *n.* Plural of *symposium*.

symposiac (sim-pō'zi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. symposium, < Gr. συμποσιακός*, of or pertaining to a symposium, < *συνέσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a symposium.

That which was fine in discourse at a *symposiac* or an academical dinner began to sit uneasily upon him in the practice. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 838.

Symposiac disputations amongst my acquaintance. *Arbutnot.*

2. Pertaining to or resembling musical catches, rounds, or glees.

II. *n.* A conference or conversation at a banquet; a symposium.

Lampias, a man eminent for his learning, and a philosopher, of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *symposiasts*, or Table Conversations.

Dryden, Plutarch.

symposial (sim-pō'zi-āl), *a.* [*< symposium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a symposium. *Amer. Anthropologist*, III. 2.

symposiarch (sim-pō'zi-ārkh), *n.* [*< Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσιάρχος*, the president of a drinking-party, a toast-master, < *συνέσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium, + *ἀρχεῖν*, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the president, director, or manager of a symposium or drinking-party; hence, in modern usage, one who presides at a symposium, or the leading spirit of a convivial gathering: applied somewhat familiarly, chiefly with reference to the meetings of noted wits, or literary or learned persons of recognized consequence; specifically, the toast-master of such banquets.

He does not condemn sometimes a little larger and more pleasant carouse at set banquets, under the government and direction of some certain prudent and sober *symposiarchs* or masters of the feast.

Tom Brown, Works, III. 280. (*Darwin*.)

symposiast (sim-pō'zi-ast), *n.* [*< Gr. as if *συνποσιαστής, < συνέσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] One who is engaged with others at a symposium, convivial meeting, or banquet. [*Humorous*.]

Lady — is tolerably well, with two courses and a French cook. She has fitted up her lower rooms in a very pretty style, and there receives the shattered remains of the *symposiasts* of the house.

Sydney Smith, To Lady Davy, Sept. 11, 1842.

symposium (sim-pō'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *symposia* (-i). [*Also sometimes symposium; < L. symposium, < Gr. συνέσιον*, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, < *συνίειν*, drink with or together, < *σύν*, together, + *ίειν*, drink: see *potation*.] 1. A drinking together; a comotation; a merry feast; a convivial meeting. The symposium usually followed a dinner, for the Greeks did not drink at meals. Its enjoyment was heightened by intellectual or agreeable conversation, by the introduction of music or dancers, and by other amusements. The beverage was usually wine diluted with water, seldom pure wine.

In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation. *Gibbon, Misc. Works*, I. 115.

The reader's humble servant was older than most of the party assembled at this *symposium* (Phillip's call-supper). *Thackeray, Philip*, vii.

2. Hence, in a loose use, any collection of opinions, as of commentators on a disputed passage; in a recent use, a collection of short articles, as in a magazine, by several writers, on various aspects of a given topic: as, a *symposium on the Indian question*.

symptom (simp'tm), *n.* [Formerly also *symptom*; < OF. *symptome*, F. *symptôme* = Sp. *síntoma* = Pg. *síntoma* = It. *sintoma*, *sintomo* = D. *symptom* = G. Sw. Dan. *symptom*, < NL. *symp-toma*, < Gr. *σύνπτωμα*, a chance, mischance, casualty, symptom of disease, < *συνίπτειν*, fall in with, meet with, < *σύν*, with, + *ίπτειν*, fall.]

1. One of the departures from normal function or form which a disease presents, especially one of the more evident of such departures. They are divided into subjective symptoms, or abnormal feelings on the part of the patient, and objective symptoms, which are evident to the senses of the observer. In a narrower sense, symptoms are contrasted with physical signs, in that case denoting all symptoms except the signs.

Our Symptoms are bad, and without our Repentance and amendment God knows what they may end in. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. viii.

The characteristic *symptom* of human madness is the rising up in the mind of images not distinguishable by the patient from impressions upon the senses.

Paley, Evidences, I. 2.

2. Any sign or indication; that which indicates the existence of something else.

It [pride] appears under a multitude of disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different *symptoms*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

My Joy and Suffering they display,
At once are Signs of Life and Symptoms of Decay.
Congreve, To a Candle.

Accidental symptoms, symptoms which supervene in the course of a disease without having any necessary connection with it.—**Active symptoms**. See *active*.—**Assistent or accessory symptoms**. See *assistent*.—**Brauer-Romberg symptom**. Same as *Romberg's symptom*.—**Concomitant symptoms**, accessory phenomena which occur in association with the essential symptoms of a disease.—**Consecutive symptoms**. See *consecutive*.—**Equivocal symptom**. See *equivocal*.—**Romberg's symptom**, excessive swaying when the eyes are closed.—**Signal symptom**, the first disturbance of sensation or action ushering in a more or less extensive convulsion, or beginning a paralysis. It serves to indicate the position of the initial lesion.—**Stellwag's symptom**, a symptom of exophthalmic goiter consisting in a slight retraction of the upper eyelid.—**Westphal's symptom**, the loss of the knee-jerk.—**Syn. Indication**, mark.

symptomatic (simp-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< F. symptomatique* = Sp. *simptomático* = Pg. *simptomático* = It. *simptomático*, < NL. *symptomatus*, < Gr. *συνπτωματικός*, of or pertaining to a chance (or a symptom), casual, < *σύνπτωμα* (-), a symptom: see *symptom*.] 1. Of the nature of a symptom; indicative; in *pathol.*, secondary.

If insanity be defined on the basis of disease, it must have the same *symptomatic* characteristics as disease in general. *Allen and Neurol.*, VIII. 687.

Symptomatic of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper. *Macaulay*.

2. According to symptoms: as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.—**Symptomatic anthrax**, *neuritis*, etc. See the nouns.—**Symptomatic diagnosis**, in *pathol.*, a rehearsal of the immediate findings in a case, without deducing the etiological or anatomical conditions which produced them.—**Symptomatic disease**, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus, a *symptomatic fever* may proceed from local injury or local inflammation: opposed to *idiopathic disease*.

symptomatical (simp-tō-mat'i-kal), *a.* [*< symptomatic + -al.*] Same as *symptomatic*. *Scott*, *Antiquary*, xiv.

symptomatically (simp-tō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

symptomatize (simp-tō-mā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symptommatized*, ppr. *symptommatizing*. [*< Gr. σύνπτωμα* (-), symptom, + *-ize*.] To show symptoms of; characterize by symptoms; indicate. Also spelled *symptomatisie*.

Senile insanity is *symptomatised* by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 109.

symptomatological (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< symptomatology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to symptomatology or symptoms. *W. A. Hammond, Dis. of Nervous System*, iv.

symptomatologically (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatological manner; by symptoms. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 101.

symptomatology (simp'tō-mat-ō-lōj'i), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνπτωμα* (-), symptom, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning symptoms; also, the array of symptoms presented by a disease.

The localization and *symptomatology* of cerebral disease. *J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery*, p. 261.

symptom-complex (simp'tm-kom'pleks), *n.* Same as *symptom-group*.

symptom-group (simp'tm-grōp), *n.* In *pathol.*, a group of morbid features frequently occurring together. Also *symptom-complex*.

symptomology (simp-tō-mol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *symptomatology*.

symptosis (simp-tō'sis), *n.* [*< F. symptose* (a word formed by Chasles in 1829, suggested by *asymptote*), < Gr. *σύνπτωσις*, meeting (not used in math., and *σύνπτωμα* only in a very different sense).] The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci.—**Axis of symptosis**. (a) A line every point upon which has the same polar plane with reference to two quadric surfaces. (b) A line which is the common chord of two conics.—**Center of symptosis**, the point of intersection of two axes of symptosis elsewhere than on the quadric locus.—**Plane of symptosis**, a plane so related to two quadric surfaces that the polar planes of every point in it with reference to these quadrics shall intersect in a line lying in that plane.

sympus (sim'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνπυς*, having the feet together or closed, < *σύν*, together, + *πύς* = *E. foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with the lower extremities more or less united.

syn-. [In earlier E. use also *sin-*; = F. *syn-*, OF. *syn-*, *sin-* = Sp. *sin-* = Pg. *syn-*, *sin-* = It. *sin-*. < L. *syn-*, < Gr. *σύν*, *σύν-*, a prefix, < *σύν*, Attic *σύν*, prep., with, along or together with, beside, attended with: see *com-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, corresponding to the Latin prefix *con-*, and signifying 'with, together, along with,' etc. Before certain consonants the *n* is assimilated, making *syn-*, *sym-*, *sys-*, and sometimes it is dropped.

synacmic (sin-ak'mik), *a.* [*< synacm-y + -ic.*] In bot., of or pertaining to *synacmy*.

synacmy (sin-ak'mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, together, + *ἀκμή*, prime, maturity: see *acme*.] In bot., *synanthesis*; simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower: opposed to *heteracmy*. *A. W. Bennett, Jour. of Bot.*, VIII. 316.

synacral (sin-ak'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, + *ἀκρος*, at the top or end: see *acro-*.] Having, as faces of a polyhedron, a common summit.

synadelphic (sin-a-del'fik), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, together, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] Acting together or concurring in some action, as different members of an animal body; also, noting such action. [Rare.]

The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, is what I propose to call *synadelphic*. *Science*, IX. 232.

synadelphite (sin-a-del'fit), *n.* [So called with ref. to another associated species, *diadelphite*; < Gr. σύν, with, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ίτης*.] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in monoclinic crystals of blackish-brown color, found in Nordmark, Sweden.

synæresis, *n.* See *syneresis*.

synæsthesia, synesthesia (sin-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL. *synæsthesia*, < Gr. σύν, with, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation.] The production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated.

synagoga (sin'a-gog-ā), *a.* [*< synagogue + -al.*] Synagogal.

synagogical (sin-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* [*< synagogue + -ic-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

synagogue (sin'a-gog), *n.* [Formerly also *sinagoga*; < F. *synagogue* = Sp. It. *sinagoga* = Pg. *sinagoga* = D. G. Dan. *synagoge* = Sw. *synagoga*, < LL. *synagoga*, < Gr. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together, a collecting, collection, in LXX and N. T. an assembly, synagogue, < *συνάγειν*, gather or bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *άγειν*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] 1. An organization of the Jews for the purposes of religious instruction and worship.

The term *synagogue* (like our word church) signifies first the congregation, then also the building where the congregation meet for public worship.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 51.

2. The building where such instruction and worship are maintained. The synagogue first came into prominence in the religious life of the Jewish people during the exile, and, since the destruction of the temple and the dispersion of the Jews, constitutes their customary place of worship. The organization of the synagogue consists of a board of elders presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Luke viii. 41, 49, xlii. 14). The worship is conducted according to a prescribed ritual, in which the reading of the Scripture constitutes a prominent part. Formerly the officers of the synagogue exercised certain judicial functions, and the synagogue itself was the place of trial (Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12), but this is no longer the case.

There beside was the *Synagoge*, where the Byschoppes of Jewes and the Pharysees camen to gidere, and hiden here Conselle. Mandeville, Travels, p. 83.

3. An assembly of Jewish Christians in the early church.

If there come into your *synagogue* a man with a gold ring, in fine clothing, . . . and ye have regard to him that weareth the fine clothing, . . . are ye not . . . become judges with evil thoughts? Jas. ii. 2 [R. V.].

Hence—4. Any assembly of men. [Rare.]

A *synagogue* of Jesuits. Milton. (Imp. Diet.)

The Great *Synagogue*, a Jewish assembly or council of 120 members said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the captivity. Their duties are supposed to have been the remodeling of the religious life of the people, and the collecting and redacting of the sacred books of former times.

synagoguish (sin'-a-gog-ish), *a.* [*< synagogue + -ish*]. Belonging to conventicles; fanatical. [Rare.]

How comes (I fain would know) th' abuses,
The jarring late between the houses,
But by your party *synagoguish*?
Not half so politic as rogues! D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, l. (Davies.)

synalephe, synalophe (sin-a-lō'fē), *n.* [= *F. synalephe*, *< L. synalephe*, *< Gr. συναλοιφή*, the contraction of two syllables into one, *< συναλειφειν*, smear together, smooth over, unite, *< συν*, together, + *αλειφειν*, anoint.] The blending of two successive vowels so as to unite them in one syllable, as by syneresis, synizesis, crasis, so-called elision, or a combination of these; especially, the obscuration or suppression of a final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) before an initial vowel-sound, as in *th' enemy* for *the enemy*. Usually, as in the instance just given, the final vowel is only obscured, not suppressed, being audible. When the final vowel is entirely suppressed, as in French *l'amī* for *le ami*, there is no longer a true blending or synalephe, but the term has been extended to include such cases. What is commonly called *elision* is usually synalephe or blending, not eclipsis or suppression.

I have named the *synalepha*, which is the cutting off one vowel immediately before another.

Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.

synalgia (si-nal'-ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σύν*, with, together, + *άλγος*, pain.] Sympathetic or associated pain.

synallagmatic (sin'-a-lag-mat'ik), *a.* [= *F. synallagmatic*, *< Gr. συναλλαγματικός*, of or pertaining to a covenant, *< συναλλαγμα*, a covenant, contract, *< συναλλάσσειν*, interchange, associate with, exchange dealings with, *< συν*, together, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, alter, *< ἄλλος*, other.] In *civil law*, imposing reciprocal obligations.

The other Communes will enter the confederation by a *synallagmatic* treaty. Pall Mall Gazette. (Imp. Diet.)

Synallaxis (sin'-a-lak-si'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Synallaxis + -axis*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidae* (or *Anabatidae*), represented by the large genus *Synallaxis* and about 18 other lesser genera, of the Neotropical region, where they replace to some extent the true creepers of other regions. The tail is fitted for climbing and scrambling about in trees and bushes, as in the creepers, and the feet are strongly prehensile, with large curved claws. They are small birds (a few inches long), but build huge coarse nests, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in diameter, or as large as a barrel, of sticks and twigs loosely thrown together, in the recesses of which the eggs are laid upon a nest proper of soft substances. There is great uniformity in the eggs, which are of a white or pale-bluish color. The subfamily is also called *Anabatinae*.

synallaxine (sin-a-lak'sin), *a.* [*< Synallaxis + -ine*]. Pertaining or related to the genus *Synallaxis*; belonging to the *Synallaxine*.

Synallaxis (sin-a-lak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), also *Synallaxis* of various authors; *< Gr. συναλλάξω*, exchange, *< συναλλάσσειν*, exchange dealings with: see *synallagmatic*.] The typical and most extensive genus of *Synallaxine*, containing about 50 species of Neotropical birds, ranging from southern Mexico to Patagonia, and especially numerous in tropical South America. In their habits, no less than in their general appearance, they closely resemble the true creepers of the



Synallaxis ruficapilla.

oscine series of *Passeres*, though they belong to a different suborder. *S. ruficapilla* of Brazil is a characteristic example.

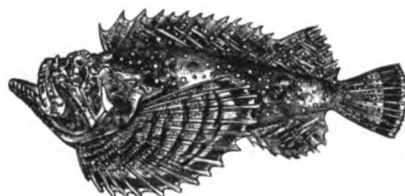
synalophe, n. See *synalephe*.

Synamœba (sin-a-mō'bā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σύν*, with, + NL. *amœba*, q. v.] 1. A hypothetical genus of animals, the supposed parent form or common ancestor of certain aggregated amœbæ. Its nearest actual representative is said to be *Labyrinthula*, a protozoan consisting of a mass of similar one-celled animals having the form-value of a morula.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *synamœbæ* (-bē).] A community of amœbiform structures constituting a single animal or person.

synamur, a. In *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Synancia (si-nan'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in the form *Synanceia*), *< Gr. σύν*, together, + *ανάγκη*, a kind of sore throat: see *quinsy*.] A genus of fishes armed with spines



Synancia verrucosa.

connected with a system of poison-glands, typical of the family *Synanciidae*, as *S. verrucosa*.

Synanciidae (sin-an-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Synancia + -idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synancia*, and related to the scorpenoids. The dorsal consists of a long spinous and short soft part; the thoracic ventrals are well developed, with one spine and four or five rays; the head is broad, and depressed or subquadrate, with prominent orbits; the branchial apertures are separated by a wide isthmus; the trunk is antroform, and the vertebrae comprise ten abdominals and fourteen to seventeen caudals. The family includes a few fishes of the tropical Pacific, some of which have poison-glands discharging through opercular or dorsal spines. Also *Synancoidæ*.

synancoid (si-nan'si-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Synancia + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Synanciidae*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Synanciidae*.

synange (sin'an), *n.* [*< NL. synangium*, q. v.] Same as *synangium*, 2.

synangial (si-nan'ji-āl), *a.* [*< synangi(um) + -al*.] Of or pertaining to a synangium.

synangium (si-nan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *synangia* (-jā). [NL., *< Gr. σύν*, with, + *αγγειον*, a vessel.] 1. A collective blood-vessel, or a common trunk whence several arteries branch: specifically applied to the terminal portion of the truncus arteriosus of lower vertebrates. In higher vertebrates such an arterial trunk is called an *aorta*, examples of which in man are the celiac and thyroid axes.

2. In *bot.*, the peculiar boat-shaped sorus of certain ferns of the family *Marattiaceæ*. Also *synange*.

Synantheræ (sin-an-thē'rē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1801), in allusion to the united anthers; *< Gr. σύν*, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] Same as *Compositæ*. [No longer used.]

synantherological (si-nan'thē-rō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< synantherology + -ical*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Synantheræ*.

synantherologist (si-nan-thē-rō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< synantherology + -ist*.] In *bot.*, a writer upon the *Synantheræ*, or one especially skilled in their arrangement and determination. *Jour. of Bot.*, X. 150. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

synantherology (si-nan-thē-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *Gr. -λογία*, *< λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of botany

which relates particularly to the *Synantheræ*, or composite plants.

synantherous (si-nan'thēr-us), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν*, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens coalescent by their anthers, as in composite plants. Also *symphyantherous*.

synanthesis (sin-an-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σύν*, with, + *άνθραξ*, the full bloom of a flower: see *anthesis*.] In *bot.*, simultaneous anthesis; the synchronous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower; synacmy.

synanthous (si-nan'thus), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν*, with, + *άνθος*, a flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time; also, exhibiting synanth.

synanthy (si-nan'thi), *n.* [*< synanth-ous + -y*.] In *bot.*, the more or less complete union of several flowers that are usually distinct.

synaphe (sin'a-fē), *n.* [*< Gr. συναφή*, connection, union, *< συνάπτειν*, join together, connect, *< σύν*, together, + *άπτειν*, join.] In *anc. Gr. music*, of two tetrachords, the state of being conjunct.

synaphea (sin-a-fē-ā), *n.* [*< LL. synaphia*, *< Gr. συναφεια*, continuity, connection, *< συναφής*, continuous, connected, *< συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) The metrical continuity which regularly exists between the successive cola of the same period. Periods in which this continuity is interrupted are said to be *asynarteta*. Synaphea is observed in a system also, if it consists of only one period. (b) Elision or synalephe, at the end of a line or period, of the final vowel of a dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel of the next; episyndalephe. Also *synapheia*.

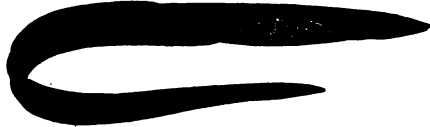
synaphipod (si-naf'i-pod), *n.* [Irreg., *< Gr. συναφής*, connected, + *πούς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the appendage of the mandible usually called palp. *C. Spence Bate*, Challenger Report on *Crustacea macrura*, Zool. (1888), XXIV. v.

Synaphobranchidæ (sin'a-fō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Synaphobranchus + -idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synaphobranchus*, including enchelecephalous fishes with the branchial apertures contiguous or united, the branchiostegial rays abbreviated, and the mouth deeply cleft. They are deep-sea forms, of 2 genera with 6 or 7 species, resembling eels.

Synaphobranchina (sin'a-fō-brang'ki-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Synaphobranchus + -ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of eels, the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

synaphobranchoid (sin'a-fō-brang'koid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Synaphobranchidæ*. **Synaphobranchus** (sin'a-fō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Johnson, 1862), *< Gr. συναφής*, connected (*< συνάπτειν*, connect: see *synaphe*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of synaphobranchoid



Synaphobranchus pinnatus.

eels. *S. pinnatus* is common in deep waters (200 to 800 fathoms) from Madeira to Newfoundland.

Synapta (si-nap'tā), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), *< Gr. συναπτός*, joined together, *< συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] 1. The typical genus of *Synaptidae*. These animals resemble worms, and are of such delicacy of structure as to be almost transparent. The long thin cylindrical body is constricted here and there, and the mouth is surrounded with a fringe of tentacles. The calcareous concretions of the integument which form a hard shell or test in most echinoderms are here reduced to certain flat perforated plates here and there, to which anchorate hooks or anchor-shaped spicules are attached, forming very characteristic structures. (See cuts at *ancora*, *Holothurioidæ*, and *Synaptidae*.) There are several species. *S. digitata* is British. *S. girardi* is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, living in the sand at about low-water mark. They are very fragile, and readily break to pieces if disturbed or put where they are uncomfortable.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

synaptase (si-nap'tās), *n.* [*< Gr. συναπτός*, joined together, continuous (see *Synapta*), + *-ase*.] In *chem.*, same as *emulsin*.

synapte (si-nap'tē), *n.*; pl. *synaptai* (-tī). [*< Gr. συναπτή*, sc. *εὐχή*, fem. of *συναπτός*, joined together: see *Synapta*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a litany. The great *synapte* is the deacon's litany (diaconica) or irenica at the beginning of the liturgy; the little *synapte*

contains two of the latter petitions of the great synapte, followed by an ascription; both are also used in a number of other offices. Many writers use *collect* as an English equivalent of *synapte*, but the Western collect is entirely different in character. See *litany*.

Synaptera (si-nap'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *syn*, with, + NL. *aptera*, q. v.] A superorder of insects, the *Thysanura*. A. S. Packard.

synapterous (si-nap'te-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptera*, or having their characters.

synapticula (sin-ap'tik-ü-lä), *n.; pl. synapticulae* (-læ). [NL., < Gr. *synaptikos*, joined together (see *Synapta*), + dim. term. *-icula*.] One of the numerous cross-bars which connect the septa of certain actinozoan corals. They are processes of calcified substance which grow out toward one another from the opposite sides of adjacent septa, and stretch across the interseptal loculi like trellis-work, or are developed into ridges between the septa. Such formations are characteristic of the *Fungidae*.

synapticular (sin-ap'tik-ü-lär), *a.* [*Synapticula* + *-ar*.] Of the character of a synapticula; pertaining to or provided with synapticulae: as, *synapticular bars*, processes, or ridges; *synapticular loculi*.

Synaptids (si-nap'ti-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synapta* + *-idæ*.]

A family of holothurians, typified by the genus *Synapta*. They have five ambulacral canals, a polar mouth and anus, and no Cuvierian organs, no water-lungs, and no pedicels. Locomotion is effected by the peculiar spicules or hard calcareous bodies in the integument, of various shapes, as plates, wheels, and anchors. There are several genera besides *Synapta*, as *Chirodota*, *Myriotrochus*, *Trochoderma*, and *Anapta*. They are fragile marine organisms, vermiform, and so transparent or with such thin and colorless skin that the internal organs may be seen through it. Several genera are hermaphrodites.

Synaptomys (si-nap'tō-mis), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *synaptros*, joined together, + *mys*, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of *Microtinae*, connecting the lemmings with ordinary voles or field-mice (whence the name). The upper incisors are grooved, a feature unique in the subfamily; the teeth in other respects, and the skull, are as in the true lemmings of the genus *Myodes*, while the external characters are those of *Microtus* proper. The best-



Lemming-vole (*Synaptomys cooperi*).

known species is *S. cooperi*, found from Tennessee to Alaska, and from Massachusetts to Minnesota. It is about 4 inches long and resembles a meadow-mouse.

Synaptosauria (si-nap-tō-sä'-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *synaptros*, joined together, + *säuros*, a lizard.] In Cope's classification (1871), a superorder of *Reptilia*, containing the orders *Rhynchocephalia*, *Testudinata*, and *Sauropsitygia*.

synaptosaurian (si-nap-tō-sä'-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*Synaptosauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaptosauria*.

synptychus (si-nap'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *syn*, together, + NL. *ptychus*, q. v.] An aptychus formed of two pieces soldered together at the middle, as in scaphites. See *aptychus*.

synarchy (sin'är-ki), *n.; pl. synarchies* (-kiz). [*Gr. synarchia*, joint administration, < *synárchein*, rule jointly with, < *syn*, together, + *árchein*, rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [Rare.]

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son.

Stackhouse, Hist. Bible.

synartesis (sin-är-të'sis), *n.* [*Gr. συνάρτησις*, a fastening or knitting together, < *συνάρων*, hang up with, join together, < *σύν*, together, + *άρων*, fasten to, hang upon, < *ἄρ*, join: see *arm*, *art*.] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union. *Coleridge*.

synartetic (sin-är-tet'ik), *a.* [*Gr. συνάρτησις*, a junction, union, combination of words. Cf. *asynartete*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or characterized by a succession of feet, measures, or cola uninterrupted by interior catalexis: opposed to *asynartete*.

synarthrodia (sin-är-thrō'di-ä), *n.; pl. synarthrodies* (-ë). Same as *synarthrosis*.

synarthrodial (sin-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [*synarthrosis* + *-ial*, conformed terminally to *arthrodial*.] Immovably articulated, as two bones; immovable, or permitting no motion, as an articulation; pertaining to synarthrosis, or having its character.—**Synarthrodial cartilage**, the cartilage of any fixed or but slightly movable articulation.

synarthrodiaily (sin-är-thrō'di-al-i), *adv.* So as to be immovably articulated; in a synarthrodial manner; by means of synarthrosis; sutureally.

synarthrosis (sin-är-thrō'sis), *n.; pl. synarthroses* (-sëz). [NL., < Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, the condition of being joined together, a joining together, < *συνάρθρων*, link together, < *σύν*, together, + *άρθρων*, fit together, < *άρθρον*, a joint, a socket.] Immovable articulation; a joint permitting no motion between or among the bones which enter into its composition: one of three principal kinds of articulation, distinguished from *amphiarthrosis*, or mixed articulation, and *dialarthrosis*, or movable articulation; a suture. Examples of synarthrosis in the human body are all the sutures of the skull, including that variety called *schindylesis*, and the socketting of the teeth, technically called *gomphosis*. Synarthrosis also includes such articulations as the sacro-iliac synchondrosis and the pubic symphysis when these become fixed, and is prone to become ankylosis, or complete bony union. Compare *symphysis*. Also called *synarthrodia*.

synascete (sin'a-sët), *n.* [LGr. *συνασκήτης*.] A fellow-ascetic.

The friends of great Saints are described [in the calendar of the Greek Church] as their *synascetes*.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 763.

Synascidiae (sin-a-sid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *ascidae*.] A group or division of tunicates, containing certain compound ascidians, as those of the family *Botryllidae* (which see). Also called *Compositae*.

synastri (si-nas'tri), *n.* [As if < Gr. *συναστρία*, a constellation, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀστρον*, a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation. *Motley*. [Rare.]

synathroismus (sin-ath-roiz'mus), *n.* [*Gr. συνάθροισις*, accumulation, < *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀθροισμός*, condensation, < *ἀθροίζω*, collect.] In *rhet.*, a kind of amplification, consisting in the accumulation of words and phrases equivalent or presenting different particulars of the same subject.

synaueia (sin-ä-jä'), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *συναύγεια*, the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye with the rays of light from the object seen, < *σύν*, with, together, + *αὐγή*, the light of the sun.] The part of the earth's surface or moon's surface where the sun is wholly above the horizon.

synaulia (si-nä'li-ä), *n.* [*Gr. συναυλία* (see *def.*), < *σύν*, together, + *αὐλός*, a flute.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a composition for flutes together or in alternation.

synaxarion (sin-ak-sä'-ri-on), *n.; pl. synaxaria* (-ä). [*LGr. συναξάριον*, a register of the life of a saint, < Gr. *σινάξις*, a bringing together: see *synaxis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a lection containing an account of the life of a saint, selected from the menology. The *synaxaria* are read after the sixth ode of the canon for the day, and are also collected and published in a separate volume. Also *synaxary*, *synaxar*. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 800.

synaxis (si-nak'sis), *n.; pl. synaxes* (-sëz). [*L. synaxis*, < Gr. *σινάξις*, a gathering, a collection, < *συνάγωω*, bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *δύω*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] In the *early church*, an assembly for public worship, especially for the eucharist; hence, public worship, especially the celebration of the eucharist.

Not to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church-meetings with such who are declared criminal and dangerous.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

Synbranchida, Synbranchus. See *Symbranchida, Symbranchus*.

syncarp (sin'kärp), *n.* [*NL. syncarpium*, < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (a) An aggregate fruit, like the blackberry, magnolia, custard-apple, etc.; also, a multiple fruit, like the fig, mulberry, partridge-berry, etc. See *fruit*, 4, and cuts under *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *mulberry*, and *Phytalephas*. (b) Same as *ethalium*.

Syncarpia (sin-kär'pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tenore, 1839), so called with ref. to the head of fruit; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, of the family *Myrtaceae*, tribe *Leptospermeae*, and subtribe *Metrosidereseae*. It is characterized by feather-veined leaves, flowers crowded into globose stalked heads, and numerous stamens in one or two rows. The two species are trees with opposite ovate evergreen leaves, natives of eastern Australia. They differ from *Metrosideros*, in which they have been sometimes classed, in their globose flower-heads, which are lateral, or grouped in terminal panicles. In *S. glomerata* the flowers in the head become connate by their calyces, each of which contains at its bottom a three-celled adnate ovary with numerous ovules; in *S. leptopetala* each calyx is free, the ovary is two-celled, and the ovules are solitary, an unusual character in the order. *S. glomerata*, known as the *turpentine-tree*, produces an aromatic oil, and a soft, brittle, but very durable wood, used for flooring and, as it takes a high polish, for cabinet-work.

syncarpium (sin-kär'pi-um), *n.; pl. syncarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *syncarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *syncarp*.

syncarpous (sin-kär'pus), *a.* [*syncarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a syncarp.—**Syncarpous pistil**, a compound pistil—that is, one consisting of several carpels united.

syncarpy (sin'kärp-i), *n.* [*syncarp* + *-y*.] The state of having consolidated carpels.

syncategorematic (sin-kat-ë-gor-ë-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. συνακατηγορηματικός*, < *συνακατηγορεύω*, a co-predicate, < *σύν*, together, + *κατηγορεύω*, predicate jointly, < *σύν*, together, + *κατηγορεύω*, predicate, assert: see *categorem*, *categorematic*.] I. *a.* In *logic*, noting or relating to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs and prepositions.—**Syncategorematic quantity**. See *quantity*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or a preposition.

syncategorematically (sin-kat-ë-gor-ë-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of an adverb or a preposition.

syncephalus (sin-sef'a-lus), *n.; pl. syncephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the heads: same as *monocephalus*.

syncerebral (sin-ser'ë-bräl), *a.* [*syncerebrum* + *-al*.] Composing or pertaining to a syncerebrum, or having its characters.

syncerebrum (sin-ser'ë-brum), *n.; pl. syncerebra* (-brä). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *L. cerebrum*, brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *entom.*, a compound brain; a number of cephalic nervous lobes or ganglia regarded as together constituting a brain. [Rare.]

The brain is therefore . . . a *syncerebrum*, the components being the brain proper or pro-cerebral lobes, the optic ganglia, and the first and second antennal lobes.

A. S. Packard, Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci., III. 5.

synchilia (sin-kil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *χείλος*, lip.] Atresia of the lips.

synchondrosial (sing-kon-drō'si-al), *a.* [*synchondrosis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of synchondrosis.

synchondrosis (sing-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, < *σύν*, together, + *χόνδρος*, a cartilage: see *chondrus*.] In *anat.*, union of bones by means of cartilage; a kind of articulation in which a layer or plate of cartilage so intervenes between the apposed surfaces of the bones that the joint has little if any motion. Synchondrosis is exemplified in the mode of connection of the bodies of the vertebrae with one another, in the pubic symphysis, and especially in the sacro-iliac articulation, the term being now almost restricted to this joint, technically called the *sacro-iliac synchondrosis*.

In *Chelys*, *Chelodina*, and some other genera, the ilia unite by *synchondrosis*, or ankylosis, with the last costal plate.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 178.

synchondrotomy (sing-kon-drōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. συνχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνω*, *temnō*, cut.] Section of a synchondrosis; specifically, section of the symphysis pubis, commonly called *symphysectomy*.

synchoreis (sing-kō-rë'sis), *n.* [*Gr. συγχώρησις*, acquiescence, concession, < *συνχωρεῖν*, come together, unite, concede, < *σύν*, together, + *χωρεῖν*, give way, draw back, < *χώρος*, space, room, place.] In *rhet.*, an admission or concession,

combination of two voice-parts so that two or more tones in one coincide with a single tone



in the other; simple figuration.—5. In *anc. pros.*, omission, or apparent omission, of an arsis in the interior of a line. This omission is usually only apparent, the long of the thesis being protracted to make up the time of the syllable or syllables which seem to be wanting: as, $\frac{a}{-}$ for $\frac{a}{-}$ (a trisemic long), $\frac{a}{-}$ for $\frac{a}{-}$ (a tetrasemic long). This application of the term is modern.

In the little metric at the end of my Greek grammar I have adopted it (the recognition of deficient times) from them, with the name of *syncope*, which they had given it. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 100.

Cat-syncope, fainting produced in peculiarly susceptible persons by the proximity of a cat: similar to asthmatic attacks likewise produced, called *cat-asthma*.

syncope (sin-kop'ik), *a.* [*< syncope + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

The local *syncope* and asphyxial stages were usually well defined. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 841.

syncope (sing-kō-pist), *n.* [*< syncope + -ist.*] One who contracts words by syncope. *Imp. Dict.*

syncope (sing-kō-piz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncope*, ppr. *syncope*. [*< syncope + -ize.*] To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable; syncope.

synoptic (sin-kop'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. συνοπτικός*, pertaining to syncope, *< συνόπτειν*, cut short: see *syncope*.] In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

These two kinds of respiration, the pneumotoretic and the *synoptic*, were perfectly regular and typical; the former showed itself immediately after a heavy discharge of blood, the latter before death. *Nature*, XXXIV. 23.

syncotyledonous (sin-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + κοτυληδών*, any cup-shaped hollow: see *cotyledonous*.] In *bot.*, having the cotyledons united as if soldered together.

syncranterian (sing-kran-tē-ri-an), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + κρανίτης*, the wisdom-teeth, *< κρανίον*, accomplish, fulfil.] Having teeth in an uninterrupted row: noting the dentition of those serpents whose posterior teeth are continuous with the anterior: opposed to *diacranterian*.

syncretic (sin-kret'ik), *a. and n.* [*< syncret-ism + -ic.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism; uniting, or attempting to unite, different systems, as of philosophy or religion. See *syncretism*. *A. Wilder.* II. *n.* A syncretist. *Imp. Dict.*

syncretize, *v. t.* See *syncretize*.

syncretism (sing-kret-izm), *n.* [= *F. syncretisme* = *Sp. sincretismo*, *< Gr. συνκρητισμός*, *< συνκρίνειν*, combine against: see *syncretize*.] The attempted reconciliation or union of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; specifically, the doctrines of a certain school in the Lutheran Church, followers of Calixtus, who attempted to effect a union among all Christians, Protestant and Catholic. See *syncretist*. This word first passed into common use at the Reformation, and was then used indifferently, in both a good and a bad sense, to designate the attempted union of different sects on the basis of tenets common to all. It soon lost all but its contemptuous meaning, and became specifically restricted to the system of a school of thinkers within the Lutheran Church.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconciliation of Christ and Balaam. *Baxter. (Imp. Dict.)*

A tendency to *syncretism*—to a mingling of heterogeneous religions—was a notable characteristic of the age contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity. *G. F. Fisher, Beginnings of Christianity*, p. 72.

syncretist (sing-kret-tist), *n.* [*< syncret-ism + -ist.*] One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets, or doctrines of different schools or churches, into a system.

May not an ancient book be supposed to be the production of a series of imitators, editors, and *syncretists*, none of whom is exactly a deliberate forger?

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 229.

Specifically—(a) A follower of Calixtus (1686–1656), a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, who endeavored to frame a religious system which should unite the different Christian denominations, Protestant and Catholic. (b) One of a school, in the sixteenth century, which attempted to mediate between the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophies. Also used attributively: as, a *syncretist* religious system.

syncretistic (sing-kret-tis'tik), *a.* [*< syncretist + -ic.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by syncretism.

Many things led to a *syncretistic* stage of worship.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII, App., p. ix.

2. Pertaining to the syncretists: as, the *syncretistic* controversy (a bitter controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the seventeenth century, regarding the tenets of the syncretists).

syncretize (sing-kret-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syncretized*, ppr. *syncretizing*. [*< Gr. συνκρητίζειν*, combine against a common enemy, *< σύν, together, + κρητίζειν* (uncertain). Cf. *syncretism*.]

To effect or attempt syncretism; blend; unite: as, to *syncretize* religious systems. Also spelled *syncretise*.

Their (the Mandaeans') reverence for John is of a piece with their whole *syncretizing* attitude towards the New Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 470.

syncrisis (sing-kri-sis), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. σύγκρισις*, a putting together, a comparison, *< συγκρίνειν*, separate and compound anew, *< σύν, together, + κρίνειν*, separate, discern: see *crisis*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

syncytial (sin-sit'i-al), *a.* [*< syncytium + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syncytium.

syncytium (sin-sit'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syncytia* (-i). [NL., *< Gr. σύν, together, + κύτος*, a hollow.] A multinucleate cell; a cell-aggregate; a single cell with two or more nuclei, resulting from the division of an originally single nucleus in the course of the growth of the cell, unaccompanied by any division of the cell-substance proper, or from the confluence of a number of cells the protoplasm of which runs together, but the respective nuclei of which do not coalesce. The word has somewhat varied application to certain embryonic formations and to some adult tissues, as striped muscular fiber, certain parts of sponges, etc.

The ectoderm [of a calcareous sponge] is a transparent, slightly granular, gelatinous mass in which the nuclei are scattered, but which, in the unaltered state, shows no trace of the primitive distinctness of the cells which contain these nuclei, and is therefore termed by Haeckel a *syncytium*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 103.

synd (sind), *v. t.* [More prop. *sind*, also *sein*; cf. *leel. synda*, swim, *syndr* (*syndr*, *svimdr*), able to swim, *< sund*, a swimming, = AS. *sund*, a sound, strait of the sea: see *sound* and *swim*.] To rinse. [Scotch.]

syndactyl, **syndactyle** (sin-dak'til), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + δάκτυλος*, a finger, digit: see *dactyl*.] I. *a.* Having the digits more or less united. (a) Web-fingered or web-toed; having the fingers or toes connected by skin, as a monstrosity of the human species. (b) In *mammals*, having the toes normally closely united by integument, or extensively inclosed in a common integument, as a kangaroo or bandicoot among marsupials and the siamang among apes. (c) In *ornith.*, (1) Having the front toes more or less extensively coherent, so as to form a broad flat sole; syngenesious, as the foot of a kingfisher. (2) Having all four toes united by swimming-web; totipalmate: as *steganopodous*, as a pelican. See out under *totipalmate*. (3) Of or pertaining to the *Syndactyl* or *Syndactyle*, in any sense.

II. *n.* A syndactyl person, mammal, or bird. **Syndactylæ** (sin-dak'til-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system: (a) A cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the bee-eaters (*Meropidae*), the motmots (*Momotidae*), the kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), and the hornbills (*Bucerotidae*), thus approximately corresponding to the *Syndactyli* (a). (b) A superfamily group of scutellipalant *Passeres*, represented by the todies and manikins—one of two divisions of this author's *Exaspidæ*, the other being *Lysodactylæ*.

Syndactyle, *a. and n.* See *syndactyl*. **Syndactyli** (sin-dak'til-i), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) In some systems, as those of Illiger, Cuvier, and others, a group of insectorial birds, having the front toes extensively coherent, as is well illustrated in the kingfisher family. In Blyth's revision of Cuvier (1849), the *Syndactyli* were a division of his *Streptopodes*, subdivided into two groups, *Buceroides* and *Haleoides*. The former of these contained the hornbills and hoopoes; the latter the rest of the syndactylous birds, as kingfishers, rollers, bee-eaters, jacamars, todies, and sawbills or motmots. (b) In Vieillot's system, a group of sea-birds, having all four toes webbed; the totipalmate or steganopodous birds, now forming the order *Steganopodes*.—2. [l. c.] Plural of *syndactylus*, 2.

syndactylic (sin-dak'til'ik), *a.* [*< syndactyl + -ic.*] Same as *syndactyl*.

syndactylism (sin-dak'til-izm), *n.* [*< syndactyl + -ism.*] Union of two or more digits; syndactyl character or condition, as of an animal or its feet.

In all the remaining Marsupials a peculiar condition of the pes, called *syndactylism*, prevails.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 321.

syndactylous (sin-dak'til-us), *a.* [*< syndactyl + -ous.*] Same as *syndactyl*.

Syndactylus (sin-dak'til-us), *n.* [NL.: see *syndactyl*.] 1. A genus of gibbons, containing the *Hylobates syndactylus*; same as *Symphalangus* or *Siamanga*.—2. [l. c.; pl. *syndactyli* (-i).] In *teratol.*, a monster with more or less extensive union of fingers or toes.

syndectomy (sin-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. σύνδεσις*, a ligation, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the whole or a part of the periphery of the cornea.

syndesmodontoid (sin-des-mō-don'toid), *a.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσις*, a ligation, + *E. odontoid*.]

Formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis: noting the synovial articulation between these parts.

syndesmography (sin-des-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσις*, a ligation (see *syndesmosis*), + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive syndesmosology; a description of or treatise on the ligaments and joints.

syndesmosology (sin-des-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσις*, a ligation, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the ligamentous system; the knowledge of the ligaments of the body and of the joints or articulations which they contribute to form. Also called *desmology*.

syndesmopharyngeus (sin-des'mō-far-in-jē-us), *n.*; pl. *syndesmopharyngei* (-i). [NL., *< Gr. σύνδεσις*, a ligation, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] An occasional anomalous muscle of the pharynx of man. Also *syndesmopharyngius*.

syndesmosis (sin-des-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σύνδεσις*, a band, ligation (*< σύνδεω*, bind together, *< σύν, together, + δέω*, bind), + *-osis*.] In *anat.*, the connection of bones by ligaments, fasciae, or membranes other than those which enter into the composition of the joints. Nearly all joints are in fact immediately connected by ligaments; but syndesmosis is said of other and mediate connections between bones, especially by means of interosseous membranes, as those which extend the whole length of the radius and ulna, and of the tibia and fibula, connecting these bones respectively in their continuity.

syndesmotie (sin-des-mot'ik), *a.* [*< syndesmosis* (-ot-) + *-ic.*] Bound together, as two bones, by an interosseous fascia; of or pertaining to syndesmosis.

syndesmotomy (sin-des-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνδεσις*, a band, ligation, + *-τομή*, *< τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] The anatomy of the ligaments: dissection of ligaments.

syndetic, **syndetical** (sin-det'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. συνδετικός*, binding together, conjunctive, *< σύνδεω*, bound together, *< σύνδεω*, bind together, *< σύν, with, + δέω*, bind.) Connecting by means of conjunctions or other connectives; pertaining to such connection: as, *syndetic* arrangement: opposed to *asyndetic*.

syndic (sin'dik), *n.* [*< F. syndic* = *Sp. síndico* = *Pg. sindaco* = *It. sindaco* = *G. Dan. syndikus* = *Sw. syndicus* = *Russ. sindik*, *< LL. syndicus*, a representative of a corporation, a syndic, *< Gr. σύνδικος*, an advocate in a court of justice, a representative of the state or of a tribe, a public officer, *< σύν, together, + δίκη*, justice, law, right.] 1. An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community; also, one chosen to transact business for others. In Geneva the syndic was the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, etc., had their syndics. The University of Cambridge has its syndics, committees of the senate, forming permanent or occasional syndicates. See the third quotation.

You must of necessity have heard often of a book written against the pope's jurisdiction, about three months since, by one Richey, a doctor and *syndic* of the Sorbonists.

Donne, Letters, xlviii.

The [local] examinations [of Oxford and Cambridge], Junior, Senior, and Higher, are held at all places approved by the *Syndics*, or Delegates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 233.

Syndics are the members of special committees of members of the Senate, appointed by Grace from time to time for specific duties.

Cambridge University Calendar, 1889, p. 4.

The president of the [Swiss] executive council (who is also sometimes called *Hauptmann*, sometimes *Syndic*) often exercises some functions separately from the Council; but, as a rule, all executive action is collegiate.

W. Wilson, State, § 533.

2. In the French law of bankruptcy, an assignee in trust; a trustee.

syndical (sin'di-kal), *a.* [*< syndic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a syndic.

syndicate (sin'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syndicated*, ppr. *syndicating*. [*< ML. syndicatus*, pp. of *syndicare* (> OF. *syndiquer*), examine, investigate, censure, *< LL. syndicus*, a public officer, a syndic: see *syndic*.] To judge; censure.

Aristotle, . . . who . . . undertook to censure and *syndicate* both his master and all other law-makers before him, saw clearer. *Hakewill, Apology, IV. II.*

syndicate² (sin'di-kāt), *n.* [= F. *syndicat* = Sp. *sindicado* = It. *sindicato*, < ML. *sindicatus*, a syndicate, an examination of public morals, < LL. *syndicus*, a syndic: see *syndic* and *-ate*.] 1. A council or body of syndics; the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

The management of the University Press is committed to a *syndicate* consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and fifteen other members of the Senate elected by Grace, three of whom retire by rotation every year.

Cambridge University Calendar, 1889, p. 465.

2. An association of persons or corporations formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, discharging some trust, or the like; a combination.

The movement of a small company or *syndicate* will not bring profits to the originators. *Contemporary Rev., I. 85.*

In the panic of 1866 the price of the shares in many banks was artificially raised by the unscrupulous cliques or *syndicates*, the funds for the purpose being in some cases supplied by the directors themselves.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 862.

These *syndicates* were originally combinations of newspaper publishers for the purchase and simultaneous publication in different parts of the country of stories written by the most popular authors.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 850.

syndicate² (sin'di-kāt), *v.* [*syndicate*², *n.*] 1. To unite in a syndicate; associate: as, *syndicated* capitalists. [Recent.]

It has been decreed at a full meeting of the several *syndicated* groups of mills to raise the list price M. 2.50 from the turn of next quarter. *The Engineer, LXVII. 174.*

2. To effect by means of a syndicate, as a sale of property. [Recent.]

This investment was suggested and stimulated by the organization of a corporation which *syndicated* the sale of the . . . ale and stout breweries.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 86.

syndication (sin-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *syndicação*; as *syndicate*² + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming a syndicate; combination. [Recent.]

"Thou shalt not steal" may be yet forty centuries ahead of the age of *syndication*, hypothecation, and stock-watering. *Christian Union, June 9, 1887.*

syndicator (sin'di-kā-tor), *n.* One who syndicates, or effects sales. [Recent.]

syndoc, *n.* See *synoc*.

syndrome (sin-drō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνδρομη*, a tumultuous concourse, a concurrence, < *σύν*, together, + *δρομή*, run (< *δρόμος*, a course, running).] 1. Concurrence. [Rare.]

For, all things being link together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of pre-required motions, we can have no true knowledge of any except we comprehended all, and could distinctly pry into the whole method of casual concatenations.

Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

2. In *med.*, the concurrence or combination of symptoms in a disease; a symptom-complex; a symptom-group. Compare *prodrome*, 2.

syndyasmian (sin-di-as'mi-an), *a.* [*Gr. σύνδυαμος*, coupling, copulation, < *σύν*, together, + *δύαμις*, couple, < *δύω*, two: see *dyad*.] Noting the pairing of animals or their paired state; nuptial; gamic; pertaining to the sexual relation.

The *Syndyasmian* or Pairing Family. It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation. *L. Morgan, Ancient Society, p. 384.*

syne (sin), *adv.* and *conj.* The Scotch spelling of *sine*¹.—*And lang syne*, long ago; the days of long ago. See *auld* and *langsyne*.—*Soon* or *syne*, sooner or later.

synecdoche (si-nek'dō-kē), *n.* [= F. *synecdoche*, *synecdoque* = Sp. *sinécdoque*, *sinécdoque* = Pg. *synecdoche* = It. *sinécdoche*, < L. *synecdoche*, < Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, an understanding one with another, the putting of the whole for a part, etc., < *συνεκδέχσθαι*, join in receiving, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκδέχσθαι*, take from, accept, receive, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δέχσθαι*, take, accept.] In *rhet.*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc.: as, for example, a fleet of ten *sail* (for *ships*); a master employing new *hands* (for *workmen*). Compare *metonymy*.

Then againe if we use such a word (as many times we doe) by which we drue the hearer to conceiue more or lesse or beyond or otherwise then the letter expresseth, and it be not by vertue of the former figures Metaphore and Abuse and the rest, the Greeks then call it *Synecdoche*. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.*

synecdochical (sin-ek-dok'i-kal), *a.* [**synecdochic* (< Gr. *συνεκδοχικός*, implying a *synecdoche*, < *συνεκδοχή*, *synecdoche*: see *synecdoche*)

+ *-al*.] Of the nature of or expressed by *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*. *Drayton.*

synecdochically (sin-ek-dok'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the *synecdochical* mode of speaking; by *synecdoche*. *Bp. Pearson.*

First I take to mean roof, yet here used *synecdochically* for house, palace, just as Lat. *tectum*. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 360.*

synecchia (sin-e-kī'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, < *συνέχειν*, hold together, confine, < *σύν*, together, + *έχειν*, have, hold.] Morbid union of parts—specifically of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synecchia*) or to the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens (*posterior synecchia*).—Circular or annular *synecchia*. Same as *exclusion of the pupil* (which see, under *exclusion*).—*Passavant's operation for synecchia*. See *operation*.

synecchology (si-nek-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. συνέχεια*, continuity, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine of the connection of things by efficient and final causation.—2. The theory of continuity.

Also *synecchology*.

synecious, *a.* See *synecious*.

synephroneis (si-nek-fō-nē'sis), *n.* [*Gr. συνεφρώνεις*, an uttering together, < *συνεφρονειν*, call out or utter together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκφρονειν*, call out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φρονειν*, produce or emit a sound, < *φώνη*, sound, voice.] In *gram.*, a contraction of two syllables into one; *syneresis*.

synectic (si-nek'tik), *a.* [*LL. synecticus*, < Gr. *συνεκτικός*, holding together, efficient, < *συνέχειν*, hold together: see *synecchia*.] 1. Bringing different things into real connection.—2. In the *theory of functions*, continuous, monogenetic, and monotropic within a certain region.

A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy *synectic* in this region. *Encyc. Brit., XLIV. 72.*

Synectic cause. See *cause*, 1.—*Synectic function*, a continuous, finite, and uniform function.

synecticity (sin-ek-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*synectic* + *-ity*.] The character of being *synectic*.

synedral (si-nē'dral), *a.* [*synedri-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing on the angle of a stem, as leaves or other parts.

synedrial (si-nē'dri-al), *a.* [*synedri-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a *synedrium*.

The respect in which the *synedral* president was held rapidly increased. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 423.*

synedron, synedrium (si-nē'dri-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *synedria* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *συνέδριον*, an assembly, < *σύνεδρος*, sitting together: see *synedrous*. Hence the Heb. form represented by *sanhedrim*.] An assembly, especially a judicial or representative assembly; a *sanhedrim*.

Alas! how unworthy, how incapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high *synedron*, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomized? *Howell, Vindication of Himself, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. 128). (Davies.)*

The common assertion indeed that the *synedrium* was at that time practically composed of scribes is inconsistent with the known facts of the case; the *synedrium* at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 424.*

synedrous (si-nē'drus), *a.* [*Gr. σύνεδρος*, sitting together, < *σύν*, together, + *έδρα*, seat: see *synedral*.] In *bot.*, same as *synedral*.

synema (si-nē'mā), *n.*; pl. *synemata* (-mā-tā). [For **synnema*; < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *νήμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower, as in the common mallow.

synentognath (si-nen'tog-nath), *n.* A fish of the suborder *Synentognathi*.

Synentognathi (sin-en-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *έντρος*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A suborder of teleostcephalous or physoclistous fishes with the branchial arches well developed, the third and fourth superior pharyngeals much enlarged, and the inferior pharyngeals coossified. It includes the families *Scomberesocidae* (or *Esocetidae*) and *Belonidae*.

synentognathous (sin-en-tog'nā-thus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synentognathi*, or having their characters.

syneresis, synaresis (si-nēr'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *synèresis* = Sp. *sinéresis* = Pg. *syneresis* = It. *sinèresi*, < LL. *syneresis*, < Gr. *συναίρειν*, a taking or drawing together, *syneresis*, < *συναίρειν*, grasp or seize together, < *σύν*, together, + *αίρειν*, take, seize: see *heresy*.] In *gram.*, the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one; especially, contraction of two vowels so as to form a diphthong, as *ne'er* for *never*, *Atrides* for *Atreides*.

synergetic (sin-ēr-jet'ik), *a.* [*Gr. συνεργικός*, coöperative, < *συνεργειν*, coöperate: see *synergy*.] Working together; coöperating.—**Synergetic muscles**, those muscles which collectively subserve a certain kind of movement—for example, flexor muscles of the leg, the muscles of the calf, etc.

synergida (si-nēr'jī-dā), *n.*; pl. *synergidae* (-dē). [NL., < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-ida*.] In *bot.*, either of the two cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac, and forming, with the oosphere, the so-called egg-apparatus: usually in the plural.

A uninucleate cell without oosphere, *synergida*, or antipodal vesicle. *Nature, XLII. 255.*

synergidal (si-nēr'jī-dal), *a.* [*synergida* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, resembling, or belonging to *synergida*.

synergism (sin'ēr-jizm), *n.* [*synerg-y* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that there are two efficient agents in regeneration, namely the human will and the divine Spirit, which, in the strict sense of the term, coöperate. This theory accordingly holds that the soul has not lost in the fall all inclination toward holiness, nor all power to seek for it under the influence of ordinary motives.

synergist (sin'ēr-jist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *synergiste*; < *synerg-y* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* In *theol.*, one who holds to the doctrine of synergism: specifically used to designate one of a party in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, which held this doctrine.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introduced] a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called Semi-Pelagian, according to which grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own freewill in order to become effectual. Those who held this tenet were called *synergists*. *Hallam, Introduct. to Literature of Europe, II. 2.*

II. a. Synergistic.

The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 85.*

synergistic (sin-ēr-jis'tik), *a.* [*synergist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or relating to synergism; of the nature of synergism: as, the *synergistic* controversy (a controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, regarding synergism).

They seem to be logically cognate rather with various *synergistic* types of belief. *Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 255.*

2. Working together; coöperating.

synergistical (sin-ēr-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [*synergistic* + *-al*.] Synergistic.

Synergus (si-nēr'gus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together: see *synergy*.] A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the cynipidous subfamily *Inquilinae*, the species of which are guests or commensals in the galls of true gall-makers of the same family. The parapsidal grooves of the thorax converge behind; the second abdominal segment occupies the whole surface of the abdomen; the female antennae have fourteen, the male fifteen joints. Twelve species are known in the United States.

synergy (sin'ēr-jī), *n.*; pl. *synergies* (-jīz). [*Gr. συνεργία*, joint work, assistance, help, < *συνεργειν*, work together, < *συνεργός*, working together, < *σύν*, together, + *εργειν*, work: see *work*. Cf. *energy*.] A correlation or concurrence of action between different organs.

Actions are the energies of organs, and the *synergies* of groups of organs.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. II. § 30.

synesis (sin'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνεσις*, understanding, intelligence, knowledge, also a coming together, union, < *συνίημι* (ind. *συνίημι*), understand, perceive, put together, < *σύν*, together, + *ίημι*, send, let go. The derivation given by Plato, < *συνίημι* (ind. *συνίημι*), go or come together, < *σύν*, together, + *ίημι* (ind. *ίημι*), go, is erroneous.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, construction according to the sense, in violation of strict syntax.

synesthesia, *n.* See *synæsthesia*.

syneti, synettet, *n.* In *her.*, a cygnet: an old term, in the plural, for several small or young swans charged together upon a scutcheon or bearing.

synethere (sin'e-thēr), *n.* [= F. *synethère*, < NL. *Synetheres*, q. v.] A species of the genus *Synetheres*; a coendoo.

Synetheres (si-neth'e-rēz), *n.* [NL. (Geo. Cuvier, 1829; really F. pl., *synethères*) *Synetheres* (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *συνίημι*, a dwelling together.] The typical genus of *Synetherinae*. It includes Neotropical arboreal prehensile-tailed porcupines, closely related to *Sphingurus*, but differing in the broad and highly arched frontal region, and the greater development of spines. F. Cuvier divided the American porcupines into *Erethizon*, *Synetheres*, and *Sphingurus*.

Synetherinae (si-neth'e-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synetheres* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Hystriidae*, typified by the genus *Synetheres*, having the

tail prehensile and all four feet four-toed: so named (after *Synetherina* of Gervais, 1852) by J. A. Allen in 1877. Also called *Sphingurine* and *Cercobaline*.

synetherine (sin-'eth'-e-rin), *a.* and *n.* [*a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synetherinae*; sphingurine; cercobaline.]

II. n. A synethere.

Syngamidae (sin-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Syngamus* + *-idae*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Syngamus*.

Syngamus (sing-ga-mus), *n.* [*NL.* (Siebold), < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *Vermes*, a genus of nematoids or strongyles, belonging to the family *Strongylidae*, or made type of the *Syngamidae*: same as *Sclerostoma*, 1. They infest various animals. *S. trachealis* causes in fowls the disease called *gapes*.

Syngenesia (sin-je-nē'si-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation. Cf. *syngenesia*.] The nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, embracing the composite plants, the name alluding to their united anthers, which thence are now called *syngenesious*. There are, according to him, 6 orders, namely *Polygamia aequalis*, *Polygamia superflua*, *Polygamia frustranea*, *Polygamia necessaria*, *Polygamia segregata*, and *Monogamia*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold are examples. See *Compositæ*, and cut (8) under *stamen* and *syngenesious*, 1.

syngenesian (sin-je-nē'shan), *a.* [*< Syngenesia* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the class *Syngenesia*.

syngenesious (sin-je-nē'shus), *a.* [As *Syngenesia* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, united by the edges into a ring, as the anthers of composite plants, etc.; also (said of stamens or of flowers), having the anthers so united. — 2. In *ornith.*, syndactyl, as the foot of a kingfisher. See cut under *syndactyl*.

syngenesia (sin-je-nē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Reproduction in which a male and a female take part, one furnishing spermatozoa and the other an ovum, so that the substance of the embryo is actually derived from both parents. This is the rule, perhaps without exception, in sexual generation, and opposes the view of the spermists, that the embryo comes from the male element, for the development of which the female furnishes only the nidus, and that of the ovulists, that the embryo is derived entirely from the female, the male principle affording only the requisite stimulus to development. As a doctrine or theory, one form of syngenesia supposes every germ to contain the germs of all generations to come, and is opposed to *epigenesis*.

The theory of *syngenesia*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles.

G. H. Leves, Aristotle, p. 363.
Growth, therefore, was, on this hypothesis (of Buffon's), a process partly of simple evolution, and partly of what has been termed *syngenesia*. Huxley, *Evol. in Biol.*

syngenetic (sin-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< syngenesia*, after *genetic*.] Reproduced by means of both parents, male and female; of or pertaining to syngenesia: as, a *syngenetic* process; a *syngenetic* theory.

Syngeneticeæ (sin-jē-ne-tis'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *syngenetic*.] A class of algae of doubtful nature formerly embracing the families *Chrysomonadinaceæ*, *Chrysopyxaceæ*, *Dinobryinaceæ*, and *Hydruraceæ*. More recently the family *Chrysomonadinaceæ* has been expanded to include the other families and placed in the class *Flagellata*.

syngente (sin-je-nit), *n.* [So called because related to *polyhalite*: < *Gr. σῖν*, born with, congenital, < *σῖν*, with, + *γενεῖα*, be born.] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals which are colorless or milky-white. It is found in cavities in rock-salt at Kalusz in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. Also called *kaluszite*.

Syngnatha (sing-nā-thā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1802), < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *γάθος*, jaw.] An order of myriapods, the carnivorous centipeds; the *Chilopoda*: so called from the conformation of the mouth-parts in comparison with *Chilognatha*.

Syngnathi (sing-nā-thi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *Syngnathus*, *q. v.*] In *ichth.*, a suborder of lopho-

branch fishes having a fistulous snout and no ventral fins, as the pipe-fishes, sea-horses, and related forms. See *Hippocampidae*, *Syngnathidae*.

Syngnathidae (sing-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Syngnathus* + *-idae*.] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Syngnathus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In the earlier systems, including the sea-horses or *Hippocampidae* with the true *Syngnathidae*. (b) In Gill's system of classification, limited to those pipe-fishes which have the body long and straight and the tail prehensile, thus excluding the *Hippocampidae*. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngnathoid (sing-nā-thoid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Syngnathus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Syngnathidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the family *Syngnathidae*.

syngnathous (sing-nā-thus), *a.* [*< NL.* **syngnathos*, adj., < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *γάθος*, jaw.] 1. In *Myriapoda*, of or pertaining to the *Syngnatha*; chilopod, as a centipede. — 2. In *ichth.*, having the jaws united and drawn out into a tubular snout, at the end of which is the mouth; of or pertaining to the *Syngnathidae*.

Syngnathus (sing-nā-thus), *n.* [*NL.* (Artedi, 1738; Linnæus): see *syngnathous*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Syngnathidae*. It originally included all the species of the modern families *Syngnathidae* and *Hippocampidae*, but it is now restricted to about 30 species of the former family. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngonidium (sing-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. syngonidia* (-ī). [*NL.*, < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *γόνιον*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a platygynidium; an agglomeration of gonidia connected together by a membrane.

Syngonies (sing-gō-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. Engler, 1887), < *Syngonium* + *-es*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*, consisting of two American genera, *Syngonium* (the type) and *Porphyrrospatha*.

syngonimium (sing-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; *pl. syngonimia* (-ī). [*NL.*, < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *NL. gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, an agglomeration of gonimia. See *gonimium*, *gonidium*.

Syngonium (sing-gō-ni-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Schott, 1829), so called from the united fruit; < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *γόνιον*, be born.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Syngoniæ*. It is characterized by a climbing shrubby stem, stamens connate into a prismatic body, and coherent ovaries with anatropous basilar ovules solitary in their one or two cells. The fruit is a mucilaginous syncarp, composed of coalescent berries with black obovoid seeds without albumen, and mainly composed of the large embryo. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are irregular climbers, rooting at the nodes, and there bearing long-stalked leaves, the earlier arrow-shaped, the later three- to nine-divided. The flowers are produced on a monocotyledonous spadix, the staminate part club-shaped and much longer, borne in a still longer spathe, which consists of an ovoid persistent tube and a shell-shaped, finally reflexed, and deciduous upper section. *S. auritum*, long cultivated under the name *Caladium*, is known in Jamaica as *fivefinger*, from its five-parted leaves.

syngraph (sing-grāf), *n.* [*< L. syngrapha*, < *Gr. σῖν*, together, a written contract, a bond, a covenant, < *σύνγραφειν*, note down, draw up (a contract, etc.), < *σῖν*, together, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

I went to court this evening, and had much discourse with Dr. Basiers, one of his Majesty's chaplains, the greater traveller, who shew'd me the *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs and Asian Churches to our Confession. Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 29, 1662.

syndrosis (sin-i-drō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σῖν*, with, together, + *ιδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] A concurrent sweating.

Synistata (sin-is-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1775), irreg. < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *στάσις*, set together (see *system*), + *-ata*.] A division of insects with biting mouth-parts, containing those whose maxillæ are connate with the labium, and corresponding in part to the *Neuroptera*.

synizesis (sin-i-zē'sis), *n.*; *pl. synizeses* (-ēs). [*< L. synizesis*, < *Gr. σῖν*, together, a collapse, a contraction of two vowels into one, < *σύνιζεν*, collapse, shrink up, < *σῖν*, together, + *ίζεν*, settle down, sink in, < *ίζω*, seat, place, sit down.]

1. In *med.*, closure of the pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision. — 2. In *gram.*, the combination into one syllable of two vowels that would not form a diphthong.

synnet, *n.* Same as *sennet*.¹

synneurosis (sin-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σῖν*, together, + *νεῦρον*, a joining, union by sinews, < *σῖν*, together, + *νέρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve*.] In *anat.*, connection of parts, as mov-

able joints, by means of ligaments: same as *syndesmosis*. [The word belongs, like *aponeurosis*, to a nomenclature in which nerve was not distinguished from sinew, tendon, or ligament.]

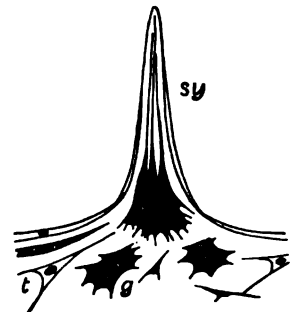
synocha (sin'ō-kā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. (sc. *febris*, fever) of *synochus*, continued: see *synochus*.] A continued fever.

synochal (sin'ō-kāl), *a.* [*< synocha* + *-al*.] In *med.*, of or pertaining to synocha.—**Synochal fever**. Same as *synocha*.

synochoid (sin'ō-koid), *a.* [*< synochus* + *-oid*.] Of the nature of or resembling synochus.—**Synochoid fever**. See *fever*.¹

synochus (sin'ō-kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. σῖνοχος*, joined together, continued, < *σύν*, together, together, in pass. be continuous, < *σῖν*, together, + *έχειν*, hold.] A continued fever.

synocil (sin'ō-sil), *n.* [*< Gr. σῖν*, with, + *-o-* + *NL. cil(ium)*, on model of *cnidocil*.] A filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps of the nature of an eye. It consists of a collection of multipolar cells, each having one of the poles drawn out into a long filament, suggesting the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. They are really artifacts due to the action of preservatives.



Synocil of a Sponge (highly magnified, in section).
σ, synocil; r, an undifferentiated tissue cell; g, multipolar ganglion-cells.

synocreate (sin'ō-kre-āt), *a.* [*< Gr. σῖν*, together, + *Ε. οcreate*.] In *bot.*, uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and inclosing the stem in a sheath: noting stipules so characterized. Compare *ocreate*, 2.

synod (sin'od), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synode*, *sinode*; < F. *synode* = Sp. *sinodo* = Pg. *synodo* = It. *sinodo*, < L. *synodus*, < *Gr. σῖνοδος*, a coming together, an assembly, meeting, *synod*, < *σῖν*, together, + *όδός*, way, road. Cf. *exodo*, *exodus*.] 1. An assembly of ecclesiastics or other church delegates duly convoked, pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; an ecclesiastical council. Synods or councils are of five kinds—ecumenical, general, national, provincial, and diocesan. For definition of their several characteristics, see *council*, 7.

Why should you have a *Synod*, when you have a Convocation already, which is a *Synod*?

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 108.

Twice a year, in accordance with the canonical institutions of Christian antiquity, had it been ordered of old in an English Council that every bishop and his priests should meet together in *synod*; the common form of proceeding which was used in these early clerical gatherings is believed to be still extant. R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xix.

They [the bishops] had large estates which they held of the king, seats in the national council, preeminence in the national *synod*, and places in the general councils of the church. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 378.

Specifically—2. In Presbyterian churches, the court which ranks above the presbytery, and either is subordinate to a general assembly (as in most of the larger denominations) or is itself the supreme court of the church. In the former case the presbyteries of the whole church are grouped into synods, each of which comprises all the parishes or congregations of a particular district. The members of the synod are in most cases the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds; but in some churches the court is composed of delegates from the presbyteries.

3. A meeting, convention, or council.

Had a parliament
Of fiends and furies in a *synod* sat,
And devis'd, plotted, parlied, and contriv'd,
They scarce could second this.
Heywood, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 350).
Well have ye judged, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! Milton, P. L., II. 391.

4. In *astron.*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars.

To the blane moon
Her office they prescribed: to the other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, or trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy, and wher to join
In *synod* unbeneign. Milton, P. L., I. 661.

Holy Governing Synod (of all the Russias), a *synod* which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. It consists of several metropolitans and other prelates and officials—the chief procurator of the synod representing the czar. It was instituted by Peter the Great in 1721, to supply the place of the patriarch of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700, and Peter would not allow the appointment of a successor,

thinking the power of the patriarchal office too great. The orthodox national church of the kingdom of Greece is also governed by a synod of archbishops and bishops, independent of any patriarch.—**Mixed synod**, a synod composed of clergy and laity.—**Robber synod**. Same as *Latrocinium*, 2.

synodal (sin'od-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. synodalis, < synodus, synod: see synod.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a synod; synodical.

Synodal declarations pronounced such ordinations invalid. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 196.

Ordinance, provincial or synodal.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.

Synodal examiner, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic appointed by a diocesan synod to examine into the qualifications of candidates for benefices.—**Synodal letter**. See *bull*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A payment made by the clergy to their bishop at the time of their attendance at the synod.

You do not pay your procurations only, but our cathedral and synodal also.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 54. (Davies, under cathedra)

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

This godly and decent Order . . . hath been so altered . . . by planting in . . . Legends with multitude of Responses, . . . Commemorations, and Synodals.

Book of Common Prayer [English]. Concerning the Service of the Church.

synodiant (si-nō'di-an), *n.* [*< synod + -ian.*] A member of a synod.

Of such as dislike the Synod, none falls heavier upon it than a London divine, charging the *synodians* to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what terms soever.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. v. 5.

synodic (si-nod'ik), *a.* [*< L. synodicus, < Gr. synodikos, < synodos, a synod: see synod.*] Same as *synodical*.

synodical (si-nod'ik-al), *a.* [*< synodic + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or transacted in a synod: as, *synodical proceedings or forms*.

As there were no other synods in the days of Uniformity than the convocations of the clergy, it has been necessary to resort to them wherever it has been desirable to dignify any measure of the Reformation by alleging for it *synodical* authority. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.*

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—**Synodical month**. See *month*, 1.—**Synodical revolution of a planet**, with respect to the sun, the period which elapses between two consecutive conjunctions or oppositions. The period of the synodical revolution of Mercury is 115 days, that of Venus is 584, that of Mars 780, that of Jupiter 398, that of Saturn 378, that of Uranus 370, and that of Neptune 367½.

synodically (si-nod'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. By the authority of a synod.

The Spirit of God hath directed us . . . to address ourselves to the church, that in plenary council and assembly she may *synodically* determine controversies.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 341.

2. In a synod; so as to form a synod.

Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter (wrote, very probably, with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened), . . . explains the doctrine.

Waterland, Works, II. viii.

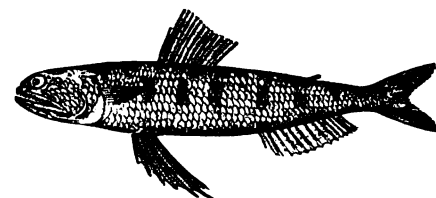
synodist (sin'od-ist), *n.* [*< synod + -ist.*] One who adheres to a synod.

These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to veil their decrees from vulgar eyes.

Fuller, (Imp. Dict.)

synod-man (sin'od-man), *n.* 1. A member of a synod. *S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii.*—2. Same as *synodman*.

Synodontidae (sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Synodus (-odont-) + -idae.*] A family of inio-mous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synodus*. The body is long and cigar-shaped, covered with regular scales and without phosphorescent spots; the mouth is deeply cleft; its upper arch is formed by the elongated



Synodontidae.—A lizard-fish (*Trachinocephalus myops*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

intermaxillaries; and the supramaxillaries are rudimentary or absent. The dorsal fin is short and submedian, the anal moderate, the pectorals are well developed, and the ventrals, also well developed, are not far behind the pectorals. The species chiefly inhabit the tropical and warm seas; six reach the shores of the United States, four on the eastern and two on the western coast. Also *Sauridæ, Saurina*.

Synodontinae (sin'ō-don-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*< Synodus (-odont-) + -inae.*] The *Synodontidae* as a subfamily of *Scopelidae*.

Synodontis (sin-ō-don'tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gr. syn, together, + ὄντις (ōnti-) = E. tooth.*] A genus of African *Sturidae*, having nearly 20 species, as the shall, *S. schal*.

synodman (sin'odz-man), *n.* A questman or sidesman (see these words). [Rare.]

Synodus (sin'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Bloch and Schneider, 1801), *< Gr. syn, together, + ὄντις = E. tooth.*] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, typical of the family *Synodontidae*: later (1817) called *Saurus*. It contains the lizard-fishes or snake-fishes, as *S. fœtus*, the sand-pike of the Atlantic coast of America, and *S. luciopeps* of the opposite coast. Another species, usually included in this genus, is also separated as *Trachinocephalus myops*. See cut under *Synodontidae*.

2. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille, 1824.*
synœceosis (si-nē-sē-ō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. synœkeia, association, < συνκεῖν, unite as friends or kinsmen, < σύν, together, + ἔκειν, make one's own, < ἐκεῖος, belonging to one's house, < οἶκος, a house: see economy.*] In *rhet.*, combination of statements seemingly contradictory: as, "A miser owns what he owns as little as what he does not own."

synœcious, synœcious (si-nē'shius), *a.* [*< Gr. synœkeia, a living or dwelling together, < συνκεῖν, living in the same house, living together, < συνκεῖν, live together, < σύν, together, + ἔκειν, live, dwell, < οἶκος, house.*] In *bot.*: (a) Having male and female flowers in one head, as is common in the *Compositæ*. (b) Having male and female organs in the same receptacle, as many mosses.

Synœcus (si-nē'kus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1842, in the form *Synœcus*), *< Gr. synœkeia, living together: see synœcious.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of quails, peculiar to the Australian region. Several species are described, as *S. australis*, *S. sordidus*, *S. diemædæ*, and *S. cerinus*. They are known as *scamp-quail*. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Vespidæ*. *Saunders, 1852.*

synomasy (sin'ō-mō-si), *n.*; *pl. synomoses (-siz).* [*< Gr. συνωμοσία, a conspiracy, an oath-bound league, < συνωμοῖν, swear along with, < σύν, together, + βωμῖν, swear, affirm by oath.*] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a secret society; a league or association under oath; a band of conspirators.

synonym (sin'ō-nim), *n.* [Also *synonymie* (formerly also, as *L.*, in plural *synonyma*, sometimes used as an *E.* singular); *< F. synonyme = Sp. sinónimo = Pg. synonymo = It. sinonimo, < L. synonymum, < Gr. συνώνυμος, a word having the same meaning with another, neut. of συνώνυμος, having the same name or meaning, < σύν, together, + ὄνομα, name: see onym.* Cf. *anonym, antonym, homonym*, etc.] 1. A word having the same signification as another; one of two or more words which have the same meaning; by extension, a word having nearly the same meaning as another; one of two or more words which in use cover to a considerable extent the same ground: the opposite of *antonym*.

Change the structure of the sentence, substitute one *synonym* for another, and the whole effect is destroyed. *Macaulay, Milton.*

Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.

Trench, Study of Words, p. 178.

2. A word of one language which corresponds in meaning with a word in another language. See *heteronym*, 2, *paronym*, 2, and the quotation from Camden under *synonymize*.—3. In *nat. hist.*, a systematic name having the same, or approximately the same, meaning or application as another which has superseded it; a technical name which, by the rules of nomenclature, is not tenable. The question of the acceptance of a generic or a specific name depends upon the law of priority. (a) Botanists take 1753, the year of the publication of Linnaeus's "Species Plantarum," as the starting-point for both genera and species, since in this publication binomials were for the first time systematically adopted. The naming of a botanical species consists in conferring upon it two appellations, a generic and a specific; and adequate publication consists in issuing a printed diagnosis sufficient to identify the plant with certainty. The earliest name conferred after the above date is the name by which, according to the law of priority, the plant must be known, providing, of course, that the classification is correct; and it is held that a strict adherence to this rule is essential in order to a stable systematic nomenclature. Since plants have often been placed in a wrong genus, the question arises whether the absolutely first specific name is to be retained, or the first that was used with the right genus name; the former is the accepted alternative. The names thus discarded are called *synonyms*, though in a broader sense all the names from which the selection is made are synonyms. On account of unsettled usage synonyms must often be quoted. In obedience to the law of priority, Nuttall's name *Carya*, by which the hickory has been known since 1818, becomes a synonym of *Hicoria*, the earlier name of Rafinesque;

Calycanthus gives way to *Butneria*; *Mentha viridis* of Linnaeus, 1753, to his *Mentha spicata*, 1753; *Trollius Americanus* of Muhlenberg to *T. lazus* of Salisbury; etc. (b) Zoologists usually adopt a different date. In England and on the continent of Europe this is generally 1766, the date of the twelfth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" (with an express exception in favor of the genera (not the species) of Brisson, 1760); American zoologists nearly all start from 1758, the date of the tenth edition of the work named. This difference of dates is the chief incompatibility of two schools which have become known as the *English* and the *American*, neither of which has thus far yielded the point to the other. The former school contends that 1766 (the date of the last edition of the "Systema," revised by the author himself) represents the completion of the Linnaean binomial system in zoology, the earlier editions having been but provisional or tentative; the latter school maintains that 1758 is the date when that system was first formally and consistently applied to zoology. In practice the whole matter of synonyms is extremely complicated by various considerations other than the single question of priority in any given case—as, for example, the adequacy or exclusive pertinence of the diagnosis upon which a name rests; recognizability of a description; acceptance of a name in a wide or a narrow sense by different authors; transference or cross-use of a name by different authors; erroneous identification and consequent wrong applications of a name; rejection of a name for one of several different reasons and introduction of another name in its stead; the question whether use of a name in botany precludes its subsequent use in zoology (and conversely); the question whether the same name can be an onym in more than one of the numerically enormous orders of insects; and, particularly, the biological question (a matter necessarily of expert opinion) of what constitutes a genus, species, subspecies, etc. To all the above considerations (besides which various others could be added) is to be added especially, in accounting for the vast number of synonyms which encumber zoological nomenclature, the incessant redescription and renaming of species and genera in ignorance of the fact (or ignoring the fact) that they had been named before, or mistaking them for valid when they are not. One singular class of synonyms is merely verbal, arising from corrections of malformed words, which, when properly respelled, are seen to be literally identical with other names from which they had appeared different by the misspelling; and with this class of synonyms is related another, arising from a mere difference in termination (as of gender, for example, *Picus* and *Picea*), inflection, etc. (as *Synodus*, *Synodon*, *Synodontis*, *Synodontia*). Literal quibbles of this sort have proved so frequently vexatious that the American school has declared that a word must subsist precisely as originally printed, no matter how malformed or misspelled, unless a typographical error be manifest, and that any two words which are differently spelled are tenable as different names, if the distinction be anything more or other than mere change of termination (as *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, or *-ites* and *-itis*, as distinguishing grammatical gender). Irrespective of the law of priority, and also of any such moot points as are above cited, the rules of nomenclature require (1) that no specific or subspecific name shall be used twice in the same genus; and (2) that no generic name, or name of any higher group, shall be used twice in the animal kingdom. There is thus, theoretically, but a single onym (tenable binomial designation) of every species, and a single onym of every genus or higher group—all other designations being in every case synonyms. Practically, however, the case is far from any such simplicity and uniformity; alternative technical names incessantly recur in the literature of zoology; and the synonymy of numberless species, genera, etc., in almost inextricable confusion. The number of synonyms in zoology vastly exceeds that of theonyms; most species which have long been known have acquired a larger number of New Latin synonyms than of English names; very many have been placed in a dozen or more different genera, and have been described under as many different specific names—the various combinations of which generic and specific designations are a third source of uncounted synonyms. Such uncertainty and inconvenience have resulted from all these nomenclatural vagaries that some zoologists do not hesitate to ignore the fundamental law of priority, and continue to call a species by the technical name by which it has been oftenest called already. Such consensus of the nomenclators has at least the advantage of presenting better-known instead of less-known names.

synonyma (si-non'i-mā), *n. pl.* [L., *pl. of synonymum, a synonym: see synonymy.*] Synonyms.

Infor. As I am the state-scout, you may think me an infomer.

Maat. They are *synonyma*.

Massinger, Emperor of the East, I. 2.

[In the following quotation the word is erroneously treated as a singular, with an English plural *synonymas*.]

All the *synonymas* of sadness were little enough to express this great weeping.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 74.]

synonymalt (si-non'i-māl), *a.* [*< synonym + -al.*] Synonymous.

synonymally (si-non'i-māl-i), *adv.* Synonymously.

synonymatic (si-non-i-mat'ik), *a.* [*< synonym + -atic.*] Same as *synonymic* or *synonymical*, being a purer form of these words, now more frequently employed by naturalists. The word differs in use from *synonymous*; we speak of a *synonymatic* list of words (as the several synonyms of a plant or an animal), but say of the synonyms themselves that they are *synonymous*.

synonymy, *n.* See *synonym*.

synonymic (sin-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [= *F. synonymique*; as *synonym + -ic.*] 1. Synonymous.—2. Of or pertaining to synonyms.

The name used by Doubleday in his *synonymic* lists of British Lepidoptera.

Stainton, British Butterflies, II. 447. (Encyc. Dict.)

synonymical (sin-ō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [*< synonymic + -al.*] Synonymic.

synonymicon (sin-ō-nim'i-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. as if συνωνυμικόν, neut. of συνωνυμικός, an assumed original of synonymic: see synonymic.*] A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.* [Rare.]

synonymics (sin-ō-nim'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of synonymic (see -ics).*] Same as *synonymy*.

synonymise, *v. t.* See *synonymize*.

synonymist (si-non'i-mist), *n.* [*< synonym + -ist.*] One who collects and explains synonyms; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, one who collects the different names or synonyms of animals or plants.

synonymity (sin-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*< synonym + -ity.*] The state of being synonymous; synonymy.

To found any harmonic theories on the *synonymity* of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no *synonymy* in nature, and when the artificial *synonymity* thus engendered varies from temperament to temperament, is only comparable to deducing geometrical conclusions from the mere practical construction of figures.

Ellis, in *Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone*, App., p. 600.

synonymize (si-non'i-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synonymized*, ppr. *synonymizing*. [*< synonym + -ize.*] To express by words of the same meaning; express the meaning of by an equivalent in the same or another language. Also spelled *synonymise*.

This word "forte" was may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adroit, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.

Camden, *Remains*, p. 42.

synonymous (si-non'i-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. συνωνυμος, having the same name or meaning: see synonym.*] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same idea; equivalent in meaning.

You are to banish out of your discourses all *synonymous* terms, and unnecessary multiplications of verbs and nouns.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 263.

Instead of regarding the practice of parsimony as low or vicious, [the Romans] made it *synonymous* even with probity.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 5.

synonymous relates. See *heteronymous relates*, under *heteronymous*.

synonymously (si-non'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. *Imp. Dict.*

synonymy (si-non'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *synonymies* (-miz). [*< F. synonymie = Sp. sinonimia = Pg. sinonímia = It. sinonimia, < L. synonymia, < Gr. συνωνυμία, likeness of name or meaning, a synonym, < συνωνυμος, having like name or meaning: see synonym.*] 1. The quality of being synonymous, or of expressing the same meaning by different words. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *rhet.*, a figure by which words of the same meaning are used to amplify a discourse.—3. A thing of the same name.

We having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her.

Selden, *Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, II.

4. A system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; also, the study of synonyms; the use of synonyms in expressing different shades of meaning; the discrimination of synonyms; especially, in *nat. hist.*, the sifting of synonyms to determine the onyms. In botany and zoology the synonymy of a species of plant or animal, in the concrete, is a list of the several different names which have been applied to it by its various describers or classifiers, implying on the synonymist's part the discrimination not only of the synonyms of the species, but of the homonyms of related species, for the especial purpose of determining the onym of each species. Thus, *Falco fuscus* and *Falco obsoletus* may be synonyms of one and the same species of falcon, yet *Falco fuscus* may be a homonym of two different species of falcon, and it may be that neither name is the onym of either of these species. Synonymy in natural history has become of late years so extensive and so intricate that probably no naturalist has mastered the subject beyond the line of some one narrow specialty. Synonymic lists for single species extending over several pages of an ordinary book are occasionally met with. See *synonym*, 3.

The inconveniences arising from the want of a good Nomenclature were long felt in Botany, and are still felt in Mineralogy. The attempts to remedy them by *Synonymies* are very ineffective, for such comparisons of synonyms do not supply a systematic nomenclature.

Whewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. lxxv.

synophthalmia (sin-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.*] In *teratol.*, same as *cyclopia*. Also *synophthalmus*.

synophyty (si-nof'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the cohesion of several embryos. *Cooke.*

synopsis (si-nop'sis), *n.*; pl. *synopses* (-sēz). [= *Sp. sinopsis = Pg. synopsis = It. sinossi, < LL. synopsis, < Gr. σύν, together, + ὥρα, view.*] 1. A summary or brief statement giving a general

view of some subject; a compendium of heads or short paragraphs so arranged as to afford a view of the whole or of principal parts of a matter under consideration; a conspectus.

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as the force of argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle.

Warburton, *On Pope's Essay on Man*.

I am now upon a methodical *Synopsis* of all British Animals excepting Insects, and it will be a general *Synops. of Quadrupeds*.

Ray, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 100.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer-book for the use of the laity, of the same character as that described under *anthology*, 3.—*Syn. 1. Compendium, Abstract, etc. See abridgment.*

synoptic (si-nop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. synoptique = Sp. sinótico = Pg. sinótico = It. sinotico, < NL. synopticus, < Gr. συνωπτικός, seeing the whole together or at a glance, < σύν, together, a general view, synopsis: see synopsis.*] 1. *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a subject: as, a *synoptic table*; a *synoptic history*.—*Synoptic chart*, in *meteor.*, a map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the cloudiness and weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols.—*Synoptic gospels*. See *gospel*, 2.

II. *n.* One of the synoptic gospels; also, one of the writers of the synoptic gospels; a synoptist.

Yet the Tübingen professors and our Liberal newspapers must surely have something to go upon when they declare that the Jesus of the Fourth Gospel speaks quite differently from the Jesus of the *Synoptics*, and propound their theory of the Gnostic philosopher inventing, with profoundly calculated art, his fancy Gospel.

M. Arnold, *God and the Bible*, vi. § 5.

The real difference between John and the *Synoptics*, on this most decisive point, amounts to this: while these last have handed down to us but a single example of this form of language, John has preserved for us several examples selected with a particular purpose.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 733.

synoptical (si-nop'ti-kal), *a.* [*< synoptic + -al.*]

Same as *synoptic*.—*Synoptical table*, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular synopsis of the leading, generally the most striking or easily recognized, characters of any group in zoology or botany, whereby the group is exhibited with a view to the ready identification of a given specimen, or analyzed to illustrate the relationship of its several components to one another. Such tables often proceed upon the dichotomous plan of presenting in succession alternatives of two (or more) characters, only one of which the specimen in hand should exhibit, as the "ovary inferior" and "ovary superior" in case of a plant; but the tabulation may be made in any way which best subserves the desired purpose in different cases. Some are natural analyses, others wholly artificial; the former are the more important and really instructive, the latter the most convenient and immediately helpful. Some combine these incompatible features as far as possible; and all are constantly used in systematic treatises, manuals, and text-books. They are often called *keys*.

synoptically (si-nop'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synoptical manner; in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dyeing materials.

Sir W. Petty, in *Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc.*, p. 296.

synoptist (si-nop'tist), *n.* [*< synopt-ic + -ist.*] One of the writers (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) of the synoptic gospels.

The essential identity of the Christ of the *Synoptists* is universally conceded.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 32.

synoptistic (sin-op-tis'tik), *a.* [*< synoptist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the synoptists or the synoptic gospels; synoptic; synoptical.

The author of the fourth gospel, writing at a much later date, habitually speaks of "the Jews" as an alien race, quite separated from the Christians; but this is not in the manner of the *synoptistic* tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 806.

synosteography (si-nos-tē-og'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] Descriptive osteology; or a description of or treatise upon joints.

synosteology (si-nos-tē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the joints of the body, or the knowledge of the articulations of the bones; arthrology.

synosteosis (si-nos-tē-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -osis.*] In *anat.*, union by means of bone; the confluence or growing together of bones; ankylosis; coössification. Also called *synostosis*. *Dunglison.*

synosteotome (si-nos-tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, cut.*] In *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

synosteotomy (si-nos-tē-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + ὀστέον, bone, + -τομία, < τέμνειν,*

τεμνέω, cut.] The anatomy of the articulations; dissection of joints.

synostosed (sin'os-tōzd), *a.* [*< synostosis + -ed.*] Joined in osseous continuity. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 173.

synostosis (sin-os-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.: see synostosis.*] Same as *synostosis*.

synostotic (sin-os-tō'tik), *a.* [*< synostosis (-ot) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by synostosis.

Synotis (si-nō'tus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + ὅς (ὥς), the ear.*] 1. (Keyserling, 1840.) A genus of long-eared bats, of the family *Vesperilionidae* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*, having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, the



Barbastell (Synotis barbastellus).

incisors four above and six below, the premolars two on each side of each jaw. The type is the barbastell of Europe, *S. barbastellus*. Another species is *S. darjelingensis*.—2. [*l. c.*] A double monster having the body united above a common umbilicus, the head being incompletely double, with a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.

synovia (si-nō'vi-ä), *n.* [= *F. synovia = Sp. sinovia, < NL. synovia (Paracelsus), < Gr. σύν, together, + ὅς (ὥς), the ear.*] 1. (Keyserling, 1840.) A genus of long-eared bats, of the family *Vesperilionidae* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*, having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, the

synovial (si-nō'vi-äl), *a.* [= *F. synovial, < NL. synovialis, q. v.*] Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia, as a membrane; containing synovia, as a bursa.

Articular synovial membrane, a membrane lining the capsular ligament, and extending up on the borders (marginal zone) of the articular cartilage, of any diarthrodial joint. Also called *articular capsule of a joint*.—**Bursal synovial membrane**, the synovial lining to a bursa mucosa; it may also be regarded as including the bursa in its entire thickness. Also called *vesicular synovial membrane*.—**Synovial bursa**, a bursa mucosa. See *under* *hoof*.—**Synovial capsula**. See *synovial membrane*.—**Synovial cysts**, cysts resulting from the distention or expansion of bursae and synovial sheaths of tendons.—**Synovial fluid**. Same as *synovia*.—**Synovial folds**, folds of synovial membrane projecting into the cavity of a joint. Also called *synovial fringes*, and *Haversian folds and fringes*, and, when less free, *synovial ligaments*.—**Synovial frons**, the folds of synovial membrane in the sheath of tendons, which stretch from the outer surface of the tendon to the inner surface of the sheath.—**Synovial glands**, fringed vascular folds to be found in all synovial membranes; regarded by Clopton Havers as the apparatus for secreting synovia. Also called *glands of Havers* and *Havers's mucilaginous glands*.—**Synovial hernia**, a protrusion of the synovial membrane through the fibrous capsule of a joint.—**Synovial ligaments**, ligament-like synovial folds.—**Synovial membrane**. See *membrane*.—**Synovial rheumatism**, rheumatic synovitis.—**Synovial sheath**, a vaginal synovial membrane.—**Synovial villi**, the small non-vascular processes forming the secondary synovial fringes.—**Vaginal synovial membrane**, the synovial membrane lining the sheath of a tendon (or it may be taken as including the sheath in its entire thickness). Also called *synovial sheath*.

Vesicular synovial membrane. Same as *bursal synovial membrane*.

synovialis (si-nō'vi-ä'lis), *n.*; pl. *synoviales* (-lēz). [*NL., < synovia, q. v.*] A synovial membrane.

synovially (si-nō'vi-äl-i), *adv.* By means or with the concurrence of a synovial membrane; as a freely movable joint. *W. H. Flower*, *Osteology*, p. 135.

synoviparous (sin-ō-vip'a-rus), *a.* [*< NL. synovia + L. parere, produce.*] Producing or secreting synovia; synovial, as a membrane.—**Synoviparous crypts**, small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac.

synovitis (sin-ō-vi'tis), *n.* [*NL., < synovia + -itis.*] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**Synovitis hyperplastica**, synovitis with hyperplasia of the synovial membrane, its folds and villi.—**Synovitis hyperplastica granulosa**, tubercular synovitis.—**Synovitis hyperplastica laevia**. Same as *synovitis hyperplastica pannosa*.—**Synovitis hyperplastica pannosa**, synovitis in which the membrane grows up over the articular cartilage, so as to resemble pannus.—**Synovitis purulenta**, synovitis with purulent effusion.—**Synovitis serofibrinosa**, a synovitis forming a serofibrinous exudate in the synovial cavity.

synpelmous (sin-pel'mus), *a.* Same as *sympelmous*.

synsarcosis (sin-sär-kō'sis), *n.* Same as *syssarcosis*.

synsepalous (sin-sep'ä-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. σῖν, together, + NL. sepalum, a sepal.*] In *bot.*, same as *gamosepalous*.

symspermy (sin-spär-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σῖν, together, + σπέρμα, seed.*] In *bot.*, the union of two or more seeds.

syntactic (sin-tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. sintáctico* (cf. *F. syntactique*, prop. **synlactique*), *< Gr. σύνταξις (süntaxis)*, a joining together, *syntaxis*: see *syntaxis*.] 1. *a.* 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other. *Johnson*.—2. In *gram.*, pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or construction.

If . . . you strike out the Saxon element, there remains but a jumble of articulate sounds without coherence, *syntactic* relation, or intelligible significance. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.*

II. n. A branch of mathematics including permutations, combinations, variations, the binomial theorem, and other doctrines relative to the number of ways of putting things together under given conditions.

syntactical (sin-tak'ti-kal), *a.* [*< syntactic + -al.*] Same as *syntactic*.

The various *syntactical* structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted. *Johnson, Pref. to Dict.*

syntactically (sin-tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a syntactical manner; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.*

syntagma (sin-tag'mä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. σύνταγμα, that which is put together, < σύντασσειν, put together: see syntaxis. Cf. tagma.*] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all bodies made up of tagmata, or theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules. See *tagma*.

syntagmate (sin-tag'mä-tit), *n.* [*< syntagma(-t) + -ite.*] A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma, Vesuvius: later used by Schärizer for a hypothetical orthosilicate assumed by him to explain the composition of the aluminous amphiboles.

syntaxis (sin'taks), *n.* [Formerly, as *LL. syntaxis*, *< F. syntaxe = Sp. sintaxis = Pg. sintaxe = It. sintassi = D. syntaxis = G. Sw. Dan. syntax*, *< LL. syntaxis*, *< Gr. σύνταξις*, a putting together, an arrangement or drawing up (as of soldiers or words), *syntaxis*, *< σύντασσειν*, draw up in order, array, *< σύν, together, + τάσσειν*, arrange, put in order: see *tactic, taxis*.] 1. Connected system or order; union of things.

The fifth [consideration] is concerning the *syntaxis* and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.*

2. In *gram.*, the construction of sentences; the due forming and arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage. *Syntax* includes the proper use of parts of speech and of forms in their combinations to make sentences, and their proper arrangement or collocation.

syntaxis (sin-tak'sis), *n.* Same as *syntaxis*.

syntectic (sin-tek'tik), *a.* [*< L. syntecticus, < Gr. συντηκτικός*, apt to melt together or dissolve, consumptive, *< συντήκειν*, melt together, dissolve: see *syntexis*.] Relating to syntexis; wasting.

syntectical (sin-tek'ti-kal), *a.* [*< syntectic + -al.*] Same as *syntectic*.

syntenosis (sin-te-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *syntenoses* (-sēz). [*NL., < Gr. σῖν, together, + νέω, a sinew.*] The articulation or connection of bones by means of tendons. The joints of the fingers and toes are mainly of this character.

synteresis (sin-tē-rē'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. συντηρεῖν*, watch closely, observe together, *< σύν, together, + τηρεῖν*, watch over, take care or heed, *< τηρέω*, a watch, guard.] 1. In *med.*, preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.—2. Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

Synteresis, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit, and doth signify "a conversation of the knowledge of the law of God and Nature, to know good or evil." *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 106.*

synteretic (sin-tē-ret'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. συντηρητικός*, watching closely, *< συντηρεῖν*, watch closely: see *synteresis*.] In *med.*, pertaining to syntenosis; preserving health; prophylactic.

synteretics (sin-tē-ret'ika), *n.* [Pl. of *synteretic* (see -ics).] Hygiene.

syntexis (sin-tek'sis), *n.* [*NL., < L. syntexis, < Gr. συντήξις*, a melting or wasting away, consumption, *< συντήκειν*, melt together, waste or

fall away, *< σύν, together, + τήκειν*, melt, waste away.] In *med.*, a wasting of the body.

synthema (sin'thēm), *n.* [*< Gr. σύνθημα*, connection, *< σύν, together, + θέμαι*, put together, *< σύν, together, + θέμαι*, put: see *thema*.] A system of groups of objects comprising every one of a larger set just once, twice, or other given number of times. The groups may be divided into subgroups subject to various conditions.—**Dyadic synthema.** See *dyadic*.

synthematic (sin-thēr'mal), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + θέμα, heat: see therm, thermal.*] Having the same temperature.

synthesis (sin'the-sis), *n.* [= *F. synthèse = Sp. síntesis = Pg. síntese*, *synthesis = It. sintesi*, *< L. synthesis*, *< Gr. σύνθεσις*, a putting together, composition, *< σύν, together, + θέσις*, set, place: see *thesis*.] 1. A putting of two or more things together; composition; specifically, the combination of separate elements or objects of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, and individual propositions into a system; also, a process of reasoning advancing in a direct manner from principles established or assumed, and propositions already proved, to the conclusion: the opposite of *analysis*.

It [speech] should carry an orderly and good construction, which they called *Synthesis*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Geometrical deduction (and deduction in general) is called *synthesis*, because we introduce, at successive steps, the results of new principles. But in reasoning on the relations of space we sometimes go on separating truths into their component truths, and these into other component truths, and so on; and this is geometrical analysis.

Whewell, Philoa. of Inductive Sciences, II. xlii.

2. Specifically—(a) In *gram.*, the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in the condition of separate words. See *synthetic*, 2. (b) In *surg.*, an operation by which divided parts are united. (c) In *chem.*, the uniting of substances into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts: as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and by synthesis. (d) In *acoustics*, the combining of two or more simple sounds of different pitch, as those of several tuning-forks to produce or imitate a certain compound sound, as, for example, that of a piano-string.—**Dynamic, pure, etc., synthesis.** See the adjectives.—**Synthesis of apprehension.** See *apprehension*.—**Synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction*.

synthesise, *v. t.* See *synthesize*.

synthesist (sin'the-sist), *n.* [*< synthesis + -ist.*] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods. Compare *synthetist*.

Science turns her back on the subject, and the universities dismiss Art from the category of studies, and pass it over mainly to the painters to discourse on, ignoring the psychological law that no mind can be productively analytical and synthetical at the same time, and the artist, being perforce a *synthesist*, cannot be expected to analyse the art which he is, if a true artist, occupied in building.

New Princeton Rev., II. 24.

synthesize (sin'the-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthesized*, ppr. *synthesizing*. [*< synthesis + -ize.*] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; unite in one; treat synthetically. Also spelled *synthesise*.

The functions of separate organs are subsumed and *synthesized* into the activity of a yet higher unity—that of the organic system to which they belong.

Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

synthetic (sin-thet'ik), *a.* [= *F. synthétique = Sp. sintético = Pg. sintetico = It. sintetico*, *< NL. synthetiscus*, *< Gr. συνθετικός*, skilled in putting together or in composition, *< σύν, together, + θέμις*, see *synthesis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis: as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

In fact, all mathematical judgments are *synthetic*, or, if analytic judgments are made in mathematics, they are quite subordinate in importance.

E. Caird, Philoa. of Kant, p. 211.

That activity which we variously call "poetic," "imaginative," or "creative" is essentially *synthetic*, is a process of putting together, while the scientific process seems distinctively *analytic*, or a tearing apart.

S. Lanier, English Novel, p. 69.

2. In *gram.*, characterized by synthesis, or the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in separate words, which is *analytic*. Thus, *man's* is *synthetic*, of *man* is *analytic*; *higher* is *synthetic*, *more high* is *analytic*; *loved* is *synthetic*, *did love* is *analytic*; and so *amabātūr* (Latin) and *will be loved*. The

epithet is used both of single formations, like these, and of classes of expressions; also of a whole language, or a period or class of languages, according as expressions of one or of the other class prevail in each case.

3. In *biol.*, of a general or comprehensive type of structure; combining in one organism characters which are to be specialized in several different organisms in the course of evolution; generalized, not specialized; undifferentiated. Thus, the *Symphyla* are a *synthetic* type, as combining characters of the classes *Myriapoda* and *Hexapoda*. Since the general course of evolution is from general to particular, or from generalization to specialization, *synthetic* forms are mostly low or primitive, and less fully illustrated by recent or living than by early and extinct organisms. Most fossil types are *synthetic* in comparison with existent forms of which they are ancestral.—**Synthetic geometry**, geometry treated without algebra, or at least without coordinates: opposed to *analytical geometry*. Modern *synthetic* geometry, which has been almost altogether the fruit of the nineteenth century, resembles the geometry of the Greeks, but far surpasses it in power and beauty. See *geometry*.—**Synthetic judgment or proposition**, a judgment professing to contain matter of fact, and not mere explication of what is implicitly contained in the idea of the subject.—**Synthetic method.** See *method*.—**Synthetic philosophy**, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer: so called by himself, because it is conceived as a fusion of the different sciences into a whole. See *Spencerianism*.

synthetical (sin-thet'ik-al), *a.* [*< synthetic + -al.*] Same as *synthetic*.

Before we have done, we shall see how all-efficient the *synthetical* principle proves to be. No wonder, for it is nothing less than our whole feeling, thinking, and willing subject; in fact, our very being mentally occupied.

E. Montgomery, Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

The composition of water may be demonstrated by synthesis. . . . The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by *synthetical*, and not by analytical processes.

Huxley, Physiography, vii.

Accidental synthetical mark. See *mark*.—**Synthetical cognition, definition, etc.** See the nouns.

synthetically (sin-thet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a synthetic manner; by synthesis; by composition.

synthetism (sin-thet'iz-izm), *n.* [*< synthetic + -ism.*] The principles of synthesis; a tendency to follow synthetic methods; a synthetic system.

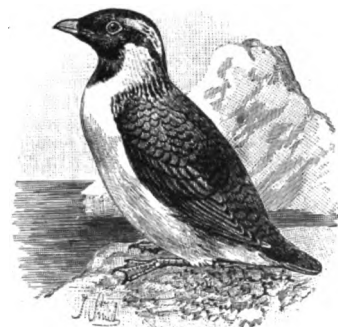
The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of *synthetism*.

Smith's Bible Dictionary, Confusion of Tongues.

synthetist (sin'the-tist), *n.* [*< synthesis (-thet-) + -ist.*] One who synthesizes, or who is versed in synthesis, in any application of that word. Compare *synthesist*. *P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xii.*

synthetize (sin'the-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthetized*, ppr. *synthetizing*. [*< synthesis (-thet-) + -ize.*] To unite in regular structure. *Imp. Dict.*

Synthliboramphus (sin'thli-bō-ram'fus), *n.* [*NL. (Brandt, 1837, as Synthliboramphus), < Gr. σῖν, together, + θλίβειν, press, + ἀμφος, a bill, beak.*] A genus of *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having a stout, much-compressed bill, whose depth at the base is about half its length, subnasal nostrils reached by the frontal antise,



Ancient Auk (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*).

much-compressed tarsi, scutellate in front and on the sides and reticulate behind, and short, nearly square tail; the nipper-nosed murrelets. There are 2 species, the ancient auk or black-throated murrelet, *S. antiquus*, and the Japanese auklet or Temminck's murrelet, *S. uenizumae*. The latter is crested, and the former is not. Both are found on both coasts of the North Pacific.

synthronus (sin'thrō-nus), *n.*; pl. *synthroni* (-ni). [*< Gr. σῖν, together, + θρόνος, throne.*] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the joint throne or seat of the bishop and his presbyters. The *synthronus* is placed behind the altar against the east wall of the apse, and consisted from early times of a semi-circular row or of several such rows of steps or seats, the bishop's throne or cathedra being in the center and higher than the rest. *Synthroni* are sometimes found in the West, usually of ancient construction. A good example is the *synthronus* in the basilica of Torcello. See cut under *bishop*.

syntomia (sin-tō'mi-ā), *n.* Same as *syntomy*.

It [speech] were not tediously long, but brief and compendious as the matter might bear, which they call *Syntomia*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 130.

syntomy (sin-tō'mi), *n.* [*< NL. syntomia, < Gr. συντομία, abridgment, shortness, < σύντομος, abridged, cut short, < σύντομος, cut down, abridge, < σύν, together, + τέμνω, raueiv, cut.*] Brevity; conciseness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

syntonic (sin-ton'ik), *a.* [*< synton-ous + -ic.*] Same as *syntonous*.—**Syntonic comma**. See *comma*, 5 (b).

syntonin (sin-tō'nin), *n.* [*< Gr. σύντονος, drawn tight, + -in.*] 1. The acid albumin into which myogen is converted by dilute acids.— 2. Acid albumin in general.

syntonolydian (sin-tō-nō-lid'ian), *a.* [*< Gr. σύντονος, intense, + Λύδιος, Lydian: see Lydian.*] Same as *hypolydian* (see *model*, 7).

syntonous (sin-tō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. σύντονος, drawn tight, strained, intense, < σύν, together, + τείνω, stretch: see tone.*] Intense: used of various phenomena in ancient musical theory. Also *syntonic*.

Claudius Ptolemy (180) rectified this error, and in the so-called *syntonous* or intense diatonic scale reduced the proportions of his tetrachord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 771.

syntactrix (sin-trak'triks), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. σύν, with, + NL. tractrix, q. v.*] The locus of a point on the tangent to the tractrix which divides the constant line into parts of given length.

Syntremata (sin-trem'g-tā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Gr. σύν, together, + τρέμα, a perforation, hole. Cf. Monotremata.*] In *conch.*, same as *Monotremata*, 2.

syntrematous (sin-trem'g-tus), *a.* [*< Syntremata + -ous.*] In *conch.*, same as *monotrematous*.

syntropic (sin-trop'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + τρέπω, turn.*] Turning in the same direction: in anatomy noting the position of those parts, and those parts themselves, which form by repetition a series of similar segments: thus, several vertebrae, or several ribs, are *syntropic* in respect of one another: opposed to *antitropic*.

Syntropic.—Similar, and pointing in the same direction, so as to form a series. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 114.

syntypic (sin-tip'ik), *a.* [*< syntyp-ous + -ic.*] Belonging to the same type.

syntypicam (sin-tip'i-sizm), *n.* [*< syntypic + -ism.*] The character of being syntypic.

syntypous (sin-ti'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. σύν, together, + τύπος, type: see type.*] Same as *syntypic*.

Synxiphosura (sin-zī-fō-sū'rā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. for Synxiphosura, < Gr. σύν, together, + NL. Xi-phosura, q. v.*] A suborder of merostomatous crustaceans, composed of the families *Bunodiidae*, *Hemiaspididae*, *Pseudoniscidae*, and *Neolimulidae*, collectively contrasted with *Xiphosura* and *Eurypterida*. A. S. Packard.

synzygia (sin-zij'i-ā), *n.* [*< NL. prop. *syzygia (cf. Gr. σύζυγία, a junction, union of branches with the trunk, etc.), < σύν, together, + ζυγόν, a yoke, any means of junction or uniting.*] In *bot.*, the point of junction of opposite cotyledons. *Lindley*.

syont, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

syperst, *n.* Same as *cypress*.

sypheri, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

sypher-joint (si'fēr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a lap-joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flush surface.

syphilide (sif'i-lid), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis (-id-): see syphilis.*] A syphilitic eruption on the skin; a syphiloderm.

syphilidologist (sif'i-li-dol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *syphilologist*.

syphilidology (sif'i-li-dol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *syphilology*.

syphilophobia (sif'i-li-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*< NL. < syphilis + Gr. φόβος, fear.*] Morbid dread of having contracted syphilis. Also *syphilophobia*.

syphilis (sif'i-lis), *n.* [Also *siphilis*; *< F. syphilis = Sp. sífilis = Pg. sífilis = It. sífilide = G. syphilis = Sw. Dan. syfilis, < NL. syphilis, syphilis, a word introduced into technical use by Sauvages, from the name of a Latin poem by Hieronimo Fracastorio (Hieronimus Fracastorius), an Italian physician and poet (1483–1553), entitled "Syphilus, sive Morbi Gallici libri tres," and published in 1530, the name being derived from that of Syphilus, a character in the poem. The name Syphilus is a fanciful one, having a Gr.*

aspect but no actual Gr. basis. If either of the usual conjectures is correct, it should be **Symphilus*, *< Gr. σύν, with, + φίλος, loving, fond (φίλειν, love), or *Syphilus (a name appropriate for a swineherd), < σῦς, hog, + φίλος, loving (φίλειν, love).*] An infectious venereal disease of chronic course, communicated from person to person by actual contact with discharges containing the virus, or by heredity. The pathogenic organism is *Treponema pallidum* (*Spirochaeta pallida*), one of the *Flagellata*. The initial lesion at the point of inoculation is the hard or true chancre; this, after a short period, is followed by skin-affections of varied form, sore throat with mucous patches and swelling of the lymphatic glands, and later by disease of the bones, muscles, arteries, and viscera. The chancre is known as *primary syphilis*, the diseases of the skin and mucous membranes as *secondary syphilis*, and the later disorders as *tertiary syphilis*.—**Extragenital syphilis**, syphilis following a chancre located elsewhere than on the genitals.—**Hereditary syphilis**, syphilis derived from one or both parents from infection of the sexual products, or through the mother from infection of the embryo in utero.—**Syphilis insensitum**, syphilis of the innocent; syphilis which is acquired accidentally through the medium of infected table utensils, clothing, and the like, or by contact, other than sexual, with an infected person.

syphilisation, syphilise. See *syphilization, syphilize*.

syphilitic (sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [*< syphilis + -itic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; affected with syphilis.—**Syphilitic diathesis**, the condition of body induced by hereditary or constitutional syphilis.—**Syphilitic fever**, pyrexia as a symptom of syphilis.—**Syphilitic inflammation**, any inflammation due to syphilis, but especially that which exhibits an abundant infiltration with lymphoid cells, with occasional giant cells, forming in its full development a variety of granulation tissue, with insufficient vascularization and a tendency to coagulation necrosis.

syphilization (sif'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< syphilize + -ation.*] A saturation of the system with syphilis by means of repeated inoculations: a mode of treatment suggested not only for the cure of syphilis, but also as rendering the body insusceptible to future attacks. Also spelled *syphilisation*.

syphilize (sif'i-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syphilized*, ppr. *syphilizing*. [*< syphilis + -ize.*] To inoculate or saturate, as the system, with syphilis. Also spelled *syphilise*.

syphiloderm (sif'i-lō-dērm), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis + Gr. δέρμα, skin.*] A dermal lesion of syphilis; a syphilide.

syphiloderma (sif'i-lō-dēr'mā), *n.* [*< NL.: see syphiloderm.*] Same as *syphiloderm*.

syphilographer (sif-i-log'gā-fer), *n.* [*< syphilograph-y + -er.*] One who writes on syphilis.

syphilography (sif-i-log'gā-fī), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis + Gr. γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The description of syphilis.

syphiloid (sif'i-loid), *a.* [*< syphilis + -oid.*] Resembling or having the character of syphilis: as, *syphiloid* affections.

syphilologist (sif-i-lol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< syphilology + -ist.*] One who is versed in syphilology. *Lancet*.

syphilology (sif-i-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< NL. syphilis + Gr. λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning syphilis.

syphiloma (sif-i-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *syphilomata* (-mā-tā). [*< NL. < syphilis + -oma.*] A syphilitic tumor.

syphilomatous (sif-i-lom'g-tus), *a.* [*< syphiloma(-t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syphiloma.

syphilophobia (sif'i-lō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* The usual form of *syphilophobia*.

syphilous (sif'i-lus), *a.* [*< syphilis + -ous.*] Syphilitic.

siphon, *n.* See *siphon*.

syrent, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *siren*.

Syriac (sir'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. syriacus = Sp. Siríaco = Pg. Syriaco = It. Syriaco, < L. Syriacus, < Gr. Συριακός, of or pertaining to Syria, < Συρία, Syria: see Syrian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language: as, the *Syriac Bible*.

They usually perform their long offices of devotion by night, which are in the *Syriac* language, that they do not understand; and, being used to that character, both they and the Syrians, or Jacobites, write the Arabic, their native tongue, in *Syriac* characters.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. 1. 93.

II. n. The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country, differing very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic, and belonging to the Semitic family of languages.

Syriacism (sir'i-ā-sizm), *n.* [*< Syriac + -ism.*] A *Syriac* idiom; an Aramaism. Also *Syrianism, Syriasm*.

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebrewisms and *Syriacisms*.
Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

Syrian (sir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. syrien = Sp. It. Siriano = Pg. Syriano, < NL. Syriacus (cf. Pers. Ar. Suriyānī), < L. Syria, < Gr. Συρία, Syria, < Συρος, also Σύρος, a Syrian.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, a region in Asiatic Turkey, lying southeast of Asia Minor.—**Syrian balsam**. Same as *balm of Gilead* (which see, under *balm*).—**Syrian herb mastic**. See *herb mastic*, under *herb*.—**Syrian rue**. See *harmel*.—**Syrian school**, *thisle, tobacco*, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Syria.

Syrianism (sir'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Syrian + -ism.*]

Same as *Syriacism*.

Syriarch (sir'i-ark), *n.* [*< LL. Syriarcha, < LGr. Συριάρχης, the chief priest of Syria, < Συρία, Syria, < ἀρχεῖν, rule.*] The chief priest of the province of Syria under the Roman empire.

She [Thecla] accompanies him [St. Paul] then to Antioch, where her beauty excites the passion of the *Syriarch* Alexander, and brings on her new trials.
Salmon, *Introd. to New Test.*, p. 360.

Syriasm (sir'i-azm), *n.* [*< Syria + -asm, equiv., after -i, to -ism.*] Same as *Syriacism*.

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasm* and Hebrewisms.
Warburton, *Doctrine of Grace*, I. 8.

syringa (si-ring'gā), *n.* [*< NL., first applied (Lobel, 1576; Tournefort, 1700) to the mock-orange, its stems freed from pith being used for pipe-sticks, later also (Linnæus, 1735) to the lilac, formerly called pipe-tree: see syringe.*]

1. A plant of the genus *Philadelphus*; the mock-orange. The common species are vigorous, graceful shrubs of a bushy habit, with abundant large white, mostly clustered, flowers. The original plant was *P. coronarius*, a native of southern Europe, in varieties extending thence to Japan. It is universal in gardens, but is too powerfully odorous for many persons. The finest species is perhaps *P. grandiflorus*, of the southeastern United States, having pure white flowers two inches broad. Other good species are *P. inodorus* and *P. hirsutus* of the same region, and *P. Gordonianus* of California. See cut under *Philadelphus*. 2. [*< NL.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Oleaceæ*, type of the tribe *Syringææ*; the lilacs. It is characterized by a corolla with usually cylindrical tube and four broad imbricate or valvate lobes, and by two ovules in each of the two cells of the ovary, ripening into obliquely winged seeds with fleshy albumen. The 10 species are natives of eastern Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and include the cultivated lilacs. They are smooth or hairy shrubs, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves, and handsome flowers in terminal and often thyrsoid panicles, followed by oblong coriaceous two-valved capsules. (See *lilac*.) The leaves and fruit of *S. vulgaris* have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

syringe (sir'inj), *n.* [= *F. seringue = Pr. sirin-gua = Sp. jeringa = Pg. seringa = It. sciringa, scilinga, < Gr. σῦρις (σῦριγγ-), a tube, pipe.*] 1. A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject it forcibly. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle. The lower end of the cylinder terminates in a small tube; on this being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure, and by pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet. The syringe is used by surgeons and others for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into the body, and for other purposes. A larger form is used for watering plants, trees, etc. The syringe is also used as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary.

2. Same as *syrinx*, 3.—3. In *entom.*, same as *syringium*.—Anel's syringe, a fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through puncta lacrymalia.—**Condensing syringe**, a syringe with valves which receive air above the piston and condense air below it in any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is attached.—**Hypodermic syringe**, a small graduated syringe fitted with a needle-shaped nozzle for the introduction of medicated solutions under the skin.

syringe (sir'inj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syringed*, ppr. *syringing*. [= *F. seringuer = Pr. sciringar = Sp. jeringar = Pg. seringar = It. sciringare*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxybate. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

II. intrans. To make use of a syringe; inject fluid with a syringe. *Prior*.

Syringææ (si-rin'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Don, 1837), < Syringa + -æ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Oleaceæ*. It is characterized by pendulous ovules ripening into winged seeds with a superior radicle, contained in a loculicidal fruit which is terete or compressed parallel to the partition. Besides *Syringa*, the type, it includes two mostly Asiatic genera, *Forsythia* and *Nathusia*.

syringeal (si-rin'jē-āl), *n.* [*< syrinx (syring-) + -al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the syrinx: as, *syringeal* muscles; *syringeal* structure. See *syrinx*, 4.

syringeful (sir'inj-fŭl), *n.* [*< syringe + -ful.*] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

The transmission of fluid by the tube must have occurred under low pressure, since the pain began when only two *syringefuls* had been injected.

Lancet, 1889, II. 1275.

syringe-gun (sir'inj-gun), *n.* A large tube-and-piston syringe, used for disabling humming-birds, etc., by ejecting water upon them.

syringes, *n.* Latin plural of *syrinx*.

syringe-valve (sir'inj-valv), *n.* A form of valve with a guide-stem bearing a knob on the end to prevent it from being forced entirely from its seat: used especially in syringes.

syringia, *n.* Plural of *syringium*.

syringium (si-rin'jin), *n.* [*< syringa + -in.*] A glucoside obtained from *Syringa vulgaris*. It is crystalline, tasteless, neutral in reaction, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

syringitis (sir-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< syrinx (syring-) + -itis.*] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

syringium (si-rin'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *syringia* (-ŷi). [NL., *< Gr. σφίγγιον*, dim. of *σφίγξ* (*sphingx*), a pipe: see *syringe*.] In *entom.*, a tubular organ on various parts of certain caterpillars, from which a fluid is ejected to drive away ichneumon or other enemies. Also *syringe*. *Kirby*.

syringocœle (si-ring'gō-sēl), *n.* Same as *syringocœlia*.

syringocœlia (si-ring'gō-sē-li-ŷi), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφίγξ* (*sphingx*), a pipe, + *κοιλία*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, the proper central canal or cavity of the spinal cord; the hollow of the primitively tubular myelon, expanding in the brain into the metacœle, or so-called fourth ventricle, and sometimes, as in birds, expanding in the sacral region into the sinus rhomboidalis, or rhombocœle.

Syringocœlomata (si-ring'gō-sē-lō-mā-tā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. σφίγξ* (*sphingx*), a pipe, + *κοιλώμα* (-ō-ma), a hollow.] A division of *Protocœlomata*, containing those sponges, as of the genus *Syconus*, which have simple tubular or saccular diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXIII. 114.

syringocœlomatic (si-ring'gō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syringocœlomata*. *A. Hyatt*. Also *syringocœlomic*.

Syringodendron (si-ring'gō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1820), *< Gr. σφίγξ* (*sphingx*), a pipe, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name given to decorticated stems of *Sigillaria*. In such specimens, in the place of the leaf-scar there are seen two oval cicatrices, which lie close to each other, and are of considerable size. Most of the forms have been found directly connected with recognized species of *Sigillaria*.

syringomyelia (si-ring'gō-mi-ē-li-ŷi), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σφίγξ* (*sphingx*), a pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon*.] The existence of an abnormal cavity or cavities in the substance of the spinal cord, whether from abnormal persistence, from variation or distention of the embryonic space, or from the breaking down of gliomatous or other morbid tissue. Evidently congenital defects of this kind in the very young, distended with liquid, are frequently designated by the name *hydromyelia*.

syringomyelitis (ŷi-ring'gō-mi-ē-li'tis), *n.* [NL., *< syringomyelia + -itis.*] Myelitis with the formation of cavities; especially, *syringomyelia* where it is regarded as produced by myelitis.

syringomyon (si-ring'gō-mi'on), *n.*; pl. *syringomya* (-ŷi). [NL., *< Gr. σφίγξ* (*sphingx*), a pipe, + *μύων*, a muscle.] Any one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of a bird. *Coues*, *The Auk*, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

syringotome (si-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. σφίγγω*, to cut, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, a probe-pointed bistoury, used for cutting a fistula.

syringotomy (sir-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. σφίγγω* (*sphingō*), to cut, + *τομή* (*tōmē*), a cutting.] The operation of cutting for fistula.

syrinx (sir'ingks), *n.*; pl. *syringes* (si-rin'jēz), sometimes *syrinxes* (sir'ingks-sēz). [NL., *< Gr. σφίγξ*, a pipe, tube: see *syringe*.] 1. Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*).—2. In *Egypt*, *archæol.*, a narrow and deep rock-cut channel or tunnel forming a characteristic feature of Egyptian tombs of the New Empire.

The size of the galleries and apartments varies very much (the mummies often scarcely left space enough to pass), the disposition extremely labyrinthine. The Greeks called them *Syringes*, hollow passages.

C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 227.

3. In *anat.*, the Eustachian tube.—4. In *ornith.*, the voice-organ of birds; the lower larynx, situated at or near the bifurcation of the trachea into the bronchi, and serving to modulate the voice, as in singing. This is usually a more complicated structure than the larynx proper (at the top of the trachea), and so differently constructed in different birds that it affords characters of great significance in classification. The highest group of *Passeres* (namely, the suborder *Ocines*, which contains the singing birds) is signalized by the elaboration of this musical organ, especially with reference to its intrinsic musculature. A few birds have no syrinx; some have one, yet without intrinsic muscles; in some the syringes are wholly bronchial, and consequently paired; in others the syrinx is wholly tracheal, and single. But in nearly all birds the syrinx is *bronchotracheal*, and results from a special modification of the lower end of the trachea and upper end of each bronchus. The lowermost tracheal ring, or a piece composed of several such rings, is enlarged and otherwise modified, and crossed by a bolt-bar (see cut under *pesculus*), which separates the single tracheal tube into right and left openings of the bronchi. A median septum rises from the pesculus into the trachea, between the two bronchial orifices, and the free upper margin of this septum, called the *semilunar membrane*, forms the inner lip of a rima syringis, whose outer lip is a fold of mucous membrane from the opposite side of each bronchus. These membranes are vibratile in the act of singing, and constitute vocal cords. Several upper bronchial half-rings, enlarged and otherwise modified, are completed in circumference by a single continuous membrane, the *external tympaniform membrane*, which is attached to the pesculus above. The syrinx is actuated by a pair, or several pairs, of intrinsic singing muscles, called *syringomya*, which vary much in different birds in their attachments as well as in their number. (See *song-muscle*.) In the *Ocines* at least five pairs are recognized, though their nomenclature is by no means settled, owing to their description under different names by different authors, and to the difficulty of homologizing the individual muscles under their many modifications in different birds. The insertion of the *syringomya* into the ends and not into the middle of the bronchial half-rings is characteristic of the true *Ocines*. See *Acromyod*, *Mesomyod*.

5. In *surg.*, a fistula.

syрма (sēr'mā), *n.*; pl. *syrmæ* (-mē). [*L. syрма*, *< Gr. σέρμα*, a trailing robe, *< σέρω*, drag or trail along.] In *antiq.*, a long dress reaching to the ground, as that worn by tragic actors.

Syrnaticus (sēr-mat'ik-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), *< LL. syrnaticus*, *< Gr. σερνᾶτικός*, trailing, *< σέρμα*, a trailing robe: see *syрма*.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidae*, the type of which is Reeves's pheasant, *S. reevesi*: so called from the magnificent train formed by the tail, which exceeds in length that of any other pheasant. See cut under *Phasianus*.

Syrnium (sēr-ni-um), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Syrnium + -inæ*.] A subfamily of owls, named from the genus *Syrnium*, containing a number of both eared and earless species, and having no definable characters.

Syrnium (sēr-ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1810); said to be *< Gr. σφύριον*, a bird of ill omen.] A genus of earless owls. The type is the common wood-owl of Europe, *S. aluco*. Other species which have often been placed in this genus are the great Lapp owl, *S. lapponicum*; the great gray owl of North America, *S. cinereum*; the common barred owl of the same country, *S. nebulosum*, and many similar species. By many authors *S. aluco* is taken as the type of the restricted genus *Strix*, of which *Syrnium* thus becomes a mere synonym. See *Aluco* and *Strix* (with cut).

syrtic, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syrtis*.

Syrophenician (si'rō-fē-nish'ian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Syro-Phœnician*, *Syro-Phœnician*; *< L. Syrophœnic* (fem. *Syrophœnica*), *< Gr. Συροφœνικ* (fem. *Συροφœνισσα*), *< Σύρος*, Syrian, + *φœνις*, a Phœnician.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Syro-Phœnicia or to the Syrophœnicians.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, either a Phœnician dwelling in Syria, or a person of mixed Syrian and Phœnician descent, or an inhabitant of Syro-Phœnicia, a Roman province which included Phœnicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. [*Syro-Phœnicia* had also, apparently, a more restricted meaning.]

syrrhid (sēr'fid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphidæ*.

II. *n.* A fly of the family *Syrphidæ*.

Syrphidæ (sēr'fid-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Leach, 1819), *< Syrphus + -idæ*.] A very large and important family of tetrachæous cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Syrphus*, and divided into numerous subfamilies and lesser sections.

They are distinguished chiefly by the presence of the spurious vein of the wings, by other venational characters, and by the structure of the head. The species are often large and bright-colored, and usually fly in the hottest sunshine, frequenting



Syrinx of Raven.
a, b, c, modified tracheal and bronchial rings entering into its formation: tr, trachea; br, right and left bronchi.

flowers and feeding upon pollen. Many of them are beneficial in their early stages, the larvæ feeding upon plant-lice and bark-lice. The larvæ of others live in fungi, or in soft decaying vegetable or animal matter. Those of *Microdon* are found in ants' nests, while those of *Volucella* are parasitic in the nests of bumblebees. About 2,000 species are known, of which 300 are North American (north of Mexico), while about 550 are European. They are sometimes known as *aphis-eating flies*. See also cuts under *Melissa*, *Pipiza*, *Syrphus*, and *Diptera*.

Syrphus (sēr'fus), *n.* [Also spelled *Sirphus*; NL. (Fabricius, 1775), *< Gr. σφρρος*, σέρρος, a gnat.] A large and wide-spread genus of flies, typical of the family

Syrphidæ. It is now restricted to forms having the third joint of the antennæ short and oval, the eyes in the male without an area of enlarged facets above, the front moderately convex, and the hypopygium not very small. The larvæ are all aphidophagous. Twenty-six species inhabit North America. See also cut under *Diptera*.

syrphus-fly (sēr'fus-flī), *n.* Any syrphid.

Syrphaptes (si-rap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. σφρραπτεν*, sew or stitch together, *< σφρ*, together, + *πάρτεν*, sew, stitch.] The typical genus of *Syrphaptes*, containing the three-toed sand-grouse with feathered feet. They are heavy-bodied birds, with very short legs, long pointed wings, the



Pallas's Sand-grouse (*Syrphaptes paradoxus*).

first primaries of which are attenuated in one of the species, and long pointed tail, the middle feathers of which are filamentous and long-exserted. There are 2 species, both natives of Asia. The common Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, made an irruption into Europe in 1868, reaching even France and Great Britain. *S. tibetanus* is the other species. The genus is also called *Nematura* and *Heteroclitus*, and the leading species is sometimes known as the *heteroclitus grouse*.

Syrphaptes (si-rap'tēz), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Syrphaptes + -inæ*.] One of the subfamilies of *Pteroclidæ*, represented by the genus *Syrphaptes*: contrasted with *Pteroclinæ*.

syrphaptes (si-rap'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphaptes*.

syrphizoristic (si-riz-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. σφρ*, with, together, + *E. rhizoristic*.] Serving to determine the effective intercalations of the real roots of two functions lying between any assigned limits.

syrtop, **syrtup**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *syrtis*.

syrt (sēr't), *n.* [Formerly also *sirt*; *< F. syrt* = *Sp. sirt* = *Pg. syrt*, *< L. syrtis*, a sand-bank: see *syrtis*.] A quicksand. [Rare.]

The shatter'd mast,
The syrt, the whirlpool, and the rock.

Young, *The Ocean*.

syrtic (sēr'tik), *a.* [*< L. syrticus*, pertaining to a sand-bank or syrtis, *< syrtis*, sand-bank: see *syrt*, *syrtis*.] Pertaining to or resembling a syrt or quicksand. *Edinburgh Rev.* (Imp. Dict.).

syrtis (sēr'tis), *n.*; pl. *syrtēs* (-tēz). [*< L. syrtis*, *< Gr. σφρτις*, a sand-bank in the sea, applied esp. to one on the northern coast of Africa, *< σφρτω*, draw or trail along, sweep down.] A quicksand.

Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 989.

syrtis, **syrtis** (sir'up), *n.* [Formerly also *syrtis*, *syrtis*, *syrtis*; also, and more prop., with the vowel *i*, *sirop*, *sirop*, *sirop*; = *D. sirop*, *sirop*, *sirop* = *G. syrtis* = *Sw. sirop* = *Dan. sirop* (*< F. or E.*) = *NGr. σφρτις*; *< ME. sirope*, *sirope*, *siroppe*, *serop*, *sorop*, *< OF. sirop*, *siroppe*, *sirop* (also *ysserop*), *F. sirop*, *< It. siropo*, *siropo* = *Sp. jarope* = *Pg. zarope* (ML. *siropus*, *siropus*, *siropus*, *siropus*, *siropus*), *syrtis*, *< Ar. sharāb*, *sharāb*, a drink, beverage, *syrtis*: see *shrub*2, *shrab*, *sherbet*.] 1. In *med.*, a solution of sugar in water, made according to an official formula, whether simple, flavored, or medicated with some special therapeutic or compound.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have used the approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a formal man again.

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. I. 104.



Syrphid larva eating a plant-louse. (Slightly enlarged.)

2. The uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar. This is the ordinary or "golden syrup" of grocers; but in the sugar-manufacture the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as *molasses* or *treacle*.—**Compound syrup**, in *med.* and *phar.*, a name applied to many, though not to all, syrups containing two or more medicaments.—**Compound syrup of sarsaparilla**, sarsaparilla 150 parts, gualacum-wood 20 parts, pale rose 12 parts, glycyrrhiza 12 parts, senna 12 parts, saffra, anise, and gaultheria each 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 1,000 parts.—**Compound syrup of squill**, squill 120 parts, senega 120 parts, tartaric acid and potassium each 3 parts, sugar 1,200 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 9 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 2,000 parts. It is emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and often cathartic.—**Dutch syrup**. See *Dutch*.—**Green syrup**, sugar crystallized, but unrefined.—**Maple syrup**. See *maple*.—**Simple syrup**, according to the United States Dispensatory, a solution of 66 parts by weight of pure sugar in 35 parts of distilled water.—**Syrup of acornite**, a mixture of tincture of fresh acornite-root 1 part with syrup 9 parts.—**Syrup of almond**, sweet almond 10 parts, bitter almond 3 parts, sugar 50 parts, orange-flower water 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent, nutrient, sedative. Also called *syrup of orgeat*.—**Syrup of althaea**, althaea 4 parts, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent.—**Syrup of citric acid**, citric acid 8 parts, water 8 parts, spirit of lemon 4 parts, syrup 980 parts.—**Syrup of garlic**, fresh garlic 15 parts, sugar 60 parts, dilute acetic acid 40 parts. It is a nervous stimulant.—**Syrup of gum arabic**, mucilage of acacia 25 parts, syrup 75 parts.—**Syrup of hydriodic acid**, a syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid.—**Syrup of hypophosphites**, calcium hypophosphite 35 parts, sodium hypophosphite 12 parts, potassium hypophosphite 12 parts, spirit of lemon 2 parts, sugar 500 parts, water to make 1,000 parts.—**Syrup of ipecac**, fluid extract of ipecac 5 parts, syrup 95 parts. It is emetic and expectorant.—**Syrup of orange**, sweet-orange peel 5 parts, alcohol 5 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 1 part, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts.—**Syrup of orgeat**. Same as *syrup of almond*.—**Syrup of rhubarb**, rhubarb 90 parts, cinnamon 18 parts, potassium carbonate 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, water to make 1,000 parts. It is cathartic.—**Syrup of squill**, vinegar of squill 40 parts, sugar 60 parts, with water. It is expectorant.—**Syrup of wild cherry**, wild-cherry bark powdered 12 parts, sugar 60 parts, glycerin 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is a basis for cough-mixtures.

syrup, **sirup** (sir'up), *v. t.* [*< syrup, n.*] To sweeten with syrup; cover or mix with a syrup.

Yet where there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syruped* leaves;
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To this upon the greaves.

Drayton, *Quest of Cynthia*.

syrup-gage (sir'up-gāj), *n.* An apparatus, used with a bottling-machine, for supplying to each bottle a given quantity of syrup or other ingredient.

syrupy (sir'up-i), *a.* [*< syrup + -y*.] Like syrup, or partaking of its qualities; especially, having the consistency of syrup.

syurus (si'rus), *n.* An unidentified bird of India.

The *syurus*, a lovely bird with a long neck, very common in the district, rises slowly from the fields as our vedettes close up to them. W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 311.

syset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sicel*.

syssarcosis (sis-ār-kō'sik), *a.* [*< syssarcosis + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to syssarcosis.

syssarcosis (sis-ār-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. συσάρκωσις*, a condition of being overgrown with flesh, *< συσάρκωσις*, be overgrown with flesh, *< σῖν*, together, + *σάρκωσις*, make or produce flesh, *< σάρξ*, flesh; see *sarcosis*.] In *anat.*, fleshy connection; the connection of one bone with another by means of intervening muscle: correlated with *synneurosis*, *syndesmosis*, etc. The connections of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw-bone, breast-bone, and shoulder-blade respectively are *syssarcosis* in man. Also *syssarcosis*.

syssiderite (sis-i-der-it), *n.* [Cf. F. *syssidère* (Daubrée, 1867); *< Gr. σῖν*, with, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*.] One of the class of meteorites generally called *pallasite*. See *meteorite*.

syssitia (si-sit-i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. συσσίτια*, *< σῖν*, eating together or in common, *< σῖν*, together, + *σῖτος*, food.] In ancient Greece, notably among peoples of Dorian blood, and most conspicuously among the Spartans and Cretans, the custom that full citizens should eat the chief meal of the day in a public mess. In Crete the expense was met from the public revenue, in Sparta by a contribution levied upon the heads of families. The food was, until the decadence, in general plain, and sobriety of drinking was enforced. The chief object of the *syssitia* was to unite the members of the ruling class by bonds of intimacy, and to give them a cohesion which furthered greatly their civil and military enterprise.

systatic (sis-tat'ik), *a.* [= F. *systaticque*, *< LL. systaticus*, *< Gr. συστατικός*, drawing together, constringent, *< συστῆλναι*, draw together, restrain, *< σῖν*, together, + *στέλλναι*, set, place. Cf. *peristaltic*.] Alternately contracting and

dilating; capable of or resulting from systole and diastole; pulsatory; as, the *systatic* action of the heart. Compare *peristaltic*.

syssasis (sis'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. συσάσις*, a setting together, a composition, *< συσάσιναι*, place or set together, unite, join, *< σῖν*, together, + *ιστάσιναι*, set up, *ιστάσθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] A setting together; a union; a political union; a political constitution; a confederation; a league. [Rare.]

It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *syssasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. Burke, *Rev. in France*.

systatic (sis-tat'ik), *a.* Introductory; commendatory.—**Systatic letters** or *epistles*, commendatory letters. See *commendatory*.

system (sis'tem), *n.* [Formerly also *systeme*; = F. *système* = Sp. *sistema* = Pg. *systema* = It. *sistema* = D. *stelsel* = G. Sw. *Dan. system*, *< LL. systema*, *< Gr. σύστημα*, a whole compounded of several parts, an arrangement, *system*, *< συσῖν*, set together, put together, combine, compound, mid. stand together, *< σῖν*, together, + *ιστάσιναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*.] 1. Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole; things connected according to a scheme: as, a *system* of canals for irrigation; a *system* of pulleys; a *system* of railroads; a mountain *system*; hence, more specifically, a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws: as, the solar *system*; the *system* of Jupiter and his satellites.

Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall,
Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurled,
And now a bubble burst, and now a world.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 80.

Every work, both of nature and art, is a *system*; and, as every particular thing, both natural and artificial, is for some use or purpose out of and beyond itself, one may add to what has already been brought into the idea of a *system* its conduciveness to this one or more ends. Let us instance in a watch. Butler, *Analogy*.

A Natural *System* is one which attempts to make all the divisions natural, the widest as well as the narrowest, and therefore applies no characters peremptorily. . . . An Artificial *System* is one in which the smaller groups (the Genera) are natural, and in which the wider divisions (Classes, Orders) are constructed by the peremptory application of selected Characters (selected, however, so as not to break up the smaller groups).

Whevell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. xxxii.

For a *system*, in the most proper and philosophic sense of the word, is a complete and absolute whole.

H. Bushnell, *Nature and the Supernatural*, II.

Star and *system* rolling past.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

2. A plan or scheme according to which ideas or things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge or action: as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of education; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry; a *system* of railroading: often equivalent to *method*.

There ought to be a *system* of manners in every nation which a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

In the modern *system* of war, nations the most wealthy are obliged to have recourse to large loans.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 80.

There was no part of the whole *system* of Government with which they [the Houses of Parliament] had not power to interfere by advice equivalent to command.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

I am deeply convinced that among us all *systems*, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective *systems*.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 102.

3. The scheme of all created things considered as one whole; the universe.—4. Regular method or order; plan: as, to have no *system* in one's business or study.—5. In *astron.*, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, etc., are explained: as, the Ptolemaic *system*; the Copernican *system*; a *system* of the universe, or of the world.—6. In the *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.—7. (a) In *Byzantine music*, an interval conceived of as compounded of two lesser in-

tervals, as an octave or a tetrachord. (b) In *medieval* and *modern music*, a series of tones arranged and classified for artistic use, like a mode or scale. (c) In *modern musical notation*, two or more staves braced together for concerted music.—8. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more periods; by extension, a single period of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. A *system* the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem is called a *strophe*.

9. In *biol.*: (a) An assemblage of parts or organs of the same or similar tissues. The principal systems of the body in this sense are the *nervous*, both cerebrospinal and sympathetic; the *muscular*, both voluntary and involuntary; the *osseous*, including the cartilages as well as the bones of the skeleton; the *vascular*, including the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic* or absorbent; the *tegumentary*; the *mucous*, including the mucous membranes; and the *serous*, including the serous membranes. These systems may be subdivided, as the *vascular* into the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic systems*; or some of them may be grouped together, as when the *connective-tissue system* includes the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, and general areolar or cellular tissues of the body. Hence.—(b) In a wider sense, a concurrence of parts or organs in some function. Most if not all such systems act physiologically by the concurrence of several other lesser systems: as, the *digestive system*; the *respiratory system*; the *reproductive system*. Hence.—(c) In the widest sense, the entire body as a physiological unity or anatomical whole: as, to take food into the *system*; to have one's *system* out of order. (d) In *ascidology*, the conobium of those compound tunicates which have a common cloaca, as the *Botryllidæ*. Von Drasche, 1883.—10. A division of the second order in the classification of sedimentary deposits: as, the Devonian *system*, the Silurian *system*. In accordance with the ruling of the International Congress of Geologists a *system* includes the deposits laid down in a 'period' of time.

11. In *nat. hist.*: (a) In the abstract, classification; any method of arranging, disposing, or setting forth animals and plants, or any series of these, in orderly sequence, as by classes, orders, families, genera, etc., with due coordination and relative subordination of the several groups; also, the principles of such classification; taxonomy: as, the morphological *system*; a physiological *system*. There is but one adequate and natural *system*, namely, that which classifies animals and plants by structure alone, according to their degrees of genetic relationship, upon consideration of descent with modification in the course of evolutionary processes; it is the aim of every systematist to discover this true taxonomy and set it forth by classificatory methods. (b) In the concrete, any zoological or botanical classification; any actual arrangement which is devised for the purpose of classifying and naming objects of natural history; a formal scheme, schedule, or inventory of such objects, or a systematic treatise upon them: as, the Linnean or artificial *system* of plants; Cuvier's *system* of classification; the quinary *system*. Such systems are very numerous, and no two agree in every detail either of classification or of nomenclature; but all have in view the same end, which is sought to be attained by similar methods, and upon certain principles to which most naturalists now assent.—*Akhari system*. See *akhari*.—*Action of a moving system*. See *action*.—*Adjunct system*, a system of linear equations whose coefficients are the corresponding minors of the determinant of a primitive system.—*Allotment, American, asymmetric system*. See the qualifying words.—*Ambulacral system*. Same as *water-vascular system*.—*Apolar system*, the aggregate of surfaces of a given order whose polars with reference to a given surface are indeterminate.—*Banting system*. See *bantingism*.—*Barrier, block, blood-vascular, bothy system*. See the qualifying words.—*Binary system*. See *binary classification*, under *binary*.—*Brunonian system*, an old medical doctrine formulated by Dr. John Brown, a Scottish physician. It was based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability, and that every agent capable of acting on the body during life does so as a stimulant. When these stimuli were normal in amount the condition was one of health; if excessive, causing debility; if insufficient, causing indirect debility.—*Canonical system*, a system of differential equations of the forms

$$dx_i = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_i} dt, \quad dp_i = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} dt, \quad i = (1, 2, 3, \dots, n).$$

Cellular, cibarian, circular *system*. See the adjectives.—*Centimeter-gram-second system*. See *centimeter*.—*Circulatory system*, the organs collectively which aid in the circulation of the blood and lymph; the vascular *system*.—*Complete system of differential equations*, a system such that all the equations deducible from it are linear combinations of the equations of the system.—*Conjugate system*, a system of curvilinear coordinates such that the two families of curves for which one or the other coordinate is constant have for their tangents at each point of the surface to which the coordinates relate conjugate diameters of the Dupinian indicatrix.—*Conjunct, conservative, continental, convict, Copernican, cost-book system*. See the qualifying words.—*Cottier system*. See *cottier*.—*Cumulative system of voting*. See *cumulative*.—*Cyclic system*, an orthogonal system of which one family consists of circles, or has circular trajectories.—*Dedimal system*. See *dedimal*.—*Dentinal system*, all the tabules radiating

from a single pulp-cavity.—**Desmic system**, a system of three tetrahedra which are members of a pencil of quartic surfaces.—**Desmold system**, Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.—**Dioptric system**. See *dioptric*.—**Dispersive system**. See *dispersive*.—**Elementary system**, a system of surfaces which satisfies an elementary condition—namely, that every surface shall pass through certain points or touch certain straight lines or planes.—**Enneadic, epidermal, excidomotor, feudal system**. See the adjective.—**Equivalent system**, one of two or more systems of algebraic forms such that the totality of functional invariants of each system is the same as that of any other.—**Fabrician system of classification**. Same as *cibarian system*.—**Field-grass system**. See *open-field system, under field*.—**Gastrovascular, gob-road, hexagonal system**. See the qualifying words.—**Ganche system**, a system of quantities a_{ij} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$; $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) such that $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ in every case, except when $i = j$.—**Halphenian system**, a system of curves defined by conditions not independent, so that certain modifications of the characteristics are rendered necessary. *Proceedings of London Math. Soc.*, IX, 149.—**Hippocampal, homaloidal, ice, interlinear system**. See the qualifying words.—**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.—**Iridochoroidal system**, Cadat's name for the choroid and iris taken together as being of similar structure and development.—**Isothermal system of curvilinear coordinates**, such a system that u and v being the coordinates, and $ds^2 = \lambda (du^2 + dv^2)$.—**Isotonic system**. See *isotonic*.—**Jacobian system of differential equations**. See *Jacobian*.—**Justean system**. See *Justean*.—**King's system**, a rather complicated system of kinesitherapy, or movement-cure, in which active and passive motions are combined with massage and manual stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and other tissues.—**Linnean system**. See *Linnean*.—**Logierian system, in music**, a system of instruction upon the pianoforte invented by J. B. Logier, and patented in England in 1814. It involved two things—the use of the chiroplast, a mechanical contrivance for holding the pupil's hands in a correct position at the keyboard, and the simultaneous instruction of several pupils at as many pianofortes. The chiroplast had drawbacks which have led to its being discarded, but the plan of class instruction is in use to some extent in all music-schools.—**Lot, Macleayan, male, mark, mercantile, metamorphic, metayer, military, moiety, muscular, natural, nervous, octave system**. See the qualifying words.—**Open-field system**. See *field*.—**Parish, pavilion, portal, Ptolemaic, purchase, Pythagorean system**. See the qualifying words.—**Quinary system**. See *quinary*.—**Refracting system**. Same as *dioptric system*.—**Reservation, saliferous, sexual, sideral, silent, solar, spur system**. See the qualifying words.—**Spolia system**. See *spolia*.—**Stomatogastric nervous system, sympathetic nervous system**. See *stomatogastric, sympathetic*.—**Sub-Himalayan, sweating, etc., system**. See the qualifying words.—**System-disease of the cerebrospinal axis**, a disease affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having throughout common anatomical relations and physiological properties.—**System of conjugate substitutions**. See *substitution*.—**System of surfaces**. See *surface*.—**Systems of crystallization**. See *crystallography, hexagonal, isometric, monoclinic, orthorhombic, tetragonal, triclinic*.—**Systems of fortification**. See *fortification*.—**Taconic system** (so called from the Taconic Mountains, a branch or continuation of the Green Mountains in southern Vermont, western Massachusetts, and eastern New York); a term introduced by E. Emmons in 1842 for an important series of rocks determined by him as older than the Silurian and carrying fossils of greater age than any before recognized: equivalent to *Lower Cambrian* of Sedgwick, *Primordial* of Barrande, and *Cambrian* of most geologists. These rocks are greatly changed by metamorphism, but, following Emmons's original discovery, have been found to contain an extensive fauna. Their character and value have been the subject of prolonged controversy, but it is now conceded that Emmons was the first to recognize the existence of the primordial fauna and the rock system to which it appertained.

Tail-rope, tarsal, territorial, tetragonal, etc., system. See the qualifying words.—**Three-field system**. See *field*.—**Vascular system**, the circulatory system.—**Water-vascular system**. See *water-vascular*.—**System, 1-4. System, Method**. Strictly, "System is logical or scientific collocation. Method is logical or scientific procedure" (C. J. Smith, *Synonyms Discerned*). But *system* is often used for *method*; *method* is not used for *system*. *System, Range, Chain*, in *orography*, as used by physical geographers writing in English, are nearly the same; thus, we find the "Appalachian chain" frequently called "Appalachian range" or "ranges," and also "Appalachian system." *System* is the more comprehensive term. All the *ranges* which go to make up a complex of mountains sufficiently nearly a unit, as popularly designated, to be embraced under one name, may be called a *system*: thus, the *ranges* of the Great Basin, some twenty or more in number, may properly all be classed together as forming the Great Basin "mountain system," or simply "system."

As thus defined, the Appalachian Region, *System*, or complex of *ranges*, extends from the promontory of Gaspe, in a mean direction of northeast and southwest, to Alabama—a distance of about 1,800 miles—where it disappears entirely, becoming covered by the much more recent geological formations, which form a broad belt along the Gulf of Mexico, and extend far up the Mississippi Valley. J. D. Whitney, *The United States*, p. 32.

systematic (sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *système* = Sp. *sistémico* = Pg. *sistémico* = It. *sistematico*, < NL. *systematicus*, < Gr. *συστηματικός*, combined in one whole, systematic, < *συστημα* (r-), a system: see *system*.] 1. Of or pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to one another and to the design of the whole: as, a sys-

tematic arrangement of plants or animals; a systematic course of study.

Every nation, consequently, whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more systematic policy of its wiser neighbours. A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 62.

One by one exceptions vanish, and all becomes systematic. H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 322.

The whole course of divinity is best divided into four departments: Exegetical Theology, Historical Theology, Systematic Theology, and Practical Theology. Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 2.

What I hope to have shown is that two systems of logic are not made the same system by the fact that both are systematic methods of procedure, nor yet by the fact that both express the common part and the aggregate of two terms in the same way. C. L. Franklin, in *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II, 566.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; with intention; formal: as, a systematic writer.

A systematic political opposition, vehement, daring, and inflexible, sprang from a schism about trifles, altogether unconnected with the real interests of religion or of the state. Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.—4. Classificatory; taxonomic; marked by, based on, or agreeable with any system of classification or nomenclature: as, a systematic treatise; systematic principles or practice; systematic zoölogy or botany. See *system*, 11.—5. In *anc. prov.*, of or pertaining to a system, or group of periods; constituting systems, or composed of systems. Systematic composition is the form of composition found in poems or choric passages consisting of systems or strophes, as opposed to stichic or linear composition.—**Systematic anatomy**, the anatomy of the various systems of organs and parts of the body: used with reference to macroscopic surgical and topographical anatomy.—**Systematic botany**. See *botany* and *system*, 11.—**Systematic logic**. Same as *objective logic* (*a*) (which see, under *logic*).—**Systematic theology**. See *theology*.—**Systematic zoölogy**. See *system*, 11, and *zoölogy*.—Syn. See *orderly*.

systematical (sis-te-mat'ikal), *a.* [*< systematic + -al.*] Same as *systematic*.

Nor has the systematic way of writing been prejudicial only to the proficiency of some readers, but also to the reputation of some writers of systematical books. Boyle, *Works*, I, 300.

systematically (sis-te-mat'ikal-i), *adv.* In a systematic manner; in the form of a system; methodically; with system, or deliberate method.

systematician (sis'tem-a-tish'an), *n.* [*< systematic + -ian.*] A systematist; one who adheres to a system: implying undue formalism. [Rare.]

In the former capacity he is, as Zola aptly remarks, a "thought mathematician," systematician, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories. *Nineteenth Century*, XX, 78.

systematics (sis-te-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *systematic* (see *-ics*).] The principles and practice of classification; the study of system, or the formation of any system; systematology; taxonomy. See *system*, 11.

Huxley's classification, based upon these characters, in 1867, marked an epoch in the systematics of birds. *Nature*, XXXIX, 177.

systematisation, systematise, etc. See *systematization, etc.*

systematism (sis'tem-a-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. συστημα (r-), a system, + -ism.*] Reduction of facts to a system; predominance of system.

So also he [Dante] combines the deeper and more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute systematism of the Romanic. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 37.

systematist (sis'tem-a-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. συστημα (r-), a system, + -ist.*] 1. One who forms a system or reduces to system; especially, one who constructs or is expert in systems of classification in natural history.

The genus Sphinx, as now limited by systematists, is much larger bodied, with a long and narrow head, small eyes, and long and narrow wings. A. S. Packard, *Study of Insects*, p. 272.

2. One who adheres to a system: implying undue adherence to formalism. Henslow.

systematization (sis-te-mat-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< systematic + -at-ion.*] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to system, or of forming into a system. Also spelled *systematisation*.

The spirit of meddling systematization and regulation which animates even the "Philosophie Positive," and breaks out, in the latter volumes of that work, into no uncertain foreshadowing of the anti-scientific monstrosities of Comte's later writings. Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 170.

The systematization which Leibniz himself did not give. *Mind*, IX, 441.

systematize (sis'tem-a-tiz), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *systematized*, ppr. *systematizing*. [= F. *syste-*

matiser = Sp. *sistematizar* = It. *sistemizzare*; as Gr. *συστημα (r-)*, a system, + *-ize*.] To reduce to system or method; methodize; arrange in, or in accordance with, a system; construct a system, as of classification in natural history. Also spelled *systematise*.

"It appears to me," said the daguerreotypist, smiling, "that Uncle Venner has the principles of Fourier at the bottom of his wisdom; only they have not quite so much distinctness in his mind as in that of the systematizing Frenchman." Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, x.

There has not been an effort to systematize the scattered labors of isolated thinkers.

G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I, i. § 76.

In Haeckel's "Generelle Morphologie" there is all the force, suggestiveness, and what I may term the systematizing power of Oken, without his extravagance. Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 270.

systematizer (sis'tem-a-ti-zer), *n.* [*< systematic + -er.*] One who systematizes; a systematist. Also spelled *systematiser*.

Aristotle . . . may be called the systematizer of his master's doctrines. Harris, *Philol. Inquiries*, i, 1.

Several systematizers have tried to draw characters from the office of the ear, and the parts about it, but hitherto these have not been sufficiently studied to make the attempts very successful.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 89.

systematology (sis'tem-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. συστημα (r-), a system, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of systems or of systematization.

systemic (sis'tem'ik), *a.* [*< system + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to system or systematization; systematic.—2. In *physiol.*, pertaining to the body as a whole; somatic; common to a general system; not local: as, systemic circulation.

Were our experiences limited to the Systemic Sensations, supplemented by Vision and Hearing, we might have a conception of the geometric universe, but we could have none of the dynamic universe.

G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II, v. § 12.

Systemic circulation, the circulation of the blood through the body at large, but exclusive of its flowing through the lungs: opposed to *pulmonary circulation*.—**Systemic death**, the death of the body as a whole. Also called *somatic death*.

systemically (sis'tem'ikal-i), *adv.* In a systemic manner; in or on the body as a whole.

There is necessarily some danger in employing so potent a drug as corrosive sublimate; . . . and, indeed, it seems likely that it acts as much systemically as locally. *Lancet*, 1889, I, 382.

systemization, systemisation (sis'tem-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< systematic + -at-ion.*] Same as *systematization*. Webster.

systemize, systemise (sis'tem-iz), *v.* [*< system + -ize.*] Same as *systematize*.

A genuine faculty for systemizing business. *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 24, 1888.

systemizer, systemiser (sis'tem-i-zér), *n.* [*< systemize + -er.*] Same as *systematizer*.

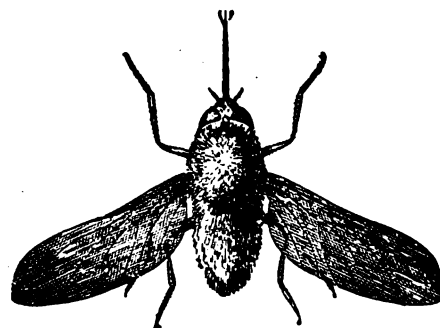
systemless (sis'tem-less), *a.* [*< system + -less.*] Without system; in *biol.*, not exhibiting any of the distinct systems or types of structure characteristic of most organisms, as the radiate in the vegetable kingdom, and the vertebrate, etc., in the animal kingdom; lacking differentiated or specialized tissues; structureless: as, in the vegetable kingdom the *Algæ* and in the animal kingdom the *Protozoa* are systemless.

system-maker (sis'tem-mā'kér), *n.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems: generally implying slight contempt.

We system-makers can sustain The thesis which you grant was plain. Prior, *Alma*, III, 330.

system-monger (sis'tem-mung'gér), *n.* One who is unduly fond of making or framing systems.

A system-monger, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down that flattery is pleasing. Chesterfield.



Systechus orreus, adult female, enlarged.

Systoechus (sis-tē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1855), < Gr. *συστοιχος*, standing in the same row, < *σιν*, together, + *στοιχος*, a row.] An important genus of bee-flies, of the family *Bombyliidae*, comprising 4 North American species. *S. oreas* lays its eggs upon the egg-pods of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, and of other short-horned grasshoppers, and its larvæ feed upon their eggs, being thus highly beneficial to agriculturists. See also cut on preceding page.



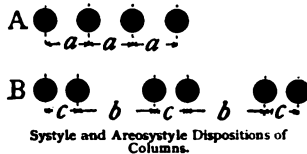
Systoechus oreas, larva, from the side, enlarged (the small figure indicating the natural size).

systole (sis-tō-lē), *n.* [= F. *systole* = Sp. *sistole* = Pg. *sistole* = It. *sistole*, < Gr. *συστολή*, a drawing together, a contraction, a shortening, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, contract, < *σιν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *systaltic*, *diastole*.] 1. In *anc. orthoepy* and *pros.*: (a) Pronunciation of a vowel as short. (b) The shortening of a vowel or syllable, especially of one usually treated as a long; correction: opposed to *diastole* or *ectasis*.—2. In *physiol.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for propelling the blood and thus carrying on the circulation. Clinically, *systole* usually refers to the ventricular systole, regarded as beginning with the first sound and ending with the occurrence of the second sound. Compare *diastole*. 3. The contraction of the pulsatile vesicles of infusorians and other protozoans. W. S. Kent. —4. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. Walker, 1832.—**Arterial systole**, the rhythmic contraction of an artery.—**Cardiac systole**. See def. 2.

systolic (sis-tol'ik), *a.* [*< systole* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or marked by systole; contracting.

It has been said that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve—one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other *diastolic*, from the blood during regurgitation. P. M. Latham, *Diseases of the Heart*.

systolic cerebral murmur, a blowing sound heard over the fontanelle in infants: it was once thought to be a sign of rachitis.



Systyle and Areosystyle Dispositions of Columns.
A. Systyle: the intercolumniations (a) equal to two diameters. B. Areosystyle: the intercolumniations (c) of the coupled shafts equal to one and a half diameters, those (b) of the alternate columns equal to three and a half diameters.

systyle (sis-tīl), *a.* [= F. *systyle*, < L. *systylos*, < Gr. *συστυλος*, with

columns standing close, < *σιν*, together, + *στυλος*, a column: see *style*.] In *arch.*, having columns which stand somewhat close together; having the intercolumniations rather narrow in proportion to the diameter of the shafts. As usually understood, the systyle intercolumniation measures about two diameters from center to center of the shafts. Compare *areosystyle*, *eustyle*, and *pycnostyle*.

systylous (sis-tī-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. σίστυλος*, with columns standing close: see *systyle*.] In *bot.*: (a) Having the styles coherent in a single column. (b) In mosses, having the lid continuing fixed to the columella, and thus elevated above the capsule when dry.

syte¹, *n.* An old spelling of *site*². Spenser.

syte², *n.* An old spelling of *city*.

sythe¹, *n.* An old spelling of *srythe*.

sythe², *n.* See *sithe*².

syvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *siere*.

syver, *n.* An old spelling of *siver*² for *sewer*³.

syzygant (siz-i-jant), *n.* In *alg.*: (a) The left-hand side of a syzygy. (b) A rational integral function of the invariants or covariants of a quantic which, when expressed as a function of the coefficients, vanishes identically. (c) An irreducible form of degree κ which becomes reducible when multiplied by a^κ . Called the $(\kappa+1)$ ic syzygant.

syzygeal (si-zij'ē-al), *a.* See *syzygial*, 1.

syzygetic (siz-i-jet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. συζυγος*, yoked, paired (see *syzygy*), + *-etic*.] Pertaining to a linear relation—that is, to a polynomial linear in the variables.—**Syzygetic cubic**, a cubic syzygetically related to two cubics, especially to a given cubic and its Hessian.—**Syzygetic function**, a function of the form $Ax + By + Cz + \dots$, where x, y, z are the variables, and A, B, C are arbitrary quantities.—**Syzygetic multipliers**, the multipliers of the variables in a syzygetic function.

syzygetically (siz-i-jet'ik-al-i), *adv.* With reference to a linear relation, or syzygy.

syzygial (si-zij'ial), *a.* [*< syzygy* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a syzygy; belonging to or depending upon the moon's position in the line of syzygies. In this sense also, improperly, *syzygeal*.

The moon's greatest tidal action being *syzygial*, and the least at quadrature, should cause maximum impulse about the former, and minimum near the latter, period. Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 253.

2. Having the character of the articulation called a syzygy.

The anchylosed ring of first radials is succeeded by a tier of free second radials, which are united by a straight *syzygial* suture to the next series—the radial axillaries. Sir C. Wyville Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 449.

syzygium (si-zij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syzygia* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σύνζυγος*, *σύνζυγος*, yoked, paired: see *syzygy*.] In *zool.*, a syzygy.

syzygy (siz-i-jī), *n.*; pl. *syzygies* (-jiz). [= F. *syzygie* = Pg. *syzygio*, < L. *syzygia* (NL., in *zool.*,

syzygium), < Gr. *σύνζυγος*, a conjunction, coupling, pair, in *pros.* a syzygy, < *σύνζυγος*, yoked together, paired, < *σύνζυγναι*, yoke or join together, conjoin, couple, < *σιν*, together, + *ζυγναι* (*√ ζυ*), yoke, join: see *join*, *yoke*.] 1. In *astron.*, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group or combination of two feet. Ancient metricians varied in their use of this term. Some use it regularly for a dipody or (dipodic) measure. Others call a tautopody, or double foot, a dipody, but a combination of two different feet a syzygy. Some, accordingly, giving the name *syzygy* to tetrasyllabic feet (regarded by them as composed of two dissyllabic feet), speak of an iambic or a trochaic line as measured by dipodies, but an Ionic line as measured by syzygies—that is, by single Ionics considered as combinations of trochees and pyrrhics. A peculiar use is the restriction of the term *syzygy* to compound feet of five or six syllables.

3. In *alg.*, a linear function in the variables. See *syzygetic*.—4. In *zool.*, the conjunction of two organs or organisms by close adhesion and partial concrescence, without loss of their identity; also, the thing so formed, or the resulting conformation; a syzygium: a term variously applied. (a) Zygosis or conjugation, as observed in various protozoans and other low organisms. See *conjugation*, 4. *Diplazoon*, and *diopsis*. (b) Sutura, or fixed articulation, of any two joints of a crinoid ray, or the joints thus sutured, with partial obliteration of the line of union.

The first of the brachial joints [in the *Pentacrinus aspera*—that is, to say, the joint immediately above the radial axillary—is, as it were, split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called by Müller a "syzygy." All the ordinary joints of the arms are provided with muscles producing various motions, and binding the joints firmly together. The *syzygies* are not so provided, and the arms are consequently easily snapped across where these occur. Sir C. Wyville Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 440.

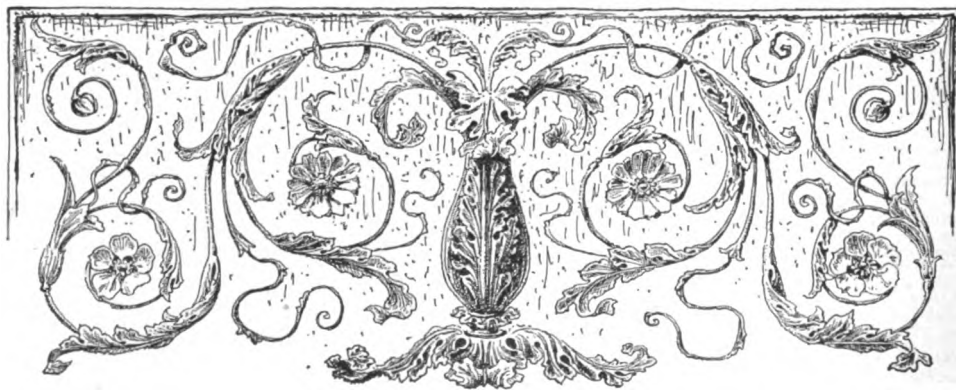
Epiphrematic syzygy, in *anc. pros.*, the last four parts of the parabasis—that is, the strophe or ode, epiphrasma, antistrophe or antode, and antephrasma: the choric as distinguished from the monodic parts of the parabasis.

szaboite (sab'ō-it), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. Szabo, of Budapest in Hungary.] A variety of hypersthene, first described erroneously as a new triclinic member of the pyroxene group.

szabelyite (sā-bel'yit), *n.* [Named from Szabelyi, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in white nodules of acicular crystals in a gray limestone at Werksthal in Hungary.

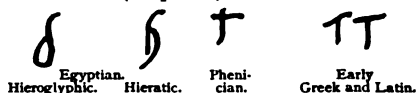


Syzygy of *Diplazoon paradoxum*.





comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



1. The twentieth letter and sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet. Of the Phœnician alphabet the corresponding sign was the twenty-second and last; what follows *t* in Greek and Latin, and also in our own scheme, is the result of successive additions made to the system borrowed from Phœnician. (See the several letters below.) The comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:

The value of the sign has been practically the same through the whole history of its use; it denotes the surd (or breathed) mute (or check) produced by a complete closure (with following breath or explosion) between the tip of the tongue and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind or not far from the bases of the upper front teeth. Its corresponding sonant or voiced mute is *d*, and its nasal is *n* (see these letters). They are oftentimes called *dental* or *teeth-sounds*, though the teeth have really no part in their production; hence also, and better, *lingual*, or *front lingual*, or *tongue-tip*, etc. They are much more common elements of our utterance than either of the other two classes, palatal (*k, g, ng*) or labial (*p, b, m*); they constitute, namely, about 18 per cent. of the sounds we make (t nearly 6 per cent., d nearly 5, n nearly 7), against palatal 4 per cent., and labial 6. A sound which our ears would at once recognize and name as a *t*-sound is producible in other positions of the organs than that described above—namely, at points further back on the roof of the mouth, and with parts of the tongue behind the tip, and even of its under surface. Hence the occurrence in some languages of more than one *t*, distinctly recognized as separate members of the spoken alphabet (so two in Sanskrit, etc., and even four in Siamese); our own *t* also which forms the first part of the compound *ch* (= *ts*) is slightly but constantly different from our *t* elsewhere. As in many other languages (and partly by direct inheritance from French, and even from later Latin, alterations), the *t* in English shows a tendency to become palatalized and converted into a sibilant when followed by palatal sounds, as *t, e, y*. Hence, in many situations, it combines with such sounds, either regularly or in rapid utterance, producing the *ch*-sound, as in *question, mixture* (compare the corresponding conversion of *s* to *sh*, under *S*); and even, in a great number of words having the endings *-tion, -tious, -tial*, etc., it becomes a sibilant and makes the *sh*-sound, as in *nation, factious, partial*, etc. *T* also, like others of our consonants, frequently occurs double, especially when medial: thus (from *fit*) *fitful, fitting, fitting*. With *h*, *t* forms the digraph *th*, which has the position and importance of a fully independent element in the alphabet, with a double pronunciation, surd and sonant (or breathed and voiced): surd in *thin, breath*; sonant in *this, breathe*—both as strictly unitary sounds as *t* and *d*, or *s* and *z*. As they are related with *t* and *s*, etc., as tongue-tip sounds, especially with *s* and *z* as being fricative and continuous; but they are of closer position than the latter, the closest that can be made without actual stoppage of the breath, and are usually formed with the tongue thrust further forward, against or even beyond the teeth: hence their substitution for *s* and *z* by persons who slip. In regard to their grade of closure, they are akin to *f* and *v*, and belong in one class with these (oftenest and best called *spirants*). As an *f* comes in part from an aspirated *p*, or *ph*, so also the *th*-sounds from an aspirated *t*; and in this way they have obtained their usual representation: the Greek *θ*, which was an aspirated *t* (that is, a *t* with separately audible *h* after it), was written in Latin with *th*, and then, when the aspirate came to be pronounced as a spirant, this was continued in use as representative of the latter. And in this case the Latin digraph has crowded out of English use the sign (or rather the two signs) which in Anglo-Saxon represented the *th*-sounds—namely, *þ, ð*—much to the detriment of our present alphabet. Of the two *th*-sounds, the sonant (or *this* and *breathe* sound) is much the more frequent, owing chiefly to the constant recurrence of the pronominal words, particularly *the*, in which it is found; it is nearly 4 per cent. of our utterance, while the surd (or *thin* and *breath* sound) is less than two thirds of one per cent. In the phonetic history of the Germanic part of our language, *t* regularly and usually (when special causes do not prevent) comes from an older *d*; and, on the other hand, *th* from an older *t*: examples for *t* and *th* corresponding with *d* and *t* are: *for* *th*, *thou* = *tu*, *three* = *tri*, *beareth* = *duo*, *eat* with *ad* or *ed*; for *th*, *thou* = *tu*, *three* = *tri*, *beareth* = *duo*, for both together, *that* = *tad*, *tooth* = *dent*.

2. As a mediæval numeral, 160; with a line over it (*T*), 160,000.—3. An abbreviation: (a) [*i. c.*] In musical notation, of *tenor*, *tempo* (as a *t.*, *a tempo*), *tutti*, and *tasto* (as *t. s.*, *tasto solo*). (b) [*i. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *thunder*. (c) [*i. c.*] In zoöl., of *typanctid*. (d) In math.: (1) [*i. c.*] of *time*; (2) of *tensor*, a functional symbol.

(e) Of Turkish.—To a *T*, exactly; with the utmost exactness: as, to suit or fit to a *T*. The allusion is uncertain—possibly to a mechanics' T-square, possibly to the initial of *title*, in the phrase to a *title*, which was in use earlier, in the same sense.

We could manage this matter to a *T*. *Sterne*, *T. S.*, II. 5. To be marked with a *T*, to be branded or characterized as a thief; be known as a thievish person: from the former practice of branding the letter *T* in the hand of a convicted thief.

T² (*tā*), *n*. [From the letter *T*.] Something made or fashioned in the form of a *T*, as a piece of metallic pipe for joining two lines of piping at right angles to each other. Also written *tee*, and sometimes *tau*. See *T-bandage*, *T-beard*, *T-bone*, *T-cloth*, *T-iron*, *T-joint*, *T-rail*, *T-square*. **-t¹**, **-t²**. A form of *-ed¹*, *-ed²*, in certain words. See *-ed¹*, *-ed²*.

tal, *v. t.* An obsolete or provincial reduction of *take*.

Ta now thy grymme tole to the,
let se how thou cnokez.

Syr Gawayne (E. E. T. S.), I. 413.

ta², **taa²**, *n*. Middle English forms of *toe*.

Ta. The chemical symbol of *tantalum*.

taaweeesh (*tā-wēsh'*), *n*. [Amer. Ind.] A war-club of the northwest coast of North America, having a blade of hard stone projecting from a wooden handle. The end of the wooden part is often carved into a grotesque human head, the stone blade figuring as the tongue.

tab (*tab*), *n*. [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *tape*, ME. *tape*, *tappe* (for change of *p* to *b*, cf. *cop* in *cobweb*). In some senses *tab* appears to be confused with *tag*.] 1. A small flap, strap, or strip of some material made fast to an object at one end or side, and either free or fastened at the other when in use, as in a garment; a tag. Specifically—(a) A flap, strap, or latchet of a shoe. (b) The tag at the end of a shoe-lace. (c) A flap falling from the side of a hat or cap over the ear, for protection in very cold weather; an ear-tab. (d) A strip of ruffling or a lace border formerly worn at the side near the inner front edge of a woman's bonnet, over the ears. (e) The arming of an archer's gauntlet or glove, or a flat piece of leather used in place of finger-tips or shooting-gloves. (f) A hanging sleeve of a child's garment. (g) In *mech.*: (1) One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill. (2) A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

2. Check; account: as, to keep *tab* on one.

[Colloq.]

That part about his letters to the paper is very good, I think. It will teach a lot of other ducks of the kind who think they know it all that there are fellows in the office quietly keeping *tab* on them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 882.

tabaccot, *n*. An old spelling of *tobacco*. *Minsheu*.

tabachir, *n*. See *tabasheer*.

tabacum (*ta-bak'um*), *n*. [NL.: see *tobacco*.] In *phar.*, *tabacco* (*Nicotiana Tabacum*) in the natural dried state.

tabanid (*tab'a-nid*), *a.* and *n*. I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Tabanidæ*; related to or resembling a *tabanid*.

II. *n*. A fly of the family *Tabanidæ*; a horse-fly; a deer-fly; a gadfly or breeze.

Tabanidæ (*ta-ban'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tabanus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of biting flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus; the gadflies, breezes, or clegs, having the third joint of the antennæ annulate and without a distinct bristle. The proboscis of the female is adapted for piercing, and inflicts a painful although not irritating wound. The male does not bite. They fly with extraordinary speed, and the swiftest horse cannot elude them. The spindle-shaped brown or black eggs are attached in groups to plants or are placed in the earth, and the larvae are either aquatic or live in damp earth. They are predaceous, and feed upon snails or small insects. The young larvae of many species penetrate beetles and other larvae, and remain within until they have entirely consumed them. Over 1,800 species are known; 160 are North American. Many of them are among the largest and most powerful of the *Diptera*, but most are of moderate size. They fly in bright sunny weather. Also *Tabanides*. See cuts under *breeze*, *Chrysopa*, and *gadfly*.

Tabanus (*ta-bā'nus*), *n*. [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < *L. tabanus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] A notable

genus of flies, including the horse-flies, etc., and typical of the family *Tabanidæ*. They are large naked flies of brownish-black or gray color, often having yellowish-red spots on the sides of the abdomen. All the females bite severely. The larvae are found in damp earth and under fallen leaves and bits of wood, and are carnivorous; some feed on cutworms and other noctuid larvae. Nearly 100 species inhabit North America. *T. atratus* is the common large black horse-fly of the United States; *T. bovinus* is the common gadfly of cattle. See cuts under *breeze* and *gadfly*.

tabard (*tab'ard*), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *taberd*; < ME. *tabard*, *tabarde*, *tabbard*, *taberd*, *taberde*, *tabart*, *tabare*, < OF. *tabard*, *tabart*, *tabar*, *tabarre* = Sp. Pg. *tabardo* = It. *tabarro* (ML. *tabardum*, *tabardus*, *tabbardus*, *tabardium*, *tabarus*, etc.), a tabard; cf. W. *tabar* (< E.), MHG. *tapphart*, *taphart*, NGr. *ταμπάριον* (< ML. or Rom.), a tabard; origin unknown. According to Diez, perhaps < L. *tapete*, figured cloth, tapestry: see *tapet*, *tippet*.] 1. A cloak of rough and heavy material, formerly worn by persons whose business led them to much exposure.

The French tabard is described as being of serge. It was worn by the poorest classes of the populace.

With him ther was a
Ploymann was his bro-
ther; . . .
In a tabard he rood
upon a mere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog.
[C. T., I. 641.]

2. A loose outer garment without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by knights over their armor, generally but not always embroidered with the arms of the wearer, called *cote-armour* by Chaucer. Also called *tabard of arms*.—3. A sort of coat without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by heralds and pursuivants, emblazoned with the arms of their sovereign, and considered as their distinctive garment.

The taberd of his office I will call it,
Or the coat-armour of his place.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, I. 3.

Two pursuivants, whom tabards deck,
With silver scutcheon round their neck,
Stood on the steps of stone.

Scott, *Marmion*, I. 11.

Tabard of arms. See def. 2.

tabarder (*tab'ard-er*), *n*. [Also *taberdar*; < OF. *tabardier*, < *tabard*, a tabard: see *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard; specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard. *Wood*, *Athenæ Oxon.*, I. (ed. Airey). (*Richardson*.)

tabaret (*tab'a-ret*), *n*. [Origin obscure; supposed to be connected with *tabby*¹ (if so, it is, like *tabinet*, a mod. made form).] A silk stuff used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally in different colors. It resembles *tabinet*, but is superior to it. *Dict. of Needlework*.

One man's street announcement is in the following words: "Here you have a composition to remove the stains from silks, muslins, bombazeens, cords, or *tabarets* of any kind or colour."

Mayhew, *London Labour* and *London Poor*, I. 474.

tabart (*tab'art*), *n*. See *tabard*.
tabasheer, **tabashir** (*tab-a-shēr'*), *n*. [Also *tabachir*; = F. *tabaschir*, *tabaxir*; < Hind. Pers. *Ar. tabāshir*; cf. Skt. *tavakshira*, *tvakshira*, late



English Herald's Tabards of the 17th century. (From a drawing by Van Dyck.)

forms, prob. ad. from Hind.] A white opaque or translucent siliceous substance which breaks into irregular pieces like dry starch, found in the joints of the bamboo in the East and Brazil, and believed to be caused by disease or injury to the plant. It possesses the power of absorbing its own weight of water, when it becomes entirely transparent. It is probably the "oculus mundi" of the gem-writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. In the East Indies tabasheer, prepared by calcining and pulverizing, is largely used as a medicine by both Hindus and Mohammedans; it is esteemed cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, and pectoral.

tabbinet, tabinet (tab'i-net), *n.* [*< tabby¹ + -net*, after *salinet*, etc.; or *< tabin + -et*.] A fabric of silk and wool, like a poplin, with a watered surface: chiefly used for upholstery.

tabby¹ (tab'i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *taby*, *tabis* (and *tabin*); *< F. tabis = Sp. tabi = Pg. tabi = It. tabi (ML. attabi)*, *< Ar. attabi*, a rich watered silk, *< Attabiya*, a quarter in Bagdad where it was first manufactured, *< Attab*, a prince, great-grandson of Omeyya.] *I. n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). 1. A watered material. Specifically—(a) A general term for watered silks, moire, etc.

Let others look for pearls and gold,
Tissues or tabbies manifold.

Herrick, The New Yeeres Gift.

(b) A worsted material, as a watered moreen.

2. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a silken stuff not necessarily watered. *Mrs. Armitage, Old Court Customs.*

The manufacturers they export are chiefly burdets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like tabbies. *Poore, Description of the East, II. i. 125.*

3. In entom., a pyralid moth of the genus *Aglossa*: a British collectors' name. *A. pinguinalis* is the common tabby, also called *grease-moth*; *A. cuprealis* is the small tabby.

II. a. 1. Made of or resembling the fabric tabby; diversified in appearance or color like tabby.

This day left off half-akirts, and put on a wasteoate and my false tabby wasteoate with gold lace.

Pepys, Diary, Oct. 13, 1661.

If she in tabby waves encircled be,
Think Amphitrite rises from the sea.

W. King, Art of Love, viii.

The Prince [of Wales] himself, in a new sky-blue watered tabby coat. *Walpole, Letters, II. 115.*

2. Performed as in making the plain material from which tabby is produced: said of weaving.

In Fig. 8 a piece of plain woven cloth is represented. . . . Fig. 38 represents the same thing as it would be drawn by the weaver, and it is generally called tabby or plain weaving. *A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 89.*

tabby¹ (tab'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabbied*, ppr. *tabbying*. [*< tabby¹, n.*] To cause to look like tabby, or watered silk; give a wavy appearance to, as stuffs: as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, etc. This is done by the use of a calender with-out water.

The camlet marble is that which, retaining the same color after polishing, appears tabbied. *Marble-Worker, § 35.*

tabby² (tab'i), *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *tabby-cat*.] 1. A tabby-cat. (a) A brindled cat, gray, streaked or otherwise marked with black or yellow. The common wild cat of Europe is always of such coloration. The black, white, uniform mouse-gray (Maltese), yellow, and spotted (tortoise-shell) cats are all artificial varieties.

In chocolate, mahogany, red, or yellow long-haired tabbies the markings and colours to be the same as in the short-haired cats. *Harrison West, Our Cats, p. 145.*

(b) A female cat: distinguished from *tom-cat*.

"An' how hae ye been? an' how are ye?"
Was aye the o'erword when she [the cat] came;
To mony a queer auld tabby
Sin' syne hae we said the same.

T. Martin, My bairn, we since were bairnies (tr. from Reine).

2. An old maid; a spinster; hence, any spiteful female gossip or tattler. [Colloq.]

Observe that man. He never talks to men; he never talks to girls; but, when he can get into a circle of old tabbies, he is just in his element.

Rogers, quoted in Trevelyan's Macaulay, I. 241.

tabby³ (tab'i), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps of Morocco (Ar.) origin.] A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which when dry becomes as hard as rock. This is used as a substitute for bricks or stone in building. *Weale.*

tabby-cat (tab'i-kat'), *n.* [So called as having fur thought to be marked like tabby; *< tabby¹ + cat¹*.] Same as *tabby²*, 1.

tabet (tāb), *n.* [*< L. tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes*.] Same as *tabes*.

But how soon doth a *tabes* and consumption take it down!

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 434.

Tabebuia (tab-ē-bū'ī), *n.* [NL. (Gomes,

1803), from Tupi name.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomææ*. It is characterized by loosely racemose or cymose flowers with a tubular and at length variously ruptured calyx, an elongated and greatly enlarged corolla-tube, four perfect stamens, and a sessile ovary ripening into a somewhat cylindrical ecostate capsule with numerous flat seeds, each with a large hyaline wing. There are five or six species, natives of tropical or subtropical America from Argentina to the West Indies, *Tabebuia nodosa* being a native of Argentina, *T. cassinoides* of Brazil, while *T. trachycarpa* and *T. setulosa* occur in Cuba. They are erect shrubs or trees, smooth or hairy, often drying black. They bear usually large flowers and alternate or scattered leaves, which are generally composed of five to seven digitate leaflets, sometimes reduced to three or to one. A large number of species of *Tecoma* were formerly referred to this genus on account of their digitate leaflets.

tabefaction (tab-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [*< LL. as if *tabefactio(n)-, < tabefacere*, pp. *tabefactus*, melt: see *tabefy*.] A wasting away or consumption of the body by disease; emaciation; tabescence; tabes.

tabefy (tab-ē-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabeffed*, ppr. *tabeffying*. [*< LL. tabefacere*, melt, dissolve, *< L. tabere*, melt, waste away (see *tabes*, *tabid*), + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] *I. trans.* To cause to consume or waste away; emaciate. [Rare.]

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey, Consumptions.*

II. intrans. To emaciate; lose flesh; waste away gradually. [Rare.]

tabella (tā-bel'ē), *n.*; pl. *tabellæ* (-ē). [NL., *< L. tabella*, a little board, a tablet, letter, ballot, legal paper, dim. of *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *table*.] In phar., a medicated lozenge or hard electuary, generally in the form of a disk, differing from a troche by having sugar mixed with the powdered drug and mucilage.

tabellary (tab'ē-lā-ri), *a.* [*< L. tabellarius*, of or pertaining to tablets, *< tabella*, a tablet: see *tabella*.] Same as *tabular*, 2.—**Tabellary method.** See *method*.

tabellion (tā-bel'yōn), *n.* [*< F. tabellion = Sp. tabellón = Pg. tabellão, taballão = It. tabellione, < LL. tabellio(n)-*, one who draws up legal papers, *< L. tabella*, a tablet, legal paper: see *tabella*.] In the Roman empire, and in France till the revolution, an official scribe or scrivener having some of the functions of a notary. The tabellions were originally of higher rank than notaries, but afterward in France became subordinate to them. The title was abolished in 1793, except in certain seigniories.

tabert, n. and *v.* An old spelling of *tabor¹*.

taberdit, n. An old spelling of *tabard*.

tabernat (tab'ern), *n.* [*< L. taberna*, a booth, a stall: see *tavern*.] Tavern; shop; cellar; cupboard. *N. E. D.*

taberna (tā-bēr'n), *n.*; pl. *tabernæ* (-nē). [L.: see *tabern*, *tavern*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a tent, booth, or stall; a rude shelter; specifically, in later times, a shop or stall either for trade or for work, or a tavern.

The baths of Pompeii . . . were a double set, and were surrounded with *tabernæ*, or shops. *Encyc. Brit., III. 435.*

tabernacle (tab'ēr-nā-kl), *n.* [*< ME. tabernacle, < OF. (and F.) tabernacle = Pr. tabernacle = Sp. tabernáculo = Pg. tabernaculo = It. tabernacolo, < L. tabernaculum*, a tent, LL. (Vulgate) the Jewish tabernacle, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, booth; from the same root as *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *tavern*, *table*.] 1. A tent; a pavilion; a booth; a slightly constructed habitation or shelter, either fixed or movable; hence, a habitation in general, especially one regarded as temporary; a place of sojourn; a transient abode.

The tabernacle of the upright shall flourish.

Prov. xiv. 11.

Let us make here three tabernacles, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. *Mat. xvii. 4.*

The body . . . is but the tabernacle of the mind.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

2. In biblical phraseology, the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul, or of man as a spiritual immortal being.

Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this tabernacle, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. *2 Pet. I. 13, 14.*

3. In *Jewish hist.*, a tent constructed to serve as the portable sanctuary of the nation before its final settlement in Palestine. This "tabernacle of the congregation" is fully described in Ex. xxv.-xxvii. and xxxvi.-xxxviii. It comprised, besides the tent, an enclosure or yard, in which were the altar of burnt-offerings and the laver. The tabernacle proper was a tent divided into two chambers by a veil—the inner chamber, or holy of holies, containing the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat, and the outer chamber the altar of incense, the table of showbread, and the golden candlestick. The tabernacle was of a rectangular figure 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The court or yard was 150 feet in length by 75 feet, and surrounded by screens 7½ feet high. The people pitched round the tabernacle by tribes in a fixed order during their wanderings, and the pillar of cloud and of fire, denoting Jehovah's presence, rested upon it or was lifted from it according as they were to remain stationary or were to go forward. After the arrival in the promised land it was set up in various places, especially at Shiloh, but gradually lost its exclusive character as the center of national worship before the building of Solomon's temple, in which its contents were eventually placed.

And he spread abroad the tent over the tabernacle, and put the covering of the tent above upon it. *Ex. xl. 19.*

And they brought up the ark [to the temple built by Solomon], and the tabernacle of the congregation [tent of meeting, E. V.], and all the holy vessels that were in the tabernacle, these did the priests and the Levites bring up. *2 Chron. v. 5.*

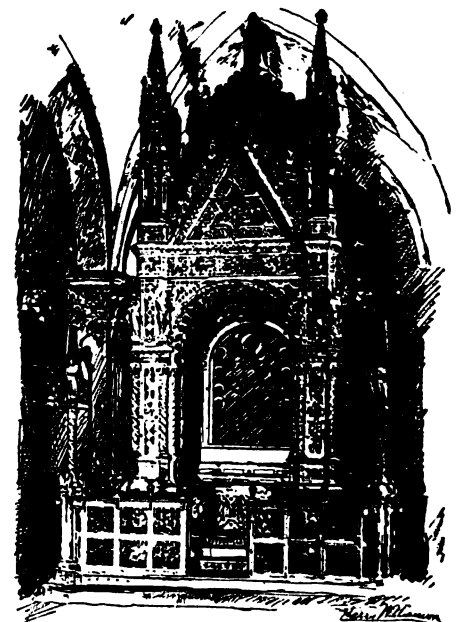
Hence—4. A place or house of worship; especially, in modern use, an edifice for public worship designed for a large audience: often now the distinctive name assumed for such an edifice.

The shed in Moorfields which Whitefield used as a temporary chapel was called "The Tabernacle"; and, in the scornful dialect of certain Church-of-England men, Methodist and such-like places of worship have, since then, been known as *tabernacles*.

F. Hall, False Philol., p. 24, note.

5. A receptacle for the reserved eucharist; especially, a constructional receptacle for this purpose, containing the pyx. The tabernacle, as now commonly seen in Roman Catholic churches, is a recess with a door, placed over and behind the high altar or one of the side altars, usually having over it a cross or crucifix with a design in relief, the whole surmounted by a canopy. In earlier times a movable ark, or usually a suspended dove (columba) or a tower, held the eucharist or the vessel containing it. In England the general medieval custom was to place the sacrament in an ambo on one side of the sanctuary or in the sacristy. The tabernacle is a later development of the ark or ambo as a permanent construction over the high altar and surmounted by a canopy or ciborium, often in the spire-like shape developed from the older tower; hence the name *tabernacle* is often given especially to this canopy or to canopies of similar appearance.

6. In *medieval arch.*, a canopied stall, niche, or pinnacle; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with



Tabernacle of Orcagna, in Or San Michele, Florence.

openwork tracery, etc.; an arched canopy over a tomb, an altar, etc.

Babeuries and pinacles,
Imageries, and tabernacles,
I saw. *Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1190.*

7. *Naut.*, an elevated socket for a river-boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges. [Eng.]—**Feast of Tabernacles**, among the Jews, an annual festival celebrated in the autumn (on the fifteenth day of Tishri) in commemoration of the dwelling of their people in tents during the journey in the wilderness, and as a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. Among the ancient Jews it

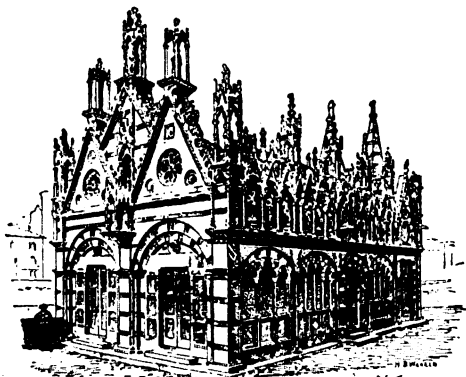
lasted eight days, during which all the people gathered at Jerusalem and dwelt in booths. (See Lev. xxiii. 34-38; Num. xxix. 12-39.) Among the modern Jews the feast has been prolonged one day.

tabernacle (tab'ér-nā-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. **tabernacled**, ppr. **tabernacling**. [*< tabernacle, n.*] To sojourn or abide for a time; take up a temporary habitation or residence.

He assumed our nature, and **tabernacled** among us in the flesh. *Scott, Works* (ed. 1718), II. 467. (*Latham.*)

He [Jesus Christ] **tabernacled** on earth as the true shekinah. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 72.

tabernacle-work (tab'ér-nā-kl-wérk), *n.* In arch., especially in the medieval Pointed styles: (a) A series or range of tabernacles; a design



Tabernacle-work.—Church of Santa Maria della Spina, Pisa; 13th century.

in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature. (b) The combinations of ornamental tracery usual in the canopies of decorated tabernacles; hence, similar work in the carved stalls and screens of churches, etc.

tabernacular (tab'ér-nā-kl-ār), *a.* [*< L. tabernaculus, of a tent, < L. tabernaculum, a tent: see tabernacle.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the tabernacle; hence, of or pertaining to other structures so named; like or characteristic of a tabernacle. [Used scornfully in the quotation, with reference to so-called Methodist tabernacles. See *tabernacle*, 4.]

[Curious, meaning extraordinary, an expression] horridly **tabernacular**, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves.

De Quincey, Works, VII. 89. (*F. Hall.*)

2. Of the style or nature of an architectural tabernacle; traceried or richly ornamented with decorative sculpture.

The sides of every street were covered with . . . cloisters crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with **tabernacular** or open work.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 98.

tabernæ, *n.* Plural of *taberna*.

Tabernæmontana (tā-bér'nē-mon-tā'nā), *n.* [*NL. Plumier, 1703*], named after Jacobus Theodorus *Tabernæmontanus*, a German physician and botanist (died 1590).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Plumeriæ*, type of the subtribe *Tabernæmontaninæ*. It is characterized by cymose flowers, a calyx furnished at the base of its five lobes with a continuous or interrupted ring of glands, and a fruit of two many-seeded berries or fleshy follicles which are large and globose or smaller and oblique or recurved. There are about 50 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs, commonly smooth, bearing opposite thin or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. The small cymes of white or yellowish salver-shaped flowers are terminal or variously placed, but not truly axillary. The smooth or three-ribbed pulpy fruit contains several or many ovoid or oblong seeds with fleshy albumen: in several species it is ornamental. Instead of the acrid, drastic, and poisonous milky juice of most related genera, many species of *Tabernæmontana* secrete a bland and wholesome fluid, sometimes useful as a nourishing drink, as in *T. utilis*, the cow-tree or hya-hya of British Guiana, which yields a thick, sweet, white liquid, made somewhat sticky by the presence of caoutchouc. This species also yields a soft white wood and a medicinal bark. A large number of old-world species, formerly referred to *Tabernæmontana*, belong to other genera, among which *Ervatamia coronaria*, known as *Adam's apple* or *East Indian rose-bay*, is sometimes cultivated under glass, forming small evergreen trees, and also naturalized in tropical Asia from the Cape of Good Hope. Several other species are cultivated under glass for their large fragrant flowers and ornamental deep-green leathery leaves. *Conopharyngia crassa*, the kokpok-tree of Sierra Leone, produces a fiber there made into a cloth known as *dodo-cloth*.

taberner, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *taverner*.

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* [*L.*, a wasting away, consumption, *< tabere*, waste away, melt: see *tab-*

id.] 1. A gradually progressive emaciation.—2. Same as *tabes dorsalis*. See below.—**Hereditary tabes**, Friedrich's staxia (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Spasmodic tabes**. See *spasmodic*.—**Tabes dorsalis**. Same as *locomotor ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Tabes mesenterica**, tuberculous in the mesenteric glands. **tabescence** (tā-bes'ens), *n.* [*< tabescen(t) + -ce.*] Tabefaction or tabes; marasmus; marcescence; tabidness.

tabescent (tā-bes'ent), *a.* [*< L. tabescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *tabescere*, waste away, inceptive of *tabere*, waste away: see *tabes*.] 1. In med., suffering from tabes; wasting away; becoming emaciated.—2. In bot., wasting or shriveling. *Gray*. [*Rare.*]

tabetic (tā-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Irreg. < tabes + -tic.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or affected with tabes (dorsalis).—**Tabetic arthropathy**. Same as *Charcot's disease* (b) (which see, under *disease*).—**Tabetic dementia**, dementia complicated with tabes dorsalis, which may follow or precede the mental affection.

II. *n.* A patient suffering from tabes (dorsalis).

tabic (tab'ik), *a.* [*< tabes + -ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tabes (dorsalis). *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 407.

tabid (tab'id), *a.* [*< F. tabide = Sp. tabido = Pg. It. tabido, < L. tabidus, melting or wasting away, decaying, pining, < tabere, melt, waste away: see tabes.*] Relating to or affected with tabes; losing flesh, weight, or strength; thin; wasted by disease; marcid.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative.

Arbutnot, Alimenta, I.

tabidly (tab'id-li), *adv.* In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

He that is *tabidly* inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. *Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend*.

tabidness (tab'id-nēs), *n.* The state of being reduced by disease; emaciation resulting from some disorder affecting the nutritive functions. *Leigh, Nat. Hist. Lancashire*, p. 62.

tabific (tā-bif'ik), *a.* [= *F. tabifique = Sp. tabifico = It. tabifico, < L. tabes, wasting, + -ficus, < facere, make, do* (see *-fic*). Cf. *tabefy*.] Causing tabes; deranging the organs of digestion and assimilation; deteriorating; wasting.

tabinet, *n.* [*Appar. an altered form of tabby* (formerly *tabby*, *tabis*), after *satin*, etc.: see *tabby*.] Same as *tabbinet*.

Cloth of tissue or *tabinet*.

That like beaten gold will shine.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, II. 2.

tabinet, *n.* See *tabbinet*.

tabitude (tab'i-tūd), *n.* [*< L. tabitudo, consumption, decline, < tabere, melt, waste away: see tabid.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

tablature (tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [*< F. tablature, < ML. tabulatura, < L. tabula, a table, tablet, painting, picture: see table.*] 1. A tabular space or surface; any surface that may be used as a tablet.

Whose shames, were they enameled in the *tablature* of their foreheads, it would be a hideous visor.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, III.

2. A tabular representation; specifically, a painting or design executed as a tablet on a distinct part of an extended surface, as a wall or ceiling. [*Rare.*]

In painting one may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and form'd according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

Shaftesbury, Judgment of Hercules, Int.

3. Exhibition as in a table or catalogue; an exemplification or specification; a specimen.

The fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples or *tablatures* of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimetheus.

Bacon, Physical Fables, II, Expl.

4. In music: (a) The system of rules for the poetry of the mastersingers. (b) Musical notation in general. (c) A form of musical notation for various instruments, like the lute, the viol, the flute, the oboe, or the organ, used in Europe from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It differed from the more general staff-notation in that it aimed to express not so much the pitch of the tones intended as the mechanical process by which on the particular instrument those tones were to be produced. *Tablature*, therefore, varied according to the instrument in view. In the case of the lute, for example, a horizontal line was usually drawn for each string, forming a kind of staff; and letters or numerals were placed on these lines, indicating not only which strings were to be touched, but at what frets they were to be stopped. Various arbitrary signs were also used instead of letters or numerals, or in combination with them. Music thus noted was said to be written *lyra-way*, in distinction from *garnet-way* (in the staff-notation). In the case of wind-instruments, like the

flageolet, points or dots were often placed on horizontal lines to indicate which finger-holes were to be closed to produce the required tones. In the case of the organ, notes were often written out by their letter-names. In all these systems and their numerous variants, marks were added above or below to indicate the desired duration of the tones, the place and duration of rests, and various details of style. *Tablature* had obvious advantages as a notation for particular instruments. Various technical marks now used are either derived from it or devised on the same principle. The tonic sol-fa notation, that of thorough-bass, and the little-used systems of numeral or character notes are essentially analogous to it. Also *tablature*.

5. In anat., the separation of cranial bones into an inner and an outer hard table or plate, with intervening diploic or cancellated structure. *Tablature* is characteristic of the flat expansive bones of the skull, as the frontal, parietal, and occipital. See *table*, n. 1 (b), and cut under *diploë*.

table (tā'bl), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. table, tabill, < OF. table, F. table = Pr. taula = Pg. taboa, a board, = Sp. tabla = It. tavola, a table, = AS. tæfel, tæf, a tablet, die, = D. tufel = OHG. tavala, tavela, MHG. tavel, tavel, G. tavel = Sw. tavel, taffel = Dan. tavle, a table, < L. tabula, a board, plank, a board to play on, a tablet for writing on, a writing, a book of accounts, a list of votes, a painted tablet, a picture, a votive tablet, a plot of ground, a bed, ML. also a bench, table, etc.; appar., with dim. suffix -ula, < √ tab, seen also in taberna, a hut, shed (of boards) (see *tabernacle, tavern*); or with dim. suffix -ula, < √ ta (√ tan), stretch (see *thin*). Hence *tablature, entablature, tablet, tabulate*, etc.] I. n. 1. A flat or flattish and relatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other hard substance; a board; a plate; a slab.*

The lawes ought to be like unto stonye *tables*, playne, stedfast, and immoveable. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.

The walls are flagged with large *tables* of white marble, well-nigh to the top. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 139.

Specifically—(a) A slab, plate, or panel of some solid material with one surface (rarely both surfaces) smooth or polished for some purpose, used either separately or as part of a structural combination. This sense is now chiefly obsolete, except in some historical or special cases: as, the *tables* of the law: the *table* (mensa) of an altar. A board or panel on which a picture was painted was formerly called a *table*, and also a board on which a game, as draughts or checkers, was played; the two leaves of a backgammon-board are called *tables*—the outer and inner (or home) *tables*. See def. 7 (b).

Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first; and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest. *Ex. xxxiv. 1.*

Willim Jones proveth Mr. Darrell and my ladye to sett ij or iij hours together divers times in the dnyng chamber at flarley with a pair [of] *tables* between them, never playing, but leaning over the *table* and talking together. *Darrell Papers* (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. II.]).

Titian's famous *table* [panel] of the altar-piece, with the pictures of Venetian senators from great-grandfather to great-grandson. *Dryden, Ded. of Hist. of the League*.

Item, a *table* with the picture of the Lady Elizabeth her Grace. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 135.

The *table* for playing at goose is usually an impression from a copper-plate pasted upon a cartoon about the size of a sheet almanack. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 437.

(b) 1. A votive tablet.

Even this had been your Elegy, which now Is offered for your health, the *table* of my vow.

Dryden, To Duchess of Ormond, I. 130.

(c) In anat., one of the two laminae (outer and inner) of any of the cranial bones, separated from each other, except in the thinnest parts, by the spongy or cellular diploë. They are composed of compact bony tissue; the inner table is close-grained, shiny, and brittle (whence it is called the *vitreous table*). Also called *tablet*. See *tablature*, 5.

(d) In glass-making: (1) One of the disks or circular plates into which crown-glass is formed from the molten metal by blowing, rolling, and flashing. The plates are usually about four and a half feet in diameter, though sometimes much larger.

A pot containing half a ton commonly produces 100 *tables*. *Amer. Cyc.*, VIII. 17.

Frequently the circular *tables* are used just as they come from the oven, tinted in amber or opalescent shades. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXIX. 254.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is formed. (e) In meck., that part of a machine-tool on which work is placed to be operated upon. It is adjustable in height, is free to move laterally or otherwise, and is perforated with slots for the clamps which secure the article to be treated. Also called *carriage* and *platen*. (f) In weaving, the board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

2. An article of furniture consisting of a flat top (the table proper), of wood, stone, or other solid material, resting on legs or on a pillar, with or without connecting framework; in specific use, a piece of furniture with a flat top on which meals are served, articles of use or ornament are placed, or some occupation is carried on: as, a dining-table, writing-table, work-table, kitchen-table; a billiard-table; a tailors' cutting-table; a surgeons' operating-table.

A *tabli* atyret, all of triet yner,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1665.

Tables under each Light, very commodiously placed for
Writing and Reading. *Liter.* Journey to Paris, p. 113.

The table at the foot of the bed was covered with a
crimson cloth. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, II.

3. Used absolutely, the board at or round
which persons sit at meals; a table for refec-
tion or entertainment: as, to set the *table* (to
place the cloth and dishes on it for a meal);
to sit long at *table*.

On sundri metis be not gredi at the *table*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

It is not reason that we should leave the word of God,
and serve *tables*. *Acts* vi. 2.

You may judge . . . whether your name is not fre-
quently banded at *table* among us.
Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

4. Figuratively—(a) That which is placed
upon a table for refreshment; provision of food
at meals; refecation; fare; also, entertainment
at table.

Monsieur has been forced to break off his *Table* three
times this year for want of money to buy provisions.

Prior, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 213.

His *table* is the image of plenty and generosity.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 25.

She always kept a very good *table*.
Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, III.

(b) A company at table, as at a dinner; a group
of persons gathered round a table, as for whist
or other games.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were
wont to set the *table* on a roar? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1. 211.

(c) In a limited use, a body of persons sitting,
or regarded as sitting, round a table in some
official capacity; an official board. The Hungarian
Diet is divided into the *Table of Magnates* and the *Table*
of Deputies; in Scotland the permanent committee of Pres-
byterians appointed to resist the encroachments of Charles
I. was called "The *Tables*," and the designation has been
used in a few other instances.

5†. A thin plate or sheet of wood, ivory, or other
material for writing on; a tablet; in the plu-
ral, a memorandum-book.

His felawe hadde a staf tipped with horn,
A peyre of *tables* all of yvory,
And a poyntel polayshed fetivaly.
Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, I. 83.

And he asked for a writing *table*, and wrote, saying, His
name is John. *Luke* I. 63.

Grace. I saw one of you buy a pair of *tables* s'en now.
Wino. Yes, here they be, and malden ones too, unwrit-
ten in. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, IV. 2.

6. A flat or plane surface like that of a table;
a level area; a plateau.

Great part of the earth's surface consists of strata which
still lie undisturbed in their original horizontal position.
These parts are called *tables* by *Suess*.

Philos. Mag., XXVII. 409.

Specifically—(a†) A level plot of ground; a garden-bed, or
the like.

Mark oute thi *tables*, ichon by hem selve,
Sixe foote in brede and XII in length is best
To clense and make on evry side honest.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

(b) In *persp.*, same as *perspective plane*. See *perspective*,
n. (c) In *arch.*: (1) A flat surface forming a distinct fea-
ture in a wall, generally rectangular and charged with
some ornamental design or figure. When it projects be-
yond the general surface of the wall, it is termed a *raised*



Table over a Door, Palace of Saint Cloud, France.

or projecting table; when it is not perpendicular to the ho-
rizon, it is called a *raking table*; and when the surface is
rough, frosted, or vermiculated, it is called a *rusted table*. (2) A horizontal molding on the exterior or in-
terior face of a wall, placed at various levels, which crowns
basements, separates the stories of a building, or its upper
parts; a string-course.

Ande eft a ful huge hezt hit haled vpon lofte,
Of harde hewen ston vp to the *tablez*,
Enbanded vnder the abatayment.

Sir Gawayne (E. E. T. S.), I. 789.

(d) In *palmistry*, the inner surface of the hand; especial-
ly, the space within certain lines of the palm, considered
in relation to indications of character or fortune.

In this *table*
Lies your story; 'tis no fable,
Not a line within your hand
But I easily understand.

Shirley, *Love Tricks*, v. 1.

(e) In *diamond-cutting*: (1) A stone (usually a cleavage-
piece) that is polished flat on both sides, is either square,

oblong, triangular, round, or oval in form, and has a bor-
der of one or more rows of square or triangular facets.
(2) The large flat facet on the top of a brilliant-cut stone.
See *brilliant* (with cut).

If but slightly ground down it [a diamond] is called a
deep *table*, or more expressively in French a *clou*.

G. C. M. Birdwood, *Indian Arts*, II. 30.

7. Something inscribed, depicted, or performed
on a table, or arranged on a tabular surface or
in tabular form: as, the two *tables* of the law
(the decalogue). Specifically—(a†) A painting, or a
picture of any kind.

The *table* wherein detracton was expressed was paynted
in this forme. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, III. 27.

He has a strange aspect,
And looks much like the figure of a hangman
In a *table* of the Passion.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, IV. 2.

(b†) pl. The game of backgammon. See *def.* 1 (a).

For me thoghte it better play
Than playe either at chesse or *tables*.
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, I. 51.

Monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 326.

I walked . . . to my Lord Brouncker's, and there staid
awhile, they being at *tables*. *Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 297.

Hence—8. An arrangement of written words,
numbers, or signs, or of combinations of them,
in a series of separate lines or columns; a
formation of details in relation to any subject
arranged in horizontal, perpendicular, or some
other definite order, in such manner that the
several particulars are distinctly exhibited to
the eye, each by itself: as, chronological *ta-
bles*; astronomical *tables*; *tables* of weights or
measures; the multiplication *table*; insurance
tables.

A *table* is said to be of single or double entry according
as there are one or two arguments. For example, a *table*
of logarithms is a *table* of single entry, the numbers being
the arguments and the logarithms the tabular results; an
ordinary multiplication *table* is a *table* of double entry, giv-
ing *xy* as tabular result for *x* and *y* as arguments.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 7.

9. A synoptical statement or series of state-
ments; a concise presentation of the details of
a subject; a list of items or particulars.

In this brief *Table* is set down the punishment appointed
for the offenders, the discommodities that happen to the
realm by the said contempt.

Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

It was as late as 1667 that Evelyn presented to the Royal
Society, as a wonderful curiosity, the *Table* of Veins, Ar-
teries, and Nerves which he had caused to be made in Italy.
J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 100.

10†. A doctrine or tenet, especially one regard-
ed as of divine origin or authority.

God's eternal decree of predestination, absolute repro-
bation, and such fatal *tables*, they form to their own ruin.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 654.

11. *Milit.*, in some shells, as the shrapnel, the
contracted part of the eye next the interior,
as distinct from the larger part next the ex-
terior.—12†. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (b).

Alphonine *tables*. See *Alphonine*.—American Ex-
perience *Table*, a table of mortality, based on the ex-
perience of American insurers of lives, in which the num-
bers of living and dying at each age (in years) from 10 to
95, out of 100,000 persons, and the consequent expectation
of life, are stated. It has been sanctioned by law as a
basis for official valuations in a majority of the United
States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and
other leading States.—Antilogarithmic *table*. See *anti-
logarithmic*.—Argument of a *table*. Same as *boxing*
of a *table*.—Boxing of a *table*, the words, figures, or signs
on one or both sides and over the columns of a mathe-
matical, statistical, or similar table, intended to indicate
or explain the nature of its contents. Also called *argu-
ment* of a *table*.

The use of miscellaneous in the *boxing* of this *table* re-
quires a word of explanation.

2d Ann. Rep. Interstate Com. Commission, p. 271.

Carlisle *Table*, a table of the value or expectation of
single and of joint lives, of each age (in years), as deduced
from the register of mortality of Carlisle, England. It was
formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of
annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdic-
tions as the basis of determining the value of life estates,
etc.—Combined Experience *Table*, a table of mortality
based on the combined experience of a number of insur-
ance companies. It has been sanctioned for official valua-
tions in Massachusetts and (after the end of 1891) in Cal-
ifornia.—Conversion *table*, in *math.*, a table for convert-
ing measures from one system of units to another, or a table
for changing measures expressed in one system of units
into their numerical equivalent in another system of units.
—Dichotomous *table*, or dichotomous synoptical *ta-
ble*. See *dichotomous*.—Dormant *table*. See *dormant*.—
Eugubine or Igubine *tables*. See *Eugubine*.—Framed
table, a table of which the supporting members are
firmly held together by framing; thus, the heavy standing
tables of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have
their legs braced together at the bottom by massive rails,
the whole forming a frame of some elaborateness.—Gipsy,
glacier, high *table*. See the qualifying words.—Green
table. Same as *green cloth* (which see, under *green*).—
Holy *table*. Same as the *Lord's table*.—Idiac *table*. See
Idiac.—Lower *table*. Same as *culet*, 2.—Lunar *tables*.
See *lunar*.—Meteorological *table*. See *meteorological*.

—Moving *table*, in machines for grinding sheet-glass,
a large rectangular paneled frame, working horizontally,
and pivoted centrally to an oscillating arm which has at
the other end a fixed bearing. It receives motion from
a crank and pitman, the latter being pivoted to the mov-
ing table at a considerable distance from the first-named
pivot. This arrangement produces a motion of the table
analogous to that of hand-rubbing. The moving table is
weighted on the upper side, and faced on the under side
with slate, and it works over a large flat bed. In use, a
plate of glass is cemented to the slate face of the mov-
ing table and another to the bed. The upper plate is
then rubbed upon the lower, the grinding commencing
with the use of coarse emery. This is succeeded by the
use of finer grades. The final polishing is done by an-
other process.—Multiplication *table*. See *multiplica-
tion*.—Northampton *Table*, a table of the value or ex-
pectation of single and of joint lives, at each age (in
years), as deduced from the parish register of All Saints,
in Northampton, England. It was formerly used in life
insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is
still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis
of determining the value of life estates, etc.—Occasion-
al, ordinary *table*. See the adjective.—Pedestal *ta-
ble*, a table the slab or top of which is supported by one
or more solid-looking pedestals, which are generally cup-
boards, the doors of which form their fronts; these are
usually two in number.—Pembroke *table*, a table the
top of which is divided into a fixed central part and two
leaves, which are hinged to the sides of the fixed part and
made to be folded down, so that the table may take up
but little room when not in use. The leaves, when raised,
were supported originally by a sort of frame, swinging on a
hinge or on pivots, and with a leg reaching the floor, thus
making an additional leg of the table for each of the
leaves. For this movable frame a hinged or sliding bracket
is now often substituted.—Pillar-and-claw *table*, a ta-
ble with a central support like a pillar, to the top of which
the slab or top of the table is usually hinged; the pillar
rests on three, four, or more feet, originally carved to rep-
resent the paws and claws of animals.—Pythagorean *ta-
ble*. See *Pythagorean*.—Round *table*. (a) A circular ta-
ble around which persons of unequal rank formerly sat at
meals on special occasions, in order that social discrimina-
tions might be set aside for the time; in distinction from
the ordinary long table, at which comparative rank was
indicated by the distance of the guest's seat from the top
or head, or above or below the seat. (b) A body of knights
abled to have been brought together by King Arthur
Pendragon to defend Christian England and Wales against
the heathen Saxons. This legendary order of Knights of
the Round Table was imitated in later times by associa-
tions of participants in jousts or tournaments.

Than began the stour so merveulouse and fierce more
that it hadde ben of all the day at the enterynge of the
yates of Torayse, betwene the knyghtes of the *rounde
table* and the knyghtes that were newe a-dubbed.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 460.

Then loudly cried the bold Sir Bedivere:
'Ah! my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go? . . .
But now the whole *Round Table* is dissolved
Which was an image of the mighty world.'
Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

Sexagenary *table*. See *sexagenary*.—Skew *table*. (a)
See *skew*. (b) The first stone at the side of a table, serv-
ing as an abutment for the coping. Also called *summer-
stone* and *skew-corb*.—Standing *table*. See *standing*.—
Synoptical *table*. See *synoptical*.—Table dormant†.
Same as *dormant table*.—Table of cases, in law books, an
alphabetical list of the names of cases cited in the work as
precedents, with references to the page or section where
mentioned; an index of such precedents.—Table of con-
tents. See *content*, n.—Table of degrees. See *forbid-
den degrees*, under *degree*.—Table of Pythagoras. Same
as *Pythagorean table*.—Tables of expectancy. See *ex-
pectance*.—Tables of the law, tables of the covenant,
tables of the testimony, or the two tables, the tables
of stone upon which the ten commandments were graven,
and which were preserved in the ark of the covenant;
hence, the decalogue. The first four commandments are
often called the *first table* and the remaining six the *second
table*.

The two *tables*, or ten commandments, teach our dutie
to God and our neighbour from the love of both.

Milton, *Civil Power*.

Tables of the skull. See *def.* 1 (b), *skull*,† and *tablature*,
5.—Tables Toilettes. See *Toiletan tables*, under *Toi-
letan*.—Table tipping or turning. See *table-tipping*.
—The Lord's *table*. (a) The table on which the sacra-
mental elements are placed at the time of the celebration
of the communion. Also called the *communion-table*, the
holy table (as in the Greek Church), and the *altar* (as in the
Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches). (b)
By metonymy, the Lord's Supper, or communion, itself.

Ye cannot be partakers of the *Lord's table* and of the
table of devils. *1 Cor.* x. 21.

The ancient writers used both names [holy table, altar]
indifferently, some calling it altar; others, the *Lord's ta-
ble*, the holy table, the mystical table, the tremendous
table, &c., and sometimes, both table and altar in the
same sentence together. *Bingham*, *Antiquities*, VIII. 6.

To fence the tables. See *fence*.—To go to the table,
to receive the communion. *Hallivell*. (Prov. Eng.)—
To lay on or upon the table, in legislative and other delib-
erative bodies, to lay aside by vote indefinitely, as a
proposed measure or resolution, with the effect of leaving
it subject to being called up or renewed at any subsequent
time allowable under the rules.—To lie on the table, to
be laid on the table.—To turn the tables, to bring about
a complete reversal or inversion of circumstances or rela-
tions; make a summary overturn or subversion of posi-
tions or conditions, as in a game of chance: as, to turn the
tables upon a person in argument (that is, to turn his own
argument against him).

If it be thus, the *tables would be turned* upon me; but I
should only fall in my vain attempt. *Dryden*.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if the
tables were turned. *Sir R. L. Estrange*.

Twelve Tables, the tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short statements of those rules of Roman law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called the *laws of the decemvirs*. Ten were first promulgated, and two more were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.—**Vitreous table**, the inner (hard and brittle) table of any cranial bone. Also called *tabula vitrea*. See def. 1 (b).—**Wiggleworth Table**, a table of mortality which has been followed to a considerable extent in New England, particularly as a guide for the courts in determining the value of life estates, etc.

II. a. 1. Pertaining to or provided for a table: as, *table requisites*.—**2.** Shaped like a table.—**Table beer**, beer for daily use at meals: usually weak and inexpensive.—**Table cutlery**, cutting implements, as knives, for table use; hence, by extension, all articles for table use wholly or partly of steel, including forks and nut-crackers.—**Table entertainment**, a public entertainment given by a single performer standing or sitting behind a table placed between himself and the audience, and consisting of a medley of songs, recitations, monologue in character, caricature, etc. Such entertainments originated about the middle of the eighteenth century.—**Table glass**, glass vessels for table use.—**Table mountain**, a mountain having a flat top.

The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called "tables," and especially in California, where there are several "table mountains," all fragments of great lava-flows, capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt. *J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 181.*

table (tā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabled*, ppr. *tabling*. [In part < OF. *tablier*, < ML. *tabulare*, board, floor; in part from the mod. noun. Cf. *tabulate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To form into a list or catalogue; tabulate; catalogue. [Obsolete or rare.]

Though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4. 6.*

2†. To make a table or picture of; delineate; depict.

Fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation. *Bacon, Works (ed. 1868), XI. 10.*

3†. To entertain at table; board.

At Sienna I was *tabled* in the House of one Alberto Scipioni, an Old Roman Courtier.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 344.

4. To lay upon a table; pay down. [Rare.]

Forty thousand francs: to such length will the father-in-law . . . *table ready-money.* *Carlyle, Misc., IV. 97.*

5. To lay on the table, in the parliamentary sense; lay aside for future consideration or till called up again: as, to *table* a resolution.

The amendment which was always present, which was rejected and *tabled* and postponed. *The Century, XXXVII. 873.*

6. In *carp.*, to fix or set, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate seams and projections on each, to prevent the pieces from drawing apart or slipping upon one another.—**7.** *Naut.*, to strengthen, as a sail, by making broad hems on the head-leeches and the foot, for the attachment of the bolt-rope.

II. intrans. 1. To eat or live at the table of another; board.

He [Nebuchadnezzar] was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South, Sermons.*

The guest lodged with a mercer, but *tabled*, with his wife and servants, at the inn.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

2†. To play the game of tables.

Neither dicing, carding, *tabling*, nor other diabolical games to be frequented. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 227.*

table-anvil (tā'bl-an'vil), *n.* A small anvil which can be screwed to a table: used for bending metal plates and wires in repairing, etc.

E. H. Knight.

tableau (tab'lō'), *n.*; pl. *tableaux* (-lōz', -lō'). [*F. tableau*, a table, picture, dim. of *table*, a table, picture: see *table*.] 1. A picture, or a picturesque presentation; specifically, in English use, a picturesque grouping of persons and objects, or of either alone; a living picture. See *tableau vivant*, below.—2. In *French law*, a table or schedule; a showing; a list; a statement.

The noble class in Russia . . . designates those who, belonging to the fourteen grades of the *tblin*, or official *tableaux* of rank, are exempt from certain degrading penalties. *Harper's Mag., LXVI. 924.*

Tableau vivant (commonly shortened to *tableau*), a living picture; a picturesque representation, as of a statue, a noted personage, a scene of history or poetry, or an allegory, by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed; by extension, a grouping of figures so arranged as to represent a scene of actual life.

table-bit (tā'bl-bit), *n.* In *carp.*, a sharp-edged bit, bent up at one side to give a taper point: used to make holes for the wooden joints of tables.

table-board (tā'bl-bōrd), *n.* 1†. A board on which games are played, as a backgammon-board.

Shaking your elbow at the *table-board*. *Webster, Devil's Law-Case, II. 1.*

2. A table as a piece of furniture. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

Bedding and other necessary furniture had been sent up by carrier, and with the addition of a set of long "table-borders," "forms," and a "counting table," together with a few dozen trenchers, pewter pots, and other substantial ware, the arrangements might be considered complete for a bachelor establishment.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

3. Board without lodging. [U. S.]

table-book (tā'bl-būk), *n.* 1†. A book of tablets; a note-book for the pocket; a memorandum-book or commonplace-book. Such books, with leaves of wood, slate, ivory, vellum, or paper, were formerly in common use.

What might you . . . think, If I had had play'd the *deak* or *table-book*? *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 136.*

I always kept a large *table-book* in my pocket; and, as soon as I left the company, I immediately entered the choicest expressions that passed during the visit.

Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. A book for the table; an ornamental book, usually illustrated, and designed to be kept on a table for desultory inspection or reading.

The Christmas *table-book* has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular. *Literary World.*

3. A book of arithmetical or other tables, for use in schools, counting-houses, etc.

table-carpet (tā'bl-kā'pet), *n.* A table-cloth of carpeting. Such cloths of Oriental origin (in other words, fine rugs) were in common use down to the eighteenth century.

table-clamp (tā'bl-klāmp), *n.* A clamp for fastening anything to a table or a fixed board.

—**Swivel table-clamp**, a clamp used to screw small vases to a table, shelf, or other convenient support without injuring the latter.

table-cloth (tā'bl-klōth), *n.* A cloth for covering the top of a table. (a) Especially, a cloth, usually of linen, to be laid upon a table preparatory to setting out the service for a meal. (b) A table-cover.

table-clothing (tā'bl-klō'thīng), *n.* Table-linen; table-cloths, napkins, etc., for use in the service of the table.

I've got lots o' sheeting, and *table-clothing*, and towel-ling. *George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.*

table-cover (tā'bl-kuv'ēr), *n.* A covering for a table when it is not in use for meals, usually consisting of some ornamental fabric.

table-cut (tā'bl-kut), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A form in which precious stones, especially the emerald and other colored stones, are sometimes cut, having a large table or front face, with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.

II. a. Having a very large table, with the edge of the stone cut with a single bevel or in a number of small triangular facets, or forming in some way a mere frame to the table.

table-cutter (tā'bl-kut'ēr), *n.* A lapidary who cuts tables or plane faces on diamonds or other precious stones.

A little later [than 1373] the so-called *table-outters* at Nürnberg, and all other stone-engravers, formed themselves into a guild. *E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 23.*

table d'hôte (tā'bl-dōt'), [*F.*, lit. 'guest's table': *table*, table; *de*, of; *hôte*, guest, also host: see *host*².] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.—**Table d'hôte breakfast, dinner, etc.**, a public meal of several courses, served at a stated hour, in a hotel or a restaurant, at a fixed price.

table-diamond (tā'bl-dī'a-mōnd), *n.* A cut and faceted diamond whose flat upper surface is large in proportion to the faceted sides, and which has the appearance of a slab or plate.

table-flap (tā'bl-flāp), *n.* A leaf hinged to the side or end of a table with a rule-joint, to be raised or lowered as desired.

tableful (tā'bl-fūl), *n.* [*< table* + *-ful*.] As much as a table will hold, or as many as can be seated round a table.

One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole *tableful* of men of spirit.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iii.

Three large *tablefuls* of housekeeping things. *Philadelphia Times, Jan. 9, 1886.*

table-grinder (tā'bl-grīn'dēr), *n.* A form of grinding-bench. *E. H. Knight.*

tableity (tā-blē'i-ti), *n.* [*< table* + *-ity*.] The abstract nature or essential quality of a table. See the quotation under *gobletity*. [Rare.]

Personality . . . may be ranked among the old scholastic terms of corporeity, egoity, *tableity*, etc., or is even yet more harsh. *Locke, Personal Identity, App. to Defence.*

table-land (tā'bl-land), *n.* An elevated and generally level region of considerable extent; a plateau. Both *table-land* and *plateau* are in common use among physical geographers with essentially the same meaning. Chains of mountains frequently rise from or encircle table-lands. The region of the most extensive table-lands of the world is central Asia; the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Caucasus, on the other hand, are mountain systems characterized by the absence of plateaus. The vast area embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges is a plateau region. That part north of the Great Basin has been called the "Northern, or Columbian, Plateau region of the Cordillera," and that south of the Great Basin the "Southern or Colorado Plateau"; and this is a region of great interest, both from its scenery and from its geological structure.

The toppling crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining *table-lands*
To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

Plateau and *table-land* are nearly synonymous terms—the one French, but now thoroughly Anglicized, the other English. These words carry with them the idea of elevation and extent.

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 180.

table-lathe (tā'bl-lāth), *n.* A small lathe which, for use, is clamped to a table. It may be run by hand or by a driving-wheel in a movable frame. *E. H. Knight.*

table-leaf (tā'bl-lēf), *n.* 1. A board at the side or end of a table, hinged so as to be let down when not in use; a table-flap.—2. One of the movable boards forming the top of an extension-table.—**Table-leaf joint**, a form of joint used for the leaves of desks and tables, for some kinds of shutter, etc. It has a molded edge forming a quarter-round, the two parts being respectively convex and concave, and moving on each other in the manner of a knuckle-joint. Also called *rule-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

table-lifting (tā'bl-lif'tīng), *n.* The act of causing a table to rise by laying the tips of the fingers or the palms of the hands upon its upper surface, as in table-tipping.

He would have really "exploded the whole nonsense" of *table-lifting*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 248.*

table-line (tā'bl-līn), *n.* In *palmistry*, the principal boundary-line of the table of the hand. See *table*, 6 (d).

When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before. *Sanders, Chiromancy, p. 75. (Halliwell.)*

table-linen (tā'bl-līn'en), *n.* Pieces of cloth, commonly of linen damask, used in the service of the table. See *table-cloth, napkin*.

tableman (tā'bl-man), *n.* 1. One of the men or pieces used in such games as draughts, chess, or backgammon.

A soft body dampeth the sound. . . . And therefore in clericals the keys are lined; and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 158.*

2. A player at one of these games; a dicer; a gamester: in the quotation said to mean 'gaily appareled servants waiting at table.'

All the painted *tablemen* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, Int.*

tablement (tā'bl-mēnt), *n.* [*< ME. tablement*, < OF. *tablement* (cf. *F. entablement*), < LL. *tabulamentum*, a boarding, a flooring, < L. *tabula*, a board: see *table*. Cf. *tablature*.] A foundation-stone; a base, as of a column; a plinth; a table, in the architectural sense.

The fundamentz twelue of riche tenoun;
Vch *tablement* watz a scriyepes [diverse] ston.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 998.

We sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 973.*

tabulamentum (tab-lē-mēn'tum), *n.* [*< LL. tabulamentum*: see *tablement*.] *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (b).

table-money (tā'bl-mun'ī), *n.* In the British army and navy, an extra allowance to the higher officers for the expenses of official hospitality; also, in some clubs, a small charge to members for the use of the dining-room, as a provision for the cost of maintenance.

Table-mountain pine. See *pine*¹.

table-moving (tā'bl-mō'ving), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

table-music (tā'bl-mū'zik), *n.* In *early modern music*, music composed and written so that it may be performed by two persons seated on opposite sides of a table and using a single score. In some cases both performers used the same notes, regarding them from their respective points of view; in others the two parts were printed separately on a single page, but in opposite directions. Examples also occur of books arranged to be used simultaneously by four performers, seated around a square table.

table-plane (tā'bl-plān), *n.* A furniture-makers' plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps etc. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. *E. H. Knight.*

tabler (tā'blēr), *n.* [*< ME. tablere, a chess-board, < OF. tablier, a boarder, a chess-board, < L. tabularius, m., used only in the sense of 'public notary,' ML. tabularium, neut., a chess-board, prop. adj., < L. tabula, a table: see table, and cf. tabulary.*] 1. One who tables or boards; a boarder.—2. One who keeps boarders.

But he now is come
To be the music-master; *tabler*, too;
He is, or would be, the main Dominus Do-all of the work.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

3. A chess-board.

table-rapping (tā'bl-rap'ing), *n.* In *spiritualism*, the production of raps, ticks, or similar sharp sounds on a table by no apparent physical or material agency: supposed by spiritualists to be a method by which the spirits of the dead communicate with the living.

table-rent (tā'bl-rent), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, rent paid to a bishop, etc., reserved and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

table-room (tā'bl-rōm), *n.* Room or place at table; opportunity for eating.

I get good cloths
Of those that dread my humour, and for *table-rooms*
I feed on those that need not be rid of me.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

tablest, *n. pl.* See *table*, 7 (b).

table-saw (tā'bl-sā), *n.* A small saw fitted to a table, and worked by treadle mechanism. It may be either of the scroll-saw type, or a circular saw, more commonly the former.

table-service (tā'bl-sēr'vis), *n.* See *service* 1.

table-shore (tā'bl-shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a low, level shore. [Rare.]

table-song (tā'bl-sōng), *n.* A part-song, such as is sung in a German liedertafel. Compare *table-music*.

table-spar (tā'bl-spär), *n.* Tabular spar. See *woollastonite*.

table-spoon (tā'bl-spōn), *n.* A spoon, larger than a teaspoon or dessert-spoon, used in the service of the table.

table-spoonful (tā'bl-spōn'fūl), *n.* [*< table-spoon + ful.*] As much as a table-spoon will hold; as a customary measure, half a fluid-ounce, being of about twice the capacity of a dessert-spoon, and four times that of a teaspoon.

table-sport (tā'bl-spōrt), *n.* An object of amusement at table; the butt of a table. [Rare.]

If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity; let me for ever be your *table-sport*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 100.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tablette* (so also in some recent uses, after mod. F.); *< ME. tablett, tablette, < OF. (and F.) tablette = Pr. tauleta = Sp. tableta = Pg. tavoleta = It. tavoletta, < ML. tabuleta, dim. of L. tabula, a board, plank, table, tablet: see table.*] 1. A



Tablet beneath Cinerary Urn.—Columbarium near the Porta S. Sebastiano, Rome.

small flat slab or piece, especially one intended to receive an inscription.

Everyche of hem berethe a *Tablett* of Jaspere or of Ivory or of Cristalle.
Manderville, Travels, p. 234.

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned . . . to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A panel or medallion built in or hung on a wall, usually as a memorial or a votive tablet.

The Pillar'd Marble and the *Tablet* Brass,
Mould'ring, drop the Victor's Praise.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 13.

3. One of a set of laminæ, leaves, or sheets of some thin inflexible material for writing; in the plural, the set as a whole. Ancient tablets consisted of smooth plates of beech or other wood, or of ivory or the like, covered with a thin layer of wax, protected by raised edges, hinged together by wire, and written upon with a style. They were used for correspondence, accounts, legal documents, etc. In modern times tablets of ivory or similar material, pivoted together at one end and carried in the pocket, are much used for pencilled memoranda.

Demaratus took a pair of *tablets*, and, clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood whereof the *tablets* were made; having done this, he spread the wax once more over the writing, and so sent it.
Herodotus, History (tr. by Rawlinson, IV. 187).

4. A small flat or flattish cake of some solidified substance: as, a *tablet* of chocolate or of bouillon. Sometimes written *tablette*.

It hath been anciently received . . . and it is yet in use to do upon the wood whereof the *tablets* were made; having done this, he spread the wax once more over the writing, and so sent it.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 970.

Some *tablets* of grated cocos candied in liquid sugar.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 230.

5. In *med.*, a certain weight or measure of a solid drug, brought by pressure, or the addition of a little gum, into a shape (generally that of a disk) convenient for administration: as, charcoal *tablets*; compressed *tablets* of chlorate of potassa.—6. The final member in a wall, consisting of slabs of cut stone projecting slightly beyond the face of the wall for its protection or shelter; a horizontal capping or coping, as the border course of a reservoir.

The crowning *tablet* or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.
Encyc. Brit., II. 380.

7. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a table or tabula: as, the inner and outer *tablets* of a cranial bone. See *tablature*, 5, and *table*, *n.*, 1 (b). [For the word *tablets*, occurring thrice in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version substitutes *armlets* in Ex. xxxv. 22 and Num. xxxi. 50, with the alternative "or necklaces" in the latter, and both *perfume boxes* and *armlets* in Isa. lli. 20.]—*Votive tablet*, a panel or slab with an inscription, painting, or relief, serving as a memorial of the occasion of a vow, and offered as a fulfillment or partial fulfillment of it.

tablet (tab'let), *v. t. and i.* [*< tablet, n.*] To form into a tablet, or make tablets, in some technical sense.

A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for *tableting* purposes which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 363.

table-talk (tā'bl-tāk), *n.* Familiar conversation at or around a table, as at a meal or an entertainment; what is said in the free intercourse between persons during or after meals. Collections of the conversation of distinguished men at such times have been published under the title "Table-Talk."

table-talker (tā'bl-tāk'ēr), *n.* A person given to talking at table; one distinguished for his table-talk; a conversationist.

table-tipping (tā'bl-tip'ing), *n.* The act of turning or moving a table by no apparent adequate physical or mechanical force; table-moving; table-turning.

table-tomb (tā'bl-tōm), *n.* In the Roman catacombs, a rectangular recess in a gallery, parallel with the passageway, containing a burial-chest of stone or masonry with a flat cover. The name is also given to other tombs, of any age or people, which bear some resemblance to a table. Compare *altar-tomb*.

In the *table-tomb* the recess above, essential for the introduction of the corpse, is square, while in the arcosolium, a form of later date, it is semi-circular.
Encyc. Brit., V. 209.

table-topped (tā'bl-topt), *a.* Topped with a plane surface; having a tabular or level top.

The surface is generally level, diversified here and there by isolated mountains, conical or *table-topped*.
L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 20.

table-tree (tā'bl-trē), *n.* In *mech.*, a horizontal plate of iron or wood, mounted on an iron stem fitting into the socket of a lathe-rest, and adjustable with respect to height and distance.

A miniature lathe-head mounted on a wooden *table-tree*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 63.

tablette (tab'let), *n.* [See *tablet*.] 1. See *tablet*.—2. In *fort.*, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetment of the escarp to protect the masonry from the weather, and to serve as an obstacle to scaling-ladders.

table-turning (tā'bl-tēr'ning), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

tableware (tā'bl-wār), *n.* Ware for use at table; the articles collectively which may be put upon the table for the service of meals.

tablewise (tā'bl-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a table. In the period of the Reformation in England this word was used to signify 'with the ends east and west,' said of the Lord's table when so placed in the body of the church or chancel. Opposed to *altarwise*.

table-work (tā'bl-wērk), *n.* In *printing*, the setting of tables; specifically, work done in such narrow columns, usually with figures, as to call for extra compensation under an established scale. Also called *tabular work*.

tablier (ta-bli-ā'), *n.* [F., an apron; *< table*, *table: see table.*] An apron; specifically, in English use, a small apron or apron-like part in a woman's dress. Compare *en tablier*.

The full-length figure of a patriotic lady in a tri-coloured *tablier*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 292.

tablina, *n.* Plural of *tablinum*.

tabling (tā'bling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *table*, *v.*]

1. Same as *tabulation*. [Rare.]—2. In *arch.*, a coping. See *table*, 6 (c).—3. In *ship-carp.*, a coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the edges of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.—5. In *com.*, linen for table-cloths. *Draper's Dict.*—6†. The act of playing at the game of tables.—7†. Board; maintenance.

My daughter hath there already now of me ten pounds, which I account to be given for her *tabling*; after this ten pounds will follow another for her apparel.

Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

8. In *anat.*, *tablature*.—**Head-tabling**, in *sail-making*, the tabling at the head of a sail. See *def. 4*.—**Tabling of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, the forming of the fines for every county into a table or catalogue, giving the details of each fine passed in any one term.

tabling-dent (tā'bling-den), *n.* Same as *tabling-house*, 1.

The towns were flooded with tippling-houses, bowling-alleys, *tabling-dens*, and each haunt of vicious dissipation.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

tabling-house (tā'bling-hōus), *n.* A house or resort for playing 'tables' or other games; a house where gaming-tables were kept.

They alledge that there is none but common game-houses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their own private houses.

Northbrooke, Against Diceing (1577). (Nares.)

tablinum (tab'lī-num), *n.*; *pl. tablina* (-nā). [*L. tablinum, tabulinum*, a balcony, terrace, also as in *def.*, *< tabula*, board, tablet: see *table*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a recess or an apartment in a house in which the family archives, recorded upon tablets, were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium, opposite the door leading into the hall or vestibule.

taboo, *tabu* (ta-bō'), *a. and n.* [Also *tamboo*, *tambu*, and *tapu*; = *F. tabou* = *Dan. tabu*; *< Tonga tabu*, forbidden, = *Fiji tambu* = *Tahitian, Samoan, etc., tapu*; as a noun, *interdict, taboo*.] 1. *a.* Among the Polynesians, and other races of the South Pacific, separated or set apart either as forbidden or as sacred; placed under ban or prohibition; consecrated either to exclusion or avoidance or to special use, regard, or service; hence, in English use, forbidden; interdicted.

II. *n.* 1. Among the Polynesians and other races of the South Pacific, a system, practice, or act whereby persons, things, places, actions, or words are or may be placed under a ban, curse, or prohibition, or set apart as sacred or privileged in some specific manner, usually with very severe penalties for infraction. *Taboo* rests primarily upon religious sanctions, but is also a civil institution; and a *taboo* may be applied in various ways by a priest or a chief, or even sometimes by a private person, though with limited effect. Some *taboos* are permanently established, especially those affecting women; a special *taboo* may affect any of the relations or doings of life, or any subject animate or inanimate, either permanently or for a fixed period. As an institution, *taboo* has ceased or is dying out in most of the regions mentioned, through European influence; but both the principle and the practice have existed or still exist to some extent, under different names, among primitive peoples generally.

Women, up till this
Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-lale *taboo*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Amongst the Jews—(1) the vow of the Nazarite (Num. vi. 1-21) presents the closest resemblance to the Polynesian *taboo*. . . . The Nazarite might not partake of certain meats and drinks, nor shave his head, nor touch a dead body,—all rules of *taboo*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 17.

Hence—2. A prohibitory or restraining injunction or demonstration; restraint or exclusion, as from social intercourse or from use, imposed by some controlling influence; ban; prohibition; ostracism: as, to put a person or a thing under *taboo*. See the verb.

taboo, *tabu* (ta-bō'), *v. t.* [= *F. tabouer*; from the noun.] To put under taboo; disallow, or forbid the use of; interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with; hence, to ban, exclude, or ostracize by personal authority or social influence: as, to *taboo* the use of tobacco; a *tabooed* person or subject (one not to be mentioned or discussed).

A man whom Mrs. Jamieson had *tabooed* as vulgar, and inadmissible to Cranford society.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xii.

The Tahitians . . . never repair or live in the house of one who is dead; that, and everything belonging to him, is *tabooed*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 186.

tabori, **tabour** (tā'bor), *n.* [Formerly also *taber*; < *ME. tabor*, *tabour*, < *OF. tabour*, *F. tambour* = *Pr. tabor*, *tanbor* = *Sp. tambor* = *OSp. Pg. atambor* (Sp. *Pg. a* < *Ar. art*) = *It. tamburo* = *MHG. tambür*, *täbür* (ML. *tabur*, *tiburium*, *tamburium*), < *Ar. tambür*, a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck and six brass strings, also a drum. Cf. *tambour*, the same word, from the mod. *F. form*.] A small drum or tambourine (without jingles), especially one intended to be used by a piper while playing his pipe; a *tabret* or *timbrel*.

Vor of trompes & of tabors the Saracens made there So gret noyse that Christenmen al destourbed were.

Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne, 1810), p. 396.

If you did but hear the pedlar at the door, you would never dance again after a *tabor* and pipe.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 183.

To hunt for hares with a *taboret*. See *hare*.
tabori, **tabour** (tā'bor), *v.* [Formerly also *taber*; < *ME. taboren*, < *OF. taborer*, *tabourer*, *tabor*, drum; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* To play upon or as upon a *tabor*; drum.

In your court is many a lozengour, . . . That *tabouren* in your eyes many a soun, Right after hir imaginacioun.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 854.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *taboring* upon their breasts.

Nah. ii. 7.

II. trans. To beat as a *tabor*; drum upon.
I'd tabor her.

Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, II. 5.

tabor (tā'bor), *n.* [*Bohem. Pol. Serv. tabor* = *Russ. tabur* = *Albanian tobor* = *Hung. tábor* = *Turk. tabor*, an encampment, camp; see *Tabourite*.] 1. Among the ancient nomadic Turks and Slavs, an encampment fortified by a circle of wagons or the like; afterward, a fortified camp or stronghold in general.—2. *pl.* An intrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. *Farrow, Mil. Dict.*

taborer, **tabourer** (tā'bor-er), *n.* [*OF. taboureur*, < *tabourer*, drum; see *tabor*, *v.*] A *tabor*-player; one who beats the *tabor*.

I would I could see this *taborer*.
Shak., Tempest, III. 2. 180.

taboret, **tabouret** (tab'ō-ret, tab'ō-ret), *n.* [*OF. tabouret*, a stool, pincushion, base of a pillar, lit. a little drum or *tabor*, dim. of *tabour*, a *tabor*; see *tabor*. Cf. *tabret*.] 1. A small *tabor*.

Or Mimoe's whistling to his *tabouret*,
Selling a laughter for a cold meal's meat.

Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. 1.

They shall depart the manor before him, with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy.

Spectator.

2. A seat for one person; especially, a seat without back or arms, or with a very low back, as an ottoman. The word is applied especially to such seats (sometimes ottomans) placed in the presence-chamber or other reception-room of a palace, for those members of the court who are entitled to sit in the presence of the sovereign.

Our great-aunt said she had never recovered from her alarm at being perched by Mrs. Washington upon a cross-stitch *tabouret* and bid to sing "Ye Dalian God" to the general.

The Century, XXXVII. 843.

3. A frame for embroidery.—4. A needle-case.—*Right of the taboret* (*droit de tabouret*), a privilege, formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank at the French court, of sitting on a *taboret* in the presence of the queen or the empress, corresponding to the *droit de fauvel* enjoyed by gentlemen.

tabourine, **tabourine** (tab'ō-rin, tab'ō-rin), *n.* [Also *taburin*; < *OF. tabourin*, a *tabor*, *tambourine*, dim. of *tabour*, a *tabor*; see *tabor*.] 1. A *tabor*; a small drum; a *tambourine*.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 275.

2. A common side-drum.
Tabourite (tā'bor-it), *n.* [= *G. Taboriten*, *pl.*, after *Bohem. Taborzhina*, *pl.*, *Taborites*, so called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them *Mount Tabor*, prob. with ref. both to *Bohem. tabor*, encampment (see *tabor*), and to *Mount Tabor* in Palestine.] A member of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and

successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, causing wide-spread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussite*.

tabour, **tabourer**, etc. See *tabor*, etc.

tabouret, *n.* Same as *taborer*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.*

tabret (tab'ret), *n.* [*Contr. of taboret*.] A small *tabor*; a *tambourine* or *timbrel*.

A company of prophets, . . . with a psalter, and a *tabret*, and a pipe, and a harp.

1 Sam. x. 5.

[Here, and in *1 Sam. xviii. 6*, the revised version substitutes *timbrel*; elsewhere *tabret* is retained.]

tabu, *a., n., and v.* See *taboo*.

tabula (tab'ū-lā), *n.; pl. tabulæ* (-læ). [*NL.*, < *L. tabula*, a board, plank, table; see *table*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a table or tablet; especially, a writing-tablet; hence, a writing or document; a legal instrument or record.

Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans first *leges*, afterwards *instrumenta* or *tabulæ*).

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 124.

2. In *anat. and zool.*, a table or tablet; a hard, flat, expansive surface, as of bone; specifically, in corals, a dissepiment; one of the highly developed and usually transverse or horizontal partitions which cut the septa, when these are present, at right angles, forming a set of floorings or ceilings of certain cavities. *Tabulæ* are characteristic of some sclerodermatous corals (hence called *Tabulata*, or *tabulate corals*), in which they extend across the theca from side to side.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—*Tabula itine-raria*, a common name in the middle ages for a portable altar. Such an altar was usually made of thin slabs of stone or slate, but one of oak covered with silver plate was found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, laid upon the breast of the corpse.—*Tabula rasa*, an erased table or tablet—that is, a wax tablet from which the writing has been erased; hence, a blank surface, or one without inscription or impression: in philosophy used by the Lockians to express their notion of the mind at birth, implying that the nature of the ideas which afterward arise are determined purely from the nature of the objects experienced, and depend in no degree upon the nature of the mind. This doctrine is now exploded.—*Tabula vitrea*. Same as *vitreous table* (which see, under *table*).

tabular (tab'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. tabulaire*, < *L. tabularis*, < *tabula*, a board, plank, table; see *table*.] 1. Having the form of a table, tablet, or tabature; hard, flat, and expansive; tabulate; laminar; lamellar.

All the nodules . . . except those that are *tabular* and plated.

Woodward, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to a table or tabulated form; of the nature of a list, schedule, or synopsis arranged in lines or columns. Also *tabellary*.—

3. Ascertained from or computed by the use of tables: as, *tabular right ascension*.—*Tabular bones*, in *anat.*, flat bones, such as the ilium, scapula, and the bones which form the roof and sides of the skull.—*Tabular crystal*, a crystal in which the prism is very short.—*Tabular differences*, in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each of these numbers being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it.—*Tabular dissepiment*, method, result. See the nouns.—*Tabular scutellum*, in *entom.*, a scutellum considerably elevated, and flat above.—*Tabular spar*, in *mineral.*, same as *volcanic spar*.—*Tabular standard*. See *standard*.—

Tabular structure, in *geol.*, a separation, or a tendency to separate, into tabular masses, plates, or slabs: properly used only with reference to crystalline and igneous rocks. *Tabular structure* resembles stratification in a general way, but the two kinds of structure differ greatly from each other in the manner in which they have originated. Some English geologists, however, have used *tabular structure* and *lamination* as synonymous. See *lamination*.—*Tabular surface*. See *surface*.—*Tabular work*, in *printing*, same as *table-work*.

tabularium (tab'ū-lā'ri-um), *n.; pl. tabularia* (-ā). [*L.*, < *tabula*, a table; see *table*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a depository of public records, corresponding to the tablinum in private houses; hence, sometimes, a similar modern depository. **tabularization** (tab'ū-lār-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*tabularize* + *-ation*.] The act of tabularizing, or forming into tables; tabulation. [Rare.] *Webster, 1864.*

tabularize (tab'ū-lār-iz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. tabularized*, *ppr. tabularizing*. [*tabular* + *-ize*.] To make tabular, or put into tabular form; tabulate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tabularly (tab'ū-lār-ī), *adv.* In tabular form; as or by means of a table, list, or schedule.

The amount of interest being *tabularly* stated on the form.

Jeans, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

Tabulata (tab'ū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *tabulatus*, tabulate; see *tabulate*.] One of the groups into which Milne-Edwards and Haime divided sclerodermatous corals. The *Tabulata* included many forms characterized by highly developed *tabulæ* dividing the visceral space into several stories one above another. They were distinguished from *Aporosa*, *Perforata*, and *Rugosa*.

tabulate (tab'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. tabulatus*, board-

with *tabulæ*], < *tabula*, a board, plank, table; see *table*.] 1. Shaped like a table; forming a tabature; tabular.—2. Provided with *tabulæ*, as a coral: specifically applied to the *Tabulata*: as, a *tabulate coral*.

The *Tabulate Corals* have existed from the Silurian epoch to the present day. *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 220.*

tabulate (tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. tabulated*, *ppr. tabulating*. [*L. tabula*, a table, + *-ate*. Cf. *table*, *v.*] 1. To give a tabular or flat surface to; make or form as a table, or with tables.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.

N. Greve, Museum.

The remarkable *tabulated* masses of land in the neighborhood of Cape Alexander.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 62.

2. To put or form into a table or tables; collect or arrange in lines or columns; formulate tabularly: as, to *tabulate* statistics or a list of names.

A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures.

Is. Taylor.

They [special rates] are matters of contract in every instance, and therefore are not in such shape that they can be *tabulated* in this report.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 507.

tabulation (tab'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*tabulate*, *v.*, + *-ion*. Cf. *L. tabulatio* (*n.*), a planking or flooring over, a story or stage; see *tabula*.] The act or process of making a tabular arrangement; formation into a table or tables; exhibition in tabular form, as of statistics, numbers, and names. Also *tabling*.

The value of such a *tabulation* was immense at the time, and is even still very great.

Howell.

A *tabulation* of the chronology of these mythical ages . . . becomes a mere waste of labour.

Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 691.

tabulator (tab'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*tabulate* + *-or*.] One who *tabulates*; a maker of statistical or similar tables.

The most assiduous *tabulator* of figures evolves nothing but new mazes.

New Princeton Rev., I. 73.

tabulature, *n.* Same as *tabulation*, 4.

tabum (tā'bum), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. tabum*, corrupt moisture, putrid gore; cf. *tabes*, a wasting away; see *tabes*.] Sanies.

tabut (tā'būt'), *n.* [*Turk. Pers. tābūt*, < *Ar. tābūt*.] In Moslem countries, a structure, usually of wood, covered with a textile fabric of some sort, set up over a grave, particularly the grave of a saint; especially, the tomb of Al Hussein, grandson of Mohammed, and son of Ali; and hence, a supposed imitation or reproduction of it, forming an important part of the ceremonies of the Muharram.

tacahout (tak'a-hout), *n.* The name in Algiers of the gall formed on the tamarisk, *Tamarix aphylla* (*Thuja aphylla* of Linnaeus).

tacamahac, **tacmahac** (tak'a-ma-hak, tak'-ma-hak), *n.* [= *Sp. tacamaca*, *tacamaha*, formerly *tacamahaca*; Nahuatl *tecamahiyac*.] 1. A gum-resin, the product of several trees, originally that of one or more South American species. The most important *tacamahac* is derived from *Calophyllum inophyllum*, of the East Indies, Polynesia, etc. (see *tamanu*), of which the *C. Tacamahaca* of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon is a variety. The resin is of a greenish-yellow color, liquid at first, but hardening into a brittle aromatic mass soluble in alcohol and ether. It exudes spontaneously or through incisions from the bark and roots. A similar gum is afforded by *C. Galba* in the West Indies. The South American *tacamahac* is the product of *Terebinthus tomentosa* (*Bursaria tomentosa* of Triana and Planchon) and *T. excoelata* (*Bursaria excoelata* of Engler), of *Protium heptaphyllum*, and perhaps of some other trees. The buds of *Populus balsamifera* and *P. canadensis* (see def. 2) are varnished with a resin which may be included under this name, occasionally used in the place of turpentine and other balsams. *Tacamahac* is sometimes used for incense, was formerly an esteemed internal remedy, and may still be somewhat used in plasters, but is very little in the market. In this sense often *tacamahaca*.

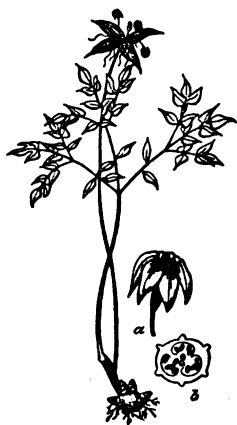
2. The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, found from the northern borders of the United States to Alaska; also *P. canadensis*, known as *balm of Gilead*, and common in cultivation. It is a broad-leaved poplar with fragrant buds.

tacamahaca (tak'a-ma-hak'ā), *n.* See *tacamahac*, 1.

tac-au-tac (tak'ō-tak'), *n.* [*F.*, a phrase equiv. to *E. tick-tack*, imitative of the sound of fine blades tapping against one another; cf. *E. tick-tack*.] In *fencing*, the combination of a sharp, rattling parry and a riposte, in contradistinction to a riposte delivered from a position of quiet touch with an opponent's blade; also, contre-ripostes, a set of attacks

and parries rapidly following one another between two fencers of very equal skill, prolonged without a point to the credit of either. The *tac-su-tac* in the latter sense is practised by masters to give pupils quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, and to accustom them to close play.

Tacca (tak'ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), from the Malay name.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Taccaceæ*, distinguished by its fruit, which is a berry, commonly three-angled or six-ribbed. It comprises nine tropical species, of which three are American, the others of the old world. They are perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping root-stock, with large radical leaves which are entire, lobed, or dissected, and a dense umbel of brown, lurid, or greenish flowers terminating in an erect leafless scape, and involucre with an exterior row of herbaceous or colored bracts. The numerous inner bracts are long, filiform, and pendulous, and have been erroneously regarded as sterile pedicels.



Flowering Plant of *Tacca pinatifida*.
a, a flower; b, transverse section of the fruit.

Taccaceæ (ta-kä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Tacca* + *-acæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliales*, closely allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with six included stamens, each dilated above into an inflexed two-ribbed or two-horned hood within which is the sessile anther, and by a one-celled ovary, a minute embryo, and solid albumen. It includes, besides *Tacca* (the type), only the monotypic Chinese genus *Schizocapsa*, distinguished by its different fruit — a three-celled capsule.

taccad (tak'ad), *n.* A plant of the family *Taccaceæ*. *Lindley*.

taccada (ta-kä'dä), *n.* The Malayan rice-paper plant. See *rice-paper*.

tacel, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tasse* for *tasse*.

tace (tä'së), [*L.*, impv. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Be silent. — *Tace* is Latin for a candle, an old formula humorously enjoining, commending, or promising silence: probably originating as an evasive explanation, to unlearned hearers, of "Tace!" used in enjoining silence.

"Tace, Madam," answered Murphy, "is Latin for a candle; I commend your prudence." *Fielding*, *Amelia*, I. ix. (*Davies*.)

tacet (tä'set), *v.* [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] In musical notation, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

tac-free (tak'frë), *a.* See *tack-free*.

tach, **tache** (tä'ch), [*n.* [Early mod. *E. tache*, < *ME. tache*, < *OF. tache*, *F. dial.* (*Genevieve*) *tache*, a nail, hook (found only in sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (a fish-hook ?), in *Roquefort*), an assibilated form of *OF. taque*, a nail, hook, tack (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?) in *Roquefort*): see *tack*. Cf. *tach*, *tache*, *v.*] A hook, catch, clasp, or other fastening.

And thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Ex. xvi. 6.*

tach, **tache** (tä'ch), [*v.* [*ME. tachen*, *tachen*, < *tache*, *n.*, a hook, fastening; partly by sphaerism from *attachen*, *attach*: see *tack*, *n.*, and *attach*. Cf. *detach*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten; fix in place; affix; attach.

Thenne loke what hate other any gawle
Is *tached* other tyzed thy lymmez bytwyste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 464.

He hadde a litill cheyne of siluer *tached* to his arme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), III. 615.

2. To seize upon; take (a thief). *Halliwell*.
II. *intrans.* To make an attack; deliver an assault: with *on* or *upon*.

Telamon hym *tachit* on with a tore speire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6717.

tach, **tache** (tä'ch), [*n.* [*ME.*, also *tach*, *tacche*, *tasche*, *tasshe*, touchwood; origin obscure. Cf. *touchwood*.] Touchwood.

Ac hewe fyur of a flynt four hundred wynter;
Bote thou haue *tache* [var. *toze* (B)] to take hit with tun-
der and [var. or (B)] broches [matches].
At thy labour is lost. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 211.

tache, **tatch**, **tatch** (tä'ch), [*n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *tatch*, *tatche*; < *ME. tache*, *tacche*, *tache*, *tacheche*, also *teche*, *tecche*, *tatche*, < *OF. tache*, *taiche*, *teche*, also unassibilated *tek*, *teque*, a spot, mark, hence a stain, blemish, fault, vice, also, in another point of view, a characteristic mark or quality, natural quality, disposition. *F. tache*, a spot, freckle, stain, blemish, = *Sp. Pg. tacha*, a blemish, blur, defect, = *It. tacca*, a stain, defect; prob. a transferred use from 'a mark made by a nail' (cf. *Sp. tacha*, a crack, flaw, = *It. tacca*, a notch, cut), from the orig. sense 'a nail, tack': see *tack*, *tack*. The more mod. form would be *tatch*, with a reg. var. *tetch*. Hence *tetchy*, *tetchy*, *touchy*.] 1. A spot; mark. — 2. A moral spot or stain; a blemish; defect; vice.

Ac I fynde, if the fader be false and a shrewe,
That somdel the sone shal haue the sires *taches*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 146.

Be not to kynde, to kepyng, & ware knaues *taches*.
Book of Proverbes (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

All . . . children . . . are to be kepte diligently from
the herynge or seynge of any vice or euyl *tache*.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, I. 4.

3. A characteristic; a habit; disposition.

Tetch's or manner of condycyone (*teche*, *K. teche*, *S. teche*,
manner or condicion . . .). *Mos*, *condicio*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

A chyldis *taches* in playe shewe playnlye what they
meane (mores pueri inter ludendum).
Horman, *Vulgaria*, quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

Of the manners, *taches*, and condycyouns of houndes.
MS. Sloane, 3601, c. xl, quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

tache, **tatch**, **tatch** (tä'ch), [*v. t.* [*ME. tachen*, *tachen*, < *OF. tacher*, spot, stain, blemish, < *tache*, a spot: see *tache*, *n.*] 1. To spot; stain; blemish.

If he be *tachyd* with this inconuenience,
To dyadayne others counseill and sentence,
He is vnwyse. *Barclay*, *Ship of Fools*, I. viii. 11.

2. To mark; characterize: only in the past participle.

He hath a wif that is a gode woman and a wise, and the
trewest of this londe and beste *tached* of alle gode condi-
cions. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 88.

tache (täsh), [*n.* [A mod. technical use of *F. tache*, a spot, freckle: see *tache*, *n.*] In med.: (a) A natural patch or spot of different coloration on the skin; a freckle. (b) A local morbid discoloration of the skin; a symptomatic blotch. — *Taches cérébrales*, spots of hyperemia following comparatively gentle stimulation of the skin, as when it is stroked. They occur in certain affections of the nervous system.

tache (täsh), [*n.* [Also *teache*; < *Pg. tacha*, a sugar-pan.] Any one in a battery of sugar-pans; particularly, the smallest of the series, immediately over the fire, also called the *striking-tache*. *E. H. Knight*.

tache, **tatch**, **tatch** (tä'ch), [*n.* A Middle English variant of *tasse*.
tachment, [*n.* [*ME.*, by sphaerism from *attachement*, mod. *E. attachment*.] An attachment; a fixture; an appurtenance.

I gif the for thy thyzandez Tolouse the riche,
The tolle and the *tachmentez*, tavernez and other.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1568.

tacheometer (tak-ë-om'e-tër), *n.* Same as *tachometer* and *tachymeter*.

tacheometry (tak-ë-om'e-tri), *n.* Same as *tachometry* and *tachymetry*.

tachhydrite (tak'hî'drit), [*n.* [*Gr. raxh*, swift, + *idop* (idop), water, + *-ite*.] A massive mineral of yellowish color found in the salt-mines of Stassfurt in Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of calcium and magnesium: named in allusion to its rapid deliquescence on exposure to the air and water.

Tachina (tä-kî'nä), [*n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < *Gr. raxh*, swift.] A genus of parasitic dipterous insects, typical of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are mainly parasitic upon caterpillars, upon which they lay their white oval eggs and within which their larvae feed. They are active, gray, moderately hairy flies, resembling the common house-fly. Many species are known, of which more than 30 inhabit the United States. *T. grossa* is a large European fly of bristling aspect, black and yellow, about two thirds of an inch long.

tachina-fly (tä-kî'nä-flî), [*n.* One of the parasitic dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. The red-tailed tachina-fly is *Wirthemita quadripustulata*, a common parasite of the army-worm and other caterpillars in the United States. See cuts under *Ezoriata*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

tachinarian (tä-kî'nä-ri-an), [*a. and n.* [*Gr. Tachinaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tachinidæ*, formerly called *Tachinaria*.

II. *n.* A tachina-fly.

taching-end (tä'ching-end), [*n.* [*Gr. taching*, ppr. of *tach*, *v.*] The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tachinid (tä'kî-nîd), [*a. and n.* Same as *tachinarian*.]

Tachinidæ (tä-kî'nî-dë), [*n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachina* + *-idæ*.] A family of flies, of which *Tachina* is the typical genus; the tachina-flies. They are thick-set, usually sober-colored, bristly flies of small or moderate size, quick in their movements, and frequenting flowers and rank vegetation. They are parasitic mainly upon lepidopterous larvae, but also attack the larvae of *Orthoptera*, earwigs, beetles, some *Hymenoptera*, and isopod crustaceans, and have been known to infest turtles. The forms are very numerous, and in America probably many are unnamed. See cuts under *Ezoriata*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

Tachinidæ (tä-kî'nî-dë), [*n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rove-beetles, of which *Tachinus* is the typical genus, now merged in *Staphylinidæ*. They are small and very agile beetles, found on flowers.

Tachinus (tä-kî'nus), [*n.* [NL., < *Gr. raxh*, swift.] The typical genus of the coleopterous family *Tachinidæ*: so called from their agility.

tachometer (tä-kom'e-tër), [*n.* [Also *tacheometer*; < *Gr. raxh*, swiftness, speed (< *raxh*, swift, fleet), + *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity. Specifically — (a) A contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into it, both being partly filled with mercury or a colored fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the center and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. The velocity of the machine being lessened, the mercury rises in the center, causing a proportionate rise in the tube. (b) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, etc., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork; a current-measurer. (c) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in a vessel. Also *hemotachometer*.

tachometry (tä-kom'e-tri), [*n.* [As *tachometer* + *-y*.] Scientific use of the tachometer, in any sense. Also *tacheometry*.

tachyt, [*a.* [*Gr. tache* + *-y*.] Vicious; corrupt.

With no less furie in a throng
Away these *tachic* humors flung.
Wit and Drollery. (*Nares*.)

Tachybates (tak-i-bap'tëz), [*n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1849, as *Tachybaptus*), < *Gr. raxh*, swift, + *batto*, dive, dip.] A genus of very small grebes, with short obtuse bill, short tarsi, and no decided crest or ruff; the least grebes, or dabchicks, of both hemispheres. The type is the common European dabchick, *T. minor* (or *fuscicollis*). The American representative is *T. dominicus* (or *dominicensis*).



St. Domingo Grebe (*Tachybates dominicus*).

the St. Domingo grebe, of the West Indies and other warm parts of America, north to the Rio Grande and some parts of California; it is 9½ inches long, of varied dark coloration, with the crown glossy steel-blue, and the under parts from the neck white with a silky luster and dappled with dusky spots. An inexact synonym of this genus is *Sylbeocyclops*.

tachycardia (tak-i-kär'dî-ä), [*n.* [NL., < *Gr. raxh*, swift, + *kardia*, the heart.] In *pathol.*, excessive frequency of the pulse.

tachydidaxy (tä'kî-di-dak'sî), [*n.* [*Gr. raxh*, swift, + *didaxis*, teaching, < *didákein*, teach: see *didactic*.] A method of imparting knowledge rapidly. [*Rare*.] *Imp. Dict.*

tachydrome (tä'kî-dröm), [*n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*.

Tachyglossa (tak-i-glos'sä), [*n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. raxh*, swift, + *glossa*, tongue.] The family

Tachyglossidae regarded as a suborder of *Monotremata*. Gill, 1872.

tachyglossal (tak-i-glos'al), *a.* [*< Tachyglossa* + *-al*.] Capable of being quickly moved in protrusion and retraction, as the tongue of the aculeated ant-eaters.

tachyglossate (tak-i-glos'at), *a.* [As *Tachyglossa* + *-ate*.] Having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossa*.

Tachyglossidae (tak-i-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tachyglossus* + *-idae*.] The proper name of the family of aculeate monotrematous mammals usually called *Echidnidae*, derived from that of the genus *Tachyglossus*, and including also the genus *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). See cut under *Echidnidae*.

Tachyglossus (tak-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. τᾱχὺς*, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The typical genus of *Tachyglossidae*, containing the common aculeated ant-eater of Australia, *T. aculeata* or *T. hystrix*. When Illiger proposed the name only this species was known. The genus has been often called *Echidna*, but that name is preoccupied in a different sense. *Tachyglossus* is therefore the proper name of the present genus.

tachygrapher (tā-kig'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< tachygraph-* + *-er*.] A shorthand writer; a stenographer: used especially of the writers of the shorthand used among the ancient Greeks and Romans, also called *notaries*.

tachygraphic (tak-i-graf'ik), *a.* [*< tachygraph-* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

tachygraphical (tak-i-graf'ik-al), *a.* [*< tachygraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *tachygraphic*.

tachygraphy (tā-kig'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. τᾱχὺς*, swift, + γράφω, write.] Stenography, or the art of writing in abbreviations: used especially for the stenographic systems of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The signs used by the Romans were known as *Tironian notes*. See *Tironian*. Also called *semigraphy*.

As to the first origin of Greek tachygraphy, it has been supposed that it grew from a system of secret writing which was developed from forms of abbreviation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

tachylite (tak'i-lit), *n.* [Also *tachylite* (by confusion with terms in *-lite*): so named in allusion to the facility with which it fuses under the blowpipe; *< Gr. τᾱχὺς*, swift, + λίθος, verbal adj. of λίαν, loose, dissolve.] A vitreous form of basalt; basalt-glass; a rock occurring frequently along the edges or selvages of dikes of basalt or other kinds of basic lava, but sometimes forming flows of considerable magnitude, as at Kilauea. Tachylite does not have so conchoidal a fracture as obsidian; it is much more fusible, and contains more water than that variety of volcanic glass. The proportion of silica in tachylite varies from 50 to 55 per cent.; that in obsidian runs from 60 to 80 per cent.

tachylite-basalt (tak'i-lit-ba-salt'), *n.* The name given by Borický to a variety of basalt having glassy selvages and a highly microlithic ground-mass: a variety of the "trachybasalt" of the same author.

tachylitic (tak-i-lit'ik), *a.* [*< tachylite* + *-ic*.] Composed of, resembling, or containing tachylite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 303.

tachymeter (tā-kim'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. τᾱχὺς*, swift, + μέτρον, measure.] A surveying instrument. See the quotation. Also called *tacheometer*.

An instrument having a level on its telescope, a vertical arc or circle, and stadia wires, is adapted to the rapid location of points in a survey, since it is capable of measuring the three co-ordinates of a point in space, namely, the angular co-ordinates of azimuth and altitude, and the radius vector or distance. The name *tachymeter*, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description.

Buff and Berger, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109a.

tachymetry (tā-kim'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachymeter* + *-y*.] Scientific use of the tachymeter. Also called *tacheometry*. *Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109a.

Tachypetes (tā-kip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), *< Gr. τᾱχὺς*, swift, + πτερόν, fly.] The only genus of *Tachypetidae*; the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. The common species is *T. aquila*. Also called *Atagen* or *Atagen* (after Moehring, 1752) and *Fregata* or *Fregatta*. See cut under *frigatebird*.

Tachypetidae (tak-i-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tachypetes* + *-idae*.] A family of totipalmate or steganopodous water-birds, represented by the genus *Tachypetes*; the frigates or frigate-birds, now usually called *Fregatidae*. Also called *Atageninae*.

tacit (tas'it), *a.* [= *F. tacite* = *Sp. tácito* = *Pg. It. tacito*, *< L. tacitus*, that is passed over in silence, done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, *< tacere*, be silent.] 1. Silent; quiescent; giving out no sound. [Rare.]

No wind that cared trouble the tacit woods. *Browning*, Sordello, III.

So I stole into the tacit chamber. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, XI.

2. Silently indicated or implied; understood from conditions or circumstances; inferred or inferable; expressed otherwise than by speech; indirectly manifested or communicated; wordless.

A liberty they [the Arabs] enjoy on a sort of tacit agreement that they shall not plunder the caravans that come to this city. *Poore*, Description of the East, II. l. 144.

He longed to assure himself of a tacit consent from her. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, VI. 14.

It is in the Piazza that the tacit demonstration of hatred and discontent chiefly takes place. *Hovells*, Venetian Life, I.

Tacit mortgage, a hypothec on property created by operation of law, without the intervention of the parties. — **Tacit relocation**. See *relocation*.

tacitly (tas'it-li), *adv.* 1. Silently; noiselessly; without sound.

Sin creeps upon us in our education so tacitly and undiscernibly that we mistake the cause of it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

Death came tacitly, and took them where they never see the sun. *Browning*, A Toccata of Galuppi's.

2. Without expression in words; in a speechless or wordless manner; by implication from action or circumstances.

The Athanasian Creed, indeed, was received tacitly, not formally, by the Church. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 47.

tacitness (tas'it-nes), *n.* The state of being tacit. [Rare.]

taciturn (tas'i-tēr-n), *a.* [= *F. taciturne* = *Sp. Pg. It. taciturno*, *< L. taciturnus*, disposed to be silent, *< tacitus*, silent: see *tacit*.] Silent or reserved in speech; saying little; not inclined to speak or converse.

Expostulatory words crowd to my lips. From a taciturn man, I believe she would transform me into a talker. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, XXIX.

— **Syn.** *Mute*, *Dumb* (see *silent*), reserved, uncommunicative, reticent.

taciturnist (tas'i-tēr-nist), *n.* [*< taciturn* + *-ist*.] One who is habitually taciturn; a person very reserved in speech. [Rare.]

His [Von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on "the great taciturnist." *Congregationalist*, Feb. 10, 1887.

taciturnity (tas-i-tēr-ni-ti), *n.* [= *F. taciturnité* = *Fr. taciturnité* = *Sp. taciturnidad* = *Pg. It. taciturnità* = *It. taciturnità*, *< L. taciturnitas* (*-tas*), a being or keeping silent, *< taciturnus*, disposed to be silent: see *taciturn*.] 1. The state or character of being taciturn; paucity of speech; disinclination to talk.

I was once taken up for a Jesuit, for no other reason but my profound taciturnity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan taciturnity. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 198.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation (in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription) by the silence of the creditor, and the presumption that, in the relative situations of himself and the debtor, he would not have been so long silent had not the obligation been satisfied.

taciturnly (tas'i-tēr-ni), *adv.* In a taciturn manner; with little speech. [Rare.]

tack¹ (tak), *n.* [*< ME. tak, takke*; also assimilated *tache* (see *tach¹, tachel¹*); *< OF. taque* (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?), in Roquefort), assimilated *tache* (found only in the sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (fish-hook ?), in Roquefort), a nail, hook, *F. dial. tache*, a nail, = *Pr. taca, tacea* = *Sp. Pg. tacha* (*< F. t*) = *It. taccia* (ML. reflex *taxa, taschia*, etc.), a nail, tack; *cf. Ir. taca*, a nail, pin, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, peg, Bret. *tach*, a small nail; origin unknown; appar. orig. Celtic, and, if so, perhaps orig. with initial *s* (*√ stak, √ stag* ?), akin to *E. stake¹, stick¹*. *Cf. Fries. tāk* = *D. tāk*, a tine, prong, twig, branch, = *MHG. G. zacke*, a tine, prong, tooth, twig, branch, = *Dan. tak, takke* = *Sw. tagg* = *Icel. tæg*, a twig. Some compare *Gr. δοκός*, a beam, Skt. *daḡā*, a fringe. Hence ult. *attack, detach*. In most senses the noun is from the verb, which is itself in part an unassimilated form of *tach¹, tachel¹*, *v.*, or an aphetic form of *attach* (*cf. tack for attack*). *Cf. tack², tack³*, etc.] 1. A short, sharp-pointed nail or pin,

used as a fastener by being driven or thrust through the material to be fastened into the substance to which it is to be fixed. Tacks are designed to fix in place carpets or other fabrics, flexible leather, cardboard, paper, etc., in such manner as to admit of easy removal. Their most common form is that of the carpet-tack (made in many sizes for various other applications), a short, sharp iron nail with a comparatively large flat head. A tack made for pushing into place by hand is called a *thumb-tack*, and also, from its use in fastening drawing-paper to a board, a *drawing-pin*. *Double tacks*, in the form of staples, are used to fasten down matting.

A written notice securely fastened to the grocery door by four large carpet-tacks with wide leathers round their necks. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven (Circus at Denby).

2. In *needlework*, a long stitch, usually one of a number intended to hold two pieces of stuff together, preparatory to more thorough sewing. Compare *basting³*. — 3. *Naut.*: (a) A heavy rope used to confine the foremost lower corner of the courses; also, a rope by which the outer lower corner of a studdingsail is pulled out to the end of the boom.

Before I got into the top the tack parted, and away went the sail. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 76.

(b) The part of a sail to which the tack is fastened, the foremost lower corner of a course, jib, or staysail, or the outer lower corner of a studdingsail. Hence — (c) The course of a ship in relation to the position of her sails: as, the starboard tack, or port tack (the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side). (d) A temporary change of a few points in the direction of sailing, as to take advantage of a side wind; one of a series of movements of a vessel to starboard and port alternately out of the general line of her course.

Now at each tack our little fleet grows less; And, like maimed fowl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 85.

In close-hauled sailing an obstacle sometimes appears directly ahead which might compel a tack. *Quattrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 112.

We are making tacks backwards and forwards across the narrow sea, an exciting amusement for a yachtsman, as it requires constant attention. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

Hence — 4. A determinate course or change of course in general; a tactical line or turn of procedure; a mode of action or conduct adopted or pursued for some specific reason.

William, still adhering unchangeably to his object, again changed his tack. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

This improvement . . . did not escape Hardie; he felt he was on the right tack. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, II.

5. In *plumbing*, the fastening of a pipe to a wall or the like, consisting of a strip of lead soldered to the pipe, nailed to the support, and turned back over the nails.

When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on tacks, the tacks should be strong. *S. S. Hellyer*, The Plumber, p. 33.

6. Something that is attached or fixed in place, or that holds, adheres, or sticks. Specifically — (a) A shelf; a kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, etc. *Hallivell*. (Prov. Eng.) (b) A supplement or rider added or appended to a parliamentary bill, usually as a means of forcing the passage of some measure that would otherwise fail.

Some tacks had been made to money-bills in King Charles's reign. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1706.

The parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a tack; but we carried it bravely, and the Whigs came in to help us. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlv.

7. The condition of being tacked or fastened; stability; fixedness; firm grasp; reliance. See to hold tack, below. — 8. In the arts, an adhesive or sticky condition, as of a partially dried, varnished, painted, or oiled surface; stickiness.

Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient tack to hold your leaf. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 28.

9. (a) In *Scots law*, a contract by which the use of a thing is let for hire; a lease: as, a tack of land. Hence — (b) Land occupied on lease; a rented farm. [Scotch.] (c) Hired pasturage; the renting of pasture for cattle. [Prov. Eng.] — **Aboard main tack!** See *aboard!* — **Tack and half-tack** (*naut.*), a long and a short tack. — **Tack and tack** (*naut.*), by successive tacks.

We weighed, and began to work up, tack and tack, towards the island of Ireland, where the arsenal is. *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, III.

Tack-leathering machine, a machine for putting leather washers on the heads of carpet-tacks. — **Tack of a flag**, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards. — **Tin tack**, an iron tack coated with tin. — **To hold or bear tack!**

to retain firmness or stability; hold fast; endure; last; hold out.

They live in cullises, like rotten cocks,
Stew'd to a tenderness that holds no tack.

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

Other Tumults with a plaine Warre in Norfolk, holding tack against two of the Kings Generals, made them of force content themselves with what they had already done.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

To hold one tack, apparently an elliptical form of to hold one in tack, to keep one in place, keep one steadfast: the ellipsis giving tack the appearance of an adjective.

If I knew where to borrow a contempt

Would hold thee tack, stay and be hang'd thou should'st then.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, III. 1.

It was Venusius who even to these times held them tack, both himself remaining to the end unvanquish'd and some part of his Countrie not so much as reach't.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

To hold tack with (naut.). See *hold¹*.—To start a tack. See *start¹*.

tack¹ (tak), *v.* [See the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To fasten by tacks; join, attach, or secure by some slight or temporary fastening: as, to tack down a carpet; to tack up a curtain; to tack a shoe to the last; to tack parts of a garment together with pins or by basting preparatory to sewing.

He presently shew'd us an old Bear's Skin, tackt there to a Piece of Timber.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 12.

When his clothes were quite worn out, he dried and tackt together the skins of goats, with which he clothed himself.

Steele, Englishman, No. 28.

A black cardboard screen pierced by a square hole of 2 cm. on the side was tackt on in front.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 404.

2. To attach by some binding force; make a junction or union of; connect; combine: as, to tack a rider to a legislative bill; to tack two leases together.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And tacks the centre to the sphere!

G. Herbert, Prayer.

If the two poor fools have a mind to marry, I think we can tack them together without crossing the Tweed for it.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Two German tales are tackt together in the English romance.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 94.

3. In metal-working, to join (pieces) by small patches of solder placed at intervals to hold them in position until the final soldering can be completed.

II. intrans. 1. To change the course of a ship when sailing by the wind, by turning her head toward the wind and bracing the yards round so that she will sail at the same angle with the wind on the other tack.

The wind shifting into the W., we tackt and stood into the head sea, to avoid the rolling of our ship.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 19.

But I remember the sea-men would laugh that, instead of crying Tack about, he would say Wheels to the right or left.

*Aubrey, Lives (General Monk), **

Hence—2. To change one's course; take a new line or direction; shift; veer.

For will anybody here come forward and say, "A good fellow has no need to tack about and change his road?"

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xix.

tack² (tak), *v. t. and i.* [By aphesis from *attack*.] To attack. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

tack³ (tak), *n.* [An unassimilated form of *tache³*, or else a corruption of *tact*, touch: see *tache³*, *tact*.] A spot; a stain; a blemish.

Names . . . which, having no corruption in their own nature, yet through the corrupt use of men have as it were gotten such a tack of that corruption that the use of them cannot be without offence.

Whitgift, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 84.

You do not the thing that you would; that is, perhaps, perfectly, purely, without some tack or stain.

Hammond, Works, IV. 512. (Richardson.)

tack⁴ (tak), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *tact* (cf. *taste¹*, ult. from the same source as *tact*). Cf. *tack³*, *tack⁵*.] A distinctive taste or flavor; a continuing or abiding smack. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose tack the hungry clown and plowman so commends.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xix. 130.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no tackt in them, for hee had tride it at one time.

John Taylor, Works (1630), I. 145. (Halliwell.)

tack⁵ (tak), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to be a transferred use of *tack⁴*.] 1. Substance; solidity: spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Bad food. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Bad malt liquor. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. Food in general; fare: as, *hard tack*, coarse fare; *soft tack*, good fare.

Finding it rather slow work at Woolloomara, where old Jones has only mutton or potatoes and damper, he moved on one Tuesday to Robinson's place, where there was a Mrs. Robinson, and he calculated on getting some *soft tack*.

Perey Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 179.

5. Specifically, among sailors, soldiers, etc., bread, or anything of the bread kind, distinguished as *hard tack* (or *hardtack*) and *soft tack*. See *hardtack*.

For supper in the cabin: salt beef and pork, warm *soft tack*, butter, sugar, tea, and sometimes hash, and probably pie.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 228.

Hard tack. See defs. 4 and 5, and *hardtack*.—**Soft tack.** See defs. 4 and 5.

tack⁶ (tak), *n.* [Cf. *dag²*.] A variety of pistol used by the Highlanders of Scotland. See *dag²*.

tack-block (tak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block through which a tack is reeved.

tack-claw (tak'klā), *n.* A tool with a fork or claw for seizing the head of a tack, usually bent to form a fulcrum for itself when used as a lever to withdraw driven tacks. Also *tack-lifter*.

tack-comb (tak'kōm), *n.* A line of tacks in the form of a comb, to be taken off and driven into place successively by a shoemaking-machine.

tack-driver (tak'driv'vēr), *n.* 1. A tack-hammer.—2. A hand-machine for driving tacks. It includes a hopper for the supply of tacks, a feeding device for placing them successively in position, and a driving-die which is retracted by a spring after each blow has been delivered.

tack-duty (tak'dū'ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

tacker (tak'ēr), *n.* [*tack¹* + *-er¹*.] A person who tacks, in any sense, or an instrument for driving tacks.

Carpet stretcher and tacker combined.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 269.

tacket (tak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *takett*; *tack¹* + *-et*; or directly *tacaid*, a nail, peg: see *tack¹*.] A short nail with a prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]

James took off his heavy shoes, crammed with tackets.

Dr. J. Brown, Bab, p. 8.

tackey. Another spelling of *tacky*.

tack-free (tak'frē), *a.* [Formerly also *tacfree*; *tack¹*, 9, + *free*.] In *old Scots law*, exempt from rents, payments, etc.

tack-hammer (tak'ham'ēr), *n.* A small, light hammer used for driving tacks, having usually a claw on the opposite end of the head or on the handle for drawing the tacks.

tackiness (tak'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tacky; stickiness, as of a partially dried surface of oil or varnish.

To cause the vulcanised India-rubber to unite, the inventor coats its surface with India-rubber solution and ignites the same "to produce tackiness."

Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App. civ.

tacking (tak'ing), *n.* [*tack¹* + *-ing¹*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of a third or subsequent mortgagee, who advances money without notice of a second mortgage, and pays off the first, to enforce his claim for the amount of both the mortgages to the exclusion of the mortgage of which he had no notice. This right is not (unless as against an unrecorded or a fraudulent mortgage) recognized in the United States, where by recording notice is given to all.

tacking-mill (tak'ing-mil), *n.* An early form of fulling-mill. *E. H. Knight*.

tack-lashing (tak'lash'ing), *n.* A lashing by which the tack of a fore-and-aft sail is secured in place.

tackle (tak'l), *n.* [*ME. takel, takil, tacle*, *< MD. D. I.G. (> G.) takel* = *Sw. takel, takel* = *Dan. takkel* (*W. tacl*, *< E.*), *tackle*; supposed to be connected with *take* (*Ice. taka* = *OSw. taka*, etc.): see *take*. It is now commonly associated with *tack¹*, and the verb with *attack*. In defs. 5, 6, the noun is from the verb.] 1. A device or appliance for grasping or clutching an object, connected with means for holding, moving, or manipulating it. This sense is seen in the phrase *block and tackle*, where the tackle is the rope with its hook or hooks which passes around a pulley; also in *ground-tackle*, *plow-tackle*, *fishing-tackle*, etc.

We were now employed in . . . getting *tackles* upon the martingale, to bowse it to windward.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 258.

Hence—2. A mechanism, or apparatus in general, for applying the power of purchase in manipulating, shifting, raising, or lowering objects or materials; a rope and pulley-block, or a combination of ropes and blocks working together, or any similar contrivance for aid in lifting or controlling anything: used either

definitely or indefinitely. Tackle is varied in many ways for different uses, as on board a ship, every form or adaptation having its own special name. In a ship's tackle, the *standing part* is so much of the rope as remains between the sheave and the end which is secured; the *running part* is the part that works between the sheaves; the *fall* is the part laid hold of in hauling.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow,

Dry sang the tackle, sang the sail.

Tennyson, The Voyage.

A *tackle* (on a ship) is an assemblage of ropes and blocks, and is known in mechanics as a system of pulleys.

Lucas, Seamanship, p. 70.

3. The windlass and its appurtenances, as used for hoisting ore from small depths; also, in general, the cages or kibbles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal. [Eng.]—4. Equipment or gear in general; a combination of appliances: used of arms and armor, harness, anglers' outfit (see *fishing-tackle*), many mechanical devices, etc.

Thorough myn ys unto myn herte

The takel (arrow) smote, and depe it wente.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1729.

Wel coude he dresse his takel yemanly.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 106.

A stately ship . . .

With all her bravery on, and tackle trim.

Milton, S. A., l. 717.

I have little to do now I am lame and taking snuff, and have the worst *tackle* in the world whereby to subscribe myself.

W. Lancaster, in Letters of Eminent Men, l. 295.

Angling was extensively practised, with almost the same appliances and *tackle* as now, even down to the wicker creel at the side.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 311.

5. The act of tackling; a seizing or grasping; grasp or hold, as of an opponent in foot-ball.

He [a rusher in foot-ball] . . . runs fast and never misses his *tackle*.

New York Evening Post, Oct. 31, 1887.

6. Either one of two players in the rush-line in foot-ball, stationed next to the end rushers. See *rusher²*. 2.—**Cutting-tackle**, the tackle used in cutting in a whale.—**Fall and tackle**, another name for *block and tackle*. See def. 1.—**Long-tackle block**. See *block¹*.—**Pendant-tackles**, large tackles composed of double blocks, which hook to the masthead-pendants, and are used for setting up lower rigging, staying the mast, or steadying it under certain emergencies.

Lucas, Seamanship, p. 76.—**Relieving tackle**. *Naut.*: (a) Tackles kept in readiness to be hooked to the tiller in case of accident to the steering-gear, either in heavy weather or in action. (b) Tackles formerly used in heaving down a ship, to keep her from being cantied over too much.—**Rolling tackle**.

Naut.: (a) A luff-tackle purchase for securing and steadying lower or topsail yards. (b) See *rolling-tackle*.—**Side tackle**, a tackle consisting of a rope rove through a double and single block and fixed on each side of a gun-carriage, for securing the gun to the side of the ship and for running the gun out through the port.—**Side-tackle bolt**, the bolt to which the blocks of the side-tackles are hooked.

—**Stock-and-bill tackle**. Same as *stock-tackle*.—**To overhaul, rack, etc., a tackle**. See the verb.—**Train-tackle**, a tackle hooked to the rear of a gun-carriage to run it in. (See also *yard-tackle*.)

tackle (tak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tackled*, ppr. *tackling*. [*ME. takelen, takilen*; *< tackle, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To attach by tackle or tackling; make fast to something. Specifically—2. To hitch; harness. [Colloq.]

They was resolute, strong, hard-workin' women. They could all *tackle* a boss, or load and fire a gun.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 168.

3†. To ensnare, as with cords or tackle; entangle.

All delytes of all thynges that mane may be *tagyld* [read *takyld*] with in thoghte or dede.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

4†. To close or shut with or as if with a fastening; lock; seclude.

The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise Man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own Virtue.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

5†. To furnish with tackle; equip with appliances, as a ship.

Haus, at their own aduenture, costs, and charges, provided, rigged, and *tackled* certaine ships, pinneses, and other meete vessels.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 288.

6. To attack or fasten upon, in the widest sense; set to work upon in any way; undertake to master, persuade, solve, perform, and so forth: as, to *tackle* a bully; to *tackle* a problem.

Tackle the lady, and speak your mind to her as best you can.

Thackeray, Philip, xli.

7. In *foot-ball*, to seize and stop, as a player while running with the ball: as, he was *tackled* when within a few feet of the goal.

II. intrans. To make an attack or seizure; specifically, to get a grasp or hold, as upon an opponent in foot-ball, to prevent him from running with the ball.—**To tackle to, to set to work**; bend the energies to the doing of something; take hold vigorously. [Colloq.]

The old woman . . . *tackled* to for a fight in right earnest.

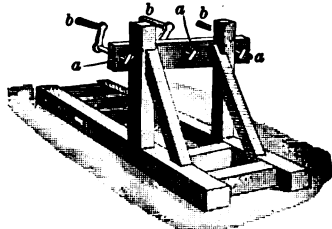
S. Lover, (Imp. Dict.)

To **tackle up**, to harness and hitch a horse or horses. [Colloq.]

Well, I shall jest **tackle up** and go over and bring them children home agin. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 235.*

tackle-block (tak'l-blok), *n.* A pulley over which a rope runs. See **block** and **tackle**.

tackle-board (tak'l-bórd), *n.* In **rope-making**, a frame at the head of a ropewalk to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.



Tackle-board.

a, a, whirls, winches, or forelock-hooks; b, b, cranks by which the whirls are turned.

It consists of stout upright posts to which is fastened a cross-plank having holes corresponding to the number of strands composing each rope, in which holes work winches or forelock-hooks. See **tackle-post**. *E. H. Knight.*

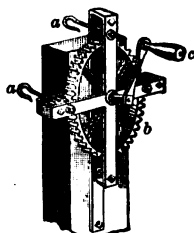
tackled (tak'ld), *p. a.* [**tackle** + **-ed**.] Made of ropes.

My man shall be with thee,
And bring thee cords made like a **tackled** stair.
Shak., R. and J., II. 4. 201.

tackle-fall (tak'l-fál), *n.* A rope rove through a block.

tackle-hook (tak'l-húk), *n.* A hook by which a tackle is attached to an object to be hoisted.

tackle-post (tak'l-póst), *n.* In a ropewalk, a post with whirls, often turned simultaneously by a crank and geared master-wheel, by which are twisted the three strands to be laid up into a rope or cord.



Tackle-post.

a, whirls, driven by the spur-wheel b, which meshes into a pinion on each whirl; c, crank on shaft of b.

tackler (tak'lér), *n.* In **mining**, one of a number of small chains put around loaded corves to keep the coal from falling off. *Gresley, [Prov. Eng.]*

tack-lifter (tak'lit'tér), *n.* Same as **tack-claw**.

tackling (tak'ling), *n.* [**tack** + **-ing**.] *ME. takelyng, takelinge;* verbal *n.* of **tackle**, *v.*

That which is used to tackle with; anything that serves as tackle, or as part of a tackle; means of attaching one thing to another, as for hold, purchase, or draft; used of the rigging or the working parts of a ship, of the holding parts or the whole of a harness of any kind, of appliances for angling or other sport, of military equipments, etc.

Great shippers require **costly tackling**.

Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Ye shall fynde them gentlymanly, comfortable felawes, and that they wol and dare abyde be ther **takelyng**, and if ye undrestand that any assawte schold be towards I send yow thes men. *Paston Letters, II. 323.*

On one hand of him, his lines, hooks, and other **tack-ling**, lying in a round. *I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.*

tack-pin (tak'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin in a fife-rail.

tack-rivet (tak'riv'et), *n.* One of a series of small rivets by which two plates of iron are fastened together.

tacksman (taks'man), *n.*; pl. **tacks-men** (-men). [**tack's**, poss. of **tack**, + **man**.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. Any lessee in Scotland is a tacksman; but the word has been much used specifically for a large holder of land by lease, or formerly by grant from the chief of his clan, who sublets it to small holders, often under very oppressive conditions.

The system of middle-men, or, as they were termed, **tacks-men**, became almost universal; and it produced all those evils which were so well known in Ireland before the famine. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.*

tack-tackle (tak'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the courses.

tacky (tak'i), *a.* [**tack** + **-y**.] 1. Adhesive; sticky.—2. [Perh. **tacky**.] Disagreeable; unpleasant; undesirable. [Slang.]

That was the **tackiest** time we ever had and the tea was **tacky**. *Town Topics, March 27, 1902, p. 13.*

tacky (tak'i), *n.*; pl. **tackies** (-iz). [Origin obscure.] An ill-fed or neglected horse; a rough, bony nag; sometimes used also of persons in the like condition. Also **tackey** and **ticky**. [Southern U. S.]

"Examine him!" said Peter, taking hold of the bridle close to the mouth; "he's nothing but a **tacky**."

Georgia Scenes, p. 27.

If Mr. — will come to Georgia and go among the "po' whites" and "piney-wood **tackies**," he will hear the terms "we-uns" and "you-uns" in every-day use. *The Century, XXXVI. 790.*

tacky (tak'i), *n.* [South African D. **takje**, dim. of **tak**, a branch.] A long and stout branch of mimosa with the thorns left on at the end. *Evening Post (N. Y.), April 4, 1891.*

taclobo (tä-klo'bo), *n.* [Bisayan.] A gigantic bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna gigas*; the giant clam. See cut under *Tridacna*.

The **taclobo** shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 750.*

tac-locus (tak'ló'kus), *n.* [Irreg. < **tac**(t) + **locus**.] The locus of the points of contact of two non-consecutive curves of a family of curves, or of two curves of two families.

tacmahack, *n.* See **tacamahac**.

tacnode (tak'nód), *n.* [Irreg. < **tac**(t) + **node**.] A singularity of a plane curve, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes, or, what is the same thing, in the touching of one part of the curve by another.

tacnode-cusp (tak'nód-kusp), *n.* A higher singularity of plane curves, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes and a cusp, giving the effect of a cusp on another part of the curve.

Taconic system. See **system**.

Tacsonia (tak-só'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), said to be < Quichua *taksa*, small.]

A proposed genus of plants, of the family *Passifloraceae*, now referred as a section to the genus *Passiflora*, from other sections of which it is distinguished by its elongated calyx-tube. It includes about 30 species, natives of tropical America. They are shrubby climbers, commonly hairy, bearing alternate entire or lobed leaves, often with a glandular petiole, and with undivided lateral tendrils. The handsome axillary flowers are solitary, twin, or racemed, and usually with three free or connate bracts. The fruit is an ovoid or globose dry or pulpy berry with numerous compressed arillate seeds; it is edible in *Passiflora mixta* and some other species. Several species, cultivated under glass, are known by the generic name *Tacsonia*; others, like those of other sections of the genus, are called *passion-flower*, as *P. pinnatifida*, the trumpet, and *P. manicata*, the scarlet passion-flower, the latter a vine from Peru, in which the usually long calyx-tube is reduced.

tact (takt), *n.* [= F. **tact** = Sp. Pg. **tacto** = It. **tatto**, < L. **tactus**, a touching, touch, handling, the sense of touch, feeling, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see **tangent**, **take**.] 1. A touching; touch.

The **tact** of the sword has its principle in what is termed in fencing sensible and insensible play.

Rolando, Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 225.

2. The sense of touch.

Sight is a very refined **tact**. *Le Conte, Sight, p. 77.*

Tact is passive; touch, active. *Dunglison, Med. Dict.*

3. Mental perception; especially, fine perception; intuitive sense of what is true, right, or proper; fineness of discernment as to action or conduct, especially a fine sense of how to avoid giving offense; ability to do or say what is best for the intended effect; adroitness; cleverness; address.

His [Hallam's] mind is equally distinguished by the acuteness of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its **tact**.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Lady Marney . . . plucked herself upon her **tact**, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.

Dierckx, Sybil, I. 5. (Latham.)

And she by **tact** of love was well aware

That Lancelot knew that she was looking at him.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

On that shore, with fowler's **tact**,

Coolly bagging fact on fact.

Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

4. In *music*, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

tactable (tak'ta-bl), *a.* [**tact** + **-able**.] Capable of being touched, or felt by the sense of touch; tangible; palpable. [Rare.]

They [women] being created

To be both tractable and **tactable**.

Masinger, Parliament of Love, II. 1.

tactful (takt'fúl), *a.* [**tact** + **-ful**.] Having or manifesting **tact**; possessing or arising from nice discernment.

It was this memory of individual traits and his **tactful** use of it that helped to launch him on the sea of social success.

E. Eggleston, Faith Doctor, II.

tactic (tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. = F. **tactique** = Sp. **táctico** = Pg. **tactico** = It. **tattico**, < NL. **tacticus**, < Gr. **τακτικός**, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering or order, esp. in war, < *τακός*, verbal adj. of *τάσσειν*, arrange, order, regulate. II. *n.* = F. **tactique** = Sp. **táctica** = Pg.

táctica = It. **tattica**, < NL. **tattica**, < Gr. *τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, **tactic**, fem. of *τακτικός*, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering: see I. Hence also ult. (from Gr. *τάσσειν*) E. *taxis*, *ataxis*, *syntaxis*, *syntactic*, etc.] I. *a.* Same as **tactical**. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A tactical system or method; the use or practice of tactics.

It seems more important to keep in view the general **tactic** on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force.

J. H. Burton, Hist. Scotland, xliii.

So completely did this **tactic** turn the tables . . . that I utterly forgot my own woes.

C. Lever, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

tactical (tak'ti-kál), *a.* [**tactic** + **-al**.] 1. Pertaining or relating to tactics; connected with the art or practice of conducting hostile operations: as, **tactical** combinations.

The **tactical** error . . . had been the display of the wrong signal at a vital moment.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 565.

2. Characterized by adroit planning or management; artfully directed; maneuvering: as, **tactical** efforts or movements in politics.

Guiding me uphill by that devious **tactical** ascent which seems peculiar to men of his trade [drovers of sheep].

R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*. See **diameter**.—**Tactical point**, a point or position in a field of battle the possession of which affords some special advantage over the enemy.

tactically (tak'ti-kál-i), *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

tactician (tak'tish'an), *n.* [= F. *tacticien*; as **tactic** + **-ian**.] One who is versed in tactics; an adroit manager in any kind of action; specifically, a skilful director of military or naval operations or forces.

If his battles were not those of a great **tactician**, they entitled him [William III.] to be called a great man.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Candidates are selected to be run for nomination by knots of persons who, however expert as party **tacticians**, are usually commonplace men.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 75.

tactics (tak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of **tactic** (see **-ics**).]

1. The science or art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing military or naval maneuvers or evolutions.—2. Expedients for effecting a purpose; plan or mode of procedure with reference to advantage or success; used absolutely, artful or skilful devices for gaining an end.

The indiscretion of one man had deranged the whole system of **tactics** which had been so ably concerted by the chiefs of the Opposition.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The poet admires the man of energy and **tactics**.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

3t. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing missile weapons.

tactile (tak'til), *a.* [**tact** + **-ile** = Sp. Pg. **tactil**, < L. **tactilis**, that may be touched, tangible, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see **tact**, **tangent**.] Of or pertaining to the sense of touch. (a) Perceptible by or due to touch; capable of giving impressions by contact; tangible; palpable.

They tell us . . . that colour, taste, smell, and the **tactile** qualities can subsist after the destruction of the substance. *Beechey, To Rev. Father Patrick, Sept. 27, 1671.*

A deaf and dumb man can weave his **tactile** and visual images into a system of thought quite as effective and rational as that of a word-user.

W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 266.

What we distinguish as Touch proper or **Tactile** Sensibility is possessed in a specially fine form by certain portions of the skin. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 112.*

All **tactile** resistances are unconditionally known as co-existent with some extension.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 321.

(b) Adapted or used for feeling or touching; actual: as, the whiskers of the cat are **tactile** organs; a mouse's ear or a bat's wing is a highly **tactile** surface.

At this proud yielding word,

She on the scene her **tactile** sweets presented.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, IV. 136.

(c) Effected by or consisting in the action of touching; produced or caused by physical contact.

The skin is not merely the seat of **tactile** impressions, but also of impressions of temperature.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 482.

He . . . had been apparently occupied in a **tactile** examination of his woolen stockings.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 2.

Tactile anesthesia, loss or impairment of tactile sensibility of a part. Also called *anesthesia cutanea*.—**Tactile apparatus**, the terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation.—**Tactile cells**, cells in which the axis-cylinders of medullated nerve-fibers terminate. They are found in the rete mucosum, the Grandry corpuscles, etc. *Merkel*.—**Tactile corpuscle**, hair, papilla, quality. See the nouns.—**Tactile menisci**, expansions of the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinders of sensory nerves which are distributed among the cells of the epidermis.—**Tactile reflex**, a reflex movement due to stimulation of nerves of touch.

tactility (tak-til'i-ti), *n.* [*tactile* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or property of being tactile; capability of being touched, or of being perceived by the sense of touch; tangibility; palpability.— 2. Touchiness. [Humorous and rare.]

You have a little infirmity—*tactility* or touchiness.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1831. (Davies.)

tactinvariant (tak-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [*L. tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + *E. invariant*.] In *alg.*, the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two curves or surfaces touch each other.

taction (tak'shon), *n.* [= *F. taction*, < *L. tactio* (*n.*), a touching, touch, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent*.] 1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; touch; contact; palpation.

They neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction* upon the organs of speech and hearing.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 2.

2. The tactual faculty; the sense of touch, or its exercise; perception of objects by feeling them.— 3. In *geom.*, same as *tangency*.

tactless (tak'tles), *a.* [*tact* + *-less*.] Destitute of tact; characterized by want of tact.

People . . . goaded by *tactless* parsons into hardness and rebellion.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 234.

tactlessness (tak'tles-nes), *n.* Want of tact; lack of adroitness or address. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 555.

tactometer (tak-tom'e-tèr), *n.* [*L. tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] In *med.*, an instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of touch; anesthesiometer.

tactor (tak'tor), *n.* [NL., < *LL. tactor*, a toucher, < *L. tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent*.] An organ used as a feeler; an organ of touch.

Lehmen considered that the antennæ were necessarily employed as *tactors*.

Westwood, Modern Classification of Insects.

tactical (tak'tū-əl), *a.* [*NL. *tacticalis*, < *L. tactus*, a touching, touch: see *tact*.] 1. Communicating or imparting the sense of touch; giving rise to the feeling of contact or impingement.

Every hair that is not too long or flexible to convey to its rooted end a strain put upon its free end is a rudimentary *tactical* organ. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.*

2. Arising from or due to touch; impressed or communicated by contact or impingement; relating to or originating in touch.

My inference of the *tactical* feeling may be right or wrong, the feeling may or may not follow my outstretched hand. *G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, II. 374.*

No optical illusion, no *tactical* hallucination could hold the boy who took all the medals at the gymnasium.

E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 88.

tactually (tak'tū-əl-i), *n.* By means of touch; as regards touch. *Science*, III. 587.

tactus (tak'tus), *n.* [*L.*: see *tact*.] The sense of touch; taction.—*Tactus eruditus*, in *med.*, the skilful touch; an experienced sense of touch acquired by practice, as in digital exploration in labor-cases and other delicate manipulations.

tacucacine (tak'wā-sin), *n.* [South American.] The South American crab-eating opossum, *Didelphys cancrivora*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

tad (tad), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *tadpole*.] A very small boy, especially a small street-boy. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

tad-broom (tad'brōm), *n.* Various species of *Equisetum*, or scouring-rushes. *Britten and Holland, [Prov. Eng.]*

taddet, *n.* A Middle English form of *toad*.

taddepolt, *n.* A Middle English form of *tadpole*.

tade (tād), *n.* A Scotch (and obsolete English) form of *toad*.

Tadorna (tā-dōr'nā), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822; Leach, 1824; earlier in Bélon, 1585), < *F. tadorne*, a sheldrake; origin obscure.] A genus of *Anatidae*, the sheldrakes or barrow-ducks. See cut under *sheldrake*. Also called *Vulpanser*.

tad-pipe (tad'pīp), *n.* Same as *toad-pipe*.

tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* [*ME. tadpole*, *taddepol*, < *tadde*, a form, with short-

ened vowel, of *tade*, *toad*, + *polle*, head, poll: see *toad* and *poll*. Cf. *E. dial. pollhead* (*Sc. pouthead*), *polliwog*, *polliwig*, etc., a tadpole.] 1. The larva of a batrachian, as a frog or toad, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. The name is chiefly the popular designation of the young of anurous batrachians, when the head and body form a rounded figure with a long tail, used like a fish's to swim with, and the creature lives in the water and breathe by gills. They gradually sprout their legs, drop or absorb their gills and tail, and come on land to breathe air. The term is also used of any other larva of amphibians in which the metamorphosis is less complete, as of newts, efts, or salamanders.

2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*: doubtless so called from the apparent size of the head. See the quotation under *moss-head*. *G. Trumbull, 1888. [Florida.]*

tadpole-fish (tad'pōl-fish), *n.* A fish with a large head like a tadpole's; the tadpole-hake.

tadpole-hake (tad'pōl-hāk), *n.* The trifurcated hake, a gadoid fish, *Raniceps raninus* (or *trifurcatus*), of the North Atlantic waters of Europe, of a dark color and about a foot long. Also called *tadpole-fish*, *lesser forkbeard*, and *tommy-noddy*. See cut under *Raniceps*.

tae¹ (tā), *n.* A Scotch form of *toe*.

Tak care o' your *taes* wi' that stane!

Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

tae² (tā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *to*.

tae³ (tā), *a.* [*Sc.*, also *tea*; in the phrase *the tae*, orig. *thet ae*, i. e. that one: see *that* and *one*, a², *ae*. Cf. *tother* in the *tother*, for *that other*.] One: as, the *tae* half or the tither (the one half or the other). [*Scotch.*]

taed (tād), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad*.

tedium (tē'di-um), *n.* [*L.*: see *tedium*.] Weariness; irksomeness; tediousness. See *tedium*.—*Tedium vite*, weariness of life; ennui; in *pathol.*, a deep disgust with life, tempting to suicide.

tael (tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *taile*; also *tal*, *tayel*; = *F. tael*, < *Pg. tael*, < *Malay tail*, *tahil*, a weight, *tael*, prob. < *Hind. tola*, a weight: see *tola*.] 1. The Chinese liang or ounce, equal to 1½ ounces avoirdupois. See *liang*.— 2. A liang or ounce of "sycee," or fine uncoined silver: the unit of monetary reckoning in China. The *tael* is divided into 10 mace, or 100 candareens. By an Imperial decree issued in 1908, the *tael* (up to that time only a money of account) was established as a coin; a half-*tael* piece also was ordered.—*Halkwan tael*, literally 'custom-house tael,' a standard weight (681.47 grains) recognized by the customs authorities of China in their monetary transactions.—*Kruping tael*, the treasury-scale tael, equal to 575.82 grains.

ta'en (tān), [Formerly also *tane*, *ME. tan*, etc.: see *take*.] A contraction of *taken*, past participle of *take*.

tænia (tē'ni-ā), *n.*; pl. *tæniæ* (-ē). [Also *tenia*; NL., < *L. tænia*, < *Gr. ravia*, a band, fillet, ribbon, tape, tapeworm, < *reivew*, stretch, extend: see *thin*.] 1. In *classical archaeol.*, a ribbon, band, or head-band; a fillet.

Twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules consists of several *tæniæ* of different colours.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.) § 340.

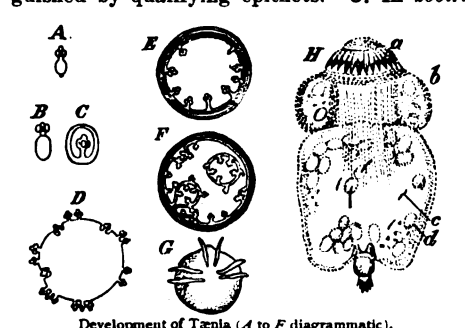
2. In *arch.*, the fillet or band on the Doric architrave, which separates it from the frieze.— 3. In *surg.*, a long and narrow ribbon used as a ligature.— 4. In *anat.*, a band or fillet: specifically applied to several parts of the brain, distinguished by qualifying epithets.— 5. In *zool.*:

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Development of *Tænia* (A to F diagrammatic).

A, young *tænia* in scolex stage. B, same, with enlarged receptaculum scolecis, by inversion of which the young *tænia* is invaginated as at C, when it is a cysticercus of one head (hydratid or bladder-worm). D, state called coenurus. E, hypothetical stage of echinococcus, in which *tænia*-heads are developed only on the inner surface of the primary cyst, and which represents an echinococcos. F, echinococcus with secondary cysts. G, an embryo *tænia*. H, *tænia*-head or scolex of *Echinococcus exterminorum*, a stage of *Tænia echinococcus*; a, hooks; b, suckers; c, cilia in water-vessels; d, refractive particles.

(a) A tapeworm. (b) [cap.] [NL.] The leading genus of tapeworms, of the family *Tæniidæ*, formerly very comprehensive, now restricted to species like *T. solium*, the common tape of man. Also *Cystotænia*. See *tapeworm*.—*Tænia*

coli, the longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. Also called *ligaments of the colon*.—*Tænia hippocampi*. See *corpus fimbriatum*, under *corpus*.—*Tænia pontis*, a fasciculus of white substance which seems to break away from the pons at its anterior border, and, running downward over the crus, applies itself again closely to the pons as it nears the middle line.—*Tænia Tarini*, a thickening of the lining of the ventricle of the brain over the vena Galeni: named by Erasmus Wilson from Pierre Tarin (Petrus Tarinius), who first described it in 1750.—*Tænia thalami*, a thin lamina extending from the stria medullaris thalami to form the thickened border of the roof of the third ventricle. Also called *tænia ventriculi tertii*.—*Tænia ventriculi quarti*. Same as *ligula*, 3.

tænia-chain (tē'ni-ā-čān), *n.* The whole or any considerable number of the joints of a tape-worm.

tæniacide (tē'ni-ā-sid), *n.* Same as *tænicide*.

Tæniada (tē'ni-ā-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-ada*.] An order of *Platyhelmintha* or *Scolecida*, containing the cestoid worms, now usually called *Cestoda* or *Cestoidea*. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

tæniafuge (tē'ni-ā-fūj), *n.* Same as *tæmifuge*.

tænia-head (tē'ni-ā-hed), *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm in any stage of its development; the worm itself, without the deutosecoles or proglottides which successively bud from it, and which in adult tapeworms form all but the first one of the very numerous joints of the worm. *Tænia*-heads in various stages of development are figured under *tænia*. In adult *tænia* the head serves, by means of hooks or suckers, or both, to affix the parasite to the host. Such a *tænia*-head, with one joint attached, is figured under *cestoid*. Another head, together with very numerous joints, is shown under *tapeworm*.

Tæniata, **Tæniatæ** (tē'ni-ā'tā, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **tæniatus*: see *tæniate*.] A division of *Ctenophora*, containing those comb-jellies which are of slender ribbon-like form, as the *Venus*-girdles, or *Cestidæ*. See cut under *Cestum*. The term is correlated with *Saccatæ*, *Lobatæ*, and *Eurytomatæ*.

tæniate (tē'ni-āt), *a.* [*NL. *tæniatus*, < *L. tænia*, a band, fillet: see *tænia*.] In *anat.*, ribbon-like in shape; long, narrow, and very thin.

tænicide (tē'ni-sid), *n.* [*L. tænia*, a tape-worm, + *-cida*, < *cadere*, kill.] A destroyer of tapeworms; a drug having the specific effect of killing tapeworms. Also *tæniacide*. See *tæmifuge*.

Turpentine is a powerful *tænicide*, but the use of it is liable to cause headache. *Medical News*, XLIX. 313.

tænidium (tē'ni-d'i-um), *n.*; pl. *tænidia* (-i). [NL., dim. of *L. tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the chitinous fillets or bands which form either a part or the whole of the spiral thread surrounding the tracheæ of insects. This spiral thread is not continuous, rarely making more than two or three spiral turns, and sometimes forms a single ring or a short band. *A. S. Packard.*

tæniiform (tē'ni-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. tænia*, a fillet, + *forma*, form.] Ribbon-like; having the form of a tape; attenuate or tænioid.

Conjoined in filiform or *tæniiform* fascia. *H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 101.*

tæmifuge (tē'ni-fūj), *n.* [*NL. tænia*, a tape-worm, + *fugare*, drive away.] A substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; a vermifuge employed as a remedy for tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds or *cusso*. Also *tæniafuge*. See *tænicide*.

Kámaká is an efficient *tæmifuge*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 831.

Tænidæ (tē'ni-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of cestoid worms, of which the genus *Tænia* is the type. The species are rather numerous, and of several genera. See *tapeworm* (with cut), and cuts under *cestoid* and *tænia*.

tæniiform (tē'ni-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. tænia*, a ribbon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *tæniiform*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Tæniiformes*; trachypteroid.

Tæniiformes (tē'ni-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tæniiform*, *tæniiform*.] A division of acanthopterygian fishes, corresponding to the family *Trachypteridæ*. See *Tæniostomi*.

Tæniobranchia (tē'ni-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ravia*, a band, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of ascidians, containing the salps: distinguished from *Saccobranchia*. See *Salpidæ*.

tæniobranchiate (tē'ni-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*Gr. ravia*, a band, ribbon, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having tæniate gills; of or pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia*.

Tæniocampa (tē'ni-ō-kam'pā), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1839), < *ravia*, a band, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*. The body is stout; the wings are moderately broad, straight in front, more or less angular at the tips, and slightly or moderately oblique along the outer border; and the male antennæ are scarcely pectinate. It is represented in all parts of the world.



Tæniocampa alia, natural size.

T. populæti, the lead-colored drab of English collectors, is one of the commonest European species.

Tænioglossa (tē'ni-ō-glos's), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tænioglossate*.] *Tænioglossate* mollusks.

tænioglossate (tē'ni-ō-glos'āt), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ravvia*, a band, ribbon, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] *I. a.* In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula one median tooth with a lateral and two marginal teeth on each side, in each one of the many transverse series of radular teeth. See cut under *Siliquaria*.

II. n. A *tænioglossate* mollusk.

tænoid (tē'ni-oid), *a.* [*Gr. ταυνειδής*, like a ribbon, < *taivia*, a band, ribbon, + *eidōs*, form.] Ribbon-like; *tæniate* or *tæniiform*. Specifically—(a) Like a tapeworm; related to the tapeworms; cestoid. (b) Band-like from immense development of lateral processes, as a ctenophoran. See cut under *Cestum*. (c) Elongated and compressed, as a fish; *tæniiform*, as the scabbard-fish, cutlass-fish, or halibut; trichiurus; *tæniostomus*. See cuts under *scabbard-fish* and *Trichiurus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III, 206.

tæniola (tē'ni-ō-lā), *n.; pl. tæniolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *L. tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the radial partitions in the body-cavity of some aculephs.

Tæniolata (tē'ni-ō-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *tæniola* + *-ata*.] A group or division of *Hydrozoa*, represented by the tubularian hydroids and related forms, as distinguished from the *Intæniolata* (which see).

Tæniophyllum (tē'ni-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1878), < *Gr. ravvia*, a ribbon, + φύλλον, a leaf.] 1. A name given by Pomel in 1849 to fossil plants from the Rhætic and Lias which are now referred to *Nilesonia*.—2. Stems and leaves resembling those of *Cordaites* from the coal-measures of Pennsylvania. *Lesquereux*.

Tænioptera (tē'ni-op'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1825), < *Gr. ravvia*, a band, ribbon, + πτερον, a wing.] The name-giving genus of *Tæniopterinae*, having for the most part black-and-

those of *Angiopteria*, occurring in the Jurassic of India; *Palæovittaria*, with leaves somewhat resembling those of *Vittaria*, but differing in the details of the venation, occurring in the Ranganig beds of the Damuda series (Lower Mesozoic?). *Tæniopteria* as delimited by Brongniart is a strictly Mesozoic genus, but later authors referred to it a large number of Paleozoic forms, and Schimper strangely included in it only these. They all probably belong to other genera. Potonié in 1900 included most of these plants in his family *Neuropterides*, most of the genera of which are Paleozoic, but this classification requires revision in the light of later discoveries. See *Neuropteris*.

Tæniopterinae (tē'ni-op'te-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænioptera* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidae*, named from the genus *Tænioptera*, and nearly equivalent to *Fluvicolinae*. There are about 20 genera and numerous species, chiefly South American, with few forms north of Panama. They are flycatcher-like birds, with stout ambulatorial feet, frequenting open places and river-banks rather than forests. Two species of *Sayornis*, *S. sayus* and *S. nigricans*, found in the United States, usually classed with the *Tyranninae*, are by Sclater referred to the *Tæniopterinae*. See cuts under *Tænioptera*, *Fluvicola*, and *Sayornis*.

tæniopterine (tē'ni-op'te-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tæniopterinae*.

Tæniopteris (tē'ni-op'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < *Gr. ravvia*, a band, ribbon, + πτερίς, a fern: see *Pteris*.] A genus of fossil ferns, with simple fronds having a strong midrib or median nerve running to the tip, from which the secondary nerves, which are simple or forked at the base, pass at nearly a right angle to the margin. The genus is probably not found below the Mesozoic, but Carboniferous forms have been referred to it. Its fructification is unknown. See *Tæniopteridæ*.

Tæniopygia (tē'ni-ō-pij'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861), < *Gr. ravvia*, a band, ribbon, + πύγην, rump.] A genus of *Ploceidæ*, or weaver-birds, of Australia and the Timor Islands, containing



Tæniopygia castanotis.

two species commonly referred to one of the larger genera *Estrela* and *Amadina*. The common Australian species is *T. castanotis*, with orange-brown ear-coverts; *T. inularis* inhabits Timor and Flores. They are tiny birds, only about 3½ inches long. The genus is named from the white bands on the black upper tail-coverts.

tæniosome (tē'ni-ō-sō-m), *n.* Any fish of the group *Tæniosomi*. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Tæniosomi (tē'ni-ō-sō'mi), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of* **tæniosomus*: see *tæniosomous*.] A suborder of teleostcephalous fishes, containing the two families *Trachypteridæ* and *Regalecidæ*. They have a long compressed or tæniiform body, thoracic ventrals, a rudimentary or peculiarly developed caudal, a very long dorsal anteriorly marked off as a nuchal fin, and no anal. They are popularly known as *ribbon-fishes*. Species of *Trachypterus* are called *deal-fishes*, and those of *Regalecus*, *oar-fishes*. See cuts under *deal-fish* and *Regalecus*.

tæniosomous (tē'ni-ō-sō'mus), *a.* [*Gr. tæniōsomus*, < *Gr. ravvia*, a band, ribbon, + σῶμα, body.] Slender-bodied, as a fish; *tæniiform* or *tænioid*; of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi*.

tænite (tē'nit), *n.* See *Widmannstättian*.

Tæi-ping, *n.* See *Tai-ping*.

taffata, *n.* See *taffeta*.

tafferel (taf'e-rel), *n.* [*D. tafereel*, a table, panel, a picture, scheme, < *tafel*, a table, tablet, picture: see *table*.] The name appears to have been applied orig. to the painting or carving which often ornaments the upper part of the stern. 1. "The upper part of the stern of a vessel" (Totten); "the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship behind, over the poop" (Phillips, 1706).—2. Same as *taffrail* (which is now the usual form in this sense).

We should oftener look over the *tafferel* of our craft, like curious passengers, and not make the voyage like stupid sailors picking oakum. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 342.

tafferel-rail (taf'e-rel-rāl), *n.* [*Gr. tafferel* + *rail*.] Same as *taffrail*. *Young's Naut. Dict.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

taffeta (taf'e-tā), *n.* [Also *taffata*, *taffety*, *taffaty*; early mod. E. also *tafata*, Sc. *taftais*; < ME. *taffata*, *tafeta*, < OF. *taffetas*, F. *taffetas*, dial. *taiffetan* (?) = Sp. *tafetán* = Pg. *tafeta* = It. *taffetta* (ML. *taffeta*), < Pers. *tāfiah*, *taffeta*, < *taff-tan*, twist, weave, interlace, spin, curl.] A silk or linen fabric: a name applied at different times to very different materials. In the sixteenth century it appears as thick and costly, and as used for dress for both men and women. In 1610 it is mentioned as being very soft and thin. "Chambers's Cyclopædia," 1741, describes it as a very lustrous silk, sometimes checkered or flowered, and sometimes striped with gold and silver. Modern taffeta is a thin glossy silk of a fine plain texture, being thus distinguished from grosgrain, which is corded, and surah, which is twilled.

In saugwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lyned with taffata and with sendal.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 440.

Of yellow Taftais wes hir sark.
Sir D. Lyndesay, *Squier Meldrum* (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

Taffeta was made of silk or linen of very thin substance.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII, 210.

taffety, *n.* See *taffeta*.

tafia, *n.* See *tafia*.

taffrail (taf'rāl), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *rail*, of *tafferel*.] Same as *tafferel*; now, as commonly understood (from confusion with the word *rail*), the rail across the stern of a vessel.

A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancing at to the taffrail.
Marryat, *Snarleygow*, l. v.

taffy (taf'i), *n.* [Also, in England, *toffy*, *toffee*; perhaps a transferred use of *tafia*, < F. *tafia*, *tafia*: see *tafia*.] 1. A coarse kind of candy, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and then cooled in shallow pans, often mixed with the meats of various kinds of nuts, as almonds, etc.

Toffee disappears in favour of taffy.
Great American Language, Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, (p. 366).

There was the day the steward made almond-taffy, or toffee, as Orthodocia had been brought up to pronounce it.
S. J. Duncan, *A Social Departure*, vii.

Hence—2. Crude compliment or flattery; cajolery; blarney; soft soap. [Slang, U. S.]

There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of taffy. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 16, 1879.

taffy (taf'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taffied*, ppr. *taffying*. [*Gr. taffy*, *n.*] To give taffy to; prevail upon by means of flattery: as, he was taffied into yielding. [Slang, U. S.]

Taffy (taf'i), *n.*; *pl. taffies* (-iz). [A Welsh pron. of *Davy*, a familiar form of *David*, which is a common name among the Welsh.] A Welshman.

tafia (taf'i-ā), *n.* [Also *taffia*; < F. *tafia*, *taffia*, < Malay *tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] In the West Indies, a kind of rum distilled from the fermented skimmings obtained from cane-juice during the process of boiling down, or from the lower grades of molasses, and also from brown and refuse sugar.

From the same sugar-cane come sirop and tafia.
G. W. Cable, *The Grandissimes*, p. 234.

Sugar is very difficult to ship; rum and tafia can be handled with less risk.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 851.

taft (taft), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *plumbing*, to turn outwardly at a sharp angle and expand (the extremity of a lead pipe) into a wide edge or fastening flange.

The soil-pipe can be tafted at the end.
S. S. Hellyer, *The Plumber*, l. 21.

taft (taft), *n.* [See *taft*, *v.*] In *plumbing*, that modification of the end of a lead pipe by which it is turned sharply outward into a broad flat rim.

When the pipe is tafted back at right angles, . . . the lower pipe is liable to break away at the taft.
S. S. Hellyer, *The Plumber*, l. 33.

tag (tag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tagge*; < Sw. *tagg*, a point; cf. Icel. *tæg*, a willow-twist; cf. LG. *tack* = G. *zacke*, point, tooth; cf. *tack*.] The Icel. *taug*, a string, cord, is not related; it goes with *tow*, *tug*. 1. A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a cord, string, lace, ribbon, strap, or the like; an aglet.

For no cause, gentlemen,
Unless it be for wearing shoulder-points
With longer tags than his.
Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, III.

An ornamental tag of pewter . . . attached to the end of a leather strap, 1½/16 in. in width.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V, 197.

2. Hence, any pendant or appendage; a part or piece hanging loosely from the rest, as a flap, string, lock of hair, tail, or other appendage.

Such as you see now and then have a Life in the Intail of a great Estate, that seem to have come into the World only to be *Tags* in the Pedigree of a wealthy House.

Steele, Tender Husband, l. 1.

You are only happy when you can spy a *tag* or a tassel loose to turn the talk.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, x.

Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small *tags* or talls.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

Specifically—(a) A matted lock of wool on a sheep; a tag-lock. See *tag¹*, v. l., 5. (b) The tail of an animal; also, the tip of the tail.

A *tag* [of a salmon-fly] may be of ostrich herl, or pig's or seal's wool, or floss.

Sportman's Gazetteer, p. 600.

The fox meanwhile . . . gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy *tag* has only to be seen to dispel that notion.

The Field, Feb. 27, 1886, p. 268.

(c) A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label. (d) Anything hanging loosely or raggedly: used especially in contempt, as implying ragged or slovenly dress. (e) Something added or tacked on to the close of a composition or a performance; an extrinsic or explanatory supplement. In this use the envoy of a poem, the moral of a fable, or the appendix (but not properly the index) to a book is a *tag*; but the word is used technically of a closing speech or dialogue supplementary to a speech in a play, not necessary to its completeness, and often constituting a direct appeal to the audience for applause.

On the 15th of May death came upon the unconscious man (Kean), after some old *tag* of Octavian had passed his restless lips, of "Farewell Flo—Florianthe!"

Doran, Annals of Stage (Amer. ed. 1866), II. 413.

At the end [of Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister"] all the characters peaceably unite in speaking a *tag* in honour of Queen Elizabeth. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

We know the *tag* and the burden and the weariness of the old song.

3. Collectively, the rabble; the lowest class of people, as closing the line of social rank, and forming as it were a string or tail: most commonly in the phrases *tag and rag* and *rag-tag and bobtail* or *tag, rag, and bobtail*. See *rag-tag and tag-rag*.

They all came in, both *tags* and *ragge*.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Will you hence,

Before the *tag* return? whose rage doth rend

Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear

What they are used to bear. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 248.

Stood I but in the midst of my followers, I might say

I had nothing about me but *tags* and *ragge*.

Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 14).

They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of *tag, rag, and bobtail*, dancing, singing, and drinking.

Pepys, Diary, March 6, 1660.

Tag, Rag, and Bobtail are capering there,

Worse scene, I ween, than Bartlemy Fair!

Barham, Ingoldby Legends, II. 109.

4. In *velvet-weaving*, a wire used to raise the weft.—*Hag, tag, and rag*. See *tag³*.

tag¹ (tag), v.; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging*. [*< tag¹, n.*] I. trans. 1. To furnish with a tag of any kind; fix or append a tag or tags to.

But is it thus you English Bards compose?

With Runic Lays thus *tag* insipid Prose?

Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

To *tag* all his stupid observations with a "Very true."

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

All my beard

Was *tagg'd* with icy fringes.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. To mark by or on a tag; designate or direct by means of a marked tag.

Every skein is *tagged* with the firm name.

Contemporary Rev., LVI, Dec., Adv.

Number of letters for New York delivery, including sacks *tagged* "New York City."

New York Evening Post, Jan. 10, 1891.

3. To fasten or join on by or as if by the use of tags; tack on, especially in the sense of adding something superfluous or undesirable.

Jo. Dreyden, Esq., Poet Laureate, . . . very much admired him, and went to him to have leave to putt his Paradise Lost into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to *tagge* his verses.

Aubrey, Lives (John Milton).

He? He is *tagging* your epiph.

Browning, Too Late, st. 8.

The purely objective style of the old chroniclers, with their *tagging* on of one fact after another, without showing the logical connection.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 359.

4. To follow closely and persistently; dog the steps of: as, a dog *tags* its master. [Colloq.]

—5. To remove tags from (sheep)—that is, to cut off clotted tags or locks of wool in exposed places, preparatory to the removal of the sheep from winter quarters. See *tagging*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make or compose tags; tack things or ideas together. [Rare.]

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhymes.

Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

2. To go along or about as a follower: as, to *tag* after a person; to *tag* behind a procession. [Colloq.]

tag² (tag), n. [Formerly also *tagg*; also *tag* (appar. a varied redupl. of *tag*) or simply *tig*; origin uncertain; connection with *tag¹* (as of 'a game in which one player follows or tags after the others') is not clear; and connection with *L. tangere* (√ tag, touch, as if 'touching') is out of the question.] A children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches or hits (tags) one of them, who then takes his place as tagger. The latter is commonly designated only as *it*, as in the expressions "I will be *it*" (at the beginning of the game), "You're *it*" (to one who has been touched).

After they were cloyed with hide-and-seek, they all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, v.

Cross-tag, a variation of tag in which any one of the players can run across the path of the tagger, who must then abandon the previous pursuit and chase the crossing player until he is caught or until another player crosses. (See also *quat-tag*.)

tag² (tag), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging*. [*< tag², n.*] To touch or hit, as in the game of tag.

tag³ (tag), n. [E. dial. also *teg*; origin uncertain. Connection with *stag, steg*, can hardly be asserted.] A young sheep of the first year.

tag-alder (tag'al'der), n. A name for the alder in the United States, referring to *Alnus incana* or *A. rugosa* in the eastern part, and usually to *A. Oregona* on the Pacific coast. [Colloq.]

tagasaste (tag-a-sas'tē), n. A species of broom, *Cytisus proliferus Palmense*, of the Canary Islands. Its leafy branches are fed to cattle.

tag-belt (tag'bēlt), n. Same as *tag-sore*.

tag-boat (tag'bōt), n. A row-boat towed behind a steamboat or a small sailing vessel. [Local, U. S.]

I got into the schooner's *tag-boat* quick, I tell ye.

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 107.

tag-end (tag'end), n. A loose or unconnected end; the concluding part. [Colloq.]

She heard the *tag-end* of the conversation.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xix.

Tagetes (tā-jē'tēz), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Fuchs, 1542), orig. name of *T. patula* and *T. erecta* among herbalists; by Fuchs said to have been used by Apuleius for a kind of tansy; by others said, from the beauty of the flowers, to be < L. *Tages*, an Etruscan divinity, commonly represented as a beautiful youth.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheæ*, type of the subtribe *Tagetinae*. It is characterized by usually radiate flower-heads with a pappus of five or six awns, and surrounded by a single row of equal involucre bracts which are connate into a more or less lobed cup or cylinder, and are dotted with oily glands. There are about 20 species, natives of America from Buenos Ayres to New Mexico. They are smooth erect branching or diffuse herbs, bearing opposite and commonly pinnately dissected leaves, and yellow or orange flower-heads, which are long-stalked, large, and showy, or densely corymbose and smaller. Many species have an offensive odor; *T. micrantha* has the scent of anise. The two most commonly cultivated species, *T. patula*, the French marigold, and *T. erecta*, the African marigold, are strong-scented annuals; the latter, the African tansy or *fox Africanus* of the herbalists (from De L'Obel, 1581), now occurs naturalized in China and India, where it has been extensively cultivated. *T. tenuifolia*, a nearly scentless Peruvian species, is valued for its long-continued flowering. *T. lucida*, a Mexican perennial cultivated for its numerous small yellow fragrant flowers, approaches the southern border of the United States, and two species, *T. micrantha*, with inconspicuous flowers, and *T. Lemmonii*, with ornamental flowers, extend into Arizona.

tag-fastener (tag'fās'nér), n. Any device for securing a tag or label to a bale, bag, etc.; a tag-holder.

tagg, n. An obsolete spelling of *tag²*.

tagged (tagd), a. Furnished with a tag or tags.

The pack already straining at his [the fox's] well-tagged brush.

The Field, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tagger (tag'ér), n. [*< tag¹ + -er*]. 1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another.—2. That which is joined or appended to anything; an appendage.

So wild, so pointed, and so staring,

That I should wrong them by comparing

Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small *taggers*

To their more dangerous words and daggers.

Cotton, To J. Bradshaw.

3. The pursuer in the game of tag.—4. A device for removing tag-locks from sheep.—5.

pl. Very thin sheet-iron, either coated or not coated with tin. The latter is known as *black taggers*; the former is sometimes called simply *taggers*, and sometimes *taggers tin*. This material is used for a great variety of purposes where cheapness is desirable and strength not essential.

In substance they [tin-plates] differ from a sheet of *taggers*, as thin as paper itself, to a plate of ten times that thickness, adapted for the dish-covers of ordinary use; in toughness, from a sheet which won't bend at all to a

sheet of charcoal-iron, which is equal in tenacity to leather itself. *Flower, History of Tin and Tin Plates*, p. 156.

6. A sheet of tin-plate of less than the standard gage or size of the box or lot in which it is packed; a light-weight plate. In the United States such sheets are more commonly called *wasters*.

tagging (tag'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *tag¹*, v.] In *sheep-husbandry*, the removal of clotted or matted locks of wool.

Tagging or clatting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 436.

taghairm (tag'erm), n. [Gael. and Ir. *taghairm*, an echo, a mode of divination.] A mode of divination formerly practised among the Scottish Highlanders. According to Scott, a person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was left lying alone beside a waterfall, at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other wild place. Here he meditated on any question proposed, and the response that his excited imagination suggested was accepted as inspired by the spirits who haunted the place.

Last evening-tide

Brian an angury hath tried,

Of that dread kind which must not be

Unless in dread extremity.

The *Taghairm* call'd; by which, afar,

Our sties foresaw the events of war.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 4.

tag-holder (tag'hōl'dér), n. A tag-fastener.

taglite (tag'i-lit), n. [*< Tagil* (see def.) +

-ite²]. A hydrous phosphate of copper, occur-

ring in monoclinic crystals, or more commonly

in spheroidal concretionary forms, of a bright-

green color. It is found incrusting limonite at

Nizhne Tagil in the Urals, and elsewhere.

taglet (tag'let), n. [*< tag¹ + -let*]. A little

tag.

taglia (tāl'yā), n. [It., < *tagliare* = F. *tailler*,

cut; see *tail²*]. A particular combination of

pulleys, consisting of a set of sheaves in a fixed

block and another set in a movable block to

which the weight is attached, with a single rope

passing round all the pulleys and fastened by

one end at some point in the system.

Tagliacotian (tāl-yā-kō'shian), a. See *Taliacotian*.

taglioni (tāl-yō'ni), n. [So called after a noted

family of ballet-dancers named *Taglioni*.] A

kind of overcoat formerly in use.

His *taglioni* or comfortable greatcoat. *Scott*.

Taglioni skirt, the skirt of a dress fashionable about

1833, adapted from the skirts of ballet-dancers: it

consisted of several light overskirts, usually of different

lengths.

tag-lock (tag'lok), n. A matted lock of wool

on a sheep.

If they cannot devour our flesh, they will pluck our

fleeces—leave us nothing but the *tag-locks*, poor vicarage

tithes. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 115.

tagma (tag'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *τάγμα*, that

which has been ordered or arranged, < *τάσσειν*,

order, arrange; see *tactic*.] In *bot.*, a general

term applied by Pfeffer to all the various theo-

retical aggregates of chemical molecules out of

which vegetable structure is built up, thus em-

bracing under one head the plecton, micella, and

micellar aggregate. See *micella*, *plecton*, *syn-*

tagma.

tag-machine (tag'mā-shēn'), n. A machine for

making tags or labels.

tag-needle (tag'nē'dl), n. A needle for at-

taching tags to bales or parcels. One side of

the eye is formed by an elastic piece.

tagnicati (tā-nyī-kā'tē), n. [*< Guarani tañi-*

cati.] The warree, or white-lipped peccary,

Dicotyles labiatus. See *tajacu*.

tag-rag (tag'rag), n. [*< tag¹ + rag¹*. Cf. *rag-*

tag.] 1. A fluttering rag; a tatter hanging or

flapping from a garment. [Rare.]

Of his sentences perhaps not more than nine-tenths

stand straight on their legs; the remainder are in quite

angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses

and dashes), and ever with this or the other *tag-rag* hang-

ing from them. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, I. 4.

2. Same as *rag-tag*: often in the phrase *tag-*

rag and bobtail. See *tag¹*, n., 3.

Gallants, men and women,

And of all sorts, *tag-rag*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. v.

He [William IV.] lives a strange life at Brighton, with

tagrag and *bobtail* about him, and always open house.

Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 10, 1831.

tag-sore (tag'sōr), n. A disease in sheep, in

which the tail becomes excoriated and sticks

to the fleece in consequence of diarrhea. Also

called *tag-belt*.

tagster (tag'stér), n. [*< tag¹ + -ster*]. A scold;

a virago. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tagtail (tag'täl), *n.* 1. A worm with a tail like a tag.

There are . . . other kinds of worms, . . . as the marish-worm, the *tagtail*, the flag-worm.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

2. A hanger-on; a parasite; a sycophant; a dependent.

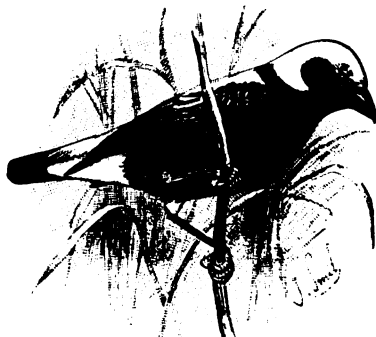
tagua (tag'wä), *n.* [Native name in Colombia.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. See *ivory-nut*, and cut under *Phytelephas*.

taguan (tä'gwän), *n.* [Tagalog.] 1. One of the large Asiatic and East Indian flying-squirrels of the genus *Pteromys*.—2. A flying-phalanger or petaurist. See cut under *Petaurista*.

The only species belonging to this genus is the large black *Taguan* Flying Phalanger (*P. volans*), an animal very similar to certain of the large Indian flying squirrels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 728.

tag-wool (tag'wül), *n.* The long wool of tags or hogs (young sheep), not shorn while they were lambs. *Halliwel.*

taha (tä'hä), *n.* [Zulu *taka*.] 1. An African weaver-bird of the *Ploceidae*, *Pyromelana taha* (originally *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, then *Ploceus taha* of G. R. Gray). The male is mostly yellow and black, and 4½ inches long; the female is smaller, and quite different in color. This bird is found



Taha (*Pyromelana taha*).

in the interior of southeastern Africa. Its name appears to be shared by some other weavers, and is applied by some compilers to the rufous-necked weaver, commonly called *Hyphantornis taylor* (G. R. Gray), after *Ploceus taylor* of Vieillot, 1819, though its onym is *H. cucullatus*, after *Oriolus cucullatus* of Philipp Ludwig Statius Müller, 1776, as first indicated by John Cassin in 1864.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861).] A genus of such weaver-birds, not different from *Pyromelana*.

Tahitian (tä'hë'ti-an), *a. and n.* [*Tahiti* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to or inhabiting Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, now belonging to France. Also *Otaheitan*.

II. n. One of the native inhabitants of Tahiti, who constitute a typical branch of the Polynesian race.

Tahiti chestnut. See *chestnut*.

tahli (tä'li), *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu ornament of gold, engraved with the likeness of the goddess Lakshmi, and suspended by a consecrated string of many fine yellow threads: worn by the wives of Brahmans. Also *tail*.

tahona (tä'hö'ng), *n.* [Sp., a mill, esp. one worked by a horse or mule, also *atahona*, < Ar. *tahōna*, with art. *at-tahōna*, a mill, < *tahana*, grind.] In western United States mining districts, a crushing-mill or arrastre turned by a horse or mule.

tahr (tär), *n.* See *thar*³.

tal (ti), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese bream, *Pagrus major*, found in the bays of Japan. It is one of the best fishes of the Japanese, and is of a beautiful crimson color. It is regarded as in some degree a national emblem. Also *akadai* and *red tai*.

Tai (tä'ik), *a. and n.* [*Siamese Thai*, *Thai*, *Tai* (see def.), lit. freemen.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Tai (Thai, Thai), the principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.: as, the *Tai* dialects.

II. n. A collective name for the group of languages or dialects spoken by the Tai.

taigle (tä'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taigled*, ppr. *taigling*. [Appar. a Sc. var. of *taggle*, freq. of *tagl*.] *I. trans.* To entangle; impede; hinder; hence, to fatigue; weary. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

II. intrans. To tarry; delay; loiter; procrastinate. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

taigna, tainha (ti'nyä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian fish from whose roe a kind of caviar is made.

tailkun, *n.* See *tycoon*.

tail¹ (täl), *n.* [*ME. tail, tayl, teil*, < AS. *tægel*, *tægl* = OHG. *zagal, zagil*, MHG. *zagel, zail, zeil*, tail, also sting, G. dial. *zagel*, contr. *zail*, tail, = Icel. *tafl* = Sw. *tagel*, hair of the tail, = Goth. *tafl*, hair; origin uncertain.] 1.

The posterior extremity of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body; the hind end or hinder part of the body, opposite the head; especially, the coccygeal region or caudal appendage, when prolonged beyond the rest of the body. More particularly—(a)

In mammals generally, the cauda, which may be a mere stump, or a slender appendage longer than the rest of the body. It consists of a more or less numerous series of coccygeal vertebrae with usually elongated bodies and reduced or aborted processes or neural canal, covered with flesh, etc., and enveloped in integument frequently hairy, like the rest of the body. These vertebrae resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger, and the whole organ is usually flexible, and may be prehensile, like a hand. In mammals without hind limbs, as cetaceans, the tail is the small or tapering hind part of the body ending in the flukes, or the flukes themselves. (b) In birds, the tail-feathers collectively. (c) In reptiles, the prolongation of the body behind the anus, of whatever character. In reptiles with legs, as crocodiles, turtles, most lizards, and nearly all batrachians, the tail obviously corresponds to the part so named in mammals; it is often extremely long, slender, flexible and lash-like, and generally fragile. It may be sometimes replaced by a new growth when broken off. In serpents and other limbless reptiles the tail is marked by the position of the anus as indicating the end of the body-cavity; it is solid and muscular, and often differently scaled from the parts in advance of it. (d) In fishes (as in cetaceans, above), the tail is the postabdominal part of the body, behind the anus, usually tapering and ending in the caudal fin; also, this fin itself in some cases. In such fish-like vertebrates as the rays, the tail is often a long, slender, whip-like appendage, well distinguished from the rest of the body. See cuts under *fish* and *diphy-cercal*. (e) In crustaceans, the abdomen or abdominal region, with its appendages; the part of the body which succeeds the cephalothorax; the urosome. It is usually conspicuous, and may be longer than the rest of the animal. It is well marked in the macrurus or long-tailed crustaceans, as lobsters, prawns, shrimps, crawfish, etc., consisting of a series of flexible segments with appendages in the form of swimmerets, a rhipidura, a telson, etc. In the short-tailed or brachyurus crustaceans, as crabs, the tail is reduced and folded closely under the body, forming the apron. (f) In insects, the end of the abdomen, in any way distinguished; the pygidium; the claspers; the ovipositor, etc.: as, the bee carries a sting in its tail. (g) In many arachnidans, as scorpions, a well-marked abdominal or postabdominal region of the body, behind the thorax: its character is similar to that of the tail of a crustacean. (h) In worms, etc., the tail-end, or any part of the body away from the head. It is sometimes well marked, as in *Cephalobranchia*. Compare *tag-tail*, 1. (i) The buttocks. [Low.]

2. In the Turkish empire, a horsetail, or one of two or three horsetails, formerly borne as a standard of relative rank before pashas, who were accordingly distinguished as pashas (or bashaws) of one, two, or three tails.—3. A tail-like appendage or continuation; any terminal attachment to or prolonged part of an object comparable to the tail of an animal: as, the tail of a kite, or of the letter *y*; the tail of a coat (a coat-tail), or (colloquially) of a woman's long dress.

The tails of certain letters are curved, the curve being represented on the refractory terra cotta by two scratches, which together form an angle. *Science*, XVI. 172.

He crossed the room, stepping over the tails of gowns, and stood before his old friend. *The Century*, XXXVI. 128.

Specifically—(a) In anat.: (1) The slenderest or most movable part of a muscle, or the tendon of a muscle that is attached to the part especially moved when the muscle acts; the insertion, opposite the origin or head. (2) The outer corner of the eye; the exterior canthus: more fully called *tail of the eye*. (b) In entom., one of the long slender prolongations backward of the wings, as of a butterfly or moth: more fully called *tail of the wing*. See cut under *Papilio*. (c) Some elongated flexible part or appendage, as a proboscis or footstalk. (d) In astron., the luminous train, often of enormous length, extending from the head of a comet in a direction nearly opposite to that of the sun. (e) In bot., any slender terminal prolongation, as the appendage to the seeds of *Clematis*, *Juncus*, etc., or the linear extension from the base of the anther-lobes in many composite plants. Said also of a petiole or peduncle. (f) In musical notation, same as *stem*, 6. (g) Naut., a rope spliced round a block so as to leave a long end by which the block may be attached to any object. See *tail-block*.

4. Something formed like a tail; an arrangement of objects or persons extending, or imagined to extend, as a tail or train. Specifically—(a) A long curl, braid, or gathering of hair: also called a *cue* or *queue*, or a *pigtail*, when hanging down behind in a single strand.

I noticed half a dozen groups of slender damsels with short frocks and long tails, who may grow up to be the belles of the next generation. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 4, 1887.

(b) A line of persons awaiting their turns, as at a ticket-office or a bank; a *cue*. (c) A train of followers or attendants; a body of persons holding rank after some chief or leader; the following of a chief or commander.

Ich haue no tome to telle the *tail* that hem folweth, Of many manere men for Medes sake sent after. *Piers Plowman* (C), III. 196.

Why should her worship lack Her tail of maids, more than you do of men? *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, II. 1.

"Ah! . . . If you Saxons Dunhew-wassel (English gentleman) saw but the Chief with his tail on!" "With his tail on?" echoed Edward, in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank." *Scott, Waverley*, xvi.

5. The hinder, bottom, or concluding part of anything, in space or in time; the part or section opposed to the head, mass, or beginning; the termination or extremity; the back; the rear; the conclusion.

Beches and broke okes were blown to the ground, Torned upward her [their] *tailles* in tokenynge of drede. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 19.

And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail. *Dent*, xxviii. 13.

Men that dig, And lash away their lives at the cart's tail, Double our comforts. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject*, II. 1.

In the *tail* of a Hericane wee were separated from the Admirall. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 235.

Hee comes, and with a great trayne at his *tail*. *Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 32.

Specifically—(a) Of a coin, the reverse, or the side opposite that bearing the head or effigy, as in the expression *head or tail*, or *heads and tails*, with reference to the side that may turn in the tossing or twirling of coins as a game. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*. (b) Of a roofing-slate or tile, or the like, the lower or exposed part. (c) Of a projecting stone or brick built into a wall, the inner or covered end. Also called *tail*. (d) *pl.* That which is left of a mass of material after treatment, as by distillation or trituration and decantation; a residuum; *tailings*.

The *tails* or faints, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers. *Science*, XVI. 129.

The presence in it [mercury] of the minutest trace of lead or tin causes it to "draw *tails*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 32.

(e) In *surg.*, a part of an incision at its beginning or end which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision. Also called *tail*.

6. *pl.* A coat with tails. See *tail-coat*. [Local.]

Once a boy [at Harrow School in England] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his *tails*, or tailed coat. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 406.

7. In *bookbinding*, the bottom or lower edge of a book. The term is applied both to the paper of the text and to the cover of the book.—8. The handle of some kinds of rake, as of those used for oystering, etc.—9. In *mining*, the poor part, or that part deposited at the lower end of a trough in which tin ore settles as it flows from the stamps, according to the mode of ore-dressing employed in some Cornish mines. The middle part is called the *craze*, and the upper the *head*; each of these divisions is concentrated separately in a round buddle, and then finished off in the keeve. This method is adopted in certain mines where the rock has to be stamped very fine because the ore is disseminated through it in very minute particles.—*Cow's-tail*, the end of a rope not properly whipped or knotted, and hence frayed out and hanging in shreds: as, to be hanging in *cow's-tails* (said of a poorly managed ship).—*Crag-and-tail*, in *geol.* See *crag*¹.—*Cut and long tail*. See *cut*.—*Dragon's head and tail*. See *dragon*.—*In tail off*, close upon; right after; immediately succeeding.

Meanwhile the skies 'gan thunder, and in tail Of that fell pouring storms of sleet and hail. *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, v. 1.

Neither head nor tail. See *head*.—*Tail margin*. See *margin*, 1.—*Tail of a lock*, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.—*Tail of a stream*, a quiet part, where smooth water succeeds a swift or turbulent flow.

He has ta'en the ford at that stream tail; I wot he swam both strong and steady. *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

In the tail of a swift stream, where it broadens out before another white rapid, you hook a fish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

Tail of the eye. See def. 3 (a) (2).

Miss Lucy noticed this out of the tail of her eye. *C. Reade, Love me Little*, xiv.

Tail of the pancreas, the end of the pancreas toward the spleen.—*Tail of the trenches*, in *fort.*, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders of the place in advancing the lines of approach.—*Tail of the wing*. See def. 3 (b).—*To nick a horse's tail*. See *nick*¹.—*Top and tail*. See *top*¹.—*Top over tail*. See *top*¹.—*To put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of*. See *salt*¹.—*To turn tail*, to turn the back; wheel about, as in aversion or fright; hence, to run away; flee; shirk an encounter.

Would she turn tail to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sir P. Sidney, Latham*.

Our Sire (O too too proudly-base) Turn'd tail to God, and to the Fiend his face. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Furies.

To twist the lion's tail, to do or say something intended to excite the resentment of the government or people of

England (the allusion being to the lion in the English national coat of arms), and thereby to please the enemies of that country. (Humorous slang.)—With the tail between the legs, having the tail closely incurred between the legs, as a dog in terror or dejection; hence, with a cowed or abject air or look, like that of a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance. [Colloq.]

With the other dogs Zed and Toad come, and very much as if with their tails between their legs.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 264.

tail¹ (tāl), *v.* [*< tail¹, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To furnish with a tail or form with a tail, or anything called a tail; fix a tail to: as, to *tail* a kite or a salmon-fly.

Apes and Japes, and marmosets *tailed*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

A perfect distinction closes a perfect sense, and is marked with a round punct, thus . . . or a *tailed* punct, thus ?

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first *tailed*—that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet.

Prece and Stewright, Telegraphy, p. 224.

2. To join or connect as a tail; fix in a line or in continuation.

Each new row of houses *tailed* on its drains to those of its neighbours.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 181.

3. To remove the tail or end of; free from any projection: as, to *tail* gooseberries. [Colloq.]

—4. To pull by the tail. [Humorous.]

The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffes loo'd their hold.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 134.

5. In Australia, to herd or take care of, as sheep or cattle.

Deamard was allowed to gain experience by *tail*ing (herding) those already brought in.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 115.

To *stave* and *tail*. See *stave*.—To *tail* in, in carp., to fasten by one end into a wall or any support: as, to *tail* in a timber.

II. intrans. To extend, move, pass, or form a line or continuation in some way suggestive of a tail in any sense: used in certain phrases descriptive of particular kinds of action.—To *tail* after, to follow closely upon the heels of; tag; tail.—To *tail* away, to move, stray, or fall behind in a scattering line; draw or be drawn out in a line, like men or dogs in a hunt.

They were, however, *tail*ing away fast, as we afterwards discovered.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309.

To *tail* off. (a) Same as to *tail* away. (b) To wind up. [Colloq.]

The soft-hearted Slowboy *tailed* off at this juncture into . . . a deplorable howl.

Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, III.

(c) To stop, as drinking, gradually; end by easy stages; taper off. [Colloq.]—To *tail* on, to join in a line; form a tail or cue for some purpose.

All hands *tail*ing on, we ran it (a boom) through the bowsprit cap.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To *tail* up and down the stream, to *tail* to the tide (*naut.*), to swing up and down with the tide: said of a ship at anchor in a river or tideway.

tail² (tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in Sc., with the original syllable preserved, *tailye*, *tailzie*, etc.; < ME. *taille*, *taille*, < OF. *taille*, a cut, slit, jag, shred, size, stature, also a tax, tribute, etc., < F. *taille*, a cut, cutting, hewing, etc. (in most of the senses of OF., and others), = Pr. *tailha* = Sp. *taja*, *taila*, *taila* = Pg. *taila*, *taila* = It. *taglia*, a cut, cutting, etc., < L. *talēa*, a slender stick, rod, staff, bar, in agriculture a cutting, set, layer for planting, scion, twig. Hence also ult. *tally¹* (a doublet of *tail²*), *tail²*, *v.*, *tailor*, *detail*, *entail*, *retail*, *intaglio*, etc. The Rom. noun, though in form from the L. noun, is in most senses from the verb derived from the L. noun.] **I. n.** 1. Something cut or carved; specifically, a tally. See *tally¹*.

And with Lumbardes lettres I ladde golde to Rome,
And toke it by *taille* here and tolde him there lasse.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 252.

Hit is skord here on a *taille*,
Have brok hit wel without *taille*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53. (Halliwell.)

2t. A reckoning; count; amount; tally.

Braketh vp my berne-dore and bereth awel my whete,
And taketh me bote a *taille* of ten quarter oten.

Piers Plowman (A), iv. 45.

Whether that he payde or took by *taille*,
Algate he wayted so in his achat.
That he was ay bifrom and in good stat.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 570.

3. In law, a setting off or limitation of ownership; a state of entailment.

As if the Rain-bow were in *Tail*

Settled on him (a Chameleon) and his Heirs Male.

Prior, The Chameleon.

4t. An entail.

He seith to me he is the last in the *taille* of his lyfode,
the *qweche* is COCL. marke and better.

Paston Letters, I. 89.

Estate in tail. See *estate*.—General *tail*, in law, an estate *tail* limited to the issue of a particular person, but not that of a particular couple; an estate *tail* general (which see, under *estate*).—Special *tail*, title resulting from a gift restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and not descending to the heirs in general.

II. a. In law, being in tail; set apart, as an estate limited to a particular line of descent.—Estate *tail* female, estate *tail* general, etc. See *estate*.—Fee *tail*. See *fee²*.

tail² (tāl), *v. t.* [*< ME. tailen, taylen, tailen, tailgen, < OF. tailler, F. tailler = It. tagliare, < ML. taleare, also (after Rom.) talare, cut off, cut (timber), < L. talea, a cutting: see tail², n.*] 1. To cut or carve; carve out.—2t. To mark on a tally; set down.

gif I bigge and borwe it but gif it be *ytailled*,
I forgete it as gerne, and gif men me it axe,
Sixe sithes or seune I forsake it with othe.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 429.

3. To cut off or limit as a settled possession; entail; encumber or limit, as by an entail.

If any persone make any comyleynt to myn executores that I have purchasyd any *tailid* londes be this my will ordeynid to be sold . . . thanne I will that the right heyris purchas as be such *tailid* londes, if ony be in myn possession or in myn feffez handes.

Paston Letters, I. 452.

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was *tailed* continued uncanceled, and was called on the next Parliament.

Fuller. (Imp. Dict.)

tailage, tallage (tāl'āj, tal'āj), *n.* [Also *tailage, tallage, tallage*; < ME. *tailage, taylage, tallage, talage, < OF. taillage, < tailler, cut: see tail², n.*] A part cut off or taken away; especially, a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; hence, tribute; toll; tax; specifically, a compulsory aid levied from time to time by the Anglo-Norman kings upon the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns. Tailage was abolished in the fourteenth century. See *aid*, *n.*, 3.

No pryde, non envye, non avaryce,
No lord, no *tailage* by no tyrannye.

Chaucer, Former Age, I. 54.

As wyde as the worlde is wonyeth there none
But vnder tribut and *tailage* as tykes and cherles.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 37.

On the 6th of February, 1304, Edward ordered a *tailage* to be collected from his cities, boroughs, and lands in demesne, assessed, according to the historian, at a sixth of moveables.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 275.

After the disappearance of the daneland, in 1163, the auxilium [or aid] was enforced as a frequent tax from all the tenants, rural and urban alike; and these compulsory auxilia from all the tenants (of the royal demesne) are usually termed *Tallages*. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 42.

Statute concerning tallage (*de tallagio non concedendo*), an English statute or ordinance, probably of 1297, declaring that tallage should not be raised without the consent of Parliament, nor goods taken by the king's officers for purveyance without the owner's assent, and creating similar restrictions.—**Tallage of groats**, a tax of 4d. (a groat) on the goods of every person, except infants not over 14 and beggars, granted to the king by Parliament in 1377: said to be the first instance of a poll-tax.

tailage, tallage (tāl'āj, tal'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tailaged, tallaged*, ppr. *tailaging, tallaging*. [*< tailage, tallage, n.*] To lay an impost on; levy tallage upon; tax.

In the year 1332, the year that witnessed Edward's unsuccessful attempt to *tailage* demesne, he issued an ordinance for the collection of a subsidy on the wool of denizens.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 277.

When scutage was paid by the military tenants, the king *tailaged* . . . his urban and rural non-military tenants, or in other words the towns, most of which were built upon royal demesne, and the tenants of the demesne outside towns, requiring them to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition on hand.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 74.

tailageability, tallageability (tāl'āj-, tal'āj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< tailage + -able + -ity.*] Capacity or fitness for being *tailaged*. [Rare.]

These lists served to give the King a clue as to the *tailageability* of the Jews.

New York Nation, May 31, 1888, p. 443.

tailagert, tallagert (tāl'āj-ēr, tal'āj-ēr), *n.* [ME. *tailagier, taylagier, < OF. taillagier, < tailage: see tailage.*] A collector of taxes.

Taylagiers and these monyours.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6811.

tail-bay (tāl'bā), *n.* 1. In a canal-lock, the space between the tail-gates and the lower pond. E. H. Knight.—2. In a framed floor, one of the spaces between a girder and the wall.

tail-block (tāl'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure. See cut under *block¹*, 11.

tail-board (tāl'bōrd), *n.* 1. The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in unloading.

ing.—2. In a ship, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head. *Totten*.

tail-bone (tāl'bōn), *n.* 1. The coccyx, or os coccygis, when its elements are ankyllosed in one bone, as in man.—2. A caudal or coccygeal vertebra, when there are several, free and distinct from one another. They range in number from three or four (in the gorilla and man) to a hundred or more, and when numerous very commonly resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger or toe. See cuts under *Carrhina* and *pygostyle*.

tail-coat (tāl'kōt), *n.* A coat with tails; specifically, a coat with a divided skirt cut away in front, like a dress-coat, or the so-called swallow-tailed coat.

tail-corn (tāl'kōrn), *n.* Kernels of wheat which require to be separated from the mass as unfit for market, but are available for home use. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tail-coverts (tāl'kuv'erts), *n. pl.* The feathers overlying or underlying the rectrices of a bird's tail; the tectrices of the tail; the calypteria. These coverts are divided into superior and inferior, or upper and under coverts. They are commonly short, covering only the bases of the rectrices, but sometimes extend far beyond them; the gorgeous train of the peacock, for example, consists of tectrices, not rectrices, as is also the case with the beautiful train of the paradise trogon. The ornamental feathers called *marabout-feathers* are the under tail-coverts of a species of stork, and in certain other storks these coverts simulate rectrices. See diagram under *bird¹*, and cuts under *peafowl*, *Pelagomorphus*, *Tamias*, and *trogon*.

tail-crab (tāl'krab), *n.* In mining, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail-rope, or rope used in moving the pumping-gear in a shaft.

tail-drain (tāl'drān), *n.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains of a field or meadow.

tailed¹ (tāld), *a.* [*< ME. tailed, getailed; < tail¹ + -ed².*] 1. Having a tail; caudate; appendaged; urodele; macrurous: as, the *tailed* batrachians; the *tailed* wings of a butterfly.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat.

Greiv.

2. In bot., provided with a slender or tail-like appendage of any kind: as, *tailed* anthers.—3. Formed like or into a tail; shaped as a tail: as, *tailed* appendages; a rat-tailed file.—4. In her., having a tail, as a beast or bird used as a bearing: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion sable, *tailed* gules. Also *queued*. [Rare.]—**Tailed amphibians**, the *Urodela*.—**Tailed time**. Same as *caudate time*. See *time*.—**Tailed wasps**, the *Stictia* or *Uroceridae*.—**Tailed worm**, a gephyrean of the family *Priapulidae*: so called from the filiform caudal appendage.

tailed² (tāld), *a.* [*< ME. tailed; < tail² + -ed².*] Subject to tail; entailed.

tail-end (tāl'end), *n.* 1. The hind part or end of an animal, opposite the head; the tail: as, the *tail-end* of a worm.—2. The tip of the tail; the tag: as, the *tail-end* of the fox is white.—3. The end, finish, or termination; the tag-end; tailings: as, the *tail-end* of an entertainment, of a procession, or of a storm. [Colloq.]

The *tail-end* of a shower caught us.

W. Black, Phaeton, xxii.

A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the *tail-end*. L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

4. *pl.* Inferior corn separated from grain of a superior quality. Compare *tailings¹*, 3.

Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends*.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

tail-feather (tāl'feth'er), *n.* One of the feathers of a bird's tail; specifically, the rectrices, or rudder-feathers, usually stiff pennaceous feathers, always devoid of a hyporachis, as distinguished from the tectrices or tail-coverts. Tail-feathers, like flight-feathers, have for the most part a wide inner and narrow outer vane, and when the tail is closed or folded they overlap one another alternately from side to side. The two middle feathers, whose webs are more nearly equal, and which overlap all the rest, are sometimes distinguished as *deck-feathers*. Tail-feathers are always paired, and hence of an even number. The number prevailing among birds is 12; this is characteristic, having few exceptions among all *Passeres*, whether oscine or calamator, and among many other birds, as birds of prey. In picarian birds 10 is the rule, though many have 12, and a few only 8; woodpeckers have 12, though apparently 10, one pair being rudimentary. In pigeons the rule is 12 or 14; sometimes there are 16 or 20. In gallinaceous birds the numbers run from 12 to 18 or 20. Waders have usually 12, often more, up to 20. Swimming-birds have sometimes only 12, usually higher numbers, as 16, 18, 20, 24, or even 32. The Archaeopteryx appears to have had 40. In a few birds the tail-feathers proper are extremely modified, as in the lyre-bird. (See *Menura*, *Trochilidae*.) Tail-feathers which project far beyond the rest are said to be *long-exserted*. Shapes of individual rectrices are described as *truncate*, *incised*, *linear*, *acute*, *acuminate*, *filamentous*, *spatulate*, *mucronate*, etc. (See these words.) The relative lengths of rectrices go far to determine the shape of the tail as a whole, which is usually in the form of a fan. The termination of the tail is described as *even*,

truncate, acute, acuminate, cuneate, forked, forkeate, furcate, emarginate, rounded, double-rounded, double-forked, etc. When the tail-feathers of opposite sides come together vertically, as in the rare but familiar case of the barn-yard fowl, the tail is said to be *complicate* or *folded*. The same tendency in the reversed direction results in the *scaphoid* or *boat-shaped* tail. A tail-feather spatulate at the end is called a *racket*. Some tail-feathers are *colled*, *circinate* or *scorpioid*; others form a lyrate figure. A few birds, as grebes, have only rudimentary or no proper tail-feathers. The word is loosely extended to include tail-coverts in some cases. See cuts under *boat-shaped*, *Cin-cinnurus*, *lyre-bird*, *Sappho*, *Spathura*, and *Topaza*.

tail-fin (tāl'fīn), *n.* In *ichth.*, the caudal fin.

tail-flower (tāl'flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the araceous genus *Anthurium*; the West Indian wake-robin: so called in allusion to the slender spathe prevalent in the genus.

tail-fly (tāl'flī), *n.* See *fly*².

tail-gate (tāl'gāt), *n.* 1. In a canal-lock, one of the lower pair of gates. Also called *aft-gate*. The upper gates are called *head-gates*.—2. The movable tail-board of a cart or wagon. [Local, U. S.]

The two were picking near together, and throwing corn over the tail-gate of the wagon.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

tail-grape (tāl'grāp), *n.* A plant of the ananaceous genus *Ariobotrys*, which comprises sarmentose or climbing shrubs found in tropical Africa and eastern Asia. The fruit is supported by a recurved hook-like peduncle serving as a tendrill, to which the genus name alludes, and perhaps the present name. *A. odoratissima* is a shrub with long branches, and solitary yellow, very fragrant flowers, for which it is widely cultivated in India, etc.

tail-hook (tāl'hūk), *n.* In *angling*, the hook of a tail-fly.

tailings¹ (tāl'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tail*¹, *v.*] 1. In *building*, same as *tail*¹, 5 (c).—2. In *surg.*, same as *tail*¹, 5 (e).—3. *pl.* The parts or a part of any incoherent or fluid material separated as refuse, or separately treated as inferior in quality or value; leavings; remainders; dregs. The tailings of grain are the lighter kernels blown away from the rest in winnowing; of flour, the inferior kind separated from the better in bolting. Tanning-liquor that has become "sour" or impure is called *tailings*. In metallurgy tailings are the part rejected in washing an ore that has passed through the screens of a stamp-mill, the worthless slimes left after the valuable portion has been separated by dressing or concentration. The part rejected as tailings may, however, at a future time be worked over and made to undergo still further concentration. The sand, gravel, and cobbles which pass through the sluices in hydraulic mining were formerly generally designated as *tailings*; of late years, and especially in State and United States legislative documents, they have been called "mining debris" or simply "debris."

The refuse material thrown aside in quartz, drift, hydraulic, or other mines, after the extraction of the precious metal, is called *tailings*. The *tailings* from hydraulic mines are called "debris" also.

A. J. Bowie, Hydraulic Mining in Cal., p. 236.

The lowest grade [of flour] comes from the *tailings* of the middlings-purifying machines.

The Century, XXXII, 46.

In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time is made use of under the name of *tailings*, or sour liquor. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 360.

4. In *calico-printing*, a fault of impression on some part of the fabric, when the colors are blurred or altogether absent, through some defect in operation or treatment.

tailings² (tāl'ling), *n.* [ME. *tailiug*, irreg. *tail-ende*; verbal *n.* of *tail*², *v.*] A reckoning; tally; account.

Thorough his labour or thorough his londe his lyfode wyneeth.

And is trust of his *tailende*. Piers Plowman (B), viii, 82.

tailage, tailagert. See *tailage, tailager*.

tail-lamp (tāl'lāmp), *n.* A form of signal-lamp, usually having a lens of red glass, carried at the rear end of a train. [U. S.]

taille (tāl; F. *tay*, *täy*), *n.* [OF. and F. *taille*, a cutting, tail, etc.: see *tail*², *n.*] 1. A Middle English form of *tail*², 1.—2. Cut as to form or figure, especially with reference to proportionate stature; build; make: used of persons, but only as a French word.

Mrs. Stewart, . . . with her hat cocked and a red plume, with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille*, is now the greatest beauty I ever saw.

Pepys, Diary, July 13, 1663.

3. In *old French law*, a tax, tailage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his subjects.—4. In *Eng. law*, the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple.

Taille is thus called because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is by the first giver cut or divided from all other and tied to the issue of the donee. Cowell.

5. In *dressmaking*: (a) The waist or bodice of a gown. (b) The style or fit of the waist or bod-

ice of a gown. [In both senses an adaptation of the French term.]—6. In *music*, same as *viola*.

taillé (F. pron. *ta-lyä'*), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tailler*, cut: see *tail*², *v.*] In *her.*, party per bend sinister.

tailless (tāl'les), *a.* [OF. *tail*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no tail, in any sense; ecaudate; anurous: as, the *tailless* ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*.—*Tailless* amphibians or batrachians, the *Anura*; the salient batrachians, as frogs and toads.—*Tailless* hippopotamus, the giant cavy, or capibara.—*Tailless* shrew, *Amuroseus squamipes*, a small shrew of Tibet.

tailleur (ta-yēr'), *n.* [F., a cutter: see *tailor*.] In *rouge-et-noir* and other card-games originating in France, the name of the dealer or banker.

taille (tāl'i), *n.* Same as *tail*².

tail-lobe (tāl'lōb), *n.* Either of the two divisions, upper and under, which the caudal fin of most fishes presents. See cuts under *diphy-cercal*, *heterocercal*, and *homocercal*.

tailloir (ta-lywōr'), *n.* [F., < *tailleur*, cut: see *tail*².] In *arch.*, an abacus.

tail-muscle (tāl'mus'l), *n.* A caudal or coccygeal muscle, attached to a vertebra of the tail, and serving to move that member as a whole or any of its joints.

tailor (tāl'lor), *n.* [Formerly also *taylor, tailer, taylor*; < ME. *taylor, taylor, tailour, taylegour, taylour*, < OF. *tailleur, tailleur, tailleur*, F. *tailleur* (= Pr. *talair*, *talador* = Sp. *tajador*, *talador* = It. *tagliatore*), a tailor, lit. 'cutter,' < *tailer*, cut: see *tail*², *v.* The word appears, variously spelled, in the surname *Tailor, Taylor, Tayler*, etc.] 1. One who makes the outer garments of men, and women's riding-habits and other garments of heavy stuff; especially, one who makes such garments to order, as distinguished from a clothier, who makes garments for sale ready made.

Thes both the Ordenance made and establied of the fraternite of crafte of *Taylorys*, of the Cyte of Exceter, by assente and consente of the fraternite of crafte aforesayd y-gedered there to-gedere, for ever more to yndewre.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Come, *tailor*, let us see these ornaments;

Lay forth the gown. Shak., T. of the S., iv, 3, 61.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A tailor-bird. (b) The matowacca, fall herring, or tailor-herring, *Pomolobus mediocris*.—*Merchant tailor*. See *merchant*.—*Nimble tailor*, the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. [Local Eng.]—*Proud tailor*, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Salop.]—*Salt-water tailor*, the skip-jack or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *blue-fish*. [Local, U. S.]—*Tailors' chair*, a chair with a seat, back, and knee-rest, but without legs, adapted to the cross-legged position usual among tailors when at work.

—*Tailors' cramp*, a spastic form of cramp observed chiefly in the flexors of the fingers and the muscles of the thumb in tailors.—*Tailors' muscle*. Same as *sartorius*.

—*Tailors' spasm*, a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors.—*Tailors' twist*, stout silk thread used for making men's garments and outdoor garments for women.

tailor (tāl'lor), *v.* [OF. *tailor*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make clothing, especially for men; follow the business of a tailor.—2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing. [Colloq.]

You haven't hunted or gambled or *tailored* much.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II, v.

II. *trans.* To make clothes for; fit with or as with clothing. [Humorous.]

Bran had its propheta, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, *tailored* impromptu from the tar-pot by incensed neighbors. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 193.

tailor-bird (tāl'lor-bērd), *n.* One of various small passerine birds of the Oriental or Indian region, noted for the ingenuity with which they sew leaves together to form a nest. These birds are a sort of grass-warblers, grouped under the name *Cisticolas*. They belong to such genera as *Sitta*, *Suthora*, *Prinia* (with only ten tail-feathers, contrary to the rule in *Passeres*), and especially to *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus*. There are many species, some now placed in other genera. The original tailor-warbler of Latham (1783) was based upon a bird first described by For-



Nest of Tailor-bird.

ster in 1781 as *Motacilla sutoria*, and given a French name by Sonnini in 1782, with reference to the two long middle tail-feathers. These descriptions furnished two nominal species, long known as *Sylvia sutoria* and *S. longicauda* respectively, till Horsford in 1820 founded a genus *Orthotomus* upon *O. sepium*; after which the original tailor-warbler was usually placed in *Orthotomus*, and received in the course of time several other specific designations. In 1851 Nicholson founded the genus *Sutoria* upon the original type species of Forster, Sonnini, and Latham; and in 1881 Lesson founded a nominal genus *Edela* upon a species of *Orthotomus*. The result of this by no means remarkable confusion in generic names is that the species of *Sutoria* proper have usually been called *Orthotomus*. (a) There are 3 species of *Sutoria*, or tailor-birds proper: *S. sutoria* or *S. longicauda* (mostly called *Orthotomus sutorius* or *O. longicauda*), throughout India and Ceylon, in parts of China, in Formosa, Hainan, etc.; *S. edela* of Java; and *S. maculicollis* of the Malay peninsula. (b) There are 10 or 12 species of *Orthotomus* proper, ranging from the Burmese countries and the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. See also cuts under *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus*.

tailoress (tāl'lor-es), *n.* [OF. *tailor* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes garments for men and boys; especially, one who undertakes to cut as well as sew, or to make the whole garment.

tailoring (tāl'lor-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tailor*, *v.*] The occupation or work of a tailor.

No one would wonder at his tolling at *tailoring* for something like this period without beginning to sell.

The Century, XXXIII, 266.

tailoring-machine (tāl'lor-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A sewing-machine adapted for tailors' use.

tailor-made (tāl'lor-mād), *a.* Made by a tailor: used especially of women's gowns and jackets in imitation of men's garments, with attention to exact fit and with little ornamentation.

tailor-muscle (tāl'lor-mus'l), *n.* Same as *sartorius*.

tailor-warbler (tāl'lor-wār'blēr), *n.* The long-tailed tailor-bird: the original English name of *Sutoria sutoria* or *S. longicauda*. See cut under *Sutoria*. Latham, 1783.

tail-piece (tāl'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a tail; a piece at the end; an appendage. Specifically—(a) A small decorative engraving in the blank space at the end of a chapter. (b) In musical instruments of the viol class, a triangular piece of wood, usually of ebony, to which the lower ends of the strings are fastened. (c) In a lathe, the sleeve carrying the rear spindle; the tail-pin. (d) In *mining*, same as *more-piece*. (e) Same as *tang*¹, 3. 2. In *zool.*, one of the parts or pieces composing the pygidium of an insect.

tail-pin (tāl'pin), *n.* In a lathe, the tail-piece, or back-center pin.

tail-pipe (tāl'pip), *n.* The suction-pipe of a pump.

tail-pipe (tāl'pip), *v. t.* To fasten something to the tail of, as of a dog; fasten something on any one, or annoy in any similar way. [Colloq.] Even the boys . . . *tail-piped* not his dog.

Kingley, Two Years Ago, II.

He might have been *tail-piped* for seven leagues without troubling his head about it.

R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, xxix.

tail-race (tāl'rās), *n.* The channel in which water runs from a mill after driving the wheel.

tail-rope (tāl'rōp), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a round steel- or iron-wire rope used in some coal-mines, especially near Newcastle, England, in the so-called *tail-rope system* of underground haulage.

—*Tail-rope system*, a method of underground haulage of coal used in some districts where the inclination of the ways is only slight. In this system two ropes are employed, one in front of the train and the other (the tail-rope) behind it. By the latter the empties are drawn "inby," by the former the full cars are drawn "outby"—the engine having two drums, one for each rope, and one always running loose while the other is in gear.

tails-common (tāl'z'kom'on), *n.* In *mining*, washed lead ore.

tail-screw (tāl'skrō), *n.* In a lathe, the male screw which moves the back-center backward and forward and adjusts the tail-piece.

tail-stock (tāl'stok), *n.* In a lathe, the adjustable rear-stock moving on the bed, opposite the head-stock, and carrying the dead-spindle or tail-piece into which the dead-center is fitted. Also called *dead-head*.

tail-switching (tāl'swich'ing), *n.* A method of switching trains at terminal stations. After the train has been drawn into the station, a locomotive, switched from a side-track, draws it backward out of the station on to the side-track, whence, after a change in the switch, it backs it again into the station on a parallel track. The locomotive belonging to the train is then switched so that it can be coupled to what was previously the tail-end of the train.

tail-tackle (tāl'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch- or luff-tackle in which a tail is substituted for the hook of the double block.

tail-trimmer (tāl'trim'ēr), *n.* In *building*, a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

tail-valve (tāl'valv), *n.* 1. The foot-valve in some forms of condenser, between it and the

air-pump. The steam passing into the condenser opens the valve; when a partial vacuum has been produced in the condenser the valve is closed by atmospheric pressure.

*2. Same as *snifting-valve*.

tail-vise (tāl'vīs), *n.* A small hand-vise with a tail or handle to hold it by.

tailward (tāl'wārd), *adv.* [*< tail¹ + -ward.*] Toward the tail; backward; caudad.

tail-water (tāl'wā'tēr), *n.* The water flowing from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

tailwort (tāl'wērt), *n.* A plant of the family *Triuridaceae*. *Lindley*.

tailzie, tailye (tāl'yē), *n.* A Scotch form of *tail²*.

Institutes and substitutes are synonymous words. Mr. Butler, and used indifferently as such in deeds of *tailzie*. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, v.

tain (tān), *n.* [*< ME. tein, teyne, a thin plate; perhaps < Icel. teinn, a twig, sprout, stripe, etc., = AS. tain, E. dial. tan, a twig (see tan²); but cf. OF. estain, F. étain = Pr. estanh = Sp. estafío = It. stagno, < L. stagnum, laundum, an alloy of silver and lead, also LL. tin: see stannum.*] A thin plate; a tagger; tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds*.

Unto the goldsmith with thise *teynes* three
They wente, and putte thise *teynes* in assay
To fyr and haumer.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 326.

taincti, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tainct¹*.

tainha, *n.* See *taigna*.

tainct¹ (tānt), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also tainct; < ME. *teint, < OF. teint, teinct, color, hue, dye, tincture, stain, < L. tinctus, a dyeing, dye; see tinct and tint, doublets of taint. Cf. taint¹, a. and v.*] 1. Color; hue; dye; tinge.

Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *tainct* like a lily.
Greene, Hexameter Alexis in Laudem Rosamundae.

This pleasant lily white,
This *tainct* of roseate red.

E. De Vere (Arber's Eng. Garner), l. 58.

2. A stain; a spot; a blemish; a touch of discredit or dishonor.

His *taincts* and honours
Waged equal with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 30.

Here 'twill dash —
Your business has received a *tainct*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. An infecting tinge; a trace; a touch.

A hallowed temple, free from *tainct*
Of ethnicisme. *B. Jonson, Underwoods*, xiii.

There was a *tainct* of effeminacy in his [Gray's] nature.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., l. 162.

4. A corrupting or contaminating influence, physical or moral; a cause or condition of depravation or decay; an infection.

A deep and general *tainct* infected the morals of the most influential classes, and spread itself through every province of letters. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The ad and bequest of sire to son,
The body's *tainct*, the mind's defect.

Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

It is also essential that there shall be no dry rot or *tainct* present [in the wood]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, l. 9.

5. A certain spider of small size and red color, reputed to be poisonous: probably not a true spider but one of the so-called harvest-mites, and not poisonous.

There is found in the summer a kind of spider called a *tainct*, of a red colour, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

tainct¹ (tānt), *v.* [*< taint¹, n.; partly < taint¹, a., and ult. < OF. teindre, taindre, pp. teint, < L. tingere, pp. tinctus, tinge, dye, color: see tinge.* In some senses *tainct* is prob. associated with *L. tangere*, touch, or confused with *attaint¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To tinge; tincture; hence, to imbue; touch; affect.

The tiger will be mild whiles she doth mourn;
And Nero will be *tainct* with remorse,
To hear and see her plaints.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

So the staunch hound the trembling deer pursues,
And smells his footsteps in the *tainct* dew.

Addison, The Campaign.

2. To imbue with something of a deleterious or offensive nature; infect or impregnate with a noxious substance or principle; affect with insalubrity, contagion, disease, or the like.

Infection spreadeth upon that which is sound, and *tainct* it. *Bacon, Envy* (ed. 1887).

Cold and wet lodging had so *tainct* their people as scarce any of them were free from vehement coughs. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial*, p. 42.

3. To make noisome or poisonous in constitution; corrupt the elements of; render putrid, deleterious, or unfit for use as food or drink.

The hottest air *taincts* and corrupts our viands no more certainly . . . than the lukewarm.

Landor, Imag. Conv., Martin and Jack.

4. To corrupt morally; imbue with perverse or objectionable ideas; exert a vitiating influence over; pervert; contaminate.

Treason and *tainct* thoughts are all the gods
Thou worship'st.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Therefore who *taincts* his Soul may be said to throw
Dirt in God's Face. *Hosell, Letters*, iv. 21.

5. To give a corrupted character or appearance to; affect injuriously; stain; sully; tarnish.

Glorious followers . . . are full of Inconvenience, for they *tainct* business through want of secrecy.

Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

The truth
With superstitions and traditions *tainct*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 612.

The Honour of a Gentleman is liable to be *tainct* by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

6. To disgrace; fix contumely upon.

'Tis dishonour,
And follow'd, will be impudence, Bonduca,
And grow to no belief, to *tainct* these Romans.

Fletcher, Bonduca, l. 1.

7. To treat with a tincture; embrocate; mollify.

Launcing the wound thou shouldst *tainct*, and prick
the heart which asketh a plaister.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 314.

= *SYN. 2-5. Contaminate, Defile, Taint, Pollute, Corrupt, Vitiate.* Whether these words are regarded as meaning the injuring of purity or the spoiling of value, they are in the order of strength, except that each is used in different degrees of strength, and that *vitiate* is one of the weaker words and *taint* a strong word for rendering impure. *Corrupt* means the absolute destruction of purity. They all suggest an influence from without coming upon or into that whose purity or value is injured.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be tinged or tintured; become imbued or touched.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *tainct* with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 3.

2. To become tainted or rancid; be affected with incipient putrefaction.

You cannot preserve it [flesh] from *taincting*.

Shak., Cymbeline, l. 4. 148.

tainct¹ (tānt), *a.* [*< ME. teint, < OF. teint, pp. of teindre, tinge: see taint¹, v.*] Tainted; touched; imbued.

A pure unspotted heart,
Never yet *tainct* with love, I send the King.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 183.

tainct² (tānt), *v.* [*A var. of tent², tempt. Cf. taint¹.*] I. *trans.* 1. To touch or hit in tilting; reach with a thrust, as of a lance or other weapon.

The II. course they *tainct* eche other on y^e helmes and passed by. *Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, II. cixviii.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
Trotting the ring and tilting at a glove,
Which when he *tainct* with his slender rod,
He reined him straight.

Martine, Tamburlaine the Great, II., l. 3.

2. To thrust, as a lance or other weapon, especially in tilting.

He will *tainct* a staff well at tilt.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

Perigot. I have
A staff to *tainct*, and bravely.

Chamont. Save the splinters,

If it break in the encounter.

Masinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* To make an effort or essay, as a juster; tilt, as in the just; make a thrust.

tainct² (tānt), *n.* [*< taint², v.*] A thrust, as of a lance in tilting; especially, a preliminary movement or trial with a weapon, as in the tilt, or, by extension, in battle.

This *tainct* he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath.

Chapman, Illad, iii. 374.

tainct³ (tānt), *v. t.* [*< ME. teinten; by aphoresis from attaint.*] To attaint.

tainctless (tānt'les), *a.* [*< taint¹ + -less.*] Free from *taint* or infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowy steams . . .
Could from her *tainctless* body flow.

Swift, Strephon and Chloe.

tainctlessly (tānt'les-li), *adv.* Without *taint*; purely.

tainctort (tānt'or), *n.* [*ME., < OF. taintor, taintur; taintour, a dyer; < LL. tinctor, dyer, < L. tingere, pp. tinctus, dye: see taint¹, v.*] The word exists in the surname *Taintor*.] A dyer.

The cloth was next "teased" to bring out the nap, . . . when it was finished and ready for the Dyer, Litter, or Lister, or the Norman *Taintor* or *Taintur*.

D. R. McAnally, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 812.

tainture (tānt'ūr), *n.* [*< OF. tainture, teinture, F. teinture = Pr. textura = Sp. Pg. It. tintura, < L. tinctura, a dyeing, a dye, < tingere, pp. tinctus, dye, tinge: see tinge, and cf. tincture,*

a doublet of *tainture*.] The act of tainting, or the state of being tainted.

Tax me with these hot *taintures*!

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, l. 1.

taint-worm (tānt'wērm), *n.* Some worm that taints, or is supposed to do so. [An actual worm which answers to this description is one of the small *Anquilulidae*, as a *Tylenchus*, causing the disease ear-cockles in wheat, and commonly called *cibrio*; but any insect-larva of such habits, as a joint-worm, would answer the poetical requirements of the name.]

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

Tai-ping, Tao-ping (ti'ping'), *n.* [Chinese, < 'ai, a form of *ta*, great, + 'ping, peace: see def.] One of those who took part in the great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *T'ai-ping Chao*, or 'Great-peace Dynasty.' As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Tai-pings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tseu*, or 'long-haired rebels.' Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever-victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

taira, tayra (ti'rā), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American musteline carnivore, *Galera barbara*.

tairge (tārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *targe³*.

tairn (tārñ), *n.* A Scotch form of *tarn¹*.

taisch (tāsch), *n.* [Sometimes also *task*; < Gael. *taibhs, taibhshe*, the shade of one departed, a ghost, apparition, vision.] The voice of one who is about to die heard by a person at a distance. [Scotch.]

Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taischs* (that is, two voices of persons about to die), and what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before. *Boswell, Journal*, p. 172.

taith¹, *a.* [ME. *taith, taith*; < Icel. *teitr*, cheerful, = OHG. *zeis*, tender.] Cheerful; lively.

taith¹, *n.* [ME.: see *taith¹, a.*] Cheerfulness; sport.

taith² (tāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The top of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

taith³, *n.* See *tate*.

taith⁴ (tāt), *n.* [Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Tarsipes rostratus*. Also called *noobenger*. See *Tarsipes*.

Tait's operation. See *operation*.

taivers, *n. pl.* See *tavers*.

taivert, *a.* See *tavert*.

taj (tāj), *n.* [Pers., < Ar.] A crown; diadem; crest; ornamental or distinctive head-dress; specifically, in Mohammedan usage, the peculiar conical cap assumed by dervishes receiving full initiation. The word, as denoting an object of distinguished excellence, occurs in the name of the Taj Mahal, the splendid temple-mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628-58) at Agra in India. See cut under *Mogul*.

tajacu, tajassu (ta-yas'ō), *n.* [Tupi *tayaçu, tannin*.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* or *D. tajacu*. Compare *ta-gnicati*, and see cut under *peccary*.

take (tāk), *v.*; pret. *took*, pp. *taken* (*took*, obs. or vulgar), ppr. *taking*. [Also dial. *tack* (*tack*); Sc. also *ta*; < ME. *taken* (pret. *took*, *tok*, pl. *token*, pp. *taken*, contr. *tan*, in pl. *tane*), < late AS. *tacan* (pret. *tōc*, pl. *tōcon*, pp. *tacen*), take, < Icel. *taka* = Norw. *taka* = Sw. *taga* = Dan. *tage*, take, seize; akin to Goth. *tēkan* (pret. *taitōk*, pp. *tēkans*), touch, = L. *tangere* (√ *tag*), touch: see *tangent*. The verb *take* in E. is of Scand. origin; it appears first in late AS., the reg. AS. verb being *niman*, E. obs. or dial. *nim*: see *nim¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay hold of with the hand, fingers, arms, mouth, or other means of holding; grasp; seize.

Oure lorde . . . had hym *take* the vessell whiche that he hadde, and sette it vpon the table.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 59.

He took his sword under his arm,
And he walk'd his father's close about.

Græne and Bewick (Child's Ballads), III. 81.

He took me by the hand and burst out in tears.

Steele, Tatler, No. 114.

I cannot *take* thy hand; that too is flesh,
And in the flesh thou hast sinn'd.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. To touch. See *to take the ground*, below.

Ure lord . . . spreadde his hond, and tok his leprou; . . . and also rathe he was i-wariid of his maladie.

Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 31.

3. To bring into one's possession or power; acquire; obtain; procure; get: used of results

of voluntary action or effort. Specifically—(a) To make a prisoner or prize of; capture.

Then wente Arthour in-to paryse [Paris],
And toke the castelle & the town at hys avyse.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 104.

Of this Castle John Nevil was left Governor by King Edward, who, sending out certain Companies, took the Earl Murray Prisoner.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

The French King hath taken Nancy and almost all Lorraine lately.
Hovell, Letters, l. vi. 25.

(b) To seize; arrest; hold in custody: usually followed by up. See to take up (d).

As soone as the Juges knowe ther-of, they well make yow to be take for couetyse of youre londes and heritage, and do Iustice vpon yow.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 13.

Some were taken & clapt up in prison, others had their houses besett & watcht night and day.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 10.

(c) To get possession of by means of a trap, snare, bait, or like device; catch: used also of the device itself.

In that Crotree ther ben Bestes taughte of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to take Fysche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoll the vines.
Cant. ii. 15.

I will first begin with the flies of less esteem, though almost anything will take a Trout in May.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 254.

(d) To obtain in marriage: as, to take a wife or a husband. To God and his sayntes me swere now thys braid That in marlage me will be taking.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 496.

When she was fifteen, her father took a second wife.
Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

Ye are forbidden to take to you two sisters as your wives.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 117.

(e) To secure by payment, subscription, lease, or contract: as, to take a box at the opera; to take a farm; to take a daily paper.

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable court.
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

We went on board the little iron Swedish propeller, Carl Johan, at Lübeck, on the morning of December 1, A. D. 1856, having previously taken our passage for Stockholm.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 13.

They were always looking at palatial residences in the best situations, and always very nearly taking or buying one, but never quite concluding the bargain.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

(f) To win by competition, as in a contest of ability; gain; bear off: as, to take a prize; to take honors at college.

They will be content to win a thank, or take a second reward.
Bacon, Sultors (ed. 1887).

(g) In many games, to win; capture: as, to take the odd trick (at whist); rook takes knight (at chess).

4. To please; attract; captivate; charm.

There's something in thee takes my fancies so
I would not have thee perish for a world.

Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all the adulteries of art.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, l. 1.

She herself, to confess a truth, was never greatly taken with cribbage.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

5. To attack; seize; smite; affect injuriously: said of disease, grief, or other malign influence: as, plague take the fellow; specifically, to blight or blast by or as by witchcraft.

The .xx. day of apryll, John popes wyfe of comtone
Had a yong chylde, that was taken sodenly,
And so contynued and coude not be helpe.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He (Horne the hunter) blasts the tree and takes the cattle

And makes milch-kine yield blood.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 32.

Two shallops, going, laden with goods, to Connecticut, were taken in the night with an easterly storm.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 201.

A plague take their balderdash!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, l. 1.

6. To come upon suddenly; surprise; catch.

Hee is a very careful man in his Office, but if hee stay vp after Midnight you shall take him napping.

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

In their dealing with them, they took some of them in plain lies and other foul distempers.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 301.

If he should have taken them in the very fact possess of his goods, these Vermin would have had one hole or another to creep out at.

Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 89.

I won't know: I'll be surpris'd; I'll be taken by Surprize.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

7. To appropriate; get for one's possession or use; hence, to abstract; remove; carry off.

It is not injustice to take that which none complains to lose.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

When I came to my place, I was informed that the sheik intended to take my pistols by force, if I would not agree to his proposal.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 98.

Those we love first are taken first.
Tennyson, To J. S.

Hence, specifically—(a) To subtract; deduct.

This her son
Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. l. 00.

(b) To extract; quote: as, a passage taken from Keats; a description taken from Defoe. (c) To derive; deduce.

He from Italian songsters takes his cue.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 112.

As a rule, the older English shires bear names taken from the circumstances of the conquest, and the later ones are called after towns, many of them of later foundation than the conquest.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 113.

(d) To withdraw; recall.

Perhaps I'll take my word again,
And may repent the same.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 257).

8. To choose; select: as, to take sides.

Sister, I joy to see you and your choice;
You look'd with my eyes when you took that man.

Beau. and Fl., Maud's Tragedy, l. 2.

Good commanders in the wars must be taken, be they never so ambitious; for the use of their service dispenseth with the rest.

Bacon, Ambition (ed. 1887).

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 571.

9. To invest one's self with; assume as an attribute, property, or characteristic.

And some other men say it ys the sepulture of Josephat,
And that the Vale takes the name of the sayd Josephat.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes.
Cowper, Task, v. 119.

The distance takes a lovelier hue.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

10. To receive; become the recipient and possessor of: noting ownership conferred from without, as by another person or by some circumstance; especially, to receive willingly; accept, as something given or offered.

He took himself a greet profit thereby.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 46.

Proffers not took reap thanks for their reward.
Shak., All's Well, ii. l. 160.

I would have paid my two Turcomen; but they would not take the money I agreed for, and went on further, so I gave them something more.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 167.

To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows.
Cowper, Hope, l. 430.

11. To be the subject of; experience. (a) To have recourse to; submit to; undergo, as any physical or material process or operation.

If a man takith circumsion in the Saboth, that the lawe of Moyses be not brokun, han ye indignacion to me for I made al the man hool in the Sabot?

Wyckif, John vii. 23.

As jockeys take a sweat.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 221.

Girls [in Sparta] had to take gymnastics as the boys did; but they did not go on into the discipline of the men.

W. Wilson, State, § 107.

(b) To feel; have a sense of: noting mental experience.

Erthe, elementia, ener ilkane,
For my synne has sorowe tane,
This wele I see.

York Plays, p. 83.

When the kynge Brangore saugh the distrixion and the grete martire, he take ther-of grete pitee, and gan to wepe watir with his lyen.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

Is it not alike madness to take a pride in vain and unprofitable honours?

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

The saddest heart might pleasure take
To see all nature gay.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 15.

(c) To arrive at; attain.

[This] took such good successe that the Garrison was cut off by the Ambuscado.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 15.

12. To submit to; endure; put up with; bear with resignation.

Why do ye not rather take wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded?

1 Cor. vi. 7.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To take one blow, and turn the other cheek.

O. W. Holmes, Non-Resistance.

She must think how she would take the blame
That from her mother did her deed await.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 224.

13. To accept and act upon; be guided by; comply with: as, to take a hint or a suggestion.

My ever-honour'd friend, I'll take your counsel.
Fletcher, Valentinian, l. 3.

If this advice appear the worst,
E'en take the counsel which I gave you first.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vi. 131.

14. To be affected or infected with; acquire involuntarily and especially by communication; contract: as, to take a fancy; to take a fever.

His Moskito Strikers, taking a fancy to the Boy, begg'd him of Capt. Wright, and took him with them at their return into their own Country.
Dampier, Voyages, l. 181.

In our anxiety that our morality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a great blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.

Lamb, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

Fred (entitled to all things there)
He took the fever from Mr. Vollaire.

W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance.

The Prophet had certainly taken a love for me.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 185.

15. To receive with the desired effect in use or application; hence, to be susceptible to.

G. W. M. asks . . . what to apply to type on which kerosene has been spilled to make it take ink.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 204.

16. To attack and surmount, as an obstacle or difficulty; hence, to dash into, as an animal into water, or to clear or leap, as a horse or a rider clears a fence.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you and make you take the hatch.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 188.

The Exe . . . ran in a foaming torrent, unbridged, and too wide for leaping. But Jeremy's horse took the water well.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlvii.

17. To receive, as into a specified relation or position; admit: as, to take a person into fellowship; to take a clerk into the firm.

When St. Paul was taken into the apostolate, his commissions were signed in these words.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 808.

He has taken me into his confidence.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xl.

18. To receive into the body or system, as by swallowing, inhaling, or absorbing.

This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having taken nothing. Wherefore, I pray you to take some meat.

Acts xxvii. 33, 34.

Here we see how customary it was for ladies to take snuff in 1711, although Steele seems to be shocked at it as quite a new fashion in 1712.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 210.

19. To receive into the mind; catch the sense of; understand: as, to take one's meaning.

Was this taken
By any understanding pate but thine?

Shak., W. T., l. 2. 222.

Madam, take it from me, no Man with Papers in's Hand is more dreadful than a Poet: no, not a Lawyer with his Declarations.

Wycherley, Love in a Wood, Ded.

20. Hence, to grasp the meaning of (a person); perceive the purpose of; understand the acts or words of.

You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war.

Bacon, Holy War.

My dear friend, you don't take me—Your friendship out-runs my explanation.

Stella, Lying Lover, li. 1.

21. To hold as one's opinion; deem; judge; suppose: often with for.

Of very righte he may be called trewe, and soo muste he be take in euery place that can deserue and lete as he ne knewe, and keep the good if he it may purchase.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

Of all people Ladies have no reason to cry down Ceremonies, for they take themselves slighted without it.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 31.

I saw also what I took to be the bed of a canal cut in between the hills, which possibly might be to convey water to the east.

Pococke, Description of the East, l. 73.

I take this defect among them to have risen from their ignorance.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, li. 7.

The great point, as I take it, is to be exorbitant enough in your demands.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

22. To consider; regard; view and examine.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 2. 187.

It is generally observed that modern Rome stands higher than the ancient; some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet, taking one place with another.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, l. 458).

Taken by themselves and considered as characteristics of the Institute sculptors, the obvious traits of this work might, that is to say, be adjudged eccentric and empty.

The Century, xli. 19.

23. To regard or look upon, with reference to the emotion excited; be affected by, in a specified way.

Hence, Mardian,
And bring me how he takes my death.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. 10.

I am sure many would take it ill to be abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 204.

I an't a man of many words, but I take it very kind of you to be so friendly, and above-board.

Dickens, Dombey and Son, xvii.

24. To accept the statements, promises, or terms of; close with.

Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, l. ii. 1.

25. To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake.

This feende that take this enterprise ne taried not, but in al the haste that he myght he come ther.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

Our taken task afresh we will assay.

J. Dennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 163).

There was no man that would take charge of a galley; the weather was so rough, and there was such an amasedness amongst them.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 209).

26. To ascertain, as by computation or measurement: as, to *take* the weight of anything.

He [the tailor] views with studious Pleasure
Your Shape, before he *takes* your Measure.
Prior, *Alma*, l.

The balance of our imports of grain, *taken* upon a number of years, began to exceed the balance of our exports.
S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 10.

27. To contain; comprehend; include.

He whom the whole world could not *take*,
The Word, which heaven and earth did make,
Was now laid in a manger.
B. Jonson, *Hymn on the Nativity*.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Bp. Atterbury*.

28. To include in a course, as of travel; visit.

The next morning I went to Dassamonepock and sent Pemissapan word I was going to Croatan, and *took* him in my way to complain Osceola would have stole my prisoner Skico.
Ralph Layne, quoted in Capt. John Smith's *Travels*, l. 92.

About a year since, R. B. and B. F. *took* that city, in the way from Frederickstadt to Amsterdam, and gave them a visit.
Penn, *Travels in Holland*, etc.

29. To resort to; have recourse to; avail one's self of; employ, as any appliance, means, or resource capable of service.

The same Thursday at after noon we *took* our assays at the Mownte Syon, . . . and rode the same night to Bethlehem.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 46.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 219.

I *took* coach in company with two courteous Italian gentlemen.
Evelyn, *Diary*, May 18, 1645.

Take wings of fancy, and ascend.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxvi.

30. To need; require; demand: often used with an impersonal subject: as, it *took* all our strength to row ashore.

How long do you think it will *take* you to bring your thoughts together?
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxiii.

31. To give; deliver. [Now rare.]

There besyde is the Place where our Lord *took* to Moyses the 10 Comandementes of the Lawe.
Manderly, *Travels*, p. 62.

Pandarus can hym the letre *take*,
And seyde, "Pardee! God hath holpen us."
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ll. 1318.

He gaue a ryng on to Clarionas,
And she *took* hym another for certeyn.
Genserydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 907.

32. To inflict, as a blow, on; hence, to fetch (a person or an animal) a blow; strike.

Ector . . . *took* his horse with his helis, hastid before,
Gird euon to the grekes with a grete yre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6394.

The pottor yn the neke heme *took*,
To the gronde some he yede.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21)

A rascal *took* him o'er the face, and fells him.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, ll. 2.

Mr. William Vaux *took* Mr. Knightly a blow on the face.
Court and Times of Charles I., l. 56.

33. To betake: used reflexively.

To alle the deuelles I *me take*, . . .
But it was told right to myselve.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7390.

Betere bote is noon to me
Than to his mercy trull *me take*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Art thou a craftsman? *take thee* to thine arte,
And cast off slouth, which loytreth in the Campes.
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

But for shame, and that I am a man at armes, I would runne away, and *take me* to my legs.
Heywood, *Four Prentises of London* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 226).

34. To conduct; escort; convey; lead or carry.

Take the stranger to my house,
And with you *take* the chain.
Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 1. 36.

So Enid *took* his charger to the stall.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

I'll get him to *take me* about, I only a country fellow, and he up to all the ways of town.
Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xli.

35. With nouns noting or implying motion, action, or procedure: to do, make, perform, execute, practise, or the like. In this sense the verb and its object often form a periphrasis for the verb suggested by the object: as, to *take beginning*, for to begin; to *take resolution*, for to resolve; to *take a walk*, for to walk; so also with to *take one's way*, *course*, *journey*, etc., and many other phrases noting progress or procedure.

The synner *took* penance with good entent,
And lette all his wickid synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

I *took* my journey there hence by Coach towards Paris.
Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 14.

Sound was the sleep he *took*,
For he slept till it was noon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, l. 134).

To secure him at home, he [Edward IV.] *took* Truce with the King of Scots for fifteen Years.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 206.

Prince Doria going a Horseback to *take* the round one Night, the Soldier took his Horse by the Bridle.
Howell, *Letters*, ll. 54.

O'er Scythian Hills to the Meotian Lake
A speedy Flight we'll *take*.
Congreve, *Semele*, ll. 1.

If you please to action me, *take* your course.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 525. (Davies, under *action*.)

We *took* our last adieu,
And up the snowy Spugen drew.
Tennyson, *The Daisy*.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was called upon at a trying moment to *take* a step on which assuredly much of the prosperity of the people and nearly all the hopes of his party along with his own personal reputation were imperilled.
J. McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, xix.

Specifically—(a) To execute by artistic means, as a drawing or painting, or a photograph; also, to obtain a likeness or picture of: as, to *take* a person or a landscape.

Here is the same face, *taken* within this half-hour, said the artist, presenting her with another miniature.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xx.

As the young people frisked about innocently, Mr. Brackett and I succeeded in *taking* some half-dozen interesting and instructive groups and single figures.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 626.

(b) To make by writing; jot down: as, to *take* notes; hence, to obtain in the form of notes or other memoranda: as, to *take* a speech in shorthand.

A child's *amang* you *taking* notes,
An' faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, *Captain Grose's Peregrinations*.

(c) In music, to execute at a specified rate of speed; hence, to adjust at a given rate: as, to *take* the tempo slowly.

The musical part of the service was, to begin with, *taken* slow—incredibly slow.
W. Besant, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 95.

36. To admit to sexual intercourse: said of the female.—*Take care*. See *care*.—*Take ink*, an order to put more ink on a printing-roller.—*Taken aback*. See *aback*.—*To be taken in the mainort*, to be taken with the mainort. See *mainort*.—*To be taken sick*, to become sick; fall ill.—*To make one take the dust*. See *dust*.—*To take aback*. See *taken aback*, under *aback*.—*To take account of*, to note; mark; make a note of.

This man walked about and *took account*
Of all thought, said, and acted.
Browning, *How it Strikes a Contemporary*.

To *take action*, a dare, advice, a grinder. See the nouns.—*To take advantage of*. See *advantage*, n.—*To take aim*, to direct or level a weapon or a missile at an object.—*To take air*. See *air*.—*To take a leaf out of one's book*. See *book*.—*To take amiss*. See *amiss*.—*To take a name in vain*, an insult, a rise out of. See *name*, *insult*, *rise*.—*To take arms*. See *arm*.—*To take a season*, a seat, a side, a step, a turn. See the nouns.—*To take a thing in snuff*. See *snuff*.—*To take back*, to withdraw; recall; retract. [Colloq.]

I've disgusted you—I see that; but I didn't mean to. I—I *take* it back.
Howells, *Silas Lapham*, xv.

To *take ball* for. See *ball*.—*To take battlet*, to fight.
And y in his quarel *took battlet*
Agen my fadir to amend his mys.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

To *take bearings*. See *bearing*.—*To take bogt*. See *bogt*.—*To take breath*, or to *take a long breath*, to pause, as from labor or exertion, in order to breathe or rest; rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after fatigue.

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. Bacon.
The world slumbered or *took breath* in his [Hippocrates's] resolutions divers hundreds of years. Donne, *Letters*, xvii.

To *take by storm*, by the hand, etc. See the nouns.—*To take captive*. See *captive*.—*To take check*, cold, counsel, counsel. See the nouns.—*To take down*. (a) To lower the power, spirit, pride, or vanity of; abase; humble: as, to *take down* a conceited upstart. Compare to *take down a peg*, under *peg*.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him down as some suppose?
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

In a good time that man both wins and woos
That *takes* his wife down in her wedding shoes.
Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness* (Works, II. 94).

(b) To swallow: as, to *take down* a draught or a dose.
Sir, kill me rather; I will *take* down poison,
Eat burning coals, do anything.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, III. 6.

(c) To pull down; remove by taking to pieces: as, to *take down* a house or a scaffolding. (d) To put in writing; write down; record; note: as, to *take down* a sermon in shorthand; to *take down* a visitor's address; to *take down* a witness's statement.—*To take earth*, in fox-hunting, to escape into its hole: said of the fox; hence, figuratively, to conceal one's self.

Follow yonder fellow, and see where he *takes earth*.
Scott, *Kenilworth*, iv.

To *take effect*. See *effect*.—*To take exception*. See *exception*, s.—*To take fire*, flay, foot, form. See the nouns.—*To take for granted*. See *grant*, v. t.—*To take French leave*. See *French*.—*To take heart*. See *heart*.—*To take heart of grace*. See *grace*.—*To take heed*. (a) To beware; be careful; use caution: often followed by *of* or *to*.

I will *take heed* to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue.
Pa. xxxix. 1.

Asper (I urge it as your friend), *take heed*,
The days are dangerous, full of exception.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

(b) To take notice; pay attention; attend; listen.

God ne *takht* none *hede* of zulche tales.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

To *take hold*: commonly with *of* or *on*. (a) To get a grasp or grip: as, to *take hold of* a rope.

Ten men . . . shall *take hold of* the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have heard that God is with you.
Zech. viii. 23.

(b) To gain possession, control, or influence.

Sorrow shall *take hold* on the inhabitants of Palestine.
Ex. xv. 14.

I pray, sir, tell me, is it possible
That love should of a sudden *take* such hold?
Shak., *T. of the S.*, l. 1. 152.

(c) To take advantage; make use.

Captaine Gorges *took hold of* y^e opportunitie.
Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 149.

(d) To lay hold, for or as for management or adjustment.

Some *take hold of* suits only for an occasion to cross some other.
Bacon, *Suitors* (ed. 1887).

To *take horse*. See *horse*.—*To take huff*, to become huffy or pettish; take offense.

If the American actress came over, of course she would insist on playing *Violante*; then Miss Carmine would *take huff*, and there was sure to be a row!
Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, II. vii.

To *take in*. (a) To capture; conquer.

He hath mused of *taking* kingdoms in.
Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 13. 83.

Should a great beauty resolve to *take me* in with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robed passenger.
Suckling.

(b) To receive; admit; give entrance or admittance to.

By our cognation to the body of the first Adam, we *took in* death.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 594.

The captain told them we wanted to *take in* water.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 241.

After a long day's journey of thirty-one miles, we reached a house which we had been told *took in* travelers.
B. Hall, *Travels in N. A.*, II. 257.

(c) To receive into one's house: said of work undertaken to be done at home.

His wife . . . had tried to help him support their family of young children by giving private lessons and by *taking in* sewing.
The Century, XXXVII. 83.

(d) To inclose, fence, or reclaim, as land.

Upon the sea-coasts are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*.
Mortimer.

(e) To encompass or embrace; include; comprehend.

This love of our country is natural to every man. . . . It *takes in* our families, relations, friends, and acquaintance.
Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 5.

It may be supposed that this lake [Brulos], which is now of so great an extent, *takes in* all the other lakes mentioned by the antients to the east.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, l. 16.

Specifically, to include in one's course or experience, as by seeing, visiting, or enjoying.

The Bensons would not be persuaded out of their fixed plan to *take in* . . . the White Mountains.
C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 293.

(f) To reduce to smaller compass; make less in length or width; contract; brail or furl, as a sail; make smaller, as a garment.

At night we *took off* our main bonnet, and *took in* all our sails, save our maincourse and mizen.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 21.

Sure every one of me frocks must be *taken in*,—it's such a skeleton I'm growing.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xlii.

(g) To receive into the mind; comprehend; perceive.

He *took in* the sense of a statement very slowly through the medium of written or even printed characters.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, III. 1.

We only *take in* any discourse if our memory retains the earlier words while we are hearing those which follow.
Lotze, *Microcosmus* (trans.), I. 220.

(h) To accept as true; believe: as, he *took in* whatever we told him. [Colloq.] (i) To take by subscription, as a magazine or newspaper. Compare def. 3 (e). [Eng.]

Few working-class homes in England fail to *take in* some kind of paper on the day of rest.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 110.

(j) To dupe; cheat; gull.

Hostess. I took you in last night, I say.
Syntax. Tis true; and if this bill I pay,
You'll take me in again to-day.
W. Combe, *Dr. Syntax's Tour*, l. 4. (Davies.)

Some critics declared that Mr. Cobden had been simply *taken in*; that the French Emperor had "bubbled" him.
J. McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, xli.

To *take in hand*. See *hand*.—*To take in patience*. See *patience*.—*To take in the slack* (naut.), to draw in the loose or relaxed part of a rope until it becomes taut.

—*To take into account*. See *account*.—*To take into one's confidence*. See *confidence*.—*To take into one's head*, to conceive the idea of; form a plan or intention of.

Apparently Rousseau was an advanced boy, for, after these clerical duties were over, and he had returned to Paris, he *took it into his own head* to paint a view of the Montmartre hill.
The Century, XLII. 578.

To *take into one's own hand* or *hands*, to assume the management or execution of, as a personal duty, right, or privilege.

They suffer not their council to go through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands.

Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

In the pre-Conquest codes the owner was generally allowed to take the law into his own hand, as in early Roman law, and get back his goods by force if he could, no doubt with the assistance of his neighbours where possible.

Encyc. Brit., XLIII. 252.

To take issue. See *issue*.—**To take it ill.** See *ill*.—**To take it out of.** (a) To obtain or extort reparation or indemnity from; compel satisfaction from. [Colloq.]

If any one steals anything from me, . . . and I catch him, I take it out of him on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (as the saying is) took it out of the inexhaustible (baby) in a shower of caresses.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

(b) To exhaust the strength or energy of. [Colloq.] They tried back slowly and sorrowfully, . . . beginning to feel how the run had taken it out of them.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 7.

To take leave. See *leave*.—**To take name.** See *name*.—**To take notice of or that.** (a) To note; mark; observe.

You are to take notice that the fish lies or swims nearer the bottom, and in deeper water, in winter than in summer.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 106.

In Bethlehem I took particular notice of their ovens, which are sunk down in the ground, and have an arch turned over them.

Poore, Description of the East, II. I. 40.

Puff. They were spies of Lord Bureleigh's. **Sheer.** But isn't it odd, they were never taken notice of, not even by the commander-in-chief?

Sheridan, The Critic, II. 2.

(b) To remark upon; make mention of. I have something to beg of you too: which is not to take notice of our Marriage to any whatever, yet a while, for some Reasons very important to me.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

To take occasion. See *occasion*.—**To take off.** (a) To remove: as, to take off one's hat or gloves; to have one's beard taken off. (b) To remove or transfer to another place: as, take off the prisoner to jail! take yourself off! (c) To make away with; put to death; kill.

Whose execution takes your enemy off.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 1. 105.

Till at last the wisdom of our Governors thought it fit to take him [Jesus] off, and make him an example for Reformers.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. I.

(d) To deduct: used specifically of reduction of price. The justices decreed to take off a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale.

Swift, Miscellanies. (Latham.)

(e) To withdraw; deprive, free, or relieve one of: as, to take responsibility off; to take off a curse.

Your power and your command is taken off.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 331.

Penitence does appease

The incensed powers, and sacrifice takes off

Their heavy angers.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, iv. 1.

(f) To withhold; hold back; deter. No means either he, or ye letters ye write, could take off Mr. Sherley & ye rest from putting both ye Friendship and Whit-Angell on ye general accounts.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

It is as plain that one great End of the Christian Doctrine was to take Mankind off from giving Divine Worship to Creatures.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vi.

(g) To take in trading; purchase. That vessel found courteous entertainment with him, and he took off all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 245.

(A) To drink off; swallow. Where she drank to him a cup of poisoned liquor; and having taken off almost half, she reached him the rest: which after she saw he had drunk, she called upon her husbands name aloud.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

(b) To reproduce; copy. It would, perhaps, be no impertinent design to take off all their models in wood, which might not only give us some notion of the ancient music, but help us to pleasanter instruments than are now in use.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 465).

Hence—(j) To personate; imitate; mimic, especially in ridicule. She was always mimicking. She took off the excise-man, and the farmers, and her grandmother, and the very person, — how she used to make us laugh! mimicking! why it was like a looking-glass, and the folks standing in front of it, and speaking behind it, all at one time.

C. Reade, Art; a Dramatic Tale, p. 174.

To take offense. See *offense*.—**To take on or upon (one's self).** (a) To put on; invest one's self with; figuratively, to assume, as a property, characteristic, or mode of being.

Christ our Lord took upon him the form of a servant.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

Thus it is that the grief of the passing moment takes upon itself an individuality, and a character of climax, which it is destined to lose after a while.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

(b) To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake; take the burden or the blame of. The good news . . . appeased their fury; but conditionally that Ratliff should be deposed, and that Captain Smith would take upon him the government.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 180.

She loves me, even to suffer for my sake;

And on herself would my refusal take.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

(c) To lay claim to; arrogate, as power or dignity, to one's self.

A Maid called La Pucelle, taking upon her to be sent from God for the Good of France, and to expel the English.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 183.

A band of critics, who take upon them to decide for the whole town.

Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

(d) To apply to one's self.

Of good men am I nought agast,

For they wole taken on hem no thyng,

Whanne that they knowe al my menyng.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6107.

To take one down a buttonhole, to take one a buttonhole lower, to lower one's pride or pretensions; take one down a peg: used literally in the second quotation. [Colloq.]

O, friar, you grow choleric. . . . On my word, I'll take you down a button-hole.

Peele, Edward I., viii.

Master, let me take you a button-hole lower. Do you not see Pompey is uncaring for the combat?

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 706.

To take one napping. See *napping*.—**To take one's bella.** See *bella*.—**To take one's chance.** See *chance*.—**To take one's ease,** to make one's self comfortable.

Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 3. 92.

To take one's gait. See *gait*.—**To take one's life in one's hand,** to take mortal risks; act in disregard or defiance of personal danger.

The other [younger] goes out on the frontier, runs his chances in encounters with wild animals, finds that to make his way he must take his life in his hand, and assert his rights.

The Century, XXXVI. 253.

To take one's mark amiss, to go wide of the mark; be at fault; mistake.

Sir, you talk as if you knew something more than all the world doth; and, if I take not my mark amiss, I deem I have half a guess of you.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 163.

To take one's part, to side with, stand by, or aid one. If the provost take our part . . . we may bell-the-cat with the best of them.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

To take one's self seriously, to regard one's conduct, opinions, etc., with exaggerated gravity, as if above jesting; hence, to attach a solemn importance to one's self.

Your solemn ass must needs take himself seriously; the man of deep, keen, quick perception of the ludicrous can never do so.

B. E. Martin, Footprints of Charles Lamb, III.

To take one's turn. See *turn*.—**To take one tardy.** See *tardy*.—**To take on the broadside.** See *broadside*.—**To take opportunity,** to take occasion; turn to advantage any incident, occurrence, or occasion.

They took opportunity, and thrust Levetenante Fitcher out a dore, and would suffer him to come no more amongst them.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 237.

To take order, to take orders. See *order*.—**To take out.** (a) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things: as, to take an invalid out for a walk; to take a book out of a library. (b) To remove by cleansing or the like: as, to take out a stain or a blot. (c) To remove so as to deprive one of: as, to take the pride or nonsense out of a youngster; the running took the wind out of him.

(d) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, he took the amount of the debt out in goods.

Because of the old proverb, What they want in meats, let them take out in drinks.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 280).

(e) To procure for one's self; get issued for one's own use or benefit: as, to take out a patent or a summons. (f) To copy: as, to take out a part from a manuscript play.

O love, why dost thou in thy beautiful sampler set such a work for my desire to take out, which is as much impossible?

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Sweet Bianca,

Take me this work out.

Shak., Othello, III. 4. 179.

To take over. (a) To assume the ownership, control, or management of. No sooner had Katkoff taken over the Moscow Gazette than he devoted his attention wholly to the Polish question.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 610.

The consequence was a great increase in forced sales of land, of which much was taken over by the European creditor.

Fortnightly Rev., N. 8, XLIII. 682.

(b) To receive; derive. In short, whatever and however diverse may be their aims, the Gilds take over from the family the spirit which held it together and guided it.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxx.

To take pains. See *pains*.—**To take part in or with.** See *part*.—**To take pepper in the nose.** See *nose*.—**To take pity upon, place, pleasure in, possession, pot-luck, precedence of rank, root, scorn, shape, ship, shipping, sight, silk, soil, stock, striver, tent.** See the nouns.—**To take the air.** (a) See *air*. (b) To soar: said of birds.

A bird is said to take the air when it seeks to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

To take the bent. See *bent*.—**To take the bit in the teeth.** See *bit*.—**To take the bull by the horns.** See *bull*.—**To take the coil, the cross, the crown of the cause, the essay, the field, the foil.** See *coil*, *cross*, *crown*, etc.—**To take the ground (navy),** to touch bottom; run aground.

"A few hours after we lost sight of this brig," said the boatswain, "the ship took the ground."

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To take the hand of or from. Same as to take the wall of.

They both meeting in an antechamber to the secretary of state, the Spanish ambassador, leaning to the wall in that posture that he took the hand of the English ambassador, said publicly, "I hold this place in the right of the king my master"; which small punctilio, being not resented by our ambassador at that time, gave the Spaniard occasion to brag that he had taken the hand from our ambassador.

Lord Herbert of Chesham, Life (ed. Howells), p. 188.

To take the laboring oar. See *labor*.—**To take the law of.** Same as to have the law of (which see, under *law*).

The other that rides along with him is Tom Touchy, a fellow famous for taking the law of every body.

Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

To take the mantle, the measure of, the pas, the pledge, the reins. See the nouns.—**To take the oath, to take a drink.** (Slang, U. S.)—**To take the road.** (a) See *road*. (b) Same as to take to the road. See *road*. (c) *Theat.*, to go on a round of engagements and performances from town to town: said of a traveling company or show.—**To take the say, the shilling, the shine out of, the sun, the test, the veil.** See the nouns.—**To take the wall of, to pass (one) on that part of the road nearest the wall (this, when there were no sidewalks, was to take the safest and best position, usually yielded to the superior in rank); hence, to get the better of in any way.—To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sails*.—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*.—**To take to heart.** See *heart*.—**To take to one's bosom, to marry.—To take to pieces.** (a) To separate into the component parts: as, to take a gun or a clock to pieces. (b) To examine piecemeal; dissect; analyse; especially, to show inherent weakness or defects in; pick to pieces.

The Duke of Bedford took the treaty, and in the conclusion of his speech the ministry, to pieces.

Walpole, Letters, II. 278.

To take to task. See *task*.—**To take turns.** See *turn*.—**To take up.** (a) To pick up; lift; raise.

Who can take up the Ocean in a spoon?

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

They who have lost all to his Subjects may stoop and take up the reward.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(b) To take into one's company, society, etc. You are to take soldiers up in counties as you go.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1. 199.

Our men, retreating to the water side, got their boat, and ere they had rowed a quarter of a myle towards Hatorak they took up four of their fellows.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 101.

(c) To absorb: as, sponges take up water. The pleasures and pains of the higher senses are taken up into the emotion of beauty.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 478.

(d) To arrest; take into custody. An officer patroled about the city [Calif], more especially by night; . . . he takes up all persons he finds committing any disorders, or that cannot give an account of themselves.

Poore, Description of the East, I. 165.

Policeman, take me up—

No doubt I am some criminal!

W. S. Gilbert, Pantomime.

(e) To assume; enter upon; espouse: as, to take up a profession; to take up a quarrel.

Fear not, Cesario; take thy fortunes up.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 151.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale.

Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

(f) To set up; begin. They shall take up a lamentation for thee.

Ezek. xxv. 17.

(g) To encounter; challenge; oppose. One power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce a third
Must take up us.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 3. 73.

King Henry in the mean Time followed his Pleasures, and in June kept a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and Sir Charles Brandon took up all Comers.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 256.

(h) To meet and deal with; treat or dispose of satisfactorily; settle or adjust properly. I knew when seven justices could not take up a quarrel.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

(i) To catch together and fasten: as, to take up an artery; to take up dropped stitches.

A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed.

Sharpe, Surgery.

(j) To check with dissent, remonstrance, or rebuke. One of his relations took him up roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

(k) To stop; bring to a stand. For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are taken up.

Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 78.

(l) To occupy; employ; engage; engross: as, to take up room or time; to take up one's attention.

He is taken up with great persons; he is not to know you to-night.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The men take them up [the public baths] in the morning: and in the afternoon the women.

Sandys, Travels, p. 54.

But his fault is only this, that his minde is somewhat much taken up with his mind, and his thoughts not laden with any carriage besides.

Sp. Baris, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

My first days at Naples were taken up with the sight of processions, which are always very magnificent in the holy week.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 424).

(m) To obtain; specifically, to procure on credit; borrow. [Colloq.]

My father could *take up*, upon the bareness of his word, five hundred pound, and five too.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

He *took up* (borrowed) £500 of Lawyer X., and he hankered after a bigger place, and then somehow he war bankrupt.

A. Jessop, Arcady, II.

(n) To acquire, as land, mining property, etc., by purchase from a government, or by entering claim, occupying, improving, or working, as prescribed by law.

Mary and Mr. Trowbridge have *taken up* their country to the South West, and as soon as he has got our house built we are going to live there.

H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, p. 183.

The facilities for *taking up* land [in settlement of Virginia] . . . enabled the better disposed, whose sole crime had perhaps been poverty, to obtain a fair start.

Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 11.

(o) To accept; specifically, in *sporting*, to agree and respond to, as a bet, or a person betting.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 34.

(p) To comprehend; understand; take the meaning of. [Scotch.]

I dinna believe he speaks gude Latin neither; at least he dinna take me up when I tell him the learned names o' the plants.

Scott, Rob Roy, xv.

"I do not *take you up*, sir," replied the Sergeant.

N. Macleod, The Starling, v.

(q) To pay the amount or cost of; as, to *take up* a loan, note, or check; to *take up* bonds.—To *take up* a quarrel. See *quarrel*.—To *take up* arms.—To *take up* arms.—To *take up* (one's self). See *take on*.—To *take up* short. See *short*.—To *take up* the cross, the cudgels, the gauntlet, the glove, the hatchet, the running. See the nouns.—To *take wind*. See *wind*.—To *take with*, to accept or have as a companion; hence, to let (a person) accompany or follow one's course of thought.

Soft you now, good Morgan Pigot, and *take us with* ye a little, I pray. What means your wisdom by all this?

Peete, Edward I., II.

To *take with* a grain of salt. See *salt*.—Syn. 10. Accept, etc. See *receive*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To obtain; receive; acquire; become a recipient, an owner, or a possessor; specifically, in *law*, to acquire or become entitled to property, irrespective of act or express assent; thus, an infant upon the death of his father is said to *take* by descent or by will according as the father's estate is cast upon him by operation of law or by testamentary act.

For echo that axith, *takith*; and he that sechith, *fyndith*; and it shal be opnyde to a man knokynge.

Wyclif, Mat. vii. 8.

All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall *take* of mine, and shall shew it unto you.

John xvi. 15.

The exclusion of any claim of the next of kin to *take* under a resulting trust. *Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 307.

2. To remove; abstract; figuratively, to detract; derogate: often followed by *from*.

Behold, he *taketh away*, who can hinder him?

Job ix. 12.

To *take from*.

The workmanship of Heaven is an offence

As great as to endeavour to add to it.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 3.

Ford's grammatical experiments *take from* the simplicity of his diction, while they afford no strength whatever to his descriptions.

Gifford, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. xliii.

3t. To take place; occur; result.

And if so be that pees hereafter *take*,

As alday happeth after anger game.

Chaucer, Trollos, IV. 1562.

[The printed editions all have or insert a *be* before *take*, but the MSS. do not have it, and it is objectionable on the score of meter.]

Fetch him off, fetch him off! I am sure he's clouted,

Did I not tell you how 'twould *take*?

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, III. 7.

4. To take effect; work; act; operate.

I have had stratagems and ambuscadoes;

But, God be thanked, they have never *took*!

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Glad you got through with the pock so well — it *takes* a second time, some say — it's worse than horn-all, hoven, or core.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 5.

Rub the solder in until it *takes*, which will be in a moment.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 264.

5. To have the desired effect; hence, to please; be successful or popular: sometimes followed by *with*: as, the play *takes* with a certain class.

He printed a witty Poeme called *Hudibras*; the first part . . . *took* extremely.

Aubrey, Lives (Samuel Butler).

He [Mr. Hobbes] knew what would *take*, and be liked; and he knew how to express it after a *taking* manner.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. III.

The style *takes*; the style *pays*; and what more would you have?

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, vii.

6. To be disposed, inclined, or addicted; especially, to be favorably disposed toward some person or thing: usually followed by *to*: as, to *take* naturally to study; the dog seldom *takes* to strangers.

Certainly he will never yield to the duke's fall, being a young man, resolute, magnanimous, and tenderly and firmly affectionate where he *takes*.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 101.

Somehow or other, she *took* to Ruth, and Ruth *took* to her.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 32.

Why do your teeth like crackling crust, and your organs of taste like spongy crumb, and your digestive contrivances *take* kindly to bread rather than toadstools?

O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, III.

7. To betake one's self; have recourse; resort, as to a place, course, means, etc.: with *to*.

Each mounted on his prancing steed,

And *took* to travel straight.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 86).

A steamer in the mid-Atlantic encountered a storm, and was so shattered that all who could *took* to the boats.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 264.

We long to know the site of the church of Saint Michael, which our countrymen so stoutly guarded, till the Normans, Norman-like, *took* to their favourite weapon of fire.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 375.

8t. To proceed; resume.

Now turne to our tale, *take* there we left.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 747.

9. To be or admit of being taken, in any sense: used colloquially in many phrases: as, to *take* sick; specifically, of game, to be caught.

The small fish *take* freely — some go back into the water, the few in good condition into the basket.

Froude, Sketches, p. 238.

"I hear my chilluns callin' me," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; . . . "my ole 'ooman done gone on tuck mighty sick," sezee.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvii.

Guns of various sizes have been so constructed as to *take* to pieces and stow away in a small compass.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 78.

10. To touch; take hold.

The cradles are supported under their centres by shores on which the keel *takes*.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 179.

11. To be a (good or bad) subject for a photograph: as, he does not *take* well. [Colloq.]—To *give and take*, to offer, do, or say something, and to receive the like in return: said with reference to action which takes place by turns or reciprocally, as in a set-to: often used attributively or substantively: as, a *give-and-take* policy; the conversation was a sort of *give and take*.—To *take after*, to pattern after; imitate; resemble.

An obstinate, passionate, self-willed boy!—Who can he *take after*?

Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 1.

To *take in with*, to enter into agreement with; make terms with.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter: thinking, belike, that they have their first sure, and now are ready for a new purchase.

Bacon, Faction (ed. 1887).

To *take off*, to set off; part; start; spring; specifically, to start to leap, as a horse in taking a fence.

If, when going at three parts speed, a horse's feet come just right to *take off* [in leaping a brook], the mere momentum of his body would take him over a place 15 feet wide.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 198.

The other two headwaters of the Hugli bear witness to not less memorable vicissitudes. The second of them *takes off* from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagirathi.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 44.

To *take on*, to be agitated; display great excitement, grief, anger, or other emotion.

I *take on*, as one dothe that playeth the sterkers, je

tempest.

Lady Bothwell could not make herself easy; yet she was sensible that her sister hurt her own cause by *taking on*, as the maid-servants call it, too vehemently.

Scott, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, I.

There's Missis walking about the drawing-room *taking on* awful.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xii.

To *take on one*. See *to take upon one*.—To *take to*. (a) See *defa*. 6 and 7. (b) To set about doing something; fall to; take a hand in: as, to *take to* rising early; to *take to* cards or billiards.—To *take to one's heels*. See *heel*.—To *take to the road*. See *road*.—To *take up*. (a1) To stop; hold up.

Sir, it is time to *take up*, for I know that anything from this place, as soon as it is certain, is stale.

Donne, Letters, xvii.

Coz. Be not rapt so.

Cont. Your Excellence would be so, had you seen her.

Coz. *Take up, take up*.

Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, I. 2.

(bt) To reform.

The Good has borrowed old Bowman's house in Kent, and is retiring thither for six weeks: I tell her she has lived so rakish a life that she is obliged to go and *take up*.

Walpole, Letters, II. 28.

(c) To clear up: said of the weather. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] (d) To begin: as, school *takes up* next week. [Scotch, and local, U. S.] (e) To obtain a loan; borrow or obtain goods on credit.

I will *take up*, and bring myself in credit, sure.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

(f) In *mech.*, to close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water-pipe.—To *take upon* (or *on*) one, to assume a character or part; play a specified role; act: followed by *as* or *like*.

Like some great horse he paceth vp and downe, . . . And *takes upon him* in each company

As if he held some petty monarchy.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

I will have thee put on a gown,
And *take upon thee* as thou wert mine heir.

B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

To *take up with*. (a) To consort or fraternize with; accept as a companion or friend; keep company with. Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*?

South.

He *takes up with* younger folks,

Who for his wine will bear his jokes.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(b) To put up with; be satisfied with.

We must *take up with* what can be got.

Swift, To Abp. King, Oct. 10, 1710.

(c) To adopt; embrace; espouse, as an idea or opinion.

They [the French] *took up with* theories because they had no experience of good government.

Macaulay, Mirabeau.

To *take with*, to side with.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to *take with* the more passable than with the more able.

Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

* *take* (tāk), *n.* [= Icel. *tak* = Sw. *Dan. tag*; from the verb.] 1. The act of taking, in any sense.

In such cases [as in angling and shooting] the pleasure of each successful throw needs to exert a lasting influence on the mind, rendering it easy to go on for a long time without a *take*.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 153.

2. That which takes. (a1) A magic spell; a charm; an enchantment.

He has a *take upon* him, or is planet-struck.

The Quack's Academy (1678) (Harl. Misc., II. 34).

(b) A sudden illness. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

3. That which is taken; the amount or quantity taken. (a) In *hunting, fishing*, etc., the amount of game caught or killed: as, a *take* or catch of fish.

The yearly *take* of larks is 60,000. This includes skylarks, wood-larks, tit-larks, and mud-larks.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 68.

(b) An appropriation or holding of land; a lease; especially, in *coal-mining*, the area covered by a lease for mining purposes; a set. Compare *tack*, 9. [Eng.]

At Marsh Gibbon a field of one hundred acres and another of twenty-five were divided about forty years ago into plots from one to one and a half acres, with larger *takes* up to fourteen or fifteen acres in grass.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 912.

(c) In *printing*, the portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type. Also *taking*. (d) Receipts, as from a sale; specifically, in *theat. language*, the amount of money received from the sale of seats before the opening of the doors on the night of a performance.—*Fat take*. See *fat*.

taket. An obsolete past participle of *take*.

take-head (tāk'hēd'), *n.* Caution; prudence; circumspection. [Rare.]

I know you want good diets, and good lotions, And, in your pleasures, good *take-head*.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, IV. 5.

take-in (tāk'in), *n.* 1. Deception; fraud; imposition. [Colloq.]

Anybody that looks on the board looks on us as cheats and humbugs, and thinks that our catalogues are all *take-ins*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 326.

Hence—2. The person cheating: as, he is a humbug and a *take-in*. [Colloq.]

takelt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *tackle*.

*taken*¹ (tāk'n). Past participle of *take*.

*taken*², *n.* A Middle English form of *taken*.

take-off (tāk'ōf), *n.* 1. The act of taking off, in any sense; especially, an imitation or mimicking; a caricature; a burlesque representation.—2. The point at which one takes off; specifically, the point at which a leaper rises from the ground in taking a fence or bar.

A hog-backed stile and a foot-board, four feet odd of strong timber with a slippery *take-off*, are in his articles of positive refreshment and relief.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xv.

3. In *croquet*, a stroke by which the player's ball is driven forward in the line of aim or nearly so, and the ball it touches is barely moved or even allowed to remain undisturbed.

taker (tāk'ér), *n.* [*< take + -er*]. One who takes, in any sense; specifically, a purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,
The kynys *taker* take up eche one.

Interlude of the iij. Elements, n. d. (*Hallivell*.)

Cheerful and grateful *takers* the gods love,
And such as wait their pleasures with full hopes.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophets, I. 3.

The *taker* of a degree . . . received the title of Danishmend — a Persian word, signifying "Gifted with Knowledge."

J. Baker, Turkey, p. 150.

taker-off (tāk'ér-ōf'), *n.* One who takes off or removes; specifically, in *printing*, the workman, usually a boy, who takes from a printing-machine each sheet as soon as it is printed. [Eng.] In the United States this workman is called a *flyer* or *fly-boy*. When the delivery of sheets is done automatically, the apparatus is called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a *taker-off*, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a *flyer*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 706.

taket, *n.* A Middle English form of *tacket*.
take-up (tak'up), *n.* In *mech.*: (a) Any device by which a flexible band, belt, rope, or tie may be tightened or shortened. (b) In many machines, any one of a variety of devices by which, when a part of the material is fed forward to be acted upon, that which has already been treated is wound upon a roller or otherwise "taken up." Also called *take-up motion*. Such devices are used in looms, and in many other machines for the manufacture and treatment of textile fabrics, paper-hangings, oilcloth-printing, etc. Worm-gearing or ratchet-motions are features of most of them. (c) In a sewing-machine, a device for drawing up the slack of the thread as the needle rises.

A sewing machine, and a take up and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII, 188.

takie (tak'i), *n.* [Syr.] The skull-cap of the Eastern peoples of Syria, and those of the desert country. It is similar to the tarboosh, but is worn only by persons of some wealth, or by those who inhabit the towns.

takigrafi (ta-kig'ra-fi), *n.* A common phonetic spelling of *tachygraphy*.

taking (tāk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *take*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who takes, in any sense.—2. The state of being taken; especially, a state of agitation, distress, or perplexity; predicament; dilemma.

Well, I may jest or so; but Cupid knows
 My taking is as bad or worse than hers.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, III, 3.

Waked in the morning with my head in a sad taking
 through the last night's drink, which I am very sorry for.
Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1661.

3. That which takes. (a) A blight; a malignant influence.

Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and taking!
Shak., *Lear*, III, 4, 61.

Hence—(b) An attack of sickness; a sore. *Halliwel*.
 [Prov. Eng.]

4. That which is taken. (a) *pl.* Receipts. [Colloq.]

There are but few [London crossing-sweepers] I have spoken to who would not, at one period, have considered fifteen shillings a bad week's work. But now "the takings" are very much reduced.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II, 523.

The average takings of the [electric] road are \$1,250 a week, as against \$750 for horses.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII, 309.

(b) In printing, same as *take*, 3 (c). *Ure, Dict.*, III, 640.

taking (tāk'ing), *p. a.* 1. Captivating; engaging; attractive; pleasing.

To say the truth, it is not very taking at first sight.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II, 237.

She's dreadful taking. . . . When she gets talking, you could just stop there forever.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2†. Blighting; baleful; noxious; spreading contagion; infectious.

Strike her young bones,
 You taking airs, with lameness!
Shak., *Lear*, II, 4, 166.

Come not near me,
 For I am yet too taking for your company.
Fletcher (and another), False One, IV, 3.

3. Easily taken; contagious; catching. [Colloq.]

takingly (tāk'ing-li), *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

So I shall discourse in some sort takingly.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, IV, 2.

takingness (tāk'ing-ness), *n.* The quality of pleasing, or of being attractive or engaging.

All outward adornings . . . have something in them of a complaisance and takingness.

Jer. Taylor (?) Artif. Handsomeness, p. 41. (*Latham*.)

taking-off (tāk'ing-ōf'), *n.* 1. Removal; specifically, removal by death; killing.

Let her who would be rid of him devise
 His speedy taking off.
Shak., *Lear*, V, 1, 65.

2. In printing, the act of taking sheets from a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Taking-off board**, the board or table on which the taker-off places sheets newly printed. [Eng.]

taky (tāk'ki), *a.* [*take* + *-y1*.] Capable of taking, captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive. [Colloq.]

Mr. Blyth now proceeded to perform by one great effort those two difficult and delicate operations in art technically described as "putting in taky touches, and bringing out bits of effect."
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, I, 9.

tal, tala (tal, tā'lā), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *tilā*.] The palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabellifer*. See *palmyra*, 1.

Talasporea (tal-ē-pō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), < Gr. *talasporea*, hard work, severe labor, < *talai-* πωρος, having suffered much, much-enduring, prob. a collateral form of equiv. *talapeiros*, <

tlāv, endure, + *περᾶν*, go through, try: see *perate*.] A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Talasporeidae*, having twelve-veined fore wings, and in the male both palpi and ocelli. It includes certain European saw-bearing species formerly included in the family *Psychida*. *T. pseudobombycilla* is one of the best-known species.

Talasporeidae (tal-ē-pō'ri-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talasporea* + *-idae*.] A family of tineid moths, formerly placed among the *Bombyces*, and including the genera *Talasporea* and *Solenobia*. It differs markedly from the *Psychida*, in which it was formerly put, by the non-pectinate male antennae, by the presence of legs and antennae in the female, and by the fact that the pupa works its way almost entirely out of the larval case. The larva live in triangular silk-lined bags, to which bits of wood or sand are attached, and the female moths resemble those of the *Psychida* in being entirely wingless.

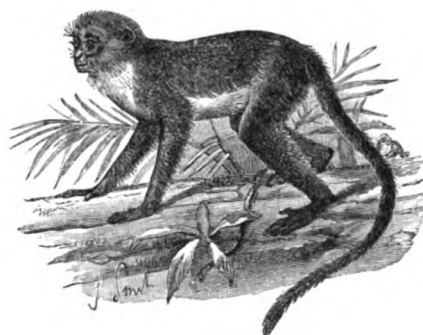
talapoin (tal'a-poin), *n.* [Formerly also *talapoi*, *tallapoi*, *telapoon*, *talipoy*; Pg. *talapão*, formerly *talapoy*, It. *talapoi*, etc., < "Talaing (Old Peguan) *tala poi*, 'my lord,' the title of a Buddhist monk." *N. E. D.*] 1. A Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, etc.

In Pegu they have many *Talapoies* or priests, which preach against all abuses. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 261.

How explicitly Buddhism recognizes such ideas [belief in spirits] may be judged from one of the questions officially put to candidates for admission as monks or *talapoins*.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II, 125.

2. In *zoöl.*, a monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin*.



Talapoin (*Cercopithecus talapoin*).

talaria (tāl-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle, < *talus*, the ankle, the ankle-bone: see *talus*.]

In classical myth, and *archæol.*, the sandals, bearing small wings, worn characteristically by Hermes or Mercury and often by Iris and Heos (Dawn), and by other divinities, as Eros and the Furies and Harpies. In late or summary representations of the deity the sandals are sometimes omitted, so that the wings appear as if growing from the ankles, one on each side of the foot. Sometimes, especially in archaic examples, the talaria have the form of a sort of greaves bearing the wings much higher on the leg. They symbolize the faculty of swift and unimpeded passage through space.

talaric (tāl-lar'ik), *a.* [*L. talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle: see *talaria*.] Pertaining to the ankles: especially in the phrase *talaric chiton* or *tunic*, of Greek antiquity—that is, one reaching to the ankles or feet, as the long tunic of the Ionian Greeks.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless *talaric chiton* with diploia. *B. V. Head, Historia Numorum*, p. 177.

talbot (tāl'bot), *n.* [Probably from the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] 1†. A kind of hound, probably the oldest of the slow-hounds. This dog had a broad mouth, very deep chops, and very long and large pendulous ears, was fine-coated and usually pure-white. This was the hound formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, and is probably the original stock of the bloodhound.

Jesse says the earliest mention of bloodhounds was in the reign of Henry III. The breed originated from the *talbot*, which was brought over by William the Conqueror, and seems to have been very similar to the St. Hubert.

The Century, XXXVIII, 189.

2. In *her.*, a dog, generally considered as a mastiff, represented with hanging ears, and tail somewhat long and curled over the back: it is represented walking unless otherwise blazoned.

Behold the eagles, lions, talbots, bears,
 The badges of your famous ancestors.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, II, 27.

Talbot's head, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a large dog with hanging ears, sometimes freely treated, having a long and forked tongue issuing from the mouth. It is common both as a bearing on the escutcheon and as a crest.

talbotype (tāl'bō-tip), *n.* [*Talbot* (see def.) + *type*.] A photographic process invented by an Englishman, W. H. Fox Talbot, in which paper prepared in a particular manner is used instead of the silver plates of Daguerre: same as *calotype*.

Talbot published, six months before the discovery of the Daguerreotype, his process with the chloride of silver; and the year following the *Calotype*, or, as it is now frequently denominated, the *Talbotype*, was made known.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 171.

talc (talk), *n.* [Formerly also *talk*, *talck* = D. G. Dan, Sw. *talk*; < F. *talc* = Sp. *talco*, *talque* = Pg. It. *talco* (ML. *talcus*, NL. also *talcum*) = Pers. *talq*, < Ar. *talq*, tale.] A magnesian silicate, usually consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminae or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent when in very thin plates. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc—foliated, massive (including soapstone or steatite), and indurated. Indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, etc., instead of chalk. Talc is not infrequently formed by the alteration of other minerals, particularly the magnesian silicates of the pyroxene group; thus, *rensselaerite* is talc pseudomorphous after pyroxene, and a fibrous form of talc (sometimes called *apophyllite*), pseudomorphous after *enstatite*, is found at Edwards, New York, and when finely ground is used in giving a gloss to paper. Talc is also used as a lubricator, and steatite or soapstone for hearthstones, etc.

All this promontory seems to have been the kingdom of Carpathia. I observed in this part a great quantity of talc in the hills. *Poocke, Description of the East*, II, i, 218.

Oil of talc. See *oil*.

talc (talk), *v. t.* [*talc*, *n.*] To treat or rub with talc: as, in photography, to *talc* a plate to which it is desired to prevent the adherence of a film.

A glass plate is first cleaned, *talced*, and collodionized.
The Engineer, LXVI, 334.

talca gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*².

Talchir group. [So called from *Talchir*, one of the tributary states of Orissa, in India.] In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Gondwana series, a group of rocks of importance in India, consisting chiefly of shales and sandstones, which are almost entirely destitute of fossils, although having a maximum thickness of 800 feet, and extending over a wide area. The *Talchir* beds are paralleled by the Upper Carboniferous rocks of Europe and the *Dwyka* and *Ecca* groups of South Africa.

talcite (tal'sit), *n.* [*talc* + *-ite*¹.] 1. A massive variety of talc.—2. A kind of muscovite.

talcky (tal'ki), *a.* [*talc*(k) + *-y1*.] Talcose. Also spelled *talky*.

talcocchloritic (tal'kō-klō-rīt'ik), *a.* [*talc* + *chlorite* + *-ic*.] Containing both talc and chlorite: as, *talcocchloritic schist*.

talcoid (tal'koid), *a.* [*talc* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of talc.

talcemicaceous (tal'kō-mi-kā'shius), *a.* [*talc* + *mica* + *-aceous*.] Containing both talc and mica: as, *talcemicaceous schist*.

talcose (tal'kōs), *a.* [*talc* + *-ose*.] Containing talc; made up in considerable part of talc.—**Talcose granite**. Same as *protogine*.—**Talcose schist** or *slate*. Same as *talc-schist*.

talcous (tal'kus), *a.* [= F. *talqueux*; as *talc* + *-ous*.] Same as *talcose*.

talc-schist (talk'shist), *n.* A rock consisting largely of talc, and having more or less of a schistose or foliated structure. It is one of the rocks forming together the crystalline schist series, most of which are believed to be altered sedimentary rocks. See *slate*² and *schist*.

Many rocks have been classed as *talc-schist* which contain no talc, but a hydrous mica. These have been called by Dana hydro-mica-schists. *Talc-schist* is not specially abundant, though it occurs in considerable mass in the Alps (Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Carinthia, etc.), and is found also among the Apennine and Ural Mountains.

Geikie, Text-Book of Geology (2d ed.), p. 130.

talcum (tal'kum), *n.* [NL.: see *talc*.] Talc; soapstone.—**Talcum powder**. See *powder*.

talē¹ (tāl), *n.* [*ME. tale*, < AS. *talū* (in comp. *tal-*), a number, reckoning, also speech, voice, talk, tale; cf. *getel*, number, reckoning, division; = OS. *talā* = OFries. *talē*, *tele* = MD. *talē*, number, speech, language, D. *tal*, number, taal, speech, language, = MLG. *tal*, number, reckoning, count, *talē*, speech, plea, LG. *taal*, number, speech, plea, = OHG. *zala*, MHG. *zal*, G. *zahl*, number, = Icel. *tal*, a number,

talk, conversation, tale, *tala*, a number, speech, = Sw. *tal*, number, speech, = Dan. *tale*, speech, talk, discourse, *tal*, number; cf. Goth. **tals* in deriv. *talzan*, instruct. Hence *tale*¹, *v.*, *tell*¹, and *talk*¹. For the relation of the two senses 'number' and 'speech,' cf. *rime*¹, 'number' and 'tale.' 1st. Number.

The *tale* of thritti, that is of thritthe ten.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

2. Numbering; enumeration; reckoning; account; count.

To nem you the mowmber naytely be *tale*,
There were twenty and too.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2746.

The lawyer, that tells words by weight and by *tale*.
Randolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Both number twice a day the milky dams;
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, III. 51.

3. A number of things considered as an aggregate; a sum.

Pilia. Jew. I must have more gold.
Bar. Why, want'st thou any of thy *tale*?
Pilia. No, but three hundred will not serve his turn.
Mariowse, Jew of Malta, IV. 5.

To know, to esteem, to love—and then to part,
Makes up life's *tale* to many a feeling heart.
Cotteridge, On Taking Leave of —.

Now Maggie's *tale* of visits to Aunt Glegg is completed,
I mean that we shall go out boasting every day until she goes.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, VI. 13.

4th. Account; estimation; regard; heed. See to *give tale*, below.

He wrocten manig (sinne) and bale,
Of that might is litel *tale*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 548.

5th. Speech; language.

Bigamie is unkinde [unnatural] thing,
On engels *tale*, twie-writting.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 450.

6th. A speech; a statement; talk; conversation; discourse.

In one swithe degele hale,
I-herde ich holde grute *tale*
An ule and one nigtingale.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 3 (Morris and Skeat, l. 171).

She that was with sorwe oppressed so,
That in effect she nocht his *tales* herde,
But here and ther, now here a worde or two.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 178.

7. A report of any matter; a relation; a version.

Every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 194.

Mair of that *taill* he told to me,
The quibill he said he sawe.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Birds . . . piped their Valentines, and woke
Desire in me to infuse my *tale* of love
In the old king's ears, who promised help.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

8th. In law, a count; a declaration.

The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the *tale*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length.
Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

9. An account of an asserted fact or circumstance; a rumor; a report; especially, an idle or malicious story; a piece of gossip or slander; a lie: as, to tell *tales*.

Pilgrims and palmers . . .
Wenton forth in hure way with meny vn-wyse *tales*,
And haue leue to lye al hure lyf-time.
Piers Plowman (C), l. 49.

In thee are men [margin, men of slanders] that carry
tales to shed blood.
Ezek. xxii. 9.

The *tale* revived, the lie so oft o'erthrown.
Pope, Prolog. to *Satires*, l. 350.

10. A narrative, oral or written (in prose or verse), of some real or imaginary event or group of events; a story, either true or fictitious, having for its aim to please or instruct, or to preserve more or less remote historical facts; more especially, a story displaying embellishment or invention.

With a *tale* forsooth he commeth vnto you; with a *tale* which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told *tale*
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
Shak., K. John, III. 4. 108.

Mine is a *tale* of Flodden Field,
And not a history. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 34.

Old wives' *tales*, or old men's *talet*, a proverbial expression for any tale of a legendary character, dealing usually with the marvelous.

I am content to drive away the time with an old wives' winter's *tale*.
Peete, Old Wives' Tale (ed. Bullen), l. 99.

I find all these but dreams, and old men's *tales*,
To fright unsteady youth. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, l. 3.

Out of *tale*, without *talet*, without number; more than can be numbered.

Thanne wyndeth hi zuo uele defeantes, and of motes and of donst wyth-oute *tale*.

Ayenbite of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Tale of a tub. See *tub*.—Tale of naught, a thing of no account; a mere trifle.

Alle suche prestes.

That han noyther kunnyng ne kynne but a croune (tongue) one,
And a tytle, a *tale* of noughe to his lyfode at myshiefe.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 291.

To be (or jump) in a (or one) *talet*, to agree; concur; be in accord.

'Fore God, they are both in a *tale*.

Shak., Much Ado, IV. 2. 33.

All generally agreeing that such places [heaven and hell] there are, but how inhabited, by whom governed, or what betides them that are transported to the one or the other, not two of them *tumpe* in one *tale*.

Nasha, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

To give *talet*, to make account; set store; take notice; heed.

Of gyle ne of gabbynges *gyre* thei neuere *tale*.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 451.

Therof yere I lytel *tale*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6375.

To hold *talet*. See *hold*¹.—To tell one's (or its) own *tale* or story, to speak for one's self or itself; be self-explanatory.—To tell *talet*. Same as to *give tale*.

He nas but seven yer old,
And therfore litel *tale* hath he told
Of any dream, so holy was his herte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 299.

To tell *tales*, to play the informer.

The only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not tell *tales* to papa and mamma.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

To tell *tales* out of school (formerly, forth of school), to reveal secrets; disclose confidential matters.

We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not tell *tales* forth of school.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 65.

Unit of *tale*. See *unit*.—Syn. 10. Romance, etc. See *novel*, n.

*tale*¹ (tāl), v. i. [*ME. talen*, < *AS. talian*, speak, tell, count, think (= *OS. talōn* = *OHG. zālōn*, MHG. *zālōn*, G. *zählen*, number, reckon), < *talū*, number, tale: see *tale*¹, n. Cf. *tell*¹, v.] To speak; discourse; tell tales. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ye shapen yow to *talen* and to pleye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 772.

When they this straunge vessel sigh
Come in and hath his saile auailed;
The town therof hath spoke and *taled*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

*tale*², n. See *tael*.

talea (tāl'ē-ā), n. [*L.*: see *tail*².] In bot., a cutting for propagation.

talebearer (tāl'bār'ēr), n. One who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth.
Prov. xxvi. 20.

talebearing (tāl'bār'ing), n. [*< tale*¹ + *bearing*.] The act of spreading tales, especially such as are either untrue or in some way detrimental to the person concerned.

talebearing (tāl'bār'ing), a. Spreading stories or reports which are likely to do harm.

tale-book (tāl'būk), n. A story-book. [Rare.]

I spent it in reading love-books, and *tale-books*, and play-books.
Baxter, Self-Denial, xxi.

tale-carrier (tāl'kar'i-ēr), n. A talebearer.

Spirits called spies and *tale-carriers*.
Nasha, Pierce Penilesse, p. 80.

taletful (tāl'fūl), a. [*< tale*¹ + *-ful*.] Abounding with stories.

The cottage hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *taletful* there
Recounts his simple frolic. *Thomson*, Winter, l. 90.

Talegallinae (tal'ē-ga-lī'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Talegallus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Megapodidae* or mound-birds, typified by the genus *Talegallus*, including the brush-turkeys of the Australian and Papuan regions, and the *Megacephalon maleo* of Celebes. G. R. Gray.



Brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*).

Talegallus (tal'ē-gal'us), n. [*NL.* (Lesson, 1826), also *Talegalla* (Lesson, 1828), *Tallegallus* (Schlegel, 1880), compounded of *Malagasy taleva*, porphyrio, + *L. gallus*, a cock.] The type genus of *Talegallinae*, containing the true brush-turkey, as *T. lathami* of Australia, and *T. cuvieri* of New Guinea. See brush-turkey, and cut in preceding column. Also called *Alectura*, *Alectura*, or *Alectorura*, and *Catheturus*.

tale-master (tāl'mās'tēr), n. The author or originator of a tale.

"I tell you my tale, and my *tale-master*" . . . is essential to the begetting of credit to any relation.

Fuller, General Worthies, xxiii.

**talent*¹ (tal'ent), n. [*< ME. talent*, < *OF. talent*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, *F. talent*, a talent, also ability, a man of ability, = *Pr. talen*, *talant*, *talant*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = *Sp. Pg. It. talento*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = *D. G. Sw. Dan. talent*, gift, endowment, = *Ir. talaint*, a talent, *tallan*, Gael. *talann*, a talent, faculty, < *L. talentum*, a Grecian weight, a talent of money, *ML.* also will, inclination, desire, < *Gr. τάλαντον*, a balance, a particular weight, esp. of gold, a sum of money, a talent (see def.), < *√ tal*, *τῆλ*, lift, bear, weigh, as in *τῆλναι*, bear, suffer, *τῆλναι*, miserable, *πολὺν τῆλ*, much-suffering, *ἄτῆλ*, *Atlas* (see *Atlas*¹), *L. tollere*, lift, *tolerare*, bear (see *tolerate*), *Skt. tulā*, a balance, weight, *tu-lana*, lifting, *√ tul*, lift, weigh. The deflected uses of the word in *ML.* and *Rom.* are due in part to the fig. sense 'wealth,' and in part to the sense 'gift, endowment,' suggested by the parable of the talents (*Mat. xxv.*)] 1. An ancient denomination of weight, originally Babylonian (though the name is Greek), and varying widely in value among different peoples and at different times. All the Assyrian weights had two values, the heavy being double the light, and there were also various types of each. The royal Babylonian commercial talent (or Assyrian talent) was divided into 60 minas, and each mina into 60 shekels. Its value (light weight) was in one type 29.63 kilograms (65 pounds 5 ounces avoirdupois), and in another 80.10 kilograms (66 pounds 5½ ounces). Derivatives of this talent (which was equivalent to 8,000 shekels) were in use in Syria and Palestine and in Phœnician colonies. Its money value is reckoned as approximately from \$1,700 to \$2,000. The Babylonian gold talent contained only 60 minas, and was thus five sixths of the commercial weight. The Babylonian silver talent was formed by multiplying the commercial talent by 1½ (the ratio of silver to an equivalent mass of gold), and afterward dividing by 10. The resulting light talent was sometimes again divided by 2. Derivatives of this talent were in use in Persia, Lydia, Macedonia, and Italy. It is the basis of much of the most ancient silver coinage. The Phœnician silver talent, probably derived from the Babylonian, was in its lighter types about 43.4 kilograms (95 pounds 9 ounces avoirdupois), and, being halved, was adopted into the Ptolemaic system. The chief Greek talents were as follows: Old *Eginetan*, 40.3 kilograms (88 pounds 12 ounces); emporic *Attic* (substantially later *Eginetan*), 36.4 kilograms (80 pounds 4 ounces); Solonic (= Egyptian), 25.8 kilograms (56 pounds 14 ounces). Talents mentioned by Homer and some other of the oldest writers appear to be small weights, perhaps shekels. The later *Attic* talent contained 60 minas, or 6,000 *Attic* drachmas, equal to 56 pounds 14 ounces. A denomination of silver money it was equal to about \$1,000. The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to 299 gr. 8d. sterling, or about \$480, and the little talent to 275 sterling, or about \$463.

2nd. Money; wealth; property in general.

Takes hym to hys treasury, *talentes* hym shewys.
Wars of Alexander (Dublin MS.), l. 1066.

Many a noble gallant
Sold both land and talent
To follow Stukely in this famous fight.
Life and Death of Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 810).

3rd. Hence, a wealth; an abundance (as in the phrase 'a wealth of golden hair'); or, perhaps, gold (i. e. 'golden tresses'). [Rare.]

And, lo, behold these *talents* of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair.
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 204.

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette
Hunge lowe downe to her knee.
King Estmere (Child's Ballads, III. 163).

[Some editors assume *talent* in these passages to be a different word, with the imagined meaning 'a clasp' or 'hair-pin'.]

4. A gift committed to one for use and improvement: so called in allusion to the parable of the talents (*Mat. xxv.*); hence, a peculiar faculty, endowment, or aptitude; a capacity for achievement or success.

In suche workes as I have and intende to sette forth, my pore *talent* shall be, God willing, in such wyse bestowed that no mannes conscience shalbe therwith offended.
Sir T. Eliot, Image of Governance (ed. 1644), Pref., sig. a, (III. r. (*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 67.))

Well, God give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their *talents*.

Shak., T. N., I. 5. 16.

5. Mental power of a superior order; superior intelligence; special aptitude; abilities; parts: often noting power or skill acquired by cultivation, and thus contrasted with *genius*. See *genius*, 5.

Talent is the capacity of doing anything that depends on application and industry, such as writing a criticism, making a speech, studying the law. *Talent* differs from *genius* as voluntary differs from involuntary power.

Hazlitt, *Essays*, The Indian Jugglers.

Talent takes the existing moulds, and makes its castings, better or worse, of richer or baser metal according to knack and opportunity; but *genius* is always shaping new ones, and runs the man in them, so that there is always that human feel in its results which gives us a kindred thrill.

Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

6. Hence, persons of ability collectively: as, all the *talent* of the country is enlisted in the cause.

Throughout the summer there were always two at least of the local *talent* engaged in fishing upon the manor.

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

M. Pierre Loti is a new enough *talent* for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but done exactly the opposite.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 661.

7. A distinctive feature, quality, habit, or the like; a characteristic.

Fiebre sone Ewein, wher haue ye take that *talent* and that herte for to leue me and to serue another?

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), II. 241.

Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable *Talent*; but among Women 'tis particularly rude.

J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

Pride is not my *talent*.

Richardson, Pamela (ed. Stephen), I. 98.

8. Disposition; inclination; will; desire.

An unrightful *talent* with despyt.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1771.

So wille we all with grete *talent*.

For-thy, lady, giffe the noght ill.

York Plays, p. 462.

Dutch talent. See *Dutch*.—The *talent*, in sporting, the betters who rely on private judgment or information, especially in taking odds: opposed to *bookmakers*. [Slang.] = *Syn.* 5. *Abilities*, *Gifts*, *Parts*, etc. See *genius*.

talent² (tal'ent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *talon*.

talented (tal'en-ted), *a.* [*< talent¹ + -ed¹*.] Endowed with talents; having talents or talent; having or exhibiting special mental aptitudes or superior mental ability; gifted.

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle.

Abp. Abbot (1582-1683) in Rushworth's Collections, I. 446.

The way in which *talented* and many of its fellows were once frequently used shows that these words, to the consciousness of our ancestors, began with being strictly participles.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 74.

talenter¹ (tal'en-ter), *n.* [*< talent² + -er¹*.] That which has talents or talons; a hawk.

The hounds' loud music to the flying stag,

The feather'd *talenter* to the falling bird.

Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

talentive¹ (tal'en-tiv), *a.* [ME. *talentif*, *< OF. talentif*, inclined, disposed, *< talent*, inclination, talent: see *talent¹*.] Disposed; willing; eager.

For me think hit not semly, as hit is noch knawen, Ther such an askyng is heuened so hye in your sale, Thaz ge goursel be *talentive* to take hit to your-seluen, Whil mony so bolde yow aboute vpon bench sytten.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 250.

And thel after that were full *talentif* hem to ale, yef thei myght hem take.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), II. 352.

tal-piet (tāl'pi'et), *n.* [*< tale¹ + piet*.] A tell-tale. Also *tal-pie*. [Scotch.]

Never mind me, sir—I am no *tal-piet*; but there are mair een in the world than mine.

Scott.

talent² (tāl'ler), *n.* [ME., *< talen*, tell: see *tal¹*, *r.*] A talker; a teller.

If . . . he be a *taler* of idle wordes of foly or vilanie, . . . he shal yeld accomptes of it at the day of dome.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt).

tales (tāl'lez), *n. pl.* [The first word of the orig. *l.* phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, 'such of the bystanders,' in the order for summoning such persons; *L. tales*, pl. of *talis*, such, of such kind.] In *law*, a list or supply of persons summoned upon the first panel, or happening to be present in court, from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been impeached or are not in attendance.

If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors doth not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*. A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Tales-book, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the *tales*.—To pray a *tales*, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed.

It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buxus prayed a *tales*; the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxiv.

talesman¹ (tāl'z'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [*< tale¹, poss. of tale¹, + man*.] The author or relater of a tale. [Rare.]

My fault . . . shall be rather mendacia dicere than mentiri, and yet the *Tales-man* shall be set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie, to shield me from that imputation.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 50.

talesman² (tāl'lez- or tälz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [*< tales + man*.] In *law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

taleteller (tāl'tel'er), *n.* [*< ME. taleteller, tale-tellour; tale¹ + teller*.] One who tells tales or stories; specifically, one who retails gossip or slander.

If they be *tales tellers* or newes caryers, reprove them sharply.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We read of a king who kept a *tales-teller* on purpose to lull him to sleep every night.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 261.

talavas¹ (tal'e-vas), *n.* [ME., also *tallevas, tal-vace*, *< OF. talavas, tallevas*, a shield or buckler having at the bottom a pike by which it could be fixed in the ground.] A pavise or mantlet, probably of wood, and heavier than the pavise carried by the soldier.

Alther brought unto the place

A mikel rownd talvace.

Yvaine and Gawain, I. 3158. (*Halliwel*.)

talewise (tāl'wiz), *adv.* [*< tale¹ + wise²*.] In the manner of a tale or story.

talewise¹ (tāl'wiz), *a.* [*< ME. talewis, talewis; < tale¹ + wise²*. Cf. *rightwise, righteous*.] Talkative; loquacious.

Heo is tikel of hire tayl, *talewis* of hire tonge.

Piers Plowman (A), III. 126.

Be not to *tal-wis* bi no wey;

Thin owne tunge may be thi foe.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

talight¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *tallow*.

tal¹, *n.* Plural of *talus*.

tal², *n.* Same as *tal¹*.

Taliacotian (tal'i-g-kō'shian), *a.* [Also *Taghiacotian*; *< Taliacotus*, Latinized form of *Taghiacozzi* (see def.).] Of, pertaining, or relating to Taliacotus or Taghiacozzi, an Italian surgeon and anatomist (1546-99).—**Taliacotian operation.** See *operation*.

tailaget¹, *n.* Same as *tailage*.

talian (tal'i-an), *n.* [Bohem. (f).] 1. An old Bohemian national dance.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple.

taliation¹ (tal'i-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. talis*, such (cf. *talion*), + *-ation*.] A return of like for like; retaliation.

Just heav'n this *taliation* did decree,

That treason treason's deadly scourge should be.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xvii. 26.

taliera (tal'i-ā'rā), *n.* [Bengali *talier*.] An East Indian palm, *Corypha Taliera*, resembling the talipot, but much lower: its leaves are used like those of the talipot. Also *tara* and *taliera-palm*. See cut under *Corypha*.

Talinum (tāl'i-num), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the native name in Senegal.] A genus of plants, of the family *Portulacaceae*. It is characterized by two herbaceous and mostly deciduous sepals, usually ten or more stamens, a capsule three-lobed when young, and strophilate shining seeds borne on a globular stalked placenta. There are about 12 species, natives principally of tropical America, 2 occurring in Africa or Asia. They are smooth fleshy herbs, sometimes a little shrubby, bearing flat and mostly alternate leaves, and flowers with ephemeral petals, chiefly in terminal cymes, racemes, or panicles. *T. patens*, a plant of rocky coasts from Cuba and Mexico to Buenos Ayres, is cultivated as a border-plant, especially in a white and variegated variety. (See *puchero*.) Several others are sometimes cultivated under glass for their handsome flowers, which are mostly red, yellow, pink, or purple. *T. teretifolium*, a native of the United States from Pennsylvania to Colorado and southward, a low tuberous-rooted perennial, growing on rocks and exceptional in its cylindrical leaves, has been called *stone-flower* from the transitoriness of its elegant purple petals. Other species also occur in the south and west.

talion¹ (tal'i-on), *n.* [*< F. talion* = Sp. *talión* = Pg. *talhão* = It. *taglione*, *< L. talio(n)*, a punishment equal and of similar nature to an injury sustained, *< talis*, such, such like. Cf. *taliation*, *retaliate*.] 1. The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted corresponds in kind and degree to the injury, as an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law (Lev. xxiv. 20).

The *talion* law was in request,

And Chanery courts were kept in every breast.

Quarles, *Emblems*, I. 5.

2. Revenge; retaliation.

Her soul was not hospitable toward him, and the devil in her was gratified with the sight of his discomposure: she hankered after *talion*, not waited on penitence.

G. MacDonald, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*, xvi.

talion², *n.* [ME., *< OF. taillon*, a cutting, *< L. talea*, a cutting, scion: see *tail²*.] A slip of a tree.

The crosse or *talions* to graffe is speed,

But *talions* the better me shall finde.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

talionic (tal-i-on'ik), *a.* [*< talion¹ + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the law of talion; characterized by or involving the return of like for like.

The growing *talionic* regard of human relations—that, the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all is fulfilled between the bargaining parties.

G. MacDonald, *What's Mine's Mine*, p. 31.

talipot (tal'i-pat), *n.* See *talipot*.

taliped (tal'i-ped), *a. and n.* [*< L. talus*, ankle, + *pes* = E. *foot*. Cf. LL. *talipedare*, walk on the ankles, be weak in the feet, totter.] I. *a.* 1. Clubfooted; twisted or distorted out of shape or position, as a foot; having a clubbed foot, or talipes, as a person.—2. Having the feet naturally twisted into an unusual position, as a sloth; walking on the back of the foot.

II. *n.* One who or that which is taliped or clubfooted.

talipes (tal'i-pēs), *n.* [NL.: see *taliped*.] 1. A club-foot; a deformed foot, as of man, in which the member is twisted out of shape or position.—2. Clubfootedness; taliped malformation.—3. In *zool.*, a natural formation of the feet by which they are twisted into an unusual position, as in the sloths.—**Davies-Colley's operation** for talipes. See *operation*.—**Talipes calcaneovalgus**, a combination of talipes valgus with talipes calcaneus.—**Talipes calcaneus**, a form of talipes in which the toes are raised and the heel depressed.—**Talipes cavus**, a form of talipes in which the plantar arch of the foot is much increased and there is a claw-like condition of the toes.—**Talipes equinovarus**, a combination of talipes equinus and talipes varus.—**Talipes equinus**, a form of talipes in which the heel is elevated without eversion or inversion, the toes pointing downward.—**Talipes valgus**, that form of talipes in which the foot is everted.—**Talipes varus**, the most frequent form of talipes, in which the foot is rotated inward.

talipot, **talipot** (tal'i-pot, -put), *n.* [Also *talipot*, *talipat*; *< Hind. tālpāt*, *< Skt. tālapattra*, leaf of the palm-tree, *< tāla*, a palm-tree, + *attra*, leaf.] An important fan-leafed palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon, on the Malabar coast, and elsewhere. It has at maturity a straight cylindrical ringed trunk 60 or 70 feet high, crowned with a tuft of circular or elliptical leaves 13 feet or more in diameter, composed of radiating plaited segments united except at the border, and borne on prickly stalks 6 or 7 feet long. The trunk does not develop, however, till the plant is about thirty years old, the leaves till then springing from near the ground. It then rises rap-



Talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

idly, and from the summit produces a pyramidal panicle 30 feet high, with yellowish-green flowers so unpleasantly odorous that the tree is sometimes felled at this stage. After maturing its fruit, which requires fourteen months, the tree dies. The leaves are used for covering houses, making umbrellas and fans, and frequently in the place of writing-paper. They are borne before people of rank among the Cingalese. Other names are *basket-palm*, *shreetalium*.

talipot-palm (tal'i-pot-pām), *n.* See *talipot*. **talisman¹** (tal'is-man), *n.* [D. *talisman* = G. *talisman* = Sw. *Dan. talisman* = F. *talisman* = It. *talismano*, *< Sp. Pg. talisman*, a talisman, = Turk. Pers. *tilsam*, *tilisim* = Hind. *tilsim*, *< Ar. til-sam*, *tulsem*, also *tilim*, pl. *tilsamān*, a talisman, *< MGr. τέλεσμα*, a consecrated object, a talis-

man, a later use of LGr. *τέλεμα*, a religious rite, initiation, a particular use of Gr. *τέλεμα*, completion, < *τελεῖν*, end, complete, make perfect, initiate into sacred mysteries, < *τέλος*, end, completion, initiation. Cf. *telesm*.) 1. A supposed charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used in a wider sense and as equivalent to *amulet*. The talisman is supposed to exercise extraordinary influences over the bearer, especially in averting evils, as disease or sudden death.

Quentin, like an unwilling spirit who obeys a *talisman* which he cannot resist, protected Gertrude to Pavillon's house. Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxvii.

2. Figuratively, any means to the attainment of extraordinary results; a charm.

Books are not seldom *talismans* and spells
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthral'd.
Cooper, *Task*, vi. 98.

By that dear *talisman*, a mother's name.
Lowell, *Threnodia*.

=Syn. See *amulet*, and definition of *phylactery*.
talisman² (tal'is-man), *n.* [Also sometimes, as ML., in pl. *talismans*, *talismanni*; = F. *talisman*: of obscure origin; prob. "a corrupt form of some Arabic, Persian, or Turkish spoken word." N. E. D.] A priest of Islam; a mullah; a muezzin.

This . . . Mosquita hath 99. gates, and 5. steeples, from whence the *Talismans* call the people to the Mosquita.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 208.

This Mosquita hath fourscore and nineteen Gates, and five Steeples, from whence the *Talismans* call the people to their devotion.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 288.

talismanic (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* [= F. *talismanique*; as *talisman* + *-ic*.] Having the character or properties of a talisman; characteristic of a talisman; magical.

We have Books, . . . every one of which is *talismanic* and thaumaturgic, for it can persuade men.
Caryle, Sartor Resartus, p. 119.

talismanical (tal-is-man'ikal), *a.* [< *talisman* + *-al*.] Same as *talismanic*. Bailey, 1731.

talismanist (tal'is-man-ist), *n.* [< *talisman* + *-ist*.] One who uses or believes in the power of talismans. [Rare.]

Such was even the great Paracelsus, . . . and such were all his followers, scholars, statesmen, divines, and princes, that are *talismanists*.

Defoe, Duncan Campbell, Ep. Ded. (Davies.)

talith (tal'ith), *n.* Same as *tallith*.

talk¹ (tāk), *v.* [< ME. *talken*, *talkien*, talk, speak; with formative *-k*, with a freq. or dim. force, used also in *smirk*¹, *stalk*¹, etc., < *talen*, *talien*, speak, tell: see *tale*¹, *v.*, formerly a common verb, whose place has been taken by *talk*, its freq. or dim. form. According to Skeat, the ME. *talken* is derived from Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke*, interpret, explain, = Icel. *tulka*, interpret, plead one's case, < Sw. Dan. *tolk* = Icel. *tülkr* = D. MHG. *tolk*, an interpreter (ME. *tolk*, *tulk*, a man), < Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter (see *tolk*); but this notion is inconsistent with the form of the verb (no ME. form **tolken* appears in either sense 'talk' or 'interpret'), with phonetic laws (ME. **tolken* would not change to *talken*, and would not produce a mod. form *talk*, pron. tāk), and with the sense ('talk' and 'interpret' being by no means identical or adjacent notions). The fact that the formative *-k* is not common in ME. is not an argument against its admission in this case, inasmuch as it does actually occur in *stalk*¹, *smirk*¹, and other cases. Some confusion with a ME. **tolken*, which, though not found, is paralleled by a MD. *tolcken*, interpret, expound, may have occurred.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make known or interchange thoughts by means of spoken words; converse: especially implying informal speech and colloquy, or the presence of a hearer.

The lorde wonder loude laled & cryed,
& talkez to his tormentour.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 154.

When I am come home, I must commune with my wife,
chat with my children, and talk with my servants.
Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 5.

She is charming to talk to—full of wisdom—ripe in judgment—rich in information.
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxxv.

2. To speak incessantly or impertinently; chatter; prate; gossip.

A good old man, sir; he will be talking.
Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 5. 36.

And did Sir Aymer . . . think—
For people *talk'd*—that it was wholly wise
To let that handsome fellow Averil walk
So freely with his daughter?
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. To communicate ideas through the medium of written characters, gestures, signs, or any other substitute for oral speech.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* very much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage they have sometimes done.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn, I. 512).

4. To have or exercise the power of speech; utter words; also, to imitate the sound of spoken words, as some birds, mechanical contrivances, etc.

"What! canst thou *talk*?" quoth she, "hast thou a tongue?"
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, I. 427.

The *talk*ing phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone, but, unlike any form of telephone, it is mechanical, and not electrical, in its action.

G. B. Prescott, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 306.

5. To consult; confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. Jer. xii. 1.

But *talk* with Celsus, Celsus will advise.

Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. l. 19.

6. To produce sounds suggestive of speech. [Colloq. or technical.]

They [the bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-boiler, "the soap *talks*."
W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 161.

Talking of, apropos of; with regard to.

"*Talking* of a siege," said Tibbs, . . . "when I was in the volunteer corps in eighteen hundred and six, our commanding officer was Sir Charles Rampart."

Dickens, *Sketches*, Tales, I.

Talking starting. See *starting*¹.—To *talk big*, to talk pompously or boastfully. [Colloq.]—To *talk from the point*, subject, etc., to direct one's remarks or speech away from the matter under consideration; wander, in speaking, from the topic under discussion.

Talking from the point, he drew him in, . . .
Until they closed a bargain. Tennyson, *The Brook*.

To *talk like a Dutch uncle*. See *Dutch*.—To *talk of*, to mention; discuss; especially, to consider with a view to performing, undertaking, etc.: as, he *talks* of returning next week. [Colloq.]

I had procured letters to the paasha to do me what service he could in relation to my designed expedition to Palmyra, and I *talked* of going to him myself.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. l. 127.

To *talk post*. See *post*², *adv.*—To *talk round*, to exhaust a subject. [Colloq.]

He may ring the changes as far as it will go, and vary his phrase till he has *talked round*.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Pref.

To *talk to*. (a) To address; speak to. (b) To expostulate with; reprove; rebuke. [Colloq.]—To *talk to the point*, subject, etc., to confine one's remarks to the matter in hand; keep to the required subject.—To *talk up*, to speak boldly, impudently, or defiantly: as, to *talk up* to an employer or other superior. [Colloq.]—Syn. 1 and 2. *Speak*, *Talk*. See *speal*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To utter; articulate; enunciate.

The hende herte & hinde bi-gunne to a-wake, . . .
& *talkeden* bi-tweene mani tidy wordes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3077.

Stay, madam, I must *talk* a word with you.

Shak., *Rich. III.* (folio 1623), iv. 4. 198.

2. To express in words; make known orally; tell: as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* common sense.

Sche trowed trewly to *talk* the sothe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1018.

Prithce, no more; thou dost *talk* nothing to me.

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 170.

3. To discourse about; speak of; discuss: as, to *talk* philosophy; to *talk* shop.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*, and that first moved.

Milton, *P. L.*, III. 483.

He *talked* philosophy with his neighbours, when he was not at law with them.

H. Hall, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, I.

It was the whim of the hour to *talk* Rousseau, and to affect indifference to rank and a general faith in a good time coming of equality and brotherhood.

J. McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, xiv.

4. To use as a spoken language; express one's self orally in: as, to *talk* French or German.

She almost made me adore her, by telling me that I *talked* Greek with the most Attic accent that she had heard in Italy.

Macaulay, *Fragments of a Roman Tale*.

5. To bring, send, induce, influence, or otherwise affect by speech: used in many phrases: as, to *talk* one into compliance; to *talk* one's tongue weary.

If they were but a week married, they would *talk* themselves mad.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1. 369.

As long as we have Eyes, or Hands, or Breath,
We'll look, or write, or *talk* you all to Death.

Prior, *Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius*.

Could she but have given Harriet her feelings about it all! She had *talked* her into love; but, alas! she was not so easily to be *talked* out of it. Jane Austen, *Emma*, xxii.

6. To pass or spend in talking: with *away*: as, to *talk away* an evening.

We have already *talked away* two miles of your journey.

Cotton, in Walton's *Angler*, II. 223.

To be *talked out*, to have exhausted one's stock of remarks.—To *talk down*, to out-talk.

St. something—I forget her name—

Her that *talk'd down* the fifty wisest men.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

To *talk Greek*, to talk in language the hearer cannot understand.—To *talk over*. (a) To win over by persuasion or argument. (b) To go over in conversation; review; discuss.

And now, my dear friend, if you please, we will *talk over* the situation of your affairs with Maria.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, IV. 3.

To *talk shop*. See *def. 3* and *shop*¹.—To *talk up*, to consider; discuss; especially, to discuss in order to further or promote: as, to *talk up* a new bridge. [Colloq.]

talk¹ (tāk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *talke*, *taulke*; < *talk*¹, *v.*] 1. Discourse; speech; especially, the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation.

It [speech by meeter] is beside a manner of vtterance more eloquent and rhetorically then the ordinarie prose which we vse in our daily *talks*.

Purcell, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 5.

There is not any where, I believe, so much *talk* about religion as among us in England.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 65.

Talk, to me, is only spading up the ground for crops of thought. I can't answer for what will turn up.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, I.

There are always two to a *talk*, giving and taking, comparing experience and according conclusions.

R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, I.

2. Report; rumor; gossip.

Would to God this *taulke* were not trewe, and that some mens dolinges were not thus.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 55.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money.

Locke, *Works*, V. 81.

There is *talk* of inducing and instructing the Porte to govern better, to alter her nature and amend her ways.

W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 56.

3. A subject or occasion of talk, especially of gossip; a theme.

Live to be wretched; live to be the *talk*

Of the conduit and the bakehouse.

Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, IV. 5.

Wert thou not Lovely, Graceful, Good, and Young?

The Joy of Sight, the *Talk* of ev'ry Tongue?

Congreve, *Tears of Amaryllis*.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion conducted by a body of men, or by two opposing parties, concerning matters of common interest; a negotiation; a conference; a palaver.

And though they held with us a friendly *talk*,

The hollow peace-tree fell beneath their tomahawk.

Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, I. 15.

5. Language; speech; lingo. [Colloq.]

After marriage, the husband leaves his people and goes to live with those of his wife, even if it is in a different island, so long as they both speak the same language; if not, the man stays in his own island and the woman learns his *talk*.

Jour. *Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 396.

Small talk. See *small*.—Syn. 1. Converse, colloquy, chat, communication, parley, gossip, confabulation. See *speal*, *v.*

talk², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *talce*.

talkable (tāk'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being talked about. R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, I.—2. Capable of talking; having conversational powers. R. L. Stevenson, *Talk and Talkers*, I. [Rare in both uses.]

talkative (tāk'a-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *talcatife*; < *talk*¹ + *-at* + *-ive*. This is an early example of a "hybrid" formation now common.] Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.

A secret is more safe with a treacherous knave than a *talkative* fool.

Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, IV. 1.

The French are always open, familiar, and *talkative*.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 873).

=Syn. *Talkative*, *loquacious*, *garrulous*. *Talkative* is a mildly unfavorable word; the others are clearly unfavorable. *Talkative* is applied to a person who is in the habit of speaking frequently, whether much is said at one speaking or not: thus, a lively child may be *talkative*. A *loquacious* person is one who has this inclination with a greater flow of words, and perhaps a disposition to make many words of a small matter. *Garrulous* is the word applied to mental decline, as in old age, and implies feeble, prosy, continuous talk, with needless repetitions and tiresome details. The subject of a *garrulous* person's talk is generally himself or his own affairs or observations.

talkatively (tāk'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a talkative manner; so as to be talkative.

talkativeness (tāk'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Whence is it that men are so addicted to *talkativeness*, but that nature would make all our thoughts and passions as common as it can?

Baxter, *Dying Thoughts*.

talkee-talkee (tāk'kē-tāk'kē), *n.* [Also *talky-talky*; a reduplication of *talk*¹, with a meaning—

less terminal vowel, in imitation of the broken English of some barbaric races.] 1. A corrupt dialect.

The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the sugar islands. *Southey*, to John May, Dec. 5, 1810.

A style of language for which the inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkes* of a North American Indian, and the song of Deborah might each have stood as a model. *Phillips*, *Essays from the Times*, II. 280. (*Davies*.)

2. Incessant chatter or talk. [Colloq.]

There's a woman, now, who thinks of nothing living but herself! All *talkee talkee*! I begin to be weary of her. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Vivian*, x.

talker (tá'kér), *n.* [*< talk + -er*]. One who talks; especially, one who talks to excess.

You have provoked me to be that I love not, *A talker*, and you shall hear me.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, III. 1.

talkful (tá'k'fúl), *a.* [*< talk + -ful*]. Talkative; loquacious. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, ii., The Ark. [Rare.]

talking (tá'king), *n.* [*ME. talking*; verbal *n.* of *talk*, *v.*] Speaking; speech; discourse.

Why! this yeman was thus in his *talking*, This chanoun drough him neer.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 181.

talking (tá'king), *p. a.* 1. Given to much speech; garrulous; loquacious. [Rare.]

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade— For *talking* age and whispering lovers made!

Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 14.

2. Expressive.

Your tall pale mother with her *talking* eyes.

Browning, *The Bishop orders his Tomb*.

talking-machine (tá'king-má-shén'), *n.* A machine which imitates or reproduces the human voice, as the phonograph.

talking-stock (tá'king-stók), *n.* A subject of talk.

Hee was like muche the more for that to be a *talking stock* (= all the geastes).

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 96.

talking-to (tá'king-tò), *n.* A reprimand; a scolding: as, to give one a good *talking-to*. [Colloq.]

talky (tá'ki), *a.* [*< talk + -y*]. Abounding in talk; disposed to talk: as, a *talky* man. [Colloq.]

It is by no means what is vulgarly styled a *talky* novel. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 833.

talky² *a.* See *talky*.

talky-talky (tá'ki-tá'ki), *n.* Same as *talkee-talkee*. Also used attributively.

These *Essays* . . . are very *talky-talky*.

Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1833, p. 189.

tall (tál), *a.* [*< ME. tall, talles, tal*, seemingly becoming, excellent, good, valiant, bold, *< AS. *tæl*, good, fit, convenient, with negative **untæl*, in pl. (ONorth.) *untala, untale*, bad, **getæl*, good (= OHG. *gizal*, active), with negative **ungetæl, ungetal* (Lye), inconvenient, bad, *unge-tælness* (Somner), unprofitableness, also in comp. *leóftæl*, friendly, deriv. *teala, tela*, well, excellently; = Goth. **tals*, in comp. *untals* (= AS. **untæl* above), indocile, disobedient, un-instructed; akin perhaps to *tale¹*, and also to G. *ziel*, aim, end, etc.: see *till¹*. In some uses confused with *tall²*, lofty.] 1. Seemly; suitable; fitting; becoming; comely.

Ho tentit not in Tempull to no *tall* prayers, Ne no melody of mounthe made at the tyme, Ne speche of no spirituallite, with speccall ne other.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3093.

Tal, or semely. Decens, elegans.

Prompt. Parv., p. 493.

2. Obsequious; obedient.

She made him at her lust so humble and *talle* That, when her deynd caste on him her ye, He tok in pacience to live or dye.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 38.

3. Fine; proper; admirable; great; excellent. [Archaic.]

Sir To. He's as *tall* a man as any's in Illyria.

Mar. What's that to the purpose?

Sir To. Why, he has three thousand ducats a year.

Shak., T. N., I. 3. 20.

We are grown to think him that can tittle soundly a *tall* man, nay, all-man (Allemand) from top to toe.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 443.

We still hear people talk of *tall* (fine) English.

Oliphant, *New English*, I. 46.

4. Bold; brave; courageous; valiant.

Well done, *tall* soldiers!

Peete, *David and Bethsabe*, xiii.

Thy spirits are most *tall*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., II. 1. 72.

A *tall* man is never his own man till he be angry. To keep his valour in obscurity is to keep himself as it were in a cloak-bag. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 6.

tall² (tál), *a.* [Of obscure history; prob. rep. OE. (*ge*)*tæl* = OHG. *gizal*, MHG. *gezal*,

quick (N. E. D.): thus same as *tall¹*.] 1. High in proportion to breadth or diameter; lofty; having a relatively great stature; relatively lofty.

Nouns that want sex are neutered with it: as, it is a *tall* tree. *A. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Were it not better,

Because that I am more than common *tall*,

That I did suit me all points like a man?

Shak., As you Like it, I. 3. 117.

I hate your little women—that is, when I am in love with a *tall* one.

Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodle's Confessions*, Dorothea.

2. Having a particular height; measuring in stature (as specified): as, a man six feet *tall*.

3. Long: used absolutely, or as noting length in a scale of measurement: as, a *tall* copy (of a book).

Tall stockings,

Short blister'd breeches.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 3. 80.

W^h arms *tall*, and fingers small,—

He's comely to be seen.

John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 85).

4. Great; extraordinary; remarkable; extravagant: as, *tall* talk; a *tall* fight. [Colloq.]

There always has been some kind of a *tall* yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. *New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

Tall blueberry. See *blueberry*.—**Tall buttercups**, *tall* *crowfoot*, a bright-flowered pasture weed, *Ranunculus acris*, from which cattle shrink on account of its acid juice, which, however, disappears in drying.—**Tall fescue**. See *Festuca*.—**Tall meadow-grass**. See *Glyceria*.—**Tall oat-grass**. See *oat-grass*.—**Tall perennaria**. See *perennia*.—**Tall quaking-grass**. See *rattle-snake-grass*.—**Tall redtop**. See *redtop*.—**Tall snake-root**. Same as *black snake-root* (b) (which see, under *snake-root*).—**To walk tall**, to carry one's head high; go about proudly. [Colloq., U. S.]

You're the fust one of my Saturday afternoon fishin' boys that's got into college, and I'm mazing proud on't. I tell you I *walk tall*—ask 'em if I don't, round to the store.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 72.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. *High, Tall, Lofty*. *High* is the most general of these words, and has some uses different from those of the others. When we say that a cloud is *high*, we may mean that it extends very far upward, or, more probably, that it is unusually far above the earth. *Tall* describes that which is slim in proportion to its height, as a mast, a pine or other tree, a steeple, a person, possibly a cliff: *tall* houses may be found in some parts of the world; a *tall* cloud would be of small width and great comparative height. *Tall* is also associated with height to which we are used or which we have come to regard as standard. A giant is *tall*, because so much *taller* than most men. *Lofty* denotes an imposing height: a room cannot well be *tall*, but may be *high*, or even *lofty*: as, the *lofty* arches of Westminster Hall. *High* and *lofty* may have application to moral or intellectual character; *tall* has not, except colloquially. *Tall* seems somewhat figurative when applied to things which do not live and grow.

tallage, tallageability, etc. See *tailage*, etc. **tallat** (tal'at), *n.* [Also *tallot, tallet, tallit*; said to be a corruption of dial. *† hay-loft*.] A hay-loft. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat* awhile, that place being cool and airy, and refreshing with the smell of sweet hay.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxxi.

tall-boy (tál'boy), *n.* A high-stemmed wine-glass, generally large and showy, differing from a standing cup in having no cover and in being actually used on the table.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink.

Ozall, tr. of Rabelais, V. xiii. (*Naves*.)

tallet (tal'et), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

talliable (tal'i-á-bl), *a.* [*< ML. talliabilis*, *< talliare*, subject to tallage, tax: see *tall²*, *v.*] Capable of being tallaged; subject to tallage. [Rare.]

The mayor and citizens came and acknowledged that they were *talliable*, and gave the king 3,000 marks for tallage.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, I. 63.

talliage, *n.* See *tailage*.

talliate (tal'i-át), *v. t.* [*< ML. talliatus*, pp. of *talliare*, subject to tallage, tax.] To tallage.

The power of *talliating* the inhabitants within his own demesnes, . . . granting to particular barons the power of *talliating* the inhabitants within theirs. *Hume*, *Hist. Eng.*

tallicoona oil. [Wolof (Senegambia) *tulu-kuna*.] See *Carapa*.

tallier (tal'i-ér), *n.* [*< tally + -er*]. 1. One who or that which tallies; one who keeps a tally.

Formerly, accounts were kept, and large sums of money paid and received, by the King's Exchequer, with little other form than the exchange or delivery of tallies, pieces of wood notched or scored, corresponding blocks being kept by the parties to the account: and from this usage one of the head officers of the Exchequer was called the *Tallier*, or *Teller*.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 234, note.

2. Same as *teller*, 1 (b).—3. In some card-games, the banker. See *tally¹*, *v. i.*, 2.

The basset-table spread, the *tallier* come.

Pope, *The Basset-Table*.

tallit (tal'it), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

tallith (tal'ith), *n.* [Heb.] The mantle or, as in present Jewish usage, scarf-like garment worn by the Jews, especially at prayer. Also *talith, talles, talis*.

tall-men (tál'men), *n. pl.* Same as *high-men*.

Heere's fullons and gourd, heere's *tall-men* and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sig. 12. (*Naves*.)

tallness (tál'nes), *n.* The quality of being tall, in any sense; especially, height.

His *tallness* seemd to threat the skye.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. a.

tallot (tal'ot), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

tallow (tal'ò), *n. and a.* [*< ME. *talowe, talwe, *talugh, talug, talugh, talug, talgh, talg, < AS. *tealg* (not found) = MD. *talgh, talch, D. talk* = MLG. *talch, LG. talg* (> G. *talg*) = Icel. *tölg, tölg, tölk* = Sw. *talg* = Dan. *talg, tælle*, tallow; connections uncertain; cf. AS. *tealg, telg*, color, dye; Goth. *tuilgus*, steadfast.] 1. *n.* The harder and less fusible fats melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with them. These fats are mostly of animal origin, the most common being derived from sheep and oxen. When pure, animal tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearin, palmitin, and olein. In commerce tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, dressing leather, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. It is exported in large quantities from Russia.

Thorough the stoonie yf that the water synke,

Take pitche and *talgh*, as nede is the to spende.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Tallow is the solid oil or fat of ruminant animals, but commercially it is almost exclusively obtained from oxen and sheep. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 34.

Bayberry-tallow. Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Becuba-tallow**, a balsamic product of the becuba-nut, *Virola Bichayba*, of Brazil.—**Butter-and-tallow tree**. See *but-ter*.—**Mafurra-tallow**, a wax resembling cacao-butter, the product of the mafurra-tree, exported from Mozambique and the Isle of Réunion for use in the manufacture of soap and candles.—**Malabar tallow**. Same as *pin-y tallow*.—**Myrica-tallow**. Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Piny tallow**. See *piny*.—**Vegetable tallow**, one of several fatty substances of vegetable origin resembling tallow. The Chinese vegetable tallow consists of the coating of the seeds of *Sapium sebiferum*. (See *tallow-tree*.) In China, where it forms an extensive article of trade, it is mostly consumed in making candles, which are generally coated with wax. In India and England it is more or less applied to lubricating, soap-making, etc. Malay-an vegetable tallow is derived from the nuts of several species of *Neisandra*, and is used chiefly for cooking, but somewhat for lighting. The seeds of *Litsea sebifera*, a tree widely diffused through tropical Asia and the Eastern archipelago, yield a vegetable tallow, used in Java and Cochín China for candles, though the odor in burning is disagreeable.—**Virola tallow**, a concrete fat from the seeds of *Virola sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.—**White tallow**, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of sheep and goats.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tallow: as, a *tallow* cake; a *tallow* dip.

O, 'tis Fumoso with the *tallow* face.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

tallow (tal'ò), *v. t.* [= G. *talgen* = Sw. *talga* = Dan. *talge*; from the noun.] 1. To grease or smear with tallow.

The Trojans fast

Fell to their work, from the shore to unstock

High rigged ships; now fleets the *tallow*ed keel.

Surrey, *Æneid*, iv.

2. To fatten; cause to have a large quantity of tallow: as, to *tallow* sheep.

tallow-berry (tal'ò-ber'i), *n.* Same as *glam-berry*.

tallow-can (tal'ò-kan), *n.* A vessel adapted for holding tallow for lubricating purposes.

tallow-catch (tal'ò-kach), *n.* A tallow-keech. Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-catch*.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 252.

tallow-chandler (tal'ò-chand'lér), *n.* [See *chandler*.] One whose occupation it is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

tallow-chandlery (tal'ò-chand'lér-i), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.—2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

tallow-cup (tal'ò-kup), *n.* A lubricating device for a journal-box, etc., in which tallow is melted by the heat of steam, and caused to run down upon the parts to be lubricated.

tallow-drop (tal'ò-drop), *n.* A name for a style of cutting precious stones in which the stone is domed on one or both sides. When the dome is very low, the cut is the same as a very low-domed cabochon, or double cabochon, or caruncle.

tallowier (tal'ò-ér), *n.* [*< tallow + -er*]. A tallow-chandler.

tallow-face (tal'ò-fás), *n.* A person of a pale, yellowish-white complexion: a term of contempt.

Out, you baggage!
You tallow-face! *Shak.*, R. and J., III. 5. 158.

tallow-faced (tal'ô-fâst), *a.* Having a face resembling tallow in color; pale or pasty in complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed of her self, ill favored, wrinkled, pimpled, pale, red, yellow, tawd, *tallow-faced*.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 519.

tallow-gourd (tal'ô-gôrd), *n.* Same as *wax-gourd*.

tallowish (tal'ô-ish), *a.* [*< tallow + -ish*]. Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow. *Bailey*, 1727.

tallow-keech (tal'ô-kêch), *n.* A mass of tallow rolled up into a lump for the tallow-chandler. Formerly also *tallow-catch*.

tallow-nut (tal'ô-nut), *n.* A thorny tree, *Ximena Americana*, of tropical America, extending, as a shrub or low wide-spreading tree, as far north as Florida. Its wood is very heavy, tough, and hard, and it bears a plum-like edible fruit containing a white globose nut. Also *wild lime*, *hog-plum*, and *mountain-plum*. *Sargent*, *Census Report*, 1884, p. 34.

tallow-nutmeg (tal'ô-nut'meg), *n.* See *nutmeg*, 2.

tallow-oil (tal'ô-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from tallow by pressure.

tallow-shrub (tal'ô-shrub), *n.* The bayberry or wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*.

tallow-top (tal'ô-top), *n.* A diamond or other precious stone which is much rounded in front and flat at the back.

tallow-topped (tal'ô-topt), *a.* Having a slightly rounded or convex surface, as that of a cushion: noting a precious stone so cut.

tallow-tree (tal'ô-trê), *n.* 1. One of the trees which yield a substance known as vegetable tallow; particularly, *Sapium sebiferum*, a native of China, introduced and naturalized in India, the West Indies, and to some extent in the southern United States. It is a small smooth tree, with fruits an inch and a half thick, containing three seeds coated with a fatty substance forming the tallow. From the seeds themselves an oil is extracted in China, used for varnishing umbrellas, as a hair-oil, etc. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks, and the leaves afford a black dye.

2. Same as *tallowwood*.

tallowwood (tal'ô-wûd), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus microcorys*. It attains a great size. The timber, which is hard and durable, is used for railroad-ties, wheel-work, etc. The wood is filled with an oily substance (whence the name).

tallowy (tal'ô-i), *a.* [*< ME. talwy (= G. Sw. talgig)*; *< tallow + -y*]. Having the properties of tallow.

tallwood (tal'wûd), *n.* [Formerly also *tall-wood*, *tall woode*; *< tall² + wood*]. Wood cut for billets. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tall woode, pacte wodde to make bylletes of, tallies.
Palgrave. (*Hallivell*.)

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof to be sold, or sell, offer, or put to sale any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold.

Calthrop's Reports (1670). (*Nares*.)

tally¹ (tal'i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tallie*; *< ME. taly, talie*, a later form of *taille, taile, tayle*, etc., a cutting, a cut, etc.: see *tail²*.] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut to mark numbers, as in keeping an account or giving a receipt; loosely, anything on which a score or an account is kept. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it was the usual method of keeping accounts. In purchasing and selling it was customary to make duplicate tallies of the transaction, or to split one tally through the middle. In the English Exchequer tallies were used till 1812, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. An Exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides, opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done, the rod was then cleaved longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch out in the tally. One of these parts, the *counterfoil* or *counterbook*, was kept in the Exchequer, and only the other, the *stock*, issued. When the part issued was returned to the Exchequer (usually in payment of taxes) the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. This was called *tally* or *tallies*. The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barleycorn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit.

Alas! I cannot pay a jot; therefore
I'll kiss the tally, and confess the score.
Herick, *To God*.

Have you not seen a Baker's Maid
Between two equal Panniers away'd?
Her Tallies useless lie, and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle:
But, forc'd from this unactive State, . . .
On either side you hear 'em clatter.

Prior, *Alma*, II.

2. A score kept upon a notched stick or by other means; a reckoning; an account; a record as of debit and credit or of the score in a game.

Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our tally remained correct.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 755.

3. A mark made to register a certain number of objects; one of a series of consecutive marks by which a number of objects are recorded or checked; also, a number as thus recorded; a number serving as a unit of computation. Thus, when packages of goods of uniform size and character are being delivered and an account of them taken, every fifth mark usually is called *tally*, and in counting aloud the word *tally* is used instead of five, after which the enumeration begins again; this is marked on a clerk's book, *tally* being the diagonal mark; though sometimes each mark is a *tally*, and the fifth or diagonal one is a *tally of tallies*.

I buy turnips by the tally. A tally's five dozen bunches.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 92.

As a hundred is called, one of us calls out *tally*, and cuts one notch in a stick; . . . as every hundred goes through, the same process is carried on.

Percy Clarke, *The New Chum in Australia*, p. 175.

All the Indians from Fort Yukon to Big Lake on the White River, and from the Tan-a-nah to the tributaries of the Porcupine, . . . were drawn up in tallies, and arranged according to families.

Science, XVI. 823.

4. A ticket or label of wood, metal, or the like used as a means of identification; specifically, in *hort.*, such a ticket bearing either a number referring to a catalogue, or the name of the plant with which it is connected.

Tallies of wood [in horticulture] should be slightly smeared with white paint, and then written on while damp with a black-lead pencil.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 234

At many pits it is customary to send the tubs of coals to bank with tin tallies attached, each tally bearing the number of the "bank," or "benk," where the coal has been got in the mine. This tally is so that the bankmen and weighmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and tallies bearing the same numbers.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

5. By extension, anything corresponding to another as duplicate or counterpart.

So suited in their minds and persons
That they were fram'd the tallies for each other.

Dryden.

Some [friends] she must have; but in no one could find
A tally fitted for so large a mind.

Dryden, *Eleonora*, I. 256.

6. An abbreviation of *tally-shop*.—By *tally*, on credit.—*Game-tally*. Same as *ribbon*. 9.—*Tally system*, the system of sales on short credit, in which accounts are kept by tallies. See *tally-shop*, *tally-trade*, *tallyman*, 2.—*To live tally*, to live together as man and wife without marriage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

"They're livin' tally" is the way neighbours speak of them to inquiring visitors; or "They've made a tally bargain."

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

To make a tally bargain. Same as *to live tally*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—*To strike tally*, to be alike; act in harmony.

tally¹ (tal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tallied*, ppr. *tallying*. [Formerly also *tallie*, *tallee*; *< tally¹*, *n.* Cf. *tail²*, *v.*] 1. To mark or record on a tally; score; register.

Three other judges are called field judges; these measure and tally the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults, and weight competition.

The Century, XL. 205.

2. To reckon; count; sum: with up.

I have not justly tallied up thy inestimable benefits.

Ep. Hall, *Breathings of the Devout Soul*, § 4.

(*Richardson*.)

3. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to cause to conform; suit; adapt; match.

Nor Sister either had, nor Brother;
They seem'd just tally'd for each other.

Prior, *An Epitaph*.

They are not so well tallied to the present juncture.

Pope.

4. To parallel; do or return in kind.

Civil Law teacheth that long custom prescribeth; Divinity, that old things are passed; Moral Philosophy, that tallying of injuries is justice.

Ep. Hall, *Holy Observations*, § 50.

5. *Naut.*, to put aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail.

When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-salles, they say, *Tallee aft* the sheate.

MS. Harl. 6268. (*Hallivell*.)

And while the lee clue-garnet's lower'd away,
Taut aft the sheet they tally, and belay.

Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, II.

II. intrans. 1. To correspond, as one part of a tally to the other; conform; agree.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with the channel.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 435).

On one point Mrs. Holt's plaint tallied with his own forebodings, and he found them verified.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xxviii.

He declared the count must tally, or the missing ones be accounted for, before we would receive any more rations.

The Century, XL. 619.

2. In *basset*, *faro*, etc., to act as banker.

They are just talking of basset; my lord Foppington has a mind to tally, if your Lordship would encourage the table.

Cibber, *Careless Husband*, III. 1. (*Davies*.)

"Oh," said she, "for my part, you know I abominate everything but pharaoh." "I am very sorry, madam," replied he very gravely, "but I don't know whom your Highness will get to tally to you; you know I am ruined by dealing."

Walpole, *Letters to Mann* (1748), II. 276. (*Davies*.)

To tally on (*naut.*), to catch hold of a rope and haul.

tally² (tal'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *tally-ho*.] Same as *tally-ho*.

tally² (tal'i), *v. t.* Same as *tally-ho*.

Being tallied too soon, he [a fox] entered the covert again.

The Field, Dec. 6, 1894. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

tally³ (tâl'li), *adv.* [*< ME. tally, tallische*; *< tall¹ + -ly²*]. In a tall manner. (a) Properly; fittingly; becomingly; finely.

Sche went fo[r]th stille,
& blize in a bourde borwed bolges clothes,
& tallische hire a-tyred tighil ther-inne.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1706.

(b) Stoutly; boldly.

Do not mince the matter,
But speak the words plain;—and you, Lodovic,
That stand so tally on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 2.

tally-ho (tal'i-hô'), *interj.* [An accom. form, simulating *ho*, of *F. taiseut*, *tally-ho*.] A hunting cry: a mere exclamation.

tally-ho (tal'i-hô'), *n.* [*< tally-ho, interj.*] 1. A cry of "Tally-ho." See the *interjection*.—

2. A particular name for a mail-coach or a four-in-hand pleasure coach; hence, in the United States, a general name for such coaches.

The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge-cutter or the rick-thatcher might still know the exact hour by the unfailing yet otherwise meteoric apparition of the pea-green *Tally-ho* or the yellow Independent.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, Int.

tally-ho (tal'i-hô'), *v. t.* [*< tally-ho, interj.*] To urge or excite, as hounds, by crying "Tally-ho."

tallyman (tal'i-man), *n.*; pl. *tallymen* (-men). [*< tally¹ + man*]. 1. One who keeps a tally or score.

With the voice of a stentor the tally-man shouts out the number and sex of each calf.

T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 862.

2. One who keeps a tally-shop, selling goods on short credit, the accounts of which are kept by a system of tallies, without regular book-accounts.

The unconscionable tallyman . . . lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities, or scarce so much, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve pence a week.

Four for a Penny, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, IV. 148). (*Davies*.)

The pedlar tallyman is a hawker who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly installments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 422.

3. One who sells by sample goods to be delivered afterward, or who takes orders for such goods. [*Eng.*]

A class of persons termed "duffers," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III. 38.

In the talloring trade the worst paid work is that of the tallyman, who takes orders direct from the actual wearer without the intervention of any contractor.

The Academy, June 29, 1890, p. 440.

4. A man who lives with a woman without marriage. See *to live tally*, under *tally¹*, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

It is probable that the terms *tally-woman* and *tally-man* have arisen from the usage of pit tallies as a means of identity in the matter of coals; and so, figuratively, a man and woman living together without marriage bear each other's tally as a sign of temporary ownership.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

tally-mark (tal'i-märk), *n.* One of a series of marks used in recording the number, as of articles sold and delivered, usually the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc., of a series. See *tally¹*, 3.

tally-sheet (tal'i-shêt), *n.* A sheet on which a tally is kept; specifically, a sheet containing a record of votes, as at a popular election.

The growing disposition to tamper with the ballot-box and the tally-sheet.

The Century, XXXVII. 622.

tally-shop (tal'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally

system. See *tally system* (under *tally*¹, *n.*), *tallyman*, 2.

Pawnbrokers, loan-offices, *tally-shops*, *dolly-shops*, are the only parties who will trust them [the poor].
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 36.

tally-stick (tal'i-stik), *n.* A stick upon which an account is kept by means of notches; a tally. See *tally*¹, 1.

tally-trade (tal'i-trād), *n.* Trade conducted on the tally system.

tally-woman (tal'i-wūm'an), *n.* 1. A woman who keeps a tally-shop.—2. A woman who lives tally. See *to live tally* (under *tally*¹, *n.*), and *tallyman*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

To "live tally" is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in all parts of Lancashire, as is also *tally-woman*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

talma (tal'mā), *n.* [Named after *Talma*, a French tragedian.] 1. A woman's outer garment, cut like a clerical cope, having generally a hood, and falling loosely around the person, but not very long: worn during the first half of the nineteenth century.—2. A somewhat similar garment worn by men, usually as an overcoat.

I walked through the Forum (where a thorn thrust itself out and tore the sleeve of my *talma*), and under the arch of Titus towards the Coliseum.

Hawthorne, French and Italian Note Books, p. 111.

talmet, *v. i.* [ME. *talmen*, < MLG. *talmen*, delay, = Icel. *talma*, hinder.] To become weak, faint, or disheartened.

Thow trowes with thy talkyng that my harte *talmes*!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2581.

talni-gold (tal'mi-göld), *n.* One of the many names given to brass of varying composition as used for a cheap imitation of gold. Various alloys sold under this name in France have been found to contain from six to fifteen per cent. of zinc, the rest being copper. Some articles sold as talni-gold really have a coating of gold welded to the brass by rolling, and these retain their gold-like appearance for a long time; other cheaper varieties are simply brass with an exceedingly thin coating of gold deposited on it. Also called *Abyssinian gold*.

Talmud (tal'mud), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmud*; = F. *Talmud* (ML. *Talmud*), < Chal. *talmūd*, instruction; cf. Heb. (and Syr.) *talmūd*, disciple, scholar, < *lāmad*, learn, *lūmad*, teach.] In Jewish lit., the body of traditional laws, precepts, and interpretations contained in the Mishnah and its complement or completion called the Gemara, the former being the text on which the latter is based. There are two Talmuds: the Jerusalem Talmud, called *Yerushalmi*, and the Babylonian Talmud, called *Babli*. See *Mishnah* and *Gemara*.

The *Talmud* . . . is the work which embodies the civil and canonical law of the Jewish people. It contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of that nation is regulated. Whatever is obligatory on them, besides the law, is recorded in this work. Here doubts are resolved, duties explained, cases of conscience cleared up, and the most minute circumstances relative to the conduct of life discussed with wonderful particularity. *Kittó*, Cyc. of Bib. Lit., II. 819.

Talmudic (tal-mud'ik), *a.* [< *Talmud* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Talmud: as, *Talmudic* literature; *Talmudic* lore.

The *Talmudic* writings admit the conception of sufferings as falling to the lot of the Messiah, and apply to him predictions of this character in the Prophets.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 253.

Talmudical (tal-mud'ik-al), *a.* [< *Talmudic* + *-al*.] Same as *Talmudic*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

Talmudist (tal'mud-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmudist*; < *Talmud* + *-ist*.] 1. One of the writers or compilers of the Talmud.

The *Talmudists* say that Adam had a wife called Lillia, before he married Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

2. One who accepts the doctrines and teachings of the Talmud.

All (orthodox) Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are *Talmudists*.

The Century, XXIV. 49.

3. One who is versed in the Talmud and in literature relating to it. *The American*, III. 186.

Talmudistic (tal-mu-dis'tik), *a.* [< *Talmudist* + *-ic*.] Talmudic.

talocalcaneal (tāl'ō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *talus* + *calcaneum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum; astragalocalcaneal: noting certain ligaments.

talon (tal'on), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *talent*; < ME. *taloun*, *taloun*, *talound*, < OF. (and F.) *talōn* = Pr. *talo* = Sp. *talón* = Pg. *talão* = It. *tallone*, heel, < ML. *talo(n)-*, talon, claw of a bird, < L. *talus*, ankle, heel: see *talus*.] 1. The

claw of a bird or other animal; specifically, the claw of a bird of prey.

For he hathe his *Talouns* so longe and so large and grete upon his Feet as though the weren Hornes of grete Oxen or of Bugles or of Ryzn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 269.

Mine likewise seld a Fowle
 Within her *talents*; and you saw her pawes
 Full of the Feathers; both her petty singles,
 And her long singles, grip'd her more then other.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, II. 99).

An her little devil [dog] should be hungry, come sneaking behind me like a cowardly catchpole, and clap his *talents* on my haunches. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, II. 1.

Swoops

The vulture, beak and *talon*, at the heart
 Made for all noble motion. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A heel, or low cusp, of a tooth.—3. In arch., same as *ogee*.—4. In locks, the shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.—5. That part of a pack of cards which remains after the hands have been dealt; the stock.—6. The heel of the blade of a sword.

taloned (tal'ond), *a.* [< *talon* + *-ed*.] Having talons or claws. *Watts*, To Mitio, my Friend, i.

talook, talookdar, *n.* See *taluk, talukdar*.

taloscaphoid (tāl'ō-skaf'oid), *a.* [< *talus* + *scephoid*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid.—**Taloscaphoid ligament**, the astragaloscaphoid ligament.

talotibial (tāl'ō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< *talus* + *tibia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

Talpa (tal'pā), *n.* [NL., < L. *talpa*, a mole.] 1. The leading genus of the family *Talpidae*, formerly used for all the moles then known, now restricted to about 6 Old World species which, like the common mole of Europe, *T. europæa*,



Common European Mole (*Talpa europæa*).

have forty-four teeth, with three incisors, one canine, four premolars, and three molars above and below on each side. The American moles are all of different genera (*Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*).—2. [l. c.] In *pathol.*, a tumor under the skin, especially a wen on the head: so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole. Also called *testudo*.—3. [l. c.] A military engine used in sieges for undermining walls: probably only a roof or movable penthouse used to protect the miners from missiles.

talpacoti, *n.* [S. Amer.] A small South American ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*), as *C. talpacoti*.

talpet, *n.* [< ME. *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole: see *Talpa*.] A mole.

And either shall thees *talpes* volde or sterve.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Talpidae (tal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-idae*.] A family of terrestrial and fossorial, rarely natatorial, insectivorous mammals; the moles. They are related to the shrews, but differ in having the skull smooth behind, the zygomatics completed, a bullate tympanic bone, and the scapular arch and fore limb more or less highly specialized with reference to fossorial habits, the scapula being long and narrow, the humerus short and broad, and the manus with accessory ossicles. The eyes are minute or rudimentary, the ears short and concealed; there is no caecum nor pubic symphysis; the manubrium sterni is broad and keeled, and the tibia and fibula are united. There are two main modifications of the family—moles proper, *Talpinae*, and musk-shrews, *Myogalinae*. The *Talpidae* are connected with the shrews by such genera as *Urotrichus*, *Neurotrichus*, and *Uropsilus*. The rather numerous species, of about 12 genera, are confined to the northern hemisphere. See cuts under *Condylura*, *desman*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

Talpinae (tal'pi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Talpidae*; the moles proper and shrew-moles. They have the fore limbs highly specialized for digging, with a long narrow scapula, short broad clavicle and humerus, and an accessory calciform carpal bone, the fore limb peculiarly rotated on its axis, the eyes rudimentary, the upper incisors 6, the lower 6 or 4. Living genera are *Talpa*, *Mogera*, *Parascaptor*, *Scaptochirus*, *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*. See cuts under *Condylura*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

talpine (tal'pin), *a.* [< L. *talpa*, mole, + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to a mole; belonging to the *Talpinae*; soricoid.

Taltarum's case. See *case*¹.

taluk, talook (tāl'ūk'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk*.] In India, a dependency or subdivision of a district subject to revenue collection by a native officer; also, an estate or tract of proprietary land the revenues of which are under the management of a talukdar.

Each *tāluk* comprises from fifty to one hundred villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 188.

talukdar, talookdar (tāl'ūk-dār'), *n.* [Hind. *tālukdar*, < *tāluk*, a district, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a native officer who collects the revenues of a taluk; also, the proprietor of an estate; a landholder.

The Oudh *tālukdars* resemble English landlords even more closely than do the zamindars of Bengal. In origin the majority were not revenue-farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority as much as from mere wealth. Their present legal status dates from the pacification that followed on the mutiny of 1857.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 772.

talus (tāl'us), *n.*; pl. *tali* (-li). [NL., < L. *talus*, ankle, heel. Hence ult. *talon*.] 1. In anat.: (a) The ankle or ankle-joint: as, os *tali*, the bone of the ankle. (b) The ankle-bone or huckle-bone; the astragalus.—2. In ornith., same as *calcaneum*, 2.—3. That variety of clubfoot in which the heel rests on the ground and the toes are drawn up; talipes calcaneus.—4. In entom., the apex or distal end of the tibia, articulated with the tarsus. *Kirby and Spence*.—5. In arch., the slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing its thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank.—6. In fort., the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—7. The slope of rocky fragments which lies at the base of a cliff or precipitous rock, and which has been formed by the accumulation of pieces brought down from above by the action of gravity, rain, frost, etc.; scree; debris; wash. See these words.

He . . . rushed up the *talus* of boulders, springing from stone to stone, till his breath failed him.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxi.

The debris of ice gathered into *talus* heaps below.

A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, vi.

Exterior talus, in fort. See *exterior*.—**Sustentaculum tali**. See *sustentaculum*.

talvacet, *n.* See *talevas*.

talvasi, *n.* Same as *talevas*.

talwood, *n.* See *tallwood*.

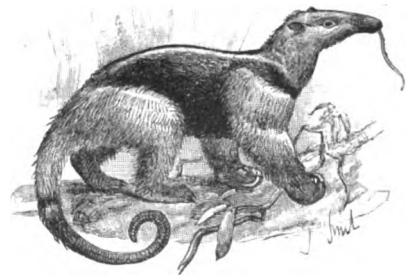
tamability (tā-mā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *tameability*; < *tamable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being tamable; tamableness. *Sydney Smith*, Letters (1821).

tamable (tā'mā-bl), *a.* [Also *tameable*; < *tame*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

tamableness (tā'mā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being tamable. Also *tameableness*.

tamal (tā-māl'), *n.*; pl. *tamales* (tā-mā'lās, as Eng. tā-mā'liz). [See the supplement.] A Mexican dish made of Indian corn and meat, seasoned with red peppers.

tamandua (ta-man'dū-ā), *n.* [= Sp. *tamándua*, now *tamándoa*; < Tupi *tamandua*, > Carib *tamanoa*.] 1. The little ant-bear or four-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga tamandua*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] The genus to which this species belongs, sep-



Four-toed Ant-bear (*Tamandua tetradactyla*).

arated from *Myrmecophaga*, the animal being then called *Tamandua tetradactyla*.

tamanoir (tam'a-nwor), *n.* [A corrupt F. form of *tamandua*.] The great ant-bear or three-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. See cut under *ant-bear*.

tamanu (tam'a-nō), *n.* [Polynesian.] *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, the source of East Indian tacamahac-resin, and in its seeds of the po-nay- or poonseed-oil, or bitter oil of India. It is widely diffused through the East Indies and Pacific islands, a chiefly littoral tree, growing 60 feet high and bearing a fine crown of dark dense foliage, interspersed in season with white flowers. The oil is chiefly prized as a cure for rheumatism, etc. The wood is valued by carpenters and cabinet-makers. In the Fijis also called *dilo*, and the oil *dilo-oil*.—**Tamanu-resin**, the East Indian tacamahac.

tamara (tam'a-rā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander-seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered. It is a favorite condiment with Italians.

tamarack (tam'a-rak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. The black or American larch, or hackmatack, *Larix laricina*, found in moist uplands in British America, and of less size massed in cool swamps in the northern United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and yields a heavy, hard, and very strong timber, valued for many purposes, particularly for the upper knees of ships. See cut under *larch*. 2. The abundant black or ridge-pole pine, *Pinus Murrayana*, of the Sierras and dry gravelly interior regions of western North America. The allied *Pinus contorta*, or scrub-pine, of the coast may be also included under the name.

tamarack-pine (tam'a-rak-pin), *n.* Same as *tamarack*, 2.

tamarict, *tamarickt*, *n.* See *tamarisk*.

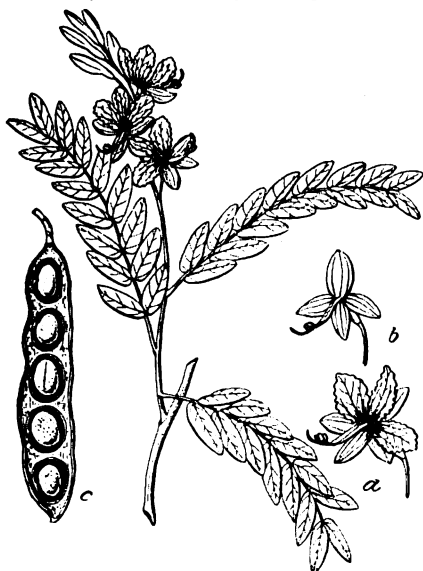
tamarin (tam'a-rin), *n.* [Native name in Cayenne.] One of the small squirrel-monkeys of South America; a marmoset of the genus *Mi-*



Lion Tamarin (*Midas leoninus*).

das, as *M. leoninus*, the lion tamarin; *M. rosalia*, the silky tamarin, or marikina; *M. ursulus*, the negro tamarin, etc.

tamarind (tam'a-rind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamerim*; = F. *tamarin*, formerly *tamarinde*, = Sp. Pg. It. *tamarindo* = It. *tamarindi*, < ML. *tamarindus*, < Ar. *tamr Hindī*, *tamr ul Hind*, the Indian date; *tamr*, date (Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree); *Hindī*, Indian, *Hind*, India: see *Indian*, *Hindī*.] The fruit of the leguminous tree *Tamarindus Indica*; also, the tree itself. The tamarind is widely cultivated through the tropics, being desir-



Flowering Branch of Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*).
a, a flower; b, same, petals removed; c, pod, longitudinal section.

able for its fruit, shade, and timber, and for the fragrance of its flowers. It reaches a height of 60 or 80 feet, with a widely spreading crown of dense foliage. The fruit is a flat thickened pod, 3 to 6 inches long, with a brittle brown shell containing a fibrous juicy pleasantly acid pulp inclosing the seeds. The pulp is used in hot countries to make cooling drinks, and preserved in syrup or sugar, or alone, it forms the tamarinds of commerce. It is used also in preparing tamarind-fish. It is officially recognized as a refrigerant and laxative. Besides the pulp, the seeds, flowers, leaves, and bark all have their medicinal applications in India or elsewhere. The leaves in India form an ingredient in curries. The wood is very hard and heavy, yellowish-white in color with purple blotches, and is used in turnery.—**Bastard tamarind**. Same as *silk-tree*.—**Black tamarind**. Same as *velvet tamarind*.—**Brown tamarind**, the velvet tamarind and other species of *Dialium*.—**Manila tamarind**. See *Pithecolobium*.

Tamarind of New South Wales, *Diploglottis australis*, an elegant slender sapindaceous tree, from 50 to 90 feet high, with whitish close-grained wood, and an acid fruit. It is also found elsewhere in Australia.—**Velvet tamarind**, *Dialium Guineense*, a small leguminous tree of western Africa, having slender branches and pinnate leaves, and pods of about the size and form of a filbert, covered with a black velvety down. These contain, surrounding the seeds, an acid farinaceous pulp, which is commonly eaten.—**Wild tamarind**. (a) See *Lysitoma*. (b) The brown tamarind. (c) In Jamaica, a large tree, *Pithecolobium jlicifolium*. (d) In Trinidad, *Pentaclethra macroloba*, a leguminous tree also found in Guiana, Nicaragua, etc.—**Yellow tamarind**, *Acacia villosa*, of tropical America. [Jamaica.]

Tamarind-fish (tam'a-rind-fish), *n.* A preparation of a kind of fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit, esteemed as a relish in India.

tamarind-plum (tam'a-rind-plum), *n.* See *plum*.

Tamarindus (tam'a-rin'dus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < ML. *tamarindus*, tamarind: see *tamarind*.] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the family *Cassipiniaceæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with colored caducous bracts, four sepals, three perfect and two rudimentary petals, three perfect monadelphous stamens, and a few staminodes in the form of minute teeth; and by the fruit, a thick indehiscent legume with a fragile crustaceous epicarp, pulpy mesocarp, and thick coriaceous endocarp forming partitions between the seeds. The only species, *T. Indica*, is widely diffused through the tropics, indigenous in Africa, and naturalized from cultivation in Asia and America. It is a tree bearing abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of small leaflets, and yellow and red flowers in terminal racemes. See *tamarind*.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. It is laxative and refrigerant.

Tamariscæ (tam'a-ris'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth and Hooker, 1862), < *Tamariscus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Tamaricaceæ*. It is characterized by racemose or spiked flowers with free or slightly coherent petals, and numerous small smooth seeds without albumen, and terminated by a coma of long plumose hairs. Besides the type, *Tamarix*, it includes the genus *Myricaria*, comprising a few similar but smaller European and Asiatic species growing in sand. Properly *Tamaricæ*.

Tamariscineæ (tam'a-ri-sin'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. N. Desvaux, 1815), < *Tamariscus* + *-inæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the tamarisk family, of the order *Hypericales*. It is characterized by usually shrubby stems clothed with small undivided alternate leaves, and by flowers with five or more stamens, a one-celled ovary with three to five placentæ, and the sepals and petals free or more or less united. It includes about 88 species, belonging to 4 genera classed in 2 tribes, for the types of which see *Tamarix* and *Reaumuria*. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere and also of South Africa, occurring mostly in maritime salt-marshes or in sands and gravelly places among mountains. The seeds are either pilose, comose, or winged, which, together with the frequent willowy habit and narrow leaves, has suggested a superficial resemblance to the family *Salicaceæ*, the willow family. Many species have also been compared to the cypress. They are shrubs, rarely herbs or trees, their leaves commonly somewhat fleshy, and their flowers either small or showy, usually flesh-colored, pink, or white. Properly *Tamaricaceæ*.

Tamariscus (tam'a-ris'kus), *n.* [L.] One of the old names for the tamarisk used by botanists and herbalists.

tamarisk (tam'a-risk), *n.* [Formerly also *tamaric*, *tamrick*, *tamricke*, < ME. **tamarike*, *tham-arike* (< L. *tamarix* (*tamaric*), *tamarice*, ML. *tamaris*; = F. *tamaris*, *tamarix* = Pr. *tamarisc* = Sp. *tamarisco*, *tamariz* = Pg. *tamarisco*, *tamaris* = It. *tamarisco*, *tamarice*, < L. *tamariscus*, also *tamariz* (*tamaric*), *tamarice*, ML. also *tamarica*, *tamarisk*; perhaps connected with Skt. *tamālaka*, *tamālākā*, *tamāla*, a tree with a dark bark, < *tamas*, darkness: see *dim*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Tamarix*: sometimes called *flowering cypress*. The common tamarisk is *T. Gallica*, a shrub or small tree of the Mediterranean region and Canaries. It is a prized ornamental shrub of feathery aspect, with scale-like leaves, and bearing clouds of pink flowers in late summer. It is a highly adaptable plant, thriving in wet, dry, or salty ground, rooting readily from slips and pushing forth vigorously; hence it is suitable for planting on shores and embankments. In the northern United States, however, it dies



Flowering Branch of Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*).
a, a flower; b, pistil; c, branch showing the scale-like leaves.

to the ground in severe winters. The stem and leaves contain much sulphate of soda. *T. mannifera* produces Jews' or tamarisk manna. (See *manna*.) *T. tetrandra*, *T. Indica*, *T. aphylla*, etc., yield the tamarisk-galls, which are said to contain 60 per cent. of tannin, and are used in dyeing and medicine. *T. aphylla* is found in northwest India and westward, and is sometimes distinguished as *tamarisk salt-tree*, from its secreting salt which incrusts its trunk in sufficient quantity for some culinary use. It is a bush or tree of coniferous aspect. *T. dioica* of India, etc., yields a pale-yellow soluble resin.

He shall be like tamaric in the desert.

Jer. xvii. 6 (Douay version).

With this he hung them aloft upon a tamaricks bow.

Chapman, *Iliad*, x. 396.

Tamarisks with thick-leav'd Box are found.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

2. Any plant of the family *Tamaricaceæ*.—**German tamarisk**, a European shrub, *Myricaria Germanica*, allied both botanically and in appearance to the common tamarisk, bearing, however, very narrow flat leaves.—**Indian tamarisk**, *Tamarix Indica*, closely related to the common tamarisk.—**Oriental tamarisk**, *Tamarix aphylla*.

Tamarix (tam'a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *tamarix*, also *tamariscus*, *tamarice*, the tamarisk: see *tamarisk*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Tamariscineæ* and of the tribe *Tamariscæ*. It is distinguished by its free or slightly united stamens, and ovary usually with three or four short styles. About 60 species have been described, now reduced to about 25, natives of the Mediterranean region and central and tropical Asia, chiefly of salt-marshes of the sea-coast; a few occur in South Africa. They are shrubs, sometimes arborescent, bearing minute scale-like clasping or sheathing leaves. The numerous white or pinkish flowers form spikes or dense racemes, often small, but abundant and giving the branches a feathery appearance. See *tamarisk* and *manna*, 4.

tamarugite (ta-mar'g-git), *n.* [Pampas del Tamarugal.] A mineral from Tarapaca in Chile, allied to soda-alum in composition, but containing only about half as much water.

tamatia (ta-mā'ti-ā), *n.* [< F. *tamati*; orig. (Buffon, 1780) applied to all the American *Bucconidae* and *Capitoninæ*, also (Levaillant, 1806) designating any puff-bird, also, as NL. (Gmelin, 1788), the specific name of one fissirostral barbet, *Bucco tamatia*; from a native name.] A kind of fissirostral barbet; a barbacou.

tambac (tam'bak), *n.* 1. Same as *tombac*.—2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

tambagut (tam'ba-gut), *n.* [Urdu *tambayat*.] The crimson-breasted barbet, *Megalæma hæmacephala*. The popular (English) name of the bird in India is *coppersmith*.

tambasading (tam-bas'a-ding), *n.* [Native name.] The fossa of Madagascar, *Fossa daubentonii*. See *Fossa* 2.

tambo, **tambu** (tam-bō'), *a.* Same as *taboo*. See the quotation.

The human heads . . . are reserved for the canoe-houses. These are larger and better built than the ordinary dwelling-houses, and are *tambu* (tabooed) for women.—i. e., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.

C. M. Woodford, *Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.*, x. 372.

tambor (tam'bor), *n.* [Cf. *tambour*.] 1. A kind of swell-fish or puffer, as the rabbit-fish, *Lagocephalus levigatus*. See cut under *Tetrodontidæ*.—2. The red rockfish, *Sebastes ruberimus*, a large scorpionoid abundant on the coast of California.

tambor-oil (tam'bor-oil'), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera* of Central America. It is purgative, but not griping like castor-oil.

tambour (tam'bör or -bör), *n.* [*< F. tambour, a drum: see tabor¹.*] 1. A drum; specifically, the bass drum; also, something resembling a drum, as an elastic membrane stretched over a cup-shaped vessel, used in various mechanical devices.

After supper, the whole village [of Jobar] came and sat round the carpet, and one of them played on a *tambour*, and sung a Curden song.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 156.

When I sound
The *tambour* of God, ten cities hear
Its voice, and answer to the call in arms.
Southey, (Imp. Dict.)

2. In *arch.*: (a) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the blocks of which each constitutes a course of the shaft of a column; a drum. (b) The interior part, or core, within the leaves, of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the *vase*, and the *campana* or *bell*. (c) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (d) The circular vertical part of a cupola; also, the basis of a cupola when this is circular. (e) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work with folding doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, etc., to break the current of air or draft from without.—3. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered: so called from its resemblance to a drum. Machines have been constructed for *tambour*-working, and are still used.

Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your *tambour*, in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. i.*

4. Silk or other stuff embroidered on a *tambour*.

With . . . a *tambour* waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Frankly, must be irresistible. *Colman, Man and Wife, I. (Davies.)*

5. In *fort.*, a defensive work formed of palisades, intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.—*Tambour de Basque*, a *tambourine*.

tambour (tam'bör or -bör), *v.* [*< tambour, n.: see tambour, n., 3.*] *I. trans.* To decorate with needlework, as a piece of silk, muslin, or other stuff which has previously been strained on a *tambour*-frame to receive embroidery.

She lay awake ten minutes on Wednesday night debating between her spotted and her *tamboured* muslin.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x.

II. intrans. To do *tambour*-work; embroider by means of a *tambour*-frame. [*Colloq.*]

She sat herring-boning, *tambouring*, or stitching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328. (Davies.)

tamboura (tam'bör-rä), *n.* [*Pers. tanbūr.*] An Oriental musical instrument of the lute class, closely resembling the guitar or mandolin.

The Assyrians, and most likely the Babylonian Accadians, may have been furnished with the finger-board *tamboura* as well as the dulcimer and harp.

Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 902.

tambour-cotton (tam'bör-kot'n), *n.* Cotton thread used in *tambour*-embroidery, usually on muslin.

tambour-embroidery (tam'bör-em-broi'dér-i), *n.* Same as *tambour-work*.

tambour-frame (tam'bör-frām), *n.* A light wooden frame used for straining and holding flat the material forming the ground in *tambour*-work. This frame was originally a double hoop; on the smaller hoop the silk, muslin, or other stuff was drawn tightly, and the larger hoop was then adjusted over the smaller. The modern *tambour*-frame is square, and can be slightly enlarged by wedges at the corners, like the stretcher of a painter's canvas.

Mrs. Grant and her *tambour* frame were not without their use.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, vii.

tambourgi (tam'bör'ji), *n.* [*Turk. *tanbūrji, < tanbūr, a drum: see tambour, tabor.*] A Turkish drummer. *Byron.*

tambourine (tam'bör-rēn'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also tamburine, tamburin; < F. tambourin (= Pr. tamborin = It. tamburino), dim. of tambour: see tambour, tabor¹.*] 1. A small drum formed of a ring or hoop of wood or sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a single head of parchment. The hoop carries several pairs of loose metal disks called *jingles*. The instrument is played either by shaking, or by striking with the hand or arm, or by drawing the finger across the head (or each in alternation). It is of Oriental origin, and is very common in Spain, whence it is often called *tambour de Basque*. See cut in next column.

I saw Calliope with Muses moe,
Soothe as thy oaten pype began to sound,
They yvory Luyts and Tamburins forgee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.

Shaking a *tambourine* set round with tinkling bells, and thumping it on its parchment head.

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, x.



Spanish Tambourine.

2. A long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence; also, a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt.—3. A Provençal dance originally executed to the sound of tabor and pipe, with or without singing.—4. Music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick tempo, and usually accompanied by a drone bass of a single tone, as the tonic or the dominant, as if played by rubbing the finger across a *tambourine*.—5. A remarkable pigeon of Africa, *Tympanistria bicolor*. See cut under *Tympanistria*. *P. L. Slater.*

tambour-lace (tam'bör-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

tambour-needle (tam'bör-nē'dl), *n.* The tool used in *tambour*-work: it is a small hook of steel resembling a crochet-hook, and usually fitted in a handle of ivory or hard wood.

tambour-stitch (tam'bör-stich), *n.* In *crochet*, a kind of stitch by which a pattern of straight ridges crossing each other at right angles is produced. Also *tamburet-stitch*.

tambour-stitcher (tam'bör-stich'er), *n.* A worker in embroidery done on the *tambour*-frame. See *tambour-work*. *Art Journal, 1883, p. 150.*

tambour-work (tam'bör-wérk), *n.* Embroidery on stuff which is strained on a *tambour*-frame; especially, such embroidery when done upon muslin or cambric, and in linen thread, either white or colored. Also called *passé*.

tambreet (tam-brēt'), *n.* [*Australian.*] The duck-mole or duck-billed platypus of Australia, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

tamburet-stitch (tam'bör-ret-stich), *n.* Same as *tambour-stitch*.

tamburint, tamburinet, n. Old spellings of *tambourine*.

tamburone (tam'bör-rō'ne), *n.* [*It., aug. of tamburo, a drum: see tambour, tabor¹.*] A large drum; specifically, the bass drum.

tame¹ (tām), *a.* [*< ME. tame, tōme, prop. a weak or inflected form of *tam, tom, < AS. tam, tom = OFries. *tam (in aidertam) = D. MLG. LG. tam = OHG. MHG. zam, G. zahm = Icel. tamr = Sw. Dan. tam = Goth. *tams, tame; cf. tame², v.*] 1. Reclaimed from wildness, savagery, or barbarism. (a) Of persons, civilized; made peaceable, docile, or polite in manners and habits.

Esau wilde man hunters,
And Jacob tame man tillere.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1482.

A *tame* black belonging to us is great at all sorts of hunting. I want to see if he can find us a flying doe for to-morrow.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxviii.

(b) Of beasts, birds, etc.: (1) Reclaimed from the feral condition or state of nature for the use or benefit of man; not wild; domesticated; made tractable. (2) Having lost or not exhibiting the usual characteristics of a wild animal, as ferocity, fear of man, and shyness: as, a *tame* wild cat; the wild ducks are quite *tame* this season; the bear seemed very *tame*.

In the Mountains of Ziz there are Serpents so *tame* that at dinner time they will come like Dogs and Cats, and gather up the crumbs, not offering to hurt any.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 622.

(c) Cultivated; improved: noting land, vegetable products, etc. [*Now colloq.*]

Sugar Canes, not *tame*, 4. or 5. foot high.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 274.*

The careful pioneer invariably had his corral on land near his house, where the land had become *tame*. For the land to become *tame* it was only needed to denude it of timber and let in the sunlight to the surface of the corral. It was not necessary, probably, to plow and cultivate the ground, but this was sometimes done.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 9.

2. Submissive; spiritless; pusillanimous.

I have friends and kinsmen
That will not sit down *tame* with the disgrace
That's offer'd to our noble family
In what I suffer. *Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.*
Why are you so *tame*? why do not you speak to him,
and tell him how he disquiets your house?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

This country [England] was never remarkable for a *tame* submission to injuries.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., II.

3. Sluggish; languid; dull; lacking earnestness, fervor, or ardor.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor.
De Quincy, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The age is dull and mean. Men creep,
Not walk, with blood too pale and *tame*
To pay the debt they owe to shame.

Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against Slave Power.

We are too *tame* for either aspirations or regrets, or, if we have them, we know as a matter of course that they cannot be indulged. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 127.*

4. Deficient in interesting or striking qualities; uninspiring; insipid; flat: as, a *tame* description.

Rome thought the architectural style of Athens too *tame*.
A. H. Welsh, Rhetoric, xli.

The western half of Victoria is level or slightly undulating, and as a rule *tame* in its scenery, exhibiting only thinly timbered grassy lands, with all the appearance of open parks.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 215.

5. Ineffectual; impotent; inert.

His remedies are *tame*! the present peace.

Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 2.

6. Accommodated to one's habits; wonted; accustomed. [*Rare.*]

Sequestering from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 10.

Tame hay. See *hay¹*.—*Syn. 2. Mild, soft, etc. (see gentle); docile.—4. Feeble, rapid, prosaic.*

tame² (tām), *v. t.; pret. and pp. tamed, ppr. taming.* [*< ME. tamen, tamen, also temen, temeen, < AS. tamian, grow tame, temian, make tame, = D. temmen = MLG. temen, temmen, LG. temmen = OHG. zamjan, zeman, MHG. zemen, G. zähmen = Icel. temja = Sw. tånja = Dan. tømme = Goth. gatamjan, tame; from the adj.; connected with L. domare = Gr. daivā = Skt. √ dam, tame, control. From the L. domare are ult. E. domitable, daunt, etc., and (through dominus, master) dominant, dominate, etc.] 1. To reclaim from a wild or savage state; overcome the natural ferocity or shyness of; make gentle and tractable; domesticate; break in, as a wild beast or bird.*

Which [two lions] first he *tam'd* with wounds, then by the necks them drew,
And 'gainst the hard'ned earth their jaws and shoulders burst.
Dryden, Polyolbion, II. 366.

In vain they foamed, in vain they stared,
In vain their eyes with fury glared;
He *tamed* 'em to the lash, and bent 'em to the yoke.
Addison, tr. of Horace, Od. III. 3.

2. To subdue; curb; reduce to submission.

Tooke towers & towns[s], *tamid* Knights,
Felled the false folk, ferked hem hard.
Alisaunder of Maccodine (E. E. T. S.), I. 84.

And he so *tamed* the Scots that none of them durst build a ship or a boate with above three yron nails in it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 10.

I will tame

That haughty courage, and make it stoop too.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

That *tamed* the wave to be his posting-horse.
Lowell, Washers of the Shroud.

Nay—yet it chafes me that I could not bend
One will; nor *tame* and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Cæsar.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

3†. To destroy; kill.

Thou' ze drinke poison, it schal not gou *tame*,
Neither harme zou, ne noo greof feele.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

4. To deprive of courage, spirit, ardor, or animation.

Boast that he had seen, when Conscience shook,
Fear *tame* a monarch's brow, Remorse a warrior's look.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 6.

5. To make subdued in color or luster; soften; relieve; tone down.

Some relics of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And *tamed* the glaring white with green.
Scott, Marmion, IV. 25.

tame² (tām), *v. t.; pret. and pp. tamed, ppr. taming.* [*< ME. tamen, tamen, by aphesis from atamen, and partly from entamen: see at-tame² and entame².*] 1†. To open; broach.

Now to waste our mouths tyme were.
This fligette will I tame, yf thou reade us.
Chester Plays, l. 124. (*Halliwell*.)

2. To divide; deal out; formerly, to cut; carve.
[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tayme that crabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller*.

tameability, tameable, etc. See *tamability*, etc.

tamehead, *n.* [*ME. tameded*; < *tame*¹ + *-head*.] Tamelessness; mildness; gentleness.

The fader lueded Esau wel,
For firme birthe & swete mel;
The moder, Jacob for *tameded*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1486.

tameless (tām'les), *a.* [*< tame*¹ + *-less*.] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.

Ep. Hall.

Tameless tigers hungering for blood.

Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

tamelessness (tām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness.

From thee this *tamelessness* of heart.

Byron, Parisina, xlii.

tamely (tām'li), *adv.* In a tame manner, in any of the senses of *tame*.

Tamelier than worms are Lovers slain.

Cowley, The Mistress, Distance.

All this we *tamely* saw and suffered, without the least attempt to hinder it.

Swift, Conduct of Allies.

Rich enough, luscious enough; but, after all, somewhat *tamely* luscious, suggesting the word *cloying*.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, Old Fourth.

tameness (tām'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tame.

In spite of the strange contrast between his [Pitt's] violence in Opposition and his *tameness* in office, he still possessed a large share of the public confidence.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

tame-poison (tām'poi'zn), *n.* The swallow-wort, *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, once regarded an antidote to poison. See *vincetoxicum*.

tamer (tā'mér), *n.* [*< tame*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which tames.

Thou, thou (true Neptune) *Tamer* of the Ocean.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

The lioness hath met a *tamer* here.

Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Tamias (tā'mi-as), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to their laying up stores; < Gr. *ταμίας*, a dispenser, steward, perhaps 'one who cuts or apportions food' (cf. *meat*), < *τέμνειν*, *tauveiv*, cut.] A genus of ground-squirrels, of the family *Sciuridae*, connecting the *Sciurinae*, or true arboreal squirrels, with the *Spermophilinae*, or marmot-squirrels. They have a moderately long distichous tail, well-developed cheek-pouches, and a characteristic coloration in several stripes of alternating light and dark colors along the back and sides. There is one Eurasian species, *T. asiaticus*, the nearest relative of which in America is *T. quadrivittatus*, the four-striped chipmunk of the West. There occur also many other distinct species, as *T. lateralis*, together with numerous geographical races; but the best known is the common striped ground-squirrel, chipmunk, or hackee of eastern North America, *T. striatus*. See cut under *chipmunk*.

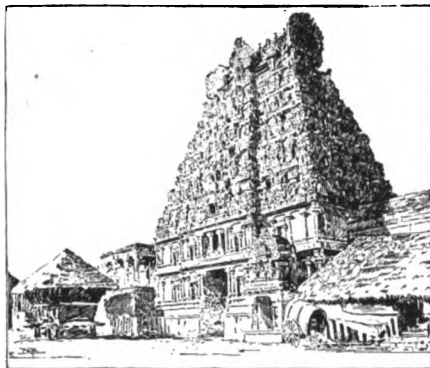
tamidine (tam'i-din), *n.* [Trade-name.] A substance formerly used in the manufacture of electric glow-lamp filaments, obtained by treating collodion with a reducing agent, such as ammonium hydrosulphid.

Tamil (tam'il), *n.* [Also *Tamul*; Tamil name.] 1. One of a race of men inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.—2. A language spoken in southern India and in parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family. See *Dravidian*.

Also *Tamul*, *Tamulic*.

Tamil architecture, the native style of architecture characteristic of southern India, within the limits of the present Madras Presidency. The most prominent creations of the style are numerous and large temples consisting of a square building with a pyramidal roof, and within a cella or adytum for the image of the god. A peculiar porch precedes the entrance to the cella. The temple is contained in a quadrangular inclosure, the gates of which are surmounted by lofty pyramidal structures of numerous tiers or stories, in some respects recalling the Egyptian pylons. Pillared halls are always associated with the temples, and the sacred inclosures always contain water-tanks or wells. Sculptured decoration, both exterior and interior, is exceedingly elaborate and exuberant. In the older examples, from the tenth to the sixteenth century, the designs are often elegant; the later work is barbarous from the overloading of its ornament. Also called *Dravidian architecture*. See cut in next column.

Tamilian (ta-mil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Tamulian*; < *Tamil* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Tamils



Tamil Architecture.—Gopura or Gate-pyramid of the Great Temple, Seringham, India.

or their language: same as *Dravidian*. See *Tamil*. Also *Tamul*, *Tamulic*.

tamin, tamine (tam'in), *n.* [Also *tammin*, and *tammy*, *taminy*; irreg. < F. *étamine*, or, by confusion with *stamin*, < OF. *estamine*: see *stamin*¹.] 1. A thin woolen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

I took her up in an old *tamin* gown.

Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

Their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge.

Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, l. 56.

2. A strainer or bolter made of hair or cloth.

taminy (tam'i-ni), *n.* Same as *tamin*.

tamis (tam'is), *n.* [*< F. tamis*, dial. *tai* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve: see *temse*.] A cloth made for straining liquids.

tamisage (tam'i-sāj), *n.* [= F. *tamisage*; as *tamis* + *-age*.] A method of finding invariants: a sifting process.

tamise (ta-méz'), *n.* [Cf. *tamis*.] A trade-name given to various thin woolen fabrics.

tamkin (tam'kin), *n.* [For **tampkin*, an altered form of *tampion*, *tampon* (cf. *pumpkin*, an altered form of *pumpion*, *pompon*, *pompon*).] Same as *tampion*.

People do complain of Sir Edward Spragg, that he hath not done extraordinary; and more of Sir W. Jennings, that he came up with his *tamkin* in his gus.

Pepps, Diary, III. 197.

tamlin (tam'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young cod, larger than a codling or skinner. *Yarrell*.

[Local, Eng.]

tammin, *n.* See *tamin*.

Tammuz (tam'uz), *n.* [Heb.] 1. A Hebrew month of twenty-nine days, being the tenth of the civil and the fourth of the sacred year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—2. A Syrian deity, same as the Phœnician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. Also *Thammuz*.

And, behold, there sat women weeping for *Tammuz*.

Ezek. viii. 14.

tammy (tam'i), *n.* See *tamin*.

tammy-norie (tam'i-nō'ri), *n.* Some sea-bird, as the auk or puffin. [Scotch.]

The screech of a *Tammy Norie*. *Scott, Antiquary*, vii.

tam-o'-shanter (tam'ō-shan'tér), *n.* [So called from *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero of Burns's poem of that name.] Same as *braid bonnet* (which see, under *bonnet*); also, a lighter head-dress of the same general shape.

His head was capped with a ruby-colored *tam-o'-shanter* with a yellow feather.

St. Nicholas, XVIII. 222.

tamp (tamp), *v. t.* [Appar. developed from *tampion*, *tampon*, formerly *tampin*, perhaps regarded in some uses as a verbal *n.* **tamping*, of a verb thence inferred and used as *tamp*. Otherwise, a var., due to association with *tampion*, of *tap*: see *tap*¹.] 1. In blasting for quarrying and mining purposes, to fill (the hole made by the drill or borer) with tamping, after the charge of powder or other explosive has been introduced.—2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes: as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a floor.

Round the *tamped* earthen floor ran a raised bench of unbaked brick, forming a divan for mats and sleeping rugs.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, l. xi.

The track is raised, the gravel *tamped* well under the ties, and the track is ready for use.

Scribner's Mag., III. 667.

tampan (tam'pan), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. *D. Livingstone*.

tamper¹ (tam'pér), *v. i.* [A var. of *temper*, in like use.] 1. To experiment rashly; busy one's

self unwisely or officiously; meddle: usually followed by *with* in this and the other senses.

The physician answered, This boy has been *tampering* with something that lies in his maw undigested.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Yet scarce I praise their venturous part
Who *tamper* with such dangerous art.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 5.

2. To interfere, as for the purpose of alteration; make objectionable or unauthorized changes (in): as, to *tamper* with a will or other document.

We do not blame the ingenious author previously alluded to for her *tampering* with the original text.

Academy, Dec. 7, 1890, p. 367.

3. To use secret or underhand measures; exert unfair or corrupt influence; especially, to use improper persuasions, solicitations, bribery, etc.

You have already been *tampering* with my Lady Flyant?

Congreve, Double-Dealer, l. 6.

There gleam'd a vague suspicion in his eyes:
Some meddling rogue has *tamper'd* with him.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

tamper² (tam'pér), *n.* [*< tamp* + *-er*.] 1. One who tamps, or prepares for blasting by stopping the hole in which the charge is placed.—

2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-bar or tamping-iron.

tamperer (tam'pér-ér), *n.* [*< tamper*¹ + *-er*.] One who tampers; one who uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

He himself was not tortured, but was surrounded in the Tower by *tamperers* and traitors, and so made unfairly to convict himself out of his own mouth.

Dickens, Hist. Eng., xxxii.

Tampico fiber. A coarse fiber used for making brushes and the cheaper grades of cordage.

Tampico jalap. See *jalap*.

tampint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tampon*.

Topsell. (Halliwell)

tamping (tam'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tamp*, *v.*] 1. In *blasting*, the act or operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge. This is done in order that the charge may not blow out through the hole instead of expending its force against the rock or other object of attack.

2. In *milit. mining*, the operation of packing with earth, sand, etc., that part of a mine nearest to the charge, to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.—3. The material with which the hole made by the drill for blasting is filled after the introduction of the charge of powder or other explosive. Among the materials used for tamping are bore-meal or boring-dust, dried clay, dried fluecan, pounded brick, soft slaty rock, and plaster of Paris. *Tamping* is called *stemming* in some parts of England.

The *tamping* should extend from the charge for a distance equal to at least 1½ times the line of least resistance.

Ernst, Man. Mil. Eng., p. 40.

tamping-bar (tam'ping-bär), *n.* A bar of iron, about 2½ feet in length, used in rock-blasting for driving the tamping into the bore-hole after the charge has been introduced. It is grooved on one side so as to leave room for the needle or fuse. Tamping-bars are sometimes tipped or faced with copper or bronze, or made entirely of these metals, to avoid accidents, which have frequently been caused by the iron striking fire from its contact with the quartzose rock. Also called, in England, *stemming-bar* or *stemmer*.

tamping-iron (tam'ping-i'ern), *n.* Same as *tamping-bar*.

tamping-machine (tam'ping-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for packing into the mold the clay or other material for making pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

tamping-plug (tam'ping-plug), *n.* A mechanical substitute for tamping materials in blasting. It may be an iron cone, a tapering block, or other wedge-shaped casting, to be driven or jammed into the blast-hole.

tampion (tam'pi-on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tampyon* and *tompion*; also *tampon* (used chiefly in the surgical sense), formerly *tampoon*, and *tampin*; < OF. *tampon*, a nasalized form of *tapon*, dim. or aug. of *tape*, a plug, bung, tap, < D. *tap* = Fries. *tap*, a plug, bung, tap: see *tap*¹. Hence prob. *tamp*.] A stopper; a plug; a bung. Specifically—(a) The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to prevent the entrance of water or dust; also, the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot. (b) A plug for stopping the upper end of an organ-pipe. Also *tamkin*.

tampon (tam'pon), *n.* [See *tampion*.] 1. In *surg.*, a plug inserted to stop hemorrhage.—2. In *hair-dressing*, a cushion of curled hair or the like, used to support the hair in a puff or roll.—3. See the quotation.

An engraved stone [in lithography] is printed by using a small wooden tapper or *tampon*, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 701.

tampon (tam'pon), *v. t.* [*< tampon*, *n.*] In *surg.*, to plug tightly, as a wound or a natural

orifice, with cotton, linen, or other form of tampon, to stop hemorrhage, to dilate the orifice, or for other purposes.

The hemorrhage was stopped by *tamponing* the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head].

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 279.

tampenade (tam-pō-nād'), *n.* [*< tampon + -ade*]. The employment of a tampon; tamponage.

tamponage (tam-pōn-āj), *n.* [*< tampon + -age*]. The act of tamponing.

tamponing (tam-pōn-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tampon*, *v.*] The operation of plugging a wound or a natural orifice by inserting a tampon.

tamponment (tam-pōn-ment), *n.* [*< tampon + -ment*]. The act of plugging with a tampon.

tampoon (tam-pōn'), *n.* [See *tampon*.] An obsolete form of *tampon*.

tamp-work (tamp-wérk), *n.* A surface rendered compact and plane by tamping.

He sees a plain like *tamp-work*, where knobs of granite act daisies, and at every fifty yards some hapless bud or blossom dying of inanition among the stones.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, I. xiii.

tam-tam, *n.* and *v.* See *tom-tom*.

tam-tam-metal (tam-tam-met'al), *n.* Same as *gong-metal*.

Tamul, Tamulian (tam'ul, ta-mū'li-an). Same as *Tamil, Tamilian*.

Tamulic (ta-mū'lik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tamul + -ic*]. Same as *Tamilian, Tamil*.

Tamus (tā'mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), altered from its previous name *Tamnus* (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. tamnus*, a vine on which grew a kind of wild grape (*tamnia uva*); perhaps *< Gr. βάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Dioscoreaceae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the female with six narrow distinct perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a fleshy globose berry containing a few roundish wingless seeds with solid albumen and a minute embryo. There are 2 species, one a native of the Canary Islands, the other widely distributed through Europe, northern Africa, and temperate parts of Asia. They are twining vines resembling species of *Dioscorea*, growing from a tuberous root, and producing alternate heart-shaped entire or three-lobed leaves. The small female flowers form very short axillary racemes or sessile clusters; the male racemes are usually long and loose. *T. edulis*, of Madeira, is sometimes known as *Port Moniz yam*; *T. communis* is the black bryony of England, also known as *black bindweed*, *Isle-of-Wight vine*, or *lady's-eal*, producing numerous handsome berries locally used as a remedy for chilblains, and known as *muscaria-berries* or *caberries*. The acid juice of its large black root was used to remove bruise-stains, and was formerly in repute as a stimulative in plasters. The young suckers are used as asparagus in Greece. Compare *lady's-eal*, 1.

tan¹ (tan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tanned*, ppr. *tanning*. [Formerly also *tann*, early mod. E. *tanne*; *< ME. tannen*, *< AS. tannian* (found once, in the pp. *getanned*) = MD. *tannen*, *tanen*, *taenen*, *teynen*, *D. tanen*, *tan*; cf. OF. *tanner*, *taner*, F. *tanner*, dial. *tener* (ML. *tannare*, *tanare*), *tan*, dye of a tawny color; appar. from a noun not found in AS. = MD. *tanne*, *tane*, *taene*, OF. and F. *tan*, ML. *tanum*, oak-bark for tanning; *tan*; cf. Bret. *tann*, oak, oak-bark for tanning; *< OHG. tanna*, MHG. *G. tanne*, fir, oak. The relations of these forms are in part uncertain. Hence (through F.) E. *tanny*, *tawny*.] I. *trans.* 1. To prepare, as skins of animals, by soaking in some liquid containing tannic acid, which is generally obtained from the bark of some tree, oak-bark being commonly thought to be the best. Other barks, especially that of hemlock, are also largely used. This process converts the raw hide into leather.

Ajax, to shield his ample Breast, provides Seven lusty Bulls, and tanns their sturdy Hides.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

2. By extension, to convert into leather by other means, as by the use of mineral salts (as those of iron and chromium), and even of oil or fat, as in the case of buckskin, chamois, and the like. See *leather*, *taw*¹, 2.—3. To make brown; embrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

His sandals were with toilsome travellorne,
And face all tann'd with scorching sunny ray.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vi. 85.

I am acquainted with sad misery,
As the tann'd galley-slave is with his oar.

Webster, *Duchess of Malf.*, iv. 2.

To the tann'd haycock in the mead.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 90.

And one, whose Arab face was tann'd
By tropic sun and boreal frost.

Whittier, *Tent on the Beach*.

4. To deprive of the freshness of youth; impair the freshness and beauty of. [Rare.]

Reckoning time, whose million'd accidents
Tan sacred beauty.

Shak., *Sonnets*, crv.

5. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

If he be so stout, we will have a bout,

And he shall tan my hide too.

Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 229).

The master couldn't tan him for not doing it.

Mrs. H. Wood, *The Channings*.

6. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, or an imitation of marble made from a mixture of gelatin and gum, to render (cast slabs of the mixture) hard and insoluble by steeping in a suitable preparation. See *tannage*, 3.—7. To treat with some hardening process as a preservation from rot, as fish-nets.—**Tanned pelt**. See *pelt*².

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or become tanned: as, the leather *tans* easily.—2. To become tanned or tawny: as, the face *tans* in the sun. **tan**¹ (tan), *n.* and *a.* [See *tan*¹, *v.* The noun is prob. earlier than the verb in Rom., but appears later in E.] I. *n.* 1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, hemlock, spruce, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides.

Let not stiff cowhide, reeking from the tan,
Disgrace the tapering outline of your feet.

O. W. Holmes, *Urania*.

2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan: as, gloves of gray or *tan*.—3. An embrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

The clear shade of *tan*, and the half a dozen freckles,
friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, v.

Flower or flowers of tan. See *flower*.—**Spent tan**, *tan* that has been used in tanning: it is employed for covering walks, for mulching, and for other purposes.—**The tan**, the circus; the ring where a match is walked. (Slang.)—**To smell of the tan**, said of any act or expression which reminds one of the circus. (Slang.)

II. *a.* Of the color of tan, or of a color approaching that of tan; yellowish-brown.—**Black and tan**. See *black*.

tan² (tan), *n.* [Ult. *< AS. tǣn*, a twig, bough: see *mistletoe*.] A twig, or small switch. *Hal-liwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tan³. An obsolete Middle English contraction of *taken*, old infinitive or past participle of *take*.

tan⁴. A Middle English contraction of *to an*. *Chaucer*.

tan⁵ (tan), *n.* Same as *fan-tan*.

Smoke a pipe of opium o' nights with other China boys,
and lose his little earnings at the game of *tan*.

R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 218.

tan. An abbreviation of *tangent*.

tana¹, **tanna** (tā'nā, tan'ā), *n.* [Also *thannah*; *< Hind. thāna*, *thānā*, a military fortified post.] In India, a military post; also, a police station.

tana², *n.* [Malay *tupai* (squirrel) *tana* (ground).] An insectivorous mammal of Sumatra and Borneo, *Tupaia tana*; a banxring.

Tanacetum (tan-ā-sē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), *tansy*, *a.* accom. form, with L. term. *-etum*, of OF. *tanaisie*, *tansy*; see *tansy*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideae*. It is characterized by small discoid corymbose flower-heads with a naked receptacle, involucrel bracts in numerous rows, pappus mostly a ring or crown, and usually two kinds of flowers, the outer row female, slender and tubular, with an oblique or a two- or three-toothed apex, and three-angled achenes, the central flowers numerous, perfect, cylindrical, five-toothed, and with five-angled achenes. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, central and northern Asia, and North America. They are erect annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubby at the base, commonly strong-scented and hairy or silky. They bear alternate and usually variously dissected leaves, and yellow flowers. A few exceptional species produce larger solitary long-stalked flower-heads. Seven species are native to the western United States, and *T. vulgare* (for which see *tansy*) is naturalized in the Atlantic States and Canada.

tanadar, tannadar (tā'nā-dār, tan'ā-dār), *n.* [*< Hind. thānadār*, *< thāna*, a military post, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, the keeper or commandant of a tana.

Tanacetum (ta-nē'si-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so called from the elongated climbing stems; prop. **Tanacetum*, *< Gr. τανακίς*, long-stretching, *< ταναός*, outstretched, + *ἀκίς*, a point.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Bignoniaceae*, tribe *Bignoniæ*. It is characterized by loosely few-flowered cymes, a truncate or minutely toothed calyx, an extremely long and slender cylindrical corolla-tube, and a large smooth capsule with very thick and finally indurated concave valves, containing numerous compressed seeds in many rows. There are 6 species, natives of tropical America from the West Indies to northern Brazil. They are shrubby climbers, reaching a great height, and bearing compound leaves of three entire leaflets, the terminal leaflet sometimes lacking or replaced by a tendril. The flowers are white, and consist of a spreading and somewhat two-lipped border surmounting a tube from 3 to 10 inches long. *T. Jaroba* is the pear-withe of Jamaica.

tanager (tan'ā-jēr), *n.* [*< NL. Tanagra*, *q. v.*] Some or any tanagrine bird; a member of the *Tanagridæ*. Few of these numerous brilliant birds are

actually known as *tanagers* except in technical treatises. Those to which the name is chiefly given are the few species which are conspicuous in the woodlands of the United States. These are the common scarlet tanager, or black-winged redbird, *Piranga rubra*, and the summer redbird, or rose-tanager, *P. aestiva* (also called *cardinal tanager*). Both of these inhabit the eastern parts of the country to New England and Canada. The male of the former is scarlet, with black wings and tail; the male of the latter is rose-red all over; the females of both are greenish and yellow. In western North America are the Louisiana tanager (so called when much of the region west of the Mississippi was known as Louisiana), *P. ludoviciana*, the male of which is yellow and black, with a crimson head, and the hepatic tanager, *P. hepatica*, a dull liver-red and gray species of the southwest. The foregoing are all 6 or 8 inches long. A tiny and very beautiful tanager, *Euphonia elegantissima*, which is chiefly blue, yellow, and black, comes from Mexico near or over the southern United States border. (See *cut under Tanagridæ*.) Throughout all the woodland of tropical and subtropical America tanagers abound, and represent, with the manikins, cotingas, and tyrant-flycatchers, the leading passerine birds of these regions. See *cuts under Piranga, Procnias, Saltator, Stephanophorus, Tanagra, Tanagridæ, Phainopepla, and oahu-bird*.—**Black-faced tanager**, one of the bullfinch tanagers, *Pitylus grosus*, called by Latham *white-throated grosbeak*.—**Black-headed tanager**, *Lanio atricapillus*, of an orange-yellow color varied with orange-brown, black, and white. It inhabits northerly parts of South America.—**Brazilian tanager**, *Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*, 7½ inches long, the male rich scarlet with black wings and tail, the bill black with the enlarged base of the under mandible white. Also called *tapiranga*.—**Bullfinch tanager**. See *bullfinch*¹.—**Cardinal tanager**. (a) See *def.* (b) Any finch of the genus *Paroaria*.—**Cooper's tanager**, a western variety of the summer tanager.—**Crested tanager**, specifically, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, the male of which is chiefly black with a long scarlet crest. Crests are unusual in this family of birds.—**Crimson-headed tanager**, the Louisiana tanager. See *def.* *Coues*, 1878.—**Divariated tanager**, *Lamproprolia melanoleuca*, the male of which is of a glossy black and white color with yellow bill, and 5½ inches long.—**Grand tanager**, *Saltator magnus*, of which both sexes are chiefly olive-green and ashy-gray. It is found from Panama to southern Brazil, and was formerly misnamed *Cayenne roller* (Latham).—**Green-headed tanager**, either of two species of the beautiful genus *Calliste*—*C. tricolor* and *C. festiva*.—**Hooded tanager**, *Nemotus pileata*, the male of which is 5 inches long, of a bluish-gray, white, and black color, with yellow feet.—**Liver-colored tanager**, the hepatic tanager.—**Mississippi tanager**, the summer tanager. Latham, 1788.—**Red-breasted tanager**, *Rhamphocelus jacapa*, a near relative of the Brazilian tanager.—**Red tanager**, the scarlet tanager. Latham.—**Rose-throated tanager**, *Piranga roseigularis*. See *cut under Piranga*.—**Rufous-throated tanager**, *Glossipolia ruficollis*, peculiar to Jamaica, the male of which is black and bluish, with chestnut throat, and 5 inches long. Formerly called *rufous-chinned finch* by Latham, and *American hedge-sparrow* by Edwards. It is not a tanager, but a gnatcatcher (*Corvidæ*).—**Scarlet tanager**, *Piranga rubra*, the black-winged redbird of the United States and warmer parts of America. The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, 7 inches long and from 11 to 12 inches in extent.



Brazilian Tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*), natural size.



Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga rubra*), male.

The female is olive-green above and greenish-yellow below. This brilliant bird nests in woods and groves upon the horizontal bough of a tree, building a loose flat fabric of fibers, twigs, and rootlets, and lays from three to five greenish-blue eggs speckled with brown.—**Silent tanager**, *Arremonops silens*, a small concolorous species, of varied greenish, blackish, or yellow coloration.—**Spotted emerald tanager**, *Calliste guttata*, bright green varied with golden-yellow, black, and white.—**Variegated tanager**, the young male summer tanager, when it is passing from a greenish and yellow coloration like that of the female to the rose-red of the adult male, and is then patched irregularly with all these colors.—**Yellow tanager**, *Calliste flava*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black. It inhabits southeastern Brazil.

Tanagra (tan'ā-grā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), prop. *Tangara* (Brisson, 1760), *< Tupi tangara*, some bird of this kind, especially *Calliste tatao*.] The name-giving genus of the family *Tanagridæ*. It was formerly used with great latitude to include all of these and some other birds; it is now restricted to 12 or 14 species, such as the episcopal tanager, *T. episcopus*,

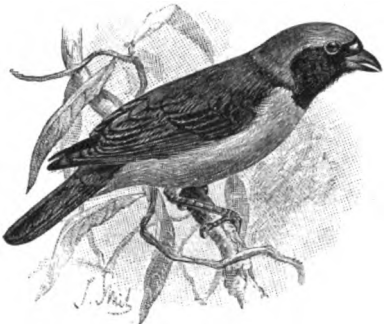
Episcopal Tanager (*Tanager episcopus*).

or the palm tanager, *T. palmarum*. They are less brilliant birds than most other tanagers, build open nests like those of finches, and lay spotted eggs.

Tanager figurine. See figurine.

Tanagrella (tan-ă-grel'ă), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Tanager* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of very small slender-billed tanagers, mostly of a brilliant blue color, ranging from Guiana to southeastern Brazil. There are 4 species—*T. velia*, *iridina*, *cyanomelena*, and *calophrys*.

Tanagridæ (tā-nag'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanager* + *-idæ*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds; the tanagers, or so-called denti-rostral finches. They have nine primaries, scutellate tarsal, and more or less conirostral bill, which usually exhibits a slight notch. They are confined to America, and almost entirely to the Neotropical region, only one genus (*Piranga*) having any extensive dispersion in North America. They are small birds, the largest scarcely exceeding a thrush in size, and the average length being about 6 inches. They are remarkable even among tropical birds for the brilliancy and variety of the plumage, in



Euphonia elegantissima, male.

one or both sexes. The *Tanagridæ* are closely related to the finches (*Fringillidæ*), and some of them have the bill as stout as that of a bullfinch; in other cases the bill is slender and acute, approaching that of the American warblers and gnatcatchers (*Mniotiltidæ* and *Corvidæ*). In some instances the bill is strongly notched, and even toothed. The family has never been satisfactorily defined, and is probably inacceptable of exact technical delimitation. It includes several hundred species, of numerous genera. It is divided by Solater into *Procinatæ*, *Euphoniinæ*, *Tanagrinæ*, *Lamprotinæ*, *Phoenicophilinæ*, and *Ptylinæ*. See cuts under *Phoenicophilus*, *Procinæ*, *Saltator*, *Stephanophorus*, *Tanager*, *Tanagra*, and *cashew-bird*.

Tanagridæ (tan-ă-gri'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanager* + *-inæ*.] 1. The tanager family, *Tanagridæ*, regarded as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*.—2. The typical subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, embracing numerous tanagers with a comparatively lengthened denti-rostral bill, the tail and tarsi of moderate dimensions. There are upward of 200 species, of 36 genera, in this group, of most brilliant colors, highly characteristic of the Neotropical region.

tanagrine (tan-ă-grin'), *a. and n.* [< *Tanager* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the *Tanagridæ*, and especially to the *Tanagrinæ*; as, a *tanagrine* bird; *tanagrine* characters.—2. Inhabited by tanagers; as, the *tanagrine* area of the Neotropical region. *P. L. Solater*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tanagridæ*.

tanagroid (tan-ă-groid'), *a.* [< *Tanager* + *-oid*.] Resembling a tanager; related to the *Tanagridæ*; *tanagrine*.

Tanais (tā-nā'is), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanais* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Tanais*; the so-called cheliferous slaters.

Tanais (tā-nā'is), *n.* [NL., < *L. Tanais*, Gr. *Távai*, the river Don.] The typical genus of *Tanaisidæ*.

tanait (tan-ă-ist), *n.* Same as *tanist*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 37.

tanakint, *n.* See *tanikint*.

Tanait (tan-ă-it), *n.* [Aram. *tana*, to repeat, learn, Heb. *shana*.] One of an order of

Jewish doctors which taught the traditions of the oral law from the time of the great synagogue to that of the compilation of the Mishna.

tan-balls (tan'bālz), *n. pl.* The spent bark of a tanner's yard pressed into balls, which harden and serve for fuel. Also called *tan-turf*.

tan-bark (tan'bārk), *n.* Same as *tan*. 1.—**Tan-bark desiccator**. See *desiccator*.—**Tan-bark oak**. See *oak*.

tan-bath (tan'bāth), *n.* A bath in which the extract of 10 to 12 handfuls of oak-bark is added to 60 gallons of water.

tan-bay (tan'bā), *n.* Same as *loblolly-bay*.

tan-bed (tan'bed), *n.* In hort., a bed made of tan; a bark-bed or bark-stove. See *bark-bed*.

Tanchelmian (tang-kel'mi-an), *n.* [< *Tanchelm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a sect in the Netherlands, in the twelfth century, followers of one Tanchelm or Tanquelin, who claimed to be equal to the Messiah. Also *Tanquelinian*.

tan-colored (tan'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of tan, or somewhat resembling tan in color.

tandem (tan'dem), *adv.* [A humorous application, prob. first in university use, < *L. tandem*, at length, with ref. to time, taken in the E. use with ref. to space, 'at length, stretched out in a single file,' < *tam*, so much, as, + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix.] One behind the other; in single file: as, to drive *tandem* (that is, with two or more horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast).

tandem (tan'dem), *n.* [< *tandem*, *adv.*] 1. A pair of horses (sometimes more) harnessed one before the other.—2. A carriage drawn by two or more horses harnessed one before the other.

The Duke of St. James now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette. *Dierckx*, Young Duke, l. 2.

3. A bicycle having seats for several riders placed one behind another; specifically, such a bicycle for two riders.

Some cyclists were making the most of the fine day. . . . Two rode a *tandem*; the third a bicycle. *J. and E. R. Pennell*, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

Tandem engine, a steam-engine having two cylinders in line, with a piston-rod uniting their pistons: used with compound marine and stationary horizontal engines.

tane (tān), *a.* A spelling of *ta'en* for *taken*.

tane (tān), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tone*.²

Yield me thy life, or thy lady bright,

Or here the *tane* of us shall die.

Britton (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

That the heat o' the *tane* might cool the tither.

Burns, There was a Wife.

tanekaha (tān'e-kā-hā), *n.* [Maori.] One of the celery-pines, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*. Its bark contains 28 per cent. of tannin, and is imported into Europe, where it is used chiefly for dyeing glove-leather. See *pine*.

tan-extractor (tan'eks-trak'tor), *n.* A machine for crushing tan-bark and digesting the crushed material, to extract the tannic acid and other astringent matter. Such machines are made with crushing-rollers, tanks, and conveyors, for crushing and leaching the bark, and drying the residue. *E. H. Knight*.

tan-fat (tan'fat), *n.* Same as *tan-fat*.

Had she as many twenty pound bags as I have knobs of bark in my *tan-fat*.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 90).

tang (tang), *n.* [< ME. *tang*, *tange*, a point, sting, dagger; < Icel. *tangi* = Norw. *tange*, the tang of a knife, a spit, or projection of land; related to Icel. *tóng* (*tang*) = AS. *tange*, *tang*, etc., *E. tong*, in pl. *tongs* (see *tong*); akin to Gr. *δάκνυ*, bite, Skt. *√ dāc*, *daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*.² The word in some senses (as the 'tongue' of a buckle) seems to be confused with ME. *tong*, *tonge*, *E. tongue*.] 1. A point; a projection; especially, a long and slender projecting strip, tongue, or prong, forming part of an object and serving to hold or secure it to another. (a) Such a part made solid with the blade of a sword, knife, chisel, or other implement, its use being to secure the handle firmly to the blade. In some cases the handle consists merely of two rounded plates of wood, ivory, or the like, secured on the two sides of the flat ribbon-like tang; in others the spike-shaped tang is driven into the solid handle. See cuts under *scorper* and *scythe*. (b) In old-fashioned guns and pistols, a strip prolonged from the breech of the barrel, having screw-holes which allow it to be screwed fast to the stock. See cuts under *breech-pin* and *rifle* (Winchester). (c) A projecting slender and pointed member, as the tongue of a buckle.

2. The sting of an insect or a reptile. [Prov. Eng.]

A *tange* of a nedyr [an adder], acus.

MS. Dict., c. 1500. (*Halliwel*.)

3. A dagger.—4. In the papier-mâché process of stereotyping, a piece of thin sheet-iron or cardboard used to overlap the tail-end of the matrix, and prevent the molten metal from

flowing under the mold in the casting-box. Also called *tail-piece*.

tang (tang), *v. t.* [< *tang*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a tang, or with something resembling one.

I will have your carrion shoulders goar'd

With scourges *tang*ed with rowels.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Schisme.

2. To tie. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To sting.

tang (tang), *n.* [Also dial. *tank* and *twang*; < ME. **tange*, *tongge*, a sharp taste; prob. lit. 'sting,' a particular use of *tang*, sting; cf. MD. *tangher*, *tanger* = MLG. LG. *tanger* = OHG. *zangar*, *zankar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp; from the same root as *tang*.] 1. A strong taste or flavor; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

Tongge, or scharpneuse of lycure yn tastynge. *Acumen*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 496.

A *tang* of the caak.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. l. 5. 17.

This is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a *tang* of the swine-skin. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, l. 4.

2. A specific flavor or quality; a characteristic property; a distinctive tinge, taint, or tincture.

Before, I thought you

To have a little breeding, some *tang* of gentry.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, l. 1.

Something with a spiteful *tang* to it was ranking in her mind. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, vi.

tang (tang), *n.* [< Dan. *tang* = Sw. *tång* = Norw. *tang*, *tång* = Icel. *thang*, seaweed, kelp. Hence ult. Norm. F. *tangon*, seaweed, and (through Icel. *thöngull*) E. *tangle*, seaweed, whence *tangle*,² interlace: see *tangle*,¹ *tangle*.²] A kind of seaweed; *tangle*. See *tangle*.¹

Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang*. *By Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 11. (*Latham*.)

tang (tang), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *twang*, *ting*, *ting-tang*, *tingle-tingle*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To ring; *twang*; cause to sound loudly: as, to *tang* a bell; also, to utter loudly, or with a *twang*.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.

Shak., T. N., II. 5. 163.

2. To affect in some way by a twanging sound: as, to *tang* bees (to strike two pieces of metal together so as, by producing a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle).

II. *intrans.* To ring; *twang*; sound loudly.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could *tang*

Shook'd the dame with a volley of slang.

Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

tang (tang), *n.* [< *tang*, *v.*] Sound; tone; ring; especially, a *twang*, or sharp sound.

For she had a tongue with a *tang*.

Would cry to a sailor, Go hang!

Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 52, old song.

Very good words; there's a *tang* in 'em, and a sweet one.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, III. 1.

I have observed a pretty affectation in the Allean and some others, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 78.

tang (tang), *n.* [Also *tangue* (F. *tangue*); from a native name.] Same as *tenrec*.

tangalung (tang'ga-lung), *n.* [Malay name in Sumatra.] The civet-cat of Sumatra, *Viverra*

Tangalung (*Viverra tangalunga*).

verra tangalunga, about 2½ feet in length, of which the tail is about one third.

Tangarat, *n.* Same as *Tanagra*. *Brisson*, 1760.

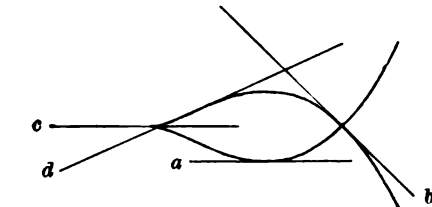
tangence (tan'jens), *n.* [= F. *tangence*; as *tangen* (t) + *-ce*.] Same as *tangency*.

tangency (tan'jen-si), *n.*; pl. *tangencies* (-siz). [As *tangence* (see *-cy*).] The state of being tangent; a contact or touching. Also called *taction*.—*Problem of tangencies*, among the old geometers, a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

tangent (tan'jent), *a. and n.* [= F. *tangent* = Sp. Pg. It. *tangente*, < L. *tangen* (t)-s, ppr. of *tangere* (pp. *tactus*) (< *√ tag*), touch, akin to E. *take*: see *take*. From the L. *tangere* are also

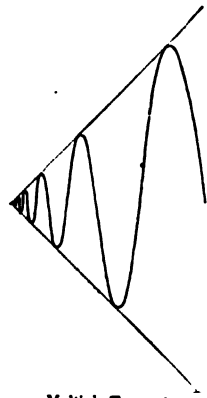
E. tact, tactile, contact, contingent, etc.] I. a. Touching; in *geom.*, touching at a single point: as, a *tangent* line; curves *tangent* to each other. — **Stationary tangent plane of a surface.** See *stationary*. — **Tangent plane,** a plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, etc.

II. n. 1. In *geom.*: (a) A straight line through two consecutive points (which see, under *consecutive*) of a curve or surface. If we take the line through any two points of the locus, and then, while one of these points remains fixed, consider the other as brought by a continuous and not infinitely protracted motion along the locus into coincidence with the former, the line in its final position will be a tangent at that point. The idea of time which appears in this definition is only so far essential that some parameter must be used in order to define a tangent at a singular point, and this parameter must be such as to prevent no discontinuity or point-singularity at that point. A tangent at an ordinary point of a curve or surface may be defined, without the use of any parameter, simply as a line through two points infinitely close together; although, if the doctrine of limits is used to explain away the idea of infinity, a parameter will be used for that purpose. A curve has only one tangent at an ordinary point, or a mere line-singularity, or a cusp, but



Tangent.—The equation of the curve is $y^2 = (x-x')^2 x^2$. a, ordinary tangent; b, nodal tangent; c, cuspidal tangent; d, inflectional tangent.

has two or more tangents at a node. A surface has a single infinity of tangents lying in one plane at an ordinary point; and two of these (real or imaginary), called the *inflectional tangents*, pass through three or more consecutive points of the surface. On the nodal curve of a surface the tangents lie in two or more tangent planes; at a conical point they are generators of a quadric cone. The tangents of a curve in space form two sets which are all generators of one developable. There are points upon some curves and surfaces at which, according to the doctrine of limits, there are no tangents. Such is the point in the second figure where the two multiple tangents intersect; for, as a second point on the curve moves toward this, the line through the two points will oscillate faster and faster, without tending toward any limit. In the same sense, a curve may have no tangent at any point; it may be an undulating line with small undulations on the large ones, and still smaller on these, and so on *ad infinitum*, the lengths and amplitudes of the undulations being duly proportioned. It is antagonistic to the principle of duality which rules modern geometry to define the tangent of a plane curve as the line through two consecutive points on the curve. On the contrary, the definition of a plane curve is a locus described by the parametric motion of a line with a point upon it, the point slipping along the line and the line turning about the point; and

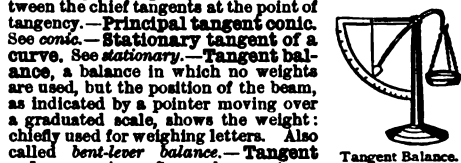


Multiple Tangents.

such a generating line is a tangent. In like manner, a surface is the locus formed by a plane with a point upon it, the position of the point in the surface and the aspect of the surface about the point varying, the one and the other, according to the variations of the same pair of independent parameters. Such a plane is a tangent plane, and a tangent may equally be conceived as the line through two consecutive ineunt-points, or as the line of intersection of two consecutive tangent planes. The tangent and tangent plane of a space curve are those of its definition as described by a line lying in a plane and having a point upon it, the plane turning continuously about the line, the point moving along the line, and the line turning in the plane around the point as a center. Euclid's definition of a tangent ("Elements," bk. iii, def. 2) as a line meeting a circle and not crossing it when produced does not extend to curves having inflections. The definition of the tangent as the limiting case of a secant, which is due to Descartes (but was perfected by Isaac Barrow, 1674), may well be considered as the foundation of modern mathematics. (b) The sect cut off upon the straight line touching a curve between the axis of abscissas and the point of tangency.—2. In *trigon.*, a function of an angle, being the ratio of one perpendicular side of a right triangle to the other, the angle opposite the first being the angle of which the tangent is considered as the function. Formerly the tangent was regarded as a line dependent upon an arc—namely, as the line tangent to the arc at one extremity, and intercepted by the produced radius which cuts off the arc at the other extremity.

3. In the clavichord, one of the thick pins of brass inserted in the back ends of the digitals so that the fingers should press them against the

strings, and produce tones. Its action was not like that of the pianoforte-hammer, since it remained in contact with the string, and fixed the pitch of the tone by the place where it struck. If pressed too hard, it raised the pitch by increasing the string's tension. Accordingly the tone of the clavichord was necessarily weak.—**Artificial tangents.** See *artificial*.—**Chief tangent,** a tangent to a surface which is also a tangent of the intersection of the surface by the tangent plane at the same point of tangency.—**Conjugate, cotiple, double, imaginary, inflectional tangent.** See the adjectives.—**Ideal tangent,** a real line touching a real curve at two imaginary points.—**Inverse method of tangents,** the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent.—**Method of tangents.** (a) A method of obtaining the quadrature of a curve by means of an evaluation of the tangent to it, due to Roberval. (b) Any method of drawing a tangent to a curve.—**Multiple tangent.** See *multiple*.—**Natural tangents,** tangents expressed by natural numbers.—**Principal tangent,** a tangent bisecting the angle between the chief tangents at the point of tangency.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic*.—**Stationary tangent of a curve.** See *stationary*.—**Tangent balance,** a balance in which no weights are used, but the position of the beam, as indicated by a pointer moving over a graduated scale, shows the weight: chiefly used for weighing letters. Also called *bent-lever balance*.—**Tangent galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*.—**Tangent sailing.** Same as *middle-latitude sailing*. See *latitude*.—**Tangent scale,** in ordnance, a notched piece of metal fitted to slide circumferentially on the breech of a piece of artillery, the notches corresponding to differences of elevation of one quarter of a degree. In sighting, the scale is turned till one of its notches corresponding to the desired elevation or range is brought into intersection



Tangent Balance.

with the plane of the trajectory.—**Tangent screw,** a screw attached to or forming part of a clamp, and serving to move pieces clamped together relatively to one another with a slow motion.—**To fly or go off at a tangent,** to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another diverging widely from the first.

From Dodson and Fogg's *It [his mind] flew off at a tangent* to the very center of the history of the queer client. *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, xii.

tangent (tan'jent), v. t. [*tangent*, n.] To bear or hold the relation of a tangent to.

The velocity is as the square of the time, and the curve is therefore a parabola *tangent*ing the time with its vertex at the start of motion. *Nyström, Elem. of Mechanics*, p. 168.

tangential (tan'jen-tal), a. [*tangent* + -al.] Same as *tangential*. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, xiii. 2. [Rare.]

tangentially (tan'jen-tal-i), adv. Same as *tangentially*. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, [Rare.]

tangential (tan'jen-shal), a. and n. [*tangent* + -ial.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent. —2. Figuratively, slightly connected; touch-and-go. [Rare.]

Emerson had only *tangential* relations with the experiment (Brook Farm). *O. W. Holmes, Emerson*, p. 165.

Simple tangential strain. See *strain*.—**Tangential coordinates, displacement, force, inversion, stress.** See the nouns.—**Tangential plane.** Same as *tangent plane* (which see, under *tangent*).

II. n. In the *geom.* of plane cubic curves, the point at which the tangent from any point cuts the curve again. The point of intersection is called the tangential of the point of tangency.—**Conic tangential,** a point at which the conic of five-point contact with a given cubic curve at a primitive point meets the cubic again.

tangentiality (tan-jen-shi-al'i-ti), n. [*tangential* + -ity.] The state or character of being tangential; the characteristic quality of a tangent. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., xxvii. 335.

tangentially (tan-jen-shal-i), adv. In a tangential manner; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangerine (tan-je-rén'), a. and n. [= *F. Tangerin*, < *Tanger*, Tangiers. See *def.*] I. a. Relating to Tangiers, an important seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Tangiers.—2. [l. c.] A Tangerine orange. See *orange*. Also spelled *tangerine*.

tangey, a. See *tangy*.

tangfish (tang'-fish), n. A seal. [Shetland.] *Imp. Dict.*

tangham, tanghan (tang'gam, -gan), n. See *tangum*.

tanghin (tang'gin), n. [Malagasy.] A deadly poison ob-



Tanghin (Cerbera manghas).

tained from the fruit of a tree of Madagascar, *Cerbera manghas* (*Tanghinia venenifera*); also, the tree itself. The tree bears smooth oblanceolate leaves crowded toward the end of the branches, from the midst of which rise cymes of small flowers. The fruit is yellow, containing a fibrous nut, of which the kernel is the poisonous part. Also spelled *tanghin*.—**Trial by tanghin,** a kind of ordeal formerly practised in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person. The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by each person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison in the system death quickly resulted—a proof of guilt; if the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened, and innocence was established.

tangible (tan-jib'i-lē), n. [NL., neut. of LL. *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] A tactile sensation or object.

Not only does every visible appear to be remote, but it has a position in external space, just as a *tangible* appears to be superficial and to have a determinate position on the surface of the body.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 309.

tangibility (tan-jib'i-lē), n. [*F. tangibilité* = Sp. *tangibilidad*, < NL. **tangibilis* (t)-s, < LL. *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] The property of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling; tangibility.

Tangibility and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 770.

tangible (tan'ji-bl), a. [*F. tangible* = Pr. Sp. *tangible* = Pg. *tangível* = It. *tangibile*, < LL. *tangibilis*, that may be touched, < L. *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*.] 1. Capable of being touched or grasped, or of affecting the sense of touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 7.

2. Discernible or discriminable by the touch.

By this sense [touch] the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

3. Capable of being possessed or realized; such that one can lay the hand on it; within reach; real: as, *tangible* security.

Direct and *tangible* benefits to ourselves and others.

Southey, (Imp. Dict.)

Men . . . who were not such bigots as to cling to any views when a good *tangible* reason could be urged against them.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, iii.

tangibleness (tan'ji-bl-nes), n. The state or character of being tangible; tangibility.

tangibly (tan'ji-bli), adv. In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

tangle (tang'el), n. [Appar. dim. of *tang*.] But the touch in the legend, "as a man covered with seaweed," may be due to an accidental resemblance to *tang*.] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, fabled to appear sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with seaweed. *Keightley, Fairy Mythology*, p. 173.

tanglerine, n. See *tangerine*, 2.

Tangler pea. See *pea*.

tangle (tang'el), n. [*ME. *tangel*: cf. Icel. *thöngull*, seaweed, dim. of *thang* = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*: *E. tang*, seaweed: see *tang*.] Hence (prob.) *tangle*, v.] 1. A name of various large species of seaweed, especially *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina*. See *cut* under *seaweed*. Also called *tangle-wrack* and *hanger*.

The Alga Marina, or Sea-Tangle, as some call it, Sea-Ware.

M. Martin, Western Islands (ed. 1716), p. 149. (*Jamieson*.)

And hands so often clasp'd in mine

Should toes with *tangle* and with shells.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

2. A tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [*Scotch.*]—**Tangle tent,** in *surv.*, a tent made of *Laminaria digitata*, or tangle. (See also *rose-tangle*.)

tangle (tang'el), v.; pret. and pp. *tangled*, ppr. *tangling*. [Early mod. E. also *tangell*; appar. lit. 'twist together like seaweed,' < *tangle*, n. But the development of such a verb from a noun of limited use like *tangle* is somewhat remarkable, and needs confirmation.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite or knit together confusedly; interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to separate them; snarl.

His speech was like a *tangled* chain: nothing impaired, but all disordered.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 125.

London, like all other old cities, is a vast *tangled* network of streets that for the most part begin nowhere and end nowhere.

The Century, xli. 142.

2. To catch or involve as in a snarl; entrap; entangle.

Neuerthelasse we were soo *tangled* in among the sayde deserte yles that we coude not gette oute frome amonges them vnto the nexte daye at nyght.

Sir R. Guylford, Pygmyrmyge, p. 60.

Look, how a bird lies *tangled* in a net.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 67.

3. To embroil; embarrass; confuse; perplex; involve; complicate.

I stood mute—those who tangled must untie
The embroilment. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 23.

=Syn. 1. To entangle, intertwine, snarl (up).

II. *intrans.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

The cavern wild with tangling roots.

Burns, *Despondency*.

While these thoughts were tangling in my brain, an outer force cut the knot. *T. Winthrop*, *Cecil Dreeme*, vii.

tangle² (tang'gl), *n.* [*< tangle², v.*] 1. A snarl of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged.

Were it not better done, as others use,

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,

Or with the tangles of Neera's hair?

Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 69.

The eastern edge of the great tangle of mountains which makes up the western third of our territory is encountered by the traveller from the east, after passing over a thousand miles in width of the central valley, in longitude 108° if he strikes the Black Hills in latitude 44°, or in 105° if he follows up the Platte and finds himself at the base of the Rocky Mountains proper.

J. D. Whitney, *The Yosemite Book*, p. 24.

2. A device used in dredging, for sweeping the sea-bed in order to obtain delicate forms of marine life, too small or frangible to be obtained by ordinary dredging. It consists of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop which entangles the more minute and delicate forms of marine life without injuring them.

3. A perplexity or embarrassment; a complication.

The judge puts his mind to the tangle of contradictions in the case. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

Forest tangle, a virgin forest encumbered or rendered impassable by underwood, vines, creepers, or fallen trees; a jungle.

tangle³, *a.* [*ME. tanggyl*; origin obscure. Cf. *tanglesome²*.] Froward; peevish. [*Rare.*]

Tanggyl, or froward and angry. *Bilousus*, *felleus*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 486.

tangleberry (tang'gl-ber'ē), *n.* The dangleberry: same as *blue-tangle*.

tangle-fish (tang'gl-fish), *n.* The needle-fish, *Syngnathus acus*. See cut under *pipefish*. *Encyc. Dict.*

tanglefoot (tang'gl-fūt), *n.* [*< tangle², v.*, + *obj. foot*.] Whisky or other intoxicating beverage. Also *tangleleg*. [*Slang*, U. S.]

tangle-picker (tang'gl-pik'er), *n.* A bird, the turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*: so called from its habit of searching for food among tangle or seawrack. See cut under *turnstone*. *W. Yarroll*, [*Norfolk*, Eng.]

tanglesome¹ (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [*< tangle² + -some*.] Tangled; complicated. [*Colloq.*]

Things are in such a tanglesome condition.

The Engineer, LXV. 317.

tanglesome² (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [*< tangle³ + -some*.] Fretful; discontented; obstinate. *Hal-liwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tangle-swab (tang'gl-swob), *n.* A mop of hemp attached to a tangle used in dredging.

The handles [of the dredge] were modified in different ways, and several *tangle-swabs* were generally attached to the hinder end of the bag. *Science*, IV. 148.

tangle-wrack (tang'gl-rak), *n.* Same as *tangle¹*.

tanglingly (tang'gling-li), *adv.* In a tangling manner. *Imp. Dict.*

tangly¹ (tang'gli), *a.* [*< tangle¹ + -y¹*.] Covered with tangle or seaweed.

Prone, helpless, on the tangly beach he lay.

Falconer, *Shipwreck*, III.

tangly² (tang'gli), *a.* [*< tangle² + -y¹*.] Knotted; intertwined; intricate; snarly.

tangram (tan'gram), *n.* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square of wood or other material cut into seven pieces of various shapes (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge), which can be combined so as to form a square and a variety of other figures.

tangue, *n.* See *tang⁶*.

tanguin, *n.* See *tanghin*.

tangun (tang'gun), *n.* [*Also tangham, tanghan*; Hindi *tāngan*, *< Tibetan rTānān*. Yule.] The Tibet horse, *Equus caballus varius*, a piebald race or strain of horse found wild in Tibet and some other parts of Asia. It appears to be related to the Tatar horse, and has been supposed to be a primeval or indigenous stock. But the origin of the domestic horse has passed out of the memory of man, and all that relates to it is conjecture.

tang-whaup (tang'hwāp), *n.* [*< tang³ + whaup*.] The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*. [*Local*, British.]

tangy (tang'i), *a.* [*Also, improp., tangey*; *< tang² + -y¹*.] Having a tang; having an unpleasant acquired flavor, sound, or other characteristic.

A flavour coarse and tangy.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 189.

tan-house (tan'hous), *n.* A building in which tan-bark is stored.

tanier, *n.* See *tannier*.

tanist (tan'ist), *n.* [*Also tanaist*; *< Ir. Gael. tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country, the presumptive or apparent heir to a lord, *< tanas*, dominion, lordship, *< tan*, country, region, territory.] The chief, or holder of the lands and honors, in certain Celtic races; sometimes, the chief's chosen successor. See *tanistry*.

Every Signory or Chieftly, with the portion of land which passed with it, went without partition to the Tanist, who always came in by election or with the strong hand, and not by descent. *Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 185.

tanistht, *n.* [*Repr. Ir. tanaisteachd, tanistry*, *< tanaiste, tanist*: see *tanist*.] Same as *tanistry*.

tanistry (tan'is-tri), *n.* [*< tanist + -ry*: see *-ery*.] A mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist, or holder of honors and lands, held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom the right of succession was not in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged—that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

I have already called it *Tanistry*, the system under which the grown men of the tribe elect their own chief, generally choosing a successor before the ruling chief dies, and almost invariably electing his brother or nearest mature male relative. *Maine*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 145.

Soon after the accession of James I. a decision of the King's Bench, which had the force of law, pronounced the whole system of *tanistry* and gavelkind, which had grown out of the Breton law, and which had hitherto been recognised in a great part of the island, to be illegal. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, VI.

tanite (tan'it), *n.* [*< tan¹ + -ite*: a trade-name.] A cement of emery and some binding substance, used as a material for molding, grinding-wheels, disks, laps, etc. *E. H. Knight*. —**Tanite wheel**, a grinding-wheel of emery combined with tanite.

tanjib, tanzib (tan'jib, -zib), *n.* [*Also tan-jeeb*; *< Hind. tanjīb*.] A kind of muslin made in the Oude district in India, the weavers of which have great skill in introducing into the fabric any pattern which they may desire, and even inscriptions and texts from sacred books, etc. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts*, II. 82.

tank¹ (tangk), *n.* [*In local E. use a var. of stank¹ (cf. tamin as related to stamin)*; in E. Ind. use prob. *< Pg. tanque*, a tank, pond, pool, = Sp. *estanco* = Fr. *estanc*, *stanc* = OF. *estang*, a pond, pool: see *stank¹*, the same word in more orig. form. The E. Ind. terms (Marathi *tānken*, Guzerathi *tānkh*, *tānki*, in Rajputana *tānka*, a reservoir, tank) are prob. independent words, whose similarity to the Pg. and E. words is accidental.] 1. A pool of deep water, natural or artificial. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

Here . . . the surface is smooth sandstone, with here and there great hollows filled with rain-water. These places are called *tanks* by the ranchmen, and are the only water-supply for deer or cattle on the mesa.

Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 201.

2. A large vessel or structure of wood or metal designed to hold water, oil, or other liquid, or a gas. Specifically—(a) That part of a locomotive tender which contains the water. See cut under *passenger-engine*. (b) A stationary reservoir from which the tank of a tender is filled. (c) A cistern for storing water on board ship. (d) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas. See cut under *gasometer*. (e) Any chamber or vessel for storing oil, molasses, or the like.

3. In the East Indies, a storage-place for water; a reservoir. Such tanks are used especially for irrigation; but they also serve for storage of water for all purposes during the dry season. Some of them are of great extent, and form lakes, conforming to the natural shape of the ground and covering thousands of acres; others are of square or other regular shape, and form decorative features in pleasure-grounds. —**Cable-tank**, a large cylindrical tank of sheet-iron used in telegraph-cable factories for storing the cable. —**Filtering-tank**. Same as *filter¹*. 2. —**Tank drama**, a sensational or cheap melodrama in which water is employed in the scenic effects, as in representing a rescue from drowning. [*Theatrical slang*.]

tank¹ (tangk), *v. t.* [*< tank¹, n.*] 1. To throw, or cause to flow, into a tank.

If this [water] can be tanked or weighed, no material error should occur. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9130.

2. To put or plunge into a tank; bathe or steep in a tank.

They tanked her cruel, they did; and kept her under water till she was nigh gone. *C. Reade*, *Hard Cash*, xli.

tank² (tangk), *n.* [*< ME. tank*; origin obscure.] The wild parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*. [*Old or prov. Eng.*]

tank³ (tangk), *n.* A variant of *tang¹* and *tang²*. **Tanka, Tankia** (tan'kă, tan'kyä), *n.* [*Chinese, literally, 'the Tan family or tribe'*; *< Tan*, an aboriginal tribe who formerly occupied the region lying to the south and west of the Meiling (mountains) in southern China, + *kia* (pronounced *ka* in Canton), family, people.] The boat population of Canton in southern China, the descendants of an aboriginal tribe named Tan, who were driven by the advance of Chinese civilization to live in boats upon the river, and who have for centuries been forbidden to live on the land. "Since 1780 they have been permitted to settle in villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the river, but are still excluded from competition for official honours, and are forbidden by custom from intermarrying with the rest of the people." (*Giles*, *Glossary of Reference*.)

tanka-boat, tankia-boat (tan'kă, tan'kyä-bōt), *n.* The kind of boat used by the Tankia as a dwelling by night and a passenger-boat by day. These boats are about 25 feet in length, and contain only one room, but are fitted with movable mats which cover the whole vessel at night. As passenger-boats they are usually rowed by women. Sometimes called *egg-boat*, from *tan*, 'egg,' the Chinese character used in writing the tribal name *Tan*.

tankage (tang'kāj), *n.* [*< tank¹ + -age*.] 1. The act or process of storing oil, etc., in a tank; also, the price charged or paid for storage in a tank; the capacity of a tank or tanks; quantity, as of oil, that may be in a tank or tanks.—2. The waste residue deposited in lixiviating-vats or in tanks in which fat is rendered. The latter product, dried, is much used as a fertilizer.

A new drier adapted for drying . . . tankage, sewage clay, fertilizers, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

tankard (tang'kărd), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. tankard = MD. tankaert* (cf. *Ir. tancard*, *< E.*), *< OF. tanquard, tanquart*, a tankard; origin unknown. The notion that the word is *< tank¹ + -ard* is wholly untenable.] 1. *n.* A vessel,



Tankard presented to the first white person born in New Netherlands.

larger than a common drinking-cup, used for holding liquor. The word is used loosely, but generally implies a covered vessel holding a quart or more, and is commonly associated with the tap-room of an inn.

One of the Priests was to go with a large Golden Tankard to the Fountain of Biloam, and, having filled it with water, he brings it up to the water-gate over against the Altar. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. ix.

Our coachman . . . eschews hot potations, and addicts himself to a tankard of ale.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4.

Cool tankard. See *cool-tankard*. — **Sapling-tankard.** Same as *stave-tankard*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial; festive; jovial. [*Rare.*]

No marvel if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

tankard-bearer¹ (tang'kărd-bār'er), *n.* One who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, fetched water in tankards, holding two or three gallons, from the conduits and pumps in the street. Such persons were compelled to wait their turn to draw water.

A gentleman of your sort, parts, carriage, and estimation to talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a tankard-bearer at a conduit! He!

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 2.

tankard-turnip (tang'kărd-tēr'nip), *n.* A name given to such common field-turnips as have the root oblong and in general rising a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tank-car (tang'kär), *n.* A railway platform-car carrying a long cylindrical closed iron tank,



Tank-car.

adapted for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. Sometimes called *oil-car*.

tank-engine (tang'k'en'jin), *n.* A locomotive that carries its own water and coal, and does not draw a tender for this purpose.

tank-furnace (tang'k'fēr'nās), *n.* See *furnace*.

tank-king (tang'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tank*, *v.*] The operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, setting, etc.

tank-iron (tang'k'i'ern), *n.* Plate-iron thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

tank-locomotive (tang'k'lō'kō-mō-tiv), *n.* A tank-engine. — *Belgian-tank locomotive*. See *locomotive*. — *Double-truck tank-locomotive*. See *locomotive*.

tank-vessel (tang'k'vēs'el), *n.* A ship of which the hold is so arranged that oil or other liquid can be carried in bulk.

tank-worm (tang'k'wērm), *n.* Anemotode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India, and believed to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus medinensis*, or guinea-worm, a troublesome parasite on man. See *guinea-worm*.

tanling (tan'ling), *n.* [*< tan* + *ling*, *v.*] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. *Tennyson*, *Dualisms*. [Rare.]

Hot summer's tanlings and

The shrinking slaves of winter.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 4. 29.

tan-liquor (tan'lik'qr), *n.* Same as *tan-ooze*.

tan-mill (tan'mil), *n.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

tanna, *n.* See *tana*.

tannable (tan'a-bl), *a.* [*< tan* + *-able*.] Capable of being tanned.

tannadar, *n.* See *tannadar*.

tannage (tan'āj), *n.* [*< tan* + *-age*.] 1. The act of tanning, or the state of being tanned; especially, the tanning of leather which is prepared by soaking in an infusion of bark. See *tan*, *v. t.* — 2. The bark or other substance used in tanning. [Rare.]

Urged that . . . practical tanners be appointed by the government to make a scientific investigation into the relative merits of the several *tannages*, and to determine definitely, if possible, for what purposes the different *tannages* could be advantageously used.

Parrot, *Mil. Encyc.*, II. 803.

3. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, the process of steeping cast slabs of the material in a weak solution of potash alum, for the purpose of hardening the composition and rendering it insoluble. Also *tanning*.

The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of *tannage*, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material.

Marble Worker, § 129.

4. Browning from exposure to the sun and air, as the human skin. [Rare.]

They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*
Such a day as to-day in the merry sunshine.

Browning, *Flight of the Duchess*, III.

tannate (tan'āt), *n.* [*< tann*(ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of tannic acid: as, potassium *tannate*. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep

bluish-black color with ferric salts. — *Tannate of lead ointment*. See *ointment*.

tanner¹ (tan'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. tannere* (cf. *MD. tanner*); *< tan* + *-er*. Cf. *OF. *tanier* (ML. *tanarius*), also *tanneur*, *F. tanneur* (ML. *tannator*), a tanner, *< tanner*, *tan*: see *tan*.] One whose occupation it is to tan hides, or to convert them into leather by tanning.

A tanner will last you nine year; . . . his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will keep out water a great while.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 183.

Tanners' bark, the bark of trees containing tannic acid, stripped and prepared for use in tanning skins. — *Tanners' ooze*. Same as *tan-ooze*. — *Tanners' sumac*. See *sumac*. — *Tanners' waste*, hide-cuttings, etc.

tanner² (tan'ēr), *n.* [Said to be of Gipsy origin: *< "Gipsy tano*, little, the sixpence being the little coin as compared with a shilling." This is doubtful.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

Two people came to see the Monument. They were a gentleman and a lady; and the gentleman said, "How much a piece?" The Man in the Monument replied, "A Tanner." It seemed a low expression, compared with the Monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxvii.

tannery (tan'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *tanneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tannerie*, *< OF. (and F.) tannerie* (ML. *tanaria*, *tannaria*, *tannaria*; as *tan* + *-ery*.] 1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on. — 2. The art or process of tanning.

Miraculous improvements in *Tannery*!

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. v. 7.

tannic (tan'ik), *a.* [*< tan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *tan*. — *Tannic acid*, tannin, a white substance, having a most astringent taste, without bitterness. It is probably a glucoside. It is very soluble in water, much less so in alcohol. It has an acid reaction, and combines with most salifiable bases. It precipitates starch, albumin, and gluten, and forms with gelatin a very insoluble compound which is the basis of leather, and on which the art of tanning is founded. The word *tannin* has been loosely applied to all astringent vegetable principles. Commercially, tannic acid is of two kinds — *gallo-tannic acid*, derived from nutgalls, and *quercitanic acid*, which occurs in healthy leaves and bark. Gallo-tannic acid is the kind chiefly used. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent and externally as an astringent and styptic. Also called *tannin*. — *Tannic-acid ointment*. See *ointment*.

tannier (tan'i-ēr), *n.* [Also *tanier*, *tania*, *< Tupi taya*, *taña*.] The blue or nut eddoes, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*, of the West Indies, which is cultivated in tropical countries for its farinaceous tuberous root, which resembles that of the eddoes or taro, to which it is allied.

tanniferous (ta-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< tann*(in) + *-iferous*.] Tannin-yielding; abounding in and readily supplying tannic acid.

The most advantageous *tanniferous* substance, etc.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 897.

tannikin (tan'i-kin), *n.* [Also *tamakin*; appar. a particular use of *Tannikin*, a dim. of *Ane* (with prefixed *t* as in *Ted* for *Ed*).] A girl or woman. [Slang.]

A pretty nimble-eyed Dutch *tannikin*.

Marston, *Dutch Courtesan*, I. 1.

tannin (tan'in), *n.* [= *F. tanin*; as *tan* + *-in*.] Same as *tannic acid*. Also called *taya*. See *tannic*.

tanning (tan'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tan*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of converting hides and skins into leather; the manufacture of leather.

The process is chiefly chemical, and depends essentially upon the action of tannic acid, gallic acid, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, salt, and other agents on the gelatin, gluten, albumin, and other constituents of animal skins. Strictly, tanning is the treatment of hides with tannin, or tannic acid; the treatment of hides with alum and other minerals is called *tawing* (which see). In tanning proper, raw, salted, and dried hides of cattle are treated with some form of tannin, either by itself or in connection with other agents, and the product is called *leather* to distinguish it from the *white* or *alum leather*, *kid*, *lambskin*, etc., produced from the skins of goats, sheep, and other small animals. While a great number of plants yield tannin, the chief source of it is the bark of the oak, hemlock, birch, and beech, and the powdered leaves and young shoots of the *sumac*. Nutgalls are also used, as they carry gallic acid with the tannic acid. Many other vegetable matters are also used. The treatment of the hides in tanning is essentially a steeping or soaking in baths formed of extracts of tannin either by placing the ground bark directly in the baths, or by employing fluid extracts of the barks or *sumacs*. The hides are first freed from hair and fleshed, and are then placed in the baths. The art of tanning also includes the mechanical and chemical treatment of the hides to make them supple and water-proof. See *leather*, I.

2. An appearance or hue of a brown color produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

Diseases and distempers incident to our faces are industrially to be cured without any thought or blame of pride: as, flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 105. (*Latham*.)

3. Same as *tannage*, 3. — 4. A whipping; a flogging. [Slang.] — *Red tanning*, bark-tanning. — *Tanners' or tanning sumac*. See *sumac*.

tannin-plate (tan'in-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*, a collodion dry plate finally treated with a preservative solution of tannin: no longer in use.

tannometer (ta-nom'e-ter), *n.* [*< tann*(in) + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning-liquor.

tanny, *a.* An obsolete form of *tawny*.

tan-ooze (tan'ōz), *n.* In *tanning*, an aqueous extract of tan-bark, as hemlock- or oak-bark or mixtures of these barks, or of other vegetable substances or mixtures of such substances with one another or with tan-bark, used in tanning. The ooze also usually contains in a suspended state the material or mixture of materials from which the water dissolves out the tannin in making the extract; and after the more or less prolonged immersion therein of the hides or skins, the latter absorb a large proportion of the extracted tannin, and the ooze becomes somewhat shiny from animal matters. Also called *tan-liquor*.

tan-pickle (tan'pik'l), *n.* The liquor of a tan-pit: same as *tan-ooze*.

The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tan-pickle*, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxiv.

tan-pit (tan'pit), *n.* 1. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan. — 2. A bark-bed.

tan-press (tan'pres), *n.* A machine for the purpose of expressing moisture from wet spent tan.

tanquam, *n.* [*< L. tanquam*, *tamquam*, so much as, as if.] See *quot.*: for *L. tanquam socius*, 'as if a fellow.' [Camb. Univ., Eng.]

Bred a *tanquam* (which is a Fellowes Fellow) in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge.

Fuller, *Worthies*, II. 207.

tanrec, *n.* See *tenrec*.

tan-ride (tan'rid), *n.* An inclosure spread with tan, in which to exercise horses. *E. H. Yates*, *Fifty Years of London Life*, ii.

tan-spud (tan'spud), *n.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]

tan-stove (tan'stōv), *n.* A hothouse with a bark-stove; also, the stove itself.

tansy (tan'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tansie*, *tansey*; *< ME. tansaye*, *< OF. tanasie*, *tanesie*, *tanaisie*, *F. tanaisie*, an aphetic form of *OF. athanasie*, *tansy*, = *OSP. atanasia*, *Sp. atanasia*, *tansy*, costmary, marshmallow, = *Pg. atanasia*, *athanasia* = *It. atanasia*, *tansy*, *< ML. athanasia*, *tansy*, *< Gr. ἀθανασία*, immortality, *< ἀθάνατος*, immortal (*> Olt. atanato*, rose-campion), *< a* priv. + *θάνατος*, death, *< θάπειν*, *θρῆσκεν*, die. For *tansy*, lit. 'immortality,' as the name of a plant, cf. *live-forever* and *immortelle*. Hence ult. *Tanacetum*.]

1. A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, a stout erect plant 2 or 3 feet high, with pinnate out-toothed leaves, and yellow rayless heads in a terminal corymb. It is native in the northern Old World, and well known as an introduced roadside weed in North America. The acid strong-scented leaves and tops are an official drug with the properties of an aromatic bitter and an irritant narcotic. The volatile oil is highly poisonous. The leaves were formerly used as a seasoning. See *def. 3*.

2. One of several plants with somewhat similar leaves, as the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, the silverweed (also *goose-tansy*), and the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. See the phrases below. — 3t. A pudding or cake made with eggs, cream, sugar, rose-water, and the juice of tansy, to which that of spinach, sorrel, or other herbs was sometimes added.

Fridays and Saturdays, and sometimes Wednesdays, which days we have Fish at dinner, and *tansy* or pudding for supper.

Styrie, in *Ellis's Lit. Letters*, p. 178.

The custom of eating *tansy* pudding and *tansy* cake at Easter is of very ancient origin, and no doubt to be traced to the Jewish custom of eating cakes made with bitter herbs (Numbers ix. 11); but, to take from it any Jewish character, at a very early date it became the custom to eat pork or bacon with the cakes.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 261.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

a, a disk-flower; b, a ray-flower; c, an achene.

Dog's tansy. Same as *goose-tansy*. [Sootland.]—**Double tansy**, a form of the common tansy with the leaves more cut and crisped.—**Like a tansy**, perfect; complete; thoroughly; with nothing lacking: probably in allusion to the many ingredients of a tansy.

'Tis no news to him to have a leg broken or a shoulder out, with being turned o' the stones like a tansy.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

Oil of tansy. See *oil*, and *def.* 1.—**Tansy-mustard.** See *mustard*.—**White tansy**, the sneeswort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, and the agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. [Prov. Eng.]

tant (tan't), *n.* Same as *taint*, 5.

tantalate (tan'ta-lāt), *n.* [*tantal(um)* + *-ate*.] A salt of tantalic acid.

tantallic (tan-tal'ik), *n.* [*tantal(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tantalum.—**Tantallic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of tantalum pentoxide.

Tantaline (tan-ta-lī'nē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Tantalus* + *-inē*.] A subfamily of *Ciconiidae* (formerly of *Ardeidae*), containing the wood-storks or wood-ibises, as distinguished from the true storks, or *Ciconiinae*. These birds are neither herons nor ibises, but modified storks, inhabiting warm countries of both hemispheres. The bill is long and large, stout at the base, and gradually tapering to a decurved tip, with the nostrils pierced in its hard substance high up at the base of the upper mandible; the toes are lengthened; the hallux is nearly insistent; and the claws are less nail-like than in the true storks. The two genera, of the Old and New World respectively, differ in the conformation of the windpipe, which is folded upon itself several times in the former, and is straight in the latter. See *cut* under *Tantalus*.

tantaline (tan'ta-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tantalinae*. *Coues*.

tantalisation, tantalise, etc. See *tantalization*, etc.

tantalism (tan'ta-lizm), *n.* [*< Tantalus* (see *tantalize*) + *-ism*.] A punishment like that of *Tantalus*; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of something desirable but not attainable; tantalization. See *tantalize*. [Rare.]

Think on my vengeance, choke up his desires,

Then let his banquetings be *Tantalism*.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, II. 2.

tantalite (tan'ta-lit), *n.* [*< tantalum* + *-ite*.] A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and massive, of an iron-black color and submetallic luster. It is very heavy, having a specific gravity between 7 and 7.5. In composition it is a tantalate of iron and manganese, corresponding to the niobate columbite; between the two minerals there are many intermediate compounds.

tantalum (tan-tā'li-um), *n.* See *tantalum*.

tantalization (tan'ta-li-zā'shən), *n.* [*< tantalize* + *-ation*.] The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. Also spelled *tantalisation*.

Rose had no idea of *tantalization*, or she would have held him awhile in doubt. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, ix.

tantalize (tan'ta-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tantalized*, ppr. *tantalizing*. [= *F. tantaliser*; with suffix *-ize*, < *L. Tantalus*, < *Gr. Tántalos*, in myth., son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe, who, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the gods, was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy hunger or thirst.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach; excite expectations or hopes or fears in (a person) which will not be realized; tease; torment; vex. Also spelled *tantalise*.

Thy vain desires, at strife

Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.

Dryden.

The major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xliii.

I will *tantalize* her; keep her with me, expecting, doubting.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxix.

tantalizer (tan'ta-li-zēr), *n.* [*< tantalize* + *-er*.] One who or that which tantalizes. *Wakefield*, *Memoirs*, p. 227.

tantalizingly (tan'ta-li-zing-li), *adv.* In a tantalizing manner; by tantalizing.

Both of them [geysers] remained *tantalizingly* quiet.

J. Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, II. 20.

tantalizingness (tan'ta-li-zing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being tantalizing. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 555.

tantalum (tan'ta-lum), *n.* [*NL.*, also *tantalum*; < *L. Tantalus*, *Tantalus*, father of Niobe: see *tantalize*, and *cf. niobium*.] Chemical symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 181.0. One of the rare metals occurring in various combinations, but hardly known at all in the separate metallic state. As prepared by Berzelius, but not entirely pure, it appeared as a black powder, which assumed a grayish me-

tallic luster under the burnisher, and which when gently heated took fire, and burned to an oxid. It was discovered by Ekeberg, in 1802, in the mineral afterward named by him *ytrotantalite*, and it has since been found in various rare minerals, as *tantalite*, *columbite*, *pyrochlore*, *ferugonite*, etc., in which it is almost always associated with niobium. It also occurs in small quantities in various tin, tungsten, and uranium ores. In its chemical relations it is allied to bismuth, antimony, and niobium.

Tantalus (tan'ta-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, perh. because they never seem to have enough (they are very voracious); < *L. Tantalus* (†), < *Gr. Tántalos*, *Tantalus*: see *tantalize*.] The leading genus of *Tantalinae*, now generally separated into two. The Old World form is *Tantalus ibis*, with several related species, of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies. The



Tantalus ibis and Head of *Tantalus loculator*.

only American representative is *T. loculator*, the wood-ibis of the southern United States and southward. It is known in Arizona and southern California as the *Colorado turkey* (or *water-turkey*), from the Colorado river. (See *wood-ibis*.) The name has been erroneously applied to several different ibises which belong to another family—a misnomer due in part to an old error which identified *T. ibis* with the Egyptian ibis, *Ibis religiosa*.

Tantalus cup. A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the figure it begins to subside, so that the figure is in the position of *Tantalus*, who in the fable (see *tantalize*) is unable to quench his thirst.

tantalum (tan'ta-mount), *v. i.* [*< OF. (AF.) tant*, so much, as much (< *L. tantus*, so much), + *amont*, amount: see *amount*.] To be tantamount or equivalent. [Rare.]

It will not stand with the consequence of our gratitude to God to do that which, in God's estimate, may tantamount to a direct undervaluing.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 193.

tantamount (tan'ta-mount), *a.* [*< tantamount*, *v.* Some association with *paramount*, *a.*, prob. affected this adj. use.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer; they are plainly tantamount: at least, the difference to me is undiscernible. *Waterland*, *Works*, IV. 16.

I cannot make your consciousness tantamount to mine.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 180.

tantamountingly (tan'ta-moun'ting-li), *adv.* In effect; equivalently.

Did it not deserve the stab of excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, *tantamountingly* to give her the lie?

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, II. II. 23. (*Davies*.)

tantara (tan-tar'ā), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of a trumpet or horn. Cf. *tarantara*, *taratan-tara*; cf. also *Sp. tarantán*, the sound of a rapid beating of a drum; *tararā*, the sound of a trumpet; *OF. tantan*, a cow-bell.] A blast on a trumpet or horn.

On Pharon now no shining Pharvs shows;

A Heav'nly Trump, a shrill *Tantara* blows;

Sylvestre, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Lawe.

The baying of the slow-hound and the *tantaras* of the horn died away further and fainter toward the blue Atlantic.

Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, III.

Tantiny pig. See *Tantony pig*.

tantipartite (tan-ti-pār'tit), *a.* [*< L. tantus*, so much, + *partitus*, parted, divided: see *partite*.] Having *n* sets of *n* facients, and homogeneous in each; linear in each of several sets of variables.—**Tantipartite function**, a function of several variables linear in each.

tantity (tan'ti-ti), *n.* [*< L. tantum*, so much, + *-ity*. Cf. *quantity*.] The fact of being or having so much: used by James Mill as correlative to *quantity*.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *adv.* [Supposed to be imitative of the note of a hunting-horn; cf. *tantara* and *triv*.] Swiftly; rapidly; at full speed.

He is the merriest man alive. Up at five a' Clock in the morning, . . . and *Tantivy* all the country over, where Hunting, Hawking, or any Sport is to be made.

Brome, *Jovial Crew*, IV. 1.

How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papmania.

The Pagan Prince (1690). (*Nares*.)

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *a.* [Formerly also *tantivree*; < *tantivy*, *adv.*] Swift; rapid; hasty; on the rush.

This sort, however, is not in esteem with high *tantivree* scarabouches.

Being Lady Certainly—and Lady Perhaps—and grand here—and *tantivy* there.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxi.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *n.*; pl. *tantivies* (-iz). [*< tantivy*, *adv.*] 1. A hunting cry, inciting to speed or denoting full chase.

Esop. To boot and saddle again they sound.

Rog. Tara! tan tan tara! . . . *Tantive! Tantive!* *Vanbrugh*, *Esop*, II. 1.

2. A rapid, violent movement; a gallop; a rush; a torrent.

The *tantivy* of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 125.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost goat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea.

Cleveland, *Works*, xxi. (*Nares*.)

St. A High-church Tory of about the time of James II.

About half a dozen of the *Tantivies* were mounted [in a caricature] upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old hack, *Tantivy*, to Rome.

Roger North, *Examen*, I. II. § 130.

He says that an ambitious *tantivy*, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spleen on the late ministry.

Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xxxii.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tantivied*, ppr. *tantivying*. [*< tantivy*, *adv.*] To hurry off.

Pray, where are they gone *tantivying*?

Mme. D'Arbly, *Camilla*, III. 8. (*Davies*.)

tantling (tant'ling), *n.* [Irreg. < *tant(a)l(ize)* + *-ing*.] One tantalized: a suggested alteration of *tantling* (in 'Cymbeline'), which see.

tanto (tā'to), *adv.* [It., < *L. tantus*, so much: see *tantity*.] In music, so much or too much: as, *allegro non tanto*, not so quick, or quick but not too much so. Compare *troppo*.

tantony (tan'tō-ni), *n.* [Also *tantany*; short for *Tantony pig*.] Same as *Tantony pig*; hence, a petted follower; a servile adherent.

Some are such *Cossets* and *Tantanies* that they congratulate their oppressors and flatter their destroyers.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 506. (*Davies*.)

Tantony cross. Same as *St. Anthony's cross*. See *cross*, 1.

Tantony pig. [Also *Tantiny pig*; short for *St. Antony pig* or *St. Anthony's pig*; also called *Antony* or *Anthony pig*: said to be so called in allusion to the pigs which figure in the legend of St. Anthony (prop. *Antony*), who is said to have had a pig for his page. The first quot. gives a different explanation.] The favorite or smallest pig in the litter.—To follow like a *Tantony pig*, to be constantly at the heels of a person. See the quotation from Stow.

The Officers charged with oversight of the Markets in this City [London] did divers times take from the Market people Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for mans sustenance. . . . One of the Proctors for St. Anthones [Hospital] tyed a Bell about the necke, and let it feed on the Dunghills, no man would hurt, or take it up: but if any one gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raised a Proverbe, Such an one will follow such an one, & whine as it were an *Anthonie Pig*.

Stow, *Survey of London* (ed. 1633), p. 190.

Lord! she made me follow her last week through all the shops like a *Tantiny pig*.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, I.

tantra (tan'trā), *n.* [Skt. *tantra*, loom, warp, fig. fundamental doctrine, the division of a work, < *√ tan*, stretch: see *tend* and *thin*.] One of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part. They are chiefly in the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. There are also Buddhist *tantras*, of a somewhat similar character.

tantrism (tan'trizm), *n.* [*< tantra* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the *tantras*.

tantrist (tan'trist), *n.* [*< tantra* + *-ist*.] A devotee of *tantrism*.

tantrum (tan'trum), *n.* [Also dial. *tantum*; perhaps < W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a sudden start of impulse, a whim, lit. tension; akin to L. *tendere*, stretch, *tenus* = E. *thin*, etc.: see *tend*.] A burst of ill humor; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice.

The Duke went to him [the King], when he threw himself into a terrible *tantrum*, and was so violent and irritable that he was obliged to let him have his own way for fear he should be ill, which they thought he would otherwise certainly be. *Greville*, *Memoirs*, Nov. 20, 1829.

However, she [Oldfield] did this much for our poor poet; when she found she had succeeded in banishing him, she went into her *tantrums*, and snapped at and scratched everybody else that was kind to her. *C. Reade*, *Art*, p. 250.

tantum (tan'tum), *n.* See *Tantrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tantum Ergo (tan'tum ér'gō). [So called from these words in the hymn: L. *tantum* (*sacramentum*), so great (a sacrament); *ergo*, therefore: see *ergo*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, the last two stanzas of the hymn of Aquinas, beginning "Pange lingua gloriosi corporis mysterium," which are sung when the eucharist is carried in procession and in the office of benediction.—2. A musical setting of these stanzas.

tan-turf (tan'turf), *n.* Same as *tan-balls*.

There is a tradition . . . that during the prevalence of the plague in London the houses where the *tan-turf* was used in a great measure escaped that awful visitation.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 99.

tanty (tan'ti), *n.*; pl. *tanties* (-tiz). [Hind. *tānt*, a loom.] The Hindu loom, consisting of a bamboo frame, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the great toes of the operator are inserted, a needle which sews as a shuttle, and a lay. *E. H. Knight*.

tan-vat (tan'vat), *n.* [Formerly also *tan-fat*; < *tan* + *vat*, *fat*.] A tanners' vat in which the hides are steeped in a solution of tannin.

tanya (tan'yä), *n.* See *tannier*.

tan-yard (tan'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

An exceedingly useful instrument in the *tan yard* for determining roughly the strength of the liquor is the barkometer. *E. G. Bennett*, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 164.

Tanygnathus (tä-nig'nä-thus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *raviev*, stretch (see *thin*), + *γνῶθω*, jaw.] A notable genus of parakeets, of



Tanygnathus megalorhynchus.

Malayan and Papuan regions, related to the ring-parrots, with a comparatively long and slender upper mandible. There are several species, as *T. megalorhynchus*.

Tanyptera (tan-i-sip'te-rä), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), < Gr. *raviev*, stretch, with outstretched wings, < *raviev*, stretch, + *πτερόν*, feather.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidae* and subfamily *Daceloninae*. The bill is shorter than the tail, with smooth rounded culmen, and the tail-feathers are only ten in number, of which the middle pair are narrow and long-exserted. There are 12 or 14 species, nearly or quite confined to the Australian and Papuan regions. The name refers to the long acuminate tail. Also called *Uralcyon*.

Tanystomata (tan-i-stō'ma-tä), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *raviev*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of *Diptera*. It is not exactly coincident with any modern family, but agrees to some extent with the tetrachetous division of brachycerous flies. See *Tabanidae*, *gadfly*. Also *Tanystoma*.

tanystome (tan-i-stōm), *n.* A fly of the division *Tanystomata*, as a gadfly, breeze, or cleg. See *Tabanidae*.

tanystomine (tä-nis'tō-min), *a.* Same as *tanystomous*.

tanystomous (tä-nis'tō-mus), *a.* [NL. **tanystomus*; < Gr. *raviev*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a long beak, as a gadfly; of or pertaining to the *Tanystomata*.

tanziib, *n.* See *tanjib*.

tanziimat (tan'zi-mat), *n.* [Turk., < Ar., pl. of *tanzim*, a regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish empire, issued by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839, and also called the *Hatti-sherif of Gülhané*. It attempted to provide for increased security of life and property, for equitable taxation, and for reforms in the military service.

Taoism (tä'ō-izm or tou'izm), *n.* [Chinese *tao*, the way, + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Lao-tse, an ancient Chinese philosopher (about 500 B. C.), as laid down by him in the *Tao-te-king*. It is generally reckoned as one of the three religions of China.

Taoist (tä'ō-ist or tou'ist), *n.* [Chinese *tao*, the way, + *-ist*.] An adherent of Taoism.

Taoistic (tä'ō- or tou-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Taoism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 101.

Taonurus (tä-ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer-Ooster, 1858), < Gr. *ταός* (*taōs*), a peacock (see *pea*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fossil plants occurring in large numbers in the Swiss flysch (which see). It has the form of a membranaceous frond twisted spirally and ribbed, the ribs being curved or scythe-shaped, and converging to the borders, which are either free, naked, or attached on one side or all around to the axis or its branches. The reference to this genus by Lesquereux of the Carboniferous forms called *Alectorurus*, *Spiraphyton* (which see), *Physophyus*, and *Canadophyus*, supposed genera which are included by Schimper in the group of *Alectoruridae*, or cock's-tail algae, so called from the resemblance of the ribbed fronds, as spread out on the surface of the rock, to the arrangement of the feathers in that familiar form, cannot be justified. See *cauda galli* (under *cauda*).

tao-tai (tä'ō-ti'), *n.* [Chinese, < *tao*, circuit, + *tai*, a title of respect given to certain high provincial officers.] A high provincial officer in China, who has control over all civil and military affairs of a *tao*, or circuit, containing two or more *fu*, or departments, the officers of which are accountable to him. By foreigners he is usually styled *intendant of circuit*. In circuits containing a treaty port he is also superintendent of trade, and has as his associate a foreign commissioner of customs of the same rank. By treaty stipulation all foreign consuls rank with the *tao-tai*.

Taoism, Taoist. Same as *Taoism, Taoist*.

tap¹ (tap), *n.* [ME. *tappe*, *teppe*, < AS. *tappa* = OFries. *tap* = D. *tap* = MLG. *tappe* = OHG. *zapho*, MHG. *zapfe*, G. *zapfe*, *zapfen* = Icel. *tappi* = Sw. *tapp* = Dan. *tap*, a tap, plug, faucet. Hence *tap¹*, *v.*, and ult. *tampion*, *tamp*.] 1. A movable wooden plug or stopper used to close the opening through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

For sickerly than I was bore anon
Deeth drough the *tappe* of lyf and leet it gon,
And ever sithe hath so the *tappe* yronne,
Til that almost al empty is the tonne.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Reeve's Tale*, l. 38.

The *tap* went in, and the cider immediately squirted out in a horizontal shower.

T. Hardy, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, II.

2. A faucet or cock through which liquor can be drawn from a cask. Compare *spigot*.—3. The liquor which is drawn through a *tap*: used to denote a particular quality, brew, or vintage. [Colloq.]

Never brew w' bad malt upo' Michaelmas day, else you'll have a poor *tap*. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, l. 3.

4. An instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. It consists simply of an external screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, parts of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This, being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required. *Taps* are usually made in sets of three. The first, called the *entering tap* or *taper tap*, generally tapers regularly throughout its length; the second, or *middle tap*, sometimes tapers, but is usually cylindrical, with two or three tapering threads at the end; the third, called the *plug-tap* or *finishing tap*, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. See cut under *screw-tap*.—On *tap*. (a) Ready to be drawn and served, as liquor in a cask in distinction from liquor in bottles. (b) Tapped and furnished with a spigot or a tap, as a barrel or cask containing liquor.—*Pipe-tap*, in *mech.*, a taper tap made in any one of the nominal sizes suitable for tapping holes or fittings for receiving the screw-threaded ends of iron pipes such as are used in the arts of steam-fitting and plumbing. These sizes are arbitrarily fixed, and are different from the actual sizes—the nominal sizes corresponding with the internal diameters of pipes, whereas the actual sizes are the same as those of the standard externally threaded ends of the pipes. (See also *bottoming-tap*.)

tap¹ (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [ME. *tappen*, < AS. *teppan* = MD. D. *tappen* = MLG. LG. *tappen* = G. *zapfen* = Icel. Sw. *tappa* = Dan. *tappe*, tap; from the noun: see *tap¹*, *n.* Hence *tapster*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw the tap or plug from (a cask) so as to let the liquor flow out; hence, to broach or pierce (a cask); in general, to pierce so as to let out a contained liquid.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharpe*, *Surgery*.

The best form of instrument for *tapping* the pleura or peritoneal cavity. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1001.

Specifically—(a) To pierce (a cask) for the purpose of testing or using the liquor.

To taste the little barrel beyond compare that he's going to *tap*. *T. Hardy*, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, II.

(b) To make an incision in (a tree or other plant) with a view to take some part of the sap: as, to *tap* the trunk of a maple-tree for the sap for making maple sugar.

2. To cut into, penetrate, or reach for the purpose of drawing something out: as, to *tap* telegraph-wires for the purpose of taking off a message.

Several branch lines leave the main route to *tap* collieries, which abound in the district. *The Engineer*, LXX. 328.

Shoahong . . . would speedily become the center of converging trade-routes *tapping* all districts lying to the south of the Congo and Zanzibar districts. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 109.

3. To cause to run out by broaching a vessel; especially, to draw for the first time, as for examination, or when the time has come for using the contents.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been *spilling* my blood. *Addison*, *Whig-Examiner*, No. 8.

II. *intrans.* To act as a drawer or tapster.

I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 3. 11.

To *tap* the *admiral*, to broach surreptitiously a cask of liquor: from the story that when a certain admiral's body was being conveyed to England in spirits the sailors *tapped* the cask containing it, and drank the liquor. [Colloq.]

tap² (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [ME. *tappen*, *teppen*, < OF. *tapper*, *taper*, tap, rap, strike, < MLG. *tappen*, *tapen*, LG. *tappen* = G. *tappen*, *groppe*, fumble; cf. Icel. *tapsa*, *tæpta*, tap; cf. G. *tappe*, MHG. *tappe*, foot, paw; origin unknown. Cf. *tip²*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike lightly with something small; strike with a very slight blow; pat.

With a riding-whip
Laisurely *tapping* a glossy boot.
Tennyson, *Maud*, xiii.

He walked and *tapped* the pavement with his cane. *Browning*, *How it Strikes a Contemporary*.

2. To strike lightly with; hit some object a slight blow with.

The by-standers began now to look at each other, nod, wink significantly, and *tap* their fingers against their foreheads. *Ivring*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 61.

3. To peck or hack with the beak, as a woodpecker a tree, or a nuthatch a nut; break into or excavate with repeated blows.—4. To apply a thickness of leather upon, as a previously existing sole or heel. Compare *heel-tap*.

II. *intrans.* To strike a gentle blow; pat; rap.

A jolly ghost, that shook
The curtains, whined in lobbies, *tapt* at doors.
Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

tap² (tap), *n.* [ME. *tappe*, *tape*; < *tap²*, *v.*]

1. A gentle blow; a slight blow, as with the fingers or a small thing.

Gif I the telle trwly, quen I the *tape* haue,
& thou me smothely hatz smyten, smartly.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

This is the right fencing grace, my lord: *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen IV.*, II. i. 208.

2. *pl. Milit.*, a signal on a drum or trumpet, sounded about a quarter of an hour after tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters must be extinguished.—3. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.—*Tip* for *tap*. See *tip²*.

tap³ (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-house* or *tap-room*.] A tap-house or tap-room; also, the room in a tavern where liquor is drawn and served to guests.

They would rush out into the hands of enterprise and labor like the other sort of loafer to a free *tap*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 57.

tap⁴ (tap), *n.* A Scotch form of *tap¹*.

Oh leese me on my spinning-wheel, . . .
Frac *tap* to tae that cleeds me blen.
Burns, *Bess and her Spinning-Wheel*.

Tap of tow. (a) The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

Gae spin your *tap o' tow*!
Burns, *The Weary Rind o' Tow*.

(b) A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

I . . . had no notion that he was such a *tap* of *tov*.
Galt, *Annals of the Parish*, p. 229. (*Jamieson*.)

tap⁵ (tap), n. [Abbr. of *tap-cinder*.] Same as *tap-cinder*.

Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as fettling in conjunction with *tap*, pottery mine, &c.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 493.

tap⁶ (tāp), n. [Hind. *tāp*, heat, fever, < Skt. *tāpa*, heat.] In India, a malarial fever.

The country, my entertainer informed me, was considered perfectly safe, unless I feared the *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

tap⁷ (tap), n. [Abbr. of *tapadera*.] Same as *tapadera*.

tapa (tā'pā), n. [Also *tappa*; Hawaiian, Marquesas, etc., *tapa*.] A material much used for mats, hangings, and loin-girdles by the natives of the Pacific islands, consisting of the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, *Papirus papyrifera*. It is prepared by steeping, and afterward beating with mallets, the width being thus increased and the length diminished; two strips are beaten into one to increase the strength. In Samoa it is called *siapo*.

Women [in the Hawaiian Islands] wore a short petticoat made of *tapa*, . . . which reached from the waist to the knee.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 523.

tapa-cloth (tā'pā-kloth), n. *Tapa* in its manufactured state.

tapacolo (tap-a-kō'lō), n. [Also *tapaculo*; < Sp. *tapa*, cover, + *culo*, backside. N. E. D.] A Chilean rock-wren, *Pterotochus megapodius*.

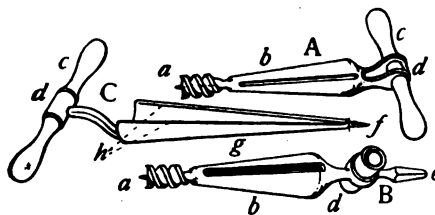
tapadera (tap-a-dā'rā), n. [Also *tapadero*; Sp., a cover, lid, < *tapar*, stop up, cover.] A heavy leather housing for the stirrup of the Californian saddle, designed to keep the foot from slipping forward, and also as a protection in riding through thick and thorny underbrush. See cut under *stirrup*.

tapalpite (tā-pal'pit), n. [*Tapalpa* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare sulphotelluride of bismuth and silver, occurring in granular massive form of a steel-gray color in the Sierra de Tapalpa, State of Jalisco, Mexico.

tap-bar (tap'bār), n. See *tap-hole*.

tap-bolt (tap'bōlt), n. A bolt which is screwed into the material which it holds, instead of being secured by a nut. Also *tap-screw*.

tap-borer (tap'bōr'ēr), n. A hand-tool for bor-



A, B, tap-borers with auger-bits *a*, and taper reaming cutters *b*. A and C have auger-handle at *c* socketed at *d*; B, besides the socket for the auger-handle at *c*, has a shank *e* for the use of a bit-stock; C has a gimlet-point at *f*, and a hollow half-cone cutter *g*, with sharp beveled edges at *A*.

ing tapering holes in casks, etc., for the spigot or the bung.

tap-cinder (tap'sin'dēr), n. Slag produced during the process of puddling. It is a silicate containing a large amount of the oxid of iron. When roasted it is called *bulldog*, and is extensively used for lining the bottoms of puddling-furnaces. A very inferior quality of iron (called *cinder-pig*) is also smelted from it. * Also called *tap*.

tap¹ (tāp), n. [*ME. taps*, *tappe*, < AS. *tæppe* (pl. *tæppan*), a fillet, tape: poss., with omission of the radical consonant retained in the parallel forms *tapped*, tapestry (> E. *tappet*¹), and *tappet*, tippet (> E. *tippet*), < L. *tapete*, cloth, tapestry, carpet, < Gr. *τάπηξ* (*tapēg*), a carpet, woollen rug: see *tappet*¹ and *tippet*, both doublets of *tape*.] 1. A band of linen; an ornamental fillet or piece.

The *tapes* of his white volupher
Were of the same sanye of his color.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 55.

2. A narrow strip of linen or of cotton; white or dyed of different colors, used as string for tying up papers, etc., or sewed to articles of apparel, to keep them in position, give strength, etc.

Will you buy any *tape*,
Or lace for your cape?
Shak., *W. T.*, IV. 4. 322 (song).

With *tape*-tied curtains never meant to draw.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, III. 302.

3. A narrow, flexible band of any strong fabric, rotating on pulleys, which presses and guides the movement of sheets in a printing-machine or paper-folding machine.—4. In

teleg., the strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument.—5. A tape-line; a tape-measure.—6. A long narrow fillet or band of metal or mineral: as, a corundum *tape*.—7. Red tape. See the phrase below.—8. A tape-worm.—9. Spirituous or fermented drink. [Slang.]

Every night cellar will furnish you with Holland *tape* [gin], three yards a penny.

Connoisseur (1755), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 78.
Red tape. (a) Tape dyed red, crimson, or pink, much employed in public and private business for tying up papers. Hence—(b) The transaction of public business as if it consisted essentially in the making, indorsing, taping, and filing of papers in regular routine; excessive attention to formality and routine without regard to the right of the government or of the parties concerned to a reasonably speedy conclusion of the case.

Of *tape*—red *tape*—it [the Circumlocution Office] had used enough to stretch in graceful festoons from Hyde Park Corner to the General Post Office.
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, II. 8.

Tape guipure. See *guipure*.—**Tape lace**. See *lace*.
tape¹ (tāp), v. t.; pret. and pp. *taped*, ppr. *taping*. [*< tape¹, n.*] 1. To furnish with tape or tapes; attach tape to; tie up with tape; in *bookbinding*, to join the sections of (a book) by bands of tape.

Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote our thrifty parent at Castlewood *taped* and docketed and put away.
Thackeray, *Virginians*, lxxxiv.

2. To draw out as tape; extend.

And ye shall have a' my skill and knowledge to gar the stiller gang far—I'll *tape* it out weel.
Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xii.

tape² (tāp), n. [A var. of *taipe*, *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. *Halliuell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tape-carrier (tāp'kar'i-ēr), n. A tool-holder in which a corundum- or emery-coated tape is carried in the manner of a frame-saw, for cutting or filing. E. H. Knight.

tape-grass (tāp'grās), n. An aquatic plant, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

tapeinocephalic (tā-pi'nō-se-fal'ik or -sef'al'ik), a. [*< tapeinocephal-y + -ic.*] In *craniom.*, noting a skull which has a length-height index of less than 72. Also written *tapeinocephalic*.

The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microsema, platyrrhine, *tapeinocephalic*.
Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVI. 150.

tapeinocephaly (tā-pi'nō-sef'al-i), n. [*< Gr. tapeinos*, lying low, + *kephalē*, head.] The condition of having a flat cranial vault.

tape-line (tāp'lin), n. An implement for measuring lengths, commonly a long piece of tape, but now often a specially made linen ribbon with wires included in the fabric to prevent stretching, or a ribbon of thin steel, marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter. This name is given especially to the larger measures, as those from 20 to 50 feet long, usually coiled in a case of leather or metal, and used by engineers, builders, and surveyors.

tape-measure (tāp'mezh'ūr), n. A piece of tape painted and varnished and marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter; especially, such a piece about a yard or a yard and a half long, in use by tailors and dressmakers. Compare *tape-line*.

tapen (tā'pēn), a. [*< tape¹ + -en*.] Made of tape. [Rare.]

Then his soul burst its desk, and his heart broke its polysyllables and its *tapen* bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.
C. Reade, *Never too Late*, xxv. (*Davies*.)

tape-needle (tāp'nē'dl), n. Same as *bodkin*, 3. **tapenart**, n. [Or. obscure.] A weaver; a narrower; one who regulates the width of the cloth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Glossary.

tape-primer (tāp'pri'mēr), n. A form of primer, now obsolete, for firearms, consisting of a narrow strip of paper or other flexible material containing at short and regular intervals small charges of a fulminating composition, the whole coated with a water-proof composition. It required a special form of lock, with a chamber to hold the tape, and mechanism for moving the fulminating charges forward successively to the nipple.

taper¹ (tā'pēr), n. [*< ME. taper*, < AS. *tapor*, *taper*, a candle, taper: compare Ir. *tapar* = W. *tampr*, a taper, torch; cf. Skt. *√ tap*, burn.] A candle, especially a very slender candle; any device for giving light by the agency of a wick coated with combustible matter.

Sermon being ended, every Person present had a large lighted *Taper* put into his hand.
Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 72.

Thou watchful *Taper*, by whose silent Light
I lonely pass the melancholly Night.
Congreve, *To a Candle*.

taper² (tā'pēr), a. [Prob. first in comp.; < *taper¹*, a candle; so called from the converging

form of the flame of a candle (or, less prob., from the converging form of the candle itself). It is possible that the noun preceded the adj., and that *taper², n.*, is merely a transferred use of *taper¹, n.* The AS. **tæper*, in comp. *tæper-æx* = Icel. *tapar-ax*, an ax, is not related, being ult. of Pers. origin, through Scand. < Finn. *tappara*, < Russ. *toporū* = Pol. *topor*, etc., = Bulg. *toporū* = Hung. *topor* = Armenian *tapar* = Turk. *teber*, < Pers. *tabar*, an ax, a hatchet.] 1. Long and becoming slender toward the point; becoming small toward one end.

Half a leg was scrimply seen; . . .
See straight, see *taper*, tight, and clean.
Burns, *The Vision*, l.

Rosy *taper* fingers. *Tennyson*, *Mariana in the South*.

2. Diminished; reduced. [Slang.]

One night I spent over 12s. in the St. Helena Gardens at Rotherhithe, and that sort of thing soon makes money show *taper*.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 237.

taper³ (tā'pēr), v. [*< taper², a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become taper; become gradually slenderer; grow less in diameter; diminish in one direction.

Her *tapering* hand and rounded wrist
Had facile power to form a flat.
Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

2. To diminish; grow gradually less.

Those who seek to thrive merely by falsehood and cunning *taper* down at last to nothing.
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 270.

3. To spring up in or as in a tall, tapering form. [Rare.]

Sir George Villiers, the new favourite, *tapers* up apace, and grows strong at Court.
Howell, *Letters*, I. l. 2.

To *taper* off. (a) To taper; become gradually less. (b) To stop slowly or by degrees; cease gradually.

II. *trans.* To cause to taper; make gradually smaller, especially in diameter; cause to diminish toward a point.

Her *taper'd* fingers too with rings are grac'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, x. 47.

The line is a water-proof silk *tapered* with a delicate gut leader ten or eleven feet long.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 164.

* **Tapered rope**. See *ropel*.

taper² (tā'pēr), n. [*< taper², v.*] Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form: as, the *taper* of a spire.

It [a feeder for irrigation] should taper gradually to the extremity, which should be 1 foot in width. The *taper* retards the motion of the water.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 365.

taper-candlestick (tā'pēr-kan'dl-stik), n. In *her.*, a bearing representing a pricket candlestick of any shape.

tapered (tā'pērd), a. [*< taper¹ + -ed*.] Lighted with tapers. [Rare.]

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Off let me tread.
T. Warton, *Pleasures of Melancholy*.

taper-fuse (tā'pēr-fūz), n. A long, flexible fuse, in the form of a ribbon, charged with a rapid-burning composition.

taperingly (tā'pēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

taperness (tā'pēr-nes), n. The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.
Shenstone, *Taste*.

A rose leaf round thy finger's *taperness*.
Keats, *Endymion*, l.

taper-pointed (tā'pēr-poin'ted), a. In *bot.*, acuminate.

taper-stand (tā'pēr-stand), n. A pricket candlestick, especially one used for the altar of a church. See cut under *pricket*.

taper-vise (tā'pēr-vis), n. A vise with cheeks adapted for grasping objects of which the sides are not parallel. E. H. Knight.

taperwise (tā'pēr-wiz), *adv.* In a tapering form; taperingly.

It [the box-tree] groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 14.

Tapes (tā'pēz), n. [NL., < Gr. *τάπηξ*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*¹.] A large genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridae*, some of which are edible and known as *pullets*.

tapesium (tā'pē'si-um), n.; pl. *tapesia* (-ē). [NL., < ML. *tapesium*, tapestry, carpet: see *tapis*, n.] In *bot.*, a carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated. *Philips*, *British Discomycetes*, Glossary.

tapestried (tap'es-trid), a. [*< tapestry + -ed*.] 1. Woven or embroidered in the manner of tapestry.

Remnants of *tapestried* hangings, window-curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had bedecked his tatters. *Scott, Waverley, lxiii.*

2. Hung or covered with tapestry.

In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lighten'd up a *tapestried* wall.

Scott, L. of the L., vi. 23.

tapestry (tap'es-tri, n.; pl. *tapestries* (-triz)). [Formerly also *tapistry*, *tapstrye*; with excrement *t*, for earlier *tapisserie*, *tapysserie*, < ME. *tapecery*, *tapecerye*, **tapiserie* = Sp. *tapiceria* = Pg. *tapetaria*, *tapicaria* = It. *tappeseria* (ML. *tapiceria*), < OF. *tapissierie*, tapestry, hangings, < *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry: see *tapis*, v.] A fabric resembling textile fabrics in that it consists of a warp upon which colored threads of wool, silk, gold, or silver are fixed to produce a pattern, but differing from it in the fact that these threads are not thrown with the shuttle, but are put in one by one with a needle. Pieces of tapestry have generally been employed for covering the walls of apartments, for which purpose they were used in the later middle ages and down to the seventeenth century, and afterward for covering furniture, as the seats and backs of sofas and arm-chairs. See cut under *screen*.

In the desk
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*
There is a purse of ducats.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 104.

Aubusson tapestry. (a) Tapestry made at the former royal factory at Aubusson, in the department of Creuse, France. The factory was reorganized in the reign of Louis XIV. (b) Tapestry now made in the city of Aubusson for wall-hangings and curtains. The greater part of the modern tapestry offered for sale in Paris is attributed to this make. Some of it is of great beauty; but in general old designs are copied, or modified to suit the size of rooms for which the hangings are ordered. — **Bayeux tapestry**, a piece of needlework, 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the hôtel de ville of Bayeux in Normandy. It represents the invasion of England by William of Normandy, with the previous incidents leading to the conquest, and is undoubtedly a contemporary work. — **Cluny tapestry**, a strong thick cloth, made of wool and silk, especially for hangings and curtains, of which the manufacture was introduced into England about 1875: the designs are often ecclesiastical in character. — **Gobelins tapestry.** (a) A class of rich French tapestries bearing complicated and often pictorial designs in brilliant and permanent colors, produced at the national establishment of the Gobelins, Paris. (b) By abuse of the name, a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. See *gobelin*. — **Needle-woven tapestry.** See *needle-woven*. — **Neuilly tapestry**, a modern tapestry made on the Jacquard loom, in imitation of that of the Gobelins. — **Russian tapestry.** See *Russian*. — **Savonnerie tapestries**, Savonnerie carpets, the production of the ancient factory of La Savonnerie, established at Paris under the reign of Henry IV., and afterward united with the Gobelins factory. — **Tapestry Brussels** carpet, Brussels carpet woven with a common loom and printed in the warp. — **Tapestry carpet**, a kind of twoply carpet of which the warp or weft is printed before weaving so as to form a figure in the fabric. It has a long warp, is often dyed of many colors and embroidered with threads of gold or silver, and is used for hangings as a substitute for real tapestry. — **Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet**, tapestry Brussels cut like Wilton. — **Tapestry weaver**, one of certain rectigrade spiders of the group *Tubulidae*.

tapestry (tap'es-tri, v. t.; pret. and pp. *tapestried*, ppr. *tapestrying*). [Formerly also *tapistry*; < *tapestry*, n.] 1. To adorn with tapestry. — 2. To adorn with hangings or with any pendent covering.

We were conducted to the lodgings, *tapistry'd* with incomparable arras. *Essays, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.*

The Troaschs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xlii.

tapestry-cloth (tap'es-tri-klôth, n.). A corded linen cloth prepared for tapestry-painting.

tapestry-moth (tap'es-tri-môth, n.). The common clothes-moth, *Tinea tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and North America, or a similar species, as *Monopis biselliella*. See cut under *clothes-moth*.

tapestry-painting (tap'es-tri-pân'ting, n.). Painting on linen in imitation of tapestry. The linen so painted and put together in large pieces is used for wall-hangings.

tapestry-stitch (tap'es-tri-stich, n.). Same as *gobelin stitch* (which see, under *gobelin*).

tapeti, n. and v. See *tappet*.

tapetal (tap'ê-tal, a. [*tapet(um)* + -al.]) In bot., of or pertaining to the tapetum. — **Tapetal cell**, in bot., an individual cell of the tapetum. Also called *manillo-cell*.

tapete (tâ-pê'tê), n. [NL., < L. *tapete*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*.] In bot., same as *tapetum*.

tapeti (tap'e-ti, n. [Tupi.]) The Brazilian hare, *Lepus brasiliensis*, the only South American representative of its tribe. It is a small species, resembling the common wood-rabbit or molly-cottontail of the United States. See cut in next column.

tapetless (tap'et-less, a. [Appar. < *tap*, Sc. form of *top*, head, + dim. -et + -less. But it



Tapeti (*Lepus brasiliensis*).

may be an irreg. form < *tapet*, prop. *tappit*, Sc. form of *topped*, headed, + -less.] Foolish; heedless. [Scotch.]

The *tapetless* ramfeez'd hizzie,

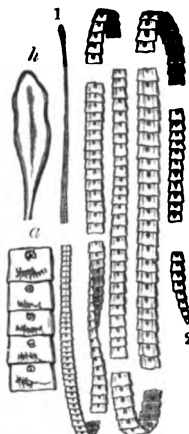
She's saft at best, and something lazy.

Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

tapetum (tâ-pê'tum, n.; pl. *tapeta* (-tâ)). [NL., < L. *tapete*, ML. *tapetum*, < Gr. *τάπηξ* (*tapēx*), a carpet, rug: see *tappet*.] 1. In bot., the cell or layer of cells which is immediately outside an archesporium. It is disorganized and absorbed as the spores develop and mature. Also *tapete*. — 2. The pigmentary layer of the retina; the tapetum nigrum. — 3. The fibers from the corpus callosum forming a layer lining the roof of the middle and posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles. — **Tapetum lucidum**, the bright-colored light-reflecting membrane between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the eyeball: a modified choroid. — **Tapetum nigrum**, the pigmentary layer of the retina. See def. 2.

tape-work (tâp'wêrk, n.). A kind of ornamental work consisting of knots, rosettes, etc., made of tape, and connected together by braid or cord, arranged in varied patterns and sewed strongly into a continuous texture, or else worked with the crochet-needle to form a background to the figures made by the tape.

tapeworm (tâp'wêrm, n.). An entozoic parasitic worm, of flattened or tape-like form and indeterminate length, consisting of many separable joints, found in the adult state in the alimentary canal of most vertebrate animals. Such worms belong to the order *Cestodea* or *Teniada*, family *Tenidae*, and several different genera, especially *Tenia*, the true tapeworms, and *Bothriocephalus*, the broad tapes. The so-called "head" of a tapeworm, small and inconspicuous in comparison with the great length to which the body may attain, is the whole of the real worm, all the rest of the joints being merely successive generative buds, which contain the matured sexual elements, and are technically called *proglottides*. They are continually budded off from the head, the oldest joint being the one furthest from the head; and any number of them may be broken off and expelled from the body without stopping their continual germination. This is why no tapeworm can be eradicated unless the head is expelled from the host. The chain of links or joints is the strobila; it may consist of several hundred generative buds, and grow to be several yards long. These formidable parasites are parenchymatous, having no mouth nor alimentary canal, and live by absorbing nourishment from that intended to nourish the host, so that persons thus parasitized may suffer from defective nutrition while acquiring a ravenous appetite. The head of the tape is provided with hooks or suckers, or both, for adhering to the mucous membrane of the host. The ova, matured in every one of the joints, do not complete their development in the animal in which the adult exists. They require to be swallowed by some other vertebrate, the ripe proglottides being expelled from the bowel of the host with all their contained ova fertilized. The segments or proglottides decompose and liberate the ova, which are covered with a capsule. After being swallowed the capsule bursts, and an embryo, called a *procoelox*, is liberated. This embryo, by means of spines, perforates the tissues of some contiguous organ, or of a blood-vessel, in the latter case being carried by the blood to some solid part of the body, as the liver or brain, where it surrounds itself with a cyst, and develops a vesicle containing a fluid. It is now called a *scolex* or *hydatis*, and was formerly known as the *cystic worm*. The scolex is incapable of further development till swallowed and received a second time into the alimentary canal of a vertebrate. Here it becomes the head of the true tapeworm (see *tenia-head*), from which proglottides are developed posteriorly by gemination, and the adult animal with which the cycle began is thus reached. (See cut under *tenia*.) At least eight tapeworms, mostly of the genus *Tenia*, are found in man. The pork tape is *T. solium*, which in its cystic form (the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosus*) in the pig produces the disease measles (see *measles*, 2); it is acquired by those who eat



Broad Tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latius*), in several sections, with intervening joints omitted. 1, head; 2, other end; 3, several segments, enlarged; 4, head, enlarged.

measly pork, or raw sausages made with such pork. The beef-tape is *T. mediocanellata*. The Egyptian or dwarf tape is *T. nana*; others are the elliptic-jointed, *T. aliptica*; the crested, *T. lophosoma*; the spotted, *T. flavopuncta*. A dog-tape is *T. serrata*; its larva, called *Cysticercus pisiformis*, is the pea-measle of the rabbit. Another dog-tape is *T. caninus*, whose larva is the cystic worm (*Cenurus cerebralis*) of the sheep's brain, producing the gid or stagger. A third dog-tape is *T. echinococcus*, whose larva, known as *Echinococcus velerinorum*, is a common hydatid sometimes found in man. *T. marginata* of the dog is the tapeworm from the slender hydatid *Cysticercus tenuicollis* of the sheep. A cysticercus of the mouse becomes *Tenia crassicolis* in the cat. Certain cysticerci of moles become in the fox *Tenia tenuicollis* and *T. crassiceps*. The broad tapeworm of man is *Bothriocephalus latius*, also called *Swiss tapeworm*, and another human parasite of this genus is *B. cordatus*. Tapes are also called ribbon-worms. See cut under *Cestodea*, also *caninus*, *cysticercus*, *echinococcus*, *hydatis*, *proglottis*, *scolex*, *deuto-scolex*, *strobila*.

tapeworm-plant (tâp'wêrm-plant), n. The cussco, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

tap-hole (tap'hôl, n. In metal: (a) A vertical slot cut through the dam and dam-plate of a blast-furnace. Through it the metal is tapped. During the working of the furnace the tap-hole is kept closed with a stopping of clay, which is removed by a pointed bar when the molten metal is ready to be drawn off. (b) In the puddling-furnace, a small hole through which the slag, technically termed *tap-cinder*, is let out, and which during the process of puddling is stopped with sand. See diagram under *puddling-furnace*. (c) In a cementation-furnace, a small hole in one end of each pot, opposite to which is a hole in the furnace-wall, used for the insertion of "trial" or "tap" bars, so placed as to be accessible for ready withdrawal and inspection during the cementation process. Also called *testing-hole*. (d) In general, any small hole in a furnace through which metal or slag, or both, are drawn at any stage in the process. Also *tapping-hole*.

tap-house (tap'hous, n. A drinking-house; a tavern. [Rare.]

For mine own part, I never come into any room in a *tap-house* but I am drawn in. *Shak., M. for M., II. 1. 219.*

Taphozous (taf-ô-zô'us, n. [NL., < Gr. *τάφος*, grave, tomb, + *ζῶν*, living (cf. *ζῶον*, animal), < *ζῆν*, live.] A genus of emballonurine bats, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. They have deciduous upper incisors, only four lower incisors, cartilaginous premaxillary bones, and, in the males, usually a glandular sac under the chin, which is sometimes present in both sexes, as in *T. longimanus*, or wanting in both, as in *T. melanopogon*. There are nearly a dozen species, of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, some of which are often detached to form the genus *Taphonycteris*.

taphrenchyma (taf-reng'ki-mâ), n. [*Gr. τάφος*, pit, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion.] Same as *bothrenchyma*.

Taphria (taf'ri-â), n. [NL., < Gr. *τάφος*, pit.] A genus of parasitic ascomycetous fungi, having terete or club-shaped many-spored asci arising from the mycelium, which ramifies between the epidermal cells and the cuticle of the host plant. About 13 species are known, of which *T. aurea*, the type, is common on various species of poplar and *T. caruleascens* on oak. Later changed without warrant (Fries) to *Taphrina*.

tapiaca, n. Same as *tapioca*.

tapicer, n. See *tapiser*.

tapinaget, n. [ME., < OF. (and F. dial.) *tapinage*, skulking, < *tapir*, hide, skulk: see *tap-pish*.] The act of lurking; skulking about; hiding; keeping from sight.

This newe *tapinage*
Of lollardie goth aboute
To sette Cristes feith in doubt.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 187.

At the last they devysed
That they wolde gon in *tapinage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7861.

tapioca (tap-i-ô'kâ, n. [Formerly also sometimes *tapiaça*; = F. *tapioca*, *tapioka*, < Sp. Pg. *tapioca*; < Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) *tapioca*, the juice which issues from the root of the manioc (cassava) when pressed.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava by drying it while moist upon hot plates. By this treatment the starch-grains swell, many of them burst, and the whole agglomerates in small irregular masses or lumps. In boiling water it swells up and forms a viscous jelly-like mass. Tapioca forms a nutritious and delicate food suited to invalids. Tapioca-meal, or Brazilian arrowroot, is the same substance dried without heating. See *cassava* (with cut).

tapiolite (tap-i-ô-lit, n. [Sw. *tapiolit*: < *Tapio*, a Finnish divinity.] A tantalate of iron, probably having the same composition as tantalite, but occurring in tetragonal crystals. It is known from the parish of Tammela, Finland, only.

tapir (tâp'pêr, n. [= F. *tapir* = It. *tapiro*, < Sp. *tapiro* (NL. *Tapirus*), < Braz. (Tupi) *tapyra*, a

tapir. When European cattle were introduced into Brazil, the Indians called them also *tapyra*, and the tapir was then called distinctively *tapyra-ete* ('true tapir'), the name now used by the Tupi-speaking tribes (> Pg. *tapirete*, Sp. (obs.) *tapyrete*, tapir). In Brazil the tapir is usually called *anta*.] A hoofed mammal of the family *Tapiridae*. They somewhat resemble swine, but belong to a different suborder, and are more nearly allied to the rhinoceroses. The body is stout and clumsy, with thick legs, ending in four small hoofs on the fore feet and three on the hind. The head is peculiarly shaped, with a long and very flexible snout or a short proboscis, and a high crest or poll. The body is scantily clothed or nearly naked; the hide is used for leather, and the flesh for food. The common American tapir, to which the name specially

American Tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

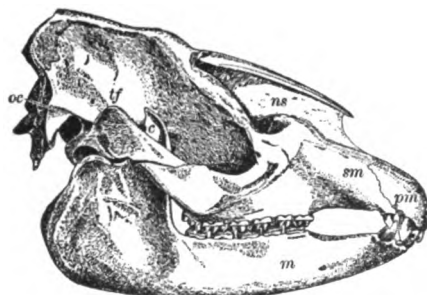
applies, is *Tapirus americanus*, about 4 feet long, entirely of a blackish color when adult. Other species of America are *Tapirus roulini* and *Elasmognathus bairdi* and *E. downi* of Central America. The Malay tapir, *Tapirus* (or

Malay Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

Rhinocerosus malayanus, is larger, with a longer proboscis, no mane or crest, and the body with a great white area. See also cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *Tapiridae*.—Short-nosed tapir, a misnomer of the capibara.

tapiranga (tap-i-rang'gā), n. [Braz.] A tanager, *Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*.

Tapiridae (tā-pir'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Tapirus* + *-idae*.] A family of lophodontoid perissodactyl ungulate mammals, having four front toes and three hind toes, and the snout produced into a short proboscis; the tapirs. They are a lingering remnant of once numerous and diversified forms.



Tapiridae.

Skull of *Elasmognathus bairdi*, showing *ns*, ossified nasal septum; *sm*, superior maxillary; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, mandible; *o*, temporal fossa; *c*, coronoid process.

Their nearest relatives are the extinct *Lophiodontidae*, and among living forms the rhinoceroses (not the swine, with which tapirs are popularly associated). The species are very few, though widely dispersed in both hemispheres. The genera are only 3—*Tapirus*, the scarcely different *Rhinocerosus*, and the well-marked *Elasmognathus*, peculiar in the ossified nasal septum and some other cranial characters. The first and last of these are American, and the other is Malayan. See also cuts under *tapir* and *Perissodactyla*.

Tapirodon (tā-pir'ō-don), n. [NL.: see *tapirodon*.] A genus of extinct mammals, resembling the living tapirs in the form of the teeth, with a species from the Pliocene.

tapirodon (tā-pir'ō-don), a. [*Tapirus* + Gr. *odontos* (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition like that of the tapirs and allied mammals.

tapiroid (tap'i-roid), a. and n. [*tapir* + *-oid*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the tapirs; resembling or characteristic of a tapir: as, the *tapiroid* section or series of perissodactyl ungulates (those which have the lower molars bilophodont, their crowns being disposed in transverse ridges, as in the tapirs), including the families *Lophiodontidae* and *Tapiridae*.

II. n. A hoofed mammal resembling or related to the tapirs. The tapiroids are all extinct, and most of them belong not to the *Tapiridae* proper, but to the *Lophiodontidae*. See cut under *Lophiodon*.

Tapirotherium (tap'i-rō-thē'ri-um), n. [NL. (De Blainville, 1817), < *tapirus*, tapir, + Gr. *therion*, wild beast.] A genus of fossil Miocene ungulates, of the family *Suidae*. As originally instituted the genus was a synonym of *Lophiodon* of Cuvier. It has since been used in a different sense, as by Lartet.

Tapirus (tap'i-rus), n. [NL., < *tapir*, q. v.] A genus of tapirs, formerly including all the *Tapiridae*, now restricted to the common American tapir, in which the nasal septum is not ossified. *See cut under *tapir*.

tapis (tap'is or ta-pē'), n. [In mod. use as mere F.; in earlier use as in the verb; < OF. *tapis*, *tapis*, F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings, carpet, = Fr. *tapis*, *tapis* = Sp. *Pg. tapis*, < ML. *tapetum*, *tapecium*, also *tapecius*, *tapecta*, *tapectia*, etc., figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, pall, etc., < Gr. *τάνηρος*, dim. of *τάνης* (τάνη-), figured cloth, tapestry, etc.: see *tappet*.] Hence *tapis*, v., and *tapistry*, now *tapestry*.] Woolen material used for floor-cloths and hangings, as carpeting, rugs, and tapestry. Hence, since such material was used for table-cloths, to be upon the *tapis* is to be on the table, or under consideration.

The House of Lords sat till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the *tapis*.

Clarendon, Diary, May 2, 1690.

When anything was supposed to be upon the *tapis* worth knowing or listening to, 'twas the rule to leave the door not absolutely shut, but somewhat ajar.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 6.

Tapis de verdure. Same as *verdure*.
tapist (tap'is), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *tapess*; < F. *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry, < *tapis*, tapestry: see *tapis*, n.] 1. To cover with ornamental figures as in tapestry; embroider.

The windowes beautified with greene quishins, wrought and *tapissed* with floures of all colours.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

2. To carpet; hang with tapestry; upholster.

The place where the assembly is is richly *tapessed* and hangd. Sir T. Smith, quoted in Stubbs's Const. Hist., §443.

tapiser (tap'is-er), n. [ME., also *tapicer*, *tapicer*, *tapessere*, < OF. *tapissier* = Sp. *tapicero* = Pg. *tapiceiro* = It. *tapettiere*, < ML. *tapetarius* (also *tapicarius*, after Rom.), one who makes or has charge of tapestry, carpets, etc., < *tapetum*, tapestry, carpet, etc.: see *tapis*, *tappet*.] A maker of carpets or of tapestry.

A webbe, a dyere, and a *tapicere*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 362.

tapish, v. See *tappish*.

tapist (tā'pist), n. [*tapel* + *-ist*.] One who deals in or uses tape; specifically and colloquially, one given to red-tapery; a strict observer of official formalities. [Rare.]

tapistry, n. and v. See *tapestry*.

tapiti, **tapitet**, n. and v. Same as *tappet*.]

Tapitela (tap-i-tē'lē), n. pl. [NL., < L. *tap(ete)*, carpet, + *tela*, web.] A division of spiders. Walckenaer.

tapitert, n. [ME.; cf. *tapiser*.] Same as *tapiser*.

In 2 Ric. III., 1485, "it was determyned that the *Tapiters*, Cardmakers, and lynnwevers of this Citie be togeder annexed to the bringing forth of the pageantes of the *Tapitler* craft and Card-maker."

York Plays, Int., p. xxvii, note.

taplash (tap'lash), n. [*tapl* + *lash*.] Poor or stale malt liquor, the refuse of the tap.

Drinking college *tap-lash* . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.

Randolph, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

The *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine.

Which from his slav'ring chaps doth oft decline.

John Taylor, Works (1630), III. 5. (Halliwell.)

tapling (tap'ling), n. The strap or pair of straps which connect the swingle to the handle in the agricultural fall. [Prov. Eng.]

tapnet (tap'net), n. [Origin obscure.] A frail or basket made of rushes, etc., in which figs are imported. Simmonds.

tapoa, n. The sooty phalanger.

tapotement (ta-pot'ment), n. [*F. tapotement*, < *tapoter*, tap: see *tap*.] In *med.*, percussion, especially as a part of treatment by massage.

It is best carried out by slappings (*tapotement*) done with the palmar surface of the fingers, or, better still, with the half-closed fist. *Tapotement* acts principally on the intestinal walls, to which it imparts tone.

Lancet, 1899, l. 422.

tappa, n. See *tapa*.

tappet, n. An early English spelling of *tap*.]

tappen (tap'en), n. A substance found in the intestine of the bear during hibernation, probably feces modified by long retention.

tapper (tap'er), n. [*ME. tappere*, *teppare*, < AS. *tappera* = OFries. *tapper* = D. *tapper* = MLG. *tapper*, *tepper* = G. *zapfer* = Icel. *tappr*], an innkeeper, tapster, < *tappan*, tap: see *tap*. Cf. *tapster*.] One who taps or draws liquor; a tapster; specifically, an innkeeper. Halliwell.

*[Prov. Eng.]
tapper (tap'er), n. [*tap* + *-er*.] One who or that which taps or strikes. Specifically—(a) A woodtapper; a woodpecker. (b) A telegraph-key.

tapperer (tap'er-er), n. [*tapper* + *-er*.] Same as *tapper* (a). [Prov. Eng.]

tappeteret, n. A Middle English form of *tapster*.

tappet (tap'et), n. [Early mod. E. also *tapet*; < ME. *tapet*, *tapett*, *tapyt*, *tapite*, < AS. *tepped*,

tapestry (cf. *teppet*, *tippet*, > E. *tippet*), = MD. *taepet*, *tapijt*, D. *tapijt*, carpet, = MLG. *tappet*, *teppet*, carpet, tapestry, = OHG. MHG. *teppid*, *teppit*, also, with terminal variation, OHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, *tebech*, MHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, G. *teppich*, carpet, = Dan. Sw. *tapet*, tapestry hang-

ing, also (with loss of the orig. final consonant, as in AS. *teppe*, tape) Dan. *teppe*, carpet, = Sw. *tappa*, a small inclosure in a garden, = It. *tapeto*, carpet, < L. *tapete* (pl. *tapetia*), ML. also *tapetum* and *tapas*, < Gr. *τάνης* (τάνη-), dim. *τάνηρος*, MGr. also *τάνηρος* (> ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, etc.), > OF. *tapis*, > E. *tapis*, q. v.), cloth wrought with figures in different colors for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc. Hence (ult. from Gr. *τάνης*) *tape*, and *tippet* (< AS.), also *tapestry*, *tapster*, etc. (< OF.): see these words. For the form *tappet*, ult. < AS. *tepped*, cf. *abbot*, ult. < AS. *abbod*.] 1. Carpet; tapestry; a piece of

tapestry.

Of Tars *tapites* in-noghe,
That were enbrawd & beten with the best gemmes,
That mygt be preuted of prys wyth penyes to bye.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

The soyle was pleyne, smothe, and wonder softe,
Al oversprad with *tapites* that nature
Had made herself.

Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 51.

So to their worke they sit, and each doth chuse
What storie she will for her *tapet* take.

Spenser, Mulopemos, l. 276.

2. In *medieval armor*, one of the series of flexible plates hooked to the skirts of the cuirass.

tappet, v. t. [ME. *tapiten*; < *tappet*, n.] To cover with tapestry.

Al his halles
I wol do peynte with pure golde,
And *tapite* hem ful many folde
Of oo suite. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 260.

***tappet** (tap'et), n. [Appar. < *tap* + *-et*.] In *mach.*, an arm, collar, lever, or cam attached to and projecting from a movable part of a machine in such manner that the motion of the machine intermittently brings it into contact with some other part to which it imparts an intermittent motion. Tappets are much used in various kinds of valve-gear, in printing-machinery, and in a great variety of machines in which intermittent movements are performed.

tappet-loom (tap'et-lōm), n. A form of loom in which the warp-shedding levers are worked by tappets.—*Chain-tappet loom*. See *loom*.]

tappet-motion (tap'et-mō'shōn), n. The apparatus for working the steam-valve of a Cornish steam-engine, consisting of levers connected to the valves, moved at proper intervals by tappets or projecting pieces fixed on a rod connected with the beam.

tappet-ring (tap'et-ring), n. In *ordnance*, a ring fitted and attached to the octagonal part of the breech-screw of an Armstrong gun, and acted upon by a lever or tappet for operating the breech-screw.

tappet-rod (tap'et-rod), n. In *mach.*, a longitudinally reciprocating rod to which a tappet is fastened.

tappicet (tap'is), v. Same as *tappish*.

tap-pickle (tap'pik'l), n. [*tap*, Sc. form of *top*, + *pickle*, < *pick* (†)]. The uppermost and choicest grain in a stalk of oats; hence,

figuratively, one's most valuable possession. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

tapping¹ (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tap¹*, *v.*]
1. The act or process of boring a hole in a pipe, cask, or any similar object for the insertion of a spigot or faucet.—2. In *surg.*, paracentesis, or the operation of giving vent to fluid which has collected in some space, as that of the pleura or peritoneum.

tapping² (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tap²*, *v.*]
1. The act of giving taps or slight and gentle blows; also, a series of taps.

Suddenly there came a *tapping*,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
Poe, The Raven.

2. In *foundry work*, the operation of jarring or shaking the pattern in the loam by striking it gently to release it without disturbing the loam.

tapping-bar (tap'ing-bär), *n.* In *metal.*, a slender, sharp-edged crowbar with which the tap-hole of a blast-furnace is opened. If necessary, it is driven through the clay stopping of the tap-hole by blows of a sledge.

tapping-cock (tap'ing-kok), *n.* A form of cock with a tapering stem, which causes it to hold securely when driven into an opening.

tapping-drill (tap'ing-dril), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a drill for tapping holes in water-mains. Its supporting frame is clamped to the main in such a manner that the direction of the axis of the boring-drill is radial with the axis of the main. Also called *tapping-machine*.

tapping-gauge (tap'ing-gouj), *n.* A hand-tool for tapping sugar-maple trees. See *spile¹*, *n.*, 2.

tapping-hole (tap'ing-höl), *n.* Same as *tap-hole*.

tapping-machine (tap'ing-mä-shön'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting internal screw-threads. See *tap¹*, 4, *tap-plate*.—2. Same as *tapping-drill*.

tapping-tool (tap'ing-töl), *n.* In *mech.*: (a) Same as *tap¹*, 4. (b) A tool used in tapping barrels or casks. (c) A tool, as an auger or gouge, used in making incisions in the trunks of trees to permit outflow of sap.

tappish (tap'ish), *v.* [Also *tappis*, *tappice*, earlier *tappish*; < OF. *tapiere*, stem of certain parts of *tapis*, refl. aquat. lie close. Cf. *tapinage*.] I. *intrans.* To hide; lie close; lurk in a covert or hiding-place; lie close to the ground, as partridges and game.

When the sly beast, *tappish*'d in bush and briar,
No art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 2.

As a hound that having rous'd a hart,
Although he *tappish* ne'er so oft, and ev'ry shrubby part
Attempts for strength, and trembles in, the hound doth
still pursue.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xxii. 158.

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal.

The sister . . . during the interval of his absence, had contrived to slip into the cell, and, having *tapped* herself behind the little bed, came out, with great appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth.

Scott, *Castle Dangerous*, xi.

tappit (tap'it), *a.* [Sc. form of *topped*.] Having a top or crest; crested. [Scotch.]

tappit-hen (tap'it-hen), *n.* 1. A hen with a crest or topknot.—2. A vessel for liquor, containing two Scottish pints, or about three quarts English.

The bowl we mean renew it;
The *tappit-hen* gear bring her ben.
Burns, *Imprompts* on Willie Stewart.

Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-Hen*. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xi. Hence.—3. A large or liberal allowance of liquor, especially wine.

[Scotch in all senses.]

tap-plate (tap'plät), *n.* A steel plate pierced with holes of various sizes, screw-threaded and notched, used for cutting external threads on blanks for taps or screws; a screw-plate. See cut under *screw-tap*.

tap-rivet (tap'riv'et), *n.* A tap-bolt or tap-screw. [Eng.]

tap-rivet (tap'riv'et), *v. t.* [*tap-rivet*, *n.*] To join, as the margins of metal plates or parts of machines or structures, by the use of tap-bolts or tap-screws. [Eng.]

tap-room (tap'röm), *n.* [*tap¹* + *room¹*.] A room in which liquor is kept on tap, or is sold for consumption on the spot.

The minister himself . . . would sometimes step into the *tap-room* of a cold winter morning, and order a mug of flip from obsequious Amaziah the host.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, i.

tap-root (tap'röt), *n.* In *bot.*, the main root of a plant, which grows vigorously downward to a

considerable depth, giving off lateral roots in acropetal succession. See cut under *root¹*.

tap-rooted (tap'röt'ed), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tap-root.

tapsalteerie, **tapsisteerie** (tap-sal-të'ri, tap-si-të'ri), *adv.* [Variations of *topey-turvy*, *q. v.*] *Topey-turvy*. [Scotch.]

An' war'ly cares, an war'ly men,
May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
Burns, *Green Grow the Raashees*.

tap-screw (tap'skrö), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *tap-bolt*.

tap-shacklod (tap'shak'ld), *a.* Drunk.

Being truly *tap-shackled*, mistook the window for the door.
Healey, *Disc. of New World*, p. 82. (*Naves*.)

tapaman (taps'män), *n.*; pl. *tapemen* (-men). A servant who has principal charge and direction: as, the *tapaman* of a drove. [Scotch.]

tapster (tap'stär), *n.* [*ME. tapstere*, *tappstere*, < AS. *tappestre* (= D. *tapster*), a tapster, < *tappan*, tap: see *tap¹* and *-ster*.] A person employed in a tavern to tap or draw beer or ale, or other liquor, to be served to guests.

He knew the taverns wel in every toun,
And everich hostiler and *tappstere*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 241.

A forlorn *tapster*, or some frothy fellow,
That stinks of stale beer.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

tapsterly (tap'stär-li), *a.* [*tapster* + *-ly¹*.] Characteristic of a tapster or a pot-house; hence, vulgar; coarse.

They . . . count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorne man, in anle *tapsterlie* tearmes whatsoever, to oppose his superiours to enule.
Nashe, *Int. to Greene's Menaphon* (ed. Arber), p. 9.

tapstress (tap'stres), *n.* [*tapster* + *-ess*.] A female tapster.

Beer, do you not? You are some *tapstress*.
Haywood, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. 1874, II. 209).

tapstryet, *n.* See *tapestry*.

taptool, **taptow**, *n.* Same as *tattoo¹*.

tapu (ta-pö), *n.* and *v.* Same as *taboo*. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XIX. 100.

tapult, *n.* In *anc. armor*, the vertical ridge formed in front by the breastplate of the sixteenth century (so conjectured by Meyrick).

tapwort (tap'wört), *n.* [*tap¹* + *wort²*.] Beer from a tap.

A cup of small *tapworte*.

Bretton, *Toyes of an Idle Head*, p. 26. (*Davies*.)

tap-wrench (tap'rench), *n.* A two-handed lever for turning a tap in tapping holes for screws. A common form has a medial rectangular hole for the reception of the squared end of the shank of the tap, different sizes being used for different-sized taps. Other forms have adjustable clamping-pieces, actuated by screws, for engaging the squared end of the shank; by this means various sizes of taps may be used with the same tap-wrench.

taqua-nut (tak'wä-nut), *n.* [*taqua*, nat. name in Colombia, + *E. nut*.] The ivory-nut.

tar¹ (tär), *n.* [*ME. tar*, *taar*, *tarre*, *ter*, *teer*, *terre*, < AS. *teoro*, *teoru* (*teoru-*), *teru*, also *tyru* = MD. *terre*, *teere*, *teer*, D. *teer* = MLG. *tere*, LG. *teer*, *tar* = G. dial. (Hessian) *zehr*, G. *teer*, *thear* (< LG.) = Icel. *tyra* = Dan. *tyre* = Sw. *tyrä*, *tyr*; cf. Icel. *tyri*, *tyrfi* (also *tyru-trä*, *tyrvidhr*, *tyrvi-trä*, a resinous fir-tree), Lith. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly of the fir-tree, Lett. *darwa*, *tar*; a remote derivative of *tree*: see *tree*.] A thick dark-colored viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, etc. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the side of a bank or a steep hill, and a cast-iron pan is placed at the bottom, from which leads a spout into a barrel for collecting the tar. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and, being covered with turf, are slowly burned without flame. The wood chiefly used in Europe is that of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the Siberian larch, *Larix Sibirica*; in the United States, that of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*. Most of the tar produced in the United States is made in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. In England wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters, of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Eupion, capnomor, paraffin, chrysene, etc., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the creosote it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is extensively obtained in the process of gas-manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, the compounds obtained from it forming the basis of many chemical manufactures. See *coal-tar*.

Rubrik and taar wormes & annes sleth.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

She loved not the savour of tar nor of pitch.
Shak., *Tempest*, ii. 2. 54.

Wood tar, known also as Stockholm and as Archangel tar, is principally prepared in the great pine forests of central and northern Russia, Finland, and Sweden.
Encyc. Brit., X.XIII. 57.

Barbados tar, a commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands. See *petroleum*.—**Mineral tar**. See *mineral*.—Oil of tar. See *oil*.—**Rangoon tar**. See the quotation.

Burmese naphtha or *Rangoon tar* is obtained by sinking wells about 60 feet deep in the soil; the fluid gradually oozes in from the soil, and is removed as soon as the quantity accumulated is sufficient. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 396.

Saccharated tar. See *saccharated*.—**Tar bandage**, an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar. **Tar beer**, a mixture composed of 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of tar, 1 pint of honey, and 6 pints of water. **Tar ointment**. See *ointment*.—**Tar water**. See *tar-water*.

tar¹ (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tarred*, ppr. *tar-ring*. [*ME. terren* (= D. *teren* = MLG. *teren* = G. *theeren* = Sw. *tyära* = Dan. *tyære*), *tar*, < *terre*, *ter*, *tar*: see *tar¹*, *n.*] To smear with tar; figuratively, to cover as with tar.

Our hands . . . are often *tarred* over with the surgery of our sheep.
Shak., *As you Like it*, iii. 2. 63.

Tarred paper. See *paper*.—To be *tarred* with the same brush or stick, to have the same blemish or fault; have the same undesirable qualities. [Scotch.]

It has been Raashleigh himself or some other o' your cousins—they are *tarred w^t the same stick*—rank Jacobites and papists.
Scott, *Rob Roy*, xvi.

To tar and feather (a person), to pour heated tar over him and then cover him with feathers. This mode of punishment is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still applied, or said to be applied, to obnoxious persons in some parts of the United States. Concerning the laws and ordinances appointed by E. Richard I. for his Naule (an. 1189), the forme thereof was this. . . . Item, a thiefe or felon that hath stolen, being lawfully convicted, shall have his head shorne, and boiling pitch powred upon his head, and feathers or downe strawed upon the same, whereby he may be known, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be cast vp. (*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21 (tr. of original statute, which see in Rymer's "*Fœdera*" [ed. 1727], i. 65).)

Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!

Whittier, *Skipper Ireson's Ride*.

tar² (tär), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tarr*, *tarre*; < *ME. terren*, a later form of *terien*, *terien*, *terien*, *targen*, whence E. *tarry¹*, the fuller form of the word: see *tarry¹*. Cf. *tire¹*.] To incite; provoke; hound.

They have *terrid* thee to ire. Quoted in *Halliwel*.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.

Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 117.

tar³ (tär), *n.* [Abbr. of *tarpaulin*, *n.*] A sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, etc. Also *Jack Tar*.

Oh, Well, if he be returned, Mr. Novel, then shall I be pestered again with his bolsterous sea-love. . . .
Nov. Dear tar, thy humble servant.

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, ii. 1.

Thus Death, who kings and *tars* dispatches,
In vain Tom's life has doffed.

C. Dibdin, *Tom Bowling*.

tar⁴, *interj.* [A made word, burlesquing *tivy* as used by D'Avenant: see *tivy*. Cf. *tantivy*, *tantaria*.] A mere exclamation.

1 *King*. *Tars*, *tars*, *tars*, full East and by South.

2 *King*. We sail with Thunder in our mouth.

In scorching noon-day, whilst the traveller staves,
Baste, baste, baste, we baste along.

Buckingham, *Rehearsal*, v.

tara² (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *tarol¹*.

tara³ (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *tahiera*.

tara-fern (tä'rä-färn), *n.* [Maori *tara*, a point.] A kind of brake, *Pteridium esculentum*, having a thickened rootstock, once a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand—the *roi* of the latter people.

taraguira (tar-a-gë'rä), *n.* [Nat. Brazilian.] 1. A kind of teguixin, a South American lizard of the family *Iguanidæ*. Also *taraquira*.—2. [cap.] A genus of such lizards, as *T. taraguira* or *smithi* of Brazil.

taraire (tä'rä-ä-re), *n.* [Maori.] A lauraceous tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia Tarairi* (*Nesodaphne Tarairi* of Hooker). It grows 60 or 80 feet high, and has a hard compact wood available for cabinet-work, but not enduring exposure.

tarandus (ta-rän'dus), *n.* [NL., < L. **tarandus*, *tarandrus*, < Gr. *rápandros*, a horned animal of the north, perhaps the reindeer.] 1. A reindeer; an animal of the genus *Rangifer*, *R. tarandus* (or *Tarandus rangifer*). See cut under *reindeer*.—2. [cap.] That genus which the reindeer represents: same as *Rangifer*.

Tarannon shale. See *shale*².

tarantti, *n.* A battering-ram: a medieval term.
tarantara (tar-an-tar'ä), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *taratantara* and *tantara*.] Same as *taratantara* and *tantara*.

I would have blown a trumpet *tarantara*.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, l. 2.

tarantass (tar-an-tas'), *n.* [Russ. *tarantasä*.] A large four-wheeled Russian vehicle, with a boat-shaped body fixed to two parallel longi-



Tarantass.

tudinal wooden bars, in place of springs, and a leather top or hood. It is commonly without seats, and is drawn by three horses.

tarantella (tar-an-tel'ä), *n.* [Also *tarentella*; = F. *tarantelle*, < It. *tarantella*, a dance so called (also a *tarantula*), deriving its name from the city of *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, *Tarentum*. Cf. *tarantula*.] 1. A rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in southern Italy and especially common in the sixteenth century, when it was popularly supposed to be a remedy for tarantism. — 2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which in early examples was quadruple, but is now sextuple and very quick. It is usually characterized by sharp transitions from major to minor.

tarantelle (tar-an-tel'), *n.* [< F. *tarantelle*: see *tarantella*.] Same as *tarantella*.

tarantism (tar'an-tizm), *n.* [Also *tarentism*; as It. *Taranto*, *Tarentum* (see *tarantula* and *tarantella*), + *-ism*.] A dancing mania; specifically and originally, a dancing mania of the south of Italy in those who had been bitten by a *tarantula*, or thought they had been, and their imitators.

When the heat of the sun begins to burn more fiercely, . . . the subjects of *Tarantism* perceive the gradually approaching recandescence of the poisoning.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

tarantismus (tar-an-tis'mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *tarantism*.

tarantula (ta-ran'tü-lä), *n.* [Also *tarentula*; = F. *tarentule* = Sp. *tarántula* = Pg. *tarantula*, < It. *tarantola*, a large spider so called, whose sting, in popular superstition, produced a disease, called tarantism, which could be cured only by music or dancing; also applied to a lizard or serpent, and to a fish; < *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, < Gr. *Tápας* (*Tapav-*), *Tarentum*, a town in the south of Italy.] 1. A large wolf-spider of southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* or *Tarantula apulix*, whose bite was fabled to cause tarantism; hence, any similar spider of



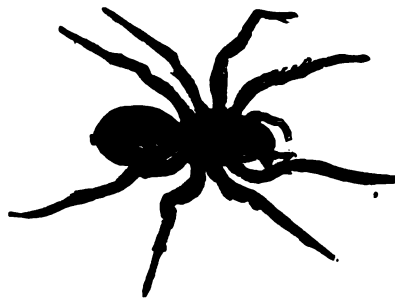
Nest of a *Tarantula* (*Lycosa nidifex*).

the family *Lycosidæ* (which see), the species of which are numerous. See also cuts in next column.

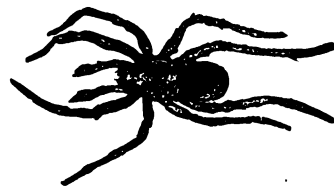
Divers sorts of *tarantulas*, being a monstrous spider with lark-like claws, and somewhat bigger.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

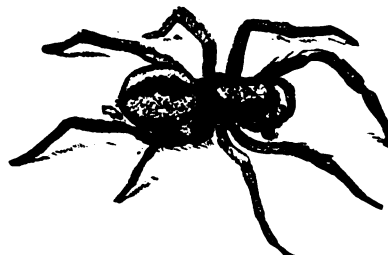
2. Any one of the great hairy spiders of the warmer parts of America; a bird-spider or crab-spider; any species of *Mygale*, or of some allied genus. See cuts under *falx* and *Mygale*. — 3. [cap.] [NL.] An old genus of spiders, formerly reputed to be poisonous, belonging to the family *Lycosidæ*, and now usually merged



Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).



Tarantula (*Lycosa piberi*), male.



Tarantula (*Lycosa piberi*), female.

in the genus *Lycosa*. It rested on such species as *T. apulix* of southern Europe, now known as *Lycosa tarantula*. See def. 1.—4t. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of spider-like scorpions. As used by early writers, after Fabricius, it included the genera *Phrynus* and *Thelyphonus*, now constituting the families *Phrynidae* and *Thelyphonidae*, and the order *Phrymida* or *Pedipalpi*.

There is great possibility of confounding this genus [*Tarantula*] with the famous *Tarentula* [of the genus *Lycosa*] . . . among the spiders.

J. O. Westwood (ed. Cuvier, 1849, p. 465).

Tarantula dance. Same as *tarantella*, 1.

tarantula-killer (ta-ran'tü-lä-kil'er), *n.* A large wasp, as *Pepsis formosus*, which in southwestern parts of the United States kills the *tarantula* (*Mygale*) of that region. The wasp makes a subterranean nest or burrow, provisioning it with the spider, which is paralyzed, but not killed, by stinging; an egg is deposited, and the larva which emerges subsists on the body of the spider until it is fully grown.

tarantular (ta-ran'tü-lär), *a.* [< *tarantula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *tarantula*.

About the same season of the year at which the *tarantula* poisoning took place he is liable to certain nervous seizures.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

tarantulated (ta-ran'tü-lä-ted), *a.* [< *tarantulate* (< It. *tarantolato*, bitten by a *tarantula*).] Bitten by a *tarantula*; suffering from tarantism.

To music's pipe the passions dance:
Motions unwill'd its powers have shewn,
Tarantulated by a tune. M. Green, The Spleen.

tarapacaité (tär-ä-pä-kä'it), *n.* [*Tarapacá* (see def.) + *-ité*.] A bright-yellow mineral consisting essentially of potassium chromate and occurring with the deposits of soda niter at *Tarapacá*, Chile.

taraquira (tar-ä-kä-rä'), *n.* Same as *taraguira*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

taratantara (tar'ä-tan-tar'ä, -tan'tä-rä), *n.* or *adv.* [Also *taratantarra*, = It. *tara-tantara* (Florio), < L. *taratantara* (Ennius in Priscian), a word imitative of the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*, *tarantara*. Cf. also It. *tarapatä*, imitative of the sound of a drum.] A word imitative of the sound of a trumpet: used indifferently as a noun or as an adverb.

Let drums beat on, trumpets sound *taratantarra*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

taraxacin (ta-rak'sä-sin), *n.* [< *Taraxacum* + *-in*.] A crystallizable substance extracted from the dandelion, on which the diuretic and tonic properties of its rootstock probably depend.

Taraxacum (ta-rak'sä-kum), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1742), also *Taraxacon*; also, in a form given as Ar., *tarasacum*, a kind of succory; prob. of

Ar. or Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *tarkhashqün*, wild endive (Richardson), and *tarashqüg* (for *tarash-qün*), wild succory, dandelion f (Devic).] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ* and tribe *Hypochaeridæ*. It is characterized by solitary flower-heads with a calyculate involucre, naked receptacle, copious simple pappus, and long-beaked achenes. About 20 species are recognized by recent authors, widely dispersed through temperate and colder regions, especially northern, but also



Dandelion (*Taraxacum Taraxacum*).

occurring in the southern hemisphere and sometimes in the tropics. They are mostly stemless herbs, bearing a rosette of radical leaves which are entire or variously toothed, and a leafless scape crowned by a single broad yellow flower-head, or rarely, by terminal branching, producing two or three heads. The most common North American species is the polymorphous *T. Taraxacum*, the dandelion (which see). See also cuts under *runcinate*, *pappus*, and *receptacle*.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus, or a drug prepared from it.

You are bilious, my good man. Go and pay a guinea to one of the doctors in those houses. . . . He will prescribe *taraxacum* for you, or pill: hydrarg. Thackeray, Philip, ii.

Taraxippos (tar-ak-sip'os), *n.* [< Gr. *rapáφιννος*, a pillar at the turning-point of the course (see def.), lit. 'frightening horses,' an epithet of Poseidon, < *rapáφειν*, trouble, confound, frighten, + *ιννος*, a horse.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a pillar or altar at the turning-point of the course in the hippodrome at Olympia, which was believed mysteriously to terrify the competing horses, and thus cause the frequent accidents at this point of the course.

taraxis (ta-rak'sis), *n.* [NL., = F. *taraxis*, < Gr. *ráπαξ*, trouble, < *rapáφειν*, trouble, confound, confuse.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

tar-board (tär'börd), *n.* 1. A coarse, stout kind of millboard, made of pieces of tarred rope, etc. — 2. A building-paper saturated with tar.

tarboggint (tär-bog'in), *n.* Same as *toboggan*.

tarboosh (tär-bösh'), *n.* [Also, as F., *tarbouche*; < Ar. *tarbush*, *tarbaush*.] A cap of cloth or felt, nearly always red, and having a tassel, usually of dark-blue silk, at the crown. It is worn by the men of all Moslem nations (except the desert tribes). It differs slightly in shape in Turkey (see *fez*) and in Egypt, the Barbary States, etc. It forms the inner part of the turban.



Tarboosh.

He dresses like a beggar, with the dirtiest *tarboosh* upon his tufty poll, and only a cotton shirt over his sooty skin.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 109.

tar-box (tär'boks), *n.* A box containing tar, carried by shepherds for anointing sores on sheep.

My scrip, my *tar-box*, hook, and coat, will prove
But a thin purchase. Mawinger, Bashful Lover, iii. 1.

tar-brush (tär'brush), *n.* A brush with which tar is applied.—To have a touch of the *tar-brush*, to have a dash of dark or black blood in the veins, showing in the color of the skin: a term of contempt from the West Indies.

tarceli, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tardamente (tär-dä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *tar-da*, slow: see *tardy*.] In music, slowly.

tardando (tär-dän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *tardare*, go slow, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In music, same as *ritardando*.

tardation (tär-dä'shon), *n.* [< L. *tardatio* (-), slowness, < *tardare*, pp. *tardatus*, hinder, delay. < *tardus*, slow, tardy: see *tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation.

Tardieu's spots. Punctiform subpleural ecchymoses, as indicating death by suffocation:

usually seen at the base, root, and lower margin of the lungs.

Tardigrada (tär-dig'rá-dá), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of *L. tardigradus*: see *tardigrade*.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the eighth order of mammals, containing the sloths, with which, however, the sloth-bear (*Prochilus*) was included. With elimination of this, the term is used for the sloth family and some of the related extinct forms. Compare *Gravigrada*. See cuts under *as-well* and *Cholopus*.

The former [group] consists of the Sloths, or *Tardigrada*—remarkable animals, which are confined to the great forests of South America, where they lead a purely arboreal life, suspended by their strong, hooklike claws to the branches of the trees. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 233.

2. Water-bears or bear-animalcules, an order of *Arachnida* synonymous with *Arctisca*. (See also *Macrobiotidae*.) The order is sometimes raised to the rank of a class apart from *Arachnida*. See cut under *Arctisca*.

tardigrade (tär'di-grád), *a. and n.* [*L. tardigradus*, slow-going, slow-paced, < *tardus*, slow, + *gradis*, go, walk: see *grade*.] 1. *a.* Slow-going; slow in movement; specifically, noting the *Tardigrada* in either sense. Compare *gravigrada*.

The soldiers were struggling and fighting their way after them, in such *tardigrade* fashion as their hoof-shaped shoes would allow. *George Eliot*, *Romola*, xlii. (*Davies*.)

Tardigrade rotifers, the *Tardigrada* or *Arctisca*; bear-animalcules.

tardigradous (tär-dig'rá-dus), *a.* [*L. tardigradus*, slow-going: see *tardigrade*.] Same as *tardigrade*.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 23.

tardily (tär'di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner.

(a) Slowly.
For those that could speak low and *tardily*
Would turn their own perfection to abuse
To seem like him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 26.

(b) Reluctantly; unwillingly; with hesitation.
It seemed probable that, as long as Rochester continued
to submit himself, though *tardily* and with murmurs,
to the royal pleasure, he would continue to be in name prime minister. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

(c) Late; as, he came unwillingly and *tardily*.
tardiness (tär'di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tardy. (a) Slowness of motion or action. (b) Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. (c) Lateness.

tarditation (tär-di-tä'shon), *n.* [*L. tarditas*, slowness, tardiness, + *-ion*.] Slowness; delay.

Instruct them to avoid all snares
Of *tarditation* [read *tardilation*] in the Lords' affairs. *Herriek*, *Salutation*.

tardity (tär'di-ti), *n.* [*OF. tardite* = *It. tardità*, < *L. tarditas* (t-), slowness, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] Slowness; tardiness; dullness.

I for my part, as I can and may for my *tardity* and dullness, will think of the matter. *Ep. Ridley*, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc.), II. 174.

Tardivola (tär-div'ó-lá), *n.* [NL., < *L. tardus*, slow, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] In ornith., same as *Emberizoides*.

tardo (tär'dó), *a.* [It., < *L. tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] In music, slow: noting passages to be so rendered.

tardo (tär'dó), *n.* [Sp., a sloth, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] A sloth. See *sloth*, *n.*, 4.

A family of black *tardos* inhabited a clump of shade-trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, v. 54.

tardy (tär'di), *a.* [= *F. tardif* = *Pr. tardiu* = *Sp. tardío* = *Pg. tardio* = *It. tardivo* (ML. as if **tardivus*), slow, tardy; with added suffix, < *F. tard* = *Pr. tart*, *tard* = *Sp. Pg. tardo* = *It. tardo*, slow, tardy, < *L. tardus*, slow, sluggish, tardy, dull, stupid, deliberate. Hence ult. (from *L. tardus*) *tardation*, *tardity*, *targe*, *retard*, etc.] 1. Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; sluggish.

But he, poor soul, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some *tardy* cripple bore the countermand. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, ii. 1. 39.

Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh
Fulfill'd their *tardy* and disastrous course. *Couper*, *Taak*, vi. 735.

2. Late; dilatory; behindhand.
You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbutnot*.

Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow.
Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 6. 15.
Now shouts and tumults wake the *tardy* sun,
As with the light the warriors' toils begun. *Pope*, *Ilad*, xi. 67.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; unwilling to move or act; hanging back.

Do you not come your *tardy* son to chide,
That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go by
The important acting of your dream command? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 106.

A nation scourg'd, yet *tardy* to repent.
Couper, *Expostulation*, l. 723.

Come *tardy* off, tardily accomplished; falling short.

The purpose of playing . . . is to hold . . . the mirror up to nature. . . . Now this overdone, or come *tardy* off, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 28.

To take one *tardy*, to take or come upon one unprepared or unaware.

Be not *ta'en tardy* by unwise delay.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 1. 52.

"Yield, scoundrel base," quoth she, "or die," . . .
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*, . . .
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 799.

= *Syn. Dilatory*, etc. (see *slow*), slack, procrastinating.

tardy (tär'di), *v. t.* [*tardy*, *a.*] To delay; retard; hinder.

Which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iii. 2. 163.

tardy-gaited (tär'di-gä'ted), *a.* Slow-moving; sluggish.

The cripple *tardy-gaited* night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
So tediously away. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. Procl., l. 20.

tardy-rising (tär'di-rí'zing), *a.* Slow in growing; slowly accumulating.

Thither crowds
Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,
Which comes too late. *Dyer*, *Fleece*, l.

tare (tär), *a.* [*Prob. ult. < tear* (pret. *tare*). Compare *tare*.] Eager; brisk. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tare (tär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taare*, *terre*, < *ME. tare*, pl. *tares*, *taris*, *taren*, *tare*; orig., as the D. cognate indicates, wheat, and applied later to seeming wheat, 'cockle' or 'darnel'; = *MD. terwe*, D. *tarwe*, wheat; Teut. **terwa-*, orig. any cereal plant, possibly connected, like *tar*, Teut. **terwa-*, with the root of *tree*. In the common use *tare* is in effect short for *tarefitch*, *tarevetch*, *tarvetch*, or *tare-grass*, *tar-grass*, in which appar. *tare* had at first the sense 'wheat.' A plant of the genus *Vicia*, otherwise known as *vetch*; most often the common *vetch*, *V. sativa*, an annual or biennial herb. The *tare* or *vetch* is a low spreading or erect or almost climbing plant with pinnate leaves of from four to seven pairs of leaflets, bearing purple pea-flowers, commonly single in the axils. The *tare* is used as green fodder or sometimes cured for hay. There are a summer and a winter variety. The name applies also somewhat specifically to *V. hirsuta*, and is loosely bestowed on other *vetches* and species of *Lathyrus*. The *tare* of Mat. xiii. 25, 36 is supposed to be the *Lathyrus temulentum*, or darnel. Also called *tarvetch*.
Of al hir art ne counte I nought a *tare*. *Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 136.
His enemy came and sowed *tares* among the wheat. *Mat. xiii. 25*.
Hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta*, a good species for forage.—
Smooth tare, *Vicia tetrasperma*, a forage *vetch* recommended for sandy ground.

tare (tär), *n.* An obsolete or archaic preterit of *tear*.
tare (tär), *n.* [*F. tare* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. tara*, *tare*, < *Ar. tarha*, that which is thrown away, < *tarah*, reject, throw away.] 1. In com., a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, pot, bag, or other package containing them. *Tare* is said to be *real* when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for, *average* when it is estimated from similar known cases, and *customary* when a uniform rate is deducted. See *tré*.
2. In chem., an empty vessel similar to one in which a chemical operation is conducted, and a piece of lead or other material representing the weight of such vessel.—**Tare and tret**, a rule of arithmetic for calculating allowances, as for *tare*, *clott*, *tret*, etc.

tare (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tared*, ppr. *taring*. [*< tare*, *n.*] To note or mark the weight of, as a container of any kind, for subsequent allowance of *tare*.

A *tared* bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 575.

tare (tär), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small silver coin formerly current in India.

taree (tar'ē), *n.* [*< Hind. tāri*: see *toddy*.] Same as *toddy*.

tareficht, *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarefytche*; dial. also *tarvetch*; < *tare* or *tare* (see *tare*) + *ficht* (*vetch*).] Same as *tare*.
Tarefytche, a corne, lupyn. *Palegrave*, p. 279.

tarente (ta-ront'), *n.* [*F.*; cf. *tarentola*, *tarentula*.] The common gecko-lizard of southern

Europe, *Platydictylus mauritanicus*. Also *tarentola*. See cut under *Platydictylus*.

tarentella (tar-en-tel'á), *n.* Same as *tarantella*.
Tarentine (tar'en-tin), *a. and n.* [*< L. Tarentinus*, < *Tarentum* (It. *Taranto*), < Gr. *Tápav* (Tapav-), Tarentum: see *def.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Tarentum, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy: as, *Tarentine* coins.—**Tarentine games**. See *Taurian games*, under *Taurian*.
2. *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

tarentism (tar'en-tizm), *n.* Same as *tarantism*.

tarentola (ta-ren'tó-lá), *n.* [It.: see *tarantula*.]

*1. The gecko-lizard *Platydictylus mauritanicus*. See *tarente*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such gecko-lizards.

tarantula (ta-ren'tū-lá), *n.* Same as *tarantula*, 1.

tarfa (tär-fá'), *n.* [*< Ar. tarfā*.] The tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica*, which exudes a gum called 'manna.' *N. E. D.*

The wry boughs Of these *tarfas*. *Bonar*, *Hymns*.

targatt, **targatet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *targat*.

targe (tärj), *n.* [*< ME. targe* = *MD. tartsche* = *G. tartsche*, < *OF. targe*, also *targue*, *tarque* = *Sp. tarja*, a shield, = *Pg. tarja*, a target, es-cutecheon, border, = *It. targa* (ML. *targa*), a shield, buckler; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *AS. targe*, pl. *targan*, a shield (rare) (Icel. *targa*, a shield, prob. < *AS.*) = *OHG. zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, a wall, *MHG. G. zarge*, a frame, case, side, border; cf. *Lith. darzas*, a border, halo (around the moon), inclosure, garden. The *ME. targe* (with the soft *g*) could not come from the *AS. targe*; but it may stand for the reg. **targe*, altered to *targe* by the influence of *OF. targe*, a shield, as *Sc. targe*, *tairge*, *veix*, stands for *targe*, mod. *tarry*, by the influence of *OF. targer*, delay (see *targe*, *targe*). Hence ult. dim. *targat*. The *AS. targe*, a shield, is rare, and may possibly be, in that sense, affected by early *OF.*] A shield; buckler: same as *target*.

On hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a *targe*. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Procl.* to C. T., l. 471.

Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his *targe* he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dash'd aside. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, v. 15.

targe (tärj), *v. i.* [*< ME. targen*, < *OF. targer*, *targier*, *tarjer*, delay, < *LL.* as if **tardicare*, delay, go slowly, freq. of *L. tardare*, go slowly, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy*. Cf. *targis*.] To delay; tarry.

That time thought the Kyng to *targe* no lenger,
But bring that blisfull to the bern soone. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 211.

targe (tärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *targed*, ppr. *targing*. [*Sc.*, also *tairge*; < *ME. targen*, *tergen*, altered to *targen* by influence of *OF. targer*, delay, the prop. mod. form from *ME. targen*, *tergen* being *tarry*: see *tarry*.] 1. To vex with censure; reprimand; rate.—2. To vex with questions; catechize or cross-examine strictly.

An' eye on Sundays duly, nightly,
I on the Questions [Catechism] *targe* them tightly. *Burns*, *The Inventory*.

3. To keep under strict discipline.

Callum Beg . . . took the opportunity of discharging the obligation by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Sliochd nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, "targed him tightly" till the finishing of the job. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xlii.

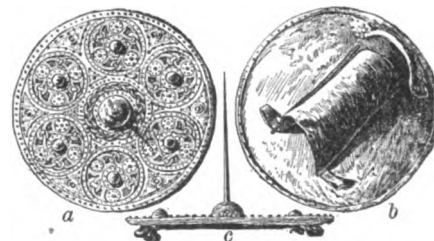
targe (tärj), *n.* [*ME.*; origin obscure.] A charter.

Targe or chartyr. *Carta*. *Prompt. Paro.*, p. 487.

targeman (tärj'man), *n.*; pl. *targemen* (-men). One who carries a *targe* or shield.

He stoutly encounter'd the *targemen*. *Battle of Sheriff Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

target (tär'get), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *targett*, *targuet*, earlier *targat*, *tergat*, *terget*; <



a, Highland target of wood and leather; b, back of target, with leather sleeve and handle; c, target in profile.

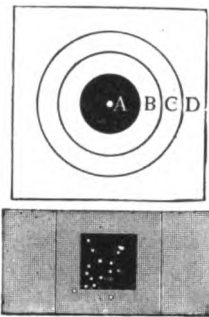
ME. target, targette, *targuette, < OF. **targuette*, **targette* (not found) (= It. *targhetta*, a small shield, = Sp. *targeta*, a small shield, a sign-board, card; ML. *tarcheta*, dim. of *targue*, *targe*, a shield; see *target*¹. The Ir. Gael. *targaid*, W. *targed*, a shield, *target*, are appar. < E. The W. *targed*, a clasher, *tarian*, a shield, clasher (< *targ*, clash, percussion), are appar. not related to the E. word.] 1. A shield. Specifically—(a) A small round shield; a buckler. See out on preceding page.

Likewise round leather *targetts* is the Spanish fashion, whoe used it (for the most part) paynted.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

(b) In the seventeenth century, a shield of any form used by an infantry soldier as a substitute for body-armor.

2. (a) A shield-shaped, circular, or other mark at which archers or users of firearms shoot for practice or for a prize: so called from the mark, which usually consists of concentric rings. For archery (see butt², 9) it is commonly four feet in diameter, made of wheat or rye straw bound with cord and rolled thick enough to protect the arrows from the stands or supports, the whole faced with floor cloth or cloth paper painted with five equal concentric circles colored from the center outward respectively gold, red, blue, black, and white. Sometimes an inner white circle replaces the blue. A hit is valued in scoring according to its nearness to the center, usually 9, 7, 5, 3, 1 for each of the 5 circles respectively. The target for practice with the musket or rifle was formerly flat, and made of planks in one or more thicknesses. Modern targets for long-range practice with the rifle are made of a wooden frame covered with canvas over which is pasted stout paper properly marked. Some targets for short range or gallery practice are of metal properly painted. The targets for practice with cannon are (a) of canvas properly marked for field and siege guns, or (b) floating structures canvas-covered for sea-coast guns.



Targets for Rifle Practice. A, bull's-eye; B, center; C, inner; D, outer. The lower figure shows shot-marks.

(b) In archery, a shooting-match: as, Easter target; Whitsun target; eleven-score target.— 3. Figuratively, anything at which observation is aimed; one who or that which is a marked object of curiosity, admiration, contempt, or other feeling.

They to whom my foolish passion were a target for their scorn.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. On a railroad, the frame or holder in which a signal is displayed, as at switches.— 5. The sliding sight on a leveling-staff. Also called *vane*. See out under *leveling-staff*. E. H. Knight.— 6. In her., a bearing representing a round shield, or buckler.— 7. A pendant, often jeweled; a tassel. [Scotch.]

Ther hang nine *targetys* at Johnys hat,

And ilka an worth three hundred pound.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

8. A shred; slice. [Provincial.]

Lord Surrey loved buttered lynn and *targetys* of mutton for breakfast; and my Lady's Grace used to piddle with a chine of beef upon brewass.

Gray, To Rev. W. Mason, Dec. 19th, 1756.

target-card (tär'get-kärd), *n.* In archery, a card colored in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their hits. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

targeted (tär'get-ed), *a.* [*< target + -ed*]. Furnished or armed with a target; having a defensive covering, as of metal or hide.

Not rough and targeted as the rhinoceros.

Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 527. (Latham.)

targeteer (tär-ge-tär'), *n.* [Formerly also *targetier*, *targettier* (= It. *targhetiere*); as *target + -eer*.] A soldier carrying a target or buckler. Especially—(a) A Greek or Roman light-armed soldier; a peltast.

All the space the trench contain'd before . . . Was fill'd with horse and *targeteers*, who there for refuge came.

Chapman, Iliad, viii. 178.

(b) In the early part of the seventeenth century, a soldier furnished with a target to replace in part the armor which was being abandoned.

target-firing (tär'get-fir'ing), *n.* Shooting at a target, as in artillery or archery practice.

The law of probability as applied to *target-firing*.

Nature, XXXVII. 335.

target-lamp (tär'get-lamp), *n.* A signal-lamp attached to fixed targets or semaphore signals.

targetgrass (tär'gräs), *n.* [*< tar*, dial. form of *tare*, + *grass*.] A species of vetch, probably *Vicia hirsuta*.

targetet, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

Targum (tär'gum), *n.* [*< Chal. targum*, interpretation, *< targam*, interpret. Cf. *dragoman*, *dogman*, *truckman*, etc., from the same source.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language.

The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos (on the Pentateuch) and Jonathan Ben Uzziel (about the first century of our era). The Targums do not furnish any paraphrase of Nehemiah, Ezra, or Daniel. There are two other Targums of a later period, one on the whole Pentateuch, erroneously attributed to Jonathan Ben Uzziel, the other on only some portions of the Pentateuch, called "Jerushalmi," author unknown.

Targumic (tär'gum-ik), *a.* [*< Targum + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the literature of the Targums.

Targumist (tär'gum-ist), *n.* [*< Targum + -ist*.] The writer or expounder of a Targum; one versed in the language and literature of the Targums.

Then we must conclude that Jonathan or Onkelos the Targumists were of clearer language than he that made the tongue.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

The later Targumists call him [Balaam] a sinner and an accursed man, while the Talmudists make him the representative of the godless, in contrast with Abraham, the representative of the pious.

Encyc. Brit., III. 259.

Targumistic (tär'gum-is'tik), *a.* [*< Targumist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to a Targumist or the Targumists. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 101.

tarheel (tär'hél), *n.* [So called in allusion to *tar* as one of the principal products of the State; *< tarl + heel*.] A dweller in the pine-barrens of North Carolina; hence, any inhabitant of that State. [Colloq., U. S.]

The mountain *tarheels* gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things sublimity but hog and hominy, or the delights of a bear hunt and barbecue.

Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 95.

tarhood (tär'hüd), *n.* [*< tar*³ + *-hood*.] The state of being a tar or sailor; sailors collectively. [Rare and humorous.]

This circumstance . . . has been so ridiculed by the whole *tarhood* that the romantic part [of the sea-piece] has been forced to be cancelled, and one only gun remains firing at Anson's ship.

Walpole, To Mann, March 28, 1749.

tarier, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrier*¹. *Palsgrave*.

tariff (tar'if), *n.* [*< OF. tariffe*, *f.*, arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, *F. tariff*, *m.*, tariff, rate, = Oit. *tariffa*, arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, It. *tariffa*, tariff, price, assessment, list of prices, < Sp. *tarifa* (ML. *tarifa*), a list of prices, book of rates, < Ar. *tarifa*, *tarif*, notification, information, inventory (a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid), < 'arafa, know; cf. 'arif, knowing, 'arf, scent, odor, 'urf, equity, ma'rif, knowledge, acquaintance, etc.] 1. A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid on them, either on importation or on exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states.

2. A duty, or the duties collectively, imposed according to such a list, table, or scale.— 3. A table or scale of charges generally: as, a telegraph tariff.— 4. A law regulating import duties: as, the tariff of 1824.— **Compromise tariff**, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act passed in 1853, promoted by Henry Clay. By it duties were to be reduced gradually until in 1842 no duties were to exceed 20 per cent. It was superseded by the protective tariff of 1842.— **Dingley tariff** (from Nelson Dingley Jr., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a tariff established by the act of 1897.— **McKinley tariff**, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act of 1890 (repealed 1894), introduced by William McKinley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives. It was strongly protective.— **Maximum and minimum tariff**, a commercial policy, in accordance with which two schedules of duties, one fixed, a schedule of low duties applicable to nations granting most-favored-nation treatment, and one of high duties applying to countries not granting such treatment, or concessions representing equivalent.— **Morrill tariff**, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act passed in 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill, a representative from Vermont. It was one of the series of "war measures" occasioned by the civil war of 1861-5, which resulted in a great development of the protective principle.— **Preferential tariff**, a tariff which gives one country specially favorable import rates to the exclusion of competing countries. Thus Canada, under the preferential tariff of 1896, granted to Great Britain and to many of the British colonies a reduction of 25% of the regular rates on many imports.— **Tariff of abominations**, in U. S. hist., a name given to the tariff of 1828, in which the protective tendencies as displayed in the tariffs of 1816 and 1824 were strongly developed. It occasioned great opposition in the South, and led to the nullification movement.

— **Walker tariff**, in U. S. hist., a tariff established by an act passed in 1846, in accordance with principles laid down by Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. It classified all articles under eight schedules, and greatly reduced the duties from the tariff of 1842. Its rates were still further reduced by the act of 1857.— **Wilson tariff** (from William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), the tariff established by the act of 1894. It made the average rate of duties somewhat lower than that which resulted from the McKinley tariff. The most important provision of the act was the free importation of raw wool. It became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

tariff (tar'if), *v. t.* [*< tariff*, *n.*] 1. To make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.— 2. To put a valuation upon.

These tetradrachms were *tariffed* by the Romans as only equivalent to the denarius.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 718.

tariff-ridden (tar'if-rid'n), *a.* Burdened with a tariff or tariffs; carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation.

tarin (tar'in), *n.* [*< F. tarin*, a siskin; origin obscure.] A book-name of the siskin. Also *terin*.

tar-kiln (tär'kil), *n.* A conical heap of pine wood arranged for burning to produce tar.

Bartlett. [North Carolina.]

tar-lamp (tär'lamp), *n.* An illuminating lamp in which tar is burned. The burner is annular, and through its center compressed air is supplied, causing the tar to burn with a brilliant white light. E. H. Knight.

tarlatan (tär'la-tan), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < It. dial. (Milanese) *tarlantianna*, linsey-woolsey. Cf. *tar-tan*¹.] A very thin muslin, so open in texture as to be transparent, and often rather coarse in quality. It is used for women's evening dress, for widows' caps, etc.

tarn¹ (tärn), *n.* [Also *tairn* (Sc.); < ME. *tarne*, *terne* = Icel. *gjörn*, *gjarn* = Sw. dial. *gjörn*, *tärn* = Norw. *gjörn*, etc. (Aasen), a tarn.] 1. A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Eng. and Scotch.]

Than the gret of the grekes agreit hom all, The corse for to cast in a clere *tarne*.

Vandur a syde of the Cité, & synke hit therein.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11187.

A glen, gray boulder and black *tarn*.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. [Prov. Eng.]

tarn² (tärn), *n.* Same as *tern*¹.

tarnal (tär'näl), *a.* and *adv.* [An aphetic form of *eternal*, dial. var. of *eternal*, used (partly as a euphemism for *infernal*) as a term of emphasis and dislike: see *eternal*.] An epithet of reprobation: used as a piece of mild profanity. [Vulgar.]

My gracious! it's a scorpion that's took a shine to play with 't.

I darasn't skeer the *tarnal* thing for fear he'd run away with 't.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., II.

tarnation (tär-nä'shən), *a.* and *adv.* [A fusion of *darnation*, a minced form of *damnation*, with *tarnal*.] Same as *tarnal*. [Vulgar.]

And her *tarnation* hull a-growing rounder!

Hood, Sailor's Apology.

Bulwer, My Novel, v. 8.

A *tarnation* long word.

tarnet, *n.* See *therne*.

tarnish (tär'nish), *v.* [*< OF. tarniss-*, stem of certain parts of *ternir*, make dim, < *terne*, dull, < OHG. *tarni* (cf. OHG. *tarnan*, *tarnjan*, MHG. *ternen*, obscure) = AS. *derne* = OS. *derni* = OFries. *derne*: see *derne*¹. Cf. G. *tarn-kappe*, a hat or cap that makes one invisible.] I. *trans.*

1. To diminish or destroy the luster of; sully; dull: used of an alteration induced by the air, or by dust or dampness; also, in *mineral*., to change the natural color or luster of the surface of: said chiefly of the metallic minerals. See *tarnish*, *n.*, 2.

High-backed claw-footed chairs, covered with *tarnished* brocade, which bear the marks of having seen better days.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. To give a pale or dim cast to, as to gold or silver, without either polishing or burnishing it.— 3. Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; cast a stain upon; sully: as, to *tarnish* reputation.

I own the triumph of obtaining the passport was not a little *tarnished* by the figure I cut in it.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.

— *syn.* 1. To dull, deface.

II. *intrans.* To lose luster; become dim or dull: as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time.

Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright, Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 249.

tarnish (tär'nish), *n.* [*< tarnish*, *v.*] 1. A spot; a blot; the condition of being dulled or stained.— 2. In *mineral*., the change in luster or color of the surface of a mineral, particularly one of

metallic luster: usually due to slight alteration, but also in some cases to the deposition of a very thin film of some foreign substance. Thus, a freshly fractured surface of boron soon gains a tarnish on exposure, becoming a bright purple color; it is hence often called *variegated* or *purple copper ore*; so also columbite crystals often show a brilliant steel-blue tarnish.

3. A coating. [Rare.]

Care is taken to wash over the foulness of the subject with a pleasing *tarnish*.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 308. (Davies.)

tarnishable (tär'nish-a-bl), *a.* [*< tarnish + -able.*] That may be tarnished; capable of losing luster.

The inventor, searching experimentally for a means of rendering *tarnishable* metals and alloys less *tarnishable*. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 341.

tarnisher (tär'nish-er), *n.* [*< tarnish + -er.*] One who or that which tarnishes.

tarnowitzite (tär'nō-wit-sit), *n.* [*< Tarnowitz (see def.) + -ite.*] A variety of aragonite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

taro¹ (tär'ō), *n.* [Also *tara*; *< Polynesian taro.*] A food-plant, *Caladium Colocasia*, or one of its cultivated varieties, perhaps a native of India, but widely cultivated in the warmer parts of the globe, particularly in the Pacific islands. It is a stemless plant with the general habit of the caladiums of house and garden culture. The leaves are heart-shaped and about a foot long. Its chief value lies in its stem-like tuberous starchy root, which is eaten boiled or baked, made into a bread or pudding, or in the Sandwich Islands, where it is the staple food of the natives, in the form of poi (which see). The tubers, when baked, pounded, and pressed, keep fresh many months. An excellent starch can be had from them. The leaves and leaf-stalks are also edible, with the character of spinach or asparagus. All parts of the plant are acrid, but this quality is removed by cooking. Taro is propagated by a cutting from the top of the tuber. The acidity is due to the presence of raphides or needle-crystals of oxalate of lime, which are destroyed by thorough cooking.

We had ample opportunity to observe the native ways of living. . . . an uninteresting mess of stewed fowl and taro. *Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xv.

taro² (tär'ō'), *n.* [It.] A money of account and coin of silver, and also of copper, formerly used in Malta under the Grand Masters. The silver taro of 1777 weighed about 15 grains, and the copper taro of 1786 about 118 grains.

taro (tar'ok), *n.* Same as *tarot*.

One goes [at Turin] to see people play at Ombre and Taro, a game with 72 cards, all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks.

Gray, To Mr. West, Nov. 16th, N. S., 1739.

tar-oil (tär'oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling tar.

tarot (tar'ot), *n.* [Also *taroc* (= *G. tarock*) (*< It.*); *< F. tarots*, *< It. tarocchi*, a kind of checkered cards, also the game called tarot; origin obscure.] 1. One of a pack of playing-cards first used in Italy in the fourteenth century, and so named from the design of plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally on the back of the cards. The original pack contained seventy-eight cards—namely, four suits of ten numeral cards, as in the modern game, with four coat-cards (king, queen, chevalier, and valet) in each suit, and a series of twenty-two *atutti* or *atouts*, these last being the trumps, and known specifically as the *tarots*.

Tarots, a kind of great cards, whereon many several things are figured; which make them much more intricate than ordinary ones. *Cotgrave*.

2. A game played with the above cards: often used in the plural.

Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and cheese?

The French Alphabet (1615), p. 148. (Halliwell.)

tarpan (tär'pan), *n.* [Russ.] The wild horse of Tatar, belonging to one of those races which are by some authorities regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. Tarpans are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their color is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail. During the cold season their hair is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a bear's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a quantity on the back and loins. They are sometimes captured by the Tatars, but are reduced to subjection with great difficulty.

tarpaulin (tär-pä'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *tar-paulin*; a reduction in sailors' speech of *tar-pauling*, *tar-pawling*, prop. **tarpalling*, *< tar* + *palling*, *pawling*, a covering, verbal *n.* of *pall*, *v.* Hence, by abbreviation, *tar*.] 1. Canvas made water-proof with tar; hence, any water-proof cloth, especially when used in large sheets for covering anything exposed to the weather or to wet.

Tarpeulin is a waterproof sheeting consisting of a stout canvas cloth impregnated and coated with tar.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 66.

2. A sailor's hat made of or covered with painted or tarred cloth.

A burly fellow in a *tarpauling* and blue jacket.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 11.

3. A sailor. [Colloq.]

Adol. . . . If you won't consent, we'll throw you and your Cabinet into the Sea together.

Ant. Spoken like a *Tarpeulin*.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 277.

To a landsman these *tarpeulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half savage race.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.

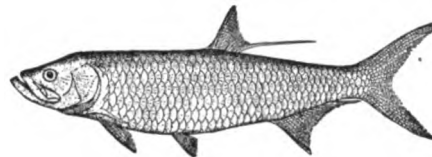
Tarpeulin *muster.* See *muster*.

tarpauling, tarpawling (tär-pä'ling), *n.* Same as *tarpaulin*.

Tarpeian (tär-pē'an), *a.* [= *F. Tarpeien*, *< L. Tarpeianus*, usually *Tarpeius*, pertaining to *Tarpeius* or *Tarpeia* (*Tarpeius Mons* or *Tarpeia Rupes*, the Tarpeian Rock), *< Tarpeius*, *Tarpeia*, a Roman family name.] Noting a rock on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from *Tarpeia*, daughter of the governor of a citadel at Rome, who betrayed the fortress to the Sabine soldiers, and was crushed to death under their shields and buried at the base of the rock.

Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*, and from thence into destruction cast him. *Shak., Cor.*, III. 1. 213.

tarpon (tär'pon), *n.* [Also *tarpum*; *Guiana D. tarpoen* (Stedman, 1796).] A large game-fish of the family *Elopidae* and subfamily *Megalopinae* (which see), specifically *Tarpon atlanticus*, also called *jeu-fish*. This is one of the so-called big-eyed herrings, and a near relative of *Elops saurus*; but the pseudobranchia are obsolete, the dorsal fin has



Tarpon (*Tarpon atlanticus*).

a long filament, and the scales are very large. The form is elongate and compressed; the color is brilliant-silvery, darker on the back; and the length attained is about 6 feet. This fish is common in the warmer waters of the Atlantic, as on the southern coast of the United States, where it is sometimes called *grande scaille*, from the size of the scales, which are used in ornamental fancy work. To the East Indian representative of this genus (*Megalops cyprinoides*), a distinct though very similar species, the name *tarpon* or *tarpum* is extended by Jordan.

tar-putty (tär'put'i), *n.* A viscous mixture of tar and well-calcined lampblack, thoroughly kneaded in and afterward carbonized. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 521.

tarracet, *n.* See *terrace*¹, *terrace*².

tarradiddle (tar-a-did'l), *n.* [Appar. a made word, involving *diddle*.] A fictitious account; a fib. [Colloq.]

tarragon (tar'a-gon), *n.* [Also *taragon*; *< OF. *taragon*, *taragon*, *tarcon*, *tarchon* (dial. *dragoun*), also *estragon* (= *Pr. estragão*), also *tragonce* = *Sp. taragonca*, *taragonita*, *< Ar. tarkhūn*, *tarkhūni*, *tarragon*, *< Gr. ὄπακον*, a serpent, dragon (*> ὄπακόνιον*, a plant of the arum kind): see *dragon*, 7, and *cf. Dracontium*, *Dracontulus*.] A composite plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, native in Russia and temperate Asia. Its leaves, unlike those of most *artemisia*s, are undivided, and they have an aromatic scent and taste, whence they are used as a condiment.

tarrast, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *terrace*.

tarret. An old spelling of *tar*¹, *tar*².

tarrer, *n.* See *terrier*³.

tarriance (tar'i-ans), *n.* [*< tarry*³ + *-ance*.]

A tarrying; delay. [Rare.]

Nor was my *tarriance* such that in that space

He could recover strength to shift his ground.

Brome, Queens Exchange, II.

So fear'd the King,

And, after two days' *tarriance* there, return'd.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

tarrier¹ (tar'i-er), *n.* [Early mod. *E. tarier*; *< tarry*³ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which taries or delays.

He is often called of them *Fabius cunctator*—that is to say, the *tarier* or *delayer*.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 23.

Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a *tarrier*.

Browning, The Glove.

2. One who hinders, or causes tarrying.

If you have such an itch in your feet to foot it to the Fair, why do you stop? am I [o] your *tarriers*?

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

tarrier², *n.* Same as *tarrier*¹.

Tarrietia (tar-i-ē'shiā), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the native name in Java.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the

family *Sterculiaceae* and tribe *Sterculieae*, distinguished from the closely allied genus *Sterculia* by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels bearing a long scythe-shaped wing. There are 4 species, natives of Australia and the East Indies. They are tall trees with smooth or scurfy digitate leaves. The small flowers form hairy or scurfy lateral panicles. *T. Argyrodermon*, native of shady woods in Queensland and New South Wales, an evergreen reaching 60 to 80 feet high, is there known as *silver-tree* or *ironwood*.

tarrist (tar'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*¹, *terrace*².

tarrock (tar'ok), *n.* [Also *torrock*: of uncertain origin.] 1. The kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*. See cut under *kittiwake*. [Orkneys.]—2. A tern or sea-swallow.—3. A guillemot or murre.

tarrow (tar'ō), *v. i.* [*Se. form of tarry*³ (*cf. harrow*² and *harry*).] The form is appropriate only as a var. of *tarry*³, which was confused with *tarry*². To delay; hesitate; feel reluctance; loathe; refuse. [Scotch.]

An' I hae seen their coggie fou,

That yet hae tarrow'd at it.

Burns, A Dream.

tarry¹ (tär'i), *a.* [*< tar*¹ + *-y*.] Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Poor Mr. Dimmesdale longed . . . to shake hands with the *tarry* blackguard, and recreate himself with a few improper jests, such as dissolute sailors so abound with.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xx.

Tarry fingers, fingers to which things adhere improperly; thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. [Scotch.]

The gipsies hae *tarry fingers*, and ye wud need an e'e in your neck to watch them.

Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie.

tarry² (tar'i), *v. t.* [*ME. taryen*, *tarien*, *teryen*, *terien*, *terwen*, *tergen*, *targen*, *< AS. tergan*, *tyrgan* (= *MD. terghen*, *D. tergen* = *MLG. tergen* = *G. zergen*), vex, irritate, provoke; perhaps = *Russ. dergati*, pull, pluck. From the *ME.* form *terren* comes the *E.* form *tar*: see *tar*². *Cf. tarry*³.] To vex; irritate; provoke; incite. See *tar*². *Wyclif, Deut.* iv. 25.

tarry³ (tar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tarried*, ppr. *tarrying*. [*< ME. taryen*, *tarien*, *delay*, *v.* developed from *ME. tarien*, *E. tarry*², *vex*, with sense of *ME. taryen*, *E. obs. targe*², *delay*: see *targe*², which is the proper verb in the sense 'delay'.] *I. intrans.* 1. To continue in a place; remain; stay; sojourn; abide; lodge.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet. *Gen. xix. 2.*

If you will go, I will stuff your purses full of crowns; if you will not, *tarry* at home and be hanged.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 2. 147.

2. To wait or stay in expectation; wait.

And concluded yt we shulde departe and holde company with ye other galyes, and to *tarry* for no man.

Sir R. Gwyforde, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

Tarry for the mourners, and stay dinner.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 150.

3. To put off going or coming; delay; linger; loiter.

He salut the semly all with sad wordys.

And told furth of his tale, *taried* no longer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1910.

The years are slow, the vision *tarrieth* long.

Whittier, Freedom in Brazil.

II. trans. 1. To cause to tarry; delay.

I wol not *tarien* yow, for it is pryme.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 66.

2. To wait for.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs *tarry* the grinding. *Shak., T. and C.*, I. 1. 16.

tarry³ (tar'i), *n.* [*< tarry*³, *v.*] Delay; stay.

The French Secretary is came to London; . . . he saith his *tarry* is but short here.

T. Allen (1516), in *Lodge's Illust. of Brit. Hist.*, I. II.

tarry-breaks (tär'i-brëks), *n.* A sailor. [Scotch.]

Young royal *Tarry Breaks* [Prince William Henry, afterward William IV.]

Burns, A Dream.

No old *tarry-breaks* of a sea-dog, like thy dad!

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

tarrying (tar'i-ing), *n.* [*< ME. tarynge*; verbal *n.* of *tarry*³, *v.*] The act or process of staying, waiting, or delaying; a stay; a delay.

The Castelen seide he wolde sende thider on the morowe with-oute more *tarynges*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 548.

I fear me he may obstruct your affairs by his frequent comings and long *tarryings*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 196.

tarrying-iron (tar'i-ing-i-ern), *n.* Apparently, a clog of iron fastened to the foot; an impediment.

As soon shall I behold

That stone of which so many have us told, . . .

The great Elixir, or to undertake

The Rose-Cross knowledge, which is much like that,

A *tarrying-iron* for fools to labour at.

Drayton, Elegies, To Master W. Jeffreys.

tarryour, *n.* Same as *terrier*³.
tarsal (tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. tarsalis, < tarsus, q. v.*] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tarsus, ankle, or instep of the foot: correlated with *carpal*: as, *tarsal bones*; *tarsal articulations*.—2. Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus of a bird, commonly called the *tarsus*, between the heel and the bases of the toes: as, the *tarsal envelop*; *tarsal scutella*.—3. Of or pertaining to the last segment of an insect's leg: as, *tarsal joints*; *tarsal claws*.—4. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids: as, *tarsal cartilages*; the *tarsal muscle*.—**Tarsal amputation**, amputation of a part of the foot through the tarsus.—**Tarsal artery**, a branch of the dorsal artery of the foot, passing outward over the ankle.—**Tarsal cartilage**. Same as *tarsus*, 4.—**Tarsal conjunctiva**. Same as *palpebral conjunctiva* (which see, under *palpebra*).—**Tarsal joint**, the ankle-joint, tibiotarsal in mammals, mediotarsal in other vertebrates which have a tarsus, apparently tibiotarsal in birds (but see *tarsus*, 2).—**Tarsal ligament**. Same as *palpebral ligament* (which see, under *palpebra*).—**Tarsal ossicle**, *sinus*, etc. See the nouns.—**Tarsal system**, a system of classification, proposed by Olivier and adopted by Latreille and other eminent entomologists, by which all coleopterous insects were arranged in sections in conformity to the real or supposed number of joints in their tarsi. These sections, as proposed by Olivier, were (1) *Pentamera*, having five joints to all the tarsi; (2) *Heteromera*, having the four anterior tarsi five-jointed and the two posterior four-jointed; (3) *Tetramera*, having four joints to all the tarsi; (4) *Trimeria*, having three joints to all the tarsi. To these Latreille added (5) *Dimeria*, having two joints to all the tarsi, and (6) *Monomera*, having but a single tarsal joint in each foot. Some of these divisions are now known to have rested on imperfect observations, and all are subject to exceptions among closely allied species; hence the tarsal system has been generally abandoned or modified, though in many respects it approached a natural classification, and, admitting the exceptions, the divisions can still be used with advantage. Its convenience is such that attempts have also been made to retain it, in its general features, with substitution of other names intended to correct the early imperfect observations, as *Cryptopentamera*, *Pseudotetramera*, *Subpentamera*, etc.; and the adjectives derived from all these terms, as *pentamerous*, *heteromericous*, etc., are regularly used in describing beetles and their tarsi.

II. n. A tarsal bone (or cartilage); one of the elements of the tarsus of the foot, intervening between the tibia and the metatarsus; especially, a tarsale. See *tarsus*.

Carpals and tarsals not distinct in form from metapodials. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII, 863.

tarsale (tär-sä'lē), *n.*; pl. *tarsalia* (-li-ä). [*NL., neut. of tarsalis, tarsal: see tarsal.*] One of the bones of the distal row of the tarsus, in relation with the heads of the metatarsal bones. They are typically five in number, but are normally or usually reduced to four, as in man. See *tarsus* (with cut), and cuts under *Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *foot*.
tarsel (tärs), *n.* [*ME., also tars; also called cloth of Tars and Tartarium; supposed to be of Tatar origin: see tartarine², Tartar³, Tartar.*] A rich silken stuff.

His cote-armure was of cloth of Tars.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1302.

As glasse of a gounce of a graye russet
 As of a tunicle of Tars, or of tye [choice] scarlet.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 163.

tarsel (tärs), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus.*] The tarsus.
tarsotomy (tär-sek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, q. v., + Gr. τέμνω, a cutting out.*] Excision of more or less of the tarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3522, p. 491.

tarsoli, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tarsi, *n.* Plural of *tarsus*.

tarsia (tär'si-ä), *n.* [*< It. tarsia, inlaid work, < Gr. ραβός, a frame of wickerwork.*] A kind of mosaic woodwork formed by inlaying wooden panels with woods of various colors and shades, natural or artificial, so as to form architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits or flowers, etc.

tarsiatura (tär'si-a-tō'r-ä), *n.* [*It., < tarsia: see tarsia.*] Same as *tarsia*.

tarsier (tär'si-ēr), *n.* [*< F. tarsier, < NL. Tarsius: see Tarsius.*] The marmoset, an animal of the genus *Tarsius*: so called from the singular structure of the foot. Two of the proximal tarsals, the calcaneum and the scaphoid, are lengthened into slender rods simulating metatarsals, and bearing the true heel far above an apparent heel at the bases of the toes. The tarsus is thus about as long as all the rest of the foot, and much longer than the metatarsus. The condition of the parts is unique among mammals, though approached in some of the galagos (of the genus *Otilotus*). The tarsier is a small nocturnal lemur of slender form, with long hind legs, very long slender tail tufted at the end, fingers and toes padded at the ends like a tree-frog's, and very large eyes. It is arboreal and insectivorous, and inhabits Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, and some other islands. It is not distinctly related to the aye-aye. See cut under *Tarsius*.

Tarsiidae (tär-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Tarsius + -idae.*] A family of lemuroid mammals, represented by the genus *Tarsius*; the tarsiers, or spectral lemurs. They have teeth of three kinds: permanent canines; four small simple incisors; pectoral

mammals besides two inguinal ones; the fibula partially ankylized with the tibia; the second and third digits of the foot armed with subulate claws, the rest with flattened nails; a peculiar tarsus (see *tarsier*); and the orbits of the eyes partially closed behind by the union of the alaphenoid and malar bones. See cut under *Tarsius*.

tarsiped (tär'si-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, q. v., + L. pes (ped-) = E. foot.*] *I. a.* 1. Having the peculiar structure of tarsus which characterizes the tarsier or marmoset. —2. Belonging to the subfamily *Tarsipedinae*.

II. n. A marsupial mammal of the genus *Tarsipes*.

Tarsipedidae (tär-si-ped'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Tarsipes (ped-) + -idae.*] The *Tarsipedinae* rated as a separate family.

Tarsipedinae (tär'si-pe-di'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Tarsipes (ped-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Phalangistidae*, typified by the genus *Tarsipes*, sometimes raised to the rank of a family.

Tarsipes (tär'si-pēs), *n.* [*NL., < tarsus, q. v., + L. pes = E. foot.*] A remarkable genus of marsupials, of the family *Phalangistidae* and subfamily *Tarsipedinae*. The teeth are rudimentary and variable; the tongue is vermiform and protrusile; there is no cecum; the muzzle is acute; the mandibular



Tarsipes rostratus.

rami are straight and slender without coronoid process or the inflected angle very characteristic of marsupials; and the tail is very long, slender, and prehensile. The only species, *T. rostratus*, is of the size and somewhat the appearance of a mouse, and inhabits western Australia, living in trees and bushes, and feeding on insects and wild honey.

Tarsius (tär'si-us), *n.* [*NL. (Storr, 1780), < tarsus, q. v.*] The only genus of *Tarsiidae*, contain-



Spectral Tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*).

ing the marmoset, specter, or tarsier, *T. spectrum*. Also called *Macrotrichus*, *Cephalopachus*, *Hypsi-cebus*, and *Spectrum*.

tarsometatarsal (tär-sō-met-a-tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< tarsus + metatarsus (cf. tarsometatarsus) + -al.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.—2. Resulting from combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones, as a single compound bone; having parts of the tarsus combined with itself, as a metatarsus; of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus. See cuts under *metatarsus* and *tarsometatarsus*.

II. n. The tarsometatarsal bone, or tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarsae (tär-sō-met-a-tärs), *n.* [*< NL. tarsometatarsus.*] The tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarsus (tär-sō-met-a-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsometatarsi* (-si). [*NL., < tarsus + meta-*

tarsus.] The single compound bone of some animals, especially birds, resulting from the combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones in one. This formation occurs in all birds and probably some reptiles. In the former the three principal metatarsal bones fuse into one, the fourth metatarsal remaining distinct or only incompletely joined to the rest; and to the proximal extremity of the compound metatarsal thus formed are also ankylized the elements of the distal tarsal series.

The result is similar to that seen in the compound cannon-bone of hoofed quadrupeds, though this has no tarsal elements. The tarsometatarsus is a comparatively large stout bone, extending from the heel or sufragro to the bases of the toes. It corresponds to that part of the foot commonly called the *tarsus* in descriptive ornithology, and is usually naked and scaly, though sometimes feathered. Its proximal extremity usually presents a large bony protuberance (the so-called calcaneum or hypotarsus), perforated for the tendons of certain muscles, and the distal extremity is divided into three prongs (two in the ostrich), each bearing an articular surface for one of three toes (the first toe, or hallux, when present, being differently attached to the foot by an accessory metatarsal).

The bone is nearly always compressed, or of less width than depth; but in the penguins it is broad from side to side and shows two fontanelles, or vacant spaces, indicating its triple composition. It is often called simply *metatarsus*, its tarsal elements being ignored. See also cut under *metatarsus*.

tarsophalangeal (tär-sō-fā-lan'jē-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the phalanges. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 285.

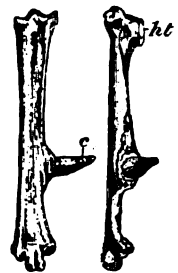
tarsorrhaphy (tär-sor-a-fī), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, a cartilage of the eyelids (see tarsus, 4), + Gr. ράφω, a sewing, < πάρεν, sew, stitch together.*] In *surg.*, an operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison*.

tarsotarsal (tär-sō-tär'sal), *a.* [*< tarsus + tarsus + -al.*] Mediotarsal, as the ankle-joint of birds and reptiles, which is situated between the two rows of tarsal bones, and not between the tibia and the tarsus as in mammals.

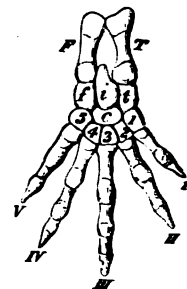
tarsotibial (tär-sō-tib'i-äl), *a.* [*< tarsus + tibia + -al.*] Same as *tibiotarsal*.

tarsotomy (tär-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. tarsus, a cartilage of the eyelids, + Gr. τομή, a cutting, < τέμνω, cut.*] In *surg.*, the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison*.

tarsus (tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsi* (-si). [= *F. tarse*, < *NL. tarsus*, < *Gr. ραβός*, any broad flat surface, as for warming or drying things upon (*ραβός ποδός*, the flat of the foot), < *ῥέπειθα*, dry, dry up: see *terra*, *thirst*.] *1.* In *zool.* and *anat.*, the proximal segment of the pes or foot, corresponding to the carpus of the manus or hand; the collection of bones between the tibia and the metatarsus, entering into the construction of the ankle-joint, and into that part of the foot known in man as the instep. It consists in man of seven bones: the astragalus or hucklebone, alone supporting the leg; the calcaneum, or calcia, or heel-bone; the scaphoid or navicular bone; the cuboid, supporting the two outer metatarsals; and three cuneiform bones, supporting the other three metatarsals. The tarsal bones tend to arrange themselves in two rows, called the *proximal* and *distal* rows: in man the first three just named belong to the proximal row. A generalized tarsus, as found in some reptiles, consists of nine tarsal bones: an outer proximal, the fibulare; an inner proximal, the tibiale; one between these, the intermedium; a central one, the centrale; with five in a distal row, one for each metatarsal, called *tarsalia*, and distinguished as *tarsalia* I-V from inner to outer side. Various suppressions, confluences with one another or with other bones, or additions to the number occur, destroying the symmetry of the typical tarsus; but seven is the normal mammalian number, as in man, where the astragalus is supposed to = the tibiale + intermedium; the calcaneum = fibulare; the scaphoid = centrale; the cuboid = *tarsalia* IV + V; the three cuneiforms = *tarsalia* I, II, III. In all *Mammalia* the ankle-joint is between the tarsus and the tibia, or tibiotarsal: in all vertebrates below *Mammalia* which have a tarsus the ankle-joint is among the tarsal bones, between the proximal and distal rows, and therefore mediotarsal. Birds offer the most exceptional case, there being apparently no tarsus, or tarsal bones, in the adult. This appa-



Tarsometatarsus of Fowl, consisting of three metatarsals ankylized together and with distal elements of the tarsus: viewed in front and from inner side. *A*, the hypotarsus, or so-called calcareal process; *C*, bony core of a calcar or spur.



Right Tarsus of an Amphibian (*Salamandra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the tarsal bones. *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *I*, tibiale; *J*, fibulare; *C*, intermedium; *C*, centrale: these are tarsal bones of the proximal series; *I-V*, the five *tarsalia*, or distal tarsals, known as *tarsalia* 1, *tarsale* 2, etc.; *I-V*, the corresponding five digits or phalanges.

rent anomaly is explained by the fact that the embryo has several tarsal elements, proximal ones of which become consolidated with the tibia as the condyles of the latter, and distal ones of which become similarly fused with the principal metatarsal bone. Hence, a bird's tibia is really a tibiotarsus, and a bird's principal metatarsal bone is really a tarsometatarsus; and the ankle-joint, apparently between the tibia and the metatarsus, is really mediotarsal, as is usual below mammals. See cuts under *booted*, *Catarrhus*, *digitigrade*, *Equidae*, *foot*, *metatarsus*, *Plantigrade*, and *Plesiosaurus*.

Hence—2. In *descriptive ornith.*, the shank; the part of the leg (properly of the foot) of a bird which extends from the bases of the toes to the first joint above, the principal bone of this section consisting of three metatarsal bones fused together and with distal tarsal bones. See cuts under *booted*, *scutellate*, and *tarsometatarsus*.—3. In *entom.*: (a) The foot; the terminal segment of any leg, next to and beyond the tibia, consisting of a variable number of joints, usually five, and ending sometimes in a pair of claws like pincers, or in a sucker-like pad, or otherwise. It normally consists of five joints, but some of these may be very small or entirely aborted, and in a few insects there is only one joint. These modifications are much used in classification, especially of beetles. (See *tarsal system*, under *tarsal*.) The joints are distinguished by numbers, the first being that attached to the tibia (in bees sometimes called the *planta* or *palm*, and in flies the *metatarsus*). The last joint is generally terminated by two hooks or claws called *ungues*, with a little piece, the onychium, between them, which Huxley regards as a sixth joint. (See *ungula*.) The tarsal serve the same purposes as the feet of vertebrate animals. See cuts under *coxa*, *Erotylus*, *mole-cricket*, *Pentamerus*, and *Tetramerus*. (b) The last joint of a spider's leg, forming, with the preceding joint, or metatarsus, the foot.—4. The small plate of condensed connective tissue along the free border of the upper and lower eyelid. It is bordered by the Meibomian glands. Also called *tarsal cartilage*.—Dilated or enlarged tarsal. See *dilated*.—Filiform, patellate, reticulate, scutate, etc., tarsus. See the adjectives.—Tensor tarsal, Horner's muscle: the tarsalis, a small muscle acting upon the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

tart¹ (tärt), *a.* [*ME. tart*, < *AS. teart*, sharp, acid, severe; perhaps, with formative -t, < *teran* (pret. *ter*), *tear*: see *tear¹*.] 1. Sharp to the taste; acidulous: as, a *tart* apple.—2. Figuratively, sharp; keen; severe; cutting; biting: as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

The merry Greek, *tart* Aristophanes.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xii.

A *tart* temper never mellows with age.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

—*Syn.* 2. Sour, caustic. See *tartness*.

tart² (tärt), *v. t.* [*< tart¹*, *a.*] To make acid or piquant. [Rare.]

To walk on our own ground a stomach gets
The best of sauce to *tart* our meats.

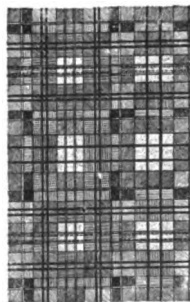
Randolph, tr. of Second Epode of Horace.

tart² (tärt), *n.* [*ME. tarte* = *D. taart* = *Dan. tærte* = *G. torte* = *Bret. tarte* = *OF. tarte*, var. of *torte*, *tourte*, *F. tarte*, *tourte* = *Sp. Pg. It. torta* (also *tartera*, *Florio*), < *ML. torta*, also *tarta*, a cake, tart, also dough, mass, so called as being twisted, < *L. torta* (sc. *placenta*, cake?), fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. The alteration of the radical vowel (*o* to *a*) was prob. due to some confusion; the word is now often mentally associated with *tart¹*, *a.*, some tarts (e. g., fruit tarts) having an acid taste.] A saucer-shaped piece of pastry, generally filled with cooked fruit. Compare *pie¹*.

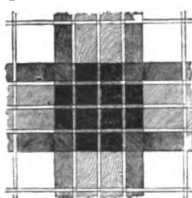
I have, with much ado, maintained my post hitherto at the dessert, and every day eat *tart* in the face of my patron.
Addison, *Guardian*, No. 163.

Now rolling years have weaned us from jam and raspberry-tart.
C. S. Calverley, *Visions*.

tartan¹ (tärt'tan), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *tartane*: origin uncertain: cf. *MD. tireteyn*, *D. tiretijn*, < *F. tiretaine*, *tirtaine*, dial. *tredaine*, *tridaine*, *tartau* ("linsie-woolsie," *Cotgrave*), < *Sp. tiritaña*, a sort of thin silk, a thin woolen cloth, prob. so called from its flimsiness, < *tiritar*, tremble, shiver.] 1. A woolen or worsted cloth woven with lines or stripes of different colors



The Macpherson Tartan.



The Fraser Tartan.

crossing each other at right angles so as to form a definite pattern. This variegated cloth was formerly the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, the different clans having each its peculiar tartan. (See also cut under *plaid*.) More recently fancy tartans of various fabrics and with great variety in the patterns have been largely manufactured, especially for women's dresses.

An elne and an halfe of blue tartane to lyne his gowne.
Wardrobe Act, James III. of Scotl., 1471.

Now might you see the tartans brave,
And plaids and plumage dance and wave.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, ii. 16.

2. The design or "set" of the colors in the cloth known as tartan. See *set¹*, *n.*, 14.—*Clan tartan*, the specific variety of tartan dress formerly worn by any Highland clan.—*Shepherd's tartan*. (a) A woolen cloth made into small checkers of black and white. (b) The check peculiar to this cloth. Also *shepherd's plaid*.—*Silk tartan*, a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats, woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans.

II. a. Variegated with the cross-barred bands and stripes of color characteristic of the Scottish tartans, or with patterns of a similar kind.

Scarce to be known by curious eye
From the deep heather where they lie,
So well was match'd the tartan screen
With heath-bell dark and bracken green.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, iii. 31.

Tartan velvet, velvet with a short nap, woven in patterns resembling Scottish tartans. This material has been fashionable for waistcoats and other wearing-apparel at different epochs.

tartan² (tärt'tan), *n.* [Formerly also *tartane*; < *F. tartane* = *Sp. Pg. It. tartana*, a vessel so called; prob., with orig. adj. term., < *ML. tarta* (cf. *F. taride* = *Pr. Sp. tarida*, < *ML. tarida*, *tarata*, other forms of *tarta*) = *MGr. rapides*, *rapidus*, < *Ar. taridah*, a kind of vessel especially adapted for transporting horses.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean for commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast, on which is rigged a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and foresail. When the wind is aft a squaresail may be hoisted.



Tartan.

On the twelfth of December, 1699, I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *Tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (Works, ed. Bohn, i. 358).

tartar¹ (tärt'tär), *n.* [*OF. (also F.) tartre* = *Pr. tartari* = *Sp. tartaro* = *Pg. It. tartaro*, < *ML. tartarum*, *MGr. tárapov*, tartar incrusting the sides of casks; appar. so called for some fanciful reason, < *L. Tartarus*, *Gr. Tárapos*, *Tartarus*: see *Tartarus*. The reason given by Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as *Tartarus* does," is evidently imagined; but the word was no doubt connected with *L. Tartarus* in some vague way. It is said to be of *Ar.* origin, but it could not come, except by very unusual corruption, from the *Ar.* word given as its source, viz. *Ar. (and Pers.) durd*, dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil; cf. *Ar. durdiy*, *Pers. durdi*, dregs, sediment; *Ar. darad*, a shedding of the teeth, *darda*, a toothless woman—referring, according to Devic, to the tartar on teeth.] 1. Impure acid potassium tartrate, also called *argal* or *argol*, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust, from brownish white to dark red according as it has separated from white or red wines. When tartar is purified it forms white crystals having an acid taste and reaction. This is cream of tartar, which is much used in dyeing, in cookery, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. See *cream¹*.

Desire of lucre . . . is, however, but the tartar that encrusts economy.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

2. An earthy substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and calcium phosphate.—*Cream-of-tartar whey*, a solution composed of potassium bitartrate two drams and milk one pint. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.—*Salt of tartar*. See *salt¹*.—*Soluble tartar*, neutral potassium tartrate, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of potassium carbonate till all effervescence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—*Tartar emetic*, a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, an important compound used in medicine

as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—*Tartar-emetic ointment*. See *ointment*.

tartar¹ (tärt'tär), *v. t.* [*< tartar¹*, *n.*] To impregnate with tartar; administer tartar to.

When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule tartared.
N. Ward, *Simple Candler*, p. 19.

Tartar² (tärt'tär), *n.* [*F. Tartare* = *Sp. Tartaro* = *Pg. It. Tartaro*, < *L. Tartarus*, < *Gr. Tárapos*, the infernal regions: see *Tartarus*.] Same as *Tartarus*.

He took Caduceus, his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rule, and Tartars tempereth.

Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 1294.

Mar. Follow me.

Sir To. To the gates of Tartar, thou most excellent devil of wit!

Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 5. 229.

Tartar³ *n.* and *a.* See *Tatar*.

tartarated (tärt'tä-rä-ted), *a.* [*< tartar¹* + *-ate¹* + *-ed²*.] Combined with tartar; prepared with tartar.

Tartarean (tärt'tä-rē-an), *a.* [*< L. Tartareus*, < *Gr. Tátrapēos*, of Tartarus (< *Tárapos*, *Tartarus*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus.

Tartarean sulphur and strange fire,
His own invented torments.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 69.

tartareous¹ (tärt-tä-rē-us), *a.* [*< tartar¹* + *-ous¹*.] 1. Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.—2. In bot., having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.—*Tartareous moss*, a lichen, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

Tartareous² (tärt-tä-rē-us), *a.* [*< L. Tartareus*, < *Gr. Tátrapēos*, < *Tárapos*, *Tartarus*.] Same as *Tartarean*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 238.

Tartarian, *a.* and *n.* See *Tatarian*.

tartaric¹ (tärt-tär'ik), *a.* [= *F. tartrique*, < *NL. tartaricus*, < *ML. tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar¹*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—*Tartaric acid*, *C₄H₄O₆*, the acid of tartar. This acid has four modifications, all having the same chemical composition, but characterized chiefly by their differences of action upon a ray of polarized light—common or dextro-tartary, levorotatory, racemic or paratartaric, and optically inactive or mesotartaric acid. The first-named is the commercial article. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colorless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous, and very sour to the taste. Tartaric acid is dibasic; its salts are called *tartrates*, and have a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, such as *Boche's salts*, double potassium sodium tartrate, tartar emetic, double potassium antimony tartrate, etc. Tartaric acid is found in the free state in grape-juice, tamarinds, and many fruits, but chiefly in the form of acid potassium tartrate. It is obtained commercially from this salt, called *argol*, which deposits in crusts from fermenting wines. The purified salt is called *cream of tartar*. Tartaric acid is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing, and also in medicine.

Tartaric², *a.* See *Tataric*.

tartarin¹ (tärt'tä-rin), *n.* [*< F. tartarin*, a kingfisher.] 1. The common European kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.—2. A large baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

tartarine¹ (tärt'tä-rin), *n.* [*< tartar¹* + *-ine²*.] Potash.

tartarine² (tärt'tä-rin), *n.* [Also *tartarine*; < *ME. tartarin*, < *OF. tartarin*, < *ML. tartarinus*, a kind of cloth, lit. (sc. *pannus*) 'Tartar cloth,' also called *tartarium*, < *Tartarus*, a Tartar: see *Tartar*.] A kind of rich silk or brocade, supposed to be made by the Tartars, but probably silk of China, India, etc., brought overland by them to Europe. Also called *tartarium* and *cloth of Tars*. Compare *tart¹*. A fabric of linen and wool used for linings, etc., was also called *tartarin* in the fifteenth century.

Item, two quillions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curtaines of green tartarin.

Test. Vetust., p. 453. (*Halliwel*.)

tartarium¹ (tärt-tä-rin), *n.* [*ML.*: see *tartarine²*.] Same as *tartarine²*.

On every trumpe hanging a broad banere

Of fine tartarium ful richly bete.

Flower and Leaf, l. 212.

tartarization (tärt'tä-riz-ä'shən), *n.* [*< tartarize¹* + *-ation*.] The act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar.

tartarize¹ (tärt'tä-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tartarized*, ppr. *tartarizing*. [*< tartar¹* + *-ize¹*.] To impregnate with tartar; refine by means of the salt of tartar.—*Tartarized iron*, tartrate of iron.

Tartarize², *v. t.* See *Tatarize*.

tartarous¹ (tärt'tä-rus), *a.* [= *F. tartareux*; as *tartar¹* + *-ous¹*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

Tartarous² (tärt'tä-rus), *a.* [*< Tartar³* + *-ous¹*.] Of or like a Tatar or Tartar; barbarous.

I judge him (Virgil) of a rectified spirit,

By many revolutions of discourse

(In his bright reason's influence), refined

From all the tartarous moods of common men.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

tartarum (tär'ta-rum), *n.* [NL., < ML. *tartarum*, *tartar*: see *tartar*¹.] A preparation of tartar also called *petrified tartar*.

Tartarus (tär'ta-rus), *n.* [*L. Tartarus*, *Tartarus*, < Gr. *Tárapos*: see def. Cf. *Tartarus*².] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

Tartary (tär'ta-ri), *n.* Tartarus.

Lastly the squalid lakes of Tartary,
And grisly Feends of hell him terrify.

Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 543.

tarterine (tär'te-rin), *n.* Same as *tartarine*². Compare *tarsel*¹.

Tartini's tone. See *tone*.

tartlet (tär'tlet), *n.* [*tart*² + *-let*.] A small tart. [Rare.]

"Eat another tartlet."—"No, no! my grief chokes me!"
Butcher, *Last Days of Pompeii*, iv. 17.

tartly (tär'tli), *adv.* [*ME. tartly*, < *AS. teartlice*, < *teart*, *tart*: see *tart*¹.] In a tart manner; sharply. (a) With acidity of taste. (b) With severity; in a biting manner.

tartness (tär'tnes), *n.* The state or property of being tart. (a) Sharpness to the taste; acidity.

Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please,
being of a faintish sweet, without any tartness.

Beverley, *Hist. Virginia*, iv. ¶ 13.

(b) Sharpness of language or manner; acerbity; severity.

This Marcius is grown from man to dragon; . . . the
tartness of his face sours ripe grapes. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 4. 18.

=*syn.* (b) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. See *acrimony*.

tartarate (tär'trát), *n.* [= *F. tartrate*; as *tar-tar*¹ + *-ate*¹.] A salt of tartaric acid. The tartarates have the general formulae $MH_2C_4O_6$ and $M_2H_2C_4O_6$, where *M* represents a univalent metal or radical. The salts represented by the first formula exhibit an acid reaction. A large number of double tartarates also are known.

Tartuffe, Tartufe (tär'tuf'), *n.* [*F. Tartufe*, the name of the principal character, a religious hypocrite, in the comedy "Tartufe," by Molière.] A hypocritical pretender to devotion; a hypocrite.

Tartuffish, Tartufish (tär'tuf'ish), *a.* [*Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ish*¹.] Hypocritical; hypocritically precise in behavior. [Rare.]

God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or
tartuffish aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon
the occasion as well as myself.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 24.

Tartuffism, Tartufism (tär'tuf'izm), *n.* [*Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ism*.] Conduct or character like that of Tartuffe (see *Tartuffe*); the practices of a hypocritical devotee.

tarve (tärv), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **terve*, *n.*, < *terve*, *v.*: see *torve*.] A turn; a bend; a curve. *Bartlett*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I can't say much for your axe, stranger, for this helve
has no tarve to it. *J. F. Cooper*, *Oak Openings*, ii.

tar-vetch (tär'vech), *n.* Same as *tare*².

tar-water (tär'wá'ter), *n.* 1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a favorite remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

A wife's a drug now; mere tar-water, with every virtue
under Heaven, but nobody takes it.

Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him*, l. 1.

I freely own that I suspect tar-water is a panacea.
Bp. Berkeley, *First Letter to Thomas Prior on the Virtues*
[of *Tar-water*, § 11.]

2. The tarry ammoniacal water obtained in the process of gas-manufacture.

tar-weed (tär'wéd), *n.* Any one of various glandular, viscid, and heavy-scented plants of the genus *Madia*, of the similar *Hemizonia*, or of *Grindelia*, otherwise called *gum-plant*.

tar-well (tär'wel), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a receptacle in which is collected the tarry liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers. It contains water, through which the gas is made to pass, to cause it to give up its impurities.

tasaajo (tä-sä'hö), *n.* [Sp.] Jerked or dried meat. Compare *pemmican*.

tascal (tas'kal), *n.* [Also *tascall*; < Gael. *taisgeal*, the finding of anything that has been lost (> *taisgealach*, a spy, betrayer), < *taisg*, a pledge, stake, treasure; cf. *taisg*, lay up, board, bury.] In Scotland, in the seventeenth century, a reward given for information regarding cattle that had been carried off: to take this was looked upon as treachery to the clan. Compare *blackmail*.

tascal-money, *n.* Same as *tascal*.

tasco (tas'kō), *n.* A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

taselli, *n.* An obsolete form of *teasel*.

taseometer (tas-ē-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τάσις*, a stretching, tension (< *reivew*, stretch: see *tend*, *thin*¹), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strains in a structure, invented by Steiner of Vienna. It gives its indications by the tones of a wire so attached as to be subjected to the strain under consideration. *E. H. Knight*.

tash (tash), *n.* [*Hind. tash*, *tās*, brocade.] A silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both, are used in great abundance: it is a variety of the *kinob*. Also *tass*.

tasimeter (tä-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τάσις*, a stretching (< *reivew* (√ *tau*, *rev*), stretch), + *μέτρον*, measure, standard: see *meter*.] An instrument devised by Edison for detecting minute changes of pressure and thereby small variations in temperature. It depends on the decreased electrical resistance of soft carbon when subjected to increased pressure. The diminished resistance causes increased flow of an electric current which is detected by a delicate galvanometer. See *microtasimeter*.

tasimetric (tas-i-met'rik), *a.* [*tasimeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of pressures; also, of or pertaining to the tasimeter.—*Tasimetric surface*. See *surface*.

task (tāsk), *n.* [*ME. task*, *taske*, < *OF. tasque*, *tasche*, *tache*, *F. tâche*, a task, < *ML. taxa*, by metathesis, *tasca*, a tax, task: see *tax*.] 1. A tax; an assessment; an impost.

I pray God send yow the Holy Gost amonge yow in the
Parlement Howse, and rather the Deyvill, we sey, then
ye shold grante any more taskes. *Paston Letters*, III. 82.

Canutus . . . granted to the inhabitants thereof
great freedom, and quyt theym of al kynlyg tasks or trib-
ute. *Fabyan*, *Chronicles*, cc.

2. Labor imposed; especially, a definite quantity or amount of labor; work to be done; one's stint; that which duty or necessity imposes; duty; or duties collectively.

Ye shall not minish ought from your bricks of your
daily task. *Ex. v. 19.*

Specifically—3. A lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.

Eftsoons the urchins to their tasks repair,
Their books of stature small they take in hand.
Shenstone, *Schoolmistress*.

4. Work undertaken; an undertaking.

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day!
Pope, *To Jervas*, l. 17.

The one thing not to be forgiven to intellectual persons
is not to know their own task, or to take their ideas from
others. *Emerson*, *Fugitive Slave Law*.

5. Burdensome employment; toil.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 1. 75.

Heavy, heavy is the task,
Hopeless love declaring.
Burns, *Blythe ha'e I Been*.

At task, reproved; blamed. See *attack*. [Some editions
of *Shakespeare* give *at task* in *Lear*, l. 4. 366.]—To take to
task, to call to account; reprove; reprimand.

Mrs. Baynes took poor madame severely to task for ad-
mitting such a man to her assemblies.
Thackeray, *Phillip*, xxi.

task (tāsk), *v. t.* [*ME. *tasken*, < *OF. *tasquer*, *tascher*, impose a task upon, also labor, < *tasque*, *tasche*, a tax, task: see *task*, *n.* Cf. *tax*, *v.*] 1. To tax; charge.

In short time after, he deposed the king; . . .
And, in the neck of that, task'd the whole state.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 8. 92.

2. To take to task; charge with something.

Hear me, great Pompey;
If thy great spirit can hear, I must task thee:
Thou hast most unnobly robb'd me of my victory.
Fletcher (and another), *False One*, ii. 1.

3. To impose a task upon; assign a definite amount of labor to.

A harvest-man that's task'd to mow
Or all or lose his hire. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, l. 3. 39.
Return, and, to divert thy thoughts at home,
There task thy maids, and exercise the loom.
Dryden, *Illad*, vi. 184.

I feel an ungovernable interest about my horses, or my
pigs, or my plants; I am forced, and always was forced,
to task myself up into an interest for any higher objects.
Sydney Smith, *To Francis Jeffrey*, Sept. 3, 1809.

4. To oppress with severe or excessive labor or exertion; occupy or engage fully, as in a task; burden.

We would be resolved,
Before we hear him, of some things of weight
That task our thoughts, concerning us and France.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2. 6.

tasker (tās'kér), *n.* [*ME. tasker*, *taskar*; < *task* + *-er*¹.] 1. An assessor or regulator of taxes.

They had also ten *Ediles*, *Taskers* or *Judges* of the Mar-
ket, one of which was of the Priestly stock.

Purkas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 113.

Besides the above outlay, there were the usual tithes
and taxes to be discharged. 13s. 6d. only was paid for
1-10th at *Axford*; but on several occasions we find the
taskers at Littlecote taking count of the corn stock, for
which service they were paid by the owner at 6d. per day.
H. Hall, *Society in Elizabethan Age*, ii.

2. One who imposes a task.

But now to task the tasker. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, ii. l. 30.

3. One who performs a task, or piece of labor; in Scotland, often, a laborer who receives his wages in kind. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He is a good days-man, or journeyman, or tasker.

Rev. S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 106.

Old Martin, that is my tasker and the lady's servant, was
driving out the cows to the pasture.

Scott, *Monastery*, vill.

4. A thrasher of grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

O, be thou a fan

To purge the chaff, and keep the winnow'd grain:
Make clean thy thoughts, and dress thy mix'd desires:
Thou art Heaven's tasker. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, II. vii. 4.

He suid a mantill haf, ald and bare,

[And] a fall, as he a tasker ware.
Barbour, *Bruce* (E. E. T. S.), v. 318.

5. A reaper. [Prov. Eng.]

tasking (tās'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *task*, *v.*] Task-work.

We have done our tasking bravely,

With the thews of Scottish men.

J. S. Blackie, *Lays of Highlands*, p. 108. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

task-lord (tās'lōrd), *n.* A taskmaster. [Rare.]

They labour hard, eat little, sleeping less,

No sooner lay, but thus their Task-lords press.

Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Lawe*.

taskmaster (tās'mās'tēr), *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labor; one whose function it is to assign tasks to others; an overseer.

And the taskmasters hasted them, saying, Fulfil your
works, your daily tasks. *Ex. v. 13.*

All is, if I have grace to use it so,

As ever in my great Task Master's eye.

Milton, *Sonnets*, ii.

taskmistress (tās'mis'tres), *n.* A woman who imposes a task, as in a household.

O willing slaves to Custom old,

Severe taskmistress, ye your hearts have sold.

Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, xi. 17.

task-work (tās'wērk), *n.* 1. Work imposed or performed as a task.

For most men in a brassen prison live; . . .
With heads bent o'er their toll, they languidly
Their lives to some unmeaning taskwork give.

M. Arnold, *A Summer Night*.

2. Work done by the job or the piece, as opposed to time-work.

taslet (tas'let), *n.* [Appar. < *tasse*² + *-let*, but prob. an error for *tasset*.] Same as *tasset*.

Thigh-pieces of steel, then termed *taslets*, met the tops
of his huge jack-boots. *Scott*, *Legend of Montrose*, ii.

Tasmanian (tas-mā'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*Tasmania* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, an island and colony belonging to Great Britain, situated south of Australia; indigenous to Tasmania.—

Tasmanian cedar-tree. See *swamp-gum*.—**Tasmanian cranberry**, a much-branched prostrate shrub, *Symphyla humifusa*, of the *Ericaceae*, found in Australia and Tasmania, bearing an edible drupeous fruit.—

Tasmanian currant, a pretty evergreen bush, *Symphyla richetii*, of the *Ericaceae*, bearing spikes of small white flowers followed by edible berry-like drupes.—**Tasmanian devil**, the ursine dasyurus.—**Tasmanian dogwood**, a composite shrub, *Bedfordia salicina*, found in Tasmania and Australia.—**Tasmanian honeysuckle**. See *honeysuckle*, 2.—

Tasmanian hyacinth. See *Thelymitra*.—**Tasmanian ironwood**. See *ironwood*.—**Tasmanian laurel**, a shrub (sometimes a tree), *Anopterus glandulosa*, of the *Sacifragaceae*, with dark-green glossy foliage, and abundant drooping racemes of white flowers.—**Tasmanian mountain-myrtle**, a rutaceous shrub, *Phebalium montanum*.—**Tasmanian myrtle**. See *Fagus*.—**Tasmanian pepper**. Same as *pepper-tree*, 2.—**Tasmanian plum**. See *plum*.—**Tasmanian rope-grass**. See *Restio*.—**Tasmanian sassafras**. Same as *Australian sassafras* (a), under *sassafras*.—**Tasmanian stinkwood**. Same as *stinkwood* (b).—**Tasmanian wolf**, the thylacine dasyurus.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tasmania.

tasmanite (tas'man-it), *n.* [*Gr. Tasmania* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A translucent reddish-brown fossil resin, occurring in small scales or plates on the Mersey river, Tasmania, between the layers of a rock containing alumina and ferric oxid, forming from 30 to 40 per cent. of the entire deposit.

tass¹ (tas), *n.* [*ME. tasse*, *tas*, *taas*, < *OF. (and F.) tas*, a heap, pile, stack; of Teut. origin; cf. *AS. *tas* (Somner; prop. **tas*, if it existed) = *D. tas* = *MLG. tas* (*tasse*), a mow, = *OHG. *sas* (ML. *tassia*, *tassus*), a heap; cf. Gael. *dais*, a

mow of hay or corn, = *Ir. dais*, a heap, pile, rick, = *W. das*, a heap, stack, rick, mow.] 1. A heap; a pile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To ransake in the *tass* of bodies dede,
Hem for to strepe of harneys and of wede,
The plours dilden bisyne and cure
After the bataille and disconfiture.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 147.

Ther lay of palens mani *tasse*,
Wide and side, more and lasse.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 249. (*Hallivell*.)

2. A mow. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

*tass*² (tas), n. [Formerly also *tasse*; < F. *tasse* = Sp. *taza* = Pg. *taça* = It. *tazza*, < Ar. Pers. *tās*, a cup, goblet.] A drinking-cup or its contents; more especially, a small draught of liquor; as much as may be contained in a wine-glass.

Out has he ta'en his poor bluidie heart,
Set it in a *tasse* o' gowd.

Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballad, II. 383).

The Laird . . . recommended to the veteran to add a *tass* of brandy and a flagon of claret.

Scott, Legend of Montrose, v.

*tass*³ (tas), n. [Also *tasse*; < ME. **tasse*, *tache*, < OF. *tasse*, prob. also **tasse* = It. *tasca*, a pouch, purse, prob. < OHG. *tasca*, MHG. *tasche*, *tesche*, G. *tasche*, a pocket, pouch, = Icel. *taska*, a pocket, pouch, chest. Hence *tasset*. Cf. *sabre-tash*.] Same as *tasset*.

For they were mighty made men, . . . their legs were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses*.

North, tr. of Plutarch.

*tass*⁴ (tas), n. Same as *tash*.

tassago, n. Same as *tasajo*.

tassal (tas'al), n. In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

tasset, n. See *tassel*, *tasse*², *tass*³.

tassett, a. [ME.: see *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels.

By hir girdel heeng a purs of lether,

Tassett [var. *tasselt*] with silk and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 65.

*tassel*¹ (tas'l), n. [Also dial. *tassel*; < ME. *tassel*, irreg. *tarcel*, = MLG. *tassel*, < OF. *tassel*, a fastening, clasp, F. *tasseau*, a bracket, ledge (ML. *tasselus*), = It. *tassello*, a collar of a cloak, a square: cf. L. *taxillus*, a small die, dim. of *tālus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of the knuckle-bone of an animal.] 1. A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mold covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, etc., which hang down in a thick fringe. The mold is sometimes omitted. The loose tuft terminating it may be of the finest raveled silk, or of stout twists of gold or silver wire. Tassels are frequently attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, walking-canes, umbrella-handles, sword-hilts, etc., but are gradually passing out of use.

Item, j. pricking hat, covered with blake felwet.

Item, ij. *tarcellys* on hym be hynde.

Paston Letters, I. 487.

A large leather purse with faire threden *tassels*.

Greene's Vision.

2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants; specifically, the staminate inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of Indian corn (maize); also, locally, the bunch of so-called "silk" protruding from the top of an ear of maize.

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendour
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its *tassels* and its plumage.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xlii.

The special object of the experiment was to study the effect of removing the *tassels* or male flowers from the stalks as fast as they appeared.

First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tassel, usually or. Its use as a separate bearing is derived from its constant appearance in connection with armorial mantles, robes of state, and the like.

Perhaps the first appearance of a *tassel* on a mantling is on a monument to — Harsyck in Southacre Church, Norfolk, 1384.

Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 43.

4. *Ecclies.*, a small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, ii. 161.

— 5. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

— *Chain tassel*, a group or cluster of metal chains, or strings of disks or plaques, forming a sort of tassel, as in some head-dress ornaments. *Lane, Modern Egyptians*, p. 61.

— *Festoon-and-tassel border*. See *Festoon*. — *Tassel-fringe*, a name given to a fringe composed of separate bundles of threads or cords tied to a braiding or gimp. — *Tassel pondweed*. Same as *ditch-grass*.

*tassel*¹ (tas'l), v.; pret. and pp. *tasseled*, *tasselled*, ppr. *tasseling*, *tasselling*. [*ME. tassellen*; < *tassel*¹, n.] 1. To attach a tassel or tassels to; decorate with tassels of any kind.

Neuer be-fore this mantell be *tasselled* shall it not hange a-boute my nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 620.

And the hills of Pentucket were *tasselled* with corn.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, l.

2. To remove the tassel from (growing Indian corn), for the purpose of improving the crop. *First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station*.

II. *intrans.* To put forth a tassel: said of trees or plants, especially of maize.

*tassel*², n. An obsolete form of *tazel*. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

*tassel*³ (tas'l), n. Same as *tussle*. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, li. [Scotch.]

*tassel*⁴, n. Same as *tercel*.

*tassel*⁵, n. In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

tasseled, *tasselled* (tas'ld), p. a. 1. Furnished or decorated with a tassel or tassels, or with something resembling a tassel.

Or *tassell'd* horn

Shakes the high thicket.

Milton, Arcades, l. 57.

The orchard bloom and *tasselled* maize.

Whittier, Songs of Labor, Ded.

2. In *her.*, adorned with tassels; having tassels hanging from it: said especially of a hat used in the arms of ecclesiastics. Thus, an archbishop's arms are ensigned or timbered with a green hat, tasseled in four rows, 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Berry*.

Pec. Blaze, sir, that coat.

Pie. She bears, an't please you, argent, threeleeks vert, In canton or, *tasselled* of the first.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

tassel-flower (tas'l-flou'er), n. 1. An annual composite garden flower, *Emilia sagittata*. It has rayless tassel-formed orange-scarlet heads, nearly an inch broad.— 2. A shrub or tree of the genus *Inga*.

tassel-gentl, *tassel-gentlet*, n. See *tercel*.

tassel-grass, n. See *Ruppia*.

tassel-hyacinth (tas'l-hi'a-sinth), n. See *hyacinth*, 2.

tassel-stitch (tas'l-stich), n. A stitch used in embroidery, by which a kind of fringe is produced: open loops are made of the thread, which are afterward cut.

tassel-tree (tas'l-tré), n. Either of the shrubs *Garrya elliptica* and *G. Fremontii*: so called in allusion to the elegant drooping catkins of the male plant.

tassel-worm (tas'l-wérn), n. An early generation of the boll-worm, or corn-ear worm, which feeds on the tassels of maize in the southern United States. See *boll-worm*.

tasset (tas'et), n. [*OF. tassette*, a tasset, dim. of *tasse*, a pouch: see *tasse*².] In armor: (a) A splint of steel of which several

form the skirt, depending from the cuirass in the complete armor of the fifteenth century, before the introduction of the base. Compare *great braguette*, under *braguette*. (b) *pl.* A set of similar splints forming the protection for the front of the thigh in the armor of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the lowest piece being sometimes larger than the others, and forming a solid plate of considerable size. See *tuille*.

The *tassets* continued in use until late in the seventeenth century, forming part of the suit of armor known as the *corselet*, and so formed as to meet the top of the military boot. Also *tassette*; called also *tass*, *tasse*. See also cut under *Almain-rivet*.

*tassette*¹ (ta-set'), n. [*F. tassette*, dim. of *tasse*, a cup: see *tasse*².] A small cone of earthenware, three of which are used to support a pottery vessel in the kiln, replacing the stilt, cockspur, or triangle.

*tassette*², n. [*OF.*: see *tasset*.] Same as *tasset* (b).

tassie (tas'i), n. [*F. tasse*, cup: see *tasse*².] A drinking-cup. [*Lowland Scotch*.]

Go fetch to me a pint o' wine,

And fill it in a silver *tassie*.

Burns, My Bonny Mary.

tast, v. and n. An obsolete form of *taste*¹.

tastable (täs'tä-bl), a. [*From taste* + *-able*.] Capable of being tasted; pleasant to the taste; savory; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.

Boyle.

*taste*¹ (täst), v.; pret. and pp. *tasted*, ppr. *tasting*. [*Early mod. E.* also *tast*; < ME. *tasten*, < OF. *taster*, F. *titer* = OSp. Pr. *tastar* = It. *tastare*, touch, handle, probe, test, try, taste, for **taztare*, a new iterative of L. *tazare*, touch

sharply, < *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, and cf. *tax*, *task*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To touch; test by touching; handle; feel.

That like stoon a god thou wolt it calle,
I rede thee, lat thyn hand upon it falle,
And *taste* it wel, and stoon thou shalt it fynde.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 508.

Loth was that other, and did faint through feare,
To *taste* th' untryed dint of deadly Steele.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 34.

2†. To prove; test; try; examine.

Lat us wel *taste* him at his herte-rote,
That, if so be that he a wepen have,
Wher that he dar, his lyf to kepe and save,
Figheten with this fend and him defende.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1993.

Sir, no tyme is to tarte this traytour to *taste*.

York Plays, p. 323.

Come, let me *taste* my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 119.

3. To test or prove by the tongue or palate; take into the mouth in small quantity, in order to try the flavor or relish; specifically, to test for purposes of trade.

For the ear trieth words as the mouth *tasteth* meat.

Job xxiv. 3.

Wherein is he good, but to *taste* sack and drink it?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 501.

Young Peter Gray, who *tasted* teas for Baker, Croop, & Co.

W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

4. To eat or drink; try by eating or drinking, as by morsels or sips.

A thing with hony thou devyse . . .

When on hath *tasted* it, anon his cure
Dothe he to byrnyng his bretheren to that feast.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

I did but *taste* a little honey with the end of the rod that was in mine hand.

1 Sam. xiv. 43.

She [Queen Isabella] was temperate even to abstemiousness in her diet, seldom or never *tasting* wine.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Some little spice-cakes, which whosoever *tasted* would longingly desire to *taste* again.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

5. To perceive or distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; perceive the flavor of.

I am this day fourscore years old; . . . can thy servant *taste* what I eat or what I drink?

2 Sam. xiv. 35.

6. To give a flavor or relish to. [Rare.]

We will have a bunch of radish and salt to *taste* our wine.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 4.

7. To have a taste for; relish; enjoy; like.

I hear my former book of the Advancement of Learning is well *tasted* in the universities here.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

It was our first adopting the severity of French *taste* that has brought them in turn to *taste* us.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

The Squire . . . regarded physic and doctors as many loyal churchmen regard the church and the clergy — *tasting* a joke against them when he was in health, but impatiently eager for their aid when anything was the matter with him.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

8. To be agreeable or relishing to; please. [Rare.]

Nor doubt I but in the service of such change of dishes there may be found amongst them, though not all to please every man, yet not any of them but may *taste* some one or others palat.

Heywood, Ep. to the Reader (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 90).

9. To perceive; recognize; take cognizance of.

I do *taste* this as a trick put on me.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste*

His works. *Cowper, Task*, v. 779.

10. To know by experience; prove; undergo.

That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every man.

Heb. ii. 9.

If you *taste* any want of worldly means,

Let not that discontent you.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

11. To participate in; partake of, often with the idea of relish or enjoyment.

A holy vow,

Never to *taste* the pleasures of the world.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 68.

And I believe that even the poor Americans, who have not yet *tasted* the sweetness of it [Trade], might be allured to it by an honest and just Commerce.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 116.

He *tasted* love with half his mind.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

12. To smell. [Now prov. Eng. or poetical.]

I can neither see the politic face,
Nor with my refin'd nostrils *taste* the footsteps
Of any of my disciples.

Middleton, Game at Chess, Ind.

13†. To enjoy carnally.

If you can make 't apparent

That you have *tasted* her in bed, my hand

And ring is yours. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 57.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted*.
Carew, Counsel to a Young Maid.

II. intrans. 1. To touch; feel for; explore by touching.

Merlin leide his heed in the damasels lappe, and she began to *taste* softly till he fell on slepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 681.

2. To try food or drink by the lips and palate; eat or drink a little by way of trial, or to test the flavor; take a taste: often with *of* before the object.

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had *tasted* thereof, he would not drink.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 61.

Our courtier walks from dish to dish,
Tastes for his friend of fowl and fish.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 199.

3. To have a smack; have a particular flavor, savor, or relish when applied to the organs of taste: often followed by *of*.

How *tastes* it? Is it bitter? *Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 3. 89.*

If your butter, when it is melted, *tastes* of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment: often with *of*.

O *taste* and see that the Lord is good. *Ps. xxxiv. 8.*

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste* of death but once.
Shak., J. C., II. 2. 33.

taste¹ (tást), *n.* [*ME. tast, taste, < OF. tast = It. taste, touch, feeling; from the verb: see taste¹, v.*] 1. The act of examining or inquiring into by any of the organs of sense; the act of trying or testing, as by observation or feeling; hence, experience; experiment; test; trial.

Ac Kynde Witte [common sense] cometh of alkyennes sighte,
Of byrdes and of bestes, of *tastes* of treuthes, and of deceytes.
Piers Plowman (B), xli. 151.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this [a plotting letter] but as an essay or *taste* of my virtue.
Shak., Lear, I. 2. 47.

2. The act of tasting; gustation.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness,
And in the *taste* confounds the appetite.
Shak., E. and J., II. 6. 13.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal *taste*
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., I. 2.

3. A particular sensation excited in the organs of taste by the contact of certain soluble and sapid things; savor; flavor; relish: as, the *taste* of fish or fruit; an unpleasant *taste*.

Thei [fish] ben of right goode *tast*, and delicious to mannes mete.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 273.

Is there any *taste* in the white of an egg? *Job vi. 6.*

Tastes have been variously classified. One of the most useful classifications is into sweet, bitter, acid, and saline *tastes*. To excite the sensation, substances must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth. Insoluble substances, when brought into contact with the tongue, give rise to feelings of touch or of temperature, but excite no *taste*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 80.

4. The sense by which the relish or savor of a thing is perceived when it is brought into immediate contact with special organs situated within the cavity of the mouth. These organs are the papillae, or processes on the dorsum or surface of the tongue, the soft palate, the tonsils, and the upper part of the pharynx, obviously so disposed as to take early cognizance of substances about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels for the remainder of the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. The tongue is also supplied with nerves of common sensation or touch, and in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between such a sensation and that arising from the exercise of the sense of taste.

Second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans *taste*, sans everything.
Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 165.

The wretch may pine, while to his smell, *taste*, sight,
She holds a paradise of rich delight.
Cowper, Hope, l. 59.

5. Intellectual discernment or appreciation; relish; fondness; predilection: formerly followed by *of*, now usually by *for*.

The *Taste* of Beauty and the Relish of what is decent, just, and amiable perfects the character of the Gentleman and the Philosopher.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, III. 1.

His feeling for flowers was very exquisite, and seemed not so much a *taste* as an emotion.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

The first point I shall notice is the great spread of the *taste* for history which has marked the period.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 49.

6. In *aesthetics*, the faculty of discerning with emotions of pleasure beauty, grace, congruity,

proportion, symmetry, order, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; that faculty or susceptibility of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful, harmonious, and true in the works of nature and art, the perception of these qualities being attended with an emotion of pleasure.

That we thankful should be,
Which we of *taste* and feeling are, for those parts that do fructify in us more than he. *Shak., L. L. L., IV. 2. 30.*

Taste, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen.
Carlyle, German Lit.

Perfect *taste* is the faculty of receiving the greatest possible pleasure from those material sources which are attractive to our moral nature in its purity and perfection. He who receives little pleasure from these sources wants *taste*; he who receives pleasure from any other sources has false or bad *taste*.
Ruskin, Beauty, l.

7. Manner, with respect to what is pleasing, becoming, or in agreement with the rules of good behavior and social propriety; the pervading air, the choice of conditions and relations, and the general arrangement and treatment in any work of art, by which esthetic perception or the lack of it in the artist or author is evinced; style as an expression of propriety and fitness: as, a poem or music composed in good *taste*.

There is also a large old mosque that seems to have been a church, and a new one in a very good *taste*.
Poococke, Description of the East, II. II. 68.

Consider the exact sense in which a work of art is said to be "in good or bad *taste*." It does not mean that it is true or false; that it is beautiful or ugly; but that it does or does not comply either with the laws of choice which are enforced by certain modes of life, or the habits of mind produced by a particular sort of education.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. IV. 6.

8. A small portion given as a sample; a morsel, bit, or sip tasted, eaten, or drunk; hence, generally, something perceived, experienced, enjoyed, or suffered.

Come, give us a *taste* of your quality; come, a passionate speech.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 452.

He smil'd to see his merry young men
Had gotten a *taste* of the tree [been beaten].
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 208).

In the North of England . . . It is customary to give the bees a *taste* of all the eatables and drinkables prepared for a funeral.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 285.

9. Scent; odor; smell.

A tabill styret, all of tret yuer,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur,
That smelt is & smethe, smells full swete,
With *taste* for to touche the tabull aboute [to be perceived by all about the table].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1668.

Corpuscles of taste. Same as *gustatory corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*). — **Out of taste**, unable to discern or relish qualities or flavors.

The other ladies will pronounce your coffee to be very good, and your mistress will confess that her mouth is *out of taste*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

To one's taste, to one's liking; agreeable; acceptable.

They who behold with wonder how much he eat upon all occasions when his dinner was to his *taste*.
Bonelli, Johnson, an. 1768.

Now, Mrs. Dangle, Sir Fretful Plagiarist is an author to your own *taste*.
Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

— **Syn. 3. Taste, Savor, Flavor, Smack.** *Taste* is the general word, so far as the sense of *taste* is concerned: as, the *taste* of an apple may be good, bad, strong, woody, earthy, etc. *Savor* and *flavor* may apply to the sense of *taste* or to that of smell. *Savor* in *taste* generally applies to food, but is otherwise rather indefinite: as, to detect a *savor* of garlic in soup. *Flavor* is generally good, but sometimes bad: it is often the predominating natural *taste*: as, the *flavor* of one variety of apple is more marked or more palatable than that of another. *Smack* is a slight *taste*, or, figuratively, a faint smell, generally the result of something not disagreeable added to the thing which is tasted or smelled: as, a *smack* of vanilla in ice-cream; a *smack* of salt in the sea-breeze. — 6. *Taste, Sensibility.* *Taste* is active, deciding, choosing, changing, arranging, etc.; *sensibility* is passive, the power to feel, susceptibility of impression, as from the beautiful. — 7. *Taste, Judgment.* As compared with *judgment*, *taste* always implies esthetic sensibility, a sense of the beautiful, and a power of choosing, arranging, etc., in accordance with its laws. *Judgment* is purely intellectual. A good *judgment* as to clothing decides wisely as to quality, with reference to durability, warmth, and general economy; good *taste* as to clothing decides agreeably as to color, shape, etc., with reference to appearance.

taste² (tást), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Narrow thin silk ribbon.

If . . . Mrs. S. has any *taste* she will oblige me by sending me half a yard, no matter of what color, so it be not black. *F. A. P. Barnard*, quoted in "New Haven (Conn.) Palladium," April 18th, 1891.

taste-area (tást'á-rē-ä), *n.* A gustatory area: an extent of surface of the tongue or associate structures in which ramify nerves of gustation,

and in which the sense of taste resides or the faculty of tasting is exercised.

taste-bud (tást'bud), *n.* One of the peculiar ovoidal or flask-shaped bodies, composed of modified epithelium-cells embedded in the epithelium, covering the sides of the papillae valvate, and, in man and some other animals, also upon the opposed walls of the vallum. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Also called *taste-bulb*, *taste-goblet*, *gustatory bud*.

taste-bulb (tást'bulb), *n.* Same as *taste-bud*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 79.

taste-center (tást'sen'tér), *n.* The gustatory nervous center, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus of the brain.

taste-corpuscle (tást'kór'pus-l), *n.* See *corpuscle*.

tasted (tást'ed), *a.* [*taste¹ + -ed*.] Having a taste (of this or that kind); flavored: chiefly in compounds.

In this place are excellent oysters, small and well *tasted* like our Colchester.
 Evelyn, Diary, Aug., 1645.

Beyond the castle [at Armiro] there are two springs of ill *tasted* salt water.
Poococke, Description of the East, II. I. 249.

tasteful (tást'fúl), *a.* [*taste¹ + -ful*.] 1. Having an agreeable taste; savory.

Tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies.
Pope.

2. Capable of discerning and enjoying what is suitable, beautiful, excellent, noble, or refined; possessing good taste.

His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicate charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape.
J. G. Cooper, Power of Harmony, II.

3. Characterized by the influence of good taste; produced, constructed, arranged, or regulated in accordance with good taste; elegant.

Her fondness for flowers, and jewels, and other *tasteful* ornaments.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 322.

tastefully (tást'fúl-i), *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

tastefulness (tást'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.

taste-goblet (tást'gob'let), *n.* Same as *taste-bud*.

tasteless (tást'les), *a.* [*taste¹ + -less*.] Having no taste. (a) Exciting no sensation in the organs of taste; insipid: as, a *tasteless* medicine.

A fine, bright, scarlet powder, . . . odorless and *tasteless*. *U. S. Pharmacopoeia* (6th decennial revision), p. 150.

(b) Incapable of the sense of taste: as, the tongue when furred is nearly *tasteless*. (c) Having no power of giving pleasure; stale; insipid; uninteresting; dull.

Since you lost my dear Mother, your Time has been so heavy, so lonely, and so *tasteless*.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 2.

(d) Not in accordance with the principles of good taste.

A mile and a half of hotels and cottages, . . . all flaming, *tasteless* carpenter's architecture, gay with paint.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 36.

(e) Destitute of the power to appreciate or enjoy what is excellent, beautiful, or harmonious; having bad or false taste: as, a *tasteless* age.

For I must inform you, to your great mortification, that your Lordship is universally admired by this *tasteless* People.
Swift, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 342.

tastelessly (tást'les-li), *adv.* In a tasteless manner. *Imp. Dict.*

tastelessness (tást'les-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tasteless, in any sense.

taster (tást'tér), *n.* [*ME. tastour* (a cup); *< taste¹ + -er*.] 1. One who tastes. Specifically — (a) One whose duty it is to test the quality of food or drink by tasting it before serving it to his master.

Shall man presume to be my master,
Who's but my caterer and *taster*?
Swift, Riddles, IV.

(b) One skilled in distinguishing the qualities of liquors, tea, etc., by the taste.

Alnagers, searchers, *tasters* of wine, customers of ports.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 775.

2. An implement by which a small sample of anything to be tasted is manipulated. (a) In the wine-trade, a silver or silver-plated cup, very shallow, and having on the bottom one or more bosses: the reflection of the light from these helps the taster to judge of the quality and age of the wine.

Tastour, a lytell cuppe to tast wyne—*tasse* a goustier le uin.
Palgrave, p. 279.

(b) A gimlet-shaped tool by which a small piece of cheese can be drawn from the center of the mass.

3. [*G. taster*.] A hydrocyst of some polyps.

Alternating with the polypites at intervals along the polypstem are found very curious bodies called *tasters*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 100.

tastily (tást'ti-li), *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste. [*Colloq.*]

tasto (tást'tó), *n.* [*It.*: see *taste¹*.] Same as *key¹*, 4 (b). — *Tasto solo*, in *music*, one key at a time:

a direction used in thorough-bass, indicating that the given bass is to be played alone or in octaves, without chords. Abbreviated *t. s.*

tasty (tās'ti), *a.* [*taste* + *-y*]. 1. Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence.—2. In conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

It is at once rich, *tasty*, and quite the thing.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvii.

3. Palatable; nice; fine.

The meal . . . consisted of two small but *tasty* dishes of meat prepared with skill and served with nicety.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xxiv.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

tat¹ (tat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tatted*, ppr. *tatting*. [Also *tat*; perhaps < Icel. *tæta*, tease or pick (wool), < *tæta*, shreds, etc.: see *tate*. Cf. *tatting*.] I. *trans.* 1. To entangle. [Prov. Eng.] —2. To make (trimming) by tatting.

II. *intrans.* [A sense taken from the noun *tatting*.] To work at or make tatting.

tat² (tat), *n.* [A childish word, a var. of *dad*: see *dad*¹.] Dad; father. [Prov. Eng.]

tat³ (tat), *v. t.* [A var. of *tap*²; cf. *tit* for *tat*, orig. *tip* for *tap*.] To touch gently. [Prov. Eng.]

Come tit me, come *tat* me, come throw a kiss at me.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, II. 1.

tat⁴ (tat), *a.* A dialectal variant of *that*.

tat⁵ (tat), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *tatter*¹.] A rag. [Cant.]

Now, I'll tell you about the *tat* (rag) gatherers; buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 424.

tat⁶ (tat), *v. i.* [*< tat*⁵, *n.*] To gather rags. [Cant.]

He goes *tatting* and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 417.

tat⁷ (tāt), *n.* [Hind. *tāt*.] In India, cloth or matting made from different fibers; especially, gunny-cloth.

tat⁸ (tat), *n.* [*< Hind., Telugu, etc., taṭṭu*, a pony.] A pony. [Anglo-Indian.]

Old Ghyrkins . . . rode about on a little *tat*, questioning beaters and shikarries.
F. Marion Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

tata¹ (tā'tā), *n.* [W. African.] In West Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. *Imp. Dict.*

tata² (tā'tā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub, *Eugenia supra-axillaris*, of Brazil, bearing a fruit of good size.

ta-ta (tā'tā), *interj.* [A nursery word.] A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-by.

And so, *ta-ta*. I might as well have stayed away for any good I've done.

R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

tatao (tā-tā'ō), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American tanager, *Calliste tatao*.

Tatar, Tartar³ (tā'tār, tār'tār), *n.* and *a.* [As a long-established E. word, *Tartar*, < F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro* = D. *Tartaar*, *Tarter* = LG. G. Dan. *Tartar* = Sw. *Tartar*, *Tartarer*, etc., < ML. *Tartarus* (also *Tartarinus*, OF. *Tartarin*), a Tatar (cf. F. *Tartarie* = Sp. *Tartaria* = Pg. It. *Tartaria* = G. *Tartarei*, < ML. *Tartaria*, *Tartary*); an altered form, believed to be due to confusion with L. *Tartarus*, hell (a confusion reflected in the alleged pun of the French king St. Louis, "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*"), the true form being **Tatarus* (though this is not found, apparently, in medieval use), = Russ. *Tatarinū*, Pol. *Tatar*, etc., = Turk. *Tātar*, < Pers. *Tātar*, *Tatar* (Chinese *Tah-tar*, *Tah-dzu*), a Tatar. In recent E. the form *Tatar*, as earlier in F. *Tartare* = LG. G. Dan. *Tatar* = Icel. *Tattarar*, pl., etc., altered in ethnographical use to suit the form of the original word, has been used for *Tartar* in the original sense (def. 1), but not in the other senses. The derivative words *Tartarian*, *Tartaric*, etc., are similarly altered to *Tatarian*, *Tataric*, etc.; but the corresponding form *Tatary* (= G. *Tartarei*) for *Tartary* has been little used.] I. *n.* 1. (a) A member of one of certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as "Chinese Tatar" (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fish-shin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Daurians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus, the present rulers of China. The chief among these tribes were (1) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty there (called the Liao) which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (2) the Nijuchi, Juchi, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the

modern Manchus), who also established a dynasty, called Kin ('golden'), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (3) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans, who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (4) the Onguts (or white Tatars). (b) In the middle ages, one of the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe. (c) A member of one of numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descendants of the remnants of these hosts) now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kipchaks, or 'Golden Horde'), the Krim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmucks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

Swifter than arrow from the Tartar's bow.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 101.

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the snowy plains,
Retires.
Milton, P. L., x. 431.

2. A savage, intractable person; a person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen: as, she is a regular *Tartar*. [In this sense not altered to *Tatar*.]

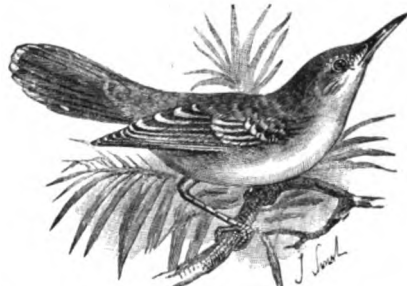
The general had known Dr. Firmin's father also, who likewise had been a colonel in the famous old Peninsular army. "A *Tartar* that fellow was, and no mistake!" said the good officer.
Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

Perhaps this disconsolate suitor, whose first wife had been what is popularly called a *Tartar*, studied Mrs. Vandeleur's character with more attention than the rest.
W. H. Melville, White Rose, II. 1.

To catch a *Tartar*, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a Tatar or Tartar, or the Tatars or Tartars, or Tatory or Tartary. —*Tatar antelope*, the saiga. See cut under *Saiga*. —*Tatar bread*. See *bread*¹. —*Tatar lamb*. Same as *Tatarian lamb*. See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*. —*Tatar sable*. See *sable*.

Tatare (tā'tā-rē), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831).] A genus of Polynesian birds, the type of which is *T. longirostris* of the Society Islands, of war-



Tatare longirostris.

bler-like character, related to the warblers of the genus *Acercephalus*. Seven species are described. The best-known is that above named, formerly called *long-billed thrush* (Latham, 1783). Also *Tatarea* (Reichenbach, 1849).

Tatarian, Tartarian (tā-, tār-tā'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tatar, Tartar, + -ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars. —*Tatarian bread*. Same as *Tatar bread* (which see, under *bread*¹). —*Tatarian buckwheat*. See *Fagopyrum*. —*Tatarian honeysuckle*. See *honeysuckle*, 1. —*Tatarian lamb*. See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*. —*Tatarian maple*, a tree, *Acer Tartaricum*, of Russia and temperate Asia. —*Tatarian oak*. See *oak*, 1. —*Tatarian pine*, the Taurian or sea-side pine. See *Corseican pine*, under *pine*. —*Tatarian southernwood* or *wormwood*. Same as *santonica*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A Tatar or Tartar.

Two *Tartarians* then of the King's Stable were sent for; but they were able to answer nothing to purpose.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v. 508.

2†. A thief. [Cant.] [In this sense only *Tartarian*.]

If any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will with both hands nimble lend a cast of my office to him.
The Wandering Jew (1640).

Tataric, Tartaric² (tā-, tār-tar'ik), *a.* [The older form is *Tartaric*, < ML. *Tartaricus*, < *Tartarus*, *Tartar*: see *Tatar, Tartar*³.] Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.

Tatarize, Tartarize² (tā-, tār-tar'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Tatarized, Tartarized*, ppr. *Tatarizing, Tartarizing*. [*< Tatar, Tartar*³, + *-ize*.] To make like a Tatar or the Tatars.

The Tchuvashes are a *Tatarized* branch of the Finns of the Volga.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 702.

tatarwag, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tatter*¹.] A tatter (?).

Greys clothis not fulle clone,
But fretted fulle of *tatarwagges*.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 7257.

tataupa (ta-tou'pā), *n.* [Tupi *tataupa*.] One of the South Amer. tinamous, *Crypturus tataupa*.
tate (tāt), *n.* [Also *tāt*; < Icel. *tæta* (cf. equiv. *tætingr*), shreds; cf. Sw. *tåt*, a strand, twist, filament: see *tat*¹.] A small portion of anything consisting of fibers or the like: as, a *tate* of hair or wool; a *tate* of hay. [Scotch.]
tater (tā'tēr), *n.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *potato*.

We met a cart laden with potatoes. "Uncommon fine *taters*, them, air!" said the intelligent tradesman, gazing at them with eager interest. *N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 29.*

tath (tath), *n.* [*< ME. tath*, < Icel. *tadh* = Sw. dial. *tad*, manure, dung; cf. Icel. *tadh*, hay from the home field, the home field itself; lit. 'that which is scattered'; cf. OHG. *zata*, *zota*, G. *zote*, a rag: see *ted*¹.] 1. The dung or manure left on land where live stock has been fed. Also *teathe*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]
tath (tath), *v. t.* [Also *teathe*; < Icel. *tedhja* (= Norw. *tedja*), manure, < *tadh*, manure: see *tath*, *n.* The same verb in a more gen. sense appears as E. *ted*: see *ted*¹.] To manure, as a field, by allowing live stock to graze upon it. [Prov. Eng.]

Tatianist (tā'shi-an-ist), *n.* [*< Tatian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a Gnostic and Encratite sect, followers of Tatian, originally a Christian apologist and a disciple of Justin Martyr, but a convert to Gnosticism about A. D. 170.

tatler, tatleri. Old spellings of *tattle, tattler*.

tatoo, *v.* See *tattoo*².

tatou (tā-tō'), *n.* [*< F. tatou* = Sp. *tato* = Pg. *tatu*, < Tupi *tatú*.] An armadillo; specifically, the giant armadillo, *Tatusia* or *Priodontia gigas*. Also *tatu*.

tatouay (tā'tō-ā), *n.* [*< Guarani tatu-ai*, < Tupi *tatú-aiba*.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasyypus tatouay* or *Xenurus unicinctus*. See *Xenurus*.

tatou-peba (tā'tō-pā'bē), *n.* [Tupi *tatú-peba*.] Same as *peba*.

tatt, *v.* See *tat*¹.

tatta¹, *n.* Same as *daddy*. *Minshew*.

tatta² (tat'tā), *n.* Same as *tatty*².

tatter¹ (tat'ēr), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *totter*; < ME. **tater* (only as in part. adj. *tatered*, *tatird*, *tattered*, and appar. in *tatarwag*), < Icel. *töturr*, *tötturr* = Norw. *totra*, also *taltra*, *tultre*, = MLG. *talteren*, LG. *taltern*, pl., *tatters*, rags. Cf. *totter*¹, *totter*².] 1. A rag, or a part torn and hanging: commonly applied to thin and flexible fabrics, as cloth, paper, or leather: chiefly used in the plural.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 11.

Time, go hang thee!

I will bang thee,

Though I die in *tatters*.

Dekker and Ford, San's Darling, I. 1.

2. A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

Hig. Should the grand Ruffian come to mill me, I would scorn to shuttle from my poverty.
Pen. So, so; well spoke, my noble English *tatter*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, III. 1.

tatter¹ (tat'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. *tateren*, in the part. adj. *tatered*: see *tattered*.] I. *trans.* To rend or tear into rags or shreds; wear to tatters.

A Lion, that hath *tatter'd* heer

A goodly Heffer, there a lusty Steer. . .

Strouts in his Rage, and wallows in his Prey.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

To *tatter* a kip. See the quotation. [Slang.]

My business was to attend him at auctions, to put him in spirits when he sat for his picture, to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at *tattering* a kip, as the phrase was, when he had a mind for a frolic.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

II. *intrans.* To fall into rags or shreds; become ragged.

After such bloody toil, we bid good night,

And wound our *tattering* colours clearly up.

Shak., K. John, v. 5. 7.

tatter² (tat'ēr), *v. i.* [*< ME. tateren*, chatter, jabber, < MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer, = MLG. *tateren*, > G. *tattern*, prattle. Cf. *tattle*.] 1†. To chatter; gabble; jabber.

Tatern, or *laueryn* or *speke* wite the owte resone (or *langelyn* . . . *chateryn*, *laueryn*). *Garric. blatero*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

2. To stir actively and laboriously. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

tatter³ (tat'ēr), *n.* [*< tat*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who tats, or makes tatting.

tatterdemalion (tat'ér-dē-mā'liŋ), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tatterdemallion*, *tatterdemalean*, *tatterdemalion*, *tatterdemallion*; appar. a fanciful term, < *tatter*¹. The terminal element is obscure; the *de* is perhaps used with no more precision than in *hobbledehoy*, and the last part may have been orig., as it is now, entirely meaningless.] A ragged fellow.

Those *tatterdemallions* will have two or three horses, some four or five, as well for service as for to eat.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

Why, among so many millions of people, should thou and I only be miserable *tatterdemallions*, rag-a-muffins, and lowly desperates?

Messinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, III.

1 Genl. Mine Host, what's here?

Host. A *Tatterdemalean*, that stays to sit at the Ordinary to day.

Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 81).

tattered (tat'ér'd), *a.* [Formerly and dial. also *totted*; < ME. *tatered*, *tatird*; < *tatter*¹ + *-ed*².]

1. Rent in tatters; torn; hanging in rags.

Whose garment was so *totted* that it was easy to number every third.

Lyly, Endymion, v. 1.

An old book, so *tattered* and thumb-worn "that it was ready to fall piece from piece if he did but turn it over."

Southey, Bunyan, p. 28.

2. Dilapidated, showing gaps or breaks; jagged; broken.

His syre a souter y-sued [sullied] in greens, His teeth with toyling [pulling] of leather *tatered* as a sawe!

Piers Plowman's Credo (E. E. T. S.), I. 753.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xviii.

3. Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

A hundred and fifty *tattered* prodigals lately come from swine-keeping.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 37.

tatterwallop (tat'ér-wol-op), *n.* [< *tatter*¹ + *wallop*, 'boil,' used figuratively, 'flutter' (f).] Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [Scotch.]

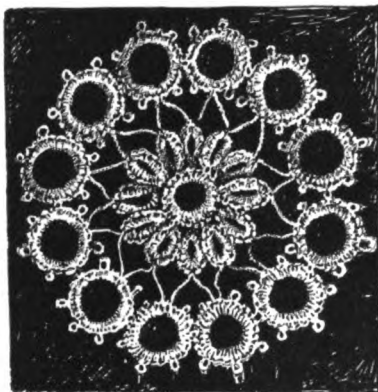
tattery (tat'ér-i), *a.* [= Icel. *tötrugr* = LG. *tattrig*; as *tatter*¹ + *-y*¹.] Abounding in tatters; very ragged.

Jet-black, *tattery* wig.

Carlyle, in Froude, I. 262.

tattle, *n.* See *tatty*².

tattling¹ (tat'ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal *n.* of *tat*¹, entangle, hence 'weave,' 'knit' (f).] 1. A kind of knotted work, done with cotton or linen thread with a shuttle, reproducing in make and



Tattling.

appearance the gimp laces or knotted laces of the sixteenth century, and used for doilies, collars, trimmings, etc.

How our fathers managed without crochet is a wonder; but I believe some small and feeble substitute existed in their time under the name of *tattling*.

George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, III.

2. The act of making such lace.

tattling² (tat'ing), *n.* [A corruption of *tatty*², suggested by *matting*¹.] Same as *tatty*².

tattling-shuttle (tat'ing-shut'l), *n.* A shuttle used in making tattling.

tattle (tat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tattled*, ppr. *tattling*. [< ME. *tatelen* (< LG. *tatein*, gabble as a goose, *tattle*), a var. of *tateren*, chatter, = MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a call or blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer (> G. *tattern*, prattle), etc.: see *tatter*². Cf. *titill*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning; prattle; chatter; chat.

When the babe shall . . . begin to *tattle* and call his Mamma.

Lyly, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 129.

I pray hold on your Resolution to be here the next Term, that we may *tattle* a little of Tom Thumb.

Howell, Letters, II. 8.

When you stop to *tattle* with some crony servant in the same street, leave your own street-door open.

Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To gossip; carry tales. See *tattling*, p. a.

II. *trans.* To utter idly; blab.

The midwife and the nurse well made away,

Then let the ladies *tattle* what they please.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 168.

tattle (tat'l), *n.* [< *tattle*, *v.*] Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Thus does the old gentleman (Heald) give himself up to a loose kind of *tattle*, rather than endeavour after a just poetical description.

Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

= Syn. *Chatter*, *Babble*, etc. See *prattle*.

tattlement (tat'l-ment), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ment*.] Tattle; chatter. [Rare.]

Poor little Lillas Baillie: tottering about there, with her foolah glad *tattlement*.

Carlyle, Baillie the Covenanter.

tattler (tat'ler), *n.* [Formerly also *tatler* (as in the name of the famous periodical, "The Tatler," of Steele and Addison (1709-11), meant in the sense of 'the idle talker, the gossip'; < *tattle* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who tattles; an idle talker; a prattler; a telltale.

Tattlers and busy-bodies . . . are the canker and rust of idleness.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, I. § 1.

Whoever keeps an open ear

For *tattlers* will be sure to hear

The trumpet of contention.

Cowper, Friendship, I. 98.

2. In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Scolopacidae* and genus *Totanus* in a broad sense; one of the *Totanes*; a horseman or gambet: so called from the vociferous cries of most of these birds.



Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanous*).

There are many species, of several genera, of all parts of the world; and some are noted for their extensive dispersion, as the wandering *tattler* of various coasts and islands of the Pacific. The word is chiefly a book-name, as those *tattlers* which are well known in English-speaking countries have other vernacular names, as *yellowlegs*, *yellowshank*, *redshank*, *greenshank*, *willow*; and some of them are called *sandpipers*, with or without qualifying terms. See the distinctive names (with various cuts), and also *Scolopacidae*, *sandpiper*, *snipe*, *Totanus*, and cuts under *greenshank*, *redshank*, *Rhyacophilus*, *ruf*, *Tringoides*, *Tryngites*, *willow*, and *yellowlegs*.

tattlery (tat'ler-i), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ery*.] Idle talk or chat.

tattling (tat'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tattle*, *v.*] Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; tale-bearing.

Fal. She shall not see me: I will ensconce me behind the arras.

Mrs. Ford. Pray you, do so: she's a very *tattling* woman.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2. 99.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which . . . is always narrative.

Dryden, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

tattlingly (tat'ling-li), *adv.* In a tattling or telltale manner.

tattoo¹ (ta-tō'), *n.* [Formerly *taptoo*, *taptow* (= Sw. *tapto* = Russ. *tapta*), < D. *taptoe*, the tattoo ('*taptoe*, tap-tow; de *taptos sloan*, to beat the tap-tow"—Sewel, ed. 1766), lit. a signal to put the 'tap to'—that is, to close the taps of the public houses; < *tap*, a tap, + *toe*, to, in the sense 'shut, close': see *tap*¹, and *to*¹, *adv.* Cf. LG. *tappenslag*, G. *zapfenstreich*, Dan. *tappensreg*, tattoo, lit. 'tap-blow, tap-stroke'.] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or to their tents in camp; in United States men-of-war, a bugle-call or beat of drum at 9 P. M.

The *taptoo* is used in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum.

Stiles Taylor, On Gavelkind (ed. 1663), p. 74. (Skeat.)

Tat-too or *Tap-too*, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garrison. It is sometimes call'd The Retreat.

E. Phillips, 1706.

All those whose Hearts are loose and low
Start if they hear but the *Tattoo*. Prior, Alma, I.

The *devil's tattoo*, a beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table or other piece of furniture: an indication of impatience or absence of mind.

Lord Steyne made no reply except by beating the *Devil's tattoo* and biting his nails. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

tattoo¹ (ta-tō'), *v. i.* [< *tattoo*¹, *n.*] To beat the tattoo; make a noise like that of the tattoo.

[Rare.]

He had looked at the clock many scores of times; . . . he *tattooed* at the table.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxi.

tattoo² (ta-tō'), *v. t. and i.* [Also *tattoo*; = F. *tatouer*, < Polynesian *tatau*, tattooing, also *adj.*, tattooed.] To mark, as the surface of the body, with indelible patterns produced by pricking the skin and inserting different pigments in the punctures. Sailors and others mark the skin with legends, love-emblems, etc.; and some uncivilized peoples, especially the New Zealanders and the Dyaks of Borneo, cover large surfaces of the body with ornamental patterns in this way. Tattooing is sometimes ordered by sentence of court martial as a punishment instead of branding, as by indelibly marking a soldier with D for "deserter," or T for "thief." It is also an occasional surgical operation.

The monster, then the man,

Tattoo'd or wooded, winter-clad in skins,

Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

tattoo² (ta-tō'), *n.* [< *tattoo*², *v.*] A pattern, legend, or picture produced by tattooing: used also attributively: as, *tattoo* marks.

There was a vast variety of *tattoos* and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers.

R. F. Burton, Abeokuta, III.

tattooage (ta-tō'āj), *n.* [= F. *tatouage*; as *tattoo*² + *-age*.] The practice of tattooing; also, a design made by tattooing. [Rare.]

Above his *tattooage* of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united.

Thackeray, From Cornhill to Cairo, xiii.

tattooer (ta-tō'ér), *n.* [< *tattoo*² + *-er*¹.] One who tattoos; especially, one who is expert in the art of tattooing.

tattooing¹ (ta-tō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tattoo*¹, *v.*] The sounding of the tattoo; also, a trick of beating a tattoo with the fingers.

The wandering night-winds seemed to bear

The sounds of a far *tattooing*.

Bret Harte, Second Review of the Grand Army.

Some little blinking, twitching, or *tattooing* trick which quickens as thoughts and words come faster.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 162.

tattooing² (ta-tō'ing), *n.* [Formerly also *tattowing*; verbal *n.* of *tattoo*², *v.*] 1. The art or practice of marking the body as described under *tattoo*², *v.*

They [the Tahitians] have a custom . . . which they call *Tattooing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood.

Cook, First Voyage, I. xvii.

2. The pattern, or combination of patterns, so produced.

The deep lines of blue *tattooing* over nose and cheeks appear in curious contrast.

The Century, XXVII. 919.

Tattooing of the cornea, a surgical operation practised in cases of leucoma, consisting in pricking the cornea with needles and rubbing in sepiæ or lampblack.

tattooing-needle (ta-tō'ing-nō'dl), *n.* A pointed instrument for introducing a pigment beneath the skin, as in tattooing, and for certain operations in surgery.

tatty¹ (tat'i), *a.* [Also *tattie*, *tawtie*; < *tate* + *-y*¹.] Same as *tatted*.

tatty² (tat'i), *n.*; pl. *tatties* (-iz). [Also *tattie*, *tatta*; < Hind. *taṭṭā*, dim. *taṭṭī*, *taṭṭā*, a wicker frame, a matted shutter.] An East Indian matting made from the fiber of the cuscus-grass, which has a pleasant fragrance. It is used especially for hangings to fill door- and window-openings during the season of the hot dry winds, when it is always kept wet.

He described . . . the manner in which they kept themselves cool in hot weather, with punkahs, *tatties*, and other contrivances.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iv.

tatu, *n.* Same as *tatou*.

Tatusia (ta-tū'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), < F. *tatusie* (F. Cuvier, 1825), < *tatu* or *tatou*, q. v.] A genus of armadillos, typical of the family *Tatusiidae*. It contains the peba, *T. novemcincta* (usually called *Dasyurus novemcinctus*), notable as the only armadillo of the United States. It extends into Texas, and is thence called *Texan armadillo*. (See cut under *peba*.) The long-eared armadillo, or mule-armadillo, *T. hybridus*, is found on the pampas, and other species exist.

tatusid (ta-tū'si-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tatusiidae*.

II. *n.* An armadillo of this family.

Tatusiidae (tat-ū'si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tatusia* + *-idae*.] A family of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia*; the pebas and related forms. They are near the *Dasypodidae* proper, and have usually been included in that family. The carapace is separated into fore and hind parts by a variable number (as six to nine) of intervening movable rings or zones, and the feet are somewhat peculiar in the relative proportions of the digits. The family ranges from Texas to Paraguay. Also *Tatusiinae*, as a subfamily of *Dasypodidae*. See cut under *peba*.

tau (tā), *n.* [< Gr. *ταυ*, *tau*, name of the Greek character T, < Phœnician (Heb.) *tāw*:] 1. In *ichth.*, the toadfish, *Opsanus tau*.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A beetle. (b) A phalanid moth. (c) A fly.—3. In *her.*, same as *tau-cross*.

tau-bone (tā'bōn), *n.* A T-shaped bone, such as the episternum or interclavicle of a monotreme. Also *T-bone*. See cut under *interclavicle*.
tau-cross (tā'krōs), *n.* A T-shaped cross, having no arm above the horizontal bar. Also called *cross-tau*, and *cross of St. Anthony*. See etymology of *tau*, and cut under *cross*.

tau-crucifix (tā'krō'si-fiks), *n.* A crucifix the cross of which is of the tau form.

taught¹ (tāt). Preterit and past participle of *teach*.

taught², *a.* An old spelling of *taut*.

tauld (tāld). A Scotch form of *told*, preterit and past participle of *tell*.

taunt¹ (tānt or tānt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *taunte*, *taunte*, also (and still dial.) *tant*; according to Skeat, prob. < OF. *tanter*, var. of *tenter*, *tempter*, try, tempt, provoke (> ME. *tenten*, *tempten*, E. *tempt*), < L. *tentare*, try, tempt; see *tent*², *tempt*, of which *taunt* is thus a differentiated form. Skeat also quotes a passage from Udall, tr. of "Erasmus's Apophthegms," Diogenes, § 68, "Geuyng vnto the same *taunt pour taunte*, or one for another," suggesting an origin in the F. phrase *tant pour tant*, 'so much for so much': see *taunt*. There is no evidence that the sense was affected by OF. *tanser*, *tancer*, *tenser*, F. *tancer*, check, scold, reprove, taunt, < ML. as if **tentiare*, from the same source as *tentare*.] 1. Originally, to tease; rally; later, to tease spitefully; reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words, or by casting something in one's teeth; twit scornfully or insultingly.

Sometime *taunting* wroude displeasure, not w/out disport.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 57.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 62.

2^d. To censure, blame, or condemn for in a reproachful, scornful, or insulting manner; cast up; twit with: with a thing as object.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faulta.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 111.

And yet the Poet Sophocles . . .

Much *taunted* the vain Greeks Idolatrie.

Haywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 10.

=Syn. 1. *Ridicule*, *Chaff*, *Deride*, *Mock*, *Upbraid*, *Taunt*, *Flout*, *Twit*. We may *ridicule* or *chaff* from mere sportiveness; we may *ridicule* or *upbraid* with a reformatory purpose; the other words represent, and all may represent, an act that is unkind. All except *mock* imply the use of words. As to *ridicule*, see *ludicrous*, and *banter*, *v.* and *n.* *Chaff*, which is still somewhat colloquial, means to make fun of or tease, kindly or unkindly, by light, ironical, or satirical remarks or questions. *Deride* expresses a hard and contemptuous feeling: "*derision* is ill-humored and scornful; it is anger wearing the mask of *ridicule*" (C. J. Smith, Syn. Disc., p. 667). It is not always so severe as this quotation makes it. *Mock* in its strongest sense expresses the next degree beyond *derision*, but with less pretense of mirth (see *imitate*). We *upbraid* a person in the hope of making him feel his guilt and mend his ways, or for the relief that our feelings find in expression; the word is one degree weaker than *taunt*. To *taunt* is to press upon a person certain facts or accusations of a reproachful character unsparingly, for the purpose of annoying or shaming, and glorying in the effect of the insulting words: as, to *taunt* one with his failure. To *flout*, or *flout at*, is to mock or insult with energy or abruptness; *flout* is the strongest of these words. To *twit* is to *taunt* over small matters, or in a small way; *twit* bears the relation of a diminutive to *taunt*.

taunt¹ (tānt or tānt), *n.* [Also dial. *tant*; < *taunt*¹, *v.*] 1. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Have I lived to stand at the *taunt* of one that makes fitters of English?

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 151.

These scornful *taunts*

Neither become your modesty or years.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, iii. 2.

2. An object of reproach; an opprobrium.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a *taunt* and a curse.

Jer. xxiv. 9.

=Syn. See *taunt*¹, *v. t.*

taunt² (tānt), *a.* [By apheresis from *ataunt*, *q. v.*] *Naut.*, high or tall: an epithet particularly noting masts of unusual height.

taunter (tān'- or tān'tēr), *n.* [< *taunt*¹ + -er.] One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

tauntingly (tān'- or tān'ting-li), *adv.* In a taunting manner; teasingly; with bitter and sarcastic words; jeeringly; scoffingly.

And thus most *tauntingly* she chaff

Against poor silly Lot.

Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 154).

Taunton (tān'ton), *n.* [So called from the place of manufacture, *Tauntion*, a town in Somerset, Eng.] A broadcloth of the seventeenth century.

Taunusian (tā-nū'si-an), *n.* [< G. and L. *Taunus*, a mountain-ridge in Germany.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and the Taunus mountains. It is a quartzite

characterized by the presence of several species of *Spirifer* and *Rensselaeria*.

taupe (tāp), *n.* [Formerly also *talpe*; < F. *taupe*, OF. *taupe*, *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. See *Talpa*.

taupie, **tawpie** (tā'pi), *n.* [Dim. of **taup*, < Icel. *töpi* = Dan. *taabe*, a fool; cf. Sw. *tåpig*, simple, foolish.] A foolish or thoughtless young woman. [Scotch.]

No content w' turning the *taupies* heads w' ballanta.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Taur (tār), *n.* [ME., < L. *taurus*, a bull.] The sign of the zodiac Taurus.

Myn ascendent was Taur and Mars therinne.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 613.

taure (tār), *n.* [< F. *taure*, < L. *taurus*, a bull.] A Roman head-dress characterized by a mass of little curls around the forehead, supposed to resemble those on the forehead of a bull. *Art Journal*, N. S., XIX. 206.

taurian¹ (tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *taurus*, a bull, + -ian.] Of or pertaining to a bull; taurine. [Rare.]

There were to be three days of bull-fighting. . . with eight *taurian* victims each day.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 563.

Taurian² (tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Taurius* (in *Taurii ludii*, games in honor of the infernal gods), < *Taurea*, a sterile cow, such animals being sacred to the infernal gods, + -an.] Only in the phrase *Taurian games*.—**Taurian games**, a name under the Roman republic for the secular games (*ludi saeculares*) of the empire. Also called *Tarentine games*.

Taurian³ (tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Taurus*, Gr. *ταυρος*, a mountain-range in Asia Minor, + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the Taurus mountains in Asia Minor.—**Taurian pine**. See *pine*.

Tauric (tā'rik), *a.* [< L. *Tauricus*, < Gr. *ταυρικός*, < *ταῦρος*, L. *Tauri*: see def.] Pertaining to the ancient Tauri, or to their land, Taurica Chersonesus (the modern Crimea), noted in Greek legend.

The Orestes of *Tauric* and Cappadocian legend is a different person, connected with the spread of Artemis-worship.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 822.

tauricornoust (tā'ri-kōr-nus), *a.* [< F. *tauricorne*, < LL. *tauricornis*, < L. *taurus*, bull, + *cornu*, horn.] Horned like a bull.

And if (as Voessius well contendeth) Moses and Bacchus were the same person, their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of one perhaps the same with the other.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

Taurid (tā'rid), *n.* [< L. *Taurus*, the constellation Taurus, + -id².] One of a shower of meteors appearing November 20th, and radiating from a point north preceding Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fire-balls occasionally appear among them.

tauridor (tā'ri-dor), *n.* Same as *torador*.

tauriform (tā'ri-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *tauriformis*, bull-shaped, < *taurus*, bull, + *forma*, shape, form.] 1. Having the form of a bull; like a bull in shape.—2. Shaped like the horns of a bull. Compare *arietiform*.—3. Noting the sign Taurus of the zodiac; having the form of the symbol ♂.

taurin (tā'rin), *n.* [So called because first discovered in the bile of the ox; < L. *taurus*, a bull or ox, + -in².] A decomposition product (C₂H₇SN₃O₃) of bile. It is a stable compound, forming colorless crystals readily soluble in water.

taurine¹ (tā'rin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *taurino*, < L. *taurinus*, of or pertaining to a bull or ox, < *taurus*, bull: see *Taurus*.] 1. Relating to a bull; having the character of a bull; bovine; bull-like.

Lord Newton, full-blooded, full-brained, *taurine* with potential vigour.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 356.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus; especially, belonging to the period of time (from about 4500 to 1900 B. C.) during which the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox: as, the *taurine* religions; the *taurine* myths.

taurobolium (tā-rō-bō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *taurobolia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ταυροβόλιον*, slaughtering bulls, < *ταῦρος*, bull, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. The sacrifice of a bull in the Mithraic rites; the mystic baptism of a neophyte in the blood of a bull. See *Mithras*.—2. The representation in art, as in drawing or sculpture, of the killing of a bull, as by Mithras: a very common more or less conventional design. See cut in next column.

taurocholic (tā-rō-kōl'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, + *χολός*, gall, bile.] Noting an acid obtained from the bile of the ox. It occurs plen-



Mithraic Taurobolium.—From a marble in the Vatican, Rome.

tifully in human bile. It is an amorphous solid, but forms crystalline salts. See *choleic*.

taurocol, **taurocolla** (tā-rō-kol, tā-rō-kol'ē), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla*; < Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

tauromachian (tā-rō-mā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tauromachy* + -ian.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or relating to *tauromachy* or bull-fighting; disposed to regard public bull-fights with favor. [Rare.]

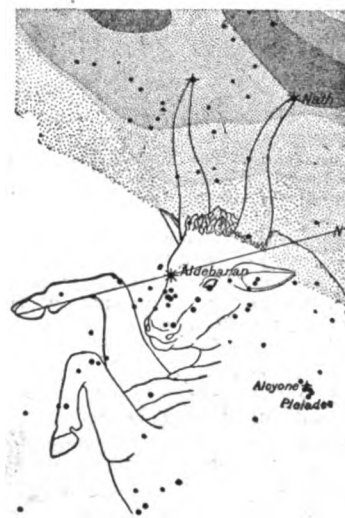
II. *n.* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter; a *torador*. [Rare.]

tauromachie (tā-rō-mā'ik), *a.* [< *tauromachy* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to *tauromachy* or bull-fighting.

tauromachy (tā-rō-mā'ki), *n.* [= F. *tauromachie*, < NL. *taurumachia*, < Gr. *ταυρομαχία*, < *ταῦρος*, bull, + *μάχη*, a fight, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] Bull-fighting; a bull-fight.

tauromorphous (tā-rō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ταυρομορφος*, < *ταῦρος*, bull, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form of a bull: as, the *tauromorphous* Bacchus.

Taurus (tā'rus), *n.* [< L. *taurus*, < Gr. *ταῦρος*, a bull, ox, = AS. *steór*: see *steer*².] 1. An ancient



The Constellation Taurus.

constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star *Nath* of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiades. Its sign is ♂.

2^d. In *zoöl.*, a genus of cattle, to which the common bull and cow were referred. It is not now used, these animals representing the species called *Bos taurus*.—**Taurus pomiatovii**, the bull of Poniatoŭski, a constellation named by the Abbé Pociut in 1777, in honor of the last king of Poland. It was situated over the Shield of Sobieski, between the east shoulder of Ophiuchus and the Eagle. Its stars are now usually catalogued in Ophiuchus.

tau-staff (tā'stāf), *n.* [See *tau*.] A crutch-handled staff.

A cross-headed or *tau-staff*. Jos. Anderson. (Imp. Dict.)

taut (tāt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *taught*; < ME. *toght*, a var. of *tight*: see *tight*¹. The form *taut* cannot be explained as coming directly from Dan. *tæt*.] 1. Tight; tense; not slack: as, a *taut* line.

This churl with bely stiff and *toght*

As any labor. Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 565.

For their warres they have a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin; at each corner they tie a walnut, which meeting on the backside neere the bottom, with a small rope they twitch them together till it be so *taut* and stiffe that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme.

Capt. John Smith, Works, i. 136.

Hence—2. In good shape or condition; properly ordered; prepared against emergency; tidy; neat. [Now chiefly nautical in both uses.]

By breakfast-time the ship was clean and taut fore and aft, her decks drying fast in the sun.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, vii.

To heave taut. See *heave*.

tautang (tā-tāg'), *n.* Same as *tautog*.
tauted (tā-tēd'), *a.* [Also *tawted*; < *taut*, var. of *tate*, a tuft of hair (see *tate*) (or < Icel. *tōt*, a flock of wool), + *-ed*.] Matted; touzled; disordered: noting hair or wool. Also *tawtie*, *tawtie*, *tatty*. [Scotch.]

She was na get o' moorland tips,
Wi' tawted ket an' hairy hips.

Burns, Poor Mallie's Elegy.

tautegorical (tā-tē-gor'i-kal'), *a.* [Gr. *ταυρό*, the same (see *tautochrome*), + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak: see *agora*, and cf. *allegorical*.] Expressing the same thing in different words: opposed to *allegorical*. *Coleridge*. (Imp. Dict.) [Rare.]
tauten (tā'tn), *v.* [cf. *taut* + *-en*.] I. *intrans.* To become taut or tense.

The rigging *tautened* and the huge sails flapped in thunder as the Harpoon sped upon her course.

H. R. Haggard, Mr. Meeson's Will, xli.

II. *trans.* To make taut, tense, or tight; tighten; stiffen. [Rare in both uses.]

Every sense on the alert, and every nerve *tautened* to fullest tension.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 245.

tautie (tā'ti), *a.* Same as *tauted*. [Scotch.]
tautly (tā'tli), *adv.* In a taut manner; tightly.
tautness (tā'tnes), *n.* The state of being taut; tightness; tenseness.

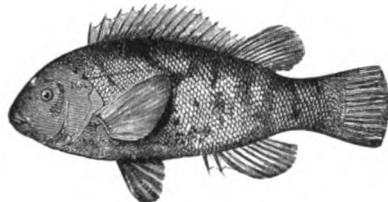
tautobaryd (tā'tō-bar'id), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ταυρό*, the same, + *βάρος*, heavy (*βάρος*, weight), + *-id* for *-id*.] That curve upon which the pressure of a body moving under gravity is everywhere the same.

tautochrone (tā'tō-kron'), *n.* [F. *tautochrone*, < Gr. *ταυρό*, Attic *ταυρόν*, the same (contr. of *τὸ ταυρόν*, the same: *τὸ*, neut. of *ὁ*, the; *ταυρόν*, Attic *ταυρόν*, neut. of *ταυρός*, the same); + *χρόνος*, time.] In math., a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property for a constant force with no resistance.

tautochronism (tā'tōk'rō-nizm'), *n.* [cf. *tautochrone* + *-ism*.] The characteristic property of the tautochrone.

tautochronous (tā'tōk'rō-nus), *a.* [cf. *tautochrone* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tautochrone; isochronous.

tautog (tā-tog'), *n.* [Also *tautaug*, *tetaug*, and formerly *tautauog* (Roger Williams); Narraganset, pl. of *taut*, the Indian name of the fish; said by Roger Williams to mean 'sheep's heads'.] A labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*, abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. Also called *blackfish* and *oyster-fish*.



Tautog (*Tautoga onitis*).

tautologic (tā-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *tautologique* = It. *tautologico*; as *tautolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tautology.

tautological (tā-tō-loj'ik-al'), *a.* [cf. *tautologic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or of the nature of tautology: as, *tautological* expressions.

Pleonasm of words, *tautological* repetitions.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 25.

Tautological echo. See *echo*, 1.

tautologically (tā-tō-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a tautological manner; by tautology.

tautologise, *v. i.* See *tautologize*.

tautologism (tā-tol'ō-jizm'), *n.* Same as *tautology*, 2.

It [chaotic language] is reduced to order and meaning, . . . partly by . . . *tautologism*, i. e. by using a second synonym to define the word which is vague: in point of fact, by making two vague words into one definite word.

F. W. Farrar, Language and Language, p. 383.

tautologist (tā-tol'ō-jist'), *n.* [cf. *tautolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

tautologize (tā-tol'ō-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tautologized*, ppr. *tautologizing*. [cf. *tautolog-y* + *-ize*.] To use tautology. Also spelled *tautologise*.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize* is not to be supposed.

J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 25.

tautologous (tā-tol'ō-gus), *a.* [cf. Gr. *ταυτολόγος*, repeating what has been said: see *tautology*.] Tautological: as, *tautologous* verbiage.

Clumsy *tautologous* interpretation. *The Academy*.

tautology (tā-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *tautologie* = Sp. *tautología* = Pg. It. *tautologia*, < L. *tautologia*, < Gr. *ταυτολογία*, the repetition of the same thing, < *ταυτός*, the same, + *λογειν*, speak (see *-ology*).] 1. Repetition of the same word, or use of several words conveying the same idea, in the same immediate context. See *dilogy*.—2. The repetition of the same thing in different words; the useless repetition of the same idea or meaning: as, "they did it successively one after the other"; "both simultaneously made their appearance at one and the same time." Tautology is repetition without addition of force or clearness, and is disguised by a change of wording; it differs from the repetition which is used for clearness, emphasis, or effect, and which may be either in the same or in different words.

How hath my unregarded language vented
The sad *tautologies* of lavish passion!

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

I wrote him an humble and very submissive Letter, all in his own stile: that is, I called the Library a venerable place; the Books sacred reliques of Antiquity, &c., with half a dozen *tautologies*.
Humphrey Wanley, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 258.

—Syn. 2. *Redundancy*, etc. See *pleonasm*.
tautoousian (tā-tō'ō-si-an), *a.* [cf. *tautoousi-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *tautoousious*.

tautoousious (tā-tō'ō-si-us), *a.* [cf. Gr. *ταυρό*, the same, + *οὐσία*, being, essence, + *-ous*. Cf. *homousious*.] In *theol.*, having absolutely the same essence. [Rare.]

tautophonical (tā-tō-fon'ik-al'), *a.* [cf. *tautophony* + *-ic*.] Repeating the same sound. [Rare.] Imp. Dict.

tautophony (tā-tō-fō-nī), *n.* [= F. *tautophonie*, < Gr. *ταυτοφωνία*, < *ταυρό*, the same, + *φωνή*, sound.] Repetition of the same sound.

tautopodic (tā-tō-pod'ik), *a.* [cf. *tautopod-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or constituting a tautopody.

tautopody (tā-tōp'ō-di), *n.* [cf. LL. *tautopodia*, < Gr. *ταυτοποδία*, *tautopody*, < *ταυρό*, the same, + *πούς* (pod-) = E. *foot*.] In *anc. pros.*, immediate repetition of the same foot; a compound foot or measure consisting of a simple foot and its exact repetition. See *dipody* and *syzygy*, 2.

tau-topped (tā'topt), *a.* Having the handle in the shape of a tau-cross, as the Greek pateressa, or pastoral staff.

tautousian (tā-tō'si-an), *a.* Same as *tautoousian*. Imp. Dict.

tautoousious (tā-tō'si-us), *a.* Same as *tautoousious*. Imp. Dict.

tautozonal (tā'tō-zō-nal'), *a.* [cf. Gr. *ταυρό*, the same, + *ζώνη*, zone, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same zone: noting the planes of a crystal.

tautozonality (tā'tō-zō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [cf. *tautozonal* + *-ity*.] The condition of being tautozonal.

tavalure (tav'a-lūr), *n.* [cf. F. *tavelure*, a spotting, spots, speckles, < *taveler*, spot, speckle.] In *her.*, one of the so-called spots of the fur ermine. See *ermine spot*, under *ermine*.

taveli, *n.* [ME., < AS. *tafel*, game of tables, < L. *tabula*, table.] A die; also, a game of chance and the table on which it is played.

taveli, *v.* [ME. *tavelen*, *tevelen*, < AS. *taflan* (= Icel. *tefla*), play at tables, < *tafel*, game of tables: see *tavel*, *n.*] To play at tables.

tavern (tav'ern), *n.* [Also dial. *tabern*; < ME. *taverne*, < OF. (and F.) *taverne* = Pr. *taverna* = Sp. *taberna* = Pg. *taberna*, *taverna* = It. *taverna*, < L. *taberna*, a booth, a shop, inn, tavern; from the same root as *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*. Cf. *tabern*, *taberna*, *tabernacle*.] A public house where wines and other liquors are sold, and where food is provided for travelers and other guests; a public house where both food and drink are supplied; an inn. Taverns existed in England as early as the thirteenth century. At first only wines and liquors were sold.

After dinner we went to a blind *tavern*, where Congreve, Sir Richard Temple, Eastcourt, and Charles Main were over a bowl of bad punch.

Swift, Journal to Stella, Oct. 27, 1710.

Plenty of the old *Taverns* still survive to show us in what places our fathers took their dinners and drank their punch. . . . The floor was sanded; there was a

great fire kept up all through the winter, with a kettle always full of boiling water; the cloth was not always of the cleanest; the forks were steel; in the evening there was always a company of those who supped—for they dined early—on chops, steaks, sausages, oysters, and Welsh rabbit, of those who drank, those who smoked their long pipes, and those who sang.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

To hunt a *tavern fox*, to be drunk. Compare *tavern-hunting*.

Else he had little leisure time to waste,
Or at the ale-house huff-cap ale to taste;
Nor did he ever hunt a *tavern fox*.

John Taylor, Old Parr (1635). (Davies.)

—Syn. *Inn*, *Tavern*, *Hotel*, *House*. In the United States *inn* and *tavern* are rarely now popularly applied to places of public entertainment, except sometimes as quaint or affected terms; but in *law taverns* are sometimes used for any place of public entertainment where liquor is sold under license. *Hotel* is the general word, or, often, *house* as the name of a particular hotel.

tavern-bush (tav'ern-būsh), *n.* The bush formerly hung out as a sign for a tavern.

taverner (tav'ern-er), *n.* [cf. ME. *taverner*, < OF. *tavernier* = Sp. *tabernero* = Pg. *taverneiro* = It. *tavernajo*, *taverniere*, < LL. *tabernarius* (fem. *tabernaria*), the keeper of a tavern or inn, also the keeper of a shop, prop. adj. (> Sp. *tabernario*), pertaining to a tavern or shop, < L. *taberna*, a booth, shop, tavern: see *tavern*.] One who keeps a tavern; an innkeeper.

Forth they goon towards that village
Of which the *taverner* had spoke before.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 245.

Not being able to pay, having impounded himself, the *Taverner* bringeth him out to the high way, and beates him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 314.

tavern-haunter (tav'ern-hān'tēr), *n.* One who frequents taverns. *Encyc. Dict.*

tavern-hunting (tav'ern-hun'ting), *n.* The frequenting of taverns.

Their laziness, their *Tavern-hunting*, their neglect of all sound literature, and their liking of doltish and monastic Schoolmen daily increase.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

taverning (tav'ern-ning), *n.* [cf. *tavern* + *-ing*.] Resort to a tavern, or to taverns generally; also, a festival or convivial meeting at a tavern.

But who conjur'd this bawd Poggie's ghost
From out the stews of his lewde home bred coast?
Or wicked Rablins drunken revellings,
To grace the mis-rule of our *tavernings*!

Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i.

tavern-keeper (tav'ern-kē'pēr), *n.* One who keeps a tavern; a taverner.

tavern-token

(tav'ern-tō'kn), *n.* A token issued by the keeper of a tavern for convenience of change. Tavern-tokens were largely issued in England in the seventeenth century. See *token*, 6.—To swallow a *tavern-token*, to get drunk.

Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he swallow'd a *tavern-token*, or some such device, sir, I have nothing to do withal.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 3.

tavern-tracer, *n.* Same as *tavern-haunter*.

A crew of unthrifft, careless dissolutes,
Licentious prodigals, wilde *tavern-tracers*.
Haywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 23).

tavers, **taivers** (tā'vēr), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Tatters. [Scotch.]

They don't know how to cook yonder—they have no gout—they boil the meat to *tavers*, and mak' sauce o' the brue to other dishes.

Galt, The Steamboat, p. 283. (Jamieson.)

tavert, **taivert** (tā'vēr), *a.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Stupid; confused; senseless. Galt.—2. Stupefied with drink; intoxicated. Galt. [Scotch in both senses.]

taw¹ (tā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *tawe*, *teve*; < ME. *tawen*, *teven*, < AS. *tawian*, prepare, get ready, dress, also scourge (cf. *getawe*, implements), = MD. *touwen*, prepare, taw, D. *touwen*, taw, curry (leather), = MLG. *touwen*, prepare, taw, = OHG. *zaujan*, *zoujan*, MHG. *zouwen*, *zouwen*, make, get ready, prepare, soften, taw, tan, = Goth. *taujan*, do, make, cause, work (> Sp. Pg. *a-tariar*, dress, adorn). From this root are also ult. E. *team*, *teem*, *tool*, *toir*. Cf. *teu*.] 1. To work, dress, or prepare (some raw material) for use or for further manipulation.

And whilst that they did nimble spin,
The hempe he needs must *taw*.

Robin Goodfellow, p. 23. (Halliwell.)

Especially—2. To make (hides) into leather, specifically by soaking them, after cleaning, in

a solution of alum and salt. See *leather, tanning*.

We much marvel what you mean to buy Seale skins and tanne them. . . . If you send 100 of them tanned with the haire on, they will be sold, or else not.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 307.

Frank. He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.
Clara. Yes, if they *taw* him, as they do white-leather, Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, III. 3.

3†. To harden or make tough.

His knuckles knobbed, his flesh deepe dinted in,
With *tawed* hands and hard tyanned skin.

Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Maga, st. 39.

4†. To beat; thrash.

You know where you were *tawed* lately; both laashed and alashed you were in Bridewell.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

5†. To torture; torment.

They are not *tawed*, nor plucked asunder with a thousand thousand cares wherewith other men are oppressed.

Chaloner, *Moris Encomium*, G. 2. (*Nares*.)

taw¹ (tā), *n.* [*ME. tawe, towe, tew*, < *AS. getawe* (= *MLG. tawe, tauwe, touwe* = *MHG. ge-zouwe*), implements, tackle, < *tawian*, prepare, *taw*: see *taw¹*, *v.*] Implements; tackle. **taw²**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tow³*. *Chaucer*.

taw³ (tā), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *tor*; another spelling of *taw* (*Eng. pron.*), < *Gr. tau*, the letter T: cf. *tee³*.] 1. Originally, the mark on the ground, in the shape of the letter T, indicating the line and point from which a start is made in a game; now, usually, the line or limit from which the players shoot in playing marbles.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighed to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounse," "taw," "dubs," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.

The Century, XXXVI. 78.

2. A game at marbles.

Taw, wherein a number of boys put each of them one or two marbles in a ring and shoot at them alternately with other marbles, and he who obtains the most of them by beating them out of the ring is the conqueror.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 491.

3. A marble. Compare *alley-taw*.

His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called "alley taws" in the Vale), screws, birds' eggs, etc.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown's School-Days*, I. 3.

To come to *taw*, to come to a designated line or position; to be brought to account. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

tawa (tā'wā), *n.* [*Maori*.] A New Zealand lauraceous tree. *Beilschmiedia tawa*.

tawdered (tā'derd), *a.* [*Prop. tawdried*; < *tawdry* + *-ed*.] Dressed in a tawdry way. [*Rare*.]

You see a sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality tawdered out.

Lady M. W. Montagu, To Countess of Bristol, Aug. 22, 1716.

tawdrily (tā'dri-lī), *adv.* In a tawdry manner. **tawdriness** (tā'dri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tawdry; excessive display of finery; ostentatious display without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*.

tawdrums (tā'drumz), *n. pl.* [*Var. of tawdry*.] Tawdries; finery.

No matter for lace and tawdrums.

Revenge; or, *A Match in Newgate*, v. (*Davies*.)

tawdry (tā'dri), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *taw-drie*, *tawdry*; orig. in the phrase or compound *tawdry lace*, *tawdrie lace*, i. e. "Saint Audrey lace," a lace bought at St. Audrey's fair, held (it is said) at the shrine of St. Audrey in the isle of Ely. *Audrey*, *Awdrey*, formerly also *Awdry*, *Awdry*, is a corruption of *Etheldrida*, which is a Latinized form of *AS. Ethelthryth*, *Etheldrith*, *Etheldrith*, *Ethelthryth*.] *I. n.*; *pl. tawdries* (-driz). A piece of rustic or cheap finery; a necklace, as of strung beads; a ribbon.

Of which [coral] the Naldes, and the blue Nerolds make Them *tawdries* for their necks. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, II. 46.

II. a. Characterized by cheap finery; gaudy; showy and tasteless; having too much or misapplied ornament; cheap; worthless.

How many Lords Families (the descended from Blacksmiths or Tinkers) hast thou call'd Great and Illustrious? . . . How many pert coaching Cowards, stout? How many *tawdry* affected Rogues, well dress'd?

Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, v. 1.

I was quickly sick of this *tawdry* composition of ribbons, silks, and jewels.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 257.

Him they dignity with the name of poet; his *tawdry* lampoons are called satires. *Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, Ded. = *Syn. Tawdry*, *Gaudy*. That which is *tawdry* has lost whatever freshness or elegance it has had, but is worn as if it were fresh, tasteful, and elegant, or it may be a cheap and ostentatious imitation of what is rich or costly: that

which is *gaudy* challenges the eye by brilliant color or combinations of colors, but is not in good taste.

tawdry-lace (tā'dri-lās), *n.* [*See tawdry*.] A ribbon, braid, or the like made for the wear of country girls. Compare *tawdry*, *a.*

Binde your fillets faste,
And gird in your waste,
For more finenesse, with a *tawdrie lace*.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

You promised me a *tawdry-lace*. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 253.

The primrose-chaplet, *tawdry-lace*, and ring
Thou gav'st her for her singing.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 1.

tawet, *n.* An obsolete form of *tow³*.

tawer (tā'ér), *n.* [*< taw¹ + -er¹*.] One who taws skins; a maker of white leather.

Tanners, *tawers*, dressers, curriers, sellers of hides or skins.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 322.

tawery (tā'ér-i), *n.*; *pl. taweries* (-iz). [*< taw¹ + -ery*.] A place where skins are tawed.

In *Parisian taweries* calves' brains, intimately mixed with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yolk of egg.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 664.

tawie (tā'i), *a.* [*< taw¹ + -ie = -y¹*.] Tame; tractable. [*Scotch*.]

tawing (tā'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of taw¹*, *v.*] The manufacture of leather from raw hides or skins, without the use of tannin, by various processes involving treatment with saline substances, as common salt, alum, or iron salts, or with fatty matters, as fish-oil, neat's-foot oil, etc., or by the use of both saline and fatty materials together, with prolonged rubbing, working, and stretching. Sometimes other animal substances or excretions, as urine, dogs' dung, etc., are used, and sometimes also other auxiliary treatment, whereby a more or less soft, flexible, durable leather is produced.

tawneyt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tawny*.

tawinness (tā'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being tawny. *Bailey*, 1727.

tawny (tā'ni), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *tawnie*, *tawney*, *tanny*, and in *her. tenney*; < *ME. tawneye*, *tawny*, *tanni*, < *OF. tanné*, *tané*, *F. tanné*, dial. *tané*, pp. of *tanner*, *taner*, *tan*: see *tan¹*.] *I. a.* 1. Of a dark- or dull-yellowish color; tan-colored; fawn-colored; buff. In actual use the word notes many shades of color, from pale ochre to swarthy brown, and distinctively qualifies the names of various animals. The lion is of about an average tawny color.

His apparel was sad, and so was all the resyden of his company, with clokes of sad *tawny* blake.

Paston Letters, III. 405.

King Mully Hamet was not blacke, as many suppose, but Molata, or *tawnie*, as are the most of his subjects.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 46.

Neither do thou lust after that *tawney* weed tobacco.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

The poor people and Soldiers do chiefly wear Cotton cloth diled to a dark *tawny* colour.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. 1. 42.

Tawny emperor. See *emperor*.—**Tawny owl**, the common brown owl, or wood-owl, of Europe, *Syrnium aluco* (*Strix stridula*), widely distributed in the western Palearctic region and resident in Great Britain.—**Tawny thrush**, the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*, one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern parts of North America. It is of the size of the hermit-thrush, but the upper parts are uniformly tawny, a paler tone of the same covers the breast, and the pectoral spots are small, sparse, confined to a small area, and comparatively light-colored. The bird is a fine songster. See *cut* under *veery*.

II. n. 1. Tawny color.—2. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*: so called from the coloration of the female. See *tomtit*, and *cut* under *bullfinch*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

tawny (tā'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tawnied*, ppr. *tawnying*. [*< tawny*, *a.*] To make tawny; tan.

The Sunne so soone the painted face will *tawny*.

Breton, *Mother's Blessing*, p. 9. (*Davies*.)

tawny-coat (tā'ni-kōt), *n.* An ecclesiastical apparitor: so called from the color of the livery. *Encyc. Diet.*

Down with the *tawny-coats*!

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., III. 1. 74.

tawpawkie (tā-pā'ki), *n.* [*Prop. toporki*; Alaskan.] The tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*. See *cut* under *puffin*. *H. W. Elliott*.

tawpie, *n.* See *taupie*.

tawz, **tawze** (tāz), *n.* [*< taw¹*, *q. v.*] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. [*Scotch*.]

Never use the *tawzes* when a gloom can do the turn.

Ramsey.

tax (taks), *v.* [*ME. taxen*, < *OF. (and F.) taxer* = *Pr. taxar* = *OSp. tassar*, *Sp. tasar* = *Pg. taxar* = *It. tassare*, < *L. taxare*, handle, rate, value, appraise, tax, censure, *ML.* also charge, burden, task; prob. for *tagsare*, freq. (with formative -s) of *tangere* (√ *tag*), pp. *tactus*, touch:

see *tangent*, *take*, and cf. *tact*, *taste¹*, from the same source, and *task*, ult. the same verb in a transposed form.] *I. trans.* 1. To lay a burden or burdens on; make demands upon; put to a certain strain; task: as, to *tax* one's memory.

O, good my lord, *tax* not so bad a voice

To slander music any more than once.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 3. 46.

Friend, your fugue *taxes* the finger.

Browning, *Master Hughes* of Saxe-Gotha.

Nervousness is especially common among classes of people who *tax* their brains much.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 82.

2. To subject to the payment of taxes; impose a tax on; levy money or other contributions from, as from subjects or citizens, to meet the expenses of government: as, to *tax* land, commodities, or income; to *tax* a people.

He *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 *KL* xxiii. 35.

I would not *tax* the needy common.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 116.

3. In the New Testament, to register (persons and their property) for the purpose of imposing tribute.

There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be *taxed* (enrolled, *R. V.*). Luke II. 1.

4. In *law*, to examine and allow or disallow items of charge for costs, fees, or disbursements: as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.—5. To accuse; charge; take to task: with *of* or (as now commonly) *with* before the thing charged.

Stiffly to stand on this, and proudly approve

The play, might *tax* the maker of Self-love.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, Epil.

They who *tax* others of Vanity and Pride have commonly that sordid Vice of Covetousness.

Howell, *Letters*, II. 3.

All Confess there never was a more Learned Clergy: no Man *taxes* them with Ignorance. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 37.

Before Charles comes, let me conceal myself somewhere—then do you *tax* him on the point we have been talking, and his answer may satisfy me at once.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

6. To take to task; censure; blame.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to have been a malcontent of that time, and therefore bent himself wholly to *tax* the disorders of that age.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 50.

The wanton shall *tax* my endeavours as ridiculous, knowing their own imperfections.

Ford, *Honour Triumphant*, III.

Dear as he is to us, and dear to thee,

Yet must I *tax* his sloth that claims no share

With his great brother in his martial care.

Pope, *Iliad*, x. 130.

II. † intrans. To indulge in ridicule or satire.

In those days when the Poets first *taxed* by Satyre and Comedy, there was no great store of Kings or Emperors or such high estate. . . . They could not say of them or of their behaviours any thing to the purpose.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 26.

I did sometimes laugh and scoff with Lucian, and satirically *tax* with Menippus.

Barton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 17.

tax (taks), *n.* [*ME. tax*, *taze*, < *OF. (and F.) tasse* = *Pr. tassar* = *OSp. tassar*, *Sp. tasar* = *Pg. taxa* = *It. tassa*, < *ML. taxa*, also *tasca*, a taxation, tax, < *L. taxare*, touch, rate, appraise, estimate: see *tax*, *v.* Cf. *task*, *n.*] 1. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; a requisition; an oppressive demand; strain; burden; task.—2. An enforced proportional contribution levied on persons, property, or income, either (a) by the authority of the state for the support of the government, and for all its public or governmental needs, or (b) by local authority, for general municipal purposes. In a more general sense the word includes assessments on specific properties benefited by a local improvement, for the purpose of paying expenses of that improvement. Taxes, in the stricter sense, are *direct* when demanded from the very persons who it is supposed as a general thing will bear their burden: as, for example, poll-taxes, land or property taxes, income taxes, taxes for keeping man-servants, carriages, or dogs. Taxes are said to be *indirect* when they are demanded from persons who it is supposed as a general thing will indemnify themselves at the expense of others—that is, when they are levied on commodities before they reach the consumer, and are paid by those upon whom they ultimately fall, not as taxes, but as part of the market price of the commodity (*Cooley*): as, for example, the taxes called *customs*, which are imposed on certain classes of imported goods, and those called *excise duties*, which are imposed on certain home manufactures and articles of inland production. In the United States most state and municipal taxes are *direct*, and levied upon the assessed values of real and personal property, while the revenue required for general governmental purposes is derived from indirect taxes upon certain imports, and upon whisky, tobacco, etc. In the United Kingdom the governmental revenues are derived from both direct and indirect sources—from taxes on income, stamps, dogs, etc., from imposts on a few imported articles of consumption, especially tea, spirits, tobacco, and wines, and from excise duties. House taxes, or taxes on rental, form the largest part of the local rev-

enues, municipal revenues being entirely raised from this source. See phrases below.

Since (bounteous Prince) on me and my Descent
Thou dost impose no other tax nor Rent
But one sole Precept, of most just condition
(No Precept neither, but a Prohibition).

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Eden.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The ability of a country to pay taxes must always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the celerity with which it circulates. A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 12.

Taxes are a portion of the produce of the land and labor of a country, placed at the disposal of the government. Ricardo, Pol. Econ., viii.

3†. Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. Clarendon.

4†. A lesson to be learned; a task. Johnson.
—Capitation tax, a poll-tax. —Collateral inheritance tax. See collateral. —Diffusion of taxes. See diffusion. —Income tax. See income. —Inheritance tax law. See inheritance. —Poll tax. See poll-tax. —Single tax. In economics, a tax on a single object of taxation, as land, capital, income; specifically, taxation solely on land-value, to the exclusion of other taxation by the same state. According to the theory advocated by Henry George and others, this tax should supersede all others, and should fall only on valuable land, exclusive of improvements.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

Henry George, Single Tax Platform.

Succession tax. See succession. —Tax commissioner. In certain of the United States, an officer, generally one of a board, charged with the valuation of property and assessment of taxes thereon. —Tax deed, a deed by which the officer of the law undertakes to convey the title of a former owner of land, sold by the state or a municipality for unpaid taxes, to the purchaser at the tax-sale. —Tax lease, a lease used where, instead of selling the fee, the state sells a term of years in the land. —Tonnage tax, a tax on vessels, usually measured by the tonnage of the vessel, sometimes imposed as a fee for entering the port, irrespective of any service received, but as a compensation for the privilege of entering and anchoring; a kind of tax which the States are prohibited by the United States Constitution from imposing, as distinguished from pilotage, quarantine, and similar dues imposed with reference to a service rendered or tendered. —Wheel tax, a popular name for a tax upon carriages. —Window tax. See window. —Syn. 2. Tax, impost, duty, customs, toll, rates, excise, assessment, tribute. Tax is the general word for an amount demanded by government for its own purposes from those who are under its authority. Imposts, duties, and customs are levied upon imports or exports, but impost applies to any tax viewed as laid on. Toll and rates are certain local taxes: as, toll at a bridge, ferry, or plank-road; church-rates and poor-rates in England, water-rates. Excise is a precise word in England (see def.); its most frequent use is in connection with malt and spirituous liquors. Assessment is either (a) the valuation of property for the purpose of its taxation; (b) the imposing of the tax; or (c) a charge on specific real property of a share of the expense of a local improvement specially benefiting that property. Tribute views the tax as laid not for the public good, but arbitrarily for the benefit of the one levying it, especially a conqueror: as, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Each of these words had its older, peculiar, or figurative uses. See definitions of the words, and also of subsidy.

taxability (tak-sa-bil'i-ti), n. [*taxable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The state of being taxable; taxableness.

taxable (tak'sa-bl), a. and n. [*tax* + *-able*].
I. a. 1. Subject or liable to taxation. —2. Allowable according to law, as certain costs or disbursements of an action in court.

II. n. A person or thing subject to taxation; especially, a person subject to a poll-tax.

taxableness (tak'sa-bl-nes), n. The state of being taxable; taxability.

taxably (tak'sa-bli), adv. In a taxable manner.

Taxaceæ (tak-sa'se-ë), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Taxus* + *-aceæ*]. A family of coniferous plants based on the genus *Taxus*, the yew family, belonging to the order Pinales. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, an embryo with only two cotyledons, leaves sometimes with forked veins, and the fruit not a perfect cone, but commonly fleshy. It includes nine genera, of which *Taxus*, *Nageia*, *Dacrydium*, and *Tumion* are the most important.

Taxaspidæ (tak-sas-pid'e-ë), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *rácis*, a company, cohort, + *aspis*, a round shield.] In ornith., in Sundevall's system, the fifth cohort of scutellipantar *Passeres*, consisting of a heterogeneous allocation of chiefly American genera, such as *Thamnophilus*, *Formicarius*, *Pteroptochus*, and their allies, to which are added the Madagascar genus *Philepitta* and the Australian *Menura*. Without the two last named, the group would correspond somewhat to the formicarioid *Passeres*.

taxaspidæ (tak-sas-pid'e-ë), a. [*Taxaspidæ* (x) + *-an*]. In ornith., having that modification of the scutellipantar tarsus in which the plantar scutella are contiguous, rectangular, and disposed in regular series.

taxation (tak-sa'shən), n. [*ME. taxacion*, < OF. *taxation*, *taxacion*, F. *taxation* = Pr. *taxacion* = OSp. *tassacion*, Sp. *tasación* = Pg. *taxação* = It. *tassazione*, < L. *taxatio* (n-), a rating, estimation, < *taxare*, pp. *taxatus*, touch, rate, estimate; see *tax*.] 1. The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects or citizens of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised.

The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities: that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. . . . In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation. Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, V. II. 2.

2. Tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

He . . . daily such taxation did exact.

Daniel, Civil Wars, IV. 25.

3†. Charge; accusation; censure; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour him; enough! speak no more of him; you'll be whipped for taxation one of these days. Shak., As you Like it, I. 2. 91.

4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law. —Progressive or proportional taxation, a system of taxation based on the principle of raising the rate of the tax as the wealth of the taxpayer increases. It is sometimes called graduated taxation. taxatively (tak'sa-tiv-li), adv. [*tax* + *-ative* + *-ly*]. As a tax.

If these ornaments or furniture had been put taxatively, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture. Aylife, Faregon, p. 339. (Latham.)

tax-cart (tak'skärt), n. [For *taxed cart*: see the second quotation.] A light spring-cart. [Eng.]

She . . . begged that Farmer Subeoll would take her thither in his tax-cart. Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxv.

Vehicles not over the value of 21L, formerly termed taxed carts, and, since their exemption from tax, usually called in the provinces *tax-carts*.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 231.

tax-dodger (tak'sdoj'er), n. One who evades the payment of his taxes; specifically, a resident in a locality where the rate of taxation is high, who, in order to escape paying such taxes, removes before the day of assessment to another residence in some locality where the rate is lower. [U. S.]

The tax-dodger is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies, with his wife and children, to some rural town.

The Nation, March 30, 1876, p. 202.

Taxææ (tak'se-ë), n. pl. [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + *-ææ*]. A tribe of coniferous plants, of the family *Taxaceæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the pistillate in aments of imbricated scales, of which several or only the terminal one is fertile, and by a solitary erect or afterward oblique ovule which is surrounded or partly inclosed by the hollowed apex of a sessile or stalked lamina free from its accompanying bract. Only one genus, *Taxus* (the type), is of wide distribution. *Cephalotaxus* occurs only in China and Japan; *Tumion* is found both there and in the United States; *Podocarpus* in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Borneo.

taxel† (tak'sel), n. [*NL. taxus*, a badger, + *-el*]. The American badger, *Taxidea americana*. See out under *Taxidea*.

taxeopod (tak'se-ō-pod), a. and n. [*Gr. rácis*, arrangement (see *taxis*), + *podis* (pod-) = E. foot.] I. a. Having that arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes the hyrax and other members of the *Taxeopoda*. It consists in the apposition of individual bones of one tarsal row with those of the other row, and is distinguished from the *diplarthrous* arrangement prevailing in the true ungulates. In a perfectly taxeopod foot each of the distal tarsal bones would articulate by its whole proximal surface with the distal surface of one bone of the proximal row. In the *diplarthrous* type each bone of one row has more or less extensive articulation with two bones of the other row.

II. n. A member of the *Taxeopoda*.

Taxeopoda (tak'se-ō-pō-dā), n. pl. [NL.: see *taxeopod*.] An order, or division, of ungulate mammals containing the extinct *Condylarthra*

and *Liopterna*, as well as the hyraxes and primates. Proposed by Cope in 1882.

taxeopodous (tak'se-ō-pō-dus), a. [*taxeopod* + *-ous*]. Same as *taxeopod*. E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., Nov., 1887, p. 987.

taxeopody (tak'se-ō-pō-di), n. [*taxeopod* + *-y*]. That arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes taxeopods. See *taxeopod*, a.

In the equine line, after the development of *diplarthry* in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to *taxeopody* appears. Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

taxer (tak'ser), n. [Also *taxor*; < ME. *taxour*, < OF. *taxour*, *taxeur*, < ML. *taxator*, assessor, taxer, < L. *taxare*, tax: see *tax*, v.] 1. One who taxes. —2. In ancient universities, an officer who fixed the rents of students' lodgings; in Cambridge, one of two who regulated the assize of bread and saw that the true gage of weights and measures was observed.

tax-gatherer (tak'sgawh'er-er), n. A collector of taxes.

He [Cassanbon] says that Horace, being the son of a tax-gatherer or collector, . . . smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth and education. Dryden, Essay on Satire.

taxiarch (tak'si-ärk), n. [*Gr. τῆλαρχος, τῆλαρχης*, < *τάξις*, a division of an army, order (see *taxis*), + *ἀρχη*, rule.] An ancient Greek military officer commanding a company or battalion, or more usually a larger division of an army, as a cohort or a brigade. In the Greek Church, St. Michael is commonly called "the Taxiarch" as the captain of the celestial armies.

taxicorn (tak'si-körn), a. and n. [*NL. taxicornis*, < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + L. *cornu*, horn.] I. a. In entom., perfoliated, as an antenna; having perfoliated antennæ; belonging to the *Taxicornia*.

II. n. A taxicorn beetle.

Taxicornes† (tak'si-kör'nēs), n. pl. [NL.: see *Taxicornia*.] In Latreille's system, the second family of heteromorous *Coleoptera*, embracing a number of genera now mainly referred to the family *Tenebrionidae*.

Taxicornia† (tak'si-kör'ni-ä), n. pl. [NL.: see *taxicorn*.] In entom., a suborder of *Coleoptera*, including such as the families *Cossyphidae* and *Diaperidae*, in some of the members of which the antennæ are perfoliated.

Taxidea (tak-sid'e-ä), n. [NL. (Waterhouse, 1838), < NL. *taxus*, a badger, + Gr. *είδος*, form.] A genus of *Mustelidae*, of the subfamily *Melinae*, which contains the American badger, *T. americana*. It differs from *Meles* and other *melinae* genera in many important cranial and dental characters, as well as in external form. The teeth are 34, with only 1 true molar above and 2 below on each side. The form is very stout, squat, and clumsy; the tail is short and broad; the



American Badger (*Taxidea americana*).

pelage is loose, with diffuse coloration; the fore claws are very large, and the habits thoroughly fossorial; the hind feet are plantigrade; the perineal glands are moderately developed, and there is a peculiar subcaudal pouch, as in other badgers. Several subspecies have been described. The earliest specific name is *taxus*. See *badger*.

taxidermal (tak'si-dér-mäl), a. [*taxidermy* + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to taxidermy; taxidermic. The Century, XXV. 238.

taxidermic (tak'si-dér-mik), a. [*taxidermy* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to taxidermy, or the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

taxidermist (tak'si-dér-mist), n. [*taxidermy* + *-ist*]. A person skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermize (tak'si-dér-miz), v. t. [*taxidermy* + *-ize*]. To subject to the processes of taxidermy. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 779. [Rare.]

taxidermy (tak'si-dér-mi), n. [= F. *taxidermie*, < Gr. *τάξις*, order, arrangement, + *derma*, skin: see *derm*.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting the skins so as to give them as close a resemblance to the living forms as possible. See *stuffing*, 3.

taxin (tak'sin), n. [*Gr. Taxus* + *-in*]. An alkaloid obtained in small quantity from the leaves and seeds of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, by extraction with ether. It is slightly soluble in

water, dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and is precipitated in white bulky flocks from the acid solutions by alkalis.

taxine (tak'sin), *a.* [*< Taxis + -ine*]. Of or pertaining to the genus *Taxis* or the *Taxaceae*.

The debris of fossil *taxine* woods, mineralized after long maceration in water. *Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 22.

Taxines (tak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1826), *< Taxis + -ines*]. 1. Same as *Taxaceae*.—2. Same as *Taxus*. *Goebel*.

taxing-district (tak'sing-dis'trikt), *n.* See *district*.

taxing-master (tak'sing-mās'tēr), *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs and allows or disallows charges.

taxis (tak'sis), *n.* [= *F. taxis*, *< Gr. taxis*, an orderly arrangement, order, *< taxis*, set in order, arrange: see *tactic*.] 1. In *surg.*, an operation by which parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by manipulation, as in reducing hernia, etc.—2. In *anc. arch.*, that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *ordonnance* in modern architecture.—3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a division of troops corresponding more or less closely to the modern battalion; also, a larger division of an army, as a regiment or a brigade.—4. In *zool.*, classification; taxonomy; taxology.—5. In *gram. and rhet.*, arrangement; order.

The double *taxis* (grammatical and logical) of the Latin. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 361.

Taxites (tak-si'tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Taxis + -ites*.] In *geol.*, a generic name given by Brongniart to fossil leaves and stems resembling, and supposed to be closely related to, the living genus *Taxis*. Various fragments of fossil plants have been described as *Taxites*, chiefly from the Tertiary: some of these are now referred to *Sequoia*, and in regard to all or most of them there is considerable uncertainty.

taxless (taks'les), *a.* [*< tax + -less*]. Free from taxes; untaxed.

If, Tithes-less, Tax-less, Wage-less, Right-less, I
Hue eat the Crop, or could the Owners die.
Sylvestor, Job Triumphant, III.

taxman (taks'man), *n.* A collector of taxes. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 434. [Rare.]

Taxodiaceae (tak-sō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Parlatore, 1864), *< Taxodium + -ae*]. A tribe of coniferous plants of the family *Pinaceae*, based on the genus *Taxodium*. Besides the type it includes the following important genera: *Sequoia*, *Sciadopitys*, *Bolix*, *Athrotaxis*, *Cryptomeria*, and *Glyptostrobus*. The genera are all small, three of them monotypic, two with only 2 species each, and the remaining one with only 3 species.

Taxodiinae (tak-sō-dī-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), *< Taxodium + -inae*]. A subtribe of conifers, classed under the tribe *Abietes*, and including 12 species, belonging to 7 genera, differing widely both in characters and in locality, some of them among the most remarkable of all known trees. Several inhabit Japan or China or both, as *Glyptostrobus*, including two small species, and *Sciadopitys*, *Bolix*, and *Cryptomeria*, all monotypic genera of lofty trees. A second group, of three species of small or middle-sized trees, the genus *Athrotaxis*, occurs in Tasmania and Victoria. The remaining or North American group consists of the two genera *Taxodium* and *Sequoia*, each of two species, all attaining either an immense height or girth or both. It is identical with the tribe *Taxodiales* (which see) as delimited by Engler in his *Syllabus* of the same work in which Eichler outlined the subtribe.

Taxodium (tak-sō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1810), *< Gr. taxis*, yew, + *idos*, form.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the family *Pinaceae*, type of the tribe *Taxodiales*. It is characterized by a globose or obovoid cone composed of scales with an entire margin, at the apex woody, dilated, and truncate, on the back umbonate or mucronate, and including the two irregularly three-angled seeds, which contain six to nine cotyledons. There are two species, natives of the United States and Mexico. They are loosely branched trees, bearing alternate, somewhat spirally set leaves, linear and spreading in two ranks, or small, appressed, and scale-like on the flowering branches. The slender leaf-bearing branches resemble pinnate leaves, and fall off in autumn like the leaves of the larch. The flowers are monocious, both sexes on the same branches, the staminate forming drooping spikelike panicles, while the female form sessile globose aments scattered singly or in pairs, and

closely crowded with spirally set scales. The fruit is a hard round cone, an inch long, with its very thick angular peltate stalked scales gaping apart at maturity, but persistent after the fall of the seeds, which are large, shining, and coriaceous or corky on the surface. *T. distichum*, the bald or red cypress of the United States, is characteristic of southern swamps near the sea-coast, occupying large tracts to the exclusion of other trees, and extending often into deep water around lake-margins. It occurs from Delaware to Texas, and also in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys to Indiana and Illinois. It often reaches a great size, sometimes 150 feet in height and 36 in girth, and furnishes a valuable wood which is soft, close, easily worked or split, and very durable, and is much employed for coopers, railway-ties, fences, posts, and shingles. It is almost indestructible in water or in contact with earth, but is often injured, especially beyond the Mississippi, by a fungus, a species of *Dredaea*. Two varieties are distinguished by lumbermen: the *white cypress*, with light-brown wood, and the *black cypress*, with dark-brown harder and more durable wood, at first heavier than water; the sap-wood of both is nearly white. The tree is also the source of an essential oil, a superior turpentine, and a medicinal resin, and from the beauty of its feathery foliage it is valued for lawn cultivation. It is especially remarkable for its habit, when growing under water, of throwing up large smooth conical projections known as *cypress-knees*, commonly 2 (sometimes 7) feet high, covered with reddish bark like the roots, and hollow, as is the base of the tree itself. Their utility to the tree was long uncertain, although various explanations were advanced, as, for example, that they were arrested tree trunks, but recent investigations show that they act as aërating organs. (Compare *cypress-knee*, *knee*, 8 (2), and *cypress*.) The tree itself often rises out of water as a straight gray shaft 80 or 90 feet high before dividing into its flat spreading top, its base ribbed by large projecting buttresses, each continuous below with a strong and branching root, from horizontal branches of which the knees arise. The tree is also remarkable for its great longevity, growing rapidly at first, in cultivation sometimes adding an inch in diameter a year, but soon becoming as slow-growing as the yew, and adding only an inch in twelve to thirty years. The other species, *T. Mexicanum*, the Mexican cypress, or *ahuehuate*, forms extensive forests in the Sierra Madre, at elevations from 4,000 to 9,000 feet, itself often reaching 70 to 100 feet high, with longer and pendulous branchlets and more persistent greener leaves. It attains an even greater size and age than *T. distichum*; the celebrated *cypress of Montezuma*, in the gardens of Chapultepec, variously estimated from 700 to 2,000 years old, is 41 to 45 feet in girth and about 120 feet high; one at Atlixco is about 76 feet, and another, near Oaxaca, 112 feet in girth; the latter was estimated by A. de Candolle and Asa Gray to be at least 4,000 years old. A third species, *T. heterophyllum* of Brongniart (for which see *water-pine*, under *pine*), is now separated as *Glyptostrobus heterophyllum*, on account of its obovoid cone and stalked seeds. The genus is of great antiquity geologically, being found in the Cretaceous and in great abundance in the Tertiary of nearly all parts of the world.

Taxoides (tak-sōi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), *< Taxis + Gr. idos*, form, + *-es*]. A subfamily of conifers, equivalent to the family *Taxaceae* (which see). It included nine genera arranged under two tribes, but at that date the genus *Ginkgo* was regarded as a conifer and classed in this group. Since the discovery in 1896 by Hirase of motile spermatozooids in the male flowers of that genus it has been removed from this group and made the type of a distinct family and order. See *Ginkgo*. Among the genera that are still retained may be mentioned *Saxegothaea*, a small yew-like tree of Patagonia, and *Microcachrys*, a prostrate shrub of Tasmania. For the other principal genera, see *Taxaceae*.

taxonomy (tak-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [Prop. **taxiology*; *< Gr. taxis*, order, arrangement, *< taxis*, arrange, + *-logia*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of arrangement or classification; what is known of taxonomy.

taxonomer (tak-sōn'ō-mēr), *n.* [*< taxonom-y + -er*]. A taxonomist. *A. Newton, Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 4.

taxonomic (tak-sō-nom'ik), *a.* [*< taxonom-y + -ic*]. Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory; systematic or methodical, as an arrangement of objects of natural history in order: as, *taxonomic views*; the *taxonomic rank* of a group.

If . . . the student will attend to the facts which constitute the subject-matter of classifications, rather than to the modes of generalizing them which are expressed in *taxonomic systems*, he will find that, however divergent these systems may be, they have a great deal in common. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 561.

taxonomical (tak-sō-nom'ik-al), *a.* [*< taxonomic + -al*]. Same as *taxonomic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 652.

taxonomically (tak-sō-nom'ik-al-i), *adv.* As regards taxonomy, or systematic classification. *Science*, XXIV. 147.

taxonomist (tak-sōn'ō-mist), *n.* [*< taxonom-y + -ist*]. One who classifies objects of natural history according to some system or approved scheme; one who is versed in taxonomy.

Our knowledge of the anatomy, and especially of the development, of the Invertebrata is increasing with such prodigious rapidity that the views of *Taxonomists* in regard to the proper manner of expressing that knowledge by classification are undergoing, and for some time to come are likely to undergo, incessant modifications. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 561.

taxonomy (tak-sōn'ō-mi), *n.* [Prop. **taxionomy*; *< F. taxonomie, taxinomie*, and prop. *taxionomie*, *< Gr. taxis*, orderly arrangement, + *νόμος*, distribute, dispense, arrange, *> νόμος*, a law.] The laws and principles of taxonomy, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history; that department of science which treats of classification; the practice of classifying according to certain principles.

The systematic statement and generalization of the facts of Morphology, in such a manner as to arrange living beings in groups according to their degrees of likeness, is *Taxonomy*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 16.

taxor (tak'sor), *n.* Same as *taxer*. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, I. 96.

taxpayer (taks'pā'ēr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax or taxes.—*Taxpayers' act*, a statute in some of the United States enabling a court of equity to enjoin malfeasance of municipal and town and county officers at suit of one or more taxpayers.—*Taxpayers' action*, an action brought by one or more taxpayers to enjoin official malfeasance.

tax-sale (taks'sāl), *n.* A sale of land by public authority for the non-payment of taxes assessed thereon.

Taxus (tak'sus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. taxus = Gr. taxis*, a yew-tree.] A genus of conifers, the yews, type of the tribe *Taxaceae* and family *Taxaceae*. It is characterized by mostly dioecious flowers, the female solitary and consisting of a single erect ovule on a small annular disk, which soon becomes cup-shaped and fleshy, and finally forms a pulpy berry inclosing the seed, but free from it and open at the truncate apex. The small globose male flowers are solitary in the axils, surrounded by a few imbricated scales, with a short stalked stamen-column, five to eight roundish depressed and furrowed anthers, which become almost umbrella-shaped and four- to six-lobed after maturity, and bear three to eight cells connate into a ring. The ripened seed is hard, woody, and nut-like, somewhat viscous when fresh, and contains an embryo of two cotyledons. There are 6 or 8 species, by some considered all varieties of one, natives all of the northern hemisphere and widely dispersed. They are evergreen trees or shrubs, bearing short-petioled flat linear rigid leaves which are somewhat spirally inserted, but usually spread falcately into ranks. The genus is remarkable for the great variation within the same species. *T. baccata*, the yew, seldom exceeding 15 or 20 feet in height in England, but in the Himalayas becoming a naked trunk 30 feet high and often 16 in girth, its top reaching 70 or, it is said, sometimes 100 feet in height. *T. brevifolia* is similarly a low shrub in Montana, but a stately tree sometimes 75 feet high near the Pacific. *T. canadensis*, the ground-hemlock, formerly regarded as a variety of the British species, usually a prostrate shrub, extends from New Jersey and Iowa northward, generally under evergreen. The other North American species, *T. floridana* of West Florida and *T. globosa* of Mexico, are small trees, as are those of Japan, where *T. cuspidata* is cultivated and many curious varieties have been produced. The genus is similar to *Taxodium* in its slow growth, and remarkable for the great bulk attained by older trees, as the celebrated Ankernyke yew near Staines, in England, within sight of which the Magna Charta was signed, which is 27½ feet in girth; the Tisbury yew in Wilt, 37 feet; and the Fortingall yew in Perthshire, 56½; the first of these was estimated by Asa Gray to be at least 1,100 years old, and the second 1,600. See *yew*, and compare *hemlock-spruce*.

taya (tā'yā), *n.* Same as *tannier*.

tayel, *n.* See *tael*.

taylet, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tail*, *tail*, *tailor*, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tailor*.

Taylorism (tā'lor-izm), *n.* [*< Taylor* (see def.) + *-ism*]. A phrase of New England Calvinism, deriving its name from Dr. N. W. Taylor of New Haven, Connecticut (1786-1858). It was a modification of the earlier New England Calvinism, in that it insisted upon a real freedom of the will, a natural ability of moral choice, and a distinction between depravity as a tendency to sin and sin itself, the latter consisting wholly in a voluntary choice of evil. It was sharply opposed to Tylarism.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and Taylorism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 700.

Taylor machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

Taylor's theorem. See *theorem*.

tayo (tā'yō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A garment worn by Indians of South America, resembling an apron, sometimes consisting entirely of a deep fringe made of strings of beads, teeth, bones, etc.

tayra, *n.* See *taira*.

taysam (tā'sām), *n.* An intermediate quality of Chinese raw silk, produced in the district of Nanking.

tayt, *a.* See *tail*.

tazel (tā'zēl), *n.* An old spelling of *teasel*.

tazza (tāt'sā), *n.* [It., a cup, a bowl, = *F. tasse*, cup: see *tass*.] 1. A shallow or saucer-shaped vessel mounted on a foot.—2. A saucer-shaped receptacle or bowl, as the bowl-part of the vessel defined above, or a larger group containing several different bowls.

tazzlet, *n.* Same as *teasel*.

T-bandage (tē'ban'dāj), *n.* A bandage composed of two strips fastened in the shape of the letter T.



Taxodium distichum.

T-bar (tē'bār), *n.* A bar of iron or steel having a cross-section of a form closely resembling the letter T. Such bars are much used for architectural purposes and in bridge-building.

T-beard (tē'bērd), *n.* A peculiar arrangement of the beard.

Strokes his beard,
Which now he puts in the posture of a T,
The Roman T; your T-beard is in fashion.
And twofold doth express th' enamoured courtier.
Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, iv. 1.

T-bone, *n.* Same as *tau-bone*.

T-branch (tē'branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (c).

T-bulb (tē'bulb), *n.* A name given to bars or beams of iron or steel having a cross-section like that of a T-bar, except that the vertical flange corresponding to the stem of the T is thickened by an ovoid or elliptical reinforcement, making its cross-section resemble a vertical section of a bulb with an upwardly extending stem attached and filleted to the horizontal flanges of the bar or beam. Such bars or beams are used in ship-building and for other purposes.

T-cart (tē'kärt), *n.* A four-wheeled open phaeton, seated for four passengers: so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T.

tcha-pan (chä-pan'), *n.* [Chinese.] The slapping-sticks of the Chinese beggars: a kind of castanet, made of two plates of hard wood, seven or eight inches long.

Tchebyshman (chēb-i-shēf'i-an), *a.* [*Tchebysheff* (*Chebyshev*) (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Russian mathematician Pafnuti Lvovich *Tchebysheff* (1821-1894).—*Tchebysheffian function*, the sum of the logarithms of all prime numbers less than or equal to the variable.

tchernoze, *n.* Another spelling of *chernozem*.

tchetwertak, *n.* Same as *chetvertak*.

tchibouk (chi-bōk'), *n.* Same as *chibouk*.

tchick (chik), *n.* [Imitative; the reg. spelling would be **chick* (cf. *chuck*); the spelling with initial *t* is to emphasize that sound initially.] 1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it, used to start or quicken the pace of a horse.

Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with, Petit André drew off to the other side of the path.

Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xiv.

2. An expression of surprise or of contempt.

tchick (chik), *v. i.* [*tchick*, *n.*] To make a sound by or as if by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it.

"That thar 's mighty good string." . . . Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine tchicked in several places under a garden knife.

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVI. 82.

tchinou (ching'kō), *n.* [Japanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Simnopithecus melalophus*.

tchouma (chō'mā), *n.* [A French spelling of *ch'u ma*, < *ch'u*, a kind of nettle, + *ma*, hemp.] China grass, or ramie, *Bahmeria nivea*.

Tchudi, *Tchudic*. Other spellings of *Chudi*, *Chudic*.

T-cloth (tē'klōth), *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured in Great Britain for the India and China markets: so called from a large letter T stamped on it.

T-cross (tē'krōs), *n.* A tau-cross.

Te, in *chem.*, the symbol for *tellurium*.

tea (tē), *n.* [First used in E. about the middle of

the 17th century, in two forms: (a) *tea*, *thea*, *tay*,

tey, *tee* (at first pronounced tē, riming with *obey*

(Pope, 1711), *pay* (Gay, 1720), in accordance with

the spelling, later tē, 1745, etc.); = *F. thé* = *Sp. te*,

formerly *tea* = *It. tè* = *D. G. thee* = *Sw. Dan. te* =

NGr. tēi (NL. *thea*), prob. through Malay *te*, *teh*,

< Chinese (Fukien dial.) *te* (pron. tē); (b) *cha*,

tcha, *chaa*, *chia*, *cia* = *Pg. cha* = *Sp. (esp. Amer. Sp.) cha* = *It. cià* = *NGr. roú* = *Russ. chāi* =

Turk. chay = *Ar. shāi*, *shāi* = *Pers. Hind. chā* =

Jap. cha, < Chinese *ch'ā*, *ts'ā*, *tea*.] 1. A product

consisting of the prepared leaves of the tea-

plant (see def. 2), of various kinds and qualities

depending chiefly on the method of treatment.

Black tea is manufactured by a process of withering

under the influence of light, heat, and air, rolling, ferment-

ing, sunning, and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve);

green tea by a more rapid process without the withering

and fermenting, and with more firing. Among the chief

black teas are *bohea*, *congou*, *souchong*, *caper-tea*, *oolong*,

and *pekoe*; among the green, *twankay*, *hyson skin*, *young*

hyson, *hyson imperial*, and *gunpowder*. The gunpowder

is the finest green, the pekoe the finest black, both being

made from the first pickings.—*Flowery pekoe* from leaves

so young as to be still covered with down. A third group

of teas is known as the *scented*, generally of poorer quality,

flavored with the flowers of the fragrant olive (see *Osmanthus*), of the chulan, and sometimes of the Cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*) and of other plants. This classification applies more especially to Chinese teas. Tea became known in Europe during the seventeenth century. Among western nations the greatest consumers of tea are Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

2. The tea-plant, *Thea Sinensis*. It is a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high, with leaves from 4 to 8 inches long and from 1½ to 2½ inches broad, and tapering toward both ends; the flowers are white, and about 1½ inches broad. The cultivated plant is of a more contracted habit, with smaller, more obtuse, and leathery leaves. The plant is known to grow wild in upper Assam, the form there found having sometimes been distinguished as *Thea Asamica*, forming, with its varieties, Assam tea. The Assam plant is much superior to the Chinese, and the teas most planted are hybrids of the two. The Chinese tea has two varieties, formerly distinguished as *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*, black and green tea; but either kind of tea can be made from either plant. China is the great seat of tea-culture; but tea is also extensively grown in Japan, having been



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Thea Sinensis*, var. *Rubra*).
a, leaf, showing the nervation.



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Thea Sinensis*, var. *viridis*).
a, leaf, showing the nervation; b, capsule, showing the loculicidal dehiscence; c, a seed.

introduced in the reign of Saga Tonnō (A. D. 810-23), also in India and Java. Promising experiments have been made in Madagascar, Natal, Jamaica, etc. In the United States it can be grown successfully in the South and in California; but the cost of labor has thus far prevented its economic success.

3. An infusion of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant, used as a beverage, in Great Britain and America commonly with the addition of a little milk or sugar, or both, in continental Europe often with a little spirit, in Russia with lemon, and in China and neighboring countries without any admixture. Its action is stimulating and invigorating, and, owing to the presence of tannin, more or less astringent. Its main quality depends upon the alkaloid thein; the leaf contains also volatile oils, which give it its fragrance, and some other substances. Excessive use, especially of green tea, affects the nervous system unfavorably. While tea contains but trifling nutriment, it is held to retard the waste of the tissues and diminish the need of food.

That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink called by the Chinese *Tcha*, and by other nations *tea*, *alias tea*, is sold at the Sultana Head Coffee House, London.

Mercurius Politicus, Sept. 30, 1658.

I did send for a cup of tea, a China drink, of which I had never drank before.

Pepps, *Diary*, Sept. 23, 1660.

Tea! thou soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid; . . . thou female-tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moment of my life, let me fall prostrate.

Cibber, *Lady's Last Stake*, l. 1.

4. A similar infusion of the leaves, roots, etc., of various other plants, used either medicinally or as a beverage: generally with a qualifying word. See phrases below.—5. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; also, an afternoon entertainment at which tea is served: as, a five o'clock tea. See *high tea*, under *high*.

After an early tea, the little country-girl strayed into the garden.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, vi.

This is rather a large affair to be talked over between you and me after five o'clock tea, Alicia, over a dying fire.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, viii.

A tea in the north country depends for distinction, not on its solids or its savouries, but on its sweets.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, *Robert Elamere*, ii.

6. Urine. Gay, *Trivia*, ii. 297.—*Abyssinian tea*, the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are stimulant, antispasmodic, and antinarcotic, and used by the Arabs to produce wakefulness.—*Algerian tea*, the flowers of *Paronychia argentea* and *P. capitata*, used to make a medicinal tea in Algeria, thence imported into France and considerably used under the name *thé arabe*.—*Appalachian tea*. See *Appalachian* and *yapon*.—*Arabian tea*, the Abyssinian or sometimes the Algerian tea.—*Assam tea*. See def. 2.—*Australian tea*. See *tea-tree*.—*Ayapana tea*, a tea made from ayapana, or the plant itself. See *ayapana*.—*Barbary tea*. See *Lycium*.

—*Bencoolen tea*, *Leptospermum pubescens*, its leaves used in infusion by the Malays.—*Black tea*. See def. 1.—*Blue Mountain tea*. See *Solidago*.—*Bohea tea*. See def. 1.—*Botany Bay tea*, *Smilax glycyphylla*. See *Smilax*.—*Bourbon tea*. Same as *faam tea*.—*Brasil or Brazilian tea*. Same as *gerao*; also, same as *mate*.

—*Breast tea*, an infusion composed of althea 3 parts, colts-foot-leaves 4 parts, Russian glycyrrhiza 3 parts, anise 2 parts, mullen 2 parts, and orris 1 part.—*Brick tea*. See *brick-tea*.—*Broussa tea*, *Vaccinium Arctostaphylos*, used at Broussa.

—*Bush tea*, the dried leaves and tops of the leguminous shrub *Cyclopia genistoides*, which are of a tea-like fragrance, and used in infusion at the Cape of Good Hope to promote expectoration.—*Cambric tea*, a mixture of hot milk and water, given to children.—*Camphor tea*, a solution made by pouring boiling water on a lump of camphor.—*Canada tea*, a decoction of the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.—*Canary tea*, *Sida rhombifolia*.

See *Sida*.—*Carolina tea*. Same as *yapon*.—*Oeylon tea*. See *Eleodendrum*.—*Clumpy tea*. See *clumpy*.—*Coffee or coffee-leaf tea*, the leaves of the coffee-plant, long used in decoction in the Eastern Archipelago. They contain a good amount of caffeine, but accompanied by an unpleasant senna-like odor.—*Cold tea*, spirituous liquors. (Slang.)—*Congou tea*. See def. 1, and *Congou*.—*English breakfast tea*, a name given in the United States to the brand of tea known as *souchong*.—*Faam or faham tea*. See *faham*.—*Green tea*. See def. 1.—*Gunpowder tea*. See *gunpowder*, and def. 1, above.—*Hottentot's tea*. See *Helichrysum*.—*Hyson skin tea*. See def. 1.—*Hyson tea*. See def. 1.—*Imperial tea*. See def. 1.—*Jersey tea*. Same as *New Jersey tea*. See below.—*Jesuit's tea*. (a) See *Paoralea*. (b) Same as *mate*.—*Kafir tea*. See *Helichrysum*.—*Labrador tea*. See *Ledum*.—*Lemon-grass tea*. See *lemon-grass*.—*Malay tea*. Same as *Bencoolen tea*. See above.—*Marsh tea*. See *Ledum*.—*Mexican tea*. (a) See *Mexican*. (b) See *Paoralea*.—*Mountain tea*. Same as *tea-berry*.—*New Jersey tea*, a low shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, of eastern North America. Its leaves were used as a substitute for tea during the American revolution, and the manufacture has been revived in Pennsylvania. See *Ceanothus* and *redroot*.

—*New Zealand tea*, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*.—*Oolong tea*. See def. 1.—*Oswego tea*, the bee-balm, *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a pleasant mint-like odor, and are said to possess tonic, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.—*Pagle tea*, an infusion of the dried flowers of the oowalip, having a narcotic property, drunk in some counties of England.—*Paraguay tea*. Same as *mate*.—*Pearl tea*. Same as *gunpowder tea*. See def. 1.

—*Pectoral tea*. Same as *breast tea*.—*Pekoe tea*. See def. 1.—*Phaenomyia tea*. See *apple-bearing sage*, under *sage*.—*Popayan tea*, *Nicotia (Melastoma) thezans*.—*Pu-erh tea*, a tea forming an article of commerce in China near the frontier of Burma, said to be used as an aid to digestion. It appears to be from a plant not very different from the wild Assam tea-plant.—*Sage tea*, an infusion of the common sage, used as a mild tonic, astringent, and aromatic: before the introduction of Chinese tea considerably used as a beverage in England.—*St. Bartholomew's tea*. Same as *mate*.—*St. Germain tea*, a medicinal mixture composed of alcoholic extract of senna 16, sambucus flowers 10, anise 5, fennel 5, potassium bitartrate 3 parts.—*St. Helena tea*, a shrubby plant, *Beaumontia portulacifolia*, of St. Helena.—*Saloop tea*. Same as *sassafras tea*.—*Sassafras tea*. See *sassafras*.—*Scented tea*, tea which has been scented by intermixture with odoriferous flowers, and again separated by sifting.—*Sealed tea*, a kind of coarse tea exported from China. It is pressed compactly into sealed packages weighing about three pounds each.—*Souchong tea*. See def. 1 and *English breakfast tea*, above.—*South Sea tea*, a misnomer of the yapon.—*Surinam tea*, a plant of the genus *Lantana*, species of which are used as tea.—*Sweet tea*. See *Smilax*, 1.—*Swiss tea*, an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, especially *A. moschata*, *A. atrata*, *A. nana*, and *A. nobilis*, common in the Swiss Alps.—*Tea family*, the family *Theaceae*, to which the tea-plant belongs.—*Teamster's tea*, a name of *Ephedra antisiphilitica*. Also *whorehouse tea*.—*Tea of heaven*, an article prepared in Japan from the leaves of *Hydrangea serrata*.—*Theezan tea*, *Sageretia Thea*. See *Sageretia*.—*To face tea*. See *face*.—*Twankay tea*. See def. 1.—*West Indian tea*, a shrubby herb, *Capparia biflora* of the *Scrophulariaceae*, found in tropical America and Africa, also called *goatweed* and *meadowweed*. Its leaves are considerably used as tea in the West Indies.

—*Willow tea*, the prepared leaves of a species of willow grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and used as a substitute for tea by the poorer classes.—*Wood tea*, a decoction made from gualacum-wood, sassafras, ononis-root, and licorice-root.

tea (tē), *v.* [*tea*, *n.*] 1. *intrins.* To take tea. [Colloq.]



Paraguay Tea (*Ilex Paraguariensis*).

I can hit on no novelty — none, on my life,
Unless peradventure you'd tea with your wife.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, III. 255.
Father don't tea with us, but you won't mind that, I dare
say.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

II. trans. To give tea to; serve with tea:
as, to dine and tea a party of friends. [Colloq.]
tea², a. See *tea³*.

tea-berry (tē'ber'i), *n.* The American winter-
green, *Gaultheria procumbens*, sometimes used
to flavor tea and as a substitute for tea. Also
mountain-tea and *Canada tea*.

tea-board (tē'bōrd), *n.* A large tray used for
holding and carrying the tea-service.

Shall we be christened tea-boards, varnished waiters?
Wolcott (P. Pindar), Works, p. 145. (Davies.)

tea-bread (tē'bred), *n.* A kind of light spongy
bread or bun, sometimes slightly sweetened,
to be eaten with tea.

She had been busy all the morning making tea-bread
and sponge-cakes.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, i.

tea-bug (tē'bug), *n.* An insect destructive to
tea-plants. It selects the tender and more juicy leaves,
which are those most prized by the tea-grower, punctur-
ing them with its long and slender proboscis in the same
manner as an aphid.

tea-caddy (tē'kad'i), *n.* See *caddy⁴, 2.*

The great, mysterious tea-urn, the chased silver tea-
caddy, the precise and well-considered movements of Miss
Deborah as she rinsed the old embossed silver teapots in
the boiling water.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 294.

tea-cake (tē'kāk), *n.* A kind of light cake to be
eaten with tea or at the meal called tea.

Ann had made tea-cakes, and there was no need for Milly
to go for rolls that afternoon. *The Century, XXXVII. 106.*

tea-canister (tē'kan'is-tēr), *n.* A jar or box,
usually of simple form and having a double
cover, the inner cover being made to fit air-
tight. Such canisters are made of metal as well as
earthenware and porcelain, and are brought from China
and Japan in great numbers.

tea-case (tē'kāse), *n.* A coffer or étui contain-
ing articles for the tea-table forming toge-
ther a set, such as sardine-tongs, jelly-spoons,
pickle-forks, and sometimes a number of tea-
spoons and other more usual utensils.

teach¹ (tēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taught*, ppr.
teaching. [*ME. techen, tæchen* (pret. *taught*,
taughte, taugte, toghte, tagte, tæhte, tahte,
pp. *taugt, taht*, pret. and pp. also *teched*). < *AS. tæcan* (pret. *tæhte*, pp. *tæht*), show, point out,
teach; akin to *AS. tæcan*, *E. token*, a mark, sign,
etc., and to *L. dicere*, say, *Gr. deicivai*, show,
point out, *Skt. √ dīś*, show, point out. From
the same root is the *AS. tēon, tīon* (for *tīhon*)
= *OS. af-tīhan* (= *AS. of-tēon*), deny, refuse, =
OHG. zīhan, MHG. zīhen, G. zeihen, accuse of,
charge with, = *Goth. ga-teihan*, show, announce;
cf. *G. verzeihen*, *MHG. ver-zīhen*, *OHG. far-zīhan*,
refuse, deny, pardon, and *G. zeigen*, *MHG. zei-
gen*, *OHG. zeigōn*, show, point out, prove, etc.:
see *token*, *dictation*, *indicate*, *didactic*.] **I. trans.**
1†. To point out; direct; show.

Now returns I azen, for to teche son the way from Co-
stantynoble to Jerusalem. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 21.*

I shal myself to herbes techen yow.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 129.

He merveld who that myn shoide haue tolde,
and prayde hym that he wolde teche hym to that man that
cowde counsele the kynge of his destres.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

2. To show how (to do something); hence, to
train: as, to teach a dog to beg; to teach a boy
to swim.

In that Contree, ther ben Bestes, taughte of men to gon
in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to
take Fysche. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.*

They have taught their tongue to speak lica. *Jer. ix. 5.*

She doth teach the torches to burn bright!

Shak., R. and J., l. 5. 46.

Teach me to flirt a fan

As the Spanish ladies can.

Browning, Lover's Quarrel.

3. To tell; inform; instruct; explain; show.

The Mirror of human wisdom plainly teaching that God
moveth angels, even as that thing doth str man's heart
which is thereunto presented amiable.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

A Curse upon the Man who taught

Women that Love was to be bought.

Cowley, The Mistress, Given Love.

The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us
where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 211.

4. To impart knowledge or practical skill to;
give instruction to; guide in learning; educate;
instruct.

The good folk that Poule to preached

Profred him ofte, when he hem teched,

Somme of her good in charite.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6690.

Who will be taught, if hee bee not mooved with desire
to be taught?
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

There, in his noisly mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 190.

5. To impart a knowledge of; give instruction
in; give lessons in; instruct or train in un-
derstanding, using, managing, handling, etc.: as,
to teach mathematics or Greek.

Ich am a maister to teche the lawe;

Ich am an emperour, a god felawe.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 225.

We do not contemne Rewles, but we gladlie teach
Rewles. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.*

The years teach much which the days never know.

Emerson, Experience.

Nowise might that minute teach him fear

Who life-long had not learned to speak the name.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

= *Syn. 4.* To enlighten, school, tutor, indoctrinate, in-
tiate. — 5. To impart, inculcate, instill, preach. See *instruc-*
tion.

II. intrans. To give instruction; give lessons
as a preceptor or tutor; impart knowledge or
skill; instruct.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests
thereof teach for hire. *Micah iii. 11.*

Men altogether conversant in study do know how to
teach but not how to govern.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

I have heard Mich. Malet (Judge Malet's son) say that
he had heard that Mr. J. Selden's father taught on the
lute. *Aubrey, Lives, John Selden.*

Nothing teaches like experience.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Teaching elder. See *elder¹, 5 (b).*

teach² (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache⁶*.

teachability (tē'cha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< teachable +*
-ity (see *-ibility*).] The quality of being teach-
able; teachableness.

teachable (tē'cha-bl), *a.* [*< teach¹ + -able*.]
Capable of being taught; apt to learn; ready
to receive instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and teach-
able, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

Among slightly teachable mammals, however, there is
one group more teachable than the rest.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 314.

teachableness (tē'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality
of being teachable; a willingness or readiness
to be instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

It was a great army: it was the result of all the power
and wisdom of the Government, all the devotion of the
people, all the intelligence and teachableness of the soldiers
themselves. *The Century, XXXIX. 142.*

teache (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache⁶*.

teacher (tē'chēr), *n.* [*< ME. techere; < teach¹*
+ -er¹.] 1. One who teaches or instructs; one
whose business or occupation is to instruct
others; a preceptor; an instructor; a tutor;
in a restricted sense, one who gives instruction
in religion; specifically, in early New England
Congregationalism, a clergyman charged with
the duty of giving religious instruction to a
church, in some churches the offices of pastor
and teacher being at first distinct.

All knowledge is either delivered by teachers or at-
tained by men's proper endeavours.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The teachers in all the churches assembled themselves.

Raleigh.

Some as pastors and teachers (Eph. iv. 11). From these
latter not being distinguished from the pastor, it would
seem that the two offices were held by the same person.

Dean Alford, Greek Testament.

Teachers' institute. See *institute*.

teachership (tē'chēr-ship), *n.* [*< teacher +*
-ship.] The office of teacher; the post of
teacher; an appointment as a teacher. *The*
American, V. 281.

tea-chest (tē'chest), *n.* A wooden box, made of
light material and lined with thin sheet-lead,
in which tea is exported from China and other
tea-growing countries; especially, such a box
containing a definite and prescribed amount of
tea, otherwise called *whole chest* (a hundred-
weight to 140 pounds or more), now seldom
shipped, the smaller packages being spoken of
as *half-chests* (75 to 80 pounds, but the weight
varies according to the kind of tea) and *quar-*
ter-chests (from 25 to 30 pounds). All these
boxes, of whatever size, are almost exactly
cubical in shape.

teaching (tē'ching), *n.* [*< ME. techyng, < AS. tæcung*, teaching, verbal *n.* of *tæcan*, teach;
see *teach¹, v.*] 1. The act or business of in-
structing.

Shall none heraunde ne harpoure haue a fairere garnement
Than Haukyn the actyf man and thou do by my techyng.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 24.

2. That which is taught; instruction.

It is certain that the Russians submit to the teachings
of the church with a docility greater than that displayed
by their civilised opponents. *Buckle, Civilization, I. 141.*

= *Syn. 1. Training, Education, etc.* See *instruction*.

teachless (tēch'les), *a.* [*< teach¹ + -less*.] Un-
teachable; indoile. *Shelley. [Rare.]*

tea-clam (tē'klam), *n.* See the quotation.

These [hard-shelled clams] are sometimes so small as to
count two thousand to the barrel, and, if about 1½ inches
in diameter, go by the name of *tea-clams*.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 598.

tea-clipper (tē'klip'er), *n.* A fast-sailing ship
engaged in the tea-trade.

tea-cloth (tē'klōth), *n.* A cloth for a tea-table
★ or a tea-tray.

tea-cup (tē'kup), *n.* 1. A cup in which tea is
served. The tea-cups used in China and Japan have no
handles, but some have covers, and are sometimes placed
in little saucers of some different material.

2. A teacupful: as, a tea-cup of flour.

teacupful (tē'kup-fūl), *n.* [*< tea-cup + -ful*.]
As much as a tea-cup will hold; as a definite
quantity, four fluidounces, or one gill.

teady, *n.* See *tade*.

tea-dealer (tē'dē'ler), *n.* One who deals in or
buys and sells tea; a merchant who sells tea.

tea-drinker (tē'dring'kēr), *n.* One who drinks
tea; especially, one who uses tea as a beverage
habitually or in preference to any other.

tea-drunkard (tē'drung'kärđ), *n.* One affected
with theism.

tea-fight (tē'fit), *n.* A tea-party. [Slang.]

Gossip prevails at tea-fights in a back country village,
until the railroad connects it with the great world, and
women learn to survey larger grounds than their neigh-
bors' back yards. *N. A. Rev., CXLI. 242.*

tea-garden (tē'gär'dn), *n.* 1. A garden or open-
air inclosure formerly attached to a house of
entertainment, where tea was served. These
gardens were places of fashionable resort in
England in the eighteenth century. — 2. A
plantation of tea. *Spens' Encyc. Manuf., p. 1994.*

teagle (tē'gl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *tackle*.]
A hoist; an elevator; a lift, such as is used for
raising or lowering goods or persons from flat
to flat in large establishments. [North. Eng.]

Wait a minute; it's the teagle hoisting above your head
I'm afraid of. *Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxvii.*

tea-gown (tē'goun), *n.* A loose easy gown of
effective style and material, in which to take
afternoon tea at home, or for lounging.

It came to this, that she had a tea gown made out of a
window-curtain with a flamboyant pattern.

Harper's Mag., LXXXVIII. 665.

Teague (täg), *n.* [So called from the former
prevalence of *Teague* as an Irish name; cf. *W.*
taog, a rustic, peasant, clown.] An Irishman:
used in contempt.

With Shinkin ap Morgan with blew Cap or Teague

We into no Covenants enter nor League.

John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671).

Teagueland (täg'land), *n.* [*< Teague + land*.]
Ireland: used in ridicule or opprobrium.

Dear courtier, excuse me from Teagueland and slough-
ter. *Tom Brown, Works, IV. 275. (Davies.)*

tea-house (tē'hous), *n.* A house of entertain-
ment in China and Japan, where tea and other
light refreshments are served.

The inns and tea-houses are the grand features of these
towns. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 578.*

teak (tēk), *n.* [Formerly also *teek*, *teke*; < Ma-
laysia *tekka*, Tamil *tekku*, the teak-tree. The
Hind. name is *sāgwān*, *sāgūn*, Marathi *sāg* (Ar.
Pers. *sāj*), *Skt. cāka*.] An East Indian timber-
tree, *Tectona grandis*, or its wood. The tree abounds
in the mixed forests of India, Burma, Siam, and the Ma-
layan islands; it has been reduced by cutting in India
and Burma, but is now maintained by government within
the British domain. It grows to a height of 120 to 150
feet, with a
girth of 20 or 25
feet, and bears
drooping leaves
8 to 12 inches
long. Its timber
is of a yellow-
ish-brown col-
or, is straight-
grained and
easily worked,
when once sea-
soned does not
warp or crack,
is hard and
strong, and, ow-
ing to the pres-
ence of a resin-
ous oil, is ex-
tremely dura-
ble. For ship-
building it is
perhaps the
most valuable wood known, being especially preferred for
armored vessels, since it does not, like oak, corrode the



Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

iron. It is exported in large quantities to Great Britain, and somewhat to other countries, chiefly for this use and for building railway-carriages, and is employed in India for these and many other purposes. The oil is extracted from the wood in Burma, and used medicinally and as a substitute for linseed-oil and as a varnish. A tar used medicinally is also distilled from it, and the leaves afford a red dye. The name is applicable to the other species of *Tectona*.—**African teak.** Same as *African oak* (which see, under oak).—**Eastard teak.** The East Indian tree *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. It is the most important source of kino, and affords in its heart-wood a timber brown with dark streaks, very hard and durable, and taking a fine polish, used in house-building and for making furniture, agricultural implements, etc. The name is also applied to the dhak, or Bengal kino-tree, *Butea monosperma*.—**Ben teak.** the wood of *Lagerstræmia lanceolata*; also, a low grade of true teak.—**New Zealand teak.** a tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, yielding a hard shalle timber indestructible under water.—**Teak or teakwood of New South Wales.** a small lauraceous tree, *Endiandra glauca*, with a hard, close and fine-grained wood. This tree appears, however, to belong to Queensland, where also another tree, *Disinilaria bologhioides* of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, is called teak.—**White teak.** *Flindersia Oslayana* of Queensland. Its wood is said to be used for staves and for cabinet-work; also called yellowwood.

tea-kettle (tē'ket'l), *n.* A portable kettle with spout and handle, in which to boil water for making tea and for other uses.

teak-tree (tēk'trē), *n.* See *teak*.

teak-wood (tēk'wūd), *n.* The wood of the teak-tree; teak. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 516.

teal (tēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teale*; < ME. *tele*; cf. D. *teling*, *taling*, MD. *teelingh*, *talingh*, a teal; origin unknown. Cf. OSc. *atteal*, *atteile*, Scand. *ating*, *atteling-and* (Brunnich, "Ornithol. Borealis," p. 18, cited in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105), the name of a bird mentioned in conjunction with teal.] A small fresh-water duck, of the sub-family *Anatinæ*, genus *Anas*, *Querquedula*, or *Nettion*. There are numerous species, in all parts of the world. The best-known are 2 in Europe and 3 in the United States. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*, very similar to the green-winged American teal, *Q. carolinensis*, but lacking a white crescentic mark on the side of the breast in front of the wing which is conspicuous in the other. The summer teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*, the garganey.—**American teal.** the American greenwing, *Querquedula carolinensis*, Latham, 1790. Also called locally *least green-winged*, *mud*, *red-headed*, and *winter teal*.—**Blue-winged teal.** the American bluewing, *Quer-*



Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*), male.

quedula discors. Also called locally *white-faced teal* or *duck*, and *summer teal*.—**Cinnamon teal.** *Querquedula cyanoptera*, of western North America and South America: so called from the color of the under parts of the adult male.—**Crick-teal.** the garganey, *Querquedula ciria*: so called from its cry.—**Goose-teal.** a gooset.—**Salt-water or brown diving teal.** the ruddy duck, *Brimmatura rubra*. See cut under *Brimmatura*, Giraud, 1884; *Trumbull*, 1888. (Chesapeake Bay and Florida).—**Booth teal.** Same as *Scotch duck* (which see, under duck).—**Summer teal.** (a) The garganey. Also *summer duck*. [Eng.] (b) The blue-winged teal.

teal (tēl), *n.* [**teal*, *v.*, prob. a var. of *till* or *toll*.] The act of cajoling or wheedling. [Scotch.]

"Auld Will's" "cracks" and "teals" and "lles" were well known to the curious in every corner of the kingdom. *Athenæum*, No. 3255, p. 343.

teal (tēl), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to five Winchester bushels (nearly). A *long teal* in Pembrokehire is about eight bushels.

Tealby series. A division of the Lower Greensand in Lincolnshire, England: so named by Judd. It consists of beds of limestone, is from 40 to 50 feet thick, and is underlain by a mass of sandstone of about the same thickness.

teal-duck (tēl'duk), *n.* A teal; especially, the common European teal, *Querquedula crecca*.

tea-lead (tē'led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests.

tea-leaf (tē'lef), *n.* 1. The leaf of the tea-plant.—2. *pl.* Tea that has been soaked or infused.

An extensive trade, but less extensive, I am informed, than it was a few years ago, is carried on in tea-leaves, or in the leaves of the herb after their having been subjected in the usual way to decoction.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 149.

Teale's operation. See *operation*.

team (tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < ME. *tem*, *tēm*, *team*, < AS. *teōm* = OS. *tōm* = OFries. *tām* = MLG. *tām*, LG. *toom*, progeny, offspring, family, a family; of similar form with D. *toom*, rein, = MLG. *tām*, rein, LG. *toom* = OHG. MHG. *zoum*, G. *zaum*, bridle, = Icel. *taumr* = Sw. *tōm* = Dan. *tōmme*, rein; prob. with formative -m, < AS. *teōn*, etc. (Teut. *√ tug*, *tuh*, draw: see *teel*, *towl*, *tug*.] 1. *tug*; offspring; progeny. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 261.—2. *pl.* Race; lineage.

This child is come of gentille *teme*.
Torrent of Portugal, I. 2022.

3. A litter or brood; a pair.

A team of ducklings about her. *Holland*.

A few teams of ducks bred in the moors. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, To T. Pennant, xi.

4. A number, series, or line of animals moving together; a flock.

Like a long team of snowy swans on high.
Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 965.

5. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sleigh, or plow. In the United States the term is frequently used for the vehicle and the horses or oxen together. In statutes exempting from sale on execution, a team includes one or more animals and the vehicle and harness, such as are all used together.

The Sun, to shun this Tragike sight, a-pace
Turns back his *Team*.
Sylvestre, *Tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Handy-Crafts.
For them . . . a team of four bays (will have become) as
fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Bess.

If he [the traveler] desires amusement, he may hire a
team, and observe life from a buggy in Central Park.
Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, p. 373.

6. A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like: as, a team of foot-ball or base-ball players. [Colloq.]

Hear me, my little team of villains, hear me.
Manning, *Virgin-Martyr*, iv.

7. In *Eng. universities*, the pupils of a coach, or private tutor. [Slang.]

A mathematical tutor can drive a much larger team than
a classical: the latter cannot well have more than three
men construing to him at a time.
C. A. Bristed, *English University*, p. 191.

8. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the right or franchise sometimes granted to compel holders of lost or stolen goods to give up the name of the person from whom they were received, by requiring such a holder to vouch to warranty. See *vouch*.—**Jersey team.** Same as *Jersey mates* (which see, under mate).

team (tēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *teem*; < *team*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darkness bowre
Of Herebus her teamed steeds gan call.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, I. 314.

The horses [in a horse-artillery battery] are teamed in
pairs—lead, centre, and wheel—the drivers mounted on
the near horses. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 663.

2. To work, convey, haul, or the like with a team. *Imp. Dict.*—3. In contractors' work, to give out (portions of the work) to a gang or team under a subcontractor. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To do work with a team.

teaming (tē'ming), *n.* 1. The act of hauling earth, goods, etc., with a team.—2. In contractors' work, a certain mode of doing the work which is given out to a "boss," who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. *E. H. Knight*.

team-shovel (tēm'shuv'l), *n.* An earth-scraper, or scoop for moving earth, drawn by horses or oxen, and having handles by which it is guided. See cut under *scraper*. *E. H. Knight*.

teamster (tēm'ster), *n.* [**team* + *-ster*.] One who drives a team, or is engaged in the business of teaming.

Western teamsters are renowned for their powers of continuous excretion. *A. Geikie*, *Geol. Sketches*, x.

teamwise (tēm'wiz), *a.* Being like a team; harnessed together.

That his swift chariot might have passage wyde
Which foure great hippodames did draw in *temewise* tyde.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xi. 40.

team-work (tēm'wërk), *n.* 1. Work done by a team of horses, oxen, etc., as distinguished from manual labor. [U. S.]—2. Work done by the players collectively in a base-ball nine. a foot-ball eleven, etc.: as, the team-work of the nine is excellent. [Colloq., U. S.]

Teian, *a.* See *Teian*.

tea-oil (tē'oil), *n.* An oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Thea Sasanqua* and other species. It resembles olive-oil, is used for many domestic purposes, and forms a considerable article of trade. The residual cake, owing to the presence of a glucoside, is used as a hair-wash and a soap, as a fish-poison, and for destroying earthworms. A narcotic essential oil also is distilled from tea-leaves.

tea-party (tē'pär'ti), *n.* An entertainment at which tea and other refreshments are served: also, the persons assembling at such an entertainment.

But though our worthy ancestor were thus singularly
averse to giving dinners, yet they kept up the social bands
of intimacy by occasional banquetings, called *tea-parties*.
Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 169.

Boston tea-party, a humorous name given to a revolutionary proceeding at Boston, December 16th, 1773, in protest against the tax upon tea imposed by the British government on the American colonies. About fifty men in the disguise of Indians boarded the tea-ships in the harbor, and threw the tea overboard.

tea-plant (tē'plant), *n.* The plant that yields tea. See *tea*, 2.—**Barbary tea-plant.** See *Lycium*.—**Canary Island tea-plant.** See *Sida*.—**Lettsom's** tea-plant, an evergreen shrub, *Eurya ochnacea*.

tea-pot (tē'pot), *n.* A vessel in which tea is made, or from which it is poured into tea-cups.—**A tempest in a tea-pot.** See *tempest*.

teapoy (tē'poi), *n.* [More prop. *tepay*, *teepoy* (the spelling *teapoy* simulating or suggesting a connection with *tea*); < Hind. *tipāi*, a corruption of Pers. *sipāi*, a three-legged table.] Originally, a small three-legged table or stand; hence, by extension, a small table for the tea-service, having three or four legs.

Kate and I took much pleasure in choosing our *tea-poy*s;
hers had a mandarin parading on the top, and mine a flight
of birds and a pagoda. *S. O. Jewett*, *Deephaven*, p. 84.

tear (tār), *v.*; pret. *tore* (formerly *tare*), pp. *torn*, ppr. *tearing*. [**tear*, *teeren* (pret. *tar*, pp. *toren*), < AS. *teran* (pret. *ter*, pp. *toren*). rend, *tear*, = OS. *far-terian*, destroy, = D. *teren* = MLG. *teren*, consume, = OHG. *firzeran*, loose, destroy, *tear*, MHG. *zern* (*ver-zern*), G. *zerren*, misuse, consume, = Icel. *tæra* = Sw. *tära* = Dan. *terre*, consume, = Goth. *ga-tairan*, break, destroy, = Gr. *depeiv*, flay (see *derm*, etc.), = Bulg. *dera*, *tear*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To rend; pull apart or in pieces; make a rent or rents in: as, to *tear* one's clothes; to *tear* up a letter.

We schulen foonde every-choon,
Alle to-gidere, bothe hool [whole] & some,
To *teer* him from the top to the toon [toes].
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow *tear* a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 11.

They spared na the curtains to *tear* them.
Duke of Athol's Nourice (Child's Ballads, VIII. 232).

2. To produce or effect by rending or some similar action: as, to *tear* a hole in one's dress.

Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot
Unlikely wonders; how these vain weak nails
May *tear* a passage through the flinty ribs
Of this hard world. *Shak.*, *Rich.* II. v. 5. 20.

3. To lacerate; wound in the surface, as by the action of teeth or of something sharp rudely dragged over it: as, to *tear* the skin with thorns: also used figuratively: as, a heart *torn* with anguish; a party or a church *torn* by factions.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should *tear* this hand
For lifting food to 't? *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 4. 15.

4. To drag or remove violently or rudely; pull or pluck with violence or effort; force rudely or unceremoniously; wrench; take by force: with *from*, *down*, *out*, *off*, etc.

She complaineth . . . that sometimes he speaketh so
many and so great despiteful words that they breake her
hart, & *tear* y^e teares out of her eyes.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Helwases, 1577), p. 310.

Must my soul be thus *torn away* from the things it loved,
and go where it will hate to live and can never die?
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xi.

Idols of gold, from heathen temples *torn*.
Scott, *Vision of Don Roderick*, The Vision, st. 31.

To *tear* a cat, to rant; rave; bluster.

I could play Eracles rarely, or a part to *tear* a cat in, to
make all split. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, i. 2. 32.

To *tear* one's self away, to go off unwillingly. [Colloq.]
—To *tear* the hair, or to *tear* one's beard, to pull the hair or beard in a violent or distracted manner, as a sign of grief or rage.

Gods! I could *tear* my beard to hear you talk!
Addison, *Cato*, II. 5.

To *tear* up. (a) To remove from a fixed state by violence: as, to *tear* up a tree by the roots. (b) To pull to pieces or shreds; rend completely: as, to *tear* up a piece of paper; to *tear* up a sheet into strips. = *Syn.* 1. *Rip*. *Split*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence: as, cloth that *tears* readily.—2. To

move noisily and with vigorous haste or eagerness; move and act with turbulent violence; hence, to rave; rant; bluster; rage; rush violently or noisily: as, to tear out of the house. [Colloq.]

And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in. *Dickens, Christmas Carol, III.*

Aunt Lola, she's ben bilin' up no end o' doughnuts, an' tearin' round 'nough to drive the house out o' the winders, to git everything ready for ye. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 526.*

To rip and tear. See *rip*.—To tear off or away, to start off suddenly. [Colloq.]

tear¹ (tär), *n.* [*< tear¹, v.*] 1. A rent; a fissure.—2. A turbulent motion, as of water.—3. A spree. [Slang.]—**Tear and wear**, deterioration by long or frequent use. Compare *tear* and *tear*, under *wear*, *n.*

tear² (tär), *n.* [*< ME. teer, ter, tere, tear, < AS. tedr, tær, contr. of *tahir, *teahor, tæhher = OFries. tär = OHG. zahar, zahhar, MHG. zaher (*zacher) (pl. zühere), zär, G. zähre = Icel. tär = Sw. tär = Dan. taar, taare = Goth. tagr = Gr. δάκρυον, dákruon (also, with additional suffix, δάκρυμα = OL. *dacruma, dacrima, lacrima, later erroneously lachrima, lachryma (> It. lagrima = Sp. lagrima = Pg. lagrima = F. larme), = OIr. dacr, dær, a tear; usually referred, as being "bitter" (causing the eyes to smart), to √ dak (Gr. δάκνυμι), Skt. √ dag, bite (so Skt. agru, tear, to √ ag, be sharp: see *acute, edge*).] 1. A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, appearing in the eye or falling from it; in the plural, the peculiar secretion of the lacrymal gland, serving to moisten the front of the eyeball and inner surfaces of the eyelids, and on occasion to wash out the eye or free it from specks of dirt, dust, or other irritating substances. Tears, like saliva, are continually secreted in a certain quantity, which is speedily and copiously increased when the activity of the gland is excited either by mechanical stimulation or by mental emotion. Any passion, tender or violent, as joy, anger, etc., and especially pain or grief, may excite the flow of tears, which is also immediately provoked by pain, especially in the eye itself. The tears ordinarily flow unperceived through the lacrymal canal or nasal duct into the nose; when the supply is too copious they overflow the lids and trickle down the cheek. Tears consist of slightly saline water, having an alkaline reaction.*

Sche whasched his Feet with hire Tere, and wyped hem with hire Heer. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.*

The big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shak., As you Like it, II. 1. 38.*

Hence—2. *pl.* Figuratively, grief; sorrow.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. *Pa. cxvii. 5.*

3. Something like a tear-drop. (a) A drop of fluid: as, tears of blood. (b) A solid transparent tear-shaped drop or small quantity of something: as, tears of amber, balsam, or resin: specifically said of the exudation of certain juices of trees.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flowers, her trees with precious tears. *Dryden.*

Myrrh consists of rather irregular lumps or tears of varying size, from that of a hen's egg down.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 97.

4. In *glass-manuf.*, a defect, of occasional occurrence, consisting of a bit of clay from the furnace-cap or pot partly vitrified in the glass. They sometimes cause a glass object to fly to pieces without apparent cause.—**Crocodile tears**. See *crocodile*.—**Glass tear**. (a) Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*). (b) In the making of ornamental glass, a pear-shaped drop of colored glass applied for ornament.—In *tears*, weeping.

See, she is in tears. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.*
Job's tears. (a) A name given in New Mexico and Arizona to grains of olivin, peridot, or chrysolite, suggested by their pitted tear-like appearance. (b) See *Coix*.—**Juno's tears**. See *Juno's tears*.—**St. Lawrence's tear**, one of the meteors called the Perseids, especially one appearing on the eve of St. Lawrence (August 9th).—**Tears of mastic**, the hardened drops of exuded gum from *Pistacia lentiscus*.—**Tears of St. Peter**, a West Indian acanthaceous plant, *Oplonia microphylla*.—**Tears of strong wine**, a name sometimes given to a phenomenon involving capillary action, and explained by the high surface-tension of water as compared with alcohol. It is observed, for instance, that when a wine-glass partially filled with port wine is allowed to stand, the alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water present with it; hence the latter tends to increase in proportion, and because of its higher surface-tension creeps up on the surface of the glass, dragging the other liquid with it, till drops are formed which roll down the sides again.

tear² (tär), *v. t.* [*< tear², n.*] To fill or besprinkle with or as with tears. [Rare.]

The lorn lily teared with dew.

The Century, XXXVII. 545.

tear-bag (tär'bag), *n.* The tear-pit or larmier.
tear-drop (tär'drop), *n.* A tear.

* A *teardrop* trembled from its source.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

tear-duct (tär'dukt), *n.* The lacrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose. See *cut* under *lacrymal*.

tearer¹ (tär'är), *n.* [*< tear¹ + -er.*] 1. One who or that which tears or rends anything.—2. A person or thing that blusters or raves; a violent person; something big, raging, violent, or the like. [Slang.]

tearer² (tär'är), *n.* See *tearer*.

tear-falling (tär'fä'ling), *a.* Shedding tears; given to tender emotion; tender. [Rare.]

Tear-falling pity dwells not in this eye.

Shak., Rich III., IV. 2. 66.

tearful (tär'fūl), *a.* [*< tear² + -ful.*] 1. Full of tears; shedding tears; weeping; mourning.

With *tearful* eyes adding water to the sea.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 8.

2. Giving occasion for tears; mournful; melancholy.

Then the war was *tearful* to our foe,

But now to me. *Chapman, Illad, xix. 315.*

tearfully (tär'fūl-i), *adv.* In a tearful manner; with tears.

tearfulness (tär'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being tearful.

tear-gland (tär'gland), *n.* The lacrymal gland.
tearing (tär'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of tear¹, v.*] Great; rushing; tremendous; towering; ranting; as, a *tearing* passion; at a *tearing* pace. Also used adverbially. [Colloq.]

This bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Though you do get on at a *tearing* rate, yet you get on but uneasily to yourself at the same time.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

Immense dandies, . . . driving in *tearing* cars.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ix.

tearing-machine (tär'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A rag-making machine for cutting up or tearing to pieces fabrics to make stock or fiber for reworking; a rag-mill or devil. In the usual form, it consists of a pair of feeding-rollers which bring the material within the action of a cylinder set with sharp teeth, which disintegrates the fabric and delivers the resulting fiber into a receptacle.

tearless (tär'les), *a.* [*< tear² + -less.*] Shedding no tears; dry, as the eyes; hence, unfeeling; unkind; without emotion.

I ask not each kind soul to keep

Tearless, when of my death he hears.

M. Arnold, A Wish.

tear-mouth (tär'mouth), *n.* [*< tear¹, v., + mouth.*] A ranter; especially, a ranting player.

You grow rich, do you, and purchase, you two-penny tear-mouth!

B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

tea-room (tē'rōm), *n.* A room where tea is served.

Stop in the *tea-room*. Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea. *Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv.*

tea-rose (tē'rōz), *n.* See *rose*¹.

tear-pit (tär'pit), *n.* The so-called lacrymal or suborbital sinus of some animals, as deer; the larmier.

tear-pump (tär'pump), *n.* The source of tears as shed effusively in feigned emotion. [Humorous slang.]

tear-sac (tär'sak), *n.* The tear-bag, tear-pit, or larmier.

tear-shaped (tär'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a drop of water about to fall from something; drop-shaped; guttiform; piriform.

tear-stained (tär'stānd), *a.* Marked with tears; showing traces of tears or of weeping.

I'll prepare

My *tear-stain'd* eyes to see her miseries.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 4. 16.

tear-throat (tär'thrōt), *a.* [*< tear¹, v., + obj. throat.*] Rasping; irritating. [Rare.]

Cramp, cataracts, the *tear-throat* cough and tickle.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

tear-thumb (tär'thum), *n.* [*< tear¹, v., + obj. thumb.*] The name of two American (and Asiatic) species of *Polygonum*, *P. arifolium*, the halberd-leaved, and *P. sagittatum*, the arrow-leaved tear-thumb: so called from the hooked prickles on the angles of the stem and the petioles, by which the plants are partly supported.

tear-up (tär'up), *n.* [*< tear up: see tear¹, v.*] An uprooting; a violent removal.

teary (tär'i), *a.* [*< ME. tery, < AS. tedrig, < tedr, tear: see tear² and -y.*] 1. Full of tears; wet with tears; tearful.

When she hym saugh she gan for sorwe anon

Hire tery face atwixe hire armes hyde.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 822.

All kin' o' smily roun' the lips

An' *teary* roun' the lashes.

Lowell, The Courtin'.

2. Falling in drops like tears.

But when the stormes and the *teary* shoure

Of hir weping was somewhat ouergone,

The lital corpe was grauen vnder stons.

Lydgate, Story of Thebes, III.

tea-scent (tē'sent), *n.* A European fern, *Dryopteris Oreopteris*.

tea-scrub (tē'skrub), *n.* A New Zealand shrub, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*, 2.

The river Street found its way to the sea in long reaches, which were walled in, to the very water's edge, by what is called in the colony *teaserub*—a shrub not very unlike the tamarisk. *H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xxi.*

tease (tēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teased*, ppr. *teasing*. [Formerly also *teaze*, *teize*, also dial. *tose*; < ME. *tesen, taisen, taysen, also tosen, toosen, < AS. tæsan, *tāsan, pull, pluck, tease (wool), = MD. teesen, D. teezen = LG. täsen, tösen, pull, drag, = MHG. teisen, G. dial. (Bav.) zaisen = Dan. tæse, tæse, tease (wool); cf. Icel. tæta, pluck, tease (wool) (see *tate*). Cf. *touse*, *tousle*.] 1. To pull apart or separate the adhering fibers of, as a bit of tissue or a specimen for microscopical examination; pick or tear into its separate fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax.

Coarse complexions

And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply

The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.

Milton, Comus, I. 751.

In *teased* preparations small collections of granular matter were, however, sometimes seen at the external openings of these bodies.
E. A. Andrews, Anat. of Sipunculus Gouldii Pourtales (Studies from the Biol. Laboratory, IV. 394).

Knot the filling, *tease* the ends of the nettles out a bit.

Lucie, Seamanship, p. 56.

2. To dress, as cloth, by means of teazels.—3. To vex, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and railery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, railery, or the like.

You remember how impertinently he follow'd and *teized* us, and wou'd know who we were.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 1.

If you are so often *teased* to shut the door that you cannot easily forget it, then give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.

Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Don't *tease* me, master broker; I tell you I'll not part with it, and there's an end of it.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 1.

= SYN. 3. *Tease, Vex, Annoy, Molest, Badger, Pester, Bother, Worry, Plague, Torment.* All these words either may or must refer to repeated acts; they all suggest mental pain, but of degrees varying with the word or with the circumstances: all except *badger* and *molest* may be used reflexively, but with different degrees of appropriateness, *vex*, *worry*, and *torment* being the most common in such use; the agent may be a person, or, except with *badger*, it may be a creature, event, circumstance, etc.; it would be clearly figurative to use *tease* when the agent is not a person; all except *tease* are always used seriously. *Tease* is not a strong word, but has considerable breadth of use: a child may *tease* his mother for what he desires; there is a great deal of good-humored *teasing* of friends about their matrimonial intentions; a fly may *tease* a dog by continually waking him up. *Vex* is stronger, literally implying anger and figuratively applying to repeated attacks, etc., such as would produce an excitement as strong as anger. In Shakespeare's "still-ver'd Bermoothes" (*Tempest*, I. 2. 229), the use of *vex* is somewhat poetic or archaic, as is the application of the word to the continued agitation of the sea. *Annoy* has a middle degree of strength between *tease* and *vex*; a feeling of annoyance is somewhat short of *teasing*. We may be *annoyed* by the persistence of flies, beggars, duns, suitors, picket-firing, etc. *Molest* is generally a stronger word in its expression of harm done or intended, including the sense of disturbing once or often: some wild animals will not *molest* those who do not *molest* them. The next four words have a homely force—*badger* being founded upon the baiting of a badger by dogs, and thus implying persistence, energy, and some rudeness; *pester* implying similar persistence and much small vexation; *bother* implying weariness and perhaps confusion of the mind; and *worry* implying actual fatigue and even exhaustion. *Plague* and *torment* are very strong by the figurative extension of their primary meaning, although they are often used by hyperbole for that which is intolerable only by constant return: as, a *tormenting* fly. See *exasperate* and *harrow*.

tease (tēz), *n.* [Formerly also *teaze*, *teize*; < *tease*, *v.*] 1. The act of teasing, or the state of being teased.—2. One who or that which teases; a plague. [Colloq.]—To be upon the *tease*, to be uneasy or fidgety.

Mrs. Sago. So not a word to me; are these his Vows? (In an uneasy Air.)

L. Lucy. There's one upon the Teize already. (Aside.)

Mrs. Centlivre, Bassett-Table, III.

teasel, *n.* and *v.* See *teazel*.

teaseler, *n.* See *teazeler*.

teaser (tē'zär), *n.* [Formerly also *teazer*; < *tease* + -er.] 1. One who or that which teases: as, a *teaser* of oakum.—2. The stoker or fireman in glassworks who attends the furnace.—3. A dog used in hunting deer.

The lofty frolic bucks,

That scudded fore the *teasers* like the wind.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

4. Anything which teases, or causes trouble or annoyance. [Colloq.]

The third [fence] is a *teaser*—an ugly black bullfinch with a ditch on the landing side.

Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

5. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes, but not allowed to serve them.

—6. A gull-teaser: a sailors' and fishermen's name of sundry predatory birds of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Stercorariinae*, as a skua. Also called *boatswain*, *marlinespike*, and *dung-hunter*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*.

—7. A name applied by Brush to a magnetizing coil on the field-magnets of his dynamo, the ends of which were connected to the terminals of the machine so as to form an independent circuit with the coil of the armature; the shunt coil in a compound wound dynamo. S. P. Thompson, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 98.

tea-service (tē'sēr'vis), *n.* The articles, taken collectively, used in serving tea.

tea-set (tē'set), *n.* A collection of the vessels used in serving tea, as tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and cream-jug, sometimes including cups and saucers.

tease-tenon, *n.* Same as *tease-tenon*.

tea-shrub (tē'shrub), *n.* The common tea-plant.

teasing (tē'zing), *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

Don't be so *teasing*: you plague a body so! can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, ii.

teasingly (tē'zing-li), *adv.* In a teasing manner. *Scribner's Mag.*, ix. 203.

teasing-needle (tē'zing-nē'dl), *n.* A needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

teaslet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *teazel*.

teaspoon (tē'spūn), *n.* A small spoon used with the tea-cup, or in similar ways: it is larger than the coffee-spoon and smaller than the dessert-spoon.

teaspoonful (tē'spūn-fūl), *n.* [*< teaspoon + -ful.*] As much as a teaspoon holds; as a definite quantity, a fluidrachm. When solids are measured by the teaspoonful, the spoon is generally heaped.

teaster, *n.* An old spelling of *tester*.

tea-stick (tē'stik), *n.* A stick or cudgel cut from the tea-tree, a common scrub in Australia.

You should have a *tea-stick*, and take them by the tail, raising their hind legs off the ground, so that they can't bite you, and lay on like old gooseberry.

H. Kingsley, *Hillyars and Burtons*, lxiii.

teastlet, *a.* An obsolete form of *testy*.

teat (tēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teate*; *< ME. tete*, *< OF. tete*, *tette*, *F. tete*, *te* = *Pr. Pg. Sp. teta* = *It. tetta*, *test*; from the Teut. word represented by the native E. *tīt*, *< ME. tīt*, *tīte*, *< AS. tīt* (*tīt*), etc.: see *tīt*.] 1. The mammary nipple; the tip of the mammary gland, through which milk passes out, or is drawn out by sucking or squeezing; the pap of a woman or the dug of a beast. In woman the teat is a delicate, elastic, erectile tissue of a pink or brownish tint, in which the lactiferous ducts come together to open at the end. Throughout the *Mammalia* the mammary glands are furnished with teats, except in the nippleless monotremes. Teats are generally single, one for each gland, but may be several, as the four of a cow's compound udder.

2. Hence, the mammary gland; the breast; the udder.—3. Something resembling a teat, as a nozzle.—**Teat drill**. See *drill*.

tea-table (tē'tā'bl), *n.* A table on which tea is set, or at which tea is drunk. Also used attributively: as, *tea-table gossip*.

A circle of young ladies at their afternoon *tea-table*. Steele, *Guardian*, No. 34.

tea-taster (tē'tās'tēr), *n.* A tea-expert; one whose business it is to inspect and test teas by tasting. See *taster*.

teated (tē'ted), *a.* [*< teat + -ed*.] 1. Having teats; mammiferous.—2. Having a formation like that of a teat; mammillary; mammilliform; mastoid.

teathe (tē'th), *v.* and *n.* See *tath*. [Prov. Eng.]

tea-things (tē'thingz), *n. pl.* The articles of the tea-service taken collectively; more especially, the tea-pot, tea-cups, etc. Compare *tea-set*, *tea-service*. [Colloq.]

S'pose the *tea-things* all on 'em was solid silver, wa'n't they? Yeh didn't ask them, did yeh?

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 326.

Teatin (tē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *Theatin*.

teatish (tē'tish), *a.* [Also *teetish*, and, with diff. term., *teety*, *teety*; origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to an infant fretful for the breast; *< teat + -ish*.] Peevish.

Lightly, hee [Wrath] is an olde man (for those yeares are most wayward and *teatish*), yet, be he neuer so olde or so froward, since Auarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extreme to strue with another. Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 85.

teat-like (tēt'lik), *a.* Resembling a teat; mammilliform; mastoid: as, a *teat-like* formation of bone.

tea-tray (tē'trā), *n.* A tray for serving tea, transporting tea-things, etc.

tea-tree (tē'trē), *n.* 1. The common tea-plant or tea-shrub. See *tea*, 2.—2. A name of various myrtaceous and other plants, chiefly of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. See phrases below.

Very abundant and conspicuous, especially in New Zealand, is *L. scoparium*, the broom tea-tree, known also as *tea-scrub*. It is an erect rigid shrub, or in the mountains prostrate, from 1 to 12 feet high, forming dense thickets, with leathery sharp-pointed foliage, covered for two months with abundant small white blossoms. Its wood, though small, is hard and useful for turning, etc. *L. lanigerum*, the Tasmanian tea-tree (found also in Australia), is a somewhat larger, very abundant shrub or tree, with a hard even-grained wood. The leaves of both are reputed to have been used by Captain Cook or early colonists as tea, which may account for the name, but the native Australian name of the former is *tī*, *Melaleuca uncinata*, the common tea-tree, is a shrub, or sometimes a tree from 40 to 80 feet high, with hard, heavy, durable wood, widely diffused in Australia.

Even the grass itself is not indigenous, all these hills [in New Zealand] having till recently been densely clothed with a thicket of *tea-tree*, which is a shrub somewhat resembling Juniper or a gigantic heather-bush, its foliage consisting of tiny needles, while its delicate white blossoms resemble myrtle. It is called by the Maoris *manakau*, but the settlers have a tradition that Captain Cook and his men once made tea of its twigs; hence, they say, the name. It is, however, noteworthy that this plant is called *tī* by the Australian blacks, so it is probable that the name was brought thither by some colonist from the sister isle.

C. F. G. Cumming, in *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

African tea-tree. See *Lycium*.—**Bottle-green tea-tree**, an evergreen myrtaceous shrub, *Pentagonaster corifolia* (Kunze *corifolia* of Reichenbach), of Australia and Tasmania.—**Broad-leaved tea-tree**, a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callistemon salignus*, which grows in Australia and Tasmania. Its wood is very close-grained, hard, and heavy.—**Ceylon tea-tree**, *Elaeodendrum glaucum*.—**Prickly tea-tree**. Same as *naumbarr*.—**Red scrub tea-tree**, the Australian *Rhodamnia trinervia*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree. Also called *three-veined myrtle*.—**Swamp tea-tree**, *Melaleuca squarrosa*, of Australia and Tasmania, a shrub, or sometimes a tree, with hard heavy wood, the bark in thin layers. *M. armillaris* is also so called in Tasmania.—**Tasmanian tea-tree**. See *tea*, 2.—**White tea-tree**, *Leptospermum ericoides*, of New Zealand, a shrub, or a tree 40 or 50 feet high. The wood is hard and dense.

tea-urn (tē'ēr'n), *n.* A vessel used on the tea-table for boiling water or keeping water hot: it differs from the tea-kettle chiefly in having a faucet or cock instead of a spout, so that it has not to be moved or tipped for drawing hot water.

At the head of the table there was an old silver *tea-urn*, looking heavy enough to have the weight of whole generations in it, into which at the moment of sitting down a serious-visaged waiting-maid dropped a red-hot weight, and forthwith the noise of a violent boiling arose.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 294.

tea-ware (tē'wār), *n.* Plates, cups, etc., forming part of a tea-service.

teazet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tease*.

tease-hole (tē'zōl), *n.* The opening in a glass furnace through which fuel is put in.

teazel, *teasel* (tē'zēl), *n.* [Formerly also *teazle*, *teasle*, *tassel*; *< ME. tesel*, *tasil*, *tasel*, *tosil*, *< AS. tæsel*, *tæsl* (= OHG. *zeisala*), *teazel*, *< tæsan*, pluck, *tease* (wool): see *tease*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus* and family *Dipsacaceae*, chiefly *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, together with *D. sylvestris*, the wild teazel, of which the former is suspected to be a cultivated variety. The wild plant is a native of temperate Europe and Asia, naturalized in America, the other also escaping from cultivation. The teazel is a coarse and stout hairy or prickly biennial. The useful part is the oblong-conical fruiting head, thickly set with slender-pointed bracts, which in the cultivated plant are recurved at the tip, and thus suited to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See cut under *Dipsacus*.

2. The head or bur of the plant, which is the part used in teazeling cloth.—3. A teazeling-machine or any appliance substituted for the plant.

teazel, *teasel* (tē'zēl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teazel*, *teazel*, *teasled*, *teaselled*, ppr. *teazeling*, *teazelling*, *teaseling*, *teaselling*. [*< teazel*, *n.*] To dress the surface of, as cloth, by means of teazels, or by some machine or appliance substituted for them. Also *tease*.

teazel-card (tē'zēl-kārd), *n.* A wire card used as a substitute for teazels to raise the nap of cloth.

teazeler, *teaseler* (tē'zēl-ēr), *n.* [Also *teazler*, *teaseller*, *teaseller*; *< teazel + -er*.] One who uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

teazel-frame (tē'zēl-frām), *n.* A frame of wood or iron to which teazel-heads are secured, used, either by hand or by means of a machine to which it is connected, for the purpose of teazeling cloth.

teazeling-machine (tē'zēl-ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for raising the nap on woolen fabrics by means of teazels. The teazels are fixed in frames, which are carried by a revolving cylinder, against which the cloth is pressed while being moved in the opposite direction. See *gigging-machine*.

teazelwort (tē'zēl-wērt), *n.* A plant of the family *Dipsacaceae*. *Lindley*.

teazer, *n.* See *teaser*.

tease-tenon (tē'zēl'ten'ōn), *n.* In *carp.*, a tenon on the top of a tenon, with two shoulders and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other. Also *tease-tenon*.

tebbad (teb'ad), *n.* [Pers.] The Persian name for the scorching winds which blow over the hot sandy plains of central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand which are said to act like flakes of fire on the skin of travelers.

Tebeth (teb'eth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the fourth of the secular year, beginning with the new moon in December.

tec (tek), *n.* [An abbr. of *detective*.] A detective. [Thieves' slang.]

They [Bow Street runners] are now, I believe, among thieves and other slang-talkers *tec*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., xi. 74.

techet, *teche*, *n.* Old spellings of *tache*.³

teche, *v.* A Middle English form of *teach*.¹

techily, *techilly* (tech'i-li), *adv.* [*< techy + -ly*.] In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; irritably. *Imp. Dict.*

techinness, *tetchiness* (tech'i-nes), *n.* [*< techy + -ness*.] The state or character of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall*, *Elisha with Naaman*.

technic (tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* = *F. technique* = *Sp. técnico* = *Pg. tecnico* = *It. tecnico* (cf. *D. G. technisch*, *Sw. Dan. teknisk*), *< NL. technicus* (cf. *technicus*, *n.*, a teacher of art), *< Gr. τεχνικός*, of or pertaining to art, artistic, skilful, *< τέχνη*, art, handicraft, *< τέκνειν*, *τεκεῖν* (*√ *tek*), bring forth, produce.] *I. a.* Same as *technical*.

It is only by the combination of the Phonetic utterance with the Technic and Aesthetic elements that a perfect work of art has been produced, and that architecture can be said to have reached the highest point of perfection to which it can aspire. J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, i. 59.

II. n. 1. The method of performance or manipulation in any art, or that peculiar to any artist or school; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution; specifically, in *music*, a collective term for all that relates to the purely mechanical part of either vocal or instrumental performance, but most frequently applied to the latter. The technic of a performer may be perfect, and yet his playing be devoid of expression, and fail to interpret intelligibly the ideas of the composer. Also used in the French form *technique*.

They illustrate the method of nature, not the technic of a manlike artificer. Tyndall.

A player may be perfect in *technique*, and yet have neither soul nor intelligence. Grove, *Dict. Music*, iv. 66.

How strange, then, the furtive apprehension of danger lying behind too much knowledge of form, too much *technic*, which one is amazed to find prevailing so greatly in our own country. S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 30.

2. Same as *technics*.

Technic and *Teleologic* are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as *Ethic*, opposed to *Theoretic*, which is founded on cognition. S. H. Hodgson, *Time and Space*, § 68.

technical (tek'ni-kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< technic + -al*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or any particular art, science, profession, or trade; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, profession, or trade: as, a *technical* word or phrase; a word taken in a *technical* sense; a *technical* difficulty; *technical* skill; *technical* schools.

The last fault which I shall take notice of in Milton's *Stile* is the frequent use of what the Learned call *Technical Words*, or Terms of Art. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 297.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries. Johnson, *Pref. to Dict*

"*Technical education*" . . . means that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life it is to pursue some kind of handicraft. Huxley, *Tech. Education*.

II. n. pl. Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technical terms; *technics*. *Imp. Dict.*

technicality (tek-ni-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *technicalities* (-tiz). [*< technical + -ity.*] 1. Technicalness; technical character or quality.—2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any science, art, calling, sect, etc.; a technical expression or method: as, legal *technicalities*.

A School [of Art] as melodramatic as the French, without its perfection in *technicalities*.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 53.

technically (tek-ni-kal-i), *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions. *Warton*.

technicalness (tek-ni-kal-nes), *n.* The character or state of being technical; technicality. *Imp. Dict.*

technician (tek-nish'an), *n.* [*< technic + -ian.*] A technician. *Imp. Dict.*

technicist (tek-ni-sist), *n.* [*< technic + -ist.*] One who is skilled in technics, or in the practical arts. *Imp. Dict.*

technicon (tek-ni-kon), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. τεχνικόν*, neut. of *τεχνικός*, pertaining to art: see *technic*.] An apparatus invented by J. Brotherhood for the gymnastic training of the hands for organists and pianists.

technics (tek-niks), *n.* [Pl. of *technic* (see -ics).] 1. [As a singular.] The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning, collectively, as relate to the arts.—2. [As a plural.] Technical terms, methods, or objects; things pertaining or relating to the practice of an art, science, or the like.

techniphone (tek-ni-fōn), *n.* [*< Gr. τέχνη*, art, skill, craft, + *φωνή*, a sound.] A soundless apparatus for the gymnastic training of the hands of organists and pianists, and for the acquirement of a strictly legato touch.

technique (tek-nēk'), *n.* [*< F. technique*: see *technic*, *n.*] Same as *technic*: used especially in criticism of music and art.

technism (tek-nizm), *n.* [*< techn(ic) + -ism.*] Technicality.

technologic (tek-nō-loj'ik), *a.* [= *F. technologique*; as *technologic + -ic.*] Same as *technological*.

technological (tek-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< technologic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to technology; relating to the arts: as, *technological* institutes.

technologist (tek-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< technology + -ist.*] One versed in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

technology (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. technologie* = Sp. *tecnología* = It. *tecnologia*, *< Gr. τεχνολογία*, systematic treatment (of grammar), *< τέχνη*, art (see *technic*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts and crafts, as in textile manufacture, metallurgy, etc.

technonomic (tek-nō-nom'ik), *a.* [*< technonomy + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to technonomy. [Rare.]

technonomy (tek-non'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. τέχνη*, art, + *νόμος*, a law.] The laws or principles of technology; the final stage of technology, when these laws and principles may be deduced, and applied to the future as well as to the present. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 501. [Rare.]

techy, tetchy (tech'i), *a.* [Formerly also *techey*; a var. of *tachy*, *< tachē*, a blemish, fault, vice, bad habit, + *-y*: see *tachy* and *tachē*.] The word has been confused with *touch*, for which *tech* is a common dial. variant, and in present use is now pronounced accordingly, spelled *touchy*, and understood as 'sensitive to the touch, easily irritated': see *touchy*. Some consider *techy* itself a corruption of *touchy*; but this view is quite untenable.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar;
And he's as *techy* [var. *tetchy*] to be woo'd to woo
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.

Shak., T. and C., I. 1. 99.

Now, God is never angry without a cause; he is no froward God, of no *techy* and pettish nature; a cause there must be, or he would never be angry.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 286.

technology (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. τέχνη*, a child, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on children.

Tecoma (te-kō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), *< Aztec tecomazochitl*, name of *Solanandra guttata*, but at first thought to refer to *Tecoma*, *< teco-*

mail, a vessel of peculiar shape, + *rochill*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Bignoniaceae*, type of the tribe *Tecomæ*. It is characterized by usually pinnate leaves; by racemose or panicled flowers with an equally five-toothed calyx and four perfect stamens; and by a narrow, often laterally compressed capsule with a flat partition, and numerous seeds each with an undivided hyaline wing. There are about 80 species, all natives of America from Mexico to Argentina, and most abundant in Brazil. They are shrubby climbers or twiners, sometimes erect shrubs, or rarely arborescent. Their leaves are opposite or rarely scattered, with usual toothed leaflets which are often covered with stellate hairs, especially underneath. The flowers are commonly orange, red, or reddish-brown, and often very showy. They are known, from their shape, as *trumpet-flower* (which see). Several species are used medicinally, as *T. impetiginosa*, which yields a bitter mucilaginous bark and abounds in tannin. The names *white-wood* and *boxwood* are given to *T. Leucocylon* in the West Indies, and the former name also to *T. pentaphylla*; both are timber-trees with whitish bark and white or pink flowers. *T. serratifolia*, a small tree with yellow flowers, is known as *pony* in Trinidad.

Tecomæ (te-kō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1839), *< Tecoma + -æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Bignoniaceae*, characterized by usually shrubby or climbing or arboreous habit, absence of tendrils, commonly simple leaves, and a completely two-celled ovary, which becomes in fruit a loculicidal capsule with its two valves flattened contrary to the partition and usually deciduous. It includes about 43 genera, of which *Tecoma* is the type. They are chiefly tropical, and mostly natives of America or Africa. See *Tecoma*, *Catalpa*, and *Tabebuia*, for principal genera.

tecpatl (tek-pātl'), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A sacrificial knife, a broad double-edged blade, usually of flint, sometimes of obsidian, used by the Aztecs of Mexico.

tect' (tek't), *a.* [ME. *tecte*; *< L. tectus*, covered, hidden, pp. of *tegere* = *Gr. στέγειν*, cover, conceal. Cf. *tegmen*, *tegument*, *integument*, *tegula*, *tile*, etc., and *protect*, *detect*, from the same ult. *L. verb.*] Covered; hidden.

With chaf or ferne this border do be *tecte*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

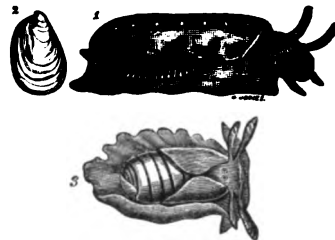
Tectaria (tek-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. tectum*, roof, house (*< tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*), + *-aria*.] A genus of univalves, of the family *Littorinidæ*, with a turbinate or conic shell, more or less tuberculated or spinous, represented by various species in the tropical seas. A typical example is *T. pagoda*, of the Pacific.

tec-tec (tek'tek), *n.* [African.] A kind of whinchat, *Pratincola sybilla*, of some of the islands off the eastern coast of Africa, as Réunion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 492.

tectibranch (tek-ti-brang'), *a. and n.* [*< L. tectus*, covered (see *tect*), + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *tectibranchiate*.

tectibranchian (tek-ti-brang'ki-an), *a. and n.* [*< tectibranch + -ian.*] Same as *tectibranchiate*.

Tectibranchiata (tek-ti-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tectibranchiate*.] A division of gastropods, usually held as an order or a suborder of *Gastropoda*, which have a single lateral gill,



1. *Pleurobranchus punctatus*. 2. The shell that is concealed within the mantle. 3. A species of *Bullia*, with shell partly exposed.

covered by the mantle (whence the name), and whose shell, varying in size according to the genus, is very small and sometimes concealed. The group is marine, and includes such families as *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Aplysiidæ*, *Pleurobranchidæ*, and *Phyllididæ*. Among them are the sea-hares and bubble-shells. Also called *Pleurobranchiata* and *Monopleurobranchiata*. See also *cuta* under *Aplysia*, *Bulla*, and *Scaphander*.

tectibranchiate (tek-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. tectibranchiatus*, *< L. tectus*, covered, + *branchiæ*, gills. Cf. *tectibranch*.] 1. *a.* Having the gills covered; pertaining to the *Tectibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Tectibranchiata*. They have been styled by Carpenter *crawlers with sheltered gills*.

tectiform (tek-ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. tectum*, a roof, + *forma*, form.] Like a roof in form or use; covering, or forming a cover; lid-like; specifically, in *entom.*, ridged in the middle and sloping down on each side: as, the *tectiform* elytra of some homopterous insects.

tectily (tek'ti-li), *adv.* [*< tect + -ly*.] Secretly; covertly; privately.

He laid verie close & *tectlie* a companie of his men in an old house fast by the castell.

Stanislaus, Ireland, an. 1581 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

tectocephalic (tek-tō-se-fal'ik or -sef'-ā-lik), *a.* Same as *scaptocephalic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 614.

tectological (tek-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< tectology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to tectology.

tectology (tek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. τέκτων*, a builder (see *tectonic*), + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Structural morphology which regards an organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders; ordinary morphology, as distinguished from stereomastic morphology, or promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

Tectona (tek-tō'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1781), *< Pg. teoa*, *< Malayalam tekka*, Tamil *tekku*, Telugu *teku*, the teak or Indian oak.] A genus of gamopetalous trees, of the family *Verbenaceae*, type of the tribe *Tectonæ*. It is characterized by flowers in ample paniculate cymes, the calyx and the regular corolla each with five or six lobes, as many equal and projecting stamens, and a fleshy ovary, becoming in fruit a drupe included within the enlarged and closed calyx, and containing a single four-celled stone. Of the three species, known as *teak* or *Indian oak*, *T. grandis* is native of India and Malaya, *T. ternstroemii* of Burma, and *T. philippinensis* of the Philippine Islands. They are lofty trees, woody, with both stellate and unbranched hairs, and bearing large entire leaves, which are opposite or whorled in threes. The small white or bluish flowers have each a bell-shaped calyx, small corolla-tube, and spreading lobes, and are sessile in the forks of copiously foliaceous cymes which form a large terminal panicle. See *teak*.

Tectonarchinæ (tek-tō-nār'ki-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. τεκτονάρχος*, same as *ἀρχιτέκτων*, an architect (*< τέκτων*, a builder, + *ἀρχαίνω*, rule; cf. *architect*), + *-inæ*.] The bower-birds regarded as a subfamily of *Paradisidæ*. *D. G. Elliot*.

tectonic (tek-ton'ik), *a.* [= *G. tektonik*, *< L. tectonicus*, *< Gr. τεκτονικός*, of or pertaining to building, *< τέκτων*, a worker in wood, a carpenter; akin to *τέχνη*, art, handicraft: see *technic*. Cf. *architect*, *architectonic*.] Of or pertaining to building or construction.—**Tectonic axes**, in *crystal*. See *axis*.

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing. or pl.* [Pl. of *tectonic* (see -ics).] Building, or any assembling of materials in construction, considered as an art: sometimes restricted to the shaping and ornamentation of furniture, cups, and weapons, including the different processes of inlaying, embossing, application, casting, soldering, etc.

tectorial (tek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*< L. tectoria*, a covering (see *tectoria*), + *-al*.] Covering, as if roofing over; forming a structure like a roof over something; roofing; tegmental: as, the *tectorial* membrane of the ear (which see, under *membrane*).

tectoria (tek-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tectoria* (-ā). [NL., *< L. tectoria*, a covering, cover, prop. neut. of *tectorius*, *< tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*.] 1. A covering; a tegmental part or organ; the tectorial membrane.—2. In *ornith.*, the coverts of the wing or of the tail, collectively considered. See *covert*, *n.*, 6. and *tectrices*.

tectrices (tek-tri'séz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tectrix*, *q. v.*] In *ornith.*, the covering feathers of the wings and tail; the coverts; wing-coverts or tail-coverts. Tectrices are divided first into upper and under coverts, according as they overlie or underlie the remiges and rectrices. The upper tectrices of the wing are divided into primary and secondary, according as they cover the primaries or the secondaries. The secondary tectrices are divided into greater, median, and lesser rows or orders. See *cuta* under *bird*, *covert*, and *penal*.—**Tectrices alæ**, wing-coverts.—**Tectrices caudæ**, tail-coverts.—**Tectrices inferiores**, under coverts, especially of the wing, those of the tail being the *crissum*.—**Tectrices majores**, the greater secondary coverts.—**Tectrices mediae**, the median secondary coverts, also called *tectrices perversæ*, from the fact that they usually are imbricated one over another in the reverse of the way in which

the greater and lesser coverts are imbricated. — *Tetrices minores*, the lesser secondary coverts. — *Tetrices superiores*, upper coverts, especially of the wing.

tetrictal (tek-trish'al), *a.* [*< tetrices + -ial.*] Covering, as feathers of the wings or tail; tectorial; of the nature of, or pertaining to, the tetrices.

tetrrix (tek'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tektor*, *< L. tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover, conceal: see *tect*.] Any one feather of those composing the tetrices. [Rare.]

tetum (tē'kum), *n.* See *tucum*.

ted¹ (ted), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tedded*, ppr. *tedding*. [Early mod. E. *tedde*, *teede*; prob. a dial. var. of *teathe*, **tathe*, *tath* (cf. *sned*, var. of *sneathe*, *sneathe*, *snath*), *< ME. *teden*, **tethen*, *< Icel. tedha*, manure, spread manure upon (cf. *Icel. tadha*, hay from the home field, *tödhuværk*, making hay in the home field), = Sw. dial. *täda* = Norw. *tedja*, manure; prob. orig. in a more general sense, 'scatter', = OHG. *zettan*, MHG. *zetten*, G. dial. *zetten* (G. freq. in comp. *verzetteln*), scatter, strew, spread: see *tath*. The derivation from W. *teddu*, spread out, *tedu*, stretch out (*tedd*, a spread, display), does not suit the sense so well, and is contradicted by the early mod. E. form *teede*.] To turn over and spread out to the air to dry: as, to *ted* new-mown grass or hay.

Tedding that with a fork in one year which was not gathered together with a rake in twentile.

Lily, *Euphues* and his England, p. 223.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine.

Milton, P. L., l. 450.

ted² (ted), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad*.

tedder¹ (ted'ér), *n.* [*< ME. teddere*; *< ted*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which teds; specifically, an implement that spreads and turns newly mown grass or hay from the swath for the purpose of drying. See *hay-tedder* (with cut).

tedder² (ted'ér), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tether*.

tedet, **tedat** (téd), *n.* [*< OF. tede* = Sp. *tea* = Pg. *teda* = It. *teda*, *< L. tēda*, *teda*, a pitch-pine tree, also a torch made of the wood of this tree.] A torch.

Hymen is awake,
And long since ready forth his make to move,
With his bright *Tedat* that flames with many a flake.
Spenser, *Epithalamion*, l. 27.

The *ted* of white and blooming thorn,
In token of increase, is borne.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

tedesco (te-des'kō), *a.* [It., German: see *Dutch*.] German: in occasional use to note German art, influence, etc., in relation to Italy or Italian interests.

Excessively minute works in the semi-*tedesco* style, then in fashion. *C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 51, note.

Alla tedesca, in music, in the German style.

Te Deum (tē dē'um), [So called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*," "Thee, God, we praise": *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of the pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *deum*, acc. sing. of *deus*, god: see *deity*.] 1. An ancient hymn, in the form of a psalm, sung at matins, or morning prayer, in the Roman Catholic and in the Anglican Church, and also separately as a service of thanksgiving on special occasions. The *Te Deum* is first mentioned early in the sixth century. Its authorship is popularly attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, but it probably assumed nearly its present form in the fourth century, during the Arian and Macedonian controversies, though in substance it seems to be still older. St. Cyprian in A. D. 252 using words closely similar to the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses, and several of the latter verses ("Day by day," etc.) agreeing with part of an ancient Greek hymn, preserved in the Alexandrian Codex, the beginning of which is a form of the Gloria in Excelsis. Originally it was obviously modeled on the preface and great intercession of a primitive liturgy, probably African, of the type of the liturgy of St. James (see *liturgy*). In the Roman Catholic hour-offices the *Te Deum* is sung at the close of matins on Sundays and feast-days, but not in Advent nor from Septuagesima to Easter, except on feasts, and also in the ferial office from Easter to Pentecost. In the Anglican morning prayer, condensed from the Sarum matins, lauds, and prime, the *Te Deum* marks the close of matins. The Benedicite, taken from lauds, is used as its alternate, and in many churches the *Te Deum* is not sung in Advent or Lent. Also, more fully, *Te Deum Laudamus*.

God fought for us . . . Do we all holy rites;
Let there be sung "Non nobis" and "Te Deum."
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 3, 123.

2. A musical setting of this hymn. Hence—
3. A thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

tedge (tej), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *founding*, same as *ingate*, 2.

tedification (tē'di-fī-kā'shən), *n.* [*< tedify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act of making or becoming tedious; tediousness. [A nonce-word.]

Some there are that would hear often, maybe too often, till edification turn to tedification.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 442.

tedify (tē'di-fī), *v. i.* [Irreg. *< L. tedium*, *tedium*, + *-facere*, *< facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To become tedious. [A nonce-word.]

An odious, tedious, endless inculcation of things doth often tire those with whom a soft and short reproof would find good impression. Such, whiles they would intend to edify, do in event tedify. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 348.

teding-penny, *n.* Same as *tithing-penny*.

tedious (tē'di-ös'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. tediosité* = It. *tediosità*, *< ML. tediosita* (t-), *< LL. tēdiosus*, tedious: see *tedious*.] Tediousness. [Rare.]

Fie, fie!

What tedious and disensanity

Is here among ye!

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 5.

tedious (tē'dyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *tedyouse*; *< ME. tediose*, *< OF. tedieux* = Sp. It. *tediosa*, *< LL. tēdiosus*, wearisome, irksome, tedious, *< L. tedium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness: see *tedium*.] 1. Wearisome; irksome; tiresome.

All the day long, I'll be as tedious to you
As lingering fevers.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 1.

My woes are tedious, though my words are brief.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1309.

But, scholar, have you nothing to mix with this discourse, which now grows both tedious and tiresome?

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 157.

2. Annoying; disagreeable; offensive; un congenial.

And the mayr and the sheriffe of the sayd cite were fayne to asere a power to resayt the sayd riotis, which to hem on that tyme was tedious and heynous, consydryng the losse and lettyng of the holy service of that holy nyght. *Paston Letters*, l. 279.

Perfumed with tedious saunours of the metalles by him [the carver] yoten. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, l. 8.

3. Slow; slow-going: as, a tedious course.

Except he be . . . tedious and of no despatch.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l.

Tho' thou hadst on Lightning rode,

Still thou tedious art and slow.

Congreve, *Semele*, II. 1.

= Syn. 1. *Tiresome*, *irksome*, etc. See *wearisome*.

tediously (tē'dyus-li), *adv.* In a tedious or irksome manner; so as to weary; tiresomely.

tediousness (tē'dyus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness; tedium.

tediousness (tē'dyus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness; tedium.

tediousness (tē'dyus-nes), *n.* [Irreg. *< tedious* + *-ness*, prob. after the supposed analogy of *wearisome*.] Tedious. [Scotch.]

"It was an unco pleasant show," said the good-natured Mrs. Blower, "only it was a pity it was see tediousness."

Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xlii.

tedisum (tē'di-sum), *a.* A corruption of *tediousness*. [Scotch.]

tedium (tē'di-um), *n.* [Formerly also *tedium*; = OF. *tedie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tedio*, *< L. tedium*, ML. *tedium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness, tediousness, *< tedet*, it wears.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

The *tedium* of fantastic idleness.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v.

tee¹, *v.* [ME. *teen*, *ten* (without inf. ending *tee*, *te*) (pret. *tigh*, *teig*, *tež*, *teh*, pl. *tween*, *tugen*, *tuhen*, pp. *towen*, *togen*), *< AS. tēon*, *tīon* (pret. *tedh*, pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*) = OS. *tiohan*, *tion*, *tian* = OFries. *tia* = MLG. *tien*, *tēn*, LG. *teēn* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. *G. ziehen* = Icel. **tjuga* (in pp. *toginn*) = Goth. *tukhan*, draw, lead, = L. *ducere*, draw, lead: see *duct*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *educer*, etc. This obs. verb is represented in mod. E. by the derived *tow*¹, *tug*, *tuck*¹; the pp. exists unrecognized in the second element of *wanton*. Hence also ult. *team*, *teem*¹.] *I. trans.* To draw; lead.

A thousand men ne mowe hire enes of the stede *teo*. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), xli. 112. (*Stratmann*.)

II. intrans. To draw away; go; proceed.

I wyl me sum other waye, that he ne wayte after;

I schal tee in-to Tarce, & tary there a whyle.

Aliteratives Poems (ed. Morris), III. 87.

tee² (tē), *v.* A dialectal form of *tie*¹.

tee³ (tē), *n.* [Perhaps ult. *< Icel. tjā*, point out, akin to AS. *tēcan*, point out, teach: see *teach*¹.]

1. A mark toward which missiles, as balls, quoits, or curling-stones, are aimed in different games.

Just outside there is a trimly kept bowling-green, in which the club members practise the gentle art of reaching the *tee* when the waning afternoon releases them from their desk or counter. *W. Black*, *In Far Lochaber*, II.

2. In the game of golf, the sand or earth on which the ball is very slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole. See the quotation under *tee*³, *v.*

tee³ (tē), *v. t.* [*< tee*³, *n.*] In golf-playing, to place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off.

While, in starting from the hole, the ball may be *teed* (i. e., placed where the player chooses, with a little pinch of sand under it called a tee), it must in [nearly] every other case be played strictly from its place as it chances to lie, . . . a different club being necessary in each particular difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 765.

tee⁴ (tē), *n.* [*< ME. AS. te*, *< L. te*, the name of the letter T, or t. — 2. Something having the shape of the letter T. Specifically — (a) A pipe-joint or branch-coupling in the shape of the letter T; a pipe-coupling having three bells or mouths, one being at right angles with the other two. (b) A long bar with a cross-bar at the top, used to withdraw a valve from a pump: sometimes called a *tee-iron*. (c) A rolled-iron beam in section like the letter T; a T-beam.

tee⁵ (tē), *n.* [Also *htec*; *< Burmese h'tē*, an umbrella.] An umbrella-shaped metallic ornament, usually gilded, and often hung with bells, which crowns a dagoba in Indo-Chinese countries. It represents the gold umbrella as an emblem of royalty.

Our landscape was all alight with fire-balls floating over the town, [and] the bursting of shells around the tinkling *tee* of the Golden Dagon [pagoda].

J. W. Palmer, *Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, p. 111.

teeing-ground (tē'ing-ground), *n.* In golf, a space marked out within the limits of which the ball must be teed.

tee-iron, *n.* See *T-iron*.

teekt, *n.* An old spelling of *teak*.

teel (tēl), *n.* See *til*².

teel-oil (tēl'oil), *n.* See *oil*.

teel-seed (tēl'sēd), *n.* Sesame- or til-seed.

teem¹ (tēm), *v.* [*< ME. temen*, *< AS. tēman*, *tēman*, produce, *< tēdm*, offspring: see *team*.] In the sense 'abound, overflow,' the word is appar. confused with *teem*³, pour, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To produce; bring forth; bear.

Mal. What's the newest grief? . . .

Ross. Each minute *teems* a new one.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3, 176.

Tak'st thou pride

To imitate the fair uncertainty

Of a bright day, that *teems* a sudden storm?

Middleton (and another), *Mayor of Queenborough*, iv. 3. 2. To bring; lead; take; reflexively, to betake one's self; appeal.

He *teemed* him to the king.

Tristram, l. 431 (*Stratmann*, ed. Bradley).

II. intrans. 1. To be or become pregnant; engender young; conceive; bear; produce.

If that the earth could *teem* with woman's tears,
Each drop she falls would pour a crocodile.

Shak., *Othello*, iv. 1, 256.

2. To be full as if ready to bring forth; be stocked to overflowing; be prolific or abundantly fertile.

A gathering Storm he seem'd, which from afar

Teem'd with a Deluge of destructive War.

Congreve, *Birth of the Muse*.

The Latin language *teems* with sounds adapted to every situation.

Goldsmith, *Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing*.

teem² (tēm), *v. t.* [*< ME. temen* (not found in AS. except as in suffix *-tēme*, *-tyme* in *luf-tyme*, *withen-tyme*) = OS. *teman* = MLG. *temen*, LG. *temen*, *tamen*, befit, = D. *tamen*, be comely or fit (*betamen*, be seem, be seem), = OHG. *zeman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *ziemen* = Goth. *ga-tīman*, befit. Cf. *betem*.] 1. To be fit for; be becoming or appropriate to; befit.

Al was us never broche ne ring,

Ne elles nought from wīmmen sent,

Ne ones in her herte yment

To make us only frendly chere,

But mighte *temen* us on bere.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1744.

2. To think fit. [Rare.]

I could *teeme* it to rend thee in peeces.

Gifford, *Dialogue on Witches* (1603). (*Hallivell*.)

teem³ (tēm), *v.* [*< ME. temen*, *< Icel. tēma* (= Sw. *tōmma* = Dan. *tōmme*), empty, *< tōmr* = Sw. Dan. *tom*: see *toom*.] *I. trans.* To pour; empty; toom; specifically, to pour in the casting of crucible steel.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Shelf*.

Two or three hours after, the kiln is *teemed* — that is, the malt is taken off and stored in its bin. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 191.

II. intrans. To pour; come down in torrents: as, it not only rains, it *teems*. [Prov. Eng.]

teem⁴, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *team*.

teemet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *theme*.

teemer¹ (tē'mēr), *n.* One who teams; one who brings forth young. *Imp. Dict.*

teemer² (tē'mēr), *n.* [*< teem*³ + *-er*.] One who pours; specifically, one who pours the molten steel in the process of casting.

teemful (tēm'fūl), *a.* [*< teem¹ + -ful.*] 1. Pregnant; prolific. *Imp. Dict.*—2^d. Brimful. *Dim-worth.*

teeming (tē'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *teem¹*, *v.*] The bringing forth of young.

Like a Woman with oft teeming worn;
Who, with the Babes of her own body born,
Having almost stor'd a whole Towne with people,
At length becomes barren, and faint, and feeble.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 8.
At last, when teeming Time was come. *Prior*, *The Mice*.

teeming (tē'ming), *p. a.* Pregnant; prolific; fruitful; abundant; overflowing.

What device should he bring forth now?
I love a teeming wit as I love my nourishment.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 1.

teeming-hole (tē'ming-hōl), *n.* A pit in which a mold is placed which is used for casting crucible steel.

teeming-punch (tē'ming-punch), *n.* A punch for starting or driving a bolt from a hole; a drift. *E. H. Knight.*

teemless (tēm'les), *a.* [*< teem¹ + -less.*] Not fruitful or prolific; barren. [Rare.]

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,
Their zeal has left, and such a teemless earth.
Dryden, *Bind and Panther*, l. 228.

teen¹ (tēn), *n.* [*< ME. teene, tene, teone, < AS. teona, injury, vexation, = OS. tiono, injury, = Icel. tjón, loss. Cf. teen¹, *v.*, and teeny, tiny.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; trouble; ill fortune; harm. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Almighty and al merciable quene,
To whom that al this world heeth for socour,
To have relees of sinne, sorwe, and tene.
Chaucer, *A. B. C.*, l. 8.

And sair and lang mat their teen last, . . .
That wrought thee sic a dowle cast.
The Two Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

For there, with bodily anguish keen,
With Indian heats at last fordone,
With public toll and private teen—
Thou sank'st, alone.
M. Arnold, *A Southern Night*.

2^d. Vexation; anger; hate.

Toax, in his tene, with a tore speire,
Caupit to Cassiblan, the kynges son of Troy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6809.

And Chedder, for mere grief his teen he could not wreak.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, III. 283.

There is no such complacency to the wicked as the
wreaking their malicious teens on the good.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 120.

teen¹ (tēn), *v. t.* [Also dial. *tine*, formerly *tene*; *< ME. teenen, tenen, teonen, < AS. tynan, teonian = OS. ge-tiunean = OFries. tiona, tiuna, injure, vex, < teona, injury, vexation: see teen¹, *n.*] To grieve; afflict; reflexively, to be vexed.*

Sche told me a nother tale that me teneed sarre.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.

Quod wraththe, "loke thou here thee bolde;
What man thee tene, His heed thou breest."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

teen² (tēn), *v. t.* [Also *tine*; *< ME. tinen, tuinen, < AS. tynan (= MD. tuynen, inclose, D. tuinen, walk in a garden, = OFries. be-tena = MLG. tunen = OHG. zūnan, zūnen, MHG. zūnen, G. zūnen, inclose, fence), < tūn, an inclosure: see town.*] To inclose; make a fence round. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

teen³ (tēn), *v.* A corruption of *teend* for *tind¹*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

teen⁴, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To allot; bestow. But both alike, when death hath both supprest,
Religious reverence doth buriat teene.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 59.

-teen. [*< ME. -tene, < AS. -tēne, -tīne = OS. -tein = OFries. -tena, -tine = D. -tien = MLG. -tein = OHG. -zehan, MHG. -zehen, G. -zehn = Icel. -tān = Sw. -ton = Dan. -ten = Goth. -tai-hun = L. -decim = Gr. -(kai)deka = Skt. -daça, an element used in the numerals from thirteen (AS. *threotigne*) to nineteen (AS. *nigon-tigne*) inclusive; being AS. *tēne, tīne, etc.*, *ten*, in composition: see *ten*.] A suffix used in the cardinal numerals from thirteen to nineteen, meaning 'ten,' and expressing in these numerals ten more than the amount indicated by the initial element.*

teenage (tē'nāj), *n.* [*< teen² + -age.*] Wood for fences or inclosures. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

teend, *v.* Same as *tind¹*. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

teemful (tēm'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. teneful; < teen¹ + -ful.*] Full of grief; sorrowful; afflicted. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 345.

teemfully (tēm'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. tenefully; < teenful + -ly².*] Sorrowfully; with grief; sadly. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of *teen, < -teen, q. v.*] The numbers whose names have the termination *-teen*; especially, the years of one's age included within these numbers. These years begin with *thirteen* and end with *nineteen*, and during this period a person is said to be in his or her *teens*.

Your poor young things, when they are once in the teens,
think they shall never be married.

Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, IV. 1.
"Madam," said I (she and the century were in their teens together), "all men are bores, except when we want them."
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, l.

teeny¹ (tē'ni), *a.* [*< teen¹ + -y¹.*] Fretful; peevish. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

teeny² (tē'ni), *a.* Very small: same as *tiny*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.; colloq. U. S.]

teepee, *n.* See *teepee*.

teepoy, *n.* See *teapoy*.

teer (tēr), *v. t.* [*< F. tirer, draw, pull: see tire².*] To stir, as a calico-printers' sieve which is stretched on a frame.

teercelt, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

teerer (tēr'ēr), *n.* [Also spelled *tearer*; *< teer + -er*. Cf. *F. tireur*, one who draws or pulls, *< tirer, draw*.] In calico-printing, one who covers with coloring matter the sieve on which the block is pressed to become charged with color.

teesa (tē'zā), *n.* [Native name.] The zuggun-falcon, *Buteo* (usually *Poliornis*) *teesa*, a buteonine hawk of India. Also *tesa*.

Teesdalia (tēz-dā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named from Robert Teesdale, author of a catalogue of plants.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Brassicaceae* and tribe *Sinapeae*. It is characterized by smooth and acaulescent habit, stamens appendaged at the base, and the pod a broadly oblong compressed silicle. The two species are natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are small annuals with a rosette of pinnately lobed leaves, a naked or few-leaved scape, and small white flowers. See *shepherd's-cress*.

teeso (tē'sō), *n.* [E. Ind.] The flowers of *Butea monosperma*, and probably of *B. superba*, used in India and China as a dye for cottons, giving yellow or orange tints. Also *teeso*, *tisso*, *tesu*.

tee-square, *n.* See *T-square*, under *square¹*, 5.

teest¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *test¹*.

teest² (tēst), *n.* [A dial. form (*< ME. teest: see test¹*) of *test¹* (1).] A small anvil used by sheet-iron workers; a stake. *E. H. Knight.*

tee-tee, titil' (tē-tē'), *n.* [Guarani titi.] A South American squirrel-monkey of either of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*; a pinche or saimiri. There are several species. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

teetee (tē'tē), *n.* [Maori titi.] A native name of the diving petrel, *Pelecanoides* (or *Halodroma*) *urinatrix*.

teeter (tē'tēr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *titter²*.] To see-saw; move up and down in see-saw fashion. [U. S.]

teeter (tē'tēr), *n.* [*< teeter, v.*] A see-saw. [U. S.]

An I tell you you've gut to larn thet War ain't one long teeter

Betwixt I wan' to an' 'T wun't du, debat'n' like a skeeter
Afore he lights—all is, to give the other side a millin'.
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., III.

teetertail (tē'tēr-tāl), *n.* A sandpiper; a tilt-up or tip-up; the spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*; so called from the characteristic see-saw motion of the hind parts. See cut under *Tringoides*. [U. S.]

teeth, *n.* Plural of *tooth*.

teethe (tēth), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *teethed*, ppr. *teething*. [*< teeth, pl. of tooth.*] To grow or cut the teeth: as, a *teething* child.

teething (tē'thing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *teethe, v.*] Dentition; the growth or formation of teeth; the act or process of acquiring teeth, as when they cut the gums.—*Climacteric teething*. See *climacteric*.

teetotal (tē'tō'tal), *a.* [An emphatic reduplication of *total*.] There are two accounts of the origin of this word. (a) The Rev. Joel Jewell (according to various accounts, confirmed by a letter from him to the editor of this dictionary), secretary of a temperance society formed at Hector, New York, in 1818, on the basis of a pledge to abstain from distilled spirits but not from fermented liquors, introduced in January, 1827, a pledge binding the signers to abstinence from all intoxicants. The two classes of signers were distinguished as those who took the "old pledge," and had "O. P." placed before their names, and those who took the "new" or "total pledge" ("T."); the frequent explanation given of these letters made "T.—total" familiar. (b) Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, in Lancashire, England, is said, in

advocating the principle of temperance, about 1833, to have maintained that "nothing but *te-te-total* will do"; while a variation of this account makes the artisan a stutterer. Both accounts appear to be correct, and the word may have originated independently in the two countries.] 1. Total; complete; entire: used emphatically.—2. Of, pertaining to, or for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors: as, a *teetotal* society, meeting, or pledge; the *teetotal* cause.

The *teetotal* movement had been founded some years earlier by the Quakers of Cork, but it took no hold on the people till Theobald Mathew, a young Capuchin friar, joined it in 1838.

W. S. Gregg, *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers*, p. 143.

3. Pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [Colloq.]

I walk, I believe, 100 miles every week, and that I couldn't do, I know, if I wasn't *teetotal*.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 408.

teetotaler, **teetotaler** (tē'tō'tal-ēr), *n.* [*< teetotal + -er.*] One who more or less formally pledges or binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

But I am a *teetotaler*—said the divinity-student in a subdued tone.
O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, VI.

teetotalism (tē'tō'tal-izm), *n.* [*< teetotal + -ism.*] The principles or practice of teetotalers; total abstinence from intoxicating drink, or the total-abstinence movement.

After a period distinguished by hard drinking and hard eating has come a period of comparative sobriety, which, in *teetotalism* and vegetarianism, exhibits extreme forms of its protest against the riotous living of the past.
H. Spencer, *Education*, p. 225.

teetotally (tē'tō'tal-i), *adv.* Totally; entirely: used emphatically. [Colloq.]

Dinner was an ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a *teetotally* ugly sentence.

De Quincey, *Dinner*, *Real and Reputed*.

In Sir James Spence's "Tour of Ireland," published in 1829, he speaks of the word *teetotally* as an adverb in every-day use by the working classes.

Edward, *Words, Facts, and Phrases*, p. 561.

tee-totum (tē'tō'tum), *n.* [Also *te-totum*; i. e., *T-totum*, *totum* represented by *T*, from the *T* marked upon it.] 1. A small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a very old game of chance. Formerly the four sides exhibited respectively the letters A, T, N, D. The toy is set spinning, and wins and losses are determined according to the letter that turns up when the tee-totum has ceased whirling: thus, A (*Latin aufer, take away*) indicates that the player who has last spun is entitled to take one from the stakes; D (*depono, put down*), a forfeiture or laying down of a stake; N (*nihil, nothing*), neither loss nor gain; T (*totum, the whole*) wins the whole of the stakes. In the modern tee-totum the D is commonly changed to P, and the reading also changed into English: thus, T (take up), P (put down), A (all), N (none).

The usage of the *te-totum* may be considered as a kind of petty gambling, it being marked with a certain number of letters; and part of the stake is taken up, or an additional part put down, according as those letters lie uppermost.

2. A similar toy used for spinning in the same manner, but circular or having an indefinite number of sides, and without the marks above described: used as a plaything or in different games by children.

tee-whoop (tē-whēp'), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (b). See cut under *laping*. [Local, British.]

te-fall (tē'fāl), *n.* Same as *to-fall*. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

teff (tef), *n.* [Native name; also written *taff*, *thaff*, *theff*.] An annual cereal grass, *Eragrostis Abyssinica*, the most important food-plant of Abyssinia. Its grains, which are of the size of a pin-head, afford a very white flour which makes an excellent bread of an agreeable acidulous taste.

teft (teft), *a.* [A var. of *tight* (ME. **tegt*, *tight*); cf. *draft*, var. of *draught*, *dafter*, a dial. var. of *daughter*, etc.: see *tight*, *taut*.] Tight; taut.

Away they fly, their tackling *teft* and tight,
Top and top-gallant in the bravest sort.

Peele, *Tale of Troy*.

teg (teg), *n.* [Also *tegg*; origin obscure. Possibly an arbitrary variation, with complementary sense, of *steg*, *stag*.] 1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—2. Same as *tag³*.

Tegenaria (tej-e-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidae*. They are medium-sized hairy spiders, having the superior spinnerets longest, two-jointed, and the anterior lateral eyes larger than the anterior middle eyes. They live in cellars and other dark places. The genus is of very wide distribution; two species found in the United States are *T. derhami* and *T. brevis*.

tegh. A Middle English preterit of *tee*¹, also of *tie*¹.

tegmen (teg'men), *n.*; pl. *tegmina* (-mi-nā). [Also *tegumen*; NL., < L. *tegmen*, *tegumen*, a cover, < *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*.] 1. A covering; a covering or protecting part or organ; a tectorium; an integument; a tegmentum.—2. In bot., the endopleura, or inner coat, of the seed. It is soft and delicate, and conforms to the shape of the nucellus. See *seed*.—3. *pl.* In ornith., the tectrices or coverts of the wing or tail. See *tectrices*. [Rare.]—4. In anat., the roof of the tympanic cavity of the ear, especially in early stages of its formation; also distinguished as *tegmen tympani*.—5. The covering of the posterior wing of some insects; especially, the fore wing of an orthopterous insect, corresponding to the elytrum of a beetle or the hemelytrum of a bug.

tegmental (teg'men-tal), *a.* [< *tegmen*(um) + *-al*.] Pertaining to the tegmentum.—**Tegmental nucleus**. Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—**Tegmental region**, the tegmentum of the crus and the corresponding parts of the pons and oblongata down to the decussation of the pyramids. It contains the formatio reticularis, lemniscus, posterior longitudinal fasciculus, other fibers, and various collections of ganglion-cells.

tegumentum (teg-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegumenta* (-tā). [Also *tegumentum*; NL., < L. *tegmen*, *tegumentum*, a cover, a covering: see *tegument*.] 1. In bot., the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees; also, one of the scales of such covering.—2. In anat., the larger and deeper or upper of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, separated from the crista by the substantia nigra.—**Nucleus of the tegmentum** (*nucleus tegmenti*). Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).

tegmina, *n.* Plural of *tegmen*.

tegminal (teg'mi-nal), *a.* [< NL. *tegminalis*, < *tegmen* (*tegmin*), a covering: see *tegmen*.] Covering or protecting, as a tegmen; tectorial; tegmentary.

tegminalia (teg-mi-nā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tegminalis*: see *tegminal*.] The regularly arranged plates of the body or calyx of the tessellated crinoids.

teguexin (te-gek'sin), *n.* [Nahuatl *tecozic*.] A large South American lizard of the genus *Teius*, *T. teguexin*. It attains a length of three or four feet, and is marked with yellow and black. *T. rufofasciatus* is the red teguexin. See *Teiidae*.

tegula (teg'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *tegulae* (-lā). [NL., < L. *tegula*, a tile, a roofing-tile, < *tegere*, cover, conceal: see *tecl*, *tile*.] In entom.: (a) A sclerite attached to the lateral border of the mesoscutum and covering the base of the fore wing, as in hymenopterous insects. (See *pterygota* and *operculum* (b) (8).) A similar formation of lepidopterous insects is known as the *patagium*, *scapula*, or *shoulder-tippet*. (b) A little membrane covering the metathoracic spiracle of dipterous insects: also called *aquama*, *prehalter*, and *covering-scale*.

tegular (teg'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *tegulaire*, < L. *tegula*, a tile: see *tegula*, *tile*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.—2. In entom., covering, as a sclerite, the base of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to a tegula.

tegularly (teg'ū-lār-li), *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

tegulated (teg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tegula*, a tile, + *-ate* + *-ed*.] Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles: used specifically of a type of armor.—**Tegulated armor**, armor made of overlapping plates sewed to a foundation of textile fabric or leather. During the years immediately preceding the perfected armor of plate this was the armor adopted as the best by those who could afford the expense.

tegumen (teg'ū-men), *n.*; pl. *tegumina* (to-gū'mi-nā). [NL.: see *tegmen*.] Same as *tegmen*.

tegument (teg'ū-ment), *n.* [ME. *tegument*, < OF. *tegument*, F. *tegument* = Sp. Pg. *tegumento*, < L. *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*, < *tegere* = Gr. *tegeiv*, cover, conceal: see *tecl*. Cf. *integument*.] A cover; an envelop; a natural covering or protection of the body or a part of it; a tegmen or tegmentum.

Over ther thal stonde
A tegument of brum or such extende
Hem fro tempest and coldes to defende.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Specifically—(a) In zool. and anat., skin; the general covering of the body; the integument. (b) In entom.: (1) A tegmen; the wing-cover or elytrum of orthopterous insects: an erroneous use, apparently by confusion with *tegmen*, 5. (2) Properly, the crust, or chitinous integument, of the body, as distinguished from the hairs, scales, etc., which may grow upon it.

tegumental (teg-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *tegument* + *-al*.] Covering; investing or integumental; tectorial; tegmentary; tegminal.

Visual and tegumental sense organs borne by the tentacles. *Huxley and Martin*, *Elementary Biology*, p. 276.

tegumentary (teg-ū-men'tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *tegumentaire*, as *tegument* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to integument; composing or consisting of skin or other covering or investing part or structure; tegminal; tectorial.—**Tegumentary amputation**, amputation in which the flaps are made of tegumentary tissue only. Also called *skin-flap amputation*.—**Tegumentary epithelium**. Same as *epidermis*.

tegumentum (teg-ū-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegumenta* (-tā). Same as *tegumentum*.

tehee (tē'hē'), *interj.* [< ME. *te hee*; imitative.] A word expressing a laugh.

"Te hee," quod she, and clapte the wyndow to.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 554.

tehee (tē'hē'), *n.* [< *tehee*, *interj.*] A laugh: from the sound.

Did you chide me for not putting a stronger lace in your stays, when you had broke one as strong as a hempen cord with containing a violent *tehee* at a smutty jest in the last play?
Farguhar, *Love and a Bottle*, l. 1.

tehee (tē'hē'), *v. i.* [< *tehee*, *interj.*] To laugh contemptuously or insolently; titter.

That laughed and *tee-he'd* with derision
To see them take your deposition.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. iii. 183.

Teian, **Teian** (tē'an), *a.* [< L. *Teius*, < *Teos*, < Gr. *Teos*, *Teos* (see *def.*), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor: especially referring to the poet Anacreon, who was born there.

The Scian and the Teian muse,
The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
Have found the same your shores refuse.
Byron, *Don Juan*, III. 86 (song).

Te igitur (tē ij'it-er). [So called from the first words of the canon: L. *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *igitur*, therefore.] The first paragraph of the eucharistic canon in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies. It immediately succeeds the preface, and contains a prayer for the church.

Teiidae (tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teius* + *-idae*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Teius*, having confluent parietal bones, supratemporal fossae not segmented or roofed over, and no osteodermal plates. These lizards are confined to America, and some of them are called *teguexins*. The family is also named *Ameividae*. Also *Teiidae*.

teill (tēil), *n.* [Formerly also *teile*; < OF. *teill*, *teill*, *teill*, F. *tille*, < L. *tilia*, a linden. Cf. dim. *teylet*, *tillet*.] 1. The linden or lime-tree.

From purple violets and the *teille* they bring
Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv. 283.

2. The terebinth.

As a *teill* tree [terebinth, R. V.] and as an oak. *Isa.* vi. 18.

teind (tēnd), *n.* [< Icel. *tíund*, a tenth, a tithe: see *tenth*, *tithe*.] In Scotland, a tithe. It is paid from the produce of land or cattle only. After the Reformation the whole tithes of Scotland were transferred to the crown, or to private individuals called *titulars*, to whom they had been granted by the crown, or to feuars or renters from the church, or to the original founding patrons, or to colleges or pious institutions. By a succession of decrees and enactments these tithes were generally rendered redeemable at a fixed valuation, but the clergy have now no right to the teinds beyond a suitable provision, called a *stipend*; so that teinds may now be described as that part of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the established church.

At every seven years
They pay the *teind* to hell;
And I am sae fat and fair of flesh,
I fear 'twill be mysell.
The Young Tamara (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Court of Teinds (In full, *Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds*), a court in Scotland consisting of five judges of the Court of Session (four lords of the inner house and the lord ordinary on teinds), who sit as a parliamentary commission, with jurisdiction extending to all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, etc.—**Decree of valuation of teinds**. See *decree*.

teind-master (tēnd'mās'tēr), *n.* In Scotland, one who is entitled to teinds.

teinel, *n.* See *tain*.

tein-land (tēn'land), *n.* Thane-land. See *thane*.

teinoscope (tē'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *teineiv* (see *tend*), stretch, extend, + *skopeiv*, view.] An optical instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct the chromatic aberration, while the dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or decreased in the plane of refraction. Amici's prism-telescope consists of two such teinoscopes arranged consecutively, with their planes of refraction perpendicular to each other.

teint¹, teinture¹. Old spellings of *taint¹, tainture*.

teiset, *n.* [ME., < OF. *teise*, later *toise*, a fathom: see *toise*. Cf. *peise*, *poise*.] A fathom.

In me prieson thow schelt abide,
Vnder therthe twenty *teias*.
Beeves of Hamtoun, l. 1417.

teisot, *v. i.* [ME., < *teise*, *n.*] To weigh anchor; set sail.

Into see thay went, the sayl vp gan reise,
To cipresse contre ther shippes gan *teise*.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1296.

Teius (tē'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Teiidae*. See *teguexin*. Also *Tejus*.

teknonymous (tek-non'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τέκνον*, child, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] Pertaining to or characterized by teknonymy.

Let us now turn to another custom, not less quaint-seeming than the last to the European mind. This is the practice of naming the parent from the child. . . . There are above thirty peoples spread over the earth who thus name the father, and, though less often, the mother. They may be called, coining a name for them, *teknonymous* peoples.
Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVIII. 248.

teknonymy (tek-non'i-mi), *n.* [< *teknonym-ous* + *-y*.] The naming of a parent from his or her child.

Another custom, here called *teknonymy*, or naming the parent from the child, prevails among more than thirty peoples.
Athenaeum, No. 3188, p. 740.

tel (tel), *n.* Sesame. See *til*.

tela (tē'lā), *n.*; pl. *tela* (-lā). [NL., < L. *tela*, web, warp: see *toil*.] 1. A web; a rete.—2. In anat.: (a) A tissue, in general; any tissue of the body, or histological structure, as distinguished from the structures or organs of gross anatomy: extended to include liquids containing corpuscles: as, *tela adiposa*, fatty tissue; *tela connectiva*, connective tissue; *tela lymphatica*, liquid contents of the body-cavity and lymphatic vessels. *Haeckel*. (b) A delicate membranous web or thin sheet of scarcely nervous tissue found in the brain in connection with its cavities, consisting both of pia mater and of endyma, with little or no nerve-tissue intervening.—**Tela aranea**. Same as *spider-web*.—**Tela cellulosa**, areolar tissue.—**Tela choroides cerebelli**, the membranous roof of the lower section of the fourth ventricle, continuous above with the velum medullare posterius. Also called *tela choroides inferior ventriculi quarti*.—**Tela choroides superior**, the velum interpositum, or membranous roof of the third ventricle. Also called *velum triangulare*.

telæsthesia (tel-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *αἰσθησις*, perception.] Perception at a distance. See the quotation under *telepathy*.

telamon (tel'a-mon), *n.*; pl. *telamones* (tel-a-mō'nēz). [< L. *telamon*, *telamo*, < Gr. *τελαμών*, bearer, < *τῆλα*, bear.] In arch., the figure of a man performing the function of a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same manner as a caryatid. They were called *atlantes* by the Greeks. See *atlantes*.

telangiectasia (tel-an'ji-ek-tā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., also *telangiectasis*, < Gr. *τέλος*, the end, + *αγγειον*, vessel, + *εκτασις*, extension.] In med., a dilatation of the small vessels.

telangiectasis (tel-an'ji-ek-tā'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *telangiectasia*.] Same as *telangiectasia*.

telangiectasy (tel-an'ji-ek-tā'si), *n.* [< NL. *telangiectasia*.] Same as *telangiectasia*.

telangiectatic (tel-an'ji-ek-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting telangiectasia.

telapoint, *n.* An obsolete form of *talapoin*.

Imp. Dict.

telar¹ (tē'lār), *a.* [< *tela* + *-ar*.] Having the character of a tela, web, or tissue; telary: as, the *telar* membranes of the brain. See *tela*.

telar², *n.* An obsolete form of *tiller²*. *Arch. Jour.*, XIX. 71.

telarian (tē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *telary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Spinning a web, as a spider. See *reticularian*, *tubularian*, *orbicularian*.

II. *n.* A spinning spider.

telary¹ (tē'lār-li), *adv.* [< *telar* (cf. *telary*) + *-ly*.] In the manner of or so as to make a web or tela: as, "*telarly* interwoven," *Sir T. Browne*.

telary (tel'ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *telarius*, < L. *tela*, a web: see *tela*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a web, tissue, or tela; woven; spun.—2. Spinning a web, as a spider; telarian.

The picture of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 19. (*Richardson*.)

telautograph (te-lā'tō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] The name given by Elisha Gray to his form of writing- or copying-telegraph. This telegraph can be used to reproduce in facsimile either the handwriting of the person sending the message, or any picture or drawing which can be made with a pen. The transmitting-pen is

connected by cords to mechanism by means of which the motions of the pen cause a pulsatory current to pass into two telegraph-line wires. These pulsatory currents produce rapid pulsatory motion of the armatures of a system of electromagnets, by means of which the receiving-pen is caused to follow the motions of the transmitter. Another electromagnetic arrangement lifts the receiving-pen off the paper at the end of each word or line, and still another serves to move the paper forward for the next line.

teld¹ (teld), *n.* [*ME. teld*, < *AS. teld*, *go-teld* = *MD. teld* = *G. zelt* = *Icel. tald* = *Sw. tält* = *Dan. tell*, a tent. Hence *telt*².] A tent.

teld¹ (teld), *v. t.* [*ME. telden*; < *teld*¹, *n.*] 1. To set up (a tent); pitch; in general, to set up.

Thence they telded tables [on] trees aloft.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 1648.

2. To lodge in a tent.

Vn-to me tolde god on a tyde,
Wher I was teld vnder a tree,
He saide my seede shulde multiplye.

York Plays, p. 56.

teld². An obsolete preterit and past participle of *telt*¹.

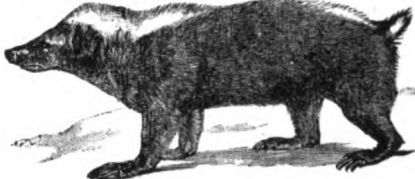
Telea (tē'lē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of saturniid moths, erected for the polyphemus silkworm-moth, *T. polyphemus*, a large and handsome American species, which produces a coarse and durable silk. See *polyphemus*, 5.

teleanemograph (tel'ē-a-nem'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, far, far off, far away*, + *E. anemograph*.] An anemograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

telebarograph (tel'ē-bar'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *E. barograph*.] A barograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

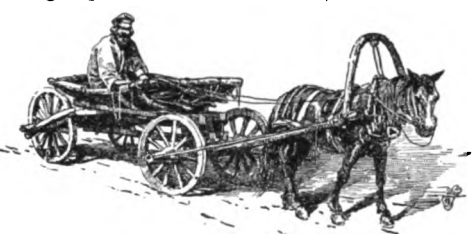
telebarometer (tel'ē-ba-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *E. barometer*.] A barometer that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

teledu (tel'e-dō), *n.* [*Javanese*.] The stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.



Teledu (*Mydaus meliceps*).

telega (te-le'gā), *n.* [*Russ. teliega*, a cart or wagon.] A cart or sort of box, about six feet



East Siberian Telega.

long, unprovided with springs, and set upon the wheels: a Russian vehicle.

Small unpainted one-horse *telegas*, which look like longitudinal halves of barrels mounted on four wheels.

The Century, XXXVI. 11.

telegram (tel'ē-gram), *n.* [= *F. télégramme* = *Sp. telegrama* = *Pg. It. telegramma* = *D. telegramm* = *G. telegramm* = *Sw. Dan. telegram* = *Russ. telegramma* = *NGr. τηλεγραμμα* (all after *E.*); < *Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *γράφω, a writing*. The correct form would be **telegrapheme*, from a *Gr.* type reflected in the *NGr. τηλεγράφω, a telegram*, < *τήλεγραφειν, telegraph*, < *Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *γράφειν, write*.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.

A New Word.—A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. The object of this proposed innovation is to avoid the necessity, now existing, of using two words for which there is very frequent occasion, where one will answer. It is *Telegram*, instead of *Telegraphic Despatch*, or *Telegraphic Communication*. . . . *Telegram* means to write from a distance—*Telegram*, the writing itself, executed from a distance. *Monogram*, *Logogram*, etc., are words formed upon the same analogy and in good acceptance. *Albany Evening Journal*, April 6, 1852.

I sent a telegram (oh that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language).

Bulwer, What will he do with it? (1858), xii. 11.

To milk a telegram, to make use surreptitiously of a telegram designed for another. See *milk*, *v. t.*, 5. [*Slang*.]

telegraphic (tel'ē-grāf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. telegram* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a telegram; having

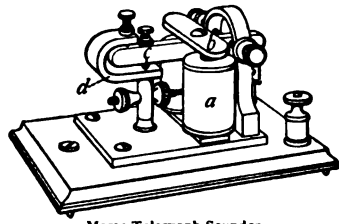
the characteristics of a telegram; hence, brief; concise; succinct. [*Recent*.] *Imp. Dict.*

telegraph (tel'ē-grāf), *n.* [= *F. télégraphe* = *Sp. telegrafo* = *Pg. telegrapho* = *It. telegrafo* = *D. telegraaf* = *G. telegraph* = *Sw. Dan. telegraf* = *Russ. telegramm* = *NGr. τηλεγραφος* (all after *E.*); < *Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *γράφειν, write*.] 1. An apparatus for transmitting intelligible messages to a distance. In this general sense it includes the original *semaphore-telegraphs*; *mechanical telegraphs* for sending messages short distances, as from the pilot-house to the engine-room of a steamer; *pneumatic telegraphs*, in which compressed air in a tube serves to transmit a message; *hydraulic telegraphs*, in which a column of water takes the place of the air in the tube; flashing lights, as from a *heliograph*, and any appliances for signaling, as flags or lanterns. Nearly all of these appliances are recognized as *signaling apparatus*, and are now so called. (See *signal* and *annunciator*.) In its later and more restricted sense, the name is applied to some form of apparatus employing electricity and transmitting more than mere calls or signals. Telegraphs may be divided into two classes: the *electromechanical telegraphs*, or those in which the messages are received by means of some mechanical device operated by electricity; and the *electrochemical telegraphs*, in which the message is received and recorded by means of some chemical effect produced by electricity, the messages in both systems being sent or transmitted by some mechanical means. The *electromechanical telegraphs* may be again divided into two classes: those in which the message is received or read by sight (including those in which it is printed or recorded), and those in which it is read by sound. The *electromechanical telegraphs* are in some instances actuated by means of an electromagnet, and for this reason they are called *electromagnetic telegraphs*. This name has sometimes been given to all electrodynamic telegraphs, but it appears properly to belong to the electromechanical telegraphs which employ electromagnetism, and particularly to the Morse system. There is also an *electromechanical telegraph* actuated by magneto-electricity, and called the *magneto-electric telegraph*. The telegraph consists essentially of (1) a *line-wire*, or main conductor; (2) a *battery*, or other source of electricity; (3) a *transmitting instrument*, or device for connecting or disconnecting the line-wire with the battery, or for changing the polarity of the current sent over the line-wire; and (4) a *receiver*, or indicating or recording apparatus. The *line-wire* is, for land lines, most commonly of iron, but sometimes of steel covered with a copper tube, and frequently also (especially on the rapid circuits in England) of hard drawn copper and, for the local connections with the battery or instruments, of copper. The source of electricity may be a battery or a dynamo. The transmitter or receiver may vary greatly according to the system in which it is used. In the electromechanical systems in which the message is read by sight, two different receivers are employed. The first of these, the *needle-telegraph* of Cooke and Wheatstone of England, has a line-wire, a battery, and a simple device for reversing the current by the movement of a handle. The receiver is a needle supported on a horizontal bar, free to turn to the right or left, and provided with an index needle, placed in front of a dial, to show the deflections. The needle is within a coil of wire through which the current from the line passes, the whole forming an electric multiplier or galvanoscope. The message is indicated by an alphabet of motions, deflections to one side being read as the dots and to the other as the dashes of the Morse alphabet. This system is still used on some unimportant circuits and on some of the railway lines in England. It is largely in use for long submarine cables. Thomson's *mirror-galvanoscope* being used. This receiver consists essentially of a galvanometer, the needle of which carries a small mirror that reflects a beam of light from a lamp upon a screen. The minute movements of the needle are thus rendered visible on a large scale, and the vibrations of the spot of light serve to spell the message. The second sight-reading system is the *dial-telegraph*; it employs a dial and index or pointer for a receiver. The letters are placed round the edge of the dial, and the index travels round the dial from letter to letter till the right one is reached, when a slight pause indicates that the letter was signaled from the transmitting end of the line. This system is used for private lines and for local circuits where speed of transmission is not important. The *Morse system* employs a line-wire, battery, and circuit-breaker or Morse key as a transmitter, and now very commonly uses a *sounder* as a receiving instrument, the slight clicking sound of the instrument clearly indicating the letters of the alphabet. This system has developed from the recording telegraph which was invented by Morse of New York, and was first tried on a commercial scale between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. (See *Morse telegraph*, below.) The electromechanical systems in which the message is automatically recorded as it is received include the Morse system using the Morse receiver, the chemical telegraphs, the printing telegraphic systems, the stock-reporting telegraphs, the synphon recorder, and the writing-telegraphs. A number of *telegraphic-printing systems* have been invented, the object being to print the message directly on paper as fast as received. Of these, the systems of *House* and *Hughes* were successfully worked in the United States, and a modification of *Hughes's* apparatus, the *electromotor printing-telegraph* of Phelps, is still used by the Western Union Company. *Hughes's* apparatus is still used in Europe, especially in France. Several simpler forms of type printing-telegraphs are used as stock-printers and private-line telegraphs. The telegraph of Cowper, and the *teleautograph* (which see) of Elihu Gray are examples of facsimile- or writing-telegraphs. In the former system two wires are used, and the message is transmitted by varying the intensity of the currents in the double line. The transmitter consists of a pencil connected by means of light rods with metal plates joined together through resistance-coils. The message is written on a band of paper passing under the pencil, and every movement of the pencil causes one or both of the rods to move over the plates, and change the resistance in the circuits. The receiver consists of a pen held upright, and joined by means of threads to the armatures of two magnets placed so that variations of the

currents through the two circuits give motions in two rectangular directions to the pen. The pen thus gives a trace in one direction or the other, or in a curve that is the resultant of both movements, and this trace is a literal copy of the message written by the transmitting pencil. The electrochemical systems of telegraphy all give a record of the message, and the transmitting device, whether a Morse key or some automatic mechanism, breaks or closes the circuit and thus either spells the message in the Morse alphabet, or copies it from writing or a drawing properly arranged at the transmitting end. The receiving apparatus in all these systems depends on the fact that if a current of electricity is made to pass through a piece of paper moistened in certain chemicals, a discoloration of the paper appears wherever the current passes. The first practical system is that of Bain of Edinburgh, which was used for some time both in England and in America. Several forms of copying telegraphs exist, but are little used. It was early recognized in the history of telegraphy that the cost of sending messages could be reduced if more than one message could be sent over a line-wire at one time, or if the speed of transmission could be made very great. Of the many systems designed to accomplish this, six are in actual use. These systems are the *duplex* of Stearns, 1872; the *quadruplex* of Edison, 1874 (see *duplex telegraph*, below); the *harmonic* of Gray, 1874; the *rapid system*, 1880; the *synchronous system*, 1884; and the *alternate-current system* of Crehore and Squier, 1896. The *harmonic system* depends on the property possessed by sonorous bodies of responding to vibrations corresponding to their own pitch or rate of vibrations. A vibrating reed is used to transmit over the line a series of electrical impulses exactly corresponding to its rate of vibrations. At the receiving end of the line is another reed that vibrates at the same rate as long as connected with the line, giving to the ear of the operator an apparently continuous note. By means of a Morse key this continuous tone in both reeds may be broken up into the letters of a message. Besides this, if two or more reeds are placed at the sending end of the line, and an equal number having the same pitches at the receiving end of the line, all may transmit their rate of vibration to the current, and each receiving reed will select its own note and no other. By the use of a Morse key to each pair, it thus becomes possible to transmit as many messages as there are pairs of reeds over the same wire at the same time. The so-called *rapid system* of telegraphy is an electrochemical system, with automatic transmitting and receiving instruments. The message is first prepared by punching a series of holes in a strip of paper, each perforation or group of perforations representing a letter. This strip of paper is then made to pass rapidly under metal points connected with the line. At each perforation, one of the points passes through the paper and closes the circuit through the line-wire. At the receiving end, each closing of the circuit makes a stain on a band of prepared paper drawn rapidly under a stylus in connection with the line. Both the transmission and the recording of the message are automatic, and a large number of messages can be sent over one wire in a short time. The *synchronous system* is wholly electromechanical, and is based on the phonic wheel of La Cour. This invention employs a wheel divided radially into a number of sections, every alternate section being connected with the battery, and the alternating sections being connected by wire to the earth. A trailing needle connected with the line-wire rests on the upper side of the wheel, and as the wheel revolves it touches every section in turn, connecting the line with the battery at one section and being cut out at the next. Two wheels are used, one at each end of the line, and as each needle on the two wheels touches the same section the circuit is closed through the line, and then broken as the needles touch the next sections. In the synchronous system branch wires extend from each wheel, every branch being connected with a number of sections, and as the wheels turn, these branches are connected with the line a number of times in a second, or often enough to be practically always joined to the line, and thus messages may be sent by the Morse or other system. Upward of seventy branch wires may be connected with each end of a line-wire, every pair having the line to itself in succession, and yet with sufficient rapidity to be, as far as sight or sound is concerned, wholly independent of all others. The phonic wheel is in this system made useful on a commercial scale in telegraphy.

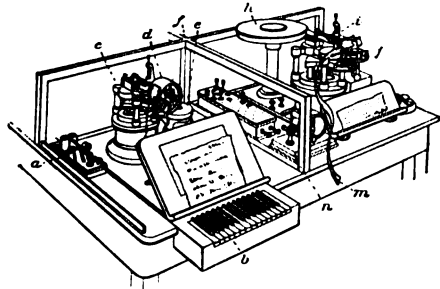
2. A telegraphic message or despatch; a telegram. *Troloppe*. [*Rare*.]—*Acoustic telegraph*. See *acoustic*.—*Autographic telegraph*. See *autographic*.—*Automatic signal telegraph*, a system used for transmitting fire-alarms, in which the number of the box from which the alarm is sent is automatically struck or registered.—*Automatic telegraph*, a system in which the signals are transmitted automatically, generally by the use of bands of paper perforated with holes which in form and arrangement represent the message to be sent. The paper moves rapidly between two parts or poles of the circuit, which is complete during the passage of a perforation, but broken at other times. The perforated slips may be quickly prepared and by persons not skilled in telegraphy, so that economy as well as great rapidity is secured by their use.—*Automatic type-writer telegraph*, a telegraphic system in which the transmitter consists of a keyboard similar to that of a type-writer, and which prints the message at the receiving end.—*Chemical telegraph*. See *def. 1*.—*Copying telegraph*. Same as *autographic telegraph*.—*Dial-telegraph*. See *def. 1*.—*Duplex telegraph*, a telegraphic system arranged for double transmission, or the sending of two messages at the same time over one line, in opposite directions. Several methods for accomplishing this have been devised, one of the most successful being the differential system, in which the electromagnet at each end is so wound that if the key at the distant station is not closed, the current divides equally, one half going to earth and the other half to the distant point, while the instrument at hand is not affected. In this way each receiving instrument is active only when the distant operator closes his key. Each operator has thus control of the receiving instrument of the other, and double transmission without interference becomes possible. In the *quadruplex telegraph* four messages are transmitted on one line at the same time. Various systems of *multiplex telegraphy* have

been devised, by means of which many messages may be transmitted over one line at the same time. Among these is the *harmonic telegraph*. (See def. 1.) Other systems of multiplex telegraphy depend on the synchronous movement of parts, such as revolving disks, by means of which local circuits at the extremities of the main line are regularly and rapidly placed in connection with each other through the main conducting wire. — **Electric telegraph**, the instrument, apparatus, device, or process by means of which electricity is utilized for the rapid transmission of intelligence between distant points. All varieties of electric telegraph have in common one or more conducting wires joining the points between which transmission takes place. At one end is a sending instrument, or transmitter, and at the other a receiving instrument. By the sending instrument electric impulses are transmitted through the line to the receiver, where they produce visible or audible signals capable of translation into words and sentences. Batteries, dynamos, or any other convenient source may supply the electricity. The conducting wire may be supported in the air upon insulators attached to poles, or it may be buried underground or sunk under water (being first covered with some good insulating material). Many different systems of telegraph have been devised, depending on different methods of transmitting and receiving the electric impulses. The latter may be of the simplest kind, and so related to each other in time and character as to produce signals which conform to the requirements of a conventional alphabet, as in the Morse system of telegraphy; or they may be made to operate a mechanism at the receiving end so as to write or print the message. See def. 1. — **Facsimile telegraph**. Same as *autographic telegraph*. — **Fire-alarm telegraph**. See *fire-alarm*. — **Harmonic telegraph**. See def. 1. — **Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph. — **Mechanical telegraph**. See *mechanical*, and def. 1. — **Morse telegraph**, a telegraphic system consisting essentially of a transmitting key operated by the hand, together with an electromagnetic receiver or register which records the signals in the form of dots and dashes. The registering apparatus is usually dispensed with and the signals read "by sound," the receiving magnet with its armature being known as a *sounder*. The currents from the line are passed through the magnet *a* (see cut) and cause it to attract its armature *b*, which



Morse Telegraph Sounder.

brings the stop *c* against the anvil *d*, giving out a clear click for each current sent. The audible signals consist of short and long intervals of contact, corresponding to dots and dashes, and are interpreted by means of the Morse alphabet (which see, under *alphabet*). When the line is more than a mile or two in length, the signals are usually received first on a relay, which is similar in form to a sounder, but so constructed that its armature responds to feeble currents. The end of this armature acts as a key in a local circuit which operates the sounder or register. — **Needle-telegraph**. See def. 1. — **Optical telegraph**, (a) a semaphore. (b) An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class. — **Phonoplex telegraph**, a telegraph in which multiplex telegraphy is secured by combining telephonic communication with an ordinary telegraph system. — **Pneumatic telegraph**, (a) A form of telegraph, formerly in use, in which messages were transmitted by the agency of a column of water under pneumatic pressure. (b) A system of transmission for signals in which a bell is sounded and a pointer caused to indicate a message by the compression of air in a reservoir at one end of a long tube, the compression being transmitted to the opposite end of the tube. This system is used in hotels, manufactories, etc., and to transmit steering and steaming directions on shipboard. — **Polygrammatic telegraph**. See *polygrammatic*. — **Printing-telegraph**, a telegraph in which the message is printed



Phelps's Electromotor Printing-telegraph.

The transmitting apparatus is shown on the left-hand side and the receiving apparatus on the right—the two being separated by a glass partition. In the apparatus here shown the receiving and transmitting parts are separate, and are driven by independent motors. A combined apparatus is also made, in which both sets of mechanism are driven by one motor; in other respects the mechanism is practically the same. The message is transmitted by manipulating a set of keys shown at *b*. These keys move a set of vertical rods arranged in a circle within the cylinder *c*. The tops of these rods carry a set of sectors arranged to form a disk round the revolving shaft of the sending mechanism. The part of any revolution at which a current is sent to line depends on the key pressed, and, as the receiving mechanism is kept moving in synchronism (the type-wheel making the same number of revolutions as the revolving shaft here referred to), the current sent by any particular key can be made to print the corresponding letter on the paper ribbon. The circuit-closing arrangement, which is worked by a vertical rod passing through the top of the cylinder *c*,

is shown at *d*. The electromotor is shown at *e*, and an electromagnet, actuated by the currents which pass through the circuit-closer *d*, and used to send out the line-currents, is shown at *a*. In the receiving apparatus *A* is the paper-drum which contains the roll of paper on which the message is printed as it is drawn past the type-wheel at *f*. The motor is shown at *i*, and is similar to that shown at *c*.

In ordinary Roman characters by the receiving instrument. — **Recording telegraph**, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted. — **Solar telegraph**, a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors; a heliostat. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the manner of the dot-and-dash telegraphic alphabet. — **Submarine telegraph**. See *submarine cable*, under *cable*. — **Submarine Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 49) confirming the Convention of the Powers for the protection of telegraph-cables. — **Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 110) which authorized the purchase and operation of telegraph lines by the Post-office. Other British statutes regulating the construction and maintenance of telegraphs are also known by this title.

telegraph (tel'ē-gráf), *v.* [= F. *télégraphier* = Sp. *telegrafiar* = Pg. *telegraphiar* = It. *telegrafare* (NGr. *τηλεγραφειν* or *τηλεγραφειν*), telegraph: see the noun.] **I. trans.** To transmit or convey, as a communication, speech, intelligence, or order, by a semaphore or telegraph, especially by the electric telegraph.

A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the Euryalus, telegraphed that they appeared determined to go to the westward. Southey, Nelson, II. 240.

"Make Buell, Grant, and Pope Major-generals of volunteers" he [Halleck] telegraphed the day after the surrender. Nicolay and Hay, Lincoln, V. 190.

II. intrans. 1. To send a message by telegraph. — 2. To signal; communicate by signs.

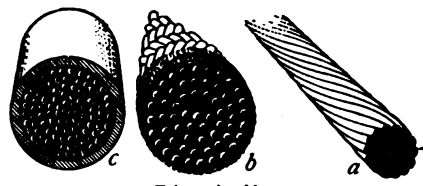
I now observed that Bellal was standing very near me. . . . The fellow had his gun in his hand, and he was telegraphing by looks with those who were standing near him. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xvi.

I didn't see—I didn't understand. Besides, I hate smirking and telegraphing. Also I'm very shy—you won't have forgotten that. Now we can communicate comfortably. The Century, XXXVI. 128.

telegraph-board (tel'ē-gráf-bōrd), *n.* A board on which are hoisted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

When the race is all over we may look at the telegraph-board in vain to find her officially-printed number. Daily Chronicle, Sept. 14, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

telegraph-cable (tel'ē-gráf-kā'bl), *n.* A cable containing wires used for transmitting telegraphic messages. In the accompanying cuts a represents a single-conductor cable, sheathed with iron or



Telegraph-cables.

steel wires, such as is used for submarine work (the conductor is shown at *d*, and is usually surrounded by a gutta-percha or india-rubber tube for insulation); *b* shows the end of a multiple-wire cable suitable for aerial suspension; while *c* is a similar multiple cable enclosed in a metal tube, usually of lead, suitable for underground work.

telegraph-carriage (tel'ē-gráf-kar'āj), *n.* A vehicle carrying the apparatus necessary for establishing temporary communication with a permanent telegraph-line. E. H. Knight.

telegraph-clock (tel'ē-gráf-klok), *n.* A clock whose rate controls that of others, or is itself controlled, by electric impulses transmitted through telegraph-wires.

telegraph-dial (tel'ē-gráf-dī'al), *n.* A dial bearing the letters of the alphabet, figures, etc., arranged in a circle, with a pointer actuated by electromagnetism.

telegrapher (tel'ē-gráf-ēr or tē-leg'ra-fēr), *n.* One who is skilled in telegraphy; one whose occupation is the sending of telegraphic messages, especially by the electric telegraph; a telegraph-operator. — **Telegraphers' cramp** or *palsy*, an occupation neurosis of telegraphers, similar to writers' cramp.

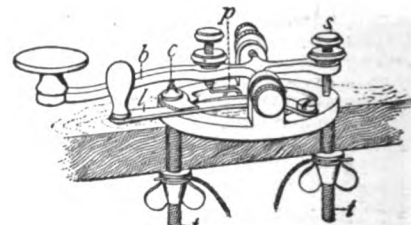
telegraphic (tel'ē-gráf'ik), *a.* [= F. *télégraphique* = Sp. *telegráfico* = Pg. *telegrafico* = It. *telegrafico*; as *telegraph* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; used in telegraphing: as, *telegraphic signals*; *telegraphic art*. — 2. Communicated or transmitted by a telegraph: as, *telegraphic intelligence*.

telegraphical (tel'ē-gráf'i-kāl), *a.* [*telegraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *telegraphic*.

telegraphically (tel'ē-gráf'i-kāl-i), *adv.* 1. In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph. — 2. As regards telegraphic communication: as, a town *telegraphically* isolated.

telegraphist (tel'ē-gráf-ist or tē-leg'ra-fist), *n.* [*telegraph* + *-ist*.] A telegrapher.

telegraph-key (tel'ē-gráf-kē), *n.* A device for making and breaking an electric circuit by the movement of the fingers and hand. It usually consists of a bar or lever pivoted in the middle, having a button of some insulating material attached at one end, below which are two platinum-points whose contact at *c* in the figure completes the circuit. The insulating but-



Telegraph-key.

ton is held by the thumb and first two fingers, and stops are arranged to control the play or movement of the lever. The two ends of a break in the line-wire are connected to the terminals *t*, *t*, and the break is bridged over by the lever *b* each time it is depressed during the transmission of a message. When the key is not being used the lever is held against its back-stop *s* by the spring *p*, and the break is bridged over by putting the lever *b* in the position shown.

telegraphophone (tel'ē-gráf'ō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκ, afar*, + *E. graphophone*.] An apparatus for reproducing at a distance the sounds which produced a graphophonic record; also, an apparatus for producing a graphophonic record at a distance by means of a telephonic circuit.

telegraph-plant (tel'ē-gráf-plant), *n.* The East Indian *Meibomia gyraus*, a plant with trifoliate leaves, of which the lateral leaflets are very small and remarkable for their spontaneous jerking motion, suggesting signaling. In a warm humid atmosphere they alternately rise and fall, quickly changing their position, sometimes almost 180 degrees, while they also rotate on their own axes. Also *moving-plant* and *semaphore-plant*.

telegraph-pole (tel'ē-gráf-pōl), *n.* One of a series of poles or posts for supporting an elevated telegraph-line. Where there are more wires than one, they are usually fixed to cross-bars on the posts, an insulator being interposed in each case between the post or bar and the wire.

telegraph-post (tel'ē-gráf-pōst), *n.* A telegraph-pole.

telegraph-reel (tel'ē-gráf-rēl), *n.* In a recording telegraph, the reel on which is wound the endless strip of paper on which the messages are printed or otherwise indicated.

telegraph-register (tel'ē-gráf-rēj'is-tēr), *n.* A form of receiving instrument which makes a permanent record of the signals received. See cut under *recorder*.

telegraphy (tel'ē-gráf-i or tē-leg'ra-fī), *n.* [= F. *télégraphie*; as *telegraph* + *-y*.] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs. — **Aerial, duplex telegraphy**. See the adjective. — **Wireless telegraphy**, the transmission of signals between points not connected by electrical conductors; specifically, the transmission of signals through space by means of electric waves; a system of telegraphy based upon the researches of Heinrich Hertz, who demonstrated that the oscillatory discharge of an electric circuit acting as a transmitter produces electric

waves which are capable of setting up an oscillatory discharge in a similar receiving-circuit. A method of utilizing these waves for the transmission of signals was devised by Guglielmo Marconi. His experiments were first made in Bologna in 1895, and they were continued in England from July, 1896, under the auspices of the British Post-office. In March, 1899, communication was established across the English Channel between Dover, England, and Wimereux, France, a distance of 32 miles, the rate of transmission being about 20 words a minute. Signals were first successfully sent across the Atlantic ocean from Poldhu, Cornwall, to St. John's, Newfoundland, on Dec. 12, 1901. In the meantime numerous other inventors and electricians entered the field, many of whom have contributed greatly to the development of the art. An important feature of most systems of wireless telegraphy is the use, both at the transmitting- and receiving-stations, of aerial conductors (commonly called antennae) supported by a mast or tower. On shipboard the aerial conductors usually consist of a group of parallel wires strung horizontally between the top masts and thence down to a deck-house containing the sending- and receiving-ap-

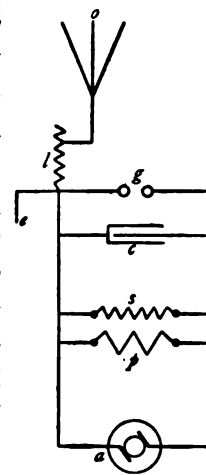
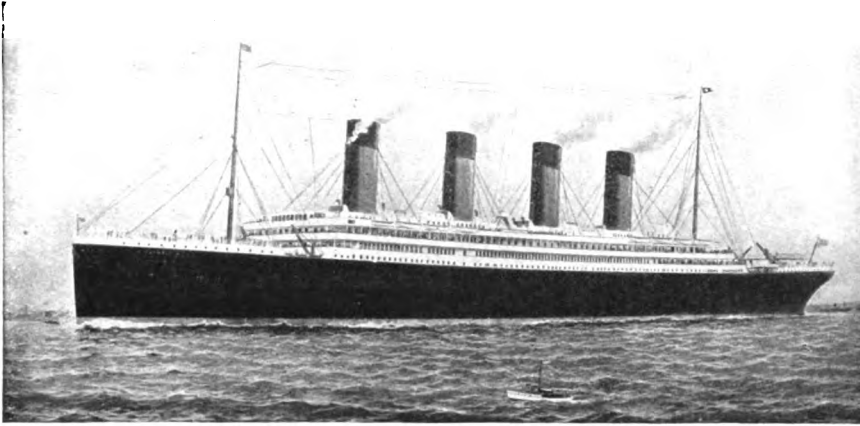


Fig. 1.

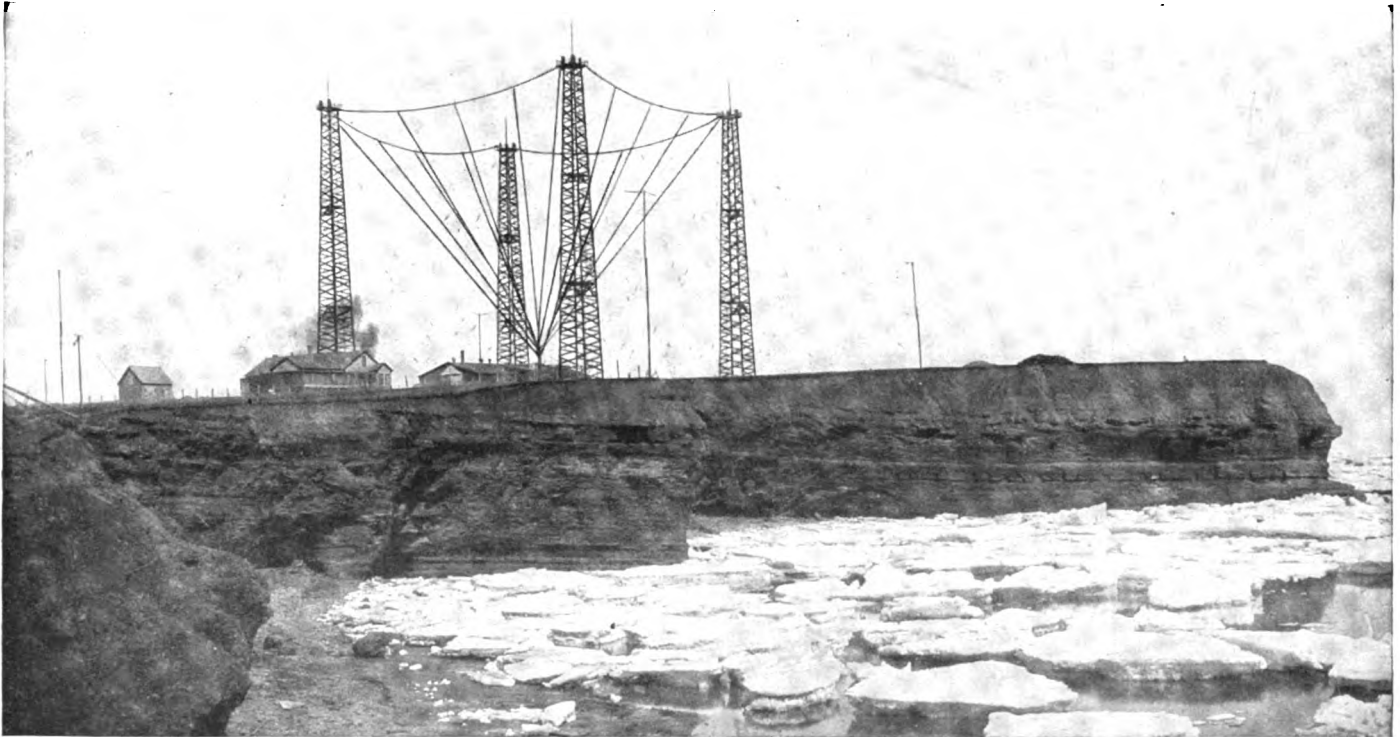
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY



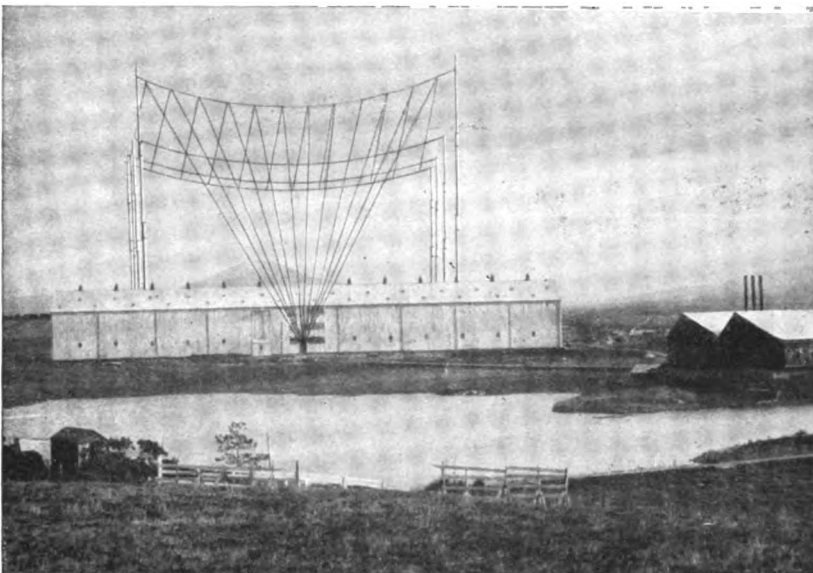
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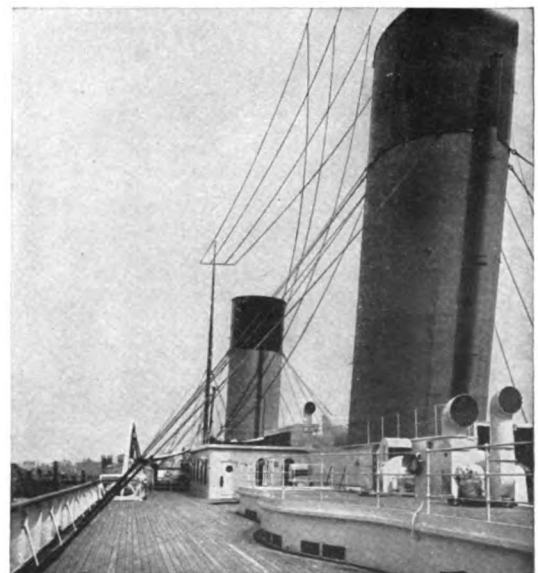
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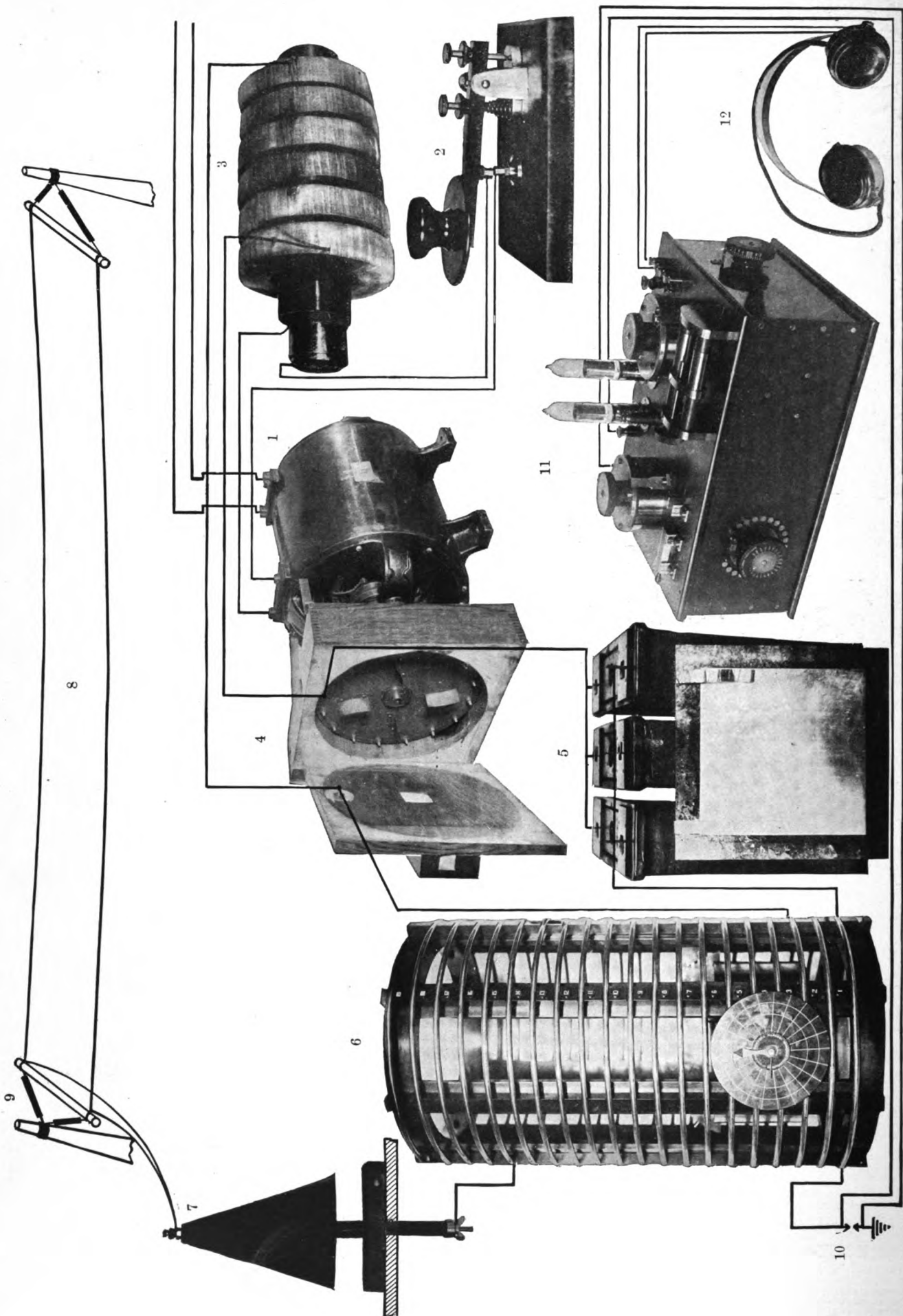
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1 General view of the S. S. Olympic, showing wireless receiver, or aerial, stretched between the masts.
 2 Interior view of wireless room on boat-deck of S. S. Olympic.
 3 Transatlantic Wireless Station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, commercially working with the station at Clifden, Ireland.

4 Transatlantic Wireless Station at Clifden, Ireland, in commercial operation across the Atlantic Ocean.
 5 View showing wireless room on boat-deck, and wireless receiver, or aerial, of S. S. Olympic.



1. Motor generator to convert direct current into alternating current.
2. Sending key.
3. High-tension transformer, showing the low-tension winding within the tube, which is supplied with 220-volt alternating current, and the six-section secondary winding delivering alternating current at 30,000 volts.
4. Rotating spark-gap to produce signals having a high musical note.
5. Oil-insulated condenser with sample plate shown in front.
6. Transmitting coil or jigger to absorb energy from the condenser circuit and radiate it from the aerial circuit.
7. Leading-in insulator to provide connection and proper insulation between the aerial and the instruments inside the wireless cabin.
8. A common form of ship aerial.
9. Insulators to provide necessary insulation between the aerial wires and the masts.
10. Small spark-gap and ground connection.
11. Complete receiver and tuner.
12. Head-gear telephones in which the signals are heard.

paratus. The distance to which signals can be transmitted depends upon the amount of energy radiated by the antennae in the form of electrical oscillations of suitable wave-length (from 100 to 5000 meters). The transmitting device, of which there are many modifications, usually consists of a power-circuit and an oscillatory circuit. The power-circuit contains an alternator, *a* (Fig. 1), sometimes of 50 kilowatts or more, and the primary coil, *p*, of a step-up transformer. The oscillatory circuit consists of the secondary coil, *s*, of this transformer, a condenser, *c*, and spark-gap, *g*, in multiple, and the aerial conductors, *o*. When the capacity and the inductance, *l*, of this circuit are properly adjusted, powerful oscillations of high frequency are set up and electric waves are sent out through space from the conductors. At the receiving-station electrical oscillations are set up by these waves in a similar set of aerial conductors, and although they are of very feeble intensity compared with those at the transmitting-station, they suffice to operate some one of the sensitive forms of receiving-apparatus employed. The receiver originally used by Marconi was the *coherer*, an instrument devised by

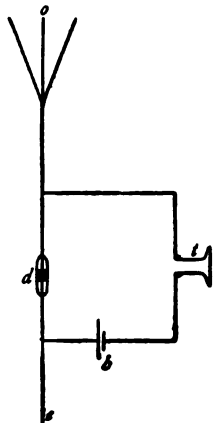


Fig. 2.

Brady (1890) and based on the discovery by Munk (1835) that a mass of filings or other small metallic bodies so loosely packed as to be non-conducting became conducting under the action of the discharge from a Leyden jar. The coherer has since been almost entirely replaced by numerous more manageable devices, such as the various *electrolytic detectors* of Neuschwander, Aschkinass, Schlömilch, De Forest, Fessenden, Vreeland, and Brown; the *magnetic detectors* of Rutherford and Marconi; the *microphones* of Hughes; the *barretter* of Fessenden; the *audion* of De Forest; the *thermo-electric detector* of Austin; and the *carburettum detector* of Brandes. The detector is sometimes directly in circuit between the antennae and the earth, as in Fig. 2, in which *o* is the set of antennae, *d* is the detector, *e* is the earth, *b* a battery, and *t* a telephone; sometimes in the secondary circuit of a transformer the primary coil of which is in the circuit between the antennae and the earth. The detector, whatever its form, serves as a sort of delicate relay to alter the current flow in a local circuit containing a battery and some convenient form of telegraphic receiving-instrument or a telephone. The electric waves from the antennae of a station for wireless telegraphy are not all of the same frequency, but have a range of an octave or more. The intensity is greatest for a certain frequency, that of the so-called principal wave of the oscillatory circuit, and diminishes rapidly for longer or shorter waves. If, for example, the principal wave has a length of 600 meters the accompanying waves of 500 meters and 700 meters may have only one tenth of the intensity of the principal wave. By adjusting the frequency to which the receiving-circuit best responds to agreement with that of the transmitting-circuit,—a process termed *sintoning*, which is analogous to the tuning of musical instruments,—the distance at which signals may be heard is greatly increased, while other instruments at nearer stations or on shipboard in the neighborhood of the sending-station will, if tuned to other frequencies, be comparatively undisturbed.

telehydrobarometer (tel-ē-hi-drō-ba-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + ἵδρω, water, + E. barometer.*] An instrument for recording electrically at a distance the head of water, or of any liquid contained in a reservoir.

teleianthous (tel-i-an'thus), *a.* [*NL., < Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + ἄνθος, a flower.*] In bot., perfect- or hermaphrodite-flowered.

teleiconograph (tel'ē-i-kon'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + εἰκών, an image, + γράφειν, write.*] A combination of the telescope and camera lucida devised by M. Revoil. The camera lucida is attached to the eyepiece of the telescope in such a way that the observer sees an image of the objects visible in the field of view apparently projected upon a sheet of paper placed on a table below the eyepiece, where he can easily sketch their outlines. He has the scale of the drawing at command, since the size of the image depends on the distance between the eye and the paper.

teleity (te-lē'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + -ity.*] End; tendency to fulfil a function or purpose. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 427.

telekinesis (tel'ē-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. τήλε, afar, + κίνησις, movement: see kinetic.*] Movement of or motion in an object, animate or inanimate, produced without contact with the body producing the motion. See the quotation under *telekinetic*. [Recent.]

telekinetic (tel'ē-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*< telekinesis + -ic (cf. kinetic).*] Pertaining to telekinesis.

For the alleged movements without contact, which form an important branch of "so-called Spiritualistic phenomena," M. Aksakof's new word *telekinetic* seems to me the best attainable. It need not, of course, imply an actio in distans, without any intervening medium, but rather an action exercised upon a body so situated with regard to the assumed agent that no exercise of any known force would have originated the body's movement.

Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec., 1890, p. 669.

telegraph (tē-lē'ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + λόγος, word, + γράφειν, write.*] A modified form of semaphore, invented by R. Lovell Edgeworth about the close of the eighteenth century. The signals were four long wooden isosceles triangles, each of which had eight definite positions, representing the numerical figures 1 to 7 and zero. One of the pieces represented units, and the others respectively tens, hundreds, and thousands; by the use of the different signals in different positions any number below eight thousand not containing the figures 8 or 9 could be signaled. Words could be assigned to these numbers according to any prearranged code.

telemeter (tel-ē-mē-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + E. manometer.*] A manometer or pressure-gage that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

telemeteorograph (tel-ē-mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + μετέωρον, a meteor, + γράφειν, write.*] A meteorograph in which the recording apparatus is at a distance from the actuating instruments, and is operated electrically. It is the combination in one registering-instrument of a thermometer, a telebarograph, and a teleanemograph.

telemeteorographic (tel-ē-mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< telemeteorograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to the telemeteorograph; relating to registration by meteorological instruments at a distance.

telemeter (tē-lem'e-tēr), *n.* [*F. télémètre, < Gr. τήλε, afar, + μέτρον, measure.*] 1. An instrument for determining distances in surveying, in artillery practice, etc. Sometimes the whole apparatus, sometimes the angle-measuring part only, and sometimes only the graduated rod to be observed at a distance is called a *telemeter*. When such a rod is used the amount subtended by a fixed angle is observed.

2. An apparatus for recording electrically at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument.—**Acoustic telemeter**, an apparatus for determining a distance by the time occupied in traversing it by the sound of a detonation.

telemetric (tel-ē-met'rik), *a.* [*< telemetr- + -ic.*] Pertaining to automatic registration at a distance of the indications of physical and meteorological instruments.

Telemetric aid to meteorological records. *Science*, VI. 194.

telemetry (tē-lem'e-tri), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.*] 1. The art of measuring distances by the use of telemeters. —2. The art of recording at a distance the indications of scientific instruments.

telemotor (tel'ē-mō-tōr), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar, + E. motor.*] A motor used to steer a ship, in which the power generated by the helmsman moving the wheel on the bridge or pilot-house, at a distance from the tiller, is transmitted to another motor or apparatus directly connected with the tiller or steering-engine. The transmission of power from the prime motor may be by chains or ropes or electric wires or by hydrostatic or pneumatic devices.

telengiscope (tē-len'ji-skōp), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. τήλε, afar, + ἔγγις, near, + σκοπεῖν, view: see scope.*] An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

Telenomus (tē-len'ō-mus), *n.* [*NL. (Haliday, 1833); formation uncertain.*] A large genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelioninae*, comprising numerous minute chalcid-like forms which are all or nearly all parasitic in the eggs of hemipterous or lepidopterous insects.

Telebranchia (tel'ē-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, full-grown, perfect (< τέλος, end, completion), + βράγχια, gills.*] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills of few (12 to 15) laminae in regular descending spiral rows on the left side of the mantle-cavity, the operculum distinct, and the aperture of the shell contracted moderately and roundish. It includes the families *Planaxidae*, *Rissoiidae*, *Melaniidae*, *Cerithiidae*, *Viviparidae*, and others.

telebranchiate (tel'ē-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Telebranchia*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A member of the *Telebranchia*.

telecephal (tel'ē-ō-sef'al), *n.* Any telecephalous fish. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Telecephali (tel'ē-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of *telecephalus: see telecephalous.*] An order of teleost fishes, including those whose cranium has the full complement of bones.

telecephalous (tel'ē-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. *telecephalus, < Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, + κεφαλή, head.*] Having the full number of bones in the skull; of or pertaining to the *Telecephali*.

Teleodesmacea (tel'ē-ō-des-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, + δέσμος,*

band, ligament.] An order of bivalve mollusks, formed by W. H. Dall to include all those whose hinge is highly specialized or perfected. The division includes 12 suborders, and the name is contrasted with *Anomalodesmacea* and with *Prismodesmacea*. *Nature*, XLII. 188.

teleodesmacean (tel'ē-ō-des-mā'sē-an), *a. and n.* [*< Teleodesmacea + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teleodesmacea*.

2. *n.* Any member of the *Teleodesmacea*. *W. H. Dall*.

teleologic (tel'ē-ō-loj'ik), *a. and n.* [*< teleolog- + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Teleological.

Value in use, or, as Mr. De Quincey calls it, *teleologic value*, is the extreme limit of value in exchange.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

2. *n.* The science of final causes. [Rare.]

Technic and *Teleologic* are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.

S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space, § 68.

teleological (tel'ē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< teleologic + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to teleology, or the doctrine of final causes: pertaining to or of the nature of a design or purpose.

teleologically (tel'ē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to or as regards teleology; on teleological grounds; by or with reference to purpose or design.

teleologism (tel'ē-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* [*< teleolog- + -ism.*] Teleology; also, the acceptance of teleology, or belief in that doctrine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 278.

teleologist (tel'ē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< teleolog- + -ist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of or studies final causes. Compare *etilogist*.

teleology (tel'ē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< NL. teleologia (Chr. Wolf), < Gr. τέλος (gen. τέλεος), completion, final end, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The doctrine of final causes; the theory of tendency to an end.

telemeter (tel-ē-om'e-tēr), *n.* A telemeter. **teleophobia** (tel'ē-ō-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. τέλος (gen. τέλεος), end, + φόβος, fear.*] That disposition of mind which results in great unwillingness to admit that things tend toward definite ends, or that anything in nature is determined by anything not yet in existence. See *dysteleology*.

telephore (tel'ē-ō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, + φέρος, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] A gonotheca.

teleophyte (tel'ē-ō-fit), *n.* [*Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, + φυτόν, plant.*] A plant composed of an aggregate of units, i. e., a very highly developed plant, as a tree. Compare *teleozoön*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

teleorganic (tel'ē-ōr-gan'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, + ὄργανον, an organ.*] Accomplishing the purpose of organism; vital; necessary to organic life: as, *teleorganic forces*.

teleosaur (tel'ē-ō-sār), *n.* [*< NL. Teleosaurus.*] A fossil crocodile of the family *Teleosauridae*.

teleosaurian (tel'ē-ō-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleosauridae*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A member of the *Teleosauridae*.

Teleosauridae (tel'ē-ō-sā'ri-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Teleosaurus + -idae.*] A family of fossil crocodiles, typified by the genus *Teleosaurus*, having a long narrow snout with terminal nostrils, the posterior nares bounded by the palatines (the pterygoids not being united below), and the vertebrae amphicoelous. They are characteristic of the Jurassic formation.

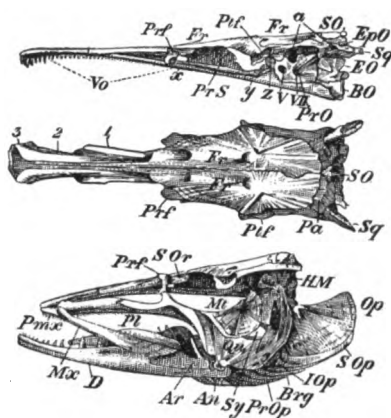
Teleosaurus (tel'ē-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, + σαῦρος, a lizard.*] The typical genus of *Teleosauridae*.

teleost (tel'ē-ōst), *a. and n.* [*< NL. *teleosteus, < Gr. τέλειος, τέλειος, complete, + ὀστέον, bone.*] 1. *a.* In *ichth.*, osseous, as a fish; having a well-ossified skeleton, as ordinary fishes; of or pertaining to the *Teleostei*.

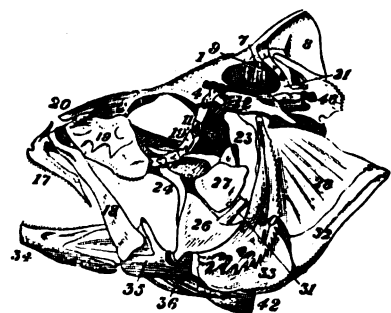
2. *n.* An osseous fish; any member of the *Teleostei*. See cuts on following page, and cuts under *Esox*, *optic*, *palatoquadrate*, *parasphenoid*. **teleostean** (tel'ē-ōs'tē-an), *a. and n.* [*< teleost + -e-an.*] Same as *teleost*.

Teleostei (tel'ē-ōs'tē-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of *teleosteus: see teleost.*] The teleosts, or ordinary bony fishes; a subclass of true fishes. They have a well-developed brain, whose optic nerves cross each other, but without any chiasm; the heart is provided with a non-contractile arterial bulb; the fins have well-developed and distinct rays; the skeleton is generally completely ossified, and the backbone consists entirely or mostly of separate well-ossified vertebrae.

teleostomate (tel'ē-ōs'tō-māt), *a.* [*< teleostom-ous + -ate.*] Same as *teleostomous*.

Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), a teleost fish, showing most of the bones.

Upper and middle figures, side and top views without the bones of the jaws; lower, side view with the bones of the jaws. *a*, articular facet for hyomandibular bone; *x*, parasphenoid; *y*, basisphenoid; *z*, alisphenoid; *v*, VII, axis of fifth and seventh nerves; *1, 2, 3*, bones apparently replacing nasals; *Am*, angular bone; *Ar*, articular; *BO*, basioccipital; *Brg*, branchiostegal rays; *D*, dentary; *EO*, exoccipital; *Epo*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *HM*, hyomandibular; *IOp*, interoperculum; *Ms*, maxillary; *Mt*, metapterygoid; *Op*, operculum; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatoquadrate arch; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *PrO*, prootic; *PrOp*, preoperculum; *PrS*, presphenoid; *Pf*, postfrontal; *Qv*, quadrate; *SO*, supra-occipital; *SOp*, suboperculum; *SOr*, suborbital; *Sy*, squamosal; *Sy*, symplectic; *Vo*, vomer.

Skull of Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), a teleostome.

1, frontal; 2, prefrontal; 4, sphenoid; 7, parietal; 8, supra-occipital; 9, epiotic; 11, prootic; 12, pterotic; 17, premaxilla; 18, maxilla; 19, first suborbital or lacrimal bone; 20, chain of suborbitals; 20, nasal; 21, one of a chain of post-temporal ossicles; 23, hyomandibular; 24, ectopterygoid; 26, quadrate; 27, metapterygoid; 28, operculum; 30, preoperculum; 31, symplectic; 32, suboperculum; 33, interoperculum; 34, dentary; 35, articular; 36, angular; 42, urohyal; 43, post-temporal, or bone connecting scapular arch with the skull.

teleostome (tel'ē-ō-stōm), *n.* [*<* NL. *teleostomus*: see *teleostomus*.] One of the *Teleostomi*; any true fish.

Teleostomi (tel'ē-ōs'tō-mi), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of teleostomus*: see *teleostomus*.] A subclass or class of true fishes, having the arch of the upper jaw formed by specialized jaw-bones (generally both intermaxillary and supramaxillary) and a more or less developed set of membrane-bones. The group is contrasted with the selachians or elasmobranchs, and includes both the teleosts and the ganoids. Compare *Selachostomi*, *Cyclostomi*, *Cirrostromi*.

teleostomous (tel'ē-ōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*<* NL. *teleostomus*, *<* Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having the character of a teleostome; pertaining to the *Teleostomi*.

teleotemporal (tel'ē-ō-tem'pō-rāl), *n.* [*<* Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + L. *tempora*, temples: see *temporal*.] A bone of the scapular arch in fishes, otherwise called *postclavicle*.

teletrocha, *n. pl.* Same as *telotrocha*.

teleozoic (tel'ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [*<* *teleozo-on* + *-ic*.] Of the character of a teleozoön; pertaining to the teleozoa; metazoan; not protozoan.

teleozoön (tel'ē-ō-zō'ōn), *n.*; *pl.* *teleozoa* (-ē). [NL., *<* Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *ζῶον*, an animal.] A complete animal; a metazoan as distinguished from a protozoan organism, consisting of differentiated cells or specialized tissues. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 199.

telepathic (tel'ē-path'ik), *a.* [*<* *telepath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathically (tel'ē-path'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* In a telepathic manner; by means of telepathy; according to the principles or doctrine of telepathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 500. [Recent.]

telepathist (tel'ē-path'ist or tel'ēp'a-thist), *n.* [*<* *telepath-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in telepathic phenomena, or who upholds the doctrine of telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathy (tel'ē-path'ik or tel'ēp'a-thi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *πάθεια*, *<* *πάθος*, suffering, feeling (cf. *sympathy*).] The direct communication of one mind with another otherwise than in ordinary and recognized ways; the supposed

action of one mind on another at a distance without the use of words, looks, gestures, or other material signs; also, the resulting mental state or affection. The assumption is that certain extraordinary phenomena cannot be explained on any recognised principles of physical science. Also called *thought-transference* and *mind-reading*. [Recent.]

We venture to introduce the words *Telesthesia* and *Telepathy* to cover all cases of impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the recognised sense organs. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 147.

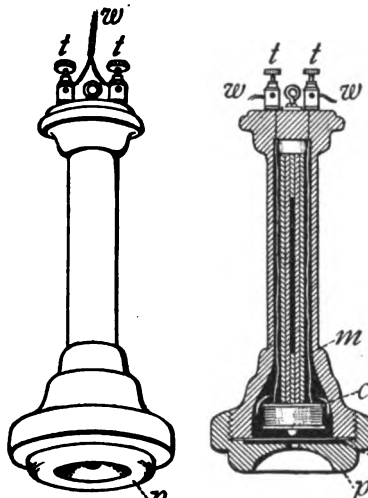
telepheme (tel'ē-fēm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *φήμη*, saying, talk: see *fame*.] A telephonic message. [Recent.]

We shall ask a dispensation to permit us to introduce a new word into the language. It is *telepheme*. The use of such phrases as "telephonic communication," "telephonic message," "news by telephone," and the like seems a little clumsy, and a single word expressing their meaning has become a desideratum.

W. Balestier, in *Bochester* (N. Y.) *Post-Express*, August 15th, 1882.

Telephium (tē-lē'fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), a name in use among herbalists from J. Camerarius, 1588; *<* L. *telephion*, *<* Gr. *τῆλεφίον*, an herb resembling purslane, said to have been named from Telephus, a mythic king of Mysia and son of Hercules.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Silenaceæ* and tribe *Sperguleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, five stamens, a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit a three-angled papery pod included in the calyx, many-seeded at its base, and loculicidally three- to four-valved. There are six species recognized by recent authors, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are spreading glaucous herbs, often from a perennial rootstock, bearing alternate twin or opposite leaves, which are oval or oblong and without nerves, and are minutely stipulate. The small white flowers form terminal cymes. *T. Imperati* is the tree-orchid, formerly cultivated.

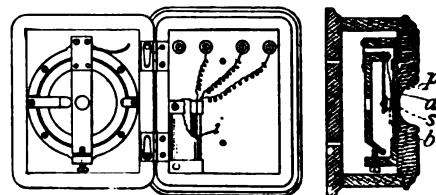
telephone (tel'ē-fōn), *n.* [= F. *téléphone* = G. *telephon* = Sw. Dan. *telefon* (all after E.); *<* Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument or apparatus for the transmission of sound to a distant point. The word is generally restricted to devices for the transmission of articulate speech by the agency of electricity. The process consists essentially of the transmission of electric waves or impulses which agree in period and phase with atmospheric waves produced by sound. These in turn, by means of an electromagnet,



Bell Telephone.

cause vibrations of a plate or membrane, which agitate the air in a manner similar to the original disturbance, and thus reproduce the sound. As in telegraphy, a telephonic system includes a transmitter, a conducting wire, and a receiver. In the magneto-electric telephone the transmitter and receiver are identical. A thin iron disk is placed very near, but not quite touching, the end of a small bar of steel permanently magnetized, about which is wound a coil of thin insulated wire. One end of this wire is connected with the earth and the other with the line. The sound-waves produce vibrations in the iron disk, and as the magnetic field is thus subjected to rapid alterations, currents of electricity are induced, which are transmitted through the line. At the receiving end corresponding changes in the magnetism of the bar of the receiving instrument produce similar vibrations in the iron disk near it, which, in turn, produce sound-waves. When the Bell telephone is used as a transmitter, the sounds are directed toward the mouthpiece *p*, through a hole in the center of which the vibrations impinge on the diaphragm *d*. The consequent vibrations of the diaphragm close to the end of the magnet *m* induce currents in the coil *c*, which are transmitted to the line wires *w* through the terminals *t*. When the instrument is used as a receiver, the pulsatory currents passed through the coil *c* cause the diaphragm *d* to vibrate and give out sounds, which are heard by putting *p* to the ear. Better results, however, are obtained by the use of a different form of transmitter, many varieties of which have been invented. In that most commonly used the motions of the diaphragm cause variations in the strength of a current flowing from a battery through

the primary wire of an induction-coil. These variations cause corresponding induced currents to flow through the secondary wire, which is connected with the line. They are generally due to variations of resistance resulting from variations in pressure in carbon, as in Edison's transmitter (called *carbon telephone*), or in surface contact when hard carbon is used, as in Blake's transmitter. In the latter (see cut) the sounds are directed to the mouthpiece *p*.



Blake's Transmitter.

which causes the vibrations of the air to impinge on the diaphragm *d*, on the back and at the center of which rests the point of a spring carrying a small spherical-shaped piece of platinum, *s*, which presses against a carbon block, *b*. The current, passing through the primary of the induction-coil *i*, passes through the contact between the platinum and the carbon, and variations in the resistance of this contact, due to the vibrations of the diaphragm, cause currents to be induced in the secondary of the coil *w* which are sent into the line circuit. Any form of microphone may be used as a telephone transmitter.—**Chemical telephone**, a telephone the receiver of which is Edison's monograph.—**Dolbear's telephone**, a kind of telephone in which the effects are produced by electrostatic forces, and there is no permanent electromagnet in the receiver. The latter consists of two thin metallic plates near to but insulated from each other, constituting in effect a condenser. The varying charge in this condenser, due to the action of the transmitting telephone, causes variations in the mutual attraction of the plates, and in this way the vibrations of the membrane of the transmitter are reproduced.—**Membrane telephone**, a telephone using a membrane of any substance, but usually of thin sheet-iron, as the part acted upon directly by the sound-vibrations.—**Multipolar telephone**. See *multipolar*.—**Pulsation telephone**, a mechanical telephone having attached to its diaphragm a number of vibrators for the purpose of reinforcing the vibrations.—**Telephone-harp**, an instrument, used in connection with a telephone, to enable large audiences to distinguish musical sounds.

telephone (tel'ē-fōn), *v. t. and i.*; *pret. and pp. telephoned*, *ppr. telephoning*. [*<* *telephone*, *n.* Hence, by abstr., *phone*.] To communicate by telephone.

telephoner (tel'ē-fō-nēr), *n.* [*<* *telephone* + *-er*.] One who uses a telephone for communicating with another. *T. D. Lockwood*, *Elect.*, Mag., and *Telegr.*, p. 207.

telephonic (tel'ē-fōn'ik), *a.* [= F. *téléphonique*; as *telephone* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone: as, a telephonic communication.

telephonically (tel'ē-fōn'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* With reference to the telephone; by means of the telephone.

telephonist (tel'ē-fō-nist), *n.* [*<* *telephone* + *-ist*.] A person versed in telephony, or who uses the telephone.

telephonograph (tel'ē-fō-nō-gráf), *n.* [*<* *telephone* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A device for making a permanent record of a message received by telephone.

telephonographic (tel'ē-fō-nō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*<* *telephonograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of a telephonograph. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 523.

Telephonus (tel'ē-fō'nus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Telephonus*), *<* Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *φώνη*, voice, sound.] An extensive genus of African shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, of black, white,

Senegal Shrike (*Telephonus senegalus*).

and chestnut coloration, without any bright tints. Eight species of the now restricted genus are described, among which is the Senegal shrike, *T. senegalus*.

telephony (tel'ē-fō-nī), *n.* [As *telephone* + *-y*.] The operation or art of telephoning, or repro-

ducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance from their source.

Telephoridae (tel-ē-fō-rī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Telephorus* + *-idae*.] A family of sericorid beetles, including those forms commonly called soldier-beetles, now usually merged with the *Lampyridae*. See *Telephorinae*. *Malacodermidæ* is a synonym.

Telephorinae (tel-ē-fō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [< *Telephorus* + *-inae*.] The *Telephoridae* as a subfamily of the *Lampyridae*. They have the middle coxae contiguous and the epipleura distinct and narrow at base, and mesothoracic epipleura not sinuate on the inner side. They are slender and rather soft-bodied beetles of medium size, usually vegetable-feeders, although carnivorous in the larval state. *Chauliognathus*, *Podabrus*, and *Telephorus* are the principal genera represented in the United States. See cut under soldier-beetle.

Telephorus (tē-lef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schaeffer, 1766), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. bear.] A genus of sericorid beetles, typical of the family *Telephoridae*. It is of cosmopolitan distribution, and comprises more than 300 species, the majority of them inhabiting cold or temperate regions. Thirty-six species occur in the United States. *T. bilineatus*, the two-lined soldier-beetle, is in its larval state, in North America, a common enemy of the larva of the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). See soldier-beetle.

telephoto (tel-ē-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *φῶς* (phōs-), light.] An instrument designed to reproduce at a distance, by the aid of electricity, pictures or images of visible objects.

telephotograph (tel-ē-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [< *telephoto* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *photograph*.] A picture or image produced by a telephoto.

telephotography (tel-ē-fō'tō-grá-fī), *n.* [< *telephotograph* + *-y*.] The art (not yet attained) of producing a photograph of an object distant and invisible from the camera, by means of electrical connections with a suitable apparatus situated near the object. *Nature*, XLIII, 335.

teleplastic (tel-ē-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape.] Noting the alleged spiritualistic phenomena of materialization, or the formation of phantasmal figures of persons and things. Also *telesomatic*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

M. [A. N.] Aksakof uses the term "telesomatic" for the phenomena of so called "materialisation," the formation of "spirit-hands" and the like. Elsewhere he calls these phenomena "plastic." Inasmuch as other material objects are asserted to be thus supernormally formed, besides quasi-human bodies, it would be better, I think, to give the name *teleplastic* to all this class of alleged phenomena. *F. W. H. Myers*, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, (Dec., 1890, p. 669).

telepolariscope (tel-ē-pō-lar'i-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *polariscope*.] An optical instrument consisting of a combination of the polariscope with the telescope.

telerradiophone (tel-ē-rā'di-ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *radiophone*.] A radiophone used in connection with a telescope.

Telerpeton (tē-lér-pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, < *ἔρπειν*, creep, crawl.] 1. A genus of fossil lizards of the Triassic period, belonging to the order *Rhynchocephalia*.— 2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

telescope (tel-ē-skōp), *n.* [= F. *télescope* = Sp. *telescopio* = D. *teleskoop* = G. *Sw. Dan. teleskop*, etc., < NL. *telescopium* (NGr. *τηλεσκοπίον*), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An optical instrument by means of which distant objects are made to appear nearer and larger. It originated in the first decade of the seventeenth century, apparently earliest in Holland; but Galileo in 1609 independently invented the form which bears his name, published it to the world, and was the first to apply the instrument to astronomical observation. The telescope consists essentially of two members: one, the *objective*, a large converging lens, or a concave mirror (technically *speculum*), which forms an optical image of the object; the other, the *eyepiece*, a small lens or combination of lenses, which magnifies this image. The optical parts are usually set in a tube, and this is so arranged that the distance between the objective and the eyepiece can be adjusted to give the most distinct vision. Telescopes are classed as *refracting* or *reflecting*, according as the objective is a lens or a speculum. The simple refracting telescope has for an objective a large convex lens, *A* (fig. 1), of long

focus, while the eyepiece, *B*, is also a convex lens, but of short focus, the two being placed at a distance slightly less than the sum of their focal lengths. The "real" inverted image of the object formed at *m* by the objective glass is viewed by the magnifying lens *B*, the magnifying power being equal to the ratio between the focal lengths of the lenses *A* and *B*. With this form of instrument the object is seen inverted. In the Galilean telescope the eye-lens is concave instead of convex, and intercepts the rays from the objective before they reach the focus, so that the ob-

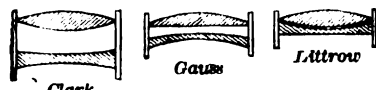


Fig. 2.—Different Forms of the Achromatic Object-glass.

ject is seen erect. But the field of view is very restricted, and this form of instrument now survives only in the opera-glass. The simple refracting telescope in any of its forms is a very imperfect instrument, owing to the fact that rays of different color are not alike refrangible, the focus being nearer the lens for the blue rays than for the red. By making the telescope very long in proportion to its diameter, the injurious effect of this chromatic aberration can be greatly reduced, and about 1660 Huygens and Cassini used instruments more than 100 feet long in their observations upon Saturn. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was discovered in England that, by combining lenses of different kinds of glass, objectives could be made nearly free from chromatic aberration, and all the refracting telescopes now constructed have achromatic object-glasses of some form. The usual construction is a double-convex lens of crown-glass combined with a (nearly) plano-concave lens of flint-glass, the focal lengths of the two lenses being proportional to their dispersive powers, and the curves so chosen that the spherical aberration is corrected at the same time. But other forms are possible and even preferable. Fig. 2 shows some of those most used. For

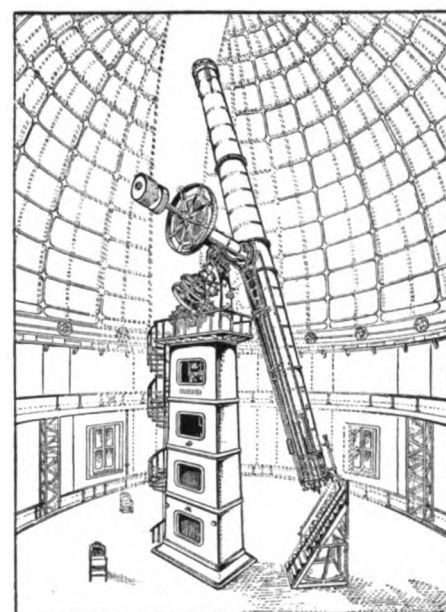


Fig. 3.—The Lick Telescope, Lick Observatory, California.

many years after the invention of the achromatic telescope it was impossible to obtain suitable glass for lenses of more than 6 inches in diameter. The discoveries of Guinand about 1800 partially relieved the difficulty, and from about 1870 to 1911 a considerable number of instruments have been made with apertures exceeding 2 feet: one of 50 inches diameter was constructed for the Paris Exposition (1900); the telescope of Chicago University (given by C. T. Yerkes) is 40 inches. The Lick telescope (fig. 3) is of 36 inches diameter and 57 feet in length, the object-glass by Clark of Cambridge, Massachusetts. That of Pulkova is 30 inches. The achromatic objective constructed of flint- and crown-glass is, however, by no means perfect, and cannot be made so while these kinds of glass are used. When the correction for the rays of mean wave-length in the spectrum is the best possible, the extreme rays—the red and violet—refuse to coincide with the others, so that the image of a bright object is surrounded by a purple halo, which renders it somewhat indistinct. This "secondary spectrum," as it is called, is not very obtrusive in small instruments, but is a serious defect in large ones, and unfit the ordinary achromatic refractor for photography. For this purpose it is necessary to use an object-glass specially corrected for the violet rays, and therefore practically worthless for visual observations. But while it is impossible to secure a perfect color-correction with any lens composed of ordinary crown- and flint-glass, there is no reason why kinds of glass may not be invented which will render it possible; and since 1880 experiments, under the auspices of the German government, by Professor Abbe at Jena, appear to have resulted in at least partial success. Lenses as large as 12 inches in diameter have been made of the new glass. If large disks of this glass can be obtained sufficiently homogeneous, and not corrodible under exposure to the air, the art of telescope-making will immediately make enormous progress. The reflecting telescope was invented between 1660 and 1670, independently by Gregory and Newton, by the latter as the result of his discovery of the decomposition of light by refraction, which led him to conclude (erroneously) that the faults of the refracting telescope were necessarily incurable. There are four different forms of the instrument, differing only in the method by which the rays reflected by the concave speculum which forms the objective are brought to the

eyepiece. In the Gregorian telescope (fig. 4) the rays reflected from the speculum are a second time reflected by a small concave mirror in the center of the tube, and just beyond the focus. The large mirror is perforated, and the eyepiece, placed behind the perforation, receives the rays thus twice reflected. In the Cassegrainian construction is precisely similar, except that the small mirror is convex, and is placed within the focus; this shortens the instrument a little, but restricts the field of view. In both these forms the observer looks toward the object just as with a refractor. In the Newtonian form, which is the most used, the small mirror is plane, and set at an angle of 45°, so that the rays are reflected out at the side of the tube. Finally, in the front-view or Herschelian form the small mirror is dispensed with, the speculum being slightly tilted so as to throw the image to one side of the mouth of the tube. This saves the loss of light due to the second reflection, but involves some injury to the definition, unless the speculum is now ground and polished with the axis or vertex of its paraboloidal figure at one edge, instead of at the center of the speculum as in the other forms; or unless the focal length of the instrument is very great as compared with its aperture, as in the case of the great horizontal reflecting telescope recently constructed at the Yerkes Observatory. Although the reflecting telescope is entirely free from chromatic aberration, nevertheless, as constructed in the past, it has failed to give as perfect definition, when used for visual observations, as the best refracting telescopes give. In astronomical photography and spectroscopy, however, the perfect achromatism of the reflecting telescope is of supreme importance; recently the most remarkable and perfect photographs of nebulae and star-clusters which have yet been secured have been made with reflecting telescopes. It is certain that this type of telescope is only now being developed to the state of refinement which has already been attained in the case of the refractor. The speculum is perhaps easier and certainly much less costly to construct than an achromatic object-glass of the same aperture; hence, the largest telescopes ever made have been reflectors. At the head of the list stands the six-foot "Leviathan" of Lord Rosse, erected in 1845, and still in use: it is of the Newtonian form. The five-foot silver-on-glass Cassegrainian reflector of Mr. Common, erected in 1880, stands next, and there are in existence a number of instruments with apertures of 3 and 4 feet. Herschel's great telescope, erected in 1789, but long since dismantled, was 48 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. The magnifying power of the telescope depends upon the ratio between the focal length of the object-glass or speculum and that of the eyepiece. (See *eyepiece*.) It can therefore be altered at pleasure by merely exchanging one eyepiece for another. As a rule, the highest power practically available, with the best object-glasses and under the best circumstances, is from 75 to 100 to every inch of aperture. The illuminating power is proportional, other things being equal, to the area of the object-glass or the speculum; so that a telescope of 12 inches aperture ought to give four times as much light as one with a 6-inch lens; practically, however, the larger lenses, on account of the increase in the thickness of the glass, do not reach their theoretical performance. Reflecting telescopes vary greatly in their light-gathering power. A Newtonian reflector with a silver-on-glass speculum freshly polished is not very greatly inferior in light to an achromatic of the same aperture; but as a rule a reflector in its ordinary working condition has only about half the light of the corresponding refractor. Small telescopes for terrestrial purposes are usually unmounted, but the tube is ordinarily made in several sections which slide into one another, reducing the length of the instrument, and making it more portable, as in the common spy-glass. Larger telescopes are mounted upon stands of some kind, and the practical efficiency of the instrument depends greatly on the firmness and convenient arrangement of the stand. At present telescopes for astronomical use are almost always mounted equatorially—that is, the telescope-tube is attached to an axis, which itself is carried by another axis with its bearings so arranged that it points toward the pole. This principal axis is called the *polar axis*, and a clockwork is usually arranged to make it turn at the rate of one revolution in a sidereal day. When the telescope is once pointed at a celestial object, the clockwork will keep it apparently stationary in the field of view for any length of time. By the help also of graduated circles attached to the two axes it is easy to "set" the telescope so as to find any object whose right ascension and declination are known. See the supplement.

The credit of the discovery of the telescope has been a fruitful subject of discussion. . . . It is quite certain that previous to 1600 the telescope was unknown, except possibly to individuals who failed to see its practical importance, and who confined its use to "curious practices" or to demonstrations of "natural magic." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 135.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Telescopium* (which see). — **Axis of a telescope.** See *axis*. — **Binocular telescope,** an instrument composed of two similar small telescopes fastened together side by side and parallel, so that both eyes can be used at once in looking through it. The opera-glass is its most common form. — **Brachy-telescope, or brachyte,** a form of silver-on-glass reflector in which the small mirror, convex in form, is placed out of the axis of the large speculum, which is slightly inclined, the distortion thus produced in the image being partly compensated by the corresponding inclination of the small mirror. This construction avoids the perforation of the speculum, and leaves its whole area unobstructed; it also considerably diminishes the length of the instrument. — **Broken telescope,** a telescope which has a reflecting prism or mirror inserted about half-way between the object-glass and its focus, the tube being thus bent at right angles; much used in transit-instruments and theodolites. — **Cane telescope,** a telescope or spy-glass fitted in a walking-stick. — **Cassegrainian telescope,** a form of reflector in which the small mirror is convex. See def. 1. — **Catadioptric, catoptric telescope,** a reflecting telescope. — **Dialytic telescope.** See *dialytic*. — **Equatorial telescope.** See *equatorial*, *n.*, and def. 1. — **Galilean telescope,** the form of refracting telescope invented by Galileo, and still used as the opera-glass: it is

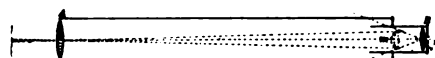


Fig. 1.—The Simple Refracting Telescope.

focus, while the eyepiece, *B*, is also a convex lens, but of short focus, the two being placed at a distance slightly less than the sum of their focal lengths. The "real" inverted image of the object formed at *m* by the objective glass is viewed by the magnifying lens *B*, the magnifying power being equal to the ratio between the focal lengths of the lenses *A* and *B*. With this form of instrument the object is seen inverted. In the Galilean telescope the eye-lens is concave instead of convex, and intercepts the rays from the objective before they reach the focus, so that the ob-

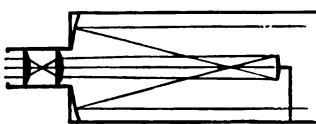
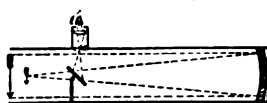


Fig. 4.—The Gregorian Reflecting Telescope.

characterized by having a concave lens as the eye-glass, and shows objects erect.—**Gregorian telescope.** See *Gregorian* and def. 1.—**Herschelian telescope,** a form of reflecting telescope in which no small mirror is used, but the large speculum is slightly inclined, so as to make the image accessible at the side of the mouth of the telescope tube.—**Keplerian telescope,** a form of refracting telescope which is characterized by the use of a convex lens of short focus for the eyepiece: sometimes referred to simply as the *astronomical telescope*, because, exhibiting objects inverted, it cannot be advantageously used for any but astronomical observations.—**Magnifying power of a telescope.** See *magnify*.—**Newtonian telescope,** the usual form of reflecting telescope, which employs a small plane mirror set at an angle of 45°, throwing the image through the side of the tube.—



Newtonian Telescope.

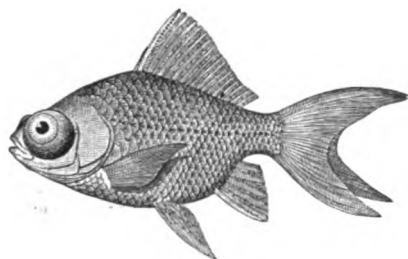
Night telescope, a spy-glass of wide aperture and low power, useful in twilight or moonlight.—**Photographic telescope,** a telescope fitted for photography. It may be a refractor with an object-glass specially constructed to bring the actinic rays to an accurate focus, or a reflector, which requires only mechanical adaptations.—**Prism-telescope.** See *telescope*.—**Sciatheric telescope.** See *sciatheric*.—**Silver-on-glass telescope,** a reflector which has a concave speculum of glass silvered on the front surface. Most of the reflectors now made are of this kind.—**Terrestrial telescope,** a telescope having two additional lenses in the eyepiece, by means of which the inverted image is brought to an erect position, in contradistinction to an astronomical refracting telescope.—**View-telescope,** the small telescope which usually forms part of a spectroscope.—**Watch-telescope,** a small telescope attached to a theodolite or other geodetic instrument, and intended to enable the observer to assure himself of the stability of the parts of the instrument which ought to remain immovable while the observations are being made.—**Water-telescope.** (a) A simple tube, five or six inches in diameter, with a plane glass inserted water-tight at the end. It is used by Norwegian fishermen and others to enable them to see objects under water. (b) A telescope with its tube completely filled with water. Such an instrument was used by Airy at Greenwich, about 1870, as part of a zenith-sector, in order to settle by observation certain questions relating to the aberration of light.—**Zenith-telescope,** an instrument designed for the purpose of determining the latitude of a place by measuring the difference between the zenith-distances of two stars culminating north and south of the zenith at nearly equal altitudes: introduced by Capt. Talcott of the United States Engineers about 1840. The principle involved had been discovered as early as 1740 by Horrebow, but the method was never much used, for want of suitable star-catalogues, and had been quite lost sight of.

telescope (tel'e-skōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telescoped*, ppr. *telescoping*. [*telescope*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To drive into one another like the movable joints or slides of a spy-glass: as, in the collision the forward cars were *telescoped*; to shut up or protrude like a jointed telescope.

II. intrans. To move in the same manner as the slides of a pocket-telescope; especially, to run or be driven together so that the one partially enters the other: as, two of the carriages *telescoped*.

telescope-bag (tel'e-skōp-bag), *n.* A hand-bag made in two separate parts, one of which shuts down over the other and is held in place by straps.

telescope-carp (tel'e-skōp-kārp), *n.* A monstrous variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*,

Telescope-carp (*Carassius auratus* var.), two thirds natural size.

originating in China, of a scarlet color, with the eyes protruding, and with a double caudal fin. Also *scarlet fish* and *telescope-fish*.

telescope-driver (tel'e-skōp-dri'vēr), *n.* The clockwork mechanism by which the motion of a telescope is made to accord with apparent sidereal motion; a driving-clock. *Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches*, p. 232.

telescope-eye (tel'e-skōp-ī), *n.* An eye, as of a gastropod, which may be telescoped, or withdrawn and protruded.

telescope-fish (tel'e-skōp-fish), *n.* Same as *telescope-carp*.

telescope-fly (tel'e-skōp-flī), *n.* A two-winged stalk-eyed insect. See cut under *Dipsos*.

telescope-shell (tel'e-skōp-shel), *n.* A cerithioid univalve of India, *Telescopium fuscum*, having a long conical shell of many whorls with subquadrangular aperture.

*** telescope-sight** (tel'e-skōp-sīt), *n.* A telescopic glass mounted upon a firearm or a piece of ordnance, and usually adjustable for distance and drift, and to overcome the effect of wind.

telescope-table (tel'e-skōp-tā'bl), *n.* A table which allows of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure. Compare *extension-table*.

telescopic (tel'e-skōp'ik), *a.* [= *F. telescopique* = *Sp. telescopico* = *Pg. It. telescopico*; as *telescope* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the telescope or its use; obtained by means of a telescope: as, a *telescopic* view of the moon.—2. That can be seen or discovered by the telescope only: as, *telescopic* stars.—3. Seeing at a great distance; far-seeing.

Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both *telescopic* and microscopic. *Whately*.

4. Capable of being extended or shut up like a spy-glass; having joints or sections which slide one within another; especially, in *mach.*, constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-vessel, which may be lowered out of sight in action, or in the telescopic jack, a screw-jack in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base—an arrangement by which greater power is obtained.—5. In *zool.*: (a) Stalked; mounted on an ophthalmite, stem, or peduncle, as an eye. (b) Capable of protrusion and retraction, as if jointed like a telescope, or like the joints of a telescope: as, *telescopic* eyes, feelers, horns, or feet.—**Telescopic axle.** See *axle*.—**Telescopic catheterism,** the passage of successively smaller-sized catheters one within the other, until one small enough to pass a urethral stricture has been found.—**Telescopic chimney,** a chimney, used on some steamers, made in sections arranged to slide into each other so that it can be lowered.—**Telescopic elevator,** a hydraulic elevator in which the hydraulic pressure is exerted through sections of tubes which gradually diminish in diameter to permit sliding within one another.—**Telescopic gas-holder,** a gas-holder whose sides move one within another like the slides of a portable telescope.—**Telescopic sight.** See *sight*.

telescopically (tel'e-skōp'ik-āl), *a.* [*telescopic* + *-al*.] Same as *telescopic*.

telescopically (tel'e-skōp'ik-āl-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a telescope: as, an instrument that opens and closes *telescopically*.—2. By means of the telescope; as regards the view presented by the telescope.

telescopicform (tel'e-skōp'ik-fōrm), *a.* [*telescope* + *L. forma*, form.] Telescopic in form—that is, retractile by means of telescoping joints one within another, as the ovipositor of many insects.—**Telescopicform ovipositor,** in *entom.*, an ovipositor consisting of several tubes, which are modified abdominal rings, and slide into one another, like the tubes of a spy-glass, when the organ is retracted: a form found in many *Diptera* and in the hymenopterous family *Chrysidæ*.

telescopist (tel'e-skō-pist or tē-les'kō-pist), *n.* [*telescope* + *-ist*.] One skilled in using the telescope.

Telescopium (tel'e-skōp'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *telescope*.] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Also *Telescop*.—**Telescopium Herschell,** a constellation inserted by the Abbé Hell in 1789 between Lynx, Auriga, and Gemini. It is obsolete.

telescopy (tel'e-skō-pi or tē-les'kō-pi), *n.* [As *telescope* + *-y*.] The art of constructing or of using the telescope.

telesme (tel'ē-sēm), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + σῆμα, sign, mark*.] A system of electric signaling in which provision is made for the automatic transmission of a number of different signals or calls, in use in connection with police telegraphs and hotel annunciators.

telesia (tē-lē'siā), *n.* [= *F. télésie*, *Gr. τελέσιος*, finishing, *< τελεῖν*, finish, complete, *< τέλος*, end.] A name sometimes given to sapphire.

telestam (tel'ēzm), *n.* [*MGr. τέλεσμα*, a talisman: see *talisman*.] A talisman or amulet. [Rare.]

The consecrated *telesms* of the pagans. *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ix. (*Latham*).

telesmatic (tel-es-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τελεματικός*], outlay, payment, *< τελεῖν*, pay, *< τέλος*, payment.] Same as *telesmatical*.

telesmatical (tel-es-mat'ik-āl), *a.* [*telesmatic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to telesms; talismanic.

They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art. *J. Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 38. (*Latham*).

telesmatically (tel-es-mat'ik-āl-i), *adv.* By means of telesms or talismans.

The part of Fortune found out was mysteriously included in status of brass, *telesmatically* prepared.

J. Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 32. (*Latham*).

telesomatic (tel'ē-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + σῶμα* (-), body, + *-ic*.] Same as *teleplastic*. *A. N. Aksakof*.

telespectroscope (tel'ē-spēk'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. spectroscopy*.] An instrument consisting of an astronomical telescope with a spectroscope attached: so designated by Lockyer.

telestereoscope (tel'ē-ster'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. stereoscope*.] An optical instrument devised by Helmholtz for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at a great distance. Helmholtz's instrument consists of two plane mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and some distance apart. The rays from the objects of the landscape falling upon these mirrors are reflected to two plane mirrors placed parallel to the first and in front of the eyes. The observer views the image reflected from the first set of mirrors.

telestic (tē-les'tik), *a.* [*Gr. τελεστικός*, fit for finishing or consecrating, *< τελεῖν*, finish, complete, *< τέλος*, end.] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to end or finish.

I . . . call this the *telestic* or mystic operation; which is conversant about the purgation of the lucid or ethereal vehicle. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 792.

telestich (tel'ē-stik), *n.* [*Gr. τέλος*, end, + *στίχος*, a row, a line, a verse: see *stich*.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

telethermograph (tel'ē-thēr'mō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. thermograph*.] A thermograph which records at a distance the indications of its actuating thermometer; a self-registering telethermometer.

telethermometer (tel'ē-thēr-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. thermometer*.] A thermometer that records its temperature at a distance. In general, the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indicator is connected electrically with a dial and pointer, or with a continuous chronographic register, at the place where the record is desired. The apparatus connected with the thermometer is called the *transmitter*, and that connected with the register is called the *receiver*. Of various systems, the following one of Richard Broca of Paris may be described. Over the pointer of the thermometer-dial is placed an auxiliary needle which carries a fork at its extremity. The arms of the fork are so placed that the primary pointer of the instrument rests between them. Thus, the motion of the pointer of the instrument is limited by the fork, and an electric contact is made when the pointer, responding to a change of temperature, touches either arm of the fork. The arms are insulated from each other, and separate wires carry the electric current from the two arms to the receiver. The two currents, therefore, distinguish rising and falling temperatures. At the receiver the current sets in motion a train of wheelwork, which moves the registering pen of a chronograph-barrel exactly one scale-division. The displacement is upward or downward according as the electric current is due to a rising or a falling temperature. Simultaneously the wheelwork plunges a metal weight into a cup of mercury, and closes an electric current independent of the first. The current thus established returns to the transmitter, and acts on a magnet whose function it is to move the auxiliary needle bearing the fork so as to bring the two arms of the fork again to equal distances from the primary needle. The apparatus is completed by an automatic interrupter, which operates after each return of the current from the receiver. The instrument is then in readiness to record another differential change of temperature. This system of electrical registration at a distance is applicable to any instrument whose indications are shown by a dial and pointer.

telethermometry (tel'ē-thēr-mom'e-tri), *n.* [As *telethermometer* + *-y*.] The art of indicating or recording temperature automatically at a distance from the actuating thermometer.

teletopometer (tel'ē-tō-pom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + τόπος*, a place, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A telemeter in which two telescopes are used.

telentoform (tē-lū'tō-fōrm), *n.* [*Gr. τελεντή, completion, + L. forma*, form.] In *bot.*, the last or final fruit-form in the alternating generations of the *Uredinales*; the stage in which the teletospores are formed.

teletogonidium (tē-lū'tō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *teletogonidia* (-ī). [NL., *< Gr. τελεντή, completion, + NL. gonidium*.] In *bot.*, same as *teletospore*.

teletospore (tē-lū'tō-spōr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. τελεντή, completion, + σπόρα*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, in the *Uredinales*, a thick-walled spore formed by abscission on a branch of the mycelium (sterigma), and on germination producing a promycelium. In some cases the teletospores are produced early in the season, but usually they appear in autumn, remain attached to the tissues of the host over winter, and germinate in the spring. See *spore*, *Uredinales*, and cut under *Puccinia*. Also called *brand-spore*.

The cycle begins in spring with the germination of thick-walled spores, called *teletospores*, borne usually in pairs at the end of sterigmata. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 881.

telfordize (tel'ford-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telfordized*, ppr. *telfordizing*. In road-making, to construct according to the method of road-making invented by Thomas Telford. See *Telford pavement*.

Telford pavement. A roadway devised by the Scotch engineer Thomas Telford (1757-1834). The bottoming of the road consists of any durable stone, from 4 to 7 inches in dimensions, hand-laid upon the road-foundation. Between such stones smaller pieces are packed to complete a compact layer 7 inches deep in the middle of the road, and graduated to 4 inches in depth at the sides, to produce a uniform convexity. Upon this is spread, and rolled down, gravel composed of flints, the pieces being as nearly cubical in form as can be obtained, and none weighing more than six ounces. The rolling is continued till the surface is crushed and compacted to smoothness. The name is often contracted to *telford*.

telic (tel'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. τελικός, final, < τέλος, end, completion.*] Noting a final end or purpose. See *ecbatic*.

tellconograph (tel-i-kon'-ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. τέλε, afar, + εἰκόν, an image, + γραφῆν, write.* Cf. *iconograph*.] Same as *teleconograph*.

Telifera (tē-lif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. tela, web, + ferre = E. bear.*] Same as *Epithelaria*.

Telinga (te-ling'gā), *n.* 1. One of the people living in the eastern part of the Deccan. *Yule and Burnell*.—2*t.* [*i. c.*] A sepoy.—**Telinga potato**. See *potato*.

tell¹ (tel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *told* (formerly or dial. sometimes *telled, tellt*), ppr. *telling*. [*< ME. tellen* (pret. *tolde, talde*, pp. *told, itold, talden, ytold*), *< AS. tellan* (pret. *tealde*, pp. *geteald*) = *OS. tellian* = *OFries. tella* = *MD. D. tellen*, count, reckon, consider, = *MLG. tellen* = *OHG. zellan, MHG. zeln*, *G. zählen*, number (*erzählen*, narrate), = *Icel. telja* = *Sw. tälja* = *Dan. telle*, number, tell; cf. *Goth. täljan*, instruct, direct; from the noun represented by *tale¹*: see *tale¹*, *n.* Cf. *tale¹*, *v.* For the forms *tell, told*, cf. *sell, sold*.] **I. trans.** 1. To number; count; enumerate; reckon one by one, or one after another: as, to tell a hundred; to tell one's beads.

Certeyn I hem never *told*;
For as fele eyen hadde she
As fetheres upon foules be.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1880.

His custom was to *tell* over his herd of sea-calves at noon, and then to sleep. Bacon, Physical Fables, vii.

He cannot be so innocent a coxcomb;
He can *tell* ten, sure.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, li. 1.

Nobody comes to visit him, he receives no letters, and *tells* his money morning and evening.

Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

2. To recount; rehearse; narrate; relate: as, to tell a story.

Witness, ye Heavens, the truth of all that I have *told*!
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

Life . . . is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

Master, I have to *tell* a tale of woe,
A tale of folly and of wasted life.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

3. To make known; divulge; disclose; reveal; communicate: as, to tell a secret; to tell one's errand.

Now wul y *telle* the rygt Way to Jerusalem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon.

She never *told* her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damaak cheek. Shak., T. N., li. 4. 113.

I wonder wha's *tould* that gay ladie
The fashion into our countrie.

Lord Dunsyall (Child's Ballads, I. 290).

4. To declare; say.

Who-so contrarieth treuthe he *telleth* in the gospel
That God knoweth hym noughe, ne no seynthe of heuene.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 55.

5. To put or express in words; recite; explain; make clear or plain.

And dede men for that deon [din] comen oute of deope graues,
And *tolden* why that tempest so longe tyme dured.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 66.

I know, quoth he, what it meaneth, but I cannot *tell* it; I cannot express it.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Whoso ask'd her for his wife,
His riddle *told* not, lost his life.

Shak., Pericles, I. Prol., l. 38.

Few can *tell* his pedigree,
Nor his subtil nature conster.

Marston and Baretolod, Insatiate Countess, v.

6. To discern so as to be able to say; distinguish; recognize; decide; determine: as, to tell one from another; she cannot tell which she likes best.

I could always *tell* if visitors had called in my absence.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

7. To inform.

He seith that ye be sone aperceyvaunte of hym, and that ye sholde *telle* me what he is.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what garres thee greet?

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

I'll *tell* you as we pass along,
That you will wonder what hath fortun'd.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 168.

8. To give an order, command, or direction to; order; bid: as, I *told* him to stay at home.

Call for your casting-bottle, and place your mirror in your hat, as I *told* you. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, li. 1.

It may be accepted as necessary for the comfort of all coachmen that a team should never start until *told*.

New York Tribune, May 11, 1890.

9. To assure; assert positively to.

They are burs, I can *tell* you. Shak., T. and C., lii. 2. 120.

Pshaw! I *tell* you 'tis no such thing—you are the man she wants, and nobody but you.

Sheridan, The Duenna, li. 4.

Let me *tell* you, you may drink worse French wine in many taverns in London than they have sometimes at this house.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, li. 227.

10*t*. To make account of: in phrases such as to tell no tale, to tell no dainty, to tell no store.

Vesselle of Sylver is there non: for the *telle* no prys there of, to make no Vesselle of.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 220.

I ne *told* no deymtes of hir love.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 208.

Tell that to the marines. See *marine*.—To tell noses. See *nose*.—To tell no store off. See *store*.—To tell off, to count off; especially, to count off and detach, as for some special duty: as, a squad was *told off* to clear the streets.—To tell one's beads. See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.—To tell one's fortune, or to tell fortunes. See *fortune*.—To tell one's own tale or story, to tell tale; to tell tales out of school. See *tale*.—Syn. 3.

To impart, report, repeat, mention, recite, publish.—4. *Speak, State*, etc. See *say*.—7. To acquaint (with), apprise (of).

II. intrans. 1. To give an account; make report; speak; explain: with *of*.

Bothe of yonge and olde

Ful wel byloved, and wel folk of hire *told*.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 131.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works.

Ps. xvi. 7.

This ancient and isolated city [Ragusa] has yet something more to tell of.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 240.

Of the fruitful year

They *told*, and its delights.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 892.

2. To say; declare.

For hit are myrre-moutheed men mynstrales of heuene,
And godes boyes, bordours as the bok *telleth*.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 127.

3. To talk; chat; gossip.

[Prov. Eng.]

While I've been *telling* with you, here've this little maid been and ate up all my sugar!

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

4. To tell tales; play the informer; inform; blab: with *of* or *on* before the person: as, if you do, I'll *tell*. [Now colloq.]

And David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell* on us, saying, So did David.

1 Sam. xxvii. 11.

He didn't want to *tell* on Maggie, though he was angry with her; for Tom Tulliver was a lad of honor.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 5.

5. To act effectively; produce a marked effect or impression; count for something.

It's true, every year will tell upon him. He is over five-and-forty, you know.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, iv.

It would seem that even pedantry and antiquarianism are welcomed when they *tell* on behalf of the other side.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 42.

Everybody knows that speeches are little, that debates are often nothing, in Congress and elsewhere; but votes *tell*. It is the vote that men want.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 544.

To hear tell of. See *hear*.

tell¹ (tel), *n.* [*< tell¹, v.*] That which is told; account; narration; story; tale. [Rare.]

There, I am at the end of my *tell*! If I write on, it must be to ask questions. Walpole, To Mann, April 4, 1743.

Little Barb'ry's the very flower of the flock, accordin' to my *tell*.

E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 44.

tell² (tel), *n.* [*< Ar. tell, a hill.*] A hill or mound: common in Oriental place-names.

The east bank of the Tigris, where gigantic *tells* or artificial mounds, and the traces of an ancient city wall, bore evident witness of fallen greatness.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 511.

tellable (tel'a-bl), *a.* [*< tell¹ + -able.*] Capable of being told; worth telling.

tell-bill-willy (tel'bil-wil'), *n.* [Imitative.] The willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. See *cuts* under *willet* and *semipalmate*. [Bahamas.]

tell-clock (tel'klok), *n.* [*< tell¹, v., + obj. clock².*] One who sits and counts the hours; an idler.

Is there no mean between busybodies and *tell-clocks*, between factotums and faincants?

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 131.

telled (teld), *n.* An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell¹*.

tellen (tel'en), *n.* [*< Sp. telina = F. telline, < NL. Tellina, < Gr. τελλιν, a kind of shell-fish: see Tellina.*] A bivalve of the genus *Tellina* or of some of the related *Tellinidæ*. P. P. Carpenter.

teller (tel'er), *n.* [*< ME. tellere; < tell¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who counts or enumerates. Specifically—

(a) One of two or more persons, members of a deliberative or legislative body, appointed, when a division takes place, to count the votes cast for and against a particular proposal or measure. In the British House of Commons there are two tellers appointed for each party, of whom one for the ayes and another for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling. In the United States House of Representatives but one is appointed for each party. (b) One of four officers (styled *tallies* in old records) formerly employed in the British Exchequer to receive money payable to the king and to pay money payable by the king. The office was abolished in 1834 by 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and the duties of the four tellers are now performed by a controller-general of the receipt and issue of the Exchequer. See *tallier*.

2. One who tells, recounts, narrates, relates, or communicates something to others: as, a story-teller.

3. Kenelm was a teller of strange things.

Keelyn, Diary, June 18, 1670.

It is as Zara that the city is famous, because it is as Zara that its name appears in the pages of the great English teller of the tale.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 121.

tellership (tel'er-ship), *n.* [*< teller + -ship.*] The office or post of teller; a position as teller.

tellevast, *n.* See *talevas*.

Tellicherry bark. See *conessi bark*, under *bark²*.

Tellina (te-li'nā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. τελλιν, a kind of shell-fish.*] In conch., a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Tellinidæ*. The shell has a strong external ligament; it is generally thin and handsomely colored. The animal has very long siphons. There are many species, both living and extinct, of all coasts. See also *cut* under *Tellinidæ*.

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The children, who are always house *tell-tales*, soon made him acquainted with the little history of the house and family.

Thackeray, Henry Edmond, XI.

2. An indication or an indicator; that which serves to convey information.

Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind,
Eager *telltale* of her mind.

M. Arnold, A Memory-Picture.

3. A name given to a variety of instruments or devices, usually automatic, used for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving desired information. Specifically—(a) In *organ-building*, a piece of bone, metal, or wood, moving in a slot, which is so connected with the bellows as to indicate to the blower or player by its position the state of the wind-supply. (b) A hanging compass, generally in the cabin of the commanding officer. (c) An index near the wheel of a ship to show the position of the tiller. (d) A turnstile placed at the entrance of a public hall or other place of resort, and having a mechanism which records the number of persons passing in or out. (e) A gage or index which shows the pressure of steam on an engine-boiler, of gas on a gas-holder, and the like. (f) A clock-attachment for the purpose of recording the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. Some forms of this device are provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which a watchman touched a projecting button communicating by a point with the paper dial. (g) A small overflow-pipe attached to a tank or cistern to indicate when it is full. (h) A bar to which are attached strips of leather, set at a proper height over a railway track to warn brakemen on freight-trains when they are approaching a bridge.

4. In *ornith.*, a tattler; a bird of the genus *Tytanus* in a broad sense; as, the greater and lesser *telltale*, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. See *tattler*, and cut under *yellowlegs*.

II. a. 1. Disposed to tell or reveal secrets, whether officiously or heedlessly; given to betraying the confidences or revealing the private affairs of others; blabbing; as, *telltale* people.

Let not the heavens hear these *tell-tale* women
Bail on the Lord's anointed.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 149.

2. Showing, revealing, or denoting that which is not intended to be known, apparent, or proclaimed; as, *telltale* tears; *telltale* blushes.

The *telltale* snow, a sparkling mould,
Says where they go and whence they came;
Lightly they touch its carpet cold,
And where they touch they sign your name.

F. Locker, Winter Fantasy.

3. That gives warning or intimation of something; as, a *telltale* pipe attached to a cistern or tank.—*Telltale* clock. See *clock*.

tell-truth, *n.* Same as *tell-truth*.

tell-truth (tel' trūth), *n.* [Also *tell-truth*; < *tell*, *r.* + obj. *truth*.] One who speaks or tells the truth; one who gives a true account or report; a veracious or candid person.

Caleb and Joshua, the only two *tell-truths*, endeavoured to undeceive and encourage the people.

Fuller, *Plagah* Sigh, II. iv. 3. (*Trench.*)

The rudeness of a Macedonian *tell-truth* is no apparent calumny.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

tellural (tel' ū-rāl), *a.* [< *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the earth.

tellurate (tel' ū-rāt), *n.* [< *tellur* (ic) + *-ate*.] A salt of telluric acid.

tellur-bismuth (tel' ēr-biz' muth), *n.* [< *tellur* (ium) + *bismuth*.] Same as *tetradymite*.

tellurete (tel' ū-ret), *n.* [< *tellur* (ium) + *-et*.] Same as *telluride*.

tellureted, *telluretted* (tel' ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *tellur* (ium) + *-et* + *-ed*.] Combined with tellurium.—*Tellureted hydrogen*, H_2Te , a gaseous compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium. It is a feeble acid, analogous in composition, smell, and other characters to sulphureted hydrogen.

tellurian (te-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the earth or an inhabitant of the earth.

They absolutely hear the *tellurian* lungs wheezing, panting, crying "Bellows to mend" periodically, as the Earth approaches her apheleon.

De Quincey, System of the Heavens. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth: so called with reference to supposed inhabitants of other planets.

If any distant worlds (which may be the case) are so far ahead of us *Tellurians* in optical resources as to see distinctly through their telescopes all that we do on earth, what is the grandest sight to which we ever treat them?

De Quincey, Joan of Arc. (*Davies.*)

2. Same as *tellurian*.

telluric (te-lū'rik), *a.* [= *F. tellurique* = *Sp. telúrico*, < *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth: as, a disease of *telluric* origin; *telluric* deities.

How the Coleridge moonshine comported itself amid these hot *telluric* flames . . . must be left to conjecture.

Carlyle, Sterling, I. 10. (*Davies.*)

His [man's] knowledge, his ideas, his treasures of art and literature, have a sensuous origin, just as this fruit has a mineral or *telluric* origin. *The Century*, XIX. 690.

2. Of, containing, or derived from tellurium: as, *telluric* acid.—*Telluric acid*, H_2TeO_4 , an acid of tellurium which is formed when barium tellurate is treated with sulphuric acid. It forms a white powder soluble in hot water.—*Telluric bismuth*, the mineral tetradymite.—*Telluric silver*, heselite.

telluride (tel' ū-rīd or -rīd), *n.* [< *tellur* (ium) + *-ide*.] A compound of tellurium with an electropositive element. Also called *tellurete*.

telluriferous (tel' ū-rīf' e-rus), *a.* [< *tellur* (ium) + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] Containing or yielding tellurium.

tellurion (te-lū'ri-on), *n.* [Also *tellurian*; < *L. tellus* (*tellur-*) + *-ion*.] An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons: a kind of orrery.

tellurism (tel' ū-rīz-m), *n.* [< *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-ism*.] See the quotation.

There is in magnetism two different actions—one which depends upon a vital principle spread throughout nature, and circulating in all bodies; the other the same principle, modified by man, animated by his spirit, directed by his will. He thinks that the first sort of magnetism, which he calls *tellurism*, or siderism, can be, etc.

Deleuze, Anim. Magn. (trans. 1843), p. 209.

tellurite (tel' ū-rīt), *n.* [< *tellur* (ous) + *-ite*.] 1. In *chem.*, a compound of tellurous acid and a base.—2. In *mineral.*, tellurium dioxide, a mineral found in small yellowish or whitish spheroidal masses, having a radiated structure, occurring with native tellurium.

tellurium (te-lū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] Chemical symbol, *Te*; atomic weight, 127.5. One of the rarer elements, occurring in nature in small quantity in the native state and also in combination with various metals, as with gold and silver in the form of graphic tellurium, or sylvanite, with gold, lead, and antimony as nagayagite, and in several other mostly very rare mineral combinations. Tellurium is a brittle substance. Its specific gravity is about 6.2. Its chemical properties have made it a problem from an early time, and it was first called *aurum paradoxum* and *metallum problematicum*. That it was not identical with any metal previously known was demonstrated by Klaproth in 1798. Tellurium, although having a decided metallic luster, and occurring in nature almost exclusively in combination with decided metallic elements, most closely resembles sulphur and selenium in its chemical reactions, and is generally classed at the present time among the non-metallic elements, although considered by Berzelius as being a metal.—*Poiltated tellurium*. Same as *nagayagite*.—*Graphic tellurium*. Same as *sylvanite*.

tellurium-glance (te-lū'ri-um-glāns), *n.* Same as *nagayagite*.

tellurize (tel' ū-rīz), *v. t.* To mix or cause to combine with tellurium.—*Tellurized ores*, ores which contain tellurium compounds.

tellurous (tel' ū-rus), *a.* [< *tellur* (ium) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tellurium.—*Tellurous acid*, H_2TeO_4 , an oxygen acid of tellurium, analogous to selenious acid, and, like it, formed by the action of nitric acid on the element. It is a white powder, slightly soluble in water.

Telmatodytes (tel-ma-tod'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < *Gr. τέλμα* (-), a marsh, + *diver*, diver.] A genus of true wrens, or subgenus of *Cistothorus*, under which is often named the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *C. or T. palustris*. See cut under *marsh-wren*.

telodynamic (tel' ū-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< *Gr. τέλε*, afar, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] In *mech.*, *elect.*, etc., relating to or used in the transmission of power from or to a distance.

The mechanical method of traction by means of the *telodynamic* cable is preferable to any electric system.

The Engineer, LXVII. 9.

teleolecithal (tel' ū-les'i-thal), *a.* [< *Gr. τέλος*, end, + *λεκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, having much food-yolk which is eccentric to the formative yolk, as the large meroblastic eggs of birds: correlated with *alecithal* (having no food-yolk) and *centrolecithal* (which see).

The classification of animal eggs proposed by Balfour is adopted: viz., *alecithal*, *teleolecithal*, and *centrolecithal*.

Nature, XXXVII. 607.

telopore (tel' ū-pōr), *n.* [< *Gr. τέλος*, end, + *πόρος*, pore.] In *embryol.*, a terminal pore left by the closing from before backward of the median furrow produced by the invagination of mesoderm in the embryo of some insects.

Patten, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXXI. 639.

telotroch (tel' ū-trok), *n.* Same as *telotrocha*.
telotrocha (te-lot' rō-kā), *n.*; pl. *telotrochæ* (-kē). [NL.: see *telotrochous*.] The ciliated embryo of polychæte annelids, having a circle of cilia around the body just in front of the mouth and behind the eyes, on the segment which becomes

the *præstomium*. There is also usually in such embryos another circle of cilia around the caudal end of the body, and a tuft upon the center of the *præstomium*. See *atrocha*, *mesotrocha*. Also, irregularly, *telotrocha*.

telotrochal (te-lot' rō-kal), *a.* [< *telotroch* (ous) + *-al*.] Same as *telotrochous*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 137.

telotrochous (te-lot' rō-kus), *a.* [< *Gr. τέλος*, end, + *τροχή*, a wheel: see *trochus*.] Surrounded by terminal cilia, as an annelidous larva; having the character of a *telotrocha*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

telotype (tel' ū-tip), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. τύλι*, afar, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A printing electric telegraph.

★—2. An automatically printed telegram.

telpher (tel' fēr), *a.* [Irreg. < *tel* (egraph) + *Gr. φέρειν*, carry, = *E. bear*.] Cf. *telpherage*.] Of or relating to a system of telpherage.

telpherage (tel' fēr-āj), *n.* [< *telpher* + *-age*.] Transportation effected automatically by the aid of electricity; specifically, a system of electric locomotion especially adapted to the transfer of goods, in which the carriages are suspended from electric conductors supported on poles. Every carriage or train of carriages contains an electric motor, which takes the current from the conductors upon which it runs.

This word "*telpherage*" . . . is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be "*telephorage*"; but in order to avoid confusion with "*telephone*," and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries of usage by English tongues, and to substitute the English sounding "*telpher*" for "*telephore*." In the most general sense, *telpher* lines include such electric railway lines as were first proposed by my colleagues, Messrs. Ayrton and Perry. The word would also describe lines, such as I have seen proposed in the newspapers, for the conveyance of small parcels at extremely rapid rates. But to-night I shall confine myself entirely to the one specific form in which the *telpher* line first presented itself to my mind, and which it has fallen to my lot to develop. In this form *telpher* lines are adapted for the conveyance of minerals and other goods at a slow pace and at a cheap rate.

Fleming Jenkin, Jour. Soc. of Arts (1884), XXXII. 648.

telpherway (tel' fēr-wā), *n.* The road, line, or way on which transportation by the system of *telpherage* is carried on.

telson (tel' son), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. τέλσον*, a boundary, limit.] In *zool.*, the last segment, or an azygous appendage of the last segment, or the median axis of the last segment, whether in one piece or more, of certain crustaceans and arachnidans, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail-fin, the long sharp tail of a horseshoe-crab, and the sting of a scorpion. In long-tailed crustaceans a broad flat *telson* combines with similar swimmerets to form the rhipidura. In some thysanurous insects the *telson* is a small plate at the end of the abdomen, and is either a modified segment or, more probably, a median azygous appendage. See cuts under *Amphitoe*, *Eurypterida*, *horseshoe-crab*, *scorpion*, and *Squilla*.

telt. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*.

Telugu (tel' ū-gū), *n.* [Also *Teeloo-goo*; < *Telugu* ★ *Telugu*, also *Telunga*, *Telinga*, etc., < *Telingā*.] one of the people of the country called *Teliṅgāna* or *Tilingāna*.] The language of the district in the east of the Deccan inhabited by the *Telingas*: a Dravidian dialect. Also used adjectively.

temenos (tem'e-nos), *n.*; pl. *temenē* (-nē). [< *Gr. τέμενος*, a piece of land marked off, a sacred inclosure, < *τέμνειν*, *temneiv*, cut: see *tome*. Cf. *temple*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a sacred inclosure or precinct; a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god; a precinct, usually surrounded by a barrier, allotted to a temple or sanctuary, or consecrated for any other reason.

The building was surrounded with a wall of brick forming a court or *temenos*.

Encyc. Brit., II. 588.

Temenuchus (tem-e-nū'kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), so called as occupying pagodas in India; < *Gr. τεμενωχος*, holding a piece of land (a sacred inclosure), < *τέμενος*, a piece of land, a sacred inclosure (see *temenos*), + *ἐχειν*, have, hold.] A genus of Old World starlings, with exposed nostrils, a bare postocular area, and an enormous crest of lanceolate feathers overhanging the back of the neck. The only species is *T. pagodarum*, the pagoda-thrush of Latham, originally described as "*Brahm's martin*" by Sonnini in 1782, which extends from Afghanistan to Ceylon, and is a well-known bird of the whole peninsula of India. The male is 8½ inches long, the wing 4, the tail 2½. The general color is lavender-gray, varied with black, white, and cinnamon; the long crest is greenish-black, the feet are yellow, and the eyes are white. The female is similar, but rather smaller and with a shorter crest. See cut on following page.

temerarioust (tem-e-rā'ri-us), *a.* [= *F. téméraire* = *Sp. Pg. It. temerario*, < *L. temerarius*,

Pagoda Starling (*Temenuchus pagodarum*).

that happens by chance, imprudent, < *temere*, by chance, at random, rashly: see *temerity*, *temerous*.] Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturesome; reckless; headstrong; inconsiderate; rash; careless.

I spake against temerarious judgment.

Latimer, 4th Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549.

temerariouly (tem'-e-rā'-ri-us-li), *adv.* In a temerarious or presumptuous manner; rashly; inconsiderately.

It asserts and enacts that they have no right, as they "temerariouly" presume, and usurpedly take on themselves, to be parcel of the body, in manner claiming that without their assents nothing can be enacted at any parliament within this land." *Hallam*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

temeration (tem'-e-rā'-shon), *n.* [*LL. temeratio*], a dishonoring or profaning, < *L. temerare*, pp. *temeratus*, violate, pollute, lit. 'treat rashly,' < *temere*, rashly, at random.] Contamination; profanation; pollution.

Those cryptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lantern from the temeration of ruder handlings and popular preachers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

temerity (tē'-mer'-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. témérité* = *Pr. temeritat* = *Sp. temeridad* = *Pg. temeridade* = *It. temerità*, < *L. temerita*], chance, accident, rashness, < *temere*, by chance, casually, rashly. Cf. *temerous*.] Extreme venturesomeness; rashness; recklessness.

The temerity that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a single battle. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, I. 4.

It appears to me that I cannot, without exposing myself to the charge of temerity, seek to discover the [impenetrable] ends of Deity.

Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

= *zyn*. Rashness, Temerity (see *rashness*); venturesomeness, presumption, foolhardiness.

temerous (tem'-e-rus), *a.* [*ML. temerus*, developed after the analogy of other adjectives as related to adverbs in -e, < *L. temere*, by chance, rashly: see *temerity*, *temerarious*.] Heedless; rash; reckless. [Rare.]

Temerous tauntesse that delights in toys.

Vincetaine Authors, Agt. an Unsteadfast Woman.

I have not the temerous intention of disputing for a moment.

Atlantic Monthly, LXI. 281.

temerously (tem'-e-rus-li), *adv.* Heedlessly; rashly; recklessly. [Rare.]

Not that I temerously define anything to come.

Bp. Bale, Image, ii. fol. 69.

temia (tē'-mi-ā), *n.* A bird of the genus *Cryptirhina* of Vieillot, *C. varians*.

Temia (*Cryptirhina varians*).

temiak (tem'-i-ak), *n.* [*Eskimo*]. A jacket worn by Eskimo men and women. See *juniper*².

Seal-skin *temiaks*, or jumpers, were found serviceable only in windy weather, and were but little used.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 208.

Temminck's sandpiper or **stint**. See *stint*, 3. **Temnorhis** (tem'-nō-ris), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. τέμνω*, cut, + *ρῆς*, nose.] In *ornith.*, same as *Suthora*.

temp. An abbreviation of Latin *tempore*, in the time, or in the time of.

The history of the Cardinal of S. Praxedes, who made it [the family of Bainbridge] famous, *temp.* Henry VIII. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 80.

Tempean (tem'-pē-an), *a.* [*L. Tempe*, < *Gr. Τέμπε*, contraction of *Τέμπεα*, pl., Tempe (see def.) in Thessaly.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, celebrated by the classic poets.

temper (tem'-pēr), *v.* [*ME. temperen*, *temperen*, *tempren*, < *AS. *temprīan* = *OF. temprer*, *F. temprer* = *Pr. temprar*, *tempar* = *Sp. tempar* = *Pg. temperar* = *It. temperare*, < *L. temperare*, divide or proportion duly, mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper, regulate, rule, intr. observe measure, be moderate or temperate, < *tempus*, time, fit season: see *temporal*.] Cf. *temper*, *v.* Hence also ult. *attemper*, *attemperate*, *contemper*, *distemper*¹, *temperate*, etc.] *L. trans.* 1. To modify by mixing; mix; blend; combine; compound.

And other Trees, that beren Venym; azenst the whiche there is no Medecyne but on; and that is to taken here propre Leves, and stampe hem and *tempere* hem with Watre, and than drynke it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 188.

In *temperyng* his colours, he lacked good alze.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

The queen, sir, very oft importuned me To *temper* poisons for her.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 250.

2. To combine in due proportions; constitute; adjust; fit.

But God hath *tempered* the body together: . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another.

1 Cor. xii. 24, 25.

Who of us can live content, as we are *tempered*, without some hero to admire and worship?

H. Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 57.

Either this being should not have been made mortal, or mortal existence should have been *tempered* to his qualities.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

3. To moisten, mix, and work up into proper consistency; prepare by moistening, mixing, or kneading.

After the clay has been allowed to "mellow, or ripen," in pits, under water, it is passed through the pug-mill and well kneaded or *tempered*.

Ure, Dict., III. 997.

To *temper* clay means to mix it thoroughly, and prepare it for the use of the moulder, who must have it in a condition not too soft nor yet too hard, but in a suitable state of plasticity to be easily and solidly moulded into bricks.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 106.

4. To modify or qualify by blending: as, to *temper* indignation with pity.

I shall *temper* so

Justice with mercy as may illustrate most Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.

Milton, P. L., x. 77.

The young and happy are not ill pleased to *temper* their life with a transparent shadow.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence—5. To restrain; moderate; mitigate; soften; tone down the violence, severity, or harshness of; mollify; soothe; calm.

As thou tynes that toun, *tempre* thyn yre

As thy mersy may malte thy meke to spare.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 775.

The waters whereof, temperately drunken, did exceedingly *temper* the braine, and take away madness.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 382.

"God *temper*s the wind," said Maria, "to the shorn lamb."

Sterne, Sentimental Journey (Maria).

Gloomy canopies of stone, that *temper* the sunlight as it streams from the chapel windows.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 173.

6. In *music*, to tune or adjust the pitch of (the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation, like an organ or pianoforte), with reference to a selected principle of tuning. The term is also extended to the tones and intervals of the voice and of instruments of free intonation. See *temperament*.

7. To attune.

He [Orpheus] wente hym to the howses of helle, and there he *temprede* hisse blaundyassynges soonges by reewonyng strenges.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii. meter 12.

Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,

Temper'd to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 83.

8. To govern; control; regulate; train.

He *tempreth* the tonge to-trethward and no treasure couletheth.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 808.

Cato . . . was so moche inflamed in the desire of lernynge that . . . he coude nat *tempre* him selfe in redyng Greke boke whyles the Senate was sittynge.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 24.

9. To bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity for use, as steel or other metal. Steel is *tempered* by being first heated to a high temperature, and then rapidly cooled; it is then reheated to the desired temperature, and cooled again. The surface of steel when thus reheated undergoes a regular succession of changes of color, and these indicate exactly when the process is to be stopped in order that the right hardness may be secured. The following table exhibits the order of succession of the colors shown by the steel in *tempering*, also the degree of the thermometer at which that color appears, and some of the articles for which that special hardness is best suited:

Temperature.	Color.	Article.
430	Very pale yellow . . .	Lancets.
450	Straw-yellow	Razors and surgical instruments.
490	Brownish yellow . . .	Scissors, chisels.
510	Purplish brown . . .	Axes, planes.
530	Purple	Table cutlery.
550	Light blue	Springs, saws.
560	Dark blue	Fine saws, augers.
600	Blackish blue	Hand-saws.

Our men that went to discover those parts had but two iron pickaxes with them, and those so ill *tempered* that the points turned againe at every stroke; but triall was made of the Ore, with argument of much hope.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.

Dryden, *Æneid*, viii. 699.

10. To dispose.

That *temper*s him to this extremity.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 65.

II. *intrans.* 1. To accord; keep agreement.

Few men rightly *temper* with the stars.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 29.

2. To become soft and plastic; be molded; acquire a desired quality or state.

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 140.

temper (tem'-pēr), *n.* [= *It. tempera*, *tempra*, *temper*, kind, sort, tempera; from the verb.]

1. Mixture or combination of different ingredients or qualities, especially in the way and the proportions best suited for some specific purpose: as, the *temper* of mortar.—2. Constitution; consistency; form; definite state or condition.

Yorick was just bringing my father's hypothesis to some *temper*.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

3. Temperament.

The exquisiteness of his [Christ's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment.

Fuller, Pious Slight, I. 345. (*Trench*.)

4. Disposition of mind; frame of mind; inclination; humor; mood: as, a calm *temper*; a hasty *temper*; a sullen or a fretful *temper*.

A creature of a most perfect and divine *temper*; one in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedence.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Grave Henry hath succeeded him in all things, and is a gallant Gentleman, of a French Education and *Temper*.

Hovell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with *temper*s congenial to their own.

Goldsmith, Various Clubs.

It may readily be imagined how little such thwarting agrees with the old cavalier's fiery *temper*.

Irvine, Sketch-Book, p. 388.

5. Calmness of mind; temperateness; moderation; self-restraint; tranquillity; good temper.

You are too suspicious,

And I have borne too much beyond my *temper*.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The Emperor heard the Heralds with great *temper*, and answered Clarendon very mildly.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 275.

How could I think with *temper* of passing my days among Yahoos?

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

6. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; disposition to give way to anger, resentment, or the like: as, he showed a great deal of *temper*.—7. Middle character or course; mean or medium; compromise. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A *temper* between [the opinions of] France and Oxford. *John Hampden*, quoted by Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

They made decrees of toleration, and appointed *temper*s and expedients to be drawn up by discreet persons.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the mere man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xi.

8. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness and elasticity: as, the *temper* of iron or steel.

His fears were vain; impenetrable charms

Secur'd the *temper* of th' ethereal arms.

Pope, *Iliad*, xx. 315.

9. In sugar-works, white lime or other alkaline substance stirred into a clarifier filled with

cane-juice, to neutralize the excess of acid.—**Good temper**, freedom from passion or irritability; good nature.—**Out of temper**, in bad temper; irritated.—**To keep one's temper**, to avoid becoming angry or irritated; control one's temper.

But easier 'tis to learn how Bets to lay
Than how to keep your Temper while you play.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, iii.

To lose one's temper, to become angry.
tempera (tem'pə-rā), *n.* [*It.*: see *temper*.] In painting, same as *distemper*².

Tempera, or *Distemper*, is a method of painting in which solid pigments are employed, mixed with a water medium in which some kind of gum or gelatinous substance is dissolved to prevent the colours from scaling off. *Tempera* is called in Italy "fresco a secco," as distinguished from "fresco buono," or true fresco, painted on freshly laid patches of stucco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 157.

temperable (tem'pə-rə-bl), *a.* [*< temper + -able*.] Capable of being tempered.

Do not the constructive fingers of Watt, Fulton, Whittemore, Arkwright predict the fusible, hard, and temperable texture of metals? *Emerson*, *History*.

temperament (tem'pə-rə-mənt), *n.* [*< F. temperament = Sp. Pg. It. temperamento, < L. temperamentum, due proportion, proper measure, < temperare, modify, proportion: see temper.*] 1. State with respect to the relative proportion of qualities or constituent parts; constitution; mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition resulting from the blending of various qualities.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and temperament. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. That individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of every person is permanently affected: as, a phlegmatic temperament; a sanguine temperament; the artistic temperament. Certain temperamental types have long been recognized (see the phrases below); they may serve the purposes of description, but do not represent any very well marked natural groups.

3. A middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, as by a tempering of extreme claims on either side; adjustment of conflicting influences, as passions, interests, or doctrines, or the means by which such adjustment is effected; compromise.

I forejudge not any probable expedient, any temperament that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side. *Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

Auricular confession . . . was left to each man's discretion in the new order: a judicious temperament, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points. *Hallam*, *Const. Hist.*, I, 83.

4†. Condition as to heat or cold; temperature.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present temperament of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke*, *Elem. of Nat. Phil.*, xi.

Madeira is a fertile island, and the different heights and situations among its mountains afford such temperaments of air that all the fruits of northern and southern countries are produced there.

B. Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 313.

5. In music, the principle or system of tuning in accordance with which the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation are tuned, or those of the voice or of an instrument of free intonation are modulated in a given case. The relative pitch of the tones of an ideal scale may be fixed with mathematical precision. An instrument tuned so as to produce such a scale, or a voice or instrument using the intervals of such a scale, is said to be tuned or modulated in *pure* or *just temperament*. So long as these tones only are used, no further adjustment is necessary. But if modulation be attempted, so that some other tone than the original one becomes the key-note, one or more intercalary tones are required, and the relative pitch of some of the original tones has to be altered. To fit an instrument for varied modulations, therefore, either a large number of separate tones must be provided for, or the pitch of some of them must be slightly modified, so that a single tone may serve equally well for either of two or more tones whose pitches are theoretically different. This subject is necessarily of great practical importance in the construction of keyboard-instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. Until comparatively recently such instruments were tuned in *mean-tone* or *mesotonic temperament*, so called because based on the use of a standard whole step or mean tone, which is an interval half-way between a greater and a less major second (see *second*¹, *step*, and *tone*¹). This standard was applied to the tuning of twelve digitals to the octave—namely, C, C₂, D, E₂, E, F, F₂, G, G₂, A, B₂, and B; and provided for harmonious effects only in the keys (tonalities) of C, D, F, G, A, and B₂ major, and of D, G, and A minor. Other tonalities presented an intolerable deviation from pure temperament, which was called the "wolf." As the demand for greater freedom of modulation increased, various plans were tried for using more than twelve digitals to the octave, or for distributing the "wolf" more equally. The result of the latter effort is the system of *equal* or *even temperament*, first advocated by J. S. Bach early in the eighteenth century, though not universally adopted until the middle of the nineteenth century, in which the standard interval is the mean semitone—that is, the twelfth part of an octave. This distributes

the "wolf" among all the tones of the instrument, so that the only intervals exactly true are octaves. Modulation, therefore, is made equally free in all directions; but, on the other hand, all chords are more or less out of tune. The benefits of the system in the way of providing a simple keyboard for music in many tonalities are largely counterbalanced by the constant deterioration of the sense of pure intonation on the part of those who use instruments tuned in this compromise temperament. This unmistakable disadvantage, reinforced by the fact that keyboard-instruments are much used in conjunction with the voice and with instruments of free intonation, like the violin, in which a just temperament is to be expected, has led to many new experiments with keyboards of more than twelve digitals to the octave, but without any result suitable for general adoption. Temperaments are sometimes known by various technical names, usually designating the interval chosen as a unit of measurement, such as *commatic*, *schismic*, etc.—**Choleric** or **bilious temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, well developed musculature, strength of vital organs, and strong passions with tenacity of purpose.—**Lymphatic temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a pallid skin, flabby muscles, and sluggishness of vital, voluntary, and mental action.—**Nervous temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents delicate features, frequent quick pulse, irritability of vital functions, and alertness of mind and body.—**Sanguine temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a brilliant complexion, activity of the circulation and respiration, ardent, not always persistent emotions, activity of mind and enterprise, somewhat lacking in tenacity.—**To set the temperament**. See *set*, *v. t.*

temperament (tem'pə-rə-mənt), *v. t.* [*< temperament, n.*] To constitute as regards temperament.

Men are not to the same degree *temperamented*, for there are multitudes of men who live to objects quite out of them, as to politics, to trade, to letters or an art, unhindered by any influence of constitution. *Emerson*, *Woman*.

temperamental (tem'pə-rə-mənt'al), *a.* [*< temperament + -al*.] Of or pertaining to temperament.

Few overcome their temperamental inclinations. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, II, 22.

Undoubtedly there is a *temperamental* courage, a warlike blood, which loves a fight, does not feel itself except in a quarrel, as one sees in wasps, or ants, or cocks, or cats. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

temperamentally (tem'pə-rə-mənt'al-i), *adv.* In temperament; as regards temperament. *The Century*, XX, 89.

temperance (tem'pə-rəns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *temperance*; < ME. *temperance*, < OF. *temperance*, *temprance*, *F. temprance* = *Pr. tempransa* = *Sp. templanza*, *temperancia* = *Pg. temperança* = *It. tempranza*, < L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, < *temperant* (*t-s*), *ppr.* of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temperant*.] 1. Moderation; the observance of moderation; temperateness.

True sentiment is emotion ripened by a slow ferment of the mind and qualified to an agreeable temperance by that taste which is the conscience of polite society.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 366.

Particularly—(a) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; abstinence from all violence or excess, from inordinate or unreasonable indulgence, or from the use or pursuit of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; sobriety; frugality; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or grief; in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, as beverages; or, in a still narrower sense as used by its advocates, entire abstinence from such liquors: in this sense also used attributively: as, a *temperance* society; a *temperance* hotel; a *temperance* lecture.

If thou well observe

The rule of—Not too much; by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight; . . .
So mayest thou live; till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi, 681.

When the Chaldean Monarchy fell, the Persians, who were the sword in God's right hand, were eminent for nothing more than their great temperance and frugality.

Stillington, *Sermons*, I, x.

Many a day did he fast, many a year did he refrain from wine; but when he did eat, it was voraciously; when he did drink wine, it was copiously. He could practise abstinence, but not temperance.

Boswell, *Johnson*, March, 1781.

(b) Moderation of passion; self-restraint; self-control; calmness.

And calmd his wrath with goodly temperance.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, viii, 34.

In the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance, that may give it smoothness.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii, 2, 8.

2†. The act of tempering or mixing; temperament.

The . . . mutual conjunction and just temperance of . . . two studies. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, iii, 24.

3†. Moderate degree of temperature; equal state.

And in your bed lye not to hote nor to colde, but in a temperance. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

4†. Temperature.

It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate temperance. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, ii, 1, 42.

Temperance hotel, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are supplied to the guests or kept for sale.—**Temperance movement**, a social or political movement having for its object the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages.—**Temperance society**, an association formed for the purpose of suppressing drunkenness. The basis on which these associations have been formed has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the excessive or habitual use of intoxicating liquors. But, since the most strictly limited use of intoxicants as beverages is condemned by many social reformers, this name has been very generally applied to, or assumed by, associations which are more correctly designated *total-abstinence societies*. = *Syn.* 1. (a) *Abstinence*, *Sobriety*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.

temperant (tem'pə-rənt), *n.* [*As temperance* (see *-cy*).] Temperance.

temperant, *a.* [ME. *temperant*, *temporaunt*, < OF. *temperant*, *F. temperant* = *Sp. It. temperante* = *Pg. temperante*, < L. *temperant* (*t-s*), *ppr.* of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper*, *temperate*.] Moderate; temperate.

Northward in places hote, in places colde
Southward, and temperant in East and West.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

temperate (tem'pə-rāt), *a.* [*< ME. temperate* = *F. tempéré* = *Sp. templado* = *Pg. templado*, *temperado*, < L. *temperatus*, *pp.* of *temperare*: see *temper*. Cf. *tempre*.] 1. Moderate; showing moderation; not excessive, lavish, or inordinate.

And what you fancy to bestow on him,
Be not too lavish, use a temperate bounty.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, II.

Let not the government of the plantation depend upon too many counsellors and undertakers in the country that planteth, but upon a temperate number.

Bacon, *Plantations* (ed. 1887).

Rain-scented eglantine
Gave temperate sweets to that well-wooling Sun.
Keats, *Endymion*, I.

In these [early French Pointed capitals] alone is perfect structural adaptation joined with the highest and most temperate grace. *C. H. Moore*, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 206. More especially—(a) Moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; continent: as, *temperate* in eating; *temperate* habits.

He that is temperate fleeth pleasures voluptuous.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii, 19.

If he be insatiable in plunder and revenge, shall we pass it by because in meat and drink he is temperate? *Macaulay*, *Conversations between Cowley and Milton*.

(b) Not violent or extravagant in the use of language; calm; measured; dispassionate: as, a *temperate* discourse.

The sentence of the board of generals which condemned André remains, and no document could be more temperate or better reasoned. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

2. Not swayed by passion; calm; self-contained; self-restrained; not extreme in opinions.

Whanne the Sowdon had hard hym euery dele,
Withynne a while he was right temperate.
Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), I, 1661.

The temperate man deliteth in nothyng contrarye to reason. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, iii, 20.

Who can be wise, amased, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment?

Shak., *Macbeth*, ii, 3, 114.

Peace, lady! pause, or be more temperate.

Shak., *K. John*, ii, 1, 196.

3. Proceeding from temperance; moderate.

He [Richard Baxter] belonged to the mildest and most temperate section of the Puritan body.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

4. Moderate in respect of temperature; not liable to excessive heat or cold; mild; specifically, noting certain zones of the earth's surface.

When temperate heat offends not with extremes.

Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, iv, 1.

They said they came to an Island of a very temperate Air, where they look'd upon it as the greatest Indecency in the World to cover their Bodies.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I, 370.

5. In music, same as *tempered*.—**Temperate zones**, the parts of the earth lying between the tropics and the polar circles, where the climate is cooler than between the tropics and warmer than within the polar circles. The north temperate zone is the space included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the south temperate zone, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. See *zone*. = *Syn.* 1-4. *Moderate*, *Temperate*. See *moderate*.

temperate (tem'pə-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. temperatus*, *pp.* of *temperare*, modify, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To temper; moderate.

In heaven and earth this power beauty hath—
It inflames temperance, and tempers wrath.
Milton and *Barksted*, *Insatiate Countess*, I.

Sometimes *tempered* by the comfortable winds, to which it lies open.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 178.

temperately (tem'pə-rāt-li), *adv.* In a temperate manner or degree. (a) Moderately; not excessively.

I love good wine,
As I love health and joy of heart, but *temperately*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 1.
(b) Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like; abstemiously; soberly.
God esteems it part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health.
Jer. Taylor.
(c) Without violence or extravagance; dispassionately; calmly; sedately.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 1. 219.

temperateness (tem'pér-ät-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temperate. Specifically—(a) Moderation; freedom from excess: as, *temperateness of language*. (b) Due control of the natural appetites or desires; temperance; sobriety. (c) Calmness; sedateness; equanimity of mind. (d) Freedom from excessive heat or cold: as, the *temperateness of a climate*.

temperative (tem'pér-ä-tiv), *a.* [*LL. temperativus*, serving to moderate, < *L. temperare*, temper: see *temper*.] Having the power or quality of tempering.

temperature (tem'pér-ä-tür), *n.* [*OF. temperatura* (also **temperure*, > *ME. temperure*), *F. température* = *Pr. tempradura* = *Sp. templadura* = *Pg. temperatura*, *tempratura* = *It. temperatura*, < *L. temperatura*, due measure, proportion, composition, or quality, temper, temperament, temperature, < *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper*. Cf. *temperure*.] 1. Mixture, or that which is produced by mixture; a compound.

Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together.
Holland.

A proper *temperature* of fear and love.
Abp. Secker.

2. Constitution; state; temperament.

The best composition and *temperature* is to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

3. Moderation; freedom from passions or excesses.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceeth . . .
Most goodly *temperature* ye may descry.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiii.

A difficult thing it is for any man that is rich not to submit his mind and affection unto his money; and, passing many a Cressus in wealth, to bear a modest *temperature* with Numa.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 590.

4. Temper, as of metals.

The due *temperature* of stiff steel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 95.

5. Temperateness; mildness.

This territory being 15. myle from the shoare, for pleasantest of seate, for *temperature* of climate, fertility of soyle, and comoditie of the Sea, . . . is not to be excelled by any other whatsoever.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 87.

6. The state of a substance with regard to sensible heat; the degree or intensity of the sensible heat of a body. Primarily the conception of temperature is based on the different sensations produced by bodies when termed *hot*, *warm*, or *cold*, the hotter body being said to have the higher temperature. Again two bodies are said to have the same temperature when, by being placed in contact, neither is heated or cooled by the other. But these conceptions are relative. The absolute physical condition implied by temperature depends upon the nature of heat. Heat being considered to be molecular motion, temperature (or the degree of heat) is the expression of the velocity of the motion. The *absolute scale of temperature* recognizes this property, and preserves it in numerical measures which are proportional to the square of the corresponding molecular velocities. Thus temperature has the same dimensions as heat. The *absolute zero of temperature* is the point at which molecular motion ceases and all heat vanishes. This point is computed to be at -273° on the centigrade scale. Lord Kelvin has shown that the changes in either volume or pressure of an ideal gas would give an absolute scale of temperature which would give true relative measures of absolute amounts of heat. In this system the temperature *t* is defined by the equation $E = kt$, in which *E* is the average kinetic energy per molecule of a perfect gas which has that temperature, and *k* a constant. This is called the thermodynamic definition of temperature. It should be noted that temperatures of actual masses of matter, when expressed on this scale, are true relative measures of the absolute amounts of heat which they contain so far as the specific heat of the bodies remains constant. In practice temperature is measured by the changes produced in bodies by heat, and thermometry is the instrumental art employed. Experiments show that the air- or gas-thermometer approximates most closely to the thermodynamic requirement that its indications shall bear a linear relation to successive increments of heat. In the next instance, the normal mercurial thermometer possesses this property to a high degree, and the small departures of its indications from the linear law have been made the subject of elaborate investigation. Other thermometers differ more or less widely in their indications from the foregoing, and it is important to note that without the thermodynamic conception the definition of temperature is dependent on the particular instrument or method employed for its measurement. After considering the thermodynamic scale and its absolute zero, it will be recognized that the system of numeration of the usual Fahrenheit and centigrade scales is entirely arbitrary. Numerical temperatures on these scales have only a relative significance, and cannot be made to serve in any absolute sense. See *thermometry*.

Water boils at a lower *temperature* at the top of a mountain than it does at the seashore, and . . . ice melts at the same *temperature* in all parts of the world.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 33.
Our sensations of *temperature* vary considerably according to the "subjective" *temperature*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 167.

7. Specifically, the thermal element of weather or climate. If the whole surface of the earth were either land or water, and perfectly homogeneous, there would be the same temperature at every point on the same latitude; but in the case of an entire land surface the difference of temperature between the equator and the pole, and consequently the temperature gradient, would be much greater than in the case of an earth entirely covered by water. In the case of the actual earth with continents and oceans, the temperature gradients between the equator and the pole on the continents are somewhat as they would be in the case of an entire land surface, while on the ocean they are somewhat as on an entire water surface, and consequently the temperature gradients on the former are greater than on the latter; hence there are differences of temperature on the same latitude in different longitudes, and temperature gradients arise between regions of land and regions of water. As a result of these diversifying conditions, the mean sea-level temperature can be expressed as a function of latitude and longitude only by empirical methods, and by utilizing a large mass of observed data. The diminution of temperature with altitude is a further variation that can often be independently treated.

8. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, the degree of heat of a living body, especially of the human body. It is usually taken, clinically, in the axilla, under the tongue, or in the rectum.

The pulse, respiration, and *temperature* may improve.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 898.

Absolute temperature. See *absolute*.—**Absolute zero of temperature.** See *def. 6* and *absolute*.—**Animal temperature.** the temperature of an animal, which in cold-blooded animals is but slightly above that of their surroundings, but in warm-blooded animals is maintained at a more or less constant point considerably above that of their surroundings. In the latter it is under the control of a nervous (thermotactic) mechanism, and is dependent on the coordinated regulation of the production of heat by vital metabolism (thermogenesis) and the loss of heat by conduction, by radiation, by evaporation, and otherwise (thermolysis). The temperature of a man in health, taken in the mouth or axilla, varies from about 98° to 99° F. Temperature above this is called *pyrexia*.—**Critical temperature.** Same as *critical point* (b). See under *critical*.—**Mean temperature.** a mean for any given period of air-temperatures systematically observed each day at a given place; or, without reference to time, the mean of a series of temperature observations extending over a long number of years. The latter is, more specifically, the *mean annual temperature*, and is the average of a series of annual means. The annual mean for any year is usually taken as the average of all the monthly means; the monthly mean is the average of the daily means; and the daily mean is obtained from some combination of individual observations.—**Perverse temperature-sensations.** See *sensation*.

temperature-alarm (tem'pér-ä-tür-ä-lärm'), *n.* An adjustable apparatus for indicating automatically the variation from a certain point of the temperature of the place where it is fixed.

temperature-curve (tem'pér-ä-tür-kërv'), *n.* A curve exhibiting the change of temperature during a given period or over a given region.

tempered (tem'pêrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed: often used in composition: as, a good-*tempered* man.

When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 1.

Loath was he to move
From the imprinted couch, and, when he did,
'Twas with slow, languid paces, and face hid
In muffling hands. So *temper'd*, out he stray'd.
Keats, Endymion, II.

2. In *music*, noting an instrument, scale, or interval that is tuned in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, specifically one tuned in equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.—**Tempered clay**, clay prepared for molding by moistening and kneading.—**Tempered-clay machine**, in *brick-manuf.*, one of a class of machines by which tempered or moistened clay is molded into bricks or tiles.—**Tempered glass.** See *glass*.

temperedly (tem'pêrd-li), *adv.* In a tempered manner.

temperer (tem'pér-ër), *n.* [*temper* + *-er*.] One who or that which tempers, in any sense.

They are weighed out in quantities of about 30 lbs., which contain from 250,000 to 500,000 needles, and are carried in boxes to the *temperer*.
Ure, Dict., III. 410.

It is the duty of the *temperer* to see that sufficient water is let to the clay to soak it.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

tempering (tem'pér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *temper*, *v.*] 1. The process of giving to any metal the desired hardness and elasticity. See *temper*, 9. Also called *annealing*.—2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of tuning an instrument, scale, or interval in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, especially with equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.

tempering-furnace (tem'pér-ing-fér'nās), *n.* A furnace adapted for the uniform heating of articles which are to be tempered.

tempering-oven (tem'pér-ing-uv'n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-oven used after the melting-oven.

tempering-wheel (tem'pér-ing-hwêl), *n.* An apparatus for mixing and tempering clay for use in brick-making, etc. It consists of a heavy cast-iron wheel moving in a circular pit, and so geared that it alternately approaches the central pivot and recedes from it.

temperouret, *n.* See *temperure*.

temper-screw (tem'pér-skro), *n.* 1. In *well-boring*, the connecting-link between the working-beam and the cable, which is let out as fast as the drill penetrates the rock, so as to regulate the play of the jars. When the whole length of the screw is run out, it is disengaged and carried up, so as in a few minutes to be ready for another run. See *cut under oil-derrick*.
2. A set-screw the point of which bears against an object or a bearing, and serves to adjust it.

E. H. Knight.

temperure, *n.* [*ME.*, also *temperoure*, *temprure*, < *OF. *temperure*, < *L. temperatura*, due measure, temper, temperature: see *temperatura*.] Tempering; temperament.

The *temprure* of the mortere
Was maad of lyouour wonder dere.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 4177.

An other suche as Arions,
Whiche had an harp of suche *temprure*
. . . that he the bestes wilde
Made of his note tame and milde.
Gower, Conf. Amant, Prol. (*Richardson*.)

tempest (tem'pest), *n.* [*ME. tempest, tempeste*, < *OF. tempeste*, *F. tempête* = *Pr. tempesta* (< *L.* as if **tempesta*; cf. *tempestus*, *adj.*) = *Sp. tempestad* = *Pg. tempestade* = *It. tempesta*, < *L. tempesta* (-s), time, esp. time with respect to physical conditions, weather, and specifically bad weather, a storm or tempest, hence also commotion, disturbance, < *tempos* (*tempor-*, *tempos-*), time: see *temporal*.] 1. A very violent storm; an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious gale; a hurricane.

Whan thel in ooe wene best to lyve,
They ben with *tempest* alle fordyvre.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 3782.

What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name.
Donne, The Storm.

2. A violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation: as, a *tempest* of the passions; a popular or political *tempest*.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else
Save what beats there.
Shak., Lear, III. 4. 12.

A *tempest* in a tea-pot, a great disturbance over a small matter. = *Syn. 1. Hurricane*, etc. See *wind*.

tempest (tem'pest), *r.* [*ME. tempesten*, < *OF. tempester*, *F. tempêter* = *Pr. Sp. tempestar* = *Pg. tempestear* = *It. tempestare*, storm; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To disturb violently, as by a tempest; rouse; throw into a state of commotion; agitate.

Tempest thee night al croked to redresse,
In trust of hir that turneth as a ball.
Chaucer, Truth, I. 8.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean.
Milton, P. L., vii. 412.

Your last letters betray a mind . . . *tempest*ed up by a thousand various passions.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xivii.

II. *intrans.* To descend as a tempest; be tempestuous; storm. [Rare.]

And, by their excess
Of cold in virtue, and cross heat in vice,
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

tempestarian (tem-pes-tā'-ri-an), *n.* A sorcerer who professed to raise tempests by magical arts. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xvi. 5.

tempest-beaten (tem'pest-bē'tn), *a.* Beaten or disturbed by or as by a tempest.

In the calm harbour of whose gentle breast
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, I. 1.

tempestive (tem'pes-tiv), *a.* [*OF. *tempestif* = *Sp. Pg. It. tempestivo*, < *L. tempestivus*, timely, seasonable, opportune, < *tempesta*, time: see *tempest*.] Timely; seasonable.

This despaired and dejected shrub . . . was left standing alone, neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the Sunne, nor covered from the cheareful and *tempestive* showres of the Heavens.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.

tempestively (tem'pes-tiv-li), *adv.* Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 499.*

tempestivity (tem-pes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *tempestividad* = OIt. *tempestività*, < L. *tempestivitas*], timeliness, seasonableness, < *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, and habitation in countries whose constitutions admit not such *tempestivity* of harvests, . . . there will be found a great disparity in their observations. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.*

tempest-tossed, tempest-tost (tem'pest-tost), *a.* Tossed by or as by a tempest.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 25.

tempestuous (tem-pes'tū-us), *a.* [*< OF. tempestueux, F. tempétueux* = Pr. *tempestuos, tempestos* = Sp. Pg. *tempestuoso* = It. *tempestoso*, < L. *tempestuosus*, stormy, turbulent, < L. *tempestas*, tempest: see *tempest*.] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; stormy: as, a *tempestuous* night. Also used figuratively.

We had now very *tempestuous* weather, and excessive rains, which so swell'd the River that it overflowed its Banks; so that we had much ado to keep our Ship safe. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 360.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind.

Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,

The king with his *tempestuous* council sat.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi. 76.

2. Subject to fits of stormy passion; impetuous.

Bruno was *passionate, tempestuous*, and weak. *Ouida.*

tempestuously (tem-pes'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; with great violence or commotion; turbulently.

tempestuousness (tem-pes'tū-us-ness), *n.* The state or character of being tempestuous; storminess; turbulence.

templar (tem'plār), *n.* [Formerly also *templer*; < ME. *templere* = D. *tempeiler* = G. *templer*, < OF. (and F.) *templier* = Pr. *templier* = Sp. Pg. *templario* = It. *tempiere*, < ML. *templarius*, a templar, prop. adj., < L. *templum*, a temple: see *temple*.] 1. [cap.] A member of a military order, also called Knights Templars or Knights of the Temple, from the early headquarters of the order in the Crusaders' palace at Jerusalem (the so-called *temple of Solomon*). The order was founded at Jerusalem about 1118, and was confirmed by the Pope in 1128. Its special aim was protection to pilgrims on the way to the holy shrines, and the distinguishing garb of the knights was a white mantle with a red cross. The order took a leading part in the conduct of the Crusades, and spread rapidly, acquiring great wealth and influence in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. Its chief seats in the East were Jerusalem, Acre, and Cyprus, and its European headquarters was a foundation called the *Temple*, then just outside of Paris. The members were composed of knights, men-at-arms, and chaplains; they were grouped in commanderies, with a preceptor at the head of each province, and a grand master at the head of the order. The Templars were accused of heresy, immorality, and other offenses by Philip IV. of France in 1307, and the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

In that Temple duellen the Knyghtes of the Temple, that weren wont to be clept *Templers*; and that was the foundacioun of here Ordre. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 88.*

2. A student of the law, or a lawyer, so called from having chambers in the Temple in London. See *temple*, 5.

The reader cannot but observe what pains I have been at in polishing the style of my book to the greatest exactness: nor have I been less diligent in refining the orthography by spelling the words in the very same manner as they are pronounced by the chief patterns of politeness at court, at levees, at assemblies, at play-houses, at the prime visiting places, by young *templars*, and by gentlemen-commoners of both universities, who have lived at least a twelvemonth in town, and kept the best company. *Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.*

The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution; that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic *Templers*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.*

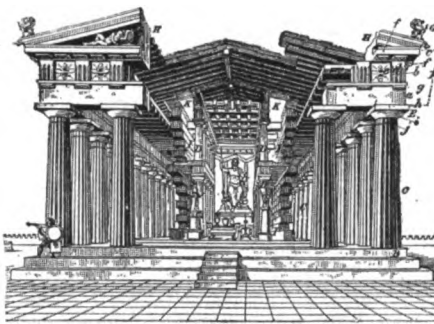
Good Templar, a member of the Society of Good Templars, organized for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and modeled in some respects upon the system of freemasonry.—*Knights Templars*. (a) See def. 1. (b) See *knight*.

templar (tem'plār), *a.* [*< LL. templaris*, of or pertaining to a temple, < L. *templum*, temple: see *temple*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed in a temple. [Rare.]

Solitary, family, and *templar* devotion. *Coleridge.*

temple (tem'plāt), *n.* Same as *templet*.
temple¹ (tem'pl), *n.* [*< ME. temple*, < AS. *templ*, **tempel* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *tempel* = OF. (and F.)

temple = Sp. Pg. *templo* = It. *tempio*, < L. *templum*, an open space, the circuit of the heavens, a consecrated place, a temple, prob. for **temulum*, akin to Gr. *τέμενος*, a piece of ground cut or marked off, a sacred inclosure, < *τέμνω*, *raivō*, cut (see *temenos*).] 1. An edifice dedicated to the service of a deity or deities, and connected with a system of worship. The most celebrated and architecturally perfect of the ancient temples were those of the Greeks, as that of Zeus at Olympia, that of Athena Parthenos (the Parthenon) at Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The form ordinarily given to classical temples was



Greek Temple. Diagram illustrating the construction and arrangement of the Doric temple of Athena, *Ægina*.

A, stereobate. B, stylobate. C, C, columns of peristyle. D, interior columns of cella. E, capital of column: A, abacus; f, echinus; f, hypotrachelium. F, entablature: a, architrave; b, frieze; c, cornice; d, triglyph; e, metope; f, f, mutules; g, regula with guttae. G, acroterium. H, H, portions of the pediment. I, I, walls of cella. K, K, hypothetical apertures in the roof for the admission of light to the cella.

that of a rectangle, but sometimes the construction was circular, or even of irregular plan. Vitruvius divides temples into eight kinds, according to the arrangement of their columns: namely, temples in *antis* (see *antisl*), *prostyle*, *amphiprostyle*, *peripteral*, *dipteral*, *pseudodipteral*, *hypethral*, and *monopteral*. (See these words.) In regard to intercolumniation, they are further distinguished as *pycnostyle*, *syetyle*, *eustyle*, *diastyle*, and *areostyle* structures, and in regard to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, and *decastyle*. (See these words.) Circular temples are known as *monopteral*, with or without a cella. The temples of ancient Egypt are impressive from their great size and from the number and mass of the pillars ordinarily introduced in their construction; those of India are remarkable for the elaborateness of their plan and elevation, and the lavishness of their sculptured decoration. See also cuts under *dipertal*, *cella*, *monopteron*, *octastyle*, *pantheon*, *opisthodomos*, and *prostyle*.

In this connection the term "house of God" has quite a different sense from that which we connect with it when we apply it to a Christian place of worship. A *temple* is not a meeting-place for worshippers; for many ancient temples were open only to priests, and as a general rule the altar, which was the true place of worship, stood not within the house but before the door. The *temple* is the dwelling-house of the deity to which it is consecrated, whose presence is marked by a statue or other sacred symbol; and in it his sacred treasures, the gifts and tribute of his worshippers, are kept, under the charge of his attendants or priests. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105.*

2. The religious edifice of the Jews in Jerusalem. There were three buildings successively erected in the same spot, and entitled, from the names of their builders, the temple of Solomon, the temple of Zerubbabel, and the temple of Herod. The first was built by Solomon, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B. C. The second was built by the Jews on their return from the captivity (about 537 B. C.), and was pillaged or partially destroyed several times, as by Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Herod. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great, and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans (A. D. 70). Various attempts have been made toward the restoration of the first and the third of these temples, but scholars are not agreed in respect to architectural details. The ornament and design were in any case of severe and simple character, though rich materials were used. The successive temples all consisted of a combination of buildings, comprising courts separated from and arising one above another, and provided also with chambers for the use of the priests and for educational purposes. The inclosure of Herod's temple covered nineteen acres. It comprised an outer court of the Gentiles, a court of the women, a court of Israel, a court of the priests, and the temple building, with the holy place, and within all—entered only once a year, and only by the high priest—the holy of holies. Within the court of the priests were the great altar and the laver, within the holy place the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, and the table for the showbread, and within the holy of holies the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat.

Out of that sayd Temple our Lord drof the Byggerses and the Sellers. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 88.*

And he sware, By this Habitable—that is, the *Temple*. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 188.*

3. An edifice erected as a place of public worship; a church; in France, specifically, a Protestant church, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, which alone is usually spoken of as a *church* (*église*).

That time (for the outward service) to me towards you is Tuesday, and my *temple* the Rose in Smithfield. *Donne, Letters, xxiv.*

The true Christian . . . loves the good, under whatever *temple*, at whatever altar he may find them.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

4. Metaphorically, any place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Know ye not that your body is the *temple* of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? 1 Cor. vi. 19.

My chamber were no *temple*, my body were no *temple*, except God came to it. *Donne, Sermons, iv.*

5. [cap.] The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, occupied by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only part of either establishment now existing. On the site of the London Temple the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple now stand; they have long been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the two societies called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, which have the right of calling candidates to the degree of barrister. The Temple in Paris was the prison of Louis XVI. and the royal family during their sufferings in 1792 and 1793.

6. An inn of court.

A gentle maunciple was then of a *temple*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 567.

Master of the temple. See *master*.—**Temple jar, temple vase**, a jar or vase such as is used for the decoration and ceremonial of religious temples in China, Japan, etc.—**Temple jewelry.** See *jewelry*.

temple¹ (tem'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templed*, ppr. *templing*. [*< temple*¹, *n.*] To build a temple for; appropriate a temple to; inclose in a temple. [Rare.]

The heathen (in many places) *templed* and adored this drunken god. *Falham, Resolves, l. 84.*

temple² (tem'pl), *n.* [*< ME. temple*, < OF. *temple*, F. *tempe*, dial. *temple* = Pr. *templa* = It. *templa*, < L. *templa*, the temples, pl. of *tempus*, temple, head, face.] 1. The region of the head or skull behind the eye and forehead, above and mostly in front of the ear. This area corresponds to the temporal fossa above the zygomatic arch, where the skull is very thin and is covered by the temporal muscle.

King Helenus wav'd high the Thracian blade,
And smote his *temples* with an arm so strong
The helm fell off, and roll'd amid the throng.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 729.

2. In *entom.*, the posterior part of the gena, or that immediately beneath the eye.—3. One of the bars sometimes added to the ends of spectacle-bows to give them a firmer hold on the head of the wearer. See *spectacle*, 5.—4. An ornament worn at the side of the head or covering the side of the head, mentioned in the fifteenth century as apparently sometimes of needlework, sometimes set with jewels. *Fairholt.*

temple³ (tem'pl), *n.* [*< F. temple*, *templet*.] An attachment to a loom for keeping the cloth stretched, while the reed beats the threads into place after each throw of the shuttle. One form is automatic, releasing the cloth and then stretching it after each stroke of the lay.

templeless (tem'pl-less), *a.* [*< temple*¹ + *-less*.] Devoid of a temple. *Bulwer, Caxtons, iv. 2.*

templer (tem'plēr), *n.* See *templar*.

templet (tem'plet), *n.* [*< F. templet*, a stretcher, **< L. templum*, a small timber, a purlin.] 1. A pattern, guide, or model used to indicate the shape any piece of work is to assume when finished. It may also be used as a tool in modeling plastic material, or as a guide placed in a milling-machine, shaper-lathe, or other automatic cutting-machine. In these applications it may be a thin piece of wood or metal, with one or all the edges cut in profile to the shape of the baluster, cornice, part of a machine, or other object to be wrought to shape. *Templets* are also used as guides in filing sheet-metal to shape, as in making small brass gears for clocks, sheets of brass being clamped between steel templets, and all the parts projecting beyond the edges being filed away. *Templets* are used in founding as patterns in forming molds in loam.



Templet for a Baluster.

2. A strip of metal used in boiler-making, pierced with a series of holes, and serving as a guide in marking out a line of rivet-holes.—3. In *building*: (a) A short piece of timber or a large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, etc., and distribute its weight. (b) A beam or plate spanning a door- or window-space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers. (c) One of the wedges in a building-block. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Same as *temple*³.—5. In a brilliant, same as *bezel*, 2. See cut under *brilliant*.

Also *template*.

templify (tem'pli-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templified*, ppr. *templifying*. To make into a temple. [Rare.]

That shall we come to, if we can take order that while we be here, before we go hence, our bodies, we get them templified, as I may say, procure they be framed after the similitude of a Temple, this Temple in the text (John II. 19).
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, II. 361. (Davies.)

templin-oil (tem'plin-oil), *n.* [*< templin* (†) + *oil*.] Oil of pine-cones; an oil isomeric with and very similar to oil of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the cones of *Abies Picea*.

tempo¹ (tem'pō), *n.* [It., *< L. tempus*, time: see *tense*², *temporal*.] 1. In music, the relative rapidity of rhythm; time; movement. It is indicated either by such terms as *grave*, *lento*, *adagio*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *presto*, etc. (see these words), with various modifying adverbs, like *molto*, *non troppo*, *piu*, etc., or by reference to a machine called the *metronome* (which see). A modification of the original tempo of a given piece is indicated by terms like *accelerando*, *stringendo*, *rallentando*, *ritenuto*, etc. After such modification, a return to the original tempo is marked by a *tempo* or *tempo primo*. An irregular or capricious tempo is marked by *ad libitum*, *a piacere*, or *tempo rubato*. A change from one kind of rhythm to another without change of speed is marked by *l'istesso tempo*. 2. The characteristic rhythmical and metrical movement or pattern of a dance: as, *tempo di valse*, *tempo di menuetto*, etc.—*Senza tempo*. See *senza*.—*Tempo primo*. See *primo*.

tempo² (tem'pō), *n.* [Jap., *< Chinese tien pa*, 'heavenly recompense.'] An oval brass coin, with a square hole in the middle, first coined in Japan during the period "tempo" (1830-43 inclusive), and now equal to eight rin or cash, or eight tenths of a sen. One hundred and twenty-five tempus make one yen.

temporal¹ (tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. temporal*, *< OF. temporal*, *temporel*, *F. temporel* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. temporal* = *It. temporale*, *< L. temporalis*, *< tempus* (tempor-), season, time, opportunity: see *tense*².] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to time; expressing relations of time: as, a *temporal* clause; a *temporal* adverb.

Temporal Use.—By far the most frequent use of the *A.* absolute participle is to indicate relations of time, a fact that is not surprising, since in Latin all the uses of the absolute absolute sprang from the *temporal* use of the ablative. Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 384.

2. Of or pertaining to time in the sense of the present life or this world; secular: distinguished from *spiritual*.

With true prayers . . .
From fasting maids, whose minds are dedicate
To nothing temporal. Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 155.

Torlton, was this thy spiritual pretence?
But O! thy actions were too temporal.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, III. 34.

She took more effectual means than any of her predecessors to circumscribe the *temporal* powers of the clergy. Prescott, Ford. and Isa., II. 28.

3. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; of short duration; enduring for a time: opposed to *eternal*.

Forsothe he that hath nat roote in hym self, but it is temporal; that is, it lastith bot a litle tyme. Wyckif, Mat. xlii. 21.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. iv. 18.

4. In *gram.*, relating to a tense, or to the distinction of time expressed by tenses.

The tenseless phrase in order to, used alike for present and past purposes in English, fails to convey the *temporal* ideas conveyed by the Latin present and imperfect subjunctive. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 459.

Lords temporal. See *lord*.—**Temporal augment**. See *augment*. 2.—**Temporal eccentricity**, *pear*, *proposition*, etc. See the nouns.—**Temporal power**, the rule or dominion of an ecclesiastic in material as distinguished from spiritual matters: used chiefly with reference to the rule of the Pope, who was an important temporal or territorial ruler in Rome and over a considerable part of Italy from the early middle ages down to 1870.—*Syn.* 2. *Secular*, *earthly*, etc. (see *worldly*), *terrestrial*, *mundane*.—2 and 3. **Temporary**, *Temporality*, *Temporary*, lasting but a short time: as, a *temporary* staging; *temporal*, belonging to time, hence belonging to this world, secular, or limited by time, not permanent, although perhaps not so fleeting as *temporary* things.

II. *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; a temporal matter or affair.

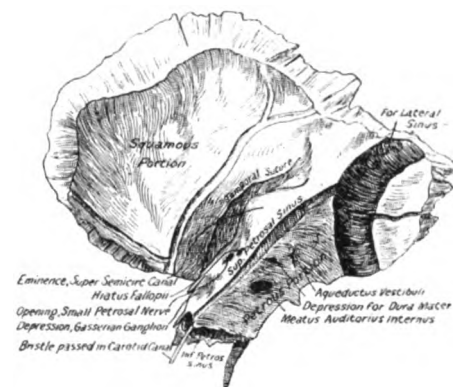
If we wait the coming of the angel, and in the mean time do our duty with care, and sustain our *temporals* with indifference. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 79.

The procurator has the care of the *temporals* of the convent, and is always a Spaniard.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. I. 11.

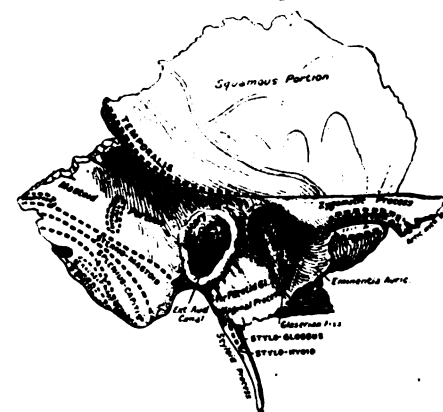
temporal² (tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. temporal*, *< NL. temporalis*, *< L. tempora*, the temples: see *temple*².] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temple or temples of the head: said chiefly of mammals and especially of man.—2. In *entom.*, postorbital; situated just behind or beneath the compound eyes.—**Anterior temporal artery**, one of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal artery, ramifying over the fore part of the head, and distributed to the orbicular and frontal muscles, the pericranium, and the skin.—**Deep tem-**

poral arteries, two branches, the anterior and the posterior, of the internal maxillary, supplying the temporal muscle.—**Deep temporal nerves**, two branches, anterior and posterior, of the inferior maxillary nerve, distributed to the anterior and posterior portions of the temporal fossa.—**Middle temporal artery**, a branch of the superficial temporal, arising close above the zygoma, and distributed to the temporal muscle.—**Middle temporal vein**, a large vein which receives the blood from the substance of the temporal muscle, and unites above the zygoma with the temporal vein.—**Posterior temporal artery**, the larger of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal, ramifying on the side of the head, and distributed to the coverings of the skull.—**Superficial temporal artery**, the temporal artery proper, one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid, beginning a little below the condyle of the jaw, passing through the substance of the parotid gland, and dividing above the zygoma into the anterior and posterior temporal. It gives branches to the parotid gland, the masseter muscle, and the articulation of the jaw.—**Temporal aponeurosis**, the temporal fascia.—**Temporal arch**. Same as *zygomatic arch* (which see, under *zygomatic*).—**Temporal artery**, an arterial branch supplying the temporal region or muscle, especially the superficial temporal artery.—**Temporal bone**, in *human anat.*, a complex and composite bone, representing several distinct and independent bones of many vertebrates, situated at the



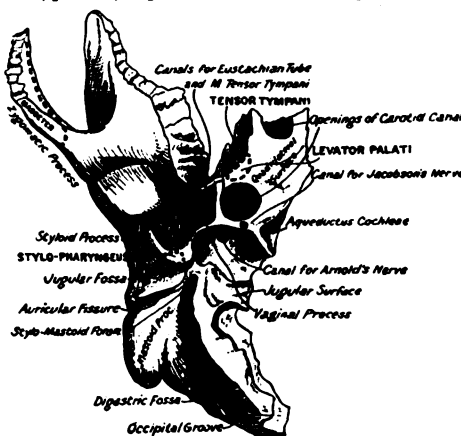
Right Temporal Bone, inner surface.

side and base of the skull, in the region of the ear, whose internal organs it contains within its substance. It is usually described as being composed of three sections—the squamous, the mastoid, and the petrous—which terms,



Right Temporal Bone, outer surface. (Dotted lines show extent of attachment of muscles whose names are printed in small capitals.)

however, apply only to part of the elements of which the bone is made up—the petrous and mastoid sections being artificially distinguished, and corresponding to the petrotic, petrosal, or petromastoid bone of comparative anat-



Right Temporal Bone, under surface.

omy, while the tympanic or tympanal bone, forming the so-called vaginal and auditory processes, is properly a

separate element (see *tympanic*, *tympanohyal*). The so-called styloid process is also a distinct element, belonging to the hyoidian arch, its ankylosis with the temporal of man being anomalous. The general character of the temporal bone is maintained throughout mammals, but is greatly modified in other vertebrates.—**Temporal canal**, a small canal leading from the orbital to the temporal surface of the malar bone, for the passage of one of the divisions of the temporomalar nerve.—**Temporal convolutions**, the three convolutions of the temporal lobe on the convex surface of the hemisphere, numbered first, second, and third from above downward; the temporal gyri.—**Temporal fascia, fossa, ganglion**. See the nouns.—**Temporal fissures**. Same as *temporal sulci*.—**Temporal gyri**. See *gyrus*.—**Temporal lines**. See *line*², and cut under *parietal*.—**Temporal lobe**. Same as *temporo-sphenoidal lobe* (which see, under *lobe*).—**Temporal muscle**, that muscle of mastication of man and many other vertebrates which arises from the surface of the temporal fossa, above and in front of the ear, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. But its relative size, its shape, and to some extent its site vary much in different animals.—**Temporal plane**. See *plane*¹.—**Temporal point**, a tender point on the back part of the temple or the auriculotemporal nerve, or a little lower down just above the zygoma. It is developed in neuralgia of the inferior division of the fifth nerve.—**Temporal region**, the temple and adjacent parts: practically the same as the temporal fossa and its contents.—**Temporal ridges**. Same as *temporal lines*.—**Temporal sulci**. See *sulcus*.—**Temporal suture**. Same as *petrosquamous suture* (which see, under *petrosquamous*).—**Temporal vein**, the vein associated with the superficial temporal artery, forming by union with the temporomaxillary vein the beginning of the principal external jugular vein.

II. *n.* The bone of the temple, or os temporis. See *temporal bone*, above.

temporale (tem-pō-rā'le), *n.* [ML., neut. of *L. temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*¹.] That part of the breviary and missal which contains the proper portions of the daily offices, in the order of the ecclesiastical year, beginning with Advent.

temporality (tem-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temporalitie*; *< OF. temporalité*, *F. temporalité* = *Sp. temporalidad* = *Pg. temporalidade* = *It. temporalità*, *< LL. temporalitas* (-s), *temporariness*, present custom, fashion, *< L. temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*¹.] 1. In *Eng. law*, the state or character of being temporary: opposed to *perpetuity*.—2t. The laity.

Wherewith who so findeth faulte blamed not onelye the clergie but also the *temporalities*, which be and have bene al this while partners in the authoritie of the making and conseruacion of this lawe. Sir T. More, Works, p. 232.

3. A secular possession; specifically (in the plural), property and revenues of a religious corporation or an ecclesiastic, held for religious uses: contradistinguished from *spiritualities*, or matters of which the civil courts have no jurisdiction.

Many hold *temporalities*, tithes, and glebes unlawful. Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 75.

Having a sufficient fortune of my own, I was careless of *temporalities*. Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

Guardian of the temporalities. See *guardian*.
temporally (tem'pō-ral-i), *adv.* With reference to time; specifically, with respect to the present life only.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. South, Sermons.

temporalness (tem'pō-ral-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being temporal; worldliness. Cotgrave.

temporality (tem'pō-ral-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temporalitie*; *< OF. *temporalite*: see *temporal*.] 1. The laity; secular persons; secular affairs.

The prince of Moscovia . . . usurpeth this autoritie as well over the spiritualitie as the *temporalitie*: constitutyng what him lysteth of the goods and lyfe of al men. R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberius (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 318]).

If now we attempt to find in Henry's treatment of the *temporality* a reflexion of the principles on which he dealt thus summarily with the spiritualitie, what do we find? Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

The Caliph (who retained the highest place still in their superstition, although dispoysed of his *Temporalities*). Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 279.

temporaneous (tem-pō-rā-nē-us), *a.* [= *Sp. temporaneo* = *Pg. It. temporaneo*, *< L. temporaneus*, timely, opportune, *< tempus*, time, season, opportunity: see *temporal*¹, *tense*².] Temporary.

temporant, *a.* See *temperant*.
temporarily (tem'pō-rā-ri-li), *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a limited time only; not perpetually or permanently.

temporariness (tem'pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temporary; transitoriness: opposed to *permanence* and *perpetuity*.

temporary (tem'pō-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *temporaire* = Sp. Pg. *temporario*, < L. *temporarius*, lasting but for a time, < *tempus* (tempor-), time, season: see *temporal*.] 1. Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent.

These temporary truces and peace were soon made and soon broken. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 191.

I am satisfied, that, as we grow older, we learn to look upon our bodies more and more as a temporary possession, and less and less as identified with ourselves. O. W. Holmes, Professor, vill.

2†. Contemporary; of the period. [Rare.]

This excellent little piece ["Devil upon Two Sticks"], though it admits of some temporary strokes, such as the ridicule on the college of physicians, the political doctor, &c., yet exhibits them worked up in so brilliant and general a manner as to be always new. W. Cooke, S. Foote, I. 83.

Temporary administrator. Same as *special administrator* (which see, under *special*).—**Temporary allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Temporary cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Temporary excise.** See *Act of the Hereditary Excise*, under *excise*.—**Temporary hours.** See *hour*.—**Temporary injunction.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.—**Temporary star,** a star which bursts in a few days into great brilliancy, and after some weeks or months sinks into lasting dimness. =Syn. 1. *Temporary*, *Temporal* (see *temporal*), transient, fleeting, transitory, ephemeral, evanescent, brief.

temporalisation, temporalise, etc. See *temporalization, etc.*

temporist (tem'pō-ris), *n.* [*L. tempus* (tempor-), time, season, + *-ist*.] A temporizer.

Why turn a temporist, row with the tide? Marston.

temporalization (tem'pō-rī-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *temporalisation* = Pg. *temporalização*; as *temporize* + *-ation*.] The act of temporizing; time-serving. Also spelled *temporalisation*.

He [Graunt] allows that suspicions and charges of temporalization and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. Johnson, Ascham.

temporize (tem'pō-riz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *temporized*, ppr. *temporizing*. [= F. *temporiser* = Sp. Pg. *temporizar* = It. *temporeggiare*; as *L. tempus* (tempor-), time, season, + *-ize*.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion, or with the desires of another; yield temporarily or ostensibly to the current of opinion or circumstances.

The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite, And will not temporize with my entreaties; He flatteringly says he'll lay down his arms. Shak., K. John, v. 2. 125.

'Twas then no time her grievance to reveal, "He's mad who takes a lion by the ears." This knew the Queen, and this well know the wise, This must they learn that rightly temporize. Drayton, Barons' Wars, l. 36.

2†. To parley.

For that he could not brook to temporize With humours masked in those times' disguise. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

All these temporize with other for necessities, but all as vncertain as peace or warres. Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 123.

3. To dilly-dally; delay; procrastinate.

The Earle of Lincoln, deceived of his hopes of the Countreies concourse unto him (in which case he would have temporized), . . . resolved . . . to give him [the king] battaile. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 43.

All parties joined in entreating for the people a share in legislation. The duke of York temporized. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 413.

Also spelled *temporise*.

temporizer (tem'pō-rī-zēr), *n.* [*L. temporize* + *-er*.] One who temporizes; one who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer; a time-server. Also spelled *temporiser*.

We have atheists that serve no God, mammonists that serve their money, idolaters that serve creatures, apostates that forsake God, worldlings, *temporisers*, neutrals, that serve many, serve all, serve none. Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 444.

temporizing (tem'pō-rī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *temporize*, *v.*] Inclined to temporize; complying with the time or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

The proceedings exhibit Henry [IV.] as a somewhat temporizing politician, but not as a cruel man. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

temporizingly (tem'pō-rī-zing-li), *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

temporo-alar (tem'pō-rō-ā-lār), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the temporal region and to the wing: as, the *temporo-alar* muscle.

temporo-alaris (tem'pō-rō-ā-lā-ris), *n.*; pl. *temporo-alaris* (-rēs). The temporo-alar muscle of a bird. It is nearly the same as that usually called the *dermatensor patagii*. Viallane.

temporo-audicular (tem'pō-rō-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and audicular regions of the head: applied to one of the

divisions of the trigeminal nerve. See *auriculotemporal*.

temporooccipital (tem'pō-rōk-sip'i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the temple and the back of the head; common to the temporal and occipital regions of the skull.

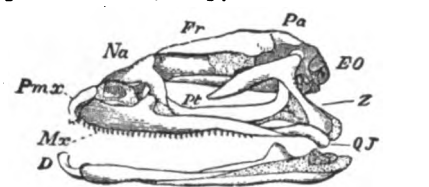
temporofacial (tem'pō-rō-fā-shāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and facial regions of the head.—**Temporofacial nerve,** the larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the supra-audicular and pre-audicular muscles, the frontalis, corrugator supercilii, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

temporohyoid (tem'pō-rō-hi'oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and hyoid bones; noting muscles or ligaments connecting these bones. See *epihyal, stylohyal*.

temporomalar (tem'pō-rō-mā-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal fossa and the malar bone.—**Temporomalar canals** canals leading from the orbital to the temporal and facial surfaces of the malar bone. There are usually two, known as the *temporal* and the *malar canal*.—**Temporomalar nerve,** a small branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the skin of the cheek and temple: same as *orbital nerve* (which see, under *orbital*).

temporomandibular (tem'pō-rō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone. See *temporomaxillary*.

temporomastoid (tem'pō-rō-mas'toid), *n.* A



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), showing Z, the large temporomastoid; D, dentary bone of lower mandible; EO, exoccipital; Fr, Pa, frontoparietal; Mx, maxilla; Na, nasal; Pmx, premaxilla; Pt, pterygoid; QJ, quadratojugal.

bone of the temporal and mastoid region of the skull in *Amphibia*, as in *Rana*.

temporomaxillary (tem'pō-rō-mak'si-lār-i), *a.*

1. Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the cheek or upper jaw: noting a vein and other structures.—2. Pertaining to the temporal bone and the lower jaw-bone; temporomandibular: as, the *temporomaxillary* articulation.—**Temporomaxillary articulation,** in man and other mammals, the joint by which the under jaw is hinged upon the squamosal part of the temporal bone, in the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. This is the only freely movable articulation of the skull, being that which permits the mouth to be opened and shut. It does not exist below mammals, for in all other vertebrates the mandible articulates indirectly with the rest of the skull, by the intervention of a suspensorium of some sort. See *cuta* under *skull*.—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Temporomaxillary vein,** a vein formed by the union of the temporal vein and the internal maxillary vein. It descends through the parotid gland, and finally divides into two branches, one of which joins the facial vein, and the other, joining the posterior auricular, becomes the external jugular vein.

temporoparietal (tem'pō-rō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones: as, the *temporoparietal* suture (the continuous parietomastoid and squamosal sutures).

temporosphenoid (tem'pō-rō-sfē'noid), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.

temporosphenoidal (tem'pō-rō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.—**Temporosphenoidal convolutions or gyri.** Same as *temporal gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Temporosphenoidal lobe.** See *lobe*, and *cerebral hemisphere* (under *cerebral*).

tempret, *v.* A Middle English form of *temper*. **tempret, tempreet**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tempre*, < L. *temperatus*, temperate: see *temperate*, *a.* Cf. *attempre*, *a.*] Temperate.

But the Countree where he duellethe in most comounly is in Gaydo or in Jong, that is a gode Countree and a tempre affere that the Countree is there; but to men of this Countree it were to passyng hoot. Mandeville, Travels, p. 240.

Now had the tempre somme al that relevyd. Chaucer, Prolog. to Good Women (1st version), l. 116. [The later version reads *attempre*.]

temprelyt, *adv.* [ME. *temprely*, *temperelly*; < *tempre*, *a.* + *-lyt*.] Temperately.

Governeyth yow also of youre diete Al temprely, and namely in this hete. Chaucer, Shipman's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 262.

tempruret, *n.* See *temperure*.

temps¹ (F. pron. toh), *n.* 1†. See *tense*.—2. Specifically, in *legerdemain*, the right opportunity for executing a required movement. This is gained by some act which distracts the attention of the audience while the trick is being done.

temps², tempset, *n.* See *tense*.

tempt (tempt), *v. t.* [*L. tempten* (pp. sometimes *tempted*), < OF. *tempter*, *tenter*, *tanter*, F.

tenter = Pr. *temptar* = Sp. Pg. *tentar* = It. *tentare*, tempt, < L. *tentare*, handle, touch, try, test, tempt (also in form *temptare*, not a reg. variant, and explainable only as an ancient error due to some confusion; cf. E. *daunt*, < OF. *daunter*, *dompter*, < L. *domitare*, etc.), freq. of *tenere*, pp. *tentus*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attempt*, etc.] 1. To put to trial; try; test; put to the test. [Archaic.]

Sothil he seide this thing, *temptinge* him; forsooth he wiste what he was to doynge. Wyclif, John vi. 6.

Tempte hem frist on workes smale, In creed lande the plough as for to hale. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

God did tempt Abraham. Gen. xxii. 1.

2. To entice; attract; allure; invite; induce; incline; dispose; incite.

I am a weak one, Arm'd only with my fears: I beseech your grace Tempt me no further. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, III. 3.

Still his strength conceal'd, Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall. Milton, P. L., l. 642.

It was now that he began to tempt me about writing "the Dutch War." Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 13, 1669.

Green covered places tempted the foot, and black bog-holes discouraged it. R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lix.

3. To incite or entice to evil; entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement; seduce.

Thus deuils ther wils caste With ther argumentis groete, & thritt geer thel foondid faste To tempte Jhesu in manye an hete. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Let no man say, when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man; but every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Jas. I. 13, 14.

4. To provoke; defy; act presumptuously toward.

Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 16.

Tempt him not so too far: I wish, forbear: In time we hate that which we often fear. Shak., A. and C., l. 3. 11.

It behoov'd him to have bin more cautious how he tempted Gods finding out of blood and deceit. Milton, Elkonoklastes, ix.

5†. To attempt; endeavor to do, accomplish, or reach; venture on.

Who shall tempt, with wandering feet, The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss? Milton, P. L., II. 404.

What though defeated once thou'st been, and known, Tempt it again. E. Johnson, Catiline, II. 1.

=Syn. 2 and 3. To lure, inveigle, decoy, bait, bribe. tempt (tempt), *n.* [*L. tempt*, *v.*] An attempt.

By the issues of all tempts they found no certain conclusion but this, "God and heaven are strong against us in all we do." Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

temptability (temp-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*L. temptabile* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being temptable.

temptable (temp'ta-bl), *a.* [*L. tempt* + *-able*.] That may be tempted; accessible to temptation.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fall for want of tools to work with. Swift.

temptableness (temp'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being temptable; temptability.

temptation (temp-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. temptatio*, < OF. *temptacion*, *tentacion*, F. *tentation* = Pr. *temptacio*, *tentacio* = Sp. *tentación* = Pg. *tentação* = It. *tentazione*, < L. *tentatio* (n-), trial, temptation, < *tentare*, try, test, tempt: see *tempt*.] 1. The act of testing or trying; trial. [Archaic.]

Or hath God assayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by temptations, by signs, and by wonders? Deut. iv. 34.

A temptation is only another word for an experiment, or trial; a trial whether we will do or forbear such a thing. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Enticement to evil, as by specious argument, flattery, or the offer of some real or apparent good.

Most dangerous Is that temptation that doth good us on To sin in loving virtue. Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 182.

He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy, hatred, malice, anger. Steele, Spectator, No. 282.

He drilled himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation. Lovell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

3. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil.

And lead [bring, R. V.] us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil [the evil one, R. V.] Mat. vi. 13.

In the sixth petition [of the Lord's Prayer], which is, "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

Shorter Catechism, an. to qu. 106.

By one man's firm obedience fully tried
Through all temptation. Milton, P. R., l. 5.

4. That which tempts, or entices to evil; an enticement; an allurements; any tempting or alluring object.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket, for if the devil be within and that temptation without, I know he will choose it. Shak., M. of V., l. 2. 106.

There is no place, no state, or scene of life, that hath not its proper and peculiar temptations.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

temptational (temp-tā'shon-al), *a.* [*< temptation + -al.*] Of the nature of temptation; tempting; seductive: as, "the temptational agency of lust," J. Caldwell, Homiletical Mag., VI. 106.

temptationless (temp-tā'shon-less), *a.* [*< temptation + -less.*] Having no temptation or motive. Hammond, Works, IV. vii. [Rare.]

temptatious (temp-tā'shus), *a.* [*< temptat(ion) + -ous.*] Tempting; seductive. [Obsolete or rare.]

I, my liege. I. O, that temptatious tongue!

Death of Rob. E. of Hunt, F. L. (Nares.)

She put it [a hat] off and looked at it. There was something almost humanly winning and temptatious in it. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 665.

tempter (temp'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. temptour, < OF. tempteur, *tempteur, tenteur, F. tentateur = Pr. Sp. Pg. tentador = It. tentatore, < L. tentator, one who tempts or attempts, < tentare, tempt: see tempt.*] One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to evil.

Is this her fault or mine?

The tempter or the tempted?

Shak., M. for M., li. 2. 163.

The tempter, the great adversary of man; the devil.

And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

So glozed the tempter, and his poem tuned;

Into the heart of Eve his words made way.

Milton, P. L., ix. 549.

tempting (temp'ting), *p. a.* [*Pr. of tempt, v.*] That tempts, entices, or allures; attractive; seductive: as, tempting pleasures.

So peruse stomachs have they borne to women that the more part of their temptings spotes they have made she deny. Bp. Bale, English Votaries, Pref.

To whom [his precursors] he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most tempting forms of error.

Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.

temptingly (temp'ting-li), *adv.* In a tempting manner; seductively; attractively; alluringly.

How temptingly the landscape shines! The air

Breathes invitation. Wordsworth, Excursion, ix.

temptingness (temp'ting-ness), *n.* The state of being tempting.

temption (temp'shon), *n.* A reduced form of temptation.

Conceal her; let me not

As much as know her name; there's temptation in 't.

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, l. 5.

temptress (temp'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *temptress*; *< ME. temptresse, < OF. temptresse (cf. F. tentatrice = It. tentatrice); as tempter + -ess.*] A woman who tempts or entices.

She was my temptress, the foul provoker. Scott.

tempus (temp'pus), *n.* [*L., time: see tensel, temporal.*] In medieval music, a method of dividing a breve into semibreves—that is, rhythmic subdivision. In *tempus perfectum* a breve is equal to three semibreves, in *tempus imperfectum* to two. Compare *modus*, 7 (b), and *prolation*, 4.

temse (tems), *n.* [Formerly also *tems, temps, tempse*; *< ME. temse, tempse, < AS. *temes = MD. tems, temst, D. tems = MLG. temes, temis, temese, a colander, sieve; cf. F. tamis = Pr. tamis = Sp. tamiz = It. tamigio (Venetian tamiso) (ML. tamisium), a sieve; origin obscure.*] A sieve; a sifter; a bolter; a strainer. See the quotation from "Notes and Queries." According to a common statement, the proverbial saying "He'll never set the Thames on fire" (that is, he'll never make any figure in the world) contains this word in a corrupt form. "The *temse* was a corn-sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the *temse* so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom." (Brewer.) No evidence for this statement appears. The word *Thames* was in Middle English *Temse*, etc., Anglo-Saxon *Temese*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Marcolphus toke a lityll cyve or temse in his oon hande, and a foot of a bere in the othre hande.

Salomon and Marcolphus. (Halliwell.)

I have seen it stated during this discussion and elsewhere that a *temse* in North and West Lancashire means a grain riddle; but this is not exact. A *temse* proper is a sieve with deep sides, very like a peck measure, is 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and has a bottom of woven horse-hair. It is used for taking small particles of butter out of the butter-milk just after churning; one person holds the *temse* over a vessel and another pours in the butter-milk, the hair-work passing the milk and catching the particles of butter. This would not cause a fire, neither is a grain-riddle firing by ordinary hand usage more probable. When worked at the quickest one man riddles while another fills, and the riddle is emptied several times in a minute. The grain also is cold in its normal state, and there is no chance of it or the riddle's getting heated by friction. To a practical man a riddle firing would sound most absurd. If you say to a Lancashire labourer "Tha'll ne'er set th' temse afire," a hundred to one he would understand the river Thames. N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 14.

temse (tems), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *temsed*, ppr. *temsing*. [Formerly also *tempse*; *< ME. temsen, tempen, < AS. temsian (= D. temsen = MLG. temesen)*, sift; from the noun.] To sift. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

temse-bread (tems'bred), *n.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [Prov. Eng.]

temse-loaf (tems'lōf), *n.* Same as *temse-bread*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some mixeth to miller the rhye with the wheat,

Temse-loaf on his table to have for to eat.

Tusser, September's Husbandry.

temulence (tem'ū-lens), *n.* [*< F. temulence = Pg. temulencia = It. temulenza, < L. temulentia*, drunkenness, intoxication, *< temulentus*, drunk: see *temulent*.] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [Rare.]

temulency (tem'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *temulencia* (see *cy*.)] Same as *temulence*. Bailey. [Rare.]

temulent (tem'ū-lent), *a.* [*< Sp. Pg. temulento, < L. temulentus*, drunk.] Intoxicated; given to drink. [Rare.]

He was recognized, in then temulent Germany, as the very prince of toppers. Sir W. Hamilton.

temulentive (tem'ū-len-tiv), *a.* [*< temulent + -ive.*] Drunken; in a state of inebriation. F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 38. [Rare.]

temulently (tem'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. Bailey, 1727.

temulentness (tem'ū-lent-ness), *n.* Same as *temulencia*. Bailey.

ten (ten), *a. and n.* [*< ME. ten, tene, < AS. tēn, tēn, tēne = OS. tehan = OFries. tian, tien = D. tien = MLG. tein, LG. tien = OHG. zehan, MHG. zehen, zen, G. zehn = Icel. tíu = Dan. ti = Sw. tio = Ir. Gael. deich = W. deg = Goth. taikun = L. decem (> It. dieci, dieci = Sp. diez = Pg. dez = F. dix) = Gr. déka = Skt. dāpa, ten. Hence ult. -teen, teens, -ty.*] 1. A being the sum of nine and one; one more than nine; twice five: a cardinal numeral.

Ten slow mornings past, and on the eleventh

Her father laid the letter in her hand.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[Ten is often used indefinitely for many.

There's a proud modesty in merit,

Averse from begging, and resolv'd to pay

Ten times the gift it asks.

Dryden, Cleomenes, li. 2.]

Council of Ten. See *council*.—**Hart of Ten**. See *hart*.—**Ten commandments**. See *commandment*.—**Ten-hour law**. See *hour*.—**Ten-pound Act**. See *pound*.—**Ten-wheeled locomotive**. See *locomotive*.—**The ten bones**. See *bone*.—**To face it with a card of ten**. See *face*.—**Upper ten thousand**. See *upper ten*, under *upper*.

II. n. 1. The sum of nine and one, or of five and five.—2. A figure or symbol denoting that number of units or objects, as 10, or X, or x.—3. A playing-card with ten spots.

But, whilst he thought to steal the single ten,

The king was slyly finger'd from the deck!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 43.

4. Ten o'clock in the morning or evening; as, I was to be there at *ten*.—5. A certain weight of coal used in the coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland, England, for reckoning the royalty to be paid by the lessee to the lessor. It varies between 48 and 50 tons. Gresley.—**Catch the ten**. See *catch*.—**Upper ten**. See *upper*.

ten, *adv.* Ten times.

Forbode a love, and it is ten so wood.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 760.

ten. Abbreviation for *tenuto*.

tenability (ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< tenable + -ity (see -bility).*] The state or character of being tenable; tenableness.

tenable (ten'a-bl), *a.* [*< F. tenable, < tenir = Pr. tener, tenir = Sp. tener = Pg. ter = It. tenere, hold, keep, < L. tenere, hold, keep: see tenant.*] 1. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended successfully against an assailant; successfully defensible against attacks or arguments or objections: as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* theory.

Infidelity has been attacked with so good success of late years that it is driven out of all its out-works. The atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into delam. Addison, Spectator, No. 186.

The place was scarcely *tenable*, and it was abandoned on the approach of the Spanish army.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., li. 3.

2†. Held; retained; kept secret or inviolate.

If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight,

Let it be *tenable* in your alliance still.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 2. 248.

tenableness (ten'a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being tenable; tenability.

tenace (ten'as), *n.* [*< F. tenace, tenacious, in demeurer tenace, hold the best and third best cards, lit. 'stay tenacious': see demur and tenacious.*] In *whist*, the best and third best cards, or the second and fourth best cards, in play, of a suit: known in the former case as a *major tenace*, in the latter as a *minor tenace*.

tenacious (tē-nā'shus), *a.* [*< F. tenace = Sp. Pg. tenaz = It. tenace, < L. tenax (tenac-), holding fast, < tenere, hold: see tenant.*] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession: with of before the thing held; hence, stubborn; obstinate.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles. South.

A man is naturally most *tenacious* of that which is most liable to be taken from him.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 397.

The religion of ancient Egypt was very *tenacious*, and not easily effaced.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vii. 6.

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it: said of the memory.

The memory of some . . . is very *tenacious*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 5.

3†. Niggardly; close-fisted. Bailey, 1727.—4. Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, as rosy, glutinous, or viscous matter; sticky; viscid: as, few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.—5. Tough; having great cohesive force between its particles, so that they resist any effort to pull or force them asunder: as, steel is the most *tenacious* of all known substances.

tenaciously (tē-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a tenacious manner. (a) With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed; firmly; determinedly; with unyielding obstinacy; obstinately. (b) Adhesively; with cohesive force.

tenaciousness (tē-nā'shus-ness), *n.* The state or character of being tenacious, in any sense; tenacity.

I can allow in clergymen, through all their divisions, some *tenaciousness* of their own opinion.

Burke, Rev. in France.

tenacity (tē-nas'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. ténacité = Sp. tenacidad = Pg. tenacidade = It. tenacità, < L. tenacitas (-is), holding fast, < tenax (tenac-), holding fast: see tenacious.*] 1. The property or character of being tenacious, in any sense. Specifically—(a) Firmness of hold or of purpose; obstinacy.

I find to my grief that the misunderstanding *tenacity* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrel.

Bp. Hall, The Reconciler.

Old associations cling to the mind with astonishing *tenacity*.

Hawthorne, Old Manse, p. 114.

Their moral notions, though held with strong *tenacity*, seem to have no standard beyond hereditary custom.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

The *tenacity* of the English bull-dog . . . was a subject of national boasting.

Lecty, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(b) Retentiveness, as of memory. (c) Adhesiveness; that property of matter by virtue of which things stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. (d) That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; also, the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing: in this sense opposed to *fragility*. *Tenacity* results from the attraction of cohesion which exists between the particles of bodies, and the stronger this attraction is in any body the greater is the *tenacity* of the body. *Tenacity* is consequently different in different materials, and in the same material it varies with the state of the body in regard to temperature and other circumstances. The resistance offered to tearing is called *absolute tenacity*, that offered to crushing *retroactive tenacity*. The *tenacity* of wood is much greater in the direction of the length of its fibers than in the transverse direction. With regard to metals, the processes of forging and wire-drawing increase their *tenacity* in the longitudinal direction; and mixed metals have, in general, greater *tenacity* than those which are simple. See *cohesion*.

The *tenacity* of a substance may be defined as the greatest longitudinal stress that it can bear without tearing asunder.

J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 56.

tenaculum (tē-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tenacula* (-lū). [NL., *< L. tenaculum*, an instrument for holding, *< L. tenere, hold: see tenant.*] 1. A sharp hook, set in a handle, used for picking up arteries in surgical operations, and in dissections.

These [arterial branches] are difficult to tie, even when picked up by the *tenaculum*.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 62

2. In entom., the pair of microscopic chitinous processes on the under side of the abdomen of podurans or springtails, serving as a catch to hold the elater or springing-organ in place. *A. S. Packard.*

tenacity (ten'ā-si), *n.* [*L. tenax (tenac-) (see tenacious) + -y*]. Tenacity; obstinacy.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and tenacity. *Barrow, Sermons, II. xii. (Latham.)*

tenail, tenaille (te-nāl'), *n.* [*F. tenaille = Pr. tenalha = Sp. tenaza = It. tanaglia, < ML. *tenacula, f., orig. LL. neut. pl. of tenaculum, a holder: see tenaculum.*] In fort., an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. In its simplest form it consists of two faces forming with each other a reëntering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two reëntering angles, in which case it is called a *double tenail*. Any work belonging either to permanent or to field fortification which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming salient and reëntering angles alternately, is said to be a *tenaille*.

tenailion (te-na-yōn'), *n.* [*F.: see tenail.*] In fort., a work constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, but differing in that one of the faces of the tenailion is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it. Works of this kind are seldom adopted.

tenancy (ten'an-si), *n.* [*OF. tenance, possession, = Sp. Pg. tenencia = ML. tenentia, < L. tenen(-t)s, a tenant: see tenant¹.*] 1. In law: (a) A holding by private ownership; estate; tenure: as, *tenancy in fee simple; tenancy in tail.* (b) A habitation or dwelling-place held of another.

The said John Scipio had in like sort divided a Tenement in Shordich into or about seventeen Tenancies or dwellings, and the same inhabited by divers persons. *Proc. in Star Chamber, an. 40 Queen Elizabeth, quoted in [Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 123.]*

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held or occupied by a tenant.—*Entire tenancy.* See *entire*.—*Estate in joint tenancy.* See *estate*.—*Several tenancy.* See *entire tenancy*.—*Severance of a joint tenancy.* See *severance*.—*Tenancy at will.* See *estate at will, under estate*.—*Tenancy by entirety.* See *entirety*.—*Tenancy by the courtesy of England.* See *courtesy of England, under courtesy*.—*Tenancy from year to year,* a tenancy which is implied by law sometimes, on the termination of a lease for a year or years and a continuance of the possession without a new agreement.—*Tenancy in common,* a holding in common with others; an estate consisting in a right to a share of an undivided thing; a tenancy in which all have or are entitled to a common or joint possession, but each has a separate or several title to his undivided share which he can dispose of without affecting the others: distinguished from *joint tenancy*. See *estate*. Sometimes called *coparcenary*.

tenant¹ (ten'ant), *n.* [*ME. tenant, tēnant, < OF. tenant, a tenant, = Pg. It. tenente, a lieutenant, < L. tenen(-t)s, ppr. of tenere, hold, keep, possess. Cf. lieutenant.* From the *L. tenere* are also ult. *E. tenable, tenacious, tenacy, tempt, temptation, etc.*] 1. In law: (a) A person who holds real property by private ownership, by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. The term is sometimes used in reference to interests in pure personality, as when we speak of one as *tenant for life of a fund.* (b) More specifically, one who holds under a superior owner, as a lessee or occupant for rent: used thus as correlative to *landlord*.

I have been your tenant, and your father's tenant, these fourscore years. *Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 14.*

[The word always implies indirectly the existence of a paramount right, like that of a feudal lord or the modern right of eminent domain. States or nations are not spoken of as tenants of their own property; subjects and citizens are.]

(c) A defendant in a real action. See *action*, 8(b).—2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.

Oh fields! Oh woods! when, when shall I be made
The happy tenant of your shade? *Cowley, The Wish.*

The sheepfold here
Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe. *Cowper, Task, l. 291.*

3. In her., same as *supporter*. A distinction has been made between these terms by alleging that the tenant holds the shield as if keeping it upright, as is usual with modern supporters, but does not support its weight or lift it. (Compare *supporter*.) Some writers, following the French heralds, use *tenant* for a human figure holding or flanking the shield, reserving *supporter* for an animal. Also *tenent*.—*Chief tenant.* Same as *tenant in capite*.—*Customary tenant.* See *customary freehold, under customary*.—*Kindly tenant.* See *kindly*.—*Landlord and Tenant Act.* See *landlord*.—*Particular tenant.* See *particular*.—*Sole tenant,* one who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.—*Tenant at sufferance,* one who, having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end without express agreement with the rightful owner.—*Tenant at will,* one in possession of lands who holds at the will of the lessor or owner.—*Tenant by copy of court-roll,* one who is

admitted tenant of any lands, etc., within a manor.—*Tenant by courtesy.* See *under courtesy*.—*Tenant by the verge.* See *verge*.—*Tenant for life, life tenant.* See *estate for life, under estate*.—*Tenant in capite, tenant in chief.* See *in capite*.—*Tenant in common,* one who holds lands or chattels in common with another or other persons. See *tenancy in common (under tenancy) and estate in joint tenancy (under estate)*.—*Tenant in dower,* a widow who possesses land, etc., by virtue of her dower.—*Tenant pour autre vie.* See *autre vie*.—*Tenants by entirety.* See *entirety*.—*Tenant to the precept,* the person to whom a tenant in tail granted an estate for the express purpose of being made defendant in proceedings to alienate the land by a recovery.

tenant¹ (ten'ant), *v.* [*< tenant¹, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To hold or possess as a tenant; occupy.

The greatest part of Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served himself or his ancestors. *Steele, Spectator, No. 107.*

Goblins, to my notions, though they might tenant the dumb carcasses of beasts, could scarce ovet shelter in the commonplace human form. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.*

We bought the farm we tenanted before. *Tennyson, The Brook.*

2†. To let out to tenants.

Three acres more he converted into a high way; . . . and the rest he tenanted out. *Styrie, Hen. VIII., an. 1530.*

II. † intrans. To live as a tenant; dwell.

In yonder tree he tenanted alone. *Warren, The Lily and the Bee, II.*

tenant² (ten'ant), *n. and v.* A corruption of *tenon*.

They be fastened or tenanted the one to the other. *Ep. Andrews, Sermons, II. 81. (Davies.)*

tenantable (ten'an-tā-bl), *a.* [*< tenant¹ + -able.*] Being in a state of repair suitable for a tenant; that may be tenanted or occupied.

To apply the distinction to Colchester: all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of fair houses; none as *tenable* in a hostile way for any long time against a great army. *Fuller, Worthies, Essex, I. 544.*

He even gave her permission to tenant the house in which she had lived with her husband, as long as it should be *tenantable*. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.*

tenantableness (ten'an-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenantable.

tenant-farmer (ten'ant-fār'mēr), *n.* A farmer who is only a tenant, and not the owner of the farm he cultivates.

We may relieve this country from all responsibility, real or imaginary, for the misfortunes of the Irish tenant-farmers. *Nineteenth Century, XXII. 720.*

tenant-farming (ten'ant-fār'ming), *n.* The occupying of a farm on lease, and not as owner.

Tenant-farming is unprofitable. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 301.*

tenantless (ten'ant-less), *a.* [*< tenant¹ + -less.*] Having no tenant; unoccupied; vacant; untenanted.

Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*. *Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 8.*

tenant-right (ten'ant-rit), *a.* 1. The right of tenancy of a tenant on a manor, who holds not at the will of the lord but according to the custom of the manor.

The customary tenants enjoy the ancient custom called *tenant-right*: namely, "To have their messuages and tenements to them during their lives, and after their decease to the eldest issues of their bodies lawfully begotten."

H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

2. The right, or claim of right, in various forms or degrees, on the part of agricultural tenants, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland, to continue the tenancy so long as they pay the rent and act properly, to have the rent not raised so high as to destroy their interest, to be allowed to sell their interest on leaving to a purchaser acceptable to the landlord, and to receive a compensation from the landlord if turned off. The claim last mentioned, recognized as extending to crops left in the ground, labor in preparing the soil for the next crop, produce left on the farm, and of late years the value of permanent improvements, is that more especially known as *tenant-right*.

tenantry (ten'an-tri), *n.*; pl. *tenantries* (-triz). [*< tenant + -ry.*] 1. The condition of being a tenant; tenancy.

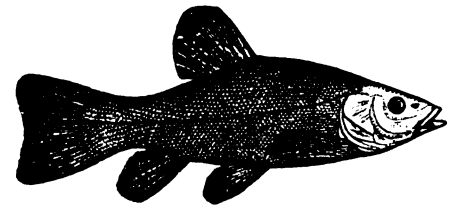
Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries*. *Ep. Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life, p. 656. (Latham.)*

2. The body of tenants; tenants collectively.

Yes, Mr. Huxter, yes: a happy *tenantry*, its country's pride, will assemble in the baronial hall, where the beards will wag all. *Thackeray, Pendennis, lxxv.*

tencet, n. An obsolete spelling of *tenet¹*.
tench (tench), *n.* [*ME. tēnche, < OF. tēnche, F. tanche = Sp. Pg. tenca = It. tinca, < LL. tinca. ML. also tenca, a tench.*] A cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Tinca tinca*. It inhabits the streams and lakes of the European continent, and in England it is frequent in ornamental waters and ponds. The fish attains

a length of from 10 to 12 inches. It has very small smooth scales. The color is generally a greenish-olive above, a light tint predominating below. It is very sluggish, inhabits bottom-waters, and feeds on refuse vegetable matter. It



Tench (*Tinca tinca*).

is very tenacious of life, and may be conveyed alive in damp weeds for long distances. The flesh is somewhat coarse and insipid. The tench was formerly supposed to have some healing virtue in the touch. I. Walton ("Complete Angler," p. 175) says: "The Tench . . . is observed to be a Physician to other fishes. . . . and it is said that a Pike will neither devour nor hurt him, because the Pike, being sick or hurt by any accident, is cured by touching the Tench."

tench-weed (tench'wēd), *n.* The common pond-weed, *Potamogeton natans*: so named from some association with the tench (according to Forby, from its coating of mucilage, supposed to be very agreeable to that fish).

tend¹ (tend), *v.* [*ME. *tenden, < OF. (and F.) tendre, stretch, stretch out, hold forth, offer, tender, = Pr. tendre = Sp. Pg. tender = It. tendere, < L. tendere (√ ten), stretch, stretch out, extend, spread out, intr. direct one's course, aim, strive, go, tend, = Gr. teiviv (√ tev, rav) = Skt. √ tan, stretch: a root represented in Tent. by thin: see thin¹. From the *L. tendere* are also ult. *E. tend², tender²* (a doublet of *tend¹*), *tenders³, tendon, tense², tension, tent¹, tent³, tent⁴, attend, contend, extend, intend, portend, pretend, superintend, contention, extension, intention, etc.*: from the *Gr., tone¹, tonic, tune, etc.*] *I. † trans.* To reach out; offer; tender.*

Then Cassivelanous . . . sent Embassadors to Caesar by Conius and Arras, *tending* unto him a surrender. *Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 57. (Davies.)*

II. intrans. 1. To move or be directed, literally or figuratively; hold a course.

If I came alone in the quality of a private person. I must go on foot through the streets, and, because I was a person generally known, might be followed by some one or other, who would discover whither my private visit *tended*, besides that those in the inn must needs take notice of my coming in that manner.

Lord Herbert of Chesham, Life (ed. Howells), p. 158.

See from above the belling Clouds descend,
And big with some new Wonder this Way *tend*. *Congreve, Semele, iii. 8.*

I know not whither your insinuations would *tend*. *Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.*

It further illustrates a very important point, toward which the argument has been for some time *tending*. *J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 118.*

2. To have a tendency to operate in some particular direction or way; have a bent or inclination to effective action in some particular direction; aim or serve more or less effectively and directly: commonly followed by an infinitive: as, exercise *tends* to strengthen the muscles.

By this time they were got to the Enchanted Ground, where the air naturally *tended* to make one drowsy. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.*

To make men governable in this manner, their precepts mainly *tend* to break a national spirit. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.*

No advantage was deemed unwarrantable which could *tend* to secure the victory. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.*

Natural selection *tends* only to make each organic being as perfect as, or slightly more perfect than, the other inhabitants of the same country with which it has to struggle for existence. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 197.*

3. To serve, contribute, or conduce in some degree or way; be influential in some direction. or in promoting some purpose or interest; have a more or less direct bearing or effect (upon something).

Farewell, poor swain! thou art not for my bend;
I must have quicker souls, whose words may *tend*
To some free action. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.*

But the place doth not greatly tend unto tranquillity. *Sandys, Travels, p. 225.*

All other men, who know what they ask, desire of God that their doings may *tend* to his glory. *Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.*

The Spaniard hopes that one Day this Peace may *tend* to his Advantage more than all his Wars have done. *Howell, Letters, iii. 1.*

=Syn. 2. To incline, lean, verge, trend.—3. To conduce.
tend² (tend), *v.* [*ME. tenden; by apheresis from attend.*] *I. trans.* 1. To attend; wait upon as an assistant or protector; guard.

It is ordered at Common Council that the new Mayor *tende* the old Mayor at his own house, and goe home with the sword before him afterward.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 156.

2. To look after; take care of; have the charge, care, or supervision of: as, to *tend* a machine; to *tend* a flock; to *tend* a sick person.

The Boy of whom I speak
In summer *tended* cattle on the hills.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

I would fain stay and help thee *tend* him!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

The mother . . . sat at the foot of the bed and *tended*
Auntie's baby. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 54.

3†. To be attentive to; attend to; be mindful of; mind.

Unluck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.
Milton, P. L., ix. 583.

4. To wait upon so as to execute; be prepared to perform. [Rare.]

By all the stars that *tend* thy bidding. *Keats*.

5. *Naut.*, to watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and cast her by the helm, and by some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable. — *Syn.* 1 and 2. To keep, protect, nurse.

II. *intrans.* 1. To attend; wait as an attendant or servant: with *on* or *upon*.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend* upon my father? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 96.

O I that wasted time to *tend* upon her,
To compass her with sweet observances.
Tennyson, Geraldine.

2†. To be in waiting; be ready for service; attend.

The associates *tend*, and everything is bent
For England. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 47.

3†. To be attentive; listen.

Tend to the master's whistle. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 1. 8.

tend†, v. t. See *tind*.

tend†, v. t. Obsolete past participle of *teen*†.

tendable† (ten'da-bl), a. [*tend*† + -able.] Attentive.

A *tendable* [var. *plyaunt*] seruant standeth in fauour.
Hugh Rhodes, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

tendence (ten'dens), n. [Also sometimes *tendence*; by aphorism from *attendance*; cf. *tend*† for *attend*.] 1†. Expectant waiting; expectancy.

Unhappy wight, borne to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendence* spend!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 908.

2. Persons waiting or in attendance.

All those which were his fellows but of late . . .
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with *tendence*,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 80.

3. Attendance; the work or art of tending or caring for some person or thing; attention; care; watchful supervision or care.

Good Host, such *tendence* as you would expect
From your own children if yourself were sick,
Let this old Man find at your hands.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

tendant† (ten'dant), n. [By aphorism from *attendant*.] An attendant.

His *tendants* round about
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil, 1632. (*Nares*.)

tendence† (ten'dens), n. [*F. tendence* = Sp. *Pg. tendencia* = It. *tendenza*, < ML. as if **tendencia*, < L. *tendere* (t-), prp. of *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*†.] Tendency. [Rare.]

He freely moves and acts according to his most natural
tendence and inclination. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 1.

*tendence*² (ten'dens), n. Same as *tendence*.

tendency (ten'den-si), n. [As *tendence*¹ (see ★-cy).] Movement, or inclination to move, in some particular direction or toward some end or purpose; bent, leaning, or inclination toward some object, effect, or result; inclining or contributing influence.

The tenderest mother could not have been more anxious and careful as to the religious *tendency* of any books we read.

Tendency is the ideal summation of the statical conditions which tend to a dynamical result; or, to express it less technically, it is one gathering up into a picture of all the events which we foresee will succeed each other when the organism is set going, and of the final result.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 38.

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a *tendency* to enthusiasm.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

= *Syn.* *Propensity*, *Inclination*, etc. (see *bent*†), drift, direction, bearing.

tender† (ten'der), a. and n. [*ME. tender*, *tendre*, < OF. (and F.) *tendre* = Pr. *tenre*, *tendre* = Sp. *tierno* = Pg. *tenro* = It. *tenero*, < L. *tener*, soft, delicate, tender, of tender age, young;

akin to *tenuis*, thin, fine: see *thin*.] I. a. 1†. Thin; slender; attenuated; fine: literally or figuratively.

The happes over mannes hede
Ben honge with a *tender* threde.
Gower, Conf. Amant, vi.

'Midst this was heard the shrill and *tender* cry
Of well-pleased ghosts, which in the storm did fly.
Dryden, Tyranno Love, i. 1.

2. Of fine or delicate quality; delicate; fine; soft: as, a *tender* glow of color.

This set so many artists on work, that they soone arriv'd
to y^e perfection it is since come, emulating the *tenderest*
miniatures.
 Evelyn, Diary, March 13, 1661.

Late, in a flood of *tender* light,
She floated through the ethereal blue.
Bryant, The Waning Moon.

I treasure in secret some long fine hair
Of *tenderest* brown. *Lowell*, Wind-Harp.

3†. Soft; thin; watery.

My rider . . .
Vault o'er his mare into a *tender* slough.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

4. Delicate to the touch, or yielding readily to the action of a cutting instrument or to a blow; not tough or hard; especially, soft and easily masticated: as, *tender* meat.

Floriz ne let for ne feo
To finden al that need beo,
Of flesch of fis, of *tendre* bred,
Of whit win and eke red.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

We had some beef-steak, not so *tender* as it might have been, some of the potatoes, some cheese.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 73.

5. Soft; impressible; susceptible; sensitive; compassionate; easily touched, affected, or influenced: as, a *tender* heart.

As you have pity, stop those *tender* ears
From his enchanting voice.
Beau. and *Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

He was, above many, *tender* of sin.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.
In the way to our lodging we met a messenger from the countess of Falchensteyn, a pretty young *tender* man, near to the kingdom, who saluted us in her name with much love.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

To each his sufferings; all are men
Condemned alike to groan:
The *tender* for another's pain,
The unfeeling for his own.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

6. Expressing sensitive feeling; expressing the gentle emotions, as love or pity, especially the former; kindly; loving; affectionate; fond.

You have show'd a *tender* fatherly regard.
Shak., T. of the 8., ii. 1. 288.

Her wide gray eyes
Made *tenderer* with those thronging memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 296.

I desired him to repeat to me the translation he had made of some *tender* verses in Theocritus.

That Number Five foresaw from the first that any *tender* feeling than that of friendship would intrude itself between them I do not believe.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 665.

7. Delicate in constitution, consistency, texture, etc.; fragile; easily injured, broken, or bruised.

I know how *tender* reputation is,
And with what guards it ought to be preserv'd, lady.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, I. 1.

And certainly, if the air was the cause of the elasticity of springs, as some have imagined, it would have been perceived in so *tender* a movement as a pocket watch, lying under the perpetual influence of two springs.
W. Derham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 317.

Where'er the *tender* grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

8. Delicate as regards health; weakly. [Scotch.]

I am sure I had ha'e answered for her as my ain daughter; but, wae 's my heart, I had ben *tender* a' the simmer, and scarce ower the door o' my room for twa weeks.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

9. Very sensitive to impression; very susceptible of any sensation or emotion; easily pained.

What art thou call'at me from my holy rites,
And with the feared name of death affrights
My *tender* ears?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

10. Not strong; not hardy; not able to endure hardship or rough treatment; delicate; weak.

But longe ne myght endure the cristin, for yet the children were *tendre* and grene, so that thei mooste nede remeve a-brode in to the felde, and in short tyme thei sholde haue hadde grete losse.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 287.

My lord knoweth that the children are *tender*.

Gen. xxxiii. 13.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you.

Bent. xxviii. 54.

So far beneath your soft and *tender* breeding.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 831.

A *tender*, pulling, nice, chitty-fac'd squall 'tis.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, III. 1.

11. Fresh; immature; feeble; young and inexperienced.

For *tendere* wittes wenen al be wyle
Ther as they kan nat playnly understonde.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 271.

There came two Springals, of full *tender* yeares.
Spenser, F. Q., v. x. 6.

He left, in his *tender* youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, and of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.
E. Everett, Orations, I. 465.

12†. Precious; dear.

I love Valentine,
Whose life 's as *tender* to me as my soul.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 37.

13. Careful; solicitous; considerate; watchful; concerned; unwilling to pain or injure; scrupulous: with *of* or *over*.

So *tender* over his occasions, true,
So feat, so nurse-like.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 87.

As this is soft and pliant to your arms
In a circumferent flexure, so will I
Be *tender* of your welfare and your will.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv.

Get once a good Name, and be very *tender* of it afterwards.
Howell, Letters, II. 14.

Don't be so *tender* at making an enemy now and then.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

14. Delicate; ticklish; apt to give pain if inconsiderately or roughly dealt with or referred to; requiring careful handling so as not to annoy or give pain: as, a *tender* subject.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasant, it is good to break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and to reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance.
Bacon, Cunnings (ed. 1887).

15†. Quick; keen; sharp.

The full-fed hound or gorged hawk,
Unapt for *tender* smell or speedy flight.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 695.

16. Of ships, apt to lean over under sail; tender-sided: same as *crank*†, 1.—17†. Yielding to a small force; sensitive.

These, being weighed in a pair of *tender* scales, amount-ed to one grain and a quarter.
Boyle, Subtlety of Effluvia, II.

Tender porcelain. See *porcelain*†.

II.† n. A tender regard; fondness; affection; regard.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion,
And show'd thou makest some *tender* of my life.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 49.

I had a kind of a *Tender* for Dolly.

Mrs. Culliver, The Man's Bewitched, v. 2.

I swear, Lady Harriot, were I not already yours, I could have a *Tender* for this Lady. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

*tender*¹ (ten'dér), v. t. [*ME. tendren*; < *tender*¹, a.] 1†. To regard or treat with compassion, solicitude, fondness, or care; cherish; hence, to hold dear; value; esteem.

Wherfor I besech yow of yowr faderly pyte to *tendre* the more thys symple wryghting, as I schal ow't of dought her after doo that schal please yow to the uttermost of my power and labor.
Paston Letters, I. 438.

Your minion, whom . . . I *tender* dearly.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 129.

As you *tender* your Ears, be secret.
Congreve, Way of the World, I. 2.

I saw anothers fate approaching fast,
And left mine owne his safetie to *tender*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, I. 382.

What of the ravenous Tygre then,
To lose her yong she *tender*d with such care?
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 136).

2. To make tender, in any sense.

I pray God forgive you, open your eyes, *tender* your hearts.
Penn, To J. H., etc.

If too strongly acid or alkaline it [the mordant] will have a corrosive action, and the goods, as it is technically called, will be *tendered*.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 517.

*tender*² (ten'dér), v. [*F. tendre* = Pr. *tendre* = Sp. *Pg. tender* = It. *tendere*, stretch, display, also tender, offer, < L. *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*†.] *Tender*, like *tender*, *surrender*, retains, exceptionally, the termination of the F. inf.; *tend*¹ is the same word without this termination.] I. *trans.* 1. To offer; make offer of; present for acceptance: as, to *tender* one a complimentary dinner; to *tender* one's resignation.

Most mighty Lord (quoth Adam), heer I *tender*
All thanks I can, not all I should thee render.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

Upon *tendering* my Present, he seemed to smile, and gave me a gentle Nod.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

Oaths of allegiance were tendered too lightly by the Neapolitans to carry the same weight as in other nations.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 10.

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of some demand or obligation: as, to tender the (exact) amount of rent due.

Shall any other pay my debt, while I
Write myself bankrupt? or Calista owe
The least beholdingness for that which she,
On all the bonds of gratitude I have seal'd to,
May challenge from me to be freely tender'd?
Fletcher (and Massinger's), *Lovers' Progress*, v. 1.

It shall be the duty of the seller, on maturity of the contract (i. e., the last day specified therein), to tender the goods between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., whereupon he shall be entitled to payment in full therefor before the last named hour.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 264.

3†. To show; present to view.

Tender [see *tender*!] yourself more dearly;
Or . . . you'll tender me a fool.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 109.

II. *intrans.* To make a tender or offer; especially, to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates and under conditions specified, or to execute certain work: as, to tender for the dredging of a harbor.

tender² (ten'dér), *n.* [*< tender², v.*] 1. An offer for acceptance.

I send you a Copy of the Draught to shew to Mr. Vice-chancellor, with tender of my service.

H. Spelman, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 161.

With a Tender of my most humble Service to my noble good Lady.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 17.

Specifically—2. In law, an offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; especially, the production and offer to pay or deliver the very thing requirable by a contract.

When Lard or Provisions are rejected under final appeal, if tendered on a seller's option, all expenses shall be paid by the seller, and it shall be held that no tender has been made.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 181.

3. An offer in writing made by one party to another to execute some specified work or to supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate, or to purchase something at a specified price.

The privilege of selling to railway-passengers within the precincts of the terminus is disposed of by tender.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 291.

Of the three larger vessels, tenders were received for the Proteus and Neptune, and the bid for the latter being the lower, it was accepted.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 38.

4. Something tendered or offered.

That you have ta'en these tenders for true pay,
Which are not sterling.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 106.

Legal-tender currency, currency which can lawfully be used in paying a debt. All the gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece; and when reduced in weight below such standard tolerance, they are a legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight. The silver dollar of 412½ grains is a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar are a legal tender, in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of all dues, public and private. The so-called trade-dollar of 420 grains is not a legal tender. The five-cent, three-cent, and one-cent pieces are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents in one payment. No foreign coins are now (1906) a legal tender. The United States notes (see *greenback*) are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Loans and debts contracted before the enactment of the legal-tender law of 1862 authorizing the issue of greenbacks, can be satisfied by payments made in them, unless an express agreement has been made for the payment of gold and silver. Gold certificates, under act of Congress of 1882, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and silver certificates, under act of 1878, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Treasury notes, under the act of March 3d, 1863, and of June 30th, 1864, were a legal tender (for their face-value, excluding interest) for all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and except that those issued under the latter act are not legal tender in redemption of bank-notes, or bankers' notes, for circulation as money; those issued under the act of July 14th, 1890, are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. The term "debts public and private" has been held to intend contract obligations, whether contracted before or after the statute, but not such dues as State taxes. National bank-notes are legal tender in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency, and also for any debt or liability to any national banking association,

except gold-note banks.—**Plea of tender**, a plea by a defendant that he has made due tender, and has remained always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.—**Tender of amends**, an offer by a person who is charged with a wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.—**Tender of issue**, a pleading which in effect invites the adverse party to join issue upon it.

tender³ (ten'dér), *n.* [*< tender² + -er¹*; partly by aphesis from *tender*.] 1. One who tends; one who attends to, supervises, or takes care of something; a nurse: as, a machine-tender; a bartender.—2. *Naut.*, a vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, orders, etc.

Here she comes I' faith full Sail, with her Fan spread
and Streamers out, and a Shoal of Fools for Tenders.

Congress, Way of the World, II. 4.

3. A boat or ship accompanying fishing- or whaling-vessels; a lighter. Specifically—(a) In the menhaden-fishery, a vessel or boat employed to carry the fish to the factories. These tenders have an average capacity of 250 barrels, though they are now often built of a larger size, some carrying 600 barrels. (b) A vessel sailing from San Francisco to the Arctic regions, to carry supplies to the whale-ships, and bring back oil and bone, to be sent east by rail.

4. In rail., a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, etc. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *snow-plow*.

We supplied the tender and fire with wood, and, in short, pretty much ran the train as we pleased.

The Century, XL. 622.

5. A small reservoir attached to a mop or scrubber, to hold a supply of water. The flow is controlled by a valve operated by a spring.

tender-dying (ten'dér-dī'ng), *a.* Dying in early youth. Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 3. 48. [Rare.]

tenderess (ten-dér-ēs'), *n.* [*< tender² + -ess¹*] The person to whom a tender is made.

Where a tender is made, for the purpose of obtaining property of the owner, sold and in the hands of the tenderess claiming to own the same, and accepted, the money paid may be recovered back. T. Miller, J., in 91 N. Y. 536.

tenderer¹ (ten'dér-ér), *n.* [*< tender¹ + -er¹*] One who or that which makes tender: as, a meat-tenderer. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 158. [Recent.]

tenderer² (ten'dér-ér), *n.* [*< tender² + -er¹*] One who makes a tender or offer.

The Minister for Works had met on the previous day a deputation of the "tenderers for the manufacture within the Colony of fifty locomotives required for use on the railways."

The Engineer, LXV. 523.

tender-eyed (ten'dér-id), *a.* 1. Having gentle or affectionate eyes.—2. Weak-eyed; bleary-eyed; dim-sighted.

You must not think your sister
So tender-eyed as not to see your follies.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 1.

tenderfoot (ten'dér-füt), *n.*; pl. *tenderfoots* (-füt). A new-comer on the plains or in the bush, or one who has not become hardened to the life there; a greenhorn; a novice. [Slang, western U. S. and Australia.]

Hunters . . . who bedizen themselves in all the traditional finery of the craft, in the hope of getting a job at guiding some tenderfoot.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 32.

tender-footed (ten'dér-füt'ed), *a.* 1. Having tender or sensitive feet.—2. Cautious; timid; "green." Compare *tenderfoot*. [Slang.]

tender-footedness (ten'dér-füt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being a tenderfoot. [Slang.]

tender-hearted (ten'dér-här'ted), *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible.

When Rehoboth was young and tenderhearted, and could not withstand them.

2 Chron. XIII. 7.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Annerie, thou weep'st, my tender-hearted cousin!

Shak., Rich. II., III. 3. 160.

tender-heartedly (ten'dér-här'ted-li), *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner; with tender affection.

tender-heartedness (ten'dér-här'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition; susceptibility of the softer passions.

tender-hefted† (ten'dér-heft'ed), *a.* Apparently an error for *tender-hearted*.

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse;
Thy tender-hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness.

Shak., Lear, II. 4. 174.

tenderling (ten'dér-ling), *n.* [*< tender¹ + -ling¹*] 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much coddling; an effeminate person.

Now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings
complane of rheumes, catarrhs, and poses.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., II. 22.

2. One of the first horns of a deer.

tenderloin (ten'dér-loin), *n.* That part of the loin of beef which is tenderer than the rest, in consequence of the softness or fineness of the muscular fiber; the psoas muscle of the ox and some other animals used as meat; the fillet: the undercut. In the tenderloin steak, as usually cut, the bone left in is one lateral half of a lumbar vertebra, of which the long slender bone which separates the tenderloin from the rest of the meat is the transverse process. The tenderloin lies close to the backbone, on the ventral side.

tenderly (ten'dér-li), *adv.* [*< ME. tenderly, tenderly, tendrelliche; < tender¹ + -ly²*] In a tender manner. (a) With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

The Moor . . .
 . . . will as tenderly be led by the nose
As asses are.

Shak., Othello, I. 3. 407.

(b) Kindly; with pity or affection; fondly.

So echo of theym comaunded other to god full tenderly.
Merrin (E. E. T. S.), III. 634.

He cannot be such a monster . . . to his father, that
so tenderly and entirely loves him.

Shak., Lear, I. 2. 104.

(c) With a keen sense of pain; keenly; bitterly.

There is the Place where Seynt Petir wepte fulle tenderly,
afre that he hadde forsaken oure Lord.

Manderlie, Travels, p. 92.

Pandare that ful tendrelliche wepte.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 353.

(d) Delicately; effeminately: as, a child tenderly reared.

tender-minded (ten'dér-min'ed), *a.* Compassionate; tender-hearted.

To be tender-minded

Does not become a sword.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 31.

tenderness (ten'dér-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tender, in any sense.

Well we know your tenderness of heart.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 7. 210.

We went to see the stables and fine horses of which many were here kept at a vast expense, with all the art and tenderness imaginable.

Evelyn, Diary, July 22. 1670.

Eleven half sheets marbled (like smoke) after a different manner, but with great curiosity and tenderness.

H. Wanley, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 276.

There was great tenderness over the bowels, especially in the right iliac region.

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 156.

tender-sided (ten'dér-sī'ded), *a.* *Naut.*, crank, as a vessel; careening too easily under press of sail.

tendinal (ten'di-nal), *a.* Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

A tendinal slip is shown cut short, of which he says nothing, but which evidently belongs to this muscle.

Science, IX. 624.

tendineal (ten-din'-ē-al), *a.* [*< NL. tendo (tendin-), a tendon, + -eal¹*] Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

Special development of its tendineal portion aids in strengthening the tensor propatagii.

Science, X. 71.

tendines, *n.* Plural of *tendo*.

tendinosus (ten-di-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *tendinosi* (-sī). [*< NL. (sc. musculus): see tendinosus*] A muscle of the back of the thigh whose tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings: usually called *semitendinosus*. Coates, 1887.

tendinous (ten'di-nus), *a.* [*< F. tendineux = Sp. Pg. It. tendinoso, < ML. tendinosus, < tendo (tendin-), a tendon: see tendon*.] 1. Having a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.—2. Of or pertaining to tendons; forming or formed by a tendon; fascial; aponeurotic: as, *tendinous tissue*; a *tendinous structure*; the *tendinous origin* or insertion of a muscle.

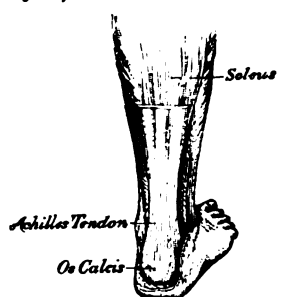
tendment† (ten'dment), *n.* [*< tend² + -ment¹*] Attendance; care. Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iv.

tendo (ten'dō), *n.*; pl. *tendines* (-di-nēz). [*< NL.: see tendon*.] 1. In anat., a tendon.—2. In entom., a bristle on the base of the lower wing, found in many *Lepidoptera*. In the males of some species it passes through a loop, the hamus or frenulum, on the upper wing. See also *hamus*.—**Tendo Achilles** (improp. *tendo Achilles*). See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.—**Tendo oculi**, a small white ligament, about one sixth of an inch in length, attached to the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and inserted by two slips into the inner extremities of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

Also called *tendo palpebrarum*, *internal tarsal ligament*.

tendon (ten'don), *n.* [= *F. tendon = Sp. tendón = Pg. tendão = It. tendine, < ML. tendo (tendin-), a tendon, < L. tendere, stretch, extend*: cf. Gr. *τένω*, a sinew, tendon, < *τείνω*, stretch: see *tend¹*.] A band or layer of dense fibrous tissue at the end of a muscle for attachment to a hard part, or interposed between two muscular bellies, usually where the direction of the muscle is changed; a sinew: said especially of such structures when rounded or cord-like, very broad flat tendons being commonly called *fasciæ* and *aponeuroses*. Tendons are directly continuous, at one end, with the periosteum, or fibrous investment of bones, and at the other with the fascial tissue which invests and interpenetrates the bundles of muscle.

lar tissue. The tissue or substance of tendons is quite like that of ligament, fascia, etc., being dense white fibrous or ordinary connective tissue, usually entirely inelastic and inextensible, though there are some exceptions to this rule. They are attached to bones by perfect continuity of their tissue with the periosteum, and are not notably different from the ligaments of joints. They are the strongest substances of the body, often sustaining strains under which muscle is ruptured and bone fractured. Some tendons are prone to ossify, as those of the leg of the turkey, and all sesamoid bones are ossifications in tendon, as the patella of the knee. See out under *sympetuous*.—**Achilles tendon.** Same as *tendon of Achilles*.—**Achilles tendon reaction.** See *reaction*.—**Conjoined tendon,** the united tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles at their lower fourth, inserted into the linea alba and pectineal line of the pubis.—**Cordiform tendon.** See *cordiform*.—**Coronary tendons,** the fibrous rings surrounding the arterial orifices of the heart.—**Patellar tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Popliteal tendons.** See *popliteal*.—**Tendon-cell,** a connective-tissue cell found in tendons and ligaments, disposed in rows or chains parallel to the fiber-bundles.—**Tendon-jerk, tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).—**Tendon of Achilles (tendo Achillis),** the tendon of the heel; the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which connects the heel with the calf of the leg, and is the principal extensor of the foot. It was so named because, as fable reports, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by the foot when she dipped him in the river Styx to render him invulnerable, and so the only part about him which was vulnerable was his heel. The tendon of Achilles is that tendon which is cut when a quadruped, as a deer, is hamstrung; but the hamstrings of man are at the back of the knee-joint, and bend the leg upon the thigh, while the tendon of Achilles of any animal, man included, extends the foot upon the leg.—**Tendon of Zinn.** Same as *ligament of Zinn* (which see, under *ligament*).



Ankle and foot from behind, the tendon of the gastrocnemius, helping to form the tendo Achillis, cut away to show the soleus.

tendotome (ten'dō-tōm), *n.* [*< NL. tendo, a tendon, + Gr. -τομος, < τέμνειν, tameiv, cut.*] In *surg.*, a tentotome.

tendresse, *n.* [*ME. tendresse, < OF. (also F.) tendresse (= Pr. tendreza, tenreza = Sp. terneza = It. tenerza), < tendre, tender: see tender¹.*] Tender feeling; tenderness. [In modern use only as French, pron. ton-dres']

tendrill (ten'dril), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tendrel, tendrell*; *< OF. tendrille, F. tendrille, a tendrill (cf. OF. tendron, a tendrill, shoot: see tendron), < tendre, tender, delicate: see tender¹.*] *I. n. in bot.*, a filiform leafless plant-organ that attaches itself to another body for the purpose of support. Morphologically, a tendrill may be a modified stem, as in the vine and Virginia creeper; a modified branch, as in the passion-flower; a petiole, as in *Lathyrus aphaca*; a stipule, or, as in *Smilax*, a pair of stipules; or a leaflet of a compound leaf, as in the pea and vetch. The morphology of the tendrills in the *Cucurbitaceae* is still open to question; by Braun and Wydler they are regarded as simple leaves of which the ribs are the branches of the tendrill (a view adopted also by Eichler), but Naudin regards the main tendrill as cauline and the branches as leaves. Tendrills are usually found on those plants which are too weak in the stem to enable them to grow erect; they twist themselves, usually in a spiral form, around other plants or neighboring bodies, and the plants on which they grow are thus enabled to elevate themselves. See cuts under *cirrus, creeper, Lathyrus, passion-flower, and Smilax*.

Her unadorned golden tresses . . . waved,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton, P. L., iv. 307.*
Leaf-tendrill, a tendrill consisting of a modified leaf or part of a leaf—in the latter case appearing to be borne on the leaf, as in the pea.

II. a. Climbing as a tendrill, or as by a tendrill. The curling growth
Of tendrill hops, that haunt upon their poles. *Dyer, Fleece, l.*

tendrill-climber (ten'dril-kli'mér), *n.* In *bot.* See *climber¹, 2.*

tendrilled, tendrilled (ten'drild), *a.* [*< tendrill + -ed².*] Having tendrills; provided with tendrills. The delicate-tendrilled plant must have something to cling to. *George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil, xx.*

tendron (ten'dron), *n.* [*ME., < OF. tendron, a shoot, tendrill, also a tender person, F. tendron, a shoot, a girl, gistle, < tendre, tender, delicate: see tender¹. Cf. tendrill.*] A stalk or shoot. The *tendron* and the leaves [of a pear-tree] of thorn folde. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.*

tendry (ten'dri), *n.* [*< tender² + -y³.*] Offer; proposal; tender. [Rare.]

This confession, though imperfect, was offered: . . . the like was done also in the *tendry* of their larger catechism. *Heylin, Hist. Presbyteriana, p. 478. (Latham.)*

tendsome (ten'dsum), *a.* [Also *tensome*; *< tend² + -some.*] Requiring much attendance: as, a *tendsome* child. *Halkiwell. [Prov. Eng.]*

tenet, *n.* and *v.* See *tenet¹.*

tenebræ (ten'ē-brē), *n. pl.* [*L., darkness, night, gloom; cf. dim.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the matins and lauds of the following day, sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. At the beginning of the office fifteen lighted candles are set on a stand at the epistle side of the altar, one of which is extinguished after each psalm—the highest, however, remaining alight. During the Benedicite the six altar-lights are extinguished, and the lights throughout the church. At the antiphon the light which had been left burning is hidden, and brought out again at the end of the office. These rites symbolize Christ's passion and death, one light remaining as a reminder of his coming resurrection. In the medieval church in England the number of lights on the stand was twenty-four. These ceremonies are as old as the eighth century.

For Maundy Thursday, as well as for Good Friday and Holy Saturday, the matins and lauds, which in these our times, and all through several by-gone ages, have been called *Tenebræ*, were sung by the Anglo-Saxons with the same accompaniment as ours, of lighted tapers, to be put out, one by one, as the psalms went on. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 71.*

tenebræ-hearse (ten'ē-brē-hērs), *n.* The triangular stand holding the candles to be extinguished one after each psalm in the office of the tenebræ. Also called *Lenten hearse*.

tenebrarium (ten'ē-brā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. tenebraria* (-ē). [*NL., < L. tenebræ, q. v.*] Same as *tenebræ-hearse*.

tenebricoset (tē-neb'ri-kōs), *a.* [= *Pg. It. tenebricoso, < L. tenebricosus, shrouded in darkness, gloomy, < tenebræ, darkness: see tenebræ.*] Tenebrous. *Bailey.*

tenebrific (ten'ē-brif'ik), *a.* [*< L. tenebræ, darkness, + facere, make.*] Producing darkness. According to an old fancy, night succeeds to day through the influence of tenebrific stars.

The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism; these are its "tenebrific constellations," from which it doth "ray out darkness" over the earth. *Carlyle, State of German Lit.*

Now begins
The tenebrific passage of the tale.
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 123.

tenebrificoust (ten'ē-brif'i-kus), *a.* [*< tenebrific + -ous.*] Tenebrific.

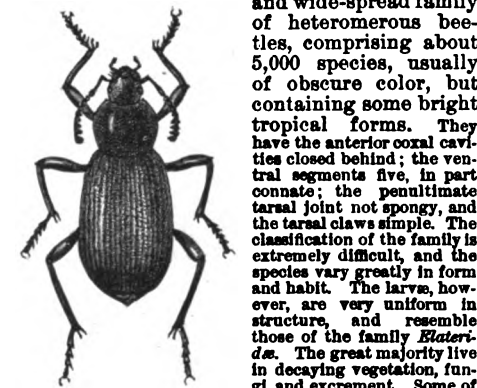
I could mention several authors who are *tenebrificous* stars of the first magnitude. *Addison, Spectator, No. 682.*

Tenebrio (tē-neb'ri-ō), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. tenebrio, one who loves darkness (applied to a trickster), < tenebræ, darkness, gloom: see darkness.*] *1.* A genus of heteromorous beetles, typical of the family *Tenebrionidae*, including about 20 species of black elongated beetles with slender legs. The common meal-worm (larva of *T. molitor*) belongs to this genus, but most of the species live under bark and in decayed trunks of old trees. *T. obscurus*, indigenous to America, also lives in farinaceous substances, and has been called the American meal-worm to distinguish it from the European meal-worm, *T. molitor*. Both species, however, are now cosmopolitan. See also cuts under *four-beetle* and *meal-beetle*.

2. [*L. c.*] A species of this genus. **Tenebrionidae** (tē-neb'ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Leach, 1817), < Tenebrio(n) + -idae.*] A large and wide-spread family of heteromorous beetles, comprising about 5,000 species, usually of obscure color, but containing some bright tropical forms. They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the ventral segments five, in part connate; the penultimate tarsal joint not spongy, and the tarsal claws simple. The classification of the family is extremely difficult, and the species vary greatly in form and habit. The larvae, however, are very uniform in structure, and resemble those of the family *Blattellidae*. The great majority live in decaying vegetation, fungi, and excrement. Some of the largest genera are *Blaps*, *Zophosis*, *Holop*, *Strongylus*, *Pimelia*, and *Acidita*. *Eleodes obscura* is a representative species. See *Tenebrio*, and also cut under *Blaps*.

q. larva; d. pupa (line shows natural size); c. beetle; e. antenna of larva; f. maxilla; g. labium; h. terminal segment, showing the dual proleg fully extended.

Tenebrio obscurus.



Eleodes obscura, natural size.

tenebrioust (tē-neb'ri-us), *a.* [*Irreg. for tenebrous.*] Same as *tenebrous*.

Were moon and stars for villains only made,
To guide yet screen them with tenebrioust light?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

tenebrose (ten'ē-brōs), *a.* [*< L. tenebrosus, dark: see tenebrous.*] Dark; gloomy; tenebrous. *Bailey, 1727.*

tenebrosity (ten'ē-bros'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. tenebrosité, F. tenebrosité = Sp. tenebrosidad = Pg. tenebrosidade = It. tenebrosità, < ML. tenebrosita(-t)s, darkness, < L. tenebrosus, dark: see tenebrous.*] The state of being tenebrous or dark; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

The ancient Poets, in regard of the *tenebrosité* thereof, compare Hell to a territorie in Italy . . . so inlurined with hills and mountains that the Sunne is neuer seene at any time of the yeare to shine amongst them. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 389.*

tenebrous (ten'ē-brus), *a.* [*< OF. tenebreus, F. tenebreus = Pr. tenebros = Sp. Pg. It. tenebros, < L. tenebrosus, dark, gloomy, < tenebræ, darkness: see tenebræ.*] Dark; gloomy.

The day at the sixth hour was turned into tenebrous night, inasmuch as the *Starrs* were visibly seene in the Firmament. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 317.*

Huge hall, and water sombre-hued, and snow
Athwart the tenebrous air pour down amain.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 11.

tenebrousness (ten'ē-brus-nes), *n.* The state of being tenebrous; darkness; gloom. *Bailey, 1727.*

tenefult, tenefully. Middle English forms of *teenful, teenfully*.

tenelt, *n.* [*ME., < AS. tēnel (ML. tenella), a basket.*] A basket. *Prompt. Parv., p. 489.*

tenement (ten'ē-ment), *n.* [*< ME. tenement, < OF. tènement, F. tènement = Pr. tenement, < LL. tenementum, a holding, fief, < L. tenere, hold: see tenant¹.*] *1.* A holding; a parcel of land held by an owner.

After the deth of euerych haldere in ffee sholle the baylyues of the Citee seysy sympleliche the tenemens of weche he deyd y-seysed, for to y-wyte bet who-so is next eyr. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.*

For Herry Halman hath played the false shrowe, and felld my wood upon a tenement off myn to the valew of xx marka. *Paston Letters, III. 86.*

The subscriber, having obtained patents for upwards of twenty thousand acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanajwha, . . . proposes to divide the same into any sized tenements that may be described. *Washington, in Washington's Interest in Western Lands, (quoted in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 3d ser.)*

2. In law, any species of permanent property that may be held of a superior, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc. These are called *free tenements* or *frank-tenements*.

gif eny tho that nymeth rente of eny tenement in fraunchyse of the Citee, and his rente holleche be by-hynde, . . . by leue of the baylyues of the town, nyme the doores and the fenestres. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.*

The thing holden is . . . styled a *tenement*, the possessors thereof tenants, and the manner of their possession a tenure. *Blackstone, Com., II. v.*

3. A dwelling inhabited by a tenant; a dwelling; an abode; a habitation; a home.

Such is my home—a gloomy tenement,
More solitary than the peasant's hut
Upon the barren mountain.

Hurdie, quoted in Int. to Sir T. More's Utopia, p. liv.

To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,
From Heaven descended to the low-roof'd house
Of Socrates; see there his tenement. *Milton, P. R., iv. 274.*

4. One of a number of apartments or sets of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family, and containing the conveniences of a common dwelling-house.

The two tenements, it was true, were under the same roof; but they were not on that account the same tenements. *D. Webster, Speech in Goodrich Case, April, 1817.*

Dominant, servient, etc., tenement. See the adjectives. = *Syn. 4.* See definitions of *flat* and *apartment*.

tenemental (ten'ē-men'tal), *a.* [*< tenement + -al.*] Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements; pertaining to what may be held by tenants; capable of being held by tenants.—**Tenemental lands**, lands held of a feudal lord by free tenure.

The other, or *tenemental*, lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone, Com., II. vi.*

tenementary (ten'ē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*< ML. tenementarius, < LL. tenementum, a tenement: see tenement.*] Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

Such were the *Coerls* among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the Lord's Outland or Tenementary Land . . . like our Farmers. *Spelman, Feuds and Tenures, vii.*

tenement-house (ten'-ment-hous), *n.* A house or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families; technically, in the State of New York, any house occupied by more than three families. In ordinary use the word is restricted to such dwellings for the poorer classes in crowded parts of cities.

tenency, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tenancy*.

A vast, incircumscribed, and swimming knowledge, a notion, a mere implicit and confused *tenency* of many things, which lie like corn, loose on the floor of their brains.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 367.

tenendas (tē-nen'-das), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; *L. tenendas*, acc. pl. fem. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*¹.] In *Scots law*, that clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed. *Bell.*

tenendum (tē-nen'-dum), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; *L. tenendum*, nom. sing. neut. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*¹.] In *law*, that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is defined and limited.

tenent¹ (ten'-ent), *a.* [*L. tenen(t)-s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*¹.] Holding; specifically, in *zool.*, used to hold, cling, or support: as, *tenent* hairs and bristles on the feet of insects.

tenent² (ten'-ent), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenant*¹, 3.

tenent³ (ten'-ent), *n.* [*L. tenent*, they hold, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*¹. Cf. *tenet*.] Same as *tenet*.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people.

Ep. Sanderson, Cases of Conscience. (Latham.)

Atheism and Sadducism disputed;
Their *Tenents* argued, and refuted.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

teneral (ten'-e-ral), *a.* [*L. tener*, soft, delicate, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, noting the incomplete imago of a neuropterous insect, soon after it has passed from the pupal state, and while it is yet soft. See *pseudimago* and *subimago*.

Teneriffe (ten'-e-rif), *n.* [*L. Tenerife* or *Teneriffe*, the most important of the Canary Islands, situated west of Africa.] Wine produced in the island of Teneriffe (properly Tenerife), formerly imported into Europe.

Teneriffe slug. See *slug*².

teneritude (tē-ner'-i-tūd), *n.* [ME., = *It. teneritudine*, < *L. teneritudo* (-*din*-), softness, tenderness, < *tener*, tender: see *tender*¹.] Tenderness.

So wol thaire fattenesse and *teneritude*
With hem [cheese] be stille.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

tenerity (tē-ner'-i-ti), *n.* [= *It. tenerità*, < *L. tenerita* (-*s*), softness, tenderness, < *tener*, soft, tender: see *tender*¹.] Tenderness. *Imp. Dict.*

tenesmic (tē-nes'-mik), *a.* [*L. tenesmus* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, pertaining to or characterized by *tenesmus*.

tenesmus (tē-nes'-mus), *n.* [NL., < *L. tenesmos*, < *Gr. τενεσμός*, a straining at stool, < *τενέω*, stretch, strain: see *tend*¹.] In *med.*, a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels or bladder, accompanied by straining, but with little or no discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the rectum or bladder or adjacent parts, and is a common symptom in dysentery, stricture of the urethra, cystitis, etc.

tenet (ten'-et), *n.* [*L. tenet*, he holds, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*¹. Cf. *habitat*. Cf. also *tenet*³.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person, school, or sect holds or maintains as true.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.

Str. T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 24.

Though my scheme was not wholly without religion, there was in it no mark of any of the distinguishing *tenets* of any particular sect.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 141.

In the *tenet* of justification, the believer is himself in contact with the miracle of Christ's atonement, and applies Christ's merits to himself.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.

= *Syn. Precept, Dogma*, etc. See *doctrine*.

tenefingers (ten'-fing'-gēr), *n.* A starfish with ten arms. Compare *fivefinger*, 3.

tenfold (ten'-fōld), *a.* and *adv.* [*L. ten* + *-fold*.] Ten times as much or as many.

I will reward thee
Once for thy sprightly comfort, and *ten-fold*
For thy good valour. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 15.*

ten-forties (ten'-fōr'-tiz), *n. pl.* [Short for *ten-forty bonds*: see *def.*] The popular name for certain five per cent. bonds issued by the government of the United States in 1864, redeemable at any time after ten years, and payable at the end of forty years.

tengerite (teng'-ēr-it), *n.* [Named after C. Tenger, a Swedish chemist.] An imperfectly known yttrium carbonate occurring as a white crystalline or earthy incrustation upon gadolinite.

Many more [minerals], such as cyrtolite, molybdlite, alantite, *tengerite*, . . . have been found. *Nature, XLII. 163.*

tenia, *n.* See *tænia*.

teniente (ten-yen'-te), *n.* [Sp., a lieutenant, a deputy, = *E. tenant*: see *tenant*¹.] A lieutenant; a deputy.

Am I your major-domo, your *teniente*,
Your captain, your commander?
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, II. 1.

tenoid, *a.* See *tænioid*.

tennantite (ten'-ant'-ite), *n.* [Named after Smithson Tennant, an English chemist (1761-1815).] A species closely related to tetrahydroite, or gray copper ore, a mineral of a lead-gray or iron-black color, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It is a sulphid of arsenic with copper and iron, and differs from tetrahydroite in containing arsenic in place of antimony; between the two species there are many intermediate compounds.

Tennant's powder. See *powder*.

tenné (te-nā'), *n.* [Heraldic F.: see *tenny*.] In *her.*, a tincture spoken of as orange-brown, or as produced by mixing red and yellow. It is represented in engraving and drawings in black and white by diagonal lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base, crossed by vertical lines according to most authorities, or by horizontal lines according to Berry. Also *tenney*, *tenny*.

tenner (ten'-ēr), *n.* A ten-pound note. [Slang, Great Britain.]

And you don't like me well enough to borrow a few *tenners* just to carry on the war with?

Miss Bradlon, Rupert Godwin, I. 221.

Tennesseean (ten-e-sē'-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Tennessee* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Tennessee. See *II.*

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Tennessee, one of the southern United States, lying south of Kentucky.

Tennessee bond cases. See *case*¹.

tenney (ten'-e), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

tennis (ten'-is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tennise*, *tennyss*, *tennes*, *tenis*, *tenys*, *tenyse*; < ME. *tenys*, *teneyss* (ML. *tenisia*; also *teniludium*, 'tennis-play'); appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. term appears. The notion that the word is derived from OF. *tenez*, 'hold' or 'take' (i. e. 'take this ball'), conjectured to be a cry of the player who serves, is purely imaginary, and it is inconsistent with the usage of the time (ME. nouns were not formed offhand from OF. imperatives).]

1. A very old and elaborate ball-game played by two, three, or four persons in a building specially constructed for the purpose. The court (96 feet by 32) is surrounded by a wall, from which a sloping roof called the *penthouse* extends on three sides to an inner wall 7 feet high; and a net 5 feet high at the ends to 8 in the middle is placed across the court. The first player (the *server*) hits a ball with a racket so that it strikes the penthouse or the wall above it, and rebounds into the court on his opponent's side of the net. The opposing player (the *striker-out*) has to strike the ball back into the server's court before it strikes the ground, or on its first bound. The player who is the first to drive the ball into the net or beyond the prescribed boundary loses a stroke. If a player fails to return the ball before it strikes the ground twice, a *chase* is noted against him on the marked floor. This does not count at the time, but a stroke may be won or lost from it by subsequent play. When two chases have been made, or when the score of one side reaches 40, the players change ends. Strokes are won and lost in various other ways besides those mentioned above (as by driving the ball into certain openings in the inner wall), the game being extremely complicated. The mode of scoring (by 15, 30, 40, and game, with deuce and advantage) has been taken from this game by lawn-tennis. Tennis arose in Europe during the middle ages, and was very popular. It is now played under the name of *court-tennis*, to distinguish it from *lawn-tennis*. See *racket*² and *lawn-tennis*.

Item, that no man play at *tenys* or pame withyn the yeld halle.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

I had as leve tosse a ball here alone as to play at the *tenys* over the corde with the.

Palsgrave, p. 760.

Tennis is a game of no use in itself, but of great use in respect it maketh a quick eye and a body ready to put itself into all postures.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 172.

2. Same as *lawn-tennis*.

tennist (ten'-is), *v. t.* [*L. tennis*, *n.*] To drive, as a ball in playing tennis.

These fowre garrisons issuing forth, at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence or espial upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall finde no where safe to keep his crosse [cattle].

Spenser, State of Ireland.

tennis-arm (ten'-is-ārm), *n.* A lameness of tennis-players, said to be caused by a rupture of some of the fibers of the pronator radii teres.

tennis-ball (ten'-is-bāl), *n.* The ball used in tennis or lawn-tennis.

Rather (O Iacob) chuse we all to die,
Than to betray our Native Libertie;
Than to become the sporting *Tennis-ball*
Of a proud Monarch.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Capitaine.
To the Ianizaries furie, who made *Tennis-balls* of their heads.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

tennis-court (ten'-is-kōrt), *n.* 1. An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis is played. See *tennis*, 1.

The more spacious that the *tennis-court* is,
The more large is the hazard.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, II. 3.

2. The court upon which the game of lawn-tennis is played.

tennis-elbow (ten'-is-el'-bō), *n.* Same as *tennis-arm*.

tenno (ten'-ō), *n.* [Jap. *tenno*, heavenly ruler, < *ten* (< Chinese *tiên*), heaven, + *wō* (< Chinese *huang*), august ruler.] The king of heaven: emperor: same as Chinese *tiên huang*: a title first adopted in Japan in 782.

ten-o'clock (ten'-ō-klok'), *n.* The common star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*: so called from the tardy opening of the flowers. Compare *four-o'clock*.

tenography (tē-nōg'-rā-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τένω*, a tendon (cf. *tendon*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of tendons.

tenology (tē-nōl'-ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τένω*, a tendon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of anatomy which relates to tendons.

tenon (ten'-on), *n.* [Formerly also, irreg., *tenant*: < ME. *tenoun*, < OF. (and F.) *tenon*, a tenon, < *tenir*, hold, < *L. tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*¹.] The projecting end of a piece of wood or other material fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, in order to form a secure joint. See cuts under *brace-pin*, *dovetail*, and *mortise*.—Shoulder of a *tenon*, the transverse section of a timber, from which the *tenon* projects. (See also *tenon-tenon*, *tenon-tenon*.)

tenon (ten'-on), *v. t.* [*L. tenon*, *n.*] 1. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.—2. To join by or as by a tenon.

We *tenon* both these together as an antecedent and consequent.

Dr. Andrews, Sermons, II. 86. (Davies.)

tenon-auger (ten'-on-ā'-gēr), *n.* A hollow auger for cutting circular tenons, as in the movable rollers for window-shades, etc.

tenoner (ten'-on-ēr), *n.* A machine for forming tenons. Such machines are usually combinations of saws, or saws with cutter-heads and cutters for forming the tenon; a *tenoning-machine*; also, a wood-turner's hand-tool.

Tenonian (te-nō'-ni-an), *a.* [*L. Tenon* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, relating to the French anatomist J. E. Tenon (1724-1816): as, the *Tenonian fascia* or capsule (Tenon's capsule).

tenoning-chisel (ten'-on-ing-chiz'-el), *n.* A double-bladed chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece to form a tenon.

tenoning-machine (ten'-on-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a general name for a variety of power-tools and hand machines for cutting square or round tenons in car-frames and wheel-spokes; a *tenoner*. They employ saws, revolving cutters, hollow augers, and, in some instances, chisels.

tenonitis (ten'-ō-ni'-tis), *n.* [*L. Tenon* (see *Tenonian*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

tenon-saw (ten'-on-sā), *n.* A thin back-saw having eight teeth to the inch, used for fine, accurate sawing, as in forming tenons, dovetail-miters, etc. Also called *tenor-saw*.

Tenon's capsule. A tunic of fascia, containing smooth muscular fibers, around the middle of the eyeball, blending with the sclerotic behind the entrance of the ciliary vessels and nerves into the eyeball; the *Tenonian fascia*.

tenor (ten'-or), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tenour*, sometimes *tenure*; < ME. *tenour*, *tenor*, *tenoure*. < OF. *tenour*, *tencur* = Pr. Sp. *tenor* = Pg. *teor* = *It. tenere*, < *L. tenor*, a holding on, uninterrupted sense, tone, accent, ML. also, in music, the chief melody (cantus firmus), hence the highest adult male voice, to which the chief melody was assigned; < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*¹.] *I. n.* 1. General, usual, or prevailing course or direction.

Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life
They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way.

Gray, Elegy.

The chief event in the course of the summer which broke the even *tenor* of our lives was a first visit from our great neighbors, Lord and Lady Carillan.

Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

2. General course or drift of a thought, saying, discourse, or the like; that course of thought or meaning which holds on or runs through a whole discourse, treatise, statute, or the like; general purport; substance.

Thence he cryed so clear that kenne mygt alle;
The true tenor of his tene he tolde on this wyse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 358.

Mark the tenor of my style,
Which shall such trembling hearts unfold
As seldom hath to fore been told.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, I. 1.

The tenor of this letter was
That Robbin would submit.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 386).

Emigration to the new countries was encouraged by the liberal tenor of the royal ordinances passed from time to time.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 9.

3. In law: (a) True intent and meaning; purport and effect: as, the tenor of a deed or instrument of any kind is its purport and effect, but not its actual words. (b) A transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore at common law, under an allegation according to the tenor, the instrument must be set out correctly.

4. Character; nature.

All of a tenor was their after-life,
No day discoloured with domestic strife.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III. 1148.

5. In music: (a) The highest variety of the ordinary adult male voice. Its compass usually extends about two octaves or less from the first C below middle C. Its quality is properly thin and penetrating, bearing much the same relation to bass that soprano does to alto. Its upper tones often much resemble the middle tones of alto. A tenor voice having somewhat of the breadth and sonority of a barytone is often called (in Italian) a *tenore robusto*, while a light, agile tenor is called a *tenore leggiero*. (b) A singer with such a voice, or a voice-part intended for or sung by such a voice. In ordinary part-writing the tenor is the third voice-part, intermediate between the alto and the bass. (c) An instrument playing a third part; specifically, the viola (which see). (d) In medieval music, also, (1) the hold or pause on a final tone of a piece; (2) the ambitus or compass of a mode; (3) the repercussion of a mode.—*Action of proving the tenor*. See *proving*.—*Middle tenor*, Massachusetts paper currency, 1737–40. See *new tenor* (b).—*New tenor*. (a) In the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which began in 1737 in the former colony and in 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be equal in value to a stated amount of coined silver or of gold coin. (b) In Massachusetts, a new form of such currency, issued in accordance with an act of the year 1741 and subsequent years, and differing but slightly from that above described. The notes of this emission received the name of *new tenor*, which caused the preceding series, which had hitherto borne that name, to be thenceforth called *middle tenor*.—*Old tenor*, in the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which preceded one of 1737 in the former colony and one of 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be in value equal to money.

II. a. In music, of or pertaining to the tenor; adapted for singing or playing the tenor: as, a tenor voice; a tenor instrument; a tenor part.—*Tenor bassoon*, cornet, drum, horn, trombone, trumpet, etc., varieties of these several instruments whose size and compass make them intermediate between the alto and bass varieties.—*Tenor bell*, the chief bell in a set of bells.—*Tenor C*, in music, the next C below middle C.—*Tenor clef*, in musical notation, a C clef placed on the fourth line of a staff.—*Tenor violin*. Same as *viola*.

tenore (to-nō're), n. [It.: see *tenor*.] See *tenor*.
tenorino (ten-ō-rē-nō), n.; pl. *tenorini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *tenore*; tenor: see *tenor*.] A falsetto tenor voice, or a singer with such a voice; particularly, an artificial soprano.
tenorist (ten'or-ist), n. [= OF. *tenoriste*, < ML. *tenorista*; as *tenor* + *-ist*.] One who sings a tenor part, or one who plays on a tenor instrument.

tenorite (ten'or-it), n. [Named by Semmola in 1841 after Signor Tenore, president of the Academy of Sciences at Naples.] Native oxid of copper, occurring in steel-gray scales of metallic luster on lava at Vesuvius.

tenoroon (ten-ō-rūn'), n. and a. [*tenor* + *-oon*, as *bassoon* from *bass*.] I. ♀ n. Same as *oboe da caccia* (which see, under *oboe*).

II. a. In organ-building, noting a stop which does not extend below tenor C: as, a *tenoroon* hautboy.

tenorrhaphy (tē-nor'a-fī), n. [*Gr. térvw, tendon*, + *πάφί*, a seam, < *πάττειν*, sew.] Same as *tenosuture*.

tenosuture (ten'ō-sū'tūr), n. [*Gr. térvw, tendon*, + *L. suture*, a seam: see *suture*.] The fastening together by suture of the ends of a divided tendon. Also *tenorrhaphy*.

tenotome (ten'ō-tōm), n. [*F. ténotome*, < *Gr. térvw, tendon*, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνειν*, *taínein*, cut. Cf. *tenotomy*.] In surg., a slender knife specially

suitable for the subcutaneous division of a tendon; a tenotomy knife. Also *tendotome*.

tenotomize (tē-not'ō-miz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tenotomized*, ppr. *tenotomizing*. [*tenotomy* + *-ize*.] To divide a tendon or the tendons of.

tenotomy (tē-not'ō-mī), n. [= *F. ténotomie*, < *Gr. térvw, tendon*, + *-τομή*, < *τέμνειν*, *taínein*, cut. Cf. *tendon*.] In surg., the division of a tendon.

High degrees of muscular insufficiency cannot be corrected except by surgical measures: viz., *tenotomy* of one or both external recti muscles.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 96.
tenpenny (ten'pen'i), a. Valued at or worth ten pence.—*Tenpenny nail*. See *penny*, 6.

tenpins (ten'pinz), n. The game of bowls played with ten pins or men in a long alley. The players strive with three or fewer bowls of the ball to knock down all the pins.

ten-pounder (ten'poun'dér), n. 1. See *pounder*, 1 and 2.

Between 1832 and 1865 the ten-pounders rose to 463,000.
Gladstone.

2. Something that weighs ten pounds.—3. The big-eyed herring, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*.

tenrec, tanrec (ten'rek, tan'rek), n. [Malagasy *kindraka*.] 1. A Madagascar hedgehog; any insectivorous mammal of the *Centetidae*, as



Tenrec (*Centetes caudatus*).

Centetes caudatus, *Ericulus spinosus*, and *Echinops telfairi*. The rice-tenrec is *Oryzoryctes hova*. Also *tang*. See cut under *sokinah*. These animals are highly characteristic of the Madagascar re-



Tenrec (*Ericulus spinosus*).

gion. They superficially resemble ordinary hedgehogs of the different family *Erinaceidae*—compare cut under *Erinaceus*), but their structure is peculiar, and their nearest relatives are the West Indian solenodons.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), and in the form *Tanrecus* (Desmarest, 1825).] A generic name for the species of *Centetidae*: same as *Centetes* in a former broad sense. [Not used.]

*tense*¹ (tens), n. [Formerly also *tence*; < ME. *tens*, *temps*, < OF. *tans*, *tens*, *tenes*, *tems*, *temps*, *F. temps* = Sp. *tiempo* = Pg. It. *tempo*, < L. *tempus*, time, in grammar tense. Cf. *temporal*, *temporary*, etc.] 1†. Time. See *temps*.

I warne yow wel, it is to seken ever,
That future *temps* hath maad men to discover
In trust therof from al that ever they hadde.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 322.

2. In gram.: (a) Time. (b) One of the forms, or sets of forms, which a verb takes in order to indicate the time of action or of that which is affirmed: extended also to forms indicating the nature of the action as continued, completed, and the like. In English this is effected either by internal vowel change, as in *sing, sang, lead, led*; by terminal inflection, as in *love, loved*; or in verb-phrases, by means of auxiliary words, as in *did love, have loved, will love*.

We may say now that we have Treasurers of all *Tenses*, for there are four living, to wit the Lords Manchester, Middlesex, Marlborough, and the newly chosen.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 2.

At prime tense, at the first time; at first; instantly.

My self I knowe fulle wel Daungere,
And how he is feers of his cheere,
At prime *temps* Love to manace.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3875.

Men shalde hym snybbe bitterly
At *prime temps* of his folye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4583.

Future, perfect, pluperfect, present tense. See the adjectives.—*Historical tenses*. See *historical*, 4.—*Sequence or consecution of tenses*. See *sequence*.
*tense*² (tens), a. [= Sp. *tenso*, < L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*.] Being in a state of tension; stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax: often used figuratively.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear it is requisite that the tympanum be tense.

Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 161.
Her temples were sunk, her forehead was tense, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

Tense abdomen, in *entom.*, an abdomen neither divided into segments nor having segments indicated, as in most spiders, by transverse folds.

*tense*² (tens), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tensed*, ppr. *tensing*. [*tense*², a.] To make tense or taut. [Rare.]

If, instead of a symmetrical movement, the other hand made a maximal effort of *tensing* the extensor instead of the flexor muscles of the hand, . . . no constant effect . . . was observed.
Mind, IX. 109.

tenseless (tens'les), a. [*tense*¹ + *-less*.] Having no tense: as, a *tenseless* verb. *Classical Rev.*, III. 9.

tenselessness (tens'les-nes), n. The character of being tenseless. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 59.
tensely (tens'li), adv. In a tense manner; with tension.

tenseness (tens'nes), n. The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; rigidity.

tensibility (ten-sil'i-bil'i-ti), n. [*tensile* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] The property of being tensile or ductile.

tensile (ten'sil-bl), a. [= Sp. *tensible*, < ML. *tensibilis*, that can be stretched, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*.] Capable of being extended or drawn out; ductile.

Gold . . . is the closest (and therefore the heaviest) of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and tensile.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 327.

tensile (ten'sil), a. [= It. *tensile*, < NL. **tensilis*, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*.] 1. Of or pertaining to tension: as, *tensile* strength.—2. Capable of tension; capable of being drawn out or extended in length or breadth; tensible.

All bodies ductile, and *tensile* [as metals, that will be drawn into wires], . . . have in them the appetite of not discontinuing.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 845.

3. In musical instruments, producing tones by means of stretched strings.

tensiled (ten'sild), a. [*tensile* + *-ed*.] Made tensile; rendered capable of tension. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tensility (ten-sil'i-ti), n. [*tensile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being tensile; tensibility. *Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul*, ii. 10.

tension (ten'shon), n. [= *F. tension* = Sp. *tensión* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tensione*, < L. *tensio* (-n-), a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contest (see *tenson*), < *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, extend: see *tend*.] 1. The act of stretching, straining, or making tense; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the condition of being bent or strained.

Voice being raised by stiffe *tension* of the larynx.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 74.

2. In mech., stress, or the force by which a bar, rod, string, or the like is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion.

In a large suspension bridge the *tension* produced by the occasional load is usually only a small fraction of that produced by the permanent load.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 232.

3. In physics, a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they tend to return to their former condition; elastic force. Tension may be present in a solid body, and also in a liquid in the case of surface-tension (which see), but not in a gas. What is commonly called the *tension* of a gas is properly its pressure simply—due, according to the kinetic theory of gases (see *gas* 1), to the innumerable impacts of the moving molecules against the confining surface; good writers avoid the use of *tension* in this sense.

4. In statical elect., the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges, as in a condenser; hence, the same as *surface-density* (the amount of electricity at any point of the surface of a charged conductor); more commonly used, in dynamical electricity, to mean about the same as *difference of potential*: thus, a current of high tension is popularly a current of high electromotive force.

These experiments show very clearly that the sign of electrification of the surface at which the discharge begins has a great effect on the limiting tension. The discharge passes much more readily from a small ball to a large one when the former is negative than when it is positive.

Potential is the scientific term for the electrical condition for which the word *tension* has been used.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 57.

5. Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or the will.

When the tension of mind relating to their daily affairs was over, they sunk into fallow rest.

Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xl.

In desiring the mind is in a state of active tension.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

The states of tension have as positive an influence as any in determining the total condition, and in deciding what the psychosis shall be. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 235.

6. A strained state of any kind: as, political tension; social tension.—7. An attachment to a sewing-machine for regulating the strain of the thread. It is made in a variety of forms, the aim being in all cases to put a pressure on the thread to prevent it from running from the spool too freely, and to adjust the strain on the thread to the thickness of the cloth.—Initial tension. See initial.—Surface tension. See surface-tension.

tension (ten'shon), *v. t.* [*< tension, n.*] To make tense; give the right degree of tension to; draw out; strain. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 120. [Recent.]

A highly tensioned string.

Tyndall.

tensional (ten'shon-al), *a.* [*< tension + -al.*] Of or pertaining to tension; of the nature of tension.

Such members of a structure as are subject to torsional, tensional, or transverse stresses.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 71.

tension-bar (ten'shon-bär), *n.* A bar by means of which a strain of tension is applied, or by which such a strain is resisted. See cut under car-truck.

tension-bridge (ten'shon-brij), *n.* 1. Same as bowstring-bridge. *E. H. Knight*.—2. A form of bridge formerly used for street spans, consisting essentially of wooden pieces anchored at the ends, and strained to maintain them as nearly level as possible. *E. H. Knight*.

tension-fuse (ten'shon-füz), *n.* See fuse².

tension-member (ten'shon-mem'bër), *n.* A rod, bar, or beam forming a member of a frame, truss, beam, or girder, and serving to resist a tensile strain.

tension-rod (ten'shon-rod), *n.* A rod in a truss or structure which connects opposite parts and keeps them from spreading asunder.

tension-roller (ten'shon-rò'ler), *n.* An idler, or free pulley, resting against a belt for the purpose of keeping it stretched tight against its working pulleys; a tightening-pulley. See cut under idle-wheel.

tension-spicule (ten'shon-spik'ül), *n.* In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microscelere. *Bowerbank*.

tension-spring (ten'shon-spring), *n.* A spring formed of inner and outer leaves, of which the latter are not connected at the middle with the former, all being secured together at the ends. A pressure upon the outer leaves induces a tensile strain upon the inner ones, which, when stretched to a straight line, form chords to the outer leaves, and thus limit the yielding of the spring. *E. H. Knight*.

tensity (ten'si-ti), *n.* [*< tense² + -ity.*] The state of being tense; tenseness. *Imp. Dict.*

tensive (ten'siv), *a.* [*< F. tensif = Pg. It. tensivo; as tense² + -ive.*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

A tensive pain from distension of the parts.

Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

tensome (ten'sum), *a.* Same as *tensome*.

tenson (ten'son), *n.* [Also *tenson*; *< F. tenson = Pr. tenson = Pg. tenson = It. tenzone, < L. tensio(n)-, a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contention: see tension.*] A contention in verse between rival troubadours, before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors; also, one of the pieces of verse sung by the competitors, for which a peculiar meter was thought appropriate.

While, out of dream, his day's work went

To tune a crazy tenson or sirvent.

Browning, Sordello, li.

tensor (ten'sor), *n.* and *a.* [NL., *< L. tendere, pp. tensus, stretch: see tend¹, tense².*] *I. n.*; pl. *tensores* (ten-sò'rèz). 1. In *anat.*, one of several muscles which tighten a part, or make

it tense, or put it upon the stretch: differing from an *extensor* in not changing the relative position or direction of the axis of the part: opposed to *laxator*.—2. In *math.*, the modulus of a quaternion; the ratio in which it stretches the length of a vector. If the quaternion is put into the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, the tensor is $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2}$. If the quaternion is expressed as a matrix, the tensor is the square root of the determinant of the matrix. Abbreviated *T.*—*Eight tensor*. See *right*.—*Tensor fasciæ latae*. Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris*.—*Tensor lamine posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis*, small anomalous muscular slips arising near the internal inguinal opening, and inserted into the transversalis fascia beneath the rectus abdominis.—*Tensor palati*. Same as *circumflexus palati*. See *palatum*.—*Tensor parapatagii*, in *ornith.*, the tightener of the parapatagium, a propatagial slip of the ocular muscle which joins the propatagialis longus; the dermotensor paratagii.—*Tensor paratagii, tensor plicis alaris*, a muscle of birds which stretches the fold of skin on the front border of the wing, in the reentrance between the upper arm and the forearm: several modifications of such a muscle are described, and made use of to some extent in classifying birds.—*Tensor paratagii brevis* or *longus*. Same as *propatagialis brevis* or *longus*. See *propatagialis*.—*Tensor tarai*. See *tarai*.—*Tensor trochleæ*, the tightener of the pulley of the trochlear or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, a small muscle occasionally found in man.—*Tensor tympani*, a muscle supposed to increase the tension of the membrani tympani by acting upon the malleus: it arises from the petrous section of the temporal bone, and adjacent parts, passes through a bony canal parallel with the Eustachian tube, enters the tympanum, and is attached to the handle of the malleus. Also called *malleolus*.—*Tensor vaginæ femoris*, a muscle which acts upon the sheath of the thigh, in man arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and inserted into the deep femoral fascia. It presents many modifications in other animals, being wanting in some, or connected with the panniculus carnosus, or external abdominal muscle, or blended with gluteal muscles. It belongs to the latter group, and not to the muscles of the front of the thigh, with which it is usually associated in human anatomy. Also called *tensor fasciæ latae*, and *vaginipularis*. See cut under muscle¹.

II. *a.* In *anat.*, noting certain muscles whose function is to render fasciæ or other structures tense.

tensor-twist (ten'sor-twist), *n.* In Clifford's biquaternions, a twist multiplied by a tensor.

ten-strike (ten'strik), *n.* In *American bowling*, a stroke which knocks down all the ten pins; hence, figuratively, a stroke or act of any kind which is entirely successful or decisive.

tensure (ten'sür), *n.* [*< LL. tensura, a stretching, straining, < L. tendere, pp. tensus, stretch, strain: see tend¹, tense².*] A stretching or straining; tension.

This motion upon the pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, which is motion upon *tensura*, we use to call motion of liberty, which is when any body, being forced to a preternatural extent, . . . restoreth itself to be natural.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 12.

tent¹ (tent), *n.* [*< ME. tente, < OF. tente, tende, F. tente = Pr. tenda = Sp. tienda = Pg. It. tenda, < ML. tenta, tenda, also tentum, a tent, also a place where clothes are spread out to dry, prop. fem. of L. tentus, pp. of tendere, stretch: see tend¹. Cf. L. tentorium, a tent, from the same verb.*] 1. A covering or shelter, or a portable lodge, made of some flexible material, as



Tent of form shown in manuscripts of 17th and 18th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

skins, coarse cloth, or canvas, supported by one or more poles, and stretched by means of cords secured to tent-pegs, or in some other way. Wandering tribes, as those of Asia, use tents for their common habitation. Among European nations the chief use of tents, which are generally made of canvas, is for soldiers in the field, the larger and more commodious kind being for the use of general officers. Tents are also used in towns to shelter large occasional assemblies, as the spectators at a circus or the audience at a political or religious gathering, and in woods or uninhabited regions by campers or explorers. Large and permanent tents, such as are raised on posts, are known as *pavilions*, and those of an elaborate and decorative character, such as are set up for outdoor entertainments, are called *marquees*.

And these solemn Fêtes ben made with outen, in Hales and Tentes made of Clothes of Gold and of Tartarie, full nobely.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 283.

It was upon the Plain of Mamre, . . .

whereas the Angels came To Abraham in his tent, and there with him did feed. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, III. 145.

2†. A habitation; a dwelling.

Bountee so fix hath in thyn herte his tents

That wel I wot thou wolt my spour be.

Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 2.

3. A raised wooden box or platform set up in the open air, from which clergymen formerly used to preach when the hearers were too numerous to be accommodated within doors: still sometimes used. [Scotch.]

Ev'n godly meetings o' the saunts,

By thee inspir'd,

When gaping they besedge the tents,

Are doubly fir'd. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

4. An apparatus used in field-photography as a substitute for the dark room. It commonly consists of a tripod supporting a box with a window of red or orange glass or fabric in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of white light to the interior. It is generally fitted with shelves and trays for holding various necessary appliances. Now that the dry-plate has superseded the collodion process, it is very seldom used, and when used it is much simpler and lighter than the tent for wet plates, consisting usually of a small box, with sleeves through which the hands and arms are thrust for the purpose of changing the plates in the holders for fresh ones without exposure to light. In the latter form usually called *changing-box*.—A-tent, a kind of tent formed by two upright poles and a ridge-pole, and having its sides sloping to the ground without any vertical wall, thus roughly resembling the letter A.—Bell tent, a tent circular in plan, with a single pole in the middle: so called from its shape.—Dark tent. See def. 4.—Hospital tent, a large tent used as a field-hospital.—Shelter-tent, a kind of tent, easily put up and removed, used by the rank and file of an army on the march. The tent consists of four or more pieces of canvas which button to one another, and can be put up by means of saplings or poles that may be carried with the army. Each piece of canvas is carried by one man on his knapsack, and the number of men covered by each shelter-tent corresponds to the number of pieces.—Sibley tent, a light conical tent having a ventilator at the top. It admits of a fire being made in the center, and will accommodate twelve men with their accoutrements, the men sleeping with their feet to the fire: named from Major H. H. Sibley, United States Dragoon.—Wall-tent, a tent which has low upright walls formed of hanging curtains of canvas, the sloping top not reaching as far as the tent-pegs.

tent¹ (tent), *v. t.* [*< tent¹, n.*] To pitch one's tent; live in or as in a tent.

The smiles of knaves

Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up

The glasses of my sight. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 2. 116.

We will be gone for some days probably, tenting it in the open air.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 357.

Where the red chieftain tented

In the days that are gone.

R. W. Gilder, Ballad of the Chimney.

tent² (tent), *v. t.* [*< ME. tenten, also tempten, < OF. tenter, tempter, tanter, F. tenter = Sp. Pg. tentar = It. tentare, try, tempt, < L. tentare, temptare, handle, touch, feel, try, test, tempt, etc., freq. of tenere, pp. tentus, hold (see tenant¹), or, according to some, of tendere, pp. tentus or tensus, stretch: see tend¹. Cf. tempti, the same word in another form.*] 1†. To try; test.

Telamon, the tore kynge, tentas hir so wele,
And is fuerer of folke by a felle nowmber,
And lappis in hir loue, that leue hir he nyll.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3147.

2. To probe; sound.

Search my wound deeper; tent it with the steel
That made it. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

I have a sword dares tent a wound as far

As any. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, III. 6.

3. To apply a tent or pledget to; keep open with a tent.

I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities
and my cursum medendi as well as some that call them-
selves learned leeches. Methinks I can tent this wound,
and treat it with emollients.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

4†. To tempt. See tempt.

Euelle spiritus is neghand full nere,

That will gon tarie at this tyme with his tenting.

York Plays, p. 243.

tent² (tent), *n.* [*< ME. tente, < OF. (and F.) tente = Sp. tienda = Pg. It. tenta, < ML. tenta, a probe, a tent for a wound; from the verb: see tempt.*] 1†. A probe.

Modest doubt is call'd

The beacon of the wise, the tent that searches

To the bottom of the worst.

Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 16.

2. In *surg.*, a piece of some fabric, bunch of horsehairs or threads, or small cylinder of sponge, laminaria, or other substance introduced into some opening, either natural (as the cervical canal of the uterus) or artificial (as a wound), to keep it open or increase its caliber.

Thou speakest lyke a good Chyrurgian, but dealest lyke one vnskilfull; for, making a great wound, thou putt'st in a small tent.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 366.

Tangle tent. See *tangle*.

tent¹ (tent), *v. t.* [*ME. tenten*, stretch; a var. of *tenden*, *L. tendere*, stretch (see *tend¹*, and cf. *tent¹*); or developed from *tenter²*, *ME. tentare*: see *tenter²*.] To stretch, as cloth. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

tent² (tent), *n.* [*ME. tent*; an aphetic form of *atente*, *E. attent*, or of *entente*, *E. intent*.] 1. Heed; care; notice; attention: usually in the phrase to take tent. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Tyl Y come, take tent to redyng, to exhortacioun, and teching. *Wyck, 1 Tim. iv. 13.*

The high parliament
Of Heaven; where Seraphim take tent
Of ordering all.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, cil. 1.

2*t.* Intent; purpose.

Allasandrine to counsell the clepud sone thanne,
A telden hire trewll what tent the were inne.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1662.

tent³ (tent), *v.* [*ME. tenten*; a var. of *tend²*, or ult. of *attend*: see *tent²*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To take heed; be careful: generally with *to*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But warily tent, when you come to court me,

An' come na unless the back yett be a-lee,

Burns, Oh Whistle an' I'll come to you, my Lad.

II. trans. 1. To observe; take note of; give heed to. [Scotch.]

Owre lorde comaunded vs bothe
To tente the tree of his.

York Plays, p. 25.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,

I rede you tent it;

A chield's amang you taking notes,

An' faith, he'll prent it.

Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

2*t.* To attend; tend upon; take care of.

Sane the lordys chamber, tho wadrop to,

Tho vasher of chamber schalle tent the two.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

tent⁴ (tent), *n.* [*Sp. tinto* (= *F. teint*, dyed, colored), *L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye; see *tint*.] A kind of wine of a deep-red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain, much used as a sacramental wine. Also *tent-wine*.

tentacle (ten'ta-kl), *n.* [= *F. tentacule* = *Sp. tentáculo*, *NL. tentaculum*, a feeler, tentacle, *L. tentare*, handle, touch, feel, test, try: see *tent²*, *tempt¹*.] 1. In *zool.*, some or any elongated and comparatively slender or flexible process or appendage of an animal, used as an organ of touch, or for exploration, prehension, and sometimes locomotion; a feeler; a tentaculum. The name covers a great variety of organs having little or no structural relationship, as horns, antennae, proboscides, rays, and arms. Specifically—(a) One of the barbs, barbels, or other tactile organs about the mouth or head of a fish. (b) One of the arms of a cephalopod. (c) A kind of proboscis of many worms. (d) One of the arms or rays of a crinoid. (e) One of the cirrus legs of a cirriped. (f) One of the long horns, antennae, or feelers of some crustaceans, as lobsters. (g) The antenna of many insects, especially when long and slender, as in a cricket or cockroach. (h) One of the maxillary palps of various insects. (i) Any slender fleshy process on the back of an insect-larva; especially, a tubular process on the back of certain lepidopterous larva, near the head, or at the other end, from which a slender thread or ill-smelling scent-organ can be thrust for the purpose, it is supposed, of repelling ichneumonids and other enemies. See *osmeterium*. (j) One of the soft horns of various mollusks, as snails. (k) The calcar or siphon of a rotifer. (l) In *Actinozoa*, one of the soft hollow processes of the body-wall communicating with the body-cavity, set in circular form around the mouth, in one or several series, as the fleshy lobes of a sea-anemone. (m) In *Hydrozoa*, some tentaculiform part, process, or appendage. The tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war are several feet long. (n) In *Protozoa*, a pseudopod, or prolongation of the body, especially when slender, stiffish, and more or less permanent, as one of the rays of a sun-animalcule or of an acinetiform infusorian. See *Tentaculifera*.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of sensitive hair or filament, such as the glandular hairs of *Drosera*.

A tentacle consists of a thin straight hair-like pedicel, carrying a gland on the summit.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 5.

3. Figuratively, anything resembling a tentacle; a feeler.—**Auditory tentacle**, a tentaculycyst.—**Branchial, nuchal, ocular**, etc., tentacle. See the adjectives.

tentacled (ten'ta-klid), *a.* [*tentacle* + *-ed²*.] Having a tentacle or tentacles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 528.

tentacle-sheath (ten'ta-kl-shéth), *n.* In *conch.*, the tentacular sheath.

tentacula¹ (ten-tak'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *tentaculæ* (-lê). [*NL.*: see *tentacle*.] Same as *tentacle*.

tentacula², *n.* Plural of *tentaculum*.

tentacular (ten-tak'ü-lär), *a.* [= *F. tentaculaire* = *Sp. tentacular*; *NL. tentaculum*, a tentacle,

+ *-ar²*.] Of or pertaining to a tentacle, in any sense; of the nature, structure, function, or appearance of a tentacle; adapted or used as a tactile organ; tentaculiform: as, tentacular character, movements, or formation.

At the base of the tentacular cirrhe.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 551.

Tentacular branch, one of the branches of a tentacle in some *Hydrozoa*.—**Tentacular canal**, in crinoids, the central or common canal, which branches into the tentacles and places their cavities in communication with the common cavity, and so with one another.—**Tentacular person**, a tentacle-like or filamentous part of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, provided with an urticating organ; a nectocalyx.—**Tentacular sheath**, in *conch.*, a structure which sheathes the bases of the tentacles of various mollusks.

Tentaculata (ten-tak'ü-lä-tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *tentaculatus*: see *tentaculate*.] 1. In some systems, a branch or prime division of echinoderms: contrasted with *Ambulacrata*, and divided into three classes, *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blastoidea*.—2. A division of etenophorans, including comb-jellies with two long tentacles. See cuts under *Saccatae*.

tentaculate (ten-tak'ü-lät), *a.* [*NL. tentaculatus*, *L. tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] 1. Having a tentacle or tentacles; tentaculated; tentaculiferous.—2. Tentaculiform; tentacular: a less careful usage: as, tentaculate processes.—3. Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata*: as, crinoids are tentaculate echinoderms.

tentaculated (ten-tak'ü-lät-ed), *a.* [*tentaculate* + *-ed²*.] Same as *tentaculate*.

Tentaculibranchiata (ten-tak'ü-li-brang-ki-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *tentaculibranchiatus*: see *tentaculibranchiate*.] The *Bryozoa* or *Polysoa* considered as a class of the branch *Lipocephala* of the phylum *Mollusca*. *E. R. Lankester*.

tentaculibranchiate (ten-tak'ü-li-brang-ki-ät), *a.* [*NL.* *tentaculibranchiatus*, *L. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *branchia*, gills.] Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculibranchiata*.

tentaculycyst (ten-tak'ü-li-sist), *n.* [*NL. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *Gr. κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the vesicular or cystic tentacles of a hydrozoan; a marginal body representing a reduced and modified tentacle, whose axis is a hollow endodermal process that distinguishes it from the other kinds of marginal bodies, which are wholly of ectodermal origin, as ocellicysts and otcysts. Also *tentaculocyst*. See *lithocyst*, and cut under *Steganophthalmata*.

tentaculycystic (ten-tak'ü-li-sis'tik), *a.* [*tentaculycyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tentaculycyst, or having its characters.

Tentaculifera (ten-tak'ü-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *tentaculifer*: see *tentaculiferous*.]

1. One of three divisions of infusorians, containing the acinetiform animalcules, as distinguished from the flagellate and the ciliate; a class or order of *Infusoria*, characterized by the tentaculiform and usually suctorial nature of their processes, and divided into *Suctoriora* and *Actinaria*. These animalcules bear neither flagella nor cilia in the adult state, but take their food and move about by means of tentacles developed from the cuticular surface or from the internal protoplasm. These tentacles may be simply adhesive, or tubular and expanded at the end into a cup-like sucking-disk. A nucleus and one or more contractile vacuoles are usually conspicuous; but trichocysts are seldom if ever present. The creatures inhabit fresh or salt water, and multiply by transverse or longitudinal fission or by external or internal gemmation. There are 6 families and 15 genera. Sometimes called *Polystomata*. See cut under *Actineta*.

2. An order of cephalopods, also called *Tetrabranchiata*: opposed to *Acetabulifera*. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*.—**Tentaculifera actinaria**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are merely adhesive and not suctorial, including the families *Ephelotidae* and *Ophryodendridae*. *Kent*.—**Tentaculifera suctoriora**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are wholly or partially suctorial. Also called *Suctoriora*.

tentaculiferous (ten-tak'ü-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. tentaculifer*, *L. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear¹*: see *-ferous*.] Bearing, producing, or provided with tentacles: tentaculate. Also *tentaculigerous*. Specifically—(a) In *Infusoria*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*; acinetiform, as an animalcule. (b) In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*; not acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.



End of a Tentacular Branch of a Hydroid Polyp. The involucre investing the sacculus, the end of which is straight with the lateral processes curling around it.

tentaculiform (ten-tak'ü-li-förm), *a.* [*NL. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a tentacle; tentacular: as, tentaculiform thread-cells. *Huxley*.

tentaculigerous (ten-tak'ü-lij'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *L. gerere*, carry.] Same as *tentaculiferous*. *Huxley*.

tentaculite (ten-tak'ü-lit), *n.* [*NL. Tentaculites*.] A fossil pteropod of the family *Tentaculitidae*.—**Tentaculite beds**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Ilfracombe group, of Middle Devonian age, occurring in Devonshire, England: it is so named on account of the abundance of *Tentaculites scalaris* which it contains.—**Tentaculite limestone**, in the nomenclature of the New York Survey, a subdivision of the Water-lime group, of Upper Silurian age, abounding in tentaculites.

Tentaculites (ten-tak'ü-lit'sz), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] The typical genus of *Tentaculitidae*, having such species as *T. gyracanthus*.

Tentaculitidae (ten-tak'ü-lit'i-dê), *n. pl.* A family of fossils commonly regarded as pteropods (though probably having annelidan affinities), typified by the genus *Tentaculites*.

tentaculocyst (ten-tak'ü-lö-sist), *n.* Same as *tentaculycyst*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

tentaculum (ten-tak'ü-lum), *n.*; pl. *tentacula* (-lä). [*NL.*: see *tentacle*.] A tentacle of any kind; also, a tactile hair; a vibrissa, as one of the whiskers of a cat.

tentage (ten'täj), *n.* [*tent¹* + *-age*.] Tents collectively; a camp.

Upon the mount the king his tentage fixt.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, ll. 15.

tentation (ten-tä'shon), *n.* [*ME. tentaciun*, *OF. (and F.) tentation* = *Sp. tentación* = *Pg. tentação* = *It. tentazione*, *L. tentatio(n-)*, a trial, proof, attack, temptation, *L. tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent²*, *tempt¹*, and cf. *temptation*, a doublet of *temptation*.] 1*t.* Trial; temptation.

If grace alone sat in the heart, the hopeless devil would forbear his tentations; he knows he hath a friend in our house that will be ready to let him in.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 21.

2. A method of making adjustments of work by trial or experiment. Specifically—(a) A mode of picking locks by releasing the tumblers one after the other from the stud, while the bolt is steadily pressed backward. (b) A method of adjusting compasses on iron ships by shifting the position of boxes of iron chain and magnets experimentally, until the attraction of the hull on the needle is seen to be neutralized. *E. H. Knight*.

tentative (ten'tä-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*F. tentatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. tentativo*, *L. tentativus*, trying, testing, *L. tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent²*, *tempt¹*.] 1. *a.* Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.

Falsehood, though it be but tentative, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth.

Bp. Hall, Jehu Killing the Sons of Ahab.

Neither these nor any other speculations concerning ultimate forms can, however, be regarded as anything more than tentative.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

II. *n.* An essay; a trial; an experiment.

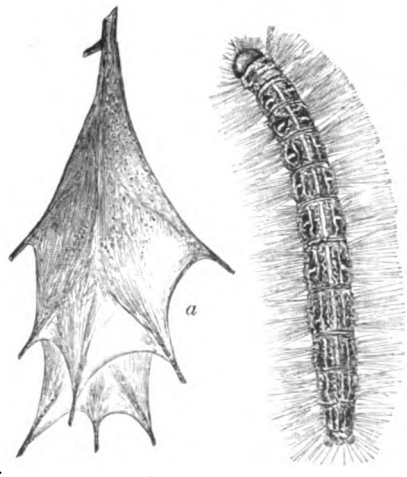
We can imagine a variety of hypotheses to explain every unexplained phenomenon, and it is only by successive tentatives that we reach any reliable explanation.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 24.

tentatively (ten'tä-tiv-li), *adv.* In a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment.

tent-bed (tent'bed), *n.* A bed with curtains which hang from a central point overhead, so as to form a covering resembling a tent.

tent-bedstead (tent'bed'sted), *n.* A tent-bed.



Tent-caterpillar (*Malacosoma americana*)
a, tent, one third of natural size.

★ **tent-caterpillar** (tent'kat'ér-pil-är), *n.* A web-worm; the larva of either of two North American lasiocampid moths of the genus *Malacosoma*, *M. americana* and *M. diastria*. The former is the tent-caterpillar of the orchard and the latter the tent-caterpillar of the forest. *M. americana* feeds on the



Female Moth of Tent-caterpillar (*Malacosoma americana*).

wild cherry, but also does great damage by defoliating the apple and pear. The larva live gregariously in great tent-like silken webs (whence the name). Compare *lackey-moth*. See also cut on preceding page, and cut under *Chionocampa*.

tent-cloth (tent'klôth), *n.* Canvas or duck made for tents, awnings, etc.

tented (ten'ted), *a.* [*< tent¹ + -ed²*.] 1. Covered or furnished with tents.

They have used
Their dearest action in the tented field.
Shak., Othello, I. 3. 85.

Till sad Meclisheus and Alastor bore
His honour'd body to the tented shore.
Pope, Iliad, xlii. 532.

2. Of or like a tent.

With Reed-like Lance, and with a blunted Blade,
To Championize under a Tented shade.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Vocation.

tenter¹ (ten'tér), *n.* [*< tent¹ + -er¹*.] One who lives in a tent.

The pretty girl of our civilization, who pushes into the canvas home of the tenters. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 801.

tenter² (ten'tér), *n.* [*< ME. tenture, tentowre*, *< OF. tenture*, a stretching, hangings, *< ML. tentura*, a stretcher, tenter, lit. a stretching, spreading (cf. *L. tensura*, a stretching: see *tensure*), *< tendere*, pp. *tensus, tensus*, stretch: see *tend¹*, and cf. *tent¹*, *tent³*, and *tenture*.] 1. A machine or frame used in the manufacture of cloth to stretch out the pieces of stuff, so that they may set or dry evenly and square. Along the upper and lower crosspieces, which can be fixed apart from each other at any required distance, are numerous sharp hooks, called *tenter-hooks*, on which the selvages of the cloth are hooked.

Sykes, for instance, when his dressing-shop was set on fire and burned to the ground, when the cloth was torn from his tenters and left in shreds on the field, took no steps to discover or punish the miscreants.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

2. Same as *tenter-hook*.

O how friends' reasons and their freedoms stretch,
When power sets his wide tenters to their sides!
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

3. One of the little bristles of a fly's foot; a tentacle.

Beset underneath with small bristles or tenters.

Dr. Hooke.
On or upon the tenter or tenters, on the stretch; on the rack; hence, in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

How, upon the tenters? Indeed, if the whole pease were so stretcht, and very well beaten with a yard of reformation, no doubt it would grow to a goodly breadth.

Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works), II. 25.

It was gallantry that suited her own maiden loftiness, ever stretched upon the tenters of punctilio.

Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

tenter² (ten'tér), *v.* [*< tenter², n.*] I. *trans.*

To hang or stretch on or as on tenters.

Easily we may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord in his tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and tentered. *Barrow, Works*, II. xxxii.

We fear he will be bankrupt; he does stretch,

Tenter his credit so; embraces all.

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, II. 3.

II. *intrans.* To support or resist the straining of the tenter; bear tentering.

Woollen cloth will tenter. *Bacon.*

tenter³ (ten'tér), *n.* [*< tent⁴, v., + -er¹*.] A tender; one who tends or has the care or oversight of something; as, a cattle-tenter; specifically, a person in a factory who tends or watches machinery; often, also, an overseer or foreman in a factory.—*Drawing tenter*, in cotton-spinning, an operator whose duty it is to supply full cans in place of the emptied ones, and to mend the silvers when they break.

tenter-bar (ten'tér-bär), *n.* In *bleaching calico*, dyeing, etc., a bar provided with a series of tenter-hooks, and used in a tenter for stretching cloth; also, such a bar used for stretching cloth by hand. It is used by engaging the selvege of the cloth upon the hooks and by pulling upon the bar, stretching the material to the desired extent. See *tenter²*, 1.

tenter-ground (ten'tér-ground), *n.* A ground or space for the erection and maintaining of tenters.

I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town.

Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1760.

tenter-hook (ten'tér-hük), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenter-hoke*; *< tenter² + hook¹*.] 1. A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter.

Any Hurts whatsoever, received either by Sword, Cane, or Gun Shot, Knife, Saw, or Hatchet, Hammer, Nail, or Tenter hook, Fire, Blast, or Gunpowder, etc.

Quoted in *Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 106.

2. Figuratively, anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

Parasites are his [the prodigal's] *tenter-hooks*, and they stretch him till he bursts. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 496.

Difficulties which stretch his fine genius on the *tenter-hooks*. *I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit.*, II. 379.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing an iron hook with the straight bar pointed at one end, and projecting beyond the bent or angled part at the other, so that it can be driven in by blows of a hammer.—On *tenter-hooks*. Same as on the *tenters* (which see, under *tenter²*).

I know Dolly's on *tenter-hooks* now.

Wylie Melville, White Rose, II. xxviii.

tentering-machine (ten'tér-ing-ma-shën'), *n.* In *weaving*, a machine for stretching fabrics, consisting of a combination of rollers, which may be driven at different speeds, with devices for feeding and delivery.

tent-fly (tent'fi), *n.* A piece of canvas stretched across the ridge-pole of a tent, and secured to the ground by ropes along its lower edges.

tent-guy (tent'gi), *n.* A rope, additional to the usual tent-ropes, for the better securing of a tent in a storm. A guy usually passes from the top of each upright to the ground at some distance in front and rear.

tenth (tenth), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. tenth, tenth, tende*, beside *tethe, tihe*, E. *tihe*, the form with *n* being due to a mixture with the cognate Icel. *tiundi* (see *teind*), and to conformity with *ten*, *< AS. teótha* = OS. *tehand* = OFries. *tegotha, tegeltha, tegatha, tianda, tienda* = D. *tiende* = MLG. *teinde* = OHG. *zehanto*, MHG. *zehente (zende)*, G. *zehnte* = Icel. *tiundi* = Sw. *tiende* = Dan. *tiende* = Goth. *tiathunda*, tenth; as *ten + -th²*. Cf. *tihe*.] I. *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of ten; preceded by nine of the same kind; next in order after that which is ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of ten equal portions or sections.—*Tenth nerve*, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric nerve, as that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the ninth (glossopharyngeal) and the eleventh (spinal accessory) in that enumeration which counts twelve of these structures.

II. *n.* 1. One of ten equal parts into which anything may be divided; a tithe.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a tithe of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a tenth was the rate fixed for towns and demesnes, that for the counties exclusive of towns and demesnes was usually a fifteenth.

3. *Eccles.*, the tenth part of the annual profit of every living in England, formerly paid to the Pope, but by statute transferred to the crown, and afterward made a part of the fund called *Queen Anne's bounty*.—4. In *music*: (a) The interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and two degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound third. (b) An organ-stop giving tones a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals used; a decima, or double tierce.

tenthdealt, *adv.* [ME. *tenthedel*; *< tenth + deal¹*. Cf. *halfendeal*.] By as much as a tenth part.

I ne wot in this world what wise I miȝt

Quite the [three] *tenths* d-1 in al mi lif time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4715.

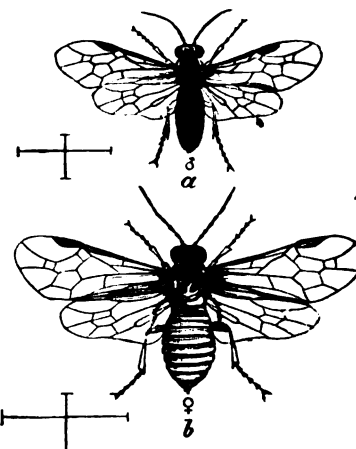
tenthly (tenth'li), *adv.* [*< tenth + -ly²*.] In the tenth place.

tenthredinid (ten-thred'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tenthredinidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Tenthredinidæ*; a saw-fly.

Tenthredinidæ (ten-thred'in-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), *< Tenthredo* (stem taken as **Tenthredin-*, but prop. *Tenthredon-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of hymenopterous insects, including the forms ordinarily known as *saw-flies*, and coextensive with the series *Phyllophaga*. The adults are distinguished by the two-jointed trochanters, the connate abdomen, two apical spurs to the front tibiae, and a pair of saws at the end of the abdomen of the female. The larvae often resemble lepidopterous larvae. They have six true legs, and often from twelve to sixteen prolegs, and are rarely covered with a white waxy secretion. Most species are leaf-feeders, issuing from eggs laid in alits cut in leaves by the female saws.

A few forms, however, are twig-borers, or inhabit the stems of cereals or other grasses. They pupate in tough parchment-like silken cocoons. About 700 species are known in Europe, and about 500 in North America. Many



Imported Currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*).
a., male fly; *b.*, female fly. (Crosses show natural sizes.)

are pests to horticulture and agriculture, as the wheat-saw-fly (*Cephus pygmaeus*), the rose-sawfly (*Monotegria rosea*), the osier-willow saw-fly (*Nematus ventricosus*), and the imported currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*). See cuts under *Hylotoma*, *Lyda*, *Securisera*, and *rose-sawfly*.

Tenthredo (ten-thrē'dō), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), *< Gr. tenthredōn* (-δων), a kind of wasp. Cf. *drone²*.] A genus of saw-flies, typical of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, at first coextensive with the family, but now restricted to certain forms with long setaceous antennae, in which the third joint is longer than the fourth, and the lunecolate cell of the fore wings has a straight cross-nervure. They are the largest of the saw-flies next to the *Cimbicinae*.

tenticle (ten'ti-kl), *n.* [*< ML. tenticula*, dim. of *tenta*, a tent: see *tent¹*.] A little tent.

They were the *tenticles* or rather cabins and couches of their soldiers. *Patton, Exped. to Scotland* (1548). (*Damies*.)

tentif, *a.* Same as *tentive*.

tentify, *adv.* See *tentively*.

tentiform (ten'ti-fōrm), *a.* Shaped like a tent: in *entom.*, noting the mines of certain tineid larvae, in which one or the other surface of the infested leaf is raised in a tent-like form.

tentiginous (ten-tij'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. tentigo* (-gin-), a tension, lust (*< tendere*, stretch: see *tend¹*, *tent³*), + *-ous*.] 1. Excited to lust.

Were you tentiginous, ha? . . .

Did her silk's rustling move you?

E. Johnson, Devil is an Ass, II. 1.

2. Producing lasciviousness; lascivious.

Nothing affects the head so much as a *tentiginous* humour, repelled and elated to the upper region, found by daily practice to run frequently up into madness.

Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit, ii.

tenting (ten'ting), *a.* [*< tent¹ + -ing²*.] Having the form of a tent. [Rare and erroneous.]

Coverlids gold-tinted like the peach . . .

Fell sleek about him in a thousand folds,

Not hiding up an Apollonian curve

Of neck and shoulder, nor the *tenting* swerve

Of knee from knee, nor ankles pointing light;

But rather giving them to the filled sight

Officiously. *Keats, Endymion*, II.

tentive (ten'tiv), *a.* [*< ME. tentif, tentif*, by aphesis from *attentif*, attentive: see *attentive*. Cf. *tent⁴*. Cf. also *tenty*, a later form of *tentire*.] Attentive.

We schulen do so *tentyf* besynes fro day to night that . . . sche shal be hool and sound.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibee (Harl. M.S.).

Wyth *tentive* lystning ecche wight was settled in harkning.

Sanctus, Aeneid, II. 1.

tentively (ten'tiv-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. tentify*; *< tentive + -ly²*.] Attentively; carefully.

gilt ze *tentify* take kepe & trewe be to-gadere,

I wol winne our warisun, for I wot where thei are.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2258.

Tentify she kept hir fader dere.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 273.

tentless (ten'tles), *a.* [*< tent⁴ + -less*.] Inattentive; heedless. [Scotch.]

I'll wander on, with *tentless* heed

How never-halting moments speed,

Till fate shall snap the brittle thread.

Burns, To James Smith.

tent-maker (ten'tmā'kēr), *n.* One who makes tents.

★ By their occupation they were *tentmakers*. Acts xviii. 3.

tentorial (ten-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< tentorium + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the tentorium.—*Tentorial*

angle, an angle formed by the intersection of the basiscranial axis with the plane of the tentorium, the apex being directed upward.

tentorium (ten-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tentoria* (-i). [NL., < L. *tentorium*, a tent, < *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*. Cf. *tent*.] 1. A partition, composed of a strong sheet of the dura mater, stretched across the back part of the cranial cavity in man, between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. A tentorium sometimes ossifies, or includes a shell of bone, the bony tentorium, as in the cat family. More fully called *tentorium cerebelli*. 2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, the endocranium. *Huxley*. —3. Same as *tenture*. —**Sinus tentorii**. See *sinus tentorii*. (ten-tō'ri), *n.*; pl. *tentories* (-riz). [OF. *tentorie*, < L. *tentorium*, a tent: see *tentorium*.] An awning; a tent.

The women . . . who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove were no other than makers of *tentories* to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn*, *Sylva*, iv. § 8.

tent-peg (tent'peg), *n.* Same as *tent-pin*.

tent-pegging (tent'peg'ing), *n.* An equestrian game or exercise common among British soldiers in India, in which the competitors, riding at full gallop, try to strike and carry off on the point of a lance a tent-peg which has been firmly fixed in the ground.

As a last wind-up there was a little *tent-pegging*, but, as my husband and Lieutenant Carrol were the only ones who could do anything, it was soon over. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 196.

tent-pin (tent'pin), *n.* A stout peg driven into the ground to fasten one of the ropes of a tent to. It is usually of wood, with a notch or nick to confine the bight of the rope, but sometimes of iron, with a hook or ring to receive the rope.

While he [Sisera] was awaried and asleep, Jael drove the *tent-pin* through his head and fastened it to the ground. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 568.

tent-pole (tent'pōl), *n.* One of the poles used in pitching a tent. There are usually two uprights, one at the front and one at the rear, connected at the top by a horizontal ridge-pole. In the sibley and the bell tent there is but one, a central pole or post. The tent-poles of an Indian tepee are several, stacked in a circle, upon which skins are stretched as on a frame.

tent-rope (tent'rōp), *n.* One of the several ropes or cords by which a tent is secured to the tent-pins and thus to the ground. These ropes are attached to the tent usually at intervals corresponding to a breadth of the canvas.

tent-stitch (tent'stich), *n.* A stitch used in worsted-work and embroidery, single and not crossed, the stitches lying side by side in a diagonal direction. Also called *petit point*.

About a month ago *Tent* and *Turkey-stitch* seemed at a stand; my wife knew not what new work to introduce. *Johnson*, *The Idler*, No. 13.

Black leather cushions, embroidered in red and blue *tent-stitch*. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II. 11.

tent-tree (tent'trē), *n.* A tall species of screw-pine, *Pandanus Forsteri*, of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales.

tenture (ten'tūr), *n.* [F. *tenture*, hangings: see *tenter* and *tent*.] Hangings or decoration for a wall, especially paper-hangings. Also *tentorium*.

tent-wine (tent'win), *n.* Same as *tent*.
tentwise (tent'wiz), *adv.* In the form of a tent.
tent-work (tent'wērk), *n.* Work produced by embroidering with tent-stitch.

Our great grandmothers distinguished themselves by truly substantial *tent-work* chairs and carpets, by needlework pictures of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. *Mrs. Edgeworth*, *Practical Education*, ix.

tentwort (tent'wērt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. Also called *wall-rue*.

tenty (ten'ti), *a.* [Also *tentie*; a reduced form of *tentive*.] Attentive; cautious; careful. [Scotch.]

Jean slips in twa with *tentie* e'e. *Burns*, *Halloween*.

tenuate (ten'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenuated*, ppr. *tenuating*. [L. *tenuatus*, pp. of *tenuare*, make thin or slender, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] To make thin. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tenuis, *n.* Plural of *tenuis*.

tenuifolious (ten'ū-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [L. *tenuis*, thin, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having slender or narrow leaves.

tenuious (te-nū'i-us), *a.* [L. *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] Same as *tenuous*.

The thing I speak of is as easily to be apprehended as how infection should pass in certain *tenuious* streams through the air from one house to another. *Glanville*, *Essays*, vi.

A *tenuious* emanation or continued effluvia. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 4.

tenuiroster (ten'ū-i-rōs'tēr), *n.* [NL. *tenuirostris*: see *Tenuirostres*.] A slender-billed bird, as a member of the *Tenuirostres*.

tenuirostral (ten'ū-i-rōs'tral), *a.* [NL. *tenuirostris* + *-al*.] Slender-billed, as a bird: formerly specifying the *Tenuirostres*, now simply descriptive. See cuts under *bill* and *Promerops*.

Tenuirostres (ten'ū-i-rōs'trēs), *n. pl.* [NL. pl. of *tenuirostris*, slender-billed, < L. *tenuis*, thin, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1. A very extensive and unnatural assemblage of chiefly passerine or insectivorous birds in which the beak is slender, as creepers, nuthatches, honey-eaters, sun-birds, humming-birds, hoopoes, and many others having little real affinity: correlated with *Dentirostres*, *Conirostres*, etc., in some of the older systems, as that of Cuvier. By Blyth (1849) the term was restricted to the swifts and humming-birds. —2. In *ornith.*, in Scater's system of 1880, a group of laminipalmar oscine *Passeres*, nearly continuous with Sundevall's *Cinnyrimorphæ*.

tenuis (ten'ū-is), *n.*; pl. *tenuis* (-ēs). [NL., < L. *tenuis*, thin, fine, close: see *tenuous*.] In *gram.*, one of the three surd mutes of the Greek alphabet, κ, π, τ, in relation to their respective middle letters, or medials (that is, sonant mutes), γ, β, δ, or their aspirates, χ, φ, θ. These terms are sometimes also applied to the corresponding articulate elements in other languages, as k, p, t.

tenuity (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenuitie*; < OF. *tenuite*, F. *ténuité* = Sp. *tenuidad* = Pg. *tenuidade* = It. *tenuità*, < L. *tenuita* (-t)s, thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] 1. The state of being *tenuous* or thin; want of substantial thickness or depth; fineness; thinness, as applied to a broad substance, or slenderness, as applied to one that is long.

When I sat down, my intent was to write a good book, and, as far as the *tenuity* of my understanding would hold out, a wise, ay, and a discreet. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, III., Author's Pref.

He [the bull-dog] is not well shaped; for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the fore-part, to the *tenuity*—the thin part—behind, which a bull-dog ought to have. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1777.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid. —3. Poverty; indigence.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *Edison Basilike*.

4. Simplicity or plainness; a quality of style opposed to opulence or grandeur.

tenuous (ten'ū-us), *a.* [Formerly also *tenuious*, q. v.; = F. *ténu* = Sp. *tenué*, *tenuo* = Pg. It. *tenué*, < L. *tenuis*, thin, slender, slim, fine, narrow, close, = E. *thin*: see *thin*.] 1. Thin; small; minute. —2. Rare; rarefied; fine; subtle.

In the Sophist, that bewildering maze of *tenuous* abstractions, a certain mysterious Eleatic stranger conducts the argument to its fitting and convincing close. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 42.

tenuousness (ten'ū-us-nes), *n.* Tenuous or attenuated character or quality; slenderness; thinness; sparseness; rarity.

tenure (ten'ūr), *n.* [ME. **tenure*, *tennure*, < OF. *tenure*, *tenecure*, F. *tenure* (ML. *tenura*), a tenure, or estate in land, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] 1. The nature of the right or title by which property, especially real property, is held; also, the property so held. Land-tenure is, in the main, either *feudal* or *allodial*. According to the latter tenure, the whole right and title to the land rests with the owner, subject only to the right of the state, and this is the principle of United States law; according to the former, the person possessing the land holds it from a superior, and this is the principle of English law. According to the theory in England, all land is held of the crown, either mediately or immediately. The ownership of land is therefore never unlimited as to extent, for he who is the owner of land in fee, which is the largest estate that a man can have in land, is not absolute owner; he owes services in respect of his fee (or fief), and the seignior of the lord always subsists. All land in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service; but in the case of church lands, although they are held by tenure, no temporal services are due, but the lord of whom these lands are held must be considered the owner, although the beneficial ownership can never revert to the lord. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which still subsist: (1) *tenure by knight-service*, which was the most honorable (now abolished); (2) *tenure in free socage*, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable or villen and base; (3) *tenure by copy of court-roll*, or *copyhold tenure*; (4) *tenure in ancient demesne*. There was also *tenure in frankalmoin*, or by free alms. (See *frankalmoin*.) The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. (See *estate, tenant*, *copyhold*, *socage*, *villainage*.) In Scots law the equivalent technical term is *holding*.

And had not I ben, the comens wolde have brennyd his place and all his *tenures*, wher thorough it ooste me of my noune prop' godes at that tyme more than vj. merks in mate and drynke. *Paston Letters*, I. 133.

2. The consideration or service which the occupier of land pays to his lord or superior for the use of his land, or the condition on which he holds it.

To ride in the lord's train, to go at the lord's bidding wherever he might will, to keep "head-ward" over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field, to hedge and ditch about the demesne, or to help in the chase and make the "deer-hedge," were *tenures* by which the villagers held their lands, as well as by labor on the lord's land one day a week throughout the year, and a month's toll in harvest-time. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 317.

We served not in Caesar's armies; we took not Caesar's pay; we held no lands by the *tenure* of guarding Caesar's frontiers. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 117.

3. Holding, or manner of holding, in general; the terms or conditions on which, or the period during which, anything is held.

It is most absurd and ridiculous for any mortal man to look for a perpetual *tenure* of happiness in his life. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 94.

4. Quality with respect to proportion of ingredients.

The ores treated in this [Castilian] furnace ought never to contain more than 30 per cent. of metal, and, when richer, must be reduced to about this *tenure* by the addition of slags and other fluxes. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 62.

Barons by tenure. See *baron*, 1.—**Base tenure**. See *copyhold*, 1.—**Cottier tenure**. See *cottier*, 1.—**Military tenure**. See *military*, 1.—**Privy of tenure**. See *privy*, 1.—**Tenure by divine service**. See *divine*, 1.—**Tenure in aumone**. See *aumone*, 1.—**Tenure of Office Act**. (a) An act of the United States Congress, May 15th, 1820 (8 Stat. 582), prescribing that large classes of public officers should be appointed for the limited term of four years and removable at pleasure. (b) An act of 1867 (14 Stat. 480; Rev. Stat. § 1767 et seq.), providing that persons appointed to civil offices by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, excepting members of the cabinet, shall hold such offices until their successors are qualified, subject to suspension by the President, during the recess of the Senate, for misconduct; and that they can be removed only with the consent of the Senate.

tenure-horn (ten'ūr-hōrn), *n.* A horn by the possession or exhibition of which certain estates were held. Compare *tenure-sword*. The "Bruce horn" of Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, and the "Tutbury horn" of Tutbury in Staffordshire, England, have been exhibited at South Kensington.

tenure-sword (ten'ūr-sōrd), *n.* A sword by the exhibition of which at certain times certain lands were held. In most cases the sword so exhibited was sacredly preserved in the family holding the estate. The weapons seem generally to have been falchions, or short curved swords. *J. F. Earwaker*.

tenury, *n.* Same as *tenure*.

tenuto (te-nō'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tenere*, hold, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] In *music*, held; sustained; given full value: used of tones or chords occurring in contrast to staccato tones or chords. It is nearly the same in effect as *legato*. Abbreviated *ten.*—**Tenuto mark**, in *musical notation*, a horizontal stroke over a note or chord, to indicate that it is to be held its full time: thus, $\overline{\text{f}}$.

tenzon (ten'zon), *n.* Same as *tenson*.

teocalli (te-ō-kāl'i), *n.* [= Sp. *teocalli*, *teucalli*, < Nahuatl *teocalli*, a temple, lit. 'house of a god,' < *teotl*, a god, + *calli*, a house.] A structure made of earth and stone or brick, used as a temple or place of worship by the Mexicans. They were generally solid four-sided truncated pyramids, built terrace-wise, with the temple proper on the platform at the summit. Many *teocallis* still remain in a mere or less perfect state, as the so-called Pyramid of Cholula. Also *teopan*.

teonet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *teen*.

teonoma (tē-on'ō-mā), *n.* [An anagram of *Neotoma*, q. v.] 1. The large bushy-tailed rat of the Rocky Mountains, *Neotoma cinerea*, the pack-rat. —2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of such rats, separated from *Neotoma*. *J. E. Gray*.

teopan (tē'ō-pan), *n.* Same as *teocalli*.

teosinte (te-ō-sin'te), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A grass, a variety of *Euchlaena Mexicana*, native in Mexico and Central America, widely introduced into cultivation. It is allied to the Indian corn, having the male flowers in a tassel at the top, the seed, however, borne not on a cob, but on slender stems from the joints, inclosed in a loose husk. It is an annual, reaching the height of 12 feet, suitable for forage, and perhaps the most prolific of forage-plants, sending up sometimes sixty or eighty shoots, and springing up again when cut. It endures drought fairly well, though preferring humid soil. Its success in the southern United States is hindered by its not ripening its seed: it is found to do so, however, in some subtropical localities. Also called *Guatemala grass*.

tepal (tep'al), *n.* [Cf. *petal*, transposed for distinction, prob. in imitation of *sepal*.] In *bot.*, an individual segment of a perianth, whether sepal or petal. [Rare.]

teepee (tē'pē), *n.* [Also *teepee*, *tipi*; Dakota *tipi*.] An Indian tent.

tepefaction (tep-ē-fak'shōn), *n.* [L. as if **tepefactio* (n-), < *tepefacere*, make lukewarm: see

tepefy.] The act or operation of making tepid, or moderately warm. *Imp. Dict.*

tepefy (tep'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tepefied*, ppr. *tepefying*. [*L. tepefacere*, make lukewarm, < *tepere*, be lukewarm (see *tepid*), + *facere*, make.]

I. trans. To make tepid, or moderately warm.

II. intrans. To become moderately warm.

tepetate (tā-pā-tā'tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tepetl*, mountain, + *tlatatl*, mud.] A material found over the greater portion of the surface of Mexico, and supposed to be consolidated volcanic mud. It somewhat resembles a sun-baked clay. It is also found less extensively in Central and South America.

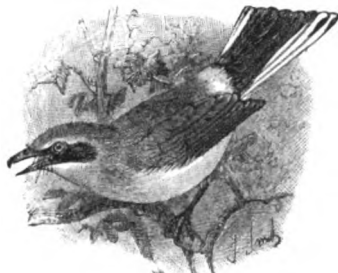
tephramancy (tef'rā-man-si), *n.* Same as *tephromancy*.

tephrite (tef'rit), *n.* [*L. tephritis*, < Gr. *τῆφρις*, an ash-colored stone, < *τέφρος*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] In *petrog.*, a dark and often aphanitic igneous rock, of the basaltic group, consisting chiefly of pyroxene, lime-soda feldspar, nephelin or leucite, and magnetite or ilmenite. The texture is microlitic, with or without prominent crystals or a glassy base. Tephrite differs from common basalt in containing both plagioclase and nephelin or leucite, without olivin, and from basalt in freedom from olivin. It is comparable to basalt in occurrence and habit. The kind rich in nephelin is called *nephelin-tephrite* and that with leucite *leucite-tephrite*.

tephritic (tef-rit'ik), *a.* [*L. tephrite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of tephrite; pertaining to tephrite.

tephritoid (tef'rit-toid), *n.* [*L. tephrite* + *-oid*.] A variety of tephrite. In this nephelin is wanting, but its base is made up of a material rich in soda, and gelatinizing in acid, by which the nephelin is to a certain extent replaced.

Tephrodornis (tef-rō-dōr'nīs), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *τεφρώδης*, ashy (< *τέφρα*, ashes), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] An extensive genus of Indian



Tephrodornis pondicerianus.

shrike-like birds, now restricted to 6 species, of which the best-known is the so-called Keroula shrike of Pondicherry, *T. pondicerianus*.

tephroite (tef'rō-it), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-gray, + *-ite*.] Cf. *tephrite*. A silicate of manganese of an ash-gray or reddish color, commonly occurring in cleavable masses: found in New Jersey, also in Sweden. It belongs to the chrysotile group.

tephromancy (tef'rō-man-si), *n.* [Also *tephramancy*; < F. *téphromancie*, < NL. *tephromantia*, < Gr. *τέφρα*, ashes, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Augury depending on the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

Tephrosia (tef-rō-si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] A name given by Persoon in 1807 to *Cracca*, a genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with blunt anthers, the banner-stamen free at the base, but early united with the other stamens at the middle, and the style somewhat rigid, incurved, and usually bearded at the tip; and by a compressed linear or rarely ovate pod with two thin valves, nerve-like sutures, and numerous seeds sometimes enlarged by a small strophole. There are about 120 species, widely scattered through warm regions and especially numerous in Australia. A few are found in North America, 16 occurring within the United States south of Delaware, one of which, *Cracca Virginiana*, extends northward as far as Maine and Minnesota. They are herbs or shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves of many leaflets, rarely reduced to three or even to one, often closely hoary with



Hoary Pea (*Cracca Virginiana*).
a, the fruits.

silken hairs, and remarkable, except in a few Australian species, for their peculiar veins, not netted or branching, but extending parallel to each other obliquely from the

midrib. The red, purple, or white flowers are conspicuously papilionaceous, with the petals borne on claws, the banner roundish and externally silky, the keel incurved; they form racemes which are often leafy at the base and are terminal, opposite the leaves, or grouped in the upper axils. *C. Virginiana* is locally known as *wild sweet-pea* from its flowers, and as *devil's-shoestrings* and *catgut* from its long, slender, and very tough roots; book-names are *hoary pea* and *goat's rue*. Several species yield a dye, as *C. tinctoria*, used for indigo at Mysore, and *C. Apollinea* (for which see *Egyptian indigo*, under *indigo*). *C. purpurea* in India and *C. tozocaria* in Surinam are used medicinally; the latter, under the name *Surinam poison*, is used in the West Indies and elsewhere to stupefy fish.

tepid (tep'id), *a.* [= OF. *tiede* = It. *tepid*, *tiepido*, < L. *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid (cf. *tepor*, heat, = Skt. *tapas*, heat), < *tepere*, be lukewarm, = Skt. *tap*, be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

The naked negro, panting at the Line, . . .
Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave.

Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 71.

tepidarium (tep-i-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tepidaria* (-ā). [L., a tepid bath, or the room set apart for it, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] In the ancient Roman baths, an apartment heated to a certain temperature to prepare the body for the great heat of the hot and vapor baths, or to serve as a palliative to the cold of the frigidarium; also, the boiler in which the water was heated for the hot bath.

tepidity (tē-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*F. tepidité* = Pr. *tepiditat* = It. *tiepidità*, < L. as if **tepidita* (-s), lukewarmness, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] Lukewarmness.

They upbraided the tepidity and infidel baseness of the Jewish nation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 49.

tepidly (tep'id-li), *adv.* In a tepid manner; lukewarmly.

tepidness (tep'id-nes), *n.* Tepidity.

tepor (tep'or), *n.* [= It. *tepor*, < L. *tepor*, lukewarmness, < *tepere*, be lukewarm: see *tepid*.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the tepor and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot*.

tepoyn, *n.* See *teapoy*.

tequesquite (tek-es-kē'tē), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Mexican place-name.] In *Mexican metal*, native carbonate of soda mixed with some sulphate and common salt, which effloresces, after the rainy season, on the surface of the plains in Mexico, and later in the season forms a crust.

In the two Haciendas of the Company (at Sombretete), La Purisima and La Soledad, amalgamation is but little employed. The ores are usually melted, and in this process great use is made of the *tequesquite* (carbonate of soda) from La Salada, which is employed as a dissolvent.
Ward, Mexico, II. 279.

ter (tēr), *adv.* [L., thrice, < *tres* (tri-), three: see *three*.] Thrice: used in music to indicate that a measure or phrase to which it is attached is to be repeated three times in succession.

teraget, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. **terrage*, land (found only in sense of field-rent), < L. *terra*, land: see *terra*.] Country; territory.

Dyomed durnly dresait to wend
To the terage of Troy with a tore ost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), l. 1278.

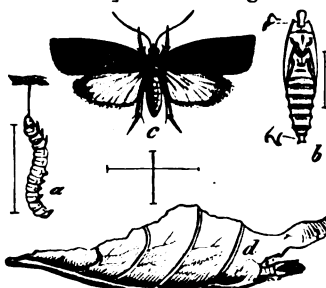
teramorphous (ter-a-mōr'fus), *a.* [Prop. **teratomorphous*, < Gr. *τέρας* (terap-), a monster, + *μορφή*, form.] Of the form or nature of a monstrosity.

terapenet, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrapin*.

teraph (ter'at), *n.*; pl. *teraphim* (-a-fim). [Heb.] A household image revered by the ancient Hebrews: in the Bible used only in the plural, and sometimes applied to one image. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size. They appear to have been revered as penates, or household gods, and in some shape or other to have been used as domestic oracles.

terapint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *terrapin*.

Teras (tē'ras), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *τέρας*, a monster.] A notable genus of moths,



Teras (Aleris) minuta.
a, larva; b, pupa; c, moth; d, leaf with pupal exuvium.
(Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

ordinarily placed at the head of the tortricid series. The genus is wide-spread and the species are numerous. *T. minuta* is common in the United States, and feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the apple. *T. caudana* is a curious European species in which the fore wings have a falcate outer margin and an excavation on the costal margin. *T. contaminana* is known as the *checkered pebble*. Synonymous with *Aleris* (Hübner). **teratocali** (tē-rat'i-kāl), *a.* [*L. *teratic*, < Gr. *τερατικός*, strange, monstrous, < *τέρας* (terap-), a sign, wonder, prodigy, monster, a huge animal, a strange creature.] Marvelous; prodigious; incredible.

Herodotus, possibly delighting in *teratological* stories, might tell what he never heard.

W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, III. 16.

teratogenic (ter'a-gē-jen'ik), *a.* [*L. teratogeny* + *-ic*.] Producing monsters; of or pertaining to teratology.

teratogeny (ter-a-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. τέρας* (terap-), a monster, + *γεννάν*, produce.] In *pathol.*, the production of monsters.

teratoid (ter'a-toid), *a.* [*Gr. τέρας* (terap-), a monster, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling a monster.—**Teratoid tumor.** Same as *teratoma*.

teratolite (ter'a-tō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. τέρας* (terap-), a prodigy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina from the coal-formation of Planitz in Saxony, formerly supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties, whence it had its ancient name of *terra miraculosa Saxonica*. Also called *lihomarge*. Sometimes erroneously spelled *terratolite*, as if from Latin *terra*, earth.

teratologic (ter'a-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [*L. teratologus* + *-ic*.] Same as *teratological*.

teratological (ter'a-tō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*L. teratologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to teratology.

teratologist (ter-a-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*L. teratologus* + *-ist*.] 1. One who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger. *Imp. Dict.*—2. One versed in teratology.

teratology (ter-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *tératologie*, < NL. *teratologia*, < Gr. *τερατολογία*, a telling of marvels or prodigies, < *τέρας* (terap-), a sign, marvel, prodigy, monster, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, tell (see *-ology*).] 1. Narration of what is marvelous or prodigious; exaggeration in description.

Teratology is when bold Writers, fond of the sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast. *Bailey*, 1727.

2. In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities; that department of biology which treats of malformations, or monstrous or abnormal growths, in the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

teratoma (ter-a-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *teratomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *τέρας* (terap-), a monster, + *-ωμα*.] A complex congenital tumor, often containing very many different tissues, as skin, hair, teeth, connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscles, and glands: most frequently found at the lower end of the spine, about the head and neck, and in the generative organs.

teratomatous (ter-a-tom'a-tus), *a.* [*L. teratoma* (t) + *-ous*.] Having the character of a teratoma.

terbium (tēr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (Yf) *terb* (y) in Sweden: see *erbium*, and cf. *yttrium*.] In *chem.*, a supposed element of the yttrium class. It has not been obtained in the free state. See *terbia*. Its atomic weight is 159.2, assuming that it is a single element, and that its oxide has the constitution Tr_2O_3 .

terce (tērs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terse*; < ME. **ters*, **terce*, < OF. *ters*, *ters*, m., *terce*, *terce*, f., third (terce, a third part), < L. *tertius* = E. *third*: see *third*, and cf. *terce*.] 1†. A third; a third part.

Then we were in ix. degrees and a *terce*, rekenynge ovr selues xxx. leagues of the sholes of the ryuer cauled Rio Grande.

R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 380).

The 15. we came to Hatorask, in 36. degrees and a *terce*, at 4. fadom, 3 leagues from shore.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 103.

2. Same as *terce*, 3.—3. In *Scots law*, a right corresponding to *dower* in English law; a real right whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision is entitled to a life-rent of one third of the heritage in which her husband died in debt, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her *terce* until she is regularly *kenned* to it. See *ken*, v. t., 5.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the

office of the third hour: originally and properly said half-way between sunrise and noon. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

tercel (tér'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *tercel*, *ter-selle*, *tarsel*, and by assimilation *tassel*, *tassell*; < ME. *tercel*, *tersel*, *tercelle*, *terselle*, < OF. *tercel* = Pr. *tersol* = Sp. *terzuelo* = It. *terzuolo*, < ML. *tertiolus*, a male hawk, lit. "thirdling," so called because, in popular notion, of three eggs laid by a hawk, the third was sure to produce a male, of smaller size than the others; dim. of L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*, *tertian*, *third*.] A male falcon; especially, the male of the peregrine falcon.

Another *tercel* eagle spak anon.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 449.

I could not any where come by a goss-hawk, nor *tassel* of falcon.

Urruhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 89.

With her of *Tarsels* and of Lures he talks.

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Tercol genti, *tercol gentiel*, a trained tercel.

I marvel what blood thou art—neither Engländer nor Scot—fish nor flesh. Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would fain be a *tercel* gent!

Scott, Abbot, iv.

tercelet (tér'set), *n.* [Also *tiercelet*; < OF. *tercelet*, *tiercelet*, a male hawk, dim. of *tercel*, a male hawk: see *tercel*.] The male of the falcon family, or of birds of prey.

Tho dwelt a *tercelet* me faste by,
That semed welles of alle gentillesse.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 496.

tercellanet (tér'se-lén), *n.* [< OF. **tercelin* (f), < *tercel*, a tercel: see *tercel*.] A small male hawk. See the quotation.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks; . . . nor yet what eggs produce the different hawks, or when they lay three eggs, that the first produce a female and large hawk, the second of a middle sort, and the third a smaller bird, *tercellene* or *tassel* of the male sex.

Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

tercentenary (tér-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *centenarius*, pertaining to a hundred: see *centenary*.] I. *a.* Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to the interval of three hundred years.

II. *n.* A day observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as the birth of a great man, or a decisive victory, that happened three hundred years before: as, the Shakespeare *tercentenary*.

tercentennial (tér-sen'ten-i-ál), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, year: see *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

At the *tercentennial* celebration of Presbyterianism, in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1872, . . . was displayed the American flag crossed with the Covenanters' flag of blue silk.

Prestie, Hist. Flag, p. 140.

tercer (tér'sér), *n.* [< OF. **tercier*, < ML. *tertarius*, lit. pertaining to a third, < *tertius*, a third: see *terce*.] In *law*, a tenant in dower; a dowress.

tercet (tér'set), *n.* [< F. *tercet*, dim. of *tiers*, third: see *terce*, *terce*.] 1. In *music*, same as *triple*.—2. In *poetry*, a group of three riming lines; a triplet.

tercine (tér'sin), *n.* [< F. *tercine*, < L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] In *bot.*, a supposed third coat of an ovule, really a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. *Lindley*, Gloss.

teret. A Middle English form of *tear*1, *tear*2, *tar*1.

terebate (tér-ē-bāt), *n.* [< *tereb*(ic) + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a compound of terebic acid and a base.

terebella (tér-ē-bel'ā), *n.*; pl. *terebellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *terebra*, a borer, a trepan: see *terebra*.] 1. In *surg.*, a trepan or trephine.—2. A marine tubicolous worm of the genus *Terebella*.—3. [cap.] [NL. (Gmelin, 1790).] The typical genus of *Terebellidae*.

Terebellidae (tér-ē-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebella* + *-idae*.] A family of tubicolous polychaetous annelids.

Terebellum (tér-ē-bel'um), *n.* [A corruption of Gr. *τερεβέλευρον*, a quadrangle (a name applied to this group by Ptolemy), neut. of *τερεβέλευρος*, four-sided, < *τερεπα*, four, + *πλευρά*, side.] A group of four stars, in the form of a quadrilateral, at the root of the tail of Sagittarius.

terebene (tér-ē-bēn), *n.* [< *tereb*(in) + *-ene*.] A name formerly given to the mixture of inactive camphene, cymene, and dipentene formed by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on pinene or oil of turpentine.

terebic (tér-ē-b'ik), *a.* [< *tereb*(in) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from turpentine.—**Terebic acid**, C₇H₁₀O₄, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-oil. Also called *turpentic*, *terebic*, and *terebic acid*.

terebinth (tér-ē-binth), *n.* [Formerly also *teribinth*; < ME. **terebinth*, *terebynth*, < OF. *terebinth*,

F. *terebinte* = Pr. *terebinte* = Sp. It. *terebinto* = Pg. *terebintho*, < L. *terebinthus*, ML. also *terebintus* = Gr. *τερεβινθος*, *τέρεβινθος*, earlier *τέρεβινθος*, also *τερεβινθος*, *τέρεβινθος*, the terebinth, also its resin, turpentine. Cf. *turpentine*, from the same source.] 1. The turpentine-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, native in the lands about the Mediterranean, the source of Chian turpentine. It is a tree of moderate size, with pinnate leaves and panicles of inconspicuous flowers. It is common in the hot and dry southern and eastern parts of Palestine, there taking the place of the oak. It generally stands isolated, seldom in clumps, never in forests, and is an object of veneration. Also named *Algerine* or *Barbary mastic-tree*.

To make hem save from worms sette a bough

Of *terebynth*, other a birche stalk.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

Here grows Melampode every where,

And *Teribinth*, good for Gotes.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

2. Turpentine.—Oil of terebinth, oil of turpentine.

terebinthet, *a.* [ME. *terebynthen*; < *terebinth* + *-en*2.] Of terebinth.

And putte in everie hole a wegge or pyne,

A birchen here, a *terebynth* there.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

terebinthina (tér-ē-bin'thi-nā), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *resina*) of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth: see *terebinthine*.] The official name of turpentine.

terebinthinate (tér-ē-bin'thi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terebinthinated*, ppr. *terebinthinating*. [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*2.] To impregnate with turpentine.—**Terebinthinated collodion**, collodion to which some fatty, oily, or waxy ingredient has been added for the purpose of making it flexible.—**Terebinthinated ether**, an ethereal solution of oil of turpentine.—**Terebinthinated fumigation**, a vapor-bath of steam charged with turpentine.

terebinthine (tér-ē-bin'thi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *terebinthine* + *-ine*1.] I. *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a preparation of the turpentine of firs.

terebinthinus (tér-ē-bin'thi-nus), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*, < Gr. *τερεβινθος*, of the terebinth, or of turpentine, < *τερεβινθος*, terebinth, turpentine: see *terebinth*. Cf. *turpentine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine-tree.—2. Of or pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

terebinthinus (tér-ē-bin'thi-nus), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*: see *terebinthine*.] Same as *terebinthine*, 2.

terebinth-tree (tér-ē-bin'thi-trē), *n.* Same as *terebinth*, 1.

terebra (tér-ē-brā), *n.*; pl. *terebrae* (-brē). [NL., < L. *terebra*, a borer, an auger, a trepan, an engine for piercing a wall, < *terere*, pp. *tritrus*, rub, grind: see *trite*.] 1. A machine employed by the Romans in sieges to begin a breach in a wall, consisting of a long spear-like beam mounted on an axis, and worked in a groove by machinery.—2. In *entom.*, the borer or modified ovipositor of various insects, and especially of the terebrant hymenoptera. With this organ the insects puncture the places in which they lay their eggs.—3. [cap.] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods, having a long slender tapering spire, typical of the family *Terebridae*; the auger-shells. *Adanson*, 1757.

terebrant (tér-ē-brant), *a.* [< L. *terebrans*(t)-s, ppr. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] Boring with a terebra, as a hymenopterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Terebrantia*.

Terebrantia (tér-ē-bran'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of L. *terebrans*(t)-s, boring, boring through: see *terebrant*.] 1.

In Latreille's system, one of the two prime divisions of the order *Hymenoptera*, comprising those forms which have the abdomen of the females furnished with an instrument employed as a saw or a borer for depositing their eggs: opposed to *Aculeata*, in which the abdomen is armed with a sting, and divided into *Securifera* and *Pupifera*. Westwood adopted this division, and divided the section into *Phytophaga* and *Entomophaga*, the former including the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidae*) and horn-tails (*Uroceridae*), and the latter the gall-flies (*Cynipidae*), the parasitic *Evaniidae*, *Ichneumonidae*, *Braconidae*, *Chalcididae*, and *Proctotrypidae* (grouped together under the term *Spiculifera*), and the ruby-tails or *Chrysididae*, for which the term *Tubulifera* of MacLeay was adopted.

2. In *Crustacea*, the boring or burrowing cirripeds; the *Alciopidae*.

terebrate (tér-ē-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terebrated*, ppr. *terebrating*. [< L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore, bore through, < *terebra*, a borer: see *terebra*. Cf. *terrier*3.] I. *trans*. To bore; perforate. [Rare.]

The teguments of earthworms . . . we shall find completely adapted to their way of life and motion, being made in the most complete manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping.

Derham, Physico-Theol., iv. 12, note p.

II. *intrans*. To be a bore; make one tired. [Rare.]

O for a world where peace and silence reign,

And blunted dullness *terebrates* in vain!

O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

terebrate (tér-ē-brāt), *a.* [< *terebra* + *-ate*1.] Provided with a terebra or borer, as a hymenopterous insect; fashioned into a borer, as an ovipositor.

terebration (tér-ē-brā'shōn), *n.* [< L. *terebratio*(n), a boring, < *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees doth make them prosper better.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 463.

Terebratula (tér-ē-brat'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Lhwyd, 1699), dim. of L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] 1. An extensive genus of articulate brachiopods, formerly including all those loosely known as *lamp-shells*, now restricted as type of the family *Terebratulidae*. They are characterized by a circular perforation (whence the name); the loop is very short, simple, and attached by the crura to the hinge-plate. Nearly all are extinct. See *outs* under *Terebratulidae* and *Brachiopoda*.

2. [i. c.] Any member of this genus, or a similar brachiopod; a lamp-shell.

Terebratulidae (tér-ē-brā-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebratula* + *-idae*.] A large family of articulate brachiopods, typified by the genus *Terebratula*. The brachial appendages are variously folded upon themselves, united to one another by a membrane, and more or less supported by a calcified process; the valves are variable in shape, but always have a prominent beak truncated by a circular perforation, partly completed by a deltidium of one or two pieces, and the shell-surface punctured. All the species have a peduncle passing through the rostral perforation, by which they attach themselves to rocks and other objects on the bottom of the sea. The family is an extensive one; it dates back to the Devonian, and continues to be represented by more living forms than any other family. It is divided into various subfamilies. See also *outs* under *Brachiopoda*.

terebratuliform (tér-ē-brat'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *Terebratula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the genus *Terebratula*; shaped like the shell of a terebratuline brachiopod.

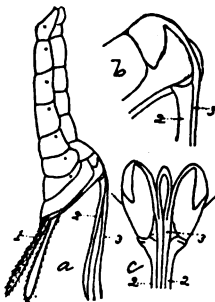
terebratuline (tér-ē-brat'ū-lin), *a.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to the *Terebratulidae*, or having their characters.

terebratulite (tér-ē-brat'ū-lit), *n.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ite*2.] A fossil terebratula, or some similar lamp-shell; a member of the genus *Terebratulites* of Schlotheim.

Terebridae (tér-ē-br'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebra* + *-idae*.] A family of toxoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Terebra*; the auger-shells or auger-shells. The numerous species chiefly inhabit tropical seas. Also called *Terebraceae* and *Aculeidae*. See *outs* under *Terebra*.

teredine (tér-ē-din), *n.* [< L. *teredo* (-din-), a teredo: see *teredo*.] A borer, as the ship-worm or teredo. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, l. 505.

Teredinidae (tér-ē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teredo* (-din-) + *-idae*.] A family of lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Teredo*; the teredos or ship-worms. See *Teredo*.



Pimpla conquisitor.
a, side view of abdomen, showing terebra or ovipositor partly extended; b, anterior extremity of terebra and supports, showing method of attachment; c, ventral view of same. 1, sheaths; 2, upper grooved portions of terebra; 3, the two lower filaments or spicules.



Terebratula australis.
a, adductor muscles; c, cardinal muscles; p, peduncle; t, teeth; v, vent.



Auger-shells.
a, *Terebra (Bullia) semiplicata*.
b, *Terebra maculata*.

teredo (tê-rê-dô), *n.* [*L. teredo*, < *Gr. τερεδών*, a worm that gnaws wood, etc., a moth, < *τερεν* = *L. terere*, rub: see *terebra*.] 1. A lamelli-branch mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, family *Teredinidae*; the ship-worm, *T. navalis*, conspicuous for the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood, by perforating them in all directions in order to establish a habitation. It is a worm-shaped grayish-white animal, most of whose length is owing to the elongation of the united siphons or breathing-tubes conveying water to the gills. The two valves of the shell are small. The viscera are mainly contained within the valves. In excavating in the wood (the shell is the boring-instrument) every individual is careful to avoid the tube formed by its neighbor, and often a very thin leaf of wood alone is left between the cavities, which are lined with a calcareous incrustation. Many methods are in use to protect ships, piers, etc., from this destructive animal, such as copper sheathing, treating with creosote or corrosive sublimate, or driving numbers of short broad-headed nails into the timber, the rust from which spreads and prevents the animal from settling. It is said to have been originally imported from tropical climates; but it has now become an inhabitant of most harbors. (See also cut under *ship-worm*.) *T. gigantea* is a species found in the East Indies in shallow water, where it bores into the hardened mud.



Piece of Wood Perforated by Teredos.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Teredinidae*, including *T. navalis*, the common teredo or ship-worm. See def. 1. Also called *Septaria*.—3. Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects. *Lindley, Gloss.*
terek (ter'ek), *n.* [*Terek*, a river in the Caucasus.] A kind of sandpiper, *Terekia cinerea*.
Terekia (tê-rê'ki-â), *n.* [*NL.* (Bonaparte, 1838), also *Terechia* (Bonaparte, 1841), < *terek*, which see.] A genus of scolopacine birds, containing only the terek sandpiper, *T. cinerea*, resembling the greenshank and some other tall-tiers, and having the bill somewhat recurved. This bird is very widely distributed, visiting in its migrations nearly all parts of the Old World, and breeding in



Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

high latitudes of Asia and Europe. It may be recognized in its plumage by the wholly white axillaries, largely white secondaries, and absence of any white on the primaries or rump. It has about twenty different New Latin names, and the genus is also called *Xenus* (of Kaup, 1829) and *Simorhynchus* (of Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, not of Merrem).

teres (tê-rêz), *n.* [*NL.* (sc. *musculus*), a round muscle, < *L. teres*, round, smooth: see *terete*.] A terete muscle; specifically, one of two terete muscles of the shoulder, proceeding from the scapula to the humerus.—*Teres major* (greater *teres*), a muscle lying externally to the *teres minor*, and with the latissimus dorsi forming the posterior border of the axilla. It is inserted into the posterior bicipital ridge of the humerus.—*Teres minor* (lesser *teres*), a muscle lying along the outer border of the infraspinatus, to which it is closely connected and near which it is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

Teresian (tê-rê'si-an), *n.* [*< Teresa* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a branch of the Carmelites founded by Saint Teresa in 1562.

teret, *a.* See *terete*.

terete (tê-rê't), *a.* [Formerly also *teret*; = *Sp. terete*, < *L. teres* (teret-), round, smooth, < *terere*, rub: see *terebra*, *trite*.] Slender and smooth, with a circular transverse section; cylindrical or slightly tapering. See cut under *petiole*.

Nature hath . . . made them (the stars) round and *teret* like a globe. *Fotherby, Theomastix* (1622), p. 328.

Terete pronator. Same as *teretipronator*.

teretial (tê-rê'shâl), *a.* [*< terete* + *-ial*.] Same as *terete*. *Owen*. [Rare.]

tereticaudate (ter'ê-ti-kâ'dât), *a.* [*< L. teres* (teret-), round, + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate*.] Round-tailed; having a terete tail: specifically

said of certain reptiles of a former group *Tereticaudati*.

teretipronator (ter'ê-ti-prô-nâ'tor), *n.* [*< L. teres* (teret-), round, + *pronator*.] The round pronating muscle of the forearm; the pronator radii *teres*. See *pronator*. *Coues*, 1887.

teretiscapularis (ter'ê-ti-skâp-u-lâ'ris), *n.*; pl. *teretiscapulares* (-rêz). [*NL.*, < *L. teres* (teret-), terete, + *scapularis*.] The greater terete muscle of the shoulder-blade, commonly called *teres major*. See *teres*. *Coues*, 1887.

Teretistris (ter'ê-tis'tris), *n.* [*NL.* (Cabanis, 1855), < *Gr. τερεστρις*, whistle: often misspelled *Teretistris*.] A genus of American warblers, or *Mniotiltidae*, peculiar to Cuba, and of 2 species. *T. fernandinae* (Lembeye) and *T. forni* (Gundlach), respectively of the western and eastern parts of the island. They are small and plain-colored birds, 4½ inches long.

teretous (ter'ê-tus), *a.* [*< L. teres* (teret-), round, smooth, + *-ous*.] Same as *terete*.

Teretous, or long round leaves.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

terflet, *v. i.* [*ME. terflet*, < *AS. tearflitan*, roll about, a freq. form, prob. connected with *terve*.] To roll about; wallow. *Stratmann*.

terga, *n.* Plural of *tergum*.

tergal (têr'gâl), *a.* [*< L. tergum*, back, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the back in general; dorsal; notal: the opposite of *sternal* or *ventral*. Specifically.—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a notum, tergum, or tergite.—3. In *echinoderms*, dorsal in the sense of aboral; coronal: the opposite of *ventral* or *oral*: as, the *tergal* plates of a starfish.—4. In *trilobites*, of or pertaining to the axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.

Tergal facet, the smooth dorsal anterior surface of the somite of a crustacean, over which the posterior under surface of a preceding somite glides in flexion and extension of the abdomen.

tergant (têr'gânt), *a.* [*Heraldic F.*, < *L. tergum*, back: see *tergum*.] In *her.*, turning the back toward the spectator. See *recurvant*. Also *tergiant*.

tergiate, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

He pulled a *tergate* from one of his souldiours, and castynge it in to the water, standynge on it, with his spere couualed hym selfe with the streme. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, i. 17.

tergeminate (têr-jem'i-nât), *a.* [*< L. ter*, thrice, + *geminatus*, doubled: see *geminatus*.] Thrice double: specifically applied to a compound leaf having at the base a pair of leaflets and then forking, with a pair on each branch, as in *Anneslia tergemina* (*Calliandra tergemina*).

tergeminous (têr-jem'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. tergeminus*, threefold, triple, < *ter*, thrice, + *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *gemi*.] Terminate.

tergiant (têr'ji-ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *tergant*.

tergiferous (têr-jif'ê-rus), *a.* [*< L. tergum*, back, + *ferre* = *E. bear*: see *ferous*.] Carrying or bearing on the back; dorsigerous or dorsiferous.

tergite (têr'jit), *n.* [*< L. tergum*, the back, + *-ite*.] The tergum, dorsum, or back of one of the somites or segments of an articulated animal, as an arthropod. A typical tergite consists of a pair of plates or pieces, right and left; but these become fused, and also a number of successive tergites may blend together, as in the cephalothorax of a crustacean.

tergitic (têr-jit'ik), *a.* [*< tergite* + *-ic*.] Tergal or dorsal, as a sclerite; of or pertaining to a tergite.

tergiversate (têr'ji-vêr-sât), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tergiversated*, ppr. *tergiversating*. [*< L. tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari*, turn one's back, shift: see *tergiverse*.] To shift; practise evasion; make use of shifts or subterfuges.

Who also, as if he were conscious that his assumption to the Platonick theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime, as it were, *tergiversate* and decline it, by equivocating in the word *Henades*, taking them for the ideas, or the intelligible gods before mentioned. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, II. 361.

tergiversation (têr'ji-vêr-sâ'shon), *n.* [*< F. tergiversation* = *Sp. tergiversación* = *Pg. tergiversação* = *It. tergiversazione*, < *L. tergiversatio* (n-), a shifting, evasion, lit. a turning of one's back, < *tergiversari*, pp. *tergiversatus*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] 1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion. Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and tergiversation. *Abp. Bramhall. (Johnson)*.

2. The act of changing one's opinions or of turning from them; the act of turning against a cause formerly advocated; fickleness or instability of conduct.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon*.

tergiversator (têr'ji-vêr-sâ-tor), *n.* [= *F. tergiversateur* = *Pg. tergiversador*, < *L. tergiversator*, one who hangs back, a laggard, < *tergiversari*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] One who practises tergiversation.

tergiverset (têr'ji-vêrs), *v. i.* [*< F. tergiverser* = *Sp. Pg. tergiversar* = *It. tergiversare*, < *L. tergiversari*, turn one's back, decline, refuse, evade, shift, < *tergum*, back, + *versari*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn one's back; tergiversate.

The Briton never *tergiversed*.
But was for adverse drubbing.

Saint George for England, ii.

tergolateral (têr-gô-lat'ê-râl), *a.* [*< L. tergum*, back, + *latus* (later-), side, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tergum and the lateral plates of a cirriped. *Darwin, Cirripedia*, Int., p. 5.

tergorhabdite (têr-gô-rab'dit), *n.* [*< L. tergum*, back, + *Gr. ῥάβδος*, rod, + *-ite*.] In *entom.* one of the pieces primarily forming the upper or tergal surface of an insect's abdomen. *Lacaze-Duthiers* applied this name to the lower pair of plates forming the ovipositor of a female insect; they are modified tergal pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

tergum (têr'gum), *n.*; pl. *terga* (-gâ). [*NL.*, < *L. tergum*, back.] 1. The back, dorsum, or notum, especially of an arthropod.—2. The tergal or dorsal sclerite of one of the rings or somites of an arthropod or articulate animal: a tergite. A tergum is often composed of two lateral halves. In some of the thoracic segments of insects it is subdivided into parts called, from before backward, *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*. 3. One of the two upper or dorsal plates of the shell in cirripeds. See cut under *Balanus*.

Terias (tê'ri-as), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1821).] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidae* and subfamily *Pieridine*, comprising about a dozen species, nearly all American. The North American are *T. nicippe*, a small bright-orange species, and *T. euterpe*, still smaller and lemon-yellow in color, both of the southern United States. Their larvae live upon cassia plants. Now placed in *Eurema* (Huebner, 1816).

terlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *tarry*² and *tarry*³.

terint, *n.* Same as *tarin*.

Thrustles, *terins*, and mays,

That songen for to wyne hem pry.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 665.

term (têrm), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *tearm*, earlier *terme*; < *ME. terme*, < *OF. terme*, also in less vernacular form *termine* = *Pr. terme* = *Sp. término* = *Pg. termino* = *It. termino*, *termino* = *D. termijn* = *G. Sw. Dan. termin*, < *L. terminus*. *OL.* also *termo* (termon-), *termen* (termin-), a bound, boundary, limit, end, *ML.* (and *Rom.*) also a time, period, also a definition (?), world, covenant, etc.; = *Gr. ῥήμας* (rêp-mas), *ῥήμα* (rêp-mas), a boundary-line, limit; prob. akin to *E. thrum*¹, *tram*¹. From *L. terminus* are also ult. *E. terminus*, *terminal*, *terminative*, *terminine*, *determine*, *determinate*, etc., *conterminous*, etc.] 1. A bound; a boundary; limit; the extremity of anything, or that which limits its extent; a confine; end; termination; completion.

Here I take the to my lue; tac thou now also to *term* of lue. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 229.

God was careful to secure us from death by removing the lepers from the camp, . . . and putting a term between the living and the dead.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), i. 885.

At the decline of day,
Winding above the mountain's snowy term,
New banners shone.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.

Who does not sometimes . . . await with curious complacency the speedy *term* of his own conversation with finite nature? *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 240.

2. In *geom.*, the extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent: as, the *terms* of a line are points, the *terms* of a superficies are lines, and the *terms* of a solid are superficies. See also def. 9.—3. Outcome; final issue.

Yet ought mens good endeavours them confirme,
And gude the heavenly causes to their constant *term*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 25.

4. A figure of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries; a terminal figure. See *terminus*, 3.

An arbour feigned of goldsmith's-work, the ornament of which was borne up with *termes* of *satyr*.
B. Jonson, Chlodia.

On either side of the Gate stood a great French *Term* of stone, advanced upon wooden Pedestals.
Dekker, Kings Entertainment (Works, ed. Pearson), i. 278.

5. In *ship-building*, a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail, and extending to the foot-rail of the balcony. Also called *term-piece*.—6. A space or period of time to which limits have been set; the time or period through

which something runs its course, or lasts or is intended to last: as, he was engaged for a *term* of five years; his *term* of office has expired.

This lady, that was left at home,
Hath wonder that the king ne come
Room, for hit was a longe *terme*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 79.

A spirit,
To whom, for certaine *tearmes* of yeares, t' inherit
His ease and pleasure with abundant wealth,
He hath made sale of his soules dearest health.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

When a race has lived its *term* it comes no more again.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

Specifically—(a) In universities, colleges, and schools, one of certain stated periods during which instruction is regularly given to students or pupils. At the University of Cambridge, England, there are three terms in the university year—namely, Michaelmas or October term, Lent or January term, and Easter or midsummer term. At the University of Oxford there are four terms—namely, Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. In American universities and colleges there are usually three terms, beginning in September, January, and April, and called first, second, and third, or fall, winter, and spring terms respectively. (b) In law, the period during which a court of justice may hold its sessions from day to day for the trial of causes; a part of the year in which the justices of the superior common-law courts of general jurisdiction hold sessions of the courts, as distinguished from vacations, during which, on religious and business grounds, attendance at the courts cannot be required from parties or witnesses. The importance of the distinction between *term* time and vacation, in both American and English law, is in the fact that for the just protection of the public a court can only exist and exercise its powers within the time as well as at the place prescribed by law; and, while many ministerial acts, such as the bringing of actions, and the course of pleading, the entry of judgment, the issue of process, etc., can be carried on in the clerk's office upon any secular day, actual sessions of the court itself can only be held during term time. In England, before the present judicature act, the law terms were four in number—namely, Hilary term (compare *Hilarymas*), beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter term, from about the 15th of April to the 8th of May; Trinity term, from the 22d of May to the 12th of June; and Michaelmas term, from the 2d to the 25th of November. These have now been superseded as terms for the administration of justice by "sittings," bearing similar names. For the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex the Hilary sittings extend from the 11th of January to the Wednesday before Easter, the Easter sittings from the Tuesday after Easter week to the Friday before Whitsunday, the Trinity sittings from the Tuesday after Whitsun week to the 8th of August, and the Michaelmas sittings from the 2d of November to the 21st of December.

In *termes* hadde he caas and domes alle
That from the tyme of King William were falle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 523.

There are not *Termes* in Paris as in London, but one *Termes* only, that continueth the whole year.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 40, sig. D.

Doll. When begins the *term*?

Chart. Why? hast any suits to be tried at Westminster?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, l. 2.

I went to the Temple, it being Michaelmas *Termes*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 15, 1640.

The law *termes* were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. . . . Greene calls one of his pamphlets . . . "A Peale of New Villaines rung out, being Muscull to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Termes*." *Nares*.

(c) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period: called more fully *term* of years, *term* for years. (d) The period of time for which such an estate is held. (e) In *Scots law*, a certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.

7. An appointed or set time. [Obsolete except in specific uses below.]

Yif that ye the *terme* rekne wolde,
As I or other trewe lovers sholde,
I pleyne not, God wot, before my day.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2510.

Merlin seide that the *termes* drough faste on that it sholde be do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 563.

Specifically—(a) A day on which rent or interest is payable. In England and Ireland there are four days in the year which are called *termes*, or more commonly *quarter-days*, and which are appointed for the settling of rents—namely, Lady day, March 25th; Midsummer, June 24th; Michaelmas day, September 29th; and Christmas, December 25th. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2d; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, August 1st; and Martinmas, November 11th. In Scotland houses are let from May 25th for a year or a period of years. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent or interest are Whitsunday, May 15th, and Martinmas, November 11th, and these days are most commonly known as *termes*. (b) The day, occurring half-yearly, on which farm and domestic servants in Great Britain receive their wages or enter upon a new period of service.

8. The menstrual period of women.

In times past . . . no young man married before he slew an enemy, nor the woman before she had her *termes*, which time was therefore festival.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

9. In *math.*: (a) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio.

Proportionality consisteth at the least in three *termes*.
Buclid, Elements, tr. by Radd (1661), bk. v., def. 9. [It is properly def. 8.]

(b) In algebra, a part of an expression joined to the rest by the sign of addition, or by that of subtraction considered as adding a negative quantity. Thus, in the expression $2x + b - y + z(u + v)$, the first term is $2x + b$, the second is $-y$, and the third is $z(u + v)$, equivalent to the sum of two terms zu and zv . 10. In logic, a name, especially the subject or predicate of a proposition; also, a name connected with another name by a relation; a correlative. The word *term*, in its Latin form *terminus*, was used by Boethius to translate Aristotle's *spes*, probably borrowed by him from the nomenclature of mathematical proportions. Aristotle says: "I call a *term* that into which a proposition is resolved, as the predicate or that of which it is predicated." The implication is that a proposition is composed of two terms; but this is incorrect. For, on the one hand, no complex of terms can make a proposition; for a term expresses a mere abstract conception, while a proposition expresses the compulsion of a reality, and so is true or false; and, on the other hand, a proposition need contain but one term, as [the fool has said in his heart] "There is no God"; and indeed the abstract or conceptual part of any proposition may be regarded as a single complex term, as when we express "No man is mortal" in the form "Anything whatever is either non-man-or-mortal." Hence—11. A word or phrase expressive of a definite conception, as distinguished from a mere particle or syncategorematic word; a word or phrase particularly definite and explicit; especially, a word or phrase used in a recognized and definite meaning in some branch of science. Thus, a contradiction in terms is an explicit contradiction; to express one's opinion in set terms is to state it explicitly and directly.

They mowe wel chiteren, as doon thise jayes,
And in her *termes* sette her lust and payne,
But to her purpose shul they never atteyne.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 387.

A fool
Who . . . rall'd on Lady Fortune in good *termes*,
In good set *termes*; and yet a motley fool.
Shak., As You Like It, II. 7. 16.

The more general *term* is always the name of a less complex idea.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 32.

When common words are appropriated as technical *termes*, this must be done so that they are not ambiguous in their application.
Whewell, Philoa. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840), I. lxx.

12. *pl.* Propositions stated and offered for acceptance; conditions; stipulations: as, the *termes* of a treaty; hence, sometimes, conditions as regards price, rates, or charge: as, board and lodging on reasonable *termes*; on one's own *termes*; lowest *termes* offered.

If we can make our peace
Upon such large *termes* and so absolute.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 186.

13. *pl.* Relative position; relation; footing: with *on* or *upon*: as, to be *on* good or bad *termes* with a person.

'Tis not well
That you and I should meet upon such *termes*
As now we meet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 10.
I thought you two had been upon very good *termes*.
B. Jonson, Epicoene, l. 1.

14. *pl.* State; situation; circumstances; conditions.

The *termes* of our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 3. 6.

In the Relation of Hamons Death, his Love is related too, and that with all the Life and Pathos imaginable. But the Description is within the *Termes* of Honour.
J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 29.

[Shakespeare uses *termes* often in a loose, periphrastical way: as "To keep the *termes* of my honour precise," M. W. of W., II. 2. 22 (that is, all that concerns my honor); "In *termes* of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye" (that is, with respect to the choice). In other cases it is used in the sense of 'point,' 'particular feature,' 'peculiarity': as, "All *termes* of pity," All's Well, II. 3. 178.]

15. In *astral.*, a part of a zodiacal sign in which a planet is slightly dignified; an essential dignity.—*Absolute term*. See *absolute*.—*Abstract term*, the name of a character or kind of fact, not of a thing. Thus, *uniform acceleration* is an abstract term, but *material particle* is a concrete term.—*Act term*. See *act*.—*Ampliative term*, a term whose denotation is extended beyond what ordinarily attaches to it.—*Ampliative term*, a term which extends the denotation of another. Thus, in the sentence "No man works miracles, nor ever did," the last word *did* is said to be an *ampliative term*, because it extends the denotation of man to the men who formerly lived.—*Attendant terms*, long leases or mortgages held by the owner or his trustee as a distinct and additional title, to make his estate more secure. *Robinson*.—*Categorematic or categoric term*, a term expressive of a definite conception.—*Circumduction of the term*. See *circumduction*.—*Common term*, a general name; a name applicable to whatever there may or might be having certain general characters.—*Complex term*. See *complex notion*, under *complex*.—*Concrete term*, the name of a thing: opposed to *abstract term* (which see, above).—*Confictive, consonant, correlative terms*. See the adjectives.—*Contradiction in terms*. See *contradiction*, and def. 11.—*Definite term*. See *definite*.—*Denominative term*, a term consisting of a word plainly derived from another word.—*Discrete term*. See *discrete*, 1.—*Easter term*. See def. 6 (a) and (b).—*Equity term*. See *equity*.—*Exponible term*, a term which must not be interpreted according to the general principles of language, but which

bears a peculiar meaning not to be inferred from its formation. Such, for example, are most of the phrases of the differential calculus, according to the theory of limits.—*Extreme term* of a syllogism, one of the terms which appears in the conclusion.—*Familiar term*, a word or phrase which bears or has borne a scientifically precise meaning, but which has been caught up by those who do not think with precision. Such are *dynamic*, *objective*, *sanction*, *supply and demand*, *values* (in painting), and so on.—*Finite term*. See *finite*.—*Fixed term*, a term having a single well-settled meaning, as *binomial theorem*, *principle of excluded middle*, *psychical research*, *life-insurance*.—*General term*, a term of court held by the full bench, or a sufficient number of judges to represent the full bench, for the purposes chiefly of appellate jurisdiction. [U. S.]—*Hilary term*. See def. 6 (a) and (b).—*Indefinite term*. See *indefinite*.—*Intermediate terms*. See *intermediate*.—*In terms*, in precise definite words or phraseology; in set terms; in a way or by means of expressions that cannot be misunderstood; specifically; definitely. See def. 11.

Passing over Tigris, [he] disturbed the Romane Province of Mesopotamia, denouncing in hope, and threatening in *tearmes*, all those Asian Provinces.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

In *termes* of. (a) In the language or phraseology peculiar to (something else). (b) In modes of: a common misuse as applied to modes of thought (properly, a term is opposed to an idea).

Most persons, on being asked in what sort of terms they imagine words, will say "in *termes* of hearing."
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 63.

Major term, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the predicate of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.—*Michaelmas term*. See def. 6 (a) and (b).—*Middle term*, that term of a syllogism which occurs in both premises, but not in the conclusion.—*Minor term*, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the subject of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.—*Negative term*, a term which determines its object by means of exclusions. Thus, *immediate consciousness* is a negative term, since it indicates the most simple and direct mode of thought by excluding that which is circuitous or sophisticated.—*Outstanding term*, in the English law of real property, a term of years, commonly one thousand or less, given, usually to trustees of a settlement, to secure, by way of lien or charge, income or other payments to one or more of the family to whom the settler of the trust desired to secure them, as paramount to his transfer of the estate subject thereto to a particular heir or other person. The effect of giving such a term in trust was, not to give the trustees possession immediate, but to give them the right to take the rents and profits, or to mortgage, etc., in case the principal grantee under the settlement failed to keep up the periodical payments required. In the course of years, after all the payments required had been made, and the object of the term was accomplished, if it did not by the provisions of the deed then cease, it continued to be an outstanding term, although "satisfied," until by recent legislation the cessation of satisfied terms was provided for. Meanwhile, it was usual for purchasers of land subject to an outstanding term to take an assignment of the term in such a way as not to merge it with the fee, but it, being thereafter "attendant upon the inheritance," was an additional security for the title as against questions which might have arisen since the making of the settlement.—*Partial term*, in the logical nomenclature of De Morgan, an undistributed term, or term not entirely excluded from any sphere by the proposition in which it occurs: opposed to *total* or *distributed term*. Both terms are partial in the propositions "Some X is Y" and "Everything is either an X or a Y." Both terms are total in the propositions "No X is Y" and "Something is neither X nor Y." The term X is partial and Y total in the propositions "Every Y is an X" and "Some X is not Y."—*Positive term*, privative connotative term, reciprocal terms, relative term, singular term. See *positive*, *privative*, etc.—*Simple term*, a term not compounded of other terms by logical addition and multiplication.—*Speaking terms*. See *speak*, v. 4.—*Special term*, a term of court held by a single judge: commonly used in reference to a court held without a jury.—*Term of art*, a word or phrase having a special signification in a certain branch of knowledge.—*Term of a substitution*. See *substitution*.—*Term of relation*, a name or thing to which some other name or thing is considered as relative; a object of relation. Thus, in the expression *mother of a boy*, *boy* is the term of the relation of which *mother* is the subject.—*Term of resemblance*. See *resemblance*.—*Term of similitude*. Same as *term of resemblance*.—*Term of thought*, that which is the conclusion or upshot of reflection or deliberation.—*Terms in gross*, terms vested in trustees for the use of persons not entitled to the freehold or inheritance. They pass to the personal representatives of the cestui que trust, are alienable, and are subject to debts, in the main, like legal estates. *Minor*.—*Terms of sale*. See *sale*.—*The general term of a series*. See *series*.—*Third term*, the minor term of a syllogism. So called owing to Aristotle's usual form of statement.—*To bring to terms*, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

He to no *Termes* can bring
One Twirl of that reluctant Thing.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

To come to *termes*, to agree; come to an agreement: also, to yield; submit.—*To eat one's terms*. See *eat*.—*To keep a term*, to give attendance during a term of study. See the second quotation.

He will get enough there to enable him to keep his *termes* at the University.
Ep. W. Lloyd, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

A student, in order to keep a *term*, must dine in the hall of his inn three nights, if he be a member of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Queen's (Belfast), St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Edinburgh. In all other cases he must dine six nights, being present in both instances at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said.
Slater.

To keep Hilary *term*, to be joyful or merry.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, is ineffable gaudium. . . . It gives end to all jars, doubts, and differences, . . . and makes a man keep *His* term all his life.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 68.

To make terms, to come to an agreement.—To speak in terms, to speak in precise language, or in set terms. See def. 11.

Seyde I nat wel? I can not speke in terms.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 25.

To stand upon one's terms, to insist upon conditions: followed by with.

I had rather be the most easy, tame, and resigned believer in the most gross and imposing church in the world . . . than one of those great and philosophical minds who stand upon their terms with God.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Total term. See *partial term*, above.—**Transcendent term**, a term which signifies something not included under any of the ten predicaments, especially *everything* and *nothing*.—**Trinity term.** See def. 6 (a) and (b).—**Vague term**, a word or phrase sometimes used as a term, but without fixed meaning.—**Syn. II. Word, Term, Expression, Phrase, vocable, name.** Word is generic; term and expression are specific: every term is a word; a phrase is a combination of words generally less than a sentence; an expression is generally either a word or a phrase, but may be a sentence. A term is, in this connection, especially a word of exact meaning: as, "phlebitis" is a medical term. See *diction*.

term (tèrm), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *tearm*; < *term*, n.] To name; call; denominate; designate.

A certaine pamphlet which he termed a cooling carde for Philantus, yet generally to be applied to all louers.

Livy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

Britan hath bin anciently term'd Albion, both by the Greeks and Romans.

Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

termata (tèr'mà), n.; pl. termata (-mà-tà). [NL. (B. G. Wilder, 1881), < Gr. *τέρμα*, a limit, terminus.] The lamina terminalis, or terminal lamina, of the brain; a thin lamina between the præcommissura and the chiasma, constituting a part of the boundary of the aulla. See cut under *sulcus*.

termagancy (tèr'ma-gan-si), n. [< *termagan(t) + -cy*.] The state of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

termagant (tèr'ma-gant), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *Termagaunt*, also *Turmagaunt*, also *Termagaunt*; < ME. *Termagant*, *Termagaunt*, < OF. *Tervagant*, *Tervagant*, **Turagant*, also **Trivagant*, *Tryvigant*, < It. *Trivagante*, *Trivagante*, *Tervagante*, etc.; prob. a name of Ar. origin brought over by the Crusaders. Of the various theories invented to explain the name, one refers it, in the It. form *Trivagante*, to lunar mythology, < L. *tres* (*tri*), three, + *vagan(t)*, ppr. of *vagare*, wander; i. e. the moon wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on the earth, and Persephone (Proserpine) in the lower world.] I. n. 1. [cap.] An imaginary deity, supposed to have been worshiped by the Mohammedans, and introduced into the moralities and other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage.

Child, by *Termagaunt*,
But if thou prike out of myn haunt,
Anon I sle thy stede.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 93.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing *Termagant*; it out-herods Herod. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 2. 15.

I'll march where my Captaine leads, we'll into the Presence of the great *Termagaunt*.

Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 23).

2t. A turbulent, brawling person, male or female.

This terrible *termagant*, this Nero, this Pharaoh.

Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyashe Foxe, fol. 39 b (1543). (Latham.)

Wealth may do us good service, but if it get the mastery of our trust it will turn tyrant, *termagant*; we condemn ourselves to our own galleys.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 149.

3. A boisterous, brawling, or turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago; a scold.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*.

Tatler.

If she [woman] be passionate, want of manners makes her a *termagant* and a scold, which is much at one with Lunatic.

Defoe (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 267).

II. a. Violent; turbulent; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding; of women, shrewish.

'Twas time to counterfett, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Yet it is oftentimes too late with some of you young, *termagant*, flashy sinners—you have all the guilt of the intention, and none of the pleasure of the practice.

Congreve, Old Bachelor, l. 4.

Hath any man a *termagant* wife?

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

termagantly (tèr'ma-gant-li), adv. In a *termagant*, boisterous, or scolding manner; like a *termagant*; outrageously; scandalously. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 148. (Davies.)

termata, n. Plural of *terma*.

termatic (tèr-mat'ik), a. and n. [< *terma(t) + -ic*.] I. a. Pertaining to the terma, or lamina terminalis of the brain.

II. n. The termatic artery, a small vessel arising from the junction of the precerebral arteries, or from the precommunicant when that vessel exists, and distributed to the terma, the adjacent cerebral cortex, and the genu. *New York Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1885, p. 325.

term-day (tèr'm'dà), n. [< ME. *terme-day*; < *term* + *day*.] 1. A fixed or appointed day.

He had broke his *term-day*

To come to her.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 730.

2. Same as *term*, 7 (a) or (b).—3. Specifically, one of a series of days appointed for taking special and generally very frequent observations of magnetic or meteorological elements at different stations, in accordance with a uniform system.

termier (tèr'mèr), n. [< *term* + *-er*.] 1. One who travels to attend a court term; formerly, one who resorted to London in term time for dishonest practices or for intrigues—the court terms being times of great resort to London both for business and for pleasure.

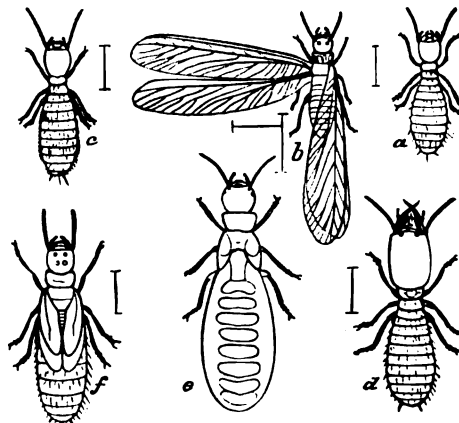
Salewood. Why, he was here three days before the Exchequer gaped.

Rear. Fie, such an early *termier*!

Middleton, Michaelmas Term, l. 1.

2. In law, same as *termor*.

Termes (tèr'méz), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < LL. *termes*, a wood-worm: see *termite*.] 1. An important genus of isopterous insects, typical of the family *Termitidae*. It includes those termites or white ants which have the head large, rounded, and with two ocelli, the prothorax small and heart-shaped, the costal area free, and the plantula



White Ant (*Termes flavipes*).
a, larva; b, winged male; c, worker; d, soldier; e, large female;
f, nymph. (Lines show natural sizes.)

absent. It is a wide-spread genus of many species. *T. flavipes* of North America is a well-known example which bores in the timbers of dwellings, particularly south of the latitude of Washington, and often causes great annoyance, not only from destruction of property, but from the swarming of the winged individuals at certain seasons of the year.

2. [l. c.] A termite. *Imp. Dict.*

term-fee (tèr'm'fè), n. In law, a fee or certain sum allowed to an attorney as costs for each term his client's cause is in court.

terminable (tèr'mi-nà-bl), a. [= It. *terminabile*, < L. as if **terminabilis*, < *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Capable of being terminated; limitable; coming to an end after a certain term: as, a *terminable* annuity.

terminableness (tèr'mi-nà-bl-nes), n. The state of being terminable.

terminal (tèr'mi-nal), a. and n. [< F. *terminal* = Pr. *terminal* = Sp. *terminal* = It. *terminale*, < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to a boundary or to the end, terminal, final, < L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, end: see *term*, *terminus*.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or forming the terminus or termination of something; forming a boundary or extreme limit; pertaining to a term (see *term*, 1 and 2): as, a *terminal* pillar; the *terminal* edge of a polyhedron; the *terminal* facilities of a railway.—2. In bot., growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating: as, a *terminal* peduncle, flower, or spike.—3. In logic, constituted by or relating to a term.—4. Occurring in every term; representing a term.

If he joins his College Boat Club . . . he will be called upon for a *terminal* subscription of £1 at least.

Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 52.

5. In anat. and zool., ending a set or series of like parts; apical: as, the middle sacral artery is the *terminal* branch of the abdominal aorta; the last coccygeal bone is the *terminal* one of the coccyx; a *terminal* mark or spine; the *terminal* joint of an antenna. See cuts under *Colaspis* and *Erotylus*.—**Terminal alveolus**, an air-sac, or pulmonary alveolus.—**Terminal dementia**, dementia forming the final and permanent stage of many cases of acute insanity, such as mania, melancholia, or other psychoneurosis.—**Terminal figure**. Same as *terminus*.—**Terminal margin of the wing**, in entom., a portion of the wing-margin furthest removed from the base, between the costal and anterior and the posterior margin.—**Terminal moraine**. See *moraine*.—**Terminal mouth**, in entom., a mouth situated at the end of the head, as in most *Coloptera*.—**Terminal pedestal**, a name often given to a pedestal which tapers toward the bottom. The name is inexact, as such a pedestal is of *gaine* shape and not *terminal* shape.—**Terminal quantity**, the quantity of a term, as universal or particular. The phrase implies that the quantities of a proposition attach to the terms; but this is incorrect. The quantities really belong to the subjects, or purely designated elements, and not to the terms, or conceptual elements. Thus, in the proposition "Every man is son of a woman," there are three terms but only two quantities, because only two subjects.—**Terminal stigma**. See *stigma*, 6.—**Terminal value**, *terminal form*, in math., the last and most complete value or form given to an expression.—**Terminal velocity**, in gunnery, the velocity with which a projectile strikes an object at the end of its flight: also called *striking velocity*.



Terminal Pedestal.

II. n. 1. That which terminates; the extremity; the end; especially, in elect., the arrangement at the two ends of the electric circuit of an apparatus, devised for connecting it with the outside circuit, as clamping screw, etc.—2. In crystal., the plane or planes which form the extremity of a crystal.—3. A charge made by a railway for the use of its termini or stations, or for the handling of freight at stations.

The cost of collection, loading, covering, unloading, and delivering, which are the chief items included under the determination of *terminals*, falls upon the railways for most descriptions of freight.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 82.

4. A terminus, as of a railroad. [Recent.]

Terminalia¹ (tèr-mi-nà'li-à), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of (LL.) *terminalis*, pertaining to boundaries or to Terminus: see *terminal*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was held on the 23d of February, its essential feature being a survey or perambulation of boundaries.

Terminalia² (tèr-mi-nà'li-à), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1787), so called with ref. to the crowding of the leaves at the ends of the twigs; < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to the end, terminal: see *terminal*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Combretaceae*, type of the tribe *Terminalieae*. It is characterized by apetalous flowers consisting mainly of a cylindrical calyx-tube consolidated with the one-celled ovary, five calyx-teeth surmounting a somewhat bell-shaped border, and ten exserted stamens in two series. The ovary contains two or rarely three pendulous ovules, and ripens into an ovoid angled compressed or two-to five-winged fruit which contains a hard one-seeded stone. There are about 150 species, natives of the tropics, less frequent in America than in the old world. They are trees or shrubs, usually with alternate entire and petioled leaves crowded at the ends of the branches. The small sessile flowers are green, white, or rarely of other colors, usually forming loose elongated spikes often produced from scaly buds before the leaves. They are often tall forest-trees, as *T. latifolia*, the broadleaf, a common species in Jamaica, which reaches 100 feet. A sweet conserve, known as *chabela*, is made from the fruit in India. For several species of the wingless section *Myrobalanus*, see *myrobalan*. *T. Catappa*, the (Malabar) almond, in the West Indies also country



Terminalia Catappa.

almond, is a handsome tree from 30 to 80 feet high, with horizontal whorled branches, producing a large white almond-like seed, eaten raw or roasted and compared to the filbert in taste; it is a native of India, Arabia, and tropical Africa, cultivated in many warm regions, naturalized in America from Cuba to Guiana. In Mauritius *T. mauritiana*, known as *false benzoin*, yields a fragrant resin used as incense. Ink is made in India from the astringent galls which form on the twigs of *T. Chebula*. Many species produce a valuable wood. *T. Bellerica*, the *babela* or *myrobalan*-wood, is valuable in India for making planks, canoes, etc.; *T. Chebula*, known as *harra*, and *T. bialata*, known as *chugalam*, are used in making furniture. *T. tomentosa*, the *della-madoo* of Pegu, is a source of masts and spars for ships. See also *saf*. The latter and *T. Arjuna*, the *urjoon* of India, with about a dozen other species, are sometimes separated as a genus *Pentaptera*, now made a section, on account of their remarkable leathery egg-shaped fruit, which is traversed lengthwise by from five to seven equidistant and similar wings.

Terminaliaceæ (tér-mi-nā-li-s'ē-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jaume-St.-Hilaire, 1805), < *Terminalia* + -aceæ.] The earliest name of the family of plants now known as *Combretaceæ*.

terminally (tér-mi-nāl-i), *adv.* With respect to a termination; at the extreme end.

terminant (tér-mi-nant), *n.* [*L. terminan(t)-s*, ppr. of *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Termination; ending.

Neither of both are of like *terminant*, either by good orthography or in natural sound.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 67.

terminate (tér-mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terminated*, ppr. *terminating*. [*L. terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, limit, end, close, terminate, < *terminus*, a bound, limit, end: see *term*, *terminus*. Cf. *termino*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bound; limit; form the extreme outline of; set a boundary or limit to; define.

It is no church, at all, my lord! It is a spire that I have built against a tree, a field or two off, to terminate the prospect. One must always have a church, or an obelisk, or a something, to terminate the prospect, you know. That's a rule in taste, my lord!

Colman, *Clandestine Marriage*, II.

She was his life,
The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
Which terminated all. Byron, *The Dream*.

2. To end; put an end to.—3. To complete; put the closing or finishing touch to; perfect.

During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] terminated two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art.

J. S. Harford, Michael Angelo, I. xi.

—Syn. 2. To close, conclude.

II. intrans. 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; stop short; end.

The left extremity of the stomach [of the kangaroo] is bifid, and terminates in two round cul-de-sacs.

Owen, *Anat.*, § 225.

2. To cease; come to an end in time; end.

Human aid and human solace terminate at the grave.

D. Webster, Speech commemorative of Adams and Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

The festival terminated at the morning-call to prayer.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 206.

terminate (tér-mi-nāt), *a.* [*L. terminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded: as, a *terminate* decimal. A *terminate* number is an integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction. See *infinite*.

termination (tér-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [*OF. terminacion*, vernacularly *terminacion*, *F. terminaison* = *Sp. terminación* = *Pg. terminação* = *It. terminazione*, < *L. terminatio(n)-*, a bounding, fixing of bounds, determining, < *terminare*, pp. *terminatus*, bound, limit: see *terminate*.] 1. Bound; limit in space or extent: as, the *termination* of a field.—2. The act of limiting, or setting bounds; the act of terminating; the act of ending or concluding: as, Thursday was set for the *termination* of the debate.—3. End in time or existence: as, the *termination* of life.

From the *termination* of the schism, as the popes found their ambition thwarted beyond the Alps, it was diverted more and more towards schemes of temporal sovereignty.

Hallam, *Middle Ages*, II. 7.

4. In *gram.*, the end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word (a case-ending or other formative), or in general a syllable or letter, or number of letters, at the end of a word.—5. Conclusion; completion; issue; result: as, the affair was brought to a happy *termination*.—6. Decision; determination. [Rare.]

We have rules of justice in us; to those rules let us apply our angers; you can consider The want in others of these terminations, And how unfurnish'd they appear.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, II. 1.

7. That which ends or finishes off, as, in architecture, a finial or a pinnacle.—8. Word; term.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north star.

Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 1. 256.

9. The extremity of a crystal when formed by one or more crystalline faces. A crystal whose natural end has been broken off is said to be without *termination*.

terminational (tér-mi-nā'shon-al), *a.* [*termination* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, forming, or formed by a termination; specifically, forming the concluding syllable.

Terminational or other modifications.

Craik, *Hist. Eng. Lit.*, I. 52.

terminative (tér-mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. terminatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. terminativo*; as *terminate* + -ive.] Tending or serving to terminate; definitive; absolute; not relative.

This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fecundity of the Divine Nature.

Ep. Rust, *Discourse of Truth*, § 15.

terminatively (tér-mi-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; without regard to anything else.

Neither can this be eluded by saying that, though the same worship be given to the image of Christ as to Christ himself, yet it is not done in the same way; for it is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image: that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake.

Jer. Taylor, *Dissuasive from Popery*, I. II. § 11.

terminator (tér-mi-nā-tor), *n.* [*LL. terminator*, one who limits, < *L. terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] 1. One who or that which terminates.—2. In *astron.*, the dividing-line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of a heavenly body, especially the moon.

Except at full-moon we can see where the daylight struggles with the dark along the line of the moon's sunrise or sunset. This line is called the *terminator*. It is broken in the extreme, because the surface is as rough as possible.

H. W. Warren, *Astronomy*, p. 155.

terminatory (tér-mi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*terminate* + -ory.] Bounding; limiting; terminating.

terminet (tér-min), *v. t.* [*ME. terminen*, *terminen*, < *OF. terminer* = *Sp. Pg. terminar* = *It. terminare*, < *L. terminare*, set bounds to, bound, determine, end: see *terminate*. Cf. *determine*.] 1. To limit; bound; terminate.

Enigmas had in owld tyme the tytyle of a kingedome. . . . It is *terminet* on the north syde by the southe line of Ostobothnia, and is extended by the mountaynes.

R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Zieglerus (*First Books on America*, (ed. Arber, p. 306).

2. To come to a conclusion regarding; determine; decide.

Foulis of ravyne

Han chosen first by playn election

The theset of the faucon to diffyne

Al here sentence, as hem leste to *terminye*.

Chaucer, *Parlament of Fowls*, l. 530.

terminer (tér-mi-nér), *n.* [*OF. terminer*, inf. used as a noun: see *termino*.] In *law*, a determining: as, *oyer* and *terminer*. See *court of oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.

termini, *n.* Plural of *terminus*.

termininet, *n.* [Appar. an error for *terminant*.] A limit or boundary.

All jointly move upon one axletree.

Whose *terminine* (var. *terminie*) is termed the world's wide pole.

Martine, *Faustus*, II. 2 (ed. Bullen).

terminism (tér-mi-nizm), *n.* [*L. terminus*, a term (see *term*), + -ism.] 1. In *logic*, the doctrine of William of Occam, who seeks to reduce all logical problems to questions of language.—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

terminist (tér-mi-nist), *n.* [*terminism* + -ist.] An upholder of the doctrine of terminism, in either sense.

terminological (tér-mi-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*terminology* + -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to terminology.

terminologically (tér-mi-nō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology; as regards terminology. F. B. Winslow, *Obscure Diseases of Brain and Mind*. (Latham.)

terminology (tér-mi-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. terminologie*, < *L. terminus*, a term, + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see -ology.] 1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

They are inquiries to determine not so much what is, as what should be, the meaning of a name; which, like other practical questions of terminology, requires for its solution that we should enter . . . into the properties not merely of names but of the things named.

J. S. Mill, *Logic*, I. viii. § 7.

2. Collectively, the terms used in any art, science, or the like; nomenclature: as, the *termin-*

nology of botany. It is sometimes restricted to the terms employed to describe the characters of things, as distinguished from their names, or a *nomenclature*. See *nomenclature*, 2, and compare *vocabulary*.

Hence botany required not only a fixed system of names of plants, but also an artificial system of phrases fitted to describe their parts: not only a *Nomenclature*, but also a *Terminology*.

Hewell, *Philos. of Inductive Sciences*, I. p. 121.

terminthus (tér-min'thus), *n.*; pl. *terminthi* (-thi). [NL., < *Gr. τέρμινθος*, earlier form of *τέρεβινθος*, terebinth: see *terebinth*.] In *med.*, a sort of carbuncle, which assumes the figure and blackish-green color of the fruit of the turpentine-tree.

terminus (tér-mi-nus), *n.*; pl. *termini* (-ni). [*L. terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, the god of boundaries, the end: see *term*.] 1. A boundary; a limit; a stone, post, or other mark used to indicate the boundary of a property.—2. [cap.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of boundaries; the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, but without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved from whatever place he occupied.

3. A bust or figure of the upper part of the human body, terminating in a plain block of rectangular form; a half-statue or bust, not placed upon but incorporated with, and as it were immediately springing out of, the square pillar which serves as its pedestal. Termini are employed as pillars, balusters, or detached ornaments for niches, etc. Compare *gaine*. Also called *term* and *terminal figure*.

4. Termination; limit; goal; end.

Was the Mosaic economy of their nation self-dissolved as having reached its appointed *terminus* or natural euthanasia, and lost itself in a new order of things?

De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, II.

5. The extreme station at either end of a railway, or important section of a railway.—6. The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point.—*Terminus ad quem*, the point to which (something tends or is directed); the terminating-point.—*Terminus a quo*, the point from which (something starts); the starting-point.

termitarium (tér-mi-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *termitaria* (-ri-a). [NL., < *Termites* (*Termit-*) + -arium.] 1. A termitary; a nest or mound made by termites, or white ants. Those of some tropical species, built on the ground, are a yard or two in height, and of various forms. Others are built in trees, and are globular or irregular in shape: from these central nests covered passages run in all directions, as far as the insects make their excursions, and new ones are constantly being constructed, the termites never working without shelter.

2. A cage or vessel for studying termites under artificial conditions.

Last night I took a worker *Eutermes* from a nest in my garden and dropped it into the midst of workers in my *termitarium*.

P. H. Dudley, *Trans. New York Acad. Sci.*, VIII. 1vi. 108.

termitary (tér-mi-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *termitaries* (-ri-a). [*NL. termitarium*, q. v.] A termitarium. (H. A. Nicholson.)

termite (tér'mit), *n.* [*NL. Termites* (*Termit-*), a white ant, < *LL. termes* (*termit-*), < *L. tarmes* (*tarmit-*), a wood-worm, prob. < *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] A white ant; any member of the *Termitidae*.

Termitidae (tér-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), < *Termites* (*Termit-*) + -idae.] A family of insects; the white ants, constituting the sole family of the order *Isoptera*; formerly, according to Brauer, placed in the order *Corrodentia*. The termite form is an old one, geologically speaking, occurring in the coal-measures of Europe. At the present day, although mainly tropical, species are found in most temperate regions. Each exists in several forms. Besides the winged male and female (the latter losing her wings after impregnation), there are curiously modified sexless forms known as *soldiers* and *workers*, the former possessing large square heads and long jaws, the latter heads of moderate size and small jaws. The true impregnated females grow to an enormous size and lay many thousands of eggs. Great damage is done by these insects in tropical countries to buildings, furniture, and household stores. See cut under *Termes*.



Terminus.
Archaistic Greek statue of Pan, in the British Museum.

termitine (tér'mi-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< termit + -ine*]. *I. a.* Resembling or related to white ants; belonging to the *Termitidae*.

II. n. A white ant; a termite.

termitophile (tér'mi-tô-fil), *n.* [*< NL. "termitophilus": see termitophilous*]. An insect which lives in the nests of white ants. Insects of several orders are found in those nests, notably members of the rove-beetle genus *Philothermus*.

termitophilous (tér-mi-tô-fil-i-us), *a.* [*< NL. "termitophilus, < termes (termit-), termite, + Gr. φίλος, love*]. Fond of termites; noting insects which live in the nests of white ants. *E. A. Schwarz*, Proc. Entom. Soc., Washington, I. 160.

termless (tér'm'les), *a.* [*< term + -less*]. 1. Having no term or end; unlimited; boundless; endless; limitless.

Ne hath their day, ne hath their biase, an end,
But there their termless time in pleasure spend.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 75.

2. Nameless; inexpressible; indescribable. [Rare.]

His phoenix down began but to appear
Like unshorn velvet on that termless skin.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 94.

termly (tér'm'li), *a.* [*< term + -ly*]. Occurring, paid, etc., every term.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [petty fees], . . . besides that termly fee which they are allowed.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

termly (tér'm'li), *adv.* [*< term + -ly*]. Term by term; every term.

The fees, or allowances, that are termly given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains, I do purposely pretermitt.

Bacon, Office of Alienations.

If there was any particular thing in the business of the house which you disliked, . . . I would . . . put it in order for you termly, or weekly, or daily. *Scott*, Rob Roy, II.

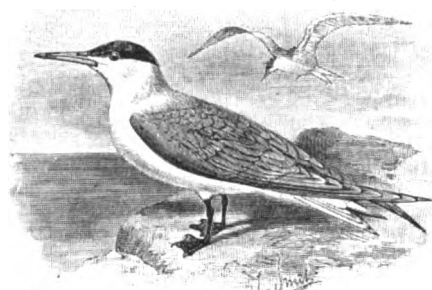
termor (tér'm'or), *n.* [*< term + -or*]. In law, one who has an estate for a term of years or for life. Also *termor*.

term-piece (tér'm'pēs), *n.* Same as *term*, 5.

termysont, *n.* Termination. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 409.

tern¹ (térn), *n.* [Also *tarn*; *< Dan.terne = Sw. tjärna = Icel. tjerna*, a tern. Some connect *tern*¹ with *M.E. tjarne, tjerne*, girl, maid-servant, *G. dirne*, etc. (see *therne*); but the connection is not obvious.] A bird of the family *Laridae* and subfamily *Sterninae*; a stern or sea-swallow. Terns differ from gulls in their smaller average size (though a few of them are much larger than some gulls), slenderer body, usually long and deeply forked tail, very small feet, and especially in the relatively longer and slenderer bill, which is paragnathous instead of hypognathous (but some of the stouter terns, as the gull-billed, are little different in this respect from some of the smaller gulls, as of the genus *Chroicocephalus*). To the slender form of the body, with sharp-pointed wings and forficulate tail, conferring a buoyant and dashing flight, the terns owe their name *sea-swallow*. The characteristic coloration is snow-white, sometimes rose-tinted, with pearly-blue mantle, silver-black primaries, jet-black cap, and coral-red, yellow, or black bill and feet; some terns (the noddies) are sooty-brown. A few are chiefly black (genus *Hydrochelidon*); some have a black mantle (*Sterna fuscigena*, the sooty tern, type of the subgenus *Haliastur*); the genus *Gygis* is pure-white; and *Inca* is slate-black, with curly white plumes on the head. Several species abound in most countries, both inland over large bodies of water and coastwise, and some of them are almost cosmopolitan in their range. The sexes are alike in color, but the changes of plumage with age and season are considerable. The eggs, two or three in number, and heavily spotted, are laid on the ground (rarely in a frail nest on bushes), generally on the shingle of the sea-shore, sometimes in a tussock of grass in marshes. Most terns congregate in large numbers during the breeding-season. (See *egg-bird*.) The voice is peculiarly shrill and querulous; the food is small fishes and other aquatic animals, procured by dashing down into the water on the wing. From 50 to 75 species are recognized by different ornithologists, mostly belonging to the genus *Sterna* or its subdivisions. See phrases below.—*Alentian tern*, *Sterna alentica*, a tern white with very dark pearl-gray upper parts, a white crescent in the black cap, and black bill. It resembles the sooty terns.—*Arctic tern*, *Sterna paradisaea*, or *S. arctica*, or *S. macrura*, a tern with extremely long and deeply forked tail, very small coral- or lake-red feet, lake- or carmine-red bill, rather dark pearl-blue plumage, little pale below than above, and black cap. It is from 14 to 17 inches long according to the varying development of the filamentous lateral tail-feathers, and about 30 in extent of wings. This tern chiefly inhabits arctic and cold temperate parts of both hemispheres. Its synonymy is intricate, owing to confusion of names with the common and roseate terns, and the description of its varying plumages under specific designations.—*Black tern*, any tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*; specifically, *H. fuscipes* or *larifrons*. The white-winged black tern is *H. leucophaea*. The whiskered black tern is *H. leucophaea*. There are others. These are marsh-terns of most parts of the world, with semipalmate feet, comparatively short and little-forked tail, extremely ample as well as long wings, black bill, dark feet, and most of the plumage of the adults black or of some dark ashy shade.—*Boys's tern*, the Sandwich tern, one of whose former names was *Sterna boysi*, after Dr. Boys of Kent, England.—*Bridled tern*, *Sterna (Haliastur) anetholica*, a member of the sooty tern group, found in some of the warmer parts of the world. The

frontal lunule is very long, the feet are scarcely more than semipalmate, and the length is 14 or 15 inches.—*Cabot's tern*, the American Sandwich tern, which Dr. Cabot once named *Sterna aculeifrons*.—*Caspian tern*, *Sterna (Thalasseus) caspia*; the imperial tern. It is the largest tern known, being from 20 to 28 inches long, and 4 to 4½ feet in spread of wings; it is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and red bill. It is widely distributed in Asia, America, and elsewhere. The name *S. tschegrava* was given to it by Lepechin, before Pallas named it *caspia*.—*Cayenne tern*, *Sterna (Thalasseus) maxima*, formerly *S. cayennensis* or *cayana*, the largest tern of America except the imperial, 18 or 20 inches long, and from 42 to 44 in extent. It is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and coral or yellow bill. It inhabits much of both Americas, and is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. See cut under *Thalasseus*.—*Common tern*, *Sterna hirundo*, a bird of most parts of the world, about 14½ inches long, 31 in extent, and with pearly-white under parts, pearl mantle, black cap, coral feet, and vermilion black-tipped bill. It is needlessly named *Wilson's tern*. Also called *gull-teaser*, *kirr-mew*, *picket*, *picketary*, *pirr*, *rippock*, *rillock*, *scary*, *spurre*, *tarny*, *tartret*, *tarrack*. See cut under *Sterna*.—*Ducal tern*, the Sandwich tern. *Coues*, 1884.—*Elegant tern*, *Sterna (Thalasseus) elegans*, a bird of South and Central America and the Pacific coast of the United States, resembling the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel*.—*Emperor tern*. See *emperor*.—*Fairy tern*, a fairy-bird; one of the least terns.—*Forster's tern*, *Sterna forsteri*, an American tern abounding in the United States and British America. It closely resembles but is distinct from the common tern, as was first noted in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall, who dedicated it to John Reinhold Forster.—*Greater tern*, the common tern.—*Gull-billed tern*, a marsh-tern, *Sterna (Gelocheidon) anglica*; so called from its thick bill. See cut under *Gelocheidon*.—*Havell's tern*, Forster's tern in immature plumage. *Audubon*, 1839.—*Hooded tern*, a rare name of the least tern.—*Imperial tern*, the American Caspian tern, *Sterna (Thalasseus) imperator*. *Coues*, 1862.—*Kentish tern*, the Sandwich tern.—*Least terns*, the small terns which constitute the subgenus *Sternula*, of several species. That of Europe is *S. minima*; of America, *S. antillarum*; of South Africa, *S. balaenarum*, etc. They are the smallest of the family, of the usual coloration, but with a white crescent in the black cap, yellow bill tipped with black, and yellow or orange feet; the tail is not deeply forked; the length is 9 inches or less. See cut under *Sternula*.—*Marsh-tern*. (a) The gull-billed tern. (b) A black tern; any member of the genus *Hydrochelidon*. See cut under *Hydrochelidon*.—*Noddy tern*. See *noddy*, 1, 2, and *Anous*.—*Panay tern*, an old name of the bridled tern, considered a distinct species under the name *Sterna panayensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—*Paradise tern*, the roseate tern; a name derived from *Sterna paradisaea* of Brinnich, 1764, which is of doubtful identification, and probably means the arctic tern.—*Portland tern*, a young arctic tern; named from the city of Portland in Maine. *R. Ridgway*, 1874.—*Princely tern*, the elegant tern. *Coues*, 1884.—*Roseate tern*. See *roseate*.—*Royal tern*, the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel*.—*Sandwich tern*, *Sterna (Thalasseus) cantiaqua*, a tern originally described from Kent, England, and in some of its forms found in most parts of the world. It has many technical names. The American



Sandwich Tern (*Sterna cantiaqua*).

form has been distinguished as *S. aculeifrons*. This is one of the smallest of the large terns (section *Thalasseus*), and has a long and slender black bill tipped with yellow, black feet and cap, pearl mantle, and the general plumage white, as usual. It is 15 or 16 inches long.—*Sea-tern*, a name of several terns, especially of the large species of the section *Thalasseus*, which are mainly maritime.—*Short-tailed tern*. See *short-tailed*.—*Sooty tern*. See *sooty*.—*Suri-nam tern*, an old name of the common black short-tailed tern of North America, *Hydrochelidon fuscipes*, called *H. fuscipes surinamensis* when it is subspecifically distinguished from its European conspecific *H. fuscipes*.—*Trudeau's tern*, *S. trudeausi*, a South American tern supposed by Audubon (1839) to occur also in the United States. It is of about the size of the common tern, of a pearly-bluish color all over, whitening on the head, and with a yellow or orange bill.—*Whiskered tern*, *Hydrochelidon leucophaea* (after Natterer in Temminck's *Manuel*, 1820), one of the black terns, with a large white stripe on each side of the head.—*Wilson's tern*. See *common tern*.

tern² (térn), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. terne*, a three (in dice), three numbers (in a lottery), = *Pr. teria* = *Sp. terna*, *terno* = *Pg. It. terno*, *n.*, a set of three, *< L. ternus*, pl. *terni*, three each, *< tres*, three (ter, thrice): see *three*]. *I. a.* Same as *terne*.

II. n. 1. That which consists of three things or numbers together; specifically, a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favorable numbers, or the three numbers so drawn.
She'd win a tern in Thursday's lottery.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. In math., a system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra which together contain the

twenty-seven straight lines lying in a cubic surface.

tern³ (térn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A three-masted schooner; a three-master. [Local, New Eng.]

ternal (tér'n'al), *a.* [*< ML. ternalis* (used as a noun), *< L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*²]. Consisting of three each; threefold.—*Ternal proposition*. See *proposition*.

ternary (tér'na-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. ternaire* = *Pr. ternari* = *Sp. Pg. It. ternario*, *< LL. ternarius*, consisting of threes, *< L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*²]. *I. a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three: as, a ternary flower (that is, one having three members in each cycle); a ternary chemical substance (that is, one composed of three elements).—*Ternary compounds*, in old chem., combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt.—*Ternary cubic*. See *cubic*.—*Ternary form*, in music. Same as *rondo form* (which see, under *rondo*).—*Ternary measure or time*, in music. Same as *triple rhythm* (which see, under *rhythm*, 2 (b)).—*Ternary quadric*. See *quadric*.

II. n.; pl. *ternaries* (-riz). The number three; a group of three.

Of the second ternary of stanzas [in "The Progress of Poetry"], the first endeavours to tell something.
Johnson, Gray.

Ternatan (tér-ná'tan), *a.* [*< Ternate* (see def.) + *-an*]. Of or pertaining to Ternate, an island, town, and Dutch possession in the East Indies: specifically noting a kingfisher of the genus *Tanysiptera*.

ternate (tér'nát), *a.* [*< NL. ternatus*, arranged in threes, *< L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*²]. Arranged in threes; characterized by an arrangement of parts by threes; in bot., used especially of a compound leaf with three leaflets, or of leaves whorled in threes. If the three divisions of a ternate leaf are subdivided into three leaflets each, the leaf is *bitermate*, and a still further subdivision produces a *tritermate* leaf. See also cut of *Thalictrum*, under *leaf*.



ternately (tér'nát-li), *adv.* In a ternate manner; so as to form groups of three. **ternatisect** (tér-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [*< NL. ternatus*, in threes, + *L. secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut]. In bot., cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

ternatopinnate (tér-ná-tô-pin'át), *a.* [*< NL. ternatus*, in threes, + *L. pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*]. In bot., noting a compound leaf with three pinnate divisions.

terne¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *tarn*¹.

terne² (térn), *n.* [Short for *terne-plate*]. Same as *terne-plate*.

terne-plate (térn'plát), *n.* [*< F. terne*, dull, + *E. plate*]. An inferior kind of tin-plate, in making which the tin used is alloyed with a large percentage of lead. It is chiefly used for roofing, and for lining packing-cases to protect valuable goods from damage in transportation by sea.

ternery (tér'nér-i), *n.*; pl. *terneries* (-iz). [*< tern*¹ + *-ery*]. A place where terns or sea-swallows breed in large numbers.

ternion (tér'ni-on), *n.* [*< LL. ternio(n)*, the number three, *< L. terni*, by threes: see *tern*²]. 1. A group of three.

So, when Christ's Glory Isay would declare,
To express Three Persons in one Godhead are,
He, Holy, Holy, Holy nam'd, To show
We might a Ternation in an Union know.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 72.

2. In bibliography, a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages.

They say that a given manuscript is composed of quaternions and of ternions, but it never occurs to them either to describe the structure of a quaternion, or to say how we can distinguish the leaves one from another.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 27.

Ternstroemia (térn-stré-mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the Swedish naturalist Christopher Ternström.] A name given by Mutis in 1781 to *Taonabo*, a genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Theaceae*. It is characterized by bracted flowers with free sepals, imbricated petals united at the base, smooth basifixed anthers, and a superior ovary with two divided styles and two to three cells each usually with two ovules pendulous from the apex. The fruit is indehiscent, its seeds large and hippocrepiform, with fleshy albumen and an inflexed embryo. There are about twenty-eight species, mostly of tropical America, with five or six in warm parts of Asia and the Indian archipelago. They are evergreen trees and shrubs, with coriaceous leaves and recurved lateral peduncles which are solitary or clustered and bear each a single rather large flower with numerous stamens. *Taonabo obovalis* (Ternstroemia obovalis of Richard) is known in the West Indies as *scarletweed*, and other species as *ironwood*.

Ternstroemiaceae (térn-stré-mi-ä'sé-ä), *n.* pl.

[NL., < *Ternstroemia* + *-aceae*.] The name given by Robert Brown in 1818 to the plant family *Theaceae*, based on *Ternstroemia* of Mutis, which being antedated by *Taonabo* becomes a synonym and invalidates the family name. The family *Theaceae*, or tea family, belongs to the order *Hypericales*, and embraces 18 genera divided into 5 tribes, and about 200 species, natives of the tropics, especially in America, Asia, and the Indian archipelago, and sometimes extending northward in eastern Asia and America. They are trees or shrubs, rarely climbers, with feather-veined leaves which are entire or more often serrate. The regular, usually 5-merous flowers are often large and handsome, the fruit fleshy, coriaceous, or woody, or very often a capsule with a persistent central columella. The seeds are borne on a placenta which is frequently prominent and fleshy or spongy, usually with a curved, bent, hippocrepiform, or spiral embryo. The principal genera are *Thea*, *Taonabo*, *Lasiacanthus*, *Stewartia*, and *Kieseria*.

Ternstroemiaceae (térn-stré-mí-é-é), n. pl. [NL. (Mirbel, 1813), < *Ternstroemia* + *-aceae*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Theaceae*. As the genus name on which that of the tribe is based is a synonym of *Taonabo* the proper name of the tribe is *Taonabaceae*, given it by Szyzylowicz in 1893.

terpene (tér-pén), n. [A modified form of *terebene*.] A name given to the members of a class of hydrocarbons having the empirical composition C_5H_8 . They are classified as *hemiterpenes*, C_5H_8 , *terpenes* proper, $C_{10}H_{16}$, *sesquiterpenes*, $C_{15}H_{24}$, and *polyterpenes*, $(C_5H_8)_x$. With their closely related derivatives the terpenes make up the larger part of most essential oils.

terpentine, n. An obsolete form of *turpentine*.
terpodion (tér-pó-di-on), n. [From *τέρευν*, delight, + *πόδι*, a song: see *ode*.] A musical instrument invented by J. D. Buschmann in 1816, the tones of which were produced by friction from blocks of wood. It was played by means of a keyboard.

Terpsichore (térp-sik-ó-ré), n. [From *Λ. Τερψιχόρη*, *Terpsichore*, fem. of *Τερψιχόρος*, delighting in the dance, < *τέρευν*, fut. *τέρευν*, enjoy, delight in, + *χορός*, dance, dancing: see *chorus*.] In classical myth., one of the Muses, the especial companion of Melpomene, and the patroness of the choral dance and of the dramatic chorus developed from it. In the last days of the Greek religion her attributes became restricted chiefly to the province of lyric poetry. In art this Muse is represented as a graceful figure clad in flowing draperies, often seated, and usually bearing a lyre. Her type is closely akin to that of Erato, but the latter is always shown standing.

Terpsichorean (térp-si-kó-ré-an), a. and n. [From *Terpsichore* + *-an*.] I. a. [cap. or l. c.] Relating to the Muse Terpsichore, or to dancing and lyrical poetry, which were sacred to this Muse: as, the *terpsichorean art* (that is, dancing).

II. n. [l. c.] A dancer. [Colloq.]
Terpsiphone (térp-si-fó-né), n. [NL. (C. W. L. Gloger, 1827), < *Gr. Τέρψις*, enjoyment, delight, + *φωνή*, voice.] A genus of Old World *Muscicapidae*. The leading species is the celebrated paradise flycatcher, *T. paradisa*, remarkable for the singular development of the tail. This bird was originally figured and described more than a century ago by Edwards, who called it the *pieb bird of paradise*. It was long mistaken for a bird of Africa, as by Levaillant, who figured it under the name



Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisa*), male; female in background.
Ichneumon (the original of Lesson's *Tchitra*): it has also been placed in the larger genera *Muscicapra*, *Muscipala*, and *Muscivora* of the early writers of the present century. It is native of India and Ceylon. The adult male is chiefly pure-white and black, with glossy steel-green head, throat, and crest; the bill is blue, the mouth is yellow, and the eyes are brown. The total length is about 17 inches, of which 12 or 13 inches belong to the two middle tail-feathers, the tail with this exception being

54 inches, the wing less than 4 inches. The female is quite different, only 7½ inches long, without any peculiarity of the tail, and with plain rufous-brown, gray, and white colors, the crest, however, being glossy greenish-black. A similar species of the Indian archipelago is *T. affinis*. *T. mutata* belongs to Madagascar; and there are about a dozen other species of this beautiful and varied genus, whose members are found from Madagascar across Africa and India to China, Japan, the Malay peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Flores.

terpuck (tér-puk), n. [From *Russ. terpukh*, lit. a rasp; so called on account of the roughness of the scales.] A fish of the family *Hexagrammidae*, as *Hexagrammus lagocephalus* and *H. octogrammus*. Sir John Richardson.

terra (tér-á), n. [= F. *terre* = Sp. *tierra* = Pg. *terra*, < *L. terra*, earth, land, ground, soil; orig. **tersa*, 'dry land,' akin to *torrere*, dry, or parch with heat, *Gr. τέρεος*, become dry: see *thirst*, and cf. *torrent*.] Earth, or the earth: sometimes personified, *Terra*: used especially in various phrases (Latin and Italian).—*Terra alba* ('white earth'), pipe-clay.—*Terra terra*. [= F. *terre* & *terre* = Sp. *tierra* & *tierra* = It. *terra*, close to the ground, lit. 'ground to ground.'] An artificial gait formerly taught horses in the mane and riding-school. It was a short, half-prancing, half-leaping gait, the horse lifting himself alternately upon the fore and hind feet, and going somewhat sidewise. It differed from *curvets* chiefly in that the horse did not step so high. It is much noticed in the horse-market literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

I rid first a Spanish Horse, a light Bay, called Le Superbe, a beautiful horse. . . . He went in corvets forward, backward, sideways, . . . and went *Terra Terra* Perfectly. The second Horse I rid was another Spanish Horse, . . . a Brown-Bay with a White star in his forehead; no Horse ever went *Terra Terra* like him, so just, and so easy; and for the Pirouette, etc.
Cavendish (Earl of Newcastle), *New Method of Dressing Horses* (1667), Preface.

Terra cariosa, tripoli or rottenstone.—**Terra di Siena**. See *sienna*.—**Terra firma**, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water; mainland or continent, in opposition to insular territories.—**Terra incognita**, an unknown or unexplored region.—**Terra Japonica** ('Japan earth'), gambler or catechu: once supposed to be an earth from Japan.—**Terra merita**, turmeric.—**Terra nera** (It., 'black earth'), a native unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting.—**Terra nobiliss**, an old name for the diamond.—**Terra orellana**. Same as *arnotto*, 2.—**Terra ponderosa**, baryles or heavy-spar.—**Terra sigillata**, or *terra Lemnia*, Lemnian earth. See under *Lemnian*.—**Terra verde** (It., 'green earth'), either of two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting, one obtained near Verona, the other in Cyprus. The former, which is very useful in landscape-painting in oil, is a siliceous earth colored by the protoxide of iron, of which it contains about 30 per cent. Also *terre verte*.

terrace (tér-ás), n. [Early mod. E. also *terras*, *tarras*, *tarrasse*; < OF. *terrace*, *terrasse*, a terrace, gallery, F. *terrasse*, < It. *terraccia*, *terrazzo*, a terrace, < *terra*, < *L. terra*, earth, land: see *terra*.] 1. A raised level faced with masonry or turf; an elevated flat space: as, a garden terrace; also, a natural formation of the ground resembling such a terrace.

This is the *terrasse* where thy sweetheart tarries.

Chapman, *May-Day*, III. 3.

List, list, they are come from hunting; stand by, close under this *terras*.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, II. 1.

Terraces, flanked on either side by jutting masonry, cut clear vignettes of olive-hoary slopes, with cypress-shadowed farms in hollows of the hills.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 68.

2. In *geol.*, a strip of land, nearly level, extending along the margin of the sea, a lake, or a river, and terminating on the side toward the water in a more or less abrupt descent; a beach; a raised beach. Also called in Scotland a *carse*, and in parts of the United States where Spanish was formerly spoken a *mesa*, or *meseta*. Terraces are seen in many parts of the world, and vary greatly in width, height, and longitudinal extent, as well as in the mode of their formation. Marine terraces, or raised beaches, have usually been caused by the elevation of the land, the preëxisting beach having been thus lifted above the action of the water, and a new one formed at a lower level. Raised beaches, terraces, or ancient sea-margins of this kind form conspicuous features in the coast topography of various regions, as of Scandinavia, Scotland, and the Pacific coast of North and South America. Some river- and lake-terraces may have been formed by the upheaval of the region where they occur; but a far more important and general cause of their existence is the diminution of the amount of water flowing in the rivers or standing in the lakes—a phenomenon of which there are abundant proofs all over the world, and the beginning of which reaches back certainly into Tertiary times, but how much further is not definitely known, since the geological records of such change of climate could not be preserved for an indefinite period, and very little is known in regard to the position of rivers, or bodies of water distinctly separated from the ocean, at any remote geological period. Rarely called a *bench*.

This stream runs on a hanging terrace, which in some parts is at least sixty feet above the Barrady.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 123.

3. A street or row of houses running along the face or top of a slope: often applied arbitrarily,

as a fancy name, to ordinary streets or ranges of houses.—4. The flat roof of a house, as of Oriental and Spanish houses.—5†. A balcony, or open gallery.

There is a row of pretty little *terrasses* or *rayles* be-twixt every window.
Coryat, *Craditiles*, I. 218.

As touching open galleries and *terraces*, they were de-vised by the Greeks, who were wont to cover their houses with such.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxvii. 25.

6. In *marble-working*, a defective spot in mar-ble, which, after being cleaned out, is filled with some artificial preparation. Also *terrasse*.

terrace (tér-ás), v. t.; pret. and pp. *terraced*, ppr. *terracing*. [From *terrace*, n.] To form into a terrace; furnish with a terrace.

Methinks the grove of Baal I see
In *terraced* stages mount up high.

Dyer, To Aaron Hill.

terrace (tér-ás), n. [Also *terrass*, *terrasse*, *tar-race*, *tarris*, *tarras*; = MD. *terras*, *tiras*, D. *tras*, rubbish, brick-dust, = G. *tarras*, *trass*, < It. *terraccia*, rubble, rubbish, < *terra*, earth: see *ter-race*. Cf. *trass*.] A variety of mortar used for targetting and the like, and for lining kilns for pottery.

They [the kilns] plastered within with a reddish mortar or *tarris*.
Record of 1677, in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art*, I. 40.

Terrace, or *Terrace*, a coarse sort of plaster, or mortar, durable in the weather, chiefly used to line basons, cis-terns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.
Chambers, *Cyclopædia* (ed. 1738).

terra-cotta (tér-á-kot-á), n. [= F. *terre cuite*, < It. *terra cotta*, < *L. terra cocta*, lit. baked earth: *terra*, earth; *cocta*, fem. of *coctus*, pp. of *co-quere*, cook, bake: see *coct*, *cook*.] 1. A hard pottery made for use as a building-material and for similar purposes, of much finer quality and harder baked than brick; in the usual accepta-tion of the term, all unglazed pottery, or any ar-ticle made of such pottery. It differs in color ac-cording to the ingredients employed. The color is usually the same throughout the paste; but *terra-cotta* is made also with an enameled surface, and even with a surface specially colored without enamel. Earthenware similar to this, but from materials chosen and prepared with special care, is made in the form of artistic works, as bas-reliefs, statuettes, etc.

2. A work in *terra-cotta*, especially a work of art: specifically applied to small figures (statuettes) or figurines in this material, which have held an important place in art both in an-cient and in modern times, and are of peculiar



Terra-cotta.—A Greek Statuette from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.

interest in the study of Greek art, which is presented by them in a more popular and familiar light than is possible with works of greater pretensions. See *Tanagra figurine* (under *figurine*), and see also cut under *Etrus-can*.—3. A brownish-orange color like that of much *terra-cotta*.

terraceutical (tér-á-kul-tür-ál), a. [From *terraculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to terraculture; agricultural. [Rare.]

terraceutical (tér-á-kul-tür-ál), n. [Irreg. < *L. terra*, earth, + *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [Rare.]

terra filius (tér-é fil-i-us), n. [L.: *terra*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *filius*, son.] 1. A person of ob-scure birth or of low origin.—2†. A scholar at the University of Oxford appointed to make jesting satirical speeches. He often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the authorities of the university.

The assembly now return'd to the Theater, where the *Terræ filius* (the Universal Buffoon) entertain'd the auditor with a tedious, abusive, sarcastical rhapsody, most unbecoming the gravity of the University.

Eselyn, Diary, July 10, 1660.

terrace¹ (ter'aj), *n.* [*< F. terre (< L. terra), earth, + -age. Cf. terage.*] A mound of earth, especially a small one, as in a flower-pot, in which plants can be set for household decoration.

terrace² (ter'aj), *n.* [*Also terrage; < OF. terage, field-rent, < terre, land: see terra.*] In *old Eng. law*, an exaction or fee paid to the owner of the land for some license, privilege, or exemption, such, for instance, as leave to dig or break the earth for a grave, or in setting up a market or fair, or for freedom from service in tillage, or for being allowed an additional holding, etc.

terraine (te-rân'), *n.* [*Also sometimes terrane; < F. terraine, terrain, ground, a piece of ground, soil, rock, = It. terreno, < L. terrenum, land, ground, prop. neut. of terrenus, consisting of earth, < terra, earth: see terra, terrene.*] A part of the earth's surface limited in extent; a region, district, or tract of land, either looked at in a general way or considered with reference to its fitness or use for some special purpose, as for a building-place or a battle-field: a term little used in English except in translating from the French, and then with the same meaning which it has in the original. The word is, however, also used in various idiomatic expressions, in translating a number of which the English word "ground" is most properly employed: as, "gagner du terrain," to gain ground; "perdre du terrain," to lose ground, favor, or credit; also with various metaphorical significations: as, "être sur son terrain," to have to do with, or to speak of, that with which one is thoroughly familiar; "sonder le terrain," examine the conditions, or look into the matter, etc. As used by French geologists, the word *terraine* has a somewhat vague meaning, and is usually limited by some qualifying term: as, "terraine de transition," "terraine primitive." This word was introduced into English geological literature by the translator of Humboldt's "Essai Géognostique," where it was used, as he remarks, "because we have no word in the English language which will accurately express *terraine* as used in geology by the French." Also spelled (but rarely) *terrane*.

Rocks which alternate with each other, and which are found usually together, and which display the same relations of position, constitute the same formation; the union of several formations constitutes a geological series or a district (*terraine*); but the terms rocks, formations, and terrains are used as synonymous in many works on geology.

Humboldt, Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks (trans.), p. 2.

This term (*terraine*) is used for any single rock or continuous series of rocks of a region, whether the formation be stratified or not. It is applied especially to metamorphic and igneous rocks, as a basaltic *terraine*, etc.

J. D. Dana, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 81.

terramara (ter-â-mâ-râ'), *n.*; pl. *terramare* (-re). [*< It. terra amara, bitter earth (a term used in the vicinity of Parma): terra, < L. terra, earth; amara, fem. of amarus, < L. amarus, bitter.*] Any stratum or deposit of earthy material containing organic or mineral matter (such as bones or phosphates) in sufficient quantity to furnish a valuable fertilizer; hence, a deposit containing prehistoric remains, as fragments of bones and pottery, cinders, etc., of similar character to the deposits called in northern Europe *kitchen-middens*. There are large numbers of these terramare on the plain traversed by the Via Emilia between the Po and the Apennines; some of them are intermediate in character between the kitchen-middens of Denmark and the palafittes of Switzerland, appearing to mark sites of settlements originally built on piles in shallow lakes (or perhaps on marshy ground subject to frequent inundation), which have gradually become desolated while the stations continued to be occupied.

terrane, *n.* See *terraine*.

terranean (te-râ-nê-an), *a.* [*< L. terra, earth, + -an + -e-an (after subterranean, mediterranean, etc.).*] Being in the earth; belonging to the earth, or occurring beneath the surface of the earth.

The great strain on the trolley wire which would be a necessary incident of *terranean* supply renders such a system impracticable. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVIII. i. 9.*

terraneous (te-râ-nê-us), *a.* [*< L. terra, earth, + -an + -e-ous (after subterraneous).*] In bot., growing on land.

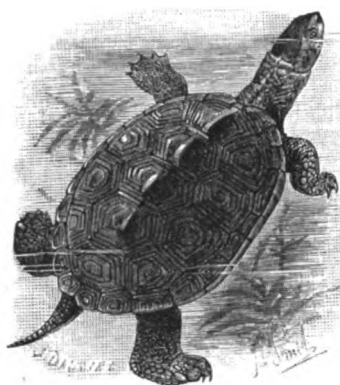
terrapenid, *n.* An obsolete variant of *terrapin*.

terrapenes (ter-â-pê-nêz), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see terrapin.*] A subdivision of *Emydeæ* (which see), in which the pelvis is free, the neck bends in a vertical plane, and the head may be almost completely retracted within the carapace.

Huxley. The group contains such genera as *Emys*, *Cistudo*, *Chelydra*, *Cinosternum*, and *Staurotyphlus*. The other subdivision of *Emydeæ* is *Cheloniæ*. See cuts under *Cinosternum*, *Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

terrapin (ter'â-pin), *n.* [*Formerly also terrapin, terrapene, turpin; cf. Abenaki turebe (Rasles).*]

1. One of several different fresh-water or tide-water tortoises of the family *Emydeæ*; specifically, in the United States, the diamond-back, *Malaclemmys* or *Malacoclemmys concentrica*, of the Atlantic coast from New



Diamond-backed Terrapin (*Malaclemmys concentrica*).

York to Texas, famous among epicures. See *diamond-backed turtle* (under *diamond-backed*), and *Malaclemmys*. In trade use the sexes are distinguished as *bull* and *cow*, and small ones as *little bulls* and *heifers* respectively. Those under 5 or 6 inches in total length of the under shell are termed *cuttings*, of which it takes from 18 to 24 or more to make a "dozen." Those of 6 inches and more are *counts* or *counters*, of 12 to the dozen. Only the cows reach 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches in this measurement; these are known to dealers as *full counts*, and are especially valuable because they usually contain eggs; the bulls are tougher as well as smaller, and of less market value.

2. Some other tortoise or turtle: as, the elephant *terrapin* of the Galapagos.—3. A dish made of the diamond-back.

Terrapin is essentially a Philadelphia dish. Baltimore delights in it, Washington eats it, New York knows it, but in Philadelphia it approaches a crime not to be passionately fond of it. *J. W. Forney, The Epicure.*

Alligator terrapin. See *alligator-terrapin*.—**Diamond-backed terrapin.** the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and def. 1.—**Elephant terrapin.** any mud-turtle, under *tortoise*.—**Mud-terrapin.** any mud-turtle, as of the genus *Cinosternum*. (U. S.)—**Painted terrapin** or *turtle*, *Chrysemys picta*, of the United States. See *Chrysemys*.—**Pine-barren terrapin.** the gopher of the southern United States, *Pseudemys carolina*.—**Red-bellied terrapin**, *Chrysemys rubricincta* or *Pseudemys rugosa*; the potter or red-fender. See cut under *slider*.—**Salt-marsh or salt-water terrapin.** in the United States, one of several different *Emydeæ* of salt or brackish water, among them the diamond-back and slider. See cut above, and cut under *slider*.—**Speckled terrapin**, the spotted turtle, *Chelydra guttata*, a small fresh-water tortoise of the United States, whose black carapace has round yellow spots.—**Yellow-bellied terrapin**, *Pseudemys scabra*, of southern parts of the United States.

terrapin-farm (ter'â-pin-fârm), *n.* A place where the diamond-back is cultivated.

terrapin-paws (ter'â-pin-pâz), *n. sing. and pl.* A pair of long-handled tongs used in catching terrapin. [*Chesapeake Bay.*]

terraquean (te-râ'kwê-an), *a.* [*< terraqueous + -an.*] Terraqueous. [*Rare.*]

This terraquean globe. *Macmillan's Mag.*, III. 471.

terraqueous (te-râ'kwê-us), *a.* [*< L. terra, earth, + aqua, water (see aqueous).*] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

I find but one thing that may give any just offence, and that is the Hypothesis of the *Terraqueous* globe, where-with I must confess myself not to be satisfied. *Ray, in Letters of Eminent Men*, II. 169.

terrari, *n.* Same as *terrerie*².

terrarium (te-râ'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *terrariums, terraria* (-umz, -â). [*< L. terra, earth: a word modeled on aquarium.*] A vivarium for land animals; a place where such animals are kept alive for study or observation.

Herr Fischer-Sigwart describes the ways of a snake, *Tropidonotus tessellatus*, which he kept in his terrarium in Zurich. *Science*, XV. 24.

terras¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*¹.

terras² (te-ras'), *n.* Same as *trass*.

terrasphere (ter'â-sfêr), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. terra, earth, + Gr. sphaîra, sphere.*] Same as *tellurian*.

terrasse, *n.* Same as *terrace*².

terre¹, *v. t.* Same as *tar*².

terre², *v. t.* [*< F. terre, < terre, earth: see terra.*] Cf. *inter, atter.*] To strike to the earth.

"Loe, heere my gage" (he *ter'd* his glove);

"Thou know'st the victor's meed."

Warner, Albion's England, III. 128.

terreen (te-rên'), *n.* See *tureen*.

terreity (te-rê'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. terra + -e-ity.*] Earthiness. [*Rare.*]

The aqueity,
Terreity, and sulphureity
Shall run together again, and all be annull'd.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

terrell (ter'el), *n.* [*Also terrella, terella; < NL. terrella, dim. of L. terra, earth: see terra.*] A spherical figure so placed that its poles, equator, etc., correspond exactly to those of the earth, for showing magnetic deviations, etc.

terrellat (te-rel'â), *n.* Same as *terrel*.

I was shew'd a pretty *Terrella*, describ'd with all y^e circles, and shewing all y^e magnetic deviations.

Eselyn, Diary, July 3, 1655.

Terrell grass. A species of wild rye, or lyme-grass, *Elymus Virginicus*, a coarse grass, but found useful for forage in the southern United States: so named from a promoter of its use.

terremote (ter'e-môt), *n.* [*ME., < OF. terremote, < ML. terræ motus, earthquake: L. terræ, gen. of terra, earth; motus, movement, < movere, pp. motus, move: see motion.*] An earthquake.

All the halle quake,

As it a *terremote* were. *Gower, Conf. Amant.*, vi.

terremotive (ter-e-mô'tiv), *a.* [*< terremote + -ive.*] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface; seismic. [*Rare.*]

We may mark our cycles by the greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and *terremotive* agency.

Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, X. III. § 4.

terrene¹ (te-rên'), *a. and n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. terreno, < L. terrenus, of, pertaining to, or consisting of earth (neut. terrenum, land, ground: see terrain), < terra, earth, land: see terra.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly; terrestrial: as, *terrene* substance.

I beleue night that *terrene* boody sothlesse

Of lusty beute may haue such richesse,

So moche of swetnesse, so moche of connyng,

As in your gentill body is beryng.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 417.

These thick vapours of *terrene* affections will be perswaded.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. 389.

I would teach him . . . that Mammonism was, not the essence of his or of my station in God's Universe, but the adictitious excrecence of it; the gross, *terrene*, godless embodiment of it. *Carlyle.*

II. *n.* 1. The earth. [*Rare.*]

Over many a tract

Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide,

Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton, P. L.*, vi. 78.

2. The surface of the earth. [*Recent.*]

terrene², *n.* See *terrine, tureen*.

terrenelyt, *adv.* [*ME. terrenly; < terrene¹ + -ly².*] As regards lands.

I Hym make my proper inheritor,

For yut shall he be worthy *terrenly*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5014.

terrenity (te-ren'i-ti), *n.* [*< terrene¹ + -ity.*] The state or character of being *terrene*; worldliness.

Being overcome . . . debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*. *Fellham, Resolves.*

terreous (ter'ê-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. terreo, < L. terreus, earthen, < terra, earth: see terra. Cf. terreosity.*] Earthy; consisting of earth.

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescences.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

terre-plein (târ'plân), *n.* [*F., < terre, earth, + plein for plain, level, flat: see terra and plain¹.*]

1. In *fort.*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.—2. The plane of site or level surface around a field-work.

terrestrel, *a.* [*ME., < OF. (and F.) terrestre = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. terrestre, < L. terrestris, of or belonging to the earth, < terra, earth: see terra. Cf. terrestrial.*] Terrestrial; earthly.

Heere may ye se, and heereby may ye preve,

That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort,

His Paradyt *terrestrel*, and his disport.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 88.

terrestreity (ter-es-trê'i-ti), *n.* 'Admixture of earth.

Sulphur itself . . . is not quite devoid of *terrestreity*.

Boyle, Mechanical Hypotheses.

Terrestres (te-res'trêz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of L. terrestris, of or belonging to the earth: see terrestre, terrestrial.*] In *ornith.*, one of three series into which birds were formerly divided, containing the rasorial and cursorial forms: contrasted with *Æreæ* and *Aquaticæ*: more fully called *Aves terrestres*.

terrestrial (te-res'tri-al), *a. and n.* [*< ME. terrestriall. < OF. terrestrial, < L. terrestris, of or belonging to the earth (see terrestre), + -al.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly: opposed to *celestial*: as, *terrestrial* bodies; *terrestrial* magnetism.

Vnto mortall deth me to haue ye shold,
Ryght as a woman born here naturall,
A feminine thyng, woman at all houres,
To end of my days here terrestriall.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3632.

There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial.
1 Cor. xv. 40.

2. Representing or consisting of the earth: as, a or the *terrestrial* globe. See *globe*, 4.

What though, in solemn silence, all
Move round this dark, *terrestrial* ball?
Addison, *Ode, The Spacious Firmament*.

3. Pertaining to the world or to the present state; sublunary; worldly; mundane.

A genius bright and base,
Of towering talents and *terrestrial* aims.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, vi.

4. Pertaining to or consisting of land, as opposed to water, or of earth.

The *terrestrial* substance, destitute of all liquor, remaineth alone.
Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 698.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids.
Woodward.

5. In *zool.*, living on the ground; confined to the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aerial; terricolous. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, rasorial or cursorial; belonging to the *Terrestres*. (b) In *conch.*, air-breathing or pulmonate, as a snail or slug. (c) Belonging to that division of isopods which contains the woodlice, sow-bugs, or land-slugs.

6. In *bot.*, growing on land, not aquatic; growing in the ground, not on trees.—*Terrestrial* gravitation, magnetism, radiation, refraction, telescope. See the nouns.—*Terrestrial*-radiation thermometer. See *thermometer*.

II. 1. An inhabitant of the earth.

But Heav'n, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
Repose to night, and toll to day decreed.
Pemton, in *Pope's Odyssey*, xix. 682.

2. *pl.* In *zool.*: (a) A section of the class *Aves*, the *Terrestres*. (b) The pulmonate gastropods. (c) A division of isopods.

terrestrially (te-res'tri-ál-i), *adv.* 1. After a terrestrial or earthly manner.—2. In *zool.*, in or on the ground; on land, not in water: as, to pupate *terrestrially*, as an insect.

terrestrialness (te-res'tri-ál-nes), *n.* The state or character of being terrestrial. *Imp. Dict.*
terrestriality (te-res'tri-fi), *v. t.* [*L. terrestis*, of the earth, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To reduce to earth, or to an earthly or mundane state.

Though we should affirm . . . that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven terrestified.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

terrestrial (te-res'tri-us), *a.* [*L. terrestis*, of the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-us*.] 1. Of or belonging to the earth or to land; terrestrial.

The reason of Kircherus may be added—that this variation proceedeth, not only from *terrestrial* eminences and magnetical veins of the earth, laterally respecting the needle, but (from) the different coagmentation of the earth disposed unto the poles, lying under the sea and waters.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 2.

The British capital is at the geographical centre of the *terrestrial* portion of the globe.
G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, Int., p. 24.

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

The nomenclature of Adam, which unto *terrestrial* animals assigned a name appropriate unto their nature.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 24.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

terret, *territ* (ter'et, -it), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the round loops or rings on a harness-pad through which the driving-reins pass. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

terre-tenant, *ter-tenant* (tär'-, tär'ten'ant), *n.* [*OF. terre-tenant*, < *terre*, land, + *tenant*, holding; see *terra* and *tenant*.] In *law*, one who is seized of or has the actual possession of land as the owner thereof; the occupant.

terre verte (tär värt). [*F. terre*, earth; *verte*, fem. of *vert*, green; see *terra* and *vert*.] Same as *terra verde* (which see, under *terra*).—*Burnt terre verte*, an artists' color, obtained by heating the natural *terre verte*, changing it to a transparent muddy brown, with little or none of the original green tone remaining.

terrible (ter'i-bl), *a.* [*F. terrible* = *Pr. Sp. terrible* = *Pg. terrível* = *It. terribile*, < *L. terribilis*, frightful, < *terrere*, frighten. Cf. *terror*, *deter*.] 1. That excites or is fitted to excite terror, fear, awe, or dread; awful; dreadful; formidable.

Terrible as an army with banners. *Cant.* vi. 10.

Altogether it [a hurricane] looks very *terrible* and amazing, even beyond expression. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. iii. 71.

2. Excessive; tremendous; severe; great: chiefly used colloquially: as, a *terrible* bore.

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Abp. Tillotson*.

The bracing air of the headland gives a *terrible* appetite. *B. Taylor*, *Rounds of the Saracen*, p. 30.

Terrible infant, a noisy, rough, passionate, or inconveniently outspoken child [for *F. enfant terrible*].

Poor Reginald was not analytical, . . . like certain pedantic figures who figure in story as children. He was a *terrible infant*, not a horrible one.

C. Roade, *Love me Little*, I. = *Syn.* 1. *Terrible*, fearful, frightful, horrible, shocking, dire.

terribleness (ter'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being terrible; dreadful; formidableness: as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II. *terriblizet* (ter'i-bliz), *v. i.* [*terrible* + *-ize*.] To become terrible. [Rare.]

Both Camps approach, their bloody rage doth rise,
And even the face of *Cowards* *terriblizet*.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Vocation.

terribly (ter'i-bli), *adv.* In a terrible manner.

(a) In a manner to cause terror, dread, fright, or awe; dreadfully.

When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth. *Isa.* II. 21.
(b) Violently; exceedingly; greatly; very. [Chiefly colloq.]

The poor man squalled *terribly*.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, I. 2.

Terricolæ (te-rik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. terricola*, a dweller upon earth: see *terrícola*.]

1. In *entom.*, a division of dipterous insects. *Latreille*, 1809.—2. A group of annelids, containing the common earthworm and related forms: distinguished from *Limicolæ*.

terrícola (ter'i-kōl), *a.* [= *F. terricole* = *Sp. terrícola* = *Pg. It. terricola*, < *LL. terricola*, a dweller upon earth, < *L. terra*, earth, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, growing on the ground: especially noting certain lichens. Also *terricolous*, *terrícola*.

With respect to *terrícola* species [of lichens], some prefer peaty soil, . . . others calcareous soil.
Enay, *Brit.*, XIV. 562.

terricoline (te-rik'ō-lin), *a.* [*terrícola* + *-ine*.] Same as *terricolous*.

terricolous (te-rik'ō-lus), *a.* [*LL. terricola*, a dweller upon earth (see *terrícola*), + *-ous*.] 1. Terrestrial; inhabiting the ground; not aquatic or aerial; specifically, belonging to the *Terricolæ*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *terrícola*.

terrículament, *n.* [= *Pg. terriculamento*, terror, dread, < *LL. terriculamentum*, something to excite terror, < *L. terriculum*, also *terrícula*, something to excite terror, < *terrere*, frighten; see *terrible*.] A cause of terror; a terror.

Many times such *terrículaments* may proceed from natural causes. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 659.

With these and such-like, either torments of opinions or *terrículaments* of expressions, do these new sort of preachers seek . . . to scare and terrify their silly sectators. *Ep. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 198. (*Davies*).

terridam (ter'i-dam), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A cotton fabric originally made in India.

*terrier*¹ (ter'i-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *tarrier*, *tarier*; < *ME. terrere*, *terrere*, < *OF. terrier*, in *chien terrier*, a terrier-dog, < *ML. terrarius*, of the earth (neut. *terrarium*, < *OF. terrier*, the hole or earth of a rabbit or fox, a little hillock), < *L. terra*, earth, land: see *terra*. Cf. *terrier*².] One of several breeds of dogs, typically small, active, and hardy, named from their propensity to dig or scratch the ground in pursuit of their prey, and noted for their courage and the acuteness of their senses. *Terriers* are of many strains, and occur in two leading forms, one of which is shaggy, as the *Skye*, and the other close-haired, as the *black-and-tan*. They are much used to destroy rats, and some are specially trained to rat-killing as a sport.

The eager *Dogs* are cheer'd with claps and cries, . . . And all the Earth rings with the *Terriers* yearning.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Decay.

My *terriers*,
As it appears, have seized on these old foxes.
Messinger, *City Madam*, v. 2.

Black-and-tan terrier, the ordinary English terrier.—*Boston terrier*, a breed of dogs supposed to be a cross between the English bulldog and terrier. It originated in Boston, Massachusetts.—*English terrier*, a general name of the smooth-haired terriers, of several breeds, as the common *black-and-tan*.—*Fox-terrier*, one of different kinds of terriers trained or used to unearth foxes.—*Maltese terrier*, a very small terrier, kept as a pet or toy.—*Scotch terrier*, a general name of the shaggy long-eared terriers, of several breeds, as the *Skye*, etc.—*Skye terrier*, a variety of the Scotch terrier, of rather small size, and very shaggy.—*Toy terrier*. See *toy*.—*Yorkshire terrier*, a variety of the Scotch terrier. (See also *bull-terrier*, *rat-terrier*.)

*terrier*² (ter'i-ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *terrar*; < *OF. terrier*, in *papier terrier*, a list of the names of a lord's tenants, < *ML. terrarius*, as in *terrarius liber*, a book in which landed property is

described, < *terrarius*, of land: see *terrier*¹.] In *law*: (a) Formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, including the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc. (b) In modern usage, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.

In the Exchequer there is a *terrar* of all the glebe-lands in England, made about 11 Edward III. *Cowell*. (*Latham*.)

It [Domesday] is a *terrar* of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord and the lands held by his tenants under him.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, V. 4.

*terrier*³ (ter'i-ēr), *n.* [*ME. tarryour*, *tarrere*, *tarrer*, < *OF. terriere*, *terrriere*, *F. tarière*, of Celtic origin, Ir. *tarathar*, etc., connected with *L. terebra*, an auger: see *terebate*.] A borer, auger, or wimble.

With *tarrers* or gymlet peroe ye vpward the pipe ashore.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

terrific (te-rif'ik), *a.* [= *Sp. terrífico* = *Pg. It. terrifico*, < *L. terrificus*, causing terror, < *terrere*, frighten, terrify, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing terror; fitted to excite great fear or dread; dreadful: as, a *terrific* storm.

The serpent . . . with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 497.

terrific (te-rif'ik), *a.* [*terrific* + *-al*.] *Terrific*. [Rare.]

terrifically (te-rif'ik-ál-i), *adv.* In a terrific manner; terribly; frightfully.

terrifiedly (ter'i-fid-ál-i), *adv.* In a terrified manner.

terrify (ter'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrified*, ppr. *terrifying*. [= *F. terrifier* = *Sp. Pg. terrificar*, < *L. terrificare*, make afraid, terrify, < *terrere*, frighten, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] 1. To make afraid; strike with fear; affect or fill with terror; frighten; alarm.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. *Luke* xxi. 2.

This is the head of him whose name only
In former times did pilgrims *terrify*.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II, Doubting Castle.

Giris, sent their water-jars to fill,
Would come back pale, too *terrified* to cry,
Because they had but seen him from the hill.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 344.

24. To make terrible.

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton*.

*=*Syn.* 1. To scare, horrify, appal, daunt. See *afraid*.
terrigenous (te-ríj'e-nus), *a.* [*L. terrigena*, one born of the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Terrigenous deposits in deep water near land. *Nature*, XXX. 84.

Terrigenous metals, the metallic bases of the earths, as barium, aluminium, etc.

terrine (te-rén'), *n.* [Also *terrene*, *terreen*, and corruptly *tureen*; = *G. terrine*, < *F. terrine*, an earthen pan or jar, < *ML. terrineus*, made of earthen, < *L. terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. An earthenware vessel, usually a covered jar, used for containing some fine comestible, and sold with its contents: as, a *terrine* of pâté de foie gras.

Tables loaded with *terrenes*, filligree, figures, and everything upon earth. *H. Walpole*.

Specifically—2. An earthen vessel for soup; a *tureen* (which see).

Instead of soup in a china *terrene*, it would be a proper reproof to serve them up offal in a wooden trough.

V. Knox, *Winter Evenings*, lvii.

territ, *n.* See *terret*.

Territels (ter-i-tél's), *n.* Same as *Territelaria*.
Territelaria (ter'i-tél-lá-ri-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. terra*, ground, + *tela*, web, + *-aria*².] A division of spiders, including those which spin underground webs for their nests, as a trap-door spider. The group contains all the tetrapneumonous forms, and corresponds to the *Mygalidæ*, or *Theraphosidæ*. Also *Territelæ*.

territelarian (ter'i-tél-lá-ri-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Territelaria*.

II. *n.* Any member of this group.

territorial (ter-i-tō-ri-ál), *a.* [= *F. territorial* = *Sp. Pg. territorial* = *It. territoriale*, < *LL. territorialis*, of or belonging to territory, < *L. territorium*, territory: see *territory*.] 1. Of or pertaining to territory or land.

The *territorial* acquisitions of the East-India Company . . . might be rendered another source of revenue.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 3.

A state's *territorial* right gives no power to the ruler to alienate a part of the territory in the way of barter or sale, as was done in feudal times.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 52.

2. Limited to a certain district: as, rights may be personal or territorial.—3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to one of the Territories of the United States: as, a Territorial governor; the Territorial condition.—Territorial system, that system of church government in which the civil ruler of a country exercises as a natural and inherent right supremacy over the ecclesiastical affairs of his people. It was developed in the writings of the German jurist Christian Thomasius (1655–1728).

territorialism (ter-i-tō'-ri-al-izm), *n.* [*territorial* + *-ism*.] The territorial system, or the theory of church government upon which it is based. Compare *collegialism*, *episcopalism*.

territoriality (ter-i-tō'-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [*territorial* + *-ity*.] Possession and control of territory.

Scarcely less necessary to modern thought than the idea of territoriality as connected with the existence of a state is the idea of contract as determining the relations of individuals. *W. Wilson*, *State*, § 17.

territorialize (ter-i-tō'-ri-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *territorialized*, ppr. *territorializing*. [*territorial* + *-ize*.] 1. To enlarge or extend by addition of territory.—2. To reduce to the state of a territory.

territorially (ter-i-tō'-ri-al-i), *adv.* In respect of territory; as to territory.

territoried (ter-i-tō'-rid), *a.* [*territory* + *-ed*.] Possessed of territory: as, an extensively territoried domain.

territory (ter-i-tō'-ri), *n.*; pl. *territories* (-riz). [*OF. territorie*, *F. territoire* = *Sp. Pg. territorio* = *It. territorio*, *territorio*, < *L. territorium*, the land around a town, a domain, district, territory, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. The extent or compass of land and the waters thereof within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any sovereign, state, city, or other body; any separate tract of land as belonging to a state; dominion; sometimes, also, a domain or piece of land belonging to an individual.

But if thou linger in my territories
Longer than swiftest expedition
Will give thee time to leave our royal court,
By heaven! my wrath shall far exceed the love
I ever bore my daughter or myself.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, III. 1. 163.

Those who live thus mewed up within their own contracted territories, and will not look abroad beyond the boundaries that chance, conceit, or laziness has set to their inquiries. *Locke*, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 3.

Gentlemen, I thought the deck of a Massachusetts ship was as much the territory of Massachusetts as the floor on which we stand. *Emerson*, *West Indian Emancipation*.

2. Any extensive tract, region, district, or domain: as, an unexplored territory in Africa.

From hence being brought to a subterranean territory of cellars, the courteous friars made us taste a variety of excellent wines. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, May 21, 1645.

3. [cap.] In the United States, an organized division of the country, not admitted to the complete rights of Statehood (see *state*, 13). Its government is conducted by a governor, judges, and other officers appointed from Washington, added by a Territorial legislature. Each Territory sends one delegate to Congress, who has a voice on Territorial matters, but cannot vote. Territories are formed by act of Congress. When a Territory has sufficient population to entitle it to one representative in the National House of Representatives, it is usually admitted by act of Congress to the Union as a State. Nearly all the States (except the original thirteen) have passed through the Territorial condition. There is now (1910) one (politically) organized Territory—Hawaii; and there is also one (politically) unorganized Territory—Alaska. Several countries of Spanish America have a system of Territories analogous to that of the United States.

The territory is an infant state, dependent only till it is able to walk by itself.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 351.

The nation has never regretted delay in erecting a territory into a state. *The Nation*, Jan. 28, 1886.

Cell territory, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, the range of extracellular substance supposed to be influenced by each individual cell of any tissue. *Virchow*.—Territory of a judge, in *Scots law*, the district over which a judge's jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. Quarter, province.

terror (ter'or), *n.* [Formerly also *terrou*; < *F. terreur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. terror* = *It. terrore*, < *L. terror*, great fear, dread, terror, < *terrere*, put in fear, frighten, make afraid.] 1. Extreme fear or fright; violent dread.

The sword without and terror within. *Deut.* xxxii. 25.

Amaze,
Be sure, and terrou seiz'd the rebel host.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 647.

Panting with terror, from the bed he leapt.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 383.

2. A person or thing that terrifies or strikes with terror; a cause of dread or extreme fear: often used in humorous exaggeration.

Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. *Rom.* xiii. 3.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats.
Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 66.

That bright boy you noticed in my class, who was a terror six months ago, will no doubt be in the City Council in a few years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 283.

King of terrors. See *king*.—Reign of Terror, in *French hist.*, that period of the first Revolution during which the country was under the sway of a faction who made the execution of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions who were considered obnoxious to their measures one of the cardinal principles of their government. This period may be said to have begun in March, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, with the overthrow of Robespierre and his associates. Also called *The Terror*.—*Syn.* 1. *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

terror† (ter'or), *v. t.* [*terror*, *n.*] To fill with terror. [Rare.]

They, terror'd with these words, demand his name.
Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 615.

terror-breathing (ter'or-brē'fing), *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying. [Rare.]

Through the stern throat of terror-breathing war.
Drayton, *Mortimer to Queen Isabel*.

terror-haunted (ter'or-hān'ted), *a.* Haunted with terror; subject to visitations of extreme fear. [Rare.]

Till at length the lays they chanted
Reached the chamber terror-haunted.
Longfellow, *Norman Baron*.

terrorisation, terrorise, etc. See *terrorization*, etc.

terrorism (ter'or-izm), *n.* [= *F. terrorisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. terrorismo*; as *terror* + *-ism*.] Resort to terrorizing methods as a means of coercion, or the state of fear and submission produced by the prevalence of such methods.

Let the injury inflicted under this terrorism be appreciated, and full compensation awarded on the district by the Judge of Assize or of County Court, and the barbarism will die out. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 212.

terrorist (ter'or-ist), *n.* [= *F. terroriste* = *Sp. Pg. terrorista*; as *terror* + *-ist*.] One who favors or uses terrorizing methods for the accomplishment of some object, as for coercing a government or a community into the adoption of or submission to a certain course; one who practises terrorism. Specifically—(a) An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

Thousands of those hell-hounds called terrorists, whom they had shut up in prison on their last revolution as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, iv.

(b) In Russia, a member of a political party whose purpose is to demoralize the government by terror. See *nihilism*, 4 (b).

Whether such wrongs and cruelties are adequate to excuse the violent measures of retaliation adopted by the terrorists is a question to which different answers may be given by different people.

G. Kennan, *The Century*, XXXV. 755.

terroristic (ter-o-ris'tik), *a.* [*terrorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to terrorists.

Terroristic activity, in the shape of bomb-throwing and assassination. *The Century*, XXXV. 60.

terrorization (ter'or-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*terrorize* + *-ation*.] The act of terrorizing, or the state of being terrorized. Also spelled *terrorisation*.

terrorize (ter'or-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrorized*, ppr. *terrorizing*. [= *F. terroriser* = *Pg. terrorizar*; as *terror* + *-ize*.] To fill with terror; control or coerce by terror; terrify; appal. Also spelled *terrorise*.

Secret organizations, which control and terrorize a district until overthrown by force. *The Century*, XXXVI. 840.

The people are terrorized by acts of cruelty and violence which they dare not resist. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 567.

terrorizer (ter'or-i-zēr), *n.* One who terrorizes. Also spelled *terroriser*.

Gortchakoff, Ignatieff, and other Pan Slavonic terrorizers of the Germans. *Love*, *Bismarck*, II. 152.

terrorless (ter'or-less), *a.* [*terror* + *-less*.] 1. Free from terror.

How calm and sweet the victories of life,
How terrorless the triumph of the grave!
Shelley, *Queen Mab*, vi.

2. Harmless. [Rare.]

Some human memories and fearful lore
Render him terrorless; . . . dread him not!
Poe, *Silence*.

terror-smitten (ter'or-smit'n), *a.* Smitten or stricken with terror; terrified.

terror-stricken, terror-struck (ter'or-strik'n, ter'or-struk), *p. a.* Stricken with terror; terrified; appalled.

terror-strike (ter'or-strik), *v. t.* To smite or overcome with terror. [Rare.]

He hath baffled his suborner, terror-struck him.
Coleridge, *Remorse*, iv. 2.

terrosity†, *n.* [**terrous* (< *F. terreux* = *Pr. terros*, < *L. terrosus*, full of earth, earthy, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*, and cf. *terreous*) + *-ity*.] Earthiness.

Rhenish wine . . . hath fewer dregs and less terrosity [read *terrosity*] or gross earthiness than the Clared wine hath. *W. Turner* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 114).

terry (ter'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A textile fabric of wool or silk, woven like velvet, but with the loops uncut.

The furniture was in green terry, the carpet a harsh, brilliant tapestry. *Hovells*, *Annie Kilburn*, xi.

2. In *rope-making*, an open reel. *E. H. Knight*.—Terry poplin. See *poplin*.—Terry velvet uncut velvet.

Tersanctus (tēr'sangk'tus), *n.* [*< L. ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*): so called because it begins with the word *Sanctus*, said thrice.] Same as *Sanctus*.

terse† (tērs), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. terso*, < *L. tersus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, pp. of *tergere*, wipe, rub off, wipe dry, polish.] 1†. Wiped; rubbed; appearing as if wiped or rubbed; smooth.

Many stones also, both precious and vulgar, although terse and smooth, have not this power attractive.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 4.

2†. Refined; accomplished; polished: said of persons.

Your polite and terse gallants. *Messenger*.

3. Free from superfluity; neatly or elegantly compact or concise; neat; concise.

In eight terse lines has Phædrus told
(So frugal were the birds of old)
A tale of goats; and cloed with grace
Plan, moral, all, in that short space.

W. Whitehead, *The Goat's Beard*.

terse†, *n.* See *terce*.

tersely (tērs'li), *adv.* 1†. In an accomplished manner.

Fastidious Brisk, a neat, spruce, affecting courtier, . . . speaks good remnants; . . . swears tersely and with variety. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

2. In a terse manner; neatly; compactly; concisely.

terseness (tērs'nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being terse; neatness of style; compactness; conciseness; brevity.

Under George the First, the monotonous smoothness of Byron's versification and the terseness of his expression would have made Pope himself envious.

Macaulay, *Moore's Byron*.

2. Shortness. [Rare.]

The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the terseness of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labour.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xv.

tersion (tēr'shon), *n.* [*< L. tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing; friction; cleaning.

He [Boyle] found also that heat and ternon (or the cleaning or wiping of any body) increased its susceptibility of [electric] excitation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 3.

ter-tenant, *n.* See *terre-tenant*.

tertial (tēr'shal), *a. and n.* [*< L. *tertialis*, < *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] I. *a.* Of the third rank or row among the flight-feathers of a bird's wing; tertiary, as a quill-feather.

II. *n.* A tertiary flight-feather; one of the pennæ, or large feathers, of a bird's wing of the third set, which grow on the elbow or upper arm; one of the tertiaris. The word was intended to signify only the third set of flight-feathers, in the same relation to the humerus that the secondaries bear to the ulna, and the primaries to the manus; but in practice two or three of the innermost secondaries are called tertials when in any way distinguished from the rest. Also *tertary*, *tertary feather*. See *cuts under bird* and *covert*, n., 6.

The two or three longer innermost true secondaries, growing upon the very elbow, are often incorrectly called tertials, especially when distinguished by size, shape, or color from the rest of the secondaries.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 113.

tertian (tēr'shan), *a. and n.* [I. *a.* < *ME. tertian*, < *L. tertianus*, of the third (day), < *tertius*, third: see *terce*. II. *n.* < *ME. tertian*, *terciane*, < *OF. tertiane* = *Sp. terciana* = *Pg. terçã*, < *L. tertiana* (sc. *febris*), a tertian fever, fem. of *tertianus*, of the third (day): see I.] I. *a.* Occurring every second day: as, a tertian fever.

If it do, I dar wel lye a grote
That ye shul have a fevère terciane.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, I. 139.

Double tertian fever. See *fever*.—Tertian ague, intermittent fever with a paroxysm every other day.—Tertian fever. See *fever*.

II. *n.* 1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms return after a period of two days, or on the third day, reckoning both days of consecutive occurrence; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.

By how much a hectic fever is harder to be cured than a tertian, . . . by so much is it harder to prevail upon a triumphing lust than upon its first insinuations.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

2. In organ-building, a stop consisting of a tierce and a largot combined.—3f. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. *Statute of Henry VI.*—4. A curve of the third order. [Rare.]

tertian (tér'shi-à-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tertiaire* = Sp. *tercero* = Pg. *terceiro* = It. *terziario*, < L. *tertianus*, containing a third part, < *tertius*, third: see *tertian*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—2. [Usually *cap.*] In *geol.*, of, pertaining to, or occurring in the Tertiary. See II. (a).

In a word, in proportion as the age of a tertiary formation is more modern, so also is the resemblance greater of its fossil shells to the testaceous fauna of the actual seas. Lyell, *Elements of Geology* (1st ed., 1838), p. 288.

3. In *ornith.*, same as *tertial*: distinguished from *secondary* and from *primary*. See cuts under *bird*¹ and *covert*, *n.*, 6.—4. [*cap.* or *i. c.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Tertiaries. See II. (b).

Guido buried him [Dante] with due care in a stone urn in the burying ground of the Franciscans, who loved him, and in whose tertiary habit he was shrouded in the supreme hour. N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 289.

Tertiary alcohol. See *alcohol*, 3.—**Tertiary color**, a color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors, as citrine, russet, or olive. See II. (c).—**Tertiary feather.** Same as *tertial*.—**Tertiary syphilis.** See *syphilis*.

II. *n.* One who or that which is tertiary, or third in order or succession. Specifically—(a) [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of geological formations which lies above the Mesozoic or Secondary and below the Quaternary; the "Cenozoic" of some authors, while others include in this division both Tertiary and Quaternary. The term *Tertiary* belongs to an early period in the history of geology, the entire series having been divided into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The term *transition* was afterward introduced (see *transition*), and *Quaternary* still later; but the Quaternary has been considered by some as being rather a subdivision of the Tertiary, since it seems to have been of relatively short duration, and not anywhere preceded by any break to be compared in importance with that which in various regions characterizes the passage from Mesozoic to Tertiary. The Tertiary was divided by Lyell into three groups or systems, the basis of this classification being the percentage of living species of *Mollusca* in each group; these divisions were designated by him as the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene, to which a fourth was added later by Beyrich, namely the Oligocene, intercalated between the Eocene and Miocene. This scheme of subdivision is still accepted as convenient and philosophical, although strict regard is not paid to the precise percentages of living species indicated by Lyell. The subdivisions of these larger divisions which have been found necessary in different regions vary considerably in number and character. The break between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary in northwestern Europe is, on the whole, very marked in character; in various other parts of the world it is much less apparent. The more important and striking features of the Tertiary may be very concisely summed up as follows: evidence of the greatly increasing importance of the surface of the land as compared with that of the water, as shown by the local and detrital character, and the small and rapidly varying thickness, of the deposits, together with the rapidly increasing development of a land-fauna and -flora; the uplifting of the great mountain-chains of the globe, an operation performed on a gigantic scale, some parts of the early Tertiary having been raised to an elevation of nearly 30,000 feet above the sea-level; the almost entire disappearance of many of those forms of animal life which were prominent during the Mesozoic epoch, as of the cephalopoda, the gigantic reptiles, and especially the development of the *Mammalia* in ever-increasing numbers and diversity of type; the very much diminished importance both as respects numbers and size of many of those forms of vegetable life which were most prominent in pre-Tertiary times, such as the ferns, the lycopoda, and the cycads, and the development of modern forest vegetation, in which the dicotyledonous angiosperms play a very important part; the zonal distribution of life and climate; the evidence, furnished in abundance in various parts of the world, of a marked diminution in temperature going on through Tertiary times, the proof of which, if begun before the Tertiary, could only be obtained with great difficulty, if at all, owing to the small relative importance of the land-areas; and, finally, the appearance of man upon the earth, an event which took place, so far as is known from present available evidence, some time before the close of the Pliocene. See also *Post-tertiary*, *Quaternary*, and *recent*, 4. (b) [*cap.*] A member of the third order (*tertius ordo de penitentia*) of monastic bodies. An order of this kind was first organized by St. Francis of Assisi. It was instituted as a sort of middle term between the world and the cloister, and members were required to dress more soberly, fast more strictly, pray more regularly, hear mass more frequently, and practise works of mercy more systematically than ordinary persons living in the world. The Dominicans also have their third order, and the example was followed by various other monastic bodies.

The Order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its *Tertiaries*, like that of St. Dominic.

Mûman, Latin Christianity, ix. 10.

(c) A color, as russet, citrine, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Tertiaries are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray when these primaries are in excess, or violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray when these secondaries are in excess. *Fairholt*. (d) Same as *tertial*.

tertilate (tér'shi-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tertilated*, ppr. *tertilating*. [*<* L. *tertianus*, pp. of *tertianus*, do every third day, do for the third time, < *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] 1. To do for the third time. *Johnson*.—2. In *gun.*, to examine, as a piece of artillery, or the thickness of its metal, to ascertain its strength. This is usually done with a pair of caliper compasses.

To *tertilate* a piece of ordnance is to examine the thickness of the metal, in order to judge of its strength, the position of the trunnions, etc. *Wûhelm*, Mil. Diet.

tertium quid (tér'shi-um kwid). [*L.*: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *quid*, something, somewhat, neut. of indef. pronoun *quis*, somebody: see *what*, *who*.] 1. Something neither mind nor matter; especially, an idea regarded as not a mere modification of the mind nor a purely external thing in itself. Hence—2. Something mediating between essentially opposite things.

tertium sal (tér'shi-um sal). [*L.*: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *sal*, salt.] In *old chem.*, a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

Tertullianism (tér-tul'-yan-izm), *n.* The doctrine and discipline of the Tertullianists, involving special rigor as to absolution of penitents, opposition to second marriages, etc.

About a year after this, he [Mr. Cotton] practically appeared in opposition to Tertullianism, by proceeding unto a second marriage. *Cotton Mather*, *Mag. Chris.*, III. i.

Tertullianist (tér-tul'-yan-ist), *n.* [*<* *Tertullian* (L.L. *Tertullianus*) + *-ist*.] A member of a branch of the African Montanists, of the third and fourth centuries, holding to the doctrines of Montanism as modified by Tertullian. The divergence of the Tertullianists from orthodoxy seems to have been much less marked than that of the original Asiatic Montanists. They called themselves "Pneumatists," or spiritual men, and the Catholics "Psychics," natural or sensual men.

teruncius (te-run'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *teruncii* (-i). [*L.*, three twelfths of an as (see *as*⁴), hence a trifle, < *ter*, three times, thrice, + *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: see *ounce*¹.] An ancient Roman coin, being the fourth part of the as, and weighing 3 ounces.

teru-tero (tér'-tê-ô), *n.* [*S. Amer.*; imitative of the bird's note.] The Cayenne lapwing.



Teru-tero (*Belonopterus cayennensis*).

or spur-winged plover, *Vanellus* or *Belonopterus cayennensis*, a South American bird of the plover kind. It resembles the common pewit, but is easily distinguished. The wings are spurred, and there is a minute hallux. The back and wings are resplendent with metallic iridescence of violet-green and bronze; the breast is black; the lining of the wings is white; the head is crested. During incubation it attempts to lead enemies away from its nest by feigning to be wounded, like many other birds. The eggs are esteemed a delicacy. Its wild and weird notes often disturb the stillness of the pampas.

tervet, *v.* [*ME.* *terven*, *tervien*, < *AS.* **tyrfian*, in comp. *getyrfian* (= OHG. *zerben*), fall. Cf. *torve*, *tervy*, *topsyturvy*. Also in comp. *overturve*, *ME.* *overterven*, used awkwardly in one passage with *toppe* preceding, as if **top-overturve* (an expression appar. connected with the later *topsyturvy*, now *topsyturvy*, *q. v.*). Cf. *tervy*, *tirfe*.] I. *intrans.* To fall; be thrown down.

And I schal crye rightful kyng,
Ik man haue as the serue,
The right schul ryse to ryche reynynge,
Truyt and tregot to helpe schal *terve*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 207.

II. *trans.* 1. To dash down; cast; throw; in composition with *over*, to overthrow; overturn.

Ouyr (tyr)uyr (*ouyr* tyryr, K. ouerturnen, S. H. ouyrturym, P.) Subvert, evert. *Prompt. Parv.* (1440), p. 373.

So dred they hym, they durst no thing ouer *terus*
Againe his lawe nor peace.
J. Hardyng, *Chron. of Eng.* (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 47.

The lawe and peace he kepte, and conserved,
Which him vpheld, that he was neuer ouer *terued*.
J. Hardyng, *Chron. of Eng.* (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 75.

2. To turn down or back; roll or fold over.

tervee, *v.* See *terry*.

terry (tér'vi), *v. t.* [*Also* *tervee*, *turvee*, *tarry*. Cf. *terve*.] To struggle; kick or tumble about, as to get free. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

teryt, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *teary*.

terza-rima (tér'tsà-rè-mà), *n.* [*<* It. *terza rima*: *terza*, fem. of *terzo*, third; *rime*, rime: see *terce* and *rime*¹.] A form of verse in iambic rhythm used by the early Italian poets. In it the lines consist of ten or eleven syllables, and are arranged in sets of three that are closely connected. The middle line of the first tercet rhymes with the first and third lines of the second tercet, the middle line of the second tercet rhymes with the first and third lines of the third tercet, and so on. At the end of the poem or canto there is an extra line which has the same rime as the middle line of the preceding tercet. In this form of verse Dante's "Divina Commedia" is written. The most conspicuous example of its use in English literature is Byron's "Prophecy of Dante."

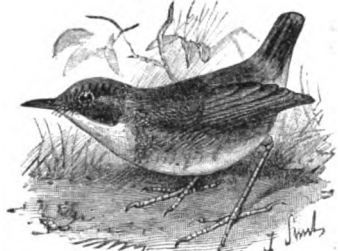
terzetto (tér-tset'ô), *n.* [*It.*, < *terzo*, third: see *terce*.] In *music*, a composition for three voices; a vocal trio.

tesa (tê'sà), *n.* See *teesa*.

teschenite (têsh'en-î), *n.* [*<* *Teschen*, a town in Austrian Silesia, + *-ite*².] The name given by Hohenegger to certain eruptive rocks intercalated and intrusive in the Cretaceous on the borders of Silesia and Moravia, and which have been the subject of discussion among geologists since 1821. Tschermak described them in 1866, and considered them as belonging to two quite different groups, one of which included rocks identical with or analogous to the picrites, while for the other he adopted Hohenegger's name. The latter group (the teschenites of Tschermak) have again been divided by Rosenbusch, who refers a part of them to the diabases, while the other portion is considered by him to have been originally essentially a mixture of plagioclase, nephelin, brown amphibole, and biotite, but now containing analcite instead of nephelin. Rocks of somewhat similar character have been described from various other regions, as from the Caucasus and Portugal, and have been supposed to consist in part of nephelin. The question of the composition of the teschenites still remains obscure, since analcite has been observed in many instances, and petrographers are not agreed in considering it as necessarily an alteration-product of nephelin.

tesho-lama (têsh'-ô-là-mà), *n.* [*Tibetan*.] One of the two lama-popes of the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, each of whom is supreme in his own district, the other being the dalai-lama, who, though nominally his equal, is really the more powerful. Also called *bogdo-lama*. See *dalai-lama*.

Tesia (tê'si-â), *n.* [*NL.* (Hodgson, 1837), from a Nepalese name.] A generic name under which Hodgson originally, and after him other writers, described several small wren-like birds of India, later determined to represent different genera and conventionally referred to the *Timeliidae*. Hodgson in 1841 proposed to replace the name *Tesia* by *Anura*, which, however, being preoccupied, was by him in 1845 changed to *Procygna*; and at the same time he proposed a new generic name *Oligura* for some of the birds he had before called *Tesia*. The result is that (a) some authors discard *Tesia*, and separate its species into the two genera *Procygna* and *Oligura*, while (b) most authors use *Tesia* for the species of *Oligura*, and put there the other birds which had been called *Tesia*. The species of *Tesia* in sense (b) are 3 in number—*T. castaneicoronata*,



Tesia (*Oligura*) *castaneicoronata*.

T. cyaneiventris, and *T. supercilialis*; they belong to the eastern Himalayan region and southward. Compare the figure here given with that under *Procygna*.

tessarace (tes-a-râ'sê), *n.* [*<* Gr. *téssape*, four, + *âkha*, a point.] A tetrahedral summit.

tessaradecad (tes'a-râ-dek'ad), *n.* [*<* Gr. *téssape*, four (see *four*), + *dekas* (dekad-), the number ten: see *decad*.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen. *Farrar*.

tessarescadecahedron (tes-a-rê-s-dek-a-hê'drôn), *n.* [*LGr.* *tesarapekadekadepov*, < Gr. *tesarapekadeka*, fourteen (see *fourteen*), + *êdpa*, base or face of a polyhedron.] A solid having fourteen faces. The cuboctahedron, the truncated octahedron, and the truncated cube are examples of such bodies. See *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*.

Tessaria (te-sâ'ri-â), *n.* [*NL.* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after L. Tessari, professor

of botany at Ancona.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inuleæ* and subtribe *Pluchineæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Pluchea* by hoary or silky and shrubby stems bearing small cymose or corymbose heads with an ovoid involucre of two kinds of bracts, the outer somewhat woolly, the inner scarious and often shining. The 4 species are all American, and chiefly of temperate or mountainous parts of the west coast of South America. They resemble species of *Gnaphalium* or life-everlasting in their frequent white-woolly clothing; their leaves are alternate entire and toothed; their flowers are purplish and small, and are sometimes very numerous.

tessellat, *a.* See *tessellat*.

For the walls glistened with red marble and parquetry of divers colours, yea all the house was paved with checker and tessellat works. *Knolles's Hist. Turke* (1608). (*Nares*.)

tessella (tes-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *tessellæ* (-ë). [*L. tessella*, a small square stone, dim. of *tessera*, a square, tessera: see *tessera*.] Same as *tessera*.

tessellar (tes'e-lär), *a.* [*L. tessellarius*, one who makes tessellæ, < *L. tessella*, a little cube or square: see *tessella*.] Made up of tesserae. See *tessellat*.

Tessellata (tes-e-lä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. tessellatus*, checkered: see *tessellate*.] 1. A group of tessellate Paleozoic sea-urchins, synonymous with *Palæochinoidea*.—2. Tessellated crinoids; an order of *Crinoidea*, having the calyx formed entirely of calcareous plates, and the oral surface without ambulacral furrows, as in the genera *Actinocrinus* and *Cyathocrinus*.

tessellate (tes'e-lät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tessellated*, ppr. *tessellating*. [*L. tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered, < *tessella*, a small square stone: see *tessella*.] To form by inlaying differently colored materials, as a pavement, hence, to variegate.

It was the affectation of some to *tessellate* their conversation with antiquated and obsolete words. *Lecky, Europ. Morals*, I. 335.

tessellate (tes'e-lät), *a.* In *zool.*, same as *tessellated*, 3.

tessellated (tes'e-lä-ted), *a.* [*L. tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered (see *tessellate*), + *-ed*.] 1. Formed of small pieces of stone, glass, or the like, generally square or four-sided in plan, and long in proportion to their breadth. See *tessera*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, checkered; having the colors arranged in small squares, thus resembling a tessellated pavement.—3. In *zool.*, checkered or reticulated in a regular manner, by either the coloration or the formation of the parts of a surface. (a) Having colored patches resembling mosaic work or a checker-board. (b) Divided by raised lines into square or angular spaces. (c) Having distinct square scales.—**Tessellated cells**, flattened epithelial cells united at their edges into pavement epithelium.—**Tessellated epithelium**. Same as *pavement epithelium*. See *epithelium*.—**Tessellated work**, inlaid work composed of square or four-sided pieces, or tesserae. Mosaic in the ordinary sense is comprised in this.

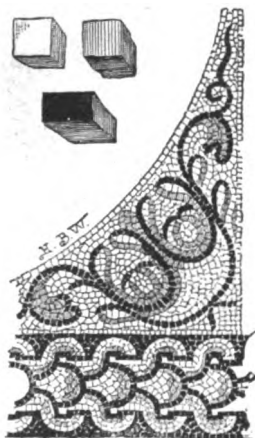
tessellation (tes-e-lä'shon), *n.* [*L. tessellat* (ed) + *-ion*.] 1. The act or art of making inlaid work with tesserae.—2. The work so produced.

Additions to the old glass tessellation in the pulpit. *Planché, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XV. 138.

tessera (tes'e-rä), *n.*; pl. *tesserae* (-rë). [= *F. tessera* = *Sp. tessera* = *Pg. It. tessera*, < *L. tessera*, a small cube or square of stone, wood, etc., a cube, die, tablet, tessera, ticket, token, < *Gr. téssapez*, Ionic *téssapez*, four: see *four*.] 1. A small piece of hard material, generally square in plan, used in combination with others of similar character for making mosaics. Tesserae are small in surface, and therein differ from tiles, which are large and flat.—2. A die for playing games of chance.—3. A small square of bone, wood, or the like used in ancient Rome as a ticket of admission to the theater, etc.

—4. Same as *tessera hospitalis* (which see, below). [*Rare*.]

The fathers composed a form of confession, not as a prescript rule of faith to build the hopes of our salvation



Tessera, shown separately and combined in mosaic. (From a Roman pavement discovered in London.)

on, but as a *tessera* of that communion, which, by public authority, was therefore established upon those articles. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1836), II. 521.

Tessera frumentari, in *Rom. antiq.*, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of bread, corn, or other provisions.—**Tessera hospitalis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a pledge of mutual friendship, which was broken in twain, as is a coin by modern lovers, and one half retained by each person. It served as a means of recognition and a pledge of admission to hospitality between the families and descendants of the friends.

As in Greece, the connexion [between host and guest in Rome] often became hereditary; and a *tessera hospitalis* was broken between the parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 308.

Tessera militaria, in *Rom. antiq.*, a small billet of wood on which the watchword was inscribed for distribution to the soldiery, and on which was sometimes written an order or an address of the commanding officer.—**Tessera nummaria**, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of money. One engraved in Caylus's Recueil is marked Ar. xii. (that is, 12 silver coins or denarii).—**Tessera theatralis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, the ticket or check by which admission to the theater was granted: one found at Pompeii fixes the seat which the holder was to occupy by the number of the cuneus, the row, and the seat.

tesseraic (tes-e-rä'ik), *a.* [*L. tessera* + *-ic*.] Same as *tessellar*. [*Rare*.]

tesseral (tes'e-räl), *a.* [*tessera* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *tessellar*. [*Rare*.]—2. In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

tesserarian (tes-e-rä'ri-an), *a.* [*L. tesseraarius*, of or pertaining to a tessera (< *tessera*, a tessera), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to play or gaming: as, the *tesserarian* art.

tessitura (tes-si-türä), *n.* [*It.*, texture, = *E. texture*.] In *music*, of a melody or a voice-part, that part of its total compass in which the greater number of its tones lie. To voices of moderate cultivation it is more important than the tessitura, or average field of the tones, should be convenient than that all extreme tones should be avoided.

tessular (tes'ü-lär), *a.* [*Irreg.* for **tesserular*, < *L. tessularis*, dim. of *tessera*, a tessera.] In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

test¹ (test), *n.* [*ME. test, teest, teste* = *G. test*, < *OF. test*, *F. têt* = *Sp. tecto* = *Pg. It. testo*, an earthen vessel, esp. a pot in which metals were tried, < *L. testum*, also *testu*, the lid of an earthen vessel, an earthen vessel, an earthen pot, in *ML.* esp. an earthen pot in which metals were tried; cf. *testa*, a piece of burned clay, a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug (see *test*²); < **terstus*, pp. of the root seen also in *terra* for **tersa*, dry land: see *terra*, *thirst*. Cf. *test*².] 1. An earthen pot in which metals were tried.

Our cementing and fermentatious,
Our ingoties, testes, and many mo,
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 265.

Put it [gold] in a *teste* made according to the quantity of the same, and melt it therein with leade whiche yowe shall consume partly by vapoure and partly with drawyge it out by the syde of the *teste*.

R. Eden, tr. of Vannucolo Biringuccio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

Specifically—2. The movable hearth or cupel of a reverberatory furnace, used in separating silver from lead by cupellation (see *cupel*), according to the method usually followed in England. It consists of an oval wrought-iron frame, about 5 feet long and 2½ wide, crossed by several iron bars on the bottom, thus forming a receptacle for the finely powdered bone-ash with which the frame is filled, and in which a cavity is scooped out to hold the melted metal while it is being cupelled. The *test* rests on a car, on which it is wheeled into its place under the reverberatory furnace when ready for use. The hearth of the German cupellation furnace, on the other hand, is fixed in its place, but is covered by an iron dome, which can be lifted off by the aid of a crane.

3. Examination by the test or cupel; hence, any critical trial or examination: as, a crucial *test*.

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamp'd upon it. *Shak., M. for M.*, I. 1. 49.

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune.
Like purest gold. *Addison, Cato*, iv. 4.

Many Things when most conceal'd are best;
And few of strict Enquiry bear the *Test*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4. Means of trial; that by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of something is shown; touchstone.

Unerring Nature . . .
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of Art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 73.

With the great mass of mankind, the *test* of integrity in a public man is consistency. *Macaulay, Sir W. Temple*.

5. [*cap.*] The Test Act of 1673. See phrase below.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *Test* excludes your tribe from benefit.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 830.

6. In *chem.*, a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known

property; a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance by producing certain changes in appearance and properties; a reagent: thus, infusion of galls is a *test* of the presence of iron, which it renders evident by the production of a black color in liquids containing that metal; litmus is a *test* for determining the presence of acids when uncombined or in excess, as its blue color is turned red by acids.—7. Judgment; discrimination; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden*.

8. An apparatus for proving light hydrocarbon oils by heat, to find the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapors; an oil test. *E. H. Knight*.

—**Böttger's sugar test**, a test for sugar in urine, consisting in boiling with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuth nitrate. If sugar is present, a black precipitate is produced.—**Breslau's test**, the placing of the stomach and intestines of a dead new-born infant in water immediately after removal. It was formerly supposed their floating was a proof that the child had been born alive.—**Bryce's test**, a test of the genuineness of a vaccination by revaccinating at another point. If the first vaccination is genuine the second vaccination will, if made a short time after the first, follow an accelerated course, though dwarfed in size; or if it is made later, say after the fifth day, the second inoculation will not develop.—**Catoptric test**, a former method of diagnosing cataracts by means of the changes observed in the reflected images of a light held in front of an eye affected by cataract, as differing from those of a normal eye.—**Day's blood test**, a test for blood in which the suspected stain is treated first with fresh tincture of guaiacum and then with hydrogen peroxide in watery or ethereal solution. If blood be present a sapphire-blue stain is produced.—**Ehrlich's test. Same as *Ehrlich's reaction* (which see, under *reaction*).—**Physiological test**. See *physiological*.—**Reinsch's test**, a test for the presence of arsenic, which consists in heating the suspected solution strongly acidified with hydrochloric acid, with a strip of bright metallic copper immersed in it. The arsenic is deposited as a gray film.—**Rosenthal's test**, a test by means of electricity for caries of the spine.—**Schiff's test**, a means of detecting uric acid or a urate by silver nitrate.—**Test Act**, an English statute of 1673. It made all ineligible to hold office under the crown who did not take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, or receive the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, or subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation. It was directed against Roman Catholics, but was applicable also to Dissenters. It was repealed in 1828.—**Test types**, letters of various sizes used by oculists in testing vision.—**The test of conceivability, of inconceivability**. See *conceivability, inconceivability*.—**To take the test**, to submit to the Test Act; take the sacrament in testimony of being a member of the Church of England.—**Syn. 3 and 4. Proof, ordeal, criterion**. See *inference*.**

test¹ (test), *v. t.* [*L. test*¹, *n.*] 1. In *metal.*, to refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the removal by scorification of all extraneous matter, or in some other way.

Not with fond shekels of the tested gold.
Shak., M. for M., II. 2. 149.

2. To put to the test; bring to trial and examination; compare with a standard; try: as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument; to *test* a person's loyalty; to *test* the electrical resistance of a wire.

The value of a belief is *tested* by applying it.
Lealie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. 20.

3. Specifically, in *chem.*, to examine by the use of some reagent or special treatment.

test² (test), *n.* [*Early mod. E. teste*; < *OF. teste*, *F. tète* = *Sp. Pg. It. testa*, a shell, the head, < *L. testa*, a piece of earthenware, a tile, etc., a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, etc., a shell of shell-fish and testaceous animals: see *test*¹. The later *E.* uses are technical, and directly from the *L.*] 1. A potsherd.

Then was the *teste* or potsherd, the brasse, golde, & sylver redacte into duste. *Joye, Expos. of Daniel*, II.

2. In *zool.*, the hard covering of certain animals; a shell; a lorica. Tests are of various textures and substances, generally either chitinous, calcareous, or silicious, sometimes membranous or fibrous. See *shell*, 2, and *skeleton*, 1. Specifically—(a) The outermost case or covering of the acedians, or *Tunicata*. It is homologous with the house of the appendicularian tunicates, and is remarkable among animal structures in that it is impregnated with a kind of cellulose called tunicin. See *cuta* under *Salpa* and *cyathoroid*. (b) The shell of a testaceous mollusk; an ordinary shell, as of the oyster, clam, or snail. (c) The hard crust or integument of any arthropod, as a crustacean or an insect. (d) The hard calcareous shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin. (e) The shell of any foraminifer. (f) The lorica or case of an infusorian.

3. In *bot.*, same as *testa*, 2.

test³ (test), *n.* [*L. testis*, a witness. Hence ult. *test*³, *v.*, attest, contest, detest, obtest, protest, testimony, etc.] 1. A witness.

Prelates and great lordes of England, who were . . . testes of that dede.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. ccl.

2. Testimony; evidence.

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more overt *test*.
Shak., Othello, I. 3. 107.

test³ (test), *v.* [*F. tester* = *Sp. Pg. testar* = *It. testare*, < *L. testari*, bear witness, testify, < *testis*, one who attests, a witness: see *test*², *n.*] *I. trans.* In law, to attest and date: as, a writing duly *tested*.

II. intrans. To make a will or testament. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A wife has power to *test* without the consent of her husband.

testa (tes'tā), *n.*; pl. *testae* (-tē). [*L.*: see *test*².]

1. In *zool.*, a test.—2. In *bot.*, the outer integument or coat of a seed: it is usually hard and brittle, whence the name, which answers to *seed-shell*. See *seed*, 1. Also *test*, *spermoderm*, and *episperm*.—3. [*cap.*] A name of the star Vega.

testable (tes'tā-bl), *a.* [*OF. testable* = *It. testabile*, < *L. testabilis*, that has a right to testify, < *testari*, testify: see *test*³, *v.*] 1. That may be tested.—2. In law: (a) Capable of being devised or given by will or testament. (b) Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

Testacea (tes-tā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *L. testaceus*, consisting of tiles, covered with a shell: see *testaceous*.] A group of testaceous animals: variously used. (a) The third order of *Vermes* in the Linnean system, including the testaceous mollusks, or shell-fish. (b) An order of accephalous mollusks in the Cuvierian system: distinguished from the *Nuda* or ascidians, which Cuvier treated as mollusks; the bivalves, otherwise called *Conchifera*. (c) A suborder of thecosomatous pteropoda, including all having calcareous shells. (d) In *Protozoa*, lobose amoebiform protozoans which secrete a testa or shell, through perforations of which pseudopodia protrude. *Arcella* and *Diffugia* are well-known representative genera.

testacean (tes-tā'sē-an), *a. and n.* [*testaceus* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Having a test or shell; belonging to any group of animals called *Testacea*.

II. n. A member of the *Testacea*, in any sense.

Testacella (tes-tā-sel'ā), *n.* [*N.L.* (Lamarck, 1801), dim. of *L. testaceus*, consisting of tiles: see *Testacea*.] The typical genus of *Testacellidae*, having the shell very small.

Testacellidae (tes-tā-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Testacella* + *-idae*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Testacella*.



Testacella mangrei, m. mantle; s. shell.

They are without a jaw, with the radular teeth elongated, acuminate, and more or less pen-like but curved, and with the shell small and incapable of inclosing the soft parts. It is a small family of chiefly Eurasiatic carnivorous species, which feed upon worms and slugs. They are sometimes called *burrowing slugs*.

testaceography (tes-tā'sē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*Testacea* + *Gr. -γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of or a treatise on testaceous animals, as mollusks; descriptive testaceology.

testaceology (tes-tā'sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Testacea* + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology; malacology.

testaceous (tes-tā'shi-us), *a.* [= *F. testacé* = *Sp. Pg. It. testaceo*, < *L. testaceus*, consisting of tiles or sherds, having a shell, < *testa*, tile, shell: see *test*².] 1. Of or pertaining to shells, or testaceous animals, as shell-fish; testacean.—2. Consisting of a hard continuous shell or shelly substance; shelly: thus, an oyster-shell is *testaceous*.—3. Having a hard shell, as oysters, clams, and snails: distinguished from *crustaceous*, or soft-shelled, as a lobster or crab.—4. Derived or prepared from shells of mollusks or crustaceans: as, a *testaceous* medicine; a pearl is of *testaceous* origin.—5. In *bot.* and *zool.*, dull-red brick-color; brownish-yellow, or orange-yellow with much gray.

testacy (tes'tā-si), *n.* [*testa*(te) + *-cy*.] In law, the state of being testate, or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

testacyet, *a.* [*L. testaceus*: see *testaceous*.] Testaceous.

Nowe yote on that scymment clept *testacye*
Sex fynger thicke, and yerdes is noo synne
To all to flappe it with.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

testa, *n.* Plural of *testa*.

testament (tes'tā-mēt), *n.* [*ME. testament*, < *OF. (and F.) testament* = *Pr. testament* = *Sp. Pg. It. testamento* = *G. Dan. Sw. testament*, < *L. testamentum*, the publication of a will, a will, testament, in *LL.* one of the divisions of the Bible (an incorrect translation, first in Tertullian, of *Gr. διαθήκη*, a covenant (applied in this sense to the two divisions of the Bible), also, in another use, a will, testament), < *testari*, be a witness, testify, attest, make a will: see *test*³, *v.*] 1. In law, a will; a disposition of property or rights, to take effect at death. Originally will,

in English law, signified such a disposition of real property, *testament* such a disposition of personal property. Will now includes both, and *testament* is rarely used in modern law, except in the now tautological phrase *last will and testament*.

"Fare well," quath the frere, "for y mot hethen fonden
[go hence],
And hyen to my houswife that hath vs bequethen
Ten pounds in hir testament."

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 410.

The succession of the crown, it was contended, had been limited, by repeated testaments of their princes, to male heirs.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ll. 4.

2. A disposition of the rights of two parties, defining their mutual relation, and the rights conceded by one to the other; a covenant, especially between God and his people. Hence—

3. (a) A dispensation: used especially of the Mosaic or old dispensation and of the Christian or new. (b) [*cap.*] A collection of books containing the history and doctrines of each of these dispensations, and known severally as the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*. The word *testament* in the authorized version of the Bible always represents the Greek word *διαθήκη* (elsewhere rendered 'covenant'), which in early Christian Latin and regularly in the Vulgate is rendered 'testamentum,' perhaps from its use in *Heb. ix. 15-20*. In this passage the idea of a covenant as involving in ancient times a sacrifice with shedding of blood is blended with that of a last will made operative by the death of the testator. In *Mat. xxvi. 28* and parallel passages the phrase "blood of the new testament" is connected with the cup in the Lord's Supper. In *2 Cor. iii. 14* the expression "reading of the old testament" shows the transition of meaning to our application of the title *Old Testament* to the Hebrew Scriptures. (Compare *1 Mac. i. 57*.) When used alone the word commonly means a copy of the New Testament: as, a gift of Bibles and Testaments.

She having innocently learn'd the way

Thro' both the serious Testaments to play.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 70.

In its pre-Christian stage the religion of revelation is represented as a covenant between the spiritual God and His chosen people the Hebrews. In accordance with this, and in allusion to *Jer. xxxi. 31*, Jesus speaks of the new dispensation founded in His death as a new covenant (*1 Cor. xi. 25*). Hence, as early as the 2d century of our era, the two great divisions of the Bible were known as the books of the Old and of the New Covenant respectively. Among Latin-speaking Christians the Greek word for covenant was often incorrectly rendered *testament*, and thus Western Christendom still uses the names of the Old and New Testaments.

Encyc. Brit., III. 634.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause*.—**Informal testament.** See *informal*.—**Mandatory testament.** A kind of testament allowed by the early Roman law, and continued in use till the middle ages in the form of a public and irrevocable conveyance of the testator's estates, rights, privileges, and duties: also called the *testament with copper and scales*, from the formality of producing a scale for the uncoloured copper money of ancient Rome. *Maine*.—**Military testament.** See *military*.—**Pretorian testament.** A will allowed by the Pretorian edicts, by which legacies could be made, and the transfer could be directed to be kept secret till death. *Maine*.

testamentary (tes-tā-men'tal), *a.* [*LL. testamentalis*, of or pertaining to a will, < *L. testamentum*, a will: see *testament*.] Relating to or of the nature of a testament or will; testamentary.

The testamentary cup I take,

And thus remember thee.

Montgomery, According to thy gracious word.

testamentarily (tes-tā-men'tā-ri-li), *adv.* By testament or will.

The children . . . were turned out *testamentarily*.

R. D. Blackmore, *Cripps the Carrier*, l.

testamentary (tes-tā-men'tā-ri), *a.* [= *F. testamentaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. testamentario*, < *L. testamentarius*, of or belonging to a will, < *testamentum*, a will: see *testament*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to a will or wills; also, relating to administration of the estates of deceased persons.

He is in the matter as sovereign judge and ordinary principal under the Pope in a cause *testamentarie*, and also by cause the will of my said Lord is proved in his court before his predecessor.

Paston Letters, l. 378.

This spiritual jurisdiction of testamentary causes is a peculiar constitution of this island; for in almost all other (even in popish) countries all matters *testamentary* are under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate.

Blackstone, *Com.*, III. vii.

2. Given or bequeathed by will.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. Set forth or contained in a will.

To see whether the portrait of their ancestor still keeps its place upon the wall, in compliance with his *testamentary* directions.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xviii.

4. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a last will or testament: as, *testamentary* guardians (that is, guardians appointed by testament or will).—**Letters testamentary.** See *letters*.

testamentate (tes-tā-men'tāt), *v. i.* [*testament* + *-ate*.] To make a will or testament.

testamentation (tes'tā-men-tā'shōn), *n.* [*testament* + *-ation*.] The act or power of giving by will. [Rare.]

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed.

Burke, *Tracts on the Popery Laws*, II.

testamentize (tes'tā-men-tiz), *v. i.* [*testament* + *-ize*.] To make a will or testament.

He [Leoline, bishop of St. Asaph] asked leave of King Edward the First to make a will, . . . because Welsh bishops in that age might not *testamentize* without royal assent.

Fuller, *Worthies*, *Denbighshire*, III. 682.

testatur (tes-tā'mēr), *n.* [So called from the opening word, *L. testatur*, we certify, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *testari*, testify, certify: see *test*³, *v.*] A certificate given to an English university student, certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination.

Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims waiting for the re-opening of the door, and the distribution of the *testaturae*. These *testaturae*, lady readers will be pleased to understand, are certificates under the hands of the examiners, that your sons, brothers, husbands, perhaps, have successfully undergone the torture.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, II. l.

Before presenting himself for this Examination, every Candidate must show to the Professor of Music either his *Testatur* for Responsions or . . .

Oxford University Calendar, 1890, p. 72.

testate (tes'tāt), *a. and n.* [*L. testatus*, pp. of *testari*, bear witness, declare, make a last will: see *test*³, *v.*] *I. a.* Having made and left a valid will or testament.

Persons dying *testate* and *intestate*. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

II. n. 1. In law, one who has made a will or testament; one who dies leaving a will or testament in force.—2. Witness; testimony.

But thinks to violate an oath no sin,

Though calling *testates* all the Stygian gods?

Heywood, *Jupiter and Io* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 278).

testation (tes-tā'shōn), *n.* [= *Sp. testación* = *It. testazione*, < *L. testatio* (n-), < *testari*, pp. *testatus*, make a will: see *testate*.] 1. A witnessing; a bearing witness; witness.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth!

Bp. Hall, *Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*.

2. A giving by will.

In those parts of India in which the collective holding of property has not decayed as much as it has done in Lower Bengal, the liberty of *testation* claimed would clearly be foreign to the indigenous system of the country.

Maine, *Village Communities*, p. 41.

testator (tes-tā'tor), *n.* [= *F. testateur* = *Sp. Pg. testador* = *It. testatore*, < *L. testator*, one who makes a will, *LL.* also one who bears witness, < *testari*, bear witness, make a will: see *testate*, *test*³.] One who makes a will or testament; one who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatrix (tes-tā'triks), *n.* [= *F. testatrice* = *It. testatrice*, < *LL. testatrix*, fem. of *L. testator*, one who makes a will: see *testator*.] A woman who makes a will or testament; a woman who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatum (tes-tā'tum), *n.* [*L.*, neut. of *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *testate*.] One of the clauses of an English deed, including a statement of the consideration money and the receipt thereof, and the operative words of transfer. Also called the *witnessing* or *operative clause*.

test-box (tes't'boks), *n.* In *telegr.*, a box containing terminals to which telegraph-wires are connected for convenience of testing.

teste (tes'tē), *n.* [So called from the first word in the clause, "Teste A. B. . . ." 'A. B. being witness': *teste*, abl. of *testis*, a witness: see *test*³.] In law, the witnessing clause of a writ or other precept, which expresses the date of its issue. *Wharton*. See *writ*. The word is also in general use, in connection with the name of a person or a treatise, to indicate that such person or treatise is the authority for a statement made.

tester¹ (tes'tēr), *n.* [*test*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who tests, tries, assays, or proves.—2. Any instrument or apparatus used in testing: as, a steam-gage *tester*; a vacuum-*tester*.

tester² (tes'tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *testar*, *testor*; < *ME. tester*, *testere*, *testor*, a head-piece, helmet, tester for a bed, < *OF. testiere*, a head-piece, the crown of a hat, etc., *F. tête* = *Pr. testiera* = *Sp. testera* = *Pg. testeira* = *It. testiera*, a head-piece, < *L. testa*, a shell, *ML.* the skull, head: see *test*².] 1. A canopy.

He th' Azure *Tester* trimm'd with golden marks,

And richly spangled with bright glistering sparks.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 4.

Specifically—(a) The frame which connects the tops of the posts in a four-post bedstead, and the material stretched upon it, the whole forming a sort of canopy.

Beddes, *testars*, and pillows besemeth nat the halle.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, l. 1.

Causing his servant to leave him unusually one morning, locking himself in, he strangled himself with his cravat upon the bed-tester. *Keelyn, Diary*, Aug. 18, 1673.

(b) In arch., a flat canopy, as over a pulpit or a tomb.

A tester of scarlet embroidered with a counterpoint of silks belonging to the same. *Strype, Eccles. Mem.* (ed. 1822), II. 1. 201.

2†. A head-piece; a helmet.

The sheeldes brighte, testers and trappures.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1642.

Half-tester bedstead, a bedstead having a canopy of about half its length, and therefore supported by the posts at the head only. See *bedstead*.

tester³ (tes'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. *testern*, *testerne*, *testorn*, also *testril*, altered forms (later reduced to *tester*, in conformity with *tester*²) of *teston*: see *teston*. Hence ult. *tizzy*.] A name given to the shillings coined by Henry VIII., and to sixpences later (compare *teston*); also, in modern slang, a sixpence.

There's a tester;

Nay, now I am a wooer, I must be bountiful.

Beau and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 3.

They say he that has lost his wife and sixpence has lost a tester.

The demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a tester.

Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

tester-cloth (tes'tér-klóth), *n.* The material used to cover the frame of the tester and form the canopy of a four-post bedstead.

testeter, *n.* [See *tester*².] Same as *testiere*.

testern (tes'térn), *n.* Same as *tester*³.

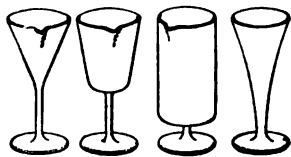
testern (tes'térn), *v. t.* [*testern*, *n.*] To present with a testern or sixpence.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have testerned me; in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself.

Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1. 153.

testes, *n.* Plural of *testis*.

test-glass (tes't-glás), *n.* A small glass vessel, usually cylindrical or nearly cylindrical in form, generally having a spout or beak and a foot: it has sometimes a graduated scale on the side.



Test-glasses.

testibrachial (tes-ti-brá'ki-ál), *a.* [*testibrachium* + *-al*.] Of the character of, or pertaining to, the testibrachium.

testibrachium (tes-ti-brá'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *testibrachia* (-á). [NL. (Spitzka, 1881), < L. *testis*, testicle, + *brachium*, arm.] The prepeduncle, or superior crus, of the cerebellum; the so-called process from the cerebellum to the testis of the brain.

testicardine (tes-ti-kár'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Testicardines.

Testicardines (tes-ti-kár'di-néz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *testa*, shell, + *cardo* (cardin-), hinge: see *cardinal*.] A prime division of brachiopods, including those which have a hinged calcareous shell: opposed to *Ecardines*: same as *Arthropomata*.

testicle (tes'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *testicule* = Pr. *testicul* = Sp. *testiculo* = Pg. *testiculo* = It. *testicolo*, *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, testicle.] One of the two glands in the male which secrete the spermatozoa and some of the fluid elements of the semen; a testis.—*Cooper's Irritable testicle*, a testicle affected with neuralgia.

testicond (tes'ti-kond), *a.* [*L. testis*, testicle, + *condere*, hide, conceal.] Having the testes concealed—that is, not contained in an external pouch or scrotum. Most animals are testicond, but the word denotes more particularly mammals of this character, as the cetaceans and some others.

testicular (tes-tik'ŭ-lăr), *a.* [= F. *testiculaire* = It. *testicolare*, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testicle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a testicle or testis: as, *testicular inflammation*.—2. In bot., same as *testiculate*.—*Testicular artery*, the spermatic artery.—*Testicular cord*. Same as *spermatic cord* (which see, under *cord*).—*Testicular cyst*, a retention-cyst of a seminal tubule. Also called *seminal cyst*.—*Testicular duct*, the vas deferens.—*Testicular veins*, small veins collecting the blood from the testes, and emptying into the spermatic veins.

testiculate (tes-tik'ŭ-lăt), *a.* [*LL. testiculatus*, having testicles, shaped like a testicle, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testis*.] 1. Of the rounded or ovoid shape of a testicle.—2. Having a pair of testicle-like formations.—3. In bot.: (a) Shaped like a testicle. (b) Having a pair of organs so shaped, as the tubers of *Orchis mascula*. Also *testicular*, *testiculated*.

testiculated (tes-tik'ŭ-lăt-ed), *a.* [*testiculate* + *-ed*.] In bot., same as *testiculate*.

testiere (tes-ti-ăr'), *n.* [OF.: see *tester*².] A piece of armor for a horse, covering the head, and differing from the chamfron in covering the head more completely, having ear-pieces, etc.



Testiere. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

testif, *a.* Middle English form of *testy*.

testificate (tes-tif'i-kăt), *n.* [*L. testificatus*, pp. of *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] In *Scots law*, a solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.

He had deposited this *testificate* and confession, with the day and date of the said marriage, with his lawful superior Boniface, Abbot of Saint Mary's. *Scott, Abbot*, xxxviii.

testification (tes'ti-fi-kă'shon), *n.* [*OF. testification* = Sp. *testificación* = Pg. *testificação* = It. *testificazione*, < L. *testificatio* (-n-), testifying, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] The act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence; a witnessing; testimony; evidence.

Those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 34.

testificator (tes'ti-fi-kă-tor), *n.* [*L. as if *testificator*, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] One who testifies; one who gives witness or evidence; a witness.

testifier (tes'ti-fi-er), *n.* [*testify* + *-er*.] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to anything; a witness. *Evelyn, True Religion*, II. 196.

testify (tes'ti-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *testified*, ppr. *testifying*. [*ME. testifier*, < *OF. testifier* = Sp. Pg. *testificar* = It. *testificare*, < L. *testificari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] *I. intrans.* 1. To bear witness; make declaration, especially for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of some matter not known to them, or for the purpose of establishing some fact.

Jesus . . . needed not that any should testify of man, for he knew what was in man. *John* II. 25.

The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray.

Emerson, Self-Reliance.

2. In *law*, to give testimony, under oath or solemn affirmation, in a cause depending before a court.

One witness shall not testify against any person to cause him to die. *Num.* xxxv. 30.

However many nations and generations of men are brought into the witness-box, they cannot testify to anything which they do not know.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 200.

3. To serve as evidence; be testimony or proof.

Ah, but some natural notes about her body,

Above ten thousand meaner moveables,

Would testify, to enrich mine inventory.

Shak., Cymbeline, II. 2. 30.

II. trans. 1. To bear witness to; affirm or declare as fact or truth.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen, and ye receive not our witness. *John* III. 11.

I testified the pleasure I should have in his company.

Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

2. In *law*, to state or declare under oath or affirmation, as a witness, before a tribunal.—

3. To give evidence of; evince; demonstrate; show.

Prayers are those "calves of men's lips," those most gracious and sweet odours, . . . which being carried up into heaven do best testify our dutiful affection.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

4. To make known; publish or declare freely.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. *Acts* xx. 21.

testill (tes'til), *n.* [*NL. *testilla*, dim. of L. *testa*, a potsherd: see *test*².] In bot., same as *frustule*, 2.

testily (tes'ti-li), *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

testimonial (tes-ti-mō'ni-ál), *a.* and *n.* [*F. testimonial* = Sp. *testimonial* = It. *testimoniale*, < L. *testimonialis*, of or pertaining to testimony, < L. *testimonium*, testimony: see *testimony*.] *I. a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or testimonial testifying his good behaviour.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Testimonial proof, proof by testimony of a witness, as distinguished from evidence afforded by a document.

II. n. 1†. A will; a testament.

To dispose

His children of his goods, & give her all

By his last dying testimoniall.

Times' Whistle (R. E. T. S.), p. 136.

2†. A certificate; a warrant.

That none of the said retyened persons in Husbandrye, or in any the Artes or Sciences above remembred, after the tyme of his Retyenour expired, shall departe forth of one Cytie, Towne, or Parishes to another, . . . onles he have a Testimoniall under the Seale of the said Citty or Towne Corporate.

Laws of Elizabeth (1562), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 101.

3†. A mark; token; evidence; proof.

A signe and solemne testimoniall of the religious observance which they carried respectively to the whole element of fire.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

4†. A statement; a declaration; testimony.

I must give the Kings Kingdomes a caneat here, concerning vagabonding Greekes, and their counterfeit Testimonials: True it is, there is no such matter as these lying Rascals report unto you.

W. Lithgow, Travels, III.

5. A writing certifying to one's character, conduct, or qualifications; a certificate of worth, attainment, excellence, value, genuineness, etc.—6. A tangible expression of respect, esteem, admiration, appreciation or acknowledgment of services, or the like. [Colloq.]

The late lamented O'Connell, . . . over whom a grateful country has raised such a magnificent testimonial.

Thackeray, Virginians, xi.

The portrait was intended as a testimonial, "expressive . . . of the eminent services of Mr. Boxall in promoting and securing the prosperity of the town."

W. Collins, After Dark, p. 45.

Testimonial of the great seal. Same as *quarter-seal*. **testimonialize** (tes-ti-mō'ni-ál-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *testimonialized*, ppr. *testimonializing*. [*testimonial* + *-ize*.] To present with a testimonial. [Rare.]

People were testimonializing his wife.

Thackeray, Newcomes, lxiii.

testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *testimonies* (-niz). [= F. *temoin* = Pr. *testimoni* = Sp. *testimonio* = Pg. *testimónio* = It. *testimone*, *testimonio*, < L. *testimonium*, testimony, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*³.] 1. Witness; evidence; proof or demonstration of some fact.

I'll give you all noble remembrances,

As testimonies 'gainst reproach and malice,

That you departed lov'd.

Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

I swear by truth and knighthood that I gave

No cause, not willingly, for such a love:

To this I call my friends in testimony.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. In *law*, the statement or declaration of a witness; oral evidence; a solemn statement or declaration under oath or affirmation, made as evidence before a tribunal or an officer for the purposes of evidence; a statement or statements made in proof of something.—3. Tenor of declarations or statements made or witness borne; declaration: as, the *testimony* of history.

As to the fruits of Sodom, fair without, and full of ashes within, I saw nothing of them; 'tho', from the testimonies we have, something of this kind has been produced.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 37.

Who trusts

To human testimony for a fact

Gets this sole fact—himself is proved a fool.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 334.

4. The act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

Thou . . . for the testimony of truth hast borne

Universal reproach.

Milton, P. L., vi. 33.

The two first [Quakers in New England] that sealed their testimony with their blood were William Robinson, merchant of London, and Marmaduke Stevenson, a countryman of Yorkshire.

Sevel, History of the Quakers (1856), I. 290.

5. A declaration or protest.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a testimony against them.

Mark vi. 11.

Alice Rose was not one to tolerate the coarse, careless talk of such a woman as Mrs. Brunton without uplifting her voice in many a testimony against it.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

6. In *Script.*: (a) The law of God in general: the Scriptures.

The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.

Ps. xix. 7.

The testimonies of God are true, the testimonies of God are perfect, the testimonies of God are all sufficient unto that end for which they were given.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 8.

(b) Specifically, the two tables of the law (tables of the testimony); the decalogue.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv. 16.

Immediate, indirect, mediate testimony. See the adjectives.—**Perpetuation of testimony.** See *perpetuation*.—**Tables of the testimony.** See *table*.—**Testimony of disowment,** an official document issued by the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends to announce the expulsion of a member of the meeting.—**Syn. 2.** Deposition, attestation.—1, 2, and 4. *Proof*, etc. See *evidence*. **testimony** (tes'ti-mō-ni), v. t. [*testimony*, n.] To witness.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings-forth, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 153.

testiness (tes'ti-nes), n. The state or character of being testy; irascibility; petulance.

Macrobius saith there is much difference betwixt ire and *testiness*: because ire groweth of an occasion, and *testiness* of evil condition.

Guarara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 114.

testing-box (tes'ting-boks), n. Same as *test-box*.

testing-clause (tes'ting-klāz), n. In *Scots law*, the clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the forms of law. It is essentially a statement of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages in the deed, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

testing-gage (tes'ting-gāj), n. A gage for ascertaining pressure, as of gas in a soda-water bottle, etc. E. H. Knight.

testing-hole (tes'ting-höl), n. In the steel-cementation process, same as *tap-hole* (c).

testing-slab (tes'ting-slab), n. A plate of white glazed porcelain having cup-shaped depressions, for the examination of liquids which give colored precipitates.

testis (tes'tis), n.; pl. *testes* (-tēz). [L.] 1. A testicle.—2. Some rounded formation likened to a testicle: as, the *testes* of the brain.—**Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant*.—**Mediastinum testis.** See *mediastinum*.—**Pla mater testis.** Same as *tunica vasculosa*.—**Testis cerebri** (the testicle of the brain), the postopticus; one of the posterior pair of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina. See *quadrigemina*, 2.—**Testis muliebris**, a woman's testicle—that is, the ovary. *Galen*.

test-meal (tes't-mēl), n. A meal of definite quantity and quality given with a view to examining the contents of the stomach at a later hour, and thus determining the normal or abnormal condition of the gastric functions.

test-meter (tes't-mē'tēr), n. An apparatus for testing the consumption of gas by burners.

test-mixer (tes't-mik'sēr), n. A tall cylindrical bottle of clear glass, with a wide foot and a stopper. It is graduated from the bottom up into equal parts, and is used for the preparation and dilution of test-alkalis, test-acids, etc. E. H. Knight.

testo (tes'tō), n. [It., = E. *text*.] In *music*, same as (a) *theme* or *subject*, or as (b) *text* or *libretto*.

test-object (tes't-ob'jekt), n. In *micros.*, a minute object, generally organic, whereby the excellence of an objective, more particularly as to defining and resolving power, may be tested, only superior objectives being capable of showing such objects, or of enabling their markings or peculiar structure to be clearly seen. The muscular fibers of the *Mammalia*, parts of the eye of fishes, scales of the wings of insects, and the shells or frustules of the *Diatomeæ* are very generally employed. See *test-plate*.

teston (tes'ton), n. [*OF.* (and *F.*) *Sp. teston* (= It. *testone*), a coin, so called from having the figure of a head, < *teste*, head: see *test*². Cf. *tester*³.] 1. A silver coin of Louis XII. of France.—2. A name given both officially and popularly to the shilling coined by Henry VIII., from its resemblance in appearance and value to the French coin. The value of the coin was reduced later to sixpence.

Threepence; and here 's a *teston*; yet take all Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, II. 2.

testone (tes-tō'ne), n. [*It. testone*: see *teston*.] A silver coin worth about 1s. 4d. (32 United States cents), formerly current in Italy.

testoon (tes'tōn), n. 1t. Same as *teston*.—2. [*Fig. testão*.] A monetary unit of Portugal, equal to 100 reis, or about eleven United States cents. Silver two-, five-, and ten-testoon pieces are coined.

test-paper (tes't-pā'pēr), n. 1. In *chem.*, a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, and used for detecting the presence of certain substances, which cause a reaction and a change in the color of the paper.—2. In *law*, a document allowed to be used in a court of justice as a standard of comparison for determining a question of handwriting. [U. S.]

test-plate (tes't-plāt), n. 1. A glass plate with a band, or usually a series of bands, of very finely ruled lines, used in testing the resolving power of microscopic objectives, particularly of high powers. The best known are those ruled by Robert (hence called *Robert's plates*); one of these, the 19-band plate, has a series of 19 bands, ruled at rates varying from 11,300 to 112,000 lines to the inch. The finest band of another plate is ruled at the rate of about 200,000 lines to the inch. Möller's test-plate has a series of 20 or more test diatom-frustules with very fine striations, in some cases running up to nearly 100,000 per inch.

2. In *ceram.*, a piece of pottery upon which the vitrifiable colors are tried before being used on the pieces to be decorated, usually a plate with the different colors painted on its rim.

test-pump (tes't-pump), n. A force-pump used for testing the strength or tightness of metal cylinders, etc. It has a pressure-gage attached to its discharge-pipe, means for connecting the latter with the pipe, etc., to be tested, a check-valve or cock for preventing regurgitation through the discharge-pipe, and generally also a cistern of moderate capacity for holding a supply of water for the pump-barrel, in which latter works a solid plunger operated by a hand-lever. The pump is supplied with lifting-handles or with wheels for moving it easily about to any position in a shop.

testrill (tes'tril), n. Same as *tester*³.

Sir Toby. Come on; there is sixpence for you: let's have a song.

Sir Andrew. There's a *testril* of me too: if one knight give a—

Shak., T. N., II. 3. 34.

test-spoon (tes't-spōn), n. A small spoon with a spatula-shaped handle, used for taking up small portions of flux, powder, etc., as in chemical experiments. E. H. Knight.

test-tube (tes't-tüb), n. 1. A cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in testing liquids.

—2. A chlorometer.

Test-tube culture. See *culture*.

test-types (tes't-tips), n. pl. Letters or words printed in type of different sizes, used to determine the acuteness of vision.

testudinal (tes-tü'di-nal), a. [*L. testudo* (-din-), a tortoise (see *testudo*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise.

Testudinaria (tes-tü-di-nā'ri-ä), n. [NL. (Salisbury, 1824), < *L. testudo* (-din-), a tortoise, + *-aria*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Dioscorea* by its downwardly winged seeds and its large hemispherical tessellated tuber or rootstock, which is either fleshy and solid or woody, and rises above the ground, forming a globular mass sometimes 4 feet in diameter, its outer woody or corky substance becoming cracked into large angular protuberances resembling the shell of a tortoise. (See *tortoise-plant*.) The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are lofty climbers with slender twining stems, alternate leaves, and small racemose flowers, which are dioecious and spreading or broadly bell-shaped, with a three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a three-winged capsule. They are known as *elephant's-foot* and as *Hottentot's-bread*.

testudinarius (tes-tü-di-nā'ri-us), a. Resembling tortoise-shell in color; mottled with red, yellow, and black, like tortoise-shell.

Testudinata (tes-tü-di-nā'tä), n. pl. [NL. (Ope, 1811), neut. pl. of *L. testudinatus*: see *testudinate*.] 1. An order of *Reptilia*, having toothless jaws fashioned like the beak of a bird, two pairs of limbs fitted for walking or swimming, and the body incased in a bony box or leathery shell, consisting of a carapace and a plastron, to the formation of which the ribs and

All the cranial bones are united by sutures, excepting the articulation of the lower jaw. The pelvis consists as usual of ilium, ischium, and pubis, but it has a peculiar shape, and is generally discrete from the sacrum. The penis is single and intracloacal, and the anus is a longitudinal cleft. Also called *Chelonina*. See also cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *carapace*, *Chelonina*, *Chelonidae*, *leatherback*, *plastron*, *Pleurosternum*, *Pycnia*, *skider*, *terrapin*, and *Testudo*, 4.

2. In a restricted sense, one of three suborders of *Chelonina*, contrasted with *Athecæ* and *Trionychoidea*, and containing the whole of the order excepting the *Sphargididae* and the *Trionychoidea*.

testudinatus (tes-tü'di-nät), a. and n. [*L. testudinatus*, < *testudo* (-din-), a tortoise: see *testudo*.]

1. a. 1. Resembling the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted; fornicated. Also *testudinated*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Testudinata*; chelonian.

II. n. One of the *Testudinata* or *Chelonina*.

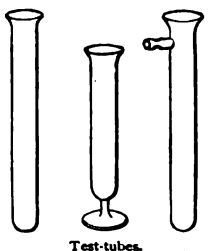
testudinated (tes-tü'di-nät-ed), a. [*L. testudinatus* + *-ed*.] Same as *testudinate*, 1.

testudineal (tes-tü-din'ē-al), a. [*L. testudineus* + *-al*.] Same as *testudinal*.

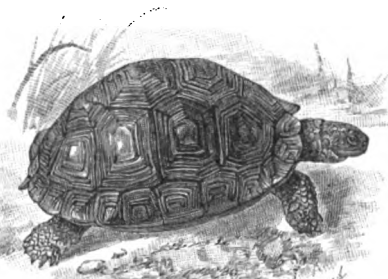
testudineous (tes-tü-din'ē-us), a. [*L. testudineus*, of or pertaining to a tortoise or tortoise-shell, < *testudo* (-din-), a tortoise: see *testudo*.] Resembling the carapace of a tortoise.

Testudinidae (tes-tü-din'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Testudo* (-din-) + *-idae*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Testudo*, containing numerous genera, both fossil and recent, the latter found in all temperate and tropical regions except the Australian. The plastron has the typical number of nine bones, the carapace has epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone is without a costiform process, and the caudal vertebrae are procoelous. It has been by far the largest family of the order, including several genera usually put in other families, but is now often restricted to land-tortoises with high, arched, and vaulted carapace and short clubbed feet. *Chersida* is a synonym. See cuts under *pyxis* and *Testudo*, 4.

testudo (tes-tü'dō), n.; pl. *testudines* (-di-nēz). [L., a tortoise-shell, a defensive cover so called, < *testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*².] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a defensive cover or screen which a body of troops formed by overlapping



Testudo of Roman Soldiers.—Column of Trajan, Rome.



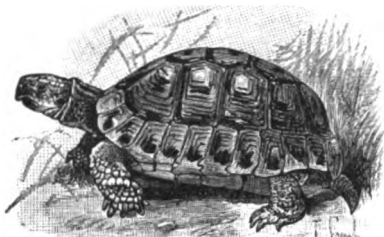
Testudo elephantopus, one of the Testudinata.

dorsal vertebrae are specially modified; the turtles and tortoises. The carapace is usually covered with hard horny epidermal plates called *tortoise-shell*. There is no true sternum, its place being taken by a number of bones, typically nine, which compose the plastron, or under shell. The dorsal vertebrae are immovably fixed.

above their heads their oblong shields when in close array. This cover somewhat resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from missiles thrown from above. The name was also given to a structure movable on wheels or rollers for protecting sappers. Formerly also called *maut*.

2. A shelter similar in shape and design to the above, employed as a defense by miners and others when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.—3. In *med.*, an encysted tumor, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. Also called *talpa*.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Testudinidae*, of widely varying limits with different authors, and much confused with *Cistudo*. It now contains such tortoises as *T. graeca* of Europe and some others. See cut on following page, also that under *Testudinata*.

5. In *anat.*, the fornix: more fully called *testudo cerebri*. See *cerebrum*.—6. In *anc. music*, a species of lyre: so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of the sea-tortoise. The name was also extended in medieval music to the lute.

Common European Tortoise (*Testudo graeca*).

testule (test'ül), *n.* [*L. testula*, dim. of *testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*², 2.] In bot., the silicified crust of a diatom, usually called the *frustule*.
testy (tes'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. *testie*, *teastie*; < ME. *testif*, < OF. *testu*, F. *téu*, heady, headstrong, testy, < *teste*, head: see *test*².] Irritable; irascible; choleric; cross; petulant.

Hardy and testy, strong and chivalrous.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 802.

I was displeased with myself; I was testy, as Jonah was when he should go preach to the Ninevites.

Lattimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Must I stand and crouch

Under your testy humour? Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 46.

Thou testy little dogmatist,

Thou pretty Katydid!

O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

=Syn. Pettish, touchy, waspish, snappish, peevish, spiteful, captious, peppery.

tet (tet), *n.* Same as *titi*.

tetanet, *n.* [*L. tetanus*: see *tetanus*.] Tetanus. Donne, Letters, xiv.

tetanic (tē-tan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tétanique* = Sp. *tetánico* = Pg. *tetanico*, < *L. tetanicus*, < Gr. *τετανικός*, affected with tetanus, < *τετανος*, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by tetanus.—**Tetanic spasm**, tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles, as seen in tetanus, strychnine poisoning, or the first stage of a typical epileptic attack.

II. *n.* In med., a remedy which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles, as nuxvomica, strychnia, brucina, etc. If taken in overdoses tetanics occasion convulsions and death.
tetaniform (tet'a-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*L. tetanus*, tetanus, & *forma*, form.] Of the nature of or resembling tetanus; tetanoid.

tetanigenous (tet'a-nij'e-nus), *a.* [*L. tetanus*, tetanus, & *gignere*, produce.] Producing tetanus, or spasms similar to those of tetanus.

tetanilla (tet'a-nil'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tetanus*.] 1. Tetany.—2. An affection (paramyoclonus multiplex) characterized by a clonic spasm of groups of voluntary muscles, often symmetrical, which ceases during sleep. Althaus.

tetanin (tet'a-nin), *n.* [*L. tetanus* (see def.) + *-in*.] A toxin (C₁₃H₂₀N₂O₄) obtained from cultures of the *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanization (tet'a-ni-zä'shōn), *n.* [*L. tetanize* + *-ation*.] The production of tetanus; the application of a rapid succession of stimuli to a muscle or a nerve such as would produce tetanic contraction in a muscle.

tetanize (tet'a-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tetanized*, ppr. *tetanizing*. [*L. tetanus* + *-ize*.] To induce a condition of tonic spasm in (a muscle).

tetanoid (tet'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. τετανοειδής*, like tetanus, < *τετανος*, tetanus, & *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Resembling tetanus.—**Tetanoid pseudo-paraplegia**. Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. *n.* An attack of tetanus or some similar spasmodic disease.

tetanomotor (tet'a-nō-mō'tor), *n.* [*L. tetanus*, tetanus, lit. a stretching, & *motor*, a mover.] An instrument devised by Heidenhain for stimulating a nerve mechanically by causing an ivory hammer attached to the vibrating spring of an induction-machine to beat upon it.

tetanotoxin (tet'a-nō-tok'sin), *n.* [*L. tetanus* (see def.) + *toxin*.] A toxin (C₂H₁₁N) obtained from cultures of *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanus (tet'a-nus), *n.* [NL., < *L. tetanus*, tetanus, < Gr. *τετανος*, spasm, tetanus, lit. a stretching, tension (cf. *τετανός*, stretched), reduplicated from *τείνω* (√ *τεν*, *ten*), stretch: see *tend*¹.] 1. A disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion, especially those of the neck and jaw. Sometimes single groups of muscles are contracted, the resulting condition being called (1) *trismus*, or lockjaw; (2) *opisthotonos*, where the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles; (3) *emprosthotonos*, where the body is bent forward; (4) *pleurothotonos*, where the body is bent to one side. The affection occurs more frequently in warm climates than in

cold. The recognized cause of the disease is the tetanus bacillus, a microbe living in damp soil and in manure. It gains entrance to the body in wounds; being anaerobic, it cannot develop in clean-cut open wounds but finds conditions favorable to its growth in lacerated wounds, such as those made in the hand by toy pistols, or in a punctured wound, such as may be made in the foot by a rusty nail. The disease may also occur without any evident wound, being then called *idiopathic*; it is probable that in such case the bacillus has found lodgment in some unnoticed abrasion of the skin or mucous membrane. Tetanus has also been observed among domesticated animals, such as the horse, ox, sheep, pig, and dog, in which it is usually the sequel of wounds and injuries. It may follow the operation of castration, and appear after parturition in cows. In the horse injuries of the foot are most frequently the cause of tetanus.

2. In *physiol.*, the state or condition of prolonged contraction which a muscle assumes under rapidly repeated stimuli.

The term *tetanus* applies primarily to the muscle only. G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 104.

Artificial tetanus, a state of the system induced by certain poisons, as strychnine, brucine, or the salts of ether, in which the symptoms of intense tetanus are exhibited.

tetany (tet'a-ni), *n.* [*L. tetanus*, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] A disease characterized by irregularly intermittent tonic spasms of various groups of muscles, more commonly those of the upper extremities, unaccompanied, as a rule, by fever. It is seen most frequently in individuals between fifteen and thirty-five years of age. Among the causes of the affection are mentioned pregnancy, lactation, exposure to cold and wet, intestinal irritation, and mental shock. It sometimes occurs as a sequel to scarlet fever and other diseases of childhood. The disease seldom results fatally, except when the muscles of respiration are profoundly affected.

tetartohedral (te-tär-tō-hē'drāl), *a.* [*Gr. τέταρτος*, fourth (< *τέσσαρες*, four: see *fourth*, *four*), & *εἶδος*, a seat, a base.] In *crystal.*, having one fourth the number of planes requisite to complete symmetry.

tetartohedrally (te-tär-tō-hē'drāl-i), *adv.* In a tetartohedral form or arrangement.

tetartohedricism (te-tär-tō-hē'drīz-m), *n.* [*tetartohedr* (al) + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the state or property of being modified tetartohedrally, or of being characterized by the presence of one fourth of the planes required by holohedral symmetry. It can most simply be regarded as resulting from the application of the two methods of hemihedrism, and hence is possible in the isometric, tetragonal, and hexagonal systems, in which the two kinds of hemihedria are observed. Practically it has been noted in a few substances crystallizing in the isometric system, and in a number belonging to the hexagonal system. In the latter there are two kinds: the first is called *rhombic tetartohedricism*, when the resulting tetartohedral form is a rhombohedron, as, for example, with diopside and phenacite; and the second *trapezohedral tetartohedricism*, when the resulting form is a trigonal trapezohedron; this is characteristic of quartz and clnabar, and is important as being connected with the phenomena of circular polarization.

tetartoprismatic (te-tär-tō-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. τέταρτος*, fourth, & *πρισματικός* (prism: see *prismatic*).] In *crystal.*, same as *trichlinic*.

tetartopyramid (te-tär-tō-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*Gr. τέταρτος*, fourth, & *πυραμίδα*, pyramid: see *pyramid*.] A quarter-pyramid: said of the pyramidal planes of the trichlinic system, which appear in sets of two (that is, one fourth the number required by a complete pyramid).

tetang (te-täg'), *n.* Same as *tautog*. Imp. Dict.

tetch, *n.* A variant of *tache*³.

tetchily, *tetchiness*, etc. See *techily*, etc.

tête (tät), *n.* [F., head: see *test*².] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

Her wig or tête . . . thrown carelessly upon her toilette. Graves, *Spiritual Quixote*, iii. 20. (Latham.)

tête-à-tête (tät'ä-tät'), *adv.* [F., face to face, lit. 'head to head': *tête*, head; & (< *L. ad*), to; *tête*, head: see *test*².] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation.

The guests withdrawn had left the treat, And down the mice sat tête-à-tête. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 197.

Lord Monmouth fell into the easy habit of dining in his private rooms, sometimes tête-à-tête with Villebeque, whose inexhaustible tales and adventures . . . had rendered him the prime favorite of his great patron. Disraeli, *Coningsby*, viii. 1.

tête-à-tête (tät'ä-tät'), *a.* [*Gr. tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] Private; confidential; with none present but the persons concerned: as, a tête-à-tête conversation.—**Tête-à-tête set**, a set of table utensils intended for two persons only.

tête-à-tête (tät'ä-tät'), *n.* [F., a private interview, < *tête-à-tête*, face to face: see *tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] 1. A private interview; a friendly or close conversation.

Of course there was no good in remaining among those damp, reeking timbers now that the pretty little tête-à-tête was over. Thackeray, *Philip*, xiv.

2. A short sofa, on which only two persons can comfortably sit.

The sofa of this set was of the pattern named *tête-à-tête*, very hard and allipery.

C. F. Woolson, *Jupiter Lights*, xiii.

tête-de-mouton (tät'dé-mō'tōn), *n.* [F., lit. 'sheep's head': *tête*, head (see *test*²); *de*, of; *mouton*, sheep: see *mutton*.] A head-dress, common in the seventeenth century, in which the hair was arranged in short, thick, frizzled curls.

tête-de-pont (tät'dé-pōn'), *n.* [F.: *tête*, head (see *test*²); *de*, of; *pont*, bridge: see *pons*.] In *fort.*, a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearer the enemy. See *bridge-head*.

tetel (tet'el), *n.* [Ar.] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Alcelaphus tora*, with strongly divergent and ringed horns.

tetert, *n.* Middle English form of *tetter*.

tether (tew'h'er), *n.* [Formerly or dial. *tadder*; < ME. *tedir*, *tedyre* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *tiader*, *tieder*, NFries. *tjadder*, *tjodder* = MD. *tudder*, *tuyer* = MLG. *tuder*, *tudder*, LG. *töder*, *tüder*, *tüder*, *tier* = Icel. *tjóðr* = Sw. *tjuder*, OSw. *tiuther* = Dan. *töir*, *tether*; perhaps, with formative *-ther* (as in *rudder*), formerly *rother*, etc.), < AS. *teón*, etc., draw, lead: see *teel*, *tie*, *tow*.] According to Skeat, of Celtic origin, < Gael. *teadhair*, a tether; but this Gael. form is prob. itself of E. origin; no similar Ir. or W. form occurs, and very few words of common Teut. range are of Celtic origin. The Gael. term may, however, be independent of the E., being appar. related to *taod*, a halter, rope, chain, cable, *taodan*, a little cord, Ir. *tead*, *teud*, a cord, rope, W. *tid*, a chain, Manx *teod*, *teid*, a rope.] A rope, chain, or halter, especially one by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits: often used figuratively, in the sense of a course in which one may move until checked; scope allowed.

The bishops were found culpable, as eating too much beyond their tether. Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, vii. 23.

Then in a tether he'll swing from a ladder.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 163).

We live joyfully, going abroad within our tether. Bacon.

tether (tew'h'er), *v. t.* [*L. tether*, *n.*] To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain within certain limits; hence, to tie (anything) with or as with a rope or halter.

The Links of th' holy Chain which tethers

The many Members of the World together.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

And, it was said, tethered his horse nightly among the graves in the church-yard. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 444.

tether-stick (tew'h'er-stik), *n.* The stake, peg, or pin to which a tether is fastened.

His teeth they were like tether sticks.

Kempy Kays (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

Tethyids (tē-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tethys* + *-idae*.] A family of polychaete nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Tethys*, and characterized by the absence of a tongue. The body is depressed, the mantle is indistinct, the tentacles are two, and branchial plumes alternate with papillae along the back.

Tethys (tē'this), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1740), < Gr. *Τηθύς*, Tethys, a sea-goddess.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Tethyidae*.

te-totum, *n.* See *tee-totum*.

tetra- [*Gr. τετρα-*, combining form of *τέτρας*, *τέσσαρες*, Doric *τέτροπες*, *τέτροπες*, etc., neut. *τέσσαρα*, etc., = L. *quattuor*, four: see *four*. Cf. *quadri-*.] A prefix in compounds derived from the Greek, signifying 'four': as, *tetrachord*, *tetragon*, *tetrarch*, *tetramerous*, *tetrapetalous*, *tetraspermous*.

tetrablastic (tet-ra-blas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, & *βλαστός*, a germ.] Having four germinal layers or blastodermic membranes, as an embryo—namely, an endoderm, ectoderm, and an inner and outer layer of mesoderm, or somatopleure and splanchnopleure. Such a four-layered germ is the common case of animals which have a true coelom or body-cavity.

tetrabrach (tet'ra-brak), *n.* [*LGr. τετρα-βραχης*, of four shorts, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, & *βραχis* = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four short times or syllables; a proceleusmatic. Also *tetrabrachys*.

tetrabrachius (tet-ra-brä'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *tetrabrachii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, & L. *brachium*, an arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four arms.

tetrabranch (tet'ra-brangk), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having two pairs of gills, as a cephalopod; be-

longing to the *Tetrabranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. n. A cephalopod of the order *Tetrabranchiata*, as an ammonite or a pearly nautilus.

Tetrabranchiata (tet-ra-brang-ki-ä'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *tetrabranchiatus*: see *tetrabranchiate*.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named by Owen from the two pairs of gill-plumes, or ctenidial branches.

The nephridia are also two pairs; two visceral cardiac orifices open upon the exterior; and the oviducts and sperm ducts are paired, but the left is rudimentary. There are many sheathed circumoral tentacles, not bearing suckers, two hollow eyes, two olfactory organs, no ink-bag, and a large many-chambered shell, straight or coiled. The order has included both ammonoid and nautiloid forms, but has also been restricted to the latter. They abounded in former times, as is shown by the immense number and variety of fossils, but are now nearly extinct, being represented by the pearly nautilus only. See also cut under *nautilus*.



Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*).

C, hood; J, funnel; M, shell-muscle; mae, jaws; p, p, mantle; br, branch; gn, nida-mental gland; r', position of renal appendages; arm, horny ring; ov, ovary; gal, olfactory gland; sph, siphuncle; ch, black part of shell under mantle; sph, process of the cartilaginous skeleton into the funnel.

bered shell, straight or coiled. The order has included both ammonoid and nautiloid forms, but has also been restricted to the latter. They abounded in former times, as is shown by the immense number and variety of fossils, but are now nearly extinct, being represented by the pearly nautilus only. See also cut under *nautilus*.

tetrabranchiate (tet-ra-brang-ki-ät), a. and n. [NL. *tetrabranchiatus*, < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *βράχια*, gills.] Same as *tetrabranch*.

tetracammarus (tet-ra-kam-a-rus), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *καμάρ*, a vault.] In bot., having four closed carpels.

tetracarpellary (tet-ra-kär-pe-lä-ri), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + -ary.] In bot., having four carpels.

Tetracaulodon (tet-ra-kä-lö-don), n. [NL. (Godman), < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *καυλός*, stem, + *ὄδον*, tooth.] A genus of mastodonts. See *Mastodontinae*.

Tetracera (te-tras'e-rä), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called from the four horn-like carpels of the original species; < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Dilleniaceae*, type of the tribe *Tetracereae*. It is characterized by flowers in terminal panicles, each usually with five spreading sepals, as many petals, numerous stamens, and three to five acuminate carpels, usually shining, coriaceous, and follicular in fruit, and containing one to five seeds surrounded by a lacerate aril. There are about 40 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are shrubby climbers, or rarely trees, smooth or rough-hairy, with parallel feather-veined leaves and the panicles mostly yellow and locally many-flowered. Several species are sometimes cultivated as greenhouse climbers; several are used as astringents, as the decoction of *T. oblongata* in Brazil, and in Cayenne the infusion of *T. aspera*, the tigress, or red creeper. *T. alni-folia*, the water-tree of Sierra Leone, is so named from the clear water obtained by cutting its climbing stems.

Tetraceras (te-tras'e-ras), n. [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), also *Tetraceros*, *Tetracerus*, < Gr. *tetrapakros*, four-horned, < *tetrapa*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of four-horned *Bovidae*, as *T. quadricornis*, an Indian antelope. The female is hornless. See cut under *ravine-deer*.

Tetracerata (tet-ra-ser'a-tä), n. pl. [NL., pl. of **tetracerata*: see *Tetraceras*.] One of two families of De Blainville's (1825) polybranchiate *Paracephalophora*, consisting of various genera, not all of which were properly grouped together. They are mostly nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods. The family is contrasted with *Dicetrata*. Also *Tetracera*.

tetracerous (te-tras'e-rus), a. [< Gr. *tetrapakros*, four-horned, < *tetrapa*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] In conch., having four horns or feelers, as a snail.

Tetracha (tet-ra-kä), n. [NL. (Hope, 1838), < Gr. *tetrapcha*, in four parts, < *tetrapa*, four.] A notable genus of tiger-beetles, of the family *Cicindelidae*, comprising about 50 species, mainly South American and West Indian, a few, however, inhabiting Australia, North America, southern Europe, and northern Africa. They have the hind coxae contiguous, the eyes large and prominent, and the third joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the fourth. *T. carolina* and *T. virginea*, two large handsome metallic beetles, are found in the United States; the latter is crepuscular, and both are noted enemies of certain injurious larvae. See cut under *tiger-beetle*.

tetrachænium (tet-ra-kä-ni-um), n.; pl. *tetrachænia* (-ä). [Also *tetrachænium*; < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *χαίνειν*, open.] In bot., a fruit formed by the separating of a single ovary into four nuts, as in the *Labiatae*. Henslow. [Rare.]

Tetrachætæ (tet-ra-kä'tä), n. pl. [NL., pl. of **tetrachætus*: see *tetrachætous*.] A division of brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those flies which are tetrachætous: correlated with *Dichætæ* and *Hexachætæ*.

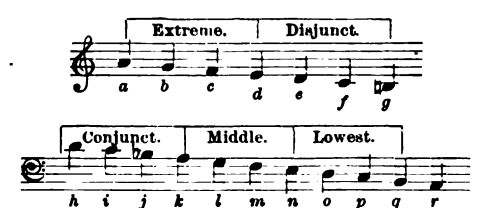
tetrachætous (tet-ra-kä'tus), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *χαιτή*, mane: see *chæta*.] Having the haustellum composed of four (not of two or six) pieces, as a fly; or of pertaining to that division of brachycerous dipterous insects whose haustellum is of this character: correlated with *dichætous* and *hexachætous*. See cuts under *Syrphus* and *Milesta*.

tetrachirus (tet-ra-ki'rus), n.; pl. *tetrachiri* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. *tetrapcheir*, four-handed, < *tetrapa*, four, + *χῆρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four hands.

tetrachord (tet-ra-körd), n. [= F. *tétracorde*, < Gr. *tetrapchoros*, having four strings, < *tetrapa*, four, + *χορδή*, a string, chord: see *chord*.] In music: (a) An instrument with four strings.—(b) The interval of a perfect fourth. (c) A diatonic series of four tones, the first and last of which are separated by a perfect fourth. The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient music, like the hexachord in early medieval music, or the octave in modern music. It is asserted that originally the term was applied to a series consisting of a given tone, its octave, its fourth, and a tone a fourth below the octave (as, E, E, A, B); but in its usual form it was a diatonic series. Three varieties were recognized, differing in the position of the semitone. The Dorian tetrachord had the semitone at the bottom, the Phrygian in the middle, and the Lydian at the top, thus:

Dorian,	* - - - - *
Phrygian,	- - - - - *
Lydian,	- - - - - *

Of these the Dorian was regarded as the chief or standard. Scales were made up by adding tetrachords together. When successive tetrachords had a tone in common, they were called *conjunct*; when they were separated by a whole step, *disjunct* (thus, E-A, A-D would represent the former, and E-A, B-E the latter). Octave-scales were made up of two disjunct tetrachords, the separating interval being called the *diatonic tone*. (See *model 7(a)*.) The completed system of tones finally adopted by the Greeks embraced a total compass of two octaves, extending upward from a tone probably nearly equivalent to the second A below middle C, as tones are now named. The various tones of this system were distributed among five tetrachords, and named accordingly, as follows:



a, nete hyperbolæon; b, paranete hyperbolæon; c, trite hyperbolæon; d, nete diezeugmenon; e, paranete diezeugmenon; f, trite diezeugmenon; g, paramese; A, nete symmenon; a, paranete symmenon; j, trite symmenon; A, mese; i, lichanos meson; m, parhypatē meson; n, hypatē meson; o, lichanos hypaton; p, parhypatē hypaton; q, hypatē hypaton; r, prosilambanomenos. The terms *hypaton*, *meson*, *meson*, *meson*, and *hypaton* are really genitives plural, but are sometimes loosely used as names of the tetrachords.

It should further be noted that the Greeks recognized two other varieties of tetrachords—the *chromatic*, consisting of two semitones and a minor third, and the *enharmonic*, consisting of two quarter-tones and a major third. The tetrachord is more or less recognized in modern music, the major scale being conceived of as made up of two disjunct Lydian tetrachords, and the minor scale of two disjunct tetrachords, the lower Phrygian, and the upper either Dorian (in the descending minor) or Lydian (in the ascending).

tetrachordal (tet-ra-körd-däl), a. [< *tetrachord* + -al.] In music, pertaining to a tetrachord, or consisting of tetrachords: as, the *tetrachordal* musical theory of the Greeks.—**Tetrachordal system**, a name applied to one of the early forms of the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

tetrachordon (tet-ra-körd'don), n. [NL.: see *tetrachord*.] A musical instrument in which, while it has strings and a keyboard, like the pianoforte, the tones are produced from the strings by pressing them, by means of the digitals, against a revolving cylinder of india-rubber covered with rosin. Compare *harmonichord*, *hurdy-gurdy*, and *keyed violin* (under *keyed*).

tetrachotomous (tet-ra-kot'ô-mus), a. [< Gr. *tetrapcha*, in four parts (< *tetrapa*, four), + -*τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *taimeiv*, cut.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, doubly dichotomous; arranged in four ranks or rows; quadrifarious; divided into four parts, or into sets of four; four-branched.

tetrachronous (te-trak'rô-nus), a. [< Gr. *tetrapchronos*, of four times, < *tetrapa*, four, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of four primary or fundamental times; tetrasmic.

tetracladine (tet-ra-kläd'in), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + E. *cladine*.] Cladose, or branching into

a number of variously shaped processes, as a caltrop or sponge-spicule of the tetraxon type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

tetracladose (tet-ra-klä'dös), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + E. *cladose*.] Same as *tetracladine*.

tetracoccus (tet-ra-kök'us), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κόκκος*, berry.] In bot., having four cocci or carpels. See cut under *coccus*.

tetracolic (tet-ra-kök'lik), a. [< *tetracol(on)* + -ic.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four cola or series.

tetracolon (tet-ra-kök'lön), n.; pl. *tetracola* (-lā). [LL., < Gr. *tetrapkōlon*, neut. of *tetrapkōlos*, < *tetrapa*, four, + *κῶλον*, a limb, a member: see *colon*.] In *anc. rhet.* and *pros.*, a period consisting of four cola.

Tetracoralla (tet'ra-kö-räl'ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κοράλλιον*, coral.] A division of corals, corresponding to the *Rugosa*.

tetracoraline (tet-ra-kör'a-lin), a. [< *Tetracoralla* + -ine.] Of or pertaining to the *Tetracoralla*; rugose, as a stone-coral. See *Cyathaxoniidae*.

tetract (tet'rakt), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *ἀκρίς*, a ray, beam.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule; quadriradiate. See cut under *sponge-spicule*.

tetractinal (te-trak'ti-näl), a. [< *tetractine* + -al.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractine (te-trak'tin), a. [As *tetract* + -ine.] Having four rays, or being quadriradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractinellid (te-trak-ti-nel'id), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Tetractinellida*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Tetractinellida*.

Tetractinellida (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκτιν*), ray, + -ella + -ida: see *tetract*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, the second tribe of *Silicispongiae*, contrasted with *Monaxonida*, including those *Demospongiae* which possess quadriradiate or triene spicules or lithistid scleres. It includes the great majority of existing sponges, and is divided into *Choriastida* and *Lithistida*.

tetractinellidan (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dän), a. [< *Tetractinellida* + -an.] Same as *tetractinellid*.

tetractinelline (te-trak-ti-nel'in), a. [< *Tetractinellida* + -ine.] Same as *tetractinellid*.

tetractomy (te-trak'tö-mi), n. [Properly **tetrachotomy* (cf. *dichotomy*, *tetrachotomous*), < Gr. *tetrapcha*, in four parts, + -*τομία*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *taimeiv*, cut.] A division into four parts.

The one key to St. Paul's meaning is the principle that, besides body and soul—which make up man's natural being—regenerated man possesses spirit, the principle of supernatural life. This has been somewhat unfairly called Bull's theory, and accused of making up a *tetractomy*—body, soul, spirit, and Holy Spirit.

Speaker's Commentary, 1 Thes. v. 23.

tetracyclic (tet-ra-sik'lik), a. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κύκλος*, ring.] In bot., having four circles or whorls of floral organs: said of flowers.

tetrad (tet'rad), n. [< Gr. *tetrapas* (-ad-), the number four, < *tetrapa*, four: see *tetra*.] 1. The number four; also, a collection of four things. Also *quadrad*.—2. In chem., an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in saturating power, to four atoms of hydrogen.—3. In morphology, a quaternary unit of organization resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of triads. See *triad*, *dyad*.

tetradactyl, **tetradactyle** (tet-ra-dak'til), a. and n. [< Gr. *tetrapdaktulos*, having four fingers or toes, < *tetrapa*, four, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] I. a. Having four fingers or toes; quadrigitate: noting either (a) the fore feet or the hind feet of a quadruped, or (b) a four-toed bird, or (c) a quadruped only (when four-toed before and behind).

II. n. A four-toed animal.

tetradactylity (tet'ra-dak-til'i-ti), n. [< *tetradactyl* + -ity.] Tetradactyl character or state. *Nature*, XLIII. 329.

tetradactylous (tet-ra-dak'ti-lus), a. [< *tetradactyl* + -ous.] Same as *tetradactyl*.

tetrad-deme (tet'rad-dēm), n. A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated tetrads. See *triad-deme*, *dyad-deme*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

tetradecapod (tet-ra-dek'a-pod), a. and n. [< Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *δέκα*, ten, + *πῶς* (*ποδ*) = E. foot.] I. a. Having fourteen feet; or of pertaining to the *Tetradecapoda*.

II. n. A member of the *Tetradecapoda*.

Tetradecapoda (tet'ra-de-kap'ô-dä), n. pl. [NL.: see *tetradecapod*.] Fourteen-footed crustaceans; an order of *Crustacea* corresponding

to *Arthrostraca*. The multiarticulate cephalothorax has seven thoracic segments, each of which bears a pair of legs. The order includes the isopods and amphipods.

tetradecapodous (tet'ra-de-kap'ō-dus), *a.* [*< Gr. τετραδεκάπους, a word of four letters (not found in the sense of 'a figure of four lines'), < tetra-, four, + πόδια, a line, letter: see gram².*] 1. A word of four letters.—2. In *geom.*, a figure formed by four right lines.

tetradic (te-trad'ik), *a.* [= *OF. tetradique*; *< LGr. τετραδικός, tetradic, < Gr. τετράς (-ad-), a tetrad.*] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (a) Comprising four different rhythms or meters: as, the *tetradic* epiploe. (b) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains four unlike systems: as, a *tetradic* poem.—2. Of or pertaining to a tetrad. Also *tetradomic*.

tetradite (tet'ra-dit), *n.* [*< tetrad + -ite².*] One who has some special relation to the number four. (a) One who regarded four as a mystic number. (b) Among the ancients, a child born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month. (c) In *eccl. hist.*, one who reverences four gods in the godhead. (d) [*cap.*] A Quartodeciman.

tetradrachm (tet'ra-dram), *n.* [*< L. tetradrachmum, < Gr. τετραδράχμων, a piece of four drachmas, < tetra-, four, + δραχμή, a drachma: see drachma.*] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of four drachmas. See *drachma*.

Silver tetradrachms of *Enos*.
R. P. Knight.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Tetradrachm of Athens, about 200-250 B.C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

tetradymite (te-trad'i-mit), *n.* [*< Gr. τετραδύμιος, fourfold, + -ite².*] Native bismuth telluride, containing also some sulphur, a mineral occurring in foliated masses of a pale steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *telluric bismuth*, *tellur - bismuth*, and *bornine*.

tetradymous (te-trad'i-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. τετραδύμιος, fourfold, < tetra-, four: see tetra-.*] In *bot.*, having every alternate lamella shorter than the two contiguous to it, and one complete lamella terminating a set of every four pairs of short and long: said of an agaric; also, having four cells or cases combined. *Henslow*.

Tetradynamia (tet'ra-di-nā'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. tetra-, four, + δύναμις, power, strength.*] The fifteenth class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four of them longer than the other two. It was divided into 2 orders—*Siliculosae*, of which the common garden-cress and shepherd's-purse are examples, and *Siliquosae*, of which the mustard and cabbage are examples. All the plants of this class are now included in the family *Brassicaceae*.

tetradynamian (tet'ra-di-nā'mi-an), *a.* [*< Tetradynamia + -an.*] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetradynamia*: *tetradynamous*.

tetradynamous (tet'ra-din'a-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. tetra-, four, + δύναμις, power. Cf. Tetradynamia.*] Having six stamens, four longer arranged in opposite pairs, and two shorter, inserted lower down: a relation found only in the flowers of *Brassicaceae*. See *cut under stamen*.

tetraëdral, tetraëdron (tet-ra-ë'drāl, -drōn). Same as *tetrahedral, tetrahedron*.

Tetragameliæ (tet'ra-ga-mē'li-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. tetra-, four, + γάμος, of a wedding, < γάμος, a wedding.*] A division of rhizostomatous discommedusans having the four subgenital pouches distinct: opposed to *Monogameliæ*.

tetragamelian (tet'ra-ga-mē'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Tetragameliæ*.

tetragamy (te-trag'a-mi), *n.* [*< MGr. τετραγάμια, the marrying a fourth time, < *τετράγαμος,*

one who has married four times, *< Gr. tetra-, four, + γάμος, marriage. Cf. digamy.*] A fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time. [*Rare.*]

He [Symeon Magister] says that the lawfulness of *tetragamy* was believed to have been revealed to Euthymius. Robertson, Hist. Christ. Church, IV. 3.

tetragenous (te-traj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. tetra-, four, + γενής, < γένος, be born: see -gen-, -genous.*] In *bacteriology*, giving rise to square groups of four, as micrococci which divide in two planes at right angles, and whose newly formed cells remain attached to one another. In investigating the etiology of tuberculosis, E. Koch found in a cavity of the lungs, in a case of phthisis, a peculiar micrococcus in square groups of four, enveloped in a transparent capsule. This micrococcus was named *Micrococcus tetragenus* (whence the term *tetragenous*).

The constituents of the colony turned out to be a *tetragenous* microbe quite distinct from the plain atmospheric micrococcus with which he had thought it could be identified. Science, XI. 283.

tetragon (tet'ra-gon), *n.* [*< F. tétragone = Sp. tetragono = Pg. It. tetragono, < L. tetragonum, a square, < Gr. τετράγωνος, four-cornered, square, neut. τετράγωνον, a square, < tetra-, four, + γωνία, angle, corner.*] 1. In *geom.*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; a quadrilateral.—2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth part of a circle; quartile aspect; square.

tetragonal (te-trag'ō-nal), *a.* [*< tetragon + -al.*] 1. In *geom.*, pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.—2. In *bot. and zool.*, four-angled; having four longitudinal angles.—3. Square; quartile. *Sir T. Browne.*—**Tetragonal spheroid**, a tetrahedron with isosceles faces.—**Tetragonal stem**, a stem that has four sides, as in many *Labiata*.—**Tetragonal system**, in *crystal.*, that system in which the three axes are at right angles to each other, but the two equal lateral axes differ in length from the vertical axis. See *crystallography*. Also *dimetric, quadritic, monodimetric*, etc.

tetragonel (te-trag'ō-nel), *a.* [*Heraldic F.: see tetragonal.*] In *her.*, represented as a four-sided solid shown in perspective: thus, a pyramid is distinguished from a pile or point by being represented in perspective, two sides showing, and is often blazoned a *tetragonel* pyramid.

Tetragonia (tet-ra-gō'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1735), < Gr. τετραγώνια, the spindle-tree (so called from its square fruit), < τετράγωνος, square: see tetragon.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Aizoaceae*, tribe *Mesembryanthemum*, distinguished from *Mesembryanthemum*, another genus of its tribe, by its apetalous flowers. It includes about 60 species, mainly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with others in eastern Asia, Australia, and South America. They are somewhat fleshy herbs or undershrubs with weak or prostrate stems, bearing alternate entire leaves, and axillary greenish-yellow or reddish flowers. The fruit is a drupe or nut, often prominently winged, angled, or horned, containing a bony stone with from one to nine one-seeded cells. By Lindley the genus was made the type of a family called *Tetragoniaceae*. See *Australian and New Zealand spinach (under spinach)*.

tetragonism (te-trag'ō-nizm), *n.* [*NL. tetragonismus (John Bernoulli, 1696), < tetragon + -ism.*] The quadrature of any curve.

Tetragonops (tet-ra-gō'nops), *n.* [*NL. (Sir W. Jardine, 1855), < Gr. τετράγωνος, square, + ὤψ, face.*] A remarkable genus of scansorial barbets, belonging to the American *Capitoninæ*. It is characterized by the peculiar metagnathism of the beak, the under mandible having two angu-



Tetragonops rhamphastinus.

lar points which overlap the tip of the upper. There are 2 species, *T. rhamphastinus* of Ecuador and *T. frantzii* of Costa Rica. The former, named from some suggestiveness of a toucan, is singularly variegated with black, white, ashy, golden-brown, orange-red, and scarlet.

tetragonous (te-trag'ō-nus), *a.* [*< tetragon + -ous.*] Same as *tetragonal*.

tetragram (tet'ra-gram), *n.* [*< Gr. τετράγραμμον, a word of four letters (not found in the sense of 'a figure of four lines'), < tetra-, four, + γράμμα, a line, letter: see gram².*] 1. A word of four letters.—2. In *geom.*, a figure formed by four right lines.

Tetragrammaton (tet-ra-gram'a-ton), *n.* [*< Gr. τὸ τετραγράμματον, a word of four letters, < τετράγραμμος, of four letters: see tetragram.*] A complex of four letters: applied to the mystic name JeHoVaH (see *Jehovah*) as written with four Hebrew letters, and sometimes transferred to other similar combinations.

When God the Father was pleased to pour forth all his glories, and imprint them upon his holy Son in his exaltation, it was by giving him his holy name, the *Tetragrammaton*, or *Jehovah* made articulate.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

It follows from all this that the true representative of the *Tetragrammaton* is the name itself, whether the form preferred be *Jahveh*, or the venerable and euphonious *Jehovah*.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 97.

tetragyn (tet'ra-jin), *n.* [*< Gr. tetra-, four, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).*] In *bot.*, a hermaphrodite plant having four pistils; a plant of the Linnean order *Tetragynia*.

Tetragynia (tet-ra-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see tetragyn.*] An order of plants in any of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have four styles, as the holly.

tetragynian (tet-ra-jin'i-an), *a.* [*< tetragyn + -ian.*] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetragynia*; *tetragynous*.

tetragynous (te-traj'i-nus), *a.* [*< tetragyn + -ous.*] Having a gynoecium of four carpels.

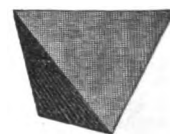
tetrahedral (tet-ra-hē'drāl), *a.* [*Also tetraëdral; < tetrahedron + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to a tetrahedron.—2. In *crystal.*: (a) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (b) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or to the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs: as, *tetrahedral* hemihedrism (see *hemihedrism*).—**Tetrahedral angle**, in *geom.*, a solid angle bounded or enclosed by four plane angles.—**Tetrahedral coordinates**. See *coordinate*.—**Tetrahedral garnet**, helvite: so called because, while related to garnet in composition, it occurs in tetrahedral crystals.—**Tetrahedral group**. See *group*.

tetrahedrally (tet-ra-hē'drāl-i), *adv.* In a tetrahedral form. Also *tetraëdrally*.

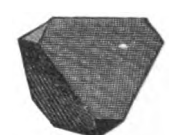
tetrahedrite (tet-ra-hē'drit), *n.* [*< tetrahedron + -ite².*] A mineral often occurring in tetrahedral crystals (whence the name), also massive, of an iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster. It is essentially a sulphide of copper and antimony, but the antimony may be replaced by arsenic or less frequently by bismuth, and the copper may be replaced by silver (in the variety *freibergite*), mercury (in the variety *schwartzite*), also iron, zinc, lead, and in small amounts cobalt and nickel. It is commonly called *Fahlers* in Germany (whence the English *fahl-ore*). It is sometimes an important silver ore.

tetrahedroid (tet-ra-hē'droid), *n.* [*< tetrahedron + -oid.*] A quartic surface the envelop of a quadric surface touching eight given lines; a surface obtained by a homographic transformation of the wave-surface; a Kummer's surface whose sixteen nodes lie in fours upon the faces of a tetrahedron through whose summits the sixteen double planes pass by fours; a quartic surface cut by each of the planes of a tetrahedron in pairs of conics in respect to which the three summits in this plane are conjugate points, and such that one of the points of intersection of the conics (and therefore all) is a node of the surface: so named by Cayley in 1846.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'drōn), *n.*; *pl. tetrahedra, tetrahedrons* (-drē, -dronz). [*Also tetraëdron; = F. tétraèdre = Sp. Pg. tetraedro, < Gr. tetra-, four, + ἔδρα, seat, base.*] A solid comprehended under four plane faces; especially, the regular tetrahedron, or triangular pyramid having its base and sides equilateral triangles. In crystallography and in geometry the tetrahedron is regarded as a hemihedral form of the octahedron, four of whose faces form the *plus*, and the four alternate faces (two above and two below) the *minus* tetrahedron. The figures represent the tetrahedron in the position required to exhibit its relation to the octahedron. See *hemihedral*.—**Orthogonal tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the pairs of whose opposite edges are at right angles—in other words, the planes through these edges and the shortest line between them are at right angles. Such a tetrahedron is dis-



Tetrahedron.

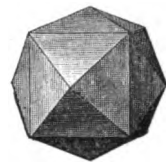


Plus Tetrahedron modified by planes of Minus Tetrahedron.

tingulated by having an orthocenter.—Polar tetrahedron, a tetrahedron the planes of which are the planes of the vertices of another tetrahedron.—**Tetrahedron of Möbius**, one of a pair of tetrahedra each inscribed in the other.—**Truncated tetrahedron**, a solid formed by cutting off each corner of a tetrahedron by a plane parallel to the opposite face to such an extent as to leave the faces regular hexagons. At the truncated parts there are regular triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

tetrahexahedral (tet-ra-hek-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [**<** *tetrahexahedron* + *-al*.] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron. Also *tetrakishehexahedral*.

tetrahexahedron (tet-ra-hek-sa-hē'dron), *n.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base (see *hexahedron*).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. In crystallography this solid belongs to the isometric system. In geometry the name is especially applied to that variety in which all the adjacent faces are equally inclined to



Tetrahexahedron.

one another. Also called *tetrakishehexahedron*, and sometimes *fluoroid*, as being a form common with fluor-spar.

tetrakishehexahedron (tet-ra-kis-hek-sa-hē'dron), *n.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base (see *hexahedron*).] Same as *tetrahexahedron*.

tetralemma (tet-ra-lem'ā), *n.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *λέμμα*, a proposition: see *lemma*.] A dilemma in which four different possibilities are considered.

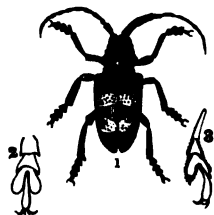
tetralogy (te-tral'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. tétrologie*, **<** *Gr. tetralogia*, a group of four dramas, **<** *tetra-*, four, + *λόγος*, speech.] A group of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satyric, which were exhibited in connection on the Athenian stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus. The term has been extended to a group of four operatic works treating of related themes, and intended to be performed in connection.

tetralophodont (tet-ra-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *λόφος*, ridge, + *ὀδών* (*ōdōn*) = *E. tooth*.] Having that dentition which is characteristic of the true mastodons, whose molars are four-ridged.

tetramastigata (tet-ra-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *μάστιξ* (*μάστιξ*), a whip, + *-ate*.] Having four flagella, as a protozoan.

Tetrameles (te-tram'e-lēz), *n.* [**<** *NL.* (Robert Brown, 1826), from its 4-merous flowers; **<** *Gr. τέτρα*, four, + *μέλος*, a limb, member.] A genus of plants, of the family *Datisicaceae*, characterized by apetalous dioecious flowers, with four calyx-lobes and four elongated stamens or four styles. The only species, *T. nudiflora*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Java. It is a tall tree and bears broad long-petioled deciduous leaves, preceded by numerous small flowers in long and slender panicle racemes. It is known in India as *jungle-bendy*, and in Java as *weonong-tree*.

Tetramera (te-tram'e-rā), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *tetramerus*: see *tetramerus*.] In entom.: (a) In Latreille's system, a division of *Coleoptera*, containing those beetles all of whose tarsi are usually or apparently tetramerous or four-jointed. Also called *Cryptopentamera* and *Pseudotetramera*. (b) A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, comprising six subfamilies in which the tarsi are four-jointed.

1, *Lamia aurocincta*; 2, 3, enlarged tarsi of other *Tetramera*.

tetrameral (te-tram'e-ral), *a.* [**<** *tetramerus* + *-al*.] Four-parted; having parts in fours; tetramerous, as a polyp; of or pertaining to the *Tetrameralia*.

Tetrameralia (te-tram'e-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*: see *tetrameral*.] The tetrameral polyps, as a subclass of scyphomedusans distinguished from *Octomeralia*, and composed of the three orders *Cnilycozoa*, *Peromedusae*, and *Cubomedusae*.

tetramorphism (te-tram'e-rizm), *n.* [**<** *tetramorph(ous)* + *-ism*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, division into four parts, or the state of being so divided; four-partedness. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 941.

tetramerous (te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [**<** *NL. tetramerus*, **<** *Gr. τετραμερής*, four-parted, **<** *tetra-*, four, + *μέρος*, part.] Consisting of or divided into four parts; characterized by having four parts. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, having the parts in fours: as, a *tetramerous* flower (that is, one having four members in each of the floral whorls). It is frequently written *4-merous*. (b) In *zool.*: (1) Four-parted: especially noting an actinozoan having the radiating parts or organs arranged in fours or multiples of four. Compare *hexamorous*. (2) In entomology, having four joints, as the tar-

sus of an insect; having four-jointed tarsi, as a beetle or chalcid; of or pertaining to the *Tetramera*. See cuts under *Phyllophaga* and *Tetramera*.

tetrameter (te-tram'e-tēr), *a.* and *n.* [**<** *LL. tetrametrus*, **<** *Gr. τετραμέτρος*, having four measures, neut. *τετράμετρον*, a verse of four measures, **<** *tetra-*, four, + *μέτρον*, measure.] *I. a.* Having four measures.

II. n. In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of four measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic tetrameter consists of four dipodies (eight feet). A tetrameter of other rhythms is a tetrapody, or period of four feet. The name is specifically given to the trochaic tetrameter catalectic. An example of the catalectic tetrameter is

Once upon a | midnight dreary, | as I | pondered | weak
and weary. *Poe, The Raven.*

tetramorph (tet-ra-mōrf), *n.* [**<** *Gr. τετραμορφος*, four-shaped, fourfold, **<** *tetra-*, four, + *μορφή*, form.] In *Christian art*, the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. *Fairholt.*

tetrander (te-tran'dēr), *n.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *άνδρ* (*ándr*), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, a hermaphrodite plant having four free, equal, distinct stamens.

Tetrandria (te-tran'dri-ā), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*: see *tetrander*.] The fourth class of plants in the Linnean system, comprehending hermaphrodite plants having four free, distinct, and equal stamens. The orders belonging to this class are *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, *Tetragynia*. The teazel, dodder, bedstraw, and pond-weed are examples.

tetrandrian (te-tran'dri-an), *a.* [**<** *tetrander* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, tetrandrous.

tetrandrous (te-tran'drus), *a.* [**<** *tetrander* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having four stamens; characteristic of the class *Tetrandria*.

tetrant (tet'rānt), *n.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *-ant*.] A quadrant. *Weale.* [Rare.]

Tetranychidae (tet-ra-nik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *Tetranychus* + *-idae*.] A family of mites, containing those forms known as *spinning-mites*, and founded on the genus *Tetranychus*.

In common with the *Trombididae* or harvest-mites, the *Tetranychidae* have an appendiculate terminal palpal joint, but are smaller and more highly colored than the harvest-mites, and are plant-feeders exclusively. Next to *Tetranychus*, *Bryobia* is the most noticeable genus. *B. pratensis* frequently enters houses in the United States in enormous numbers in the fall.

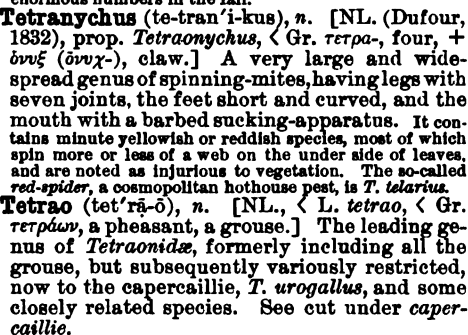
Tetranychus (te-tran'i-kus), *n.* [**<** *NL.* (Dufour, 1832), prop. *Tetraonychus*, **<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *ονύξ* (*ōnyx*), claw.] A very large and widespread genus of spinning-mites, having legs with seven joints, the feet short and curved, and the mouth with a barbed sucking-apparatus. It contains minute yellowish or reddish species, most of which spin more or less of a web on the under side of leaves, and are noted as injurious to vegetation. The so-called *red-spider*, a cosmopolitan hothouse pest, is *T. telarius*.

Tetrao (tet'rā-ō), *n.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *L. tetrao*, **<** *Gr. τετραών*, a pheasant, a grouse.] The leading genus of *Tetraonidae*, formerly including all the grouse, but subsequently variously restricted, now to the capercaillie, *T. urogallus*, and some closely related species. See cut under *capercaillie*.

tetraodion (tet-ra-ō'di-on), *n.* [**<** *MGr. τετραώδιον*, **<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *ώδή*, ode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a canon of four odes.

Tetraodon, **tetraodont**, etc. See *Tetrodon*, etc.

Tetraogallus (tet'rā-ō-gal'us), *n.* [**<** *NL.* (J. E. Gray, 1833-4), **<** *L. tetrao*, a grouse, + *gallus*, cock.] A genus of snow-partridges. These birds are near relatives of *Lerwa nivalis*, another species of

Snow-partridge (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*).

snow-partridge (see *Lerwa*); they are indifferently known as *snow-pheasants*, *snow-cocks*, and *snow-chukars*, one of them being also specified as the *chourika*. This is *T. caspius*; three other species are named—*T. himalayensis*, *T. altaicus*, and *T. tibetanus*. The whole range of the genus is from Asia Minor to western China, but only in mountain-ranges at altitudes up to 18,000 feet. In some respects the genus approaches *Tetraophasis* (which see). The size is large, the males attaining a length of two feet or more; the sexes are nearly alike in plumage, which is of varied dark coloration. The birds frequent open rocky places, generally in flocks, and nest on the ground, laying 6 to 9 eggs of an olive color with reddish spots. Also called *Chourika*.

tetraonid (tet'rā-ō-nid), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraonidae*, or grouse family.

II. n. Any grouse, or other member of the *Tetraonidae*.

Tetraonidae (tet-ra-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *Tetrao* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinæ*, of which the type is the genus *Tetrao*; the grouse family, having the tarsi and nasal fossae more or less completely feathered. The leading genera besides *Tetrao* are *Lyrurus*, *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), *Falcipennis*, *Lagopus*, *Centrocercus*, *Pediacetes*, *Cupidonia* (or *Tympanuchus*), and *Bonasa*. They are confined to the northern hemisphere, and include, besides the birds usually called grouse, the capercaillie, prairie-hen, sage-cock, ptarmigan, and others. The family has been used in a more comprehensive sense, including then an indefinite number of genera of partridges, quails, and similar birds. See cuts under *black-cock*, *Bonasa*, *Canace*, *capercaillie*, *Centrocercus*, *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *Oreortyx*, *partridge*, *Pediacetes*, and *ptarmigan*.

Tetraoninae (tet'rā-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *Tetrao* (n-), a grouse, + *-inae*.] The grouse family, *Tetraonidae*, rated as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds, or a restricted division of that family in its widest sense.

tetraonine (tet'rā-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraoninae*.

The true Gallinae offer two types of structure, "one of which may be called Gallinae, and the other *Tetraoninae*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 333.

Tetraonomorphae (tet'rā-ō-nō-mōrf'ē), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *Gr. tetraon*, a grouse, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, consisting of the sand-grouse (*Pterocidae*) and grouse proper (*Tetraonidae*).

Tetraonychidae, **Tetraonychus**. More correct forms of *Tetranichidae*, *Tetranichus*.

Tetraoperdix (tet'rā-ō-pēr'diks), *n.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *Gr. τετραών*, a grouse, + *πέρδις*, a partridge.] In *ornith.*, same as *Lerwa*.

Tetraophasis (tet-rā-ōf'ā-sis), *n.* [**<** *NL.* (Jules Verreaux, 1870), **<** *Gr. τετραών*, a grouse, + *φάσις*, the river Phasis, with ref. to *phasianós*, pheasant: see *pheasant*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds peculiar to Tibet, with one species, *T. obscurus*, in some respects intermediate between pheasants and grouse. It is about 20 inches long, and of dark-brown and -gray colors, alike in both sexes.

tetrapetalous (tet-ra-pet'a-lus), *a.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having four petals.

tetrapharmacum (tet-ra-fār'mā-kon), *n.* [**<** *NL.*, also *tetrapharmacum*; **<** *Gr. τετραφάρμακον*, a compound of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, neut. of *τετραφάρμακος*, compounded of four drugs, **<** *tetra-*, four, + *φάρμακον*, drug: see *pharmacum*.] An ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

tetrapharmacum (tet-ra-fār'mā-kum), *n.* Same as *tetrapharmacum*.

tetraphony (tet'rā-fō-ni), *n.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *early medieval music*, diaphony for four voices.

Tetraphyllidae (tet'rā-fil'id'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A family of *Cestoides*, including tapeworms of various sharks, in which the head is furnished with four lobes, suckers, or tentacles, or in any way distinguished by fours into sets of parts or organs. The group includes *Phyllobothrium*, *Echinobothrium*, and *Anthobothrium*.

tetraphyllidean (tet'rā-fil'id'ē-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Tetraphyllidae*.

tetraphyllous (tet-ra-fil'us), *a.* [**<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, four-leaved; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla (tet'rā-plā), *n.* [**<** *Gr. τετραπλή*, neut. *pl.* of *τετραπλός*, *τετραπλούς*, fourfold, **<** *tetra-*, four, + *πλός*, -fold.] An edition of the Bible in four versions. The name is specially given to a work by Origen, containing the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion and the Septuagint. Compare *Hexapla*, *Octapla*.

Tetrapleura (tet-ra-plō'rā), *n. pl.* [**<** *NL.*, **<** *Gr. tetra-*, four, + *πλευρά*, a rib.] Those organic forms which are tetrapleural: distinguished from *Dipleura*.

tetrapleural (tet-ra-plé'ral), *a.* [As *Tetrapleura* + *-al*.] In *promorphology*, zygo-leural with four antimeres. *Haeckel*.

Tetrapneumona (tet-rap-nū'mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetrapneumonous*: see *tetrapneumonous*.] 1. A division of *Araneina*, or true spiders, having four lungs, four spinnerets, and eight approximated ocelli: distinguished from *Dipneumones*. It consists of the mygalids or theraphoses, the bird-spiders of South America, the tarantulas of North America, and the trap-door spiders. Also *Tetrapneumones*.

2. A group of holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*, having four water-lungs (whence the name). *Schmarda*. Also called *Decacrenidia*, *Diplostomidea*, and *Rhopalodinae*.

tetrapneumonian (tet-rap-nū'mō-ni-an), *a. and n.* [*tetrapneumonous* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapneumona*.

II. *n.* A spider belonging to the *Tetrapneumona*.

tetrapneumonous (tet-rap-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [*NL. tetrapneumonous*, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πνευμων*, a lung; see *pneumonia*.] Having four lungs. Specifically—(a) Having four water-lungs, or respiratory trees. (b) Having four lung-nares, as a spider.

tetrapod (tet-ra-pod), *a. and n.* [*Gr. τετρα-pous* (ποδ-), also *τετραπόδης*, four-footed, < *τετρα-*, four, + *πους* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Four-footed; quadruped; specifically, having only four perfect legs, as certain butterflies; of or pertaining to the *Tetrapoda*.

II. *n.* A four-footed animal; a quadruped; specifically, a member of the *Tetrapoda*.

Tetrapoda (te-trap'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrapod*.] In *entom.*, a division of butterflies having the first pair of legs more or less reduced and folded, not fitted for walking.

tetrapodichnite (tet-ra-pō-dik'ni't), *n.* [*NL. Tetrapodichnites*, < Gr. *τετρα-pous*, four-footed (see *tetrapod*), + *ιχνος*, a track, footprint; see *ichnite*.] In *geol.*, the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a saurian reptile, left on a rock. See *ichnite*.

Tetrapodichnites (tet-ra-pod-ik-ni'tēs), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock): see *tetrapodichnite*.] A hypothetical genus of animals whose tracks are known as tetrapodichnites.

tetrapodus (te-trap'ō-dus), *a.* [*tetrapod* + *-us*.] Same as *tetrapod*.

tetrapody (te-trap'ō-di), *n.* [*Gr. τετραποδια*, a measure or length of four feet, in pros. a tetrapody, < *τετρα-pous*, having four feet: see *tetrapod*.] A group of four feet; a colon, meter, or verse consisting of four feet. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 225.

tetrapolis (te-trap'ō-lis), *n.* [*Gr. τετραπολις*, a district having four cities, prop. adj., having four cities, < *τετρα-*, four, + *πολις*, a city.] A group or association of four towns; a district or political division characterized by containing four important cities. See *tetrapolitan*.

"The garden opposite Eubolia's coast" was inhabited by the Apolline *Tetrapolis*.

Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xcvi.

tetrapolitan (tet-ra-pol'i-tan), *a.* [*NL. tetrapolitanus*, < *tetrapolis*, a group of four cities: see *tetrapolis*.] Of or belonging to a tetrapolis, or group of four towns; specifically [*cap.*], relating to the four towns of Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg.—*Tetrapolitan Confession*, a confession of faith presented at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the four cities named above. It resembled the Augsburg Confession, but inclined somewhat to Zwinglian views.

tetraprostyle (tet-ra-prō'stil), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *πρόστυλος*, with pillars in front: see *prostyle*.] Noting a classical temple having a portico of four columns in front of the cella or naos.

tetrapteran (te-trap'te-ran), *a. and n.* [*tetrapterous* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having four wings, as an insect; tetrapterous.

II. *n.* An insect which has four wings.

tetrapterous (te-trap'te-rus), *a.* [*Gr. τετραπτερος*, four-winged, < *τετρα-*, four, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having four wings, as a fruit or stem (see *wing*, 9 (c)); tetrapteran.

Tetrapteryx (te-trap'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1818), < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πτερυξ*, wing.] A generic name under which the Stanley crane of South Africa has been separated from *Anthropoides* as *T. paradiseus*.



1. Tetrapterous fruit of *Mohrdröden Carolinum*. 2. Same, transverse section.

tetraptote (tet-rap-tōt), *n.* [*Gr. τετράπλωτος*, with four cases, < *τετρα-*, four, + *πλῶτος* (πλωτ-), a case in grammar.] In *gram.*, a noun that has four cases only.

Tetrapturus (tet-rap-tū-rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), for *Tetrapterurus*, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin, or *οὐρά*, tail: in allusion to the wing-like caudal keels.] A genus of *Istiophoridae*, including certain sailfishes, sometimes specified as *spear-fishes* and *bill-fishes*. The type is the Mediterranean *T. belone*; another species is *T. albidus*. See cut under *spear-fish*, 2.

tetrapyrenous (tet-ra-pi-rē-nus), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene*.] In *bot.*, having four pyrenes or stones.

tetraquetrous (te-trak'we-trus), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *L. -quetrus*, as in *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrous*.] In *bot.*, having four very sharp and almost winged corners, as the stems of some labiate plants.

tetrarch (tet'rärk or tē'rärk), *n. and a.* [*ME. tetrark*, < OF. *tetrarque*, *tetrarche*, F. *tetrarque* = Sp. It. *tetrarca* = Pg. *tetrarcha*, < L. *tetrarches*, < Gr. *τετράρχης*, a leader of four companies, a tetrarch, < *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. *n.* 1. In the Roman empire, the ruler of the fourth part of a country or province in the East; a viceroy; a subordinate ruler.

Herod being tetrarch of Galilee. Luke III. 1.

2. The commander of a subdivision of a Greek phalanx.

I condemn, as every one does, his inaction after the battle of Canne; and, in his last engagement with Africanus, I condemn no less his bringing into the front of the center, as became some showy tetrarch rather than Hannibal, his eighty elephants, by the retractoriness of which he lost the battle.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Scipio, Polybius, and Panætius.

II. *a.* Four principal or chief. [Rare and erroneous.]

Tetrarch elements.

Fuller.

tetrarchate (tet'rär-kāt), *n.* [*tetrarch* + *-ate*.] The district governed by a Roman tetrarch, or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

tetrarchical (te-trär'ki-kal), *a.* [*tetrarch* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

tetrarchy (tet'rär-ki), *n.; pl. tetrarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *tétrarchie* = Sp. *tetrarquía* = Pg. It. *tetrarchia*, < L. *tetrarchia*, < Gr. *τετραρχία*, the power or government of a tetrarch, < *τετράρχης*, a tetrarch: see *tetrarch*.] Same as *tetrarchate*.

tetrascelus (te-tras'ē-lus), *n.; pl. tetrasceli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *τετρασκελής*, four-legged, < *τετρα-*, four, + *σκέλος*, leg.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four legs.

tetrastichic (tet-ra-skis'tik), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *στίχμα*, a cleft, division.] In *biol.*, tending to divide into four parts, or marked by such division. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 834.

tetrastelenodont (tet-ra-sē-lē-nō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *στέλην*, moon, + *ὀδούς* (ὀδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] Having four crescentic ridges, as a molar; characterized by such dentition, as a ruminant. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

tetrasemic (tet-ra-sē'mik), *a.* [*LL. tetrasemus*, < Gr. *τετράσημος*, < *τετρα-*, four, + *σημα*, a sign, σημειον, a sign, mora: see *disemic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two semia, or more: as, a tetrasemic long (double the usual long); a tetrasemic foot (dactyl, anapest, spondee).

tetrasepalous (tet-ra-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having four sepals.

tetraspaston (tet-ra-spas-ton), *n.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *σπᾶν*, pull, stretch: see *spasm*.] A machine in which four pulleys act together. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tetraspermous (tet-ra-spēr-mus), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, four-seeded; producing four seeds to each flower, or in each cell of a capsule.

tetraspherical (tet-ra-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *σφαίρα*, sphere: see *spherical*.] Relating to four spheres.

tetrasporange (tet-ra-spō-ran-j), *n.* [*NL. tetrasporangium*.] In *bot.*, same as *tetrasporangium*.

tetrasporangium (tet-ra-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.; pl. tetrasporangia* (-jā). [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a sporangium or cell in which tetraspores are produced.

tetraspore (tet-ra-spōr), *n.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, an asexually produced spore of the red algae: so called from the circumstance that usually four are

produced by the division of the mother-cell. See *spore*², *cruciate*¹, 2, *bispore*, *Floridæ*. Also called *spherospore*. See cut under *Algae*.

tetrasporic (tet-ra-spōr'ik), *a.* [*tetraspore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, composed of tetraspores.

tetrasporous (tet-ra-spō-rus), *a.* [*tetraspore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of or having tetraspores.

tetrasstich (tet-ra-stik), *n.* [Formerly also *tetrasstic*; < L. *tetrasstichon*, a poem in four lines, < Gr. *τετράστιχον*, neut. of *τετράστιχος*, in four rows or lines, < *τετρα-*, four, + *στίχος*, row, line: see *stich*. Cf. *distich*, etc.] A group of four lines; a period, system, stanza, or poem consisting of four lines or four verses; a quartet. Compare *quatrain*.

I will . . . conclude with this *Tetrasstic*, which my Brain ran upon in my Bed this Morning.

Howell, *Letters*, I. l. 22.

tetrasstichic (tet-ra-stik'ik), *a.* [*tetrasstich* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or constituting a tetrasstich or tetrasstichs; consisting of tetrasstichs, or groups of four lines. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

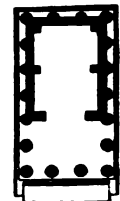
tetrasstichous (te-tras'ti-kus), *a.* [*Gr. τετράστιχος*, in four rows or lines: see *tetrasstich*.] 1. In *bot.*, four-ranked; having four vertical rows: as, a tetrasstichous spike, which has the flowers so arranged.—2. In *zool.*, four-rowed.

tetrasstigm (tet-ra-stim), *n.* [*Gr. τετρα-*, four, + *στίγμα*, a mark, a point.] A figure formed by four points in a plane with their six connecting right lines.

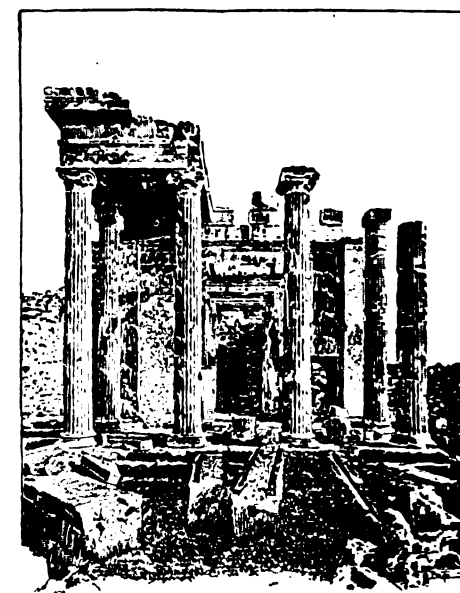
tetrasstoön (te-tras'tō-on), *n.; pl. tetrasstoas* (-jā). [*MGr. τετράστοον*, an antechamber, neut. of *τετράστοος*, having four porticoes, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *στοά*, a portico: see *stoā*.]

In *arch.*, a courtyard with porticoes, or open colonnades, on each of its four sides. *Britton*, *Dict. of Arch. and Archæol. of Middle Ages*.

tetrasstyle (tet-ra-stil), *a. and n.* [*L. tetrasstylos* (as a noun, *tetrasstylium*), < Gr. *τετράστυλος*, having four columns in front, < *τετρα-*, four, + *στυλος*, column.] 1. *a.* In *anc. arch.* and kindred styles, having or consisting of four columns. Specifically—(a) Having a portico of four columns front, as the temple of *Fortuna Virilis* at



Plan of Tetrasstyle Temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, Rome.



Tetrasstyle Portico.—North Porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

Rome. (b) Having the ceiling or roof supported by four columns or pillars.

There are two tetrasstyle halls, one of which, erected by Darius, is the most interesting of the smaller buildings on the terrace. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 193.

II. *n.* A structure having four pillars; a combination or group of four pillars.

An organ of very good workmanship, and supported by a *Tetrasstyle* of very beautiful Gothic columns.

Desfos, *Tour through Great Britain*, I. 373. (*Devises*)

tetrasyllabic (tet-ra-sil'ab'ik), *a.* [As *tetrasyllab* (le) + *-ic*.] Consisting of four syllables.

tetrasyllabical (tet-ra-sil'ab'i-kal), *a.* [*tetrasyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *tetrasyllabic*.

tetrasyllable (tet-ra-sil'ab'l), *n.* [= F. *tétrasyllabe* = Sp. *tetrasíllabo*, < Gr. *τετράσυλλαβος*, <

tetra-, four, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.
A word consisting of four syllables.

tetrasymmetry (tet-ra-sim'e-tri), *n.* In *biol.*, that symmetry which may be expressed by tetrameral division into like or equal parts; symmetrical tetramerism, as of some crinoids. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. ii. 362. [Rare.]

tetrathecal (tet-ra-thē'kal), *a.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *θηκα*, case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having four loculements or cavities in the ovary.

tetratheism (tet-ra-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that in the Godhead there are, in addition to the Divine Essence, three persons or individualizations—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—making in the Godhead three and one instead of three in one.

tetratheite (tet-ra-thē-it), *n.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *θεός*, god, + *-ite*.] One who believes in tetratheism.

tetrathionic (tet-ra-thi-on'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *θειον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Containing four atoms of sulphur.—**Tetrathionic acid**, an unstable acid, $H_2S_4O_6$. It is a colorless odorless acid liquid.

tetratomic (tet-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. τετρατομος*, fourfold (*< tetra-*, four, + *-τομος*, *< τέμνειν*, *taíneiv*, cut), + *-ic*.] Same as *tetradic*.

tetratone (tet-ra-tón), *n.* [*< Gr. τετρατόνος*, having four tones or notes, *< tetra-*, four, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of four whole steps or tones—that is, an augmented fifth. Compare *tritone*.

tetratop (tet-ra-top), *n.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *τόπος*, a place.] The four-dimensional angular space inclosed between four straight lines drawn from a point not in the same three-dimensional space.

tetraxial (te-trak'si-al), *a.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *L. axis*, axis.] Having four axes, as the spicules of some sponges.

tetraxile (te-trak'sil), *a.* Same as *tetraxial*.

tetraxon (te-trak'son), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *ἄξων*, axis, axle.] I. *a.* Having four axes, as a sponge-spicule; tetraxial.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with four axes.

tetrazonion (tet-rak-sō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *tetrazon*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 938.

Tetrazonida (tet-rak-sō-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrazon*.] A group of sponges, a suborder of *Chondrospongiae* or *Spiculispongiae*, characterized by the isolated tetraxial spicules. It contains the lithistids and choristids, in all about 12 families.

tetric (tet'rik), *a.* [*< OF. tetricus* = Sp. *tétrico* = Pg. It. *tétrico*, *< L. tetricus*, *tétricus*, harsh, sour, *< tæter*, offensive, foul.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; crabbed.

In a thick and cloudy air (saith Lemnius) men are tetric, sad, and peevish. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 151.

tetrical (tet'ri-kal), *a.* [*< tetric* + *-al*.] Same as *tetric*.

The entangling perplexities of school-men; the obscure, tetric, and contradictory assertions of Pope. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 92.

tetricalness (tet'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tetric; frowardness; perverseness; crabbedness. *Bp. Gauden*.

tetricity (te-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. tetricitas* (*-tis*), gravity, seriousness, *< tetricus*, harsh, sour, serious: see *tetric*.] Crabbedness; perverseness; tetricalness. *Bailey*, 1731.

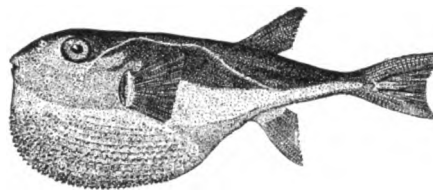
tetricoust (tet'ri-kus), *a.* [*< L. tetricus*: see *tetric*.] Same as *tetric*. *Bailey*, 1727.

Tetrodon (tet'rō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), orig. *Tetraodon* (Linnaeus, 1758); *< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *ῥόδον* (*rhōdon*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Tetraodontidae*. The species are numerous in warm seas. *T. setosus* is an abundant blower, puffer, or swell-toad of the Pacific coast of Mexico, attaining a foot in length. See cut under *balloon-fish*. 2. [*< L.*] A fish of this genus or of the family *Tetraodontidae*.

tetrodont (tet'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Tetraodon* (*-tis*).] I. *a.* In *ichth.*, having (apparently) four teeth; pertaining to the *Tetraodontidae*. II. *n.* Same as *tetrodon*, 2.

Also *tetrododont*.

Tetrodontidae (tet'rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tetraodon* (*-tis*) + *-idae*.] A family of plectognath fishes, of which the typical genus is *Tetrodon*; those globe-fishes whose jaws present the appearance of four large front teeth, owing to the presence of a median suture in each jaw. The species figured in the next column in illustration of the family is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as Cape Cod. Also *Tetraodontidae*. See also cut under *balloon-fish*.



Rabbit-fish, or Smooth Puffer (*Lagocephalus laevigatus*), a member of the *Tetraodontidae*.
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

tetryl (tet'ril), *n.* [*< Gr. tetra-*, four, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical C_4H_9 , the fourth member of the C_nH_{2n+1} series: same as *butyl*.

tetrylamine (tet'ril-am-in), *n.* [*< tetryl* + *amine*.] A colorless transparent liquid, having a strongly ammoniacal and somewhat aromatic odor, and producing dense white fumes with hydrochloric acid; $C_4H_9NH_2$. It is produced by the action of potash on butyl isocyanate. It has basic properties, and forms crystalline salts. Also called *butylamine*.

tetrylene (tet'ri-lēn), *n.* [*< tetryl* + *-ene*.] Oil-gas (C_4H_6), a gaseous hydrocarbon of the olefine series, first obtained by the distillation of oil. See *coal-gas*. Also called *butylene*.

tetty (tet'), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tate*.] A plait; a knot.

At ilka tette of her horse's mane
Hung fifty siller bells and nine.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

tetter (tet'er), *n.* [Formerly also *tettar*; *< ME. teter*, *teter*, *< AS. tetter*; cf. OHG. *sitaroh*, MHG. *sitaroch*, G. dial. *sitteroch*, *sittrich* (cf. G. *sittermal*), *tetter*; cf. Skt. *dadru*, *dadruka*, cutaneous eruption, miliary herpes, Lith. *dederine*, herpes, *tetter*, scurf, LL. *derbiosus*, scabby.] 1. A vague name of several cutaneous diseases, as herpes, eczema, and impetigo.

A most instant tetter barked about,
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 71.

'Tis a Disease, I think,
A stubborn Tetter that's not cur'd with Ink.
Congreve, *His own Cuckold*, Prolog.

2. A cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. It may be communicated to man.—*Blister tetter*, pemphigus.—*Cruet tetter*, impetigo.—*Eating tetter*, lupus.—*Humid or moist tetter*, eczema.—*Scaly tetter*, psoriasis.

tetter (tet'er), *v. t.* [*< tetter*, *n.*] To affect with or as with the disease called tetter.

Those measles
Which we disdain should tetter us.
Shak., *Cor.*, III. 1. 79.

tetter-berry (tet'er-ber'i), *n.* The common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, esteemed a cure for tetter. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tetterous (tet'er-us), *a.* [*< tetter* + *-ous*.] Having the character of tetter.

Not-me-tangere, touch me not, is a tetterous eruption, thus called from its soreness or difficulty of cure.
Quincy, (*Latham*).

tetter-totter (tet'er-tot'er), *v. i.* Same as *titter-totter*.

tetterwort (tet'er-wert), *n.* The larger celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, so named from its use in cutaneous diseases; also, in America, sometimes the bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

tettiga (tet'i-gā), *n.* Same as *tettix*, 1.

Tettiginae (tet'i-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tettix* (*-ig-*) + *-inae*.] A prominent subfamily of short-horned grasshoppers, or *Acrididae*, containing the forms sometimes known as *grouse-locusts*. They are small species in which the pronotum is lengthened posteriorly into a projection as long as the wings, or longer. They are very active, and are found abundantly in low wet meadows and along watercourses. The principal genera are *Tettix*, *Tettigidea*, and *Batrachedra*. Also, as a family, *Tettigidae*.

Tettigonia (tet-i-gō'ni-gē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), *< Gr. τέττις* (*tettis*), a cicada.] A very large and somewhat loosely characterized genus of leaf-hoppers, typical of the family *Tettigoniidae*. The British Museum catalogue gives 127 species, from all parts of the world—largely, however, from South America.

tettigonian (tet-i-gō'ni-an), *n.* [*< Tettigonia* + *-an*.] A leaf-hopper of the genus *Tettigonia* or some related genus.

Tettigoniidae (tet'i-gō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tettigonia* + *-idae*.] A large and important family of leaf-hoppers, typified by the genus *Tettigonia*. They are small to medium-sized forms with long bodies, an expanded face, bristle-shaped antennae placed in a cavity beneath the rim of the vertex, and ocelli upon the vertex. It is a wide-spread group, occurring most abundantly in tropical regions. Species of *Proconia* and *Diedro-*

cephala injure crops in the United States, and members of the former genus secrete large quantities of very liquid honeydew, producing the phenomena of so-called "weeping trees." Also *Tettigoniidae*, *Tettigoniidae*.

tettish (tet'ish), *n.* Same as *teatish*.

tettix (tet'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. τέττις*, a cicada.] 1. A cicada.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Acrididae*, or short-horned grasshoppers, typical of the subfamily *Tettiginae*, and having the pronotum horizontal and the antennae thirteen- or fourteen-jointed. Nine species are known in the United States.

tetty (tet'i), *a.* [*< Cf. tettish*, *teatish*.] Techy; peevish; irritable.

If they lose, though it be but a trifle, . . . they are so choleric and tetty that no man may speak with them.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 119.

teuch, **teugh** (tūch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *tough*.

Unco thick in the soles, as ye may weel mind, fortye being *teugh* in the upper-leather.
Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxviii.

teuchit (tūch'it), *n.* [An imitative name. Cf. *pewit* and *teuhtit*.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*; the *pewit*. [*Scotch*.]

Teucrian (tū'kri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Teucris*, *Teucris* (see def.), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to the ancient Trojans (Teucris) or to the Troad.

II. *n.* One of the Teucris; one of the inhabitants of ancient Teucris, or the Troad; a Trojan.

Teucrium (tū'kri-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), *< L. teucrium*, *< Gr. τεύκριον*, germander, spleenwort; appar. connected with *Teukros*, Teucer, and so said to have been used medicinally by Teucer, first king of Troy.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Menthaceae* and tribe *Ajugeae*. It is characterized by flowers with a short corolla-tube, a prominent lower lip, the other lobes small and inconspicuous, and the four stamens far exerted from a posterior fissure. It includes about 100 species, scattered over many temperate and warm regions, especially near the Mediterranean. They are herbs or shrubs of varied habit; the leaves are either entire, toothed, or cut, and the flowers are in axillary clusters, or terminal spikes, racemes, or heads. The species are known in general as *germander* (which see, and compare *poly*, and *herb mastic*, under *herb*). England has 4 and the United States 7 different species, of which *T. Canadense*, the common American germander, of low open ground and fence-rows from Canada to Texas and Mexico, bears an erect spike of rather conspicuous reddish-purple flowers. *T. littorale* occurs on or near the coast from Maine to Florida, one is confined to the Gulf States, and three others occur only in the Northeastern States, while *T. occidentale* extends from Ontario to British Columbia and southward. Many species were once highly esteemed in medicine, but are now discarded; especially the three following, which are widely dispersed through Europe and Asia: 1. *Chamaedrys*, the wall-germander, once used for rheumatism and as a febrifuge; 2. *Scordium*, the water-germander, a creeping marsh-plant with the odor of garlic when bruised, once used as an antiseptic, etc.; and 3. *Scorodonia*, the wood, garlic, or mountain-sage, a very bitter plant resembling hops in taste and odor. (See cut under *Didymia*, and compare *ambrose*, 2, and *scordium*.) Many other species have a pleasant fragrance. *T. Marum*, the cat-thyme, is in use for its scent, and is remarkable as a sternutatory. *T. corymbosum* of Australia is there known as *licorice*. *T. betonicum*, the Madeira betony, with loose spikes of fragrant crimson flowers, and several other species from Madeira, are handsome greenhouse shrubs. *T. fruticosum*, the tree-germander of Spain, and *T. racemosum*, a dwarf evergreen of Australia, are also occasionally cultivated, and many annual species are showy border-plants.



Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of American Germander (*Teucrium Canadense*). *a.*, a flower.

teugh (tūch), *a.* See *teuch*.

Teut. An abbreviation of *Teutonic*.

Teuthidæ (tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Teuthis* + *-idæ*.] 1. In *conch.*, a family of decapod cephalopods, named from the genus *Teuthis*: synonymous with *Loliginidae*.—2. In *ichth.*, same as *Teuthididae*. *De Kay*, 1842.

teuthidan (tū'thi-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Teuthidæ* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teuthidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teuthidæ*.

Teuthididae (tū'thi-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Teuthis*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Teuthis*, and variously constituted. (*a.*) Same as *Teuthididae*. *Bonaparte*, 1831. (*b.*) Same as *Siganidae*. (*c.*) Same as *Acanthidae*.

teuthidoid (tū'thi-doid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *conch.*, same as *teuthidan*.—2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Teuthididae*, in any sense; having the characters of the *Teuthididae*.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a member of the *Teuthididae*, in any sense, or of the *Teuthidoidea*.

Teuthidoidea (tū-thi-doi'dō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* (*Teuthid*-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including the *Teuthididae* and the *Siganidae*, having the undivided post-temporals coossified with the skull, and the intermaxillaries united with the maxillaries.

Teuthis (tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τεuthίς*, a sort of cuttlefish.] 1. In *conch.*, a genus of cephalopods, giving name to the *Teuthidae*: synonymous with *Loligo*.—2. In *ichth.*, a Linnean genus of fishes, variously taken. (a) As identical with *Acanthurus*. (b) As identical with *Siganus*. In each acceptance it gives name to a family *Teuthidae* (which see).

teuthologist (tū-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*teutholog*-y + *-ist*.] A student of the cephalopodous mollusks.

teuthology (tū-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Teuthis* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] That department of zoölogy which relates to cephalopods.

Teuto-Celtic (tū'tō-sel'tik), *a.* Teutonic and Celtic; of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood.

Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Teuton* = G. *Teutonen*, pl., < L. *Teutoni*, *Teutones*, pl., a people of Germany; from an OTeut. word represented by Goth. *þiuda* = OHG. *diot* = AS. *theód*, etc., people: see *Dutch*.] Originally, a member of a Germanic tribe first mentioned in the fourth century B. C., and supposed to have dwelt near the mouth of the Elbe. The Teutons, in alliance with the Cimbr, invaded the Roman dominions, and were overthrown by Marius, 102 and 101 B. C.; hence the name was ultimately applied to the Germanic peoples of Europe in general, and at present is often used to include Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as when we speak of Teutons as opposed to Celts.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Teutonique* = Sp. *Teutónico* = Pg. *Teutónico* (cf. G. *Teutonisch*), < L. *Teutonicus*, < *Teutoni*, *Teutones*, a tribe of Germany.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the Teutons; of or belonging to the peoples of Germanic origin; in the widest sense, pertaining to the Scandinavians, and to the peoples of Anglo-Saxon origin, as well as to German races proper.—**Teutonic cross**, a cross potent: so called because such a cross forms the badge of the Teutonic Order of Knighthood.—**Teutonic Knights**. See *Teutonic Order*.—**Teutonic or Germanic languages**, a tribe of tongues, belonging to the great Aryan or Indo-European family, which has been divided into three great sections, viz.: (1) Gothic or Mosogothic, the language used by Wulfila (Ulfilas) in his translation of the Scriptures, and in the fourth century for the Goths of Moesia; (2) German, subdivided into Low German and High German—the Low German tribe of tongues being the Anglo-Saxon or English, Old Saxon, Frisian or Frisian, Dutch and Flemish, and Low German proper (Platt-Deutsch), while the High German has been divided into three periods, viz., Old High German, Middle High German, and modern German; (3) Scandinavian, comprising Icelandic or Old Norse, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. See *Gothic*, *German*, *Anglo-Saxon*, etc.—**Teutonic or Germanic nations**, the different nations of the Teutonic race. These are divided into three branches: (1) the High Germans of Upper and Middle Germany, with the Germans of Switzerland and the greater part of those in the Austrian empire; (2) the Low German branch, including the Frisians, the Low Germans, the Dutch, the Flemings, and the English descended from the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who settled in Britain; (3) the Scandinavian branch, including the Icelanders, the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Swedes.—**Teutonic Order**, a military order founded at Acre in Palestine, 1190, and confirmed by the emperor and the Pope. Its chief objects were at first the care of sick and wounded pilgrims and the defense of the Holy Land, and it soon rivaled the Templars and the Hospitallers.

II. *n.* The language, or languages collectively, of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples.

Teutonicism (tū-ton'i-sizm), *n.* [*Teutonic* + *-ism*.] A Teutonic idiom or mode of expression; a Germanism. *Imp. Dict.*

Teutonism (tū'ton-izm), *n.* [*Teuton* + *-ism*.] 1. Teutonic or Germanic character, type, ideas, spirit, peculiarities, etc.

The Danes and Norsemen poured in a contingent of *Teutonism*, which has been largely supplemented by English and Scotch efforts.

Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 178.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Teutonic peoples; a German idiom or peculiarity.

The translator has done his part of the work well, although we detect distinct *Teutonisms* here and there. *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 425.

Teutonization (tū'ton-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*Teutonize* + *-ation*.] The act of Teutonizing.

Teutonize (tū'ton-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Teutonized*, ppr. *Teutonizing*. [*Teuton* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make Teutonic or German in charac-

ter, etc.; render conformable to German customs, ideas, idioms, or analogies.

The European Continent is to-day protesting against being *Teutonized*, as energetically as it did, at the beginning of this century, against a forced conformity to a Gallic organization.

G. P. Marsh, *Lecta. on Eng. Lang.*, Int., p. 8.

II. *intrans.* To conform to German customs, idioms, etc.

tew¹ (tū), *v.* [Also *tue*; < ME. *tewen*, a var. of *tawen*, E. *taw*: see *taw*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To beat, mix, or pound; prepare by beating, etc. [Provincial or trade use].—2. To taw, as leather. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.].—3. To work; prepare by working; be actively employed in or about. [Prov. Eng.].—4. To scourge; beat; drub.

Down with 'em!
Into the wood, and rifle 'em, *tew* 'em, swings 'em!
Fletcher, *Beggars* Bush, III. 2.

5. To haul; pull; tow.
Men are labouring as 'twere summer bees,
Some hollowing trunks, some binding heaps of wood, ...
Which o'er the current they by strength must *tew*;
To shed that blood which many an age shall rue.
Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, II. 20.

6. To lead on; work up.
'Twas made the gayest sport with Tom the coachman,
So *tew*² him up with sack that he lies lashing
A butt of malmsey for his mares!
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, III. 1.

II. *intrans.* To work; keep busy; bustle. Also *too*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The phrase *tootin'* round, meaning a supererogatory activity like that of flies. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

The minister began to come out of his study, and want to *tew* 'round and see to things. *H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 68.

tew² (tū), *n.* [A var. of *tow*².] A tow-rope or chain.

Dorothea. The fool shall now fish for himself.
Alfred. Be sure, then,
His *tew* be tith and strong, and next, no swearing,
He'll catch no fish else.

tewart (tū'art), *n.* Same as *towart*.

tewel (tū'el), *n.* [*ME. tewel, tuelle, tuel*, < OF. *tuel, tugel, tueil, tueil*, F. *tuyau* = Pr. Sp. *tudel*, a pipe; of Teut. origin; cf. LG. *tüte*, > G. *tüte, deut, dute*, a pipe.] 1. A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke. *Chaucer*.—2. Same as *twyer*.

tewhit (tō-hwit'), *n.* [Imitative, like *teuchit*, *pevit*, etc.] Same as *pevit* (b). [Local, British.]

tewing-beetle (tū'ing-bē'tl), *n.* A spade-shaped instrument for tewing or beating hemp. [Prov. Eng.]

tewtaw (tū'tā), *v. t.* [A redupl. of *tew*¹, or < *tew*¹ + *taw*¹.] Same as *tew*¹, 1; especially, to beat (hemp) in order to separate the fibers. [Prov. Eng.]

Texan (tek'san), *a.* and *n.* [*Texas* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Texas.—**Texan armadillo**. See *Tatusia*, and cut under *peba*.—**Texan fever**. See *Texas fever*.—**Texan pride**, the Drummond phlox, *Phlox Drummondii*, a bright garden annual, native in Texas.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Texas, one of the southern States of the United States, bordering on Mexico.

texas (tek'sas), *n.* [So called in allusion to the State of Texas.] A structure on the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, containing the cabins for the officers. The pilot-house is on top of it. [Western U. S.]

Texas blue-grass, buckthorn, cardinal, goose, grackle. See *blue-grass*, etc.

Texas fever, Texan fever. A specific fever affecting cattle living within a certain area, including the greater part of the southern United States, and communicated by them to cattle north of this area when the former are taken north during the warm season of the year. Cattle taken from the North into this infected area may likewise contract the disease. The disease is due to the invasion and destruction of the red blood-corpuscles by a protozoan parasite, *Pyrosoma bigeminum*, analogous to the malarial parasite in man. The germ is conveyed from the sick to healthy animals by the tick, *Ixodes bois*. The disease begins with a high fever, which may continue from a few days to a week or more, when the animal succumbs; or the fever may subside and a slow recovery ensue. A characteristic symptom in severe cases is the presence of hemoglobin in the urine, giving it a deep port-wine color. After death the spleen is found enormously enlarged and softened, the fourth stomach inflamed, and the bile very thick.

Texas flax. A composite plant, *Gutierrezia Texana*, abundant on the prairies of central Texas. Its slender stem, narrow leaves, and small yellow heads give it a close superficial resemblance to flax.

Texas millet. Same as *concho-grass*.

Texas sarsaparilla. Same as *menispermum*, 2.

Texas snakeroot. See *snakeroot*.

text (tekst), *n.* [*ME. text, texte, tixte, tyxt*, < OF. (and F.) *texte* = Pr. *texte, test* = Sp. Pg.

texto = It. *testo*, < L. *textus*, a fabric, texture, structure, composition, context, text (cf. *textum*, a fabric, also the style of an author, neut. of *textus*, pp.), < *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave, = Skt. √ *taksh*, cut, prepare, form (see *tectonic*).] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary.

His coward herte
Made him amis the goddes *text* to glose,
When he for ferde out of Delphos sterte.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 1410.

King George the Second and I don't agree in our explanation of this *text* of ceremony. *Walspole*, *Letters*, II. 194.

Very close study is everywhere manifest, but it is very doubtful whether the difficulties emphasized in many cases ought to be considered sufficient cause for changing the *text*. The faulty and awkward expressions may be chargeable to the author himself.

Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 252.

2. Specifically, the letter of the Scriptures, more especially in the original languages; in a more limited sense, any passage of Scripture quoted in proof of a dogmatic position, or taken as the subject or motive of a discourse from the pulpit.

Your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence
Your exposition on the holy *text*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 2. 7.

How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a *text*,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd!
Cowper, *Task*, II. 539.

3. Any subject chosen to enlarge and comment on; a topic; a theme.

No more; the *text* is foolish. *Shak.*, *Lear*, IV. 2. 37.

Took this fair day for *text*, and from it preach'd
An universal culture for the crowd.
Tennyson, *Princess*, ProL.

4. In *vocal music*, the words sung, or to be sung.—5. The main body of matter in a book or manuscript, in distinction from notes or other matter associated with it; by extension, letterpress or reading-matter in general, in distinction from illustrations, or from blank spaces or margins: as, an island of *text* in an ocean of margin.

If the volume is composed of single leaves, perhaps of thin *text* and heavy illustrations.

W. Matthews, *Modern Bookbinding* (ed. Grolier Club), p. 24.

6. A kind of writing used in the text or body of clerical manuscripts; formal handwriting; now, especially, a writing or type of a form peculiar to some class of old manuscripts; specifically, in *her.*, Old English black-letter: as, German or English *text*; a *text* (black-letter) R or T. An Old English letter often occurs as a bearing or part of a bearing, and is blazoned as above. See also *black-letter*. Compare *church text* and *German text*.

Fair as a *text* B in a copy-book.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 42.

Chapel text. See *chapel*.—**Church text**. See *church*.—**German text**. See *German*².—To cap *texts*. See *cap*.

text (tekst), *v. t.* [*text*, *n.*] To write in text-hand or large characters.

Truth copied from my heart is *texted* there.
Middleton and Dekker, *Spanish Gypsy*, III. 3.

O then, how high
Shall this great Troy text up the memory
Of you her noble prætor!
Dekker, *London's Tempe*.

text-book (tekst'būk), *n.* 1. A book containing a text or texts. (a) A book with wide spaces between the lines of text for notes or comments. (b) A book containing a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for reference: more generally termed *Bible text-book*.

2. A book used by students as a standard work for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction; a book which forms the basis of lectures or comments.—3. Same as *libretto*, 1.

textevangelium (teks'te-van-jō'li-um), *n.* [ML.] Same as *Textus*, 2.

text-hand (tekst'hānd), *n.* A large, uniform, clerical handwriting: so called from the large writing formerly used for the text of manuscript books, in distinction from the smaller writing used for the notes.

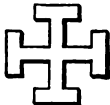
textile (tekst'il), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *textile*, < L. *textilis*, < *textum*, something woven: see *text*.]

I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to weaving: as, the *textile* art.—2. Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving: as, *textile* fabrics; *textile* materials, such as wool, flax, silk, cotton.—**Textile cone**, in *conch.*, one of the cone-shells, *Camus textilis*, whose colors suggest a woven fabric.

II. *n.* 1. A woven fabric.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of *textiles*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 846.



Teutonic Cross.

2. A material suitable for weaving into a textile fabric: as, hemp and other *textiles*.

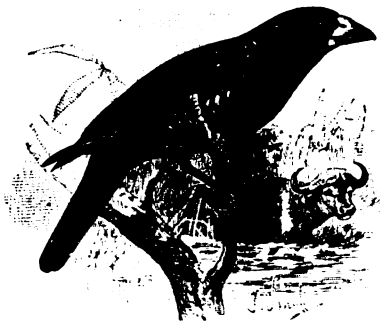
The Journal of the Society of Arts reports the discovery of a new *textile* on the shores of the Caspian. This plant, called *kanaf* by the natives, . . . attains a height of ten feet. *Science*, XIII. 81.

textlet (tekst'let), *n.* [*< text + -let.*] A short or small text. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11. [Rare.]

text-man (tekst'man), *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts, or too strict in adherence to the letter of texts. [Rare.]

But saith he, Are not the Clergy members of Christ? why should not each member thrive alike? Carnall text-man! As if worldly thriving were one of the privileges we have by being in Christ! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

Textor (teks'tor), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1828), *< L. textor*, a weaver, *< texere*, weave: see *text*.] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidae*. There are several species. The best-known is the ox-bird, *T. albastris* (commonly called *T. alecto*), black



White-billed Ox-bird (*Textor albastris*).

with a white bill, and 8½ inches long. The others have coral-red bills, as *T. niger* (or *erythrorhynchus*), which is 9½ inches long. Also called *Alecto*, *Derivoides*, *Bubalornis*, and *Alectornis*.

textorial (teks'tō-ri-al), *a.* [*< L. textorius*, of or pertaining to weaving, *< textor*, a weaver, *< texere*, weave: see *text*.] Of or pertaining to weaving. [Rare.]

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 178.

Textor's map-projection. See *projection*.

text-pen (tekst'pen), *n.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing.

textrine (teks'trin), *a.* [*< L. textrinus*, of or pertaining to weaving, contr. from **textorinus*, *< textor*, a weaver: see *textorial*.] Of or pertaining to weaving or construction; textorial. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 6. [Rare.]

textual (teks'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. textuel*, *< OF. (and F.) textuel* = Sp. Pg. *textual* = It. *testuale*, *< L.* as if **textualis*, *< textus*, text: see *text*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the text: as, *textual* criticism; *textual* errors.

They seek . . . to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the hands of the word presbytery.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 5.

Textual inaccuracy is a grave fault in the new edition of the old poets. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 301.

2†. Based on texts.

Here shall your majestie find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursive. *Bp. Hall*, Works, Ded.

3†. Acquainted with texts and capable of quoting them precisely; learned or versed in texts.

This meditation
I putte it ay under correccion
Of clerkes, for I am nat *textuel*;
I take but the sentens, trusteth wel.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Parson's Tale, l. 56.

Textual commentary. See *commentary*, 1.

II. †. *n.* One versed in texts; a textualist.

Wherefore they were called Karaim, that is Bible-men, or *Textualis*, and in the Roman tongue they call them Saducees. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

textualism (teks'tū-al-izm), *n.* [*< textual + -ism.*] Strict adherence to the text.

textualist (teks'tū-al-ist), *n.* [*< textual + -ist.*] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the Rabbins are, their comments can witness.

Lightfoot, Miscellanies, vi.

2. One who adheres strictly to the letter of texts.

textually (teks'tū-al-i), *adv.* In or as regards the text; according to the text.

A copy in some parts *textually* exact.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

textuary (teks'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. textus*, + *-ary*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the text; textual.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

2†. Having the authority or importance of a text; that ranks as a text, or takes chief place; regarded as authoritative, or as an authority.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship.

Glanville.

Some who have had the honour to be *textuary* in divinity are of opinion that it shall be the same specific fire with ours.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 50.

II. *n.*; pl. *textuaries* (-riz). 1. A textualist; one who adheres strictly to the text.—2†. An expounder or critic of texts; a textual expositor or critic.

In Luke xvi. 17, 18, . . . this clause against abrogating is inserted immediately before the sentence against divorce, as if it were called thither on purpose to defend the equity of this particular law against the foreseen rashness of common *textuaries*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

The greatest wits have been the best *textuaries*.

Swift, To a young Poet.

textual, *a.* A Middle English form of *textual*.

textualist (teks'tū-ist), *n.* [*< L. textus*, text, + *-ist*.] One who adheres too strictly to the letter of texts; a textualist.

When I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textualists* of his time, I make no wonder.

Milton, Divorce, To the Parliament.

Textularia (teks'tū-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826), *< L. *textula*, dim. of *textus*, text, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Textulariidae*.

textularian (teks'tū-lā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Textularia + -an*.] I. *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Textularia* in a broad sense; textularidean. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 458. II. *n.* A textularian foraminifer.

Textulariidae (teks'tū-lā-ri-dē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Textularia + -idae*.] The *Textulariidae* advanced to the rank of an order, and divided into *Textularina*, *Buliminina*, and *Cassidulinina*.

textularidean (teks'tū-lā-ri-dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Textulariidae + -an*.] I. *a.* Textularian in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Textulariidae*.

II. *n.* A textularian in a broad sense.

Textulariids (teks'tū-lā-ri-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Textularia + -idae*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Textularia*. The test is arenaceous or hyaline, with or without a perforate calcareous basis, and the chambers are normally arranged in two or more alternating series, or spiral and labyrinthine. Dimorphic and trimorphic forms may also be found.

textural (teks'tūr-al), *a.* [*< texture + -al*.] Of or relating to texture: as, *textural* differences between rocks.

It may be the result of congestion or inflammation of the nerve, . . . or of other *textural* changes.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 52.

***Textural anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

texture (teks'tūr), *n.* [*< F. texture* = Pr. *textura*, *tezuza* = Sp. Pg. *textura* = It. *testura*, *< L. textura*, a weaving, web, texture, structure, *< texere*, pp. *textus*, weave: see *text*.] 1†. The art or process of weaving.

God made them . . . coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 25.

2. Anything produced by weaving; a woven or textile fabric of any sort; a web.

His high throne, which, under state
Of richest *texture* spread, at the upper end
Was placed in regal lustre.

Milton, P. L., x. 446.

Others, apart far in the grassy dale,
 . . . their humble *texture* weave.

Thomson, Spring, l. 641.

3. The peculiar or characteristic disposition of the threads, strands, or the like which make up a textile fabric: as, cloth of loose *texture*.

4. By extension, the peculiar disposition of the constituent parts of any body—its make, consistence, etc.; structure in general.

In the next place, it seems to be pretty well agreed that there is something also in the original frame or *texture* of every man's mind which, independently of all exterior and subsequently intervening circumstances, and even of his radical frame of body, makes him liable to be differently affected by the same exciting causes from what another man would be.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 29.

The mind must have the pressure of incumbent duties, or it will grow lax and spongy in regard to want of it.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 231.

When scenes are detached from the *texture* of a play, each scene inevitably loses something of the effect which, in the dramatist's conception, belonged to it as part of "a single action." *Classical Rev.*, II. 248.

5. In *biol.*, a tissue; the character or mode of formation of tissues.—6. In the *fine arts*, the surface quality of animate or inanimate objects, natural or artificial, which expresses to the eye the disposition and arrangement of their component tissues.—7. *Cavernous texture*. See *cavernous*.—*Texture of rocks*, the mode of aggregation of the various substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure. The texture of rocks may be compact, earthy, granular, porphyritic, felsitic, vitreous, schistose, etc. See *structure*.

texture (teks'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *textured*, ppr. *texturing*. [*< texture, n.*] To form a texture of or with; interweave. [Rare.]

textureless (teks'tūr-less), *a.* [*< texture + -less*.] Having no discernible structure; amorphous: as, a *textureless* membrane.

textury (teks'tū-ri), *a.* [*< texture + -y*.] Same as *texture*, 1.

textus (teks'tus), *n.* [*< L. textus*, text: see *text*.] 1. The text of any book, especially of the Bible or of a part of it: as, the *Textus Receptus* (see phrase below).—2†. A book containing the liturgical gospels.

The book of the gospels, or *textus*, had, in general, a binding of solid gold, studded with gems, and especially pearls, and was used for being kissed; the other, the gospel-book, which served for reading out of, was often as richly adorned.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 192.

Textus Receptus, the received text of the Greek Testament. Strictly speaking, this name belongs to the Elzevir edition of 1624, to which the printers had prefixed the statement "*Textum ergo habes nunc ab omnibus receptum*" (You have now therefore the text received by all). This text is founded chiefly upon Erasmus's editions. The name is, however, loosely applied to any similar text, such as that on which the authorised version of the New Testament is based. The *Textus Receptus* represents Greek manuscripts of late date.

textus-case (teks'tus-kās), *n.* A case for a textus, or book of the gospels: usually a decorative case of the middle ages, or older, as of stamped leather, silver, or silver-gilt.

text-writer (tekst'ri'ter), *n.* 1†. One who, before the invention of printing, copied books for sale. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. A writer of text-books and compends: as, a legal *text-writer*.

The notion that the extraordinary harshness of the Hindoo *text-writers* to widows is of sacerdotal origin.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 54.

teylett, *n.* See *tilet*.

teyl-tree (tīl'trē), *n.* Same as *teil-tree*. See *teil*.

teynet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tain*.

teyntet, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *tent*.

th, A common English digraph. See *T*.

Th, 1. An abbreviation of *Thursday*.—2. In **chem.*, the symbol for *thorium*.

-th¹. [*< ME. -th, -t, -eth*, *< AS. -th, -t*, etc., of various origin: see etymologies of words containing this formation.] A suffix used in forming abstract nouns from adjectives or verbs, as in *health* from *whole* or *heal*, *stealth* from *steal*, *filth* from *foul*, *tilth* from *till*, *growth* from *grow*, *truth*, *troth*, from *true* or *trou*, *drouth* from *dry*, *highth* from *high*, etc. It is little used as a modern formative, the more recent examples, like *blowth*, *spilth*, being chiefly poetical. The words in which it occurs are mostly old, and accordingly often differ somewhat in their modern form, from the modern form of the original adjective or verb, as *filth* from *foul*, *drouth* from *dry*, etc. In many cases the relation of the noun in *-th* to its original verb is more remote, and is to be explained by the history of the particular word, as in *death* from the original form of *die*, *ruth* from *ru*, etc. In certain positions the *-th* becomes *-t*, and sometimes *-d*. Some modern forms in *-t* coexist with forms in *-th*, as *drought*, *height*, beside the now archaic *drouth*, *highth*; and in some *-t* has replaced the earlier *-th*, as in *night*. In many nouns *-th* is of other, and often obscure, origin, as in *north*, *south*, *both*, etc.

-th². [Also *-eth*; *< ME. -th, -eth, -the, -ethe*, *< AS. -tha, -the* (-*o*-*tha*), etc., = *L. -tus* = Gr. *-τος*, etc.; an adj. formative (orig. identical with the superl. suffix *-t*, in *-est*-t), used to form ordinal from cardinal numerals: see the etymologies of the ordinals concerned.] A suffix (*-eth* after a vowel) used in forming ordinal from cardinal numerals, as in *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc., *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, *hundredth*, *thousandth*, *millionth*, etc. It appears as *-d* in *third*, and was formerly *-t* in *first*, *sixt*, etc., now *fifth*, *ninth*, etc. In *first* the suffix is the superlative *-st*. In *eighth*, pronounced as if spelled **eightth*, the radical *t* is anomalously omitted in spelling.

-th³. [*< ME. -th, -eth*, *< AS. -eth, -ath, -iath* = D. *-t* = G. *-t*, etc.] A suffix (in older form *-eth*) used in forming the third person singular (and in Middle English all persons plural) of the pres-

ent indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc., or *hath*, *doth*, etc. It remains in archaic use, in poetical and scriptural language, the ordinary modern form being *-s*, as in *sings*, *hopes*, *has*, *does*, etc. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon use it was often contracted with a preceding radical *d* or *t* into *-t*, as *fint* for *fndeth*, *sit* for *siteth*, *sisteth*, etc.

th¹, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *tho¹*.
th², *pron.* An obsolete form of *the¹* and *they¹*.
thar, *n.* See *thar²*.

thack¹ (thak), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.—Under *thack* and *rape*, under *thack* and *rope*: said of stacks in the barn-yard when they are thatched in for the winter, the thatch being secured with straw ropes; hence, figuratively, snug and comfortable. [Scotch.]

thack¹ (thak), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.

thack² (thak), *v. t.* [*ME. thakken*, < *AS. thaccian* = Icel. *thjökka*, later also *thjaka* = Norw. *thjaka*, strike, beat; cf. Icel. *thykkir*, a thump, blow. Cf. *thwack* and *whack*.] To strike; thump; thwack. *Chaucer*.

thack², *n.* [*ME. thacce*: see *thack²*, *v.*] A stroke; a thwack.

For when *thacces* of anguyth watz hid in my sawle,
Thenne I remembred me ryst of my rych lorde,
Prayande him for pete his prophete to here.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 826.

thacker (thak'ér), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tatcher*.

thae (thā), *pron.* A Scotch form of *tho²*, obsolete or dialectal plural of *the¹* and *that*.

thaff (thaf), *n.* Same as *teff*.

thaht, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though*.

thakket, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *thack²*.

thalamencephal (thal-a-men-se-fal), *n.* [*< thalamencephalon*.] Same as *thalamencephalon*.

thalamencephalic (thal-a-men-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< thalamencephal + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the thalamencephalon; diencephalic.

thalamencephalon (thal'a-men-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thalamos*, an inner chamber, + *enkephalos*, the brain: see *thalamus* and *encephalon*.] The parts of the brain about the third ventricle developed from the hinder part of the first primary cerebral vesicle, including the thalami, the optic tracts and chiasma, the infundibulum and cerebral part of the pituitary body, the corpora albicantia, the conarium, the ependymal part of the velum interpositum, a lamina cinerea, and other structures. Also called *di-encephalon*, *interbrain*, *twain-brain*. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *encephalon*, *Bana*, *Petro-myzonidae*, and *cerebral*.

thalami, *n.* Plural of *thalamus*.

thalamia, *n.* Plural of *thalamium*.

thalamic (thal'a-mik), *a.* [*< thalamus + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus.—**Thalamic commissure** of the brain, the middle, soft, or gray commissure; the mediodorsal commissure.

Thalamifloræ (thal'a-mi-flō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813): see *thalamiflorous*.] A group of orders of dicotyledonous plants, constituting the first of three divisions called series by Bentham and Hooker. In their system it is distinguished from the others, the *Discifloræ* and *Calycifloræ*, by the usual insertion of the petals, stamens, and pistils on the receptacle, not on a disk or on the calyx. The group embraced the 6 cohorts *Ranales*, *Parietales*, *Polygalinae*, *Caryophyllinae*, *Guttiferales*, and *Malvales*. In the latest classifications these are more or less separated, and the orders, even when retaining the same names as the cohorts, have a different scope. Most fall within the present orders *Chenopodiales*, *Ranales*, *Papaverales*, *Saracensiales*, *Malvales*, and *Hypericales*.

thalamifloral (thal'a-mi-flō-ral), *a.* [*< thalamiflorous + -al*.] In bot., having the petals and stamens arising immediately from the torus or thalamus; characteristic of the *Thalamifloræ*.

thalamiflorous (thal'a-mi-flō-rus), *u.* [*< NL. thalamiflorus*, < L. *thalamus* (< Gr. *thalamos*), a bed, + *flos* (flor-), flower.] In bot., same as *thalamifloral*.

thalamite (thal'a-mit), *n.* [*< Gr. thalamitis* (see def.), < *thalamos*, an inner chamber, the lowest part of the hold of a ship: see *thalamus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a rower of the lowest of the three tiers of oarsmen in a trireme. See *thranite* and *zeugite*.

Behind the xygite sat the *thalamite*, or oarsman of the lowest bank. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 806.

thalamium (thā-lā'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *thalamia* (-iā). [NL., < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *thalamos*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed: see *thalamus*.] In bot., a fruit-bearing organ or cavity. (a) A receptacle containing spores in certain algae. (b) The hymenium of fungi, or one of its forms. (c) The disk of lichens. *Lindley*.

thalamocoele (thal'a-mō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. thalamos*, an inner chamber, + *κοιλία*, a hollow: see

coelia.] The cavity of the thalamencephalon; the thalamic coelia, commonly known as the third ventricle of the brain.

thalamocrural (thal'a-mō-kro'ral), *a.* [*< NL. thalamus*, *q. v.*, + *crural*.] Pertaining to the thalamus and the crus cerebri.

Thalamophora (thal-a-mof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *thalamos*, an inner chamber, + *φορος*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] A name proposed by Hertwig (1819) for the foraminifers, or those rhizopods which possess a skeleton, or which are invested by a chitinous test or covered by silicious or arenaceous particles: thus equivalent to and continuous with *Foraminifera*.

thalamus (thal'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *thalami* (-mi). [NL., also *thalamos*; < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *thalamos*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed.] 1. In *Gr. archæol.*, an inner or private room; a chamber; especially, the women's apartment (Homeric); a sekos.

The *thalamos* in Asiatic temples.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 288.

The walls of quarry-stones bonded with clay were similar to walls which were "found by many hundreds in all the five prehistoric cities of Troy, in the treasures of Mycenæ, in the *thalamos* of Orchomenos," etc.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 34.

2. In *anat.*: (a) The apparent origin of a cranial nerve; the place where a nerve emerges from or leaves the brain. (b) Specifically, the optic thalamus; the thalamus of the optic nerve; the great posterior ganglion of the cerebrum, forming the lateral wall of the cerebral ventricle, and connected with its fellow by the middle commissure of the brain. See cut under *cerebral*.—3. In bot.: (a) The receptacle or torus. (b) Same as *thallus*.—**Anterior, inferior, internal, and posterior peduncles of the thalamus**. See *peduncle*.—**Nucleus externus thalami**. See *nucleus*.—**Thalamus nervi optici**, or *thalamus opticus*, the optic thalamus. See def. 2 (b).

Thalarctos (thā-lārk'tos), *n.* [NL., irreg. for *Thalassarctos*.] Same as *Thalassarctos*.

Thalassarachna (thā-las-a-rak'nā), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1871), < Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, + *ἀράχνη*, spider.] A genus of marine mites belonging to the *Hydrachnidae*, a family of water-mites. *T. verrilli* is dredged in 20 fathoms off Eastport, Maine.

Thalassarctos (thal-a-sārk'tos), *n.* [NL. (also *Thalarctos* (J. E. Gray, 1825) and *Thalarctus*), < Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, + *ἄρκτος*, bear.] That genus of *Ursidae* which contains the polar bear, *T. maritimus*. See cut under *bear²*.

Thalassus (thā-las'ē-us), *n.* [Boie, 1822], < Gr. *thalassos*, a fisherman, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of *Sterninæ*, or subgenus of



Royal Tern (*Thalassus maximus*).

Sterna, containing those large terns whose black cap extends into a slight occipital crest, and whose feet are black. See *Sterna* and *tern¹*.

Thalassia (thā-las'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1805), so called from their habitat; < Gr. *thalassa*, fem. of *thalassios*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of plants, of the family *Vallisneriaceæ*, type of the tribe *Thalassieæ*. It is characterized by unisexual two-leaved one-flowered slightly tubular spathe, the long-pedicelled male flower with three ovate petaloid segments and six long erect anthers, the female at first nearly sessile and with a long-beaked ovary which matures into a globose roughened fruit dehiscent into many ascending or stellate lobes. The two species are plants growing submerged in tropical seas, with long thong-like leaves from an elongated creeping rootstock; *T. testudinum*, of the West Indies, known as *turtle-grass* and *manatu-grass*, is a gregarious rosette plant of the sea-bottom, with linear leaves about a foot in length.

thalassian (thā-las'i-an), *n.* [*< Gr. thalassios*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] Any sea-turtle.

thalassic (thā-las'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. thalassa*, the sea, + *-ic*.] 1. In *zool.*, living in the high seas; pelagic; marine.—2. Of, pertaining to, or restricted to the smaller bodies of water called seas, as distinguished from *oceanic*.

The commercial situation of the trading towns of North Germany, admirable so long as the trade of the world was

chiefly potamic or *thalassic* in character, lost nearly all its value when at the opening of the sixteenth century commerce became oceanic. *The Academy*, Oct. 28, 1890, p. 265.

Thalassic rocks. See *littoral rocks*, under *littoral*.

Thalassicola (thā-las-i-kol'i-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. thalassa*, the sea, + *κόλλα*, glue.] The typical genus of *Thalassicollidae*. *T. pelagica* is an example.

Thalassicollidae (thā-las-i-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassicola* + *-idae*.] A family of unicapsular or monocyttarian radiolarians of the order *Peripylæa*, of spherical form, with single nucleus, and the skeleton wanting or represented only by loose silicious spicules. Representative genera are *Thalassicola* and *Thalassosphæra*. Also *Thalassicollæ*.

thalassicollidan (thā-las-i-kol'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Thalassicollidae + -an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Thalassicollidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thalassicollidae*.

Thalassidroma (thal-a-sid'rō-mā), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), irreg. < Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, + *δρόμος*, running.] A genus of small petrels: formerly including those, like the stormy petrel, *T. pelagica*, now placed in the restricted genus *Procellaria*.

Thalassiosæ (thal-a-si'ē-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Thalassia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, typified by the genus *Thalassia*. See *Marine*.

Thalassina (thal-a-si'nā), *n.* [*< Gr. thalassa*, the sea.] The typical genus of *Thalassinidae*, containing such forms as *T. scorpionoides*. See cut under *Thalassinidae*.

thalassinian (thal-a-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Thalassina + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thalassinidae*.

II. *n.* A burrowing crustacean of the family *Thalassinidae*.

Thalassinidae (thal-a-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassina* + *-idae*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thalassina*. They have the podobranchiae completely divided or reduced to epipodites, the pleurobranchiae not more than four and not posterior, and the branchiae with foliaceous as well as filamentous processes. They are remarkable for the length of the abdomen and the softness of the test, and are of burrowing habits. They are commonly known as *scorpion-lobsters*.



Scorpion-lobster (*Thalassina scorpionoides*).

Thalassiphyta (thā-las-i-ō-fī-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *thalassios*, of or belonging to the sea (< *θάλασσα*, the sea), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A name proposed by Lamouroux for *Algæ*, but inapplicable from its being too restricted—excluding all fresh-water species.

thalassiphyte (thā-las-i-ō-fīt), *n.* [See *Thalassiphyta*.] In bot., a plant of the *Thalassiphyta*; a seaweed; an alga.

Thalassoæetus (thā-las-ō-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Thalassoæetus* (Kaup, 1845), later *Thalassoætus* (Kaup, 1845), *Thalassoætus* (Kaup, 1847), *Thalassoætus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of sea-eagles, in which the tail has fourteen rectrices, as *T. pelagicus*, of Kamchatka and Alaska. See cut under *sea-eagle*.

Thalassochelys (thal-a-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger), < Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of chelonians, of the family *Chelonidae*; the loggerhead turtles.

thalassocracy (thal-a-sok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *thalassocracy*.

We read of Mino, the legendary Cretan ruler, with his *thalassocracy*, and we think chiefly of war, not of commerce—yet the power of Mino would have been of little moment unless to protect commerce.

Amer. Jour. Archæol., VI. 440.

thalassocracy (thal-a-sok'ra-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. θαλασσοκρατία*, mastery of the sea, < *θαλασσοκρατείν*, rule the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *κρατείν*, rule.] Sovereignty of the seas. [Rare.]

He [Polycrates] was also the first to lay claim to the sovereignty of the *Ægean Sea*, or *thalassocracy*, which at that time there was none to dispute with him.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 249.

thalassographer (thal-a-sog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< thalassograph + -er*.] One who occupies himself with the study of the phenomena of the ocean: same as *oceanographer*.

thalassographic (thā-las-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< thalassograph + -ic*.] Relating to or concerned with *thalassography*: same as *oceanographic*.

The field of work opened to naturalists by *thalassographic* surveys is of the greatest importance.

A. Agassiz, *Three Cruises of the Blake*, I. vii.

thalassography (thal-a-sog'-ra-fi), *n.* [Cf. MGR. *thalassographos*, describing the sea; < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *γράφειν*, write.] The science of the ocean; oceanography; that branch of physical geography which has to do with the phenomena of the ocean.

The need of some simple word to express the science which treats of oceanic basins has led to the construction of this term (*thalassography*).

A. Agassiz, *Three Cruises of the Blake*, I. i.

thalassometer (thal-a-som'-e-tér), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A tide-gage.

Thalassophila (thal-a-sof'-i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of **thalassophilus*: see *thalassophilous*.] A suborder or other group of pulmonate gastropods, living on sea-shores or in salt-marshes, as the *Siphonariidae* and *Amphibolidae*.

thalassophilous (thal-a-sof'-i-lus), *a.* [Cf. NL. **thalassophilus*, < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *φιλέιν*, love.] Fond of the sea; inhabiting the sea: specifically noting the *Thalassophila*.

thale-cress (thäl'-kres), *n.* [Cf. **thale* (abbr. < *Thalia*: see def.), so called from a German physician *Thal* or *Thalius*, + *cress*.] The mouse-ear cress, *Stenophragma Thaliana*, a low slender herb of the northern old world, naturalized in the United States.

Thaleichthys (thal-ē-ik'-this), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1859), < Gr. *θάλας*, blooming, + *ἰχθίς*, a fish.] A genus of argentineoid fishes, related to the smelts and caplins. *T. pacificus* is the candle-fish or eulachon. See cut under *candle-fish*, 1.

thaler (täl'-lér), *n.* [Cf. G. *thaler*, a dollar: see *dollar*.]

A large silver coin current in various German states from the sixteenth century. The thaler of the present German empire is equivalent to three marks, and is worth about 3s. English (72 cents).

Thalassa (thäl'-sä), *n.* [NL.]

1. A subgenus of *Purpura*. Adams, 1853.

—2. A curious genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinae*, notable for their size and the great length of the ovipositor. The larvae live externally upon those of horn-tails and wood-boring beetles, and the long ovipositor of the adult enables it to bore for a considerable distance through solid wood. *T. atrata* and *T. lunator* are common parasites of *Tremex columba* in the United States. Holmgren, 1859.

Thalia (thä-lī'-ä), *n.* [= F. *Thalie*, < L. *Thalia*, sometimes *Thalea*, < Gr. *Θάλεια*, one of the Muses, < *θάλλειν*, luxuriant, blooming, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant or exuberant, bloom.] 1. In Gr. myth., the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life. She inspired gaiety, was the patroness of the banquet accompanied by song and music, and also favored rural pursuits and pleasures. At a late period she became the Muse of comedy, and to the Romans was little known in any other character. In the later art she is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's crook, and a wreath of ivy. See cut in next column, and cut under *mask*, 1.

2. The twenty-third planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1852.—St. In zool.: (a) A genus of salps, giving name to the *Thaliæ* or *Thaliacea*: same as *Salpa*, 1. (b) A genus of coleopterous insects. Hope, 1838.

Thalassaea (thä-lī-ä-sä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1830), < *Thalia* (in allusion to its phosphorescence: see *Thalia*) + *-acea*.] A division of tunicates, containing free-swimming forms, as the salps and doliolids: distinguished from *Ascidacea* and *Larvacea*. Also *Thaliæ*, *Thaliadae*, *Thalidae*, *Thalides*.



Thalia.—From an antique in the British Museum.

thaliacean (thä-lī-ä-sä-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thaliacea*, as a salp or doliolid.

Thalian (thä-lī'-an), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Thalia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or relating to Thalia, especially considered as the Muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.—2. [*i. e.*] In zool., same as *thaliacean*.

II. *n.* Same as *thaliacean*.

Thalictrum (thä-lik'-trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thalictrum*, *thalitrum*, < Gr. *θάλκτρον*, a plant, prob. *Thalictrum minus*; perhaps so called from the abundant early bright-green foliage, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant: see *thallus*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Anemoneæ*. It is distinguished from the similarly apetalous genus *Anemone* by its lack of an involucre. It includes about 75 species, mostly natives of the north temperate or frigid regions, with a few in tropical India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Andes. They are delicate or tall herbs with a perennial base, and ornamental ternately decouped leaves of many leaflets, which are often roundish and three-lobed, suggesting those of the columbine or maiden-hair fern (see cut under *leaf*). The flowers are commonly small, polygamous, and panicled, pendulous in *T. dioicum* and *T. minus*, and reduced to a raceme in *T. alpinum*. They consist chiefly of four or five greenish, yellowish, purple, or whitish sepals; the several or many carpels commonly become compressed stalked tailless achenes; the anthers are usually long and exserted or pendent, giving the inflorescence a graceful feathery appearance, and are especially conspicuous in *T. aquilegifolium* and *T. flavum* from their yellow color. The species are known in general as *meadow-rue*; 3 are natives of England, and about 15 of North America. A few dwarf species are used for borders or rock-work, as *T. minus* and *T. alpinum*, the latter native of the mountains of Europe and Asia, as also of the Rocky Mountains, and reaching latitude 66° N. About 24 of the taller species are in cultivation, especially *T. glaucum* of Spain and the Austrian *T. aquilegifolium*, known as *Spanish-tuft* and *feathered* or *tufted columbine*. *T. polygamum*, a conspicuous ornament of wet meadows in the United States, reaches the height of four, sometimes seven, feet. *T. flavum* is known in England as *fen-rue* or *maiden-hair rue*, and as *false monk's* or *poor-man's rhubarb*. *T. foliolosum*, the yellowroot of the Himalayas, produces tonic and aperient roots used in India in intermittent fevers.

thallic (thal'-ik), *a.* [Cf. *thallium* + *-ic*.] In chem., of, pertaining to, or containing thallium: as, *thallic* oxid.

thalliform (thal'-i-fōrm), *a.* [Cf. NL. *thallus*, *q. v.*, + L. *forma*, form.] In bot., having the form of a thallus.

thalline (thal'-in), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *θάλλινος*, of or pertaining to a green shoot, < *θάλλειν*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] In bot., relating to, of the character of, or belonging to a thallus.—*Thalline* exsiple. See *exsiple*.

thallious (thal'-i-us), *a.* [Cf. *thallium* + *-ous*.] Same as *thallic*.

thallite (thal'-it), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *θάλλος*, a green shoot (see *thallus*), + *-ite*.] Same as *epidote*.

thallium (thal'-i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the green line it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery; < Gr. *θάλλος*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] Chemical symbol, Tl; atomic weight, 204.0. A rare metal which was discovered in the residuum left from the distillation of selenium by Crookes, in 1861, and was

first supposed to contain tellurium, but afterward proved, by the aid of the spectroscopic, to be new. Thallium as prepared artificially has a bluish-white tint and the luster of lead. It is malleable, and so soft that it can be scratched with the finger-nail. Its specific gravity is 11.8. Thallium is somewhat widely distributed, but never occurs in large quantities. The rare mineral called *crookesite*, found in Sweden, is an alloy of thallium, selenium, and copper, with a little silver. Thallium seems to be present in both iron and copper pyrites from various localities, and it is from the flue-dust from sulphuric-acid works in which pyrites is burned that the metal is chiefly obtained. Thallium is chemically classed with the metals of the lead group, but its reactions are in certain respects very peculiar and exceptional. It has been employed in the manufacture of glass, and is said to furnish a glass of extraordinary brilliancy and high refractive power.

thallium-glass (thal'-i-um-glās), *n.* Glass in which thallium is used instead of lead, to give density and brilliancy. Compare *crystal*, 2.

thalloid (tha-lod'-ik), *a.* [Cf. *thallus* + *-oid* (-oid) + *-ic*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the thallus; thallic.

thallogen (thal'-ō-jen), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *θάλλος*, a young shoot (see *thallus*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In bot., same as *thallophyte*.

thallogenous (tha-loj'-e-nus), *a.* [Cf. *thallogen* + *-ous*.] In bot., of or belonging to the thallogens.

thalloid (thal'-oid), *a.* [Cf. *thallus* + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling or consisting of a thallus.—*Thaloid Hepatica*, *Hepatica* in which the vegetative body does not consist of a leafy axis.

thallome (thal'-ōm), *n.* [Cf. *thallus* + *-ome* (-oma).] In bot., a thallus; a plant-body undifferentiated into stem and leaves, as in the *Thallophyta*.

Thallophyta (tha-lof'-i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), pl. of *thallophytum*: see *thallophyte*.] A subkingdom or group of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the *Bacteria*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*—the lower cryptogams, as they are still frequently called. They are plants in which the vegetative body usually consists of a thallus, which shows no differentiation into stem, leaf, and root, or if there is such differentiation it is but rudimentary. In regard to complexity of structure, they set out from the simplest forms which show no outward distinction of parts, and ascend through numberless transitions to more and more complex forms of cell and tissue, but even in the higher forms they are never differentiated into the sharply separated systems of tissue that characterize the higher plants. They never have either true vessels or woody tissue. In regard to the modes of reproduction, they are in as great variety as are the grades of structural complexity. The term is not used in modern systems. In that of Adolf Engler the plants formerly so called are divided into no less than eleven large coordinate groups.

thallophyte (thal'-ō-fit), *n.* [Cf. NL. *thallophytum*, < Gr. *θάλλος*, a green shoot, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant without differentiation into stem and leaf; one of the lower cryptogams.

Arboreal plants having structures akin to those of *thallophytes*. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 792.

thallophytic (thal'-ō-fit'-ik), *a.* [Cf. *thallophyte* + *-ic*.] In bot., of or pertaining to the *Thallophyta* or thallophytes.

thallose (thal'-ōs), *a.* [Cf. *thallus* + *-ose*.] In bot., same as *thalloid*.

thallus (thal'-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thallus*, < Gr. *θάλλος*, a young shoot or twig, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant, bloom, sprout.] In bot., a vegetative body or plant-body undifferentiated into root, stem, or leaves; the plant-body characteristic of the *Thallophyta*. Also *thalamus*. See cut under *applanate*.—*Filamentous thallus*. Same as *fruticulose thallus*.—*Follicaceous* or *frondose thallus*, in lichens, a flat more or less leaf-like thallus which spreads over the surface of the substratum, but is attached at only a few points and can be easily separated therefrom without much injury.—*Fruticulose thallus*, in lichens, a thallus which is attached to the substratum by a narrow base only, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched shrub-like body.—*Stratified thallus*. See *stratified*.

Thalmud, **Thalmudic**, **Thalmudical**, **Thalmudist**. Obsolete forms of *Talmud*, *Talmudic*, etc.

thalgweg (täl'-vēch), *n.* [G., < *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way.] A line upon a land surface which is a natural watercourse. It is that one of the down-slope lines toward which the neighboring down-slope lines converge from each side; as such, it has the least declivity of all the down-slope lines.

Thammuz (tham'-uz), *n.* Same as *Tammuz*, 2. Milton, P. L., i. 446, 452.

thamnium (tham'-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θαμνιον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, < *θαμνός*, equiv. to *θαμνός*, crowded, thick, close-set, < **θαμνός*, in pl. *θαμνός*, thick, close-set; cf. *θαμνός*, often.] In bot., the branched bush-like thallus of fruticulose lichens.

Thamnobia (tham-nô'bi-ġ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of Indian chat-like birds. *T. fulicata* is 6½ inches long in the male, glossy blue-black, with chestnut under tail-coverts, and a white wing-patch; it inhabits central and southern India and Ceylon. A second species is *T. gambiense*, of central and northern India. Also called *Saxicoloides*.

thamnophile (tham-nô'fil), *n.* [NL. *Thamnophilus*, *q. v.*] A bush-shrike.

Thamnophilinae (tham-nô'fi-lî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thamnophilus* + *-inae*.] 1. In Swainson's classification, a subfamily of *Laniidae* or shrikes, containing the thamnophiles or bush-shrikes. It was a large and heterogeneous assemblage of some oscine with non-oscine birds, mostly species with a stout dentirostral bill, and considered by the old authors to be shrikes.

2. A subfamily of *Formicariidae*, contrasted with *Formicariinae* and *Grallariinae*, containing formicarioid passerine birds with robust hooked



Head of Bush-shrike (*Batara cinerea*), a typical member of the *Thamnophilinae*, about one half natural size.

bill like a shrike's and moderate or short tarsi, characteristic of the Neotropical region. They spread from Mexico to the Argentine Republic, but are wanting in Chili and Patagonia, and are also absent from the Antilles. The genera are ten, and the species numerous, collectively known as *bush-shrikes*, and playing the same part in the regions they inhabit as the true shrikes.

thamnophiline (tham-nô'fi-lî-n), *a.* [NL. < *Thamnophilus*, *q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the *Thamnophilinae*.

Thamnophilus (tham-nô'fi-lî-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, + *φιλος*, love.] 1. The most extensive genus of bush-shrikes. With its several sections and synonyms it is considered to cover more than 50 species, exclusive of many others which have from time to time been wrongly placed in it. *T. dolatus*, upon which the name was originally based, is a characteristic example.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.

than (than), *adv. and conj.* [Early mod. E. also *then*, in both uses (now used exclusively as an adverb); < ME. *than*, *thon*, *thanne*, *thonne*, < AS. *than*, *thon*, usually *thanne*, *thonne*, *thenne*, *then*, *than*, = OS. *than* = OFries. *than*, *dan* = D. *dan* = MLG. *dan*, *den* = OHG. *danna*, MHG. *danne*, *danne*, G. *dann*, *adv.*, *then*, *denn*, *conj.*, for, *then*, = Goth. *than*, *adv. and conj.*; with an obscure formative *-n-*, from the pronominal stem *tha* in *the*, *that*, *there*, etc.: see *the*, *that*.] I. *adv.* At that time; then. See *then*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Thanne gart sche to greithe galli alle thinges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4274.

Forthe than went this gentyll knyght,
With a carefull chere.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 49).

II. *conj.* A particle used after comparatives, and certain words which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, etc., and introducing the second member of a comparison. *Than* has the same case (usually the nominative) after it as it has before it, in accordance with the syntactical rule that "conjunctions connect . . . the same cases of nouns and pronouns": as, he is taller *than* I (am); I am richer *than* he (is); "thrice fairer *than* (I) myself (am)" (*Shak.* *Venus and Adonis*, l. 7); they like you better *than* (they like) me.

Thenne was ich al so fayn as foul of fair morwenyng,
Gladder *than* gleo-man (is) that gold hath to gyfte.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 108.

Among them that are born of women there hath not
risen a greater than John the Baptist; notwithstanding
he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than
he.
Mat. xl. 11.

I will sooner trust the wind
With feathers, or the troubled sea with pearl,
Than her with any thing.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

This age, this worse *than* Iron age,
This sincke of synne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I am better acquainted with the country *than* you are.
Cotton, in *Warton's Angler*, ii. 225.

He (King John) had more of Lightning in him *than* (he
had) of Thunder.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 75.

There is no art that hath bin . . . more soyl'd and slub-
ber'd with aphorisming pedantry *than* the art of pollicie.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

He desires to be answerable no farther *than* he is guilty.
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, Apol.

The late events seem to have no other effect *than* to
harden them in error.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 7.

No sooner the bells leave off *than* the diligence rattles in.
Browning, *Up at a Villa*.

A noun-clause introduced by *that* sometimes follows *than*:
as, I had rather be a sufferer myself *than* that you should
be; and the *that* is now and then omitted in poetry.

Since I suppose we are made to be no stronger
Than faults may shake our frames.

Sometimes the preceding comparative is left to be inferred
from the context; sometimes it is omitted from mere care-
lessness. A noun or pronoun after *than* has a show of
analogy with one governed by a preposition, and is some-
times blunderingly put in the objective case even when
properly of subjective value: as, none knew better *than*
him. Even *Milton* says *than whom*, and this is more usual:
for example, *than whom* there is none better.

thanage (thā'nāġ), *n.* [< *thane* + *-age*.] (a) The dignity or rank of a thane; the state of being a thane. (b) The district or territory owned or administered by a thane; also, the tenure by which the thane or baron held it.

thanatography (than-a-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A narrative of one's death: distinguished from *biography*, a narrative of one's life. *Thackeray*, *Catharine*, vi. [Rare.]

thanatoid (than-a'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-οειδής*, resembling death, < *θάνατος*, death (*θάνατος*, *θανεῖν*, < *θαν*, die), + *-ειδός*, form.] 1. Resembling death; apparently dead. *Dun-*

glison.—2. Deadly, as a venomous snake.

thanatology (than-a-tol'ô-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of death; a discourse on death.

thanatophidia (than-a-tô'fid-i-ġ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + NL. *ophidia*.] Venomous or poisonous snakes in general, as the cobra, the asp, the adder, etc. The name is scarcely technical in zoology, though so employed by Fitzinger ("Systema Reptilium," 1843); it was also used by Fayer for his work treating of such serpents of India. It corresponds in fact, however, to the two suborders *Solenophidia* and *Proterophidia*, or the ocreiform and cobraform ophidi-ans, and is sometimes written with a capital.

thanatophidian (than-a-tô'fid-i-an), *a. and n.* [< *thanatophidia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thanatophidia.

II. *n.* Any one of the thanatophidia.

thanatopsis (than-a-top'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *ὄψις*, a sight, view, < *ὄρα* in *ὄρεσθαι*, fut. of *ὄραω*, see: see *optic*.] A view or contemplation of death. *Bryant*.

thane (thān), *n.* [ME. *thane*, *thein*, *theign* (ML. *thainus*), < AS. *thegen*, *thegn*, a soldier, attendant, servant of the king, a minister, nobleman, = OS. *thegan* = OHG. *degan*, an attendant, servant, soldier, disciple, MHG. *degen*, a soldier, = Icel. *thegn*, a soldier, warrior, freeman, = Goth. **thigns* (not recorded); perhaps = Gr. *τέκνον*, child, hence in Teut. boy, attendant, soldier, servant (cf. AS. *mago*, child, boy, servant, man: see *may*); with formative *-n* (-*no-*), orig. pp., from the root seen in Gr. *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, beget, bring forth, *ρόκος*, birth, Skt. *loka*, child. Other-
wise akin to AS. *thēow* = OHG. *thiu* = Goth. *thius* (*thiwa-*, orig. *thigwa-*): see *thew*. The proper modern form would be **thain*, parallel with *rain*, *main*, *sain*, *rail*, *sail*, *tail*, etc.] In early Eng. hist., a member of a rank above that of the ordinary freeman, and differing from that of the thelthings, or hereditary ancient nobility. The distinguishing marks of all thanes were liability to military service and the ownership of land. Of the various classes of thanes the chief was that of king's thanes, whose members were subject to no jurisdiction but that of the king. The rank increased in power about the time of Alfred, and about the reign of Athelstan any freeman who owned five hides of land or had made three sea-voyages was eligible to thanehood. The thanehood corresponded nearly to the knighthood after the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Henry II. the title fell into disuse. In Scotland the thanes were a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and the title was in use till the end of the fifteenth century. The notion derived from Boece, and adopted by Shakespeare in "Macbeth," that the Scotch thanes were all transformed into earls, has no historical foundation. In some recent historical works the Anglo-Saxon *thegn* is used in its strict Anglo-Saxon sense.

The fully qualified freeman who has an estate of land may be of various degrees of wealth and dignity, from the eorl with a single hide to the *thegn* with five hides.

With the rise of kingship a new social distinction began to grow up, on the ground, not of hereditary rank in the community, but of service done to the king. The king's *thegns* were his body-guard, the one force ever ready to carry out his will. They were his nearest and most constant counsellors. As the gathering of petty tribes into larger kingdoms swelled the number of eorls in each realm, and in a corresponding degree diminished their social importance, it raised in equal measure the rank of the king's *thegns*. A post among them was soon coveted and won by the greatest and noblest.

J. R. Green, *Making of Eng.*, p. 179.

thanedom (thān'dum), *n.* [< *thane* + *-dom*.] 1. The district held or administered by a thane.

Now, from the mountain's misty throne,
Sees, in *thanedom* once his own,
His ashes undistinguished lie,
His place, his power, his memory die.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 2.

2. The power, and especially the judicial functions, of a thane: as, the *thanedom* of Macbeth.

thanehood (thān'hūd), *n.* [< *thane* + *-hood*.] 1. The office, dignity, or character of a thane.

—2. The collective body of thanes.

That later nobility of the *thanehood*, which, as we have seen, supplanted the ancient nobility of the eorls.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 387.

thane-land (thān'land), *n.* 1. Land held by a thane.

Thane-lands were such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes, with all immunities except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges.

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a thane extended.

thaneship (thān'ship), *n.* [< *thane* + *-ship*.] Same as *thanehood*.

Thanet beds. [From Isle of *Thanet*, in Kent, England.] In *geol.*, a series of beds of pale-yellow and greenish sand, having a thin layer of flints at the bottom, and resting directly on the chalk, thus forming the base of the Tertiary in the London Basin, to which this formation is peculiar. The thickness of the series varies from 20 to 60 feet. The fossils which the Thanet beds contain are marine, and are varied in character; mollusks are especially abundant.

thangi, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.

thank (thank), *v.* [< ME. *thank*, *thank*, < AS. *thanc*, *thonc*, thought, grace, favor, content, thanks (= OS. *thano* = OFries. *thonk*, *thank* = D. *dank* = MLG. *dank*, *danke* = OHG. MHG. *danc*, G. *dank* = Icel. *thökk* (*thakk-*), for orig. **thōnk* (**thank-*), = Sw. *tack* = Dan. *tak* = Goth. *thagks*, thought), < **thincan* (pret. **thanc*), etc., think: see *think*.] For the phonetic relation of *thank* to *think*, cf. that of *song*¹ (Sc. *sang*) to *sing*; for the connection of thought, cf. *min*³ (G. *minne*, etc.), thought, remembrance, love.]

1. Grateful thought; gratitude; good will.

This encreas of hardynesse and myght
Com him of love, his ladyes thank to winne.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 1777.

He seide, "In thank I shal it take."
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4577.

2. Expression of gratitude; utterance of a sense of kindness received; acknowledgment by words or signs of a benefit or favor conferred: now used almost exclusively in the plural.

To some yet are good men God sendeth wealth here also,
and they glue hem great thanks for his gift, and he re-
wardeth them for the *thanks* to.

Sir T. More, *Comfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 35.

If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye?
Luke vi. 32.

O, good men, eate that good which he hath given you,
and glue him *thanks*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 257.

[The plural *thanks* was sometimes used as a singular.

What a *thanks* I owe
The hourly courtesies your goodness gives me!
Fletcher and Massinger, *A Very Woman*, iii. 1.]

Thanks, a common elliptical expression or acknowledgment of satisfaction or thankfulness.

Thanks, good Egeus; what's the news with thee?
Shak., *M. N. D.*, l. 1. 21.

To can or con *thank*. See *can*.

thank (thank), *v.* [< ME. *thanken*, *thonken*, < AS. *thancian*, *thoncian* = OS. *thancōn* = OFries. *thonkta* = D. *danken* = MLG. *danken* = OHG. *danchōn*, MHG. G. *danken* = Icel. *thakka* = Sw. *tacka* = Dan. *takke*, thank; from the noun. Cf. *think*.] I. *trans.* To express gratitude to, as for a favor or benefit conferred; make acknowledgments to, as of good will or service due for kindness bestowed.

Gretly y *thank* God that gart me a-chape.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1243.

Heavens *thank* you for 't!
Shak., *Tempest*, l. 2. 175.

I humbly *thank*ed him for the good Opinion he pleased to conceive of me.
Hovell, *Letters*, l. iv. 24.

I *thank* you, or colloquially abbreviated *thank* you, a polite formula used in acknowledging a favor, as a gift, service, compliment, or offer, whether the same is accepted or declined. Like other polite formulas, it is often used ironically.

Anne. Will't please your worship to come in, sir?
Shen. No, I *thank* you, forsooth, heartily.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, l. 1. 277.

I will *thank* you, a polite formula introducing a request: as, I will *thank* you to shut the door; I will *thank* you for the mustard.—To *thank* one's self, to have one's self to *thank*, to be obliged to throw the blame on one's self; be solely responsible: used ironically, and generally in the imperative.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank yourself* if aught should fall amiss.

Dryden.

II.† *intrans.* To give thanks.

Which we take as devoutly as we could, and thanks accordingly.
Sir R. Gwyforde, Fylgrymage, p. 39.

thanker (thang'kér), *n.* [*< thank + -er¹.*] One who gives thanks; a giver of thanks.

I hope he may long continue to feel all the value of such a reconciliation. He is a very liberal *thanker*.
Jane Austen, Emma, II.

thankest, *n.* [ME., gen. of *thank* used adverbially with the poss. pronouns, meaning 'of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *thank*.] A form used only in the phrases *his, thy, etc.*, *thanks*, of his, thy, etc., accord; voluntarily.

Ful sooth is seyd that love ne lordshipe
 Wol noght, his *thankes*, have no felawshipe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 768.

Thyne herte shal so rayshed be
 That never thou woldest, *this* *thankes*, lete
 Neremoven for to see that swete.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 2463.

thankful (thang'fúl), *a.* [*< ME. *thankful, < AS. thankfúll, < thanc, thank: see thank and -ful.*] 1. Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. Ps. c. 4.
 As I am a gentleman, I will live to be *thankful* to thee for't.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 39.

It is no improper Comparison that a *thankful* Heart is like a Box of precious Ointment, which keeps the Smell long after the Thing is spent.
Hovell, Letters, II. 23.

2. Expressive of thanks; given or done in token of thanks.

Give the gods a *thankful* sacrifice.
Shak., A. and C., l. 2. 167.

Again and again the old soldier said his *thankful* prayers, and blessed his benefactor.
Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

3†. Deserving thanks; meritorious; acceptable.
 Tumaccus thought him selfe happie that he had presented owre men with such *thankful* gyftes and was admitted to their friendship.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 141).

Thank may you have for such a *thankful* part.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 550).

4†. Pleasing; pleasant.

They of late years have taken this pastime vp among them, many times gratifying their ladies, and often times the princes of the realme, with some such *thankful* novelty.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, II. (Davies.)

=Syn. 1. See *grateful*.
thankfully (thang'fúl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. thankfulliche; < thankful + -ly².*] In a thankful manner; with grateful acknowledgment of favors or kindness received.

His ring I do accept most *thankfully*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 9.

thankfulness (thang'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankful; acknowledgment of a favor received; gratitude.

thankint, *n.* [*< ME. thankynge, < AS. thancung, < thancian, thank: see thank, v.*] An expression of thanks.

Therto yewe hem such *thankynge*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6041.

Thanne he wente prevyly, alle be nyghte, til he cam to his folk, that weren fulle glad of his comynge, and maden grete *thankynge* to God Immortalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 227.

thankless (thang'les), *a.* [*< thank + -less.*] 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging kindness or benefits.

That she may feel
 How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
 To have a *thankless* child! *Shak., Lear, l. 4. 311.*

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to be rewarded with thanks: as, a *thankless* task.

But whereunto these *thankless* tales in vain
 Do I rehearse? *Surrey, Eneld, II. 125.*

The Sun but *thankless* shines that shows not thee.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

thanklessly (thang'les-li), *adv.* In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done *thanklessly*.
Bp. Hall, Jehu with Jehoram and Jesebel.

thanklessness (thang'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankless; ingratitude.

Not to have written then seems little less
 Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

thankly (thang'li), *adv.* [*< thank + -ly².*] Thankfully. [Rare.]

He gnueth frankly what we *thankly* spend.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

thank-offering (thang'of'er-ing), *n.* An offering made in ancient Jewish rites as an expression of gratitude to God; a peace-offering.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities.
Watts.

thanksgiver (thangks-giv'), *v. t.* [*A back-formation, < thanksgiving.*] To offer in token of thankfulness.

To *thankgive* or bless a thing in a way to a sacred use he took to be an offering of it to God.

J. Mede, Distribute, p. 55. (Latham.)

thanksgiver (thangks-giv'er), *n.* [*< thanks, pl. of thank, + giver.*] One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a benefit, a kindness, or a mercy.

Wherefore we find (our never-to-be-forgotten) example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.

Barrow, Works, I. viii.

thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* [*< thanks, pl. of thank, + giving.*] 1. The act of rendering thanks or of expressing gratitude for favors, benefits, or mercies; an acknowledgment of benefits received: used in the Old Testament for acknowledgment by the act of offering.

If he offer it for a *thanksgiving*, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of *thanksgiving* unleavened cakes.

Lev. vii. 12.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*. 1 Tim. iv. 4.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Thanksgiving day (see the phrase below).

Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of *Thanksgiving* in the church, and from listening to the *Thanksgiving* sermon, in which the minister was expected to express his views freely concerning the politics of the country, and the state of things in society generally, in a somewhat more secular vein of thought than was deemed exactly appropriate to the Lord's day. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 346.

3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God; a grace.

There's not a soldier of us all that, in the *thanksgiving* before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace.
Shak., M. for M., l. 2. 15.

General Thanksgiving, in the Book of Common Prayer, a form of thanksgiving, preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany, for the general or ordinary blessings of life: so called as distinguished from the forms provided for special persons and occasions.—**Thanksgiving day**, a day set apart for a public celebration of divine goodness; specifically, in the United States, an annual festival appointed by proclamation, and held usually on the last Thursday of November. It is celebrated with religious services and social festivities. The first celebration was held by the Plymouth Colony in 1621, and the usage soon became general in New England. After the revolution the custom gradually extended to the Middle States, and later to the West, and more slowly to the South. Since 1863 its observance has been annually recommended by the President.—**The Great Thanksgiving**, in early and Oriental liturgies, a form ascribing praise to God for the creation of the world and his dealings with man, now represented by the preface and part of the canon. See *preface*, 2.

thanksworthy (thangks-wér'w'hi), *a.* Same as *thankworthy*.

This seemeth to us in our case much *thanksworthy*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 168.

thankworthiness (thangk'wér'w'hi-nes), *n.* The state of being worthy of thanks.

thankworthy (thangk'wér'w'hi), *a.* [= *G. dankwürdig*; as *thank + worthy*.] Worthy of or deserving thanks; entitled to grateful acknowledgment.

Nowe wherein we want desert were a *thankworthy* labour to expresse; but, if I knew, I should have merited my selfe.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

For this is *thankworthy*, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 1 Pet. ii. 19.

thank-you-ma'am (thangk'ü-mäm), *n.* [*Also thank-you-mam*; so called in humorous allusion to the sudden bobbing of the head (as if making a bow of acknowledgment) caused by the jolting when a vehicle passes over the ridge.] A low ridge of earth formed across a road on the face of a hill to throw to one side downflowing rain-water, and thus to prevent the wasting of the road. It also serves to check downward movement of a vehicle and afford relief to the horses both in going up and in going down the hill. Also called *water-bar*. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

We jogged along very comfortable and very happy, down steep hills crossed by abrupt and jerky *thank-you-mams*.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 565.

thannah (than'ä), *n.* Same as *tana¹*.

thannet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *than* and *then*.

Thapsia (thap'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thapsia*, < Gr. *θαψία, θάψος*, a plant used to dye yellow, said to have been T. *Garganica*, brought from the island or peninsula of Thapsus, Sicily; < *θάψος*, L. *Thapsus*, Thapsus.] 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Laserpitieae*. It is characterized by a fruit with lateral secondary ridges dilated into broad wings,

the other ridges filiform, and the seed flat. There are 6 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and western Europe. They are perennials, or perhaps sometimes biennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with pinnatifid segments, and yellowish, whitish, or purplish flowers



1, the upper part of the stem with the umbel of *Thapsia Garganica*; 2, a leaf; a, the fruit.

in compound umbels of many rays, usually without involucre and with the involucre small or wanting. For T. *Garganica*, see *deadly carrot* (under *carrot*), also *asadulic*, *laser¹*, *resin of thapsia* and *bon-nafta resin* (under *resin*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

This *thapsia*, this wormeote, and elebre,
 Cucumber wild, and every bitter kynde
 Of herbe is nought for hem.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thapsia plaster. See *plaster*.

thar¹ (thär), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *there*.

thar², *v.* See *tharf¹*.

thar³ (thär), *n.* [*Also thaar and tahr; E. Ind.*] A wild goat of the Himalayas, *Capra jemiaica*, also called *imo* and *tahir*. The small horns curve directly backward, and the male has a mane of long hair on the neck and shoulders. Also *thér* and *jharal*.

tharborough (thär'bur-ö), *n.* A corruption of *third-borough*.

I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*.
Shak., L. L. L., l. 1. 185.

tharcake (thär'kāk), *n.* [*Also thardcake; for *tharfeake, < tharf² + cake¹.*] A cake made from meal, treacle, and butter, eaten on the night of the 5th of November. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tharf¹, *v. t. and i.* [*Also darf; < ME. tharf (often thar, dar, by confusion with forms of dare), inf. thurfen, < AS. thearf, inf. thurfan = OFries. thurf, inf. thurva = OHG. durfan = Icel. thurfu = Sw. tarfa = Goth. thaurban, have need, = D. durven = G. dürfen, dare: see dare¹.*] To need; lack.

Whanne these tyding were told to temperour of rome he was gretly a-greued, no gode *thort* him blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Trwe mon trwe restore,

Thenne *thar* mon drede no wathe.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2364.

Neca, I pose that he were,

Thow *thrusts* [pret.] nevere han the more fere.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 572.

tharf², *a.* [*< ME. thearf, < AS. theorf = OFries. theve = MD. derf = OHG. derb, MHG. derp = Icel. thjarfr, unleavened.*] Unleavened. [*Wyclif*.]

Also thel make here Sacrament of the Awteor of *Tharf* Bred.

Thargelia (thär-gé'li-ä), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. Θαργήλια (sc. ἐπέα), a festival of Apollo and Artemis (see def.), < Θάργος, equiv. to θαλίσκος, in neut. pl. θαλίςκα, offerings of first-fruits made to Artemis.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival celebrated at Athens on the 6th and 7th of the month Thargelion, in honor of Delian Apollo and of Artemis. On the first day of the festival (probably not every year) there was an expiatory sacrifice of two persons, for the men and the women of the state respectively, the victims being condemned criminals; on the second day there were a procession and a contest for a tripod between cyclic choruses provided by choragi.

Cases of adoption were very frequent among the Greeks and Romans. . . . In the interest of the next of kin, whose rights were affected by a case of adoption, it was provided that the registration should be attended with certain formalities, and that it should take place at a fixed time—the festival of the *Thargelia*.
Encyc. Brit., I. 163.

Thargelion (thär-gē'li-on), *n.* [*Gr.* Θαργηλιών, < Θαργήλια, the festival Thargelia: see *Thargelia*.] The eleventh month of the ancient Attic calendar, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last part of May and the first part of June.

tharidomet, *n.* Same as *thraldom*.

tharm (thärm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *therm*, *Sc. thairm*; < ME. *tharm*, *therm*, < AS. *thearm* = OFries. *therm*, *thirm* = D. MLG. *darm* = OHG. *daram*, MHG. *G. darm* = Icel. *tharmr* = Sw. *Dan. tarm*, gut, = L. *trames*, way, = *Gr. τράμης*, *tharm*, gut; cf. *τρήμα*, hole, ear, < *τερραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), bore through.] An intestine; an entrail; gut. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Eustathius . . . doth tell that in old time they made their bow-strings of bullocks' *thermes*, which they twined together as they do ropes.

Aecham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 103.

When I am tired of scraping *thairm* or singing ballants.

Scott, Redgaunt (let. letter xi).

tharos (thä'-ros), *n.* The pearl crescent, *Phyciodes tharos*, a small American butterfly varied with black, orange, and white.

Thaspium (thas'pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), transferred from *Thapsia*, a related genus.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. It is characterized by its conspicuous calyx-teeth, long styles without a stylopodium, and fruit with most or all of the ribs prominently winged, and with the oil-tubes solitary in the intervals. It includes 3 species, all natives of the United States, known as *meadow-parsnip*. They are handsome fall and smooth perennial herbs, with ternately divided leaves composed of broad serrate leaflets, and compound umbels of yellow flowers without involucre, and with the involucels formed of a few minute bractlets; one species, *T. trifoliatum*, bears dark-purple flowers. Another species, *T. pinnatifidum*, is a native of the South Appalachian region; the other, *T. barbinode* (see cut under *petiole*), is widely diffused through the eastern and central United States. *T. trifoliatum* and its subspecies *aureum* have been commonly confounded with the corresponding species of *Zizia*, respectively *Z. coriata* and *Z. aurea* (referred by some to *Carum*), which they resemble closely in flower and leaf, but differ from in their winged fruit and later blooming.



Flowering Plant of Meadow-parsnip (*Thaspium barbinode*). a, the carpels.

that (THAT), *pron.* or *a.*; pl. *those* (THŌZ). [Also dial. *thet*; < ME. *that*, *thet*, < AS. *that*, *that*, the, = OS. *that* = OFries. *thet*, *dat* = MD. *D. dat* = MLG. *dat*, *that*, = OHG. MHG. *G. das*, the, = Icel. *that*, the, = *Dan. det*, the, = Sw. *det*, this, = Goth. *thata*, the; neut. of the demonstr. pron. which came to be used as the def. art., AS. masc. *se*, fem. *seo*, neut. *that*, ME. and mod. E. in all genders, *the*: see further under *thet*. Hence *that*, *conj.* and *adv.*] A demonstr. pron. or *a.* 1. Used as a definitive adjective before a noun, in various senses. (a) Pointing to a person or thing present or as before mentioned or supposed to be understood, or used to designate a specific thing or person emphatically, having more force than the definite article *the*, which may, however, in some cases be substituted for it.

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for *that* city. Mat. x. 15.

Touch but my lips with those fair lips of thine. Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 115.

David indeed, by suffering without just cause, learnt that meekness and that wisdom by adversity which made him much the fitter man to reign.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxvii.

That House of Commons that he could not make do for him would do to send him to the Tower till he was sober. Walpole, Letters, II. 8.

(b) Frequently in opposition to *this*, in which case it refers to one of two objects already mentioned, and often to the one more distant in place or time: frequently, however, mere contradiction is implied: as, I will take *this* book, and you can take *that* one.

Of Zion it shall be said, *this* and *that* man was born in her. Pa. lxxvii. 5.

(c) Pointing not so much to persons and things as their qualities, almost equivalent to *such*, or *of such a nature*, and occasionally followed by *as* or *that* as a correlative.

There cannot be *that* culture in you, to devour so many. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 74.



Tharos Butterfly (*Phyciodes tharos*), natural size.

Whose love was of *that* dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 49.

Majesty never was vested to *that* degree in the Person of the King as not to be more conspicuous and more august in Parliament, as I have often shown.

Milton, Ana, to Salmasius.

2. Used absolutely or without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun. (a) To indicate a person or thing already referred to or implied, or specially pointed at or otherwise indicated, and having generally the same force and significance as when used as an adjective: as, give me *that*; do you see *that*?

Foretell new storms to those already spent.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1589.

What springal is *that*? ha! Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.
From hence forward be *that* which thine own brutish silence hath made thee.

Milton, Church-Government, Pref., II.

She has *that* in her aspect against which it is impossible to offend.

Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

(b) In opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do *this* or *that*. Jas. iv. 15.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that*.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 19.

A hundred and fifty odd projects took possession of his brain by turns—he would do *this*, and *that*, and t'other—he would go to Rome—he would go to law—he would buy stock— . . . he would new fore-front his house, and add a new wing to make it even.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 81.

When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* or the French *ceci*, refers to the last mentioned, the latter, and *that*, like the Latin *ille* or the French *celui*, to the first mentioned, the former.

Self-love and reason to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy *that* its object would devour,
This taste the honey and not wound the flower.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 89.

In all the above cases, *that*, when referring to a plural noun, takes the plural form *those*: as, *that* man, *those* men; give me *that*, give me *those*; and so on. (c) To represent a sentence or part of a sentence, or a series of sentences.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. Lev. x. 20.

[*That* here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.]

I'll know your business, Harry. *That* I will.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 3. 83.

Upon my conscience,

The man is truly honest, and *that* kills him.

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 3.

If the Laymen will not come, whose fault is *that*?

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 37.

Certain or uncertain, be *that* upon the credit of those whom I must follow.

Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

They say he's learn'd as well as discreet, but I'm no judge of *that*.

Steele, Lying Lover, I. 1.

You are a foolish bribble-brabble woman, *that* you are.

Sir R. Howard, The Committee, III. 1.

Yet there still prevails, and *that* too amongst men who plume themselves on their liberality, no small amount of the feeling which Milton combated in his celebrated essay.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 167.

That sometimes in this use precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked.

Gen. xviii. 25.

That here represents the clause in italics. It is used also as the substitute for an adjective as, you allege that the man is *innocent*; that he is not. Similarly, it is often used to introduce an explanation of something going before: as, "religion consists in living up to those principles—*that* is, in acting in conformity to them." (d) Emphatically, in phrases expressive of approbation, applause, or encouragement.

Why, *that's* my dainty Ariel! Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 86.

That's my good son! Shak., R. and J., II. 3. 47.

Hengo, I have out-brav'd Hunger.

Car. *That's* my boy, my sweet boy!

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

(e) As the antecedent of a relative: as, *that* which was spoken.

And die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot

With your uncleanness *that* which is divine.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 183.

(f) By the omission of the relative, *that* formerly sometimes acquired the force of *what* or *that* which.

Though it happen me rehernen eft

That ye han in yourre freshe songes sayd.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 79.

We speak *that* we do know, and testify that we have seen.

John III. 11.

The good of my Countrey is *that* I seek.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 179.

(g) With *of*, to avoid repetition of a preceding noun: as, his opinions and *those* of the others.

I would desire my female readers to consider that, as the term of life is short, *that* of beauty is much shorter.

Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

(h) With *and*, to avoid repetition of a preceding statement.

God shall help her, and *that* right early.

Pa. xli. 5.

And *all* *that*. See *all*.—*That* present. See *present*.—*That* time! See *time*.—To put *this* and *that* together. See *put*.

Rel. pron. Used for *who* or *which*. *That* in this use is never used with a preposition preceding it, but may be so used when the preposition is transposed to

the end of the clause; thus, the man of *whom* I spoke, the book from *which* I read, the spot near *which* he stood, the pay for *which* he works; but not the man of *that* I spoke, etc., though one may say, the man *that* I spoke of, the book *that* I read from, the place *that* he stood near, the pay *that* he works for, and so on. When the relative clause conveys an additional idea or statement, or is parenthetical, *who* and *which* are in modern English rather to be used than *that*: thus, "James, *whom* I saw yesterday, told me," but not "James *that*, etc." *That* more often introduces a restrictive or definitive clause, but *who* and *which* are frequently used in the same way. See *who*.

Lord God, *that* lens ay lastand light,
This is a ferly fare to feeble. York Plays, p. 58.

Treull, treull, Y seye to you, the sone may not of hym self do any thing, but that thing *that* he seeth the fadir doynge. Wyclif, John v. 12.

This holl child seynt Johun,
That baptisid oure lord in foun Jordon
With full deuout & good deuocoun.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. K. T. 8.), p. 56.

And Guthlake, *that* was King of Denmarke then,
Provided with a navie mee forelad.

Mir. for Mags, I. 184.

If I have aught

That may content thee, take it, and begone.

Beau. and Fl., Maud's Tragedy, v. 4.

He *that* was your conduct

From Milan. Shirley, Grateful Servant, I. 2.

You shall come with me to Tower Hill, and see Mr. Quilp *that* is, directly.

Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

In the following extract *that*, *who*, and *which* are used without any perceptible difference.

Sometimes like apes, *that* mow and chatter at me

And after bite me, then like hedgehogs, *which*

Lie tumbling in my barefoot way and mount

Their prickles at my footfall, sometime am I

All wound with adders, *who* with cloven tongues

Do hiss me into madness. Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 10.

With the use of *that* as a relative are to be classed those cases in which it is used as a correlative to *so* or *such*.

Who's *so* gross,

That seeth not this palpable device?

Shak., Rich. III., III. 6. 11.

Who *so* firm *that* cannot be seduced?

Shak., J. C., I. 2. 316.

Such allow'd infirmities *that* honesty

Is never free of. Shak., W. T., I. 2. 263.

That as a demonstrative and *that* as a relative pronoun sometimes occur close together, but this use is now hardly approved.

That *that* is determined shall be done. Dan. xi. 36.

That *that* is is. Shak., T. N., IV. 2. 17.

But for the practical part, it is *that* that makes an angler: it is diligence, and observation, and patience, and an ambition to be the best in the art, that must do it.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 191.

Frequently used in Chaucer for the definite article, before one or other, usually when the two words are put in contrast.

That on me hette, *that* othir dede me colde.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 145.

That . . . he? = *who*; *that* . . . his (or her)? = *whose*;

that . . . him? = *whom*; *that* . . . they? = *who*; *which*

that = *whom*.

My hertes Ioie, all myn hole plesaunce,

Whiche *that* y sarue, and schall do faithfully

With treue entente. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

A Knight ther was, and *that* a worthy man,

That fro the tyme that he first bigan

To ryden out, he loved chivalry.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 44.

Now fele I wel the goodnesse of this wyf,

That bothe after her deeth and in her lyf

Her grete bountee doubleth her renoun.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 521.

This man to you may falsly been accused.

That as by right him oughte been excused.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 351.

[*That* came in during the twelfth century to supply the place of the indeclinable relative *the*, and in the fourteenth century it is the ordinary relative. In the sixteenth century, *which* often supplies its place; in the seventeenth century, *who* replaces it. About Addison's time, *that* had again come into fashion, and had almost driven *which* and *who* out of use.

Morris, Historical Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 132.]

that (THAT), *conj.* [*ME.* *that*, *thet*, < AS. *that* = D. *dat* = OHG. MHG. *daz*, *G. dass* = Goth. *thata*, *that*; orig. the neut. pron. or adj. *that* used practically as a def. article qualifying the whole sentence: see *that*, *pron.*] 1. Introducing a reason: in *that*; because.

Thus I speak, not *that* I would have it so; but to your shame.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Not *that* I loved Caesar less, but *that* I loved Rome more.

Shak., J. C., III. 2. 23.

That I have wrong'd thee, and as much of joy

That I repent it, issue from mine eyes.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

It is not *that* I love you less

Than when before your feet I lay.

Waller, The Self-Banished.

Weep not *that* the world changes. Dryden, Mutation.

2. Introducing an object or final end or purpose: equivalent to the phrases *in order that*, *for the purpose that*, *to the effect that*.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay.

Cowley, The Epicure, l. 9.

The life-blood of the slain
Poured out where thousands die *that* one may reign.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

3. Introducing a result or consequence.

The burne, with his bare sword, bere hym to dethe,
That he telle of his fole flat to the ground!

Destruction of Troy (E. E. S.), l. 6451.

I neuer heard the olde song of Percy and Douglas *that* I
found not my heart mooded more then with a Trumpet.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Learning hath that wonderfull power in it selfe *that* it
can soften and temper the most sterne and savage nature.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Is cheating grown so common among men,
And thrives so well here, *that* the gods endeavour
To practise it above?

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

What have I done
Dishonestly in my whole life, name it,
That you should put so base a business to me?

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

I knew him to be so honest a man *that* I could not re-
ject his proposal.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

4. Introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb, or as a necessary complement to a statement made.

'Tis a causeless fantasy,

And childish error, *that* they are afraid.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 898.

You gave consent *that*, to defeat my brother,
I should take any course.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

This is most certain, *that* the king was ever friendly to
the Irish Papists.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

The Naragansett men told us after *that* thirteen of the
Pequods were killed, and forty wounded.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 233.

I have shewed before *that* a mere possibility to the con-
trary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly
credible.

Bp. Wilkins.

It is a very common expression *that* such a one is very
good-natured, but very passionate.

Steele, Spectator, No. 488.

The current opinion prevails *that* the study of Greek
and Latin is loss of time.

Swift, Modern Education.

5. Seeing; since; inasmuch as.

There is something in the wind, *that* we cannot get in.

Shak., C. of E., iii. l. 69.

Where is my father, *that* you come without him?

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

6. Formerly often used after a preposition,
introducing a noun-clause as the object of the
preposition: as, *before that* he came, *after that*
they had gone, etc., where at present the *that*
is omitted and the preposition has become a
conjunction; also, by mistaken analogy with
such cases, *that* was occasionally added after
real conjunctions, as *when that*, *where that*.

Go, little bill, and say thoue were with me

This same day at myne vp-Rysinge,

Where *that* y be-sought god of mercl

Tho to haue my soverein in his keeping.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

After *that* things are set in order here.

We'll follow them. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 52.

Take my soul . . .

Before *that* England give the French the foil.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 23.

What would you with her if *that* I be she?

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 115.

Since *that* my case is past the help of law.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1022.

When *that* mine eye is famish'd for a look.

Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

7. Sometimes used in place of another conjunction, in repetition. [A Gallicism.]

Albeit Nature doth now and then . . . commit some
errors, and *that* sometimes the things shes formeth haue
too much, and sometimes too little, yet deliuereth she
nothing broken or diseased.

Verdegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628).

[p. 98.]

8. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise, indignation, or some kindred emotion.

That a brother should

Be so perfidious! Shak., Tempest, l. 2. 67.

O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths
to steal away their brains! Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 291.

9. Used as an optative particle, or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish: would that: usually with *O*!

O, that you bore

The mind that I do! Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 267.

This was the very first suit at law that ever I had with
any creature, and *O that* it might be the last!

Keelyn, Diary, May 26, 1671.

For *that*. See *for*.—In *that*. See *in*.—Now *that*. See
now.—So *that*. See *so*.—Though *that*. See *though*.

that (that), adv. [*that*, pron. or a.; abbr.

of such phrases as *to that extent*, *to that degree*.]

To that extent; to that degree; to such a de-
gree; so: as, I did not go *that* far; I did not

care *that* much about it: the comparison being
with something previously said or implied, as
in the preceding examples: used colloquially
to express emphasis. A similar Scotch use of the
word, following a negative, corresponds to the Latin *ita*
(as in Cicero's *non ita multa*): as, *no that* bad; *nae that*
far awa'.

Ye think my muse nae *that* ill-faird.

Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 100. (Jamieson.)

This was carried with that little noise that for a good
space the vigilant Bishop was not awak'd with it.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 67. (Davies.)

Death! To die! I owe that much

To what, at least, I was. Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

Women were there, . . . because Mr. Elanere had been
"that good" to them that anything they could do to oblige
him "they would, and welcome."

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elanere, xlix.

thatch (thach), v. [Also dial. (and historically
more orig.) *thetch*, assimilated form of *thack*,
thack, also *thack*, *thek* (still in dial. use); < ME.
thacchen, *thecchen*, < AS. *theccan* = OS. *theccan*
= OFries. *thekka*, *dekka* = D. *dekken* = MLG.
decken = OHG. *dachjan*, *deccan*, MHG. *G.*
decken = Icel. *thekja* = Sw. *täcka* = Dan. *tække*,
thatch, *dække*, cover, = Goth. **thakjan*, cover;
associated with the noun, AS. *thæc*, etc., a roof,
thatch, etc. (see *thatch*, n.); = L. *tegere*, cover,
= Gr. **treyev*, also, with initial σ, *streyev*, cover.

From the L. verb are ult. E. *tect*, *protect*, *tegu-*
ment, *integument*, *tile*, etc. From the D. form
of the verb is E. *deck*, v.] I. *trans*. To cover
with or as with thatch.

O knowledge ill-inhabited, worse than Jove in a *thatched*
house!

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 10.

Thro' the thick hair *that* *thatch'd* their brows

Their eyes upon me stared.

Drayton, Muse's Elysium, iv.

They *thekit* it o'er w' birk and brume,

They *thekit* it o'er w' heather.

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

That lofty Pile, where Senates dictate Law,

When Tadius reign'd, was poorly *thatch'd* with Straw.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *intrans*. To thatch houses.

And somme he taught to till, to dyche, and to *thecche*.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 232.

To plough, to plant, to reap, to rake, to sow,

To hedge, to ditch, to thrash, to *thetch*, to mowe.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 264.

thatch (thach), n. [Assimilated form of *thack*

(still in dial. use) < ME. *thak*, pl. *thakkes*, roof,

thatch, < AS. *thæc* = D. *dak* = OHG. *dah*, MHG.

dach, covering, cover, G. *dach*, roof, = Icel.

thak = Sw. *tak* = Dan. *tag*, roof, akin to Gr.

treyos, roof, L. *toga*, robe ('covering'), *tegula*,

tile, *tugurium*, a hut, etc. (from the root seen

in *tegere*), and (with initial s) to Gr. *streyon*, roof,

Lith. *stogas*, roof: see *thatch*, v.] 1. The cover-

ing of a roof or the like, made of straw or

rushes, and in tropical countries of cocoanut-

leaves and other long and thick-growing palm-

leaves. The material is laid upon the roof to the thick-

ness of a foot or more in such manner that the fibers run

in the direction which the rain-water should take, and are

held in place by cords which secure the upper part of

each bundle, or in some similar manner. Long strips

of wood loaded with stones are also used to keep thatch in

place, and to resist the action of wind.

They would ever in houses of *thacke*

Here lives lead, and wears but blacke.

Ile of Ladies, l. 1778.

O, for honour of our land,

Let us not hang like roping icicles

Upon our houses' *thatch*, whiles a more frosty people

Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 24.

2. One of the palms *Geonoma Swartzii* and

Copernicia tectorum, whose leaves are used in

thatching. See also specific names below, and

thatch-palm.—Big or bull *thatch*. Same as *royal*

palm (a) (which see, under *palm*).—*Brickley*

thatch, brittle *thatch*, silver *thatch*. Same as *sil-*

ver-top palm (which see, under *palm*).—*Palm*

thatch. Same as *sil-top palm* (which see, under

palm).

thatched-head (thacht'hed), n. One whose

hair is matted together: formerly applied con-

temptuously to an Irishman, from his thickly

matted hair. See *gliob*.

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou

Be whipp'd, and think it justice?

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

thatcher (thach'er), n. [Also dial. *thacker*, *thek-*

er; < ME. **thacchere*, *theker*, < AS. *thecere* (= D.

dekker = OHG. *dechari*, MHG. *decker* = Dan.

tækker), a thatcher, < *theccan*, *thatch*: see *thatch*.]

One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

You merit new employments daily;

Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, bally. Swift.

thatch-grass (thach'gras), n. Grass or grass-

like plants used for thatching; specifically,

Elegia deusta, of the *Balostionaceæ*, found at

the Cape of Good Hope.

thatching (thach'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *thatch*,
v.] 1. The act or process of applying thatch,
as to a roof.—2. The fibrous material of which
thatch is composed, as straw.

thatching-fork (thach'ing-förk), n. A fork
with a long handle, by which the bundles of
straw, or the like, for thatching are brought up
to the roof. *Gwilt*.

thatching-spade (thach'ing-späd), n. Same
as *thatching-fork*.

thatch-palm (thach'päm), n. One of various
palms whose leaves are suitable for thatching,
particularly in the West Indies the royal pal-
metto, *Inodes Blackburniana*, and in Lord
Howe's Island (Australia) *Howea Forsteriana*.
See *thatch* and *thatch-tree*.

thatch-rake (thach'räk), n. A utensil for rak-
ing or combing straight the straw or other ma-
terial used in thatching, consisting of a straight
bar in which curved teeth or points are set.
In heraldry it is represented with five or six such curved
teeth toward one end, the other end being left free as if
for use as a handle.

thatch-sparrow (thach'spar'ö), n. The com-
mon sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *thack-*
sparrow. See cut under *Passer*. [Local, Eng.]

thatch-tree (thach'trë), n. The cocorite and
other thatch-palms.

thatchwood-work (thach'wüd-wërk), n. In
hydraul. engin., a method of facing embank-
ments exposed to the wash of waves or current
with underbrush held in place by strong stakes
and cross-pins. *E. H. Knight*.

thatchy (thach'i), a. Of thatch; resembling
thatch. Compare *Spartina*.

thatter, pron. and conj. [ME., a fusion of *that*,
the: *that*, conj., *the*, conj.] *Thatter*. *Chaucer*.

thought (thät), n. Same as *thoft*, *thwart*.

thaumasite (thä'ma-sit), n. [*<* Gr. *θαυμάσιος*,
wonder, marvel (*<* *θαύμα*, a wonderful thing, a
wonder), + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in mas-

sive forms of a dull-white color, consisting of
the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of cal-

cium with water. The name has reference to
its unusual composition.

thaumatogenist (thä-ma-toj'e-nist), n. [*<* *thau-*
matogen-y + *-ist*.] One who supports or
believes in thaumatogeny: opposed to *nomo-*
genist. *Owen*. [Rare.]

thaumatogeny (thä-ma-toj'e-ni), n. [*<* Gr.
θαύμα(-), a wonderful thing, a wonder, + *-γενία*,
<-γενής, producing: see *-geny*.] The fact or the
doctrine of the miraculous origin of life: op-

posed to *nomogeny*. [Rare.]

Nomogeny or *Thaumatogeny*!

Owen, Anat. of Vert., III. 814.

thaumatography (thä-ma-tog'ra-fi), n. A de-
scription of the wonders of the natural world.

thaumatolatri (thä-ma-tol'a-tri), n. [*<* Gr.
θαύμα(-), a wonderful thing, + *λατρεία*, wor-

ship.] Excessive admiration for what is won-
derful; admiration of what is miraculous. *Imp.*
Dict. [Rare.]

thaumatrope (thä'ma-tröp), n. [Irreg. for **thau-*
matotrope, < Gr. *θαύμα*(-), a wonder, + *τροπή*, a
turning.] An optical apparatus dependent for
its effects upon the persistence of retinal im-

pressions. It consists of a cylinder or disk upon which
is depicted a series of images representing periodic phases
of the same picture. When the disk or cylinder is rapidly
revolved, the image of one phase persists while the image
of the next falls upon the retina: so that the object seems
to go through a series of movements.

thaumaturge (thä'ma-tërj), n. [= F. *thau-*
maturge = Sp. *taumaturgo*, < ML. *thaumaturgus*, <
Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working, < *θαύμα*(-), a
wonder, + **εργειν*, work: see *work*.] A worker
of miracles; a wonder-worker; one who deals
in wonders or (alleged) supernatural works.

He is right also in comparing the wonderful works of
Mohammed (who, however, according to the repeated and
emphatic declaration of the Koran, was by no means a
thaumaturge) with the Moslem and Christian miracles.

The Academy.

thaumaturgi, n. Plural of *thaumaturgus*.

thaumaturgic (thä'ma-tër'jik), a. [*<* *thau-*
maturg-y + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miracles or
wonders; having the characteristics of a mira-

cle; miraculous; also, in contempt, magical.

The foreign Quack of Quacks, with all his *thaumaturgic*
Hemp-silks, Lottery-numbers, Beauty-waters.

Carlyle, Cagliostro.

thaumaturgical (thä'ma-tër'ji-käl), a. [*<* *thau-*
maturgic + *-al*.] Same as *thaumaturgic*.

China works, frames, *Thaumaturgical* motions, exotick
toyes.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 279.

thaumaturgics (thä'ma-tër'jiks), n. pl. [Pl. of
thaumaturgic (see *-ics*).] Miraculous or mar-

velous acts; feats of magic or le

thaumaturgism (thā-ma-tēr'jizm), *n.* Magic, as a pretended science; thaumaturgy (which is the better word).

thaumaturgist (thā-ma-tēr-jist), *n.* [*< thaumaturgy + -ist.*] Same as *thaumaturge*.

Cagliostro, *Thaumaturgist*, Prophet, and Arch-Quack. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

thaumaturgus (thā-ma-tēr'gus), *n.*; pl. *thaumaturgi* (-ji). [*ML., < Gr. θαυματουργός, wonder-working: see thaumaturge.*] A thaumaturge or thaumaturgist: used especially as a title of Gregory Thaumaturgus (bishop of Neocaesarea in Pontus in the third century), from the numerous and wonderful miracles ascribed to him.

Nature, the great *Thaumaturgus*, has in the Vocal Memnon propounded an enigma of which it is beyond the scope of existing knowledge to supply more than a hypothetically correct solution. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 288.

thaumaturgy (thā-ma-tēr-ji), *n.* [= *F. thaumaturgie, < Gr. θαυματουργία, a working of wonders, < θαύμα, wonder-working: see thaumaturge.*] The act of performing something wonderful or marvelous; wonder-working; magic.

But in those despotic countries the Police is so arbitrary! Cagliostro's *thaumaturgy* must be overhauled by the Empress's physician . . . is found nought.

Carlyle, Cagliostro.

His reporters . . . are men who saw *thaumaturgy* in all that Jesus did. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, v.

thave, *n.* See *theave*.

thaw (thā), *v.* [*Also dial. thow: < ME. thawen, thawen, < AS. thāwian = D. dooijen = OHG. touwan, douwen, douwen (dān), MHG. touwen, tōwen, G. tauen, thaw, digest, = Icel. theyja (cf. thā, a thaw, theyr, a thaw) = Sw. tōa = Dan. tō (Goth. not recorded), thaw; root uncertain.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To pass from a frozen to a liquid or semi-liquid state; melt; dissolve: said of ice or snow; also, to be freed from frost; have the contained frost dissolved by heat: said of anything frozen.

Diré hall which on firm land

Thaw not. *Milton*, P. L., II. 590.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; rise above a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit: said of the weather, and used impersonally.—3. To be released from any condition, physical or mental, resembling that of freezing; become supple, warm, or genial; be freed from coldness, embarrassment, formality, or reserve; unbend: often with *out*.

The bog's green harper, *thawing* from his sleep,
Twangs a hoarse note and tries a shortened leap.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Arthur took a long time *thawing*, . . . was sadly timid.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 2.

II. trans. 1. To reduce from a frozen to a liquid state, as ice or snow; also, to free from frost, as some frozen substance: often with *out*.—2. To render less cold, formal, or stiff; free from embarrassment, shyness, or reserve; make genial: often with *out*.

Thaw this male nature to some touch of that
Which . . . drags me down . . . to mob me up with all
The soft and milky rabble of womankind.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

With a hopeless endeavor to *thaw* him out and return good for evil, I ventured to remark that . . . the general had, during the evening, highly entertained us by reading some of his (Mr. P.'s) poetry.

J. Jefferson, Autobiog., xii.

=*Syn.* 1. Dissolve, fuse, etc. See *melt*.
thaw (thā), *n.* [= *Icel. thā (also theyr) = Sw. Dan. tō, a thaw; from the verb.*] 1. The melting of ice or snow; also, the melting by heat of any substance congealed by frost.

Still, as ice

More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 194.

If the Sun of Righteousness should arise upon him, his frozen heart shall feel a *thaw*.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

2. Warmth of weather, such as liquefies or melts anything congealed.

She told me . . . that I was duller than a great *thaw*.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 252.

The day after our arrival a *thaw* set in, which cleared away every particle of snow and ice.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 24.

3. The state of becoming less cold, formal, or reserved.—*Silver thaw*, glazed frost; the frozen surface which is occasionally produced at the beginning of a thaw, or when a fall of rain or mist occurs while the air-temperature at the earth's surface is below 32° F.

thaw-drop (thā'drop), *n.* A drop of water formed by melting snow or ice.

She gave me one cold parting kiss upon my forehead, like a *thaw-drop* from the stone porch—it was a very frosty day.

Dickens, Bleak House, III.

thawless (thā'les), *a.* [*< thaw + -less.*] Without a thaw; not thawing: as, a *thawless* winter.

The winter gives them (flowers) rest under *thawless* serenity of snow.

Ruskin, in St. James's Gazette, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

thawy (thā'y), *a.* [*< thaw + -y.*] Growing liquid; thawing; inclined to thaw.

Of a warm *thawy* day in February, the snow is suddenly covered with myriads of snow fleas.

The Century, XXV. 679.

the (thē, thē, or thē), *def. art.* [*< ME. the, < AS. the, rare as an article but common as a relative, f. theō, also rare, neut. thet, the; the usual forms being se, m., seō, f., thet, neut., with the base the (tha-) appearing in all the oblique forms (gen. thes, m., thēre, f., thes, neut.; dat. tham, there, thum; acc. thane or thone, thā, thet; instr. thy or thē, thēre, thy or thē; pl. for all genders, nom. acc. thā, gen. thāra, dat. instr. thām, thām); = OS. the = OFries. thi, the = D. de = MLG. LG. de = OHG. MHG. der, diu, das, G. der, die, das, the, that, = Icel. that, the, = Sw. den, this, = Dan. den, the, = Goth. sa, m., sō, f., thata, neut. (see that) = Lith. tas, ta, that, = Russ. totī, ta, to, that, = L. -te in iste, ista, istud, that, = Gr. ó, ὃ, ró = Skt. tat, it, that; from a pronominal (demonstrative) base ta, Teut. tha, 'that', the common base of many pronominal adjectives and adverbs, as that, they (their, them), this, these, those, thus, the², there, then, than, thence, thither, though, etc., correlative to similar demonstrative forms in *h-*, as here, her, hence, hither, and interrogative and relative forms in *wh-* (who, what, why, where, when, whence, whither, etc.). In some cases, as in the *tother*, the *tone*, the arises from a merely mechanical misdivision of *thet* other, *thet* one, i. e. *that* other, *that* one (see *tother*, *tone*²). It may be noted that initial *th* (AS. þ or b) is in the and all the words of this group pronounced *th*, while in all other cases it is in mod. E. always pronounced *th*.] 1. A word used before nouns with a specifying or particularizing effect, opposed to the indefinite or generalizing force of *a* or *an*: as, the gods are careless of mankind; the sun in heaven; the day is fair; long live the king!*

Zuych (such) wyt zet the holy goet in herte.

Ayendide of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

In a somere seyson, whan softe was the sonne.

Piers Plowman (C), l. 1.

Out went the taper as she hurried in.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

2. A word used before a noun to indicate a species or genus: as, the song of the nightingale; used in generalization: as, the man that hath no music in himself.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 527.

3. A word used with a title, or as part of a title: as, the Duke of Wellington; the Right Honorable the Earl of Derby; the Lord Brook; the Reverend John Smith. Frequently, with more or less of technical accuracy, *the* is omitted, especially when the distinctive title is not followed by *of*: as, *Earl Grey*, *Vicount Palmerston*. With the designation *Lord*, as applied to a peer of any rank, *the* is generally omitted: the Marquis of Salisbury, for instance, is frequently styled *Lord Salisbury*. In Scotland and Ireland, *the* is sometimes placed before family names with somewhat of the force of a title, indicating the head of the clan or family: as, the Macnab, the O'Donoghue.

At last the Douglas and the Perce (Percy) met,

Lik to [two] captains of myght and of mayne.

The Hunting of the Cheviot (Child's Ballads, VII. 35).

I became acquainted with the Mulligan through a distinguished countryman of his, who, strange to say, did not know the chieftain himself. . . . The greatest offence that can be offered to him is to call him Mr. Mulligan.

Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

4. Indicating the most approved, most desirable, most conspicuous, or most important of its kind: as, Newport is the watering-place of the United States; in this use emphatic, and frequently italicized. *The* is often placed before a person's (especially a woman's) name, to indicate admiration or notoriety (a colloquial use): as, the Elssler.

Joel Burns was a rich man, as well as the man of the place.

R. B. Kimball, Was He Successful? vi.

5. Before adjectives used substantively, denoting: (a) An individual: as, she gazed long on the face of the dead.

The dead

Steer'd by the dumb went upward with the flood.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(b) A class, or a number of individuals: as, the good die first; do not mix the new with the old.

Now this . . . though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 29.

(c) An abstract notion: as, the beautiful.

One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous.

T. Paine, Age of Reason, II.

6. Denoting that which is well known or famed: as, the prodigal son.

Like the poor cat I the adage. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 7. 45.

Cry, like the daughters of the horseleech, "Give!"
Tennyson, Golden Year.

7. Used distributively to denote any one separately: as, the fare is a dollar the round trip.

So much money as will buy the same [gunpowder] after xij^d the pound.

Sir H. Knevet (1588), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the (Elizabethan Age, App. II.

The country inn cannot supply anything except branded sherry at five shillings the bottle.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 85.

8. Used in place of the possessive pronoun to denote a personal belonging: as, to hang the head and weep.

Is there none of Pygmalion's images . . . to be had now, for putting the hand in the pocket?

Shak., M. for M., III. 2. 49.

Voltaire is the prince of buffoons: . . . he shakes the sides; he points the finger; he turns up the nose; he shoots out the tongue.

Macaulay, Addison.

9. Used to denote a particular day in relation to a given week, or to some other day of the same week. [Obsolete or colloq.]

I mene, if God please, to be at Salisbury the wekes-dale at night before Easterdale.

Sir J. Popham (1582), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the (Elizabethan Age, App. II.

Mrs. Proudie had died on the Tuesday, . . . and Mr. Roberts had gone over to Silverbridge on the Thursday.

Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, Ixviii.

10. Used before a participial infinitive, or gerund, followed by an object: the article is now omitted in this construction.

He alter'd much upon the hearing it.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 12.

11. Used before the relative *which*: now an archaism.

Clerkes of holikirke that kepen Crystes tresore,
The which is mannes soul to saue.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 474.

[*The* is generally pronounced as if a syllable (unaccented) of the following word (a proclitic), and its vowel is accordingly obscured, before a consonant, into the neutral vowel-sound of *her* or *but*, very lightly sounded (quite like the French "mute e"); before a vowel, often in the same manner, but more usually with the short *i* sound of *pin*, only less distinct; when emphatic, as the long *e* of *these*. In poetry, before a word beginning with a vowel-sound, the vowel of the generally may slide into that of the next word, and form with it one metrical syllable; metrically the *e* is accordingly often cut off in printing. The same so-called elision (synalephe) often took place in Middle English, the being written with the following noun as one word: as, *temperour*, the emperor.

Th' one sweetly flatters, th' other feareth harm.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 172.

In Middle English manuscripts *the* was often written, as in Anglo-Saxon *þe*, with the character *þ*; in early print this character was represented by a form nearly like *y*, and later printers actually used *y* instead, *þe* erroneously printed *þ* as if contracted, like *þ'* for *that*, being printed *ye* or *ye'*, but always pronounced, of course, *the*. Modern archaists often affect *ye* for *the*, and many pronounce it as it looks, "ya."

And on *ye* Tewsday at nyght we passed by the yle of Pathemoa.

Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrymage, p. 14.

We afterwards fell into a dispute with a Candiot concerning the procession of *ye* Holy Ghost.

Boswell, Diary, June, 1645.]

the² (thē, thē, or thē), *adv.* [*< ME. the, thi, < AS. thē, thý = OS. thiū, diu, weakened te, de as an enclitic in des te, des de = D. des te = MLG. deste, duete = MHG. deste, dest, G. desto (cf. AS. thes the) = Dan. des, desto = Sw. dessa, desto = Icel. thvi, thi = Goth. thā, instr. of thata (AS. thet): see that, the¹.*] Used to modify adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree: (a) Correlatively, having in the first instance a relative force, = by how much, and in the second a demonstrative force, = by so much: as, the sooner the better; the more the merrier.

The mightier man, the mightier is the thing
That makes him honour'd, or begets him hate.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1004.

And the sooner it's over the sooner to sleep.

Kingsley, The Fishermen.

(b) Used without correlation, it signifies in any degree; in some degree: as, Are you well? The better for seeing you.

Al for loue of owre lorde, and the bet to loue the peple.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 169.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me: there's gold.

Shak., T. N., v. 1. 30.

the³, *v. i.* See *thee¹*.

the⁴, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though*.

the⁵, *n.* A Middle English form of *thigh*.

Thea (thē'g), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737): see *tea¹*.] A former genus of plants, now included as a section under *Camellia*, and comprising the species yielding tea. See *cuts* under *tea¹*.

T-head (tē'hed), *n.* 1. A cross-bar fastened at its middle to a chain, as a watch-chain, trace-chain, etc., for use as a fastening by passing it

endwise through a hole, ring, or link and then turning it into a position which prevents its withdrawal.—2. A short bar welded or riveted to the end of another bar at a right angle, as in a form of anchor for masonry.

theandric (thē-an'drik), *a.* [*< Gr. θεανδρικός, being both God and man, < θεός, god, + ανθρωπος, man.*] Relating to or existing by the union of the divine and human natures, or by the joint agency of the divine and human natures: as, the *theandric* operation (the harmonious coöperation of the two natures in Christ).

theanthropic (thē-an-thrō'pik), *a.* [*< theanthrop-y + -ic.*] Both divine and human; being or pertaining to the God-man.

The written word of God, like Christ, the personal Word, is *theanthropic* in origin, nature, and aim, and can only be fully understood and appreciated under this twofold character.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 11.

theanthropical (thē-an-thrō'pik-al), *a.* [*< theanthropic + -al.*] Same as *theanthropic*.

theanthropism (thē-an-thrō'pizm), *n.* [*< theanthrop-y + -ism.*] 1. The union or combination of the divine and human natures; also, belief in such a union or combination. [Rare.]—2. The deification of man, or the humanizing of divinity. [Rare.]

The anthropomorphism, or *theanthropism*, as I would rather call it, of the Olympian system. Gladstone.

theanthropist (thē-an-thrō'pist), *n.* [*< theanthrop-y + -ist.*] One who advocates the doctrine of theanthropism. [Rare.]

theanthrophagy (thē-an-thrō'pō'g-i), *n.* [*< Gr. θεανθρωποφαγία, the god-man (see theanthropy), + φαγεῖν, eat.*] See the quotation.

Cardinal Perron . . . says that they [the primitive Christians] deny anthropophagy, but did not deny *theanthrophagy*—saying, "that they did not eat the flesh, nor drink the blood of a mere man, but of Christ, who was God and man":—which is so strange a device, as I wonder it could drop from the pen of so great a wit.

Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, xli. § 14.

theanthropy (thē-an-thrō'pi), *n.* [*< F. théanthropie, < Gr. θεανθρωπία, < θεάνθρωπος, the god-man, < θεός, god, + ανθρωπος, man.*] Same as *theanthropism*, 1.

thearchic (thē-ār'kik), *a.* [*< thearch-y + -ic.*] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

thearchy (thē-ār'ki), *n.*; pl. *thearchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. θεαρχία, the supreme deity, prop. rule of God, < θεός, god, + αρχεῖν, rule.*] 1. Government by God; also, theocracy.—2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of deities.

Rank of Athens in the Olympian Thearchy.

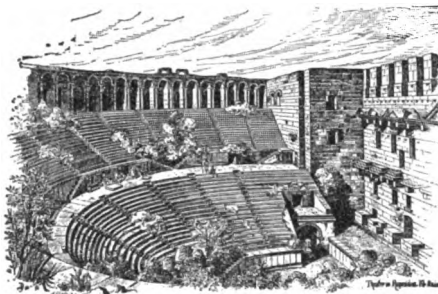
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 79.

The attributions assigned to the head of the Thearchy.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 188.

theater, theatre (thē-a-tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *theater*, sometimes *theatre*; < ME. *theatre*, < OF. *theatre*, F. *théâtre* = Sp. It. *teatro* = Pg. *teatro* = G. Dan. *teater* = Sw. *teater*, < L. *theatrum*, < Gr. *θέατρον*, a place for seeing shows, a theater, < *θεάσθαι*, view, behold, < *θεα*, a view, sight. Cf. *amphitheater*. The proper modern spelling is *theater* (as in *amphitheater*, *diameter*, etc.); it so appears in Cotgrave (1611), Minshew (1617, 1625), Sherwood (1632), Bullokar (1641), Cockeram (1642), Blount (1670), Holyoke (1677), Hexham (1678), etc. The spelling *theatre* appears to have obtained currency in the latter part of the 17th century and since (Coles, 1708, Johnson, 1755; both *theater* and *theatre* in Bailey, 1727, etc.), owing to the constant and direct association of the word with the modern F. *théâtre* (itself a false form in respect to accent).] 1. A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theaters were among the most important and the largest public edifices, very commonly having accommodation for from 10,000 to 40,000 spectators. The Greek and Roman theaters resembled each other in their general distribution, the Roman theater being developed from the Greek with the modifications, particularly about the orchestra and the stage, due to the difference from the Greek of Roman dramatic ideals. The auditorium, including the orchestra, was commonly in general plan a segment of a circle, usually a half-circle in Roman examples, greater than a half-circle in Greek, and was not, unless very exceptionally, covered by a roof or awning. It was termed *cavea* by the Romans and *κοίτη* by the Greeks. The seats were all concentric with the orchestra, and were intersected by diverging ascents or flights of steps, which divided the auditorium into wedge-shaped compartments (*cunei*, *κεκλιμένοι*), and also by one longitudinal passage or more (see *diakzoma*). The stage of the Roman theater formed the chord of the segment, and was called the *scenae frons* (σκηνη). The Greek theater of the great dramatic period in the fifth century B. C. had no stage, the action taking place in the orchestra, or space below the seats, in which actors and chorus figured together, the orchestra proper being a circle in the center of which stood the *thymele*, or altar of Dionysus. The Romans appropriated the orchestra for the seats of the senators. The later Greek theaters had

stages, at first wholly beyond the circle of the orchestra; but under the Roman domination in Greece the stage of nearly all the Greek theaters was moved forward until at last it occupied the position adopted by the Romans



Interior of Roman Theater of Aspendos, Asia Minor.

themselves. Besides these essential parts there were the *logion*, *proscenium*, or *pulpitum*, the stage proper, and the *poeticonum*, or structure behind the stage, in which parts the Greek and Roman theaters differed considerably. Almost all surviving Greek theaters were profoundly modified in Roman times, but the original disposition can still be followed in several, as those of Epidauros and Sicyon. Scenery, in the modern sense of the word, was little employed, but the stage machinery became elaborate with the advance of time. In the early days of the modern theater the buildings were only partially roofed, and the stage but scantily if at all provided with scenery. The interior of the theaters of the present day is usually constructed on a horseshoe or semicircular plan, with several tiers of galleries round the walls. The stage has a slight downward slope from the back, and is furnished with movable scenes, which give an air of reality to the spectacle which was unsought in the ancient theater. See *boas*, *curtain*, *orchestra*, *parquet*, *pit*, *poeticonum*, *proscenium*, *scene*, *stage*, *stall*, *thymele*.

As for their theaters in half circle, they came to be by the great magnificence of the Roman princes and people sumptuously built with marble & square stone in forme all round, & were called Amphitheaters, wherof as yet appears one among the ancient ruins of Rome.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

The world by some, & that not much amisse,
Unto a Theater compar'd is,
Upon which stage the goddess spectators sitt,
And mortals act their partes as best doth fitt.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

As in a theater the eyes of men,
After a well grac'd Actor leaves the Stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next.

Shak., Rich. II. (fol. 1623), v. 2.

Seeaw-stow. A Theater, a Shew-place, a beholding-place.
Veretegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1623), p. 231.

2. A room, hall, or other place, with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats rising stepwise as the tiers recede from the center, or otherwise so arranged that a body of spectators can have an unobstructed view of the platform. Places of this description are constructed for public lectures, academic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations before a class, etc.: as, an operating theater.

Stately theatres,

Bench'd crescent-wise. In each we sat, we heard
The grave Professor. Tennyson, Princess, II.

3. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre
Of stateliest view.

Milton, P. L. (1st ed.), iv. 141.

Helps the ambitious hill the heavens to scale,
Or scoops in circling theatres the vale.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 60.

4. A place of action or exhibition; a field of operations; the locality or scene where a series of events takes place or may be observed; scene; seat: as, the *theater* of war.

Men must know that in this theatre of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

This City was for a long time the Theatre of Contention between the Christians and Infidels.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 54.

5. The drama; the mass of dramatic literature; also, theatrical representation; the stage: as, a history of the French theater.

But now our British theatre can boast
Drolls of all kinds, a vast, unthinking host!

Addison, Prolog. to Steele's Tender Husband.

6. An amphitheater; hence, a circular reservoir or receptacle; a basin. [Rare.]

A cascade . . . precipitating into a large theater of water.

Evelyn, Diary, May 5, 1645.

Patent theater, in England, a theater, as the Covent Garden and Drury Lane theaters, established by letters patent from the crown. Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. 387.

theater-goer (thē-a-tēr-gō'ēr), *n.* One who frequents theaters.

theater-going (thē-a-tēr-gō'ing), *n.* The practice of frequenting theaters.

theaterian, *n.* [*< theater + -ian.*] An actor. [Rare.]

(Players I meane) *Theaterians*, pouch-mouth Stage-walkers. Dekker, Satiromastix.

theater-party (thē-a-tēr-pār'ti), *n.* An entertainment where the invited guests first dine and then go in a party to a theater, or go first to a theater and afterward to supper. [U. S.]

A little dinner at the Café Anglais or at the Bristol Restaurant, with a box to follow at the Français or the Criterion, doubtless is a good kind of a thing enough in its way, but is a mere colorless adumbration of a New York theatre-party.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 150.

theater-seat (thē-a-tēr-sēt), *n.* An ordinary double car-seat having two separate seat-bottoms. Car-Builders' Dict.

Theatin, Theatine (thē'a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. Théatin, < NL. Theatinus, < L. Theate (It. Chieti), a place in Naples.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Theatins.

II. *n.* One of a monastic order of regular clerks founded at Rome in 1524, principally by the archbishop of Chieti in Italy, with the purpose of combating the Reformation. Besides taking the usual monastic vows, the Theatins bound themselves to abstain from the possession of property and from soliciting alms, and to trust wholly to Providence for support, expecting, however, that this support would be derived from the voluntary contributions of the charitable. There were also Theatin nuns. The order flourished to some extent in Spain, Bavaria, and Poland, but its influence is now confined chiefly to Italy. Also *Theatin*.

theatral (thē-a'tral), *a.* [= F. *théatral* = Sp. *teatral* = Pg. *teatral* = It. *teatrale*, < L. *theatralis*, of or pertaining to a theater, < *theatrum*, a theater: see *theater*.] Of or pertaining to a theater. Blount, 1670.

theatric (thē-at'rik), *a.* [*< LL. theatricus, < Gr. θεατρικός, < θέατρον, a theater: see theater.*] Same as *theatrical*.

Therefore avaunt all attitude, and stare,
And start theatrical, practis'd at the glass!

Cowper, Task, II. 431.

It is quite clear why the Italians have no word but recitate to express acting, for their stage is no more *theatrical* than their street.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 200.

theatrical (thē-at'ri-kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< theatric + -al.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers: as, *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.

Sheridan's art, from its very beginning, was *theatrical*, if we may use the word, rather than dramatic.

Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 54.

2. Calculated for display; extravagant; showy; pretentious: as, a *theatrical* flourish.

Dressed in ridiculous and *theatrical* costumes.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 8.

3. Artificial; affected; assumed.

How far the character in which he [Byron] exhibited himself was genuine, and how far *theatrical*, it would probably have puzzled himself to say.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Theatrical perspective, the doctrine of the imitation of effects of distance by means of stage scenery; especially, the geometrical theory of such scenery.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* All that pertains to a dramatic performance; also, a dramatic performance itself: applied usually to amateur performances: as, to engage in private *theatricals* (a dramatic performance in a private house).

In a general light, private *theatricals* are open to some objection.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlii.

2. A professional actor.

The next morning we learned from the maid that Macbeth's blasted heath was but a few miles from Nairn; all the *theatricals* went there, she said.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

theatricalise, *v. t.* See *theatricalize*.

theatricalism (thē-at'ri-kal-izm), *n.* [*< theatric + -ism.*] 1. The theory and methods of scenic representations.—2. Stagniness; artificial manner.

theatricality (thē-at'ri-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< theatric + -ity.*] The state or character of being theatrical; theatrical appearance; histrionism.

The very defects of the picture, its exaggeration, its *theatricality*, were especially calculated to catch the eye of a boy.

Kingley, Alton Locke, vi.

theatricalize (thē-at'ri-kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *theatricalized*, ppr. *theatricalizing*. [*< theatric + -ize.*] To render theatrical; put in dramatic form; dramatize. Also spelled *theatricalise*.

I think I shall occasionally *theatricalize* my dialogues.

Mrs. D'Arbly, Diary, I. 63.

theatrically (thē-at'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner befitting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,

Her voice *theatrically* lustre,

And masculine her stride.

Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset, Artemisia.

theatricalness (thē-at'ri-kal-nes), *n.* Theatricality.

theatromania (thē'a-trō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*Gr.* *θεάτρον*, theater, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania or excessive fondness for theater-going. [Rare.]

Previously, the Church had with praiseworthy impartiality excluded not only actors of all kinds, but also those who were addicted to *theatromania*, from the benefits of the Christian community. *A. W. Ward*, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 11.

theave (thēv), *n.* [Also *thave*; perhaps < *W. dafad*, a sheep, ewe.] A ewe of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

thebaia (thē-bā'ia), *n.* [NL., < *L. Thebæ*, < *Gr. Θήβαι*, Thebes: said to be so named from the extensive use of opium in Egypt.] Same as *thebaine*.

Thebaic (thē-bā'ik), *a.* [*L. Thebaicus*, pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, Thebes: see *Theban*.] Same as *Theban*.

thebaine (thē-bā'in), *n.* [*Gr. thebaia* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$, obtained from opium. It is a white crystalline base having an acrid taste, and analogous to strychnine in its physiological effects. Also called *thebaia*, *paramorphine*.

Theban (thē-ban), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. Thébaïn*, < *L. Thebanus*, of or pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, *Thebe*, < *Gr. Θήβαι*, Thebes.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to Thebes, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, and a center of Egyptian civilization.—2. Relating to Thebes, in antiquity the chief city of Boeotia in Greece.—**Theban year**, in *anc. chron.*, the Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days 6 hours.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Thebes in Egypt.—2. An inhabitant of Thebes in Greece.

Thebesian (thē-bē'si-an), *a.* [*Gr. Thebesius* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Described by or named from the German anatomist Thebesius (eighteenth century).

In the heart (of the porpoise) the fossa ovalis is distinct, but there is neither Eustachian nor Thebesian valve.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 347.

Thebesian foramina, small openings into the right auricle, and it is said elsewhere in the heart. Many are merely small recesses; others are the mouths of small veins, the vena minima cordis, or Thebesian veins.—**Thebesian valve**, the coronary valve of the right auricle of the heart.—**Thebesian veins**, veins bringing blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle through the Thebesian foramina.

theca (thē'kā), *n.*; pl. *thecæ* (-sē). [NL., < *L. theca*, < *Gr. θήκη*, a case, box, receptacle, < *θήνω*, put, set, place: see *do*.] From the *L.* word, through *OF.*, come *E. thec* and *the*, *q. v.*

1. A case; box; sheath. Specifically—(a) In *Rom. antiq.*, a case for the bulls worn by boys around the neck. (b) *Eccl.*, the case or cover used to contain the corporal; the bursae. (c) In *bot.*, a case or sac; in a general sense, the same as *capsule*. Specifically—(1) An anther-cell. (2) The capsule or sporangium of a moss. (3) The sporangium of a fern. (4) A form of the fructification of lichens. (d) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a sheath; a vaginal structure; a hollow case or containing part or organ, inclosing or covering something as a scabbard does a sword; variously applied. (1) The loose sheath formed within the vertebral canal by the dura mater; the theca of the spinal cord; the theca vertebralis. (2) One of the fibrous sheaths in which the tendons of the muscles of the fingers and toes glide back and forth. (3) The sheath or case of the proboscis of dipterous insects, of disputed homology. It has been variously regarded as a labrum, as a labium, as these two coalesced, and as a modification of the gales. (4) The horny covering of an insect-pupa. (5) In *Actinozoa*, a corallite or cup-coral, together with the associate soft parts; the cup, formed of calcareous substance, about the base and sides of an actinozoan; the cup, cone, or tube containing a polypite, itself sometimes contained in an epitheca. See *enditheca*, *epitheca*, *apores*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of pteropods, having a sheath-like shell, typical of the family *Thecidæ*. *Sowerby*, 1845. Also named *Hyalithes* (*Eichwald*, 1840).—**Theca folliculi**, the external connective-tissue capsule inclosing a Graafian follicle.—**Theca vertebralis**. See *def.* 1 (d) (1), above.

Thecaglossa, *n. pl.* See *Thecoglossæ*.

thecal (thē'kal), *a.* [*Gr. theca* + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a theca, in any sense; vaginal; theciform.

thecaphore (thē'ka-fōr), *n.* [= *F. thecaphore*, < *Gr. θήκη*, case, + *φορέω*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In *bot.*: (a) A surface or receptacle bearing a theca or thecae. (b) The stipe upon which a simple pistil is sometimes borne, being morphologically the petiole of the carpellary leaf, as in the caper and the goldthread.

thecaspore (thē-ka-spō'ra), *a.* [*Gr. thecaspore* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a thecaspore; thecasporeous; asporous.

thecaspore (thē'ka-spōr), *n.* [*Gr. theca* + *spore*.] In *bot.*, an ascospore; a spore produced in a theca, or closed sac.

thecaspored (thē'ka-spōrd), *a.* [*Gr. thecaspore* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, provided with thecaspores.

thecasporeous (thē-ka-spō'rus), *a.* [*Gr. theca* + *spore* + *-ous*.] Having thecaspores, or spores borne in thecae; asporous.

thecate (thē'kāt), *a.* [*Gr. theca* + *-ate*.] Having a theca; contained in a theca; sheathed.

Thecidæ (thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theca* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Theca*.

Thecididæ (thē-si-dī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thecidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of articulate brachiopods, typified by the genus *Thecidium*. They have lobed arms, interlocked valves, and the ventral valve attached in adult life. There are 2 living species, in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and many extinct species, going back to the Carboniferous.

Thecidium (thē-si-dī'um), *n.* [NL. (*Sowerby*, 1844), < *Gr. θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Thecididæ*.

theciferous (thē-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*Gr. theca*, theca, + *L. ferre* (= *E. bear*) + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing thecae or asci.

theciform (thē'si-fōrm), *a.* [*Gr. theca*, theca, + *L. forma*, form.] Forming or resembling a sheath; thecal in aspect or office. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 137.

thecium (thē'gium), *n.*; pl. *thecia* (-giā). [NL., < *Gr. θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In lichens, that part of the apothecium immediately below the epithecium. It consists of paraphyses and asci. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

theek (thēk), *v.* A dialectal form of *thatch*.

Thecla (thēk'lā), *n.* [NL. (*Fabricius*, 1807); < *Gr. θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In lichens, that part of the apothecium immediately below the epithecium. It consists of paraphyses and asci. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

theclan (thēk'lan), *a.* [*Gr. thecla* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Thecla*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 478.

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Thecla (Incisalia) niphon.

thecosome (thē'kō-sōm), *n.* A thecosomatous pteropod.

thecostome (thē'kō-stōm), *n.* [*Gr. θήκη*, case, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The orifice of the hydrotheca in calyptoblastic hydroids. *Challenger Rep.*, VII. xx. 7. *Encyc. Dict.*

thecostomous (thē-kōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. θήκη*, a case, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *entom.*, having the sucking parts of the mouth inclosed in a sheath.

thedom, **thedom**, **thedomet**, *n.* Same as *thedom*.

thee (thē), *v. i.* [*ME. theen*, *then*, or without the inf. suffix *thee*, *the*, < *AS. theón*, *thion*, *ge-theón*, be strong, thrive, = *OS. *thihan*, found only in the derived factitive *thengian*, complete, = *D. gedijen*, thrive, prosper, succeed, = *OHG. gidihan*, MHG. *gedihen*, G. *gedeihen* = Goth. *gatheihan*, increase, thrive; orig., as the old participial form *AS. ge-thungen* shows, with a nasal suppressed (as usual before *h*), *AS. *thinhān*; cf. *Lith. tenku, tekti*, have enough; *Ir. tocad*, W. *tynged*, luck, fortune.] To thrive; prosper.

To traisen her that trewe is unto me,
I pray God let this counseyl never the.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 439.

Quod Couetise "And alle folk were trewe,
Manye a man schulde neuere thee."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 63.

[Especially common in the phrase *also or so mote I thee*, so may I prosper.

Lasse harm is, so mote I the,
Deceyve hem, than deceyved be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4841.

The form *theek*, from *thes* *thē*, is also found in the phrase
so theek, so may I thrive; also *so theek*.

By cause our fyr ne was nat maad of beech,
That is the cause, and other noon, so theek.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 576.]

thee (thē), *pron.* The objective case of *thou*.
thee (thē), *poss. pron.* [A dial. var. of *thy*, or, as among the Friends, a perverted use of the obj. *thee*.] *Thy*: as, where's *thee* manners? [*Prov. Eng.* and *U. S.*]

thedom (thē'dum), *n.* [*ME. thedom*, *thedom*, *thedom*; < *thē* + *-dom*.] Success; prosperity; luck.

What, yvel *thedom* on his monkes snowte!

Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale*, l. 406.

Now thrift and *thedom* mote thou hane, my swete barn.
Babees Book (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 47.

theek (thēk), *v.* See *thack*, *thatch*.

theeker (thē'kēr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatcher*.

theetsee (thē'sē), *n.* [Also *thitsee*, *thietsee*, *thetsee*; native name in Pegu.] The black varnish-tree, *Melanorrhæa usitata*. See *varnish-tree*.

theezan tea (thē'zan tā), *n.* *Sageretia Thea* (*Rhamnus Thea* of Osbeck). See *Sageretia*.

thef, **thefet**, **thefely**. Old spellings of *thief*, *thiefly*.

theft (thēft), *n.* [*ME. thefte*, *thiefthe*, *thef-the*, *thufthe*, < *AS. theofth*, *thūfth* (= *OFries. thiuveth*, *thiuvade*, *thiufthe*, *thiefe* = *Icel. thýfth*, theft), with abstract formative *-th*, as in *stealth*, etc., altered to *t*, as in *height*, etc., < *thēof*, thief: see *thief*.] 1. The act of stealing; in law, larceny (which see): compare also *robbery*.

For *thef* and riot they been convertible.

Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 51.

He who, still wanting, though he lives on *thef*,
Steals much, spends little, yet has nothing left.
Pope, *Prolog* to *Satires*, l. 183.

The term *thef* in modern English law is sometimes used as a synonym of larceny, sometimes in a more comprehensive sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 932.

2. Something stolen; a loss by stealing.

If the *thef* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Ex. xxii. 4*

If he steal aught the whilst this play is playing,
And 'scape detecting, I will pay the *thef*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2. 94.

Reset of theft. See *reset*.

theft-boot (thēft'bōt), *n.* [Also *theft-bote*, *Sc. thiftbōte*; < *thēft* + *bōt*.] In law, the receiving of one's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them by way of composition, upon an agreement not to prosecute: a form of compounding felony.

We hae anough, and it looks unco like *theft-bōt*, or hush-money, as they ca' it.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xlviii.

theftuous (thēft'ū-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thieftous*, *thefuous*, *Sc. also thiftuous*, *thiftuous*; < *thēft* + *-uous*.] Of the nature of theft; thievish. [Rare.]

Was not the *theftuous* stealing away of the daughter from her own father the first ground whereupon all this great noise hath since proceeded?

King James I., To Bacon, Aug. 23, 1617.

By means of its twining and *theftuous* roots it (Saccu-
lina) imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-pre-
pared from the body of the crab.

H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 342.
Rebellions to all labor and petty *theftuous*, like the
English gypsies. *The Century*, XXVII. 188.

theftuously (thēf'tū-us-lī), *adv.* [Formerly also
theftously; < *theftuous* + *-ly*.] By theft;
thievishly. [Rare.]

One little villainous Turkey knob-breasted rogue came
theftously to snatch away some of my lardons.

Urquhart, tr. of *Babelais*, II. 14

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables
as his own, provided they were unscapable, and he had
not taken them *theftuously*, acquired a quiritary right,
... simply on the strength of his possession.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 680.

thegither (THĕ-gīth'ēr), *adv.* A Scotch form
of *together*.

thegn, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *thane*, used
in some historical works. See *thane*.

thegnhood, *n.* Same as *thanehood*.

theic (thē'ik), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ic*.] One
who is addicted to the immoderate use of tea;
a tea-drunkard. *Med. News*, XLIX. 305.

theiform (thē'i-fōrm), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + L.
forma, form.] Like tea.

theight, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English vari-
ant of *though*.

theina (thē-i'nā), *n.* Same as *theine*.

theine (thē'in), *n.* [< NL. *theina*, *thea*, tea.] A
bitter crystallizable volatile principle (C₈H₁₀
N₄O₂) found in tea, coffee, and some other
plants, tea yielding from 2 to 4 per cent. It is
considered to be the principle which gives to tea its re-
freshing and gently stimulating qualities: same as *caffein*.

their (THĕr), *pron.* See *they*¹.

theirs (THĕr), *pron.* See *they*¹.

theism¹ (thē'izm), *n.* [= F. *théisme* = Sp. *teís-*
mo = Pg. *teísmo* = It. *teismo* = G. *theismus*, <
NL. *theismus*, < Gr. *θεός*, god. The Gr. *θεός* can-
not be brought into connection with L. *deus*,
god, except by assuming some confusion in one
case or the other: see *deity*.] Belief in the ex-
istence of a God as the Creator and Ruler of the
universe. Theism assumes a living relation of God to
his creatures, but does not define it. It differs from de-
ism in that the latter is negative, and involves a denial of
revelation, while the former is affirmative, and underlies
Christianity. One may be a theist and not be a Christian;
but he cannot be a Christian and not be a theist.

Thinking . . . that it would be an easy step . . . from
thence (the assault of Christianity) to demolish all religion
and theism. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, Pref.

Speculative theism is the belief in the existence of God
in one form or another; and I call him a theist who be-
lieves in any God.

Theodore Parker, Views of Religion, p. 59.

theism² (thē'izm), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ism*.]
A morbid affection resulting from the excessive
use of tea.

Theism belongs, rather, to that class of diseases in which
morphinism, caffeism, and vanillism are found.

Science, VIII. 183.

theist (thē'ist), *n.* [= F. *théiste* = Sp. *teísta* =
Pg. *teísta* = It. *teísta*, < NL. *theista*, < Gr. *θεός*,
god: see *theism*¹.] One who believes in the ex-
istence of a God; especially, one who believes
in a God who sustains a personal relation to his
creatures. In the former sense opposed to *athe-*
ist, in the latter to *deist*.

Averse as I am to the cause of theism or name of deist,
when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation, I consider
still that, in strictness, the root of all is theism; and that
to be a settled Christian it is necessary to be first of all a
good theist. *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, I. § 2.

No one is to be called a *Theist* who does not believe in
a Personal God, whatever difficulty there may be in defin-
ing the word "Personal."

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 119.

theistic (thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *theist* + *-ic*.] Per-
taining to theism or to a theist; according to
the doctrine of theists.

It was partly through political circumstances that a
truly theistic idea was developed out of the chaotic and
fragmentary ghost theories and nature-worship of the
primeval world. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 72.

Theistic Church, a church founded in London in 1871
for the purpose of promulgating the views of the Rev.
C. Voysey, "which the decision of the Privy Council (1870)
has debared him from preaching as Vicar of Healaugh."
Its theological basis is a simple theism. *Encyc. Dict.*—
Theistic idealism. Same as *Berkeleyan idealism* (which
see, under *idealism*).

theistical (thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* [< *theistic* + *-al*.]
Same as *theistic*.

That future state which, I suppose, the theistical philoso-
phers did not believe.

Warburton, Divine Legation, III. § 2.

Thelephora (thē-lef'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart,
1787), < Gr. *θηλή*, a teat, + *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] A
genus of hymenomycetous fungi, typical of
the family *Thelephoraceae*. They are coriaceous fungi,

having inferior or amphigenous hymenia, clavate basidia,
with 4 sterigmata and globose spores. There are about
150 species, among them *T. pedicellata*, which is some-
what injurious to the pear, eating into the bark.

Thelephoraceae (thel-ē-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.,
< *Thelephora* + *-aceae*.] A family of hymenomyc-
etous fungi, typified by the genus *Thelephora*.
thelephoroid (thē-lef'ō-roid), *a.* [< *Thelepho-*
ra + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling, characteristic
of, or belonging to the genus *Thelephora* or the
family *Thelephoraceae*.

Thelotrema (thel-ō-trē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Acha-
rius, 1810), < Gr. *θηλή*, a teat, + *τρήμα*, a perfor-
ation, depression, alluding to the shape of the
apothecia.] A large genus of gymnocarpous
lichens, having an urceolate apothecium and a
crustaceous uniform thallus. The spores are
large, multicellular, and colorless.

thelotrematous (thel-ō-trēm'a-tus), *a.* [< *Thelo-*
trema + *-ous*.] In bot., same as *thelotremoid*.

thelotremoid (thel-ō-trē'moid), *a.* [< *Thelo-*
trema + *-oid*.] In bot., of the nature of, or be-
longing to, the genus *Thelotrema*.

Thelphusa (thel-fū'sā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille,
1819), prop. **Thelphusa* or **Thelphusa*, < Gr. *Τέλ-*
φουσα, *τέλφουσα*, a city in Arcadia.] A genus of



River-crab (*Thelphusa depressa*).

fresh-water crabs, typical of the family *Thel-*
phusidae, as the common river-crab, *T. fluviatilis*,
of Europe, or *T. depressa*. See *river-crab*.
thelphusian (thel-fū'shi-an), *a. and n.* [< NL.
Thelphusa + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertain-
ing to the genus *Thelphusa*; belonging to the
Thelphusidae.

II. *n.* A fluviatile crab of the genus *Thel-*
phusa or family *Thelphusidae*.

Thelphusidae (thel-fū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thel-*
phusa + *-idae*.] A family of fluviatile short-
tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the
genus *Thelphusa*; the fresh-water crabs.

thelyblast (thel'i-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *θηλύς*, female,
+ *βλαστός*, germ.] A female genoblast (which
see): opposed to *arsenoblast*. *C. S. Minot*, Proc.
Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

thelyblastic (thel-i-blāst'ik), *a.* [< *thelyblast*
+ *-ic*.] Having the character of a thelyblast.

thelycum (thel'i-kum), *n.*; *pl. thelyca* (-kā).
[NL., < Gr. *θηλυκός*, feminine, < *θηλύς*, of fe-
male sex, female, < *θεῖν*, suckle.] A peculiar
structure on the ventral surface of the pereon in
the female of some crustaceans. *C. Spence*
Bate.

Thelygonaceae (thel-i-gō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.
(Carnel, 1873), < *Thelygonum* + *-aceae*.] A fam-
ily of plants consisting of the genus *Theli-*
gonum. Properly *Theligonaceae*.

Thelygonum (thē-lig'ō-num), *n.* [NL. (Lin-
næus, 1737), < L. *thelygonon*, < Gr. *θηλυγόνον*,
name of several plants, as *Satyrion*, so called
from reputed medicinal properties, neut. of
θηλυγόνος, producing female offspring, < *θηλύς*,
female, + *-γονος*, -producing: see *gony*.] A
spelling sometimes given to *Theligonum*, a ge-
nus of plants, constituting the family *Theligo-*
naceae. It is characterized by numerous straight anthers
and an erect ovule. *Theligonum Cynocrambe*, one of the
two species, known as *dog's-cabbage*, is found throughout
the Mediterranean region, where it is used like spinach.
It is a procumbent fleshy branching annual, with ovate
entire leaves and small axillary flowers, and has somewhat
purgative properties.

Thelymitra (thē-lim'i-trā), *n.* [NL. (Forster,
1776), so called from the hooded or cup-like body
formed of wings on the column near the stigma;
< Gr. *θηλυμίτρᾱ*, having a woman's girdle or head-
band, < *θηλύς*, female, + *μίτρᾱ*, a girdle, head-
band, turban: see *miter*.] A genus of orchids,
of the tribe *Neottieae* and subtribe *Diurideae*.
It is characterized by flowers with an inferior lip similar
to the spreading sepals and petals, an erect rostellum
broadly hollowed and stigmatic in front, and stem with a
single leaf. There are about 20 species, all Australian
except three or four which are natives of New Zealand, one
of them, *T. javanica*, widely diffused throughout Aus-
tralia and Malaysia. They are slender terrestrial herbs
from ovoid tubers, having a leaf varying from linear to
ovate, and a raceme usually of numerous flowers with

shorter bracts. *T. longifolia*, known as *Tasmanian hya-*
cynth, resembles *Limodorum tuberosum*, the swamp-pink,
of the United States.

Thelyphonidae (thel-i-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., <
Thelyphonus + *-idae*.] A family of pulmonate
Arachnida, of the order *Pedipalpi* or *Phrygnida*.
They have the segmented abdomen distinct from the cephalo-
thorax and terminating in a very long setiform post-
abdomen or tail, somewhat like a scorpion's, but slen-
derer and many-jointed and not ending in a sting; the first
pair of legs long, slender, and somewhat palpiiform; the
pedipalps long and stout and ending in chelate claws; and
eight eyes. The general aspect of the *Thelyphonidae* is
that of scorpions, which they superficially resemble more
nearly than they do the other members (*Phrygnidae*) of their
own order. They are known as *whip-scorpions*. See out
under *Pedipalpi*.

Thelyphonus (thē-lif'ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille,
1806), < Gr. *θηλύς*, female, + *φόνος*, < *φένειν*,
slay.] The typical genus of the *Thelyphonidae*, con-
taining such species as *T. giganteus*. See out
under *Pedipalpi*.

thelytokous (thē-lit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *θηλύς*,
female, + *-τοκος*, *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear, produce.]
Producing females only: noting those parthe-
nogenetic female insects which have no male
progeny: opposed to *arrhenotokous*.

them (THĕm), *pron.* See *they*¹.

thema (thē'mā), *n.*; *pl. themata* (-mā-tā). [NL.,
< Gr. *θέμα*, theme: see *theme*.] 1. A thesis.

His *Thema*, to be maintained, is that the King could not
break with the King of France because he had sold him-
self to him for Money.

Roger North, Examen, III. vi. § 74. (Davies.)

2. Same as *theme*, 8.—3. In logic, an object of
thought—namely, a term, proposition, or argu-
ment. Also *theme*.

thematic (thē-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *θεματι-*
κός, < *θέμα*, theme: see *theme*.] I. *a.* 1. In mu-
sic, pertaining to themes or subjects of compo-
sition, or consisting of such themes and their
development: as, *thematic treatment* or *thematic*
composition in general. Counterpoint is the techni-
cal name for thematic composition of the strictest kind;
but many passages in works not contrapuntal as a whole
are truly thematic.

2. In philol., relating to or belonging to a
theme or stem.

Almost all adjectives in German admit of use also as
adverbs, in their uninflected or thematic form.

Whitney, German Grammar, § 363.

Thematic catalogue, a catalogue of musical works in
which not only the names and numbers are given, but
also the opening themes of the works or of their several
sections or movements (in musical notation).

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of the-
mata, or objects of thought.

thematical (thē-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *thematic* +
-al.] Same as *thematic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3262,
p. 579.

thematically (thē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a the-
matic manner; with regard to a theme or
themes. *Athenæum*, No. 3248, p. 125.

thematist (thē'mā-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *θέμα* (-*τ*),
theme, + *-ιστής*. Cf. *θεματίζω*, lay down, propose,
take for a theme.] A writer of themes.

theme (thēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *theam*;
now altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *teme*,
teme, < OF. *teme*, *tesme*, *teme*, F. *thème* = Pr.
thema = Sp. *tema* = Pg. *tema* = It. *tema* = G.
thema, < L. *thema*, < Gr. *θέμα*, what is laid down,
a deposit, a prize, a proposition, the subject of
an argument, a primary word or root, a military
district, a province, < *τίθεμαι* (√ *θε*), set, place,
dispose: see *dol*. Cf. *thesis*.] 1. A subject or
topic on which a person writes or speaks; any-
thing proposed as a subject of discourse or dis-
cussion.

Ac ich wiste neuere freek that . . .

. . . made any sarmon,

That took this for his *teme* and told hit with-oute gloce.

Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 82.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name

Was not far off. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, III. 3. 59.

Fools are my *theme*, let satire be my song.

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, I. 6.

2. That which is said or thought on a given
topic.

Alone, it was the subject of my *theme*;

In company I often glanced it.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 65.

3. Question; subject; matter.

Why, I will fight with him upon this *theme*

Until my eyelids will no longer wag.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 230.

4. A short dissertation composed by a student
on a given subject; a brief essay; a school
composition; a thesis.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *theses*,
verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judg-
ment.

Milton, Education.

The making of *theses*, as is usual in schools, helps not
one jot toward it [speaking well and to the purpose].

Locke, Education, § 171.

5. In *philol.*, the part of a noun or verb to which inflectional endings are added; stem; base.

The variable final letters of a noun are its case-endings; the rest is its *theme*.

F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 60.

6. In *music*, same as *subject*. The term is sometimes extended to a short melody from which a set of variations is developed.—7. That by which a thing is done; an instrument; a means.

Nor shall Vanessa be the theme
To manage thy abortive scheme.

Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

8. A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia. Also *thema*.

The remaining provinces, under the obedience of the emperors, were cast into a new mould; and the jurisdiction of the presidents, the consuls, and the counts was superseded by the institution of the *themes* or military governments, which prevailed under the successors of Heraclius.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lili.

9. In *logic*, same as *thema*, 3.—Syn. 1. *Topic*, *Point*, etc. (see *subject*), text.

themel, *n.* A Middle English form of *thimble*.

themert (thē'mēr), *n.* One who sets or gives out a theme. *Tarleton's Jest*, p. 28. (F. Hall.)

Themis (thē'mis), *n.* [*L. Themis*, < Gr. *Θέμις*, law, justice personified, Themis, the goddess of justice and right, < *τὴν θεῶν* (√ *θε*), set, place, dispose: see *theme*.] 1. A Greek goddess, the personification of law, order, and abstract right; hence, law and justice personified.

Such thine, in whom
Our British Themis gloried with just cause,
Immortal Hale. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 257.

2. The twenty-fourth planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples in 1853.

Themistian (thē-mis'ti-an), *n.* [*LL. Themistius*, founder of the sect, + *-ian*.] One of a body of Christians also called the Agnoëtes. See *Agnoëtes*, 2.

themselves (them-selvz'), *pron.*, pl. of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, and used like these words. [*< them + selves*, pl. of *self*.] See *himself*.

then (then), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *thenne*; also *than*, *thane*; < ME. *then*, *thenne*, *thene*, *than*, *thane*, < AS. *thænne*, *thane*, *thonne*, then, rel. when, after comparatives than; = OS. *thanna* = OFries. *thenne*, *thane* = D. *dan* = OHG. MHG. *danne*, G. *dann*, also OHG. *danna* MHG. *danne*, G. *denn* = Goth. *than*, then: see *than*.] I. *adv.* 1. At that time: referring to a time specified, either past or future.

Ich for-gat gouth, and gorn in-to elde.
Thenne was Fortune my too for al here fayre by-heste.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 14.

Now I know in part; but *then* shall I know even as also I am known. 1 Cor. xlii. 12.

When thou canst get the ring upon my finger, . . . *then* call me husband; but in such a "then" I write a "never." *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 62.

2. Afterward; next in order; soon afterward or immediately.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. *Mat.* v. 24.

First the blade, *then* the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. *Mark* iv. 28.

Their ranks began
To break upon the galled shore, and *than*
Retire again. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1440.

3. At another time: as, now and *then*, at one time and another.

Sometime the flood prevails, and *then* the wind;
Now one the better, *then* another best.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 10.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high.

Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

By *then*. (a) By that time: as, Return at four, I shall be ready by *then*.

All will be ended by *then*.

Swift, To Mrs. Johnson, Feb. 23, 1711–12. (*Jodrell*.)

(b) By the time when or that: *then* in this phrase having the force of a relative.

This evening late, by *then* the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb, . . .
I sat me down to watch. *Milton*, Comus, l. 540.

Every now and *then*. See *every* 1.—Now and *then*. See *now*.—Till *then*, until that time.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms?

Milton, P. L., l. 83.

II. *conj.* 1. In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

So then they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. *Gal.* iii. 9.

If God be true, *then* is his word true.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 245.

He calls the conscience Gods sovranite; why *then* doth he contest with God about that supreme tie?

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv.

Can't we touch these bubbles *then*
But they break? *Browning*, In a Year.

Then is often used in offering a substitute for a word or statement rejected.

Fal. Good morrow, good wife.

Quick. Not so, an't please your worship.

Fal. Good maid, *then*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 35.

2†. *Than*. See *than*.—But *then*, but on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

He is then a giant to an ape; but *then* is an ape a doctor to such a man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 205.

—Syn. 1. *Wherefore*, *Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

then (then), *a.* [An ellipsis for *then being*.] *Then being*; *being at that time*.

Our *then* Ambassador was there.

J. D. (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 643).

It was the letter of the noble lord upon the floor, and of all the king's *then* ministers. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

Of quite another stamp was the *then* accountant, John Tipp. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

thenadays (then'a-dāz), *adv.* In those days; in time past: opposed or correlative to *nowadays*. [Rare.]

The big, roomy pockets which our mothers wore under their gowns—there were no dresses *thenadays*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 154.

thenal (thē'nāl), *a.* [*< then(ar) + -al*.] Same as *thenar*.

thenar (thē'nār), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. *θῆναρ* (= OHG. *tenar*, MHG. *tener*, also OHG. *tenra*, MHG. *tenre*), the flat of the hand.] I. *n.* In anat. and zool., the palm of the hand or sole of the foot; the ball of the thumb; the vola.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thenar.—**Thenar muscles**, those muscles which form the fleshy mass of the ball of the thumb, acting upon the metacarpal and basal phalangeal bone of the thumb, as distinguished from the *hypothener muscles*, which similarly act upon the metacarpal bone and first phalanx of the little finger. See *hypothener* and *thumb*.—**Thenar prominence** or *eminence*, the ball of the thumb.

thenardite (thē'nār'dit), *n.* [Named after L. J. de Thénard (1777–1857), a French chemist and peer of France.] Anhydrous sodium sulphate (Na₂SO₄). It occurs in crystalline coatings at the bottom of some lakes at Espartinas (near Madrid), in South America, and in extensive deposits in Arizona. It is used in the preparation of sodium carbonate.

Thenard's blue. Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

thence (thens), *adv.* [*< ME. thens*, *thense*, *thennes*, *thennus*, *thannes*; with adv. gen. -es (see -cel), < *thenne*, *thence*: see *thenne* 2. Cf. *hence*, *whence*.] 1. From that place.

Also a litlyll *thence* ys the place wher ower Savyor Crist taught hys Discipulis to pray.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

When ye depart *thence*, shake off the dust under your feet. *Mark* vi. 11.

2. From that time; after that.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days.

Isa. lrv. 20.

3. From that source; from or out of this or that; for that reason.

Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost *thence* my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

Shak., Sonnets, cxi.

Their parents, guardians, tutors, cannot agree; *thence* all is dashed, the match is unequal.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him.

Milton, S. A., l. 1501.

4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

They prosper best of all when I am *thence*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 18.

From *thence*, fro *thence*!, *thence*: a pleonasm.

Aftre gon Men be Watre . . . to Cypr, and so to Athens, and fro *thens* to Costantinoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 55.

All mist from *thence*

Purge and disperse. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 58.

Those who were mounting were dashed upon the rocks, and from *thence* tumbled upon the plain.

Froding, Granada, p. 54.

thenceforth (thens'fōrth'), *adv.* [*< ME. thennesforth*; < *thence* + *forth* 1.] From that time forward.

If the salt have lost his savour, . . . it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. *Mat.* v. 13.

From *thenceforth*, *thenceforth*: a pleonasm.

And from *thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him.

John xix. 12.

Resolving from *thenceforth*

To leave them to their own polluted ways.

Milton, P. L., xli. 109.

thenceforward (thens'fōr'wārd), *adv.* [*< thence* + *forward* 1.] From that time or place onward.

Thenceforward oft from out a despot dream
The father panting woke.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

thencefrom (thens'from'), *adv.* [*< thence* + *from*.] From that place. *Imp. Dict.*

thenne, *adv.* and *conj.* An old spelling of *then*. **thenne** 2†, *adv.* [*< ME. thenne*, *thane*, *thonne*, *theonne*, earlier *thanene*, *thancn*, *theonene*, < AS. *thanon*, *theonon*, *thonon* (= OHG. *dannana*, *dannan*, *danan*, MHG. *G. dannen*), *thence*; with formative -*nan*, -*non*, < **tha*, the pronominal base of *that*, *this*, etc., *then*, *than*, etc. Hence *thence*.] From that place; *thence*.

Lat men shette the dores and go *thenne*,
Yet wol the fyr as faire lye and brenne
As twenty thousand men myghte it biholde.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 285.

thennesforth, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thenceforth*. *Chaucer*.

thentofore, *adv.* [*< then* + *tofore*; cf. *heretofore*.] Before then.

Bishop Atterbury had *thentofore* written largely. *Disney*, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 147.

Theobroma (thē-ō-brō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *θεός*, god (see *theism*), + *βρώμα*, food: see *broma*.] 1. A genus of trees, of the family *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Byttneriæ*. It is characterized by flowers with inflexed petals each with a spatulate lamina, and anthers two or three in a place between the stamens or lobes of an urn-shaped stamen-column. The 30 species are natives of the warmer parts of America. They are trees with large oblong undivided leaves, and small lateral solitary or clustered flowers. For *T. cacao*, the principal species, see *cacao* and *chocolate*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—Oil of *theobroma*. See *oil*.

theobromic (thē-ō-brō'mik), *a.* Derived from *Theobroma cacao*: as, *theobromic acid*.

theobromine (thē-ō-brō'min), *n.* [*< Theobroma* + *-ine* 2.] A crystalline alkaloid (C₇H₉N₄O₂), forming salts with acids, volatile and very bitter. In composition it is nearly related to *thein* or *cafein*. It is found in the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*.

theochristic (thē-ō-kris'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. θεός*, god, + *χριστός*, anointed by God (< *θεός*, god, + *χρίσθαι*, anointed: see *Christ*), + *-ic*.] Anointed by God. [Rare.]

theocracy (thē-ōk'rā-si), *n.*; pl. *theocracies* (-siz). [= F. *théocratie* = *teocracia* = Pg. *teocracia* = It. *teocrazia*, < NL. **theocratia*, < Gr. *θεοκρατία*, the rule of God, < *θεός*, god, + *-κρατία*, < *κράτειν*, rule.] 1. A form of government in which God is recognized as the supreme civil ruler of the state, and his laws are taken as the statute-book of the kingdom.—2. A state so governed: usually applied, with the definite article, to the Jewish commonwealth from the time of its organization under Moses until the inauguration of the monarchy under Saul.

Thus, the Almighty becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a *Theocracy*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2

theocrasy (thē-ōk'rā-si), *n.* [*< Gr. θεός*, god, + *κράσις*, a mixing or blending: see *crasis*.] 1. In *anc. philol.*, the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.—2. A mixture of the worship of different gods.

theocrat (thē-ō-k'rāt), *n.* [= F. *théocrate*; < *theocrat* = It. *teocratico*, < NL. **theocratia*, < Gr. *θεοκρατία*, theocracy: see *theocracy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a theocracy.

And the elder Saints and Sages laid their pious framework right

By a theocratic instinct covered from the people's sight.

Lowell, Anti-Apis.

The Kingdom of God existed at the outset in a national form, in the form of a *theocratic* state.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 7.

theocratical (thē-ō-k'rāt'i-kāl), *a.* [*< theocrat* + *-al*.] Same as *theocratic*. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 124.

theocratist (thē-ō-k'rāt-i-tist), *n.* [*< theocrat* + *-ist*.] One who emphasizes the principle of authority, placing revelation above individual reason, and order above freedom and progress, and explains the origin of society as a direct revelation from God. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 286.

Theocrisitean (thē-ōk-ris-tē'an), *a.* [*< Theocritus*, < Gr. *Θεόκριτος*, Theocritus (see *def.*), + *-ean*.] Pertaining to or in the manner of Theocritus of Sicily (third century B. C.), the founder of the Greek idyllic school of poetry; pastoral; idyllic.

In England the movement in favor of *Theocrisitean* simplicity which had been introduced by Spenser in the Shepherd's Calendar was immediately defeated by the success of Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 246.

theodicæa, theodicea (thē-ō-dī-sē-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *theodicy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 820.

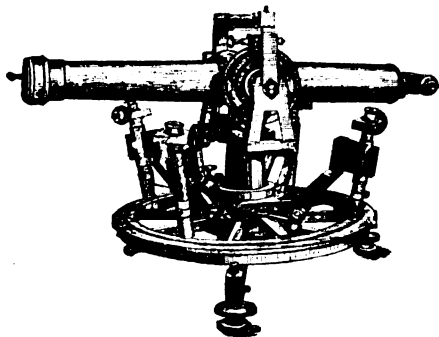
theodicæan (thē-ō-dī-sē-an), *a.* [NL. *theodicæa* (see *theodicy*) + -an.] Of or pertaining to *theodicy*.

theodicy (thē-ō-dī-sī), *n.* [Also *theodicee*, *theodicea*, *theodicea*; = F. *théodicée*, < NL. *theodicæa* (Leibnitz), < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *δικη*, right, justice (> *δικαιο*, just).] An exposition of the theory of divine Providence with a view to the vindication of the attributes, particularly of the holiness and justice, of God, in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, largely exists. The word in this sense was used by Leibnitz in a series of essays, in which he maintained that metaphysical evil is necessary to moral beings, that physical evil is a means of a greater good, and that moral evil was permitted by God as necessary to the best possible world, as a set-off to moral good, which it increases by contrast.

The second [part of the work] will . . . be speculative, and will contain a new *theodicee*, and what will perhaps appear to many a new basis of morals.

Coleridge, To Sir George Beaumont (Memorials of Coleridge, I. 45).

theodolite (thē-ō-dō-līt), *n.* [Formerly *theodolite*; sometimes *theodolit*; G. Dan. *theodolit*; = F. *théodolite* = Sp. *teodolita* = It. *teodolito* (all < E.); < NL. **theodolitus*, first in the form *theodolitus* (L. Digges, "Pantometria," 1571), defined as "a circle divided in 360 grades or degrees, or a semicircle parted in 180 portions"; origin unknown. The word has a Gr. semblance, but no obvious Gr. basis. It has been variously explained: (a) < Gr. *θεοδω*, see, + *δόλος*, way, + *λίθος*, smooth, even, plain; (b) < Gr. *θεοδω*, see, + *δολιχός*, long; (c) < Gr. *θεω*, run, + *δολιχός*, long; (d) < Gr. *θεαδω*, see (θρα, a seeing), + *δωλος*, slave; (e) "the O delitius" or "deletus," i. e. the O crossed out, a fanciful name imagined to have been given in view of the circle marked off in degrees by numerous diameters, giving the effect of a circle or "O" erased; with other equally futile conjectures. (f) A recent explanation makes it a corruption of the *alidade*.] A surveying-instrument for measuring horizontal angles upon a graduated circle. It may also be provided with a vertical circle, and if this is not very much smaller than the horizontal circle, the instrument is called an *altazimuth*. If it is provided with a delicate striding level and is in every way convenient for astronomical work, it is called a *universal instrument*. A small altazimuth with a concentric magnetic compass is called a *surveyor's transit*. A theodolite in which the whole instrument, except the feet and their connections, turns relatively to the latter, and can be clamped in different positions, is called a *repeating circle*. The instrument shown in the figure follows the system of the United States Coast Survey of attaining simplicity of construction by adaptation to a single purpose—in this case to the measurement of horizontal angles only. This instrument is low and consequently very steady. Within the upright pillar is a truncated cone of steel, and upon this and fitting to it turns



Theodolite, constructed by Brunner Brothers of Paris.

the hollow brass pillar carrying the telescope and microscopes. Except for an excessively thin layer of oil, the brass movable part bears directly on the steel, and its weight tends to keep it centered. The pressure is relieved by a small plate of some elasticity fastened to the movable part over the axis and adjustable with screws. It is thus made to turn, as nearly as possible, about a mathematical line. This is the conical bearing of Gambey. The base, which is as low as possible, consists of a round central part, and three arms having screw-feet with binding-screws. A circular guard for the circle (indistinguishable from the latter in the figure) forms a part of the base. The graduated circle is made slightly conical, so that the microscopes may be more convenient. This circle, with its eight radii and interior ring, forms one solid casting, which bears upon the steel axis conically. It is held in place, in imitation of an instrument by Stackpole of New York, by the pressure of a ring above, which can readily be loosened so as to permit the circle to be turned round alone. The telescope is provided with a filar micrometer, with a view of facilitating reiterated pointings—a new principle of much value. The instrument is leveled by means of a striding level. There are four micrometer microscopes (although some geodesists insist upon an odd number), made adjustable so that one division of the circle shall be very nearly covered by two and a half turns of the

micrometer-screw. The illumination for these microscopes is made through their objectives by light brought, according to the plan of Messrs. Brunner, by prisms from a point vertically over the axis, where a horizontal ground glass is hung in the daytime and a lamp with a porcelain shade at night, so that the images of the lines plowed by the graver in the polished surface of the circle shall not be displaced by oblique illumination. The clamp is attached to an arm from a ring about the brass upright, and bears upon the circular guard outside the circle proper. The tangent screw is contrived so as to eliminate dead motion. The arm carrying the clamp is balanced by another bearing a small finding microscope. Theodolites are made upon manifold models; but the one figured in preceding column is a good example of a modern first-class instrument.

theodolite-magnetometer (thē-ō-dō-līt-mag-ne-tom'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

theodolitic (thē-ō-dō-līt'ik), *a.* [*theodolite* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite. *Imp. Dict.*

Theodosian (thē-ō-dō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*Theodosius*, < Gr. *Θεοδόσιος*, a man's name (lit. 'gift of God,' < *θεός*, god, + *δόσις*, gift; see *dose*), + -an.] *I. a.* Pertaining to any one named Theodosius, particularly to either of the emperors Theodosius I. (379–395) and Theodosius II. (408–450).—*Theodosian code*. See *code*.

II. n. One of a body of Russian dissenters who purify by prayer all articles purchased from unbelievers: so called from their founder, Theodosius, a Russian monk in the sixteenth century.

Theodotian (thē-ō-dō'shian), *n.* [*Theodotus*, < Gr. *Θεοδότος*, a man's name (lit. 'given by God,' < *θεός*, god, + *δοτός*, verbal adj. of *δίδωμι*, give), + -ian.] One of a party of anti-Trinitarians or Monarchians, followers of Theodotus the Tanner, of Byzantium, about A. D. 200, who taught that Christ was a mere man.

theogonic (thē-ō-gōn'ik), *a.* [*theogony* + -ic.] Of or relating to *theogony*.

The *theogonic* and cosmogonic notions of Homer and Hesiod. *Ueberweg*, Hist. Philosophy (trans.), I. 24.

theogonism (thē-ō-gō-niz'm), *n.* [*theogony* + -ism.] *Theogony*. *Imp. Dict.*

theogonist (thē-ō-gō-nist), *n.* [*theogony* + -ist.] One who is versed in *theogony*. *Imp. Dict.*

theogony (thē-ō-gō-nī), *n.* [= F. *théogonie* = Sp. *teogonia* = Pg. *teogonia* = It. *teogonia*, < L. *teogonia*, < Gr. *θεογονία*, a generation or genealogy of the gods, < *θεός*, god, + *-γονία*, < *γόνος*, generation; see *-gony*.] That branch of non-Christian theology which teaches the genealogy or origin of the deities; in a particular sense, one of a class of poems which treat of the generation and descent of the gods: as, the ancient Greek *theogony* of Hesiod.

He [Epictetus] means the evil Genius and the good Genius in the *theogony* of the Persians. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Epictetus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

In the hymns of the Rig-Veda we still have the last chapter of the real *Theogony* of the Aryan races. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 429.

theol. An abbreviation: (a) of *theological*; (b) of *theology*.

theolog, *n.* See *theologue*. [Colloq.]

theological (thē-ō-lō-gal), *n.* [= F. *théologique* = Sp. *teológico* = Pg. *teológico*, theological, a theological, = It. *teologico*, < NL. **theologicalis*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue*.] Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under *theologian*).

theologaster (thē-ō-lō-gas-tēr), *n.* [*L. theologus*, a theologue, + dim. -aster.] A quack in the theology; a shallow or pretended theologian. [Rare.]

This sorely distresses our *theologaster*: yet, instead of humbling himself under the weight of his own dulness, he turns, as is his way throughout, to insult the Author of The Divine Legend. *Warburton*, On Several Occasional Reflections, I, App.

theologate (thē-ō-lō-gāt), *n.* [*NL. *theologatus*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue* and -ate.] The theological course of a student or novice preparing for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. *Worcester*.

theologer (thē-ō-lō-jēr), *n.* [*theology* + -er.] A theologian. [Rare.]

Can any sound *Theologer* think that these great Fathers understood what was Gospel, or what was Excommunication? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., I.

The ancient tradition, insisted on by heathen priests and *theologers*, is but a weak foundation. *Hume*, Nat. Hist. of Religion, xi.

theologian (thē-ō-lō-jian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théologien* = Pr. *théologian*; as LL. *theologia*, theology, + -an.] *I. a.* Theological. [Rare.]

II. n. 1. A man skilled in theology, especially Christian theology; a divine.

A *Theologian*, from the school Of Cambridge on the Charles, was there; Skillful alike with tongue and pen.

Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

The priest made by a sacred caste belongs to the caste that made him; but the great *theologian*, though sprung out of one Church, belongs to all the Churches, supplies them with truth, learning, literature.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 219.

2. A professor of or writer on theology; any person versed in theology: as, the lawyer was a very respectable *theologian*.—*Canon theologian*, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a lecturer on theology and Holy Scripture who is attached to a cathedral church, or other church having a large body of clergy. Also called *theologal* and *theologus*.

theologic (thē-ō-lōj'ik), *a.* [= F. *théologique* = Sp. *teológico* = Pg. *teológico* = It. *teologico*, < LL. *theologicus*, < Gr. *θεολογικός*, of or pertaining to theology, < *θεολογία*, theology: see *theology*.] Same as *theological*.

In those days the great war of theology which has always divided New England was rife, and every man was marked and ruled as to his opinions, and the *theologic* lines passed even through the conjugal relation, which often, like everything else, had its Calvinistic and its Arminian side. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 53.

theological (thē-ō-lōj'ik-al), *a.* [*theologic* + -al.] *1.* Pertaining to theology or divinity: as, *theological* criticism; a *theological* seminary.

Solemn themes

Of *theological* and grave import.

Couper, Task, v. 662.

2. Based upon the nature and will of God as revealed to man.

It may be wondered, perhaps, that in all this while no mention has been made of the *theological* principle: meaning that principle which professes to recur for the standard of right and wrong to the will of God.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, II. 18.

The *theological* virtues [faith, hope, and charity] presuppose a knowledge of the revealed nature of God as a condition of their exercise, while the moral virtues issue in such a knowledge. *Bunt*, Dict. Theology, p. 797.

Theological ceremonial law. See *law*.

theologically (thē-ō-lōj'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology; in respect to theology.

theologies (thē-ō-lōj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theologic* (see -ics).] The essence of theology. [Rare.]

What angels would those be who thus excel In *theologies*, could they see as we well!

Young, Love of Fame, v. 374.

theologise, theologiser. See *theologize, theologizer*.

theologist (thē-ō-lō-jist), *n.* [*theology* + -ist.] Same as *theologian*. [Rare.]

There be diuers conjectures made by the *Theologists*, Why men should doubt or make question whether there be a God or no. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 82.

theologium (thē-ō-lō-jī-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λογεῖον* (see def.), < *θεός*, god, + *λογεῖον*, a place for speaking, < *λόγος*, word, speech, < *λέγω*, speak, say.] A small upper stage or balcony in the scene or stage-structure of the ancient theater, on which the impersonators of divinities sometimes appeared.

theologize (thē-ō-lō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *theologized*, ppr. *theologizing*. [= Sp. *teologizar*; as *theology* + -ize.] *I. trans.* To render theological.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv. (Latham.)

II. intrans. To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects; engage in theological discussion.

The mind of the Church must meditate, reflect, reason, philosophize, and *theologize*.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 49.

Also spelled *theologise*.

theologizer (thē-ō-lō-jī-zēr), *n.* [*theologize* + -er.] One who theologizes; a theologian. Also spelled *theologiser*. [Rare.]

theologue (thē-ō-lōg), *n.* [Also *theolog*; < F. *théologue* = Sp. *teólogo* = Pg. *teólogo* = It. *teologo* = G. *theolog* = Sw. *Dan. theolog*, < L. *theologus*, < Gr. *θεολόγος*, one who speaks of the gods (as Homer, Hesiod, Orpheus) or of the divine nature, in later use, eccles., a theologian, a divine; prop. adj., speaking of God or of the gods. < *θεός*, god, + *λέγω*, speak: see -ology.] *1. A theologian*. [Now rare.]

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, and friars, and schoolmen, have a phrase of notable contempt and scorn towards civil business. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

2. A theological student. [Colloq.]

The *theologues* of the Hartford Seminary frequently find striking examples of practical theology in their mission work. *Religious Herald*, April 15, 1886.

theologus (thē-ol'ō-gus), *n.*; pl. *theologi* (-jī). [L.: see *theologus*.] 1. A theologian.

Theologi who may have expounded sacred legends. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 468.

2. Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under **theologian*).

theology (thē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [ME. *theologie*, < OF. *theologie*, F. *théologie* = Pr. *teologia* = Sp. *teología* = Pg. *teología* = It. *teologia* = D. G. *theologie* = Sw. Dan. *teologi*, < LL. *theologia*, < Gr. *θεολογία*, a speaking concerning God, < *θεός*, speaking of God (see *theologus*), < *λόγος*, god, + *λέγω*, speak.] The science concerned with ascertaining, classifying, and systematizing all attainable truth concerning God and his relation to the universe; the science of religion; religious truth scientifically stated. The ancient Greeks used the word to designate the history of their gods; early Christian writers applied it to the doctrine of the nature of God; Peter Abelard, in the twelfth century, first began to employ it to denote scientific instruction concerning God and the divine life. Theology differs from religion as the science of any subject differs from the subject-matter itself. Religion in the broadest sense is a life of right affections and right conduct toward God; theology is a scientific knowledge of God and of the life which reverence and allegiance toward him require. Theology is divided, in reference to the sources whence the knowledge is derived, into *natural theology*, which treats of God and divine things in so far as their nature is disclosed through human consciousness, through the material creation, and through the moral order discernible in the course of history apart from specific revelation, and *revealed theology*, which treats of the same subject-matter as made known in the scriptures of the Old and the New Testament. The former is theistic merely; the latter is Christian, and includes the doctrine of salvation by Christ, and of future rewards and punishments. In reference to the ends sought and the methods of treatment, theology is again divided into *theoretical theology*, which treats of the doctrines and principles of the divine life for the purpose of scientific and philosophical accuracy, and *practical theology*, which treats of the duties of the divine life for immediate practical ends. Theology is further divided, according to subject-matter and methods, into various branches, of which the principal are given below.

Ac *Theologie* hath tene me ten score tymes,
The more I muse there-inne the mistier it seemeth.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 190.

Theology, what is it but the science of things divine?
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 8.

Theology, properly and directly, deals with notional apprehension; religion with imaginative.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 115.

Ascetical theology. See *ascetical*.—**Biblical theology**, that branch of theology which has for its object to set forth the knowledge of God and the divine life as gathered from a large study of the Bible, as opposed to a merely minute study of particular texts on the one hand, and to a mere use of philosophical methods on the other.—**Dogmatic theology**, that department of theology which has for its object a connected and scientific statement of theology as a complete and harmonious science as authoritatively held and taught by the church.—**Exegetical theology.** See *exegetical*.—**Federal theology**, a system of theology based upon the idea of two covenants between God and man—the covenant of nature, or of works, before the fall, by which eternal life was promised to man on condition of his perfect obedience to the moral law, and the covenant of grace, after the fall, by which salvation and eternal life are promised to man by the free grace of God. Kloppenburg, professor of theology at Franeker in the Netherlands (died 1662), originated the system, and it was perfected (1648) by John Koch (Cocceus), successor of Kloppenburg in the same chair. See *Cocceian*.—**Fundamental theology**, that branch of systematic theology which vindicates man's knowledge of God by the investigation of its grounds and sources in general, and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and which therefore includes both natural theology and the evidences of Christianity.—**Genevan theology.** See *Genevan*.—**Historical theology**, the science of the history and growth of Christian doctrines.—**Homiletic theology.** Same as *homiletic*.—**Liberal theology.** See *liberal Christianity*, under *liberal*.—**Mercersburg theology**, a school of evangelical philosophy and theology which arose about the year 1836, in the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg in Pennsylvania. It laid emphasis on the incarnation as the center of theology, on development as the law of church life, on the importance of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper as divinely appointed means of grace, and on Christian education of the youth of the church.—**Monumental theology.** See *monumental*.—**Moral theology**, a phrase nearly equivalent to *moral philosophy*, denoting that branch of practical theology which treats of ethics, or man's duties to his fellow-men.

The science of *Moral Theology*, as it was at first called, and as it is still designated by the Roman Catholic divines, was undoubtedly constructed, to the full knowledge of its authors, by taking principles of conduct from the system of the Church, and by using the language and methods of jurisprudence for their expression and expansion.

Maine, *Ancient Law*, p. 387.

Mystical theology. See *mystical*.—**Natural theology.** See def. above.—**New England theology**, that phase or those phases of Puritan theological thought characteristic of the Congregational and Calvinistic churches of New England.—**New theology**, a name popularly given to a modern phase of Protestant evangelical theology, especially as found in the New England Congregational churches. As an intellectual movement it has much in common with the Broad Church movement in the Church of England. In its philosophy the new theology partakes of Greek, the old theology of Latin Christian thought.—

Pastoral theology. See *pastoral*.—**Polemical theology**, the learning and practice involved in the endeavor to defend by scientific and philosophical arguments one system of theology, or to controvert the positions of other and opposing theological systems.—**Rational theology.** See *rational*.—**Scholastic theology.** See *scholastic*.—**Speculative theology**, a system of theology which proceeds upon human speculation, as opposed to one which proceeds upon an acceptance of knowledge restricted to what has been revealed in the Bible.—**Systematic theology**, a general term for all arranged and classified knowledge of God and his relations to the universe, having for its object the vindication of the reality of man's knowledge of God, in opposition to agnostic philosophy, by the investigation of the grounds and sources of such knowledge in general and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and the ascertaining, formulating, and systematizing of all that is known respecting God and his relations to the universe, in such form as to make manifest its scientific trustworthiness. Systematic theology presupposes exegetical, Biblical, and historical theology, and is the basis of applied or practical theology.

Systematic or Speculative theology . . . comprehends Apologetics, Dogmatics, Symbolics, Polemics, Ethics, and Statistics. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 4.

theomachist (thē-om'a-kist), *n.* [< *theomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who fights against God or the gods. **theomachy** (thē-om'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαχία*, a battle of the gods, < *θεός*, god, + *μάχη*, battle, < *μάχομαι*, fight.] 1. A fighting against the gods, as the mythological battle of the giants with the gods.—2. A strife or battle among the gods. *Gladstone*, *Juventus Mundi*, vii.—3. Opposition to the divine will.

Lucius Sylla, and infinite other in smaller model, . . . would have all men happy or unhappy as they were their friends or enemies, and would give form to the world according to their own humours, which is the true *theomachy*. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii.

theomancy (thē-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαντεία*, soothsaying by inspiration of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity. *Imp. Dict.*

theomania (thē-ō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεομανία*, madness caused by God, inspiration, < *θεός*, god, + *μανία*, madness; see *mania*.] Insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be the Deity, or fancies that the Deity dwells in him; also, demonomania.

theomaniac (thē-ō-mā-ni-ak), *n.* [< *theomania* + *-ac*.] One who exhibits theomania.

theomantic (thē-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *theomancy* (theomant-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of theomancy.

White art, a theomantic power,
Magic divine.

Middleton and Rowley, *World Lost at Tennis*.

theomorphic (thē-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεομορφος*, having the form of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form, image, or likeness of God. *Blunt*, *Diet. Theology*, p. 324.

theomorphism (thē-ō-mōr'fiz-m), *n.* Theomorphic character. *Fortnightly Rev.*, v. xxxix. 63.

theo-mythology (thē-ō-mi-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *μυθολογία*, mythology.] See the quotation.

Thus it has been with that which, following German example, I have denominated the *Theo-mythology* of Homer. By that term it seems not improper to designate a mixture of theology and mythology, as these two words are commonly understood. Theology I suppose to mean a system dealing with the knowledge of God and the unseen world; mythology, a system conversant with the inventions of man concerning them.

Gladstone, *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age*, II. 2.

Theopaschite (thē-ō-pas'kit), *n.* [< LGr. *θεοπάσιται*, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *πάσχειν*, suffer, + *-ιται*.] In *theol.*, one who holds that God suffered and was crucified in Christ's passion. Philologically the word may be made to include the Patripassians, who identified God the Father with God the Son, and therefore held that God the Father was crucified. It is in actual use, however, restricted to designate the Monophysites. Also *Theopassian*.

The liturgical shibboleth of the Monophysites was "God crucified," which they introduced into the Trisagion: hence they are also called *Theopaschites*.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 62.

theopaschitism (thē-ō-pas'ki-tiz-m), *n.* [< *Theopaschite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine peculiar to the Theopaschites.

theopathic (thē-ō-pā-thet'ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y*, after *pathetic*.] Of or pertaining to theopathy. See the second quotation under *theosophist*.

theopathic (thē-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *theopathic*.

theopathy (thē-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering; see *pathos*.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety. [Rare.]

The pleasures and pains of theopathy, . . . all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and

his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in that of the same person at different times. *Hartley*, *On Man*, I. iv. 5.

theophanic (thē-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [< *theophan-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to a theophany; pertaining to an actual appearance of a god to man.

The notion of angels as divine armies is not like that of the individual "messenger" closely connected with the theophanic history. *W. R. Smith*, *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 27.

theophany (thē-ol'ā-ni), *n.* [= OF. *theophanie*, *theophanie*, *thiphanie*, *thiphaine*, F. *théophanie* = Olt. *theofania*, *teofania* = G. *theophanie*, < ML. *theophania*, *theofania*, < Gr. *θεοφάνεια*, *θεοφάνια*, < *θεός*, god, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] 1. A manifestation of God or of gods to man by actual appearance. The term is applied specifically to the appearance of God to the patriarchs in angelic or human form, and to Christ's nativity, baptism, and second coming.

The Creator alone truly is; the universe is but a sublime theophany, a visible manifestation of God.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, viii. 5.

The surest means of obtaining a knowledge of the [Hermite] gods, and of their will, was through their direct personal manifestation, in visible theophanies.

G. P. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 84.

2. [cap.] The festival of the Epiphany.

theophilanthropic (thē-ō-fil-an-thrōp'ik), *a.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with love to man.

The theophilanthropic ideas of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 341.

theophilanthropism (thē-ō-fil-an-thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] Love to both God and man; the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists. Also *theophilanthropy*.

theophilanthropist (thē-ō-fil-an-thrō-pist), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who practises or professes theophilanthropism.—2. One of a society formed at Paris in the period of the Directory, having for its object the establishment of a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention. The system of belief thus attempted to be established was pure deism.

theophilanthropy (thē-ō-fil-an-thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλανθρωπία*, love to man; see *philanthropy*.] Same as *theophilanthropism*. *T. Paine*.

theophile (thē-ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλείν*, love. Cf. Gr. *θεόφιλος*, dear to the gods.] One who loves God. [Rare.]

Afflictions are the Proportion [portion] of the best Theophiles.

Howell, *Letters*, ii. 41.

theophilosophic (thē-ō-fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy, + *-ic*.] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

Theophrasta (thē-ō-fras'tā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *Theophrastus*, < Gr. *Θεόφραστος*, Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher (about 373-288 B. C.).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Theophrastaceae*. It is characterized by a cylindrical corolla bearing on its base five extrorse anthers and as many scale-shaped stamens. There are 2 species, all natives of Hayti. They are smooth shrubs, with a robust erect trunk, and spreading spiny-toothed leaves crowded toward the top. The large white flowers are compactly clustered in short racemes. Many species once included in this genus are now separated under the name *Clavija* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794). *T. jussieu* is cultivated under glass for its handsome leaves; in Hayti, where it is known as *le petit coco*, a bread is prepared from its pounded seeds.

Theophrastaceae (thē-ō-fras-tā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Theophrasta* + *-aceae*.] A family of plants, of the order *Primulales*, characterized by the presence of stamens on the base of the corolla. It includes 4 genera of shrubs or small trees, principally natives of tropical America, of which *Theophrasta* (the type), *Clavija*, and *Jacquinia* are the chief, one species of the last-named occurring within the United States.

theopneustic (thē-op-nūs'tik), *a.* [< *theopneust-y* + *-ic*.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God. *Imp. Dict.*

theopneustic (thē-op-nūs-ti), *n.* [= F. *théopneustie*, < Gr. *θεοπνευστικός*, inspired of God, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *πνεύω*, inspired, < *πνέω*, breathe, blow.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

theorist (thē-ōr'ist), *n.* [< *theorbo* + *-ist*.] A performer on the theorbo.

theorbo (thē-ōr'bō), *n.* [= F. *thorbe*, *thorbe* = Sp. *tiórba*, < It. *tiórba*, a musical instrument: origin unknown.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having two necks, the one above the other, the lower bearing the melody strings, which were stretched over a fretted finger

board, and the upper bearing the accompaniment strings or "diapasons," which were deeper in pitch, and were played without being stopped. The number and tuning of the strings varied considerably, as did the size and shape of the instrument as a whole. The theorbo was much used in the seventeenth century for accompaniments of all kinds, and was an important constituent of the orchestra of the period. Many lutes were made over into theorbos by the addition of a second neck. The essential differences between the theorbo, the archlute, and the chitarrone appear to be small, though their general shape varied considerably; and the names were used more or less interchangeably. Also called *cithara bijuga*, or *double-necked lute*.

Some, that delight to touch the sterner wry Chord,
The Cythron, the Pandore, and the theorbo strike.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 361.

theorem (thē'ō-rem), *n.* [= *F. thēorème* = *Sp. teorema* = *Pg. theorema* = *It. teorema* = *G. theorema*, < *L. theorema* = *Gr. θεωρημα*, a sight, spectacle, a principle contemplated, a rule, theorem, < *θεωρεῖν*, look at, view, contemplate, < *θεωρός*, a spectator, < *θεάσθαι*, see, view. Cf. *theory*.] 1. A universal demonstrable proposition. In the strict sense, a theorem must be true; it cannot be self-evident; it must be capable of being rendered evident by necessary reasoning and not by induction merely; and it must be a universal, not a particular proposition. But a proposition the proof of which is excessively easy or involves no genuine diagrammatic reasoning is not usually called a theorem.

The schoolmen had framed a number of subtle and intricate axioms and theorems, to save the practice of the Church.
Bacon, Superstition (ed. 1837).

By my theorems,
Which your polite and tender gallants practise,
I re-fine the court, and civilize
Their barbarous nature.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, l. 2.

2. In *geom.*, a demonstrable theoretical proposition. There is a traditional distinction between a *problem* and a *theorem*, to the effect that a *problem* is practical, while a *theorem* is theoretical. Pappus, who makes this distinction, admits that it is not generally observed by the Greek geometers, and it has not been in general use except by editors and students of Euclid. It is recommended, however, by the circumstance that a *theorem* in the general and best sense is a universal proposition, and as such substantially a statement that something is impossible, while the kind of proposition called in geometry a *problem* is a statement that something is possible; the former demands demonstration only, while the latter requires solution, or the discovery of both method and demonstration.

I hope that it may not be considered as unpardonable vanity or presumption on my part if, as my own taste has always led me to feel a greater interest in methods than in results, so it is by methods, rather than by any theorems which can be separately quoted, that I desire and hope to be remembered.
Sir W. R. Hamilton.

Abel's theorem, the proposition that if we have several functions whose derivatives can be roots of the same algebraic equation having all its coefficients rational functions of one variable, we can always express the sum of any number of such functions as the sum of an algebraic and a logarithmic function, provided we establish between the variables of the functions in question a certain number of algebraic relations: named after Niels Henrik Abel (1802-29), who first published it in 1826.—**Addition theorem**, a formula for a function of a sum of variables, such as

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b.$$

Arbogast's theorem, a rule for the expansion of functions of functions, given in 1800 by L. F. Arbogast (1759-1808).—**Aronhold's theorem**, one of a number of propositions constituting the foundations of the theory of ternary cubics, given in 1849 by S. H. Aronhold (born 1819; died 1884).—**Bayes's theorem**, the proposition that the probability of a cause is equal to the probability that an observed event would follow from it divided by the sum of the corresponding probabilities for all possible causes. This fallacious rule was given by Rev. Thomas Bayes in 1763.—**Becker's theorem**, the proposition that in all moving systems there is a tendency to motions of shorter period, and that if there is a sufficient difference in the periods compared this tendency is a maximum: given by G. F. Becker in 1886.—**Beltrami's theorem**, the proposition that the center of a circle circumscribed about a triangle is the center of gravity of the centers of the inscribed and escribed circles.—**Berger's theorem**, one of a number of theorems relating to the limiting values of means of whole numbers, given by A. Berger in 1890. One of these theorems is that for $n = \infty$ the average sum of the divisors of n is $\frac{1}{2}n$.—**Bernoulli's theorem**. (a) The doctrine that the relative frequency of an event in a number of random trials tends as that number is increased toward the probability of it, or its relative frequency in all experience. This fundamental principle, which is not properly a theorem, was given by Jacob Bernoulli (1654-1705). (b) The proposition that the velocity of a liquid flowing from a reservoir is equal to what it would have if it were to fall freely from the level in the reservoir; or, more generally, if p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the forces, q the resultant velocity, A a certain quantity constant along a streamline, then

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \frac{1}{2}q^2 = A:$$

given by Daniel Bernoulli (1700-82) in 1738.—**Bertrand's theorem**, the proposition that when a dynamical system receives a sudden impulse the energy actually acquired exceeds the energy by any other motion consistent with the conditions of the system and obeying the law of energy, by an amount equal to the energy of the motion which must be compounded with the supposed motion to produce the actual motion: an extension of a known

proposition, given by J. L. F. Bertrand (born 1822).—**Betti's theorem**, the proposition that the loci of the points of a surface for which the sum on the one hand and the difference on the other of the geodesic distances of two fixed curves on the surface are constant form an orthogonal system: given by E. Betti in 1868, and by J. Weingarten in more general form in 1863.—**Bézout's theorem**, the proposition that the degree of the equation resulting from the elimination of a variable between two equations is equal to the product of the degrees of these equations, which was shown by E. Bézout (1730-88) in 1779.—**Binet's theorem**. (a) The proposition that the principal axes for any point of a rigid body are normals to three quadric surfaces through that point confocal with the central ellipsoid: given by J. P. M. Binet (1798-1856) in 1811. (b) The generalized multiplication theorem of determinants (1812).—**Binomial theorem**. See *binomial*.—**Bitont's theorem**, one of certain metrical theorems regarding the intersections of conics demonstrated by V. N. Bitont in 1870.—**Boltzmann's theorem**, the proposition, proved by L. Boltzmann in 1868, that the mean living force of all the particles of a mixed gas will come to be the same.—**Boole's theorem**, the expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x+h) - \phi(x) &= B_1(2^1-1)2^1 \{ \phi'(x+h) + \phi'(x) \} \\ &\quad - B_2(2^2-1)4^1 \{ \phi''(x+h) + \phi''(x) \} \\ &\quad + B_3(2^3-1)6^1 \{ \phi'''(x+h) + \phi'''(x) \} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

given by the eminent English mathematician George Boole (1815-64).—**Bour's theorem**, the proposition that helicoids are deformable into surfaces of revolution: given in 1862 by the French mathematician J. E. Bour (1832-1866).—**Brianchon's theorem**, the proposition that the lines joining opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet in one point: given by C. J. Brianchon (born 1783; died 1864) in 1806. It was the earliest application of polar reciprocals.—**Budan's theorem**, the proposition that if the roots of an algebraic equation are diminished first by one number and then by another, there cannot be more real roots whose values lie between those numbers than the number of changes of sign of the coefficients in passing from one to the other: given and demonstrated in 1811 by the French mathematician Budan.—**Bürmann's theorem**, a formula for developing one function in terms of another, by an application of Lagrange's theorem.—**Cagnoli's theorem**, in *spherical trigon.*, the formula for the sine of half the spherical excess in terms of the sides: given by the Italian astronomer Andrea Cagnoli (1748-1816).—**Cantor's theorem**, the proposition that if for every value of q greater than a and less than b the formula holds that $\lim(A_n \sin n\pi z + B_n \cos n\pi z) = 0$, then also $\lim A_n = 0$ and $\lim B_n = 0$: given by G. Cantor in 1870.—**Carnot's theorem**. (a) The proposition that if the sides of a triangle ABC (produced if necessary) cut a conic, AB in C' and C'', AC in B' and B'', BC in A' and A'', then $AB' \times AB'' \times BC' \times BC'' \times CA' \times CA'' = CB' \times CB'' \times BA' \times BA'' \times AC' \times AC''$. (b) The proposition that in the impact of inelastic bodies vis viva is always lost. (c) The proposition that in explosions vis viva is always gained. These theorems are all due to the eminent mathematician General L. N. M. Carnot (1758-1828), who published (a) in 1803 and (b) and (c) in 1786. (d) The proposition that the ratio of the maximum mechanical effect to the whole heat expended in an expansive engine is a function solely of the two temperatures at which the heat is received and emitted: given in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796-1832): often called *Carnot's principle*.—**Casey's theorem**, the proposition that if $S_1 = 0, S_2 = 0, S_3 = 0$ are the equations of three circles, and if l_1, l_2, l_3 are respectively the lengths of the common tangents from contact to contact of the last two, the first and last, and the first two, then the equation of a circle which touches all three circles is

$$\sqrt{l_1 S_1} + \sqrt{l_2 S_2} + \sqrt{l_3 S_3} = 0:$$

given by John Casey in 1866.—**Catalan's theorem**, the proposition that the only real minimal ruled surface is the square-threaded screw-surface $x = a$ are $\tan(\frac{1}{2}z)$: named after E. C. Catalan (1814-1894).—**Cauchy's theorem**. (a) The proposition that if a variable describes a closed contour in the plane of complex quantity, the argument of any synectic function will in the process go through its whole cycle of values as many times as it has zeros or roots within that contour. (b) The proposition that if the order of a group is divisible by a prime number, then it contains a group of the order of that prime. The extension of this—that if the order of a group is divisible by a power of a prime, it contains a group whose order is that power—is called *Cauchy and Sylow's theorem*, or simply *Sylow's theorem*, because proved by the Norwegian L. Sylow in 1872. (c) The rule for the development of determinants according to binary products of a row and a column. (d) The false proposition that the sum of a convergent series whose terms are all continuous functions of a variable is itself continuous. (e) Certain other theorems are often referred to as Cauchy's, with or without further specification. All these propositions are due to the extraordinary French analyst, Baron A. L. Cauchy (1789-1857).—**Cavendish's theorem**, the proposition that if a uniform spherical shell exerts no attraction on an interior particle, the law of attraction is that of the inverse square of the distance: given by Henry Cavendish (1731-1810).—**Cayley's theorem**, the proposition that every matrix satisfies an algebraic equation of its own order: also called the *principal proposition of matrices*: given by the eminent English mathematician Arthur Cayley.—**Cesaro's theorem**, the proposition that if the vertices A, B, C of one triangle lie respectively on the sides (produced if necessary) B'C', C'A', A'B' of a second triangle, which sides cut the sides of the first triangle in the points A'', B'', C'' respectively, and if S be the area of the first triangle, S' that of the second, then

$$\begin{aligned} CB'' \cdot BA'' \cdot AC'' &= AB'' \cdot BC'' \cdot CA'' \\ &= AB \cdot BC \cdot CA \cdot S'^2 \\ &= AB' \cdot B'C' \cdot C'A' \cdot S^2 \cdot AA'' \cdot BB'' \cdot CC'': \end{aligned}$$

given by E. Cesaro in 1885. It is an extension of Ceva's theorem.—**Ceva's theorem**, the proposition that if the straight lines connecting a point with the vertices of a triangle ABC meet the opposite sides in A', B', C', the product of the segments CB' × BA' × AC' is equal to

the product AB' × BC' × CA': given by Giovanni Ceva in 1678.—**Chasles's theorem**, the proposition that of a unidimensional family of conics in a plane the number which satisfy a simple condition is expressible in the form $\mu\alpha + \beta\nu$, where α and β depend solely on the nature of the condition, while μ is the number of conics of the family passing through an arbitrary point, and ν is the number touched by an arbitrary line: given in 1844 by M. Chasles (1798-1880) without proof.—**Clairaut's theorem**, the proposition that if the level surface of the earth is an elliptic spheroid symmetrical about the axis of rotation, then the compression or ellipticity is equal to the ratio of $\frac{1}{2}$ the equatorial centrifugal force less the excess of polar over equatorial gravity to the mean gravity: given in 1743 by Alexis Claude Clairaut (1713-65).—**Clapeyron's theorem**, the proposition that if a portion of a horizontal beam supported at three points A, B, C has uniform loads w_1 and w_2 on the parts AB and BC respectively, the lengths of which are respectively l_1 and l_2 , and if α, β, γ are the bending moments at the three points of support, then

$$\alpha l_1 + 2\beta(l_1 + l_2) + \gamma l_2 = \frac{1}{2}(w_1 l_1^2 + w_2 l_2^2):$$

given by B. P. E. Clapeyron (1799-1868): otherwise called the *theorem of three moments*.—**Clausen's theorem**. Same as *Staudt's theorem*.—**Clausius's theorem**, the proposition that the mean kinetic energy of a system in stationary motion is equal to its virial: given by R. J. E. Clausius (born 1822) in 1870: otherwise called the *theorem of the virial*.—**Clebsch's theorem**, the proposition that a curve of the n th order with $(n-1)(n-2)$ double points is capable of rational parametric expression: given in 1866 by R. F. A. Clebsch (1833-72).—**Clifford's theorem**, the proposition that any two lines in a plane meet in a point, that the three points so determined by three lines taken two by two lie on a circle, that the four circles so determined by four lines taken three by three meet in a point, that the five points so determined by five lines taken four by four lie on a circle, that the six circles so determined by six lines taken five by five meet in a point, and so on indefinitely: given in 1871 by W. K. Clifford (1845-79).—**Coriolis's theorem**, the kinematical proposition that the acceleration of a point relative to a rigid system is the resultant of the absolute acceleration, the acceleration of attraction, and the acceleration of compound centrifugal force: named from its author, G. G. Coriolis (1792-1843).—**Cotesian theorem**. Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).—**Coulomb's theorem**, the proposition that when a conductor is in electrical equilibrium the whole of its electricity is on the surface: given by C. A. Coulomb (1736-1806).—**Crooch's theorem**, the proposition that if N_p denotes what $(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m)^p$ becomes when the coefficients of the development are replaced by unity, and if $sp = x_1^s + x_2^s + \dots + x_m^s$, then

$$\begin{aligned} N_{p,1} &= N_1 \\ N_{1,1} + N_{2,2} &= N_2 \end{aligned}$$

$N_{m-1,1} + N_{m-2,2} + \dots + N_{2,m-2} + N_{1,m-1} = (m-1)N_{m-1}$: given by L. Crooch in 1880.—**Crofton's theorem**, the proposition that if L be the length of a plane convex contour, Ω its inclosed area, dw an element of plane external to this, and θ the angle between two tangents from the point to which dw refers, then

$$\int (\theta - \sin \theta) dw = \frac{1}{2}L^2 - \pi\Omega:$$

given by Morgan W. Crofton in 1868. Certain symbolic expansions and a proposition in least squares are also so termed.—**Culmann's theorem**, the proposition that the corresponding sides of two funicular polygons which are in equilibrium under the same system of forces cut one another on a straight line.—**D'Alembert's theorem**, the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root: named from Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717-83). See also *D'Alembert's principle*, under *principle*.—**Dandelin's theorem**, the proposition that if a sphere be inscribed in a right cone so as to touch any plane, its point of contact with that plane is a focus and the intersection with that plane of the plane of the circle of contact of sphere and cone is a directrix of the section of the cone by the first plane: named from G. P. Dandelin (1794-1847), who gave it in 1827; but he is said to have been anticipated by Quetelet. The theorem that the locus of a point on the tangent of a fixed conic at a constant distance from the point of contact is a stereographic projection of a spherical conic is by Dandelin.—**Darboux's theorem**, the proposition that if y is a function of x having superior and inferior limits within a certain interval of values of x , and if this interval is cut up into partial intervals I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n , in which the largest values of y are respectively M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n , then $\sum M_i$ will tend toward a fixed limit as the number of intervals is increased, without reference to the mode of dissection: named from its author, J. G. Darboux.—**De Moivre's theorem**. (a) The proposition that $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$: better called *De Moivre's formula*. (b) Same as *De Moivre's property of the circle* (which see, under *circle*). (c) A certain proposition in probabilities. All these are by Abraham De Moivre (1667-1754).—**Desargues's theorem**. (a) The proposition that when a quadrilateral is inscribed in a conic every transversal meets the two pairs of opposite sides and the conic in three pairs of points in involution. (b) The proposition that if two triangles ABC and A'B'C' are so placed that the three straight lines through corresponding vertices meet in a point, then also the three points of intersection of corresponding sides (produced if necessary) lie in one straight line, and conversely. Both were discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593-1662).—**Descartes's theorem**. Same as *Descartes's rule of signs* (which see, under *rule*).—**Diophantus's theorem**, the proposition that no sum of three squares of integers is a sum of two such squares: given by a celebrated Greek arithmetician, probably of the third century.—**Doctor's theorem**, the proposition that in a plane triangle, where b, c are two of the sides, A the angle included between them, and δ the inclination of the bisector of this angle to the side opposite,

$$\tan \delta = \frac{b+c}{b-c} \tan \frac{1}{2}A:$$

named from G. Dostor, by whom it was given in 1870. Certain corollaries from this in regard to the ellipse and hyperbola are also known as *Dostor's theorems*.—**Du Bois Reymond's theorem**, the proposition that if f_a is a function of limited variation between $a = A$ and $a = B$, and if $\phi(a, n)$ is such a function that $\int_A^B \phi(a, n) da$ (where b is any number between A and B) has its modulus less than a fixed quantity independent of b and of n , and that when n increases indefinitely the integral tends toward a fixed limit G for all values of b between A and B , then $\int_A^B \phi(a, n) da$ will tend uniformly to G if $A < 0$ if $B > A$, and to $G/(A - 0)$ if $B < A$: named from the German mathematician Paul du Bois Reymond.—**Dupin's theorem**, the proposition that three families of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally cut along lines of curvature: given by Charles Dupin (1784-1873).—**Earnshaw's theorem**, the proposition that an electrified body placed in an electric field cannot be in stable equilibrium.—**Eisenstein's theorem**, the proposition that when y in the algebraic equation $f(x, y) = 0$ is developed in powers of x , the coefficients, reduced to their lowest terms, have a finite number of factors in the denominator: given in 1852 by F. G. M. Eisenstein (1823-52).—**Euler's theorem**. (a) The proposition that at every point of a surface the radius of curvature ρ of a normal section inclined at an angle θ to one of the principal sections is determined by the equation

$$1/\rho = \cos^2 \theta (1/\rho_1) + \sin^2 \theta (1/\rho_2);$$

so that in a synclastic surface ρ_1 and ρ_2 are the maximum and minimum radii of curvature, but in an anticlastic surface, where they have opposite signs, they are the two minima radii. (b) The proposition that in every convex polyhedron (not true for one which inwraps the center more than once) the number of edges increased by two equals the sum of the numbers of faces and of summits. (c) One of a variety of theorems sometimes referred to as Euler's, with or without further specification: as, the theorem that $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)/f(x, y, z) = n^2 f(x, y, z)$; the theorem, relating to the circle, called by Euler and others *Fermat's geometrical theorem*; the theorem on the law of formation of the approximations to a continued fraction; the theorem of the 2, 4, 8, and 16 squares; the theorem relating to the decomposition of a number into four positive cubes. All the above (except that of Fermat) are due to Leonhard Euler (1707-83).—**Exponential theorem**. See *exponential*.—**Fagnani's theorem**, a theorem given by Count G. C. di Fagnani (1682-1766) in 1716, now generally quoted under the following much-restricted form: the difference of two elliptic arcs AA', aa' , whose extremities A and A' and a and a' form two couples of conjugate points, is equal to the difference of the distances from the center of the curve to the normals passing through the extremities of one of the two arcs.—**Fassbender's theorem**, the proposition that if α, β, γ are the angles the bisectors of the sides of a triangle make with those sides, then $\cot \alpha + \cot \beta + \cot \gamma = 0$.—**Fermat's theorem**. (a) The proposition that if p is a prime and a is prime to p , then $a^{p-1} - 1$ is divisible by p . Thus, taking $p = 7$ and $a = 10$, we have 999999 divisible by 7. The following is commonly referred to as Fermat's theorem generalized: if a is prime to n and ϕn is the totient of n , or number of numbers as small and prime to it, then $a^{\phi n} - 1$ is divisible by n . This and the following are due to the wonderful genius of Pierre Fermat (1608-65). (b) One of a number of arithmetical propositions which Fermat, owing to pressure of circumstances, could only jot down upon the margin of books or elsewhere, and the proofs of which remained unknown for the most part during two centuries, and which are still only partially understood—especially the following, called the *last theorem of Fermat*: the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$, where n is an odd prime, has no solution in integers. (c) The proposition that, if from the extremities A and B of the diameter of a circle lines AD and BE be drawn at right angles to the diameter, on the same side of it, each equal to the straight line AI or BI from A or B to the middle point of the arc of the semicircle, and if through any point C in the circumference, on either side of the diameter AB , lines DCF , ECG be drawn from D and E to cut AB (produced if necessary) in F and G , then $AG^2 + BF^2 = AB^2$: distinguished as *Fermat's geometrical theorem*. This is shown in the figure by arcs from A as a center through G and from B as a center through F meeting at H on the circle. (d) The proposition that light travels along the quickest path.—**Feuerbach's theorem**, the proposition that the inscribed and three escribed circles of any triangle all touch the circle through the mid-side: given in 1822 by K. W. Feuerbach (1800-34). The circle, often called the *Feuerbach or nine-point circle*, also passes through the feet of perpendiculars from the vertices upon the opposite sides and through the points midway between the orthocenter and the vertices. Its center bisects the distance between the orthocenter and the center of the circumscribed circle.—**Fourier's theorem**, the theorem that every rectilinear periodic motion is resolvable into a series of simple harmonic motions having periods the aliquot parts of that of their resultant: named after the French mathematician Baron J. B. J. Fourier (1768-1830).—**Fundamental theorem of algebra**, the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root, real or imaginary.—**Fundamental theorem of arithmetic**, the proposition that any lot of things the count of which in any order can be terminated is such that the count in every order can be terminated, and ends with the same number.—**Galileo's theorem**, the proposition that the area of a circle is a mean proportional between the areas of two similar polygons one circumscribed about the circle and the other isoperimetric with it: given by Galileo Galilei (1564-1642).—**Gaussian or Gauss's theorem**, a name for different theorems relating to the curvature of surfaces, especially for the theorem that the measure of curvature of a surface de-

pends only on the expression of the square of a linear element in terms of two parameters and their differential coefficients.—**Geber's theorem**, the proposition that in a spherical triangle ABC , right-angled at C , if b is the side opposite B , then $\cos B = \cos b \sin A$: believed to have been substantially given by an Arabian astronomer, Jābir ibn Aflah of Seville, probably of the twelfth century.—**Geiser's theorem**, the proposition that two forms whose elements correspond one to one are projective: given by C. F. Geiser in 1870.—**Goldbach's theorem**, the proposition that every even number is the sum of two primes: named after C. Goldbach (1690-1764), by whom it is said to have been given.—**Graves's theorem**, the proposition that a pen stretching a thread loosely tied round an ellipse will describe a confocal ellipse: not properly a theorem, but an immediate corollary from a theorem by Leibnitz, drawn by Dr. Graves in 1841, and named after him as his most important achievement.—**Green's theorems**, certain theorems of fundamental importance in the theory of attractions, discovered by George Green (1793-1841). They are analytical expressions of the fact that the accumulation of any substance within a given region is the excess of what passes inward through its boundary over that which passes outward.—**Guldin's theorems**, two theorems expressing the superficies and solid contents of a solid of revolution: named after a Swiss mathematician, Guldin (1577-1643); but the theorems are ancient.—**Hachette's theorem**, the proposition that any ruled surface has normal to it along any generator a hyperbolic paraboloid having for directrices of its generators three normals to the regulus through three points of its given generator: given in 1832 by J. N. P. Hachette (1769-1834).—**Hauber's theorem**, the logical proposition that if a genus be divided into species in two ways, and each species in one mode of division is entirely contained under some species in the second mode, then the converse also holds: given in 1829 by K. F. Hauber (1775-1851).—**Henneberg's theorem**, the proposition that the necessary and sufficient condition that a minimal surface admitting a plane curve as its geodesic should be algebraic, is that this line should be the development of an algebraic curve: given in 1876 by L. Henneberg.—**Herschel's theorem**. (a) The development

$$f(x) = f(1) + f(1+\Delta) \frac{x}{1} + f(1+\Delta)^2 \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

given in 1820 by Sir J. F. W. Herschel (1792-1872). (b) The proposition that forced vibrations follow the period of the exciting cause.—**Hess's theorem**, the proposition that the herpophode has neither cusp nor inflection: given by W. Hess in 1880, and constituting an important correction of notions previously current among mathematicians. See *herpophode*.—**Hippocrates's theorem**, the proposition that the area of a lune bounded by a semicircle and a quadrantal circular arc curved the same way is equal to that of the isosceles right triangle whose hypotenuse joins the cusps of the lune: named from its discoverer, the great Greek mathematician Hippocrates of Chios.—**Holditch's theorem**, the proposition that if a rod moves in a plane so as to return to its first position, and if A, B, C are any points fixed upon it, the distances AB, BC, CA being denoted by a, b, c , and if $(A), (B), (C)$ are the areas described by A, B, C respectively, then

$$a(A) + b(B) + c(C) = \pi abc:$$

given by the Rev. Hamnet Holditch (born 1800).—**Ivory's theorem**, the proposition that the attraction of any homogeneous ellipsoid upon an external point is to the attraction of the confocal ellipsoid passing through that point on the corresponding point of the first ellipsoid, both attractions being resolved in the direction of any principal plane, as the sections of the two ellipsoids made by this plane—and this according to whatever function of the distance the attractions may vary.—**Jacobi's theorem**. (a) The proposition that a function (having a finite number of values) of a single variable cannot have more than two periods. (b) The proposition that an equilibrium ellipsoid may have three unequal axes. (c) One of a variety of other propositions relating to the transformation of Laplace's equation, to the partial determinants of an adjunct system, to infinite series whose exponents are contained in two quadratic forms, to Hamilton's equations, to distance-correspondences for quadric surfaces, etc. All are named from their author, K. G. J. Jacobi (1804-51).—**Joachimsthal's theorem**, the proposition that if a line of curvature be a plane curve, its plane makes a constant angle with the tangent plane to the surface at any of the points where it meets it: given in 1846 by F. Joachimsthal (1818-61).—**Jordan's theorem**, the proposition that functions of n elements which are alternating or symmetrical relatively to some of them have fewer values than those which are not so; but this has exceptions when n is small.—**Lagrange's theorem**. (a) A rule for developing in series the values of an implicit function known to differ but little from a given explicit function: if $z = x + afz$, then

$$fz = f(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n n!}{(n+1)!} D^n [f(x) \cdot f^{n+1}(x)]$$

(b) The proposition that the order of a group is divisible by that of every group it contains: also called the *fundamental theorem of substitutions*. Both by J. L. Lagrange (1736-1813).—**Lambert's theorem**. (a) The proposition that the focal sector of an ellipse is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Area ellipse}}{2\pi} (\chi - \sin \chi - \chi' + \sin \chi'), \text{ where}$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} \chi = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(r^2 + c^2)/a}, \text{ and } \sin \frac{1}{2} \chi' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(r^2 - c^2)/a},$$

r and r' being the focal radii of the extremities, c the chord, and a the semiaxis major. (b) A proposition relating to the apparent curvature of the geocentric path of a comet. Both are named from their author, J. H. Lambert (1728-77).—**Laurent's theorem**, in *solid geometry*, the proposition that along a line of curvature the variation in the angle between the tangent plane to the surface and the osculating plane to the curve is equal to the angle between the two osculating planes.—**Landan's theorem**, the proposition that every elliptic arc can be expressed by two hyperbolic arcs, and every hyperbolic arc by two elliptic arcs: given in 1756 by John Landan (1719-90).—**Laplace's theorem**, a slight modification of Lagrange's

theorem.—**Laurent's theorem**, a rule for the development of a function in series, expressed by the formula

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} f(R e^{i\theta}) (R^n e^{in\theta}) d\theta \\ + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} \int_0^{2\pi} f(R e^{i\theta}) (R^n e^{in\theta}) d\theta,$$

where the modulus of x is comprised between R and R' : given by P. A. Laurent (1813-54).—**Legendre's theorem**, the proposition that if the sides of a spherical triangle are very small compared with the radius of the sphere and a plane triangle be formed whose sides are proportional to those of the spherical triangle, then each angle of the plane triangle is very nearly equal to the corresponding angle of the spherical triangle less one third of the spherical excess. This is near enough the truth for the purposes of geodesy: given by A. M. Legendre (1752-1833).—**Leibnitz's theorem**, a proposition concerning the successive differentials of a product: namely, that

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} uv = (D_u + D_v)^n uv$$

is equal to the same after development of $(D_u + D_v)^n$ by the binomial theorem, where D_u denotes differentiation as if u were constant, and D_v differentiation as if v were constant.—**Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem**, a proposition discovered by the German arithmetician P. G. Lejeune-Dirichlet (1805-59), to the effect that any irrational may be represented by a fraction whose denominator m is a whole number less than any given number n with an error less than m^{-n} .—**Lexell's theorem**, one of two propositions expressing relations between the sides and angles of polygons: given in 1775 by A. J. Lexell (1740-84).—**Lhuillier's theorem**, the proposition that if a, b, c are the sides of a spherical triangle and E the spherical excess, then

$$\tan^2 \frac{1}{2} E = \tan \frac{1}{2} (a + b + c) \times \tan \frac{1}{2} (a + b - c) \\ \times \tan \frac{1}{2} (a - b + c) \times \tan \frac{1}{2} (-a + b + c):$$

given by S. A. J. Lhuillier (1750-1840).—**Listing's theorem**, an equation between the numbers of points, lines, surfaces, and spaces, the cycloids, and the periphrales of a figure in space: given in 1847 by J. B. Listing. Also called the *cenosis theorem*.—**Lueroth's theorem**, the proposition that a Riemann's surface may in every case be so constructed that there shall be no cross-lines except between consecutive sheets.—**McClintock's theorem**, a very general expansion formula by E. McClintock.—**MacCullagh's theorem**, the proposition that a triangle being inscribed in an ellipse, the diameter of its circumscribed circle is equal to the product of the elliptic diameters parallel to the sides divided by the product of the axes: discovered by the Irish mathematician James MacCullagh (1809-47), and published in 1855.—**Maclaurin and Braikenridge's theorem**, the proposition that n fixed points and $n-1$ fixed lines in one plane being given, the locus of the vertex of an n -gon whose other vertices lie on the fixed lines while its sides pass through the fixed points is a conic: given by Colin Maclaurin and G. Braikenridge in 1735.—**Maclaurin's general theorem concerning curves**, the proposition that if through any point O a line be drawn meeting a curve in n points, and at these points tangents be drawn, and if any other line through O cut the curve in $R, R', R'',$ etc., and the system of n tangents in $r, r', r'',$ etc., then the sum of the reciprocals of the lines OR is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the lines Or .—**Maclaurin's theorem**, a formula of the differential calculus, for the development of a function according to ascending powers of the variable: named after the Scotch mathematician Colin Maclaurin (1698-1746). It is an immediate corollary from Taylor's theorem, and is written

$$F(x) = F(0) + F'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!} F''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} F'''(0)x^3 + \dots$$

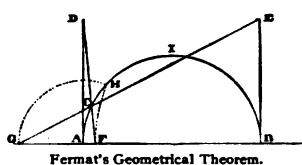
Malus's theorem, the law of double refraction: given in 1810 by E. L. Malus (1775-1812).—**Mannheim's theorem**. Same as *Schönemann's theorem* (which see, below).—**Mansion's theorem**. Same as *Smith's theorem* (which see, below).—**Matthew Stewart's theorem**, one of sixty-four geometrical propositions given in 1746 by the philosopher Dugald Stewart's father (1717-85), especially that if three straight lines drawn from a point O are cut by a fourth line in the points A, B, C in order, then $(OA)^2 BC + (OB)^2 AC + (OC)^2 AB = AB \cdot BC \cdot CA$.—**Menelaus's theorem**, the proposition that if a triangle QRS is cut by a transversal in C, A , and B , the product of the segments QA, RB, SC is equal to the product of the segments SA, QB, RC : given by the Greek geometer Menelaus, of the first century.—**Mensur's theorem**, the proposition that the radius of curvature of an oblique section of a surface is equal to the radius of curvature of the normal section multiplied by the cosine of the inclination to the normal: given in 1775 by J. B. M. C. Mensur de la Place (1754-98).—**Minding's theorem**, a certain proposition in statics.—**Miquel's theorem**, the proposition that if five straight lines and five parabolas are so drawn in a plane that each of the latter is touched by four of the former, and vice versa, then the foci of the parabolas lie on a circle: given by A. Miquel.—**Mittag-Leffler's theorem**, the proposition that if any series of isolated imaginary quantities, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , etc., be given, and a corresponding series of functions, $\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_n$, etc., of the form

$$\psi_n = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \ln m, n(z - a_n)^{-m},$$

a monodromic function fz can always be found having for critical points a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , etc., and such that

$$fz = \phi_0 + \psi_0 + \dots + \phi_n + \psi_n + \dots$$

ϕ_n being a function for which a_n is not a critical point: given by G. Mittag-Leffler.—**Multinomial theorem**. See *multinomial*.—**Newton's theorem**. (a) The proposition that if in the plane of a conic two lines be drawn through any point parallel to any two fixed axes, the ratio of the products of the segments is constant: given by Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1726) in 1711. (b) The proposition that the three diagonals of a quadrilateral circumscribed about a circle are all bisected by one diameter of the circle.—**Painvin's theorem**, the proposition that a tetrahedron



Fermat's Geometrical Theorem.

of which a vertex is pole of the opposite base relatively to a quadric surface, that base being a conjugate triangle relative to its section of the quadric, is a conjugate tetrahedron.—**Pappus's theorem.** (a) The proposition that if a quadrangle is inscribed in a conic, the product of the distances of any point on the curve from one pair of opposite sides is to the product of its distances from another such pair in a constant ratio: so called owing to its connection with Pappus's problem. (b) One of the two propositions that the surface of a solid of revolution is equal to the product of the perimeter of the generating plane figure by the length of the path described by the center of gravity, and that the volume of such a solid is equal to the area of the plane figure multiplied by the same length of path. Various other theorems contained in the collection of the Greek mathematician Pappus, of the third century, are sometimes called by his name.—**Particular theorem.** a theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.—**Pascal's theorem.** the proposition that the three intersections of pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic lie on a straight line: given by Blaise Pascal (1623–62) in 1640. The hexagon itself is called a *Pascal's hexagon* or *hexagram*, and the straight line is called a *Pascal's line*.—**Picard's theorem.** (a) The proposition that every function which in the whole plane of complex quantity except in p straight lines is uniform and continuous, is equal to the sum of p uniform functions, each of which has but one such line. (b) A certain proposition concerning uniform functions connected by an algebraic relation.—**Pohlke's theorem.** the proposition that any three limited straight lines drawn in a plane from one point form an oblique parallel projection of a system of three orthogonal and equal axes: given by K. W. Pohlke in 1853. Also known as the *fundamental theorem of axonometry*.—**Poisson's theorem.** a rule for forming integrals of a partial differential equation from two given integrals.—**Polynomial theorem.** See *polynomial*.—**Poncelet's theorem.** (a) The proposition that if there be a closed polygon inscribed in a given conic and circumscribed about another given conic, there is an infinity of such polygons. (b) The proposition that a quantity of the form $R = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ cannot differ from $au + bv$ by more than $R \tan^2 \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$, where $\epsilon = \cos(\theta + \epsilon)/\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$, $\beta = \sin(\theta + \epsilon)/\cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$, $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \theta')$, $\tan \theta > u/v > \tan \theta'$. Both were given by General J. V. Poncelet (1788–1877).—**Ptolemy's theorem.** the proposition that if four points A, B, C, D lie on a circle in this cyclical order, then AB·CD + AD·BC = AC·DB: given by the Egyptian Greek mathematician of the second century, Claudius Ptolemy.—**Puiseux's theorem.** the proposition that a function of a complex variable which is thoroughly uniform and satisfies an algebraic equation whose coefficients are rational integral functions of the same variable, is a rational function of that variable: named after V. A. Puiseux (1820–83), by whom it was given in 1861.—**Pythagorean theorem.** the Pythagorean proposition (which see, under *Pythagorean*).—**Reciprocal theorem.** a theorem of geometry analogous to another theorem, but relating to planes instead of points, and vice versa, or in a plane to straight lines instead of points, and vice versa. Thus, Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems are reciprocal to one another.—**Ribaucour's theorem.** given a pseudospherical surface of unit curvature, if in every tangent plane a circle of unit radius be described about the point of contact as center, these circles will be orthogonal to a family of pseudospherical surfaces of unit radius belonging to a triple orthogonal system of which the other two families are envelopes of spheres: given by A. Ribaucour in 1870.—**Riemann's theorem.** a certain theorem relative to series of corresponding points—for example, that two projective series of points lie upon curves of the same deficiency. In its generality the proposition is called the *theorem of Riemann and Roch*, or of *Riemann, Roch, and Nöther*. It was first given by G. F. B. Riemann (1826–67) in 1857, generally demonstrated by Roch in 1865, and extended to surfaces by Nöther in 1866.—**Robert's theorem.** (a) The proposition that the geodesics joining any point on a quadric surface to two umbilics make equal angles with the lines of curvature at that point: given, with various other propositions relating to the asymptotic lines and lines of curvature of quadrics, by Michael Roberts in 1846. (b) The proposition that if a point be taken on each of the edges of any tetrahedron and a sphere be described through each vertex and the points assumed on the three adjacent edges, the four spheres will meet in a point: given by Samuel Roberts in 1881.—**Rodriguez's theorem.** the proposition that

$$\frac{1}{(n-m)!} \frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}} (x^2-1)^m = (x^2-1)^{m-1} \frac{1}{(n+m)!} \frac{d^{n+m}}{dx^{n+m}} (x^2-1)^m$$

Rolle's theorem. the proposition that between any two real roots of an equation, algebraic or transcendental, if the first derived function is finite and continuous in the interval, it must vanish an odd number of times: given in 1699 by Michel Rolle (1652–1719).—**Scherk's theorem.** the proposition that the Eulerian numbers in Arabic notation end alternately with 1 and 5.—**Schönemann's theorem.** the proposition that if four points of a rigid body slide over four fixed surfaces, all the normals to surfaces that are loci of other points of the body pass through two fixed straight lines: published under Steiner's auspices in 1855, but not noticed, and rediscovered by A. Mannheim in 1866 (whence long called *Mannheim's theorem*); but Schönemann's paper was reprinted in Borchardt's Journal in 1880.—**Sidon's theorem.** the proposition that if the successive multiples of a number expressed in the Arabic notation are written regularly under one another, there are only 28 different columns of figures which have to be added to the last figures of the successive multiples of a digit to get the numbers written in any vertical column.—**Sluze's theorem.** the proposition that the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a common cycloid about its asymptote is equal to the volume of the anchor-ring generated by the revolution of the primitive circle about the same axis. This theorem, which is true for any kind of cycloid, and is susceptible of further generalization, was given in 1668 by the Baron de Sluze (1622–85).—**Smith's theorem.** the proposition that $\sum \pm (1, 1) (2, 2) \dots (n, n) = \phi_1 \phi_2 \dots \phi_n$, where the left-hand side is a symmetrical determinant, (p, q) denoting the greatest common divisor of the integers p and q , and ϕ being the totient of p , or number of

numbers at least as small as p and prime to it: given in 1876 by the eminent Irish mathematician H. J. S. Smith (1826–88). The theorem as generalized by Paul Mansion in 1877 is called *Smith and Mansion's theorem*.—**Staudt's theorem.** the proposition that any Bernoulli number, B_n , is equal to an integer minus

$$2^{-1} + 2^{-3} + \dots + 2^{-n-1},$$

where a, β, ϵ , are all the prime numbers no greater than the double of divisors of n : given in 1840 by K. (G. C. von) Staudt (1798–1867).—**Steiner's theorem.** one of a large number of propositions in geometry given by Jakob Steiner (1796–1853), who was probably the greatest geometrical genius that ever lived; but the necessities of life prevented the publication of by far the greater part of his discoveries, until his health was shattered, and most of those that were printed (in 1826 and the following years) were given without proofs, and remained an enigma to mathematicians until 1862, when Luigi Cremona demonstrated most of them.—**Stirling's theorem.** the proposition that

$$\phi(x+h) - \phi(x) = h\phi'(x) + \frac{1}{2}h^2\phi''(x) + \frac{1}{6}h^3\phi'''(x) + \dots$$

given by James Stirling (1698–1770).—**Sturm's theorem.** a proposition in the theory of equations for determining the number of real roots of an equation between given limits: given by the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–56) in 1835.—**Sylvester's theorem.** (a) An extension of Newton's rule on the limits of the roots of an algebraic equation. (b) The proposition that every quaternary cubic is the sum of the cubes of five linear forms. (c) The proposition that if $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$ are the latent roots of a matrix m , then

$$\phi m = \sum \frac{(m-\lambda_1)(m-\lambda_2)\dots(m-\lambda_n)}{(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)\dots(\lambda_1-\lambda_n)} \phi \lambda_1$$

given by the great algebraist J. J. Sylvester (1814–1897).—**Tanner's theorem.** a property of pfaffians,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_{11} P_{22} \dots P_{nn} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P_{12} P_{21} \dots P_{nn} = PP_{11} P_{22} \dots P_{nn}$$

given by H. M. L. Tanner in 1879.—**Taylor's theorem.** a formula of most extensive application in analysis, discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. It is to the following effect: let u represent any function whatever of the variable quantity x ; then if x receive any increment, as h , let u become u' ; then we shall have $u =$

$$u + \frac{du}{dx} h + \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3} \frac{h^3}{6} + \frac{d^4u}{dx^4} \frac{h^4}{24} + \dots$$

—**Theorem of aggregation.** See *aggregation*.—**Universal theorem.** a theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.—**Wallis's theorem.** the proposition that

$$\pi/2 = (2/3)^2 \cdot (4/5)^2 \cdot (6/7)^2 \cdot (8/9)^2 \dots$$

named after the discoverer, John Wallis (1616–1703).—**Weierstrass's fundamental theorem.** the proposition that every analytical function subject to an addition theorem is either an algebraic function, or an algebraic function of an exponential, or an algebraic function of the Weierstrassian function \wp : given by Karl Weierstrass (1815–1897).—**Weingarten's theorem.** See *Betti's theorem*, above.—**Wilson's theorem.** the proposition that if p is a prime number, the continued product $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots (p-1)$ increased by 1 is divisible by p , and if not, not: discovered by Judge John Wilson (1741–93), and published by Waring.—**Wronski's theorem.** an expansion for a function of a root of an equation.—**Yvon-Villarceau's theorem.** a general proposition of dynamics, expressed by the formula

$$\sum m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \sum m r^2}{dt^2} + \sum f \Delta - \sum (Xx + Yy + Zz),$$

where v is the velocity, r the radius vector of the point whose mass is m and its coordinates x, y, z , while X, Y, Z are the components of the force, f the force, and Δ the distance of two particles: given in 1872 by A. J. F. Yvon-Villarceau (1813–83). It much resembles the theorem of the virial.—**See inference.**

theorem (thē-ō-re-m'ik), *v. t.* [*< theorem, n.*] To reduce to or formulate as a theorem. [Rare.]

To attempt theorising on such matters would profit little; they are matters which refuse to be *theorized* and diagramed, which Logic ought to know that she cannot speak of. Carlyle.

theorematic (thē-ō-re-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. θεωρηματικός*, of or pertaining to a theorem, *< θεωρημα*, a theorem: see *theorem*.] Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems: as, *theorematic truth*.

theorematic (thē-ō-re-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< theorematic + -al*.] Same as *theorematic*.

theoremist (thē-ō-rem'a-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. θεωρηματ(α), a theorem, + -ist*.] One who forms theorems.

theoremic (thē-ō-rem'ik), *a.* [*< theorem + -ic*.] Theorematic.

theoretic (thē-ō-ret'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. théorique*, *< NL. *theoreticus*, *< Gr. θεωρητικός*, of or pertaining to theory, *< θεωρία*, theory: see *theory*.] *I. a.* Same as *theoretical*.

For, apite of his fine *theoretic* positions, Mankind is a science defies definitions. Burns, Fragment inscribed to C. J. Fox.

II. n. Same as *theoretics*. *S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space*, § 68. [Rare.]

theoretical (thē-ō-ret'ik-al), *a.* [*< theoretic + -al*.] 1. Having the object of knowledge (*θεωρητικόν*) as its end; concerned with knowledge only, not with accomplishing anything or producing anything; purely scientific; speculative.

This is the original, proper, and best meaning of the word. Aristotle divides all knowledge into productive (*poietic*) and unproductive (*science*), and the latter into that which aims at accomplishing something (*practical science*) and that which aims only at understanding its object, which is *theoretical science*. This distinction, which has descended to our times (but with practical science and art joined together), diminishes in importance as science advances, all the sciences finding practical applications.

Weary with the pursuit of academical studies, he [Colins] no longer confined himself to the search of *theoretical* knowledge, but commenced, the scholar of humanity, to study nature in her works, and man in society.

Langhorne, On Collins's Ode, The Manners.

2. Dealing with or making deductions from imperfect theory, and not correctly indicating the real facts as presenting themselves in experience. All the practical sciences that have been pursued with distinguished success proceed by deductions from hypotheses known not to be strictly true. This is the analytical method, of which modern civilisation is the fruit. In some cases the hypotheses are so far from the truth that the results have to receive corrections. In such cases the uncorrected result is called *theoretical*, the corrected result *practical*.

What logic was to the philosopher legislation was to the statesman and moralist, a practical, as the other was a *theoretical*, casuistry.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

3. In Kantian terminology, having reference to what is or is not true, as opposed to *practical*, or having reference to what ought or may innocently be done or left undone.—**Theoretical agriculture, arithmetic, chemistry.** See the nouns.—**Theoretical cognition.** cognition either not in the imperative mood or not leading to such an imperative; knowledge of what the laws of nature prescribe or admit, not of what the law of conscience prescribes or permits.—**Theoretical geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Theoretical intellect.** See *intellect*. 1.—**Theoretical logic.** Same as *abstract logic* (which see, under *logic*).—**Theoretical meteorology, philosophy, proposition, reality, reason, etc.** See the nouns.

theoretically (thē-ō-ret'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a theoretic manner; in or by theory; from a theoretical point of view; speculatively: opposed to *practically*.

theoretician (thē-ō-re-tish'an), *n.* [*< theoretic + -ian*.] A theorist; a theorizer; one who is expert in the theory of a science or art.

theoretics (thē-ō-ret'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theoretic* (see -ics).] The speculative parts of a science.

With our Lord himself and his apostles, as represented to us in the New Testament, morals come before contemplation, ethics before *theoretics*. H. B. Wilson.

theoric† (thē-ō-rik), *a. and n.* [*I. a. = F. théorique = Sp. teórico = Pg. teorico = It. teorico, < ML. theoreticus, < Gr. θεωρητικός*, of or pertaining to theory, *< θεωρία*, theory: see *theory*. II. n. Also *theorick, theorique, < ME. theorik, theorike, < OF. theorique, F. théorique = Sp. teorica = Pg. teorica = It. teorica, < ML. theoricā (sc. ars), < Gr. θεωρητικός*, of or pertaining to theory: see *I.*] *I. a.* Making deductions from theory, especially from imperfect theory; theorizing. Also *theoricā*.

Your courtier *theoric* is he that hath arrived to his farthest, and doth now know the court rather by speculation than practice. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

A man but young,
Yet old in judgment; *theoric* and practice
In all humanity.

Manning and Field, Fatal Dowry, II. 1.

II. n. 1. Theory; speculation; that which is theoretical.

The bookish *theoric*,

Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As mastery as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiery. Shak., Othello, I. 1. 24.

An abstract of the *theoric* and practice in the *Æsculapian art*. B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

2. A treatise or part of a treatise containing scientific explanation of phenomena.

The 4 parties shal ben a *theoric* to declare the moevynge of the celestial bodies with the causes.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, Prolog.

theoric² (thē-ō-rik), *a.* [*< Gr. θεωρητικός*, of or pertaining to public spectacles, *< θεωρηκός*, or *θεωρηκόν*, the theoretic fund (*< θεωρία*, a viewing: see *theory*. Cf. *theoric*¹).] Of or pertaining to public spectacles, etc.—**Theoric fund.** in *Athenian antiqu.*, same as *theoric*¹.

theoric† (thē-ō-rik-al), *a.* [*< theoretic + -al*.] Same as *theoric*¹.

I am sure wisdom hath perfected natural disposition in you, and given you not only an excellent *theoretical* discourse, but an actual reducing of those things into practice which are better than you shall find here.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III., p. xli.

theoretically† (thē-ō-rik-al-i), *adv.* Theoretically; speculatively.

He is very musical, both *theoretically* and practically, and he had a sweet voice.

Aubrey, Lives (William Holder).

theoricon (thē-ō-ri-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. θεωρηκόν*, neut. of *θεωρητικός*, of or pertaining to public

spectacles: see *theoric*².] In *Athenian antiq.*, a public appropriation, including, besides the moneys for the conduct of public festivals and sacrifices, supplementary to the impositions (liturgies) on individuals for some of these purposes, a fund which was distributed at the rate of two obols per person per day to poor citizens, ostensibly to pay for their seats in the theater or for other individual expenses at festivals. Also, in the plural form, *theorica*.

Before the end of the Peloponnesian War the festival-money (*theoricon*) was abolished. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 68.

theoriquet, *n.* Same as *theoric*¹.
theorisation, *theorise*, etc. See *theorization*, etc.

theorist (thē-ō-ris't), *n.* [*theor-y* + *-ist*.] One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; a speculatist. It is often used with the implication of a lack of practical capacity.

The greatest *theorists* in matters of this nature . . . have given the preference to such a form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom.

Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 51.

Truths that the *theorist* could never reach.
And observation taught me, I would teach.

Couper, *Progress of Error*, I. 11.

That personal ambition . . . in which lurked a certain efficacy, that might solidify him from a *theorist* into the champion of some practicable cause.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xii.

theorization (thē-ō-rī-zā'shon), *n.* [*theorize* + *-ation*.] The act or the product of theorizing; the formation of a theory or theories; speculation. Also spelled *theorisation*.

The notorious imperfection of the geological record ought to warn us against . . . hasty *theorization*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 117.

theorize (thē-ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theorized*, ppr. *theorizing*. [*theor-y* + *-ize*.] To form a theory or theories; form opinions solely by theory; speculate. Also spelled *theorise*.

The merest artisan needs to *theorize*, I. e. to think—to think beforehand, to foresee; and that must be done by the aid of general principles, by the knowledge of laws.

J. F. Clarke, *Self Culture*, p. 139.

theorizer (thē-ō-rī-zēr), *n.* [*theorize* + *-er*¹.] A theorist. Also spelled *theoriser*.

With the exception, in fact, of a few late absolutist *theorizers* in Germany, this is, perhaps, the truth of all others the most harmoniously re-echoed by every philosopher of every school.

Str W. Hamilton.

theorizing (thē-ō-rī-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *theorize*, *v.*] The act or process of forming a theory or theories; speculation.

Whatever may be thought of the general *theorizings* of the last two, it is clear that their method is not the patiently inductive one of Darwin.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 754.

theorizing (thē-ō-rī-zing), *p. a.* Speculative.

Gallatin had drifted further than his school-mate from the *theorizing* tastes of his youth.

H. Adams, *Albert Gallatin*, p. 519.

theory (thē-ō-rī), *n.*; pl. *theories* (-rīz). [Early mod. *E. theorie*; < OF. *theorie*, *F. théorie* = Sp. *teoría* = Pg. *teoria* = It. *teoria* = D. G. *theorie* = Sw. *Dan. teori*, theory, < L. *theoria*, < Gr. *θεωρία*, a viewing, beholding, contemplation, speculation, theory, < *θεωρεῖν*, view, behold, < *θεωρός*, spectator: see *theorem*.] 1. Contemplation. *Minshew*.

The pens of men may sufficiently expatiate without these angularities of villany; for, as they increase the hatred of vice in some, so do they enlarge the *theory* of wickedness in all.

Str T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 19.

2. Perception or consideration of the relations of the parts of an ideal construction, which is supposed to render completely or in some measure intelligible a fact or thing which it resembles or to which it is analogous; also, the ideal construction itself. Thus, political economists, in order to explain the phenomena of trade, suppose two or three men, actuated by calculation of interests alone, to be placed on a desert island, or some other simple situation. The perception of how such men would behave constitutes a theory which will explain some observed facts. In precisely the same way, an engineer who has to build a machine or a bridge imagines a structure much more simple than that which he is to make, and from the calculation of the forces and resistances of the ideal structure, which is theory, infers what will best combine economy with strength in the real structure.

The Queen confers her titles and degrees. . . .
Then, blessing all: "Go, children of my care!
To practice now from *theory* repair."

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 680.

They [the English] were much more perfect in the *theory* than in the practice of passive obedience.

Macaulay, *Sir James Mackintosh*.

3. An intelligible conception or account of how something has been brought about or should be done. A theory, in this sense, will most commonly,

though not always, be of the nature of a hypothesis; but with good writers a mere conjecture is hardly dignified by the name of a theory. *Theory* is often opposed to *fact*, as having its origin in the mind and not in observation.

Conjectures and *theories* are the creatures of men, and will be found very unlike the creatures of God.

Reid, *Inquiry into Human Mind*, I. 1.

Divine kindness to others is essentially kindness to myself. This is no *theory*; it is the fact confirmed by all experience.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 89.

The distinction of Fact and *Theory* is only relative. Events and phenomena, considered as particulars which may be colligated by Induction, are Facts; considered as generalities already obtained by colligation of other Facts, they are *Theories*.

Whewell, *Philos. Induct. Sciences*, I. p. xii.

For she was cramm'd with *theories* out of books.

Tennyson, *Princess*, Conclusion.

4. Plan or system; scheme; method. [Rare.]

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, . . . they would have seen, being nearer.

Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, v. 29.

5. In *math.*, a series of results belonging to one subject and going far toward giving a unitary and luminous view of that subject: as, the *theory* of functions.—6. Specifically, in *music*, the science of composition, as distinguished from practice, the art of performance.—*Ampère's theory*, an electrodynamic theory proposed by André Marie Ampère, according to which every molecule of a magnetic substance is supposed to be traversed by a closed electric current. Before magnetization the combined effect of these currents is zero, but by the magnetizing process they are supposed to be brought more or less fully into a parallel position; their resultant effect is then equivalent to a series of parallel currents traversing the exterior surface of the magnet in a plane perpendicular to its axis and in a certain definite direction, which when the south pole is turned toward the observer is that of the hands of a watch. These hypothetical currents are called the *Ampèrian currents*. This theory is based upon the close analogy between a solenoid traversed by an electric current and a magnet. (See *solenoid*.) Ampère conceived that the magnetic action of the earth is the result of currents circulating within it, or at its surface, from east to west, in planes parallel to the magnetic equator.—*Antiphlogistic theory*. See *antiphlogistic*.—*Atomic theory*. See *atomic*.—*Automatic theory*. Same as *automation*, 2.—*Binary theory of salts*. See *binary*.—*Brunonian theory*. See *Brunonian*.—*Carnot's theory*, the theory that heat is an indestructible substance which does work by a fall of its temperature, as water does work by descending from one level to another. See *Carnot's principle*, under *principle*.—*Cell or cellular theory*. See *cell*.—*Contact theory of electricity*. See *electricity*.—*Corpuscular theory*. See *light*, 1.—*Daltonian atomic theory*. See *Daltonian*.—*Derivative, dynamic, eccentric theory*. See the adjective.—*Electromagnetic theory of light*. See *light*, 1.—*Erosion, germ, Grotian theory*. See the qualifying words.—*Governmental theory of the atonement*. See *atonement*, 3 (a).—*Lunar, mechanical, mosaic, mythical theory*. See the adjective.—*Naturalistic theory*. See *mythical theory*.—*Newtonian theory of light*. See *light*, 1.—*Organic, Plutonic, poriferan, reflex, retribution theory*. See the qualifying words.—*Satisfaction theory of the atonement*. See *atonement*, 3 (a).—*Solar theory*. See *solarism*.—*Sublimation theory*. See *sublimation*.—*The bow-wow and pooh-pooh theories of language*. See *language*.—*Theory of cataclysms or catastrophes*. See *cataclysm*.—*Theory of chances*. See *probability*.—*Theory of cognition, of development, of divisors, of emission, of equations, of exchanges, of faculties, of forms, of functions, of incasement, of numbers, of parallels, of preformation, of projectiles*. See *cognition*, etc.—*Theory of special creations*. See *creation*.—*Undulatory theory of light*. See *light*, 1.—*Young-Helmholtz theory of color*. See *color*.—*Syn. & Theory, Hypothesis, Speculation*. (See def. 3.) *Speculation* is largely the work of the imagination, being often no more than the raising of possibilities, with little reference to facts; hence the word is often used contemptuously.

theosoph (thē-ō-sof), *n.* [= *F. théosophe* = Sp. *teósofo*, < ML. *theosophus*, a theologian, < LGr. (eccl.) *θεωσοφος*, wise in things concerning God, < *θεός*, god, + *σοφός*, wise. Cf. *theosophy*.] A theosophist.

Within the Christian period we may number among the *Theosophs* Neo-Platonists, &c. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IX. 406.

theosopher (thē-os-ō-fēr), *n.* [*theosoph-y* + *-er*¹.] A theosophist.

Have an extraordinary care also of the late *Theosophers*, that teach men to climb to Heaven upon a ladder of lying figments.

N. Ward, *Simple Cobler*, p. 18.

The ascetic, celibate *theosopher*. *Kingsley*, *Hypatia*, xxii.

theosophic (thē-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [*theosoph-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *theosophical*.

theosophical (thē-ō-sof'i-kal), *a.* [*theosophic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to theosophy or theosophists.

A *theosophical* system may also be pantheistic, in tendency if not in intention: but the transcendent character of its Godhead definitely distinguishes it from the speculative philosophies which might otherwise seem to fall under the same definition.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 278.

From the end of the year 1783 to the beginning of the year 1788 there existed a society entitled "The *Theosophical* Society, instituted for the Purpose of promoting the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem, by translating, printing, and publishing the Theological Writings of the Honourable Emanuel Swedenborg."

N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 127.

theosophically (thē-ō-sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a theosophic manner; toward, or from the point of view of, theosophy.

The occurrence being viewed as history or as myth according as the interpreter is *theosophically* or critically inclined.

W. R. Smith.

theosophism (thē-os-ō-fizm), *n.* [*theosoph-y* + *-ism*.] Theosophical tenets or belief.

Many traces of the spirit of *Theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy: in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to Divine illumination.

Enfield, *Hist. Philosophy*, ix. 3.

theosophist (thē-os-ō-fist), *n.* [*theosoph-y* + *-ist*.] One who professes to possess divine illumination; a believer in theosophy.

I have observed generally of chymists and *theosophists*, as of several other men more palpably mad, that their thoughts are carried much to astrology.

Dr. H. More, *A Brief Discourse of Enthusiasm*, xiv.

Theosophist [is] a name which has been given, though not with any very definite meaning, to that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the divinity and his works by supernatural inspiration. In this they differ from the mystics, who have been styled theopaths, whose object is passively to recover the supposed communication of the divinity and expatiate on the results. The best-known names at this day of the theosophic order are those of Jacob Bohme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, and Saint-Martin. Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called *theosophists*, but with less exactness.

Brande and Cox, *Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art*.

theosophical (thē-os-ō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [*theosophist* + *-ic-al*.] Theosophical.

theosophize (thē-os-ō-fiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theosophized*, ppr. *theosophizing*. [*theosoph-y* + *-ize*.] To treat of or practise theosophy.

theosophy (thē-os-ō-fi), *n.* [= *F. théosophie*, < LGr. *θεωσοφία*, knowledge of things divine, wisdom concerning God, < *θεωσοφος*, wise in things concerning God: see *theosophy*.] Knowledge of things divine; a philosophy based upon a claim of special insight into the divine nature, or a special divine revelation. It differs from most philosophical systems in that they start from phenomena and deduce therefrom certain conclusions concerning God, whereas theosophy starts with an assumed knowledge of God, directly obtained, through spiritual intercommunion, and proceeds therefrom to a study and explanation of phenomena.

But Xenophanes his *theosophy*, or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 377.

Theosophy is distinguished from mysticism, speculative theology, and other forms of philosophy and theology, to which it bears a certain resemblance, by its claims of direct divine inspiration, immediate divine revelation, and its want, more or less conspicuous, of dialectical exposition. It is found among all nations—Hindus, Persians, Arabs, Greeks (the later Neo-Platonism), and Jews (Cabala)—and presents itself variously under the form of magic (Agrippa of Nettesheim, Paracelsus), or vision (Swedenborg, Saint Martin), or rapt contemplation (Jacob Boehme, Oetinger).

Schaff-Herzog, *Encyc.*, p. 2348.

The philosophies or *theosophies* that close the record of Greek speculation.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 17.

It is characteristic of *theosophy* that it starts with an explication of the Divine essence, and endeavours to deduce the phenomenal universe from the play of forces within the Divine nature itself.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 278.

Theosophy is but a recrudescence of a belief widely proclaimed in the twelfth century, and held to in some form by many barbaric tribes.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 546.

theotechnic (thē-ō-tek'nik), *a.* [*theotechn-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods; operated or carried on by or as by the gods.

Erring man's *theotechnic* devices.

Piazzi Smyth, *Pyramid*, p. 3.

The *theotechnic* machinery of the *Ilíad*. *Gladstone*.

theotechny (thē-ō-tek-ni), *n.* [*Gr. θεός*, god, + *τεχνή*, art: see *technic*.] In *lit.*, the scheme of divine intervention; the art or method of introducing gods and goddesses into a poetical composition.

The personages of the Homeric *Theotechny*, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the Poems.

Gladstone, *Juventus Mundi*, vii.

theotheca (thē-ō-thē'kă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *θηκη*, receptacle.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*. [Rare.]

Theotocos (thē-ōt'ō-kos), *n.* [*LG. θεοτοκος*, bearing God, mother of God, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *τικτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth, engender.] The mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary. Also *Theotokos*.

theowt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *theow*.

ther, *adv.* A Middle English form of *there*.

therabouten, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thereabout*. *Chaucer*.

theragain, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thereagain*. *Chaucer*.

theralite (ther'a-lit), *n.* See *tephrite*.
therapeusis (ther-a-pū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπεύω*, cure: see *therapeutic*.] Therapeutics.
Therapeutæ (ther-a-pū'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπευτής*, an attendant, a servant: see *therapeutic*.] According to ancient tradition, a mystic and ascetic Jewish sect in Egypt, of the first century.

therapeutic (ther-a-pū'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *thérapeutique* = Sp. *terapéutico* = Pg. *terapêutico* = It. *terapeutico*, < NL. *therapeuticus*, curing, healing (fem. *therapeutica*, sc. *ars*), < Gr. *θεραπευτικός* (fem. *ἡ θεραπευτική*, the art of medicine), < *θεραπεύω*, one who waits on another, an attendant, < *θεραπεύω*, wait on, attend, serve, cure, < *θεράπω*, an attendant, servant.] *I. a.* Curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases. Also *therapeutical*.

Therapeutic or curative physick we term that which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 13.

All his profession would allow him to be an excellent anatomist, but I never heard any that admired his *therapeutique* way. *Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey)*.

II. n. [cap.] One of the Therapeutæ. *Prudentius*.

therapeutics (ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *therapeutic* (see -ics).] That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application, and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases. It not only includes the administration of medicines properly so called, but also hygiene and dietetics, or the application of diet and atmospheric and other non-medicinal influences to the preservation or recovery of health.

therapeutically (ther-a-pū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a therapeutic manner; in respect to curative qualities; from the point of view of therapeutics.

therapist (ther-a-pū'tist), *n.* [*< therapē + -ist.*] One who is versed in the theory or practice of therapeutics. Also *therapist*.

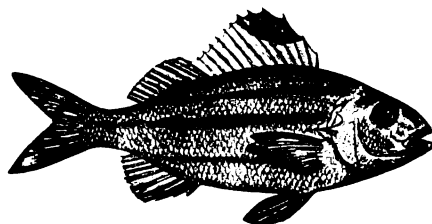
theraphose (ther'a-fōs), *n. and a.* [*< F. théraphose* (NL. *Theraphosa*, neut. pl.), appar. < Gr. *θηράφω*, a dim. of *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] *I. n.* One of a division of spiders instituted by Walckenaer, containing large quadripulmonary spiders which lurk in holes, as the mygalids and the trap-door spiders; any latebricole spider (see *Latebricolæ*). This division corresponds to the genus *Mygale* in a former broader sense, and to the modern *Tetraneurum* (which see).

II. a. Noting a spider of the group above defined.

therapist (ther'a-pist), *n.* [*< therap- + -ist.*] Same as *therapeutist*. *Medical News*, XLIX. 510.

therapod (ther'a-pod), *a. and n.* An erroneous form of *theropod*.

Therapon (ther'a-pon), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829), < Gr. *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] The typical genus of the fam-



Therapon theraps.

ily *Teraponidae*, containing such species as *T. theraps*. Originally *Terapon*.

Theraponidae (ther-a-pon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1848), < *Therapon* + *-idae*.] A family of percoideous acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Therapon* and related forms.

theraponoid (thē-rap'ō-noid), *a. and n.* [*< Therapon* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Therapon*; of or pertaining to the *Theraponidae*.

II. n. Any member of this family.

therapy (ther'a-pi), *n.* [= F. *thérapie*, < Gr. *θεραπεία*, a waiting on, service, < *θεραπεύω*, serve, attend: see *therapeutic*.] The treatment of disease; therapeutics; therapeusis: now used chiefly in compounds: as, *neurotherapy*.

therbefornet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *therebefore*.

there (thär), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. there, ther, there, thar, there, < AS. thær, thær = OS. thär = OFries. ther, der = MD. daer, D. daar = MLG. dār. LG. thar = OHG. dār, MHG. dār, dā, G. da (dar-) = Icel. thar = Sw. der = Dan. der =*

Goth. *thar* (for the expected **thēr*), there, in that place; orig. a locative form (nearly like the dat. and instr. fem. sing. *thære*) of the pronominal stem **tha*, appearing in *the, that, etc.*, also in *then, etc.* Cf. *here!*, *where!*; Skt. *tārhi*, then, *karhi*, when. In comp. *there* is the adverb in its literal use, or, in *therein, therefor, etc.*, in a quasi-pronominal use, *therein* being 'in that (sc. place), *thereby* being 'by that (sc. means), etc. *There* is therefore explained by some as really the dat. fem. sing. of the AS. def. art., but such use of a fem. form (instead of the expected neuter), in such a way, is unexampled; and the explanation cannot apply to the similar elements *here-* and *where-* as used in composition.] *I. adv.* 1. In or at a definite place other than that occupied by the speaker; in that place; at that point: used in reference to a place or point otherwise or already indicated or known: as, you will find him *there* (pointing to the particular place); if he is in Paris, I shall see him *there*. It is often opposed to *here*, *there* generally denoting the place more distant; but in some cases the words when used together are employed merely in contradistinction, without reference to nearness or distance.

Stand thou *there*, or sit here under my footstool. *Jas. II. 3.*

You have a house i' the country; keep you *there*, sir. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject, I. 3.*

All life is but a wandering to find home; When we are gone, we're *there*. *Ford and Decker, Witch of Edmonton, IV. 2.*

Of this the *there* born Emperor Adrian received his name. *Sandys, Travels, p. 2.*

Darkness *there* might well Seem twilight here. *Milton, P. L., vi. 11.*

2. Into that place; to that place; thither: after verbs of motion or direction: as, how did that get *there*? I will go *there* to-morrow.

My heart stands armed in mine ear, And will not let a false sound enter *there*. *Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 780.*

There was Lord Belfast, that by me past And seemed to ask how should I go *there*? *Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.*

3. At that point of progress; after going so far or proceeding to such a point: as, you have said or done enough, you may stop *there*.—**4.** In that state or condition of things; in that respect.

To die, to sleep; To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, *there's* the rub. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 65.*

Mary. Of a pure life? *Renard.* . . . Yea, by Heaven . . . You are happy in him *there*. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, I. 5.*

5. Used by way of calling the attention to something, as to a person, object, or place: as, *there* is my hand.

Some wine, within *there*, and our viands! *Shak., A. and C., III. 11. 73.*

6. Used as an indefinite grammatical subject, in place of the real subject, which then follows the verb, increased force being thus secured: so used especially with the verb *to be*: as, *there* is no peace for the wicked.

A Knight *ther* was, and that a worthy man. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 43.*

And God said, Let *there* be light; and *there* was light. *Gen. I. 3.*

There appears a new face of things every day. *Bacon, Political Fables, ix., Expl.*

There seems no evading this conclusion. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 433.*

7. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases: such as, *there's* a darling! *there's* a good boy!

Grandam will Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig: *There's* a good grandam! *Shak., K. John, II. 1. 163.*

Do your duty. *There's* a beauty. *W. S. Gilbert, Fairy Curate.*

8t. Thence.

For in my paleys, paradyas, in persone of an adde, Falseliche thow fettest *there* thynge that I loved. *Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 334.*

All there. See *all*.—**Here and there.** See *here!*—**Here by there!** here and there. *Spenser.*—**Neither here nor there.** See *here!*—**That . . . there,** a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the demonstrative use of that before its noun: as, *that man there*. In illiterate speech the noun is often transposed after *there*: as, *that there boy*.—**To get there,** to succeed in doing something; to be successful. [Slang.]

II. conj. (rel. adv.) Where.

For I herde onys how Conscience it tolde. That *there* a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buried. *Piers Plowman (B), xl. 66.*

She is honoured over al *ther* she goth. *Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 237.*

There come is, sette hem XV foote atwene, And XXV *there* as lande is lene. *Palladius. Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.*

there (thär), *interj.* [By ellipsis from *see there, look there, go there.*] Used to express: (a) Certainty, confirmation, triumph, dismay, etc.: as, *there!* what did I tell you?

Let them not triumph over me. Let them not say in their hearts, *There! there!* so would we have it. *Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. xxxv. 25.*

Why, *there, there, there!* a diamond gone, cost me two thousand ducats! *Shak., M. of V., III. 1. 87.*

(b) Encouragement, direction, or setting on.

Enter divers spirits, in shape of dogs and hounds, and hunt them about. *Prose. Fury, Fury! there, Tyrant, there! hark!* *Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 257.*

(c) Consolation, coaxing, or quieting, as in bushing a child: as, *there! there!* go to sleep.

thereabout (thär'a-bout'), *adv.* [*< ME. thereabout, therabout, tharabout; < there + about.*]

1t. About that; concerning that or it.

Er that I go What wol ye dīne? I wol go *thereabout*. *Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 129.*

And they entered in, and found not the body. . . . And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed *thereabout*, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments. *Luke xxiv. 4.*

2. Near that place; in that neighborhood.

He frayed, as he ferde, at frekes that he met, If thay hade herde any karp of a knygt grene, In any grounde *tharabout*, of the grene chapel. *Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 708.*

3. Near that number, quantity, degree, or time: as, a dozen or *thereabout*; two gallons or *thereabout*. In this and the last sense also *thereabouts*.

There is a lake of fresh water three myles in compasse, in the midst an Isle containing an acre or *thereabout*. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 106.*

thereabouts (thär'a-bouts'), *adv.* [*< thereabout + adv. gen. -s.*] Same as *thereabout*, 2 and 3.

Some weeke or *thereabouts*. *Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 275).*

She could see the interior of the summer-house. . . . Clifford was not *thereabouts*. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.*

thereafter (thär'ä-fär'), *adv.* [*< ME. thereafter, tharafter (= OS. tharafter = OFries. thereafter, derefter = D. daarachter = Sw. Dan. derefter); < there + after.*]

1t. After that; after them.

Wol he have pleynte or teres or I wende? I have ynogh, if he *thereafter* sende. *Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 861.*

2. After that; afterward.

And when thou hast thus don, departe for god, and for thy soule all thy tresour, for thou maiste not longe *thereafter* lyven. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 92.*

And all at once all round him rose in fire. . . . And presently *thereafter* follow'd calm. *Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.*

3. According to that; after that rule or way; after that sort or fashion; accordingly.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do *thereafter*. *Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cxi. 10.*

Well perceiving which way the King enclin'd, every one *thereafter* shap'd his reply. *Milton, Hist. Eng., IV. 4t.*

4t. According.

Shak. How a score of ewes now? *Sir. Thereafter* as they be; a score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 56.*

Tell me, if food were now before thee set, Wouldst thou not eat?—*Thereafter* as I like The giver, answer'd Jesus. *Milton, P. R., II. 821.*

thereagainst, *adv.* [*< ME. theragayn, tharagen, therongæn; < there + again.*] Thereagainst.

Withouten hym we have no myght certeyn, If that hym list to stonden *theragayn*. *Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 190.*

thereagainst (thär'a-genst'), *adv.* [*< ME. theragayn; < there + against.*] Against it; in opposition to it.

God teacheth us how fearful a thing it is to wound our conscience and do anything *thereagainst*. *J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 125.*

Its ends are passed through the side pieces of the frame and tightened *thereagainst* by nuts. *C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 229.*

thereamong (thär'a-mung'), *adv.* [*< ME. theramong; < there + among.*] Among them.

Spread the slow smile thro' all her company. Three knights were *theramong*; and they too smiled. *Tennyson, Pelles and Etarre.*

thereanent (thär'a-nent'), *adv.* [*< there + anent.*] Concerning that; regarding or respecting that matter. [Scotch.]

thereast (thär'az'), *conj.* [*< ME. thereas, theas; < there + ast.*] Where.

And *there* as I haue doone A-mys, Mercy, Theu, I wylle Amende. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.*

Whanne he was come *ther* as she was, Myrabel came. *Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 796.*

thereat (ʰhär-at'), *adv.* [*ME. therat, there-ate; < there + at.*] 1. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat*. *Mat. vii. 13.*

2. At that time; upon that.

Thereat once more he moved about.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. At that thing or doing; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it bluseth *thereat*. *Hooker.*

To his great master; who, *thereat* enraged,

Flew on him. *Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 75.*

thereaway (ʰhär-a-wä'), *adv.* [*< there + away.*] 1. From that place or direction; thence.

D'ye think we dinna ken the road to England as weel as our fathers before us? All evil comes out o' *thereaway*. *Scott, Black Dwarf, viii.*

2. In those parts; there; thereabout. [*Colloq.*]

There be few wars *thereaway* wherein is not a great number of them [*Zapolets*] in both parties.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

therebefore (ʰhär-bē-för'), *adv.* [*ME. therbi-fore, therbi-forne, therbi-forne; < there + before.*] Before that time; previously.

To hym gaf I al the lond and fee,

That ever was me gorden *therbi-fore*.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 681.

thereby (ʰhär-bi'), *adv.* [*ME. therby, therbi (= OFries. therbi = D. daarbij = MLG. darbi = G. dabei); < there + by.*] 1. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

By one death a thousand deaths we slay;

There-by we rise from body-toomb of Clay;

There-by our Soules feast with celestial food;

There-by we com to th' heav'nly Brother-hood.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Decay.

2. Annexed to that; in that connection.

Quick. Have not your worship a wart above your eye?

Fent. Yes, marry, have I; what of that?

Quick. Well, *thereby* hangs a tale.

Shak., M. W. of W., l. 4. 159.

3. By or near that place; near that number, quantity, or degree.

Thereby ys an other howse that suintyme was a fayer Church of Seynt Anne.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 31.

I . . . found a chapel, and *thereby*

A holy hermit in a hermitage.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

therefor (ʰhär-för'), *adv.* [*ME. therefore; a form of therefore, now used only as if a modern formation, < there + for, for that: see therefore.*] For this or for that; for it: as, the building and so much land as shall be necessary *therefor*.

therefore (in defs. 1, 2, 3, ʰhär-för'; in def. 4, ʰhär-för, sometimes ʰhär-för), *adv.* [*ME. therefore, therfor, tharfore, thorfore, thorrore (= OFries. therfore (= D. daarvoor = MLG. darvoor = G. dafür = Sw. derför = Dan. derfor); < there + fore. Cf. therefore.*] 1. For that; for this; for it; therefor.

Also, that alle the costages that be mad aboute hym be mad good of the box, 3if he were nat of power to paie *therefore* hymself. *English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.*

We fetched her round at last. Thank the Lord *therefore*.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

2. In return or recompense for this or for that.

We have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefor*?

Mat. xix. 27.

An if I could [tell], what should I get *therefor*?

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 78.

3. For that purpose or cause.

Thet anynten here Hondes and here Feet with a joyce made of Snayles and of othere thinges, made *therefore*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 109.

4. For this or for that reason; on that account; referring to something previously stated; consequently; by consequence.

In Normandy there's little or no Wine at all grows, *therefore* the common Drink of that Country is Cyder.

Houell, Letters, ii. 54.

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I cannot come.

Luke xiv. 20.

The largeness of this short text [Render *therefore* to all men their dues] consists in that word *therefore*; *therefore* because you have been so particularly taught your particular duties, *therefore* perform them, *therefore* practise them.

Donne, Sermons, ix.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty.

Spectator.

Line for line and point for point, your dominion is as great as theirs, though without fine names. Build, *therefore*, your own world.

Emerson, Nature, p. 92.

= *Syn. 4. Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly, Consequently, Then, So.* All these words draw a conclusion or infer

a consequence from what immediately precedes; they are all affected by their derivation or original meaning. *Therefore*, for this or that reason, on that account; *wherefore*, for which reason, on which account. *Therefore* is the most formal of the words, and is consequently most used in mathematics, logic, and elaborate argument. The use of *wherefore* for *therefore* is not to be commended, as it is considered a Latinism to use a relative pronoun or its derivative for a demonstrative or its derivative in carrying on a thought; the development of this principle is modern, and gives to the demonstrative use of *wherefore* a tone of quaintness. *Accordingly* and *consequently* are more common in essay and narrative writing; *then* and *so* in conversation, where brevity is most studied. The last four are more used to indicate practical sequences.

therefro (ʰhär-frō'), *adv.* [*ME. therefro; < there + fro.*] From that.

And hudden [hid] here egges whan thei *therefro* wente, For fere of other foules. *Piers Plowman (B), xi. 345.*

therefrom (ʰhär-from'), *adv.* [*ME. therfram, tharfram; < there + from.*] From that.

Analytical reasoning is a base and mechanical process, which takes to pieces and examines, bit by bit, the rude material of knowledge, and extracts *therefrom* a few hard and obstinate things called facts.

T. L. Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, vi.

theregaint, *adv.* [*ME. thergeyn, thorgen, therien; < there + gain.* Cf. *thereagain.*] There-against.

If men wolde *thergeyn* appose

The nakid text and lete the glose.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6555.

theregatest, *adv.* [*ME. ther-gatis; < there + gate.* + *adv. gen. -es.*] In that way.

A seede that vs sail saue,

That nowe in blisse are bente.

Of clerks who-so will craue,

Thus may *ther-gatis* be mente.

York Plays, p. 96.

therehence (ʰhär-hens'), *adv.* [*< there + hence.*] From that place, or from that circumstance; thence; also, on that account.

Hauling gone through France, hee went *therehence* into Egypt.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 4.

Therehence, they say, he was named the son of Amittai.

Ep. John King, On Jonah, p. 9.

therein (ʰhär-in'), *adv.* [*ME. thereinne, therynne, therrinne, thirinne, thrin, < AS. thærinne (= OS. tharinna = OFries. therin = D. daarin = MLG. darinne = MHG. darin, drin, G. darin = Sw. derinne = Dan. derinde), < thær, there, + inne, in: see there¹ and in¹.*] 1. In that place, time, or thing.

And [I] sawe a toure, as Ich trowede, truth was *thereynne*.

Piers Plowman (C), l. 15.

To thee all Angels cry aloud; the Heavens, and all the Powers *therein*.

Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

2. In that particular point or respect.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children mightily.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 74.

thereinafter (ʰhär-in-af'ter), *adv.* [*< therein + after.*] Afterward in the same document; later on in the same instrument.

thereinbefore (ʰhär-in-bē-för'), *adv.* [*< therein + before.*] Earlier in the same document; at a previous point in the same instrument.

thereinto (ʰhär-in'tō), *adv.* [*< there + into.*] Into that, or into that place.

Let them which are in Judaea flee to the mountains; . . . and let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*.

Luke xxi. 21.

theremid, *adv.* [*ME. thermid, tharmid, thormid, < there + mid.*] Therewith.

He bad Bette go kutte a bowh other tweye,

And bade Beton *ther-myð* bote hue wolde worche.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 136.

thereness (ʰhär-nes'), *n.* [*< there + -ness.*] The quality of having location, situation, or existence with respect to some specified point or place.

Could that possibly be the feeling of any special whereness or *thereness*?

W. James, Mind, XII. 18.

thereof (ʰhär-ov'), *adv.* [*ME. therof, tharof, tharof (= OFries. therof = Sw. Dan. deraf); < there + of.*] 1. Of that; of it.

In that partie is a Wells, that in the day it is so cold that no man may drynke *thereof*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die.

Gen. ii. 17.

2. From that circumstance or cause.

It seems his sleepe were hinder'd by thy railing,

And *thereof* comes it that his head is light.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 72.

thereologist (ther-ē-ol'-ō-jist'), *n.* [*< thereolog- + -ist.*] One who is versed in thereology.

thereology (ther-ē-ol'-ō-jī'), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. θέρεω for θεραπεύω, serve, attend (the sick), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The art of healing; therapeutics.

thereon (ʰhär-on'), *adv.* [*ME. theron, tharon, theron (= OFries. theron, deron = D. daaraan*

= *MLG. daran = OHG. dārana, MHG. dār ane, G. daran*); < there + on¹.] On that.

Lyme and gravel comyrt *thereon* thou glide.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

These arm'd him in blue arms, and gave a shield

Blue also, and *thereon* the morning star.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

thereout (ʰhär-out'), *adv.* [*ME. thereoute, theroute, therute; < there + out.*] 1. Out of that.

Therefore fall the people unto them, and *thereout* suck they no small advantage.

Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 10.

2. On the outside; out of doors; without. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

And alle the walles beth of Wit to hold Wit *thereoute*.

Piers Plowman (A), vi. 77.

Voydeth your man, and let him be *theroute*.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 125.

3. In consequence of that; as an outcome of that; therefore.

And *thereout* have condemned them to lose their lives.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

thereover, *adv.* [*ME. therover, tharover (= D. daarover = MLG. darover = G. darüber = Sw. deröfver = Dan. derover); < there + over.*] Over that.

And over the same watir seynt Eline made a brygge of stone whiche ys yett *therover*.

Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

there-right (ʰhär-rit'), *adv.* [*ME. there + right, adv.*] 1. Straight forward. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. On the very spot; right there. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

therese (tē-rēs'), *n.* [So called from *Maria Theresa* (?).] A kerchief or veil of semi-transparent material, worn by women at the close of the eighteenth century.

therethence (ʰhär-thens'), *adv.* [*ME. ther-thens; < there + thence.*] Thence; from that.

He *ther-thens* wende towarde Norbelande.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3350.

therethorought (ʰhär-thur'ō), *adv.* [*ME. therthorw, therthurh, tharthurh; < there + thorough.*] Same as *therethrough*.

Sorwe to fele,

To wite *ther-thorw* what wele was.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 231.

therethrough (ʰhär-thrō'), *adv.* [A later form of *therethorought*. Cf. *through*¹, *thorough*.] Through that; by that means.

Ye maun be minded not to act altogether on your ain judgment, for *therethrough* comes sair mistake.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

Blowing air *therethrough* until the carbon is ignited.

The Engineer, LXXI. 42.

theretill (ʰhär-til'), *adv.* [*ME. theritil, thortil (= Sw. dertil = Dan. dertil); < there + till.*] Thereto.

It was hard for to come *theretille*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3482.

thereto (ʰhär-tō'), *adv.* [*ME. therto, tharto (= OS. tharto = OFries. therto, derto = D. daarto = OHG. darazuo, tharazuo, MHG. dar-uo, G. dazu); < there + to.*] 1. To that.

As the euangelist witnesseth when we maken festes. We sholde nat clype [invite] knyghtes *ther-to* ne no kynne ryche.

Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 102.

2. Also; over and above; to boot.

A water . . . so depe and brode and *ther-to* blakke.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

I would have paid her kiss for kiss,

With usury *thereto*. *Tennyson, Talking Oak.*

theretofore (ʰhär-tō-för'), *adv.* [*< thereto + fore.*] Before that time: the counterpart of *heretofore*. [*Rare.*]

They sought to give to the office the power *theretofore* held by a class.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 28.

therunder (ʰhär-un'der), *adv.* [*ME. ther- under, thorunder (= OS. tharunder = OFries. therunder = D. daaronder = MHG. drunder. G. darunter = Sw. Dan. derunder); < there + under.*] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason find Paradise under the equinoctial line; . . . Judging that *therunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility.

Raleigh, Hist. World, l. iii. § 7.

thereunto (ʰhär-un'tō), *adv.* [*< there + unto.*] Thereto.

Either St. Paul did only by art and natural industry cause his own speech to be credited; or else God by miracle did authorize it, and so bring credit *thereunto*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

therup, *adv.* [*ME. theruppe, theroppe, thruppe; < there + up.*] Same as *thereupon*.

thereupon (ʰhär-u-pon'), *adv.* [*ME. therupon, theruppon; < there + upon.*] 1. Upon that.

And the coast shall be for the remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed thereupon. Zeph. ii. 7.

2. In consequence of that; by reason of that.

Here is also frequently growing a certain tall Plant, whose stalks being all over covered with a red rinde, is thereupon termed the red weed.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 113.

3. Immediately after that; without delay; in sequence, but not necessarily in consequence.

The Hostages are delivered up to K. Edward, who brought them into England; and thereupon King John is honourably conducted to Calais.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

He thereupon . . . without more ado sends him adrift. R. Choate, Addresses, p. 406.

Thereva (ther'e-vā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), irreg. < Gr. *θηρεῖν*, hunt.] The typical genus of the *Therevidæ*, containing medium-sized slender dark-colored flies. About 20 species are known in North America.

Therevidæ (thē-rev'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Thereva* + *-idæ*.] A family of predaceous flies resembling the *Asilidæ*, but having the labium fleshy instead of horny. Their larvae live in earth and decaying wood, and are either carnivorous or herbivorous. The adult flies feed mainly upon other diptera, for which they lie in wait upon leaves and bushes. About 200 species are known. They are sometimes called *leaf-nosed flies*.

therewhile (thēr-hwīl'), *adv.* [ME. *ther-while*, *therwhyle*; < *there* + *while*.] 1. Meanwhile; the while; presently.

Ther-while entred in thre maydenes of right grete bewte, wher-of tweyne were neces vn-to Agrauidain.

Martin (E. K. T. S.), III. 607.

2. For that time.

So have I doon in erthe, allas *ther-whyle*!
That certes . . . he wol my goost exyle.

Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 54.

therewhilest (thēr-hwīl'z'), *adv.* [ME. *ther-whiles*; as *therewhile* + *adv. gen. -es*.] During the time; while.

Therwhiles that thilke thinges ben idoan, they ne myhte nat ben undoon.

Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

therewith (thēr-wīth'), *adv.* [ME. *therewith* (= Sw. *dervid* = Dan. *derved*); as *there* + *with*.] 1. With that.

He gaue zow fyue wittes
For to worashepen hym *ther-with*.

Piers Plowman (C), II. 16.

I have learned, in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content.

Phil. iv. 11.

2. Upon that; thereupon.

"I take the privilege, Mistress Ruth, of saluting you."
. . . And *therewith* I bussed her well.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, l.

therewithal (thēr-wīth-āl'), *adv.* [Formerly also *therewithall*; < *there* + *withal*.] 1. With that; therewith.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long sin,
She sudden was revived *therewithal*.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xl. 44.

2. At the same time.

I bewayle mine own vnworthynesse, and *therewithal* do set before mine eyes the lost time of my youth mispent.

Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 42.

Well, give her that ring, and *therewithal*

This letter. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 90.

3. In addition to that; besides; also.

He was somewhat red of Face, and broad Breasted; short of Body, and *therewithal* fat.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 60.

Strong thou art and goodly *therewithal*.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

therft, *a.* See *tharf*².

therfromt, *therfromt*, *adv.* Middle English forms of *therefro*, *therefrom*.

thergaint, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theregain*.

theriac (thē'ri-ak), *a. and n.* [I. *a.* < L. *theriacus*, < Gr. *θηριακός*, of or pertaining to wild beasts, < *θηριον*, a wild beast, a beast, animal, a poisonous animal, esp. a serpent, dim. (in form) of *θηρ*, a wild beast. II. *n.* < ME. **theriake*, *teriake*, *tariake*, < OF. *theriaque*, F. *theriaque* = Pr. *thiaca* = Sp. *teriaca*, *triaca* = Pg. *theriaca* = It. *teriaca*, < L. *theriaca*, ML. also *teriaca*, *tyriaca*, < Gr. *θηριακή* (sc. *ἀντίδοτος*), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts, esp. serpents (neut. pl. *θηριακά*, sc. *φάρμακα*, drugs so used), fem. of *θηριακός*, of or pertaining to wild beasts: see I. The same word, derived through OF. and ME., appears as *treacle*, q. v.] I. *a.* Same as *theriacal*.

II. *n.* A composition regarded as efficacious against the bites of poisonous animals; particularly, *theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty to seventy or more drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by the agency of honey to an electuary.

Vyntariaks is also now to make.

What good dooth it? His wyne, aysel (vinegar), or grape, Or rynde of his scions yf that me take,
The bite of every beast me shall escape.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

theriaca (thē'ri-a-kā), *n.* Same as *theriac*.

theriacal (thē'ri-a-kāl), *a.* [< *theriac* + *-al*.] Pertaining to *theriac*; medicinal.

The virtuous (beast) is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 460.

therial (thē'ri-āl), *a.* [< *theri(ac)* + *-al*.] Same as *theriac*.

therianthropic (thē'ri-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *άνθρωπος*, man, + *-ic*.] Characterized by imagination or worship of superhuman beings represented as combining the forms of men and beasts.

Purified magical religions, in which animistic ideas still play a prominent part, but which have grown up to a *therianthropic* polytheism.

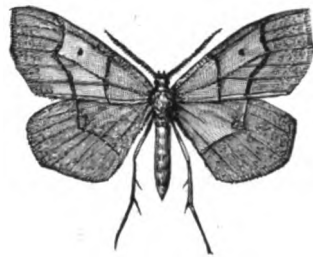
Encyc. Brit., XI. 367.

Theridiidae (thē-ri-dī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theridium* + *-idæ*.] A family of reticularian spiders, typified by the genus *Theridium*. Most of them spin webs consisting of irregularly intersecting threads. Many species are known, and 19 genera are represented in Europe alone.

Theridium (thē-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Walekenaer, 1805), < Gr. *θηρίδιον*, a little animal.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Theridiidae*.

Therina (thē-ri-nā), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816, as *Therina*), < Gr. *θηρ*, a wild beast.] A genus

of geometrid moths, of the subfamily *Ennominae*, having the wings broad and slightly angular and the male antennae plumose. The few species are ochraceous or whitish in color. *T. fervidaria* is common throughout the northern United States and Canada, and occurs as far south as Georgia, where its larva feeds on the snowdrop-tree. In the north it feeds on spruce.



Therina fervidaria, natural size.

theriodont (thē'ri-ō-dont), *a. and n.* [Also *therodont*; < Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *ὄδων* (sc. *ὄδων*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having teeth like a mammal's, as a fossil reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the order *Theriodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Theriodontia*.

Theriodontia (thē'ri-ō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theriodont*.] An order of extinct *Reptilia*, so called from the resemblance of the dentition in some respects to that of mammals. There was in some forms a large laniform canine tooth on each side of each jaw, separating definable incisors from the molar teeth. The head somewhat resembled a turtle's; the vertebrae were amphicoelous, the limbs ambulatory with well-developed pectoral and pelvic arches; the humerus had a supracondylar foramen. Many genera have been described from the Permian and Triassic of Africa, as *Dicynodon*, *Cynodracon*, *Tigriacanthus*, and *Galeosaurus*. The original application of the term has been modified by subsequent discoveries: it has become an inexact synonym of *Theromorphia*, and has been used instead of *Pelycosauria*. Also *Theriodontia* and *Therodontia*. See out under *Dicynodon*.

theriomancy (thē'ri-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observation of beasts.

Theriomorpha (thē'ri-ō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *theriomorphus*: see *theriomorphous*.] In Owen's system of classification, one of three suborders of *Batrachia*, contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Ichthyomorpha*. See *Theromorphia*. Also *Therimorphia*.

theriomorphic (thē'ri-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form of a wild beast. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 150. [Rare.]

theriomorphous (thē'ri-ō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *theriomorphus*, < Gr. *θηριόμορφος*, having the form of a beast, < *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Beast-like; resembling an ordinary quadruped or mammal: as, the *theriomorphous* reptiles of the Permian period.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Theriomorphia*.

theriopod (thē'ri-ō-pod), *a. and n.* Same as *theropod*.

theriotomy (thē-ri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *θηριον*, a wild beast, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνω*, *temnō*, cut.] The dissection of beasts; the anatomy of other animals than man; zoötoomy.

therlt, *v.* A Middle English form of *thirl*¹.

therm¹, *n.* See *tharm*.

therm² (thērm), *n.* [In its old use, usually in *plural *thermes*, < OF. (and F.) *thermes* = Sp. *termas* = Pg. *termas* = It. *terme*, pl., < L. *thermæ*, pl., < Gr. *θερμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θερμη*, heat, < *θερμός*, warm (= L. *formus*, warm), < *θερμω*, make hot or dry, burn.] 1. A hot bath; by extension, any bath or pool.

O clear *Therma*,

If so your Waves be cold, what is it warms,

Nay, burns my hart?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Trophies.

2. In *physics*, a thermal unit, the water-gram-degree or (small) calory, the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density through one degree centigrade.

thermæ (thēr'mā), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *θερμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θερμη*, heat: see *therm*².] Hot springs or hot baths; particularly, one of the public bathing-establishments of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were universally patronized, and of which abundant remains survive, the chief of them in Rome. The ancient baths were originally of the simplest character, but with the advance of time became, after the Periclean age, more and more luxurious. Among the Romans their use did not become general until toward the close of the republic, but was a popular passion throughout the empire. In their fully developed form the Roman *thermæ* were of great size and lavish magnificence, including dressing-rooms, reservoirs, basins of hot and cold water, hot-air chambers, courts for exercising, gardens for rest, lecture-rooms, libraries, and every other elaboration of architecture and of luxury. See plan under *bath*¹.

thermal (thēr'māl), *a.* [= F. *thermal* = Sp. *termal* = Pg. *termal* = It. *termale*, < NL. **thermalis*, < Gr. *θερμη*, heat, pl. *θερμαι*, hot baths: see *therm*².] 1. Of or pertaining to heat.—2. Of or pertaining to *thermæ*.

Next in splendour to the amphitheatres of the Romans were their great *thermal* establishments; in size they were perhaps even more remarkable, and their erection must certainly have been more costly.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 381.

Thermal alarm, a name applied to a variety of signals or alarms for indicating a rise in temperature, as a *hot-bearing alarm*, a *temperature alarm*, or a *thermo-electric alarm* (see *thermo-electric*).—**Thermal analysis**, the analysis of the radiation from any source, as the sun or an electric light, with a view to determining the relative intensity of the luminous and non-luminous rays or the distribution of heat in different parts of the spectrum.—**Thermal capacity, chemistry, equilibrium**. See the nouns.—**Thermal equator**, the belt around the earth having the highest mean annual temperature; this belt oscillates between latitude 0° in January and latitude 20° north in July. The average annual location is at latitude 10° north, and the average annual temperature for this belt is 27.1° C., according to Batchelder, but 26.4° C., according to Spitaler.—**Thermal springs, thermal waters, hot springs**. See *spring*, 7.—**Thermal unit**. See *unit*.

thermally (thēr'māl-i), *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

therm-ammeter (thēr-mam'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *θερμη*, heat, + E. *ammeter*.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current (in amperes) by means of the heat which it generates.

thermantidote (thēr-man'ti-dōt), *n.* [< Gr. *θερμη*, heat, + *αντίδοτος*, antidote: see *antidote*.] An apparatus used in India for cooling the air. It consists of a revolving wheel fitted to a window, and usually inclosed in wet tatters, through which the air is forced.

Low and heavy punkahs swing overhead; a sweet breathing of wet khashkhas grass comes out of the *thermantidote*.

G. A. Mackay, Sir Ali Baba, p. 112. (Yule and Burnell.)

thermatology (thēr-ma-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *θερμη*, heat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *med.*, the science of the treatment of disease by heat, and specifically by thermal mineral waters; balneology.

Thermesia (thēr-mē'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *θερμη*, heat: see *therm*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Thermesidae*, comprising a number of slender geometrid-form species, mostly from tropical regions.

Thermesidae (thēr-mē'si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Thermesia* + *-idæ*.] A large family of noctuid moths of the pseudodeltoid group, distinguished mainly by their non-angulate wings. About 40 genera besides *Thermesia* have been placed in this family, which is represented in all parts of the globe except Europe.

thermograph (thēr-met'rō-gráf), *n.* Same as *thermometrograph*.

thermic (thēr'mik), *a.* [= F. *thermique*, < Gr. *θερμη*, heat: see *therm*².] Of or relating to heat; thermal: as, *thermic* conditions.—**Thermic anomaly**. See *anomaly*.—**Thermic balance**. Same as *bolometer*.—**Thermic fever**, sunstroke.

thermically (thēr'mi-kāl-i), *adv.* In relation to or as affected by heat; in a thermic manner. [Rare.]

The cases hitherto reported hardly justify positive statements as to the exact situation of the thermally active nerves. *Medical News*, LII, 567.

thermidt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theremid*.

Thermidor (thér-mi-dôr'; F. pron. ter-mê-dôr'), *n.* [*Gr. thermidor*, irreg. < *Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The eleventh month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on July 19th, and ending August 17th.

Thermidorian (thér-mi-dô'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. thermidorien*; as *Thermidor* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Thermidorians. See II.

II. *n.* One of the more moderate party in the French revolution, who took part in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and his adherents on 9th Thermidor (July 27th), 1794.

thermo-aqueous (thér-mô-â'-kwê-us), *a.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *L. aqua*, water: see *aqueous*.] Of or pertaining to heated water, or due to its action.

thermobarograph (thér-mô-bar'-ô-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. barograph*.] An apparatus combining a thermograph and a barograph in one interdependent instrument.

thermobarometer (thér-mô-ba-rom'-e-ter), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. barometer*.] 1. A thermometer which indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling-point of water, used in the measurement of altitudes.—2. A siphon-barometer having its two wide legs united by a narrow tube, so that it can be used either in its ordinary position as a barometer or in the reversed position as a thermometer, the wide sealed leg of the barometer then serving as the bulb of the thermometer.

thermo-battery (thér-mô-bat'-er-i), *n.* A thermopile.

thermocautery (thér-mô-kâ'-tér-i), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. cautery*.] A form of actual cautery in which the heat is produced by blowing benzoin-vapor into heated spongy platinum on the inside of the cauterizing platinum-point.

thermochemical (thér-mô-kem'-i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. chemical*.] Of or pertaining to thermochemistry, or the production of heat by chemical changes.

thermochemist (thér-mô-kem'-ist), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. chemist*.] One who is versed in thermochemistry.

thermochemistry (thér-mô-kem'-is-tri), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which includes all the various relations existing between chemical action and heat; specifically, that branch of chemistry which treats of the production of heat by chemical changes.

thermochrome, *n.* Same as *thermochrosy*.

thermochrosy (thér-môk'-rô-si), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *χρῶσις*, coloring, < *χρῶν*, touch, impart, tinge, color: see *chromatic*.] The property possessed by radiant heat of being composed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in wave-length and in the extent to which they are transmitted through substances. This property follows from the essential identity of the invisible heat-rays of relatively long wave-lengths and the luminous rays, or light-rays. Sometimes called *heat-color*. See *radiation* and *spectrum*.

thermo-couple (thér-mô-kup'-l), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. couple*.] A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX, 141.

thermo-current (thér-mô-kur'-ent), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. current*.] The current, as of electricity, set up by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals.

thermod (thér-môd or -mod), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *ὁδός*.] Thermic od; the odic or odyllic force of heat. See *od*. *Von Reichenbach*.

thermodynamic (thér-mô-di-nam'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *δυναμν*, power: see *dynamic*.] Relating to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat.—**Thermodynamic function**. See *function*.

thermodynamical (thér-mô-di-nam'-i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. thermodynamic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to thermodynamics. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII, 213.

thermodynamically (thér-mô-di-nam'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermodynamics. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVIII, 467.

thermodynamicist (thér-mô-di-nam'-i-sist), *n.* [*Gr. thermodynamic* + *-ist*.] A student of thermodynamics; one versed in thermodynamics.

The mechanical equivalent of heat—the familiar "J" of thermodynamics. *The Academy*, Oct. 26, 1890, p. 273.

thermodynamics (thér-mô-di-nam'-iks), *n.* [*Pl. of thermodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The general doctrine of the relations of heat and work, involving the consideration of temperature, volume, pressure, and the transformations of energy. The consideration of moving forces does not enter into the subject to any considerable extent.

Thermodynamics. In a strict interpretation, this branch of science, sometimes called the Dynamical Theory of Heat, deals with the relations between heat and work, though it is often extended so as to include all transformations of energy. Either term is an infelicitous one, for there is no direct reference to force in the majority of questions dealt with in the subject.

Task, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII, 283.

Laws of thermodynamics. The *first law* is the proposition that a given amount of heat measured by the product of the absolute temperature, the mass heated, and its specific heat is equivalent to and correlated with a given amount of mechanical work measured by the product of a force (as the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration of gravity) into a distance through which the point of application is driven back against the force. The *second law* is the proposition that heat tends to flow from a hotter to a colder body, and will not of itself flow the other way.

The principle of the conservation of energy when applied to heat is commonly called the *First Law of Thermodynamics*. It may be stated thus: when work is transformed into heat, or heat into work, the quantity of work is mechanically equivalent to the quantity of heat. Admitting heat to be a form of energy, the *second law* asserts that it is impossible, by the unaided action of natural processes, to transform any part of the heat of a body into mechanical work, except by allowing heat to pass from that body into another at a lower temperature.

Clerk Maxwell, *Heat*, p. 152.

thermo-electric (thér-mô-ê-lek'-trik), *a.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. electric*.] Pertaining to thermo-electricity: as, *thermo-electric currents*.—**Thermo-electric alarm**, an electrical apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature beyond a certain desired point, as, for instance, to show when the bearings of shaftings are overheated, or when a room is too warm from overheating or in danger from fire.—**Thermo-electric couple**. See *thermo-electricity*.—**Thermo-electric force**, the electromotive force produced by a thermo-electric couple, or thermopile.—**Thermo-electric height**. See the quotation.

The name "*thermo-electric height*" has been introduced to denote the element usually represented by the ordinates of a thermo-electric diagram.

J. D. Everett, *Units and Physical Constants*, Pref., ix.

Thermo-electric multiplier, the combination of a thermopile and a galvanometer as a set of apparatus for the measurement of differences of temperature of radiant heat, etc.—**Thermo-electric series**. See *thermo-electricity*.

thermo-electrically (thér-mô-ê-lek'-tri-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermo-electricity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII, 94.

thermo-electricity (thér-mô-ê-lek'-tris-i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. electricity*.] The electric current produced in a circuit of two or more dissimilar metals, or in a circuit of one metal different parts of which are in dissimilar physical states, when one of the points of union is heated or cooled relatively to the remainder of the circuit; also, the branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents so produced. If, for example, a bar of bismuth and one of antimony are soldered together and the point of union is heated while their other extremities are connected by a wire, it is found that an electric current passes from bismuth to antimony, and through the wire from antimony to bismuth. Such a pair of metal bars is called a *thermo-electric couple* or *pair*, and it is found that the thermo-electromotive force, as it is called, is, for a circuit composed of the same pair of metals, proportional to the difference of temperature between the hot and the cold junction. It is found, further, that it differs for different metals; and the list of the metals, arranged in order according to the direction of the current generated, is called the *thermo-electric series* (analogous to the electromotive series in voltaic electricity): for example, bismuth, lead, zinc, copper, iron, antimony. If more than one couple are employed, the whole electromotive force is the sum of the separate forces for the successive junctions. A number of couples of the same two metals joined together form a thermo-electric battery, or thermopile; they are arranged so that one set of junctions can be heated while the other is kept cool. When connected with a delicate galvanometer, the thermopile can be used to detect and measure very small differences in temperature, as especially small differences in radiant heat; for this purpose one end of the thermopile is generally coat-

ed with lampblack so as to absorb the heat incident upon it, and a cone of polished brass may be added to collect more heat. Thermo-electric couples give a comparatively low electromotive force, which has, however, great constancy if the two sets of junctions are kept at a uniform temperature. What is called the *Peltier phenomenon* or *effect* is the rise or fall of temperature at the junction of two different metals due to the passage of an electric current from one metal to the other across the junction. This thermal effect is distinct from the rise of temperature due to the electrical resistance of the metals, and changes sign when the direction of the current across the junction is changed.

thermo-electrometer (thér-mô-ê-lek-trom'-e-ter), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. electrometer*.] An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

thermo-electromotive (thér-mô-ê-lek-trô-mô'-tiv), *a.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. electromotive*.] Pertaining to thermo-electricity.—**Thermo-electromotive force**. Same as *thermo-electric force* (which see, under *thermo-electric*).

thermo-element (thér-mô-el'-ê-ment), *n.* A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity*.—**thermo-excitry** (thér-mô-ek-si'-tô-ri), *a.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *E. excite* + *-ory*.] Causing the production of heat in the body.

thermogent (thér-mô-jen), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *-γενν*, producing: see *-gen*.] The fluid formerly supposed to exist which was known as *caloric* (which see).

thermogenesis (thér-mô-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *γενναι*, production.] The production of heat; specifically, the production of heat in the human body by physiological processes.

thermogenetic (thér-mô-jê-net'-ik), *a.* Same as *thermogenic*. *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

thermogenic (thér-mô-jen'-ik), *a.* [*As thermogen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the production of heat; producing heat.—**Thermogenic centers**, nervous centers whose function is to stimulate the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic fibers**, nervous fibers conveying impulses which increase the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic substance**, a substance which is associated with the production of heat in the body.

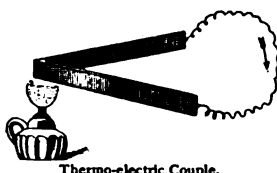
thermogenous (thér-mô-jen'-e-nus), *a.* [*As thermogen* + *-ous*.] Producing heat.

thermogram (thér-mô-gram), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *γράφω*, a mark, writing.] The record made by a thermograph.

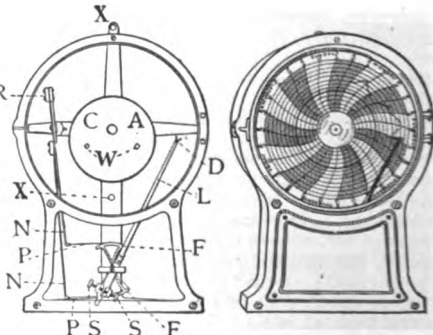
thermograph (thér-mô-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. θερμν*, heat, + *γράφω*, write.] An automatic self-registering thermometer. A variety of forms have been used, involving different principles and methods. (a) In the photographic method mercurial thermometers are used in the following manner: near the top of the mercury in the stem an air-bubble separates the column; by the action of a system of lenses the light from a lamp passes through the air-bubble, and throws the image of the bubble on the surface of a revolving cylinder upon which is wrapped a sheet of sensitized paper; no other light except the ray passing through the bubble enters the dark chamber containing the cylinder, and a photographic registration is therefore made of the oscillations of the mercury-column. (b) In the metallic thermograph the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indications are made to yield any desired degree of sensitiveness by a lever or levers which give motion to a recording pen. To an iron frame (see the cut) are fastened the thermometer-strips, the clock, the adjustments of the recording lever, and the perforated protecting case. The clock rotates a metallic disk once a week. A paper chart is fastened to the disk and rotates with it. The chart is divided into fourteen equal spaces, the dark spaces indicating night-time. These spaces are subdivided to indicate hours. The recording lever traces with an ink pen a line upon the paper chart, according as the metallic thermometer bends as affected by the heat or cold. The



Thermo-electric Multiplier.



Thermo-electric Couple.



Thermograph.

A, clock-arbor; C, clock-box; D, ink pen; F, F, arcs; L, recording lever; N, N, metallic thermometer-strips; P, P, platinum wires; R, piece for holding thermometer-strips to frame; S, S, screws for adjusting recording lever; W, winding arbors of clock; X, X, screw-holes for fastening instrument in place or in packing-box.

thermometer is composed of two strips of metal of different expansibilities. The curve thus traced over the concentric lines of the paper chart which indicate degrees

enables the temperature at any time during the week and the rate of variation to be accurately determined. (c) In the electric-contact method a mercurial thermometer having a large bulb and an enlarged stem has the upper end of the tube left open, and a fine platinum wire is made to descend in the tube by clockwork at regular intervals. When the wire comes in contact with the top of the mercury, an electric circuit is closed, and the distance is registered which the platinum wire has descended in order to touch the mercury surface. This method is used in the instruments of Hough and Secchi. (d) In the manometer thermograph the actuating instrument is an air- or gas-thermometer. The vessel containing air is connected by a fine tube with a registering apparatus, of which various forms have been devised. Changes of temperature produce changes of pressure in the enclosed gas, and these changes of pressure are the subject of measurement and registration. The scale of the thermogram is evaluated in degrees either by a theoretical formula or by actual comparisons. The instruments of Schreiber and Sprung belong to this class. (e) A still further form, not belonging strictly to any of the preceding classes, is illustrated by the Richard thermograph. Its thermometer is a Bourdon tube filled with alcohol, to which is attached a lever carrying the registering pen. With a rise of temperature the differential expansion produces a change of shape of the tube, accompanied by a corresponding change in position of the lever and registering pen. A high degree of sensitiveness and consequent accuracy is attained by this instrument.

thermography (thér-mog'ra-fí), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + γραφια, < γραφειν, write.*] Any method of writing which requires heat to develop the characters.

thermo-inhibitory (thér-mō-in-hib'ī-tō-ri), *a.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. inhibitory.*] Noting nerves whose function is to stop or inhibit the production of heat in the body.

thermojunction (thér-mō-jung'k-shon), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. junction.*] The point of union of the two metals of a thermo-electric couple.

thermokinematics (thér-mō-kin-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. kinematics.*] The theory of the motion of heat. See the quotation.

The science of heat has been called Thermotics, and the theory of heat as a form of energy is called Thermodynamics. In the same way the theory of the equilibrium of heat might be called Thermotatics, and that of the motion of heat Thermokinematics.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, Int., 1. 2.

thermology (thér-mol'ō-jí), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + λογια, < λεγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of heat.

M. Le Comte terms it [the science of heat] Thermology.

Whewell, Philoa. of Induct. Sciences, I. p. lxxii.

thermolysis (thér-mol'ī-sis), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + λυσις, loosening, dissolving.*] 1. Same as dissociation, 2.

The heat supplied has the effect of throwing the molecule into such agitation that the mutual affinity of the atoms cannot retain them in union. This is the process of Dissociation or Thermolysis.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 319.

2. The dispersion of heat from the body, by radiation, conduction, evaporation, and the warming of excreta and dejecta.

thermolytic (thér-mō-lit'ik), *a. and n.* [*thermolysis (-lyt-) + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis, in either sense; heat-discharging. *Med. News, LII. 393.*

II. *n.* A substance or agent having to do with the discharge of heat from the body.

thermolyze (thér-mō-liz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. thermolyzed, ppr. thermolyzing.* [*thermolysis (cf. analyze).*] To subject to thermolysis; dissociate by the action of heat.

thermomagnetic (thér-mō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. magnetic.*] Pertaining to the effect of heat as modifying the magnetic properties of bodies.

thermomagnetism (thér-mō-mag-net-izm), *n.* [*Gr. θερμη, heat, + E. magnetism.*] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.

thermometer (thér-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. thermomètre* = *Sp. termómetro*, *termómetro* = *Pg. termómetro* = *It. termometro* = *D. G. Dan. thermometer* = *Sw. termometer*, < *NL. *thermometr-um*, < *Gr. θερμη, heat, + μετρον, measure.*] 1. An instrument by which the temperatures (see *temperature* and *thermometry*) of bodies are ascertained, founded on the common property belonging to all bodies, with very few exceptions, of expanding with heat, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed to be proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The expanding substance may be a liquid, as mercury or alcohol; a gas, as in the air-thermometer (which see); or a solid, as in the metallic thermometer (see below). The ordinary thermometer consists of a slender glass tube with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol; this expands or contracts by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or being immersed in a liquid or gas which is to be examined, and the

state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube or engraved on its exterior surface. The thermometer was invented by Galileo at some date prior to 1611, and was developed by his pupils through the first thirty years of the seventeenth century. In 1641 the Florentine philosophers were using a thermometer consisting of a bulb filled with alcohol, with sealed stem, and graduated on the stem according to an arbitrary scale, of which the divisions were, approximately, fiftieths of the volume of the bulb. Sagredo adopted a scale of 800 divisions, like the graduation of a circle, and fixed the application of the word *degree* to the thermometric space. No means of comparing observations made with thermometers containing different fluids and of different manufacture were possible until Fahrenheit adopted a graduation between two fixed temperatures. For the zero of his scale Fahrenheit adopted the lowest temperature observed by him in the winter of 1708, and for his upper fixed point he took the temperature of the body, and marked it 96°. By this system of numeration the temperature of melting ice became 32°, and the boiling-point of water 212°. This is the scale of the *Fahrenheit thermometer* commonly used by English-speaking peoples and in Holland. De Lisle, about 1780, first used the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water as the fixed points of the thermometric scale, and they gradually came to be universally accepted. In *Reaumur's thermometer* (formerly largely used in Germany and Russia, but now being superseded) the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. In the *centigrade thermometer*, used widely throughout Europe, and very extensively in scientific investigations everywhere, the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the freezing-point being zero and the boiling-point 100°. The absolute zero of temperature is the logical beginning of a thermometric scale, but since thermometric temperatures are primarily relative, the zero-point is arbitrary, and the Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and centigrade thermometers present the different systems of numeration that have come into use. The following formulae give the conversion of these scales: Let *F*, *R*, and *C* represent any temperature as given by the three scales respectively, then $F = R \times \frac{9}{5} + 32 = C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32$. The *standard mercurial thermometer* consists of a slender tube with capillary bore hermetically sealed at the top, and terminating at its lower end in a bulb filled with mercury. The melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water at standard pressure are determined on the tube, and the intermediate space is subdivided into equal parts. The graduations are extended above and below the fiducial points, and finally the tube is calibrated, and outstanding errors of the graduation are determined. Ordinary thermometers covering any desired small range of temperature are graduated by comparison with a *standard*. For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapor, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 660° F. Mercury thermometers designed for measuring temperatures up to 400° C. (752° F.) are made by filling the stem and an upper bulb above the stem with nitrogen. The mercury expands against the increasing pressure of the nitrogen, and its boiling-point is raised thereby. Temperatures higher than this limit are usually obtained with air- or steam-thermometers and other forms of pyrometer (which see). The *air- (or gas-) thermometer* consists of a quantity of pure dry air or gas contained in a reservoir such that its change of volume or of pressure with varying temperatures may be properly observed. Two forms have been used—(1) the *constant-pressure thermometer*, in which the gas is maintained at constant pressure and its varying volume measured; (2) the *constant-volume thermometer*, in which the increase of pressure under constant volume is measured. This is the ordinary form in which the instrument is used. For accuracy it is decidedly superior to the mercury thermometer, and has been adopted as the ultimate standard to which all other thermometers are referred. In the *metallic thermometer*, as generally constructed, temperature is measured by the change in form of composite metal bars, due to their differential expansion (hence more properly called *bimetallic thermometer*). One of the early forms was that of Breguet, which consists of a fine spiral bar made of platinum, gold, and silver. One end of the spiral is fixed, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked in a circle upon it. The same principle, with variations in the mechanical application, is now much used in the construction of thermographs. For indicating very slight variations of temperature a thermo-electric junction or the bolometer is employed.

The thermometer discovers all the small unperceivable variations in the coldness of the air.

Glanville, Essays, III. (an. 1676). (Richardson.)

2. Hence, figuratively, anything which (roughly) indicates temperature.

These fixed animals [corals], and the reefs which they elaborate, are among the best of living thermometers.

Gill, Proc. Biol. Soc. of Washington, 1885, II. 35.

Aspiration thermometer, one in which the temperature of the air is obtained by drawing air in with a ventilating-fan through a tube, and causing it to flow rapidly over a thermometer, or over wet- and dry-bulb thermometers, placed therein. This method, first described by Belli in 1837, has been followed and developed in the instrument of Assmann.—**Attached thermometer**, one fastened to the tube of a barometer for indicating the temperature of its mercury.—**Axilla thermometer**. See *axilla*.—**Bi-metal thermometer**, a thermometer composed of a bar of two metals or alloys, having different rates of expansion, brazed together and sometimes bent into the form of a spiral. The compound bar is fastened rigidly at one end, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the

movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked upon it.—**Celsius thermometer**, a thermometer introduced by Celsius in 1736 (and used to a limited extent), in which the zero of the scale was placed at the temperature of boiling water and 100° at the temperature of melting ice, plus (+) and minus (−) degrees in atmospheric temperatures being thus avoided. This was a centigrade scale, but not that of the modern centigrade thermometer, which was introduced by Linnaeus.—**Centigrade thermometer**. See *def. 1*.—**Chromatic thermometer**, an arrangement of glass plates, devised by Sir David Brewster, exhibiting the difference between their temperature and that of an object with which they are brought in contact by the different hues of the polarized light produced in the plates.—**Chromo thermometer**, an instrument used to raise the temperature of petroleum at the rate of 20° in fifteen minutes: used for purposes of testing.—**Clinical thermometer**, a small maximum self-registering mercurial thermometer used in obtaining the temperature of the body. In its usual form the range of scale is 25° F., or less, and graduation is carried to one fifth of a degree. A very sensitive clinical instrument, called the *half-minute thermometer*, has a bulb of small diameter and an extremely fine bore, in which the mercury is rendered visible by a lens-fronted stem.—**Conjugate thermometer**. Same as *differential thermometer*.—**Deep-sea thermometer**, a registering thermometer used to ascertain the temperature of the sea at any depth. The instrument consists of the thermometer proper set in a metallic frame. The form of thermometer now used is that of Negretti and Zambra. It consists of a mercury thermometer whose stem, of wide bore, terminates in a small pyriform sac. The stem is contracted and constricted just above the bulb, and when the instrument is inverted, the mercury-column breaks at this point, and flows down into the tube, which is graduated in the inverted position. An overflow-cell prevents mercury from the bulb from entering the stem if there is a rise of temperature. To protect it from pressure, the thermometer is hermetically sealed in a strong glass tube, the part of which surrounding the bulb contains a quantity of mercury secured by a ring of india-rubber cement. By means of mechanism in its frame, the thermometer is made to turn over at any desired depth, and the temperature at the instant of inversion remains recorded in the tube until the instrument is read and reset. For small depths, the instrument is reversed by a weight which is sent down the sounding-line. For great depths, the reversal is effected by means of the revolution of a small propeller, which is set in motion by the water so soon as the thermometer is drawn upward.—**Dewar's air-thermometer**, a form of air-thermometer used for measuring very high temperatures—the thermometric substance, the air, being contained in a porcelain bulb capable of resisting the heat of a furnace.—**Differential thermometer**, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. The earliest form, invented and named by Sir John Leslie, consists of a U-shaped tube, each end of which terminates in a bulb. The bend of the tube contains a colored liquid; the upper parts of the tube and the bulbs are filled with confined air. When one of the bulbs is at a higher temperature than the other, the liquid in the adjacent stem is driven down by the higher pressure, and rises in the opposite branch. The difference in height is proportional to the difference in temperature of the two bulbs. The instrument is now used only as a thermoscope.—**Earth-thermometer**, one designed for ascertaining the temperature of the ground at different depths. Three types have been employed—(a) a thermometer of large bulb and very long stem, so that, although buried many feet in the ground, the top of the liquid column extends above the surface (temperatures at depths of twenty feet have been obtained by this); (b) an ordinary thermometer inclosed in a wooden tube and other non-conducting packings, which can be sunk to any desired depth, the temperature of the thermometer being assumed not to change during the short time required to draw it up and make the reading; (c) (1) thermoelectric junctions; (2) the electrical-resistance method.—**Electric thermometer**. (a) An apparatus for measuring small differences of temperature, based on the action of a thermopile. See *thermo-electricity*. (b) A thermometer whose action is based on the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor. The difference in the resistance between a current passing through a conductor of known and one of unknown temperature gives the difference of temperature between the two. Also called *differential-resistance thermometer*. The most delicate form in which the principle is applied is the bolometer.—**Fahrenheit thermometer**. See *def. 1*.—**Kinnorley's thermometer**, an apparatus sometimes used to illustrate the sudden expansion of air through which a discharge of high-potential electricity has taken place. It consists of two connected tubes partially filled with water; the larger one contains above the water-surface two knobs, and when the spark is formed between them the water is forced up to a higher level in the smaller tube.—**Maximum thermometer**, one that registers the maximum temperature to which it is exposed. Three types have come into use in connection with the mercurial thermometer. (a) The Rutherford maximum has a light movable steel index at the top of the mercurial column. The tube is placed horizontal, and as the temperature rises the mercury pushes the index before it. When the temperature falls, the index is left in situ to mark the position of the maximum. (b) In Phillips's maximum, a small bubble of air makes a break in the upper part of the mercurial column. When the temperature begins to fall, the detached portion of the column is left behind to register the highest temperature. (c) The Negretti maximum has the bore of the tube partly closed by a constriction just above the bulb. In rising temperatures mercury is forced from the bulb past the constriction, but when the temperature falls the mercury cannot readily return to the bulb, and the top of the mercurial column indicates the maximum temperature. In order to reset the thermometer to the current air-temperature, the mercury is forced back into the bulb by whirling the instrument on a swing-pin. This form of maximum is used at the stations of the United States Weather Bureau.—**Mercury thermometer**. See *def. 1*.—**Metallic thermometer**. See *def. 1*.—**Metastatic thermometer**, a very sensitive mercurial thermometer, having an apical cavity

into which any desired part of the mercury can be drawn off. This device enables the thermometer to be used over a wide range of temperature, and the scale to be graduated to small fractions of a degree, without increasing the length of the stem. For each different state of the instrument, the temperature corresponding to some part of the scale must be determined by comparison with a standard thermometer.—**Methyl-butylate thermometer**, one in which the thermometric substance is methyl butylate. *See* *William Thomson*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 599.—**Minimum thermometer**, a thermometer that registers the minimum temperature to which it is exposed. The alcohol minimum, devised by Rutherford in 1794, is now universally used. The registration is effected by a light steel or glass index enlarged and rounded at the end, and wholly immersed in the column of alcohol. When the temperature falls, the index is carried toward the bulb by the surface-tension at the end of the contracting liquid column, and when the temperature rises the alcohol flows around and past the index, leaving it to mark the lowest temperature.—**Optical thermometer**, a thermometer proposed by Cornu for the study of high temperatures, based on the principle that in certain crystals the amount of the rotation of the plane of polarization depends on the temperature. As quarts can be submitted to a wide range of temperature, it is considered to be specially adapted for the application of this method in determining high temperatures.—**Overflowing or mercurial-weight thermometer**, a mercury-thermometer consisting of a bulb with a short piece of fine stem perfectly filled with mercury at 0° C. Any higher temperature is determined by weighing the quantity of mercury expelled, instead of by measuring it volumetrically, as in the ordinary mercurial thermometer.—**Radiation thermometer**. *See* *terrestrial-radiation thermometer* and *solar-radiation thermometer*.—**Réaumur thermometer**. *See* *def. 1.*—**Registering thermometer**, a self-registering thermometer; a maximum or minimum thermometer.—**Six's thermometer**, a self-registering thermometer, invented by J. Six in 1781, combining in one instrument the registration of maximum and minimum temperatures: for many years very widely used, but now generally superseded by separate maximum and minimum instruments.—**Sling-thermometer**, a thermometer with which the temperature of the air is obtained by whirling the instrument in the free air. The resulting rapid convection brings the temperature of the thermometer into close accordance with the temperature of the air.—**Solar-radiation thermometer**, a thermometer for measuring the intensity of solar radiation. A form frequently adopted for this purpose is the *black-bulb thermometer in vacuo*, first suggested by Sir John Herschel. It consists of a sensitive mercurial thermometer having the bulb and about an inch of the stem covered with lampblack. The whole is inclosed in a glass tube, of which one end is blown into a large bulb in the center of which is fixed the bulb of the thermometer, and the tube is then exhausted of air. The thermometer-bulb thus prepared absorbs all the solar heat that falls upon it, and loses none by convection. With the black-bulb thermometer there is frequently used a bright-bulb thermometer similarly incased. This has its bulb covered with polished silver, or some equivalent coating, which reflects most of the radiation that falls upon it. The difference between the readings of these two instruments is assumed to measure the intensity of solar radiation.—**Submarine thermometer**. Same as *deep-sea thermometer*.—**Terrestrial-radiation thermometer**, a minimum thermometer used to register the cooling of the earth's surface below the temperature of the air by nocturnal radiation. The bulb of the thermometer is generally shaped with special regard to obtaining a high degree of sensitiveness. Also called *nocturnal-radiation thermometer*.—**Upsetting thermometer**, a form of mercurial thermometer devised by Negretti and Zambra for registering the temperature at any desired time. The registration is effected by inverting the instrument, after which it remains unaltered until it is reset. By means of clockwork, the upset may be made to occur automatically at any desired time, and a series of such thermometers constitutes a method for obtaining hourly temperatures. The instrument finds its principal use as a deep-sea thermometer. *See* *above*.—**Water-steam thermometer**, a proposed form of thermometer in which the thermometric substance is saturated water-vapor, and in which the temperature is given from the pressure of the vapor as measured by the height of the water-column it can support.—**Wet-bulb thermometer**. *See* *psychrometer*.

thermometric (thér-mō-met'rik), *a.* [= *F. thermométrique*; as *thermometer* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a thermometer: as, the *thermometric scale* or tube.—2. Made by means of a thermometer: as, *thermometric observations*.—**Thermometric steam-gage**, a form of steam-gage which shows the amount of pressure in a boiler by the degree of expansion of a fluid at the temperature produced by the pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

thermometrical (thér-mō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*thermometric* + *-al.*] Same as *thermometric*. *Boyle*, *Works*, II, 466.

thermometrically (thér-mō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

thermometrograph (thér-mō-met'rō-gráf), *n.* [= *F. thermomètregraphe*; *Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφω*, write.] A self-registering thermometer, especially one which registers the maximum or minimum temperature during long periods. Also *thermetrograph*.

thermometry (thér-mom'e-tri), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *μετρία*, *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring temperature. A numerical unit of temperature difference is derived from the measurable physical effects produced in bodies by heat—for example, linear expansion, volumetric expansion, change of gaseous elastic pressure, and change in electric resistance. In the customary use of the thermometer, changes in temperature are assumed to be directly proportional to the ob-

served changes in the thermometric material, and temperature units are defined in terms of the particular material and phenomenon adopted. The thermometric unit which has been adopted by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is one centigrade degree, or the hundredth part of the fractional increase of pressure of a volume of pure dry gas originally at a pressure of one standard atmosphere, and heated from the standard freezing-point to the standard boiling-point of water. With this unit, increments of temperature are closely proportional to increments of heat, and the air- (or gas-) thermometer of constant volume is the adopted instrumental standard. The air-thermometer, however, is not adapted to ordinary uses, and it is the object of thermometry to obtain comparable temperatures with convenient and portable instruments. The expansion of liquids is closely proportional to successive increments of heat, and is taken as the basis of the usual secondary thermometric standards. It should be observed, however, that in general the subject of measurement is not the simple expansion of the liquid, but the differential expansion of the liquid and the glass bulb in which it is contained; and from the standpoint of precise thermometry it is in this uncertain, irregular, and varying behavior of the glass that the principal residual discrepancies of normal mercurial thermometers lie. The most important of these sources of error in mercurial thermometers is a change in the zero-point with time and with the temperatures to which the thermometers are exposed. This change depends upon the nature of the glass. Glass of special composition is now used in the construction of thermometers, which will practically eliminate this source of error. The method of graduating thermometers between two fiducial points, instead of by volume, was an advance in construction adopted by Fahrenheit that first made possible the construction of comparable thermometers. The adoption later of the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water for these two standard temperatures brought different kinds of thermometers into substantial agreement. In the recent progress of precise thermometry, residual sources of error have been discovered, and outstanding discrepancies have been investigated, so as to render possible the reduction of all observed temperatures to the thermodynamic scale.

thermomotive (thér-mō-mō'tiv), *a.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *E. motive*.] Broadly, pertaining to or derived from molar motion produced by heat, as in any heat-engine, but more particularly used with reference to heat-engines in which motion is derived from air or other gas expanded by heat: as, *thermomotive power*; *thermomotive effect*; *thermomotive efficiency*.

thermomotor (thér-mō-mō'tor), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *L.L. motor*, a mover.] A heat-engine, particularly a so-called *caloric engine*, or an air-engine driven by the expansive force of heated air. Compare *gas-engine*, *heat-engine*, and *caloric engine* (under *caloric*).

thermomultiplier (thér-mō-mul'ti-pli-ér), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *E. multiplier*.] Same as *thermopile*. *See* the quotation.

The discoveries of Oersted and Seebeck led to the construction of an instrument for measuring temperature incomparably more delicate than any previously known. To distinguish it from the ordinary thermometer, this instrument is called the *thermomultiplier*.

W. R. Grose, *Corr. of Physical Forces*, III.

thermonatrite (thér-mō-nā'trit), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *E. natron* + *-ite*.] Hydrous sodium carbonate ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$), occurring chiefly as an efflorescence in connection with saline lakes.

thermo-pair (thér-mō-pār), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *E. pair*.] A thermo-electric element or couple. *See* *thermo-electricity*.

thermopalpation (thér-mō-pal-pā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *L. palpātio(n-)*, a stroking; *see palpation*.] Palpation of the surface of the body to determine temperature, especially to determine topographical differences of temperature with a view to determine the position and condition of internal organs.

thermophone (thér-mō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An electrical instrument in which sounds are produced by the changes in the circuit due to variations of temperature.

thermopile (thér-mō-pil), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *E. pile*.] A thermo-electric battery, especially as arranged for the measurement of small quantities of radiant heat. *See* *thermo-electricity*.

thermoregulator (thér-mō-reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *E. regulator*.] A device for regulating the temperature of a heating-apparatus.

thermoscope (thér-mō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. thermoscope* = *Sp. It. termoscopia*, *Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] An instrument or a device for indicating variations in temperature without measuring their amount. The name was first applied by Count Rumford to an instrument invented by him, resembling the differential thermometer of Leslie. Out of an indefinite number of thermoscopes, a class of chromatic thermoscopes may be mentioned in which changes in temperature are indicated by changes in the shade or the color of a substance coated with certain chemical preparations. These have been used to some extent for indicating a rise in temperature caused

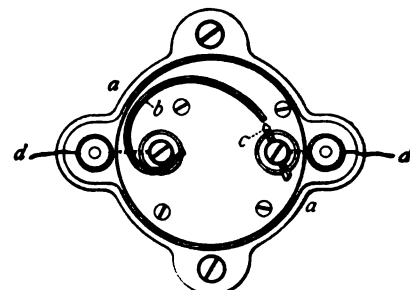
by the heating of a journal in machinery. Thermoscopes consisting of a tube containing air or mercury, and having an adjustable scale, or a scale limited to a few degrees, are used in machines for testing lubricants, in appliances for physical research, as in Osborne's esthermoscope, and in diagnosis, as in Dr. Seguin's thermoscope for detecting minute variations in the temperature of the body.

thermoscopic (thér-mō-skop'ik), *a.* [*thermoscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of the thermoscope: as, *thermoscopic observations*. *Groce*.

thermoscopical (thér-mō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [*thermoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *thermoscopic*.

thermosiphon (thér-mō-si'fōn), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *σίφων*, siphon.] An arrangement of siphon-tubes serving to induce circulation of water in a heating apparatus.

thermostat (thér-mō-stat), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *στάσις*, stand; *see static*.] An automatic apparatus for indicating or regulating temperature. It is essentially a modification of the thermometer, so arranged that, in place of indicating thermal variations, it controls the source of heat or of ventilation, and thus indirectly regulates the temperature. One of the earliest forms of thermostat was that devised by Dr. Ure. It consisted of a bar composed of two metals, say steel and copper, having different degrees of expansion under the same temperature. This bar, when fixed in position, was made by simple mechanical means to open a furnace-door, move a damper, or open a window, by means of the bending of the bar under the influence of an increase in heat. Other forms of this thermostat have since been used to make or break



Thermostat.

a, base; *b*, involute expansion-strip, composed of two metals having different coefficients of expansion, as brass and steel; *c*, adjustment-screw, forming part of an electric circuit whenever *b* is expanded by heat so as to touch the point of the screw; *d*, *e*, conducting wires.

an electric current, and thus move an armature that controls a damper, steam-valve, or other heat-regulating mechanism. Another form consists of a balanced thermometer that, under the movements of the mercury in a tube pivoted in the center in a horizontal position, would rise or fall, and thus control a damper or fire-door. Another form consists of a thermometer resembling a thermo-electric alarm (see *thermo-electric*), except that the closing of the circuit by the rise of the mercury in the tube operates a fire-door or damper in place of sounding an alarm. Where a thermostat is merely used to ring a bell, it is called a *thermostatic alarm*. A very simple and yet delicately responsive form is a slender bar of gutta-percha, fixed at one end, and attached at the other to a lever, which is caused to act by the expansion or contraction of the bar. Another form of thermostat consists of a bent tube partly filled with mercury. The heat expands the air in the larger end of the tube and displaces the mercury, and this in turn moves a piston controlling, by means of some mechanical device, a steam-valve or damper. Another form used with steam-heating furnaces, consists of an elastic diaphragm in a cylinder, the pressure of the steam against the diaphragm serving to move a piston that controls the damper of the furnace. Such appliances are also called *heat-regulators*. More recently, the name has been given to fumble plugs used to control automatic sprinklers, a rise in the temperature causing the plug to melt and release the water. This, however, is only a trade use of the word.

thermostatic (thér-mō-stat'ik), *a.* [*thermostat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermostat; characterized by the presence of the thermostat; involving the principle of the thermostat.

thermostatically (thér-mō-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a thermostat: as, a *thermostatically adjusted radiator*.

thermostatics (thér-mō-stat'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of thermostatic* (see *-ics*).] The theory of the equilibrium of heat. *See* the quotation under *thermokinematics*.

thermotaxis (thér-mō-tak'sis), *a.* [*Prop. *thermotactic*; *< thermotaxis (-tact-) + -ic.*] In *physiol.*, pertaining to regulation of the temperature of the body, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to produce a certain temperature.

thermotaxis (thér-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *τάξις*, order, arrangement.] The regulation of the bodily temperature, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to secure a certain temperature.

thermotelephone (thér-mō-tel'ē-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. θέρμων*, heat, + *E. telephone*.] 1. A telephone receiver in which the changes of length, due to

change of temperature, of a fine wire through which the currents are made to pass actuate the phonic diaphragm.—2. A telephone transmitter in which a red-hot wire forming part of the primary circuit of an induction-coil has its resistance changed by the sound-vibrations, thus inducing currents in the secondary which are sent to line.

thermotensile (thér-mō-tén'sil), *a.* [*Gr. θερμῶν, heat, + E. tensile.*] Relating to tensile force as affected by changes of temperature. Elaborate thermotensile experiments on iron and steel, especially with reference to boiler-iron, have been made, and their results tabulated, this being a matter of great practical importance.

thermotic (thér-mot'ik), *a.* [*Gr. θερμῶν, heat, + -otic.*] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.

In the spectrum of a flint-glass prism the apex of the thermic curve—that is to say, the place of greatest heat effect—is situated . . . outside the apparent spectrum in the ultra-red region. *Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 201.*

thermotical (thér-mot'ikal), *a.* [*Gr. θερμῶν, heat, + -al.*] Same as *thermotic*. *Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x. 1, § 4.*

thermotics (thér-mot'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of thermotic (see -ics).*] The science of heat.

In the History of the Sciences, I have named it [the Science of Heat] *Thermotics*, which appears to me to agree better with the analogy of the names of other corresponding sciences, Acoustics and Optics. *Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. lxvii.*

thermotropic (thér-mō-trop'ik), *a.* [*Gr. θερμῶν, heat, + τροπικός, < τροπήν, turn: see tropic.*] In biol., exhibiting or characterized by thermotropism.

Curvatures dependent upon temperature are called *thermotropic*.

Goodale, Physiol. Bot., p. 394.

thermotropism (thér-mō-t'rop'izm), *n.* [*Gr. θερμῶν, heat, + τροπῆς, < τροπήν, turn: see tropic.*] In biol., motion or growth in relation to a source of heat. Plant organs which curve toward the source of heat are called *positively thermotropic*, and those which curve away from the source of heat, *negatively thermotropic*.

thermotype (thér-mō-t'ip), *n.* [*Gr. θερμῶν, heat, + τύπος, impression: see type.*] A picture-impression, as of a slice of wood, obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, as sulphuric or hydrochloric, then printing it, and afterward developing the impression by heat.

thermotypy (thér-mō-t'ip-i), *n.* [*As thermotype + -y.*] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

thernet, *n.* [*ME., also tärne, < Icel. therna = Sw. tärna = Dan. terne = OHG. thiarna, diorna, MHG. dierne, dirne, G. dirne, a girl; a girl; a wench.*

As sengle knave and sengle tärne,
When they synne togedyr gerne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49. (Halliwell.)

therodont (thér-rō-dont), *a. and n.* Same as *theriodont*.

Therodontia (thér-rō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Theriodontia*.

theroid (thér'roid), *v.* [*Gr. θηρ (θηρ-), a wild beast, + εἶδος, form.*] Having animal propensities or characteristics.

The animal mind of the *theroid* idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body.

Nineteenth Century, Sept., 1886, p. 353.

therologic (thér-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [*Gr. therolog-y + -ic.*] Pertaining to therology.

therological (thér-rō-loj'ikal), *a.* [*Gr. therologic + -al.*] Same as *therologic*.

therologist (thér-rōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. therolog-y + -ist.*] A student of the *Mammalia*; a mammalogist. *The Academy, Aug. 25, 1877.*

therology (thér-rōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. θηρ (θηρ-), a wild beast, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of mammals; mammalogy or mastology: introduced lately on the ground that *mammalogy* is a hybrid word.

theromorph (thér-rō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Theromorpha*.

Theromorpha (thér-rō-mōrf'ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. θηρ (θηρ-), a wild beast, + μορφή, form.*] An order of fossil reptiles, of the Permian and Triassic, named from their resemblances to mammals. The quadrate bone is fixed; the ribs are two-headed; the precoracoid is present, and the coracoid is reduced in size, with free extremity; the vertebrae are amphicoelous, and the pubic bones are entirely anterior to the ischia; and there is no obturator foramen. Some of the *Theromorpha* were made known by Owen under the name *Theriodontia*. These remains were from Cape Colony, but the *Theromorpha* have mostly been studied by Cope from remains found in the Permian of Texas. The order is divided by Cope into *Anomodontia* and *Polycozauria*. See these words. Also, rarely, *Theromora*.

theromorphia (thér-rō-mōrf'ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. θηρ (θηρ-), a wild beast, + μορφή, form.*] In

human anat., an abnormality in structure resembling the norm in lower animals.

theromorphie (thér-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. Theromorpha + -ic.*] Theromorphous.

theromorphie (thér-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. Theromorpha + -ic.*] Abnormally resembling in anatomical structure the lower animals.

theromorphous (thér-rō-mōrf'us), *a.* [*Gr. Theromorpha + -ous.*] Pertaining to the *Theromorpha*, or having their characters.

theropod (thér-rō-pod), *a. and n.* [*Gr. θηρ (θηρ-), a wild beast, + ποδς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] 1. *a.* Having feet like those of (mammalian) beasts, as a dinosaur; of or pertaining to the *Theropoda*.

2. *n.* A carnivorous dinosaur of the order *Theropoda*.

Also *theriopod*, and (erroneously) *therapod*.

Theropoda (thér-rōp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see therapod.*] A suborder of extinct carnivorous dinosaurs, having digitigrade hind feet with prehensile claws, very short forelimbs, hollow limb-bones, cavernous vertebrae, premaxillary teeth, and united pubes. They were of large or gigantic size and predaceous habits, and in the structure of the feet resembled quadrupeds rather than birds (see *Ornithopoda*), whence the name. There are several families, as *Megalosauridae*, *Coeluridae*, and *Compsognathidae*. Also, incorrectly, *Therapoda*.

theropodous (thér-rōp'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *theropod*. *Geol. Jour., XLV. 1. 44.*

theristical (thér-sit'ikal), *a.* [*Gr. Thersites (L. Thersites, < Gr. Θερσίτης) + -ical.*] Resembling or characteristic of Thersites, a scurrilous character in Homer's *Iliad*; hence, grossly abusive; scurrilous; foul-mouthed.

There is a pelling kind of *theristical* satire, as black as the ink 'tis wrote with. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.*

therst, *v.* A Middle English form of *durst*. *Octavian, l. 681. Halliwell.*

thesaurer, *n.* [*ML. thesaurarius, treasurer, < L. thesaurarius, pertaining to treasure, < thesaurus, treasure: see thesaurus and treasure, and cf. treasurer.*] A treasurer.

To my loving friendes Sir Thomas Boleyn Knight, *Thesaurer* of the Kinges Graces most honorable Household, and Sir Henry Guldeford, Knight Comptroller of the same. *Abp. Warham, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 387.*

thesaurus (thē-sā'rus), *n.* [*L. thesaurus, OL. thesaurus, thesaurum, < Gr. θησαυρός, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, storehouse, chest: see treasure, the old form of the word, derived through OF. and ME.*] A treasury; a store; especially, *thesaurus verborum*, or simply *thesaurus*, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

In a complete *thesaurus* of any language, the etymology of every word should exhibit both its philology and its linguistics, its domestic history and its foreign relations. *G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., III.*

these (THĕz), *a. and pron.* Plural of *this*.

Theselon, **Theselum** (thē-sē'on, -um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. Θησελῶν, Θησελῶν, < Θησεύς, Theseus.*] A temple or sanctuary of the Athenian hero-king Theseus, especially a temple built in Athens, about 460 B. C., to receive the bones of Theseus, then brought home from Scyros; at the present time, specifically, a beautiful hexastyle peripteral Doric temple of Pentelic marble, dating



The so-called Theselon, at Athens, from the southwest.

from the second half of the fifth century B. C., still standing in Athens at the foot of the Acropolis and Areopagus. Its interior arrangements and its sculptured decoration have suffered much, but it is notwithstanding the most perfect surviving example of a Greek temple, and exhibits all the refinements of a Greek architecture at its culmination. This temple is now identified with practical certainty as that of Hephestus (Vulcan); it was certainly not the temple of Theseus. See also *out under opisthodomos*.

thesicle (thē'si-kl), *n.* [*Dim. of thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis, a proposition. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

Thesiea (thē-si'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < Thesium + -eae.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the *Santalaceae*, the sandalwood family. It is characterized by its small nut-like fruit, and perianth-tube prolonged above the inferior ovary and without a conspicuous disk. It includes 5 genera of herbs and low undershrubs, of which *Thesium* is the type; the others are mainly natives of South America or South Africa.

thesis (thē'sis), *n.; pl. theses (-sēz).* [= *F. these = Sp. tesis = Pg. these = It. tesi = G. thesis, these, < L. thesis, < Gr. θέσις, a proposition, a statement, a thing laid down, thesis in rhetoric, thesis in prosody (from the setting down of the foot in beating time); cf. θέσις, placed, < τίθεμαι (v. θε), put, set: see dol.* Cf. *theme*, from the same Gr. verb.] 1. The formulation in advance of a proposition to be proved; a position; a proposition which one advances and offers to maintain by argument against objections.

Antitheta are *Theses* argued pro et contra [for and against]. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.*

In all the foreign universities and convents there are upon certain days philosophical *theses* maintained against every adventitious disputant. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.*

Hence—2. An essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as for that of doctor.

Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest critics;
The public thesis and disputation.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

3. A theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself.—4. (*a*) A premise assumed and not proved, although not self-evident; either a postulate or a definition. (*b*) The consequent of a hypothetical proposition. [*Rare.*]—5. In *musical rhythmic*, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat. See *rhythm*.—6. In *pros.*: (*a*) Originally, and in more correct recent usage, that part of a foot which receives the ictus, or metrical stress. (*b*) In prevalent modern usage, the metrically unaccented part of a foot. See *arsis*, 1.—7. In *anc. rhet.*, a general question, not limited to special persons and circumstances: opposed to a *hypothesis*, or question which is so limited.—8. In *rhet.*, the part of a sentence preceding and correlated to the antithesis. [*Rare.*]

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of *thesis* and *antithesis*.

Coleridge, Table-Talk, II. 212.

=*Syn. 1. Topic, Point, etc. See subject.*

Thesium (thē-si'um), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), L. name of T. Linophyllum, so called, according to Athenæus, because Theseus crowned Ariadne with it; < Gr. Θησεῖον, neut. of Θησεύς, belonging to Theseus, < Θησεύς, Theseus.*] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Thesieae* in the family *Santalaceae*. It is characterized by linear or scale-like leaves, and bisexual flowers with small ovate or oblong anthers and a filiform, often flexuous or zigzag placenta. There are about 115 species, widely distributed through the Old World, chiefly in the temperate parts, and with 2 species in Brazil. They are herbs, often with a hard or shrubby base, and frequently parasitic by the root. The leaves are small and alternate. The scentless flowers are borne in a spike or a simple or compound raceme. *T. Linophyllum*, a small white-flowered plant of English pastures, is called *bastard toadflax*.

Thesmophoria (thes-mō-fō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*Gr. θεσμοφóρια (pl.), < θεσμοφóρος, law-giving, < θεσμός, law (< τίθεμαι, lay down: see thesis), + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. bear.*] An ancient Greek festival with mysteries, celebrated by married women in honor of Demeter (Ceres) as the "mother of beautiful offspring." Though not confined to Attica, it was especially observed at Athens and Eleusis.

In the *Thesmophoria*, as well as the pigs' flesh mysterious sacred objects were in use, made of the dough of wheat, and in the shape of forms of snakes and men.

Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xxxv.

Thesmophorian (thes-mō-fō'ri-an), *a.* [*Gr. Thesmophoria + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Thesmophoria*.

Thesmophoric (thes-mō-for'ik), *a.* [*Gr. Thesmophoria + -ic.*] Same as *Thesmophorian*. *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 127.*

thesmothe (thes'mō-thē), *n.* [*F. thesmothète, < Gr. θεσμοθέτης, a lawgiver, < θεσμός, law, + θέτης, one who lays down: see thesis), < τίθεμαι, put, set: see thesis.*] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

thesocyte (thē'sō-sit), *n.* One of certain reserve cells which have been described in several sponges. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.*

Thespesia (thes-pē'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Solander, 1807), so called from the beauty of the flowers; < Gr. *θεσπεῖος*, divinely sounding, hence, ineffable, divine; doubtfully explained as < *θεός*, god, + *ειπεῖν*, 2d pers. pl. impv. *εἰπε*, say, speak.] A genus of plants, of the family *Malvaceae* and tribe *Hibisceae*. It is characterized by flowers with three to five small bractlets, a club-shaped or but slightly divided style, and a five-celled ovary. There are about 5 species, natives of tropical Asia, the Pacific Islands, and Madagascar. They are trees or tall herbs, with entire or angulate leaves, and handsome flowers, commonly yellow. One species, *T. populnea*, is remarkable for its black-dotted seed-leaves. It is a tree sometimes 60 feet high, planted for shade in India, and known as *umbrella tree* and *bendy-tree*, and in Guiana as *seaside mahoe*. It bears a dense mass of foliage, and large yellow flowers with a purple center, changing before evening to purple throughout, and persisting. Its flowers and fruits yield a dye, its seeds a thick deep-red oil known as *Portia-nut oil*, and its bast a useful fiber made into sacks and wrappings; and its wood is used to make boats and furniture.



Thespesia populnea.

Thespian (thes-pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Thespian*, < Gr. *Θησπιος*, of or pertaining to Thespis, < *Θήσπις*, Thespis (see def.).] *I. a.* Of or relating to Thespis, a semi-legendary Greek poet of Icaria in Attica, often called the father of tragedy; relating or pertaining to dramatic acting in general; dramatic; tragic: as, the *Thespian art*, the drama. The great impulse given to the drama by Thespis consisted in the adjunction to the old dithyrambic chorus of Dionysus of a single actor who might appear successively in several rôles. The first public contest of Thespis is assigned to the year 536 B. C.

Said we not it was the highest stretch attained by the *Thespian Art*? *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. 1. 12.

The race of learned men:
... oft they snatch the pen,
As if inspired, and in a *Thespian* rage;
Then write. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, l. 52.

II. *n.* An actor. [Colloq.]

There would be no useful end obtained by following the *Thespians* in their manifold wanderings. . . .
W. Dunlap, Hist. Amer. Theatre, II.

The angry Lord Chamberlain . . . clapped the unoffending *Thespian* [Powell] for a couple of days in the Gate House.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. 93.

Thessalian (the-sā'lian), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Thessalia*, < Gr. *Θεσσαλία*, Attic *Θεσσαλία*, Thessaly, < *Θεσσαλός*, Attic *Θεσσαλός*, Thessalian.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Thessaly, a district lying south of Macedonia and east of Epirus. Since 1881 the greater part of it belongs to the modern kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Thessaly.

Thessalonian (thes-a-lō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Thessalonica*, < Gr. *Θεσσαλονίκη*, Thessalonica, < *Θεσσαλός*, *Θεσσαλός*, Thessalian (*Θεσσαλία*, Attic *Θεσσαλία*, Thessaly), + *νίκη*, victory.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Thessalonica, an important city of Macedonia.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Thessalonica.—*Epistle to the Thessalonians*, the title of two of the Pauline epistles in the New Testament. The main theme of both epistles is the second coming of Christ.

theta (thē'tā), *n.* [*L. theta*, < Gr. *θητα*, the letter Θ, θ, originally an aspirated *t*; in modern Gr. and in the E. pron. of ancient Gr., pronounced as E. *th*.] A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to the English *th* in *thin*, etc. It was sometimes called the unlucky letter, because it was used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *θάνατος*, death.—*Theta function*, a name applied to two entirely different functions. (a) A sort of complication of an exponential function, being expressed by a series from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$ of terms the logarithm of each of which is $n^2a + 2na$. A theta function of several variables, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , is $\sum \exp(\phi + 2\pi m_1 x_1 + \dots + 2\pi m_n x_n)$, where ϕ is a quadratic function of the constants m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n . (b) A function which occurs in probabilities, and is expressed by the integral $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$.

thetch¹ (thech), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatch*.

thetch² (thech), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *fetch*², *vetch*.] The common vetch, *Vicia sativa*; also, *Vicia sepium* and *Orobis tuberosus*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

thethen, *adv.* [ME., also *thithen*, *thithen*, *theden*, < Icel. *thadhan*, *thedan* (= Dan. *deden*), thence; akin to E. *thence*², *thence*: see *thence*².] Thence.

Sothely fra *thithen* inryres a gret lufe.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Fro thathen the lycour belyue launchit down evyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8790.

thetic (thet'ik), *a.* [*Gr. θετικός*, positive; cf. *θεός*, a laying down, < *τίθειν* (√ *θε*), put, place: see *thesis*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) Pertaining to the thesis, or metrically accented part of a foot. (b) Beginning with a thesis: opposed to *anastrophe*.

thetical (thet'ik-al), *a.* [*thetic* + *-al*.] Laid down; prescriptive; arbitrary.

This law that prohibited Adam the eating of the fruit was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, II.

Thetis (thē'tis), *n.* [*L. Thetis*, < Gr. *Θέτις*: see def.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a marine goddess, who became the spouse of the mortal Peleus, despite her efforts to escape him by countless Protean transformations, and was by him the mother of Achilles.—2. The seventeenth planetoid, discovered by Luther at Bilk in 1852.

thetasee (thet'sē), *n.* Same as *theetsee*.

theurgic (thē-er'jik), *a.* [= F. *théurgique* = Sp. *teúrgico* = Pg. *teúrgico* = It. *teúrgico*, < LL. *theurgicus*, < Gr. *θεουργικός*, < *θεουργία*, *theurgy*: see *theurgy*.] Pertaining to theurgy, or the power of performing supernatural things.

The soul of the mystic would have passed into the world of spiritual existences; but he was not yet blessed with *theurgic* faculties, and patiently awaited for the elect.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 294.

Theurgic hymns or songs, songs used in incantation.

theurgical (thē-er'ji-kal), *a.* [*theurgic* + *-al*.] Same as *theurgic*.

theurgist (thē-er'jist), *n.* [= F. *théurgiste*; as *theurgy* + *-ist*.] One who believes in theurgy, or practises a pretended magic.

As if there be any irrational demons, as the *theurgists* affirm.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 864.

theurgy (thē-er'ji), *n.* [= F. *théurgie* = Sp. *teurgia* = Pg. *teurgia* = It. *teurgia*, < LL. *theurgia*, < LGr. *θεουργία*, a divine work, a miracle, magic, sorcery, < *θεουργός*, one who does the works of God, a priest, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *εργεῖν*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a producing of effects by supernatural means; effects or phenomena brought about among men by spiritual agency. Specifically—(a) Divine agency, or direct divine interference, in human affairs or the government of the world.

Homer, with the vast mechanism of the Trojan war in his hands, and in such hands, and almost compelled to employ an elaborate and varied *theurgy*, . . . was in a position of advantage without parallel for giving form to the religious traditions of his country.
Gladstone.

(b) A system of supernatural knowledge or powers believed by the Egyptian Platonists and others to have been communicated to mankind by the beneficent deities, and to have been handed down from generation to generation traditionally by the priests. (c) The art of invoking deities or spirits, or by their intervention conjuring up visions, interpreting dreams, prophesying, receiving and explaining oracles, etc.; the supposed power of obtaining from the gods, by means of certain observances, words, symbols, etc., a knowledge of the secrets which surpass the powers of reason—a power claimed by the priesthood of most pagan religions.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magic or goety; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods.

Hallywell, Melampronice (1682), p. 51.

It may appear a subject of surprise and scandal . . . that the Grecian mysteries should have been supported by the magic or *theurgy* of the modern Platonists.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxiil.

(d) In *mod. magic*, the pretended production of effects by supernatural agency, as contradistinguished from natural magic.

thetv, *n.* [ME.; cf. *thevethorn*.] Bramble.

These, brusch [var. *there*, brusch].

Prompt. Parv., p. 490.

theye-thorn, *n.* [ME., also *thevethorn*, also *thethorn*, < AS. *thiefthorn*, *thefanthorn*, *thife-thorn*, a bramble, Christ's-thorn, < *thífe* (appar. connected with *thífel*, a bush) + *thorn*, thorn.] A bramble, probably *Rubus fruticosus*.

Before that zoure thornes shulden vnderstonde the *theye thorne*; as the lyuende, so in wrahte he shal soupe them vp.
Wyclif, Ps. lviil.

Thevetia (thē-vē'shi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after André Thevet (1502–90), a French monk and traveler.] A genus of plants, of the family *Apocynaceae*, tribe *Plumerieae*, and subtribe *Cerberaeae*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx and a funnel-shaped corolla with its lobes sinistrorsely overlapping. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of America from Mexico to Paraguay. They are smooth shrubs or small trees, with alternate leaves, and large yellow flowers in terminal cymes. For *T. thevetia*, commonly cultivated in tropical America as a garden shrub or for hedges, see *quashy-quasher*.

thew¹, *n.* [ME. *thew*, *thow*, < AS. *thēow* = OHG. *thiu* = Goth. *thius*, a bondman, slave, servant. Cf. *thane*.] A bondman; a slave.

Might men & menalk were thei in here time,
& feithful as here fader to fre & to thewe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5514.

thew², *a.* [ME., < AS. *thēow*, servile, < *thēow*, a bondman, servant: see *thew*¹, *n.*] Bond; servile.

thew³, *v.* [ME. *thewen*, < AS. *thēwan*, *thýcan*, *thēwan* (= MD. *duwen* = MLG. *duwen* = MHG. *duhen*, *dühen*, *diuwen*), oppress, < *thēow*, a bondman: see *thew*¹, *n.*] To oppress; enslave.

thew⁴ (thū), *n.* [*ME. thew*, earlier *thear*, usually in pl. *thewes*, < AS. *thēdw*, custom, manner, behavior, = OS. *thau* = OHG. *dau*, **thau*, also **gadau*, *kathau*, discipline. Cf. *thear*³.] Custom; habit; manner; usually in the plural, customs; habits; manners; morals; qualities; moral traits; conditions.

Leue sone, this leasoun me lerdz my fader,
that knew of kourt the *thewes*, for kourtour was he long.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

Natheles it oghte ynough suffice
With any wyt, if so were that she hadde
Mo goode *thewes* than hire vices hadde.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 298.

thew⁵ (thū), *n.* [Usually in the plural *thews*; a transferred use of *thews*, manner, bearing, hence bodily form, appearance as showing strength; pl. of *thew*²; or simply a development of the rare ME. sense 'strength' of the same *thew*².] A muscle; a sinew: used generally in the plural.

Of maine and of *thewes*.

Layamon, l. 6361. (*Stratmann*.)

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 276.
He [must] gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling *thews* that throw the world.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

thew⁶ (thū), *n.* [ME. *thewe*; origin obscure.] A cucking-stool; perhaps, also, a form of pillory.

Thewe, or pylory. *Collistrigium*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 490.

For them [women] the *thew* or the tumbrel . . . was reserved.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 98.

thew⁷ (thū), An old or provincial or artificial preterit of *thaw*.

First it blew,
Then it snowed,
Then it *thew*.

Old rime.

thewed¹ (thūd), *a.* [*ME. thewed*; < *thew*² + *-ed*.] Endowed with moral qualities; behaved; mannered.

Therto so wel fortunad and *thewed*
That thorough the world her goodnesse is yshewed.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 180.

Yet would not seeme so rude, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 28.

thewed² (thūd), *a.* [*thew*³ + *-ed*.] Having *thews*, muscle, or strength.

Till at the last a fearful beast was master,
Amazing *thewed*, with fourfold plate-like horns.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

thewless (thū'les), *a.* [*thew*³ + *-less*.] Weak; nerveless.

thewy (thū'i), *a.* [*thew*³ + *-y*.] Sinewy; brawny; muscular.

There were burly, weather-beaten faces under powder and curls; broad, hard hands in kid gloves; *thewy*, red elbows, that had piled brooms, shuttles, cards, in lace ruffles.
S. Judd, Margaret, l. 10.

they¹ (thē), *pron. pl.* [*ME. they*, *thai*, *thai*, partly of Scand. origin (see below), partly < AS. *thā* = OS. *thia*, *thie* = OFries. *thā* = D. *de* = LG. *de* = OHG. *dia*, *die*, de, MHG. *G. die* = Icel. *their* = Goth. *thai*; pl. of AS. *the*, etc., that, the: see *that*, *thel*¹. The ME. *they* was declined in midland and southern ME. thus: nom. *they*, etc., gen. *hire*, *here*, *hir*, *her*, dat. *hem*; in northern ME. nom. *they*, *thai*, *thai*, gen. *thair*, *thaire*, *ther*, dat. acc. *thaim*, *tham*, *them*; in Orm. nom. *thegg*, gen. *theggze*, dat. acc. *theggim*; orig. forms of the def. art., AS. nom. acc. pl. *thā*, gen. *thāra*, *thāra*, dat. *thām*, *thām*. The AS. *thā*, *thāra*, *thām* retained the demonstrative force till late in ME.; the northern dialects, however, began through Danish influence to use them, or rather the Danish forms and the AS. forms together, as the plural. Cf. *he*¹, *she*¹, etc. Cf. Icel. nom. *thair*, gen. *thaira*, gen. dat. *thaim*, *thaim*, *thaim*, *thaim*, as the pl. of *hann*, *hön*, he, she.] The plural pronoun of the third person. It stands for a plural noun or pronoun preceding, or in place of one not expressed when pointed out by the situation. It is without gender-forms. (a) Nom. *they*.

And when that saw the fyr on brede,
In thaire *thair* than had *thai* drede;
Vnto the quene al gun *thai* cry.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

With lokkes crulle [curled] as they were leyed in prease.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 81.
Thet dide his comendement, and com to-geder, *thet*
 thre and two squyres only. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 645.*
They of Italy salute you. *Heb. xiii. 24.*
 These are *they* which came out of great tribulation.
Rev. vii. 14.

(b) Poss. *their*. Of or belonging to them: now always preceding the noun, with the value of an attributive adjective.

Pantastilla come pertly with hir pure maidnes. . . .
 (All *their* colours by corse were of cleane white).
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10970.
 Some glory in *their* birth, some in *their* skill,
 Some in *their* wealth, some in *their* bodles' force.
Shak., Sonnets, xxi.

As if God were so beholden to us for our good deeds as to be bound for *their* sakes to forgive us our ill ones!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, l. 11.
 Sometimes formerly used alone, with the value now given to *theirs*.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
 My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.
Wither, Motto, C 3 h, repr. (Nares.)

(c) Poss. *theirs*. That which belongs to them: always used without the noun, and having the value of a nominative or an objective.

Belfagor and Belyal and Belasabab als
 Heyored hem as hygly as heuen wer *theys*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1527.
 This love of *theirs* myself have often seen.
Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 24.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
 Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

(d) Obj. (acc.), *them*.

Bot—if we may with any gyn
 Mak *them* to do dedly syn;
 Than with *them* will I wan and wake.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

For euery off *thaim* was full wyse and sage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1024.
 Let him and *them* agree it; they are able to answer for themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 235.

(e) Obj. (dat.), *them*.

Give *them* wine to drink. *Jer. xxxv. 2.*
 (f) Used for *those*. [Now provincial, Eng. and U. S.]

As if between *them* twain there were no strife.
Shak., Lucree, l. 406.

Let *they* ministers preach till *they* 'm black in the face.
Kingley, Westward Ho, xxx.
 Like *them* big hotels

Where *they* shift plates, an' let *ye* live on smells.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., II.

They say, it is said: *they* meaning persons generally.

We must not run, *they say*, into sudden extreams.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

They say he will come far ben, that lad; wha kens but
 he may come to be Sub-Prior himself?
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

*they*², *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though*.

thian-shan (thian'shan'), *n.* [Named from a range of mountains in central Asia.] A central Asian wild sheep, *Ovis poli*, notable for the enormous size of the male's horns, which are



Thian-shan (*Ovis poli*).

said to be sometimes 4½ feet round the curve, 1½ feet about the base, their tips spreading 3½ feet apart. The animal stands nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder. This sheep is a near relative of the argali and of the Rocky Mountain bighorn. It inhabits high hilly plains, runs with great speed, and is found in flocks of from 30 to 40, but is still very imperfectly known.

thiasos, *n.* See *thiasus*.

thiasote (thi'a-söt), *n.* [*Gr. θιασώτης*, a thiasote, < *thiasos*, a band or company: see *thiasus*.] A member of or a participant in a thiasus.

thiasus, *thiasos* (thi'a-sus, -sos), *n.*; *pl. thiasoi* (-sü). [*Gr. θιασός*, a band or company (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a band or company assembled in honor of a divinity; especially, a Dionysiac band or procession in which men and women

took part in character, with boisterous mirth and music, and bearing attributes of the god; sometimes a political, commercial, social, or benevolent association or gild (*ἐπάγωγ*); specifically, the mythological band of nymphs, maenads, satyrs, etc., forming the personal cortège of Dionysus, and often represented in sculpture and painting. See *Bacchus*.

Thibaudia (thi-bá-di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1802), named after a French botanist, *Thibaud de Chanvallon*, who traveled in the West Indies in 1751.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the tribe *Thibaudieae* in the family *Vacciniaceae*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with small bracts, a short calyx-tube with five-toothed border, and ten elongated anthers, far surpassed by a membranous extension into straight narrow tubes which open lengthwise by chinks. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America from Nicaragua and Guatemala to Brazil. They are shrubs, sometimes with high-climbing stems, bearing alternate evergreen entire leaves with very oblique veins, and numerous pedicelled scarlet flowers in axillary crowded racemes, sometimes tipped with green or yellow.

Thibaudieae (thi-bá-di-ä-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Thibaudia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Vacciniaceae*. It is characterized by rather large and usually thick and fleshy or coriaceous flowers with short filaments which are commonly contiguous or connate. It includes 16 genera, of which *Thibaudia* is the type: principally mountain shrubs, many of them natives of the Andes.

thibet, *Thibetan*, etc. See *tibet*, etc.
thible (thib'l), *n.* [Also *thibel*, *thibel*, *thoevil*, *thoevil*, *theedle*; dial. variants of *dibble*.] 1. A dibble. *Hallucell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A stick used for stirring broth, porridge, etc.; a pot-stick. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

The *thible* ran round, and the . . . handfuls of meal fell into the water. *E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, xiii.*

3†. A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. *Imp. Dict.*

thick (thik), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. thicke, thikke, thikke*, rarely *thig*, < *AS. thioce* = *OS. OFries. thioke* = *MD. dieke*, *D. dik* = *MLG. dick* = *OHG. diechi*, *MHG. dik*, *dicke*, *G. dick* = *Isel. thykk* (older forms *thjokkr* or *thjökk*) = *Sw. tjok* = *Dan. tjuk* (Goth. not recorded); cf. *Oldr. tiug* (< **tigu*), *thick*. Cf. *thigh*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having relatively great extent or depth from one surface to its opposite; being relatively of great depth, or extent from side to side: opposed to *thin*.

Three hundred elne was it [the ark] long,
 Nalid and asperd, *thig* and strong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*.
Deut. xxxii. 15.

If the Sun is incommensurable, we have *thick* folding Shutters on the out-side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, l. 198.*

2. Having (a specified) measurement in a direction perpendicular to that of the length and breadth; measuring (so much) between opposite surfaces: as, a board one inch *thick*.

The walls of the gallery are about two yards *thick* at the least.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 83.

Of Fruits, he reckons the Icacupaya, like a pot, as big as a great bowl, two fingers *thick*, with a cover on it, within full of Chesnuts. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 843.*

3. Having numerous separate parts or individuals set or occurring close together; dense; compactly arranged.

He is the pyes patron and putteth it in hire ere,
 That there the thorne is *thickest* to buyden and brode.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 228.

We supposed him some French mans sonne, because he had a *thicke* blacke bush beard, and the Salvages seldome haue any at all.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 184.*

We caught another snow-storm, so *thick* and blinding that we dared not venture out of the harbor.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 16.

4. Having relatively great consistency; also, containing much solid matter in suspension or solution; approaching the consistency of a solid; inspissated: as, *thick* cream; *thick* paste; often of liquids, turbid; muddy; cloudy.

I can selle
 Bothe dregges and draffe, and drawe it at on hole,
Thicke ale and thinne ale. *Piers Plowman (B), xix. 398.*
 Forth gushit a stream of gore blood *thick*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. l. 89.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

At the end, or snout, of the glacier this water issues forth, not indeed as a clear bright spring, but as a *thick* stream laden with detritus. *Huxley, Physiography, p. 161.*

5. Heavy; profound; intense; extreme; great.

Moyes sithen held up his hand,
 And *thikke* therkesse cam on that lond.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3102.

Bote enen-more Seraphe aakes and ories,
 "Where was Eualac?" the stour was so *thikke*.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Thick slumber
 Hangs upon mine eyes.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 235.

6. Obscure; not clear; especially, laden with clouds or vapor; misty; foggy: noting the atmosphere, the weather, etc.

It continued *thick* and boisterous all the night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 22.

Again the evening closes, in *thick* and sultry air;
 There's thunder on the mountains, the storm is gathering there.
Bryant, Count of Greiers.

7. Mentally dull; stupid; devoid of intelligence: as, to have a *thick* head.

He a good wit? hang him, baboon! his wit's as *thick* as Tewksbury mustard.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 282.

What if you think our reasons *thick*, and our ground of separation mistaken?
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

8. Mentally clouded; befogged; slow, weak, or defective in sense-perception, sometimes in moral perception: as, to be *thick* of sight, hearing, etc.: said of persons or of the organs of sense.

The people muddled.
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 82.

My sight was ever *thick*;
 . . . tell me what thou notest about the field.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 21.

I am *thick* of hearing,
 Still, when the wind blows southerly.
Ford, Broken Heart, II. 1.

A cloudlike change,
 In passing, with a grosser film made *thick*
 These heavy, horny eyes.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

9. Indistinct in utterance; inarticulate; not clear.

He rose and walked up and down the room, and finally spoke in a *thick*, husky voice, as one who pants with emotion.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 460.

10. Abounding; filled; plentifully supplied: followed by *with* (formerly *of* or *for*).

The Western shore by which we sayled we found all along well watered, but very mountainous and barren, the valleys very fertile, but extreme *thicks* of small wood so well as trees.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 176.*

His reign [Henry III.'s] was not only long for continuance, fifty-six years, but also *thick* for remarkable mutations happening therein. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 24.*

The air was *thick* with falling snow.

Bryant, Two Travellers.

She looked up at Eve, her eyes *thick* with tears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 449.

11. Numerous; plentiful; frequent; crowded.

Thet were so *thikke* and so entatched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 288.

These [Oxen and Kine] were . . . exceeding *thicks* from the one end of the Market place . . . to the other.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 55.

The brass-hoof'd steeds tumultuous plunge and bound,
 And the *thick* thunder beats the labring ground.

Pope, Iliad, xi. 198.

Lay me,
 When I shall die, within some narrow grave,
 Not by itself—for that would be too proud—
 But where such graves are *thickest*.
Browning, Paracelsus.

12. Being of a specified number; numbering. [Rare.]

There is a guard of spies *thick* upon her.
B. Jonson, Volpone, l. 1.

13. Close in friendship; intimate. [Colloq.]

He
 Could conjure, tell fortunes, and calculate tides, . . .
 And was thought to be *thick* with the Man in the Moon.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 270.

Don't you be getting too *thick* with him—he's got his father's blood in him too.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 6.

Half-thick file. See *file*.—*Thick* coal, a bed of coal in the Dudley district, England, averaging about thirty feet in thickness, "a source of enormous wealth to the district" (*Bull.*).—*Thick* focaloid, homeoid, intestine. See the nouns.—*Thick* limestone. Same as *scarlimestone*.—*Thick* register. See *register*, 5 (b).—*Thick* squall. See *squall*.—*Thick* stuff, in ship-building, a general name for all planking above 4 inches in thickness.

All the timber, *thick-stuff*, and plank to be fresh-cut.

Ladell, Timber, p. 76.

Thick 'un, a sovereign; also, a crown, or five shillings. Sometimes written *thickun*. [Cant.]

If you like . . . I will send a few *thickuns* to bring you . . . to start.

Cornhill Mag., VI. 648.

If he feel that it were better for him to quaff the flowing bowl, and he has a drought within him, and a friend or a *thick 'un* to stand by him, he is a poor weak cross-grained fool to refuse.

Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 143.

Through *thick* and *thin*, over smooth or rough places; with or without obstruction; despite all opposition; unwaveringly; steadily.

When the horse was laus, he gynneth gon . . .
Forth with "We hee," *thurch thikke and thurch themne*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 146.

Through *thick and thin*, through mountains and through
playns.
Those two great champions did attonce pursue
The fearefull damzell. Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 46.

To lie daily, *through thick and thin*, and with every variety
of circumstance and detail which a genius fertile in
fiction could suggest, such was the simple rule prescribed
by his [Alexander Farnese's] sovereign [Philip II.].
Molloy, Hist. Netherlands, II. 311.

To lay it on *thick*, to exaggerate; be extravagant, especially
in laudation or flattery. [Colloq.]

He had been giving the squire a full and particular account—
his Henslowe—of his proceedings since I came. Henslowe
lays it on *thick*—paints with a will.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

II. n. 1. The thickest part of anything.
(a) That part which is of longest measurement across or
through; the bulkiest part.

The freke . . .
Braid out a big sword, bare to hym some
With a dedly dynt, & derit hym full euyl
Through the *thicke* of the thegh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9021.

An' blacksmith 'e stripes me the *thick* ov 'is airm, an 'e
shows it to me. Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

(b) The densest or most crowded part; the place of great-
est resort or abundance.

Achmetes . . . in the *thick* of the dust and smoke
presently entered his men. Knolles.

I am plain Elia—no Selden, nor Archbishop Usher—
though at present in the *thick* of their books.
Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation.

He has lived in the *thick* of people all his life.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 104.

(c) The spot of greatest intensity or activity.

He dressed as if life were a battle, and he were appointed
to the *thick* of the fight. T. Windrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. The time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of question and reply
I fed the house. Tennyson, The Sisters.

3. A thicket; a coppice. [Obsolete or prov.
Eng.]

They must in fine condemned be to dwell
In *thickes* vnaene, in mewes for minyons made.
Gaeconyne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 118).

Eft through the *thicke* they heard one rudely rush,
With noyse whereof he from his lottle steed
Downe fell to ground, and crept into a bush.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 21.

4. A stupid person; a dullard; a blockhead;
a numskull. [Colloq.]

I told you how it would be. What a *thick* I was to come!
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 7.

thick (thik), *adv.* [*ME. thicke, thikke*, < *AS. thicce*, thick; from the *adj.*] In a thick man-
ner, in any sense.

Quo for thro may nogt thole, the *thicker* he suffers.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 6.

He bethought hym full *thicke* in his throo hert,
And in his wit was he war of a wyle sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 147.

The Tree is so *thikke* charged that it semethe that it
wolde breke. Mandeville, Travels, p. 168.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 3. 24.

Piled *thick* and close as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxv.

Thick beats his heart, the troubled motions rise
(So, ere a storm, the waters heave and roll).
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 648.

So *thick* they died the people cried,
"The gods are moved against the land."
Tennyson, The Violet.

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great
numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till an experi-
enced stager discovered the plot. Sir R. L'Estrange.

thick (thik), *v.* [*ME. thicken, thikken*, < *AS. thiccan*, make thick, < *thicce*, thick; see *thick*,
a.] I. *trans.* To make thick; thicken. (a) To make close, dense, or compact; specifically, to make com-
pact by furling.

You may not forget to send some Western karseis, to
wit dozens, which be *thicked* well.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 358.

That no cap should be *thicked* or furred in any mill un-
till the same had been well scoured and closed upon the
bank, and half-footed at least upon the foot-stock.
Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire. (Richardson.)

(b) To increase in depth or girth; swell the proportions
of (a solid body); fatten.

He [Pliny] writes also that caterpillars are bred by a
dew, incrassated and *thicked* by the heat of the sun.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 79.

(c) To give firmer consistency to; inspissate.

With sheeps milke *thicked* & salted they dresse and tan
their hides. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 99.

The Night-Mare Life-in-Death was she,
Who *thicks* man's blood with cold.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, III.

(d) To make obscure or dark; hence, to hide; conceal.

Having past three days and three nights, forsaking all
high ways, *thicked* my self in the great desert, and being
utterly tired, . . . and no lesse in feare of them that
should seek mee, I conveyed my selfe into a great caue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To become thick.

But see, the Welkin *thicks* apace,
And stouping Phebus steepes his face.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

thick-and-thin (thik'and-thin'), *a.* 1. Ready
to go through thick and thin; thorough; de-
voted: as, a *thick-and-thin* supporter; a *thick-
and-thin* advocate of a measure.—2. Having
one sheave thicker than the other. Thick-and-
thin blocks were formerly used as quarter-
blocks under a yard.

thickback (thik'bak), *n.* A kind of sole-fish,
Microchirus variegatus. [Local, Eng.]

thickbill (thik'bil), *n.* The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula
vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*. [Prov. Eng.]

thick-brained (thik'bränd), *a.* Stupid; thick-
skulled; thick-headed.

The *thick-brain'd* audience lively to awake.
Dryden, Sacrifice to Apollo.

thick-coming (thik'kum'ing), *a.* Coming or
following in close succession; crowding.

She is troubled with *thick-coming* fancies,
That keep her from her rest.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 88.

thicken (thik'n), *v.* [= *Icel. thykna* = Sw.
tyckna = Dan. *tykne*, become thick; as *thick* +
-en.] I. *intrans.* To become thick or
thicker. (a) To grow dense.

Through his young woods how pleased Sabinus stray'd,
Or sate delighted in the *thickening* shade,
With annual joy the reddening shoots to greet.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 90.

No swelling twig puts forth its *thickening* leaves.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 105.

(b) To become deeper or heavier; gain bulk.

The downy flakes, . . .
Softly alighting upon all below
Assimilate all objects. Earth receives
Gladly the *thickening* mantle.
Cowper, Task, iv. 330.

(c) Of a liquid, to approach more nearly a state of solidity;
gain firmer consistency; also, to become turbid or cloudy.

(d) To become dark or obscure; specifically, of the wea-
ther, etc., to become misty or foggy.

Thy lustre *thickens*,
When he shines by. Shak., A. and C., II. 3. 27.

The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer
approach to the land. Cook, Third Voyage, vi. 3.

Through the *thickening* winter twilight, wide apart the
battle rolled. Whittier, Angels of Buena Vista.

(e) To grow more intense, profound, animated, intricate,
etc.; become complicated.

Bayes. Ay, now the Plot *thickens* very much upon us.
Prot. What Oracle this darkness can evince?
Sometimes a Fishers Son, sometimes a Prince.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, III. 2.

The combat *thickens* like the storm that flies.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 908.

A clamour *thicken'd*, mixt with inmost terms
Of art and science. Tennyson, Princess, II.

(f) To gain in number or frequency; hence, to crowd;
throng.

The gath'ring murmur spreads, their trampling feet
Beat the loose sands, and *thicken* to the fleet.
Pope, Iliad, II. 184.

I have not time to write any longer to you; but you
may well expect our correspondence will *thicken*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 245.

The differences . . . became . . . numerous and com-
plicated as the arrivals *thickened*.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xiv.

(g) To become indistinct.

Under the influence of which [port] . . . though the
heart glows more and more, there comes a time when the
brow clouds, and the speech *thickens*, and the tongue re-
fuses to act. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

II. *trans.* To make thick or thicker. (a) To make
dense, close, or compact; specifically, to fill, as
cloth.

About which a bright *thickned* bush of golden haire did
play,
Which Vulcan forg'd him for his plume.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 368.

Youngest Autumn, in a bower
Grape-*thicken'd* from the light, and blinded
With many a deep-hued bell-like flower.
Tennyson, Eleanore.

(b) To increase in depth, or distance between opposite
surfaces; hence, figuratively, to make stouter or more
substantial; strengthen.

This may help to *thicken* other proofs
That do demonstrate thinly.
Shak., Othello, III. 3. 430.

Now god-like Hector . . .
Squadrons on squadrons drives, and fills the fields
With close-rang'd chariots, and with *thicken'd* shields.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 261.

(c) Of liquids, to increase the consistency of; inspissate:
as, to *thicken* gravy with flour; also, to render turbid or
cloudy.

Whilst others *thicken* all the almy dewa,
And into purest honey work the Juice.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgica, iv.

Water stop'd gives Birth
To Grass and Plants, and *thickens* into Earth.
Prior, Solomon, I.

(d) To obscure with clouds or mist; befog.

Now the *thicken'd* sky
Like a dark ceiling stood; down rush'd the rain.
Milton, P. L., xl. 742.

(e) To make more numerous or frequent; redouble: as,
to *thicken* blows.

thicken (thik'en), *n.* A spelling of *thick* 'em
(which see, under *thick*, *a.*).

thickener (thik'nér), *n.* [*< thicken* + -er.]
One who or that which thickens; specifically,
in *calico-printing*, a substance used to give to the
mordant or the dye such consistency as
will prevent it from spreading too much, or to
add to the weight of the fabric in the process
of dyeing. Various materials are used, as gum arabic,
gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, jalap, pipe-clay, dextrine,
potato- and rice-starch, sulphate of lead, sugar, and mo-
lasses, but wheat-starch and flour are the best.

thickening (thik'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thick-
en*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making or
becoming thick.

The patient, as years pass on, shows other evidences of
the gouty diathesis, such as . . . gouty *thickenings* of the
cartilages of the pinna. Lancet, 1890, II. 116.

2. A substance used in making thick; specifi-
cally, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, same as
thickener.

Only two mineral *thickenings* are at present employed:
namely, kaolin and pipe-clay.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 17.

3. That which has become thick.

Many small military deposits existed all over the peri-
toneum, resembling the whitish-yellow *thickenings* often
found on the capsule of the spleen. Lancet, 1890, I. 408.

thicket (thik'et), *n.* [*< ME. *thicket*, < *AS. thiccet* (pl. *thiccet*), < *thicce*, thick; see *thick*.]
A number of shrubs, bushes, or
trees set and growing close together; a thick
coppice, grove, or the like.

As when a lion in a *thicket* pent,
Spying the boar all bent to combat him,
Makes through the shrubs and thunders as he goes.
Pope, Polythymia, l. 124 (Works, ed. Bullen, II. 293).

thicketed (thik'et-ed), *a.* [*< thicket* + -ed.]
Abounding in thickets; covered with thick
bushes or trees.

These fields sloped down to a tiny streamlet with densely
thicketed banks. H. Hayes, Sons and Daughters, xviii.

thickety (thik'et-i), *a.* [*< thicket* + -y.]
Abounding in thickets. [Rare.]

thick-eyed (thik'id), *a.* Dim-eyed; weak-
sighted.

Thick-eyed musing and cursed melancholy.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 3. 49.

thickhead (thik'hed), *n.* 1. A stupid fellow;
a blockhead; a numskull.—2. In *ornith.*: (a)
A shrike-like bird of the subfamily *Pachyceph-
halinæ*. See cut under *Pachycephala*. (b) A
scansorial barbet of the subfamily *Capitoninæ*.
Coles. See cut under *Capito*.—*White-throated
thickhead*. Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.

thick-headed (thik'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having a
thick or bushy head.

Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree.
Mortimer, Husbandry. (Latham.)

2. Having a thick skull; dull; stupid; dolt-
ish.—3. In *Crustacea*, pachycephalous; of or
pertaining to the *Pachycephala*.—*Thick-headed
mullet*, shrike, etc. See the nouns.

thickknee (thik'né), *n.* A bird of the family
Edicnemidæ; a thick-kneed plover, or stone-
plover. The common thickknee of European countries
is *Edicnemus crepitans*, also called *Norfolk plover* and by
other names. See *stone-plover*, and cut under *Edic-
nemus*.

thick-kneed (thik'néd), *a.* Having thick knees
—that is, having the tibiotarsal articulation
swollen or thickened, as the young of many
wading birds; specifically noting the birds of
the family *Edicnemidæ*. See cut under *Edic-
nemus*.—*Thick-kneed bastard*, a thickknee: it is not
a bastard.

thickleaf (thik'léf), *n.* A plant of the genus
Crassula.

thick-leaved (thik'lévd), *a.* Having thick
leaves; also, thickly set with leaves.

The nightingale, among the *thick-leav'd* spring
That sits alone in sorrow.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

thick-legged (thik'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having
thick legs, as an insect.—*Thick-legged fly-bee-
tles*, the *Lapridæ*, as distinguished from the *Cricetidæ*.

thick-lipped (thik'lip't), *a.* Having thick lips, as a negro; labroid, as a fish; thickened around the edges, as an ulcer.—**Thick-lipped perch.** See *perch*.

thicklips (thik'lips), *n.* A person having thick lips—a characteristic of the negro race: used opprobriously.

What a full fortune does the *thick-lips* owe,
If he can carry 't thus! *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 1. 66.

thickly (thik'li), *adv.* In a thick manner, in any sense of the word *thick*; densely; closely; deeply; abundantly; frequently.

thickness (thik'nes), *n.* [*< ME. thicknesse, < AS. thicnes, < thicce, thick: see thick.*] 1. The state or property of being thick, in any sense; specifically, that dimension of a solid body which is at right angles both to its length and to its breadth; the third or least dimension of a solid.

Sex fyngre thicke a floore thereof thou pave
With lyme and ashes mixt with cole and sande,
A flake above in *thickness* of thyne hande.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

The height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; . . . and the *thickness* thereof was four fingers. *Jer.* iii. 21.

2. That which is thick; the thick of anything; the dense, heavy, deep, or solid part.

The chambers were in the *thickness* of the wall of the court toward the east. *Ezek.* xlii. 10.

This enormous *thickness* of nearly three miles of Old Red Sandstone. *J. Croft*, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 270.

3. A fold, layer, or sheet, as of cloth or paper.—
4. In *founding*, the sand or loam placed temporarily in a mold while it is being prepared for casting. It is afterward removed, and its place is filled with the molten metal.

thickness (thik'nes), *v. t.* [*< thickness, n.*] To reduce to a uniform thickness before dressing to shape: said of boards and timber. [Trade use.]

thick-pleached (thik'plēcht), *a.* Thickly interwoven.

The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard, were thus much overheard by a man of mine. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, i. 2. 10.

thick-set (thik'set), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* 1. Set, growing, or occurring closely together; dense; luxuriant.

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck shoots up a *thick set* thorny wood.
Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, viii., *Meleager* and *Atalanta*, l. 23.

Live long, ere from thy topmost head
The *thick-set* hazel dies.
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

2. Thickly studded; abounding; plentifully supplied.

With windows of this kind the town of Cursola is *thick-set* in every quarter. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 214.

3. Heavily or solidly built; stout; especially, short and stout.

At Grantham, I believe, he sat up all night to avoid sleeping in the next room to a *thick-set* squinting fellow, in a black wig and a tarnished gold-laced waistcoat. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, iii.

Laying a short, *thickset* finger upon my arm, he looked up in my face with an investigating air.

Bulwer, *Pelham*, xxxvi.

Thick-set cord, a kind of thick-set of which the surface is ribbed like that of corduroy.

II. n. 1. A close or thick hedge.—2. Very thick or dense underwood; bush; scrub.—3. A kind of fustian having a nap like that of velvet. It is used for clothes by persons engaged in manual work.

thick-sighted (thik'si'ted), *a.* Dim of sight; weak-sighted.

Whereas before she could see some furniture in her house, now she could perceive none; she was erst *thick-sighted*, but now purblind. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, i. 388.

thickskin (thik'skin), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* One who has a thick skin—that is, one who is insensible to or not easily irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a rude, unimpressible person.

The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 13.

II. a. Same as *thick-skinned*.

Nor can I bide to pen some hungry scene
For *thick-skin* ears, and undiscerning eye.
Ep. Hall, *Satires*, i. 8.

thick-skinned (thik'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thick skin or rind: as, a *thick-skinned* animal; a *thick-skinned* orange.—2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pachydermatous, as a rhinoceros; belonging to the *Pachydermata*.—3. Insensible to reproach, ridicule, or insult; dull; stolid.

He is too *thick-skinned* to mind eloquent and indignant criticism. *The American*, xli. 387.

thickskull (thik'skul), *n.* A dull person; a blockhead.

thick-skulled (thik'skuld), *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-skulled* hero. *Dryden*, *All for Love*, iii. 1.

thick-stamen (thik'stā'men), *n.* See *Pachysandra*.

thick-starred (thik'stārd), *a.* Strewn thickly with stars. [Rare.]

In some wynters nyht when the firmament is clere and *thikke-starred*. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*, ii. 23.

thick-tongued (thik'tungd), *a.* Having a thick tongue; specifically, in *herpet.*, pachyglossate.

thick-wind (thik'wind), *n.* Impeded respiration of the horse, somewhat louder and less free than normal breathing. This may be due to roaring, to asthma (heaves), or to encroachment upon the lungs of a distended stomach or pregnant uterus.

thick-winded (thik'win'ded), *a.* Affected with thick-wind, as a horse.

thick-witted (thik'wit'ed), *a.* Dull of wit; stupid; thick-headed.

A pretty face and a sweet heart . . . often overturn a *thick-witted* or a light-headed man. *The Century*, XXVI. 369.

thicky (thik'i), *a.* [*< thick + -y.*] Thick. [Rare.]

It was neere a *thicky* shade,
That broad leaves of Beech had made.
Greene, *Descrip. of the Shepherd and his Wife*.

thideri, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*. *Chaucer*.

thief (thēf), *n.*; pl. *thieves* (thēvz). [Early mod. E. also *theef*; *< ME. theef, thef* (pl. *theeves, theves, theyses, thifes*), *< AS. theof* (pl. *theofas*) = OS. *thiof* = OFries. *thiof*, *thief* = D. *dief* = MLG. *dēf* = OHG. *diob*, MHG. *diep*, G. *dieb* = Icel. *thiofr* = Sw. *tjuf* = Dan. *tyv* = Goth. *thiufa* (*thiub*), *thief*: root unknown. Hence *thieve*, *thief*.] 1. A person who steals, or is guilty of larceny or robbery; one who takes the goods or property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent; especially, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force, as opposed to a robber, who openly uses violence. In the authorized version of the Bible, however, and in the older literature generally, *thief* is used where we now say *robber*.

The othre byeth the little *thieves*, thet steleth inc the house bread, wyn, an othre thinges.

Ayenble of Inwynt (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, which stripped him of his raiment. *Luke* x. 30.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with *thieves*. *Shak.*, *T. of the 8.*, iii. 2. 238.

The class that was called "travelling *thieves*," who, without being professional cracksmen, would creep into an unprotected house or rob a hen-roost.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 771.

2. A person guilty of cunning or deceitful acts; a lawless person; an evil-doer: used in reproach.

Angelo is an adulterous *thief*. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, v. 1. 40.

3. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. [Prov. Eng.]

Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher. *Ep. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 46. (*Latham*.)

If there bee a *theefe* in the Candle (as we used to say commonly), there is a way to pull it out, and not to put out the Candle, by clapping an Extinguisher presently upon it. *Hovell*, *Forreine Travell*, 1642 (ed. Arber), p. 77.

4. A tin can to which a small line or becket is attached, used as a drinking-cup by sailors. It is made heavier on one side, so that it will capsize when it is dropped in the water.—5. A thief-tube.—6. Same as *hermit-crab*. [Local, U. S.]—**Bait-thief**, a fish that takes the bait from a hook without getting caught. [Fishermen's slang.]—**Thieves' Latin**. See *Latin*.—**Thieves' vinegar**, a kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary-tops, sage-leaves, etc., in vinegar, formerly believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from a story that four thieves who plundered the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this infusion. It has been long disused as worthless.—*Syn. Pufferer*, *Pirate* (see *robber*), pickpocket, cutpurse. See *pillage*, *n.*

thief (thēf), *n.* [*< ME. there, < AS. thēfe*, the bramble: see *thieve*, *thieve-thorn*.] The bramble *Rubus fruticosus*. Compare *thieve-thorn*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

thief-catcher (thēf'kach'er), *n.* One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.

Bramston.

thief-leader (thēf'lē'der), *n.* One who leads away or takes a thief. [Rare.]

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *Str R. L'Estrange*.

thieft (thēf'li), *adv.* [*< ME. theefly, theefliche, theveli, thevelich, theofliche; < thief + -ly.*] Like a thief; hence, stealthily; secretly.

Thevelich Y am had away from the loond of Hebrew. *Wyclif*, *Gen.* xl. 15.

In the night ful *theefly* gan he stalker. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1781.

thief-stolen (thēf'stō'ln), *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. [Rare.]

Had I been *thief-stol'n*,
As my two brothers, happy!
Shak., *Cymbeline*, l. 6. 5.

thief-taker (thēf'tā'ker), *n.* One whose business it is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice; a thief-catcher.

thieftoonally, *adv.* Same as *theftuously*.

thief-tube (thēf'tüb), *n.* A sampling-tube; a tube which may be inserted in a bung-hole, and, when filled with the liquid in the cask, withdrawn with its contents by placing the thumb over the upper end.

thiestsee, *n.* See *theetsee*.

thieve (thēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thieved*, ppr. *thieving*. [*< ME. *theven, < AS. theofian*, *thieve, < theof*, a thief: see *thief*.] 1. *intrans.* To be a thief; practise theft; steal; prey.

He knows not what may *thieve* upon his senses,
Or what temptation may rise.

Shirley, *Love's Cruelty*, l. 1.

Or proul in courts of law for human prey,
In venal senate *thieve*, or rob on broad highway.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 12.

II. trans. To take by theft; steal.

My mother still
Affirms your Psyche *thieved* her theories.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

thieveless (thēv'les), *a.* [*< Cf. thevless.*] Cold; forbidding. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Wi' *thieveless* sneer to see his modish mien,
He, down the water, gies him this guid-e'en.
Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

thievery (thēv'er-i), *n.*; pl. *thieveries* (-iz). [= OFries. *deverie* = G. *dieberei* = Sw. *tjuveri* = Dan. *tyveri*; as *thieve* + -ry.] 1. The act or practice of stealing; theft.

Knaverie, Villanie, and *Thieverie*! I smell it rank, she's stoin, she's gone directlie. *Brome*, *Northern Lass*, ii. 6.
We owe a great deal of picturesqueness to the quarrels and *thieveries* of the barons of the Middle Ages.

Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 254.

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now with a robber's haste
Cramps his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how.
Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4. 46.

thieves, *n.* Plural of *thief*.

thievish (thē'vish), *a.* [= D. *diefisch* = MLG. *dēvisch* = G. *diebisch*, as *thief* + -ish.] 1. Adicted to, concerned in, or characterized by thievery; pertaining in any manner to theft.

Or with a base and bolsterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road.
Shak., *As you Like it*, ii. 3. 33.

O *thievish* Night,

Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, *Comus*, l. 196.

2. Stealthy; furtive; secret; sly.

He sitteth lurking in the *thievish* corners of the streets.
Book of Common Prayer, *Psalter*, Ps. x. 8.

Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know
Time's *thievish* progress to eternity.

Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxvii.

thievishly (thē'vish-li), *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft.

thievishness (thē'vish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

thig (thig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thigged*, ppr. *thigging*. [*< ME. thiggen, < AS. thicgan, thicgean*, take, receive, partake of, = OS. *thiggian, thiggean* = OHG. *dikkan, thichan, thiggen*, MHG. *digen* = Icel. *thigga*, get, receive, receive hospitality for a night, = Sw. *tigga* = Dan. *tigge*, beg as a mendicant. The E. form and sense are due rather to Scand. The reg. form from AS. *thicgan* would be **thidge*.] 1. *trans.* To beseech; supplicate; implore; especially, to ask as alms; beg. Compare *thigger*.

And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to *thigge*
At dores vpon dayes, that dayes me full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13549.

II. intrans. To make supplication; specifically, to profit by or live on the gifts of others; take alms. See the quotation under *sorn*.

They were fain to *thigge* and cry for peace and good-will.
Pilgrimage, p. 56. (*Jamieson*.)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

thigger (thig'er), *n.* [Also Sc. *thiggar*, Shetland *tiggar*; = Sw. *tiggare* = Dan. *tigger*, a beggar; as *thig* + -er.] One who thigs: a beg-

gar; especially, one who solicits a gift (as of seed-corn from one's neighbors), not on the footing of a mendicant, but in a temporary strait or as having some claim on the liberality of others. [Scotch.]

thigh (thi), *n.* [*< ME. *thigh, thih, thig, thy, thee, the, thegh, theh, theg, theo, < AS. theoh, theo = OS. thio = OFries. thiach, Fries. thea = MD. diege, dieghe, die, dye, dije, D. dije, dij = MLG. dech, dee, de = OHG. dioh, dieh, MHG. diech (dieh) = Icel. thjó, thigh; connection with thick and thee! uncertain.*] 1. That part of the leg which is between the hip and the knee in man, and the corresponding part of the hind limb of other animals; the femoral region, determined by the extent of the thigh-bone or femur; the femur. The fleshy mass of the thigh consists of three groups of muscles: the extensors of the leg, in front; the flexors of the leg, behind; the adductors of the thigh, on the inner side—together with a part of the gluteal muscles, extended on to the thigh from the buttocks. The line of the groin definitely separates the thigh from the belly in front; and the transverse fold of the buttocks (the gluteofemoral crease) similarly limits the thigh behind when the leg is extended. The inner or adductor muscles are especially well developed in women. The thigh of most mammals and birds is buried in the flesh of what appears to be the trunk; so that the first joint of the hind leg which protrudes from the body is beyond the knee-joint. There are some exceptions to this rule, as the thigh of the camel and elephant. Many reptiles and batrachians have extensive thighs well marked from the trunk, as ordinary lizards, frogs, newts, etc. No thigh is recognized as such in fishes. See cuts under *muscle* and *Plantigrada*.

Like the bee, . . .
Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

2. In *ornith.*: (a) The flank, or the feathers overlying this region of the body, corresponding to the thigh proper, which is deeply buried in the common integument of the body. (b) Loosely, the next joint of the leg; the crus; the drumstick; especially said when the feathers of this part are conspicuous in length or in color, as the "flag" of a hawk.—3. In *entom.*, the third joint or segment of any one of the six legs of a true insect, or eight of an arachnid; the femur, between the trochanter and the tibia or shank. In some insects, as grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, and such saltatorial forms, the thigh is much enlarged, and forms with the tibia a letter A, reaching high above the body: such thighs are technically called *incrassate femora*. The three pairs of thighs of a six-legged insect are distinguished as *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. See cut under *coxa*.
4. The lower and larger part of the stalk of a plant; the stock or trunk.

The vyne hie and of feounditee
In branches VIII ynough is to dilate,
About his thegh lette noo thing growing be.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

thigh, *v. t.* [*ME. thyen; < thigh, n.*] To carve (a pigeon or other small bird).

Thye all manner of small byrdes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

thigh-bone (thi'bōn), *n.* The single bone of the thigh of any vertebrate; the femur (which see for description). In man it is the longest and largest bone of the body. See cuts under *digitigrade*, *femur*, and the various names of mammals, birds, etc., cited under the word *skeleton*.

thighed (thid), *a.* [*< ME. y-thied; < thigh + -ed.*] Having thighs: especially used in composition: as, the red-thighed locust, *Melanoplus femur-rubrum*. See cut under *grasshopper*.

The best is like a bosshe ythied breefe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include . . . a white-thighed Colobus.
Nature, XLII. 303.

Thighed metapodius, *Metapodius femoratus*, a large reduvioid bug, common in the southern United States, and noted as a destroyer of injurious insects, particularly the cotton-worm, *Alabama argillacea*, and the army-worm, *Heliothia unipuncta*.

thigh-joint (thi'joint), *n.* The coxa, or coxal articulation, usually called *hip-joint* (which see).

thilk (thilk), *pron. adj.* [*Also contr. thik, thic; < ME. thilk, thilke, thylke, thulke, < AS. thylc, thyllic, thillic, that, that same, the same (= Icel. thvilkr = Sw. desslikes = Dan. deslige, such), < thy, instr. of thet, that, the, + -lic, E. -ly; see like², -ly¹, and cf. such, which (whilk), which have the same terminal element.*] This same; that same; that.



Thighed Metapodius (*Metapodius femoratus*).

To rekene with hymself, as wel may be,
Of thilles year, how that it with hym stood.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 79.
Did not thilt bag-pipe, man, which thou dost blow,
A Farewell on our soldiers erst bestow?
Peele, An Eclogue.

thill (thil), *n.* [*Also dial. fill; < ME. thille, thylle, < AS. thill (f), a board, plank, stake, pole, = OHG. dill, m., dillā, f., MHG. dille, dil, G. diele, a board, plank, = Icel. thija, a plank, deal, a rower's bench, = Sw. tilja = Dan. tilje, a pole, stake, beam; akin to AS. thel, a board, plank, = MD. dele, D. deel, a board, plank, floor, = MLG. LG. dele, a board, plank, floor, etc.: see deal², the same word received through the D.*] 1. A shaft (one of a pair) of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills extend from the body of the carriage, one on each side of the horse. See cut under *sleigh*.

And bakward both they thilles made full sure,
As forward hath a drey, and in that ende
An meke ore that wol drawe & stonde & wende
Wel yoked be, and forward make it fare.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

2. In *coal-mining*: (a) The surface upon the tram runs. (b) The under-clay. See *under-clay*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

thill-coupling (thil'kup'ling), *n.* A device for fastening the shafts of a vehicle to the front axle. *E. H. Knight*.

thiller (thil'er), *n.* [*Also dial. filler; < thill + -er.*] A thill-horse. Compare *wheeler*.

Five great wains, . . . drawn with five-and-thirty strong
cart-horses, which was six for every one besides the thiller.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 2.

thill-horse (thil'hōrs), *n.* [*Also dial. fill-horse, sometimes spelled irreg. phillhorse; < ME. thill-hors, thylle hors; < thill + horse¹.*] A horse which goes between the thills or shafts and supports them. *Palgrave*.

thill-jack (thil'jak), *n.* A tool for connecting the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle. *E. H. Knight*.

thill-tug (thil'tug), *n.* A loop of leather depending from the harness-saddle, to hold the shaft of a vehicle. *E. H. Knight*.

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* [*Also dial. thimmel, thimell, thumel; < ME. thimbil (with excrement b as in thumb), *thumel, < AS. thymel, a thimble, orig. used on the thumb (as sailors use them still); with suffix -el, < thuma, thumb; cf. (with diff. meaning) Icel. thumall, thumb: see thumb¹.*] 1. An implement used for pushing the needle in sewing, worn on one of the fingers, usually the middle finger of the right hand. It is generally bell-shaped, but as used in some trades is open at the end. The sailmakers' thimble (usually spelled *thummed*) consists of a kind of ring worn on the thumb, and having a small disk like the seal of a ring, with small depressions for the needle.

Haast thou ne'er a Brass Thimble clinking in thy Pocket?
Congress, Way of the World, III. 3.

I sing the Thimble—armour of the fair!
Ramsay, The Thimble.

2. In *mech.*, a sleeve, skein, tube, bushing, or ferrule used to join the ends of pipes, shafting, etc., or to fill an opening, expand a tube, cover an axle, etc. It is made in a variety of shapes, and is called *thimble-joint*, *thimble-coupling*, *thimble-skein*, etc. See cut under *coupling*.

3. *Naut.*, an iron or brass ring, concave on the outside so as to fit in a rope, block-strap, cringle, etc., and prevent chafe, as well as to preserve shape; also, an iron ring attached to the end of drag-ropes.—*Cine thimble*, a metal sheath or guard serving to prevent wear or chafing of the rope forming the eye of a sail.—*Fairy thimble*, the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. *Britten and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—*Thimble and Bodkin Army*, in *Eng. Hist.*, a name given by the Royalists during the Civil War to the Parliamentarian army, in contemptuous allusion to an alleged source of their supplies. See the quotation.

The nobles being profuse in their contributions of plate for the service of the king [Charles I.] at Oxford, while on the parliamentary side the subscriptions of silver offerings included even such little personal articles as those that suggested the term *the Thimble and Bodkin Army*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 3.

Witches'-thimble, the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name is also given to several other plants. *Britten and Holland*. [*Prov. Eng.*] (See also *carbine-thimble*.)

thimbleberry (thim'bl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *thimbleberries* (-iz). See *raspberry*, 2.

thimble-case (thim'bl-kās), *n.* A case for containing a thimble, or two or more thimbles of different patterns for different kinds of work.

A myrtle foliage round the thimble-case.
Pope, The Bassett Table.

thimble-coupling (thim'bl-kup'ling), *n.* See *coupling*.

thimble-eye (thim'bl-i), *n.* The thimble-eyed mackerel, or chub-mackerel.

thimble-eyed (thim'bl-id), *a.* Having eyes resembling a thimble: used of the chub-mackerel. **thimbleful** (thim'bl-fūl), *n.* [*< thimble + -ful.*] As much as a thimble will hold; hence, a very small quantity.

Yes, and measure for measure, too, Sosa; that is, for a thimble-full of gold a thimble-full of love.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iv. 1.

thimble-joint (thim'bl-joint), *n.* A slip or sleeve-joint with an interior packing, which slides in a larger tube to keep the joints of a pipe tight during expansion and contraction.

thimble-lily (thim'bl-lil'i), *n.* An Australian lilaceous plant, *Blandfordia nobilis*, with racemed flowers of a form to suggest the name.

thimbleman (thim'bl-man), *n.*; pl. *thimblemen* (-men). Same as *thimblerigger*.

As the thimble-men say, "There's a fool born every minute."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 335.

thimble-pie (thim'bl-pī), *n.* Chastisement by means of a sharp tap or blow given with a thimble on the finger. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To make thimble-pie. See the quotation.

Years ago there was one variety [of thimble] which little boys and girls knew as "dame's thimble." It was in constant use in the making of "thimble-pie," or "thimmy-pie," the name of the little schools then common in all villages using her thimble—a great iron one—upon the children's heads when punishment was necessary. This was called *thimble-pie making*, and the operation was much dreaded.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 95.

thimbliger (thim'bl-rig), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea. The ball or pea is put on a table and covered with one of the cups. The operator then begins moving the cups about, offering to bet that no one can tell under which cup the pea lies. The one who bets is seldom allowed to win.

I will . . . appear to know no more of you than one of the cads of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vii.

A merry blue-eyed boy, fresh from Eton, who could do thimble-rig, "prick the garter," "bones" with his face blacked, and various other accomplishments.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. iv.

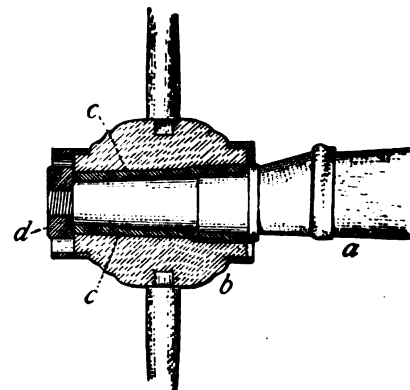
thimbliger (thim'bl-rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thimbligered*, ppr. *thimbligerig*. [*< thimbliger, n.*] To cheat by means of thimbliger, or sleight of hand.

thimbligerig (thim'bl-rig'er), *n.* [*< thimbliger + -er.*] One who practises the trick of thimbliger; a low trickster or sharper. Also *thimbleman*.

thimbligerigging (thim'bl-rig'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of thimbliger, v.*] The act or practice of playing thimbliger; deception or trickery by sleight of hand.

The explanations of these experts is usually only clever thimble-rigging.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 293.

thimble-skein (thim'bl-skān), *n.* In a vehicle,



Thimble-skein.
a, axle-tree; b, hub; c, thimble-skein; d, nut.

a sleeve over the arm of a wagon-axle, as distinguished from a strap-skein. *E. H. Knight*.

thimbleweed (thim'bl-wēd), *n.* An American anemone, *Anemone virginiana*. It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high with whitish flowers on long upright peduncles, the fruiting heads having the form and markings of a thimble. *Rudbeckia laciniata* has also been thus named.

thimet, *n.* See *thyme*.

thimmel, *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble*.

thin (thin), *a.* [*< ME. thinne, thynne, thenne, *thunne, < AS. thynne = MD. D. dun = MLG. dunne, LG. dunn = OHG. dunni, thunni, MHG. dünne, G. dünn = Icel. thunnr = Sw. tunn = Dan. tynd = Goth. *thunnu (not recorded), thin, = MHG. tunewenge; = W. teneu = Gael. Ir. tana = Oulg. tinukū = Russ. tonkū (with a deriv. suffix) = L. tenuis, thin, slim, = Gr. *ravī; (in comp.*

and deriv.), also *ravac* (for **ravaf*; in comp. *ravav*), stretched out, slim, long, thin, taper, = Skt. *tanu*, stretched out, thin; orig. 'stretched out,' connected with a verb seen in AS. **theni*-an, **thennan*, in comp. *a-thenian* = OHG. *denan*, MHG. *denen*, G. *dehnen* = Goth. **thanjan*, in comp. *uf-thanjan*, stretch out (a secondary form of AS. **thenan*, etc.), = L. *tendere*, stretch (*tenere*, hold), = Gr. *teivew*, stretch, = Skt. *√tan*, stretch, etc.; a very prolific root; from the L. adj. are ult. E. *tenuous*, *tenuity*, *attenuate*, *extenuate*, etc., and from the L. verb root are ult. E. *tend*¹, *attend*, *intend*, etc., *tendon*, etc. (see *tend*¹); from the Gr., *tone*, *tonic*, etc., *tanta*, *taxis*, etc.] 1. Very narrow in all diameters; slender; slim; long and fine: as, a *thin* wire; a *thin* string.

Then the priest shall see the plague; and, behold, if . . . there be in it a yellow *thin* hair, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean. Lev. xiii. 30.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And lites the *thin*-spun life. Milton, Lycidas, l. 78.

2. Very narrow in one diameter; having the opposite surfaces very near together; having little thickness or depth; not thick; not heavy: as, *thin* paper; *thin* boards: opposed to *thick*.

Kerne not thy brede to *thynne*,
Ne breke hit not on *twynne*.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I'm a cold; this white satin is too *thin* unless it be out, for then the sun enters.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.
The Judge had put on his *thinnest* shoes, for the birch-bark canoe has a delicate floor.

C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

3. Having the constituent parts loose or sparse in arrangement; lacking density, compactness, or luxuriance; rare; specifically, of the air and other gases, rarefied.

The men han *thynne* Berdes and fewe Heres; but thei ben longe.

These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into *thin* air.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 150.
And woods, made *thin* with winds, their scatter'd honours mourn. Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, l. xxix. 64.

4. Hence, easily seen through; transparent; literally or figuratively; shallow; flimsy; slight: as, a *thin* disguise.

I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence;
They are too *thin* and bare to hide offences.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 125.

Throned in the centre of his thin designs,
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 98.

We bear our shades about us; self-depriv'd
Of other screen, the *thin* umbrella spread.

Cowper, Task, l. 280.

5. Having slight consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, *thin* syrup; *thin* gruel.—6. Deficient in some characteristic or important ingredient; lacking strength or richness; specifically, of liquors, small: opposed to *strong*.

I couthe selle
Bothe dregges and draf, and draw at one hole
Thicke ale and *thynne* ale.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 402.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I
would teach them should be to *forsewe thin* potations.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 134.

When banes are cras'd, an' bluid is *thin*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

7. Of sound, lacking in fullness; faint, and often somewhat shrill or metallic in tone.

Thin hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. Dryden.

In a clear voice and *thin*
The holy man 'gan to set forth the faith.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

8. Limited in power or capacity; feeble; weak.
My tale is doon, for my wytte is *thynne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 438.

On the altar a *thin* flickering flame
Just shewed the golden letters of her name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 384.

9. Meager; lean; spare; not plump or fat.
And the seven *thin* ears devoured the seven rank and
full ears. Gen. xii. 7.

No meagre, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin*,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, II. 87.

His face is growing sharp and *thin*.

Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

10. Limited in quantity or number; small or infrequent; scanty.

You are like to have a *thin* and slender pittance.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

The *thin* remains of Troy's afflicted host
In distant realms may seats unenvied find.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, III. 3.

Mr. Powell has a very full congregation, while we have
a very *thin* house. Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

11. Scantly occupied or furnished; bare; empty: used absolutely or with *of*.

The cheerfulness of a spirit that is blessed will make a
thin table become a delicacy.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 6.

The University being this Vacation time, the con-
tributions designed for me go on but slowly.

Rev. Simon Oakley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 358).

When a nation abounds in physicians, it grows *thin* of
people. Addison, Spectator, No. 21.

12. Having no depth: said of a school of fish.

—13. Having insufficient density or contrast to
give a good photographic print or a satisfactory
image on the screen; weak: said of a negative
or a lantern-slide.—*Thin* register. See *register*¹, 5
(b).—Through *thin* and *thin*. See *thick*.—Too *thin*,
failing to convince; easily seen through; not sufficient to
impose on one.

*thin*¹ (thin), adv. [*thin*¹, a.] Thinly.

Ere you come to Edinburgh port,
I trow *thin* guarded sail ye be.

Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

*thin*¹ (thin), v.; pret. and pp. *thinned*, ppr. *thin-
ning*. [*ME. thynnen*, < AS. *go-thynnian*, make
thin, < *thynne*, *thin*: see *thin*¹, a.] I. *trans.* To
make *thin*. (a) To attenuate; draw or spread out *thin*;
hence, to reduce in thickness or depth: as, to *thin* a board
by planing.

How the blood lies upon her cheek, all spread
As *thinned* by kisses! Browning, Pauline.

(b) To make less dense or compact; make sparse; specifi-
cally, to rarefy, as a gas.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors, . . .
Thinned the rank woods.

Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

(c) To reduce in consistency or viscosity: said of liquids:
as, to *thin* starch. (d) To reduce in strength or richness:
as, to *thin* the blood. (e) To make lean or spare.

A troublous touch

Thinn'd or would seem to *thin* her in a day.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(f) To reduce in numbers or frequency.

One half of the noble families had been *thinned* by pro-
scription. Hallam, Middle Ages, III. 8.

Many a wasting plague, and nameless crime,
And bloody war that *thinned* the human race.

Bryant, Death of Slavery.

(g) To make bare or empty.

The oppressive, sturdy, man-destroying villains . . .
Thinn'd states of half their people. Blair, The Grave.
For attempting to keep up the fervor of devotion for so
long a time, we have *thinned* our churches.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, III.

II. *intrans.* To become *thin*. (a) To diminish
in thickness; grow or become *thin*: with *out*, *away*, etc.:
thus geological strata are said to *thin out* when they gradu-
ally diminish in thickness till they disappear. (b) To
become less dense, compact, or crowded; become sparse;
hence, to become scattered; separate.

The crowd in Rotten Row begins to *thin*.

Bulwer, My Novel, v. 4.

My hair is *thinning* away at the crown,
And the silver fights with the worn-out brown.
W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

*thin*², pron. A Middle English form of *thine*.
thine (whin), pron. [In defs. 1 and 2 orig. gen.
of *thou*; < ME. *thin*, *thyn*, < AS. *thin* (= OS.
OFries. *thin* = OHG. MHG. *din*, G. *dein*, *deiner* =
Icel. *thin* = Goth. *theina*), gen. of *thū*, thou: see *thou*. In def. 3 merely poss. (adj.), < ME.
thin, *thyn*, < AS. *thin* = OS. *thin* = OFries. *thin*,
din = MD. *dijn* = OHG. MHG. *din*, G. *dein* = Icel.
thinn, *thin*, *thitt* = Sw. Dan. *din* = Goth. *theins*,
thine; poss. adj. Hence, by loss of the final
consonant, *thy*. For the forms and uses, cf.
*mine*¹.] 1. Of thee; the original genitive of
the pronoun *thou*.

To-mor[ro]we ye sholen ben weddeth,
And, maugre *thin*, to-gidre beddeth.

Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.

2. Of thee; belonging to thee. Compare *mine*¹, 2.
Ich have for-gyne the meny hopes and my grace graunted
Bothe to the and to *thynne* in hope thou sholdest a-mende.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 135.

O, if to fight for king and commonweal
Were pety in *thine*, it is in these.

Shak., Tit. And., I. 1. 115.

3. Belonging or pertaining to thee: in this
sense a possessive. (a) Used predicatively.

"Mi sone," heo seide, "haue this ring,
Whil he is *thin* ne dute nothing
That fur the brenne, ne adrenche se."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

A droppe of blode if atte thou tyme
We gif thou dome, thee the wrange is *thine*.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for
ever. Mat. vi. 13.

"Take thou my robe," she said, "for all is *thine*."

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(b) Used attributively, with the force of an adjective: com-
monly preferred before a vowel to *thy*, and now used only
in that situation.

Alle *thine* castles
Ioh hadde wel istored.

Layamon, l. 13412.

Sythen alle *thyn* other lymez lapped ful clene,
Thenne may thou se thy savor & his sete ruche.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 175.

Drink to me only with *thine* eyes. B. Jonson, To Celia.

Mine and *thine*, a phrase noting the division of property
among different owners, and implying the right of indi-
vidual ownership; meum and tuum.

Among them [Cubans] the lande is as common as the
sonne and water; And that *Mynes* and *Thynes* (the seedes
of all myscheefe) haue no place with them.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed.
[Arber, p. 78].

[*Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry, in solemn
discourse, always in prayer, provincially in England, and
in the common language of the Friends. In familiar and
common language *your* and *yours* are always used in the
singular number as well as the plural.]

*thing*¹ (thing), n. [*ME. thing, thyng*, < AS.
thing, sometimes *thincg*, *thinc*, a thing, also a
cause, sake, office, reason, council, = OS.
OFries. *thing* = D. *ding* = OHG. *dinc*, MHG.
dinc, G. *ding* = Icel. *thing*, a thing (rare), pl.
articles, objects, things, valuables, jewels, also
an assembly, meeting, parish, district, county,
shire, parliament, = Sw. Dan. *ting* = Goth.
**thigg* (not recorded); cf. AS. deriv. *thingian*,
make an agreement, contract, settle, compose
(a quarrel), speak, = G. *dingen*, hold court,
negotiate, make a contract (*bedingen*, make
conditions, stipulate); prob. related to Goth.
theihs (for **thinks*!), time, L. *tempus*, time: see
*tense*¹, *temporal*¹. For the development of
sense, cf. AS. *sacu* (= G. *sache*, etc.), conten-
tion, strife, suit, cause, case, thing (see *sake*¹);
also L. *res*, a cause, case, thing, L. *causa*, a
cause, case, ML. and Rom. (It. *cosa* = F. *chose*),
a thing. The sense 'a concrete inanimate ob-
ject' is popularly regarded as the fundamental
one, but a general notion such as that could
hardly be original.] 1. That which is or may
become the object of thought; that which has
existence, or is conceived or imagined as having
existence; any object, substance, attribute,
idea, fact, circumstance, event, etc. A thing
may be either material or ideal, animate or in-
animate, actual, possible, or imaginary.

Thei gon gladly to Cypre, to reste hem on the Lond, or
elies to bye *things* that thei have nede to here lyvynge.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

We were as glad of day lyght as euer we were of any
things in all our lyues.

Sir R. Gylforde, Fylgrymage, p. 78.

Scripture indeed teacheth *things* above nature, *things*
which our reason by itself could not reach unto.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 8.

Consider not the *things* of this life, which is a very
prison to all God's children, but the *things* of everlasting
life, which is our very home.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1855), II. 64.

So prevalent a *Thing* is Custom that there is no alter-
ing of a Fashion that has once obtain'd.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 371.

He [Pepys] must always be doing something agreeable,
and, by way of preference, two agreeable *things* at once.

R. L. Stevenson, Men and Books, p. 280.

In more limited applications.—(a) A particular existence
or appearance which is not or cannot be more definitely
characterized; a somewhat; a something.

What, has this *thing* appear'd again to-night?

Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 21.

A *thing* which Adam had been posed to name;
Noah had refused it lodging in his ark.

Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 25.

The round *thing* upon the floor is a table upon which the
dishes of their frugal meal were set.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 84.

(b) A living being; applied to persons or animals, either in
admiration, tenderness, or pity, or in contempt: as, a poor
sick *thing*; a poor foolish *thing*.

For Floris was so fair gongling
And Blanchefleur so suete *thing*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Thing of talk, begone!

Begone, without reply.

Ford, Broken Heart, II. 3.

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing, . . . turned
from me.

The seeming-injured simple-hearted *thing*
Came to her old perch back.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(c) A material object lacking life and consciousness.

He himself

Moved haunting people, *things*, and places.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Things differing in temperature, colour, taste, and smell
agree in resisting compression, in filling space. Because
of this quality we regard the wind as a *thing*, though it
has neither shape nor colour, while a shadow, though it
has both but not resistance, is the very type of nothing-
ness.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

(d) That which is done; an act, doing, undertaking, busi-
ness, affair, etc.; also, something which is to be done; a
duty or task; in the passage from Chaucer, below, in the
plural, prayers or devotions.

The folk of that Contree begynnen alle hire *things* in the newe Mone; and thei worschipe moche the Mone and the Sonne, and often tyme knelen azenet hem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 248.

Daun John was risen in the morwe also,
And in the gardyn walketh to and fro,
And hath his *things* seyful curteialy.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 91.

A sorry *thing* to hide my head
In castle, like a fearful maid,
When such a field is near.

Scott, Marmion, v. 34.

(e) A composition, as a tale, a poem, or a piece of music: used informally or deprecatingly.

I wol yow telle a lytel *thing* in prose
That oghte liken yow, as I suppose.

Chaucer, Prologue to Tale of Melibee, l. 19.

A pretty kind of—sort of—kind of *thing*,
Not much a verse, and poem none at all. *L. Hunt.*

(f) [Usually pl.] Personal accoutrements, equipments, furniture, etc.; especially, apparel; clothing; in particular, outdoor garments; wraps.

And hem she yaf hir moebles and hir *thing*.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 540.

I suppose you don't mean to detain my apparel—I may have my *things*, I presume? *Sheridan*, *The Duenna*, l. 3.

The women disburdened themselves of their out-of-door *things*.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, II.

(g) *pl.* In law, sometimes, the material objects which can be subject to property rights; sometimes, those rights themselves. The distinction which is often made between corporeal and incorporeal *things* is a consequence of the confusion of these two meanings. *Things* real comprehend lands, tenements, and hereditaments, including rights and profits issuing out of land; *things* personal comprehend goods and chattels; and *things* mixed are such as partake of the characteristics of the two former, as a tiled-deed. (h) *pl.* Circumstances.

There ensued a more peaceable and lasting harmony, and consent of *things*. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, I, Expi.

Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind.

Emerson, Ode, inscribed to W. H. Channing.

2. A portion, part, or particular; an item; a particle; a jot, whit, or bit: used in many adverbial expressions, especially after or in composition with *no*, *any*, and *some*. See *nothing*, *anything*, *something*.

Ector, for the stithe stroke stoynt *no thyng*,
Gryppit to his gode sword in a grym yre,
Drof vnto Diomedes, that deryt hym before.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7481.

What he commandeth they dare not disobey in the least *thing*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I, 144.

We have setters watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by, especially if he be *any thing* in drink.

Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

3†. Cause; sake.

Laus him [thy neighbor] for godes *thing*.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I, 67.

An mine gode song for hire *things*
Ich turne sundel to murlinge.

Owl and Nightingale (ed. Wright), l. 1566.

A soft *thing*. See *soft*.—Fallacies in *things*. See *fallacy*.—Rights of *things*. In law, rights considered with reference to the object over which they may be asserted.—The clean *thing*. See *clean*.—The *thing*, the proper, desired, or necessary proceeding or result; especially, that which is required by custom or fashion.

A bishop's calling company together in this week [Holy Week] is, to use a vulgar phrase, *not the thing*.

Johnson, in *Boswell*, an. 1781.

It was the *thing* to look upon the company, unless some irresistible attraction drew attention to the stage.

Doran, *Annals of Stage*, I, 182.

The question [of a state church], at the present juncture, is in itself so absolutely unimportant! *The thing* is, to recast religion.

M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, Pref.

Flattered vanity was a pleasing sensation, she admitted, but tangible advantage was the *thing* after all.

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, I, v.

Thing-in-itself (translating the German *Ding an sich*), a noumenon.—*Thing* of naught or nothing, a thing of no value or importance; a mere nothing; a cipher.

Man is like a *thing* of naught; his time passeth away like a shadow. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxlv. 4.

Ham. The King is a *thing*—

Quil. A *thing*, my lord!

Ham. Of *nothing*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 2. 30.

Things in action, legal rights to things not in the possession of the claimant.—To do the handsome *thing* by, to treat with munificence or generosity. [Many analogous phrases are formed by the substitution of other adjectives for handsome: as, to do the friendly, proper, square, or right *thing* by a person.] [Colloq.]

You see I'm doing the handsome *thing* by you, because my father knows yours.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 5.

To know a *thing* or two, to be experienced or knowing; hence, to be shrewd or sharp-witted. [Colloq.]

My cousin is a sharp blade, but I think I have shown him that we in Virginia know a *thing* or two.

Thackeray, *Virginians*, xviii.

To make a good *thing* of, to derive profit from: as, to make a good *thing* of stock-jobbing. [Colloq.]

thing² (ting), *n.* [Not from AS. *thing*, a council, but repr. Icel. *thing*, an assembly, confer-

ence, = Sw. Dan. *ting*, a court, a place of assembly, a legal trial: see *thing¹*. Cf. *kusting*.] In Scandinavian countries and in regions largely settled by Scandinavians (as the east and north of England), an assembly, public meeting, parliament, or court of law. Also *ting*. See *Athing*, *Landsting*, *Storthing*, *Folkething*.

Likewise the Swedish King
Summoned in haste a *Thing*,
Weapons and men to bring
In aid of Denmark.

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, Saga of King Olaf, xvii.

The change of the English name "moot" for the gathering of the freemen in township or wapentake into the Scandinavian *thing*, or *ting*, . . . is . . . significant of the social revolution which passed over the north with the coming of the Dane.

J. R. Green, *Conquest of England*, p. 115.

thingal (thing'äl), *a.* [*< thing¹ + -äl*.] Belonging or pertaining to things; real. [Rare.]

Indeed he [Hinton] possessed no true æsthetic feeling at all; there is probably not a single word in all that he wrote which indicates any sense of what he would probably call "thingal beauty." *Mind*, IX, 398.

thingamy (thing'a-mi), *n.* Same as *thingummy*. T-hinge (të'hing), *n.* A door-hinge in the shape of the letter T, of which one leaf, a strap, is fastened to the door, and the other, short and wide, is fixed to the door-post.

thinger (thing'er), *n.* [*< thing¹ + -er¹*.] A realist; one who considers only things or objects; a practical or matter-of-fact person. [Rare and affected.]

Those who were *things* before they were mere thinkers.

Gerald Massey, *Natural Genesis*, I, 16.

thinghood (thing'hüd), *n.* [*< thing¹ + -hood*.] The condition or character of being a thing. [Rare.]

The materialism that threatens the American Church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism . . . that puts *thinghood* above manhood.

L. Abbott, *The Century*, XXXVI, 624.

thinginess (thing'i-nes), *n.* [*< thingy + -ness*.] 1. The quality of a material thing; objectivity; actuality; reality.—2. A materialistic or matter-of-fact view or doctrine; the inclination or disposition to take a practical view of things. [Recent in both senses.]

thingman (ting'man), *n.*; pl. *thingmen* (-men). [*< Icel. thingmaðr* (-mann-), a member of an assembly, a liegeman, *< thing*, assembly, + *maðr* = E. *man*: see *thing²* and *man*.] In early Scandinavian and early Eng. hist., a house-carl. See *house-carl*.

Then there rode forth from the host of the English twenty men of the *Thingmen* or House-carls, any one man of whom, men said, could fight against any other two men in the whole world.

E. A. Freeman, *Old Eng. Hist.*, p. 801.

thingumajig (thing'um-a-jig'), *n.* [A capricious extension of *thing¹*. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

He got ther critter propped up an' ther *thingumajig* stropped on ter 'im.

The Century, XXXVII, 918.

thingumbob (thing'um-bob), *n.* [Also dial. *thingumbob*; *< thing¹ + -um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *bob*, of no def. meaning. Cf. *thingumajig*, *thingummy*.] An indefinite name for any person or thing which a speaker is at a loss, or is too indifferent, to designate more precisely. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

A lonely grey house, with a *thingumbob* at the top; a servatory they call it.

Bulwer, *Eugene Aram*, I, 2.

A polyp would be a conceptual thinker if a feeling of "Hollo! *thingumbob* again!" ever flitted through its mind.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, I, 463.

thingummy (thing'um-i), *n.* [Also *thingamy*; a capricious extension of *thing*, as if *< thing¹ + -um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *y²*. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

What a bloated aristocrat *Thingamy* has become since he got his place!

Thackeray, *Character Sketches* (Misc.), V, 343.

"And so," says Xanthias, in the slovenly jargon of gossip, "the *thingummy* is to come off?" "Yes," replies Aacus in the same style, "directly; and this is where the *thingumbobs* are to work." *Classical Rev.*, III, 259.

thin-gut† (thin'gut), *n.* A starveling. [Low.]

Thou thin-gut!

Thou thing without moisture!

Mansinger, *Believe as you List*, III, 2. (*Latham*.)

thin-gutted (thin'gut'ed), *a.* Having a thin, lean, or flaccid belly, as a fish.

A slim thin-gutted fox.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

thingy (thing'i), *a.* [*< thing¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Material; like a material object; objective; actual; real.—2. Materialistic; practical; given to thinginess; pragmatical; as, a *thingy* person or view. [Recent in both uses.]

think¹ (think), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, ppr. *thinking*. [*< ME. thinken, thynken, prop. thenken*. also assimilated *thenchen* (pret. *thought*, *thoughte*, pp. *thought*), *< AS. thencan, thencean* (pret. *thohhte*, pp. *thohht*) = OS. *thenkian* = OFries. *thanka, thenkia, tensa* = OHG. *denchan, MHG. denken, G. denken*, think, = Icel. *thekkja*, perceive (mod. Icel. *thenkja* = Sw. *tänka* = Dan. *tænke*, think, are influenced by the G.), = Goth. *thagkjan*, think; connected with AS. *thanc*, etc., thought, thank (see *thank*); orig. factitive of a strong verb, AS. **thincan*, pret. **thanc*, pp. **thuncon*, which appears only in the secondary form. *thyncan* (pret. *thühle*, etc.), seem: see *think²*, which has been more or less confused with *think¹*. Cf. OL. *tongere*, know, *tongitio(n-)*, knowing. For the relation of the mod. form *think¹* to AS. *thencan*, cf. that of *drink* and *drench¹* to AS. *drencean*, and of *sink*, tr., to AS. *sencan*.] I. *trans.* 1. To judge; say to one's self mentally; form as a judgment or conception.

'Twere damnation

To think so base a thought.

Shak., M. of V., II, 7. 50.

Again *thought* he, Since heretofore I have made a conquest of angels, shall Great-heart make me afraid?

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

"What a noble heart that man has," she thought.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, lxxvi.

2. To form a mental image of; imagine: often equivalent to recollect; recall: consider.

"*Thenke*," quod the Iewe, "what I thee dede
When thou was with vs in that stede."

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Ther nas no man so wys that koude *thenche*
So gay a popelote, or swich a wenche.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 67.

Vlfyn that is wise and a trewe knyght hath ordeyned all this pees, and the beste ordonnance that eny can *thynke*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), I, 80.

If parts allure thee, *think* how Bacon shined,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV, 261.

3. To cognize; apprehend; grasp intellectually.

The animal perceives no "object," no "causal nexus," not being able to form such abstractions from his feelings. If man is gifted with another power, and *thinks* as "object" or a "causal nexus," it is because he can detach and fix in signs rendering explicit what is implicit in feeling. *G. H. Lewes*, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, II, III, § 5.

We *think* the ocean as a whole by multiplying mentally the impression we get at any moment when at sea.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, II, 208.

4. To judge problematically; form a conception of (something) in the mind and recognize it as possibly true, without decidedly assenting to it as such.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil [taketh not account of evil, E. V.].

1 Cor. xiii. 4.

He sleeps and *thinks* no harme.

Milton, *Church-Government*, II, Com.

5. To purpose; intend; mean; contemplate; have in mind (to do): usually followed by an infinitive clause as the object.

When he said all that he *thought* to saye,
Ther nedid noo displeasur to be sought.

Gemerydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 204.

No hurte to me they *think*.

Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII, 184).

I *think* not to rest till I come thither.

J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 20.

Many of the colonists at Boston *thought* to remove, or did remove, to England.

Emerson, *Hist. Discourse at Concord*.

6. To hold as a belief or opinion; opine; believe; consider.

The better gowns they have on, the better men they *think* themselves. In the which thing they do twice err: for they be no less deceived in that they *think* their gown the better than they be in that they *think* themselves the better.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II, 7.

Thinking vs enemies, [they] sought the best advantage they could to fight with vs.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II, 227.

Besides, you are a Woman; you must never speak what you *think*.

Congreve, *Love for Love*, II, II.

7. To feel: as, to *think* scorn. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Lone telli what thou louest al mi lif dawes,
& hate heigell in hert that thou hate *thencest*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 479a.

Scho fand all wrang that could bene richt,
I trow the man *thought* richt grit schame.

Wulf of Auckermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII, 120).

8. To modify (an immediate object of cognition) at will; operate on by thought (in a specified way).

Meditation here

May *think* down hours to moments.

Cowper, *Task*, VI, 85.

In this development [of scientific ethical notions], religion is a fungous growth on the ethical trunk; gods exist in men alone and are *thought* into the world.

New Princeton Rev., I. 152.

To think little of, to think nothing of, to make little or no account of; have little or no hesitation about: as, he *thinks nothing* of walking his thirty miles a day. To think no more of is a quasi-comparative form of to think nothing of.

The Western people apparently *think no more* of throwing down a railroad, if they want to go anywhere, than a conservative Easterner does of taking an unaccustomed walk across country.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

To think one's penny silver. See *penny*.—To think out. (a) To gain a clear conception or understanding of, by following a line of thought.

Jevons's idea of Identity is very difficult; I can hardly suppose it to be *thought out*.

B. Bosanquet, *Mind*, XIII. 380.

(b) To devise; plan; project.

It is at least possible that if an attempt to invade England on carefully *thought-out* lines were made, the world would be equally surprised by the result.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 156.

(c) To solve by process of thought: as, to think out a chess problem.—To think scorn off. See *scoff*.—To think small beer of. See *beer*.—Syn. 6. To judge, suppose, hold, count, account. See *conjecture*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the intellect, as in apprehension, judgment, or inference; exercise the cognitive faculties in any way not involving outward observation, or the passive reception of ideas from other minds. In this sense the verb *think* is often followed, by *on*, *of*, *about*, etc., with the name of the remote object sought to be understood, recalled, appreciated, or otherwise investigated by the mental process.

Nothing left the *vn*-tolde that thei cowde *on* *think*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 370.

Thynke over thi synnes be-fore donne and of thi froeltes that thou fallis in like day.

Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And makith his herte as hard as stoon;

Thanne *thynketh* he not on heuen blis.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

How we shall carry ourselves in this business is only to be *thought upon*. *Dekker and Webster*, *Northward Ho*, I. 1.

Muckle *thought* the gudewife to herself,

Yet ne'er a word she spak.

Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 127).

And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him. . . . And when he *thought* thereon, he wept.

Mark xiv. 72.

As I observed that this truth—I think, hence I am—was so certain and of such evidence that no ground of doubt, however extravagant, could be alleged by the Sceptics capable of shaking it, I concluded that I might, without scruple, accept it as the first principle of the Philosophy of which I was in search.

Descartes, *Discourse on Method* (tr. by Veitch), p. 33.

Light

Sordello rose—to think now; hitherto

He had perceived. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

To think is pre-eminently to detect similarity amid diversity.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 331.

When scarce aught could give him greater fame, He left the world still *thinking* on his name.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 427.

2. To imagine: followed by *of* or *on*.

And he had also in his Gardyn alle maner of Fowles and of Beestes, that any man myghte *thynke* on, for to have play or desport to beholde hem. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 278.

'Tis, I say, their Misfortune not to have *Thought* of an Alphabet.

Liter, *Journey to Paris*, p. 49.

3. To attend (on); fasten the mind (on): followed by *of*.

That we can at any moment *think* of the same thing which at any former moment we *thought* of is the ultimate law of our intellectual constitution.

W. James, *Prin. of Psychology*, II. 290.

4. To entertain a sentiment or opinion (in a specified way): with *of*: as, to think highly of a person's abilities.

But now I forbear, lest any man should *think* of me above that which he seeth me to be.

2 Cor. xii. 6.

Think of me as you please. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 317.

Justice she *thought* of as a thing that might

Balk some desire of hers.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 104.

5. To have a (specified) feeling (for); be affected (toward); especially, to have a liking or fondness: followed by *of*.

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,

W' ribbons in her hair;

The King *thought* mair o' Marie Hamilton

Than ony that were there.

The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

To think good. See *good*.—To think long. (a) To long; yearn: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

After his loue me *thenth* long,

For he hath myne ful dere y-bought.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Have I *thought long* to see this morning's face,

And doth it give me such a sight as this?

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 41.

As bit I canno' eat, father, . . .

Till I see my mither and sister dear,

For lang for them I think.

Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 185).

(b) To think the time long; become weary or impatient, especially in waiting for something.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye

How a' the matter stood shall vively see;

'Twill may be keep us baith frae *thinking lang*.

Ross, *Helene*, p. 68. (*Jamieson*.)

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

—Syn. 1. To contemplate, reason.

*think*¹ (thingk), *n.* [*think*¹, *v.*] A thinking; thought.

He *thinks* many a long *think*.

Browning, *King and Book*, VII. 914.

*think*² (thingk), *v. i.* [*ME. thinken, thenken*, also assimilated *thinchen, thunchen* (pret. *thuhte, thugte, thougte, thauhte*), *AS. thyncon* = *OS. thunkan* = *OFries. thinka, thinszia, tinsa* = *OHG. dunchan, MHG. dunken, G. dünken* = *Ice. thykkja* = *Sw. tycka* = *Dan. tykkes* = *Goth. thugkjan*, seem, appear: see *think*¹, with which *think*² has been more or less confused.] 1. To seem; appear: with indirect object (dative). [Rare except in *methinks, methought*.]

If it be wykke, a wonder *thynketh* me,

Whenne every torment and adversite,

That cometh of him, may to me savory *thynke*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 406.

Ye *thynke* as that ye were in a dreame, and I mervelle moche of youre grete wisdom where it is be-come.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 228.

The beggers craft *thynkyngs* to them moost good.

Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, I. 308.

The watchman said, Me *thynketh* the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz. *2 Sam.* xviii. 27.

2†. To seem good.

All his [Priam's] sonnes to sle with aleght of your honde; Thaire riches to robbe, & there rife goods;

And no lede for to lyne, but that hom selfe (i. e., to the Greeks themselves) *thynke*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4498.

thinkable (thing'ka-bl), *a.* [*think*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being thought; cogitable; conceivable.

A general relation becomes *thinkable*, apart from the many special relations displaying it, only as the faculty of abstraction develops.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 488.

thinker (thing'kér), *n.* [*think*¹ + *-er*.] One who thinks; especially, one who has cultivated or exercised to an unusual extent the powers of thought.

A *Thinker*; memor.

Cath. Ang., p. 383.

The Democriticks and Epicureans did indeed suppose all humane cogitations to be caused or produced by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the *thinker*.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 761.

He considered himself a *thinker*, and was certainly of a thoughtful turn, but, with his own path to discover, had perhaps hardly yet reached the point where an educated man begins to think.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xii.

thinking (thing'king), *n.* [*ME. *thenking, thenking*; verbal *n.* of *think*¹, *v.*] 1. The mental operation performed by one who thinks.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas wherein the mind is active.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. ix. 1.

2. The faculty of thought; the mind.

Has Page any brains? hath he any eyes? hath he any *thinking*?

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2. 31.

3. That which is thought; a thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, or the like.

I prithee, speak to me as to thy *thinkings*.

Shak., *Othello*, III. 3. 131.

The idea of the perpetuity of the Roman Empire entered deeply into the Christian *thinking* of the middle ages.

G. P. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 41.

thinkingly (thing'king-li), *adv.* With thought or reflection; consciously; deliberately.

thinly (thin'li), *adv.* [*thin*¹ + *-ly*.] In a thin manner; with little thickness or depth; sparsely; slightly; not substantially.

At the unexpected sight of him [his brother], Elidure, himself also then but *thinly* accompanied, runs to him with open Arms.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

The West is new, vast, and *thinly* peopled.

D. Webster, *Speech*, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The characters are *thinly* sketched, the situations at once forced and conventional.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

* *thinner* (thin'er), *n.* [*thin*¹ + *-er*.] One who or that which thins.

thinness (thin'nes), *n.* [*ME. thynnesse*, *AS. thynnys*, *thynne*, *thin*: see *thin*¹ + *-ness*.] The state or property of being thin.

Like those toys

Of glassy bubbles, which the gameome boys

Stretch to so nice a *thinness* through a quill.

Donne, *Progress of the Soul*, xli.

thinny (thin'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thinnyed*, *pp. thinnying*. [*thin*¹ + *-fy*.] To make thin. [Rare.]

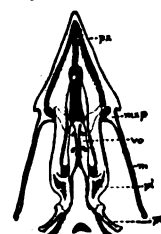
The heart doth in its left side ventricle so *thinny* the blood that it thereby obtains the name of spiritual.

Urquhart, tr. of *Kabelas*, III. 4.

thinnyish (thin'ish), *a.* [*thin*¹ + *-ish*.] Somewhat thin.

Thinocoridae (thin-ō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thinocorus* + *-idae*.] A family of limicoline

and somewhat charadriomorphic birds of South America, represented by the genera *Thinocorus* and *Attagis*. Their nearest relatives are the sheathbills, with which they have been combined in the family *Chionididae*. The palatal structure is peculiar in the broadly rounded vomer, the form and connections of which recall the megithognathous palate; there are no basipterygoids; the nasals are schizorhinal; superorbital fossae are present; the carotids are two in number; and the amblens, femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and their accessories are present. In general outward appearance these birds resemble quails or partridges, and they were formerly considered to be gallinaceous rather than limicoline. They nest on the ground, and lay colored eggs. There are two or three species of each of the genera, of southern parts of the continent, extending into the tropics only in elevated regions. The birds have been singularly called *tringoid grouse*.



Palate of *Thinocorus rumicivorus*, one of the *Thinocoridae*. (One and a half times natural size.)

pr. premaxillary; *m.x.p.* maxillipalataline; *vo.* broad vomer, rounded off in front; *m.* malar; *pl.* palatal; *pt.* pterygoid.

thinocorine (thin-nok'ō-rin), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the *Thinocoridae*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 92.

Thinocorus (thin-nok'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), also *Tinocorus* (Lesson, 1830), also *Thinocorus* (Agassiz, 1846), also *Thynocorus*, *Thinocoris*; prop. **Thinocorys*, < Gr. *θιν* (*thin*), the shore, + *κόρυς*, the crested lark.] The leading genus of *Thinocoridae*; the lark-plovers, as *T. rumicivorus*, the gachita, of the



Lark-plover (*Thinocorus ingae*).

Argentine Republic, Chili, and other southerly parts of the Neotropical region. This singular bird is common on dry open plains, in flocks. On the ground it resembles a quail, but its flight is more like that of a snipe. It nests on the ground, and lays pale stone-gray eggs heavily marked with light and dark chocolate-brown spots. Other species are described, as *T. ingae*, but they are all much alike. The genus is also called *Oxypterus* (or *Oxypterus*) and *Itya*.

thinolite (thin'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. θιν* (*thin*), shore, + *λίθος*, stone.] A pseudomorphous tufa-like deposit of calcium carbonate, crystalline in form. It is found in great quantities on the shores of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, and at other points within the area of the great Quaternary lake called Lake Lahontan. Its original character is as yet uncertain.

thin-skinned (thin'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Ring's vanity was very *thin-skinned*, his selfishness easily wounded.

2. Having merely a thin superstratum of good soil; said of land. *Hallivell*.

thin-skinnedness (thin'skind-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thin-skinned; oversensitiveness.

This too great susceptibility, or *thin-skinnedness*, as it has been called, is not confined to us.

L. Cass, *France, its King*, etc. (ed. 1841), p. 51.

thio-acid (thi-ō-as'id), *n.* [*Gr. θειον*, sulphur, + *E. acid*.] A designation somewhat loosely applied to certain acids derived from others by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen, generally but not always in the hydroxyl group.

thio-arsenic (thi-ō-ār-se-nik), *a.* [*Gr. θειον*, sulphur, + *αρσενικον*, arsenic.] Containing sulphur and arsenic: applied only to certain arsenic acids (see below).—*Thio-arsenic acid*, an arsenic acid in which sulphur may be regarded as substituted for oxygen. There are three of these acids, not known in the free state, but having well-defined salts. Their formulae are $H_4As_2S_7$, $HAsS_3$, H_3AsS_4 .

thio-ether (thi-ō-ē'thēr), *n.* [*< Gr. θειον, sulphur, + E. ether.*] A compound, analogous to an ether, in which the alkyl radicals are combined with sulphur instead of oxygen; an alkyl sulphid. Thus $(C_2H_5)_2S$ is a thio-ether analogous to $(C_2H_5)_2O$, which is ordinary ether.

thiophene (thi-ō-fēn), *n.* [*< Gr. θειον, sulphur, + E. phen(ol).*] A compound, C_4H_4S , related to benzene, and forming a large number of derivatives analogous to those of benzene. It may be regarded as benzene in which one of the three acetylene groups $CHCH$ has been replaced by sulphur. It is a colorless limpid oil having a faint odor, and boils at $84^\circ C$.

thiosulphate (thi-ō-sul'fāt), *n.* [*< Gr. θειον, sulphur, + E. sulphate.*] A salt of thiosulphuric acid.

thiosulphuric (thi-ō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. θειον, sulphur, + E. sulphuric.*] Noting the acid described below.—**Thiosulphuric acid**, an acid differing from sulphuric acid in that the oxygen of one hydroxyl group is replaced by a sulphur atom. Thus, sulphuric acid has the formula $SO_2(OH)_2$, while that of thiosulphuric acid is $SO_2.OH.SH$. The acid itself has not been isolated, but it forms a number of stable crystalline salts, formerly called *hyposulphites*.

thir (THĒR), *prom. pl.* [*< ME. thir, < Icel. their, they, theirs, these: see this, they¹.*] These. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

And sen sekene as sent to the

Thir men sall noght versened be.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Thir brekes o' mine, my only pair,

That ance were plush, o' guld bine hair.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

***Thir and thae**, these and those. [Scotch.]

third¹ (thĕrd), *a. and n.* [Also dial. *thrid*; *< ME. thirde, thyrd, thyrd, thridde, thredde, < AS. thridda* (ONorth. *thridda, thridda*) = OS. *thridda* = D. *derde* = MLG. *dridde, drudde*, LG. *drudde* = OHG. *dritho, MHG. G. dritte* = Icel. *thridhi, thridhja* = Sw. Dan. *tredie* = Goth. *thridja* = W. *tryde* = Gael. *treas* = L. *tertius* (> It. *terzo* = Sp. *tercio* = Pg. *terço* = OF. *tiers, ters, F. tiers*, > E. *terce, terce*) = Gr. *τρίτος* (with slightly different suffix) = Skt. *tritiya*, third; with ordinal formative *-th* > *-d* (see *-th²*), from the cardinal, AS. *threo*, etc., three: see *three*. From the L. form are ult. E. *terce, tercel, tierce*, etc., *tertian, tertiary*, etc.] I. a. 1. Next after the second: an ordinal numeral.

The *thridde* nyght, as olde bookes seyn.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 605.

The *thriden* tune that it play'd then . . .

Was "Was to my sister, fair Ellen."

The Two Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 248).

2. Being one of three equal subdivisions: as, the *third* part of anything.—**Propositions of third adjacent**. See *adjacent*.—The *third* hour, the third of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the hour midway between sunrise and noon; specifically, the canonical hour of terce. Among the Jews the third hour was the hour of the morning sacrifice.—**Third base**. See *base-ball*, 1.—**Third cousin**, the child of a parent's second cousin; a cousin in the third generation.—**Third-day**, Tuesday as the third day of the week: so called by the friends.

At Harlingen [a monthly meeting should be established] upon the third *third-day* of the month.

Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.

Third estate. See *estate*.—**Third father**, a great-grandfather. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Third figure**, in *logic*. See *figure*, 2.—**Third house**, the lobby which connects itself with a legislature (so called because the latter commonly consists of two houses). [*Political slang, U.S.*]—**Third inversion**. See *inversion* (c).—**Third nerve**, in *anat.*, that one of the cranial nerves, in order from before backward, which comes off from the brain next after the optic or second nerve; the oculomotor.—**Third of exchange**. See *first of exchange*, under *exchange*.—**Third opponent**. In *Louisiana law*, one interposing for relief against judicial sale of property in an action to which he was not a party.—**Third order**, perfection, person. See the noun.—**Third point**. See *terros point*, under *terros*.—**Third possessor**, in *Louisiana law*, one who acquires the title to property which is subject to a mortgage to which he is not a party.—**Third staff**, in music for the organ, the staff used for the pedal part.—**Third-year man**, a senior sophister. See *sophister*, 3.

II. *n.* 1. One of three equal parts into which a unit or total may be divided.

I forgoe to you the price of salt, and forgoe . . . the *thridde* of seed.

Wyclif, 1 Mac. x. 29.

To thee and thine hereditary ever

Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom.

Shak., Lear, l. 1. 82.

2. *pl.* In *Eng. and Amer. law*, the third part of the husband's personal property, which goes to the widow absolutely in the case of his dying intestate leaving a child or descendant, given (with various qualifications) by the common law and by modern statutes. The word is sometimes, however, loosely used as synonymous with *dower*, to denote her right to one third of the real property for life.

3. The sixtieth of a second of time or arc.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*.

Holder, On Time.

4. In *music*: (a) A tone on the third degree above or below a given tone; the next tone but one in a diatonic series. (b) The interval between any tone and a tone on the third degree above or below it. (c) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (d) In a scale, the third tone from the bottom; the mediant: solmized *mi*. The typical interval of the third is that between the first and third tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 4:5. Such a third is called *major*; a third a half-step shorter is called *minor* or *lesser*; and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. Major and minor thirds are classed as consonances; diminished thirds as dissonances. In ancient and in early medieval music, however, the major third was dissonant, because tuned according to the Pythagorean system, so as to have the ratio 64:81; such a third is called *Pythagorean*. The interval of the third is highly important harmonically, since it determines the major or minor character of triads. See *triad* and *chord*.

5. In *base-ball*, same as *third base*. See *base-ball*, 1.—**Thirds card**, a card 14 by 3 inches, the size most used for a man's visiting-card. [*Eng.*]

third¹ (thĕrd), *v. t.* [*< third¹, a.*] To work at or treat a third time: as, to third turnups (that is, to hoe them a third time). *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

third² (thĕrd), *n.* [A transposed form of *thread*, *thrid¹*.] Thread. [*Prov. Eng.*]

For as a subtle spider, closely sitting

In centre of her web that spreadeth round,

If the least fly but touch the smallest *thrid*,

She feels it instantly.

A. Brewer, Lingua (ed. 1617), iv. 6. (*Norse*.)

Your compensation makes amends, for I
Have given you here a third of mine own life [*Miranda*].
Shak., Tempest (1623), iv. 1. 3.

third-borough (thĕrd'bur'ō), *n.* [Also *third-borow, thridborro, tharborough*; *< third¹ + bor-ough¹* as in *headborough*.] A constable, or an under-constable.

Hobb Andrw he was thridborro;

He had hom, Pesse! God gyff hom sorro!

For y may arrest yow best.

Hunting of the Hare, 199. (*Halliwel*.)

I know my remedy; I must go fetch the *third-borough*.
Shak., T. of the 8, Ind., l. 12.

third-class (thĕrd'klās), *a.* Belonging to the next class after the second: specifically noting the third grade of conveyances or accommodations for travel.—**Third-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States, printed matter other than newspapers or periodicals, sent through the mails by the publishers.

thirddendeal (thĕrd'n-dēl), *n.* [*< ME. threden-deal, thriddeuele, < AS. thridda dēl* (= MHG. *drithel, G. drittel* = Sw. *tredjedel* = Dan. *trediedel*), the third part: see *third¹* and *deal¹*, and cf. *halfendeal*.] 1st. The third part of anything; specifically, a tertian, as the third part of a tun.

The fistulose and softer lete it goone

To cover with, and twyne of lyne in oon

Of gravel mynge, and marl in doode gravel

A *thirddendeal* wol saddle it wonder wel.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

In the Rot. Parl. A. D. 1423, mention is made of a "*thredendels*, or tercyan," 84 gallons of wine, or the third part of a "tonel."

Prompt. Parv., p. 117, note 1.

2. A liquid measure containing three pints. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwel*. [*Doubtful*.]

thirdding (thĕrd'ding), *n.* [*< third¹ + -ing¹*. Cf. *thriding, riding²*.] 1. The third part of anything; specifically, the third part of the grain growing on a tenant's land at his death, in some places due to the lord as a heriot. *Bailey*, 1731. Also in plural.—2. A custom practised at the English universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to students for household goods returned to them within the year. *Halliwel*.—3. Same as *riding²*. *Urry*, MS. Additions to Ray. (*Halliwel*.)

thirddly (thĕrd'li), *adv.* [*< third¹ + -ly²*.] In the third place.

thirddpenny (thĕrd'pen'ē), *n.* [*< third¹ + penny*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a third part of the fines imposed at the county courts, which was one of the perquisites of the earl of the district.

third-rate (thĕrd'rāt), *a.* 1. Of the third rate or order. For the specific naval use, see *rate²*, *n.*, 8. Hence—2. Of a distinctly inferior rank, grade, or quality: as, a *third-rate* hotel; a *third-rate* actor.

From that time Port Royal fell prostrate from its position of a great provincial mercantile centre into that of a *third-rate* naval station. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 381.

thirdsman (thĕrdz'man), *n.*; *pl.* *thirdsmen* (-men). [*< thirds* for *third + man*.] An umpire; an arbitrator; a mediator.

Ay, but Mac Callum More's blood wadna sit down wi' that; there was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in *thirdsman*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

thirl¹ (thĕrl), *n.* [Also *thurl*; *< ME. thirl, thirll, thirl, thyril, *thori, thurl*, *< AS. thyrel*, a hole, perforation, *< thyrel*, adj., perforated, pierced, orig. **thyrhel* = OHG. *durihhil, durchil*, MHG. *durchel, durkel*, perforated, pierced; with formative *-el*, from the root of AS. *thurk*, etc., thorough, through: see *thorough, through*. Hence *thirl¹*, *v.*, and by transposition *thirll¹*, *n.* and *v.*, and in comp. *noethirl, nostril*.] 1. A hole; an opening; a place of entrance, as a door or a window. [*Prov. Eng. or Scotch*.]

Thise byeth the vif gates of the cite of the herte, huerby the dieuel geth in ofte ine the vif *thirles* of the house.
Asenbite of Inuoyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and alle the *thirles*, dores, and wyndows ware stoknye that na sone myght enter. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 241.* (*Halliwel*.)

2. In *coal-mining*, a short passage cut for ventilation between two headings; a cross-hole. Also *thirling*.—**Stoop and thirl**. See *stoop*.

thirl¹ (thĕrl), *v.* [*< ME. thirlen, thirllen, thyrilen, therlen, thurlen, thorlen*, *< AS. thyrlian, thirian, thyrilian*, bore, *< thyrel*, a hole, perforation: see *thirl¹*, *n.* Cf. *thirll¹*, a transposed form.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce; bore; perforate; drill.

Thenn *thurled* thay ayther thik side thurg, bi the rybbe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1287.

That he was myghtful and meke, and mercy gan graunte
To hem that henge hym hys and hus herte *thirled*.

Piers Plowman (C), il. 171.

2. To produce, as a hole, by piercing, boring, or drilling.

As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower.
Amianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Norse*.)

3. Figuratively, to penetrate; pierce, as with some keen emotion; especially, to wound.

So harde haeches (aches) of loue here hert hadde *thirled*
That ther nas gle vnder God that hire glad migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 826.

The fond desire that we in glorie set

Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.

Mir. for Maga, p. 495. (*Norse*.)

4. To cause to vibrate, quiver, or tingle; thrill.

There was se sang, among the rest: . . .

It *thir'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a hole, as by piercing or boring.

So *thirleth* with the poynt of remembrance

The sword of sorrow.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 211.

Schalke they schotte thughe schrenkande mayles,
Thurghe breyns browdene brestes they *thirled*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1856.

2. To vibrate; quiver; tingle; thrill.

Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star
(When yawning dragons draw her *thirling* car . . .)
Martine and Chapman, Herk and Leander, l. 108.

And then he speaks with sic a taking art,
His words they *thirle* like musick thro' my heart.

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, l. 2 (song 5).

3. In *coal-mining*, to cut away the last web of coal separating two headings or other workings. *Gresley*.

[*Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.*]

thirl² (thĕrl), *v. t.* [*For *thirl¹, a transposed form of thirl¹, threl, a var. of thral¹, v.*] To thrall, bind, or subject; especially, to bind or restrict by the terms of a lease or otherwise: as, lands *thirled* to a particular mill. See *thirlage*. [*Scotch*.]

The inhabitants of the village and barony of Kilmors were not more effectually *thirled* (which may be translated enthralled) to the baron's mill than they were to the medical monopoly of the chamberlain. *Scott, Abbot*, xvi.

thirl² (thĕrl), *n.* [*Cf. thirl², v.*] In *Scots law*, a tract of land the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill: same as *sucken*.

thirlable (thĕr'la-bl), *a.* [*< ME. thirlabile*; *< thirl¹ + -able*.] Capable of being thirled; penetrable. *Halliwel*. [*Obsolete or provincial*.]

thirlage (thĕr'lāj), *n.* [*< thirl² + -age*.] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be thirled or restricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. Also called *sequel*.

thirled¹ (thĕrld), *a.* [*< ME. thirled, thorked, thurled*; *< thirl¹ + -ed²*.] Having thirls or openings; specifically, having nostrils.

Thaire eres shorte and sharpe, thaire een steep,
Thaire noose thirled wyde and patent be.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

thirling (thér'ling), *n.* [Also *thurling*; < ME. *thurlunge*, < AS. *thyrleung*, verbal *n.* of *thyrlean*, perforate: see *thirl*, *v.*] 1. The act of boring or perforating.—2. In coal-mining, same as *thirl*, 2; in the lead-mines of the north of England, a mark indicating the termination of a set or pitch. *R. Hunt.*

thirst (thérst), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust*, *thrist*; < ME. *thurst*, *thorst*, *thirst*, also transposed *thrist*, *threst*, *thurst*, < AS. *thurst*, *thyrst* = OS. *thurst* = D. *dorst* = MLG. *LG. dorst* = OHG. MHG. *G. durst* = Icel. *thorst* = Sw. Dan. *törst* = Goth. *thaurstei*, *thirst*; with formative -t (-ti-), from the verb seen in Goth. *thaurjan*, impers., *thirst* (*thaurseith mik*, I thirst); whence also AS. *thyrre* = OS. *thurri* = MD. *dorre*, D. *dor* = OHG. *durri*, MHG. *dürre*, G. *dürr* = Icel. *thurr* = Sw. *torr* = Dan. *tör* = Goth. *thaurus*, dry, withered; akin to Goth. *thairan*, be dry, = L. *torere* (orig. **torere*), parch with heat (cf. *terra* (**torsa*), dry ground, the earth), = Gr. *ῥέσσειν*, become dry (*ῥεσσειν*, dry up, wipe up), = Skt. *√ tarsh*, thirst; cf. *Ir. tart*, thirst, drought, etc. From the L. source are ult. E. *torrent*, *torrid*, *terra*, *terrene*, *terrestrial*, *inter*, etc.] 1. A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat; the uncomfortable sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the uneasiness or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink. The sensations of thirst are chiefly referred to the thorax and fauces, but the condition is really one affecting the entire body. The excessive pains of thirst compared with those of hunger are due to the fact that the deprivation of liquids is a condition with which all the tissues sympathize. Every solid and every fluid of the body contains water, and hence abstraction or diminution of the watery constituents is followed by a general depression of the whole system. Thirst is a common symptom of febrile and other diseases. Death from thirst, as of persons in a desert, appears to be invariably preceded by acute mania.

Than he commanded him to Presoun, and alle his Tre-soure aboute him; and so he dyed for Hungre and Thirst. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 230.

Raymonde tho lepte vp hys coursere yppon,
To the fountein and wel of thurst gan to go.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 765.

Among sensations of Organic Life, I may cite Thirst as remarkable for the urgency of its pressure upon the will. *A. Bain, Emotions and Will*, p. 318.

2. Figuratively, an ardent desire for anything; a craving.

Over all the countrie she did range
To seeke young men to quench her flaming thirst.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 50.

Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,
And thirst of glory quells the love of life.
Addison, The Campaign.

thirst (thérst), *v.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust*, *thrist*; < ME. *thirsten*, *thursten*, transposed *thristen*, < AS. *thyrstan* = OS. *thurstān* = D. *dorsten* = MLG. *dorsten* = OHG. *dursten*, MHG. *G. dursten*, *dürsten* = Icel. *thyrsta* = Sw. *törsta* = Dan. *törste*; from the noun; cf. Goth. *thaurjan*, impers., *thirst*: see *thirst*, *n.* Cf. *athirst*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To experience uncomfortable sensations for want of drink; have desire to drink; be dry.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink. *Rom. xii. 20.*

2. To have a vehement desire; crave.

My soul thirsteth for God. *Ps. xlii. 2.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men living were in the present possession of one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, l. 11.

He thirsted for all liberal knowledge. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, v.

II. *trans.* To have a thirst for, literally or figuratively; desire ardently; crave: now usually followed by an infinitive as the object.

The eternal God must be prayed to, . . . who also grant them once earnestly to thirst his true doctrine, contained in the sweet and pure fountains of his scriptures. *Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 283.

That unhappy king, my master, whom I so much thirst to see. *Shak., W. T.*, iv. 4. 524.

He seeks his Keeper's Flesh, and thirsts his Blood. *Prior, Solomon*, l.

thirster (thérstér), *n.* [*< thirst + -er*.] One who or that which thirsts.

Having seriously pleaded the case with thy heart, and reverently pleaded the case with God, thou hast pleaded thyself from . . . a lover of the world to a thirster after God. *Baxter, Saints' Rest*, iv. 13.

thirstily (thérstí-li), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

From such Fountain he draws, diligently, thirstily. *Cervile, Sartor Resartus*, II. 3.

thirstiness (thérstí-nes), *n.* The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Bailey*, 1727.

thirstle (thér'sl), *n.* A dialectal form of *throstle*.

thirstless (thérst'les), *a.* [*< thirst + -less*.] Having no thirst.

Thus as it falls out among men of thirstless minds in their fortunes. *Dr. Reynolds, On the Passions*, p. 502. (*Latham*.)

thirstlew, *a.* [ME. *thurstlew*; < *thirst + lew* as in *drunklew*.] Thirsty. *Lydgate*, *Minor Poems*, p. 75.

thirsty (thér'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thristy*; < ME. *thursti*, *threstti*, *thristi*, < AS. *thurstig*, *thyrstig* = OFries. *dorstig*, *thorstig* = D. *dorstig* = MLG. *dorstich*, *LG. dorstig* = OHG. *durstag*, MHG. *dursteck*, *G. durstig* = Sw. Dan. *törstig* (cf. Icel. *thyrstir*), thirsty; as *thirst + -y*.] 1. Feeling thirst; suffering for want of drink.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. *Prov. xxv. 25.*

What streams the verdant succory supply,
And how the thirsty plant drinks rivers dry.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgica*, iv.

2. Dry; parched; arid.

The parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water. *Isa. xxxv. 7.*

The word "desert" is used, in the West, to describe all lands in which the principle of life, if it ever existed, is totally extinct, and those other lands which are merely thirsty. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 298.

3. Vehemently desirous; craving: with *after*, *for*, etc.

To be thirsty after tottering honour. *Shak., Pericles*, III. 2. 40.

4. Sharp; eager; active.

We've been thirsty
In our pursuit. *Ford, Fancies*, l. 1.

5. Causing thirst. [Rare.]

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shak., M. for M.*, l. 2. 134.

Thirsty thorn. See *thorn*.

thirteen (thér'tén'), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *thretteen*; < ME. *thritene*, *threttene*, *threottene*, < AS. *threotene* = OFries. *threttene* = D. *dertien* = MLG. *druttein*, *LG. dartien* = OHG. *drizen*, MHG. *drizehen*, *drizehn*, *G. drizehn* = Icel. *threitan* = Sw. *tretton* = Dan. *tretten* = Goth. **threis-taihun* = L. *tredecim* (> *It. tredec* = Pg. *treze* = Sp. *trece* = F. *treize*) = Gr. *τρεκαίδεκα* = Skt. *trayodasa*, thirteen; as *three + ten*.] I. *a.* Being three more than ten; consisting of one more than twelve: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of the sum of twelve and one, or of ten and three.—2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, XIII, or xiii.—3. A silver shilling worth 13 pence, current in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century.

F. A. M. is doubtless chronologically correct as to the shilling in Ireland having been worth thirteen pence previous to 1825-6, but colloquially it continued to be called a thirteen to a considerably later period—so late as 1835 to my knowledge. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 77.

thirteener (thér'tén'er), *n.* [*< thirteen + -er*.] 1. Same as *thirteen*, 3. [Colloq.]

For it was a shillin' he gave me, glory be to God. No, I niver heard it called a thirteener before, but mother has. Quoted in *Mayhew's London Labour and London Poor*, I. 484.

2. The thirteenth one of any number of things; specifically, in *whist*, the last card of a suit left in the hands of a player after the other twelve have been played.

thirteen-lined (thér'tén'lind), *a.* Noting the leopard spermophile, or Hood's marmot, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, a very common striped and spotted ground-squirrel of North America. The allusion is to the number of stripes (representing the thirteen original States) in the flag of the United States, suggested by the markings of the animal. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

thirteenth (thér'tenth'), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the form of *thirteen*; < ME. *threttithe*, also (after Icel.) *threttende*, < AS. *threoteótha* = OFries. *thredinda* = D. *dertende* = OHG. *dritzehende*, MHG. *drizehende*, *drizehende*, *G. drizehnte* = Icel. *threttandi* = Sw. *trettonde* = Dan. *trettede* = Goth. **thridjateihunda*; as *thirteen + -th*.] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twelfth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—Thirteenth cranial nerve, the chorda tympani regarded as distinct from the seventh or facial nerve. *Sapinski*.

II. *n.* 1. One of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng.*

law, a thirteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and six degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound sixth.

thirtieth (thér'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the mod. form *thirty*; < ME. *thrittithe*, *thritithe*, *thrittage*, < AS. *thritigotha*, etc.; as *thirty + -eth*.] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twenty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* 1. Any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirtieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

thirty (thér'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thretty*; < ME. *thirty*, *thritt*, *thritt*, *thretty*, *thritt*, < AS. *thritig*, *thritig* = OS. *thritig* = OFries. *thritich*, *thritich* = D. *dertig* = MLG. *dortich*, *LG. dortig*, *dörtig* = OHG. *drizeug*, MHG. *drizec*, *G. drizeig* = Icel. *thritjau* (cf. also *thritugr*, *thritjör*) = Sw. *trettio* = Dan. *tredire* = Goth. *threis tigius*; cf. L. *triginta* (> *It. Pg. trenta* = Sp. *treinta* = F. *trente*, > E. *trent*?) = Gr. *τριάκοντα*, dial. *τρίκοντα* = Skt. *trinçat*, thirty; as *three + -ty*.] I. *a.* Being thrice ten, three times ten, or twenty and ten.—The Thirty Tyrants. See *tyrant*.—Thirty years' war, a series of European wars lasting from 1618 to 1648. They were carried on at first by the Protestants of Bohemia and various Protestant German states against the Catholic League headed by Austria. Afterward Sweden and later France joined the former side, and Spain became allied with the latter.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of three times ten.—2. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, XXX, or xxx.—3. In *printing and teleg.*, the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch.

thirtyfold (thér'ti-föld), *a.* Thirty times as much or as many. *Mat. xiii. 8.*

Thirty-nine Articles. See *article*.

thirty-one (thér'ti-wun'), *n.* A game resembling vingt-un, but with a longer reckoning.

thirty-second (thér'ti-sek'gnd), *a.* Second in order after the thirtieth.

thirty-second-note (thér'ti-sek'gnd-nót), *n.* In musical notation, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a sixteenth-note; a demisemiquaver.—Thirty-second-note rest. See *rest*, 8 (b).

thirtytwo-mo (thér'ti-tō'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 32mo, for XXXII mo, L. (*in*) *tricesimo secundo*, 'in thirty-second.'] 1. Thirty-two pages of printing types arranged in one or two forms to produce thirty-two printed pages on leaves of equal size.—2. The folding in sixteen equal parts of a sheet of paper. When the size of paper is not specified, medium thirtytwo-mo, about 3 by 4½ inches, is understood.

this (whis), *a.* and *pron.*; pl. *these* (whēz). [*< ME. this*, older *thes*, pl. *thas*, *thas*, *thes*, *thas*, *thes*, also after Scand. *thir* (Sc. *thir*), < AS. *thes*, m., *thodas*, f., *this*, n., pl. *thās*, = OS. **thesa*, m., *thius*, f., *thit*, n., = OFries. *this*, *thes*, *thius*, *thit* = MD. *dese*, *dise*, *dit*, D. *deez*, *deze*, *dit* = MLG. *dese* = OHG. *dieser*, *deser*, MHG. *dieser*, *G. dieser* (*diese*, f., *dieses*, *dies*, neut.) = Icel. *thessi*, *thessi*, *thetta* = Sw. *denne*, *denna*, *detta* = Dan. *denne*, *dette* = Goth. **this*, *this*; < **tha*, the pronominal base of *that*, etc., + *-s*, earlier *-se*, *-si*, prob. orig. identical with AS. *se*, etc., the (but by some identified with the impv. (AS. *sed*, OHG. *sē*, Goth. *sai*) of the verb *see*). The pl. of *this* appears in two forms, *these* (< ME. *thes*, *thas*) and *those* (< ME. *thās*, < AS. *thās*), the latter being now associated with *that*, of which the historical pl. is *tho*, now obs. Hence *thus*.] I. *a.* That is now present or at hand: a demonstrative adjective used to point out with particularity a person or thing that is present in place or in thought. It denotes—(a) Some person or thing that is present or near in place or time, or is nearer in place or time than some other person or thing, or has just been mentioned or referred to, and is therefore opposed to or the correlative of *that*: as, *this city* was founded five hundred years ago, or one hundred years earlier than *that* (city); *this day*; *this time of night*; *these words*.

Of *these* three Greynes sprang a Tree, as the Augelle seyde that it scholde, and bere a Fruyt thorghe the whiche Fruyt Adam scholde be sated. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 12.

Prote youre visage with *this* herbe, and youre handes. *Mekin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 76.

In *these* cite I abode Tewysday, all day and all nyght. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 5.

From the town you last came through, called Brallaforth, it is five miles; and you are not yet above half a mile on this side.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 222.

(b) Time just past or just at hand; the last or the next. The reference, whether to past or to future, is determined by the circumstances; *this evening* may mean either the evening now approaching, or next to come, or the evening now present, or the evening just past: as, it has occurred twice *this year*; I shall take care not to fail *this (next) time*. In this connection *this* is sometimes used for *these*, the sum being reckoned up, as it were, in a total.

The owle ek, which that hette Ascachillo,
Hath efter me ahrighit al this nyghtes two.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 380.

I learn'd in Worcester, as I rode along,
He cannot draw his power *this* fourteen days.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 126.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes.
Dryden, All for Love, I. 1.

[In Shakspeare the phrase *this night* occurs, meaning last night.

Gloss. My troublous dream *this night* doth make me sad.
Duck. What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 2. 22.]

This . . . here. See *here*!—**This other**, the other.

And hem liked more the melody of *this* harpout than
any thing that *this other* mynstrales diden.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 621.

You denied to fight with me *this other day*.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 140.

This present. See *present*!

II. pron. This person or thing. (a) It denotes
—Some person or thing actually present or at hand: as,
is *this* your coat? Who is *this*?

This is a spell against them, spick and span new.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 1.

Fie, what an idle quarrel is *this*; was *this* her ring?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 1.

(b) Something that has just preceded or has been mentioned or referred to.

Alle *thes* were there wythoute fable,
Wythoute ham of the rounde table.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 179.

When they heard *this* (the discourse of Peter) they were
pricked in their hearts.
Acts II. 37.

Suetonius writes that Claudius found heer no resistance,
and that all was done without stroke; but *this* seems not
probable.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

I know no evil which touches all mankind so much as
this of the misbehaviour of servants.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

(c) Emphatically, something that is to be immediately
said or done: as, Let me tell you *this*: I shall lend you no
more money.

But know *this*, that if the Goodman of the house had
known in what watch the thief would come, he would
have watched, and would not have suffered his house to
be broken up.
Mat. xxiv. 43.

(d) Elliptically, this person, place, state, time, position,
circumstance, or the like: as, I shall leave *this* (place or
town) to-morrow; *this* (state of affairs) is very sad; I shall
abstain from wine from *this* (time) on; by *this* (time) we
had arrived at the house.

This (that is, *this one*) is so gentil and so tendre of herte
That with his deth he wol his sorwes wreke.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 904.

I shall, between *this* and supper, tell you most strange
things from Rome.
Shak., Cor., iv. 3. 43.

By *this* the vessel half her course had run.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 96.

When opposed to *that*, *this* refers to the person or thing
that is nearer, *that* to the person or thing that is more
distant; so, with things that have just been expressed,
this refers to the thing last mentioned (and therefore
nearer in time to the speaker), and *that* to the thing first
mentioned (as being more remote).

Two ships from far making amain to us:
Of Corinth *that*, of Epidaurus *this*.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 94.

A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle*.

These will no taxes give, and *those* no pence;
Critics would starve the poet, Whigs the prince.
Dryden, Prol. to Southern's Loyal Brother, I. 10.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment *these*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 22.

This is sometimes opposed to *the other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write
this, or to design the *other*, before you arraign him.
Dryden.

It was sometimes used elliptically for *this is*.

This a good Fryer, belike.
Shak., M. for M. (folio 1623), v. 1. 131.

From *this* out. See *from*.—To put *this* and *that* to-
gether. See *put*.

this (THIS), adv. [A var. of *thus*, or an elliptical
use of *for this*. Cf. *that*, adv.] For this;
thus. [Obsolete or colloq.]

What am I, that thou shouldst contemn me *this*?

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 206.

None of the portraits mentioned by Walpole . . . are
dated *this* early.

J. P. Norris, in Shakespeariana, May, 1884, p. 181.

thisbe (thiz'bē), n. [Cf. NL. *thisbe*, the specific
name, < Gr. Θίσιβη, a proper name.] The clear-
winged moth *Hemaris thisbe*.

thianness (THIS'nes), n. [Cf. *this* + -ness.] The
state or quality of being *this*; hæcceity.

*[Rare.]

thistle (this'l), n. [Formerly also or dial. *this-
sle*; < ME. *thistel*, *thistile*, *thystille* (pl. *thistles*),
< AS. *thistel* = D. *distel* = MLG. LG. *distel* =
OHG. *distula*, *distil*, MHG. G. *distel* = Icel.
thistill = Sw. *tistel* = Dan. *tidsel*, *thistle*; cf.
Goth. *deinō* in comp. *wigadeinō*, 'way-thistle.']
One of numerous stout composite weeds, armed
with spines or prickles, bearing globular or



Common Thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*).
1, upper part of stem with heads; 2, a leaf; 3, achene with pappus.

thickly cylindrical heads with purple, yellow,
or white flowers and no rays, and dispersing
their seed by the aid of a light globe of pappus.
The name applies in general to the members of the genus
Carduus (including the former *Cirium*), the common or
plumed thistle, in which the pappus is plumose or feath-
ered, also the plumose thistle, in
which the pappus is simple, and of
Onopordon, the cotton-thistle, also
with qualifying words to plants of
other genera.—**Argentine thistle**,
an old name of the cotton-thistle.
See *Onopordon*.—**Blessed thistle**,
one of the star-thistles, *Cnicus bened-
ictus*, once reputed to counteract
poison. It is a low branching an-
nual with lobed, weakly prickly
leaves and light-yellow heads, 1½
inches high, sparingly naturalized
from Europe southward in the
United States.—**Boar-thistle**, a
frequent variant of *bur-thistle*.—
Bull-thistle, a name in America
of *Carduus lanceolatus* (see *common
thistle*, below): cited also from
Ireland.—**Canada thistle**, the
usual name in the United States
of *Carduus arvensis*, the corn-thistle,
or creeping thistle, of Great Britain:
a native of Europe and Asia,
thence spread to North America
and other lands. It is less robust
than many other thistles, being
only a foot or two high and rather
slender, and bears very prickly pin-
natifid leaves and numerous small
purple-flowered heads. It is one of
the very worst of weeds on account of
its deep-laid, extensively creeping, and
sprouting rootstock.—**Carlina thistle**.
See *Carlina*.—**Common thistle**,
in general, a plant of the genus *Carduus*;
specifically, *C. lanceolatus*, the spear-,
bur-, or bull-thistle. It is a stout
branching plant from 2 to 4 feet high,
with very prickly decurrent leaves
and handsome purple heads—a trouble-
some weed, but without perennial
creeping rootstock.—**Corn-thistle**.
See *Canada thistle*.—**Cotton thistle**.
See *cotton-thistle*, *Onopordon*, and
Scotch thistle (below).—**Creeping
thistle**. See *Canada thistle*.—**Cursed
thistle**, the creeping or Canada thistle.
—**Distaff-thistle**, a thistle-like plant,
Carthamus lanatus, of Europe and Asia:
an erect, rigid, cobwebby species with
large pale-yellow heads.—**Dwarf
thistle**. Same as *stemless thistle*.—**Fla-
bone** or **herring-bone thistle**, *Carduus
Canadensis*, found on islands off the
south coast of France. The name
doubtless alludes to the spines, borne
in threes on the margin of the leaves.
—**Friar's thistle**. Same as *friar's
crown*.—**Fuller's thistle**, the teal.—**Globe
thistle**. (a) See *globe-thistle*. (b) The
artichoke.—**Golden thistle**, a name
for yellow-flowered species of the com-
posite genus *Scotolymus*, one of which
is the Spanish oyster-plant. See
oyster-plant.—**Hare-** or **hare's
thistle**. Same as *hare's lettuce*.—**Herring-
bone thistle**. See *fla-bone thistle*,
above.—**Holy thistle**. Same as *blessed
thistle*, above.



Canada Thistle (*Cardus arvensis*).
Upper part of stem with heads; a, a flower;
b, achene with pappus.

Get you some of this distilled *Carduus Benedictus*, and
lay it to your heart. . . . I meant, plain *holy-thistle*.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 4. 80.

Horse thistle. (a) The common thistle (see *horse-this-
tle*). (b) The wild lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola* or *L. virona*.
—**Hundred-headed thistle**, or **hundred thistle**, an
umbelliferous plant, *Eryngium campestre*, so called from
the numerous flower-heads.—**Jersey thistle**, one of the
star-thistles, *Centaurea aspera*.—**Lady's or Our Lady's
thistle**. (a) See *milk-thistle* and *Silybum*. (b) Same as
blessed thistle.—**Mexican thistle**, *Carduus conspicuus*
(*Cnicus conspicuus* of Hemsl.), a tall plant with rigid
spiny leaves, the heads 8 inches long, with yellow florets
and scarlet involucreal scales.—**Order of the Thistle** (in
full *The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle*),

a very old Scottish order which has often been renewed
and remodeled, and is still in existence. The devices of
the order are St. Andrew's cross, or saltire, and a thistle-
flower with leaves; these enter into the different badges,
the collar, star, etc. The motto is "Nemo me impune
læcessit." The ribbon is green.—**Pasture-thistle**, a low
stout species, *Carduus odoratus*, with from one to three
very large purple, or rarely white, sweet-scented heads:
found in the Atlantic United States.—**Saffron-thistle**,
the safflower.—**St. Barnaby's thistle**, the yellow star-
thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*: so named as blooming
about St. Barnaby's day.—**Scotch thistle**, a kind of thistle
regarded as the national emblem of Scotland, but the
precise species to which the name properly belongs is not
settled. Most authorities consider it to be the cotton-
thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*, though this is not native
in Scotland; others, the milk-thistle, *Mariana Mariana*;
while some, with greater probability, refer it to the com-
mon *Carduus lanceolatus*. The thistle intended when the
emblem came into use is uncertain, owing to the fact that
the figures on old coins and in paintings were not meant
to be botanically exact. See cuts above and under *Onopor-
don*.—**Spear-thistle**, the common thistle, *Carduus lan-
ceolatus*: so called from its lance-shaped leaves.—**Stem-
less thistle**, a European thistle, *Carduus aculeus*, having
a tuft of prickly spreading leaves and a few large purple
heads, scarcely rising above the ground. Also *deer's
thistle*, and locally *pod-thistle*.—**Swamp-thistle**, a tall
species, *Carduus muticus*, with single or few deep-purple
heads on the branches: found in damp soil in the eastern
United States.—**Swine-thistle**. Same as *swale-thistle*.—
Syrian thistle, *Carduus Syriacus*, of the Mediterranean
region. It is a plant from 1 to 4 feet high, with milky-
veined leaves, the heads, one to three, on short axillary
branches, each head embraced by a rigid pinnatifid spiny-
pointed bract.—**Tail thistle**, a common species of the
United States east of the Mississippi, *Carduus altissimus*,
a branching plant sometimes 10 feet high, the leaves cov-
ered with close white wool beneath, the flowers light-
purple.—**Virgin Mary's thistle**. Same as *milk-thistle*.
—**Walden's thistle**, the Canada thistle.—**Walden thistle**,
an old-world species, *Carduus acanthoides*, resembling
the musk-thistle.—**Wolves'- or wolf's thistle**, *Carlina
aculeus*.—**Woolly-headed thistle**. Same as *friar's
crown*.—**Yellow thistle**, *Carduus spinosissimus*, of the
eastern and southern United States, a stout plant from 1
to 8 feet high, with spiny leaves and pale-yellow or pur-
ple heads. (See *bur-thistle*, *hedgehog-thistle*, *melancholy-
thistle*, *melon-thistle*, *milk-thistle*, *musk-thistle*, *pine-this-
tle*, *pod-thistle*, *swale-thistle*, *star-thistle*, *torch-thistle*.)

thistle-bird (this'l-bērd), n. The American gold-
finch, *Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*, or another
thistle-finch (which see).

Among the occasional visitors to the yard were two
American goldfinches, or *thistle-birds*.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 290.

thistle-butterfly (this'l-but'ēr-flī), n. The
painted-lady, *Vanessa* or *Pyraus cardui*, a
cosmopolitan butterfly whose larva feeds on
the thistle. See cut under *painted-lady*.

thistle-cock (this'l-kok), n. The common corn-
bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. See cut under *bunt-
ing*. [Prov. Eng.]

thistle-cropper (this'l-krop'ēr), n. The do-
mestic ass; a donkey.

thistle-crown (this'l-krown), n. [So named
from the thistle on the coin.] An English gold
coin of the reign of James I., current 1604–11,
weighing about 30 grains, and worth 4s. or 4s.
4d. (about \$1 or \$1.10).

thistle-digger (this'l-dig'ēr), n. A form of
spade with a narrow, forked blade, with which
the root of a thistle can be cut below the
crown. A projection from the
back of the blade
serves as a ful-
crum, by the aid
of which the sev-
ered plant can be
pried up.

thistle-dollar
(this'l-dol'ār),
n. A Scottish
silver coin,
also called the
double merk, is-
sued in 1578 by
James VI. It
weighed 342.6
grains troy,
and was worth
23s. 8d. Scotch
(nearly 2s.
English) at the
time of issue.

thistle-down
(this'l-doun),
n. The pappus
of the thistle,
by which the
achenes are
borne by the
wind to great
distances. See
cuts under
thistle.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Thistle-dollar.—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

As a *thistle-down* in th' ayre doth flie,
So vainly shalt thou too and fro be tost.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 634.

First loves were apt to float away from memory as *thistle-downs* upon a summer breeze. The Century, XL. 681.

thistle-finch (this'l-finch), *n.* One of several different fringilline birds which feed to a notable extent on the seeds of the thistle and various related composites. This name, or an equivalent, is traceable to the *ἀκωνίδες* of Aristotle (compare the extract given under *thistle-warp* below), and covers numerous species of linnets, siskins, goldfinches, etc., of similar habits and of closely related subgeneric groups, for the explanation of which see *spinus*. Also *thistle-bird*, and formerly *thistle-warp*.

Carduelis, a linnet, a *thistle-finch*.
Nomenclator (1855), p. 157. (Halliwell.)

thistle-merk (this'l-mèrk), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, issued in 1601 by James VI. It weighed 104.7 grains troy, and was worth 13s. 4d. Scotch (134d. English) at the time of issue.

thistle-plume (this'l-plòm), *n.* A plume-moth, *Platytelia carduidactyla*, whose larva feeds on thistle-heads. [U. S.]

thistle-tube (this'l-tùb), *n.* In chemical glassware, a funnel-tube in which the flaring part of the funnel is connected with a bulb of considerably larger diameter, from the bottom of which a tube extends downward, thus presenting a profile strikingly similar to the stalk of a thistle and its composite flower (whence the name).

thistlewarp (this'l-wàrp), *n.* [*< thistle + warp*. Cf. *moldwarp*.] The goldfinch or siskin; a thistle-finch.

Two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides,
Which we call *Thistle-warps*, that near no seas
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,
And feed on thistle-tops, to testify
The hardness of their first life in the last.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi. 277.

thistly (this'li), *a.* [*< thistle + -ly*.] 1. Consisting of or abounding in thistles.

The land, once lean,
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
Exults to see its *thistly* curse repeal'd.
Couper, Task, vi. 768.

The ground is *thistly*, and not pleasurable to bare feet.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 218.

2. Resembling a thistle or some attribute of a thistle; prickly.

The rough Hedg-hog . . .
On 's *thistly* bristles rowles him quickly in.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

A beautiful Maltese [cat] with great yellow eyes, fur as soft as velvet, and silvery paws as lovely to look at as they were *thistly* to touch.

R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 48.

thiswise (THIS'wìz), *adv.* [*< this + -wise*.] In this manner; thus.

Which text may *thiswise* be understood: that, as that sin shall be punished with everlasting damnation in the life to come, even so shall it not escape vengeance here.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 24.

thithent, *adv.* See *thethen*.

thither (THITH'ér), *adv.* [*< ME. thider, thyder, thydur, thuder, theder, thedur, thudere*, *< AS. thider, thyder* = Icel. *thadhra*, *thithir*; cf. Goth. *thathrô*, thence, then; *< *tha*, the pronominal base of *the*, *that*, etc., + *-der*, a compar. suffix seen also in *hither*, *whither*, *after*, *yonder*, etc. Cf. Skt. *tatra*, there, *thithir*.] 1. To that place: opposed to *hither*.

When the kourherd com *thid(er)* he koured lowe
To bi-hold in at the hole whi his hound berkýd.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. John vi. 34.

2. To that point, degree, or result; to that end.
This wrestler shall clear all: nothing remains but that I kindle the boy *thither*. Shak., As you Like it, l. 1. 179.

Hither and thither. See *hither*.

thithir (THITH'ér), *a.* [*< thither, adv.*] Being in that place or direction; hence, further;

more remote; opposite: opposed to *hither*. [Rare.]

They crossed from Broadway to the noisome street by the ferry, and in a little while had taken their places in the train on the *thithir* side of the water.

Hovells, Their Wedding Journey, II.

thithir (THITH'ér), *v. i.* [*< thither, adv.*] To go thither. [Rare.]—To *hither* and *thithir*. See *hither*.

thitherto (THITH'ér-tò'), *adv.* [*< thither + to*.] To that place or point; so far. [Rare.]

The workmen's petitions also laid particular stress on the point that by the *thitherto* prevailing laws the journeymen lawfully educated for their trade had acquired a right similar to property.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xciii.

thitheward (THITH'ér-wàrd), *adv.* [*< ME. thiderward, thederward, thyderward, thudeward*, *< AS. thiderweard, < thider, thithir, + -weard, E. -ward*.] Toward that place, point, or side; in that direction.

When thou goys in the gate, go not to faste,
Ne hyderwerd ne thederward thi hede thou caste.
Books of Precedences (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 46.

Long he wander'd, till at last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd *thitheward* in haste
His travell'd steps. Milton, P. L., III. 500.

thithwards (THITH'ér-wàrdz), *adv.* [*< ME. thiderwards, < AS. thiderweardes, < thiderweard + adv. gen. -es*.] Same as *thitheward*.

thithling (THITH'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hamlet.

Cities, boroughs, baronies, hundreds, towns, villages, *thithlings*. Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish, xviii.

thitsee (thit'sè), *n.* See *thetsee*.

thitto, *n.* See *Sandoricum*.

thivel (thiv'l), *n.* Same as *thible*.

Thlaspi (thlas'pi), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), *< L. thlaspi*, *< Gr. θλάσις, θλάσις*, a kind of cress the seed of which was crushed and used as a condiment, *< θλάω*, crush, bruise.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sinapeæ*. It is characterized by equal petals, stamens without appendages, and a sessile emarginate pod with laterally compressed winged or keeled valves and two or more seeds in each cell. There are about 25 species, natives chiefly of northern regions, both temperate and arctic. They are usually smooth annuals, sometimes perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves, the stem-leaves with an arched clasping base, and the racemed flowers either white, pink, or pale purple. For *T. arvense* of Europe, see *penny-cress*, and cuts under *accumbent* and *pod*.

Thlaspidæ (thlas-pid'è-è), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), *< Thlaspi (Thlaspid-) + -æ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants embracing 16 genera, of which *Thlaspi* (the type), *Iberis* (the candytuft), and *Teesdalia* are the most important. Most of the genera belong to the present tribe *Sinapeæ*, but 3 are now classed in the tribe *Hesperidæ*, 1 in the *Thelypodidæ*, and 2 in the *Schizopetalæ*.

thlipsencephalus (thlip-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.; pl. thlipsencephali (-li)*. [NL., *< Gr. θλίψις*, pressure (see *thlipsis*), + *ἐγκεφαλος*, brain.] In teratology, a monster the upper part of whose skull is absent, as a result of abnormal intracranial pressure during fetal life.

thlipsis (thlip'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. θλίψις*, pressure, compression, *< θλίβειν*, press, distress.] In med., compression of vessels, especially constriction by an external cause; oppression.

thol (THŌ), *adv. and conj.* [*< ME. tho, tha, < AS. thā*, then; as a relative, when; *< *tha*, the pronominal base seen in *the*, *that*, etc.] I. *adv.* Then; thereupon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his heres.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.

Athen. He will enforce, if you resist his suit.

Ida. What tho? Greene, James IV., II.

II. *conj.* When.

Tho he was of nyne hundred yer and two and thriti old,
His strengthe faylede of his limes.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 21.

tho² (THŌ), *def. art. and pron.* [*< ME. the, tha, < AS. thā*, pl. of *se (the)*, *seō, thæt*, the def. art.: see *thel*.] I. *def. art.* The (in plural); those.

Out of the gospel he tho wordes caughte.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 498.

II. *pron.* Those; they.

Reen ther none othere maner resemblances
That ye may likne youre parables to,
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 870.

tho³ (THŌ), *conj.* A common abbreviated spelling of *though*.

thoelt, *n.* An old spelling of *thole²*.

thoft (THŌf), *conj.* [*< ME. thof, thofe*; a dial. form of *though*, the orig. guttural *gh (h)* changing to *f*, as also in *dwarf*, and as pronounced in *rough*, *trough*, etc.] *Though*.

But yet deghit not the Duke, tho³ hym dere thoht.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8660.

There is not a soul of them all, tho³ he might not care a brass penny for you before, who will not fill a bumper to your health now. J. Baillie.

thoft¹ (thoft), *n.* [Either a mod. var. of *thought⁴*, itself a var. of the earlier *thoft*, or representing the earlier *thoft* unaltered, *< ME. *thoft*, *< AS. thofte* (= Icel. *thofta* = Sw. *toft* = Dan. *tofte*), a rowing-bench; hence *gethofta*, a companion, orig. a companion on a rowing-bench ('thoft-fellow'); cf. ME. fem. *thuften*, *thuftien*, a handmaid.] A rowing-bench: used in the compound *thoft-fellow*. [Prov. Eng.]

thoft² (thoft), *n.* A dialectal form of *thought¹*.

thoft-fellow (thoft'fel'ō), *n.* [*< thoft¹ + fellow*.] A fellow-oarsman. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

tholance (thō'lans), *n.* [*< thole¹ + -ance*.] Sufferance. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

thole¹ (thōl), *v.; pret. and pp. tholed*, *ppr. tholing*. [*< ME. tholen, tholien*, *< AS. tholian* = OS. *tholean*, *tholōn* = OFries. *tholia* = OHG. *dolēn*, MHG. *doln* = Icel. *thola* = Sw. *åla* = Dan. *taale* = Goth. *thulan*, suffer; akin to Gr. *τλῆναι*, suffer (*τλῆμων*, miserable, *πολύτλος*, much-suffering, *τολμᾶν*, risk, suffer, etc.), L. *tolerare*, endure, *tollere*, bear, lift, raise (pp. *latus* for **latus*, pret. *tulit*, used to supply the pret. and pp. of *ferre*, bear). Cf. *tolerate*, etc. Hence AS. *gethylā* = D. *geduld* = OHG. *dult*, MHG. *dult*, G. *ge-duld*, endurance, patience; D. *dulden* = OHG. *dultan*, MHG. *dulten*, G. *dulden*, suffer.] I. *trans.* 1. To bear; undergo; sustain; put up with; stand.

Thel prechen that penance is profitable to the soule,
And what myschief and maluee Cryst for man tholed.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 76.

We've done nae ill, we'll thole nae wrang.

Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Thou goest about a-sighing and a-moaning in a way
that I can't stand or thole.

Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xvi.

2. To experience; feel; suffer.

God, that tholed passion,
The holde, sire, longe allue.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

So muche wo as I have with you tholed.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 248.

The long reign of utter wretchedness, the nineteen winters which England had tholed for her sins.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 219.

3. To tolerate; permit; allow.

I salue hys commandement holde, gif Criste will me thole!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4161.

Trewly he is on-lyue,
That tholed the Jewes his flesh to rife,
He lete vs fele his woundes tye,
Oure lordes verray.

York Plays, p. 463.

4. To admit of; afford.

He gaed to his gude wife
Wi' a' the speed that he could thole.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 3).

5. To give freely. Halliwell.

II. *intrans.* 1. To endure grief, pain, misfortune, etc.; suffer.

Manne on molde, be meke to me,
And haue thy maker in thi mynde,
And thynke howe I haue thold for the,
With perelles paynes for to be pynd.

York Plays, p. 372.

2. To be patient or tolerant; bear (with); be indulgent.

Thenne he thulged with hir threpe, & tholed hir to speke,
& ho bere on hym the belt, & bede hit hym swythe,
& he granted.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1869.

3. To wait; stay; remain. Jamieson; Halliwell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

thole¹⁺² (thōl), *n.* [ME. *thole* (= Icel. *thof*); *< thole¹, v.*] Patience; endurance; tolerance.

For ic am god, gelus and strong,
Min wreche is hard, min thole is long.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3496.

thole² (thōl), *n.* [Also *thowl*, *thowel*, and formerly *thoel*; early mod. E. *tholle*; *< ME. thol*, *tholle*, *< AS. thol* (glossed *scalmus*) = MD. *dol*, *dolle*, D. *dol* = LG. *dolle*, a thole, = Icel. *thollr*, a wooden peg, the thole of a boat, a pin, = Dan. *tol*, a thole, pin, stopper; cf. Icel. *thollr*, also *thöll* (*thail*), = Norw. *toll*, *tall*, a fir-tree, = Sw. *tall*, dial. *tål*, a pine-tree.] 1. A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat, or in a similar position, to act as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. The oar is sometimes secured to the thole by a loop of cordage; but more frequently there are two pins between which the oar plays, in which case the thole is properly the pin against which the oar presses when the stroke is made. It is common, however,



Thole.

to speak of the two together as the *tholes*. Also called *thole-pin*.

They took us for French, our boats being fitted with *tholes* and grummets for the oars in the French fashion. *Marryat, Frank Mildmay, v. (Davies.)*

With what an unusual amount of noise the oars worked in the *tholes*! *Dickens, Great Expectations, liv.*
The sound of their oars on the *tholes* had died in the distance. *Longfellow, Evangeline, li. 2.*

2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.—St. A cart-pin.

Tholle, a cartpynne, cheuille de charette.

Palgrave, p. 280.

thole³ (thōl), *n.* [*< L. tholus, < Gr. θόλος: see tholus.*] In arch.: (a) Same as *tholus*; sometimes, a vaulted niche, or recess in a temple, where votive offerings were suspended.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Cesar returns in triumph! *J. Fisher, Fulmus Troes, iii. 2.*

(b) The scutcheon or knot at the center of a timber vault.

tholemodt, *a.* [*ME., < AS. tholemod (= Icel. tholinmódr; cf. Sw. thilmödig = Dan. taalmödig),* having a patient mind, *< tholian*, endure, + *mód*, mind, mood: see *mood*]. Patient; forbearing.

The fyfte [deed of mercy] es to be *tholemode* when men mysdose vs. *Religious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.*

tholemodlyt, *adv.* [*ME., < tholemod + -lyt.*] Patiently.

He [God] abyt *tholemodliche*,
He fur-geft litleche,
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 240.

tholemodness, *n.* [*ME., < tholemod + -ness.*] Patience; forbearance; long-suffering.

The uirtue of merci, that is zorge and *tholemodness* of othremanne knead and of othremanne miade. *Aynbills of Thynyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.*

thole-pin (thōl'pin), *n.* Same as *thole*², 1.

Thollon prism. A form of prism sometimes used in spectrum-analysis, which gives a high degree of dispersion. It is a triple prism, consisting of a 90° prism of dense glass within, having an additional prism of small angle (say 15°) cemented to each side with edges in reversed position to the central prism; the compound prism would thus have an angle of 60°. Also called *Rutherford prism*.

tholobate (thol'ō-bāt), *n.* [*< Gr. θόλος, a dome, + βάτος, verbal adj. of βαίνω, go, walk.*] In arch., a substructure supporting a dome.

tholus (thō'lus), *n.*; pl. *tholi* (-li). [*Also tholos; < L. tholus, < Gr. θόλος, a dome, a rotunda, any circular building.*] In classical arch., any circular building, as that designed by Polykletus at Epidauros; also, a dome or cupola; a domed structure; specifically, at Athens, the round chamber, or rotunda, a public building connected with the prytaneum, in which the prytanes dined.

The Thirty Tyrants on one occasion summoned him, together with four others, to the *Tholus*, the place in which the Prytanes took their meals. *G. H. Lewis.*

The Athenian Archeological Society has excavated the *tholus* of Amycia, near Sparta. *Athenaeum, No. 3264, p. 648.*

Thomasean, Thomasean (tō-mē'an), *n.* [*< LL. Thomas, < Gr. Θωμάς, a Hebrew name.*] Same as *Christian of St. Thomas* (which see, under *Christian*).

Thomasm (tō'mā-izm), *n.* Same as *Thomism*.
Thomastite (tom'as-it), *n.* [*< Thomas, the name of the founder of the sect, + -ite.*] Same as *Christadelphian*.

Thomas's operation. See *operation*.

thomet, *n.* An obsolete form of *thumb*¹.

Thomean, *n.* See *Thomasean*.

Thomisidae (thō-mis'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Thomism + -idae.*] A family of laterigrade spiders, typified by the genus *Thomisus*. The species are numerous and wide-spread. They are mostly known as *crab-spiders*, from their peculiar manner of running sideways or backward, as a crab is supposed to do, and also from their general shape, the body being broad and the legs, or some of them, being usually held bent forward and moved like those of the crustaceans whose appearance is thus suggested.

Thomism (tō'mizm), *n.* [*< Thom-as + -ism.*] The body of theological teachings claimed by its professors to be, especially on the subject of grace, the pure doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, the eminent theologian of the 13th century (died 1274). Thomism teaches that efficacious grace adds physical predetermination to sufficient grace; but in such a way that there is an infallible connection between it and its effect; not only a connection of infallible foreknowledge, but of causality on the part of God. Nor is this infallibility of effect founded on the foreknowledge of our consent, but, on the contrary, the foreknowledge of our consent is based on the infallibility of the divine causality.

Thomist (tō'mist), *n.* and *a.* [*< Thom-as + -ist.*] 1. *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Thomist, a name often given to the followers of Thomas Aquinas, who, besides adopting the Aristotelian philosophy, in opposition to Duns Scotus, who held the Platonic, also taught the doctrines of Augustine on the subject of original sin, free grace, etc. He condemned the dogma of the immaculate conception, in opposition to Scotus. The two sects were also divided on the question of the sacraments, as to whether grace was conferred by them physically or morally—the *Thomists* holding the former, the Scotists the latter. . . . The *Thomists* were Realists, while the Scotists were Nominalists; and although the Roman see naturally inclined to favor the doctrines of the Scotists, the prestige of Aquinas was so great that the *Thomists* ruled the theology of the Church up to the time of the controversy between the Molinists and the Jansenists, when the views of the Scotists substantially prevailed.

McClintock and Strong, Cyclopædia of Biblical, etc., Literature, x. 373.

II. a. Same as Thomistic.

The recent revival in different countries of the *Thomist* philosophy, now again authoritatively proclaimed to be the sheet-anchor of Catholic doctrine. *Mind, ix. 159.*

Thomistic (tō-mis'tik), *a.* [*< Thomist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Thomists or Thomism. [Rare.]

Yet in the *Thomistic* system the ancient thinker often conquers the Christian. *Mind, xi. 445.*

Thomistical (tō-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< Thomistic + -al.*] In the manner of the Thomists, or of Thomas Aquinas; subtle; over-refined.

How far, lo! M. More, is this your strange *Thomistical* sense [interpretation] from the flat letter?

Tyndale, Supper of the Lord (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

Thomisus (thō'mis-us), *n.* [*NL. (Walckenaer), < Gr. θωμῖς (-γγ), cord, string.*] The typical genus of *Thomisidae*, or crab-spiders.

Thomite (tō'mit), *n.* [*< Thom-as + -ite.*] Same as *Thomasean*.

Thomomys (thō'mō-mis), *n.* [*NL. (Maximilian, 1839), < Gr. θωμός, a heap, + μῦς = E. mouse.*] 1. One of two genera of *Geomysidae* or pocket-gophers, differing from *Geomys* in having the upper incisors smooth or with only a fine marginal (not median) groove. The external ears, though small, have a distinct auricle; the fore feet are moderately fossorial; and none of the species are as large as those of *Geomys*. They range from British America to Mexico, and from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific. The northern form is *T. talpoides*; a western is *T. talpoides*, the camass-rat of the Pacific slope; a southern is *T. talpoides*; the smallest is described as *T. alpinus*, of the Rocky Mountain region, about five inches long. In habits these gophers closely resemble the species of *Geomys*. The generic name indicates the little piles of earth with which they soon dot the surface of the soft soil in which they work. See cut under *camass-rat*. There are many species.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

I found also bones and fragments of the *Elephas* primi-genius, and the greater part of the skeleton of a *Thomomys*. *Amer. Nat., Nov., 1839, p. 979.*

Thompson's solution of phosphorus. See *solution*.

thomsonolite (tom'sen-ō-lit), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. Thomson of Copenhagen.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with pachenolite and cryolite in Greenland, also in Colorado.

Thomsen's disease. [Named after Dr. Thomsen of Schleswig-Holstein, who was himself a sufferer from the disease, and the first to describe it.] An affection characterized by inability to relax at once certain groups of muscles that have been contracted after a period of rest. It runs in families, beginning very early in life. Also called *myotonia congenita*.

Thomson effect. See *effect*.

Thomsonian (tom-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Thomson (Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts, 1769-1843) + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Noting or pertaining to a system of botanical medicine, one of whose doctrines is that, as all minerals are from the earth, their tendency is to carry men into their graves, whereas the tendency of herbs, from their growing upward, is to keep men out of their graves.

II. *n.* An adherent of the Thomsonian theory.
Thomsonianism (tom-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Thomsonian + -ism.*] The principles of the Thomsonian school.

The career of Thomson was unique, and even to this day *Thomsonianism* has its votaries, and lobelia and rum sweats are retained with the tenacity of old friends. *Pop. Sci. News, XXIII. 61.*

thomsonite (tom'son-it), *n.* [*< Thomson (Thomas Thomson, a Scottish chemist, 1773-1852) + -ite.*] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, in spherical concretions or compact. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

Thomson's electrometer, mirror-galvanometer, siphon-recorder, etc. See *electrometer, galvanometer, etc.*

thong (thōng), *n.* [*< ME. thong, thwong, thwang, < AS. thwāng, thwong (= Icel. thwengr), thong, latchet, esp. of shoes, < *thwingan ("thwang in pret.), constrain: see twinge.*] A long narrow strip of leather; a narrow strap, used as a fastening, a halter, reins, the lash of a whip, the latchet of a shoe, and in many other ways. See cut under *snow-shoe*.

Queme quaysewe (quisses) then, that coyntlych closed
His thik thrawn thages, with thwonges to-latched.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 579.

After cutte that pece into thwanges smal,
Lete it not be brode, but narrow as may be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 568.

A lethern thong doth serve his wast to girt.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

From the high box they [coachmen] whirl the thong around,
And with the twining lash their shins resound.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 37.

thong (thōng), *v.* [*< ME. thwongen; < thong, n.*] 1. *trans.* To provide, fit, or fasten with a thong. *Thompson's school. Ancient Rites, p. 302.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike with a thong, or with a similar implement, as the lash of a whip.

She has hit Mrs. Bonnington on the raw place, and smiling proceeds to thong again.
Thackeray, Love the Widower, iv.

2. To rope; stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

thong-seal (thōng'sēl), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*. See cut under *Erignathus*.

thongy (thōng'i), *a.* [*< thong + -y.*] Ropy; viscid. *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

thunk, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thank*.

thunwanger, *n.* See *thunwange*.

thooid (thō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. θοός (thoós), a beast of prey of the wolf kind, + είδος, form.*] 1. *a.* Wolfish; resembling or related to the wolf; lupine; as, "the *thooid* or lupine series" of canines, *W. H. Flower*.

II. *n.* A member of the thooid or lupine series of canine quadrupeds, as a wolf, dog, or jackal; as, "thooids, or lupine forms," *Huxley*.

thoom (thōm), *n.* A dialectal form of *thowm*¹.

Thor (thōr), *n.* [*Icel. Thórr, a contr. of *Thorr = AS. Thunor: see thunder and Thursday.*] 1. The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jörth, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and was called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He always carried a heavy hammer (*mjölnir*, the crusher), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself: he possessed a girdle which had the virtue of renewing his strength. Thor is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a scepter in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday is called after him, and his name enters as an element into a great many proper names.

2. [*NL.*] In zool., a genus of macrurous crustaceans. *J. S. Kingsley, 1878.—Thor's day.* See *Thursday.—Thor's hammer.* See *hammer*¹.

thoracabdominal (thō'rak-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [*< thorax (thorac-) + abdomen: see abdominal.*] Pertaining or common to the thorax and the abdomen: as, the *thoracabdominal* cavity of any vertebrate below a mammal.

thoracacromial (thō'rak-a-kro'mi-al), *a.* [*< L. thorax (thorac-), the thorax, + NL. acromion: see acromial.*] Of or pertaining to the chest and the shoulder, or the thorax and the pectoral arch; acromiothoracic: specifically noting a group of muscles. *Cowes, 1887.*

thoracaorta (thō'rak-ō-dr'ā), *n.*; pl. *thoracaortae* (-tē). [*NL., < thorax (thorac-) + aorta.*] The thoracic aorta, contained in the cavity of the thorax, and with which the abdominal aorta is continuous. See cut under *thorax*. *Cowes.*

thoracentesis (thō'ra-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [*NL., for *thoracocentesis, < L. thorax (thorac-), the thorax, + Gr. κέντρος, < κεννέω, puncture: see center.*] The operation of puncturing the chest, as in hydrothorax or empyema, and withdrawing the contained fluid; paracentesis thoracis.

thoraces, *n.* Plural of *thorax*.

thoracetrone (thō'ra-sē'tron), *n.*; pl. *thoracetrone* (-trē). [*NL., < L. thorax (thorac-), the thorax, + Gr. τροχόν, the abdomen.*] The thorax, or second division of the body, of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *cephalotroch* and *pleon*. *Owen, 1872.*

thoracic (thō'ras'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. thoracique* = *Sp. torácico* = *Pg. thoracico* = *It. toracico*, < *NL. *thoracicus, < L. thorax (thorac-), the thorax: see thorax.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax or chest: as, *thoracic* walls, contents, organs, or structures. (a) Contained in the thorax; intrathoracic: as, the *thoracic* viscera. (b) Dorsal, as a

vertebra which bears functional ribs; entering into the formation of the thorax: specifically noting such vertebrae (all vertebrae being dorsal in one sense). (c) Pertaining to the head and thorax of some animals; cephalothoracic: as, *thoracic* appendages. (d) Attached to the thorax: as, *thoracic* limbs or appendages; the *thoracic* girdle (that is, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, of a vertebrate); pectoral in position, as the ventral fins of some fishes. (e) Pertaining to the front and sides of the thorax or to the breast; pectoral: as, the mammary glands of man are *thoracic*. (f) Done or effected by means of the thorax: as, *thoracic* respiration. (g) Affecting the thorax or its organs: as, *thoracic* diseases, symptoms, or remedies. 2. Having a thorax (of this or that kind); belonging to the *Thoracica*: as, the *thoracic* cirripeds.—3. Having the ventral fins thoracic in position; belonging to the *Thoracici*: as, a *thoracic* fish.—**Thoracic angles**, the corners of the thorax, or of the prothorax in insects with wing-covers.—**Thoracic aorta**, that section of the aorta which traverses the cavity of the thorax. It extends from the origin of the vessel to its passage through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm, where it becomes the abdominal aorta. The term is also restricted to the straight or descending part of the aorta (excluding the arch). In this sense the thoracic aorta begins where the arch ends, about opposite the fifth thoracic vertebra. The branches of the thoracic aorta are the pericardial, bronchial (the nutrient vessels of the lungs), esophageal, postmediastinal, and the usually ten pairs of intercostals. See cuts under *diaphragm* and *thorax*.—**Thoracic artery**, one of several branches given off by the axillary artery in the second and third sections of its course, and distributed chiefly to the pectoral muscles and adjacent soft tissues. Four such vessels are named in man as the *superior*, *acromial*, *long*, and *axlar*. They are also called *suprathoracic*, *acromiothoracic* or *thoracacromial* or *thoracic-acromial*, *longithoracic*, and *alithoracic*.—**Thoracic axis**, the common trunk of the acromiothoracic and superior thoracic arteries, when these are given off together.—**Thoracic duct**. See *duct*, and cut under *diaphragm*.—**Thoracic ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Thoracic girdle**, the pectoral girdle, or scapular arch. See cuts under *epipleura*, *omosternum*, and *sternum*.—**Thoracic grooving**, the longitudinal depressions along the sternum on either side in rachitic or pigeon-breasted children.—**Thoracic index**, the ratio between the antero-posterior and transverse diameters of the thorax.—**Thoracic limbs**, the fore limbs of a vertebrate; the arms of a man, fore legs of a quadruped, wings of a bird, pectoral fins of a fish; the appendages of the scapular arch, or shoulder-girdle; in invertebrates, the appendages proper to the thorax, generally the ambulatory and chelate, as distinguished from abdominal appendages, mouth-parts, etc. See cut under *Araneida*.—**Thoracic nerves**. (a) *Anterior thoracic*, two branches, the external and internal, arising from the outer and inner cords of the brachial plexus and distributed to the pectorales muscles. (b) *Posterior thoracic*, a branch from the upper two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, passing on the side of the chest to be distributed to the serratus magnus. Also called *long thoracic*, and *external respiratory nerve of Bell*.—**Thoracic parietes**, the walls of the chest; especially, the movable front and sides of the chest, whose bony basis is the ribs and sternum.—**Thoracic region**. (a) The extent or superficies of the thorax as a part of the body; some part of the thoracic walls, with reference to groups of muscles which lie upon them: as, the anterior or lateral *thoracic region*. (b) Especially, one of the several parts

an order, consisting of the ordinary sessile and pedunculated cirripeds, or barnacles and acorn-shells, in which the abdomen is rudimentary and there are six thoracic segments with as many pairs of cirrose limbs. See *Cirripedia*, *Lepas*, *Balanus*.

thoracicabdominal, **thoracicacromial**, *a.* Same as *thoracicabdominal*, *thoracicacromial*.

Thoracici (thō-ras'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *thoracicus*: see *thoracic*.] In *ichth.*, the third one of four Linnean orders of fishes (the others being *Apodes*, *Jugulares*, *Abdominales*), characterized by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are placed beneath the pectorals. By Cuvier and others the term has been recognized with various limitations, but it is no longer used in classifying fishes, though the adjective *thoracic* remains as a descriptive term in its original sense.

thoracic-acromialis (thō-ras'i-kō-a-kro-mi-ā'lis), *n.*; *pl. thoracic-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *thoracicus*, thoracic, + *acromialis*, acromial.] The acromiothoracic artery, a branch of the axillary, given off just above the pectoralis minor, and dividing into three sets of branches.

thoracicothoracic (thō-ras'i-kō-thō-ras'i), *a.* [NL., < *thoracicus*, thoracic, + *thoracicus*, humeral.] Pertaining to the thorax and the humerus, or to the chest and the upper arm.

thoracicothoracalis (thō-ras'i-kō-thō-ras'i-lis), *n.*; *pl. thoracicothoracales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *thoracicothoracic*.] An artery, a branch of the thoracic-acromialis, which descends upon the arm with the cephalic vein in the interval between the great pectoral and deltoid muscles.

thoraciform (thō-ras'i-fōrm), *a.* [L. *thorax* (thorac-), the thorax, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting the mesonotum when it is very large and forms the main part of the upper surface of the thorax, as in *Diptera* and most *Hymenoptera*.

thoracipod (thō-ras'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [L. *thorax* (thorac-), the thorax, + Gr. *ποῦς* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Having thoracic limbs differentiated as ambulatory legs, as a crab or lobster; belonging to the *Thoracipoda*; malacostracous. 2. *n.* A member of the *Thoracipoda*; a crustacean which walks on specialized thoracic limbs (pereopods); a malacostracous.

Thoracipoda (thō-ras-i-pō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thoracipod*.] In some systems, a subclass or superorder of *Crustacea* corresponding to *Malacostraca*; the higher series of crustaceans, contrasted with the entomostracans or *Gnathopoda*. The name refers to the fact that the seven anterior or cephalic segments being specialized for sensation and nutrition, the next or thoracic segments distinctively subserv locomotion. The name is proposed as a substitute for *Malacostraca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 655.

thoracipodous (thō-ras-i-pō-dus), *a.* [L. *thoracipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *thoracipod*.

thoracispinal (thō-ras-i-spi-nāl), *a.* [L. *thorax* (thorac-), the thorax, + *spina*, spine; see *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the thoracic section of the spinal column: as, a *thoracispinal* nerve. *Coues*, 1887.

thoracodidymus (thō-rā-kō-did'i-mus), *n.*; *pl. thoracodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (thorax-), thorax, + *δίδυμος*, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster the two bodies of which are joined at the thorax.

thoracogastrodidymus (thō-rā-kō-gas-trō-did'i-mus), *n.*; *pl. thoracogastrodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (thorax-), thorax, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *δίδυμος*, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with united thoraces and abdomen.

thoracometer (thō-rā-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *thorax* (thorac-), the thorax, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the range of respiratory movement of any point in the thorax.

thoracopagus (thō-rā-kop'a-gus), *n.*; *pl. thoracopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (thorax-), the thorax, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the thoraces.

thoracoplasty (thō-rā-kō-plas-ti), *n.* [L. *thorax* (thorac-), thorax, + *πλάσσειν*, put in a certain form.] Removal of a section of one or more ribs for the cure of a fistula of the chest-wall following emphysema.

Thoracostraca (thō-rā-kos'tra-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (thorax-), the thorax, + *στρακων*, a shell.] In some systems, a division of malacostracous crustaceans, including the podophthalmous or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters: nearly coterminous with *Podophthalma*.

thoracostracous (thō-rā-kos'tra-kus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Thoracostraca*.

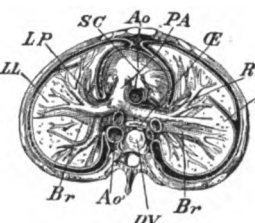
thoracotheca (thō-rā-kō-thō-kā), *n.*; *pl. thoracothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (thorax-), the thorax, + *θήκη*, a case.] In *entom.*, the trunk-case of a pupa, or that part of the integument which covers the thorax. Also *cylotheca*.

thoracotomy (thō-rā-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [L. *thorax* (thorac-), the thorax, + *τομή*, < *τεμνεν*, *rapeiv*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of free incision through the thoracic walls. Compare *thoracotomy*.

thorah, *n.* See *torah*.

thorax (thō'ral), *a.* [Prop. *toral*, < L. *torus*, ML. erroneously *thorus*, a cushion, couch, bed; see *torus*.] Of or pertaining to the marriage-bed; nuptial; specifically, in *palmistry*, noting the line or mark of Venus on the hand.

thorax (thō'raks), *n.*; *pl. thoraces* (thō-rā'sēz). [L. *thorax* (thorac-), < Gr. *θώραξ* (thorax-), a breastplate, also the part of the body covered by the breastplate, the thorax.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a part of the trunk between the head or neck and the abdomen or tail, in any way distinguished, as by containing the heart and lungs, by being inclosed with large ribs, or by bearing certain limbs not borne elsewhere. The name is applied both to the walls and to the cavity of this part of the body, but not to the contents of the cavity, and properly not to the thoracic appendages. In all vertebrates the thorax represents several of the segments or somites of the body succeeding the cervical and succeeded by the abdominal or pelvic segments. It is generally defined by the elongation of several ribs and the connection of some or most of these with a breast-bone, the thoracic skeleton thus forming a bony cage or frame which contains and defends the principal organs of circulation and respiration. In invertebrates, however, the thorax is defined upon other considerations. (a) In man and all mammals the thorax is sharply marked off from the rest of the trunk by the lack of developed cervical and lumbar ribs, and its cavity is completely shut off from that of the abdomen by the diaphragm.

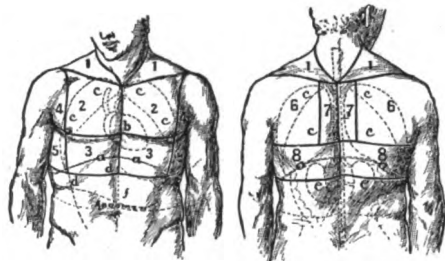


Cross-section of Human Chest viewed from above, showing heart, lungs, and great vessels in place. Each lung is invested with pleura and the heart with pericardium; the dark borders around the lungs and heart are cavities of pleura and of pericardium; the interval between pleural cavities of opposite sides is the mediastinum; the anterior mediastinum is entirely black; the middle is occupied by the heart, the posterior by the esophagus, etc.

RL, right lung; LL, left lung; RP and LP, two pulmonary veins; PA, pulmonary artery branching to each lung; Ao, ascending part of arch of aorta; A, descending aorta (intervening arch of aorta cut away); the line from Ao rests upon heart; SC, superior vena cava; Br and Br, right and left bronchi, cut end of each presenting; G, esophagus collapsed; DV, body of a thoracic or dorsal vertebra.

cross-section somewhat cardiform or heart-shaped, from the intrusion of the backbone. Its truncated apex presents to the neck; its concave base is formed by the diaphragm. The cavity is divided into a pair of large pleural cavities, right and left, for the lungs, and a third submedian pericardial cavity for the heart. Where the opposite pleural cavities do not quite meet and fit, both before and behind, is an interpleural space, the anterior and posterior mediastinal cavity, or premediastinum and post-mediastinum. Besides the heart and lungs and their respective serous sacs (pericardium and pleura), the thorax contains many other structures, as the thoracic duct and thoracic aorta, many branches of the latter, etc. The thorax of other mammals differs from that of man chiefly in size, shape, degree of movability, etc., but not in actual structure or office. (b) In birds the thorax is relatively very capacious and expansive. The sternum is of enormous size; long ribs frequently extend into the sacral region, and others, shorter, into the cervical region, so that the thorax encroaches in both directions. Its cavity is not shut off from that of the abdomen by any diaphragm. The ribs have a movable joint between their vertebral and sternal parts, contributing to the expansibility of the chest. Most of the abdominal as well as proper thoracic viscera are actually inclosed by the thoracic walls. See cut under *epipleura*. (c) In those reptiles and batrachians which have breast-bones a thorax is distinguished much as it is in higher vertebrates. In serpents, which have no sternum, and whose ribs extend from head to tail, there is no distinction between thorax and abdomen; and the case is similar with turtles. In a few reptiles the thorax develops wing-like parachutes serving for a kind of flight. (d) In fishes a thorax, or a thoracicabdominal region, is usually well marked by long ribs from a postanal solid and fleshy part of the body, but there is no distinction of thoracic and abdominal cavities. The thorax may bear the pectoral fins, or these and the ventrals, or neither.

2. In *entom.*, that part of the body which is situated between the head and the abdomen, and in adult insects alone bears the wings and legs, when there are any. In the typical or hexapod insects the thorax is almost always a well-marked region, distinguished from the head in front and from the abdomen behind by bearing the only locomotory appendages which these insects possess in the adult state—namely, one or two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. The thorax typically consists of three segments or somites of the body, one to each pair of legs, respectively named, from before backward, the *prothorax*, the *mesothorax*, and the *metathorax*, or sometimes the *prethorax*, *medithorax*, and



Thoracic Regions, bounded by thick black lines.

1, 2, right and left humeral; 3, 4, right and left subclavian; 5, 6, right and left axillary; 7, 8, right and left scapular; 9, 10, right and left intercostal, or subscapular. The viscera of the thorax are indicated by dotted lines: a, diaphragm; b, heart; c, lungs; d, liver; e, kidneys; f, stomach.

into which the surface of the human thorax is divided or mapped out by certain imaginary lines, which to some extent denote the situation of the contained viscera, and thus serve for medical and surgical purposes. These regions, unlike some of the corresponding abdominal regions, are all in pairs (right and left), in one nomenclature known as the *humeral*, *subclavian*, *axillary*, *scapular*, *intercostal*, and *subscapular*.—**Thoracic region of the spine**, that portion of the spine which is composed of thoracic vertebrae. Also called *dorsal region*.—**Thoracic shield**, one of the three plates covering the thoracic rings in insect larvae.—**Thoracic vertebra**, any vertebra which bears a developed rib entering into the formation of a thorax. Also called *dorsal vertebra*.—**Thoracic viscera**, the viscera contained within the cavity of the thorax—namely, the heart, lungs, thymus, a section of the esophagus, thoracic duct, thoracic aorta, caval veins, and other large vessels.—**Transverse thoracic furrow**, in many *Diptera*, "a suture crossing the mesothorax and ending on each side a little before the base of the wing: its presence or absence, and form, are important characters in classification" (*Osten Sacken*).

II. *n.* 1. A thoracic structure; especially, a thoracic artery or nerve, or a rib-bearing dorsal vertebra.—2. A thoracic fish.

Thoracica (thō-ras'i-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *thoracicus*: see *thoracic*.] The principal group of the *Cirripedia*, by some recognized as

post-thorax. The hard crust of each of these segments may and normally does consist of a number of pieces or individual sclerites, on the dorsal or tergal, on the lateral or pleural, and on the ventral or sternal aspects. These sclerites are known as *tergites*, *pleurites*, and *sternites*; they have also other names, and many of the individual sclerites have specific designations. Thus, dorsal sclerites or parts of each segment may be known as *pronotum*, *mesonotum*, and *metanotum*, and so with pleural and sternal sclerites of each thoracic segment. (See *sclerite*, and cuts under *mesothorax* and *metathorax*.) In ordinary descriptive entomology the name *thorax* has two special restrictions: (1) to the pronotum of coleopterous, hemipterous, and orthopterous insects; and (2) to the large mesothorax of dipterous insects (see *thoraciform*).

3. In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, a part of the body in advance of and in any way distinguished from the abdomen or tail, but usually blended with the head to form a cephalothorax. In ordinary arachnids, as spiders, and in the higher crustaceans, as crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, and crawfishes, several segments of the body are more or less completely fused in one mass; and the limbs are often so gradually metamorphosed into mouth-parts that even these indelible fail to discriminate a thorax from the head in every case. Generally, however, the bearing of eight or ten legs, developed as ambulatory organs, serves to denote a thorax. In many or most of the lower or entomostrophic crustaceans a thorax is indistinguishable from the abdomen as well as from the head, and the character of its appendages does not always decide the case. See *Decapoda*, *Tetradecapoda*, *Thoracipoda*, *Thoracetrion*.

4. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; more especially, the cuirass or corselet worn by the ancient Greek warriors, corresponding to the lorica of the Romans. It consisted of a breastplate and a backpiece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented.—*Cornute, dimerous, isthmiate thorax*. See the adjective.—*Rectus thorax*. See *rectus*.—*Transversus thoracis*. Same as *sternocostalis*.

thoret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *there*.

Thoresday, *n.* A Middle English form of *Thursday*.

Thoresenet, *n.* [ME., < *Thores*, Thor's (see *Thursday*), + *ene*, even: see *even*.] The eve of Holy Thursday (Ascension day).

Hilf by gonne an holy *Thoresene*, then toun anly pere
Stalwardlyche 7 vasse ynow, noblemen is that were.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 384 (quoted in Hampson, *Medii Aevi*
[Kalendarium, II. 374].)

* *thoria* (thō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Thor*.] An oxid of thorium, ThO₂. When pure it is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. Its specific gravity is 10.22. Nearly insoluble in all acids except sulphuric. Used in the mantles of Welsbach lamps.

thoric (thō'rik), *a.* [< *thorium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or derived from, thorium.

thorina (thō'ri-nā), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ina*.] Same as *thoria*.

thorium (thō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ium*.] Same as *thorium*.

thorite (thō'rit), *n.* [< *thorium* + *-ite*.] A silicate of thorium, generally compact with conchoidal fracture, and of a black color, or, as in the variety orangeite, orange-yellow. It is found in Norway in considerable quantity, especially in the neighborhood of Arendal. As found it always contains water, but the original mineral was doubtless anhydrous, and isomorphous with the zirconium silicate zircon. Some varieties of the mineral, called *uranothorite*, contain a considerable amount of uranium.

thorium (thō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Th; atomic weight, 232.42. The metallic base of the earth thoria, discovered by Berzelius, in 1828, in a mineral from Norway, to which the name of *thorite* is now given, and which consists essentially of the silicate of thorium. It has also been found in other rare minerals. The metal thorium, as artificially prepared, resembles nickel in color, has a specific gravity of 11.10 to 11.23, takes fire when heated in the air, and burns with a bright flame; it dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, but with difficulty in nitric acid. Its chemical relations place it in the same group with tin. See the supplement.

thorl, *v.* An obsolete form of *thirl*.

*thorn*¹ (thörn), *n.* [< ME. *thorn*, < AS. *thorn* = OS. *OFries.* *thorn* = D. *door*: = MLG. *dorn* = OHG. *MEH.G.* *dorn* = Icel. *thorn* = Sw. *thorn* = Dan. *trn*, *tjörn* = Goth. *thaurnus*, *thorn*, = OBulg. *trnū* = Serv. Bohem. *trn* = Pol. *trn*, a thorn, = Russ. *ternū*, the blackthorn; cf. Skt. *tarna*, a blade of grass.] 1. A sharp excrescence on a plant: usually a branch, or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point; a spine; a prickle. See *spine*, 1.

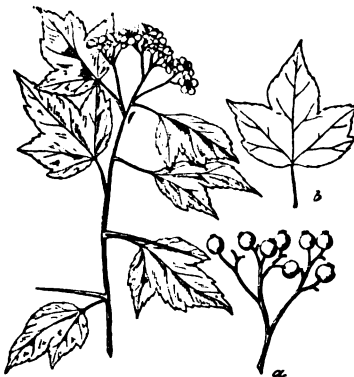
O thin heaned wes set to crune of scharpe *thornes*, that
with eauriche thorn wrang ut to reade blod of thin heal
healed. *Woking of Our Lord* (Morris and Skeat, I. 127).

But ne're the rose without the *thorn*.
Herrick, *The Rose*.

2. Figuratively, that which wounds or annoys; a cause of discomfort or irritation; a painful circumstance.

I am amazed, methinks, and lose my way
Among the *thorns* and dangers of this world.
Shak., *K. John*, iv. 3. 141.

3. One of numerous thorny shrubs or trees, especially the members of the genus *Crataegus*, otherwise called *haw*. These are low trees or shrubs with abundant white blossoms, and small apple-like fruit



Flowering Branch of Washington Thorn (*Crataegus cordata*).
a, the fruit; b, leaf, showing the nervation.

sometimes edible. The wood is hard and close-grained—in some species, as the hawthorn, useful for turnery and even for wood-engraving. Several acacias and various other plants receive the name. See *hawthorn*, and specific names below.

The rose also mid hire rude [redness],
That cumeth ut of the *thorne* wude.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 444 (Morris and Skeat, I. 183).

All about the *thorn* will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.
Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

4. In *zool.*, some sharp process, horn, or spine. See *spine*, 3.—5. In *entom.*, one of certain geometrid moths: an English book-name. The little thorn is *Epione advenaria*; the early thorn is *Selenia illunaria*.—6. In *lace-making*, a small pointed projection used to decorate the cord-net, etc. Compare *spine*, 5.—7. The Anglo-Saxon letter þ, equivalent to *th*; also, the corresponding character in Icelandic.

The English letter *thorn*, þ, survived and continued in use down to the 15th century, when it was transformed to y.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 160.

A *thorn in the flesh* or *side*, a source of constant annoyance.

There was given to me a *thorn* (or stake, R. V., margin) in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure. 2 Cor. xii. 7.

Buffalo-thorn, *Acacia latronum*, of India, a low tree with an umbrella-like top when old, and bearing long prickles.—*Christ's thorn*. See *Christ's-thorn*, *Paliurus*, and *nebbuk-tree*. In Germany the holly is said to be the Christ's-thorn.—*Cockspur-thorn*, the American *Crataegus crus-galli*, also called *Newcastle thorn*. It reaches the height of 30 feet, is of a table-like growth, and has dark shining leaves, and thorns 4 inches long. It is planted for ornament in Europe, being perhaps the best American species for the purpose, as it is also for hedging.—*Egyptian thorn*, *Acacia scorpioides*, one of the gum-arabic trees.—*Elephant-thorn*, *Acacia tomentosa*.—*Evergreen thorn*, the pyracanth, *Cotoneaster pyracantha*, of southern Europe. It is a favorite in culture for its luxuriant evergreen foliage and abundant orange-scarlet fruit. Being of a spreading and trailing habit, it is in England often trained upon walls.—*Glastonbury thorn*, a variety of hawthorn, a form of *Crataegus oxyacantha*, which puts forth leaves and flowers about Christmas. This variety is said to have originated at Glastonbury Abbey, England, and it was believed that the original tree was the staff with which Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps on his wanderings from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, where, according to tradition, he became the founder of the celebrated abbey.—*Jerusalem thorn*. See *Parkinsonia*.—*Jews' thorn*. Same as *Christ's-thorn*.—*Karoo thorn*, the karoo doorn or doorn boom of South Africa, *Acacia horrida*, a tree with very sharp spines from ½ inch to 3 inches long.—*Lily thorn*, a plant of the West Indian rubaceous genus *Catesbaea*, particularly *C. spinosa* with large yellow nodding flowers, and *C. parviflora* with small white flowers. These plants are spiny in the axils of the leaves.—*Newcastle thorn*. See *cockspur-thorn*, above.

—*Parley-leaved thorn*, the parley-haw, *Crataegus apifolia*, of the southern United States.—*Pear-thorn*. Same as *pear-haw* (see *haw*, 2, 3).—*Pyracanth thorn*, the evergreen thorn.—*Sallow-thorn*. See *Hippophae*.—*Scarlet-fruited thorn*, the scarlet or red haw, *Crataegus coccinea*, a small tree common northward in North America, with finely cut-toothed leaves and small scarlet, barely edible haws.—*Scorpion-thorn*, *scorpion's thorn*. Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.—*September thorn*. See *September*.—*Silkworm-thorn*, a small Chinese tree, *Cudrania triloba*, of the nettle family. Its leaves are considered as good as those of the mulberry for silkworms, but are more difficult to gather on account of thorns.—*Thirsty thorn*, *Acacia Seyal*.—*Wait-a-bit thorn*, the grapple-plant.—*Washington thorn*, *Crataegus cordata*, found in Virginia, and thence southward and westward. It was formerly widely planted for hedges, being disseminated from near Washington city. See cut above.—*Way-thorn*, the buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica*: so called as springing up along highways. (Prov. Eng.)—*White thorn*. (a) In England, the common hawthorn: so called from its lighter bark in contrast with the sloe or blackthorn. (b) In the United States, sometimes, the scarlet-fruited thorn. (c) See *Macrocnemum*.—*Willow-thorn*. Same as *sallow-thorn*. (See also *blackthorn*, *buckthorn*, *camel's-thorn*, *mouse-thorn*, *orange-thorn*.)

*thorn*¹ (thörn), *v. t.* [< *thorn*¹, *n.*] 1. To prick or pierce with or as with a thorn. [Rare.]

I am the only rose of all the stock
That never *thorn'd* him.
Tennyson, *Harold*, i. l.

2. To fasten with a thorn.

Sometimes the Plane, sometimes the Vine they shear,
Choosing their fairest trees heer and there;
And with their sundry locks, *thorn'd* each to other,
Their tender limbs they hide from Cynthia Brother.
Sybester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.

*thorn*² (thörn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Supplied (f).

Ye'll eat and drink, my merry men a;
An' see ye be weell *thorn*.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

*thorn*², *v. i.* [< *thorn*², *a.*] To be supplied (f).

When they had eaten and well drunken,
And a' had *thorn'd* fine;
The bride's father he took the cup,
For to serve out the wine.

Sweet Willie and Fair Mastry (Child's Ballads, II. 335).

thorn-apple (thörn'ap'1), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Datura*, chiefly *D. Stramonium*. The name refers to the large spiny capsule. See *stramonium*.—2. A fruit of some species of *Crataegus* or *thorn-tree*; a haw; also, the tree itself.

thornback (thörn'bak), *n.* [< ME. *thornbak*, *thornbake*; < *thorn*¹ + *back*¹.] 1. A kind of ray or skate, *Raja clavata*, common on the British coasts, distinguished by the short and strong spines which are scattered over the back and tail. It grows about 2 feet long, and is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sand-eels, crabs, lobsters, etc. Many are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent. The female is in Scotland called *maiden-skate*.



Thornback (*Raja clavata*).

The spreading ray, the *thornback* thin and flat.
J. Denny's (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

2. The common British spider-crab, *Maia squinado*. Sometimes called *king-crab*. See cut under *Maia*.

thornback-ray (thörn'bak-rā), *n.* Same as *thornback*, 1.

thornbill (thörn'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Rhampomicrodon*: a book-name. These notable hummers are large (averaging over four inches long), with broad forked tail, the gorget pendant like a beard, and especially short sharp bill (whence both the generic and vernacular names). Six species are described, one of the best-known being *R. heteropogon*. They range from the Colombian States through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The genus has three synonyms—*Chalcostigma*, *Lamprogonus*, and *Eupogonius*.



Thornbill (*Rhampomicrodon heteropogon*).

States through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The genus has three synonyms—*Chalcostigma*, *Lamprogonus*, and *Eupogonius*.

thorn-bird (thörn'bërd), *n.* A South American dendrocolapine bird, originally *Furnarius anumbi* (Vieillot, after Azara), now *Anumbius acuticaudatus* (and rarely *Sphenopyga anumbi*).



Thorn-bird (*Anumbius acuticaudatus*).

It is about 8 inches long, brown varied with black, white, and chestnut, and noted for the great size of the nest which it builds, of twigs and thorns, in bushes. It is a well-known Argentine type, a sort of large sylviaceous bird with short wings, stout feet, and sharp tail-feathers.

thorn-broom (thörn'bröm), *n.* The furze, *Ulex Europæus*.

thorn-bush (thörn'bùsh), *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

The lanthorn is the moon; I, the man in the moon; this thorn-bush, my thorn-bush. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 263.

thorn-devil (thörn'dev'1), *n.* A certain spiny lizard, *Moloch horridus*.



Thorn-devil (*Moloch horridus*).

thorned (thörnd), *a.* [*thorn*¹ + *-ed*².] Bearing thorns; thorny.

Silvery-green with thorned vegetation, sprawling lobes of the prickly pear. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 207.

thornen (thörn'en), *a.* [*ME. thornen, thernen*, < *AS. thyrnen* (= *OFries. thornen* = *OHG. durin*), of thorn, < *thorn*, thorn: see *thorn*¹ and *-en*².] Made of thorns.

thorn-headed (thörn'hed'ed), *a.* Acanthocephalous: as, the thorn-headed worms (the members of the order *Acanthocephala*). See out under *Acanthocephala*.

thornhog (thörn'hog), *n.* [*ME.*, < *thorn*¹ + *hog*¹.] A hedgehog. *Ayenbite of Inoyt*, p. 66.

thorn-hopper (thörn'hop'ér), *n.* A tree-hopper, *Thelia cratægi*, which lives on the thorn and other rosaceous trees.

thorn-house (thörn'hous), *n.* A salt-evaporating house in which the brine is caused to trickle down over piles of brush or thorns, in order to give greater exposure for evaporation.

thornless (thörn'les), *a.* [*thorn*¹ + *-less*.] Free from thorns.

Youth's gay prime and thornless patha, *Coleridge*, Sonnet to Bowles.

Thy great Forefathers of the thornless garden, there Shadowing the snow-limb'd Eve. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xviii. 3.

thorn-oyster (thörn'ois'tér), *n.* A thorny bivalve of the family *Spondyliidae*. See out under *Spondylus*.

thornstone (thörn'stön), *n.* In the manufacture of salt, a concretion of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron, and some chlorides, which accumulates in the thorns of a thorn-house.

thorn-swine (thörn'swin), *n.* A porcupine.

thorntail (thörn'täl), *n.* [*thorn*¹ + *tail*¹.] A humming-bird of the genus *Gouldia*, having long sharp tail-feathers (whence the genus is also called *Prymnacantha*). The one with the most spine-like rectrices is *G. popelairi*, 4½ inches long; the male of a shining grass-green color, varied in some places with red, steel-blue, black, and white. It inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

thorn-tailed (thörn'täld), *a.* In *herpet.*, having spinose scales on the tail: spiciform in the phrase *thorn-tailed agamas*. See *Uromastix*.

thorny (thörn'ni), *a.* [*ME. thorny* = *D. doornig* = *MHG. dornic*, *G. dornig*; as *thorn*¹ + *-y*¹.] The *AS.* form is *thorniht* = *G. dornicht*.] 1. Abounding in or covered with thorns; producing thorns; prickly; spiny.

The steep and thorny way to heaven. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 3. 48.

And the thorny balls, each three in one, The chestnuts throw on our path.

Browning, By the Fireside.

2. Characteristic of or resembling a thorn; sharp; irritating; painful.

The sharp thorny points Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4. 224.

A sharp thorny-toothed satirical rascal. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, IV. 1.

3. In *zool.*, spinous; prickly; echinate.—**Thorny lobster**, the spiny lobster. See out under *Palaemon*.—**Thorny oyster**. Same as *thorn-oyster*. = *Syn.* 1. Spinose, spinous, briery, sharp.

thorogummite (thö-rö-gum'it), *n.* [*thorium* + *gummite*.] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull yellowish-brown color, and containing silica and the oxides of uranium, thorium, and the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. It is somewhat related to gummite, but is distinguished by containing thorium. It occurs with gadolinite and other rare minerals in Llano county, Texas.

thorough (thur'ö), *prep.* and *adv.* [*Early mod. E.* also *thorow*; often written briefly *thoro*; < *ME. thoroug, thorou, thoruz, thoruh, thoruh, thoru, thorz, thuregh, thurez, thuruh, thourh, thurgh, thurch, thurth, thurh, < AS. thurh*, rarely and chiefly in comp. *thyrr, therh, ONorth. therh* = *OS. thurh, thuru* = *OFries. thruch, truch*, *Fries. troch*, also *dör* = *MD. deur, door*, *D. door* = *MLG. durch, dor* = *OHG. duruh, durah, durih, MHG. durch, dur, G. durch* = *Goth. thairh, thorough, through*; orig., as the *AS.* (*ONorth.*) and *Goth.* forms indicate, with radical *e* (*AS. therh*, > **theorh*, > *thurh*); prob. orig. neut. acc. ('going through') of the adj. appearing in *OHG. derh*, 'pierced,' whence also ult. *AS. dim. thyrel* (**thyrehel*) (= *OHG. durhil, durihil*, etc.), pierced, as a noun, *thyrel*, a hole (see *thirl*¹, *n.*), and *Goth. thairko*, a hole (see *thirl*¹, and cf. *thurock*); perhaps ult. connected with *AS. thringan*, etc., press, crowd (press through): see *thring, through*¹. Hence, by transposition, *through*¹, the common modern form, differentiated from *thorough* as prep. and adv. For the form *thorough*, < *AS. thurh*, cf. *borough*¹, < *AS. burh*, and *furrow*, < *AS. furh*.] I. *prep.* Through. See *through*¹, a later form of *thorough*, now the exclusive form as a preposition and adverb.

He that wol *thorpe* Turkey, he gothe toward the Cytee of Nyke, and passethe *thorpe* the zate of Chienetout. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 21.

Whan that dede was don deliueril & sone Gode lawes *thurh* his lond lilly he sette. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5475.

And thus we sayed *thorow* the Gulf of Seynt Elene, otherwyse called the Gulf of Satalie. And com along the Costes of Turkey, And ther we saw the Mowntaynes of Macedonye. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 57.

Over hill, over dale, *Thorough* bush, *thorough* brier, Over park, over pale, *Thorough* flood, *thorough* fire. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 1. 3, 5.

II. *adv.* Through: as, *thoroughgoing*. See *through*¹, *adv.*

thorough (thur'ö), *a.* [*thorough*, *adv.*] 1. Going through; through, in a literal sense: a form now occurring only in dialectal use or in certain phrases and compounds. See *through*¹, *a.*

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon*, *Building* (ed. 1887).

2. Going through, as to the end or bottom of anything; thoroughgoing. Hence—(a) Penetrating; searching; sharp; keen.

The intuitive decision of a bright And *thorough*-edged intellect to part Error from crime. *Tennyson*, *Isabel*.

(b) Leaving nothing undone; alighting nothing; not superficial.

To be a *thorough* translator, he must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden*, *Translation*.

(c) Fully executed; having no deficiencies; hence, complete in all respects; unqualified; perfect.

Me seemes the Irish Horse-boys or Cuillies . . . in the *thorough* reformation of that realme . . . should be cutt of. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

Dark night, Strike a full silence, do a *thorow* right To this great chorus. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, I.

A *thorough* discussion of the evils and dangers of all paper money, by whomsoever issued. *The Nation*, XXI. 112.

(d) Earnest; ardent. [*Rare.*]

She's taen him in her arms twa, And gien him kisses *thorough*. *The Braes o' Yarrow* (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

Thorough framing, the framing of doors and windows.—**Thorough stress**. See *stress*¹.—**Toll thorough**. See *toll*¹.

thorough (thur'ö), *n.* [*thorough*, *a.* or *adv.*] 1. That which goes through. Specifically—(a) A thoroughfare; a passage; a channel.

If any man would alter the natural course of any water to run a contrary way . . . the alteration must be from the head, by making other *thorough*s and devices. *J. Bradford*, *Works* (Parker Soc.), I. 303. (*Davies*.)

(b) A furrow between two ridges. *Hall'sell*. (*Prov. Eng.*)

(c) Same as *perpend*³.

2. In *Brit. hist.*, in the reign of Charles I., the policy of Strafford and Laud of conducting or carrying through ('thorough') the administration of public affairs without regard to obstacles. Hence the word is associated with their system of tyranny.

The dark, gloomy countenance, the full, heavy eye, which meet us in Strafford's portrait, are the best commentary on his policy of *Thorough*. *J. R. Green*, *Short Hist. Eng.*, p. 509.

thorough-bass (thur'ö-bäs), *n.* 1. In *music*, a figured bass, or basso continuo—that is, a bass voice-part written out in full throughout an entire piece, and accompanied by numerals which

indicate stenographically the successive chords of the harmony.—2. A system of stenographic marks, especially numerals, thus used with a bass for the purpose of indicating the harmony.—3. The science or art of harmonic composition in general: so called because of the prevalence of such stenographic systems: a loose usage. The ordinary system of thorough-bass, that of numerals, appears first in a publication of Richard Dering in 1597, and its earliest systematic presentation was by Viadana in 1612. In this system numerals are used to indicate the intervals between each tone of the given bass and the constituent tones of the chord to which it belongs so far as is necessary for clearness. If the bass tone is the root of a triad, no numeral is used, unless, perhaps, in an opening chord, to mark the desired position of the soprano, or where a previous chord might occasion ambiguity. The first inversion of a triad is indicated either



by 3 or simply by 6; the second inversion by 4. A seventh-chord is marked by 7; its first inversion by 3 or by 7; its second inversion by 3 or by 7; and its third inversion by 3, or simply 2. A chord of the ninth is marked 9, etc. A suspension is indicated by a numeral corresponding to its interval from the bass, followed usually by a careful noting of the interval of the resolution. In two successive chords having tones in common that are held over from one to the other in the same voices, the numerals required to indicate them in the first chord are given, and are followed in the second by dashes to mark their continuance. Every chromatic deviation from the original tonality is indicated. If the deviation occurs in a tone a third above the bass, a 7, b, or ♯ is generally used alone; but if it affects a tone already indicated by a numeral, the accidental required is prefixed to the numeral, except that, in place of a ♯ thus prefixed, it is customary to use a dash drawn through the numeral itself (as 8 or 4). A passage that is to be performed without chords—that is, in unison or in octaves—is marked *tasto solo*, or *t. s.* It is practically possible to indicate in these ways every element in the most complicated harmonic writing, so that an entire accompaniment may be presented on a single staff. The interpretation of such a score requires a thorough knowledge of the principles of part-writing. In consequence of the wide-spread use of this system, the first inversion of a triad is often colloquially called a *six-chord*, the second inversion a *six-four chord*, etc.

thorough-bolt (thur'ö-bölt), *n.* In *mech.*, a bolt that passes through a hole and is secured in place by a nut screwed upon its projecting end: distinguished from a *tap-bolt*.

thoroughbore, *v. t.* [*ME. thorouboren* (= *OHG. durhporön*, *MHG. durchborn*, *G. durchbohren*); < *thorough* + *bore*¹.] To bore through; perforate. *R. Manning*, *Hist. of England* (ed. Furnivall), I. 1618A.

thorough-brace (thur'ö-bräs), *n.* A strong band of leather extending from the front C-spring to the back one, and supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle. *E. H. Knight*.

thorough-braced (thur'ö-bräst), *a.* Provided with or supported by thorough-braces.

The old-fashioned *thorough-braced* wagon. *S. O. Jewett*, *Country Doctor*, p. 19.

thoroughbred (thur'ö-bred), *a.* and *n.* [*Also thoroughbred*; < *thorough* + *bred*.] I. *a.* 1. Of pure or unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest or best blood. See II.

Many young gentlemen canter up on *thorough-bred* hacks, spatter-dashed to the knee. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xlv.

Hence—2. Having the qualities characteristic of pure breeding; high-spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form or bearing: sometimes applied colloquially to persons.—3. Thoroughgoing; thorough.

Your *thoroughbred* casuist is apt to be very little of a Christian. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 23, note.

Cushing, scarce a man in years, But a sailor *thoroughbred*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 730.

II. *n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock, or race; strictly, and as noting horses, a race-horse all of whose ancestors for a given number of generations (seven in England, five in America) are recorded in the stud-book.

In America the name is now loosely given to any animal that is of pure blood and recorded pedigree, or is entitled to be recorded in a stud-book, herd-book, or flock-register, and whose ancestry is known and recorded for five generations of dams and six of sires. In the most restricted sense a *thoroughbred* is the English race-horse, with ancestry recorded in the stud-book; a *pure-bred* is a similarly bred animal of another breed, with recorded ancestry in herd-books, stud-books, flock-books, or other pedigree-records. Sometimes applied colloquially to persons.

In the (American) "Stud Book," I have laid it down as a rule that to pass a *thoroughbred* (be entitled to registry in the Stud Book, if a breeding animal) a horse must have at least six pure and known crosses, and for reasons there given have admitted mares one degree short of that standard (that is, six generations for sires, and five for dams).
Wallace, Trotting Register, I. 14.

Horse for horse, a *thoroughbred* is an animal of more endurance and swiftness than a halfbred; he is as fine a fencer as any halfbred, and his pace is certainly greater.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 407.

thoroughfare (thur'ō-fār), *n.* [Also *throughfare* (q. v.); formerly sometimes *thoroughfair*, *thoroufair*; < ME. *thurghfare*, < AS. *thurhfaru*, a *thoroughfare*, < *thurh*, thorough, through, + *faru*, a going; see *thorough* and *fare*.] 1. That through which one goes; a place of travel or passage.

This world nis but a *thurghfare* ful of wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1989.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in;
A *thoroughfare* of news.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 79.

Specifically—(a) A place through which much traffic passes.

This [Panama] is a flourishing City by reason it is a *thoroughfare* for all imported or exported Goods and Treasure to and from all parts of Peru and Chili.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 179.

Those townes that we call *thoroufares* have great and sumptuous innes builded in them.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 16 (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

(b) A road for public use; a highway; a public street, unobstructed and open at both ends.

Not willing to be known,
He left the barren-beaten *thoroughfare*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(c) A strait of water, or a neck of land connecting two bodies of water, habitually traversed by wild fowl in migrating or passing to and from their feeding-grounds.
Sportsman's Gazetteer.

2. Passage; travel; transit.

Hell and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*.
Milton, P. L., x. 393.

thoroughfoot (thur'ō-fūt), *n.* The disarrangement in a tackle caused by one or both of the blocks having been turned over through the parts of the fall.

thoroughgate (thur'ō-gāt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorowgate*; < *thorough* + *gate*.] A *thoroughfare*.

That corner is no *thorow gate*.
Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

thorough-girt, *a.* [ME. *thurgh-girt*.] Pierced through.

Thurgh-girt with many a grievous bloody wounde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 152.

thorough-go (thur'ō-gō), *v. t.* [ME. *thurhgon* (cf. AS. *thurhangan*; = G. *durchgehen*); < *thorough* + *go*.] To go through.

thoroughgoing (thur'ō-gō'ing), *a.* [< *thorough*, *adv.*, + *going*. Cf. *throughgoing*.] Unqualified; out-and-out; thorough; complete.

What I mean by "evolutionism" is consistent and *thoroughgoing* uniformitarianism.

Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 212.

Admirers of Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer are as different and marked individualities as *thoroughgoing* Episcopals, Methodists, Presbyterians.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 300.

—*Syn.* See *radical*.

thorough-joint (thur'ō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, a perfectly movable joint or articulation of bones; diarthrosis of any kind; arthrodia. *Coves*.

thorough-lighted, *a.* Same as *through-lighted*.
thoroughly (thur'ō-li), *adv.* [< *thorough* + *-ly*. Cf. *thoroughly*.] In a thorough manner; unqualifiedly; fully; completely.

thoroughness (thur'ō-nes), *n.* [< *thorough* + *-ness*.] The condition or character of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

thoroughout, *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *thorghe-out*, *thurthout*; < *thorough* + *out*. Cf. *through-out*.] Throughout. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323.

And *thorps* out many othere Iles, that ben abouten Inde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.

thorough-paced (thur'ō-pāst), *a.* Literally, perfectly trained to go through all the possible paces, as a well-trained horse; hence, perfect or complete; going all lengths; thoroughgoing; downright; consummate.

It can hardly be that there ever was such a monster as a *thorough-paced* speculative Atheist in the world.

Boslyn, True Religion, I. 89.

I never knew a *thorough-paced* female gamester hold her beauty two winters together.

Addison, Guardian, No. 120.

thorough-pin (thur'ō-pin), *n.* A swelling in the hollow of the hock of the horse, appearing on both inner and outer aspects, and caused by distention of the synovial sheath of the flexor perforans tendon playing over the side of the joint; also, a similar swelling on the posterior aspect of the carpal joint, or so-called knee of the fore leg.

thorough-shot (thur'ō-shot), *n.* Same as *thorough-pin*.

thorough-spelt (thur'ō-spel), *a.* Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.

Our *thorough-spelt* republics of Whigs. Swift.

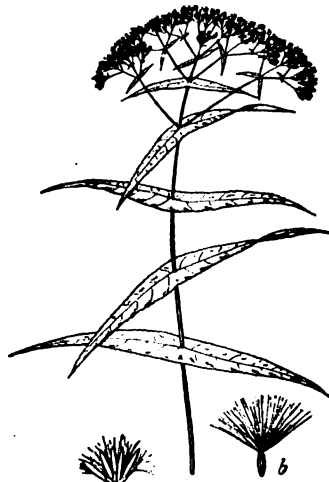
thorough-stem (thur'ō-stem), *n.* Same as *thoroughwort*.

thorough-stitch, *adv.* Same as *through-stitch*.

thorough-stone (thur'ō-stōn), *n.* Same as *thorough-stone*.

thoroughwax (thur'ō-waks), *n.* [Also *thorow-wax* and *throw-wax*; < *thorough*, through, + *wax*, grow, the stem appearing to grow through the leaf.] A plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*: same as *hare's-ear*, 1.

thorowwort (thur'ō-wört), *n.* A composite plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, common in eastern North America. It has a stout hairy stem, 2 to 4 feet high, with opposite leaves united at the base (con-



Upper Part of the Stem with the Inflorescence of Thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*).
a, a mature head; b, achene with pappus.

nate-perfoliate), the stem thus passing through the blade (whence the name). The flowers are white, many in a head, the heads in a large compound corymb. The leaves and tops form an official as well as domestic drug of tonic and diaphoretic properties, in large doses emetic and aperient. The name is extended to other species of the genus. Also *donax* and *Indian sage*.

thorow, *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *thorough*.

thorow-leaf (thur'ō-lēf), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax*.

thorow-wax (thur'ō-waks), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax*.

thorp (thōrp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorpe*; < ME. *thorp*, *thorp*, < AS. *thorp* (used esp. in names of places) = OS. OFries. *thorp* = D. MLG. *dorp*, a village, = OHG. MHG. *G. dorf* = Icel. *thorp*, a village, rarely farm, = Sw. *torp*, a farm, cottage, = Dan. *torp*, a hamlet, = Goth. *thaurp*, a field. Connections uncertain; cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *dorf*, visit, meeting. Cf. W. *tref*, village, = OIr. *tref*, settlement, tribe, village, connected with L. *tribus*, tribe; see *tribe*. On the other hand, cf. Icel. *thyrpast*, refl., press, through; < *thorp*, a village, with Gr. *τύπη*, L. *turba*, crowd, throng; AS. *threp*, *thrōp*, village; Lith. *troba*, building.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a hamlet; a village: used chiefly in place-names, and in names of persons derived from places: as, *Althorp*, *Copmans-thorpe*.

The cock that orloug is of *thorpes* lyte.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 350.

Some of the Yorkshire *thorpes* are still simply isolated farmsteads, which have not, as in most cases, grown into hamlets or villages.

Isaac Taylor, N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 437.

thorpsman (thōrps'man), *n.*; pl. *thorpsmen* (-men). A villager.

Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-houses, from the inbred stock of more homely women and less flicling *thorpsmen*.

Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge (1674). (Halliwell.)

thorther-ill (thōr'tēr-il), *n.* Same as *louping-ill*. [Scotch.]

Thos (thōs), *n.* See *Thous*.

those (whōz), *a.* and *pron.* [Pl. of *that*; etymologically the same as *these*, q. v.] See *this* and *that*.

thosset (thos), *n.* An unidentified fish.

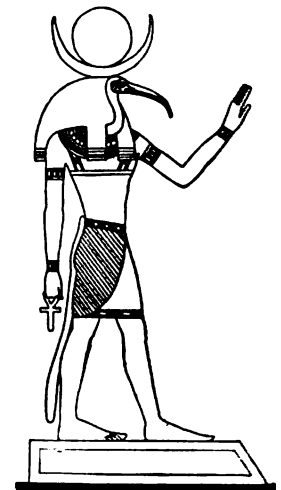
The merchants of Constantinople . . . send their barks vnto the river of Tanais to buy dried fishes, Sturgeons, *Thossets*, Barblis, and an infinite number of other fishes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 93.

Thoth (tōt or thoth), *n.* [< Gr. Θόθ, Θείθ, Θείθ, < Egypt. *Tekut*.] An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks assimilated to their Hermes (Mercury). He was the god of speech and hieroglyphics or letters, and of the reckoning of time, and the source of wisdom. He is represented as a human figure, usually with the head of an ibis, and frequently with the moon-disk and crescent. Also *Tat*.

thothert. An obsolete contraction of the other.

thou (thou), *pron.* [< ME. *thou*, *thow*, *ihu* (in enclitic use attached to a preceding auxiliary, *tou*, *to*—*artow*, art thou, *hastow*, hast thou, etc.), < AS. *thū* (gen. *thīn*, dat. *thē*, acc. *thē*, older and poet. *thec*, instr. *thē*; pl. nom. *gē* (ye), gen. *ēower* (your), dat. *cōw* (you), acc. *ēow*, poet. *ēowic* (you); dual. nom. *git*, gen. *incer*, dat. *inc*, acc. *inc*, *incit*) = OS. *thū* = OFries. *thu* = MD. *du* (mod. D. uses the pl. *gi*, = E. *ye*, for sing.) = MLG. LG. *du* = OHG. MHG. *du*, *dū*, G. *du* = Icel. *thú* = Sw. *Dan. du* = Goth. *thu* = W. *ti* = Gael. Ir. *tu* = OBulg. *ti* = Russ. *tui*, etc., = L. *tu* = Gr. *σὺ*, Doric *τὺ* = Skt. *tram*, thou, orig. **tra*, one of the orig. Indo-Eur. personal pronouns (cf. *I*, *he*, *the*, *that*, etc.). Hence *thine*, *thy*.] A personal pronoun of the second person, in the singular number, nominative case, the possessive case being *thy* or *thine*, and the objective *thee*: plural, *ye* or *you*, *your*, *you*. See *thine* and *you*.



Ibis-headed Thoth, wearing the moon-crescent and disk. (From Champollion's "Pantheon Egyptien.")

Well sone, bute *thū* fitte,
With swerde the the anhitte.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Thū soule with synne is gostly alayn,
And *thou* withoute sorowe *thū* synne tellia.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

Thou 'rt fallen again to *thy* dissembling trade.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

"O what dost *thee* want of me, wild boar," said he.
Jocul. Hunter of Bromgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

I beg *thee* by the Filial Love
Due to *thy* Father. Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

O *thou*! bold leader of the Trojan bands,
And you, confederate chiefs from foreign lands!
Pope, Iliad, xii. 69.

In ordinary English use the place of *thou* has been taken by *you*, which is properly plural, and takes a plural verb. *Thou* is now little used except archaically, in poetry, provincially, in addressing the Deity, and by the Friends, who usually say not *thou* but *thee*, putting a verb in the third person singular with it: as, *thee* is or is *thee*?

O *thou* that hearest prayer, unto *thee* shall all flesh come.
Ps. lxxv. 2.

The priest asked me, "Why we said *Thou* and *Thee* to people?" for he counted us but fools and idiots for speaking so. I asked him "Whether those that translated the scriptures, and made the grammar and accidence, were fools and idiots, seeing they translated the scriptures so, and made the grammar so, *Thou* to one, and *You* to more than one, and left it so to us?" George Fox, Journal, 1666.

And if *thou* marries a good un I'll leave the land to *thee*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, N. 3.

Formerly it was used in general address, and often bore special significance, according to circumstances, as noting—(a) equality, familiarity, or intimacy; (b) superiority on the part of the speaker; (c) contempt or scorn for the person addressed (see *thou*, v.).

I will begin at *thy* heel, and tell what *thou* art by inches,
thou thing of no bodels, *thou*! Shak., T. and C., II. 1. 54.

thou (thou), *v.* [< ME. *thowen* (= Icel. *thúa* = Sw. *dúa* = ML. *tuare*; cf. F. *tutoyer*); < *thou*, *pron.* Cf. *thout*.] I. *trans.* To address as "thou": implying (except when referring to

the usage of the Friends) familiarity, wrath, scorn, contempt, etc.

She was never heard so much as to *thou* any in anger.

Stubbs, *Christal Glasse* (New Shak. Soc.), p. 198.

Taunt him with the license of ink: if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*, T. N., III. 2. 48.

II. intrans. To use *thou*; *thee*, *thy*, and *thine* in discourse, as do the Friends.

though (THŌ), *conj.* and *adv.* [Also written briefly *tho'*, *tho*; < ME. *though*, *though*, *thogh*, *thog*, *thoh*, *thow*, *thoo*, *tho*, *thauh*, *thag*, *thau*, *thail*, *theg*, *thet*, *theig*, *theigh*, etc.; < AS. *thēah*, *thēh* = OS. *thōh* = OFries. *thōh* = D. *doch* = MLG. *doch* = OHG. *dōh*, *doh*, MHG. *doch*, G. *doch* = Icel. *thō* = Sw. *dock* = Dan. *dog* = Goth. *thauk*, though (the Goth. form indicating a formation < **tha*, pronominal base of *that*, etc.; + *-uh*, an enclitic particle).] **I. conj.** 1. Notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that; albeit; while: followed by a clause, usually indicative, either completely or elliptically expressed, and noting a recognized fact.

Thog the asse spac, frigtode he [Balaam] nogt. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), I. 8978.

Tha3 Arther the hende kyng at herte hade wonder, He let no semblaunt be sene. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 467.

This child, the hit were gung, wel hit understod, For self child is sone l-ered ther he wole beo god. *Life of Thomas Becket*, p. 8. (Halliwell.)

He's young and handsome, *though* he be my brother. *Beau. and Fl.*, Boonful Lady, III. 2.

Her plans, *though* vast, were never visionary. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 16.

2. Conceding or allowing that; however true it be that; even were it the case that; even if: followed by a subjunctive clause noting a mere possibility or supposition.

I parfourned the penance the preest me enloynd, And am ful sorl for my synnes, and so I shal enere Whan I thinke there-on, *theighe* I were a pope. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 600.

We . . . charge noght his chatering, *though* he chide ener. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1931.

Nay, take all, *Though* 'twere my exhibition to a royal For one whole year. *Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, I. 1.

What would it avail us to have a hireling Clergy, *though* never so learned? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. Hence, without concessive force, in the case that; if: commonly used in the expression *as though*.

And schalle be youre Deffence in all aduersaite, *As though* that y were dayly in youre sight. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.

O, how can Love's eye be true, That is so vex'd with watching and with tears? No marvel, then, *though* I mistake my view. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxlviii.

The beauty of her flesh abash'd the boy, *As tho'* it were the beauty of her soul. *Tennyson*, *Pelliss and Ettarre*.

4. Nevertheless; however; still; but: followed by a clause restricting or modifying preceding statements.

Lecherie . . . is on of the seuen dyadliche zennes, *tha3* ther by some bronches that ne byeth nagt dyadlich zenne. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Glad shall I be if I meet with no more such brunts; *though* I fear we are not got beyond all danger. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I.

As though. See def. 3.—*Though* that, *though*.

Though that my death were adjunct to my act, By heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, III. 3. 67.

What though (elliptically for *what though the fact or case is so*), what does that matter? what does it signify? need I (we, you, etc.) care about that?

I keep but three men, . . . but *what though*! yet I live like a poor gentleman born. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 1. 286.

=*SYN.* *Although*, *Though*, etc. (See *although*.) *White*, *Though*. See *while*.

II. adv. Notwithstanding this or that; however; for all that.

Would Katharine had never seen him *though*! *Shak.*, T. of the S., III. 2. 26.

I' faith, Sneer, *though*, I am afraid we were a little too severe on Sir Fretful. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, I. 1.

though all (THŌ'āl), *conj.* [ME. *though* all, *thof* all, etc.; < *though* + *all*. Cf. *although*.] *Although*.

I am but a symple knave, *Thof* all I come of curtayse kynne. *York Plays*, p. 121.

Nowe loke on me, my lordes dere, *Thof* all I put me noght in pres. *York Plays*, p. 122.

thoughtless (THŌ'les), *conj.* [ME. *thagles*; < *though* + *-less* as in *unless*.] Nevertheless; still; however.

Tha3 the wone is kneaduoel, and may wel wende to zenne dyadlich. *Ayenbite of Inwyrt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

thought¹ (thāt), *n.* [< ME. *thought*, *thought*, *thoht*, *thoght*, *thugt*, *ihoht*, < AS. *gethöht*, also *theaht*, *getheah* = OS. *githāht*, f. thinking, belief, = D. *gedachte* = OHG. **dāht*, MHG. *dāht*, f., thought, OHG. *gedāht* (cf. OHG. *anadāht*, MHG. *andāht*, G. *andacht*, attention, devotion (= Goth. *andathakte*, attention), G. *bedacht*, deliberation) = Icel. *thótti*, *thóttir*, thought, = Goth. *thukhts*, thought (the above forms being more or less confused); with formative *-t* or *-tu*, < AS. *thencan* (pret. *thōhte*, etc., think: see *think*!.) 1. The process or the product of thinking. The word *thought* is used very loosely in current psychology. Strictly defined, thought is the final and most complex term in the series of mental formations based upon sensation; the series which rises through perception and idea to the association of ideas, judgment, etc. Thought is always carried on in verbal ideas; always implies active attention; and is accompanied by and resolved upon one or other of the intellectual sentiments (difficulty, obscurity, curiosity, agreement, etc.). It is the counterpart of active imagination, and forms the subject-matter of logic, as imagination forms that of aesthetics. (a) In the most concrete sense, a single step in a process of thinking; an idea; a notion; a reflection.

"They are never alone," said I, "that are accompanied with noble thoughts." *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

Truth shall nurse her, Holy and heavenly thoughts still counsel her. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 5. 30.

Some to Conceit alone their taste confine, And glittering thoughts struck out at every line. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 290.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. *Wordsworth*, *Ode, Immortality*.

(b) The condition or state of a person during such mental process.

Horn sat upon the grunde, In *thagte* he was ibunda. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Sir Bedivere . . . paced beside the mere, Counting the dewy pebbles, fix'd in thought. *Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

(c) A synonym of *cognition* in the common threefold division of modes of consciousness: from the fact that *thought*, loosely used as above described, embraces every intellectual process from the bare sensation to the highest elaborations of constructive reasoning.

Feeling, *thought*, and action are to a certain extent opposed or mutually exclusive states of mind. *J. Sully*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 667.

(d) The objective aspect of the intellectual process.

Thought always proceeds from the less to the more determinate, and, in doing so, it cannot determine any object positively without determining it negatively, or determine it negatively without determining it positively. *E. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 313.

Thought is, in every case, the cognition of an object, which really, actually, existentially out of *thought*, is ideally, intellectually, intelligibly within it; and just because within in the latter sense, is it known as actually without in the former. *Mind*, No. 36, July, 1894.

(e) A judgment or mental proposition, in which form the concept always appears.

Thought proper, as distinguished from other facts of consciousness, may be adequately described as the act of knowing or judging things by means of concepts. *Dean Mansel*, *Prolegomena to Logic*, p. 22.

(f) An argument, inference, or process of reasoning, by which process the concept is always produced.

Without entering upon the speculations of the Nominalists and the Realists, we must admit that, in the process of ratiocination, properly called *thought*, the mind acts only by words. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, I.

(g) An intellectual standpoint, considered as something which, under the influence of experience, has a development of its own, more or less independent of individual caprices, and that (1) in the life of an individual, and (2) in history: as, the gradual development of Greek *thought*.

(h) The subjective aspect of the intellectual process; thinking as known by introspection.

By the word *thought* I understand all that which so takes place in us that we of ourselves are immediately conscious of it. *Descartes*, *Prin. of Philos.* (tr. by Veitch), I. § 9.

(i) The understanding; intellect.

For our instruction, to impart Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 82.

What never was seen or heard of may yet be conceived; nor is anything beyond the power of *thought* except what implies an absolute contradiction. *Hume*, *Inquiry concerning Human Understanding*, II.

2. An intention; a design; a purpose; also, a half-formed determination or expectation with reference to future action: with *of*: as, I have some *thought* of going to Europe.

They have not only *thoughts* of repentance, but general purposes of doing the acts of it at one time or other. *Stillinger*, *Sermons*, II. III.

The sun was very low when we came to this place, and we had some *thoughts* of staying there all night; but the people gave us no great encouragement. *Poocock*, *Description of the East*, II. I. 104.

3. pl. A particular frame of mind; a mood or temper.

I would not there reside, To put my father in impatient *thoughts* By being in his eye. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3. 243.

It glads me To find your *thoughts* so even. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, III. 1.

4. Doubt; perplexity.

When the lordes vndirstod that kyng Arthur was gon and leftte his londe, than thei hadde grete *thought* wherefore it myght be; but no wise cowde thei devise the cause. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 176.

5. Care; trouble; anxiety; grief.

There is another thyng . . . Which cause is of my deth for sorwe and *thought*. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, I. 579.

In this *thought* and this anguyssh was the mayden by the conlurison of Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 608.

Take no *thought* [be not anxious, R. V.] for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink. *Mat.* vi. 25.

Gonzales was done to death by Gasca. Soto died of *thought* in Florida; and cuill was cate vpt the rest in Peru. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 371.

6. A slight degree; a fraction; a trifle; a little: used in the adverbial phrase *a thought*: as, *a thought* too small.

Here be they are every way as fair as she, and *a thought* fairer, I trow. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV. 1.

Though I now totter, yet I think I am *a thought* better. *Swift*, *Letter*, Aug. 12, 1727.

Elemental law of thought. See *elemental*.—**Free thought.** See *free*.—**Objective thought.** See *objective*, *reason*, *under objective*.—**Second thoughts,** maturer or calmer reflection; after consideration: as, on *second thoughts*, I will not speak of it.

Is it so true that *second thoughts* are best? Not first, and third, which are a ripper first? *Tennyson*, *Sea Dreams*.

Upon or with a thought, with the speed of thought; in a twinkling; immediately.

The fit is momentary: *upon a thought* He will again be well. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 4. 56.

I will be here again, even *with a thought*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 19.

What is my thought like? a game in which one or more of the players think of a certain object, and the rest, through questions as to what that thought or object is like, try to guess it.—*SYN.* 1. (a) *Feeling*, etc. (see *sensitment*); imagination, supposition.

thought² (thāt), *Preterit and past participle of think*¹.

thought³ (thāt), *Preterit of think*².

thought⁴ (thāt), *n.* [Also *thout*; dial. form of *thof*¹; in part a corruption of *thwart*¹.] A rower's seat; a thwart. [Prov. Eng.]

The *thoughts*, the seats of rowers in a boat. *Dict. ap. Moor.* (Halliwell, under *thout*.)

thoughted (thā'ted), *a.* [*thought*¹ + *-ed*.] Having thoughts: used chiefly in composition with a qualifying word.

Low-thoughted care. *Milton*, *Comus*, I. 6.

Those whom passion hath not blinded, Subtle-thoughted, myriad-minded. *Tennyson*, *Ode to Memory*.

Shallow-thoughted, and cold-hearted. *H. Spencer*, *Universal Progress*, p. 102.

thoughten (thā'tn). An old preterit plural (and irregular past participle) of *think*¹.

Be you *thoughten* That I came with no ill intent. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, IV. 6. 115.

thought-executing (thāt'ek'sē-kū-ting), *a.* Effective with the swiftness of thought. Compare *upon a thought*, *under thought*¹.

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires, Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts! *Shak.*, *Lear*, III. 2. 4.

thoughtful (thāt'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *thoughtful*, *thohtful*, *thoghtful*; < *thought*¹ + *-ful*.] 1. Occupied with thought; engaged in or disposed to reflection; contemplative; meditative.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, vii. 347.

No circumstance is more characteristic of an educated and *thoughtful* man than that he is ready, from time to time, to review his moral judgements. *Fowler*, *Shaftesbury and Hutcheson*, p. 91.

2. Characterized by or manifesting thought; pertaining to thought; concerned with or dedicated to thought.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades, And steel now glitters in the Muses' shades. *Pope*, *Choruses to Tragedy of Brutus*, I. 7.

Much in vain, my zealous mind Would to learned Wisdom's throne Dedicate each *thoughtful* hour. *Atenside*, *Odes*, II. 9.

His coloring (in so far as one can judge of it by reproduction) is pleasing if not perceptibly *thoughtful*. *The Nation*, XLVII. 460.

3. Mindful, as to something specified; heedful; careful: followed by *of* or an infinitive.

For this they have been *thoughtful* to invest Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, IV. 5. 73.

Thoughtful of thy gain, Not of my own. *J. Phillips*, *Cider*, I. 364.

4. Showing regard or consideration for others; benevolent; considerate; kindly.

And oh! what business had she to be so ungrateful and to try and thwart Philip in his *thoughtful* wish of escorting them through the streets of the rough, riotous town?

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, III.

5. Full of care; anxious; troubled.

O thoughtful herte, plunged in dystrea.

Lydgate, Life of Our Lady. (Hopps.)

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And thoughtful foresight and tormenting care.

Prior.

=Syn. 1. Reflective, pensive, studious.—2. Considerate, regardful.

thoughtfully (thát'fúl-i), *adv.* In a thoughtful or considerate manner; with thought or solicitude.

thoughtfulness (thát'fúl-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtful; meditation; serious attention; considerateness; solicitude.

thoughtless (thát'les), *a.* [*< thought¹ + -less.*] 1. Devoid of or lacking capacity for thought.

Just as a blockhead rubs his *thoughtless* skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool.

Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 7.

A fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher, or might have contained the *thoughtless* brains of a savage.

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 181.

2. Unthinking; heedless; careless; giddy.

He was lively, witty, good-natur'd, and a pleasant companion, but idle, *thoughtless*, and imprudent to the last degree.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 159.

They cajole with gold
And promises of fame the *thoughtless* youth.

Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

That *thoughtless* sense of joy bewildering

That kisses youthful hearts amidst of spring.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 896.

=Syn. 2. *Heedless, Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*), regardless, inattentive, inconsiderate, unmindful, flighty, hare-brained.

thoughtlessly (thát'les-li), *adv.* In a thoughtless, inconsiderate, or careless manner; without thought.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live.

Garth.

thoughtlessness (thát'les-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtless, heedless, or inconsiderate.

What is called absence in a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing.

Chesterfield.

thought-reader (thát'rē'dér), *n.* A mind-reader.

We are all convinced that when mistakes are made the fault rests, for the most part, with the thinkers, rather than with the *thought-readers*.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 43.

thoughtsick (thát'sik), *a.* [*< thought + sick.*] Sick from thinking.

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this solidity and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is *thought-sick* at the act.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 51.

thoughtsome (thát'sum), *a.* [*< thought¹ + -some.*] Thoughtful. *Encyc. Dict.*

thoughtsomeness (thát'sum-nes), *n.* Thoughtfulness. *N. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World. (Encyc. Dict.)*

thought-transfer (thát'trans'fēr), *n.* Same as telepathy. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 704. [Recent.]*

thought-transference (thát'trans'fēr-ens), *n.* Same as telepathy. [*Recent.*]

thought-transfereñtial (thát'trans-fe-ren'-shal), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to thought-transference; telepathic. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, XVII. 461. [Recent.]*

thought-wave (thát'wāv), *n.* A supposed undulation of a hypothetical medium of thought-transference, assumed to account for the phenomena of telepathy. [*Recent.*]

Thous (thō'us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), also *Thos*, < Gr. *θώς*, *θώς*, a kind of wild dog; see *thooid*.] 1. A genus of canines, or a section of *Canis*, combining some characters of foxes



Senegal Thous (*Thous senegalensis*).

with others of wolves. The group is not well marked, but has been made to cover several African forms which represent the peculiar South American fox-wolves, and come under the general head of Jackals. Some of them are brindled with light and dark colors on the back. Among them are *T. anthus*, the wild dog of Egypt; *T. variegatus*, the Nubian thous; *T. masomela*, the black-backed or Cape jackal; *T. senegalensis*, the Senegal thous or jackal; etc. See also cut under *jackal*.

2. [*l. c.*] A jackal of this genus: as, the Senegal thous.

thousand (thou'zand), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. thou-sand, thousand, thusend, < AS. thūsēnd = OS. thūsund-ig = OFries. thūsēnd, dūsēnt = D. duizend = OLG. thūsint, MLG. dūsēnt, LG. dūsēnt = OHG. thūsunt, dūsunt, tūsēnt, MHG. tūsēnt, tūsunt, G. tausend = Icel. thūsund (also thūhund, thūhundradh, conformed to hund, hundradh, hundred) = Sw. tusen = Dan. tusende = Goth. thūsund, thousand. Though all numerals up to 100 belong in common to all the Indo-Eur. languages, this word for thousand is found only in the Teut. and Slav. languages: = OBulg. tysashita = Serv. tisuca = Pol. tysiac = Russ. tysyacha = OPruss. tūsintons (pl. acc.) = Lith. tūkstantis = Lett. tūkstois, etc. Possibly the Slavs borrowed the word in prehistoric times from the Teut.] I. a. Numbering ten hundred; hence, of an indefinitely large number.*

Themperour hire throll thoked many thousand silthe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 6154.

That Cry

Which made me look a thousand ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.

Wordsworth, To the Cuckoo.

II. n. 1. The number ten hundred, or ten times ten times ten; hence, indefinitely, a great number. Like *hundred, million*, etc., *thousand* takes a plural termination when not preceded by a numeral adjective.

Ther com . . . xl^m (people), what on horse bakke and on fote, with-out hem that were in the town, whereof ther were vj^m; but the story seith that in the dayes fyve hundred was cleped a *thousand*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 206.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand.

Ps. xci. 7.

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment!

Watts.

2. A symbol representing the number ten hundred, as M, 1,000.—3. In brick-making, a quantity of clay sufficient for making a thousand bricks. *C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 104.*—One of or in a *thousand*, an exception to the general rule; a rare example or instance.

Now the glass was one of a *thousand*. It would present a man, one way, with his own features exactly; and turn it but another way, and it would show . . . the Prince of pilgrims himself.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

Upper ten thousand. See *upper*.

thousandealt, *n.* [*< ME. thousandeelle; < thousand + deal¹. Cf. halfendeal, thirdendeal.*] A thousand times.

For in good feythe this leventh welle,
My wille was better a *thousandealt*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 184, f. 43.

(Halliwell.)

thousandfold (thou'zand-föld), *a.* [*< ME. thūsēndfold, thūsēndfeld (= D. duizendvoud = G. tausendfältig = Sw. tusenfaldt = Dan. tusendfold); < thousand + -fold.*] A thousand times as much.

thousand-legs (thou'zand-legz), *n.* Any member of the class *Myriapoda*, particularly one of the chilopod order; a millepede. The common household *Cermatia* (or *Scutigera*) *forceps* is specifically so called in some parts of the United States. See also cuts under *millepede, myriapod, and Scutigera*.

thousandth (thou'zandth), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *thousand + -th²*.] I. a. 1. Last in order of a series of a thousand; next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. n. One of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

thout, *v. t.* [*< ME. thouwen (= Dan. dutte); < thou, pron. Cf. yeet.*] To thou.

Thoutyne, or seyn thou to a mann (thowyn, or sey thu). *Tuo.*

Prompt. Parv., p. 492.

thow¹, *pron.* An obsolete form of *thou*.

thow², *n.* A variant of *thew²*.

thow³, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *thaw*.

thowel, thowl, *n.* Variants of *thole²*.

thowless (thou'les), *a.* [A var. of *thowless*. Cf. *thieveless*.] Slack; inactive; lazy. [*Scotch.*]

I will not wait upon the *thowless*, thriftless, fimsieless ministry of that carnal man, John Halfext, the curate.

Scott, Old Mortality, v.

thowmbet, *n.* An old spelling of *thumb¹*.

Thracian (thrā'shan), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Thracius, *Thracian, Thracia, Thrace, < Gr. Θράκιος, Ionic Θρηκιος, Thracian, < Θράκη, Ionic Θρηνη, Thrace, < Θρη, Ionic Θρη, Θρη, a Thracian.*] I. a. Of or pertaining to Thrace, a region in southeastern Europe (formerly a Roman province), included between the Balkans and the Aegean and Black Seas.

The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 49.

II. n. An inhabitant or a native of Thrace.

thrack (thrak), *v. t.* [*Appar. < ME. *threken, thrucken, < AS. thryccan (= OHG. drucken, MHG. drucken, drücken, G. drücken, etc.), press, oppress.*] To load or burden.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions and greater corruptions.

South, Sermons, II. vi.

thragget, *v. t.* Apparently an error for *shragge* (see *shrag*).

Fell, or cutte downe, or to thragge. *Succido.*

Huloet, Abecedarium (1552). (Nars.)

thral, *n.* An old spelling of *thral*.

thraldom (thrál'dum), *n.* [Also *thralldom*, and formerly *thraldome*; < ME. *thralldom* (= Icel. *thráldóm* = Sw. *tråldom* = Dan. *trældom*); < *thral + -dom*.] The state or character of being a thral; bondage, literal or figurative; servitude.

Every base affection

Keeps him [man] in slavish *thralldome* & subjection.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

"Such as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God," and not such as live in *thralldom* unto men.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 9.

thralhood (thrál'húd), *n.* [*< ME. thralhod, thralhede; < thral + -hood.*] Thraldom.

Thanne is mi *thralhod*,

Iwent in to knighthod.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

thral (thrál), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. thral, thralle, threl, threlle (pl. thralles, thrales, threlles, threles), < late AS. thræl (pl. thrēlas), < Icel. thræll = Sw. trål = Dan. træl, a thral, prob. = OHG. dregil, dregil, trigil, trikil, a serf, thral; Teut. form *thragila (contracted in Scand.), perhaps orig. 'a runner,' hence an attendant, servant; < AS. threagian (= Goth. thragjan), run, < thrag, thrah, a running, course; cf. Gr. τροχίλος, a small bird said to be attendant on the crocodile, < τροχος, a running, < τροχέω, run (see trochil, trochus, etc.). The notion that thral is connected with thrill, as if meaning orig. 'thrilled'—i. e. 'one whose ears have been thrilled or drilled in token of servitude'—is ridiculous in theory and erroneous in fact. The AS. thræl, thral, cannot be derived from thyrelian, thyrlan, thirl (see thirl¹, thirl²), and if it were so derived, it could not mean 'thrilled,' or 'a thrilled man.' I. n. 1. A slave; a serf; a bondman; a captive.*

And se thi some that in seruage

For mannis soule was made a *thralle*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

In a dungeon deepe huge numbers lay
Of caitive wretched *thralle*, that wayld night and day.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 45.

The actual slave, the *thral*, the theow, is found everywhere [in early Britain]. The class is formed and recruited in two ways. The captive taken in war accepts slavery as lighter doom than death; the freeman who is guilty of certain crimes is degraded to the state of slavery by sentence of law. In either case the servile condition of the parent is inherited by his children.

E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 274.

The *thral* in person may be free in soul.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. One who is a slave to some desire, appetite, spell, or other influence; one who is in moral bondage.

Hi ne byeth (they are not) *threlles* ne to gold, ne to zeluz, ne to hare caroyne (their flesh); ne to the guodes of fortune.

Ayenbile of Inwyrt (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

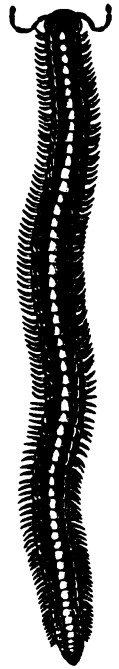
The slaves of drink and *thralles* of sleep.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 6. 13.

3. Thralldom, literal or figurative; bondage; slavery; subjection.

The chafed Horse, such *thral* ill-suffering,
Begins to snuff, and snort, and leap, and fling.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.



A Thousand-legs (*Lysitopeta lactaria*).

Now soon they reach Newcastle jail,
And to the pris'n'r thus they call:
"Sleeps thou, wakes thou, Jock o' the Side,
Or is thou wearied o' thy thrall?"
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).
I saw pale kings and princes too; . . .
They cried — "La Belle Dame sans Merci
Hath thee in thrall!"
Keats, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

4. A shelf or stand; a stand for barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

The dairy thralls I might ha' wrote my name on 'em,
when I come downstairs after my illness.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi. (Davies.)

II. a. 1. Enslaved; bond; subjugated.

Ther liberte loste, ther contre made thrall
With that fers geant huge and comorous,
Horrible, myghty, strong, and orgulous.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4065.

So the Philistines, the better to keep the Jews thrall and
in subjection, utterly bereaved them of all manner weapon
and artillery, and left them naked.

Ep. Jacobi, Works, II. 672.

2. Figuratively, subject enthralled.

Disposeth ay youre hertes to withatonde
The feend that yow wolde make thrall and bonde.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 362.

He cometh not of gentle blood
That to his coyne is thrall.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

We govern nature in opinions, but we are thrall unto
her in necessity. Bacon, Prae of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

thrall (thrál), v. t. [*ME. thrallen*; < *thrall*, n.]

1. To deprive of liberty; enslave.

For more precyous Catelle ne gretter Ransom ne
myghte he put for us than his blessed Body, his precyous
Blood, and his holy Lye, that he thrall'd for us.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

My husband's brother had my son
Thrall'd in his castle, and hath starved him dead.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Figuratively, to put in subjection to some
power or influence; enthral.

Love, which that so soone kan
The freedom of youre hertes to him thralle.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 235.

Not all thy manacles
Could fetter so my heeles, as this one word
Hath thrall'd my heart.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

thraller (thrál'ler), n. [*< thrall* + *-er*]. One
who thralls. *Encyc. Dict.*

thrallest (thrál'les), n. [*ME.*, < *thrall* + *-ess*.]
A bondwoman. [Rare.]

There (in Egypt) thou shalt be sold to thin enemies, into
thralis and thrallessis. *Wydif*, Deut. xxviii. 68.

thrallful (thrál'fúl), a. [*< thrall* + *-ful*]. En-
thralled; slavish.

Also the Lord accepted Job, and staid
His Thrall-full State.
Sylvestre, Job Triumphant, iv.

thrang¹ (thrang), n. A Scotch (and Middle
English) form of *thrang¹*.

thrang² (thrang), a. and adv. [A Scotch (and
ME.) form of *throng²*.] Crowded; much occu-
pied; busy; intimate; thick.

Twa dogs that were na thrang at hame
Forgather'd ance upon a time. Burns, Twa Dogs.

It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic
a thrang day as this. Scott, Old Mortality, iv.

thranite (thrán'it), n. [= *F. thranite*, < *Gr.*
θρανίτης, a rower of the topmost bench (in a
trireme), < *θρανός*, bench, framework, esp. the
topmost of the three tiers of benches in a tri-
reme.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the rowers on the
uppermost tier in a trireme. Compare *zeugite*
and *thalamite*.

thranitic (thrán-it'ik), a. [*< thranite* + *-ic*.]
Of or pertaining to a thranite. *Encyc. Brit.*,
XXI. 807.

thrap (thrap), v. t.; pret. and pp. *thrapped*, ppr.
thrapping. [Perhaps a dial form of *frap*. Cf.
dial. *troth* for *trough* (trótf). The converse
change is more common: *fill²* for *thill*.] Naut.,
to bind on; fasten about: same as *frap*, 2.

The hull was so damaged that it had for some time been
secured by cables which were served or *thrapped* round it.
Southey, Nelson, III., an. 1795.

thrapple (thrap'pl), n. Same as *thropple*.

thrash¹, v. See *thresh¹*.

thrash², thrash² (thrash, thresh), n. [A var.
of *thrush³* for *rush¹*, as *rash⁶* for *rush¹*.] A
rush. [Scotch.]

They were twa bonnie lasses,
Wha' biggit a bower on yon burn-brae,
An' theekit it o'er wi' thrashes.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

thrashel, n. See *threshel*.

thrasher¹, n. See *thrasher¹*.

thrasher² (thrash'ér), n. [Also *thrasher*; a var.
*of *thrasher* (appar. simulating *thrasher¹*, *thresh-*

er¹): see *thrasher*.] A kind of throstle or thrush;
specifically, in the United States, a thrush-
like bird of the genus *Harporhynchus*, of which
there are numerous species, related to the
mocking-bird, and less nearly to the birds com-
monly called thrushes. The best-known, and the
only one found in the greater part of the United States,
is *H. rufus*, the brown thrush or brown thrasher, also



Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*).

called *sandy mocking-bird* from its color and shape and
power of mimicry, in which latter respect it approaches
the true mocker, *Mimus polyglottus*. Its proper song,
heard only from the male and in the breeding-season, is
loud, rich, skilfully modulated, and well sustained. This
bird is very common in shrubbery and undergrowth, es-
pecially southward. It is bright rufous above, nearly
uniform; below whitish shaded with chains of dark-brown
spots, the throat immaculate, with a necklace of oval
spots. The length is about 11 inches, the extent only 13 or
14, as the tail is long and the wings are short. It builds
in a bush, occasionally on the ground, a bulky nest of
twigs, leaves, bark-strips, and rootlets, and lays from four
to six eggs, whitish or greenish, profusely speckled with
brown, about an inch long and 3/4 inch broad. A similar
but darker-colored thrasher is *H. longirostris* of Texas.
In New Mexico, Arizona, and California there are several
others, showing great variation in the length and curva-
ture of the bill, and quite different in color from the com-
mon thrasher. Such are the curve-billed, *H. curvirostris*;
the bow-billed, *H. c. palmeri*; the Arizona, *H. bendirei*;
the St. Lucas, *H. cinereus* of Lower California; the Cal-



Head of California Thrasher (*Harporhynchus redivivus*),
two thirds natural size.

fornia, *H. redivivus*; the Yuma, *H. lecontei*; and the cris-
sal, *H. crissalis* — all found over the Mexican border.

She sings round after dark, like a thrasher.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 6.

Blue thrasher, the Bahaman *Mimocichla plumbea*, a sort
of thrush of a plumbeous color with black throat and red
feet. — *Sage thrasher*. See *sage-thrasher*, and cut under
Oreoscoptes.

thrasher-shark, thrasher-whale. See *thresh-
er-shark*, etc.

thrashing, thrashing-floor, etc. See *thresh-
ing*, etc.

thrashie, n. See *threshel*.

thrasonical (thrā-son'ī-kal), a. [*< Thraso(n)-*,
the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's
"Eunuchus," < *Gr. θρασυς*, bold, spirited: see
dare!] 1. Given to bragging; boasting; vain-
glorious. Bacon. — 2. Proceeding from or ex-
hibiting ostentation; ostentatious; boasting.

There was never anything so sudden but the fight of two
rams and Caesar's thrasonical brag of "I came, saw, and
overcame." Shak., As you Like It, v. 2. 34.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute
and licentious living? his . . . vain-glorious and Thraso-
nical braving? G. Harvey, Four Letters.

thrasonically (thrā-son'ī-kal-i), adv. In a thra-
sonical manner; boastingly.

To brag thrasonically, to boast like Rodomonte.

Johnson (under *rodomonte*).

thrastet. A Middle English preterit of *thrush¹*.

Thrasyaetus (thras-i-ā'e-tus), n. [NL. (Cuvier,
1844), after earlier *Thrasaetus* (G. R. Gray, 1837),
Thrasaetus (G. R. Gray, 1844); < *Gr. θρασυς*, bold,
+ *αἰτός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidae*, or di-
urnal birds of prey, including the great crested
eagle or harpy of South America, *T. harpyia*, one
of the largest and most powerful of its tribe.
See cut under *Harpyia*. Properly *Thrasaetus*.

thratch (thrach), v. t. [Perhaps an assimilated
form of *thrack*.] To gasp convulsively, as one
in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

If I but grip you by the collar,
I'll gar you gape and gloor, and gollar,
An' thratch an' thrav for want of breath.
Beattie, John o' Arnha'. (Jamieson.)

thratch (thrach), n. [*< thratch*, v.] The op-
pressed and violent respiration of one in the
agonies of death. [Scotch.]

thrave, threave (thrāv, thrēv), n. [*< ME.*
thrave, *threve*, *thrafe*, < *Ice.* *threfi* = *Dan.* *trave*
= *Sw.* dial. *trave*, a number of sheaves (cf. *Sw.*
traffe, a pile of wood), perhaps orig. a handful
(cf. *L.* *manipulus*, a sheaf, lit. 'a handful': see
maniple), < *Ice.* *thrifu*, grasp. Cf. *Ice.* *thref*, a
'oft where corn is stored.] 1. A sheaf; a hand-
ful.

[Enter Bassiolo with Servants, with rushes.]
Come, strew this room afresh; . . . lay me 'em thus.
In fine, smooth threaves; look you, sir, thus in threaves.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, II. 1.

His belt was made of myrtle leaves
Plaited in small curious threaves.

Sir J. Menais (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 19).

Specifically — 2. Twenty-four sheaves of grain
set up in the field, forming two stooks, or shocks
of twelve sheaves each.

Ac I have thought a threne of this thre piles,
In what wode thei woxen and where that thei grewed.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 55.

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A dalmen icker in a thraue
's a sma' request.

Burns, To a Mouse.

3. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefi-
nite number; a considerable number.

He sends forth thraues of ballads to the sale.

Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 55.

His jolly friends, who hither come
In threaves to frolic with him, and make cheer.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

thraw¹ (thrá), v. [A Sc. (and ME.) form of
throw¹.] I. trans. 1. To twist; hence, to
wrench; wrest; distort.

Ye'll thraw my head aff my hause-bane,
And throw me in the sea.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 15).

He is bowed in the back,
He's thrawen in the knee.

Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 106).

2. To cross; thwart; frustrate.

When Shelburne meek held up his cheek,
Conform to gospel law, man,
Saint Stephen's boys, wi' jarring noise,
They did his measures thraw man.

Burns, The American War.

II. intrans. 1. To twist or writhe, as in
agony; wriggle; squirm.

And at the dead hour o' the night,
The corpse began to thraw.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

The empty boat thrawed 't the wind,
Against the postern tied.
D. G. Rossetti, Stratton Water.

2. To cast; warp. — 3. To be perverse or ob-
stinate; act perversely. [Scotch in all uses.]
thraw¹ (thrá), n. [A Sc. form of *throw¹*.] A
twist; a wrench.

In Borrowstounness he resides with disgrace,
Till his neck stand in need of a thraw.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

To rin after spualzie, de'il be wi' me if I do not give your
craig a thraw.
Scott, Waverley, xlviii.

Heads and thraws, lying side by side, the feet of the
one by the head of the other.

thraw² (thrá), n. and v. A Scotch form of
throw² for *throw¹*. — In the dead thraw, in the death-
throes; in the last agonies: the phrase is also applied to
any object regarded as neither dead nor alive, neither hot
nor cold. Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

thraw³, n. A Scotch form of *throw³*.

thraward, thrawart (thrá'wárd, -wárt), a.
[Appar. < *thraw¹* + *-ard* (mixed with *fraward*,
froward (?).] Cross-grained; perverse; stub-
born; tough; also, reluctant. [Scotch.]

I have kend the Law this mony a year, and mony a
thrawart job I hae had wi' her first and last.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

thraw-crook (thrá'krúk), n. See *throw-crook*, 1.
thrawn (thrán), p. a. [A Sc. form of *thrown*;
cf. *thraw¹*.] 1. Twisted; wrenched; distort-
ed; sprained: as, a *thrawn* stick; a *thrawn* foot.
— 2. Cross-grained; perverse; contrary or con-
tradictory.

"Of what are you made?" "Dirt" was the answer uni-
formly given. "Wull ye never learn to say dust, ye thrawn
deevils?"
Dr. J. Brown, Marjorie Fleming.

thread (thred), n. [Early mod. E. also *threed*;
also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid*;
< *ME.* *threed*, *thred*, *threde*, < *AS.* *thrēd* = *OFries.*
thrēd = *MD.* *draed*, *D.* *draad* = *OHG.* *MHG.*
drāt, *G.* *draht*, thread, wire, = *Ice.* *thrādr* =
Sw. *tråd* = *Dan.* *traad* = *Goth.* **thrēths* (not re-
corded), thread; lit. 'that which is twisted' (cf.
twist, *twine*, thread); with formative *-d*, < *AS.*
thrāwan, etc., twist, turn: see *throw¹*.] 1. A

twisted filament of a fibrous substance, as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length. In a specific sense, thread is a compound cord consisting of two or more yarns firmly united together by twisting. The twisting together of the different strands or yarns to form a thread is effected by a thread-frame, or doubling-and-twisting mill, which accomplishes the purpose by the action of bobbins and fliers. Thread is used in some species of weaving, but its principal use is for sewing. The word is used especially for linen, as distinguished from sewing-silk and sewing-cotton, and as seen in the phrases *thread lace* and *thread glove*; but this distinction is not original, and is not always maintained. Compare cuts under *spinning-wheel* and *spinning-jenny*.

That riche ring ful redly with a red silk *thread*
The quen bond als blune a-boute the wolwes necke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4430.

Also, cozen, I pray you to sende me sum Norfolk *threads* to do a bouthe my nekke to ryde with. *Paston Letters*, l. 343.
To a choice Grace to spin He put it out,
That its fine *thread* might answer her neat hand.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 24.

2. A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind: as, a *thread* of spun glass; a *thread* of corn-silk.

Sustaining a *thread* of Copper, reaching from one to another, on which are fastened many burning Lampes.
Purchase, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

3. The prominent spiral part of a screw. See cuts under *screw* and *screw-thread*.—4. In *mining*, a thin seam, vein, or fissure filled with ore.—5. A very slender line applied on a surface: thus, in decorative art, thin and minute lines are so called to distinguish them from bands of color, which, though narrow, have a more appreciable width.—6. *pl.* In *conch.*, the byssus.—7. A yarn-measure, the circumference of a reel, containing 1½, 2, 2½, or 3 yards.—8. That which runs through the whole course of something and connects its successive parts; hence, proper course or sequence; the main idea, thought, or purpose which runs through something: as, the *thread* of a discourse or story.

I would not live over my hours past, or begin again the *thread* of my days. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 42.

Wherefore to resume the *thread* of our course, we were now in sight of the Volcan, being by estimation 7 or 8 leagues from the shoar. *Dampier, Voyages*, l. 120.

If, after a pause, the grave companion resumes his *thread* in the following manner, "Well, but to go on with my story," new interruptions come from the left and the right, till he is forced to give over.

Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

9. A clue.

And, scorned of the loyall virgins *Thread*,
Have them and others in this Maze mis-led.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

10. Distinguishing property; quality; degree of fineness.

A neat courtier,
Of a most elegant *thread*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, l. 1.

11. The thread of life. See phrase below.

Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old *thread* in twain.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 206.

He sees at one view the whole *thread* of my existence.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

Adam's needle and thread. See *Adam*.—**Gold thread.** (a) A string formed by covering a thread, usually of yellow silk, with thin gold wire wound spirally around it. See *wire*. (b) A thin strip of gilded paper often used in Oriental brocaded stuffs. (c) Erroneously, gold wire. (d) See *goldthread*.—**Lisle thread**, a fine hard-twisted linen or cotton thread, originally made at Lisle (Lille), but now also made in Great Britain. It is used especially in the manufacture of stockings, gloves, etc.—**The thread of life**, the imaginary thread spun and cut by the Fates; emblematic of the course and termination of one's existence. See def. 11.—**Thread and needle.** Same as *thread-needle*.—**Thread and thrum**, figuratively, all; the good and the bad together.

O Fates, come, come;
Cut *thread* and *thrum*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 291.

Thread lace. See *lace*.—**Thread of the river**, *thread of the stream*, the middle of the main current, which may be on one side or the other of the middle of the water. *Henry Austin, Farm Law*, p. 135.—**Three threads.** See *three*.

Thread (thred), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *thred*; also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid*; < ME. *threden*; < *thread*, *n.*] 1. To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of, as a needle.

A sylver nedyl forth I drowe
Out of an agnyler queynt ynowe,
And gan this nedyl *threde* anone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 90.

2. To string on a thread.

Then they (beads) are *threaded* by children, tied in bundles, and exported to the ends of the earth.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 262.

3. To pass through with the carefulness and precision of one who is threading a needle, implying narrowness or intricacy in that which is passed through.

They would not *thread* the gates.
Shak., Cor., III. 1. 124.

He began to *thread*
All courts and passages, where silence dead,
Roused by his whispering footsteps, murmur'd faint.
Keats, Endymion, II.

Such lived not in the past alone,
But *thread* to-day the unheeding street.
Lowell, All-Saints.

4. To form a spiral projection on or a spiral groove in; furnish with a thread, as a screw: as, to *thread* a bolt.

thread-animalcule (thred'an-i-mal'kul), *n.* A vibrio; any member of the *Vibrionidae*.

threadbare (thred'bär), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *thredbare*, *threedebare*; < ME. *thredbare*, *threedbare*, *thredebare*; < *thread* + *bare*.] 1. Having the thread bare; worn so that the nap is lost and the thread is visible, either wholly or in certain parts: said of a piece of textile fabric, as in a garment, or of the garment itself.

Lo, thus by smelling and *threadbare* array,
If that men list, this folk they knowe may.
Chaucer, Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 337.

And he com in the semblance of an olde man, and hadde on a russet cote torne and all *thredbare*.
Melvin (E. E. T. S.), II. 261.

A Jew never wears his cap *thredbare* with putting it off.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 63.

A suit of *thredbare* black, with darned cotton stockings of the same colour, and shoes to answer.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, IV.

2. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby; seedy.

A *thredbare* rascal, a beggar.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 3.

3. Well-worn; much used; hence, hackneyed; trite: as, a *thredbare* jest.

Yelverton is a good *thredbare* friend for yow and for odyr in thys centre, as it is told me. *Paston Letters*, II. 83.

Where have my busy eyes not pry'd? O where,
Of whom, hath not my *thredbare* tongue demanded?
Quarles, Emblems, IV. 11.

You could not bring in that *thredbare* Flourish, of our being more fierce than our own Mastiffs, . . . without some such Introduction.
Milton, Ana. to *Salmasius*.

threadbareness (thred'bär-nes), *n.* The state of being threadbare. *H. Mackenzie*.

thread-carrier (thred'kar'ér), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a hook or eyelet on the carriage through which the yarn is passed. *E. H. Knight*.

thread-cell (thred'sel), *n.* 1. One of the little bodies or cavities of a coelenterate, as a jellyfish or sea-nettle, containing a coiled elastic thread that springs out with stinging effect when the creature is irritated; an urticating-organ; a nematocyst; a lasso-cell; a cnida. Thread-cells are highly characteristic of the coelenterates, and some similar or analogous organs are found in certain infusorians. See cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*, and compare *trichocyst*.
2. An occasional name of a seed-animalcule or spermatozoön. *Haeckel*.

thread-cutter (thred'kut'ér), *n.* 1. A small blade fixed to a sewing-machine, to a spool-holder, or to a thimble, etc., as a convenience for cutting sewing-threads.—2. A thread-cutting machine for bolts; a screw-thread cutter. See cut under *screw-stock*. *E. H. Knight*.

threaded (thred'ed), *p. a.* Provided with a thread.

From the bastion'd walls,
Like *threaded* spiders, one by one we dropt.
Tennyson, Princess, l.

threaden (thred'n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also **thredde*, *thredde*; < *thread* + *-en*.] Woven of threads; textile. Also *thridde*.

I went on shoare my selfe, and gaue euery of them a *thredde*den point, and brought one of them aboard of me.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 31.

Behold the *thredde*den sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind.
Shak., Hen. V., III. Prolog., l. 10.

threader (thred'ér), *n.* [*< thread* + *-er*.] One who or that which threads; specifically, a contrivance for threading needles. See *needle-threader*.

thread-feather (thred'fèw'ér), *n.* A filoplume. See *feather*.

thread-fin (thred'fin), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Polynemus* or *Polydactylus*: so called from the long pectoral filaments. See *Polynemus*.

thread-finisher (thred'fin'ish-ér), *n.* A machine in which linen or cotton thread is treated to remove the fluffy fibers that cling to new thread, to fasten down the loose fibers, and to polish the surface.

thread-fish (thred'fish), *n.* 1. The cordonnier or cobbler-fish, *Alectis crinitus*.—2. The cut-las-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus*.

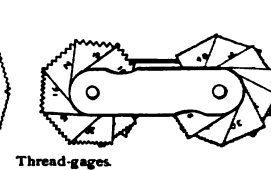
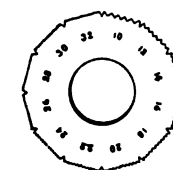
thread-flower (thred'flou'ér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nematanthus*, of the family *Gesneriaceae*,

which consists of about 4 Brazilian climbing or epiphytic shrubs with large crimson flowers pendent on long peduncles, to which this name, as also that of the genus, alludes.—**Crimson thread-flower**, a leguminous tree, *Poinciana Gilliesii*.

threadfoot (thred'fut), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Podostemon Ceratophyllum*.

thread-frame (thred'frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine combining yarns by doubling and twisting them, to make thread.

thread-gage (thred'gāj), *n.* A gage for deter-



Thread-gages

mining the number of threads to the inch on screws and taps. *E. H. Knight*.

thread-guide (thred'gid), *n.* In a sewing-machine, a device, as a loop or an eye, for guiding the thread when it is necessary to change the direction at any point between the spool and the eye of the needle. See cuts under *sewing-machine*. *E. H. Knight*.

thread-herring (thred'her'ing), *n.* 1. The mud-shad or gizzard-shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum*. See cut under *gizzard-shad*. [Local, U. S.]—2. The fish *Opisthonema oglinum* of the Atlantic coast of North America, chiefly southward.

threadiness (thred'i-nes), *n.* Thready character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

thread-leaved (thred'lèvd), *n.* Having filiform leaves.—**Thread-leaved sundew**. See *sundew*.

thread-mark (thred'märk), *n.* A delicate fiber, usually of silk and of strong color, put in some kinds of paper made for use as paper money, as a safeguard against counterfeiting by means of photography.

thread-moss (thred'môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Bryum*: so called from the slender seta which bears the capsule.

thread-needle, thread-the-needle (thred'nè-dl, thred'wè-nè-dl), *n.* [*< thread*, *v.* (+ *thel*), + *obj. needle*.] A game in which children, especially girls, stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one, still holding the one next, runs between the others under their uplifted hands, and is followed by the rest in turn. Also called *thread and needle*.

thread-oiler (thred'oi'lér), *n.* An oil-cup or -holder screwed to the spool-wire of a sewing-machine, for oiling the thread, to cause it to pass more readily through leather or other thick, heavy material. *E. H. Knight*.

thread-paper (thred'pā'pér), *n.* 1. A strip of thin soft paper prepared for wrapping up a skein of thread, which is laid at length and rolled up in a generally cylindrical form.

She has a lap-dog that eats out of gold; she feeds her parrot with small pearls; and all her *thread-papers* are made of bank-notes.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 1.

2. A variety of paper used for such strips.

thread-plant (thred'plant), *n.* A plant affording a fiber suitable for textile use; a fiber-plant.

thread-shaped (thred'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, slender, like a thread, as the filaments of



Thread-tailed Swallow (*Uromyza filiformis*).

many plants and animals; filamentous; filiform; filar.

thread-tailed (thred'täld), *a.* Having thready or filamentous tail-fea-

there: specifically noting swallows of the genus *Uromitus*, as *U. filiferus*. Also *wire-tailed*.

thread-the-needle, *n.* See *thread-needle*.

thread-waxer (thred' wak'sér), *n.* In shoe-manuf., a trough containing shoemakers' wax, which is kept hot by a lamp. It is attached to a sewing-machine, and the thread is caused to pass through it. *E. H. Knight*.

thread-winder (thred'win'dér), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

threadworm (thred'wérn), *n.* A small round-worm or nematoid; a hairworm or gordian; a filaria, or Guinea worm; especially, a pinworm; one of the small worms infesting the rectum, particularly of children, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*. These resemble bits of sewing-thread less than an inch long. See cuts under *Nematodea* and *Oxyuris*.

thready (thred'i), *a.* [*thread* + *-y*]. 1. Resembling or consisting of thread in sense 1, 2, or 5.

I climb with bounding feet the craggy steep,
Peak-lifted, gazing down the cloven deep,
Where mighty rivers shrink to thready rills.
R. H. Stoddard, The Castle in the Air.

2. Containing thread; covered with thread.

From hand to hand
The thready shuttle glides. *Dyer, Fleece, III.*

3. Like thread in length and slenderness; finely stringy; filamentous; fibrillar; finely fibrous.—**Thready pulse.** See *pulse*.

threap, threep (thrép), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *threpe*; < ME. *threpen*, *threpen*, < AS. *thredþian*, *reprove*, *rebuke*, *afflict*.] *I. trans.* 1. To contradict.

Thou wilt not threap me, this whinyard has gard many better men to lope than thou. *Greene, James IV., Int.*
2. To aver or affirm with pertinacious repetition; continue to assert with contrary obstinacy, as in reply to persistent denial: as, to threap a thing down one's throat.

Behold how gross a Ly of Ugliness
They on my face have threaped.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 227.

3. To insist on.

He threappit to see the auld hardened blood-shedder.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

4. To cry out; complain; contend; maintain.
Some crye upon God, some other threpe that he hathe forgotten them.
Bp. Fisher, Sermons. (Latham.)

5. To call; term.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

II. intrans. 1. To indulge in mutual recrimination or contradiction; contend; quarrel; bandy words; dispute.

The thaste hym full thraly, than was ther no threpyng,
Thus with dole was that dere vn-to dede dight,
His bak and his body was bolned for betyng,
Itt was, I sale the for soth, a sorowfull sight.
York Plays, p. 430.

It's not for a man with a woman to threpe.
Take Thine old Cloak about Thee.

2. To fight; battle.

Than thretty dayes throlly thei thrappt in feld,
And mony bold in the bekur were on bent leuit!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3362.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]
threap, threep (thrép), *n.* [*ME. threpe, threpe*; < *threap, v.*] 1. Contest; attack.

What! thinke ye so throlly this threpe for to leue?
Heyue vp your hertes, hentes your armys;
Wackyns vp your willeas, as worthy men shuld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9860.

2. Contradiction.—3. A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

You would show more patience, and perhaps more prudence, if you sought not to overwork me by shrewd words and sharp threaps of Scripture.
T. Cromwell, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

He has taken a threap that he would have it finished before the year was done.
Cartley.

4. A superstitious idea or notion; a fret.

They'll . . . has an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme our prayers, and ballants, and charma, . . . rather than they'll has a minister to come and pray wi' them—that's an auld threep o' theirs. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xiv.*

To keep one's threap, to stick pertinaciously or obstinately to one's averments or assertions. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xvii.*

treasure, *n.* An obsolete form of *treasure*. *Spenser.*

threat (thret), *n.* [*ME. thret, threte, thret, thret, threat*, < AS. *threāt*, a crowd, troop, pressure, trouble, calamity, threat (= Icel. *thraut*, trouble, labor), < *threōtan* (pret. *threōt*, pp. *threōten*), urge, afflict, vex, in comp. *ā-threōtan*, im-

pers., vex, = D. *ver-drieten*, vex, = OHG. **driozan*, in comp. *bi-driozan* (MHG. *bedriezen*), *ir-driozan* (MHG. *er-driezen*), MHG. *ver-driezen*, G. *ver-driessen*, impers., vex, annoy, = Icel. *thrjóta*, impers., fail, = Dan. *fortryde*, vex, repent, = Goth. **thriutan*, in *us-thriutan* (= AS. *ā-threōtan*), trouble, vex, = L. *trudere*, push, shove, crowd, thrust out, press, urge (> *tradis*, a pole to push with), = OBulg. *truzda*, vex, plague (*trudŭ*, trouble). From the same verb or its compounds are the nouns Icel. *throt*, want, MHG. *urdruz*, *urdrütze*, vexation, *verdruz*, G. *verdruss* (= Dan. *fortræd*), vexation, trouble. Hence *threat, v., threaten*. Cf. *thrust*. From the L. verb are ult. E. *extrude*, intrude, protrude, etc., *trusion*, *extrusion*, etc.] 1. Crowd; press; pressure.

The threat was the mare. *Layamon, l. 9791.*

2. Vexation; torment.

Then thret moste I thole, & vnthok to mede.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 55.

3. A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or a determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 66.

'Tis certain that the threat is sometimes more formidable than the stroke, and 'tis possible that the beholders suffer more keenly than the victims. *Emerson, Courage.*

4. In law, any menace of such a nature and extent as to unsettle the mind of the person on whom it operates, and to preclude that free voluntary action which is necessary to assent. = Syn. 2. See *menace, v. 1.*

threat (thret), *v.* [*ME. threten*, < AS. *thredþian*, press, oppress, repress, correct, threaten (= MD. *droten*, threaten), < *threōt*, pressure: see *threat, n.* Cf. *threaten*.] *I. trans.* 1. To press; urge; compel.

Fele thryuande thankeg he thret hom to haue.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1390.

2. To threaten.

Every day this wal they wolde threte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 754.

II. intrans. To use threats; act or speak menacingly; threaten.

K. Ph. Look to thyself, thou art in jeopardy.
K. John. No more than he that threatens.

'Twere wrong with Rome, when Catiline and thou
Do threat, if Cato feared. *E. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.*
[Obsolete or archaic in all senses.]

threaten (thret'n), *v.* [*ME. threten*; < *threat* + *-en*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To use threats or menaces; have a menacing aspect.

An eye like Mars, to threaten and command.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4. 57.

2. To give indication of menace, or of impending danger or mischief; become overcast, as the sky.

I have long waited to answer your kind letter of August 20th, in hopes of having something satisfactory to write to you; but I have waited in vain, for every day our political horizon blackens and threatens more and more.
T. A. Mann (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 437).

II. trans. 1. To declare an intention of doing mischief to or of bringing evil on; use threats toward; menace; terrify, or attempt to terrify, by menaces: with *with* before the evil threatened.

This letter he early bid me give his father,
And threaten'd me with death, going in the vault,
If I departed not and left him there.
Shak., E. and J., v. 3. 276.

Threaten your enemies,
And prove a valiant tongue-man.
Ford, Lady's Trial, III. 3.

2. To charge or enjoin solemnly or with menace.

Let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth
to no man in this name. *Acts iv. 17.*

3. To be a menace or source of danger to.

He threatens many that hath injured one. *B. Jonson.*

4. To give ominous indication of; presage; portend: as, the clouds threaten rain or a storm.

Batteries on batteries guard each fatal pass,
Threatening destruction. *Addison, The Campaign.*

The feeling of the blow of a stick or the sight of a threatened blow will change the course of action which a dog would otherwise have pursued.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 210.

5. To announce or hold out as a penalty or punishment: often followed by an infinitive clause.

My master . . . hath threatened to put me into everlasting liberty if I tell. *Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 30.*

He [a janitor] threatened to detain us, but at last permitted us to go on, and we staid that night at a large convent near. *Pooche, Description of the East, II. l. 251.*

Threatening torments unendurable,
If any harm through treachery befall.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.

= Syn. 4. *Menace, Threaten* (see *menace*), forebode, foreshadow.

threatener (thret'nér), *n.* [*threaten* + *-er*.] One who threatens; one who indulges in threats or menaces.

Threaten the threatener, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shak., K. John, v. 1. 49.*

threatening (thret'ning), *n.* [*ME. thretninge*; verbal *n.* of *threaten, v.*] The act of one who threatens; a threat; a menace; a menacing.

They constrain him not with threatenings to dissemble his mind, and shew countenance contrary to his thought.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 11.

threatening (thret'ning), *p. a.* 1. Indicating or containing a threat or menace.

The threatening alliance between Science and the Revolution is not really directed in favor of atheism nor against theology.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 41.

2. Indicating some impending evil; specifically, indicating rain or snow.—**Threatening letters, in law:** (a) Letters threatening to publish a libel with a view to extort money. (b) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces. (c) Letters threatening to accuse any person of a crime, for the purpose of extorting money. (d) Letters threatening to kill a person. The precise definition of what facts constitute a penal offense in this respect varies much with the law in different jurisdictions. = Syn. 1. *Menacing, minatory.*

threateningly (thret'ning-li), *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

threatful (thret'fúl), *a.* [*threat* + *-ful*.] Full of threats; having a menacing appearance. [Rare.]

He his threatful spear
Gan fewer, and against her fiercely ran.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 10.

threatfully (thret'fúl-i), *adv.* In a threatful manner; with many threats. *Hood.*

threating (thret'ing), *n.* [*ME. threting, thretting*, < AS. *threuting*, verbal *n.* of *threōtan*, threat: see *threat, v.*] Threatening; threats.

Of al his thretting rekke nat a myte.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

threatless (thret'les), *a.* [*threat* + *-less*.] Without threats; not threatening.

Threat-less their brows, and without braves their voice.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Captaines.

threave, n. See *thrive*.

three (thrē), *a. and n.* [*ME. thre, threo, thrie, thri*, < AS. *threo, thriō, thri, thri* = OS. *thrie, thria, threa* = OFries. *thre, thria, thriu* = D. *drie* = MLG. *drē*, LG. *dre* = OHG. *drī, drie, driu*, MHG. *drī, driu*, G. *drei* = Icel. *thrir, thjár, thrjú* = Sw. Dan. *tre* = Goth. **threis*, m., **thrijos*, f., *thrija*, neut., = W. *tri* = Ir. Gael. *tri* = L. *tres*, m. and f., *triā*, neut. (> It. *tre* = Sp. *tres* = OF. *treis, trois, F. trois*) = Gr. *τρεῖς*, m. and f., *τρία*, neut., = Lith. *trys* = OBulg. *trije*, etc., = Skt. *tri*, three. As with the other fundamental numerals, the root is unknown. Hence *thrie*, *thrice*, *third*, and the first element in *thirteen* and *thirty*.] *I. a.* Being the sum of two and one; being one more than two: a cardinal numeral.

And there ben Gees alle rede, thre sithes more gret than ours here: and thei han the Hed, the Necke, and the Brest alle blak. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 291.*

I offer thee three things. *2 Sam. xxiv. 12.*

Axis of similitude of three circles. See *axis*.—**Basin of three tails.** See *basin*.—**Geometry of three dimensions.** See *geometry*.—**Law of the three stages,** in the philosophy of Comte, the assumption that the development of the human mind, in the history of the race and of the individual, passes through three stages: the *theological*, in which events are explained by supernatural agencies; the *metaphysical*, in which abstract causes are substituted for the supernatural; and the *positive*, in which the search for causes is dropped, and the mind rests in the observation and classification of phenomena.—**Problem of three bodies,** the problem to ascertain the movements of three particles attracting one another according to the law of gravitation. The problem has been only approximately solved in certain special cases.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point, sine of three planes.** See *sine*.—**Song of the Three Holy Children.** See *song*.—**The Three Chapters.** (a) An edict issued by Justinian, about A. D. 545, condemning the writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, those of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and against Cyril, and the letter of Ibas to Maria. (b) The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial disapproval of the Council of Chalcedon, which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.—**The three F's,** the three demands of the Irish Land League—namely, *free sale, fixity of tenure, and fair rent*.—**The three L's.** See *Li*.

The three E's. See *R.—The Three Sisters*. See *alter*.—Three-armed cross, a figure composed of three lines parting from a common center, either in the form of a Y (see *Y-cross*), or composed of three hooks as if a figure in revolution, or of three arms broken at an angle, and bending all in the same direction. See *triskela*.—Three-card monte. See *monte*.—Three-cylinder steam-engine, one with three cylinders; usually a triple-expansion engine.—Three-day fever, dengue.—Three-em brace, in printing, a brace three ems wide.—Three estates. See *estate*, 2.—Three-field system. See *field*.—Three hours. See *hour*.—Three kings of Cologne. See *king*.—Three-line letter, in printing, an initial letter which is the height of three lines of the body of the type of the text in which it is used.—Three-mile limit, zone, or belt. See *miles*.—Three-million bill. See *million*.—Three sheets in the wind. See *a sheet in the wind*, under *sheet*.—Three thirds, three threads, a mixture of three malt liquors, formerly in demand, as equal parts of ale, beer, and twopenny. Compare *entire* and *porter*.

Ezekiel Driver, of Puddle-dock, carman, having disorder'd his pla mater with too plentiful a morning's draught of three-threads and old Pharaoh, had the misfortune to have his cart run over him.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 236. (Davies.)

Three times three, three cheers thrice repeated.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee, . . .

The crowning cup, the three-times-three.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Before I sit down I must give you a toast to be drunk with three-times-three and all the honours.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

Three trees, the gallows, formed by a transverse beam on two uprights.

For commonly such knaves as these

Do end their lives upon three trees.

Bretton, Toys of an Idle Head, p. 28. (Davies.)

II. n. 1. A number the sum of two and one.—2. A symbol representing three units, as 3, III, or iii.—3. A playing-card bearing three spots or pips.—Inverse rule of three. See *inverse*.—Rule of three. See *rule*.

three-aged (thrē'āj), a. Living during three generations. [Rare.]

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
With three-aged Nestor. Creech, tr. of Manilius.

three-awned (thrē'ānd), a. Having three awns.—Three-awned grass, an American grass, *Aristida purpurascens*; also, *A. purpurea*, purple three-awned grass. The latter is of some consequence as wild feed in the West. Also *beard-grass*.

three-bearded (thrē'bēr'ded), a. Having three barbels: as, the three-bearded rockling, cod, or garide (a fish, *Gaidropsarus mediterraneus*).

three-birds (thrē'bērdz), n. A species of toad-flax, *Linaria triornithophora*; also, *Triphora trianthophora*, an orchidaceous plant.

three-bodied (thrē'bōd'id), a. Having three bodies. [Rare.]

I Cala Manila, daughter to Caius Manlius, doe carle with me mine owne present, for I glue my condemned soule and life to the infernal three-bodied Pluto.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1677), p. 336.

three-coat (thrē'kōt), a. Having or requiring three coats. (a) In plastering, noting work which consists of pricking-up or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. (b) In house-painting, noting work when three successive layers of paint are required.

three-cornered (thrē'kōr'nērd), a. 1. Having three corners or angles: as, a three-cornered hat.—2. In bot., triquetrous.—Three-cornered constituency, a constituency in which, while three members are returned at one election, each elector can vote for only two candidates. This enables a large minority to elect one of the three members, the majority electing the other two. There were several British constituencies of this complexion from 1867 to 1885.

three-decker (thrē'dek'ēr), n. and a. I. n. A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks; formerly, a line-of-battle ship, such ships being of that description in the sailing navy and the earlier naval classification after the introduction of steam.

Before the gentlemen, as they stood at the door, could settle the number of three-deckers now in commission, their companions were ready to proceed.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xii.

II. a. Having three decks: as, a three-decker ship; hence, having three stories, tiers, or levels, as a piece of furniture or an old-fashioned pulpit. [Colloq.]

A three-decker sideboard, about 1700.

S. W. Ogden, Antique Furniture, plate 32.

three-dimensional (thrē'di-men'shon'al), a. Same as *tridimensional*.

three-farthings (thrē'fā'ringz), n. An English silver coin of the value of three farthings (1½ cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth. On the obverse were the queen's bust and a rose. It was very thin, and thus liable to be cracked.



Obverse. Reverse.
Piece of Three-farthings.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

My face so thin
That in my ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, "Look, where three-farthings goes!"
Shak., K. John, I. 1. 143.

He values me at a crack'd three-farthings, for aught I see.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 1.

threefold (thrē'fōld), a. and n. [ME. *throfold*, *threovold*, *threfald*, < AS. *thrifēald*, *thriefald*, *threofald* (= OFries. *thrifald* = MLG. *drēvalt*, *drivolt* = OHG. *drifalt*, MHG. *drivalt* = Icel. *threfaldr*; also, with added adj. termination, = D. *drievoudig* = OHG. *drifalt*, MHG. *drivalt*, *drivaltec*, G. *dreifältig* = Sw. *tre-faldig* = Dan. *trefoldig*, < *threo*, three, + *-fald*, E. *-fold*.] I. a. Consisting of three in one, or one three repeated; multiplied by three; triple: as, threefold justice.

A threefold cord is not quickly broken. Eccles. iv. 12.

II. n. The bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. threefold (thrē'fōld), adv. In a threefold manner; trebly; thrice: often used in an intensive way, with the sense of 'much' or 'greatly.'

Alas, you three, on me, threefold distress'd,
Pour all your tears! Shak., Rich. III., II. 2. 86.

Thick and threefold. See *thick*. three-foot (thrē'fūt), a. [ME. **threfote*, < AS. *thriefēt*, *thryfēt*, *thryfēte*, three-foot; as *three* + *foot*. Cf. *tripod*.] 1. Measuring three feet: as, a three-foot rule.—2. Having three feet; three-footed.

When on my three-foot stool I sit.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 8. 89.

three-footed (thrē'fūt'ed), a. [ME. **threfoted*, < AS. *thriefōtad*, three-footed; as *three* + *foot* + *-ed*.] Having three feet: as, a three-footed stool.

three-girred (thrē'gērd), a. Surrounded with three hoops. Burns. [Scotch.]

three-halfpence (thrē'hā'pens), n. An English silver coin of the value of three halfpence (3 cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth; also, a silver coin of William IV. and Queen Victoria, formerly issued for circulation in Ceylon.

three-handed (thrē'hānd'ed), a. 1. Having three hands.—2. Done, played, etc., with three hands or by three persons: as, three-handed euchre.—Three-handed boring. See *boring*.

threehead, n. [ME. *threhead* (= G. *dreiheit*); < *three* + *head*.] Trinity.

A God and ane Lord yn threhead,

And three persons yn anehead.

Religious Pieces (E. R. T. S.), p. 50.

three-hooped (thrē'hōpt), a. Having three hoops.—Three-hooped pot, a quart pot. See *hoop*, 5.

The three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 2. 72.

three-leaved (thrē'lēvd), a. In bot., having three leaves or leaflets, as many species of *Trifolium*; trifoliate or trifoliolate.—Three-leaved grass, an old book-name for clover.—Three-leaved ivy. See *poison-ivy*.—Three-leaved nightshade, a plant of the genus *Trillium*.

three-light (thrē'lit), n. A chandelier or candelabrum with three lamps for candles.

threeeling (thrē'ling), n. Same as *trilling*, 2.

three-lobed (thrē'lōbd), a. In bot., zool., and anat., having three lobes; trilobate.—Three-lobed malope. See *Malope*.

three-man (thrē'mān), a. Requiring three men for its use or performance.

Fillip me with a three-man beetle.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 256.

A three-man song, a song for three voices.

Three-man-song-men all.

Shak., W. T., IV. 3. 43.

three-masted (thrē'mās'ted), a. Having three masts.

three-master (thrē'mās'tēr), n. A three-masted vessel, especially such a schooner.

three-nerved (thrē'nērvd), a. In bot., having three nerves; triple-nerved.

threeness (thrē'nes), n. [< *three* + *-ness*.] The character of being three.

three-out (thrē'out), n. One of three equal parts of two glasses, as of gin or ale; a third part of two portions or helpings. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

On one side a little crowd has collected round a couple of ladies, who, having imbibed the contents of various three-outs of gin and bitters in the course of the morning, have at length differed on some point of domestic arrangement.

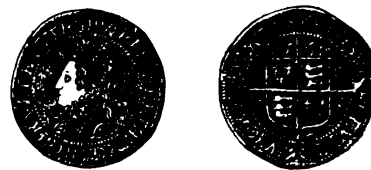
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, v.

threeop, v. and n. See *threap*.

three-parted (thrē'pār'ted), a. Divided into three parts; tripartite: as, a three-parted leaf.

threepence (thrē'pens, colloq. *thrip'ens*), n. 1. A current English silver coin of the value of three pennies (6 cents), issued by Queen Vic-

toria. Usually called *threepenny-piece* or *threepenny*. A silver coin of the same denomination was coined by Edward VI. and by subsequent sovereigns till



Obverse. Reverse.
Threepence of Elizabeth.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

1662, from which time till the reign of Victoria the threepence was struck only as maundy money and not for general circulation.

2. The sum or amount of three pennies.

What monstrous and most painful circumstance
Is here, to get some three or four gasettes,
Some threepence in the whole!

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

threepenny (thrē'pen'i, colloq. *thrip'en-i*), a. and n. I. a. Worth three pence only; hence, of little worth.

II. n. Same as *threepence*, 1.

threepenny-piece, n. Same as *threepence*, 1. three-per-cents (thrē'pēr-sents), n. pl. Government stocks paying three per cent.; specifically, "that portion of the consolidated debt of Great Britain which originated in 1752 in consequence of some annuities granted by George I. being consolidated in one fund with a three per cent. stock formed in 1731" (*Bitwell*, Counting-House Dictionary).

three-pilet (thrē'pil), n. [< *three* + *pile*, 6.] Three-piled velvet.

I have served Prince Florisel, and in my time wore three-pile.

Shak., W. T., IV. 3. 14.

three-piled (thrē'pild), a. [< *three* + *pile*, 6. + *-ed*.] Having a triple pile or nap, as a costly kind of velvet (called *three-pile*); hence, figuratively, having the qualities of three-pile.

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation.

Shak., I. L. L., v. 2. 467.

three-ply (thrē'pli), a. Threefold; consisting of three parts or thicknesses. Especially—(a) Noting thread or cord composed of three yarns or strands. (b) Noting textile fabrics consisting of three weaves woven one into the other: as, a three-ply carpet. (c) In manufactured articles, consisting of three thicknesses, as of linen in a three-ply collar or cuff.

three-pound piece (thrē'pound pēs), n. An English gold coin of the value of £3 (about \$14.52).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Three-pound Piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

struck by Charles I. during the civil war A. D. 1642–1644. Specimens weigh over 421 grains. three-quarter, three-quarters (thrē'kwār'tēr, -tēr), a. Involving anything three fourths of its normal size or proportions; specifically, noting a size of portraiture measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait delineated to the hips only.

ations in inflection), mod. *thröskuldr* (also *threpa-kjöldr*, simulating *threp*, a ledge) = Sw. *tröskel*, dial. *traskuld* = Norw. *treskald*, *treskall*, *treskel*, *treskel* = Dan. *tærskel*, threshold; the variations of form indicate that the terminal element was not understood; it is prob. therefore a somewhat disguised form of a suffix, the formation being prob. < AS. **threscan*, *threscan*, thresh, tread, trample, + *-old*, corruptly *-wold*, a transposed form of an old formative *-o-thlo-*, appearing also as *-thol*, *-thel*; the lit. sense being then 'that which is trodden on,' i. e. 'a tread' (cf. *tread*, the part of a step or stair that is trodden on), *threscan*, thresh, being taken in the sense 'tread, trample' (as in Goth.). In the common view the second element *-wold* is supposed to stand for AS. *weald*, North. *wald*, wood, and the compound to mean 'a piece of wood trodden on'; but AS. *weald* does not mean 'wood, timber' (the proper sense being 'a wood, a forest'; see *wold*¹), and it would not take the form *-wold*, much less *-old*, in the AS. period, except by corruption, it is possible, however, that some thought of *weald* led to the otherwise unexplained alteration of *-old* to *-wold*; moreover, the element corresponding to *weald* does not appear in the other Teut. forms. A third view explains the threshold as orig. "a threshing-floor, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for threshing" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); but the threshing could not have been accomplished on the narrow sills which form thresholds, and it was only in comparatively few houses that threshing was done at all.] 1. The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom of a door, or under it, particularly the door of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or other building; a door-sill; hence, entrance; gate; door.

Ther with the nyghtapell seyde he anon rightes
On four halves of the hous aboute,
And on the threshfold of the dore withoute.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

Still at hell's dark threshold to have sat watch.

Milton, P. L., x. 594.

Forward leaped she o'er the threshold,
Eager as a glancing surr. Lowell, The Captive.

2. Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; outset; as, he is now at the threshold of his argument.

The fair new forms
That float about the threshold of an age,
Like truths of Science waiting to be caught.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

3. In *psychol.*, the limit below which a given stimulus, or the difference between two stimuli, ceases to be perceptible. Compare *schwelle*. — Dwell on the threshold. See *dwell*. — Stimulus threshold. See *stimulus*.

thresholdt, **threshfoldt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *threshold*.

Threskiornis (*thres*-ki-ör'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841 or 1842), also, by error, *Thereskiornis* (Brehm, 1855), < Gr. *θηρσκία*, *θηρσκία*, worship, < *θηρσκειν*, hold in religious awe, venerate, < *θηρσκος*, religious, + *ορνις*, bird.] A genus of ibises, or a section of the genus *Ibis*, based on the sacred ibis of Egypt, commonly called *Ibis religiosa*, but named *I. aethiopicus* by Gray, who restricted *Ibis* itself to certain American forms (after Moehring, 1752). As Moehring is inadmissible in binomial nomenclature, most authors use *Ibis* for this genus, of which *Threskiornis* thus becomes a strict synonym. The species named is one of the most famous of birds, venerated by the ancient Egyptians on theological grounds. It is white, with bill, head, and upper part of the neck black, and a large black train of decomposed feathers overrides the tail. This bird is the prototype of the ibis-headed deities frequently represented in Egyptian religious art.

threstet, *v.* A Middle English form of *thrust*¹.

threstillt, *n.* An obsolete form of *throstle*.

threstle (*thres*'l), *n.* [A corruption of *trestell*¹, appar. simulating *three* (cf. *thribble*, for *treble*, *triple*).] In her., a three-legged stool. Compare *trestell*¹, 3.

threstulet, *n.* An old form of *treble*.

threswoldt, *n.* A Middle English form of *threshold*. Chaucer.

threthe, A Middle English form of *threat*.

threttenet, *a.* An obsolete form of *thirteen*.

thretty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirty*.

threvet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *thrive*.

threw (*thrö*). Preterit of *throw*¹.

threyet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrice*².

thribble (*thrib*'l), *a.* [A dial. var. of *triple*, *treble*, simulating *three*, *thrice*.] Treble; triple; threefold. [Prov. Eng.]

thrice (*thris*), *adv.* [ME. *thries*, *thryes*, *thryges* (= MHG. *dries*), with adv. gen. -es, < *thrie*, three: see *thrie*². Cf. *once*¹, *twice*.] 1. Three times.

And in that same Gardyn Seynt Petre denyed our Lord
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

Thrice-blessed they that master so their blood.

Shak., M. N. D., l. 1. 74.

Thrice he assay'd, and *thrice*, in spite of scorn,
Tears such as angels weep burst forth.

Milton, P. L., l. 619.

2. Hence, in a general sense, repeatedly; emphatically; fully.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ill. 2. 233.

thrice-cock (*thris*'kok), *n.* [A corruption of **thrush-cock*.] The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

thrid¹ (*thrid*), *n.* [A var. of *thread* through the form *threed*, the long *ee* being shortened as in *breeches*, *threepence*, *been*, etc.] Same as *thread*.

And make his bridle a bottom of *thrid*.

To roll up how many miles you have rid.

B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

thrid¹ (*thrid*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thridded*, ppr. *thridding*. Same as *thread*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Uncle, good uncle, see! the thin stary'd rascal,
The eating Roman, see where he *thrids* the thickets!

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

"Glory to God," she sang, and past afar,
Thridding the sombre bosage of the wood.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

thrid² (*thrid*), *a.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *thrid*¹.

thridace (*thrid*'äs), *n.* [F., < NL. *thridacium*, q. v.] Same as *thridacium*.

thridacium (*thri*-dä'si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *thridax* (-ac), < Gr. *θρίδαξ* (-ax), Attic *θρίδακιν*, lettuce.] The inspissated juice of lettuce, differing from lactucarium in being obtained by expression instead of incision, and in not being concreted. In England it is derived from *Lactuca virosa*, wild lettuce, in France from garden lettuce; the latter article is sometimes called *French lactucarium*.

thridde, *a.* Thrid. Chaucer.

thridde, *a.* Same as *thridde*.

thridde, *a.* Same as *thridde*.

thrie¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *three*.

thrie², **thryet**, *adv.* [ME., also *thrye*, *throcove*, *thrien*, < AS. *thriwa*, *thrywa*, *thriga* (= OS. *thriwa* *thrio* = OFries. *thria*, *thrija*), three times, < *threo*, *thrie*, three: see *three*.] Three times; thrice.

This nyght *thrye* —

To goode mote it torne — of you I mette.

Chaucer, Troilus, il. 89.

Petter, I saye thee sickelye,

Or the cocke have crouen *thrye*

Thou shalle forsake my companye.

Chester Plays, il. 25. (Halliwell.)

thriest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrice*. Chaucer.

thrifallow (*thri*'fal-ö), *v. t.* [Also *thryfallow*, *trifallow*; < ME. *thrie*, *thrye*, thrice (see *thrie*²), + *fallow*². Cf. *twifallow*.] To plow or fallow for the third time before sowing. Tusser.

thrift (*thrift*), *n.* [ME. *thrift*, < Icel. *thrift* (= Sw. Dan. *drift*), *thrift*, < *thrisa* (refl. *thrisa*), thrive: see *thrive*.] 1. The condition of one who thrives; luck; fortune; success; prosperity.

"Goode *thrift* have ye," quod Eleyne the queene.

Chaucer, Troilus, il. 1687.

No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,

And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee

Where *thrift* may follow fawning.

Shak., Hamlet, ill. 2. 67.

2. Frugality; economical management; economy; good husbandry.

The rest, . . . willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

It is one degree of *thrift* . . . to bring our debts into as few hands as we can.

Donne, Sermons, ix.

3. [A particular use, with ref. to vigorous growth.] A plant of the genus *Statice*, of the family *Plumbaginaceae*, a genus much resembling *Limonium*, the marsh-rosemary, except that the flowers are gathered into globular heads. The common *thrift* is *Statice Armeria*, a plant abounding on the shores, also in the mountains, of the northern old world, found also on the western coast of North America and in Labrador, and appearing again in the southern hemisphere beyond the tropics. It grows in tufts of several leafless stalks from a rosette of many narrow radical leaves. The flowers are pink or sometimes white, disposed in dense heads. The plant is often cultivated for borders. Old or local names are *lady's-cushion*, *sea-pink*, *sea-thrift*, and *sea-gillyflower*. The plantain-leaved *thrift* is *S. plantaginacea*, like the former, but with much broader leaves. The great *thrift*, *S. latifolia*, of the Mediterranean region, is highly recommended for gardens, but is somewhat tender.

Their slender household fortunes (for the man
Had risk'd his little), like the little *thrift*,
Tumbled in perilous places o'er a deep.

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. Same as *thrift-box*. — **Lavender thrift**, a name for species of *Limonium*, especially *L. limonium*. — **Prickly thrift**, a plant of the genus *Acantholimon*, of the *Plumbaginaceae*, of which some species, as *A. glumacrum*, are choice border-plants. — To bid good *thrift*, to wish well to; congratulate. Chaucer. = Syn. 2. *Frugality*, etc. See *economy*.

thrift-box (*thrift*'boks), *n.* A small box for keeping savings; a money-box. Also called *apprentice-box*.

thriftily (*thrift*'ti-li), *adv.* [ME. *thriftily*; < *thrift* + *-ly*.] 1. In a thrifty manner; frugally; carefully; with the carefulness and prudence which characterize good husbandry; economically.

Hee hurd tell of a towne *thriftily* walled,

A cite sett by peece with full skir walled.

Alexander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), l. 1203.

2. Punctiliously; politely.

A yong clerk romynge by hymself they mette,

Which that in Latin *thriftily* hem grette.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 444.

thriftiness (*thrift*'ti-nes), *n.* [< *thrift* + *-ness*.] The character of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry.

Indeed I wonder'd that your wary *thriftiness*,

Not wont to drop one penny in a quarter

Idly, would part with such a sum so easily.

Tomlin (?), Albumazar, ill. 1.

thrifless (*thrift*'les), *a.* [< *thrift* + *-less*.] 1. Having no thrift, frugality, or good management; profuse; extravagant.

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,

As *thrifless* sons their scrapping fathers' gold.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 62.

She had a vocation to hold in check his *thrifless* propensities.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xiv.

2. Producing no gain; unprofitable.

What *thrifless* sighs shall poor Olivia breathe!

Shak., T. N., il. 2. 40.

thriflessly (*thrift*'les-li), *adv.* [< *thrifless* + *-ly*.] In a thrifless manner; extravagantly.

thriflessness (*thrift*'les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being thrifless.

thrifty (*thrift*'ti), *a.* [ME. *thrift* (= Sw. Dan. *drift*); < *thrift* + *-y*.] 1. Characterized by thrift; frugal; sparing; careful; economical; saving; using economy and good management.

Thou dost impudently to make a *thrifty* purchase of boldness to thy selfe out of the painful merits of other men.

Milton, Church-Government, il. 1st.

Thrifty housewives and industrious spinsters.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 173.

2. Thriving; flourishing; successful; prosperous; fortunate.

He is as wys, discret, and as secree

As any man I woot of his degree,

And therto manly and eek servisable,

And for to been a *thrifty* man right able.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 603.

The houses were large and comfortable, and the people had a *thrifty*, prosperous, and satisfied air.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

3. Well-husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,

The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father.

Shak., As you Like it, il. 3. 2.

Keep them from wronging others, or neglect

Of duty in themselves: correct the blood

With *thrifty* bits and labour.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

4. Showing marks of thrift; expensive; rich.

Why is my neighebores wyf so gay?

She is honoured over all ther she gooth;

I sitte at hoom, I have no *thrifty* clooth.

Chaucer, Prolog to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 233.

5. Useful; profitable.

Good men, herkeneth everich on,

This was a *thrifty* tale for the nones.

Chaucer, Prolog to Shipman's Tale, l. 1.

= Syn. 1. See *economy*.

thrill¹ (*thril*), *v.* [ME. *thril*, *thryll*, a transposed form of *thirlen*, *thrylen*, E. *thirl*: see *thirl*¹. Cf. *trill*¹, *drill*¹.] 1. trans. 1. To bore; pierce; perforate; drill; thirl. Compare *thirl*¹, 1.

He cowde his comynng not forbere,

Though ye him *thrilled* with a spere.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 754.

2. To penetrate or permeate with a sudden wave of feeling, as of pleasure, pity, remorse, etc.; affect or fill with a tingling emotion or sensation. Compare *thirl*¹, 2.

A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,

Opposed against the act.

Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 73.

How calm a moment may precede

One that shall *thrill* the world forever!

A. Dommett, Christmas Hymn.

His deep voice *thrilled* the awe-struck, listening folk.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 63.

3†. To hurl.

Our well-tride Nymphs like wild Kids clim'd those hills,
And thrūd their arrowie Iavelins after him.
Heywood, Pelopaea and Alopec (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 301).

II. intrans. 1. To penetrate or permeate; pass, run, or stir with sudden permeating inflow; move quiveringly or so as to cause a sort of shivering sensation.

His mightie shield
Upon his manly arme he soone addrest,
And at him fierly flew, with corage fild,
And eger greedinesse through every member thrūd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 6.

A faint cold fear thrūls through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 15.

2. To be agitated or moved by or as by the permeating inflow of some subtle feeling or influence; quiver; shiver.

To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons, and to thrūd and shake.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 143.

Everything that Mr. Carlyle wrote during this first period thrūls with the purest appreciation of whatever is brave and beautiful in human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 123.

3. To quiver or move with a tremulous movement; vibrate; throb, as a voice.

He hadna weel been out o' the stable,
And on his saddle set,
Till four-and-twenty broad arrows
Were thrūling in his heart.
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 297).

That last cypress tree,
Green at the gate, which thrūled as we came out.
Mrs. Browning.

All Nature with thy parting thrūls,
Like branches after birds new-flown.
Lowell, To the Muse.

thrill¹ (thrill), *n.* [In def. 1, < ME. *thril*, a transposed form of *thirll*, *n.* Cf. *thirll*, *v.*, for *thirll*, *v.* In the later senses, directly < *thirll*, *v.*] 1†. A hole; specifically, a breathing-hole; a nostril. Compare *nostril* (nose-thrill).

With thrilles noight thrat but thriftilly made,
Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as hom well semyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3045.

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards; the thrill or breathing-place is in the midst.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 383. (Latham.)

2. A subtle permeating influx of emotion or sensation; a feeling that permeates the whole system with subtle, irresistible force: as, a thrill of horror.

A thrill of pity for the patient, and of gratitude for his services, which exaggerated, in her eyes, his good mien and handsome features.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xv.

The least motion which they made,
It seemed a thrill of pleasure.
And I wait, with a thrill in every vein,
For the coming of the hurricane!
Bryant, The Hurricane.

3. In *med.*, a peculiar tremor felt, in certain conditions of the respiratory or circulatory organs, upon applying the hand to the body; fremitus.—4. A throb; a beat or pulsation.

Is it enough? or must I, while a thrill
Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

The electric nerve, whose instantaneous thrill
Makes next-door gossip of the antipodes.
Lowell, Agassiz, I. 1.

5. A tale or book the hearing or perusal of which sends a thrill or sensation of pleasure, pity, or excitement through one; a sensational story. [Slang, Eng.]

That it should have been called by a name which rather reminds one of the sensational title of a shilling thrill seems to us a matter to be regretted.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 382.

Hydatid thrill, a vibration felt upon percussion of a hydatid tumor.—**Purring thrill**. See *purr*.
thrill² (thrill), *v. i.* [A var. of *thrill*, simulating *thrill*.] To warble; trill. [Rare.]

The solemn harp's melodious warblings thrill.
Nickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, ix. 783.

thrill² (thrill), *n.* [See *thrill*, *v.*] A warbling; a trill.

Deafening the swallow's twitter, came a thrill
Of trumpets.
Keats, Lamia, II.

Carolling to her spinnet with its thin metallic thrills.
O. W. Holmes, Opening of the Piano.

The starts and thrills
Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees.
R. W.ilder, The Poet's Fame.

thrillant¹ (thrill¹ ant), *a.* [Irreg. < *thrill* + -ant.] Piercing; thrilling.

The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

thrilling¹ (thrill¹ ing), *p. a.* 1†. Piercing; penetrating.

The piteous mayden, carefull, comfortlesse,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

2. That thrills or stirs with subtle permeating emotion or sensation, as of pleasure, pain, horror, wonder, or the like: as, a thrilling adventure; a thrilling experience.

Hard by is the place where the Italian lost his head; but the Italian was openly in the ranks of the insurgents; so, though the thought is a little thrilling, our present travellers feel no real danger for their heads.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 263.

thrilling² (thrill¹ ing), *n.* [For *threeeling*, < *three* (thri-) + -ling¹. Cf. *trilling*.] In *crystal*, a compound or twin crystal consisting of three united crystals. See *twin*.

thrillingly (thrill¹ ing-ly), *adv.* In a thrilling manner; with thrilling sensations.

thrillingness (thrill¹ ing-ness), *n.* Thrilling character or quality.

Thrinax (thri'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1788), from the leaves; < Gr. *thriax*, a trident, also *trivaξ*, < *tripis*, thrice, + *ach*, point.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Sabaleae*. It is characterized by flowers with a minute six-cleft cup-shaped perianth, awl-shaped filaments, introrse anthers, and a one-celled ovary. It includes 9 species, natives chiefly of the West Indies. They are low or medium-sized palms, with solitary or clustered thornless trunks, marked below with annular scars, and above clad with a very regular network of fibers remaining from the sheathing petioles. They bear terminal roundish leaves with many two-cleft induplicate segments, an erect ligule, and smooth slender petioles. The flowers are bisexual, and borne on long spadices with numerous spathes, and slender panicle branchlets. The small thin-shelled pea-shaped fruit contains a single roundish seed furrowed with sinuate channels. The species are known in general as *thatch-palms* in Jamaica. Three species occur in southern Florida: *T. microcarpa*, the taller, is a small and very slender tree; another, *T. floridana*, is sometimes known as the *silk-top palmetto*; the third species, *T. Keyensis*, is known only from the Florida Keys. See also *silk-top palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

thring (thring), *v.* [< ME. *thringen*, *thryngen* (pret. *thrang*, *throng*, pp. *thrunge*, *throngen*), < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*, pp. *thrunge*), thrust, press, = OS. *thringan* = D. *dringen* = MLG. *dringen*, press, = OHG. *dringan*, MHG. *dringen*, press together, plait, weave, G. *dringen*, *drängen*, press, etc., = Icel. *thringva*, *thryngva*, *thryngva* = Sw. *tränga* = Dan. *trænge* = Goth. *threihan* (for **thrinhen*), press, urge, trouble. Hence ult. *throng*. From the same ult. verb are also MHG. *drîhe*, an embroidering-needle, > *drîhen*, embroider; and perhaps E. *through*, *through*, and hence *thirll*, *thrill*.] **I. trans.** To thrust; push; press.

Whanne thou were in thraldom throng,
And turmentid with many a lewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Who strengthens the poor, and pridfal men down thringes,
And wracks at once the pow'rs of pulsant kings.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

II. intrans. To press; push; force one's way.

Thru the bodi ful neythe the hert
That gode swerd thru him thrang.
Gy of Warwike, p. 51. (Halliwell.)

Mars . . . ne rested never stille,
But throng now her, now ther, among hem botha.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 55.

thrip (thrip), *n.* [An abbr. of *thrippence*, a pronunciation of *three-pence*.] A threepenny piece. [Colloq.]

He was not above any transaction, however small, that promised to bring him a dime where he had invested a thrip.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

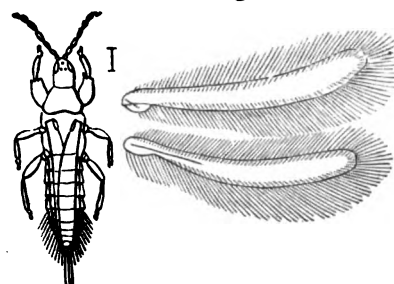
Thripidae (thrip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thrips* + -idae.] The sole family of the order *Thysanoptera* (which see for characters). It was formerly considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. Also called *Thripidae*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thripplet, *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To labor hard.

Manie spend more at one of these wakesses than in all the whole year besides. This makes many a one to thrippe & pinch, to runne into debte and daunger, and finallye brings many a one to vtter ruine and decay.
Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 153.

Thrips (thrips), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < L. *thrips*, < Gr. *thrips*, a woodworm.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Thripidae* or *Thripidae*. The body is smooth and glabrous; the female has a four-valved decurved ovipositor. The species are numerous and wide-spread. *T. striatus* destroys onions in the United States.

2. [i. c.] (a) Any member of this genus or family, as *Phloeothrips phylloxera*, which is said to feed on the leaf-gall form of the vine-pest. See cut in next column. (b) Among grape-growers, erroneously, any one of the leaf-hoppers of the



A Thrips (*Phloeothrips phylloxera*). (Line shows natural size.) More enlarged wings at side, showing fringes.

homopterous family *Jassidae*, which feed on the grape. *Erythroneura vitis* is the common grape-vine thrips, so-called, of the eastern United States. See cut under *Erythroneura*.

Thripidae (thrip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Thrips* + -idae.] Same as *Thripidae*.

thrisle, **thrisel** (thris'l), *n.* Dialectal forms of *thistle*.

thrist¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *thrust*.

thrist² (thrist), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst*.

Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine
Will die for thrist, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

thristy (thris'ti), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*. *Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 38.*

thritteen, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *thirteen*.

thrive (thriv), *v. i.*; pret. *throve* (sometimes *thrived*), pp. *thriven* (sometimes *thrived*), ppr. *thriving*. [< ME. *thryven*, *thryven*, *thryfen* (pret. *throf*, *thraf*, pp. *thryven*), < Icel. *thryfa*, clutch, grasp, grip, refl. *thryfsk*, seize for oneself, thrive, = Norw. *triva*, seize, refl. *trivast*, thrive, = Sw. *trivas* = Dan. *trives*, refl., thrive.] 1. To prosper; flourish; be fortunate or successful.

Thus he welke in the lande
With hys darte in his hande;
Under the wilde wodde wande
He weze and wele thrafe.
Perceval, I. 212. (Halliwell.)

If I thrive well, I'll visit thee again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 170.

For ought I see,
The lowest persons thrive best, and are free
From punishment for sinne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

2. To increase in goods and estate; grow rich or richer; keep on increasing one's acquisitions.

"Apparalle the propirill," quod Pride; . . .
"Late no poore neigbore thryve thou bliside;
Alle other mennis councei loke thou displise."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Could fools to keep their own contrive,
On what, on whom, could gawmsters thrive?
Gay, Fan and Fortune.

And so she throve and prosper'd; so three years
She prosper'd.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish.

Let sette hem feete a sunder thries V,
Or twice X, as best is hem to thries.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Love thrives not in the heart that shadows dreadeth.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 270.

E'en the oak
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm.
Cowper, Task, I. 378.

thriveless (thriv'les), *a.* [< *thrive* + -less.] Thriftless; unsuccessful; unprofitable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And thou, whose thriveless hands are ever straining
Earth's fluent breasts into an empty sieve.
Quarles, Emblems, I. 12.

The dull stagnation of a soul content,
Once foiled, to leave betimes a thriveless quest.
Browning, Paracelsus.

thriven (thriv'n), *p. a.* 1. Past participle of *thrive*.—2†. Grown.

Hym watz the nome Noe, as is in-noghe knawen,
He had thre thryven sunes & thay thre wuyez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 298.

thrifer (thri'vēr), *n.* [< *thrive* + -er.] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit; one who is frugal and economical. [Rare.]

Pitiful thrifers, in their gazing spent.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

thriving (thri'ving), *p. a.* [< ME. **thryvinge*, *thryvand*, *thryvand*; ppr. of *thrive*, *v.*] 1. Prosperous or successful; advancing in well-being or wealth; thrifty; flourishing; increasing; growing: as, a thriving mechanic; a thriving trader; a thriving town.

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

2†. Successful; famous; worthy.

The thrid was a thro knight, *thriand* in arms, Deffebus the doughty on a derfe stede.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1482.

thrivingly (thri'ving-li), *adv.* In a thriving or prosperous way; prosperously.

thrivingness (thri'ving-nes), *n.* The state or condition of one who thrives; prosperity.

thro¹, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *thro²*; < ME. *thro*, *throo*, *thra*, *thraa*, < Icel. *thrār*, stubborn, obstinate, persevering, neut. *thrātt*, as *adv.*, frequently.] 1. Eager; earnest; vehement.

There as the swift hound may no further goe
Then the slowest of foot, be he never so *thro²*.
Booke of Hunting (1586). (*Halliwel.*)

2. Bold.

Thoghe the knygt were kene and thro,
The owlays wanne the chylde hym fro.
M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 88, l. 85. (*Halliwel.*)

thro², *v. i.* [ME. *thron*, < Icel. *thrōa*, refl. *thrōask* (= MHG. *drūhen*, grow. Cf. *throdden*.) To grow. *Earl Robert* (Child's Ballads, III. 29).

thro³, *thro³* (thrō). A shorter form of *through*. **throat** (thrōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thro²*; < ME. *thro²*, < AS. *thro²*, also *throta*, *thro²* (= OHG. *drozza*, MHG. *drozze*, throat) (hence dim. *thro²*, *n.*); perhaps < *threōtan* (pp. *throten*), in the orig. sense 'push', 'thrust' (either as being 'pushed out' or 'prominent', or with ref. to the 'thrusting' of food down the throat): see *throat*. A similar notion appears in the origin of a diff. noun of the same sense, namely D. *strot* = OFries. *strot* (-bolla) = MLG. *strote* = MHG. *stroze* (> It. *strozza*), the throat, gullet; from the root of *strut*, 'swell,' be prominent.] 1. The front of the neck below the chin and above the collar-bone; technically, the jugular region, jugulum, or guttur.

I prithee, take thy fingers from my throat.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 283.

2. The passage from the mouth to the stomach or to the lungs. (a) The swallow or gullet; technically, the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.

And thei duellen alle weye in Roches or in Mountaynes;
and thei han alle weye the *thro²* open, of whens thei drop-
pen Venym alle weye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 290.

(b) The air-passage in the throat; the windpipe; technically, the larynx and trachea; as, to form musical notes in the throat.

I'll have you preferred to be a crier; you have an excel-
lent throat for 't. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, III. 1.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 1. 151.

3. Something resembling or analogous to the human throat. (a) In *entom.*, the gula, or posterior part of the lower side of the head, behind the mentum. (b) In bot., the mouth or orifice of a sympetalous corolla or tub-



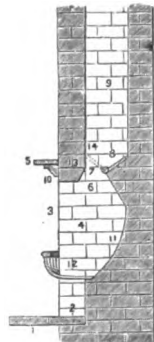
Throat of the Corolla of (1) *Gerardia flava* and (2) *Acanthus mollis*.

lar calyx, being the circular line at which the tube and limb unite, or a manifest transition between the two. (c) A mouth or entrance of something; a passageway into or through.

Calm and intrepid in the very throat
Of sulphurous war. *Thomson*, Autumn, I. 937.

(d) *Naut.*: (1) The central part of the hollow of a breast-hook or knee. (2) The inner end of a gaff, where it widens and hollows in to fit the mast. See cut under *gaff*. (3) The inner part of the arms of an anchor, where they join the shank. (4) The upper front corner of a four-sided fore-and-aft sail. (e) In *ship-building*, the middle part of a floor-timber. (f) In *building*, the part of a chimney, usually contracted, between the fire-place proper and the gathering. (g) The narrowed entrance to the neck of a puddling-furnace, where the area of flue-passage is regulated. See cut under *puddling-furnace*.

(h) In *plate-glass manuf.*, the front door of the annealing-arch. (i) The entranceway in a threshing-machine, where the grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder. (j) The opening in a plane-stock through which the shavings pass upward. (k) That part of the spoke of a wheel which lies just beyond the swell at the junction of the hub. *E. H. Knight*. (l) In fort., same as *gorge*; also, the smaller or inside opening of an em-



Section of Fireplace.
1, slab; 2, hearth; 3, jamb; 4, fireplace; 5, mantelpiece; 6, throat; 7, gathering; 8, funnel; 9, flue; 10, mantel; 11, back; 12, grate; 13, breast; 14, damper.

brasure (which see). (m) In *angling*, a straitened body of water flowing with a smooth current through a narrow place, as between rocks in a river.

Some men fish a throat by the simple resource of keep-
ing the point of the rod steady at an angle above the cast,
and letting the current itself take the fly round.

Quarterly Rev., CXVII. 348.

Almond of the throat. See *almond*.—**Clergyman's sore throat.** See *clergyman*.—**Sore throat**, inflammation of the lining membrane of the gullet, pharynx, fauces, or upper air-passages, attended by pain on swallowing. To cut one another's throat, figuratively, to engage, as two dealers, in a ruinous competition. (Colloq.)—To cut one's own throat, figuratively, to adopt a suicidal policy. (Colloq.)—To give one the lie in his throat! See *give*.—To have a bone in one's throat. See *bone*.—To lie in one's throat. See *lie*.

throat (thrōt) *v. t.* [*< throat, n.*] 1†. To utter in a guttural tone; mutter.

So Hector hereto *throated* threats to go to sea in blood.
Chapman, Iliad, xiii. 135.

2. To channel or groove.

Sills are weathered and *throated* like the parts of a string course.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 472.

throatal, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *throatle*.

throat-band (thrōt'band), *n.* A band about the throat; specifically, the throat-latch of a bridle. See cut under *harness*.

throat-bolt (thrōt'bōl), *n.* [*< ME. thro²bolle*, < AS. *throibolla* (cf. OFries. *strotbolla*), the throat, < *thro²*, throat, + *bolla*, a round object: see *bowl*. Cf. *thro²pple*.] The protuberance in the throat called Adam's apple; hence, the throat itself.

By the *thro² bolle* he caughte Aleyn.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 353.

throat-bolt (thrōt'bōl), *n.* *Naut.*, an eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of tops and the jaw-end of gaffs, for hooking the throat-halyards to.

throat-brail (thrōt'brail), *n.* *Naut.*, a brail reeving through a block at the jaws of a gaff for tricing the body of a fore-and-aft sail close up to the gaff as well as the mast. See cut under *brail*.

throat-chain (thrōt'chān), *n.* A chain strap formerly used by whalers to hoist in the throat of the bow-head whale. The chain was fastened by a toggle to the throat of the whale, and the hoisting-tackle was hooked into the strap.—**Throat-chain toggle**, a stout rounded piece of wood used to pass through the light of the toggle-chain to hold it to the throat of a bow-head whale.

throated (thrō'ted), *a.* [*< throat + -ed²*.] Having a throat (of this or that kind): chiefly in composition: as, the white-throated sparrow; the yellow-throated warbler; the black-throated bunting. Compare *throaty*, 2.

throater (thrō'tēr), *n.* A knife used to cut the throats of fish; also, one who uses the throater, as one of a gang of men who perform different parts of the process of dressing fish. Compare *header* in like use. [New Brunswick.]

throat-halyard (thrōt'hal'yārd), *n.* *Naut.* See *halyard*.

throatiness (thrō'ti-nes), *n.* 1. Protuberance or unusual prominence of the throat.

The Pauler bear much wool of a fine quality, but they have a more evident enlargement behind the ears, and a greater degree of *throatiness*.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 409.

2. Throaty or guttural character or quality of voice or utterance.

throating (thrō'ting), *n.* [*< throat + -ing¹*.] The undercutting of a projecting molding beneath, so as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the surface of the wall.

throat-jaws (thrōt'jāz), *n. pl.* The jaws of the throat: applied to the bony pharyngeal apparatus of lower vertebrates.

These [esophageal] fibres may, however, form a well-developed pharyngeal sphincter, as in fishes, and serve for moving those *throat-jaws*, the pharyngeal bones, which exist in so many of the lowest vertebrate class.

Miscot, Elem. Anat., p. 318.

throat-latch (thrōt'lach), *n.* In a harness, a strap which passes under a horse's neck and helps to hold the bridle in place; a throat-band. See cut under *harness*. *E. H. Knight*.

throat-piece (thrōt'pēs), *n.* In armor, in a general sense, a defense for the throat, or the front of the neck and breast.

throat-pipe (thrōt'pip), *n.* The windpipe or weasand; the trachea.

throat-root (thrōt'rōt), *n.* An American species of avens, *Geum Virginianum*.

throat-seizing (thrōt'sē'zing), *n.* *Naut.*, the seizing by which the strap of a block or dead-eye is made to fit securely in the score.

throat-strap (thrōt'strap), *n.* The upper strap of a halter, which passes around the horse's neck. Also called *jaw-strap*. *E. H. Knight*.

throat-sweetbread (thrōt'swēt'bred), *n.* See *sweetbread*, 1.

throatwort (thrōt'wört), *n.* [From being formerly used as remedies in relaxation of the throat.] 1. A species of bellflower, *Campanula Trachelium*, the great throatwort, sometimes called *haskwort*, once an esteemed remedy for throat-ailments; also, *C. Cervicaria* and other campanulas.—2. A plant of the genus *Trachelium*, allied to *Campanula*; also, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, and the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.—**Blue throatwort**, *Trachelium caeruleum*.

throaty (thrō'ti), *a.* [*< throat + -y¹*.] 1. Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

The Conclusion of this rambling Letter shall be a Rhyme of certain hard *throaty* Words which I was taught lately, and they are accounted the difficultest in all the whole Castilian Language. *Howell*, Letters, II. 71.

2. Having a prominent throat or capacious swallow; hence, voracious; gluttonous: as, a *throaty* fish.

The beagle resembles the southern hound, but is much more compact and elegant in shape, and far less *throaty* in proportion to its size, though still possessing a considerable ruff. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 64.

throb (thro²), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *throbb²*, ppr. *throbbing*. [*< ME. throbb²*; origin unknown. Cf. L. *trepidus*, trembling, agitated (see *trepid*): Russ. *trepāt*, knock gently; *trepete*, palpitation, throbbing, trembling, fear; *trepētatē*, throb, palpitate.] 1. To beat or pulsate, as the heart, but with increased or quickened force or rapidity; palpitate.

Yet my heart
Throbs to know one thing.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 1. 101.

Throbbing, as throbs the bosom, hot and fast.
Lowell, Ode to France, viii.

2. To quiver or vibrate.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags
were fur'd
In the Parliament of men, the Federation of the world.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

throb (thro²), *n.* [*< thro², v.*] A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating, as of the heart and arteries; a palpitation: as, a *throb* of pleasure or of pain.

There an huge heap of singults did oppress
His struggling soule, and swelling throbs empeach
His folting tounge with pangs of drenchinēse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

Endeavors for freedom are animating; nor can any honest nature hear of them without a *throb* of sympathy.

Sumner, Orations, I. 238.

throbbant, *a.* [ME., ppr. of *thro²*.] Throbbing.

And thanne I kneled on my knees and kyste her wel sone,
And thanked hure a thousand sythes with *throbbant* herte.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 48.

throbbingly (throbb'ing-li), *adv.* In a throbbing manner; with throbs or pulsations.

throbbless (throbb'les), *a.* [*< thro² + -less*.] Not beating or throbbing. [Rare.]

Every tongue silent, every eye awed, every heart quaking; mine, in a particular manner, sunk *throbbless*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 67. (*Darwin*.)

throdden (thro²d'n), *v. i.* [Said to be ult. < Icel. *thrōask*, thrive.] To thrive; increase; grow. [Prov. Eng.]

thro¹ (thrō), *n.* [Formerly also and more prop. *throu*; Sc. *thraw*; < ME. *throuce*, *thrawce*, < AS. *thrāw* (spelled *thrāw* in an early gloss), *thrā*, affliction, suffering (= OHG. *drawa*, *drawa*, *drouwa*, *drōa* (draw-), MHG. *drouwe*, *drouwe*, *drō*, a threat, = Icel. *thrā*, *n.*, a hard struggle, obstinacy, *thrā*, *f.*, a throe, pang, longing). < *threōwan* (pret. **thredw*, pp. **throwen*, in comp. *ā-thrown*), afflict. Cf. *thro¹*, *v.*] 1. A violent pang; hence, pain; anguish; suffering; agony: particularly applied to the anguish of travail in childbirth or parturition.

So were his *throves* sharpe and wonder stronge.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1201.

He hadde vs euere in mynde,
In al his harde *thro¹*,
And we ben so vnkynde,
We nelyn hym nat yknowe.

Holy Rood (R. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Such matchless *Throves*
And Pangs did sting her in her straitned heart.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 208.

Thus round her new-fall'n young the helper moves,
Fruit of her throes, and first-born of her loves.

Pope, Iliad, xvii. 4.

2†. Effort.

Your youth admires
The *throves* and swellings of a Roman soul.

Addison, Cato.

thro¹ (thrō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throed*, ppr. *thro¹*. [*< ME. throuen*, < AS. *throuen* (= OHG. *druōen*, *drōen*, suffer, endure, < *threōwan* (pp.

in comp. *thrown*), afflict: see *throe*, *n.* These forms and senses are more or less confused.] I. *intrans.* To agonize; struggle in extreme pain; be in agony.

II. *trans.* To pain; put in agony. [Rare.]

A birth indeed
Which *throws* thee much to yield.
Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 231.

*throe*², *n.* See *throw*³.

throy, *adv.* [ME., also *thraly*, *throlliche*; < *thro* + *-ly*.] Eagerly; earnestly; heartily; vehemently; impetuously; boldly.

Hertly for that hap to beene-ward he loked,
& *throlliche* thoked god mani thousand sithes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 103.

Thus Thought and I also *throy* we eoden
Disputing on Dowel day after other,
And er we weoren war with Wit counne we meeten.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 107.

thrombi, *n.* Plural of *thrombus*.

thrombo-arteritis (throm-bō-ār-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *arteritis*.] Inflammation of an artery with thrombosis.

thrombolymphangitis (throm-bō-lim-fan-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *lymphangitis*.] Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel with obstruction.

thrombophlebitis (throm-bō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of a vein with thrombosis.

thrombosed (throm'bōst), *a.* [< *thrombosis* + *-ed*.] Affected with thrombosis.

thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβωσις*, a becoming curdled, < *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd: see *thrombus*.] The coagulation of the blood in a blood-vessel or in the heart during life; the formation or existence of a thrombus. See *thrombus* (b).

thrombotic (throm-bot'ik), *a.* [< *thrombosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of thrombosis.

thrombus (throm'būs), *n.*; pl. *thrombi* (-bi). [NL., < L. *thrombus*, < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd.] In *pathol.*: (a) A small tumor which sometimes arises after blood-letting, owing to escape of the blood from the vein into the cellular structure about it, and its coagulation there. (b) A fibrinous coagulum or clot which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel.

thronal (thrō'nāl), *a.* [< *throne* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a throne; befitting a throne; of the nature of a throne: as, a bishop's *thronal* chair.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [Altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *trone* = D. *trone* = G. *tron* = Sw. *tron* = Dan. *trone*, < OF. *trone*, *throne*, *trone*, *throene*, F. *trône* = Pr. *tron*, *tro* = Sp. *trono* = Pg. *throne* = It. *trono*, < L. *thronus*, < Gr. *θρόνος*, a seat, chair, throne, < *θράω*, set, aor. mid. *θρόσασθαι*, sit.] 1. A chair of state; a seat occupied by a sovereign, bishop, or other exalted personage on occasions of state. The throne is now usually a decorated arm-chair, not necessarily of remark-

Thy *throne*, O God, is for ever and ever. Pa. xlv. 6.

Fond Tyrant, I'll depose thee from thy *Throne*.
Conway, *The Mistress*, Usurpation.

Hugh III., the new king, had the advantage of acquiring the *throne* when he had age and experience to fill it: and he reigned fourteen years.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 178.

3. *pl.* The third order of angels in the first triad of the celestial hierarchy. See *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy*.

The mighty regencies
Of seraphim, and potentates, and *thrones*,
In their triple degrees. Milton, P. L., v. 749.

Bishop's throne. See *bishop* and *cathedral*.—*Speech from the throne*. See *speech*.

throne (thrōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throned*, ppr. *throning*. [< ME. *thronen*, *troner*; < *throne*, *n.* Cf. *enthronize*, *thronize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To set on a throne; enthrone.

The first Feste of the Ydole is when he is first put in to hire Temple and *throned*. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 232.

As on the finger of a *throned* queen
The basest jewel will be well esteem'd.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xcvi.

2. To set as on a throne; set in an exalted position; exalt.

Throned
In the bosom of bliss.
Milton, P. R., iv. 506.

II. *intrans.* To sit on a throne; sit in state as a sovereign. [Rare.]

He wants nothing of a god but eternity and a heaven to *throne* in. Shak., *Cor.*, v. 4. 28.

Every one here is magnificent, but the great Veronese is the most magnificent of all. He swims before you in a silver cloud; he *thrones* in an eternal morning.

H. James, Jr., *Portraits of Places*, p. 20.

throneless (thrō'nless), *a.* [< *throne* + *-less*.] Without a throne, especially in the sense of having been deprived of a throne; deposed.

Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou *throneless* Homicide?
Byron, *Ode to Napoleon*.

*throng*¹ (thrōng), *n.* [< ME. *throng*, *thrang*, < AS. *gethrang* = D. *drang* = MHG. *dranc*, G. *drang*, *throng*, crowd, pressure (cf. OHG. *gi-drang*, MHG. *gedrange*, G. *gedränge*, *thronging*, pressure, *throng*, crowd, tumult), = Icel. *thrōng*, *throng*, crowd; cf. Sw. *trång* = Dan. *trang*, *throng*, = Goth. **thraihns*, crowd, quantity (in *faihtthraihns*, riches); < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*), press: see *thring*. Cf. *throng*².] 1. A crowd or great concourse of people; a multitude, great in proportion to the space it occupies or can occupy.

A thrall thryst in the *throng* unthruandely clothed,
Ne no festial frok, but fylde with werkkes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 133.

The *throng* that follows Caesar at the heels . . .
Will crowd a feeble man almost to death.
Shak., J. C., II. 4. 24.

Now had the *Throng* of People stopt the Way.
Congreve, *Illad*.

2. A great number: as, the heavenly *throng*.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your *throng*. Milton, P. L., iv. 831.

O'er the green a festal *throng*
Gambols in fantastic trim!
Cunningham, *A Landscape*, II. 5.

3. A busy period, great press of business, or the time when business is most active: as, the *throng* of the harvest; he called just in the *throng*. [Scotch.] = Syn. 1. *Crowd*, etc. See *multitude*.

*throng*¹ (thrōng), *v.* [< *throng*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To come (or go) in multitudes; press eagerly in crowds; crowd.

Menelay with his men meyt in swithe,
Thre thousand full thro *throng* into batell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8283.

I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him.
Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1. 278.

The peasantry . . . *thronging* tranquilly along the green lanes to church.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 88.

II. *trans.* 1. To crowd or press; press unduly upon, as a crowd or multitude of people anxious to view something.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him.
Mark v. 24.

This foolish prophesie,
That, vnlesse *throngd* to death, thou ne're shalt die;
And therefore neither vnto church nor faire
Nor any publicke meeting darst repaire.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Yet if, said he,
I *throng* my Darling with this massy store,
'Twill to a Burden swell my Courtesy.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III. 26.

2. To crowd into; fill as or as with a crowd.

Throng our large temples with the shows of peace,
And not our streets with war! Shak., *Cor.*, III. 3. 36.

When more and more the people *throng*
The chairs and thrones of civil power.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xxi.

On the *thronged* quays she watched the ships come in.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 254.

3†. To fill or stuff.

A man *throng'd* up with cold; my veins are chill,
And have no more of life than may suffice
To give my tongue that heat to ask your help.
Shak., *Pericles*, II. 1. 77.

*throng*² (thrōng), *a.* [Sc. also *thrang*; < ME. **thrang*, **throng*, < Icel. *thrōngr*, *thraungr*, *thraungr* = Dan. *trang*, narrow, close, tight, crowded, thronged; from the root of *throng*¹, *thring*.] 1. Thickly crowded or set close together; thronged; crowded.

They have four hospitals, so big, so wide, so ample, and so large that they may seem four little towns, which were devised of that bigness, partly to the intent the sick, be they never so many in number, should not lie too *throng* or strait, and therefore uneasily and incommodiously.

Str Tr. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 5.

Lancers are riding as *throng* . . . as leaves. Scott.

Ay, I'm told 'Tis a *throng* place now.

J. W. Palmer, *After his Kind*, p. 52.

2. Much occupied or engaged; busy.

In these times great men, yes and men of justice, are as *throng* as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges. Sanderson's *Sermons* (1689), p. 113. (Halliwell.)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

*throng*³, *Preterit of thring*.

throngful (thrōng'fūl), *a.* [< *throng*¹ + *-ful*.]

Filled by a throng; crowded; thronged. [Rare.]

The *throngful* street grew foul with death.

Whittier, *The Female Martyr*.

throngly (thrōng'li), *adv.* [< *throng*² + *-ly*.]

In crowds, multitudes, or great quantities. Dr. H. More, *Philosophie Cabbala*, II. § 7. [Obsolete or provincial.]

thronize (thrō'niz), *v. t.* [< ME. *tronyssen*; by aphesis from *enthronize*.] To enthrone.

By means whereof he was there chosen pope about the vii. day of May, and *tronyssed* in the sayd month of May. Fabian, *Chron.*, an. 1343.

thorpe, *n.* [ME., < AS. *thrōp*, a village: see *thorp*.] A thorpe; a village. Piers Plowman (A), II. 47.

throttle (throp'l), *n.* [Also *thrapple*; prob. a reduction of *throat-boll*, < ME. *throtebole*, < AS. *throðbolla*, windpipe: see *throat-boll*.] The throttle or windpipe.

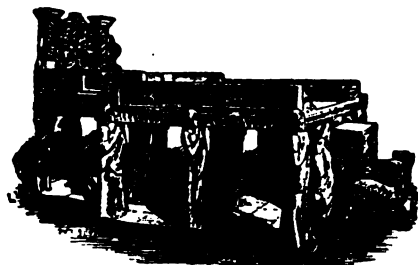
throttle (throp'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *throttled*, ppr. *throttling*. [< *throttle*, *n.*] To throttle; strangle. [Prov. Eng.]

Throscidae (thros'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Throscus* + *-idae*.] A family of serricorn beetles, allied to the *Buprestidae*, *Elateridae*, and *Eucnemidae*. It differs from the first in having the ventral segments free, from the second in having the prothorax firmly articulated, and from the third by a different construction of the anterior coxal cavities. The family comprises 6 genera and rather more than 100 species, of which 3 genera and 17 species are found in the United States.

Throscus (thros'kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *θρόσκω*, leap upon.] A genus of small serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Throscidae*. They have a three-jointed antennal club and tarsal grooves in the metasternum, and resemble click-beetles. Twelve species are known to inhabit North America.

throsel (thros'el), *n.* A dialectal form of *threshold*.

throstle (thros'l), *n.* [The word and its cognates appear in diverse forms: (a) *throstle*, dial. also *thrustle*, *thristle*, early mod. E. *thrustel*, *thrustell*, < ME. *throstle*, *throstel*, *throstelle*, *throstil*, *thrustle*, *thrustele*, in comp. also *threstel*, *thrustylle*, < AS. *throstle* = MD. *drostel*, *droestel* = MHG. *trostel*, perhaps = ML. *turdēla*, *turdella*, *tordēla*, *tordella* (for **trzdēla* ?); cf. (b) E. *throssel*, *throssil* (in E. merely another spelling of *throstle* as now pronounced); AS. *throsle* = OS. *throssela*, *throsela* = MD. *drossel*, *drossel*, D. *drossel* = MLG. *drosle*, LG. **drossel*, > G. *drossel* = Sw. Dan. *drossel*, prob. assimilated (st > ss) from the forms of the preceding group, which are prob. dim. of (c) Icel. *thrōstr* (*throst*) = Sw. *trast* = Norw. *trast*, *tröst* = Dan. *tröst*, a thrush, prob. = L. *turdus*, *turda* (for **trzdus*, **trzda* ?), a thrush; these having prob. orig. initial s, (d) = Lith. *strazdas*, *strazda*, a thrush. Forms with a diff. terminal letter (perhaps altered from that of the preceding) appear in (e) E. *thrush*, < ME. *thrushe*, *thrusche*, *thryshe*. < AS. *thrysc*, *thryssce*, *thrisce* = OHG. *drosc*, a thrush (cf. Gr. *τρύων* (**τρυών* ?), a dove); whence the dim. (f) E. dial. *thrushel* (cf. also *thrusher* and *thrasher*), ME. **throsel*, *thrushil*, *thrushil* = OHG. *droscela*, MHG. *droschel*, G. dial. *droschel*, a thrush. If the forms in (e)



Oriental Throne of marble, with gilded carvings, in the palace at Teheran, Persia.

able richness, and seldom of great size, but usually raised on a dais of one or two steps, and covered with an ornamental canopy. Ancient and Oriental thrones are described and represented as very elaborate, made in part of precious materials, or raised very high with different substructures, and supported on figures of beasts or men.

"O, myghty God," quod Pandarus, "in *trone*."
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1086.

Twelve *thrones* were designed for them, and a promise made of their enthronization.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 262.

After considerable delay, the King received the Oxford and Cambridge addresses on the *throne*, which (having only one *throne* between them) he then abdicated for the Queen to seat herself on and receive them too.

Greville, *Memoirs*, July 20, 1880.

2. Sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power; also, episcopal authority or rank: often with the definite article.

were orig. identical with those in (c), then the forms in (f) were orig. identical with those in (a) and (b), and the whole set are reduced to one primitive form, represented by (c) or, with initial *s*, (d), and a dim. of the same. This is one of few bird-names of wide native range in the Indo-Eur. languages. (g) Cf. O.Bulg. *droz-gu*, Russ. *drozd*, a thrush. (h) Cf. F. *trille*, a thrush; from Teut. 1. A thrush; especially, the song-thrush or mavis, *Turdus musicus*. See *thrasher*², and cut under *thrush*¹. [British.]

The *throstel* old, the frosty feldfare.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 364.

I herde the jaye, and the *throstelle*,
The mawys menyde of hir songe.
Thomas of Erresdoun (Child's Ballads, l. 96).

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 130.

In the gloamin' o' the wood
The *throstil* whusill sweet.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing-rollers with bobbins and fliers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting-apparatus stationary, and also in that it twists and winds simultaneously and continuously. Yarn from the *throstle* is smooth, and is used for sewing-thread and the warp of heavy goods, while yarn from the mule is soft and downy, and is used for the weft of heavy goods, and both warp and weft of light goods. Also called *water-frame*, because at first driven by water, and originating in the water-frame of Arkwright. See cut under *water-frame*. Also *throstle-frame*.

Yarn, as delivered from the mule in woollen-spinning, or from the *throstle* in the case of worsteds, is in the condition known as singles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 659.

throstle-cock (thros'l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thrustle-cock*, *thresel-cock*; < ME. *throstel-cok*, *throstelkok*, *throstylkok*, *thrustelcok*, *threselcok*, *thyrstylcok*; < *throstle* + *cock*¹. Cf. *thrice-cock*.] The male mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

The ouzel and the *throstle-cocke*,
Chief masik of our Maye.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland. (Nares.)

Methinks I hear the *throstle-cock*,
Methinks I hear the jaye.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 18).

throstle-frame (thros'l-frām), *n.* Same as *throstle*, 2.

throstling (thros'ling), *n.* [Appar. < *throstle* + *-ing*¹, after *thrusht* confused with *thrush*¹ (1).] A disease of cattle occasioned by a swelling under the throat.

throatle (throt'l), *n.* [< ME. **throtel* = G. *drosel*, the throat; dim. of *throat*.] 1. The throat. (a) The gullet or swallow: same as *throat*, 2 (a).

Leaving all claretless the unmoistened *throatle*.
Byron, Don Juan, xlv. 58.

(b) The windpipe or thropple: same as *throat*, 2 (b).
Æneas with that vision stricken down,
Well nere bestraght, vpstart his heare for dread,
Amid his *throatle* his voice likewise 'gan stick.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 361.

At the upper extreame it [the bittern] hath no fit larinx
or *throatle* to qualifie the sound, and at the other end by
two branches deriveth itself into the lungs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 27.

2. A throttle-valve.
If the engine is not fitted with driver-brakes, he must
reverse the engine and again open the *throatle*.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 382.

* **throatle** (throt'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throatled*,
ppr. *throatling*. [< ME. *throthen* (= G. *er-droseln*); < *throatle*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To choke;
suffocate; have the throat obstructed so as to
be in danger of suffocation. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To
breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. *Imp.*
Dict.

II. *trans.* 1. To choke; suffocate; stop the
breath of by compressing the throat; strangle.

'Tis but to pull the pillow from his head,
And he is *throatled*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 3.

They seized him, pulled him down, and would probably
soon have *throatled* him. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxiii.
2†. To pronounce with a choking voice; utter
with breaks and interruptions, like a person
half suffocated.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throatle their practised accent in their fears.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 97.

3. To obstruct by a throttle-valve or other-
wise: said of steam, a steam-pipe, or a steam-
engine.

When the ports and passages offer much resistance, the
steam is expressively said to be *throatled* or wire-drawn.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

The engine was running nearly at full power, very
slightly *throatled*.
The Engineer, LXV. 490.

=Syn. 1. Strangle, etc. See *smother*.

throttle-damper (throt'l-dam'pér), *n.* An ad-
justable damper.

throttle-lever (throt'l-lev'er), *n.* In steam-en-
gines, the hand-lever by which the throttle-
valve is worked: used chiefly in locomotive en-
gines. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

throttler (throt'lér), *n.* [< *throttle* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which throttles or chokes.

throttle-valve (throt'l-valv), *n.* A valve in
the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the
flow of steam to any apparatus; specifically,
the valve which controls the flow of fluid to the
cylinders of a steam- or other engine.

through¹ (thrō), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also some-
times *thro*, *thro*; < ME. **through*, *thruch*, *thru*,
thruk (= OFries. *thru*), a transposed form of
thurh, *thurh*, etc., < AS. *thurh*, through: see
thorough, which is the reg. mod. form of the
word, now partly differentiated, being used
chiefly as an adj., while *through* is used as the
prep. and (less exclusively) as the adv. Nearly
all the ME. instances belong to *through*. Cf.
thrill for *thirl*¹, ult. from *through*, *thorough*.]
I. *prep.* 1. From one side or end to the other
side or end of; from the beginning to the end
of: expressing transition or motion from or as
from one point to another. Specifically—(a) De-
noting passage from one point to another, especially in
a direct line from one end or side to the other end or side
of something, either by penetration or by motion in and
along some passage, opening, or space already formed: as,
to bore a hole *through* a beam; to pass *through* a town;
to creep *through* a hole; to march *through* the streets; to
see *through* a telescope; to cut *through* several thick-
nesses; to pass *through* a doorway. Sometimes emphati-
cally reduplicated, as in the phrase *through and through*.
Thy slander hath gone *through and through* her heart.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 68.

I'd make this ten mile forty mile about,
Before I'd ride *through* any market-town.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, III. 8.

Oftentimes they use for swords the horns of a Deere
put *through* a peece of wood in forme of a Pickaxe.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The Court could not see . . . that the nation had out-
grown its old institutions, . . . was pressing against them,
and would soon burst *through* them.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

If we look *through* a pane of red glass, rays which come
through it to the eye from a white object will be red.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 688.

(b) From the beginning to the end of; in or during the
course of; coincident with: as, to enjoy good health all
through life.

They alledge the antiquity of Episcopacy *through* all
Ages.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

A shapeless mound, cumbrous with its very strength,
and overgrown, *through* long years of peace and neglect,
with grass and alien weeds.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 22.

(c) Throughout; over the whole surface or extent of; in
all directions in; all over: as, to travel *through* the coun-
try.

In the same Province of Tanguth is Succur, whose
Mountains are clothed with Rheubarbe, from whence it
is by Merchants conveyed *through* the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

By us, your Fame shall *thro'* the World be blas'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Mental emotions undoubtedly destroy life by the over-
whelming perturbation which they produce *through* the
whole nervous system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 96.

(d) Expressing passage in and out of, among, along, or
within some yielding medium, or separable or penetrable
aggregate: as, to move *through* the water, as a fish or a
ship; to wander *through* the jungle; to run the fingers
through the hair.

Afore I will endure such another half day with him, I'll
be drawn with a good gib-cat *through* the great pond at
home.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

We glide serenely enough *through* still deep reaches
where the current is insignificant.
Fortnightly Rev., N. 8, XLIII. 629.

(e) Expressing complete passage from one step to another
in any series or course of action or treatment: as, to go
through an operation; to go *through* college (that is, a
course of instruction in college); to go *through* a course
of treatment or training.

2. Among: expressing a succession of experi-
ences in passing along any course to ultimate
exit or emergence: as, to pass *through* perils
or tribulations.

And I must blame all you that may advise him:
That, having help'd him *through* all martial dangers,
You let him stick at the kind rites of peace.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, IV. 1.

3. By way of: expressing a preliminary or in-
termediate stage.

The brown plain far and wide
Changed year by year *through* green to hoary gold.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 201.

4. By means of: expressing instrumentality,
means, or agency.

It is *through* me they have got this corner of the Court
to cozen in.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

All salvation is *through* Christ.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 54.

5. By reason of; on account of; in conse-
quence of; out of: expressing reason or actu-
ating principle or impulse: as, to run away
through fear.

He rested him on the floore, unfitte *through* his rusticity
for a better place.
Spenser, To Sir Walter Raleigh.

This proceeds *through* the barbarous ignorance of the
time, and pride of many Gentlemen.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

I feel my fault, which only was committed
Through my dear love to you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, I. 1.

Cannot you surmise the weakness which I hitherto,
through shame, have concealed even from you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

Himself secure in the wise liberality of the successive
administrations *through* which he had held office, he had
been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of
danger and heartquake.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

To break, get, go, look, etc., *through*. See the verb.

II. *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the
other: as, to pierce or bore a thing *through*.
See *thorough*, *adv.*

Truth has rough flavours if we bite it *through*.
George Eliot, Armagart, II.

2. From beginning to end: as, to read a let-
ter *through*.—3. To the end; to the ultimate
purpose: as, to carry a project *through*.—4.

To the end or terminal point, as of a line of
travel: as, that ticket will take you *through*.—
5†. Thoroughly.

I protest
Myself *through* rarified, and turned all flame
In your affection.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 1.

Through and through, thoroughly; out and out: as,
a method *through and through* speculative.—To bear,
carry, fall, put, etc., *through*. See the verb.—To
be *through*, to have finished; have done: as, are you
through? (Colloq.)—To drop *through*, to fall to pieces;
come to naught; fall or perish: same as to fall *through*:
as, the scheme dropped *through*.

**Through idleness . . . the house droppeth *through*.
Ecc. x. 18.**

through¹ (thrō), *a.* [< *through*¹, *adv.* Cf. *thor-*
ough, *a.*] 1. Clear; open; unobstructed.

Was there not a *through* way then made by the sword
for the imposing of laws upon them?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. That extends or goes with little or no in-
terruption or without change from one important
or distant place to another: as, a *through* line
of railway; a *through* train; a *through* passen-
ger.—3. That entitles to transportation to the
end of the line or succession of lines by which
some distant point is reached: as, a *through* tick-
et; a *through* bill of lading.—*Through* bolt, a bolt
which passes *through* from side to side of what it fastens.
—*Through* bridge. See *bridge*.—*Through* coal, the
name given in the South Wales coal-field to a mixture
of large and small coal. Also called *altogether* coal, and in
Somersetshire *brush*-coal. None of these terms are used in
the United States.—*Through* fang. See *fang*.—*Through*
rate, a rate or price charged for carrying goods or pas-
sengers to a distant destination, over the routes of various
carrying companies, as by rail, steamer, coach, etc., gen-
erally fixed at a lower figure than the consignor or passenger
could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.
—*Through* ticket, a railway- or steamboat-ticket good
for the whole of a journey, often entitling the holder to
travel on the lines or conveyances of more than one com-
pany.—*Through* traffic, the traffic from end to end of a
railway system, or between two important centers at a
wide distance from each other: opposed to *local* traffic.—
Through train, a train which goes the whole length of a
long railway route; a train running between two or more
important centers at long distances, especially when it
makes few or no stoppages by the way.

through² (thrō), *n.* [< ME. *through*, *through*,
throug, *thruh*, *throh*, *throuce*, *thurg*, < AS. *thruh*
(= OHG. *druha*, *truha*, MHG. *truhe* = Icel.
thrō), a coffin.] 1†. A stone coffin.

As me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a *throu* of ston.
Chron. of England, 747. (Halliwell.)

2. A through-stone; a perpend.

Than passid the pepull to the pure *throug*:
As kend hom Cassandra that kyndlit a fire.
Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. 8.), I. 1188a.

throughbred (thrō'bred), *a.* Thoroughbred.

through-cold (thrō'kōld), *n.* A deep-seated
cold. *Holland*.

throughfare (thrō'fār), *n.* [See *thoroughfare*.]
A thoroughfare; an unobstructed passage.

The Hyrcanian deserts and the vasty wilds
Of wide Arabia are as *throughfares* now.
Shak., M. of V., II. 7. 4†.

through-gang (thrō'gang), *n.* A thoroughfare.
[Scotch.]

through-ganging (thrō'gang'ing), *a.* Same as
through-going. [Scotch.]

Ye're a gentleman, sir, and should ken a horse's points;
ye see that *through-ganging* thing that Balmawhapple's
on; I selled her till him.
Scott, Waverley, xxxix.

through-going (thrō'gō'ing), *n.* [Cf. *thorough-go*.] A scolding; a severe reprimand or reproof. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xiv. [Scotch.]

through-going (thrō'gō'ing), *a.* [Also *through-gawn*; cf. *thorough-going*.] Thorough-going; active; energetic; stirring; bustling. [Scotch.]

She seems to be a plump and jocosely little woman; gleg, blythe, and *through-gawn* for her years.

Blackwood's Mag., VIII. 285.

through-handling, *n.* Active management.

The king . . . (but skimming anything that came before him) was disciplined to leave the *through-handling* of all to his gentle wife. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, p. 177. (*Davies*.)

through-lighted (thrō'li'ted), *a.* Lighted by windows or other openings placed on opposite sides.

Not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art.

Sir H. Wotton, *Elements of Architecture*.

thoroughly (thrō'li), *adv.* [ME. *thoroughly*; < *through* + *-ly*. Cf. *thoroughly*.] 1. Completely; wholly; thoroughly.

"Therefore," quod she, "I prae you faithfully That ye will do the pleasure that ye may Onto my sone, and teche hym *thoroughly* That att length to hym to do or saye."

Geometries (E. E. T. S.), I. 346.

The night, *thoroughly* spent in these mixed matters, was for that time banished the face of the earth.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, v.

It hath deserved it

Thoroughly and *thoroughly*.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, I. 1.

2. Without reserve; thoroughly; carefully; earnestly.

I cannot give you over thus; I most earnestly implore you that you would not deferre to consider yourselfe *thoroughly*.

N. Ward, *Simple Coder*, p. 65.

Truly and *thoroughly* to live up to the principles of their religion.

Tillotson.

through-mortise (thrō'mōr'tis), *n.* A mortise which passes entirely through the timber in which it is made.

throughout (thrō-out'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Cf. *through* + *out*. Cf. *thoroughout*.] I. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part; in all respects.

His youth and age.

All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden*.

His conduct *throughout* was equally defective in principle and in sound policy. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 1.

II. *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side of to the other; in every part of.

There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance *throughout* the whole life of man, than is discipline.

Milton, *Church-Government*, I. 1.

Meer. The thing is for recovery of drowned land. . . .

Eng. Thoroughout England.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II. 1.

The conflict lasted *throughout* the night, with carnage on both sides.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 60.

thoroughoutly (thrō-out'li), *adv.* [Cf. ME. **thoroughoutly*, *thoroughly*; < *throughout* + *-ly*.] *Thoroughoutly*; completely.

And so huge a stroke geyng hym was tho,

That quite cene the arme share off *thoroughly*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 8075.

If this first worke bee *thoroughly* and *thoroughoutly* dispatched, as I hope it is, the great Remora is removed.

N. Ward, *Simple Coder*, p. 86.

through-paced (thrō'pāst), *a.* Thorough-paced.

through-stitch (thrō'stieh), *adv.* [Also *thorough-stitch*.] To completion; to the very end.

He that threads his needle with the sharp eyes of industry shall in time go *through-stitch* with the new suit of preferment.

Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, II. 3.

The taylors hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

through-stone (thrō'stōn), *n.* [Cf. *through* + *stone*.] In arch., a bonder or bond-stone; a stone placed across the breadth of a wall, so that one end appears in each face of the wall, as distinguished from a stone of which the greatest length is placed in the direction of the course of the wall; a perpend. Also *thorough-stone*.

Od, he is not stirring yet, mair than he were a *through-stone*!

Scott, *Monastery*, Int. Ep.

throughtly, *adv.* Same as *throughout*.

throughput, *n.* Same as *throughput*.

throw (thrōv). Preterit of *thrive*.

throw¹ (thrō), *v.*; pret. *throw*, pp. *thrown*, ppr. *throwing*. [Sc. also *thraw*; < ME. *throwen*, *throwen* (pret. *throw*, pp. *throwen*, *throwen*), < AS. *thrāwan* (pret. *threōw*, pp. *thrāwen*), turn, twist, = D. *draaijen* = MLG. *draien*, *draigen*, LG. *draien*, *draien*, turn (in a lathe), = OHG. *drāhan*, *drājan*, MHG. *drajen*, *draen*, G. *drahen*

= Sw. *dreja* = Dan. *dreje* = Goth. **thraian* (not recorded), turn. Hence ult. *thread*.] I. *trans*. 1. To turn; twist; specifically, to form into threads by twisting two or more filaments together, or by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves: as, to *throw* silk: sometimes applied in a wide sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

The art of spinning and *throwing* silk had been introduced (into England in 1456) by a company of silk women, of what country is not known. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 18.

2. To shape on a potters' wheel. The mass of clay revolves under the hands of the potter, who gives it the desired form. See *thrown ware*, under *thrown*.

3†. To fashion by turning on a lathe; turn.— 4. To cast; heave; pitch; toss; fling: literally or figuratively: as, to *throw* a stone at a bird.

Sothely the boot in the myddil see was *throwen* with waiwis, forsothe the wynd was contrarie.

Wyckif, *Mat.* xiv. 24.

Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 47.

This day was the sayd Anthonie Gelber sowed in a Chaulina filled with stones, and *throwen* into the sea.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 110.

Scurrlity! That is he that *throweth* scandals— Soweth and *throweth* scandals, as 'twere dirt, Even in the face of holiness and devotion.

Randolph, *Muses' Looking Glass*, iv. 5.

The contempt he *throws* upon them in another passage is yet more remarkable.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 136.

5. To cast with sudden force or violence; impel violently; hurl; dash: as, the shock *threw* the wall down.

What tempest, I trow, *threw* this whale . . . ashore at Windsor?

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II. 1. 65.

Each sudden passion *throws* me where it lists, And overwhelms all that oppose my will.

Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, iv. 4.

6. To fling; floor; give a fall to, as in wrestling; unhorse, as in justing.

Charles in a moment *threw* him, and broke three of his ribs.

Shak., *As you Like it*, I. 2. 135.

7. To unseat and bring to the ground.

If a nag is to *throw* me, I say, let him have some blood.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xx.

8. To cast; shed.

There the snake *throws* her enamel'd skin.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 1. 255.

9. To spread or put on carelessly or hurriedly: as, to *throw* a shawl over one's shoulders.

I have seen her . . . *throw* her nightgown upon her.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 1. 5.

10. To advance or place quickly, as by some rapid movement.

It would not be possible for Pemberton to attack me with all his troops at one place, and I determined to *throw* my army between him and fight him in detail.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 496.

11. To bring forth; produce, as young; bear; cast: said especially of rabbits.

When a pure race of white or black pigeons *throws* a slaty-blue bird . . . we are quite unable to assign any proximate cause.

Darwin.

Mares that have done much hard work are not the best dams that can be selected, as they are apt to slip their foals, or to *throw* undersized ones.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 188.

12. To make a cast with, as dice; play with, as dice; make (a cast of dice).

Set less than thou *throwest*.

Shak., *Lear*, I. 4. 136.

That great day of expense, in which a man is to *throw* his last cast for an eternity of joys or sorrows.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 533.

13. In *card-playing*, to lay upon the table; play, as a card.— 14. To turn; direct; cast: as, to *throw* one's eyes to the ground.

Lo, what befel! he *threw* his eye aside.

Shak., *As you Like it*, iv. 3. 103.

15. To sell, as a race or game; allow another to win unnecessarily or in accordance with previous agreement.— *Throw up*, in *printing*, a direction to enlarge the size of a line of displayed type.— *To throw across*, to construct across: as, to *throw* a bridge across a river.— *To throw a levanti*.— See *levanti*.— *To throw a sop to Cerberus*. See *sop*.— *To throw away*.

(a) To cast from one's hand; put suddenly out of one's hold or possession.

The Duke took out the Knife, and *threw* it away.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 7.

(b) To part with without compensation; give or spend recklessly; squander; lose by negligence or folly; waste.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man, To *throw* herself away on fools and knaves.

Osway, *The Orphan*, I. 1.

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets.

Arbutnot, *Hist. John Bull*.

It is bare justice to Clive to say that, proud and overbearing as he was, kindness was never *thrown away* upon him.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

(c) To reject; refuse; lose by indifference or neglect: as, to *throw away* a good offer.— *To throw back*. (a) To reflect, as light, etc. (b) To reject; refuse. (c) To cast back, as a slur or an insinuation.— *To throw by*, to cast or lay aside as useless; discard.

It can but shew

Like one of Juno's disguises; and

When things succeed be *thrown by*, or let fall.

B. Jonson. (*Johnson*.)

To throw cold water on. See *cold*.— *To throw down*. (a) To cast to the ground or other lower position: as, the men *threw down* their tools. See *to throw down the gauntlet*, under *gauntlet*.

That with which K. Richard was charged, beside the Wrong done to Leopold in *throwing down* his Colours at Ptolemais, was the Death of Conrade Duke of Tyre.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 64.

(b) To bring from an erect or exalted to a prostrate position or condition; hence, to overturn; subvert; demolish; destroy.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age, *Throw down* the merit of my better years?

Addison, *Cato*, II. 5.

In January 1740 they had three great shocks of an earthquake immediately after one another, which *threw down* some mosques and several houses.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 106.

To throw dust in one's eyes. See *dust*.— *To throw in*. (a) To cast or place within; insert; inject, as a fluid. (b) To put in or deposit along with another or others: as, he has *thrown in* his fortune with yours.

We cannot *throw* in our lot with revolutionaries and with those who are guilty of treason to the Constitution and to the Empire.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 308.

(c) To interpolate: as, he *threw in* a word now and then. (d) To add without reckoning, or as if to complete or effect a bargain or sale: as, I will *throw in* this book if you buy the lot.— *To throw into shape*, to give form or arrangement to.

It would be well to *throw* his notes and materials into some shape.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xli.

To throw into the bargain. Same as *to throw in* (d).— *To throw light on*, to make clear or intelligible.

Lady Sarah Cowper has left a memorandum respecting her father, Lord Cowper, which *throws light* on this subject.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 141.

To throw off. (a) To cast off, away, or aside; divest one's self of hurriedly or carelessly; abandon the use of; free one's self of, as an impediment; get rid of, as a disease: as, to *throw off* one's clothes; to *throw off* all disguise; to *throw off* a cold or a fever.

The free spirit of mankind at length

Throws its last fetters off.

Bryant, *The Ages*.

An eschar was formed, which was soon *thrown off*, leaving a healthy granulating surface.

J. M. Carnochan, *Operative Surgery*, p. 46.

(b) To discard; dismiss: as, to *throw off* an acquaintance or a dependent. (c) To do or say in a rapid offhand manner: as, to *throw off* a poem. [Colloq.]

Often Addison's most brilliant efforts are built upon a chance hint *thrown off* at random by Steele's hurring pen.

A. Dobson, *Int. to Steele*, p. xxx.

To throw on, to put on or don hastily or carelessly: as, he *threw on* his cloak.— *To throw one's self down*, to lie down.— *To throw one's self into*, to engage heartily, earnestly, or vigorously in: as, he *threw himself* into the contest, and did good service.— *To throw one's self on* or upon, to cast one's faith or confidence upon; trust or resign one's self to, as for favor or protection; repose upon: as, to *throw one's self* on the mercy of the court.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but . . . *throw yourself* upon God. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, iv. 1.

To throw open. (a) To open suddenly or widely.

"Who knocks?" cried Goodman Garvin.

The door was open *thrown*.

Whittier, *Mary Garvin*.

(b) To give free or unrestricted access to; remove all barriers, obstacles, or restrictions from: as, the appointment was *thrown open* to public competition.— *To throw open the door*. See *door*.— *To throw out*. (a) To cast out; expel; reject or discard.

Admit that Monarchy of itself may be convenient to some Nations; yet to us who have *thrown it out*, receiv'd back again, it cannot but prove pernicious.

Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

(b) To cause to project, or to become prominent; build out: as, to *throw out* a pier or landing-stage, or a wing of a building. (c) To emit: as, that lamp *throws out* a bright light. (d) To give utterance to; insinuate: as, to *throw out* a hint.

I have *thrown out* words

That would have fetch'd warm blood upon the cheeks Of guilty men, and he is never mov'd.

Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

(e) To put off the right track; confuse; embarrass: as, interruption *threw* one out. (f) To leave behind; distance: as, a horse *threw* one completely out of the race. (g) To reject; exclude: as, the bill was *thrown out* on the second reading. (h) In *printing*, to reject or *throw aside*, as printed sheets that are imperfect. (i) In *base-ball*, to put out, as a base-runner, by a ball fielded to one of the players on or near a base. (j) In *cricket*, to put out (a batsman) when he is out of his ground by a fielder hitting the wicket.— *To throw over*, to desert; abandon; neglect. [Colloq.]

They say the Rads are going to *throw us over*.

Disraeli, *Coningsby*.

Saddled with a vast number of engagements, any of which (and this made him none the less popular) he was ready to *throw over* at a moment's notice.

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, II. xi.

1. To play with the fingers on a stringed instrument.

ment in an idle, listless, monotonous, or unskillful manner; strum.

Sophy, love, take your guitar, and thrum in with the boy a little. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.*

2. To drum or tap idly on something with the fingers.

I'll not stand all day thrumming,
But quickly shoot my bolt.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

I sit, my empty glass reversed,
And thrumming on the table.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

II. *trans.* 1. To play idly or unskillfully on (some stringed instrument) with the fingers; sound by fingering in a listless or monotonous manner.—2. To drum or tap idly on.

For late, when bees to change their chimes began,
How did I see them thrum the frying-pan!

Shenstone, Colemra, st. 7.

To thrum over, to tell over in a monotonous manner.

thrum² (thrum), *n.* [*< thrum², v.*] A monotonous sound, as from the careless or unskillful fingering of a guitar or harp.

As I drew near I heard the tinkle of a triangle and the thrum of a harp accompanying a weird chant.

The Century, XXXVII. 253.

thrum³, *n.* [*ME., also throm, *thrym, < AS. thrymm, power, glory.*] 1. A troop.—2. A heap.

thrumble¹ (thrum'bl), *v.* [*< ME. thrumbelen, thromlen, thrompelen, stumble.*] I. *intrans.* To stumble.

He thrombled [*var. thrumbled*] at the threshfold.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 408.

II. *trans.* To press close or violently; crowd.

Wicked and leud folke, who gather, thrumble, and heape up together all sorts of gaine.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 313.

thrum-cap (thrum'kap), *n.* Same as *thrum¹*, 6.

thrum-eyed (thrum'id), *a.* In *hort.*, having the stamens conspicuous by being long and protruding while the style is short. A florists' term. See *pin-eyed*.

thrummy (thrum'i), *a.* [*< thrum¹ + -y¹.*] Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums; rough; shaggy: as, a *thrummy cap*.

thrumwort (thrum'wert), *n.* [*< thrum¹ + wort¹.*] 1. The plant love-lies-bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus*, from its thrum-like flower-spike.—2. Same as *star-fruit*.—*Great thrumwort*, the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago-aquatica*.

thru¹g¹. Past participle of *thring*.

thrust¹ (thrust), *n.* [*< ME. thrushe, thrusche, *thryshe, < AS. thryse, thrysse, thryse = OHG. drosca, droscea, a thrush: see further under thro¹stle.*] 1. A bird of the family *Turdidae*, and especially of the genus *Turdus* in a broad sense;



Song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*).

specifically, the thro¹stle, song-thrush, or mavis of Europe, *Turdus musicus*. There are more than a hundred species, nearly all of which have book-names in which *thrush* enters as a qualified term, and the common species of Great Britain and of the United States all have vernacular designations, in which *thrush* does or does not enter. No thrushes in any sense are common to the two countries named. In the former the dark-colored thrushes are called *blackbirds* and *ouzels*. Several true thrushes are figured under *blackbird*, 1, *fieldfare*, *hermit-thrush*, *mistle-thrush*, *ouzel*, *robin*, 2, *verry*, and *wood-thrush*.

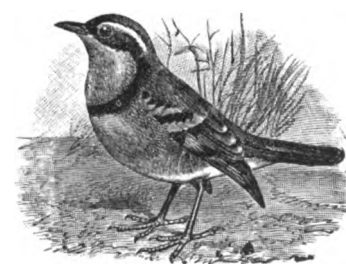
2. Some bird not of the thrush family, mistaken for a thrush or compared to a thrush: with a qualifying epithet. Some are shrikes; others are starlings, warblers, etc. See the phrases following, among which few of the names of other than true thrushes are in other than historical use.—*African thrush*, an African starling, *Amydrus* (formerly *Turdus* or *Sturnus*) *morio*, mostly black and orange-chestnut, from 10 to 11 inches long.—*Alice's thrush*, the gray-cheeked thrush: named



Red-winged Thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

by Baird in 1868 after Miss Alice Kennicott of Illinois.—*Ant thrush*. See *ant-thrush*.—*Ash-rumped thrush*, *Lalage torat*, a campophagine bird of the Malay countries, etc., a great stumbling-block of the early ornithologists.—*Audubon's thrush*, a variety of the hermit-thrush.—*Babbling thrush*. See *babbler*, 2, *Timelide*, *Brachy-podina*, and *Liotrichina*.—*Black-and-scarlet thrush*, *Pericocetus speciosus*, a campophagine bird of glossy-black and flaming-red colors, 8 inches long, inhabiting India and China.—*Black-cheeked thrush*, *Philopitta jola*, of Madagascar.—*Black-crowned thrush*, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala pectoralis*.—*Black-faced thrush*, a timelike bird of China and Burma, *Dryonastes chinensis*.—*Brown Indian thrush*, *Crateropus canorus*.—*Edwards's*.—*Brown thrush*, the thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*, 2.

—*Chinese thrush*, *Trochalopteron canorum*.—*Latham*, 1783.—*Dominican thrush*, *Sturnia sturnina*, an Asiatic starling of wide range. *Latham*, 1783. See *Sturnia*.—*Doubtful thrush*. See *Seiurus*.—*Dwarf thrush*. See *dwarf*.—*Fly-catching thrush*. (a) Any member of the genus *Myiadestes*, a solitaire. (b) See *Seiurus*.—*Fox-colored thrush*, the common thrasher of the United States. *Catesby*, 1781.—*Fringillid thrush*, probably *Pomatorhinus temporalis*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—*Fruit-thrush*, a bulbul.—*Gilded thrush*, a West African glossy starling, *Lamprocolius purpureus* (or *auratus*). *Latham*, 1783.—*Gingid thrush*, *Aerodothera gingianus*, a sturnoid bird of northern and central India; a mina, very near *A. tristis*. See *Aerodothera*.—*Glossy thrush*, one of the glossy starlings of Africa, *Lamprocolius (Uraueus) caudatus*. See cut under *Uraueus*.—*Golden-crowned thrush*. See *oven-bird*, 1.—*Gray-cheeked thrush*, *Turdus olivaceus*, a common thrush of North America, very near the olive-backed, but lacking the tawny suffusion of the sides of the head.—*Gray thrush*, *Crateropus griseus*, of southern India. *Latham*.—*Ground thrush*. See *ground-thrush*.—*Gutteral thrush*, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. See *thunder-bird*.—*Harmothoe thrush*, *Coluricincta harmonica*, of Australia, 9½ inches long, of a gray, brown, and white coloration, originally described as *Turdus harmonicus*.—*Hermit thrush*. See *hermit-thrush*.—*Long-billed thrush*. See *Talare* (with cut).—*Long-legged thrush*. See *long-legged*.—*Madagascar thrush*, a sturnoid bird, *Harlaubius madagascariensis*, confined to Madagascar. *Latham*, 1783.—*Malabar thrush*, *Ptilopus* (usually *Pastor* or *Temnuchus) malabaricus*, a starling of the Indian peninsula.—*Migratory thrush*, the American robin. See *robin*, 2 (with cut).—*New York thrush*. See *new-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—*Norman thrush*, the mistlethrush (which see, with cut).—*Olive-backed thrush*. Same as *oliveback*.—*Orange-bellied thrush*, *Spreo pulcher*, one of the glossy starlings, near that one figured in the second cut under *starling* (which see).—*Orange-breasted thrush*, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala rufiventris*. *Levin*.—*Pacific thrush*, *Lalage pacifica*, of the Friendly, Fiji, and Navigators Islands.—*Pigeon-thrush*. Same as *songster-thrush*.—*Punctated thrush*, *Cinclooma punctatum*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—*Red-tailed thrush*, *Cosmopsa carya*, also called *Calfrarian warbler*, of southern Africa.—*Red-winged thrush*. See *redwing*, 1, and cut above.—*Restless thrush*. See *Seiurus*.—*Rock thrush*. See *rock-thrush*.—*Rose-colored thrush*. Same as *rose-starling* (which see, under *starling*).—*Rufous-winged thrush*, *Ceroctrichas podobe*, of Africa. *Latham*, 1783.—*Russet-backed thrush*, *Turdus ustulatus* of Nuttall, a variety of the olive-backed thrush, or scarcely specifically different, of Oregon.—*Shining thrush*, *Lamprocolius splendidus*, a West African glossy starling.—*Short-winged thrush*, *Sphenura brachyptera*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801. See cut under *Sphenura*.—*Shrike-thrush*. See *shrike*, 2.—*Songster-thrush*, *Calornis panayensis*, a sturnoid bird of the Philippines.—*Song thrush*, the thro¹stle or mavis. See *song-thrush*, and cut above.—*Sordid thrush*, *Artamus sordidus*, a swallow-shrike of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—*Spectacle-thrush*, *Garrulax* or *Dryonastes peripallatus*, of southern China and Siam. *Latham*, 1783.—*Swainson's thrush*, the oliveback, usually called *Turdus swainsoni*.—*Tawny thrush*. See *tawny*.—*Thick-billed thrush*. See *Turdus*.—*Varied thrush*, the Oregon robin, *Hesperocichla nevada*. This is of about the same size and somewhat the system of coloration of the common American robin, but



Varied Thrush (*Hesperocichla nevada*).

the under parts are mostly orange-brown instead of chestnut, with a heavy black pectoral band; there is an orange-brown postocular stripe, and the wings are much variegated with this color. The bird is common along the Pacific coast region from Alaska to Mexico, and stragglers have been observed in other parts of the United States, even on the Atlantic coast. The nest is built in bushes, of twigs, grasses, mosses, and lichens; the eggs are pale greenish-blue speckled with dark-brown, and 1.10 x 0.80 inch in size.—*Variegated thrush*, a Brazilian cactus-wren, *Campylorhynchus variegatus*. *Latham*.—*Volatile thrush*. See *Seiurus*.—*Water thrush*. See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—*Whisk thrush*, *Pholidopus leucogaster*, a sturnoid bird of Africa.—*White-eared thrush*, the white-eared honey-eater of Australia, *Ptilotis leucotis*.—*White-rumped thrush*, *Spreo bicolor*. See second cut under *starling*.—*Wilson's thrush*, the verry (which see, with cut).—*Wood thrush*. See *wood-thrush*.—*Yellow-bellied thrush*, the regent-bird, formerly *Turdus melinus*, also called *golden-crowned honey-eater* by Latham in 1822. See cut under *regent-bird*. *Latham*, 1801.—*Yellow-breasted thrush*, an Australian thickhead, *Bopadria australis*. *Levin*.—*Yellow-crowned thrush*. See *Trachycomus*.

thrush² (thrush), *n.* [= Dan. *tröske* = Sw. dial. *trösk*, Sw. *törsk*, thrush on the tongue; perhaps connected with Dan. *tör* = Sw. *tör* = Icel. *thurr* = AS. *thyrre* = G. *dürr*, dry, and with Dan. *törke* = Sw. *torka* = Icel. *thurka*, drought, and so with E. *thirst*: see *thirst*.] 1. A diseased condition of the frog of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge: it is generally ascribed to the irritation of wet and filth.—2. Parasitic stomatitis, caused by the thrush-fungus. Also called *aphthæ*, *sprew*, *sprue*.

At last, which at last came very speedily, they had reduced him to a total dissolution, by a diabetes and a thrush. *Walpole, Letters, II. 20.*

Black thrush, aphthous stomatitis with black sordes.

thrush³ (thrush), *n.* See *thurse* and *hobthrush*. thrush-babbler (thrush'bab'lér), *n.* Any babbling thrush: same as *babbler*, 2.

The feeble-winged thrush-babblers were wrangling over worms. *P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 79.*

thrush-blackbird (thrush'blak'berd), *n.* The rusty grackle, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*. This bird is not obviously different from some thrushes in form, and in its varying plumages was repeatedly described as different species of the genus *Turdus*. See cut under *rusty*.

thrushel (thrush'l), *n.* [See *thro¹stle* (f).] Same as *thro¹stle*. [Prov. Eng.]

thrusher (thrush'er), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *thrushel*, with accom. term. -er. Hence prob., as another var., *thrasher*², q. v.] Same as *thrush*¹; specifically, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*¹.

thrush-fungus (thrush'fung'gus), *n.* The fungus *Saccharomyces albicans*, which produces the disease in man known as *thrush*.

thrushilt, *n.* An obsolete form of *thrushel*.

thrush-lichen (thrush'li'ken), *n.* A lichen, the *Peltigera aphthosa*, which grows on moist alpine rocks. The Swedes boil it in milk as a cure for thrush (whence the name).

thrush-nightingale (thrush'ní'tin-gäl), *n.* See *nightingale*, 1.

thrush-paste (thrush'pást), *n.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamin, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

thrush-tit (thrush'tit), *n.* A book-name of those turdoid oscine birds of the Himalayan region,



Thrush-tit (*Cochoa viridis*).

China, and Java which belong to a genus named *Cochoa* by Hodgson in 1836 (changed to *Prosernia* by him in 1844, and renamed *Xanthogenys* by Cabanis in 1850). These birds are neither thrushes nor tits, and are scattered widely through the ornithological system by various taxonomists. The 3 species are very beautiful. *C. viridis* and *C. purpurea* (each 11 inches long) inhabit parts of the Himalayas and China; *C. azurea* (9 inches) inhabits Java. Their coloration is indicated with some accuracy in their respective specific names.

thrust¹ (thrust), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrust*, ppr. *thrusting*. [*< ME. thrusten*, but usually *thresten*, *thristen*, *< Icel. thrýsta*, thrust, press, force, compel; ult. connected with *threat*, q. v.] I. *trans.*

1. To push forcibly; shove; force: as, to *thrust* a hand into one's pocket, or one's feet into slippers; to *thrust* a stick into the sand: usually followed by *from, in, off, away*, or other adverb or preposition.

Sottily this letter down she *thrusts*
Under his pillow. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale*, l. 759.

Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away. 2 Ki. iv. 27.
Neither shall one *thrust* another. Joel ii. 8.

He *thrusts* you from his love, she pulls thee on.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, III. 3.

At this some of them laughed at me, some called me fool, and some began to *thrust* me about.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II.

Near the bed of the brook is a stone on which they show the print of his [Christ's] feet, supposed to be made as they were *thrusting* him along.
Poore, Description of the East, II. i. 22.

2. Figuratively, to drive; force; compel.
And into the concession of this Bellarmine is *thrust* by the force of our argument.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, iv. 3.

3t. To press; pack; jam.
Two & thirty *thrust* shippes full of pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4129.

A hall *thrust* full of bare heads, some bald, some bush'd, some bravely branch'd.
Tomkiss (?) Albumazar, l. 3.

4. To stab; pierce.
A base Walloon, to win the Dauphin's grace,
Thrust Talbot with a spear into the back.
Shak., I Hen. VI., l. 1. 138.

To *thrust* aside, to push or jostle out of the way; displace.
There are few Venetian memorials to be seen in these towns; and if the winged lion ever appeared over their gates he has been carefully *thrust* aside by kings and emperors.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 292.

To *thrust* forth. (a) To drive out; expel: as, she was *thrust* forth into the storm. (b) To protrude; cause to project.
From S. Michael's Mount Southward, immediately there is *thrust* forth a biland or demilaisle.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 189.

To *thrust* on. (a) To impel; urge.
Did she not *thrust* me on,
And to my duty clapt the spur of honour?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

(b) To push forward; advance, in space or time.
This [evidence] *thrusts* on the building of the upper and greater church to a later time, surely not earlier than the reign of Justinian.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 169.

To *thrust* one's nose into. See nose!—To *thrust* one's self in or into, to obtrude; intrude; enter where one is not welcome.
Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves into my private meditations?
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 2. 66.

To *thrust* out. (a) To drive out; expel.
They were *thrust* out of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.
(b) To stick out; protrude.

He spent some three minutes in *thrusting* out his tongue at me as far as he could without damaging the roots.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, I.

(c) To force out.
The anguish of my soul *thrusts* out this truth,
You are a tyrant.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 1.

To *thrust* through, to pierce from side to side; transfix.
Laeca Mariani, solicitous only for the king's safety, charging furiously every one that approached, was *thrust* through with a lance by a common soldier, who had approached him unobserved.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 250.

To *thrust* together, to compress.
He *thrust* the fleece together. Judges vi. 38.

To *thrust* upon, to force upon; impose or inflict upon.
Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness *thrust* upon 'em. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 5. 158.

—Syn. 1. *Thrust* is stronger, more energetic, than *push* or *drive*, and represents a more dignified act than *shove*. No other distinction really exists among these words.

II. *intrans.* 1. To push or drive with or as with a pointed weapon.
He next his falchion tried in closer fight;
But the keen falchion had no power to bite;
He *thrust*, the blunted point returned again.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., XII. 643.

They do not *thrust* with the skill of fencers, but cut up with the barbarity of butchers. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 422.

2. To push one's self; force a way or passage.
Then he *thrusts* through the press to that Salome, and for to yere hym a grette stroke he reysed his ax.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 199.

My fair reputation,
If I *thrust* into crowds and seek occasions,
Suffers opinion.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 3.

Flah . . . *thrust* up little brooks to spawn.
W. Lawson (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 197.

3. To crowd, or assemble in crowds; press in; throng.
Young, old, *thrust* there
In mighty concourse.
Chapman, Odyssey. (Johnson.)

4t. To rush; make a dash.

As doth an eager hound *thrust* to a hind. *Spenser.*

*thrust*¹ (thrust), *n.* [*< thrust*¹, *v.*] 1. A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with an instrument; a stab; as a term of fence, in general, any attack by a fencer with a point. With reference to the saber, broadsword, and other out-and-thrust weapons, it distinguishes the use of the point from a blow or cut, and is less important than in small-sword and foil work, where the point alone is used. In fencing thrusts are always made by extending the arm before moving the foot or body.

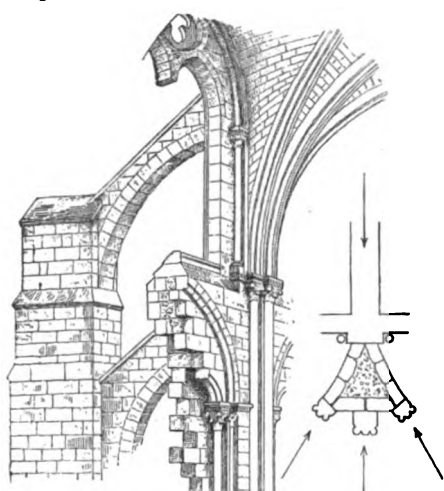
A *thrust* (quoth he) of a sword, which went in at his side.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Lieut. Felton, being behind, made a *Thrust* with a common Tenpenny Knife over Fryer's Arm at the Duke, which lighted so fatally that he slit his Heart in two, leaving the Knife sticking in the Body.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 7.

I have heard Gentlemen say, Sister, that one should take great Care, when one makes a *Thrust* in Fencing, not to lye open ones self. *Congreve, Love for Love*, II. 9.

2. Attack; assault.
There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

3. In *mech.*, the stress which acts between two contiguous bodies, or parts of a body, when each pushes the other from itself. A thrust tends



Thrust in Medieval Pointed Vaulting.
The section in plan is taken at the level of the head of the flying buttress. The arrows indicate the directions of the thrusts.

to compress or shorten each body on which it acts in the direction of its action.

4. In *coal-mining*, a crushing of the pillars caused by excess of weight of the superincumbent rocks, the floor being harder than the roof. It is nearly the same as *creep*, except that in the latter the workings are disorganised by the upheaval of the floor, which, being softer than the roof, is first to yield to the pressure.

5. The white whey which is the last to leave the curd under pressure. *E. H. Knight*.—*line of thrust*. If a straight line be drawn through each bed-joint in the ring of an arch so as to represent the position and direction of the resultant pressure at that joint, a curve drawn so as to touch each of these lines at its intersection with the joint from which it is derived is the line of thrust of the arch. If the arch is stable its line of thrust must lie within the middle third of the depth of the arch-ring.—*Thrust of an arch*, the force exerted in an outward direction by an arch, and explained by considering its separate stones or voussoirs as so many wedges. Its tendency is to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs, and to deform and ultimately destroy the arch by causing it to break and rise at its haunches. Hence all arches require to be secured in some way against this force, as by the mass of the abutments (the Roman method), by a system of buttresses (the medieval method), or by ties (the Italian method). Also called *push of an arch*.

*thrust*², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst*.

*thrust*³ (thrust), *n.* See *thurse* and *thrust*³.

thrust-bearing (thrust'ber'ing), *n.* The bearing that receives and transmits to the hull of a ship the propelling effort of a screw propeller: usually called *thrust-block*.

thrust-box (thrust'boks), *n.* A box-bearing which sustains the end-thrust of a shaft.

thrustet. A Middle English subjunctive form of *tharf*¹.

thrustet (thrust'et), *n.* [*< thrust*¹ + *-et*.] One who thrusts or stabs; hence, a swordsman.

I was sore thrust at, that I so might fall,
But Thou o'er-threw'st my *thrusters*.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 34. (*Davies*.)

thrust-hoe (thrust'hō), *n.* An implement like a broad chisel or gouge; a trowel with a long

handle, used for cutting up weeds, etc., in agriculture like the common hoe, but with a thrust instead of a pull. Also called *Dutch hoe*. See *cut under hoe*¹.

thrusting (thrust'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thrust*¹.] 1. The act of pushing with force.—2. *pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. Also *thrustchings*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

thrusting-screw (thrust'ing-skrō), *n.* The screw of a screw-press, as of a cheese-press.

thrustle (thrust'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *throstle*.

thrust-plane (thrust'plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a type of reversed fault where, as the result of enormous tangential pressure, the rocks on the upper side of the fault have been pushed or thrust for a greater or less distance, with an entire severance of continuity, over the underlying masses. The line of junction of the dismembered parts in such cases is denominated a *thrust-plane*.

thrusty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*.

thrutcher (thruch'er), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thruster*.] A thruster or pusher. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Those who were the *thrutchers* [in mining] pushed the truck along with their heads and hands.
W. Essent, Fifty Years Ago, p. 229.

thrutchings (thruch'ings), *n. pl.* [A dial. var. of *thrustings*.] Same as *thrusting*, 2. [*Prov. Eng.*]

thryet, *adv.* See *thrice*².

thryest, *adv.* An obsolete form of *thrice*.

thryfallow, *v. t.* See *thryfallow*.

Thryothorus (thri-oth'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1819, and *Thryothorus*, 1816); also *Thriothores* (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. *θρύον*, a rush, + *L. torus*, improp. *thorus*, a bed.] A leading genus of American wrens or *Troglodytidae*. It



Great Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*).

contains several of the larger wrens, as *T. ludovicianus*, the great Carolina wren, abundant in many parts of the United States; Bewick's, *T. bewicki*, of similar range; and other species of Mexico and Central and South America.

thryvet. An old past participle of *thrive*.

thud (thud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thudded*, ppr. *thudding*. [*< ME. thuden* (pret. *thudde*, pp. *ithud*), < AS. *thydan*, press, thrust, stab; cf. *thōden*, a whirl, a whirlwind.] 1. *trans.* 1t. To push; press.—2. To beat; strike. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]
—3. To drive with impetuosity. *Ramsay*. (*Jamieson*.) [*Scotch.*]

II. *intrans.* 1. To emit a low, dull sound such as is produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance.

He felt the hollow-beaten mosses *thud*
And tremble. *Tennyson, Ballin and Bala*.

2. To rush with a hollow sound. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 422. (*Jamieson*.) [*Scotch.*]

—3. To move with velocity: as, "he *thudded* away," *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

thud (thud), *n.* [*< thud*, *v.*] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a noise like that of a heavy stone striking the ground; hence, a stroke or blow causing a dull, blunt, or hollow sound.

Lyk the blak *thud* of awful thunderis blast.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil.

The shot went whistling through the air above our heads, and plunged with a heavy *thud* into the ground . . . behind us.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 378.

—Syn. See *thump*.

thug (thug), *n.* [*< Hind. thag, thug* (with cerebral *th*) = Marathi *thak, thag*, a cheat, knave, impostor, a robber who strangled travelers, thug. The proper designation of the thug as a stran-

gler is *phānsigār*, [*phānsi*, a noose.] 1. A member of a confraternity of professional assassins and robbers formerly infesting India, chiefly in the central and northern provinces. The thugs roamed about the country in bands of from 10 to 100, usually in the disguise of peddlers or pilgrims, gaining the confidence of other travelers, whom they strangled, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, with a handkerchief, an unwound turban, or a noose-cord. The shedding of blood was seldom resorted to. The motive of the thugs was not so much lust of plunder as a certain religious fanaticism. The bodies of their victims were hidden in graves dug with a consecrated pickaxe, and of their spoil one third was devoted to the goddess Kālī, whom they worshiped. About 1830–35 the British government took vigorous measures for their suppression, and thug-gery, as an organized system, is now extinct. Hence—2. A cutthroat; a ruffian; a rough.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight rounders, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

thuggee (thug'ē), *n.* [Hind. *thagi*, *thugi*, thugism; *ch*, *thug*, *thug*; see *thug*.] The system of mysterious assassination carried on by the thugs; the profession and practices of the thugs.

Some jackals brought to light the bones of a little child; and the deep grave from which they dug them bore marks of the mystic pickaxe of Thuggee.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 336.

thuggeeism (thug'ē-izm), *n.* [*thuggee* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Cyc. of India*.

thuggery (thug'er-i), *n.* [*thug* + *-ery*.] Same as *thuggee*.

thuggism (thug'izm), *n.* [*thug* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 806.

Thule (thū'lē), *n.* [*L. Thule*, *Thyle*, < Gr. *Θούλη*, *Θύλη* (see *def.*)] The name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy. Of the voyage of Pytheas, who was probably nearly contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, nothing is known with certainty, since none of his writings have been preserved. It is, on the whole, most probable that he followed the east coast of Great Britain (of whose size he got a very much exaggerated idea), and that he obtained information in regard to the groups of islands lying still further north—namely, the Orkneys and Shetland—which he embraced under the general name of *Thule*. From what he is believed to have said in regard to the length of the day in Thule at the summer solstice, it is evident that, as he is known to have been a skilled astronomer, he thought that this land was situated on or near the arctic circle. The Romans frequently added to Thule the designation of *Ultima* (the Furthest Thule), and, from classic times down to the present day, *Thule*, besides remaining a subject for voluminous controversy among geographical critics, has been in constant use by poets and others as designating some unknown, far-distant, northern, or purely mythical region, or even some goal, not necessarily geographical, sought to be attained. This use of *Thule* and *Ultima Thule* runs through the literature of all the cultivated languages of Europe.

Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
Boils round the naked melancholy isles
Of furthest Thule. *Thomson*, *Autumn*.

This ultimate dim Thule. *Poe*, *Dream-Land*.

thulite (thū'līt), *n.* [*Thule* + *-ite*.] In mineral., a rare variety of zoisite, of a peach-blossom color, found in the granite districts of Norway.

thulium (thū'li-um), *n.* A supposed element found in the mineral gadolinite. Its properties have not been ascertained, and its existence is doubtful.

thulwar (thul'wār), *n.* Same as *tuwar*.

thumt, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *thump*, or else an error for *thrum*.] To beat. [Rare.]

For he's such a churlie waken now of late that he be
Neuer so little angry he thums me out of all cry.

The Taming of a Shrew (facsimile of 1st quarto ed., 1504).

thumb (thum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thumbe*, *thoumbe*; < ME. *thoumbe*, *thombe*, older *thoume*, *thume*, < AS. *thūma* = OFries. *thūma* = D. *duim* = MLG. *dūme*, *dūm*, LG. *duum* = OHG. *dūmo*, MHG. *dūme*, G. *dauum*, *dawmen* = Sw. *tumme* = Norw. *tume* = Dan. *tomme* = Goth. **thuma*, thumb (cf. AS. *thymel*, E. *thimble* = Icel. *thumall*, the thumb of a glove, *thumal-fingr* = Dan. *tommel-finger*, the thumb); perhaps connected with *L. tumere*, swell (see *tumid*), Gr. *τῦλος*, *τῦλα*, swelling, wale, buckle, knob, Skt. *tumra*, plump, Zend *tūma*, stout.] 1. The shortest and thickest finger of the human hand; the pollex; the first digit of the hand, on the radial side, next to the index or forefinger. The perfected thumb is the chief characteristic of the human hand as distinguished from that of all other animals. This perfection is seen in the free movements of the member, and its ready applicability to any one of the other digits or to them all together. The extent to which it stands away from the rest indicates the great power and accuracy with which the hand may be used in grasping, as a prehensile organ, as in holding a pen or a knife. Such freedom and versatility are accom-

plished by the peculiar construction of the joint at the base of that metacarpal which supports the thumb. This articulation with the carpal bone called the trapezium is by means of reciprocally saddle-shaped articular surfaces, having the ease and extent of movement of a ball-and-socket or universal joint, though by a different mechanism. It is the only instance of such an articulation in the human body. The metacarpal bone of the thumb also differs from the rest in its mode of ossification, having, like the phalanges, a proximal and not a distal epiphysis—that is, the gristly cap that ossifies separately from the rest of the bone is on the end of the bone next to the wrist. The thumb is also peculiar in having but two joints or phalanges, the other digits having three apices. The thumb is likewise moved by more muscles than those which actuate any other digit. They are a long deep flexor, and three separate long extensors (one for each phalanx and for the metacarpal bone); these four muscles coming to the thumb from high up in the forearm; and also several short muscles confined to the hand, the short flexor, the abductor, the adductor, and the opponens—altogether eight muscles in long and short sets of four each. The short muscles form the thenar eminence, or fleshy ball of the thumb.

Speaks close all thung, as *thombe* in fiste.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 110.

2. The inner, radial, or first digit of the fore paw of any animal. When there are five digits, the first of these always corresponds to the human thumb; otherwise not.—3. The movable radial digit of a bird's manus or pinion, which bears the packet of feathers called the alula or bastard wing, and which is usually movable apart from the rest of the bones. By some it is supposed to correspond to the human thumb. It is more probably the homologue of the index or forefinger. See *out under pinion*.

4. The thumb of the foot; the hallux; the inner digit of the foot, called the *great toe* in man. In quadrumanous or four-handed animals, as monkeys, opossums, and some others, it functions as a thumb, stands apart from the other digits, and so converts the hind foot into a grasping member, or "hand." Its condition in man is quite exceptional in comparison with those animals to which he is nearest allied zoologically.

5. The hind toe of a bird (except a three-toed woodpecker); the hallux; when there are two hind toes, the inner one of these (except in trogons). It is functionally a thumb, opposing other digits, and fitting the foot for grasping or perching. It is often absent or very small and functionless. Its length, low insertion, and entire freedom of movement are highly characteristic of the passerine series of birds, and varying conditions of its principal flexor tendon give rise to *nomopolous* and correlated terms.—*Ball of the thumb*. See *def. 1*.—*His fingers are all thumbs*. See *finger*.—*Horn for the thumb*. See *horn*.—*Rule of thumb*. See *rule*.—*To bite the thumb at*. See *bite*.—*To flash one's thumb*. See *flash*.—*Under one's thumb*, under one's power or influence; quite subservient.

She . . . is obliged to be silent! I have her under my thumb. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xxxviii.

thumb¹ (thum), *v. t.* [*thumb*¹, *n.*] 1. To handle or perform awkwardly: as, to *thumb* over a tune. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To soil or wear out with much handling; hence, to use, read, or turn over the pages of (as a book).

Shall I thumb Holy Books, confin'd
With Abigails, forsaken?

Prior, *The Female Phaeton*.

Horace and Virgil must be *thumbed* by a boy, as well before he goes to an apprenticeship as to the university.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 173.

3. To turn (one's glass) over the thumb: an old custom when persons were drinking together, intending to show that the glass had been emptied so that the small drop remaining would lie on the thumb-nail without running off. Compare *supernaculum*.—*To thumb the hat*. See *hat*. **thumb**² (thum), *n.* [Prob. a veterinary corruption of *thrum*.] Palpitation of the heart in domestic animals, as the horse, the result of functional or organic disease. See *palpitation*.

thumb-band (thum'band), *n.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

thumb-bird (thum'bērd), *n.* The miller's-thumb, a bird: so called from its tiny size.

thumb-blue (thum'blē), *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to give a clear or pure tint to linen, etc.

thumb-cleat (thum'klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat, resembling a thumb, for preventing the topsail reef-earings from slipping, and for other purposes.

thumb-cock (thum'kok), *n.* A small cock with a thumb-piece, or small cross-handle, adapting it to be turned by the thumb and finger.

thumbed (thumd), *a.* [*thumb*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Having thumbs, as distinguished from other digits.—2. Marked with thumb-marks: as, a *thumbed* book.

thumbikin (thum'ik-in), *n.* Same as *thumbkin*. [Scotch.]

The boot and the *thumbkins* could not extort confessions. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 410.

thumbkin (thum'kin), *n.* [Also *thumbkin*, *thumbkin*; < *thumb*¹ + *dim. -kin*.] A thumb-screw,

or set of thumb-screws; the torture by this instrument. See *out under thumb-screw*. [Scotch.]

Bloody rope, and swift bullet, and trenchant swords, and pain of boots and *thumbkins*.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, x.

thumb-latch (thum'lach), *n.* A kind of door-latch in which a lever passing through the door raises the latch. The lever is made to play from the outside by pressing upon the broadened end of it, generally with the thumb. See *out under latch*.

thumbless (thum'les), *a.* [*thumb*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Having no thumbs: as, the thumbless and *thumbless* spider-monkeys. See *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, and *out under spider-monkey*.—2. Having no hallux, or hind toe, as a bird.—3. Clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

When to a house I come and see
The genius wasteful more than free;
The servants *thumbless*, yet to eat
With lawless tooth the flour of wheat.

Herrick, *Leprosie in Houses*.

thumb-mark (thum'märk), *n.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the leaves of a book; hence, any mark resembling this.

thumb-nut (thum'nūt), *n.* A nut for a bolt or screw having wings which give a purchase to the thumb in turning it.

thumb-pad (thum'pad), *n.* A pad-like formation over the inner metacarpal bone of some batrachians.

thumb-piece (thum'pēs), *n.* 1. A plate-shaped appendage to the handle of a vessel, meant to receive the thumb of the hand that grasps it, and afford a good hold.—2. The disk or button by pressing which a spring is opened. This, in ornamental furniture, snuff-boxes, etc., is often very richly adorned, or made of precious material, as gold, or is sometimes a precious stone mounted in gold.

3. In *needle-manuf.*, a piece of stout leather used to protect the hand in pressing the needle-blanks against a grindstone to form the points.—4. On any piece of mechanism, a projection which is intended to be worked by the thumb.

thumb-position (thum'pō-zish'on), *n.* In *violoncello-playing*, a shift in which the thumb of the left hand is used as a temporary nut.

thumb-pot (thum'pot), *n.* A very small pot used by florists for starting slips or seedlings.

thumb-ring (thum'ring), *n.* 1. A ring designed to be worn upon the thumb: often a seal-ring, and in that case probably worn only occasionally, as when occupied in business.

When I was about thy years . . . I could have crept into any alderman's *thumb-ring*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 365.

Though you presume Satan a subtle thing,
And may have heard he's worn in a *thumb-ring*.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, Prol.

One that is good only in Riches, and wears nothing rich about him, but the Gout, or a *thumb-ring* with his Grand-sirs Sheep-mark or Grannams butter-print on 't, to seal Bagges, Acquittances, and Counterpanes.

Brome, *Northern Lass*, II. 1.

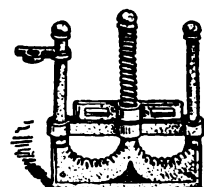
I believe, when he is dead, you will wear him in *thumb-rings*, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.

Dryden, *Epistle to the Whigs*.

2. A ring fastened to the guard of a dagger or sword to receive the thumb. Double thumb-rings are sometimes made for fixing the dagger on a staff, or at the end of a lance, to resist cavalry.

thumb-screw (thum'skrō), *n.* 1. A screw having a broad head, or a plate projecting from the head, so that it may be turned easily by the finger and thumb.—2.

An instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed so as to inflict great agony without danger to life. It consisted of a frame with three uprights or bars, between which the thumbs were passed; a piece sliding on the bars was forced down upon the thumbs by turning a screw.



Thumb-screw, 2.

thumb-stall (thum'stāl), *n.* 1. A utensil for pushing a needle by the action of the thumb, consisting of a plate or boss with small depressions like those of a thimble. Compare *palm*, 4.—2. A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb.—3. A cushion or pad worn on the thumb by a gunner for protection when he closes the vent while the gun is being sponged after firing.—4. A cot worn on the thumb by anglers to prevent blistering from the friction of the line while checking the too swift revolution of the reel.—5. Same as *pouncer*, 1.

thumb-tack (thum'tak), *n.* A tack with a large flat head, designed to be thrust in by the pressure of the thumb or a finger.

thumet, *n.* A Middle English form of *thumb*.
thumerstone (tū'mēr-stōn), *n.* [*< G. Thumer, < Thum, in Saxony, where it was found, + stone.*] A mineral: same as *axinite*.

thumite (tū'mīt), *n.* [*< Thum, in Saxony, + -ite*.] Same as *thumerstone*.

thummel (thum'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble*.

thummie (thum'ī), *n.* [Dim. of *thumb*.] The chiffechaff, a bird, *Phylloscopus rufus*. Compare *thumb-bird*.

thummim (thum'im), *n. pl.* [LL. (Vulgate) transliteration of Heb. *tummim*, pl. of *tōm*, perfection, truth, *< tāmam*, perfect, be perfect.] See *urim and thummim*, under *urim*.

thump (thump), *v.* [Not found in ME.; appar. a var. of *dump*, *< Icel. dumpa* (once), *thump*, = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, etc.: see *dump*.] Cf. *thum*.] *I. trans.* 1. To beat heavily, or with something thick and heavy.

When so she lagged, as she needs mote so,
 He with his apears, that was to him great blame,
 Would thumps her forward and inforce to goe.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. II. 10.

With these masqueraders that vast church is filled,
 who are seen thumping their breasts, and kissing the
 pavement with extreme devotion. Gray, *Letters*, I. 71.

2†. To produce by a heavy blow or beating.

When blustering Boreas . . .

Thumps a thunder-bounce.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, I. 1.

II. intrans. To beat; give a thump or blow.

As though my heart-strings had been cracked I wept
 and sighed, and thumped and thumped, and raved and
 randed and railed.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, iv. 1.

As he approached the stream, his heart began to thump.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 442.

thump (thump), *n.* [*< thump, v.*] A heavy blow, or the sound made by such a blow; a blow with a club, the fist, or anything that gives a thick, heavy sound; a bang: as, to give one a *thump*.

Long hair . . . is, in peace, an ornament; in war, a strong helmet; it blunts the edge of a sword, and deadens the leaden thump of a bullet.

Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 39.

The watchman's thump at midnight startles us in our beds as much as the breaking in of a thief.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 251.

thumper (thum'pēr), *n.* [*< thump + -er*.] 1. One who or that which thumps.—2. A thing or a person that is impressive by reason of hugeness or greatness; an unusually big fish, lie, etc.; a whopper. [Colloq.]

He cherished his friend, and he relished a bumper;
 Yet one fault he had, and that one was a thumper.

Goldsmith, *Retaliation*.

thumping (thum'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *thump*.] Unusually large or heavy; big. [Colloq.]

Let us console that martyr, I say, with *thumping* damages: and as for the woman—the guilty wretch! let us lead her out and stone her.

Thackeray.

thumpkin (thump'kin), *n.* [*< thump* (?) + *-kin*. Cf. *thumkin*.] 1. A lumpkin; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A barn of hay. [Thieves' slang.]

Thunbergia (thun-bēr'jī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1781), named after K. P. Thunberg, 1743–1828, a Swedish botanist, author of the "Flora Japonica" and "Flora Capensis."] An untenable name for *Flemingia*, a genus of plants, of the family *Acanthaceae*. It is characterized by its fruit, a beaked capsule with two to four seeds; and by its contorted and nearly equal corolla-lobes, and roundish seeds without a reticulatum. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and warm parts of Asia. They are commonly twining vines, or in a number of species low erect herbs. They bear opposite leaves, often triangular, hastate, cordate, or narrower, and purple, blue, yellow, or white flowers solitary in the axils or forming terminal racemes. The flowers often combine two colors, as *Flemingia laurifolia* (Thunbergia laurifolia of Lindley), a greenhouse climber with large yellow-throated blue flowers, and the hardy annual *Flemingia alata* (Thunbergia alata of Bojer), known locally by the name *black-eyed-Susan* from its buff, orange, or white flowers with a purplish-black center. Other species, as *Flemingia grandiflora*, are favorite trellis-climbers, commonly known by the name *Thunbergia*.

thunder (thun'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. thunder, thonder, thondre* (with excrecent *d* as also in the D. form), earlier *thoner, thuner* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunor* (gen. *thunres, thoures*), *thunder* (*Thunor*, also, after Icel., *Thur*, the god of thunder, Thor), = OS. *Thuner*, the god of thunder, = OFries. *thuner* = D. *donder* = OHG. *donar*, MHG. *doner*, G. *donner*, *thunder* (OHG. *donar*, the god of thunder, Thor), = Icel. *Thörr* (dat. and acc. *Thör*, in Runic inscriptions also *Thur*), the god of thunder, Thor (cf. Icel. *Thundr* (gen. *Thundar*), one of the names of Odin = appar. a reflex of the AS. or E. word), = Sw.

Dan. *Tor*, the god of thunder, Thor (Sw. *tor-dön*, Dan. *tor-den*, thunder: Sw. *dön* (later *dän*) = Dan. *dön* = E. *din*), = Goth. **thunars* (not recorded); akin to L. *tonitrus*, rarely *tonitru*, *tonitruum*, thunder, Skt. *tanayatu*, thunder, *tanayit-nus*, roaring, thundering; from a verb shown in AS. *thunian*, rattle, roar, thunder, L. *tonare*, roar, thunder (cf. AS. *tonian* (rare), MD. *donen*, thunder), Skt. *√ tan*, roar. This root is usually identified with that of AS. *thynne*, E. *thin*, etc. (see *thin*), the development being variously explained: e. g., 'extension, sound, noise, thunder.' But the two are no doubt entirely distinct: the sense 'tone' in Gr. *τόνος* is developed from that of 'tension' in quite another way. The *√ tan*, thunder, is perhaps the same, without the initial *s*, as the *√ stan*, in Gr. *στρέειν* = Lith. *steneti* = Russ. *stenat*, *stonat*, groan, = Skt. *√ stan*, roar, thunder, E. *stun*, etc. (a similar double root in *st-* and *t-* is shown in the etym. of *thatch* and other words: see *stun*). Hence *thunder*, *v.*, and the first element of *Thursday*, and, from the Scand., *Thor*.] 1. The loud noise which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden disturbance of the air by the disruptive discharge of electricity. The character of the sound varies with the intensity and distance of the discharge, the form, number, and relative arrangement of the clouds, and the nature of the surrounding country. The position of the observer relative to the path of the discharge has also an important influence on the character of the sound heard. If the observer is about equally distant from the two bodies between which the discharge takes place, the sound is short and sharp, while if his position is approximately in line with the path of discharge, so as to be considerably further from one body than the other, the sound is prolonged into a long roll, due to the difference of time which the sound takes to reach the ear from the different parts of the path. In hilly regions, and where there are many clouds in the neighborhood of the discharge, the sound is echoed and reechoed, causing a prolonged and more or less continuous roar. As sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second, and light at the rate of about 186,000 miles per second, the number of miles the observer is from the discharge will be nearly one fifth the number of seconds which elapse between seeing the flash and hearing the sound. Discharges between clouds high up in the atmosphere are not usually heard through so long distances as might be expected, owing to the diminution of the intensity of sounds in passing from rarer to denser media. Discharges from clouds near the earth's surface to the earth can be heard as far as any other sound of equal intensity.

No thunders shook with deep intestine sound
 The blooming groves that girdled her around.

Couper, *Herolism*, I. 5.

2. The destructive agent in a thunder-storm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

And therefore hath the White Thorn many Vertues: For he that berethe a Branche on him therof, no *Thunders* ne no manner of Tempest may dare him.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 13.

I told him, the revenging gods
 'Gainst parricides did all their thunders bend.

Shak., *Lea*, II. 1. 48.

By the gods, my heart speaks this;
 And if the least fall from me not perform'd,
 May I be struck with *thunder*!

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, v. 3.

3. Any loud resounding noise: as, *thunders* of applause.

The *thunder* of my cannon shall be heard.

Shak., *K. John*, I. 1. 26.

Welcome her, *thunders* of fort and of fleet!

Tennyson, *Welcome to Alexandra*.

4. An awful or startling denunciation or threat. The *thunders* of the Vatican could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes, as in the days of the Crusades. Prescott.

5. As an exclamation, an abbreviation of *by thunder*, a mild oath. Compare *thunderation*. [Colloq.]—**Blood-and-thunder**, sensational; full of bloody deeds and bravado: noting plays, novels, etc. [Colloq.]—**Cross of thunder**. See *cross*.

thunder (thun'dēr), *v.* [*< ME. thunderen, thonderen, thuneren, thoneren* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunrian* = D. *donderen* = OHG. *donarōn*, MHG. *donren*, MG. *dunren*, G. *donnern* = Sw. *dundra* = Dan. *dundra*, thunder; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To give forth thunder; resound with thunder; formerly, to lighten (and thunder): often used impersonally: as, it *thundered* yesterday.

Wednesday, the vi Day of Januaril, the wynde Rose a yens va with grett tempest, *thundering* and lyghtnyng all Day and all nyght, So owtreagously that we knew not wher wee war. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 60.

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident
 Or Jove for 's power to thunder.

Shak., *Cor.*, III. 1. 256.

2. To make a sound resembling thunder; make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? Job xl. 9.

Ay me, what act

That roars so loud, and *thunders* in the index?

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4. 52.

His dreadful voice no more
 Would thunder in my ears. Milton, *P. L.*, I. 780.
 I will have his head, were Richard *thundering* at the gates of York. Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xxxiv.

3. To utter loud denunciations or threats.

The orators on the other side *thundered* against sinful associations. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

II. trans. 1. To emit with or as with the noise of thunder; utter with a loud and threatening voice; utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation.

Oracles severe

Were daily *thunder'd* in our gen'ral's ear.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xiii. 293.

Should eighty-thousand college-councils

Thunder "Anathema," friend, at you.

Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

2. To lay on with vehemence. [Rare.]

Therewith they gan, both furious and fell,

To *thunder* blowes, and fierly to assaile

Each other. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vi. 43.

thunder-and-lightning (thun'dēr-and-lit'ning), *n.* Same as *Oxford mixture* (which see, under *mixture*). [Colloq.]—**Thunder-and-lightning snake**. See *snake*.

thunderation (thun'dēr-ā'shōn), *n.* Same as *thunder*, 5. [Colloq., U. S.]

thunder-ax (thun'dēr-aks), *n.* Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (a).

thunderbeat (thun'dēr-bēt), *v. t.* [*< thunder + beat*.] To beat with thundering strokes. [Rare.]

So he them *thunderbet* whereso he went,

That neuer a stroke in valne his right hand spent.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's *Judith*, v. 397. (Davies.)

thunder-bird (thun'dēr-bērd), *n.* 1. An Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. It is about 6 inches long, rich-yellow below, with a jet-black collar and white throat, black head, and partly black tail. It was called by Latham *guttural thrush*, *Turdus gutturalis*, and black-breasted flycatcher, *Muscicapa pectoralis*, by others *white-throated thickhead*, and it has also a variety of French and New Latin names. It closely resembles the species figured under *Pachycephala*.

2. In the mythology of some low tribes, an imaginary bird supposed to cause thunder by the flapping of its wings, or considered as personifying it. E. B. Tylor.

thunderblast (thun'dēr-blāst), *n.* [*< ME. thonderblast; < thunder + blast*.] A peal of thunder.

thunderbolt (thun'dēr-bōlt), *n.* [*< thunder + bolt*.] 1. A flash of lightning with the accompanying crash of thunder: so called because regarded as due to the hurling of a bolt or shaft at the object struck by the lightning. See def. 2.

The term *thunderbolt*, which is nowadays rarely used except by poets (and by the penny-aliners), preserves the old notion that something solid and intensely hot passed along the track of a lightning flash and buried itself in the ground. P. G. Tait, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 330.

2. The imaginary bolt or shaft (often regarded as a stone) conceived as the material agent or substance of a flash of lightning, and the cause of the accompanying crash of thunder: an attribute of Zeus or Jupiter as the god of thunder (Jupiter Tonans); specifically, in *her.*, a bearing representing a thunderbolt more or less like that of Jupiter. It is often composed of barbed lances, the shafts of which are broken into dovetails, and a group of these put side by side, having a pair of wings attached, is emblematic of radiating light; sometimes it is a double flame of fire pointing up and down and accompanied with lances, radiating blades, etc.

3. A stone or other hard concretion of distinctive shape, usually tapering or spear-like, found in the ground, and supposed in popular superstition to have been the material substance of a thunderbolt (in sense 2), and to have fallen from heaven with the lightning. Specifically—(a) One of various polished stone implements, celts, and the like, found in the ground, supposed to have fallen from the sky. Also called *thunder-ax*, *thunder-hammer*, *thunder-stone*, *cerunia*, and *storm-stone*. (b) A mass of iron pyrites occurring either as a nodule or a bunch of crystals, in the chalk of England. (c) One of sundry fossil cephalopods, as *belemnites*. Also called *thunder-stone*. See cut under *belemnites*.

4. Figuratively, one who is daring or irresistible; one who acts with fury or with sudden and resistless force.



Jupiter holding a Thunderbolt.
 (From a Pompeian wall-painting.)

Be yourself, great sir,
The thunderbolt of war.

Masinger, Bashful Lover.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war?
Dryden, *Æneid*, vi. 1150.

5. A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; a fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the thunderbolt of ex-communication.
Hakewill.

A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one—a thunderbolt to all.

Byron, *Masappa*, i.

6. *pl.* The white campion (*Lychnis alba*), the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), or the bladder-campion (*Silene vulgaris*)—the last plant so named from the slight report made by exploding the inflated calyx. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

thunderbolt (thun'dér-bôlt), *v. t.* [*< thunderbolt, n.*] To strike with or as with lightning.

This was done so in an instant that the very act did overrun Philoclea's sorrow, sorrow not being able so quickly to thunderbolt her heart through her senses.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

thunderbolt-beetle (thun'dér-bôlt-bé'tl), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Arhopalus fulminans*, which burrows in the sap-wood of the oak and chest-nut: so called from the zigzag gray lines, likened to thunderbolts, which cross the dark elytra.

thunder-bounce (thun'dér-bouns), *n.* A sudden noise like thunder. [Rare.]

When blustering Boreas tosseth up the deep,
And thumps a thunder-bounce.

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, i. l.

thunderburst (thun'dér-bérs), *n.* A burst of thunder. *Imp. Dict.*

thunder-carriage (thun'dér-kar'áj), *n.* A name given to the conventional representation in early Scandinavian art of a car or chariot in which the god Thor is supposed to ride from place to place. *Worsaae*, *Danish Art*, p. 168.

thunderclap (thun'dér-klap), *n.* [*< ME. thon-der-clap; < thunder + clap.*] A clap or burst of thunder; a sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; a thunder-peal.

Noble arms,
You ribs for mighty minds, you iron houses,
Made to defy the thunder-claps of fortune,
Rust and consuming time must now dwell with ye!
Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, l. 8.

thunder-cloud (thun'dér-klound), *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder. Such clouds are of the cumulus or strato-cumulus type, generally appearing in dense, dark, towering masses, with a cirro-stratus overflow. In hilly regions thunder-clouds have been observed entirely within a limit of 1,500 feet above the earth, but in general the base of the cloud is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and its vertical thickness from 2,000 to 12,000 feet.

These Tornadoes commonly come against the Wind that is then blowing, as our Thunder-clouds are often observed to do in England. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, i. 79.

thunder-crack (thun'dér-krak), *n.* A clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the thunder-cracks
Of tyrants' threats.

Daniel, *To the Countess of Cumberland*, st. 5.

thunder-dart (thun'dér-därt), *n.* A thunder-bolt. *Spenser*, *Visions of Bellay*, l. 53.

thunder-darter (thun'dér-där'tér), *n.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

O thou great thunder-darter of Olympus, forget that thou art Jove, the king of gods. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, ii. 3. 11.

thunder-dint (thun'dér-dint), *n.* [*ME.*, also *thonderdent*; *< thunder + dint.*] A thunder-clap.

How Caphaneus the proude
With thunder-dynt was slayn, that criede loude.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1506.

thunder-dirt (thun'dér-dért), *n.* The gelatinous volva of *Neodictyon*, especially *I. cibarium*, a gasteromycetous fungus, which is or was formerly eaten by the aborigines of New Zealand. See *Neodictyon*.

thunder-drop (thun'dér-drop), *n.* One of the large, heavy, thinly scattered drops of rain which prelude a thunder-shower.

Her slow full words sank thro' the silence drear,
As thunder-drops fall on a sleeping sea.
Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

thunderer (thun'dér-ér), *n.* [*< thunder + -er.*] One who thunders; specifically, with the definite article, Jupiter (called *Jupiter Tonans*).

The faults of kings are by the Thunderer,
As oft as they offend, to be reveng'd.
Beau. and Fl., *Thierry and Theodoret*, l. 2.

When now the thund'r'er on the sea-beat coast
Had fir'd great Hector and his conqu'ring host.
Pope, *Iliad*, xiii. 1.

thunder-fish (thun'dér-fish), *n.* 1. The electric catfish of the Nile, *Torpedo electricus*, which is capable of giving shocks like the electric eel and electric ray. Also known by its Arabian name *raasch*. See cut under *Malapterurus*.—2. A European cyprinoid, *Misgurnus fossilis*: apparently so called as forced out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, by a thunder-shower. See *misgurn*.

thunder-fit (thun'dér-fit), *n.* A shock or noise resembling thunder. [Rare.]

The ice did split with a thunder-fit;
The helmsman steer'd us through!

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, l.

thunder-flower (thun'dér-flou'ér), *n.* A name of the stitchwort (*Alsine Holostea*), of the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*), and of the white campion (*Lychnis alba*). *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-fly (thun'dér-flí), *n.* A thrips; any member of the *Thripidae*. See cut under *Thrips*.

The tiny thunder-flies which we often find during the summer in countless multitudes.

Adams, *Man. Nat. Hist.*, p. 213.

thunder-gust (thun'dér-gust), *n.* A thunder-storm. [Rare.]

Until the thundergust o'erpass.

Lowell, *On Planting a Tree at Inverara*.

thunder-hammer (thun'dér-ham'ér), *n.* See *thunderbolt*, 3 (a).

thunder-head (thun'dér-hed), *n.* One of the round compact swelling cumulus clouds which frequently develop into thunder-clouds. The thunder-head is seen at first, perhaps, on the horizon, of a brilliant whiteness; then, slowly rising, and darkening until only a silver edge is left of its brightness, it becomes a towering mass of black thunder-cloud. [Originally New Eng.]

On either hand a sullen rear of woes,
Whose garnered lightnings none could guess,
Piling its thunder-heads, and muttering "Cease!"

Lowell, *Under the Old Elm*, vii. 2.

thunder-headed (thun'dér-hed'ed), *a.* Pertaining to a thunder-head; like a thunder-head: as, *thunder-headed clouds*.

thunder-house (thun'dér-hous), *n.* A small model of a house with electric conductors so arranged as to show, when a discharge is passed through them, how a building may be injured by lightning.

thundering (thun'dér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thunder*, *v.*] The report of a discharge of lightning; thunder.

Intreat the Lord . . . that there be no more mighty
thunderings and hail.

Ex. ix. 23.

thundering (thun'dér-ing), *p. a.* 1. Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; loud.—2. Unusual; extraordinary; great; tremendous: used as an intensive. [Colloq.]

He goes a thundering pace, that you would not think it possible to overtake him. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, ii. 420.

I was drawing a thundering fish out of the water, so very large that it made my rod crack again.

Tom Brown, *Works*, i. 219.

Haint they cut a thunderin' swarth?
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., i.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

thunderingly (thun'dér-ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a thundering manner; with loud noise.—2. Unusually; extraordinarily; tremendously: as, *a thunderingly big egg*. [Colloq.]

thunderless (thun'dér-les), *a.* [*< thunder + -less.*] Unattended by thunder or loud noise.

Thunderless lightnings striking under sea.

Tennyson, *To the Queen*.

When on nights
Of summer-time the harmless blaze
Of thunderless heat-lightning plays.

Whittier, *Lines on a Fly-Leaf*.

thunderlight, *n.* [*ME. thunderlyght; < thunder + light.*] Lightning.

The way of thunderlyght that is wont to smyten heye
towers.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, l. meter 4.

thunderous (thun'dér-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thundrous*; *< thunder + -ous.*] 1. Thunder-producing; betokening thunder; awful.

At Heaven's door
Look in, and see each blissful Deity,
How he before the thunderous throne doth lie.

Milton, *Vac. Ex.*, l. 36.

2. Thundering; loud and deep-sounding; making a noise like thunder.

The solid roar
Of thunderous waterfalls and torrents hoarse.

Keats, *Hyperion*, ii.

thunderously (thun'dér-us-li), *adv.* In a thunderous manner; with thunder or a noise like thunder.

Now and then chariots rolled by thunderously.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 212.

thunder-peal (thun'dér-pé), *n.* A peal or clap of thunder.

All the past of Time reveals
A bridal dawn of thunder-peals,
Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.
Tennyson, *Love Thou Thy Land*.

thunder-pick (thun'dér-pik), *n.* A belemnite. [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-plant (thun'dér-plant), *n.* The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

thunder-plump (thun'dér-plump), *n.* A short violent downpour of rain in connection with a thunder-storm. [Rare.]

The rains are extremely frequent, and, instead of falling in what seem like thunder-plumps, they are prolonged, and fall continuously as drizzling rain.

J. C. Brown, *Reboisement in France*, p. 85.

thunder-pump (thun'dér-pump), *n.* [*< thunder + pump for bump.*] Cf. *thunder-pumper* and *pump-thunder*. Same as *pump-thunder*.

thunder-pumper (thun'dér-pum'pér), *n.* [See *thunder-pump*.] 1. The American bittern: same as *pump-thunder*.—2. The croaker or sheeps-head, *Haplodinotus grunniens*. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

thunder-rod (thun'dér-rod), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

thunder-shoot (thun'dér-shöt), *v. t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

His (the atheist's) death commonly is most miserable.—Either burnt, as Diogenes; or eaten up with lice, as Pherecydes; or devoured by dogs, as Lucian; or thunder-shot and turned to ashes, as Olympius.

Fuller, *Holy and Profane State*, v. vi. 9.

thunder-shower (thun'dér-shou'ér), *n.* A shower accompanied by thunder and lightning.

thundersmith (thun'dér-smith), *n.* A forger of thunder or of thunderbolts; figuratively, a coiner of loud, pretentious words. [Rare.]

That terrible thundersmith of terms.
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

thunder-snake (thun'dér-snäk), *n.* 1. See *snake*.—2. The little worm-snake, *Carphiophis* (formerly *Celuta*) *amena*, common in the United States: apparently so called because forced out of its hole by a heavy shower.

thunder-stone (thun'dér-stón), *n.* 1. Same as *thunderbolt*, 1, 2.

God! Fear no more the lightning-flash.
Arise. Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 271.

Envy, let pines of Ida rest alone,
For they will grow spite of thy thunder-stone.
Marston, *Satires*, iv. 164.

2. Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (a) and (c).

Each tube (of Stone) had a small cavity in its Center, from which its parts were projected in form of rays to the circumference, after the manner of the Stones vulgarly call'd *Thunder-stones*.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 52.

* [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

thunder-storm (thun'dér-stórm), *n.* A storm accompanied by lightning and thunder, occurring when the atmosphere is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and has a high relative humidity. Thunder-storms have been conveniently classified into *heat thunder-storms* and *cyclonic thunder-storms*. The former is the type preeminently characteristic of the equatorial regions, where lightning and thunder occur on their grandest and most violent scale. Here the thunder-storm has little or no progressive motion, and its entire history may be followed in the overturning process by which an abnormally hot, humid, unstable condition of the atmosphere becomes stable. In summer similar heat thunder-storms arise locally in temperate latitudes, especially in hilly or mountainous countries. Thunder-storms of the second class are associated with areas of low pressure, and are found most frequently on their southern border, in the quadrant where an unstable atmospheric condition tends to prevail. These thunder-storms have a progressive motion eastward, but their velocity may be quite different from that of the general cyclonic movement with which they are associated. The different isobaric types known as *secondaries* and *V-shaped depressions* give rise to thunder-storms having distinct features, and those accompanying the latter have been specifically designated *line thunder-storms*. In general, the diurnal and annual periods and other characteristics of cyclonic thunder-storms exhibit a wide diversity in different regions, and thereby illustrate the intimate dependence of these storms on the differing cyclonic conditions which characterize different climates. Thus, in Iceland thunder-storms occur only in winter, so that the usual annual periodicity is there reversed.

thunderstrike (thun'dér-strik), *v. t.*; pret. *thunderstruck*, pp. *thunderstruck* or *thunderstricken*, ppr. *thunderstriking*. [*< thunder + strike*; a back-formation from *thunderstruck*.] 1. To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning; strike with or as with a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

The armaments which thunderstrike the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 181.

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible: usually in the past participle.

thunder-stroke (thun'dér-strók), *n.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast by lightning.

They fell together all, as by consent;

They dropp'd as by a *thunder-stroke*.

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 1. 204.

thunderstruck (thun'dér-struk), *a.* 1. Struck, blasted, or injured by lightning.

Thunder-struck Enocladus,

Groveling beneath the incumbent mountain's weight.

Addison, *Imit. of Milton*, tr. of *Story out of the Third*

[*Æneid*].

2. Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by some surprising or terrible thing suddenly presented to the mind or view.

8 *Merc.* I am amazed!

1 *Merc.* I *thunderstruck*!

Massinger, *Believe as you List*, I. 2.

thunder-thump (thun'dér-thump), *n.* A thunderbolt. [*Rare.*]

O thou yat throwest the *thunderthumps*
From Heavens hye to Hell.

Googe, *Eglogs* (ed. Arber), IV.

thunder-tube (thun'dér-tüb), *n.* A fulgurite.

thunder-worm (thun'dér-worm), *n.* An amphibianoid lizard of Florida, *Rhineura floridana*: so called as forced out of its burrows by a thunder-shower.

thundery (thun'dér-i), *a.* [Formerly also *thundry*; < *thunder* + *-y*.] 1. Thunder-like; thundering; loud; resounding.

As a cannon's *thundry* roaring ball,

Batt'ring one turret, shakes the next withall,

And oft in armies (as by proof they finde)

Kills oldest souldiers with his very winde.

Sylvester, tr. of *De Barlaam*. (*Latham*.)

2. Betokening, characterized by, or accompanied with thunder, or atmospheric disturbance caused by electrical discharges.

So your mother is tired, and gone to bed early! I'm afraid such a *thundery* day was not the best in the world for the doctor to see her.

Mrs. Gaskell, *North and South*, xviii.

3. Figuratively, threatening an explosion or outbreak of temper; frowning; angry.

thunner, *n.* A Middle English form of *thunder*.

thunner (thun'ér), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *thunder*.

thunny (thun'i), *n.* Same as *tunny*.

thunwange, *n.* [ME., also *thunwange*, *thunwonge*, *thunwange*, < AS. *thunwange*, *thunwonge*, *thunwenge*, *thunwenge*, *thunwang* (= LG. *dunninge*, *dünninge*, *dunnege* = OHG. *dunwangi*, *dunwengi*, MHG. *tunewenge* = Icel. *thunwangi* = Sw. *tinning* = Dan. *tinding*), the temple, < *thun*, appar. base of *thynne*, *thin*, + *wang*, cheek.] The temple (of the head).

Stampe them wela, and make a plaster, and lay on the forde, and on the *thunwanges*, bot anyoite hym firste with popillione if he hafe anger in his lyver.

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 306. (*Halliwell*.)

thuret, *n.* [L. *thus* (thur-), *tus* (tur-), incense: see *thus*.] Frankincense.

An unce of mascul *thure*

Wel smellyng, and an unce of pepur dure.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

thurgt, *n.* A Middle English form of *thorough*, *through*, *through*.

thurghfare, *n.* A Middle English form of *thoroughfare*.

thurghout, *prep.* A Middle English form of *thoroughout*, *throughout*.

thurible (thū'ri-bl), *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, *turibulum*, a censet, < *thus* (thur-), *tus* (tur-), frankincense; cf. Gr. *thūc*, incense, < *thūc*, sacrifice; Skt. *dhūma*, L. *fumus*, smoke (see *fume*).] A censet. There is no difference in the meaning of *thurible* and *censet*, except that the former is the more technical ecclesiastical word.

Sweet incense from the waving *thurible*

Rose like a mist.

Southey.

thurifer (thū'ri-fēr), *n.* [L. *thurifer*, *turifer*, < *thus* (thur-), *tus* (tur-), incense, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] An acolyte who carries the censet.

thuriferous (thū'rif'ē-rus), *a.* [L. *thurifer* + *-ous*.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

thurificat (thū'rif'ī-kāt), *a.* [LL. *thurificatus*, *turificatus*, pp. of *thurificare*, *turificare*, burn incense: see *thurify*.] Having offered incense. — The *thurificat*, in the *early church*, those who had offered incense to pagan deities. They formed part of the class of penitents called the *lapsed* (see *lapse*).

thurification (thū'ri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [ML. **thurificatio* (n.), < LL. *thurificare*, burn incense: see *thurify*.] The act of burning incense or of fuming with incense.

The Church of England gives to the Blessed Virgin and all the saints memorative honours, no inward soul submission in her prayers and offices, no dependence, no invocations, no intercessions, no incense, *thurification*, candles, or consumptive offerings, or genuflections.

Boelyn, *True Religion*, II. 352.

thurify (thū'ri-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thurified*, ppr. *thurifying*. [L. *thurificare*, *turificare*, burn incense, < L. *thus* (thur-), *tus* (tur-), incense, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] I. trans. To perfume with odors as from a thurible; cense.

This Herring, or this cropahin, was sensed and *thurified* in the smoke.

Nashe, *Lenten Staffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 176).

The Smoke of Censing, Smoke of *Thurifying*

Of Images. *Sylvester*, *Tobacco Battered*.

* II. intrans. To scatter incense; cense.

Thuringian (thū-rin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Thuringia* (= G. *Thüringen*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Thuringia, a region in central Germany. Properly it is the district included between the Harz, the Thuringian Forest, and the rivers Werra and Saale; but it is often regarded as comprising the Saxon duchies, the principalities of Schwarzburg and Reuss, included exclaves of other states, and adjoining parts of Prussia. Thuringia was a medieval landgraviate, and its later history is merged in that of Saxony.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Thuringia. **Thuringite** (thū-rin'jit), *n.* [L. *Thuringia* (see *Thuringian*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral*, a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring as an aggregate of minute scales which are distinctly cleavable in one direction, and have an olive-green color and nacreous luster.

thurl, *thurling*. See *thirl*, *thirling*.

thurn (thurn), *v. t.* In *cabinet-making*, to work (moldings or the like) across the grain of the wood with saw and chisel, thus producing, in square uprights and the like, patterns similar to those turned by the lathe.

thurrock, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorrocke*; < ME. *thurrock*, the hold of a ship, < AS. *thurruc*, a small boat (glossing *cumba* and *caupolus*), also prob. the hold of a ship (also, according to Lye, a drain (canalis); but see *thurruck*). = MD. *durck*, *dorck*, the hold of a ship; perhaps orig. (like *hold* itself) 'hole,' akin to Goth. *thairko*, a hole, and to AS. *thurh*, *thuruh*, E. *thorough*, *through*: see *thorough*.] The hold of a ship; also, the bilge.

The same harm dooth som tyme the smale dropes of water that entren thurgh a litel crevice into the *thurrock*, and in the botome of the shipe. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottom of a shippe wherein ys gathered all the fythe that cometh into the shippe — and it is called in some contree of this lande a *thorrocke*. Other calle yt an hamron, and some calle yt the bulke of the shippe.

Our Ladyes Mirroure (London, 1580), quoted by Tyrwhitt.

thurrough (thur'ō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *furrow* (as, reversely, *fill* for *thill*), or else a var. of *thurruck*, a drain, regarded as a particular use of *thurrock*.] A furrow. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

thurruck (thur'uk), *n.* [A further var. of *thurrough*, itself a var. of *furrow*, or else a var. and particular use of *thurrock*. The AS. *thurruc* defined by Lye as a canal or drain (canalis), does not appear to have had that sense: see *thurrock*.] A drain. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thursday (thēr'z-dā), *n.* [ME. *Thursday*, *Thursday*, *Thors day*, *Thores day*, a contracted form (after the Icel. *Þórsdagr*) of early ME. *Thunres dæi* (which would reg. give mod. E. **Thundersday*), < AS. *Thunres dæg* = OFries. *Thunresdei*, *Dunrisdei*, *Tongerresdei*, *Tornesdei* = D. *Donderdag* = MLG. *Donerdach* = OHG. *Donarstag*, MHG. *Donerstag*, G. *Donnerstag* = Icel. *Þórsdagr* = Sw. Dan. *Torsdag*; orig. two words, 'Thunder's day,' 'Thor's day,' translating L. *Dies Jovis*: see *thunder*, *Thor*, and *day*.] The fifth day of the week. See *week*. Abbreviated *Th.*, *Thur.* — *Bounds Thursday*, Ascension day: so called from the old parish custom of marking or beating the bounds. See *parabulation*. — *Great Thursday*, *Great and Holy Thursday*, in the Gr. Ch., same as *Maundy Thursday*. — *Green Thursday*, Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. — *Holy Thursday*, Ascension day: so called because it is the greatest festival of the church year which falls regularly upon a Thursday. This name has always been given to Ascension day in England, both before and since the Reformation. The application of the name to Thursday in Holy Week, properly *Maundy Thursday*, is recent and incorrect, resting either on confusion or on imitation of foreign (continental) usage. — *Maundy Thursday*. See *maundy*. — *Remission Thursday*, *Sheer Thursday*. Same as *Maundy Thursday*. — *Thursday of the Great Canon*. See *Great Canon*, under *great*.

thursat (thurs), *n.* [Also dial. *thrush*, *thrust* (as in *hobthrush*, var. *hobthrust*), < ME. *thurse*, *thursse*, *thyrcse*, *thurs*, *thirs*, also transposed *thursse*, *thursse*, *thursche*, < AS. *thyrs* = OHG. *durs*, *duris*, *turs*, *thurs*, MHG. *dürse*, *dürsch*, also *türse*, *türse*, *türsch*, a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. *türs*), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss*, dial. *tusse*, *tust*, a goblin, kobold, elf, a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse*, a booby, fool. For the supposed relation with *deuce*, see

deuce. The word *thurse* remains in various local names, as *Thursfield*, *Thursley*, *Thursly*, *Thurso*, etc. (in some instances probably confused with *Thor's* as in *Thursaday*.) A giant; a gigantic specter; an apparition. *Kennett* (in *Halliwell*, under *thyrcse*); *Way* (in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 491, note). [*Prov. Eng.*]

Thykke theefe as a *thursse*, and thikkere in the hanche, Greasse growene as a galle, full gyltych he lukes!

Morte Arturus (E. E. T. S.), I. 1100.

There shal lyn lamy a that is a *thirs* [var. *thirise*], or a beste havende the body lye a woman and horse feet.

Wyclif, *Isa.* xxxiv. 15.

thurse-hole (thērs'hōl), *n.* A hollow vault in a rock or stony hill, sometimes used as a dwelling. *Kennett* (quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 491).

thurse-house (thērs'hous), *n.* Same as *thurse-hole*.

thurst, *thursty*. Old spellings of *thirst*, *thirsty*. **thurt** (thērt), *adv.* and *prep.* A dialectal form of *thwart*.

thus (thūs), *adv.* [ME. *thus*, *thous*, *thos*, < AS. *thus* (= OS. *thus* = OFries. *thus* = D. *du*), prob. a var. of *thys* (= OS. *thius*), instr. of *thes*, this: see *this*.] I. Of manner or state: (a) In this way (referring to something present or under consideration); in the manner or state now being indicated: as, one may often see gardens arranged *thus* or *thus*.

His Aungell cleere, as cristall clene,

Here vn-to you *thus* am I sente.

York Plays, p. 36.

Thus I forestall thee, if thou mean to chide.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 484.

Nay, Ellen, blench not *thus* away.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, II. 30.

(b) In the manner just indicated (pointing to something that has just been said, done, or referred to).

Whether this was a bragge of the Russes or not, I know not, but *thus* he sayd.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 257.

Why hast thou *thus* dealt with us?

Luke II. 48.

The goddess *thus*; and thus the god replies,

Who swells the clouds, and blackens all the skies.

Pope, *Iliad*, viii. 584.

Incensed at being *thus* foiled, Muley Abul Hassan gave orders to undermine the walls.

Irrving, *Granada*, p. 44.

(c) In the state or manner now to be indicated (pointing to something immediately following).

Therein was a record *thus* written.

Ezra vi. 2.

Were he my kinsman, brother, or my son,

It should be *thus* with him; he must die to-morrow.

Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 2. 82.

2. Of cause: Consequently; accordingly; so; things being so; hence (pointing to something that follows as an effect).

Thus, for my duty's sake, I rather choose

To cross my friend.

Shak., *M. for M.*, III. 1. 17.

Thus men are raised by faction, and decried,

And rogue and saint distinguished by their side.

Dryden, *The Medal*, l. 154.

3. Of degree or quality: To this extent or proportion; so.

Whither are you *thus* early adrest?

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, II. 1.

Even *thus* wise — that is, *thus* peaceable.

Holyday.

Thus far, to this point or degree.

Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,

Our bending author hath pursued the story.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, Epil.

Thus much, as much as this; to this extent or degree: as, *thus* much by way of apology.

Onely *thus* much now is to be said, that the Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

thus (thūs), *n.* [L. *thus*, *tus*, incense. Cf. *thurable*, etc.] Frankincense; either (a) oilbanum or (b) the turpentine which concretes on the trunks of the trees yielding turpentine. — *American thus*, the product chiefly of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*, and of the loblolly-pine, *P. taeda*.

thus-gate, *adv.* [ME., < *thus* + *gate*. Cf. *another-gate*.] In this wise; in this way; thus.

Now with hym and now with hure and *thus-gate* ich begge.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 51.

This is ioyfull tyding.

That I may now here see

The modyr of my lord kyng

Thus-gate come to me.

York Plays, p. 100.

thus-gates, *adv.* [ME. *thusgates*, *thusgatis*; < *thus-gate* + *adv. gen. -es*.] Same as *thus-gate*.

To blyse sal I sone be restorede

If I my saule *thusgates* will fede.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

And *thus gatis* he hallded the croice.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

thusness (thūs'nes), *n.* The state of being thus. *Nature*, XLIII. 435. [*Rare* except in humorous use.]

thussock, *n.* Same as *tussock*.
thuswise (THUS'wiz), *adv.* [*< thus¹ + wise².*]
 In this manner; thus. [Rare.]

It is surely better . . . to acquire pieces of historical information *thuswise* than never to acquire them at all.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 112.

Thuja (thū'yā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. θύα, θύα*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, supposed to be a kind of juniper or arbor-vitæ.] A spelling given by Tournefort and many other authors to *Thuja*, a genus of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressæ*. It is distinguished from *Cupressus*, the cypress, by its smaller, less indurated cones, and usually complanate leafy branches. The 4 species are natives of North America and central and eastern Asia. They are evergreen trees and shrubs, having the flat leaf-like branchlets almost wholly covered by small appressed imbricated leaves, some of which are awl-shaped and slightly spreading; others, on different branchlets, are blunt, scale-like, and adnate. The small ovoid or oblong cone rarely exceeds half an inch in length, and is usually composed of from three to six pairs of coriaceous scales, dry and spreading when ripe, the lowest and uppermost empty, the others bearing two or three seeds each. The typical species, *Thuja occidentalis*, the arbor-vitæ, or white cedar, of



Branch with Cones of American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).
a, the male flower; *b*, scale of cone, showing the two seeds; *c*, a seed, ventral view.

the northern United States, forms extensive cedar-swamps from Minnesota to central New York and New Brunswick, and occurs on rocky banks and along the mountains to North Carolina. It is usually a small tree, but is sometimes from 50 to 70 feet high. It is cultivated for lawns and hedges, and yields a valuable light-brown wood, a very aromatic oil, and a tincture used as an emmenagogue. *T. plicata*, the canoe-cedar, or red cedar, of the West, found chiefly from Alaska to Oregon, is a large tree often from 200 to 250 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. One is said to have measured 22 feet in diameter and 325 in height. The trunk rises often for 100 feet as a columnar shaft free from branches. The trunks were hollowed out by the Indians into canoes. The dull reddish-brown wood— which is light, soft, compact, easily worked, and, as in the other species, slow to decay — is greatly valued for cabinet-work, interior finish, cooperage, etc. The bark yields a fiber which is made into hats, mats, and baskets. In cultivation it is often known by the name *T. Lobbi*, and in Europe as *Libocedrus decurrens*, by an early exchange with the true *Libocedrus*, the incense-cedar of California. The other commonly cultivated species, *T. orientalis*, the Chinese arbor-vitæ, native of eastern Asia, is parent of numerous varieties remarkably different in habit, with bright-green, golden, silvery, or variegated spray, closer and more vertical than in the tree of the Atlantic coast, or drooping, elongated, and slightly cylindrical in the variety *pendula*, the weeping arbor-vitæ. Several other species formerly classed here are now separated, as the genera *Thujopsis* and *Chamaecyparis*. Compare also *Retinospora*.

thuyite (thū'yit), *n.* [*< Thuja + -ite².*] A fossil plant supposed to belong or be closely related to *Thuja*. Several plants from the Wealden and Jurassic have been described under *Thuyites* as a generic name, in regard to all or most of which there is considerable uncertainty.

Thuyopsidines (thū-yop-si-di'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Thuyopsis (-id-) + -ines.*] Improper spelling of *Thujopsidines*, a subtribe of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressæ*, typified by the genus *Thujopsis*, and comprising also *Libocedrus* and *Thuja*.

Thujopsis (thū-yop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), *< Thuja + Gr. θύς*, resemblance.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressæ*, type of the subtribe *Thujopsidines*: properly *Thujopsis*. It is characterized by its narrowly two-winged seeds, four or five under each of four to eight fertile scales of the globose cone. The only species, *Thujopsis dolabrata*, is a native of Japan, there known as *akebi*. It is a tall conical evergreen from 50 to 90 feet high. Its pendulous whorled primary branches bear very numer-

ous two-ranked branchlets wholly covered by opposite leaves imbricated in four ranks, the marginal ranks larger, acute, and slightly spreading, the others appressed, glandular, and shining. It is cultivated in dwarf varieties as a shrub for lawns, under the name of *hatchet-leaved arbor-vitæ*.

thwack (thwak), *v. t.* [Also dial. *twack*; a var. of *whack*, prob. due in part to confusion with the equiv. *thack²*, and in part to a phonetic interchange, *wh- to th-*, which occurs in the other direction in *white²*, var. of *thwite*, in *whittle*, var. of *thwittle*, in *whart*, var. of *thwart¹*, etc.] 1. To strike with something flat or hard; beat; bang; whack.

He shall not stay,
 We'll thwack him hence with distaffs.
Shak., *W. T.*, I. 2. 37.

Take all my cushions down, and thwack them soundly,
 After my feast of millers.
Middleton (and another), *Mayor of Queenborough*, v. 1.
 2†. To ram down; pack.

The letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, *thwack* with love and kindness.
Stanislaus, *Descrip. of Ireland* (Hollinshead's Chron., I. 42).

thwack (thwak), *n.* [*< thwack, v.*] A sharp blow with something flat or hard; a whack; a bang.

But Talgol first with hardy thwack
 Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. II. 796.

Noble captain, lend me a reasonable thwack, for the love of God, with that cane of yours over these poor shoulders.
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, xi.

=Syn. See *thump*.

thwacker (thwak'ër), *n.* [*< thwack + -er¹.*] One who or that which thwacks; specifically, a wooden tool used for beating half-dried pantiles into shape. The tiles are then trimmed with a thwacking-knife.

thwacking (thwak'ing), *a.* Thumping; tremendous; great. [Colloq.]

Sec. Ser. A bonfire, sir?
 Sir Ol. A thwacking one, I charge you.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, v. 3.

thwacking-frame (thwak'ing-frām), *n.* In tile-making, a table with a curved top, on which a half-dried pantile is bent to form by means of blows with a thwacker. *E. H. Knight*.

thwacking-knife (thwak'ing-nif), *n.* A knife for trimming pantiles on the thwacking-frame.

thwaite¹ (thwät), *n.* [Also dial. *twait*; *< ME. *thwaite* (*> AF. twaite*), *< Icel. thveit, f., thveiti*, *n.*, a piece or parcel of land, a paddock (common in local names), also a unit of weight, and a small coin, = Norw. *twit, twet, twedt, twed*, a piece of ground (common in local names), lit. a piece, from the verb seen in AS. *thwitan*, ME. *thwiten*, cut, chop: see *thwite*.] A piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* chiefly occurs as the second element in local names, especially in the lake district of the north of England, as in *Bassenthwaite*, *Crosthwaite*, and *Stonethwaite*.

thwaite² (thwät), *n.* Same as *twait*.
thwang, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.
thwarlet, *a.* [ME., perhaps connected with *twirl* (*D. dwerlen*); otherwise possibly an error for *thwart*, cross: see *thwart¹*, *a.*] Twisted (?); intricate (?): found only in the following passage.

As the dok lasted,
 Sythen thrawn wyth a thwong a thwarlet nost alofte,
 Ther mony belles ful brygt of brende goud rungen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 104.

thwart¹ (thwärt), *adv. and prep.* [*< ME. thwert* (as in *over thwert*, *thwert over*, a *thwert*, a *thirt*, *athwart*), *< Icel. thvert*, across (*um-thvert*, across, *athwart*), = Sw. *tvärt*, rudely, = Dan. *tvært*, adv., across, *athwart* (cf. MD. *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwers*, *D. dwars* = G. *dwersch*, across); prop. neut. acc. (with the neut. suffix *-t* usual in Scand.) of the adj., Icel. *thverr*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär* = Dan. *tvær* = AS. *thweorh* (*thweor-*), transverse, perverse, = MD. **dwer*, **dwar*, *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwers*, *D. dwars*, adj., = OHG. *dwerah*, *twærh*, MHG. *twærch*, *dwerch*, also *querch*, G. *querch* in comp., also without the final guttural, OHG. *twær*, MHG. *twær*, *quer*, G. *quer* = LG. *quer* (*> E. quer¹*), cross, transverse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry (not found in lit. sense 'cross'; cf. E. *cross*, 'transverse,' also 'angry'); perhaps connected with L. *torquere*, twist: see *twirl*.] Connection with AS. *thwærh*, Goth. *thairh*, etc., through, is improbable: see *thorough*, *through¹*. Cf. *athwart*.] I. *adv.* From side to side; across; crosswise; transversely; athwart.

Yet, whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
 The tempered steels did not into his braynepen byte.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 30.

The bait was guarded with at least two hundred men, and thirty lying vnder a great tree (that lay *thwart* as a barricado). Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 215.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; athwart.

And laying *thwart* her horse,
 In loathly wise like to a carrion corse,
 She bore him fast away.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 42.

Cornelius May and one other going ashore with some goods late in a faire evening, such a sudden gust did arise that drue them *thwart* the Riuier.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 92.

2. Opposite to; over against.

The first of April we weighed anchor in the Downs, and *thwart* Dover, we found our men in ketches ready to come aboard.

Sir H. Middleton, *Voyage*, p. 2.

thwart¹ (thwärt), *a.* [*< ME. thwert*, *< thwert*, *adv.*; or *< Icel. thvert*, neut. adj., after the *adv.*: see *thwart¹*, *adv.*. The proper mod. form of the adj. would be **thwar* (*< early ME. thweor*, *< AS. thweor-*, the reduced form in inflection of *thweorh*) or **thwarro*, *< AS. thweorh*.] 1. Lying or extending across or crosswise; cross; transverse.

Those streetes that be *thwart* are faire and large.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 224.

The alant lightning, whose *thwart* flame, driven down,
 Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 1075.

2†. Antithetical.

It is observable that Solomon's proverbial says are so many select aphorisms, containing, for the most part, a pair of cross and *thwart* sentences, handled rather by collation than relation, whose conjunction is disjunctive.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 216.

3. Perverse; contrary; cross-grained.

His herte tho wurth *thwert*. *Genesis and Exodus*, I. 3099.

If she must teem,
 Create her child of spleen, that it may live
 And be a *thwart* disanured torment to her!
Shak., *Lear*, I. 4. 306.

Now he would make that love prevail in the world and become its law; the world, still *thwart* and untoward, tells his purpose, and he dies. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, II. 130.

thwart¹ (thwärt), *n.* [*< thwart¹, v.*] Opposition; defiance.

A certain discourteous person, who calleth himself the devil, even now, and in *thwart* of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant frame in hostile thraldom.
Mrs. Burney, *Cecilia*, II. 3.

thwart¹ (thwärt), *v.* [*< ME. thwerten*; *< thwart¹, adv.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pass over or across; cross.

Pericles
 Is now again *thwarting* the wayward seas.
Shak., *Pericles*, IV. 4. 10.

Swift as a shooting star
 In autumn *thwarts* the night.
Milton, *P. L.*, IV. 557.

In this passage we frequently chang'd our barge, by reason of the bridges *thwarting* our course.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Oct. 5, 1641.

2†. To put crosswise, or one across another.

All knights-templars make such Saltire Cross with their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments.
Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, III. III. 11.

3†. To put in the way; oppose.

'Gainst which the noble sonne of Telamon
 Oppos'd himselfe, and, *thwarting* his huge shield,
 Them battell bad. *Spenser*, *Virgil's Gnat*, I. 614.

4. To cross, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate; baffle.

Third Out. Have you long sojourned there?
 Val. Some sixteen months; and longer might have stay'd.
 If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, IV. I. 22.

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.
South, *Sermons*.

O *thwart* me not, sir Soph, at ev'ry turn,
 Nor carp at ev'ry flaw you may discern.
Couper, *Conversation*, I. 91.

"It is no part of the duty of a Christian Prince," added the Abbes, "to *thwart* the wishes of a pious soul."
Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxxv.

No injudicious interference from any quarter ever *thwarted* my plans for her [a pupil's] improvement.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xii.

=Syn. 4. *Foil*, *Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go crosswise or obliquely. *Thomson*.—2. To be in opposition; be contrary or perverse; hence, to quarrel; contend.

Thwart not thou with thy fellow.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

* [Rare in both senses.]

thwart² (thwärt), *n.* [Also dial. *thought*; prob. a var. of *thoft¹* (as, reversely, *thoft²* is a var. of *thoft¹*), a rower's seat, mixed with *thwart¹*, as if lit. a 'crosspiece': see *thoft¹*, *thoft-fellow*.] A seat across a boat on which the oarsman sits. A *thwart* is usually a special fixture, but a board may be used for the purpose. Some *thwarts* are contrived to slide backward and forward with the movements of the oarsman, as in light sculls or shells used for rowing exercise or for racing.

Take care of your dress in the mud — one foot on the *thwart* — sit in the middle — that's it.
Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, II. vii.

Now Cap'n Cyrus is the luckiest seaman that ever sat on a *thwart*. He never had nothin' happen to him.

F. R. Stockton, Merry Chatter, III.

After-thwart, the thwart furthest aft in a whale-boat, occupied by the after-oarsman. Also called *stroke-thwart*.

—Bow-thwart, the second thwart in a whale-boat, occupied by the bow-oarsman.

thwartedly (thwâr'ted-li), *adv.* Athwart; obliquely. [Rare.]

We do not live in the inside of a pearl; but in an atmosphere through which a burning sun shines *thwartedly*, and over which a sorrowful night must prevail.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 176.

thwarter (thwâr'tér), *n.* [*< thwart¹ + -er¹*.] One who or that which thwarts or crosses.

thwarter-ill (thwâr'tér-il), *n.* Same as *loup-ing-ill*.

thwart-hawse (thwâr't'ház), *adv.* Naut., across the hawse.

thwarting (thwâr'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thwart¹*, *v.*] Opposing act or action; whatever frustrates or baffles or tends to defeat one's purposes, wishes, designs, etc.

The woman is of such disposition that in the end of thirty years marriage there shall every day be found *thwartings* in her condition, and alteration in her conversation. *Guevara, Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 306.

The *thwartings* of your dispositions.

Shak., Cor., III. 2. 21.

thwarting (thwâr'ting), *p. a.* [*< thwart¹*.] Perverse; contrary.

Such shields took the name Cypseli, I chased and engraved, not in the old word in Latin Cluere, which signifieth to fight, or to be well reputed, as our *thwarting* grammarians would with their subtle sophistic seeme to etymologize and derive it.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 3.

Ignorance makes them churlish, *thwarting*, and mutinous. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.*

thwartingly (thwâr'ting-li), *adv.* Perversely; in an opposing or baffling manner.

It is wittingly observed that the over-precise are so *thwartingly* cross to the superstitious in all things that they will scarce do a good work because a heretic doth it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 407.

thwartly (thwâr'tli), *adv.* [*< thwart¹ + -ly²*.] In a contrary manner; with opposition; perversely.

Sith man then in judgeinge so *thwartly* is bente To satisfie fansie, and not true intente.

W. Kethe (1554). (Davies.)

thwartness (thwâr'tnes), *n.* [*< thwart¹ + -ness*.] The state or quality of being contrary; untowardness; perverseness.

Can any man . . . defend it lawfull, upon some unkind usages, or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent?

Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

thwartover, *a.* [*< ME. thwart over; < thwart¹ + over*.] Contrary; baffling.

And for fiftene long dayes and nights the *thwartover* and crosse north easterly winde blew us nothing but lengthening of our sorrowe. *John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)*

thwartship (thwâr'tship), *a.* [*< thwart¹, prep., + ship*.] Naut., lying across the vessel.

thwartships (thwâr'tships), *adv.* [*< thwart¹, prep., + ship + adv. gen. -s*.] Naut., across the ship from side to side: opposed to *fore and aft*.

thwittet, *v. t.* [*< ME. thwitten, thwyten, < AS. thwitan, cut*. Hence the var. *whit²*, and ult. the deriv. *thwittle*, var. *whittle*, and *thwaite¹*.] To cut; whittle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Twigges fallow, rede,
And grene oak, and som weren whyte,
Swiche as men to these cages *thwyte*,
Or maken of these paniers.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1988.

It [the bow] was peynted wel and *thwitten* [var. *thwitten, thwythen*]. *Rom. of the Rose, I. 938.*

thwittlet, *n.* [*< ME. thwitel, a knife, < thwitten, cut*: see *thwaite*.] A whittle; a knife.

A Sheffield *thwittlet* bear he in his hose.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 13.

thwittlet, *v. t.* [*< thwittle, n., or freq. of thwaite*.] To whittle.

thworl (thêr or thwôr), *n.* A variant of *whorl*. **thy** (thî), *pron.* [*< ME. thy, thi, a shortened form of thin, < AS. thin: see thine*. The *-n* was dropped as being appar. a mere inflectional ending. Cf. *my*.] Of or pertaining to thee: possessive of the pronoun *thou*, second person singular. It is used in solemn and grave style. See *thine*.

For beetinge was *thi* bodi blew.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Good *thy* judgement, wench;

Thy bright elections cleere.

Marrston, Antonio and Mellida, I. 1. 1.

These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good.

Milton, P. L., v. 158.

thyder, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*. **thyne** (thî'n), *a.* [*< Gr. θινος, < θινος, pertaining to the tree called θινια or θινια; see Thuya*.] Noting a precious wood, in Rev. xviii. 12. The wood is supposed to be that of *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *Callitris*.

thylacine (thî'l'a-sin), *n.* [*< NL. Thylacinus, q. v.*] The native wild "dog," "wolf," "tiger," or "hyena" of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, the largest living carnivorous marsupial.



Thylacine Dasyure, or Zebra-wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*).

It is of a grayish-brown color, banded transversely with black on the back and hips, whence it is also called *zebra-wolf*. The same, or a closely related animal, formerly inhabited also Australia, but is now extinct. Also used attributively.

Thylacinus (thi-las'i-nus), *n.* [*< NL. (Temminck), < Gr. θυλαξ (θυλακ-), a pouch, + κίων (κυν-), a dog*.] A genus of carnivorous marsupial mammals, containing the thylacine dasyure, *T. cynocephalus*, of the family *Dasyuridae* and subfamily *Dasyurinae*. The teeth are 46; the vertebrae are C. 7, D. 13, L. 6, S. 2, Cd. 23; there are no ossified marsupial bones, nor is there any hallux; the general form is that of a dog or wolf. See *thylacine* (with cut).

Thylacoleo (thî'l-a-kô'lê-ô), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. θυλαξ (θυλακ-), a pouch, + λεων, a lion*.] A genus of large extinct diprotodont marsupials, having a large truncate fourth premolar. There is one species, *T. carnifex*, originally considered carnivorous, but having affinities with the herbivorous kangaroos and phalangers.

Thymallus (thi-mal'us), *n.* [*< NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. θυμαλλος, some unknown fish*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of salmonoid fishes; the graylings. They are not anadromous, have moderate scales, the tongue toothless, and the dorsal fin long and very high, of about twenty rays. They are beautiful game-fishes, of northern regions. The American grayling is *T. signifer*. See cut under *grayling*.

thyme (tim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thime*, *time* (the spelling with *th* being in artificial imitation of the L.); *< ME. time, thyme, < OF. thym, F. thym = Pr. thimi = It. timo, < L. thymum, ML. also thimus, timus, < Gr. θυμον, also θυμος, neut., thyme; prob. connected with θιος, incense, < θειν, smell: see thus²*.] A plant of the genus *Thymus*. The common garden thyme is *T. vulgaris*, a native of southern Europe. It is a bushy undershrub from 6 to 10 inches high, with many stems, which are erect or decumbent at the base, and bear very small ovate leaves. It is of a pungent, aromatic property, and is largely cultivated as a seasoning for soups, sauces, etc. From it also is distilled, especially in France, where the plant abounds, the oil of thyme, which is considerably used in veterinary practice and in perfumery, and in the latter use often passes as oil of origanum. The wild or creeping thyme, or mother-of-thyme, is *T. Serpyllum*, a less erect plant forming broad dense tufts, having properties similar



Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*).

a, the corolla; *b*, the calyx; *c*, a stamen.

to those of *T. vulgaris*, but less cultivated for culinary use. It also yields an oil, from one of the names of the plant sometimes called *serpolet-oil*. (See *serpolet*.) The lemon or lemon-scented thyme, sometimes named *T. citriodorus*, is regarded as a variety of this plant. Both species, especially variegated varieties of the latter, are desirable border or rockwork plants.

I know a bank where the wild thyme grows.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 249.

But, if a pinching winter thot forsooke,
And would'st preserve thy famished family,
With fragrant thyme the city fumigate.

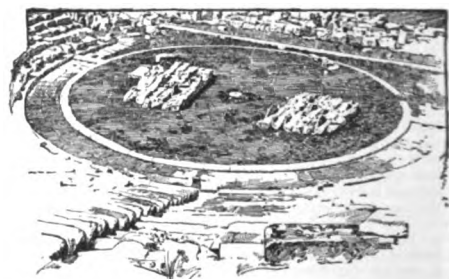
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 350.

Basil thyme, *Clinopodium Acinos* (see *basil-thyme*): applied also to *C. Nepeta* and perhaps some other species. — **Cat-thyme**. (*a*) See *Teucrium*. (*b*) Same as *herb mastic* (which see, under *herb*). — **Horse-thyme**, *Clinopodium vulgare*: sometimes, also, the common wild thyme. (Prov. Eng.) — **Oil of thyme**. See *oil*. — **Shepherd's thyme**, the wild thyme. (Prov. Eng.) — **Virginian thyme**. See *Pycnanthemum*. — **Water-thyme**, a fresh-water plant, *Philotria Canadensis*, of the *Vallineriaceae*: applied by Isaac Walton to some plant not determined. The members of this genus did not grow in England in his time. *Britten and Holland*.

Thymelæa (thim-e-lê'), *n.* [*< NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. thymelæa, < Gr. θυμελαία, a plant, Daphne Gnidium, < θυμος, thyme, + λαία, olive-tree*.] An untenable name for *Ligia*, a genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Daphnaceae*. It is characterized by bisexual unapendaged flowers with a spreading border, usually persistent around the dry membranous one-celled pericarp. There are about 20 species, natives of the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to Persia, with a few of wider range in Europe and middle Asia. They are perennial herbs, or rarely small shrubs with scattered leaves, generally small and narrow, and small sessile flowers, solitary or clustered in the axilla. *Ligia tinctoria* (*Thymelæa tinctoria* of Endlicher), of the south of Europe, yields a yellow dye. See *herb terrible*, under *herb*.

Thymelæaceæ (thim'e-lê'-sê-sê), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Thymelæa + -aceæ*.] The name given by Reichenbach (1841) to the *Daphnaceæ*, a family of dicotyledonous plants, of the order *Daphnales*, based on *Thymelæa* of Tournefort. It includes about 400 species, belonging to 41 genera classed in 5 subfamilies, of which *Ocotelepis*, *Aquilaria*, *Phaleria*, *Ligia*, and *Drapetes* are the types. They are usually trees or shrubs, with a tough filamentous or netted bark. They bear entire leaves, usually numerous, small, and with a single vein. The flowers are commonly capitate and somewhat involucre, and are followed by an indehiscent fruit, a nutlet, berry, or drupe, or, in the *Aquilaria*, a loculicidal capsule. They are natives of temperate climates, especially of South Africa, the Mediterranean region, and Australia, fewer in America, and rare in the tropics. Among the important genera are *Daphne*, the true type of the family, *Passerina*, *Stellera*, and *Diroca*, the leatherwood, the last-named being the only genus in the United States.

thymele (thim'e-lê), *n.* [*< L. thymela, thymele. < Gr. θυμηλη, the altar of Dionysus in the orchestra of a Greek theater, lit. 'a place for sacrifice, < θειν, sacrifice*.] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, an altar; particularly, the small altar of Dionysus which occupied the central point of the



Thymele.—Orchestra of the Theater at Epidauros, Greece, showing the ancient Hellenic circle floored with beaten cinders (κομιστρα) for the chorus. The site of the thymele is marked by the block of white stone in the middle.

orchestra of the Greek theater, and was a visible token of the religious character of the dramatic representations.—2. [*cap.*] [*< NL. (Fabricius, 1808)*.] In *entom.*, a genus of hesperian butterflies, or skippers. *T. alcecolus* is the grizzled skipper, a British species.

thymelic (thi-mel'i-si), *n. pl.* [*< L., pl. of thymelicus, < Gr. θυμηλικός, belonging to the thymele: see thymele*.] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the chorus: so called because their evolutions took place around the thymele.

thymiatechny (thim'i-a-tek-ni), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. θυμίαμα, Ionic θυμιαμα, that which is burned as incense (< θειν, burn as incense: see thymisterion), + τέχνη, art, skill*.] The art of employing perfumes in medicine. *Dunglison*.

thymisterion (thim'i-a-tê-ri-on), *n.*; *pl. thymisteria* (-i). [*< Gr. θυμιατήριον, a censer, < θυμιαν, burn as incense, < θημα, a sacrifice, < θειν, sacrifice*.] A censer, especially one of ancient Greek origin, or one used in the Greek Church.

thymic (thi'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland: as, the *thymic vein*.—**Thymic asthma**. Same as *laryngismus stridulus*.
thymol (ti'mol), *n.* [*thyme* + *-ol*.] A phenol of cymene, $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, a stearoptene obtained from oil of thyme by distillation. It is a crystalline solid having a powerful odor and a very acrid and caustic taste, but its solution sufficiently diluted has the smell of thyme and an agreeable cooling taste. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It is powerfully antiseptic in its properties, and is used in medicine as a dressing for unhealthy wounds or sores.

Thymus¹ (thi'mus), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *thymum*, < Gr. *θυμων*, *θυμος*, thyme: see *thyme*.] A genus of labiate plants, belonging to the tribe *Saturejeae*, type of the subtribe *Thymineae*; the thyme. It is characterized by axillary or spiked few-flowered verticillasters, a distinctly two-lipped, ten- to thirteen-nerved calyx closed within by hairs, and a slightly two-lipped corolla with four perfect stamens. About 50 species are recognized by recent authors, nearly all natives of the Mediterranean region, a few in the Canary Islands and Abyssinia, and one or two widely dispersed over the temperate and northern parts of Europe and Asia. They are small shrubby plants, with entire leaves small and nearly alike throughout, or in the spike changed into bracts, the flowers in separate axillary whorls or in loose or compact terminal spikes. The species are known in general as *thyme*. See also *mastic herb*, and cut under *stamen*.

thymus² (thi'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θυμων*, *m.*, a warty excrescence, a glandular substance, the sweetbread: so called because likened to a bunch of thyme, < *θυμων*, *θυμος*, thyme: see *thyme*.] 1. In *anat.*, a fetal structure, vestigial in the adult, one of the so-called ductless glands, of no known function, situated inside the thorax, behind the breast-bone, near the root of the neck. The thymus of veal and lamb is called *sweetbread*, and more fully *throat* or *neck-sweetbread*, to distinguish it from the pancreas or stomach-sweetbread.
 2. In *pathol.*, same as *acrothymion*.

thymy (ti'mi), *a.* [*thyme* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding with thyme; fragrant with thyme.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise.
 Tennyson, *Love and Death*.

2. Resembling thyme; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of thyme: as, a *thymy* smell.

Thynnidae (thin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1842), < *Thynnus* + *-idae*.] 1. In *entom.*, a curious family of hymenopterous insects, occurring in South America and Australasia, and allied to the *Scoliidae*. The female is wingless, and resembles a large ant or some of the wingless *Proctotrupidae*, while the male is usually much larger, fully winged, and very active. The last abdominal joint is furnished with chitinous projections, as in some *Chrysididae*. More than 50 species are known.

2†. In *ichth.*, a family of scombroid fishes; the tunnies. See *Thynnus*, 2.

Thynnus (thin'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thynnus*, *thynnus*, < Gr. *θυννος*, a tunny: so called from its quick, glancing motions, < *θυνην*, *θυνην*, dart along. Cf. *tunny*.] 1. In *entom.*, a remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Thynnidae*. The species are Australian. *Fabricius*, 1775.—2†. In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the tunnies. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name was changed by Cuvier in 1829 to *Orcynus*. See cut under *albacore*.

Thyone (thi'ō-nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] 1. The typical genus of *Thyonidae*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

Thyonidae (thi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thyone* + *-idae*.] A family of pedate holothurians, typified by the genus *Thyone*, having suckers scattered over the surface of the body. They are sometimes called *sea-cacti*.

thyroid (thi'rē-oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *thyroid*.
thyreopalatinus (thi'rē-ō-pal-a-ti'nus), *n.*; *pl.* *thyreopalatini* (-ni). [NL., as *thyreo*(id) + *palatine*².] Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

thyropharyngeus (thi'rē-ō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; *pl.* *thyropharyngei* (-i). [NL., as *thyreo*(id) + *pharynx*.] Same as *constrictor pharyngis inferior* (which see, under *constrictor*).

Thyreus (thi'rē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θυρεός*, a large oblong shield.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidae*. *T. aboti* is the Abbot's sphinx, a dull-chocolate or grayish-brown moth with brown and sulphur-yellow hind wings. Its larva feeds upon the grape-vine, and has two marked colorational forms, one green and one brown. The caudal tubercle is polished black with a yellow annulus, and the venter is yellow with pink spots between the prolegs. See cut under *sphinx*. Now placed in *Sphacodina*.

Thyridopteryx (thi-rī-dop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < Gr. *θυρίς* (*thyrid*), dim. of *θύρα*, a door, + *πτερυξ*, a wing.] A genus of moths, of the family *Psychidae*. The common bag-worm of the United States is the larva of *T. ephemeriformis*. The female is wingless; the male abdomen is robust, and extends for some distance behind the hind wings; and the male antennae are broadly pectinate almost to the

tips. The genus is also represented in Australia. See *Psychidae*, and cut under *bag-worm*.

thyro-aryepiglotticus (thi'rō-ar-i-ep-i-glōt'i-kus), *n.* [NL., as *thyro*(id) + *ary*(tenoid) + *epiglottis*.] Same as *thyro-arytenoid muscle* (which see, under *thyro-arytenoid*).

thyro-arytenoid (thi'rō-ar-i-tē'oid), *a.* [*thyro*(id) + *arytenoid*.] Of or pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.—**Thyro-arytenoid folds or ligaments**, the vocal cords. (a) *Inferior*, a strong elastic band passing on either side from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with thin mucous membrane, and forms the true vocal cord. (b) *Superior*, a delicate fibrous band of elastic tissue on either side, passing from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with mucous membrane, and forms the so-called false vocal cord.—**Thyro-arytenoid muscle**, a broad, flat muscle on either side of the larynx, passing from the angle of the ala of the thyroid cartilage and the cricothyroid membrane, to be inserted into the base and anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is divisible into an inferior or inner portion, adjacent and parallel to the vocal cord, and a superior and outer portion. This muscle, innervated by the inferior laryngeal nerve, relaxes the vocal cord.

thyro-arytenoideus (thi'rō-ar-i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.* [NL.: see *thyro-arytenoid*.] The thyro-arytenoid muscle.—**Thyro-arytenoideus superior**. Same as *arytenoideus*.

thyro-epiglottic (thi'rō-ep-i-glōt'ik), *a.* [*thyro*(id) + *epiglottis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottic ligament**, the long and narrow ligament connecting the epiglottis with the angle of the thyroid cartilage, just below the median notch of the latter.

thyro-epiglottidean (thi'rō-ep-i-glō-tid'ē-an), *a.* [*thyro*(id) + *epiglottis* (-id-) + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottidean muscle**, a delicate fasciculus arising from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage, just external to the origin of the thyro-arytenoid muscle, spreading out on the outer surface of the sacculus laryngis, some fibers extending to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, others to the margin of the epiglottis. It is innervated by the inferior laryngeal. Also called *depressor epiglottidis*.

thyro-epiglottideus (thi'rō-ep-i-glō-tid'ē-us), *n.*; *pl.* *thyro-epiglottidei* (-i). [NL.: see *thyro-epiglottidean*.] The thyro-epiglottidean muscle (which see, under *thyro-epiglottidean*).

thyroglossideus (thi'rō-glo-tid'ē-us), *n.*; *pl.* *thyroglossidei* (-i). Same as *thyro-epiglottideus*.

thyrohyal (thi'rō-hi'al), *n.* [*thyro*(id) + *hyoid* + *-al*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a bone developed in the third postoral visceral arch of the embryo of higher vertebrates, corresponding to the first branchial arch of fishes and amphibians. (a) In man and other mammals, the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See first cut under *skull*. (b) In a bird, sometimes, one of the long horns of the hyoid bone, which curl up behind the skull, and in some woodpeckers even up over the top of the skull to the eye or nostril, consisting each of two pieces properly named *ceratobranchial* and *epibranchial*. The ceratobranchials and epibranchials together are badly called the *thyrohyals*, and in still more popular language the "greater cornua" or "horns" of the hyoid bone.

thyrohyoid (thi'rō-hi'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*thyro*(id) + *hyoid*.] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.—**Thyrohyoid arch**, the third postoral visceral arch.—**Thyrohyoid ligament**, a round elastic ligament passing from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the extremity of the great cornu of the hyoid bone. Also called *lateral thyrohyoid ligament*, in distinction from the *thyrohyoid membrane*. See cut under *larynx*.—**Thyrohyoid membrane**. See *membrane*, and cut under *larynx*.—**Thyrohyoid muscle**, a muscle extending from the oblique ridge on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage to the great cornu of the hyoid bone: innervated from the hypoglossal. See cut under *muscle*.—**Thyrohyoid space**, the depressed space between the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone in front.

II. *n.* A small muscle of man and some other animals, apparently a continuation of the sternothyroid, arising from the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and inserted into the hyoid bone. Its action approximates the parts between which it extends. See cut under *muscle*.

thyroid (thi'roid), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and prop., *thyreoid*; < Gr. *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped (*θύρεος* *θυρεοειδής*, the thyroid cartilage), < *θυρεός*, a large oblong shield (< *θύρα*, door), + *ειδός*, form, shape.] 1. *a.* Shield-shaped. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, noting the largest and principal one of the several cartilages of the larynx; also, noting the obturator foramen and obturator membrane; also, noting the thyroid gland. (b) In *zool.*, noting shield-shaped color-markings, or birds having a thyroid marking: as, the *thyroid woodpecker*, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*.—**Cornua of the thyroid gland**. See *isthmus*.—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage**. See *oblique*.—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland**. See *pyramid*.—**Thyroid artery**, either of two arteries distributed to the region of the thyroid cartilage and thyroid body. (a) *Superior*, a branch of the external carotid, distributed to the sternothyroid, sternohyoid, and omohyoid muscles and the thyroid body, and giving off the hyoid, sternomastoid, laryngeal, and cricothyroid branches.

(b) *Inferior*, a branch of the thyroid artery, passing beneath the great cervical vessels to be distributed to the lower part of the thyroid body, to the scalenus anticus, longus colli, inferior constrictor, and the infrahyoid muscles, and giving off the ascending cervical, inferior laryngeal, tracheal, and esophageal branches.—**Thyroid axis**. See *axis*.—**Thyroid body**, the thyroid gland. See below.—**Thyroid cartilage**, the largest cartilage of the larynx, situated between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage, and composed of two lateral halves, or ala, continuous in front, where they form the projection known as *Adam's apple*. It articulates with the epiglottis and the cricoid and other laryngeal cartilages, and affords attachment to the vocal cords. See cut under *larynx*.—**Thyroid dislocation**, in *surg.*, dislocation of the head of the thigh-bone or femur into the thyroid or obturator foramen.—**Thyroid extract**, a preparation of the thyroid gland of the sheep, employed in the treatment of cretinism, myxedema, and other conditions associated with defective functional power of the thyroid gland.—**Thyroid foramen**. See *foramen*.—**Thyroid ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Thyroid gland**, a large and very vascular body, saddled upon the larynx and upper part of the trachea. The function of the thyroid gland is not wholly understood. It is one of the ductless glands, furnishing an internal secretion which has a necessary, though not definitely determined, part to perform in metabolism and the nutritional processes. Ablation of the thyroid or abolition of its functional activity is followed in infancy by cretinism, in adult life by myxedema. It is the seat of the disease known as *bronchocele* or *goiter*, becoming sometimes enormously enlarged.—**Thyroid vein**. See *vein*.

II. *n.* 1. The thyroid cartilage.—2. The thyroid gland.—3. A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve.

thyroidal (thi'roi-dal), *a.* [*thyroid* + *-al*.] Same as *thyroid*.

thyroideal (thi'roi-dē-al), *a.* [*thyroid* + *-e-al*.] Same as *thyroid*.

thyroidean (thi'roi-dē-an), *a.* Same as *thyroid*.

thyroidectomy (thi'roi-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [*thyroid* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of a part or the whole of the thyroid gland or of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrotomy (thi'rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*thyro*(id) + Gr. *-τομή*, < *τέμνω*, *ταμίνω*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrsē (thērs), *n.* [= F. *thyrse*, < L. *thyrsus*, < Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem: see *thyrsus*.] 1. Same as *thyrsus*, 1. *Herrick*, *To Live Merrily*.—2. In *bot.*, a contracted or ovate panicle, being a mixed or compound form of inflorescence in which the primary ramification is centripetal and the secondary or ultimate is centrifugal. The inflorescence of the horse-chestnut and that of lilac are typical examples. Also *thyrsus* and *cymobotrya*. See cut under *Æsculus*.

3. A small earthenware vessel, of a form resembling that of a pine-cone, especially such a vessel of ancient make.

From their general resemblance in form to pine cones they have been called *thyrses*, and are supposed to have been used for holding mercury.

R. M. Smith, S. K. Handbook, Persian Art, p. 20.

thyrsē-flower (thērs'flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the acanthaceous genus *Odontonema*.

thyrsi, *n.* Plural of *thyrsus*.

thyrsiform (thēr'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. thyrsus*, a *thyrsus*, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling or having the form of a thyrsus.

thyrsoid (thēr'soid), *a.* [*Gr. θύρσος*, a stalk, stem, + *ειδός*, form.] In *bot.*, having somewhat the form of a thyrsus. Also *cymobotryose*.

thyrsoidal (thēr'soi-dal), *a.* [*thyrsoid* + *-al*.] Same as *thyrsoid*.

thyrsus (thēr'sus), *n.*; *pl.* *thyrsi* (-si). [*L. thyrsus*, < Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk or stem, the Dionysiac wand.] 1. One of the most common attributes or emblems of Dionysus (Bacchus) and his thiasus and votaries. It was a staff tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone and sometimes wrapped round with ivy and vine branches, and appears in various modifications in ancient representations. The bacchantes carried thyrsi in their hands when they celebrated their orgies. Also *thyrsē*.
 2. Same as *thyrsē*, 2.

Thysanocarpus (thi'sā-nō-kar'pus), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1829), so called from the pods which hang like tassels; < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Hesperideae*. Characterized by a small one-seeded winged silicle, often with a perforated margin, by accumbent cotyledons, and stamens without appendages. There are about 6 species, natives of California and



Thyrus.—From cast of a vase with archaic relief, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Oregon. They are slender branching annuals, with pinatifid radical leaves, and entire, clasping, and sagittate stem-leaves. The racemose white or violet flowers are followed by flattened ovate or roundish pods hanging on filiform pedicels and resembling samaras. A variety of *T. curvipes* with perforated wing is known as *lace-pod*; and a fringed variety of *T. laciniatus*, as *fringedpod* (which see).

Thysanopoda (this-a-nop'-ō-dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thysanopoda*, a tassel, + *pod* (rod-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of crustaceans. *T. inermis* is a small species which furnishes much of the food of the great blue porcupine, *Balanoptera sibbaldi*.

thysanopter (this-a-nop'-tēr), *n.* [*Thysanoptera*.] A thysanopterous insect.

Thysanoptera (this-a-nop'-tēr-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haliday, 1838), < Gr. *thysanopoda*, a tassel, + *pteron*, a wing.] In Brauer's system, the seventh order of insects, including only the family *Thripidae* (or *Thripidae*), by the older authors (before Haliday) considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. The head ends in a short fleshy beak, but the maxillae bear two- or three-jointed palpi, and labial palpi are present. The wings are long, narrow, often veinless, and furnished with a long fringe. In the males of some species the wings are wanting. The eggs are cylindrical, round at one end and knobbed at the other. The larva and pupa are both active. The feet end in bulbous enlargements, whence the name *Phytopoda*, applied to the group by Burmeister. Two species have been found to be carnivorous, but the majority are plant-feeders. The principal genera are *Phlaothrips*, *Lemothrips*, and *Thrips*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thysanopterian (this-a-nop'-tēr-ian), *a. and n.* [*thysanopter* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Thysanopterous.

II. *n.* A thysanopter.

thysanopterous (this-a-nop'-tēr-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thysanoptera*.

Thysanotus (this-a-nō'-tus), *n.* [NL., so called from the fringed flower-segments; < Gr. *thysanotus*, a tassel, fringe, + *otus* (ōr-), ear.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Chlamysporum*, a genus of liliaceous plants. It is characterized by panicled or fascicled flowers and by a three-celled ovary with two superposed ovules in each cell. The 22 species are natives of Australia, the Philippine Islands, and southern China. One, *Chlamysporum chrysanthum*, has the range of the entire genus. They grow from a thick, hardened horizontal rhizome, in some species short and mostly replaced by a cluster of fibrous or tubers. They produce grass-like radical leaves and a leafless scape, erect, or in one species, *O. dichotomum*, almost twining. They are known as *fringe-lily*, and are occasionally cultivated for the peculiar iris-like flowers.

Thysanura (this-a-nū'-rā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *thysanurous*.] 1. The lowest order of hexapod insects, including primitive wingless ametabolous forms with simple eyes, living usually in damp places and under stones, and known as *springtails* and *bristletails*. In many species the tracheae are wanting. It comprises in this sense the two suborders *Collembola* and *Ciurura*. See cuts under *Collembola*, *silverfish*, and *springtail*. 2. An order of less extent (when the *Collembola* are considered of ordinal rank, as by Lubbock), including only the families *Japygidae*, *Camptodidae*, and *Lepidomatidae*, and corresponding to the suborder *Ciurura*.

thysanuran (this-a-nū'-rān), *a. and n.* [*Thysanura* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Thysanurous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thysanura*.

thysanurian (this-a-nū'-ri-ān), *a.* Same as *thysanurous*. *J. H. Comstock.*

thysanuriform (this-a-nū'-ri-fōrm), *a.* [*Thysanura*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a thysanuran; thysanurous. *S. H. Scudder.*

thysanurous (this-a-nū'-rus), *a.* [*Gr. thysanourus*, a tag, tassel, + *ourus*, tail.] Having long caudal filaments which serve as a spring; spring-tailed; belonging to the *Thysanura*, in either sense.

thysself (thi-self'), *pron.* [*thy* + *self*. See *self*.] A pronoun used reflexively for emphasis after, or in place of, *thou*: as, *thou thysself* shalt go (that is, thou shalt go and no other).

Thou alone art unhappy, none so bad as thysself.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 348.

Glad to find *thysself* so fair,
Poor child, that waitest for thy love!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

ti (tā), *n.* [Maori.] In Polynesia, the plant *Taxia terminalis*, same as *ki*; in New Zealand, transferred to *T. australis* and *T. indica*, plants otherwise known as *palm-lily*. In Hawaii an intoxicating drink is fermented from the ti-root.

ti (tā), *n.* In *solimization*. See *si*.

Ti. In *chem.*, the symbol for titanium.

tia (tē'), *n.* See *Sageretia*.

tiao (tyā'ō), *n.* [Chin.] A string of cash.

Twenty miles from Peking the big cash are no longer in circulation. Small nominal cash are used, 1,000 of which make a *tiao*, and 3,000 to 3,500 of which are equal to a tael of silver.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 390.

tiar (tiār), *n.* [*F. tiare*, < *L. tiara*: see *tiara*.] A tiara. [Poetical.]

Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiar
Circled his head.
Milton, P. L., III. 625.

tiara (ti-ā'-rā), *n.* [Formerly also *tiar*; < *F. tiara* = Sp. *Pg. It. tiara*; < *L. tiara*, *tiaras*, < Gr. *tiara*, *tiāra*, *tiāra*, the head-dress of the Persian kings; origin unknown.] 1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered the head: a kind of turban. As different authors describe it it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials.

On his head . . . he wore a Persian tiara, all set down with rows of so rich rubies as they were enough to speak for him that they had to judge of no mean personage.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

2. A cylindrical diadem pointed at the top, tipped with the mound and cross of sovereignty, and surrounded with three crowns, which the

Pope wears as a symbol of his threefold sovereignty. Till late in the middle ages *tiara* was a synonym of *mitra*, a bishop's miter, and at ceremonies of a purely spiritual character the Pope still wears the miter, not the tiara. *Cath. Dict.*

Gregory XI. assumed the tiara on the last day of 1870. *The Century, XL. 592.*

3. Figuratively, the papal dignity. — 4. A coronet or frontal; an ornament for the head: used loosely for any such ornament considered unusually rich: as, a *tiara* of brilliants. — 5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tall cap-like or pointed dome surrounded by three crowns, one above the other, and having at the point an orb and cross: it is supposed to represent the crown of the Pope. It is usually all of gold, and this does not need to be expressed in the blazon. Also called *Pope's crown*, *triple crown*.

6. In *conch.*: (a) A miter-shell. (b) [cap.] [NL. (Menke, 1830).] A genus of miter-shells.

tiaraed (ti-ā'-rād), *a.* [*tiara* + *-ed*.] Adorned with a tiara. *Imp. Dict.*

Tiarella (ti-ā'-rel'-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1751), so called in allusion to some resemblance of the capsule to a tiara or turban; dim. < *L. tiara*, a cap: see *tiara*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Saxifragaceae* and tribe *Saxifragae*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with the placenta basilar or nearly so. The 5 species are natives of North America, except one in eastern Asia. They are slender erect herbs from a perennial root, bearing a terminal raceme of white flowers and numerous long-petioled leaves, which are chiefly radical, and are undivided as in the eastern, or deeply parted as in the western American species. *T. cordifolia*, native from Canada to Alabama, is called *false miterwort* and *coolwort*. See *coolwort*.

tiat (tiat), *n.* [Particular uses of *Tib*, dim. of *Tibby*, *Tibbie*, a corruption of the name *Isabel*. Cf. *Jill*, *Jack*, *Tom*, etc., similarly used.] 1. A common woman; a paramour.

Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every
Coistrel that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 176.

2. The ace of trumps in the game of gleeck. See *Tom*, 3.

tib-cat (tib'-kat), *n.* [*Tib*, female name, corresponding to *Tom* in *tom-cat*.] A she-cat: correlative with *tom-cat*. *Hallucell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tiberian (ti-bē'-ri-an), *a.* [*L. Tiberianus*, of Tiberius, < *Tiberius*, Tiberius, a Roman praenomen, prob. connected with *Tiberis*, the river Tiber.] Of or pertaining to Tiberius, Roman emperor A. D. 14 to 37.

tiberti (tib'-ērt or ti'-bērt), *n.* [Also *tybert*; prop. a man's name, the same as *Tyballt*, < OF. *Thibaud*, *Thibaut*, a form of *Theobald*, G. *Dietbold*, etc.] An old name for a cat. Compare *tyb-cat*. "Shakespeare regards *Tyballt* as the same [as *Tybert*], hence some of the insulting jokes of Mercutio, who calls *Tyballt* 'rat-catcher' and 'king of cats.'" (*Nares*.)

'Monst' these *Tyberts*, who do you think there was?
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

tibet, thibet (ti-bet'), *n.* [Short for *Tibet cloth*.] 1. Same as *Tibet cloth*. — 2. A woolen stuff usually printed in colors.

Tibetan (tib'-ē-tan), *a. and n.* [Also *Thibetan*; < *Tibet* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Tibet (or Thibet), a dependency of China, situated north of India.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Tibet. — 2. The language of Tibet. It belongs to the monosyllabic or southeastern Asiatic family.

Tibet cloth. [Also *Thibet cloth*: so called from Tibet in Asia.] 1. A heavy material made wholly or in part of goat's hair. — 2. A delicate woolen stuff for women's dresses.

Also *tibet*.

Tibetan (ti-bē'-shian), *a. and n.* [Also *Thibe-tian*; < *Tibet* + *-ian*.] Same as *Tibetan*.

tibia (tib'-i-ā), *n.*; pl. *tibiae*, *tibias* (-ē, -ēz). [= *F. tibia*, < *L. tibia*, the shin-bone, the shin, hence a pipe, flute (orig. of bone).]

1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the inner and usually the larger of the two bones of the crus, or lower leg, extending from the knee to the ankle; the shin-bone of man. This is of prismatic section, with a greatly expanded head which articulates with the femur to the exclusion of the fibula, and a process at the foot which forms the inner malleolus of the ankle. The tibia forms the ankle-joint in all mammals which have one, with or without the fibula, by articulation with the astragalus. In many cases it appears to be the only bone of the lower leg, the fibula being shortened and partly absorbed, or even completely ankylosed with the tibia. Much of the tibia is subcutaneous in man, and the character of the broad face and sharp edge of its prismatic section has an ethnological significance. See *platygnathia*, and cuts under *crus*, *digitigrade*, *Equidae*, *fibula*, *Ornithoscoida*, *Plantigrade*, *Plesiosaurus*, *tarsus*, and *skeleton*, with several others cited under the last-named word.

2. In *ornith.*, the tibiotarsus. In some birds, as the loon, the tibia develops an immense apophysis which projects far above the knee-joint. See also cuts under *Dromæus* and *tibiotarsus*. — 3. That segment of the hind limb which extends from the knee to the ankle; the part of the leg corresponding to the extent of the tibia; the crus; the drumstick of a fowl: used especially in ornithology. — 4. In *entom.*, the fourth and penultimate joint of the leg, between the femur and the tarsus. It is often enlarged, as in saltatorial forms, especially in connection with such incrassate femora as those of grasshoppers, etc. See cuts under *corbiculum* and *coxae*.

5. An ancient variety of flageolet, or direct flute, single or double. See *flute*, 1 (a).

The same variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their *tibiae*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 466).

Glypeate, digitate, foliaceous, palmate tibiae. See the adjectives. — Oblique line of the tibia. See *oblique*. — **Pronator tibiae**. See *pronator*, 2. — **Serrate tibiae**. See *serrate*. — **Spines of the tibia**. See *spine*.

tibial (tib'-i-āl), *a. and n.* [= *F. tibialis*, < *L. tibialis*, < *tibia*, the shin-bone, a pipe: see *tibia*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tibia, shin-bone, or inner bone of the lower leg or crus: as, the *tibial crest*; *tibial muscles*; *tibial arteries*. — 2. Of or pertaining to the crus, or lower leg (see *tibia*, 3): as, *tibial feathers*; *tibial scutella*. — 3. Of or pertaining to the fourth segment of the leg of an insect: as, *tibial hairs*. — 4. Of or pertaining to the pipe or flute called *tibia*. — **Anterior tibial nerve**, a branch of the peroneal nerve lying in front of the interosseous membrane. It supplies the tibialis anticus, the extensor longus digitorum, extensor longus pollicis, extensor brevis digitorum, and with sensory fibers the ankle-joint and the skin on the dorsal surface of contiguous sides of the first and second toes. — **Posterior tibial nerve**, the continuation of the popliteal nerve down the back of the leg beneath the muscles of the calf. After supplying the muscles of the back of the leg, except the popliteus, it divides at the inner side of the ankle into the internal and external plantar. — **Tibial apophysis**, in *ornith.*, a long process from the upper end of the tibia in some birds. See *tibia*, 2. — **Tibial arteries**, branches resulting from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery, especially the two main trunks. (a) The *anterior* extends along the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, after passing through the aperture in the upper part of that membrane, as far as the bend of the ankle, where it becomes the dorsal artery of the foot. It supplies the muscles of the anterior part of the leg, and gives off the anterior and posterior tibial recurrent arteries and the malleolar arteries. (b) The *posterior* continues down between the superficial and deep muscles of the back of the leg, giving off muscular, cutaneous, and internal malleolar branches, and the medullary and peroneal arteries, and bifurcating near the heel into the internal and external plantar arteries. — **Tibial crest**. See *crista tibiae*, under *crista*. — **Tibial epiphyses, *tibial condyles*, in *ornith.*, that part of the tarsus which is to be or has been ankylosed with the tibia proper. See cuts under *tibia* and *tibiotarsus*. — **Tibial trochlea, in *ornith.*, a bridge of bone across the lower end of the tibiotarsus, between its condyles, confining certain tendons which play beneath it as if in a pulley.****

II. *n.* 1. A structure connected with the tibia; especially, such a muscle, artery, or nerve. — 2. The fifth joint of a spider's leg, being the second of the two which form the shank.

tibiale (tib-i-ā'-lē), *n.*; pl. *tibialia* (-li-ā). [NL., neut. of *L. tibialis*: see *tibial*.] A bone of the



Left Tibia of a Loon (*Urinator sumneri*), about half natural size.
tibia; f, distal end of femur; ft, fibula; cr, crural forming apophysis above knee-joint; tc, tibial condyles.

tarsus, the inner one of the proximal row of tarsal bones on the tibial side of the tarsus, in especial relation with the tibia, as is the astragalus, which is by some supposed to be the tibiale, while others consider that the astragalus, besides representing the tibiale, includes also the bone called *intermedium*. See cuts under *Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *tarsus*.

tibialis (tib-i-ā'lis), n.; pl. *tibiales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tibial*.] One of several muscles of the crus, or lower leg, and foot, in relation with the tibia. — **Tibialis anticus**, a fusiform muscle arising chiefly from the external surface of the shaft of the tibia, and inserted mostly into the internal condyle. Also called *anterior tibial muscle* and *hippocampus*. See cut under *musculi*. — **Tibialis posticus**, a muscle arising chiefly from the posterior surface of the tibia and the inner surface of the fibula, and inserted chiefly into the internal condyle and scaphoid. Also called *navicularis* and *posterior tibial muscle*. See cut under *musculi*. — **Tibialis secundus**, an occasional muscle of man, passing from the back of the tibia to the ligament of the ankle-joint.

tibicen (ti-bi'sen), n. [L., < *tibia*, a flute, + *canere*, sing: see *tibia* and *chant*.] In *anc. music*, a flute-player.

tibicinate (ti-bis-i-nāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. *tibicinated*, ppr. *tibicinating*. [Cf. LL. *tibicinatus*, pp. of *tibicare*, play on the flute, < L. *tibicen* (*tibicin*), a flute-player: see *tibicen*.] To play on a flute. [Rare.]

tibiofacialis (tib'i-ō-fas-i-ā'lis), n.; pl. *tibiofaciales* (-lēz). [NL., < *tibia* + *fascia*, fascia.] A small occasional muscle of man, upon the lower part of the tibia.

tibiofemoral (tib'i-ō-fem-ō-rāl), a. [Cf. *tibia* + *femur* (*femor*) + *-al*.] Common to the tibia and the femur; femorotibial. — **Tibiofemoral index**, the ratio of the length of the tibia to that of the femur.

tibiofibular (tib'i-ō-fib-ū-lār), a. [Cf. *tibia* + *fibula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the tibia and the fibula: as, the *tibiofibular* articulations. Also *tibioperoneal*.

tibiometatarsal (tib'i-ō-met-a-tār-sāl), a. [Cf. *tibia* + *metatarsus* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the metatarsus: as, the ankle-joint of a bird is apparently *tibiometatarsal*, but in reality *mediotarsal*.

tibioperoneal (tib'i-ō-per-ō-nē-sāl), a. [Cf. *tibia* + *peroneum* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiofibular*.

tibiotarsal (tib'i-ō-tār-sāl), a. [Cf. *tibia* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus: as, *tibiotarsal* ligaments. — 2. In *entom.*, pertaining or common to the tibia and the tarsus of an insect's leg: as, a *tibiotarsal* brush of hairs. Also *tarsotibial*.

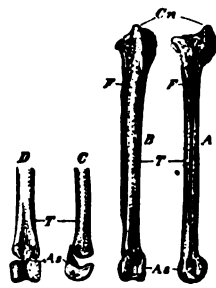
Tibiotarsal articulation, the ankle-joint of any mammal: opposed to *mediotarsal* or *tarsotarsal* articulation. — **Tibiotarsal ligaments**, ligaments running from the tibia to the astragalus: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

tibiotarsus (tib'i-ō-tār-sus), n.; pl. *tibiotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tibia* + *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the tibia, which in a bird consists of a tibia proper with an epiphysis at its distal end, constituted by the proximal portion of the tarsus, in adult life forming the so-called condyles of the tibia.

An upper tarsal bone, or series of tarsal bones, fuses with the lower end of the tibia, making this leg-bone really a *tibio-tarsus*; and similarly, a lower bone or set of tarsal bones fuses with the upper end of the metatarsus, making this bone a *tarsometatarsus*.
Couses, Key N. A. Birds, p. 120.

Tibouchina (tib-ō-ki-nā), n. [NL. (Aubllet, 1775), from the name in Guiana.] A genus of

dicotyledonous plants, type of the tribe *Tibouchinæ* in the family *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a hirute or chaffy calyx; five obovate petals, usually unequal and retuse; ten stamens, equal or nearly so, and with slender equal arcuate anthers opening by a small pore; and a five-celled ovary, wholly or mostly superior, with the summit hairy or bristly. There are 190 species, natives of tropical America, especially of Brazil. They are shrubs, or rarely herbs, sometimes climbers, and commonly rough-hairy. They usually bear large, coriaceous, entire, and three- to seven-nerved leaves, and conspicuous violet or purple flowers borne in much-branched, repeatedly three-forked panicles. Many species known as *spider-flowers* (which see) are cultivated for their handsome flowers, often under the former generic names *Pleroma* and *Lasiandra*. *T. laza* is the Peruvian glory-bush.



Tibiotarsus of a Bird (common fowl), showing the formation of the tibial malleoli by the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus; Cn, cranial process of tibia; T, tibia; F, fibula; A, right tibia, external lateral view; B, right tibia, front view; C, end of left tibia, external lateral view; D, end of left tibia, front view.

Tibouchinæ (tib-ō-kin-ō-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bailon, 1880), < *Tibouchina* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Melastomaceæ*, including 22 genera, of which *Tibouchina* is the type.

tic¹ (tik), n. [Formerly *tick* (see *tick*); < F. *tic* (OF. also *tioq*, *tiqnet*), a twitching, a disease of horses; esp. in the phrase *tic douloureux*, 'painful twitching,' facial neuralgia; cf. *tic*, a vicious habit, = It. *ticchio*, a ridiculous habit, whim, caprice; origin uncertain.] A habitual spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, especially of the face; twitching; vellication; especially applied to *tic-douloureux*, or facial neuralgia. See *tic-douloureux*.

tic², **tic-bird** (tik, tik'berd), n. [Appar. imitative. Cf. *Toccos*, *tock*, *tok*.] An African beef-eater or ox-pecker; an ox-bird. See cuts under *Buphaga* and *Texor*.

tical (tik'al or ti'kal), n. [Also *teecal*, *tecul*; < British Burmese *tikal*, a word of obscure origin, the true Burmese word being *kyat*, and the Siamese word *bat*.] A weight now used in Burma and Siam, and formerly in many other places in the Indies, equal to about 230 grains troy; also, a current silver coin of Siam, worth 14d. (about 28 United States cents).

tic-douloureux (tik'dō-lō-rē'), n. [F.: *tic*, a twitching; *douloureux*, painful: see *tic* and *dolorous*.] A severe form of facial neuralgia; prosopalgia. It is characterized by a sudden attack of very acute pain, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face, and continuing from a few minutes to several hours. Often called simply *tic*.

ticet (tis), v. t. [Cf. ME. *tisen*, *tyesen*, < OF. *tiser*, entice: see *entice*, of which E. *tic* is in part an aphetic form.] To entice; seduce.

Fro then-forth she *tyesed* ever Merlin to come speke with hir.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 418.

What strong enchantments *tic* my yielding soul!

Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. 1. 11.

ticement (tis'ment), n. [Cf. *tic* + *-ment*; or by aphesis from *enticement*.] Allurement; enticement; seduction. *Imp. Dict.*

Tichborne case. See *case*.

Tichodroma (ti-kod'rō-mā), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *τειχος*, a wall, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμειν*, run.] That genus which contains the wall-



Wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*).

creeper, *T. muraria* and others, and gives name to the *Tichodrominæ*. See *wall-creeper*.

tichodrome (ti'kō-drōm), n. A bird of the genus *Tichodroma*.

Tichodrominæ (ti'kō-drō-mi-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Tichodroma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Certhiidae*, or creepers, represented by the genus *Tichodroma*; the wall-creeper.

tichorhine (ti'kō-rin), a. and n. [Cf. Gr. *τειχος*, wall, + *ῥις* (*rhys*), nose.] I. a. Having an ossified nasal septum: specifying a rhinoceros. See II. *Owen*, Paleontology, p. 366.

II. n. A fossil rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*), so called from the median vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose. *Owen*.

tick¹ (tik), v. [Also dial. *tig*; < ME. **ticken*, *tikken* = D. *tikken* = LG. *tikken*, > G. *ticken*, touch lightly, pat; prob. a secondary form of MD. *tucken*, *tocken*, etc., touch (whence ult. E. *touch*: see *touch*), or else ult. a secondary form of *take*, or of the form represented by Goth. *tēkan*, touch: see *take*, and cf. *tag*². The word has a diminutive effect, and with ref. to sound is regarded as imitative (cf. *tick-tack*¹, *tick-tock*). Hence *tick*¹, n. Cf. *tickle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To touch or tap something lightly, or with a small sharp sound; tap slightly, as a bird when picking up its food; peck. — 2. To emit a slight recurring click, like that of a watch or clock.

On one wall *ticked* a clock without a case, its weights dangling to the floor.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 8.

At night when the doors are shut,
And the wood-worm picks,
And the death-watch ticks.

Browning, *Memoriam*.

To *tick* and *toy*, to indulge in playful love-pats, or the like: daily.

Stand not *ticking* and *toying* at the branches, . . . but strike at the root. *Lathmer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Unto her repairs.

Where her flocks are feeding.

Sit and *tick* and *toy*.

Till set be the sunne.

England's Helicon (1614). (*Nares*.)

II. *trans.* 1. To touch lightly, as in the game of tag or *tig*; tag. [Obsolete or dialectal.] — 2. To place a dot on, over, or against; mark with or as with a tick or dot: as, to *tick* one's *s*'s in writing; to set a dot against, as in checking off the items in a list or catalogue; check by writing down a small mark: generally with *off*.

When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it off.

Dickens.

3. To note or mark by or as by the regular clicking of a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or *noted* the seconds.

Tollet, Note on Shakspeare's Winter's Tale. (*Latham*.)

tick¹ (tik), n. [Also dial. *tig*; < ME. *tek* = MD. *tick*, D. *tik* = LG. *tikk*, a touch, pat, tick (cf. It. *tecca*, a small spot, < Teut.); from the verb.] 1. A slight touch or tap; a pat. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Play out your play lustily; for indeed *ticks* and dalliances are nothing in earnest.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 309).

Lord, if the peevish infant fights, and flies
With unper weapons at his mother's eyes,
Her frowns (half-mixed with smiles) may chance to show
An angry love-tick on his arm or so.

Quarles, Emblems, III. vi. 42.

2. A slight sharp sound, as that made by a light tap upon some hard object; also, a recurring click or beat, as of a watch or clock. — 3. The game known in the United Kingdom as *tig*, and in the United States as *tag*. See *tag*².

At Hood-winke, Barley-breake, at *Tick*, or Prison-base.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 34.

4. A dot or slight mark: as, the *tick* over the letter *i*; the *tick* used in checking off the items in a list or catalogue. — 5. A small spot or color-mark on the coat of an animal. — 6. A speck; a particle; a very small quantity. [Colloq.]

Faith will confidently . . . assure thee . . . that the least tick befalls thee not without the overruling eye and hand, not only of a wise God, but of a tender Father.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 34.

* **Magnetic tick**. See *magnetic*.

tick² (tik), n. [Cf. ME. *tike*, *tyke*, *teke*, < AS. **tica* or **tica* (found once as *ticia*, appar. an error for **tica*, i. e. **tica*, or for **tica*) = MD. *teke*, *teecke*, D. *teekt* = MLG. LG. *teke* = MHG. *zeche*, G. *zecke* (cf. F. *tique* = It. *zecca*, < Teut.); a tick. Cf. Armenian *tiz*, tick.] 1. One of many different kinds of mites or acarines which are external parasites of various animals, including man. (a) A mite of the family *Ixodidae*, and especially of the genus *Ixodes*; a wood-tick; a dog-tick; a cattle-tick. There are many species, found in the woods and fields, capable of independent existence, but liable to fasten upon dogs, cattle, etc., forming temporary parasites. They bury the head in the skin of the host, and hang there sucking the blood until they swell up enormously, lose their hold, and drop off. They are annoying, but not poisonous or especially dangerous. The cattle-tick is *Bovophilus bovis*; the seed-tick is the young form of the same species; the dog-tick is *Ixodes ricinus*. See *Ixodes*, and cut under *Acarida*. (b) A mite of the spurious family *Leptidae*; a harvest-tick, -mite, or -bug. See *harvest-tick* (with cut). Hence — 2. With a qualifying term, a member of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidae*. Those of the genus *Ornithomyia* are *bird-ticks*; the *sheep-tick* is *Melophagus ovinus* (see cut under *sheep-tick*); the *horse-tick* is *Hippobosca equina*. The *bat-ticks* belong to the related dipterous family *Nycteribidae*.

3. The tick-bean. — **Perian tick**. See *Perian* and *Argas*.

tick³ (tik), n. [Early mod. E. also *teke*, *tike*; < ME. *teke* = MD. *tijke*, D. *tijk* = OHG. *ziecha*, MHG. G. *zieche* = Ir. *tiach*, a case, tick, = OIt. *teca*, a case, pod, = OF. *taié*, *taye* (> ME. *teye*, E. dial. *tie*, *tye*: see *tie*²), a case, box, coffer, tick, F. *taié*, pillow-case, < L. *theca*, ML. also *teca*, *techa*, Gr. *θηκη*, a case, box, chest, cover, sheath, < *θηβαιν* (√ *θε*), put, place, = E. *do*: see *do*¹, and cf. *theca*, the L. word in technical use.] 1. The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, hair, corn-shucks, moss, or other materials conferring softness and elasticity.

Hogheads, Chests, *Ticks*, and sacks stuffed full of moist earth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 124.

2. Ticking.

Cotton *ticks* are plain and twilled in imitation of linen ticks.
III. Catalogue of Exhibition, 1851, London.

tick⁴ (tik), *n.* [Abbr. of *ticket*.] 1. Credit; trust: as, to buy on *tick*.

I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me.

Sedley, *The Mulberry Garden* (1688). (*Nares*.)

A poor Wretch that goes on *tick* for the paper he writes his lampoons on, and the very Ale and Coffee that inspires him, as they say.

Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, III. 1.

2. A score, account, or reckoning.

Then the bills came down upon me. I tell you there are some of my college *ticks* ain't paid now.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xxxviii.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick⁴ (tik), *v. i.* [*< tick⁴*, *n.*] 1. To buy on tick or credit; live on credit.

Joyn. The best wits of the town are but cullies themselves.

Str Sim. To whom? . . .
Joyn. To tallors and vintners, but especially to French houses.

Str Sim. But Dapperwit is a cully to none of them; for he *ticks*.

Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, I. 1.

2. To give tick or credit; trust one for goods supplied, etc.

The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick*.

Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*, III. 8.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick⁴ (tik), *n.* [*< OF. tic*, a disease of horses: see *tick¹*.] In a horse, the malady or vice now called *cribbing*.

tick⁶ (tik), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] The whinchat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tick-bean (tik'bēn), *n.* A variety of the common European bean, *Vicia Faba*, nearly the same as the variety known as *horse-bean*.

tick-eater (tik'ē'tēr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Crotophaga*; an ani. See *cut* under *ani*.

tickled (tikl), *p. a.* [*< tick¹ + -ed²*.] Speckled; slightly mottled.

When a plain color is speckled with small white marks, the dog is said to be *tickled*.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 45.

tick^{en} (tik'en), *n.* [A corruption of *ticking²*.] Same as *ticking²*. [*Imp. Dict.*]

tick^{er} (tik'ēr), *n.* [*< tick¹ + -er¹*.] Something which ticks, or makes a slight repeated sound. Specifically—(a) A watch. [*Slang*.]

"If you don't take fogles and *tickers*— . . . If you don't take pocket-hankers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will."

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xviii.

(b) A telegraphic instrument, especially a stock indicator (which see, under *indicator*). [*Colloq.*]

Tick^{er}. A colloquial name for a stock or market report automatic printing telegraph, which prints its quotations and messages on a long tape.

Sloane, *Standard Electrical Dictionary*.

tick^{er} (tik'ēr), *n.* [*< tick⁶ + -er¹*.] A cribbing horse.

ticket (tik'et), *n.* [*< ME. ticket*, *< OF. *estiquet*, *etiquet*, *m.*, *estiquette*, *etiquette*, *f.*, a bill, note, label, ticket, esp. a bill stuck up on a gate or wall as a public notice, *F. étiquette*, *f.*, a label, ticket, etiquette, *< MHG. G. stecken*, stick: see *stick²*. Cf. *etiquette*.] 1. A written or printed card or slip of paper affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, or price, or to give other notice or information; a label.

He [Samuel Collins] constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school doors.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Buckinghamshire, I. 200.

2. A bill or account stuck up; a score; hence, to take goods on or upon *ticket*, to buy on credit. Now contracted to *tick*. See *tick⁴*, *n.*

Come, neighbours, upon this good news let's chop up to my host Snego's; he'll be glad to hear of it too. I am resolved to build no more sconces, but to pay my old *tickets*.

Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, II. 6.

No matter whether . . . you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats over the river upon *ticket*: Marry; when silver comes in, remember to pay treble their fare.

Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*, p. 145.

3. A slip of paper or cardboard on which a memorandum, notice, order, acknowledgment, or the like is written or printed; a card or slip of paper serving as a token or evidence of a right or of a debt: as, a theater-*ticket*; a railway-*ticket*; a lottery-*ticket*; a pawn-*ticket*. The use of tickets is chiefly in contracts of a class such as are made in large numbers, with many persons, but all on the same terms. There has been much discussion as to whether a ticket is a contract. Rightly viewed, it is the token of a contract, and may or may not embody in the inscription terms of the contract; but when it does so, other terms may be implied by law, or expressly agreed on outside of its contents by the parties—the object of stating upon the ticket anything more than what is necessary to its use as a token being usually, if not always, merely to restrict some liability which the law would otherwise imply, not to embody the whole agreement.

The porter . . . there gave me a little *ticket* under his hand as a kind of warrant for mine entertainment in mine Inn.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 57.

They send the Beadle with a List of such Friends and Relations as they have a Mind to Invite [to the funeral]; and sometimes they have printed *Tickets*, which they leave at their Houses.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 65.

4. A visiting-card.

"A ticket?" repeated Cecilia. "Does Lady Nyland only admit her company with tickets?" "O Lord!" cried Miss Larolles, laughing immoderately. "Don't you know what I mean? Why, a *ticket* is only a visiting-card with a name upon it; but we all call them *tickets* now."

Miss Burney, *Cecilia*, I. 3.

Poor dear Mrs. Jones . . . still calls on the ladies of your family, and slips her husband's *ticket* upon the hall table.

Thackeray, *Philip*, xiii.

5. A list of candidates nominated or put forward by a party, faction, etc., for election: as, the Democratic *ticket*; the Prohibition *ticket*; the regular and opposition *tickets* in the elections of a club.—6. In certain mining districts of England and Wales, a tender from a smelter for a lot of ore offered by a miner, in accordance with the peculiar method of sale called *ticketing* or *by ticket*. See the quotation.

In Cornwall, Cardiganshire, and partly in Denbighshire, the Tale of Man, and elsewhere, each Mine sends samples of its ore to the Smelters in various localities, along with a notice to the effect that tenders or *tickets* will be received, up to a certain day, on which they will be opened and the highest offer accepted.

Percy, *Metalurgy of Lead*, p. 496.

Allotment ticket. See *allotment*, under *allotment*.—**Benefit ticket**. See *benefit*.—**Commutation ticket**. See *commutation*.—**Coupon ticket**. See *coupon*.

General ticket, in elections to representative bodies, a list of candidates so composed as to offer to the voters of a large political division (as a State) a number of candidates for common membership equal to the entire representation to which such division is entitled; a ticket not arranged with a view to the representation of territorial subdivisions by a single representative each.

There is another cause that has greatly contributed to place the control of the presidential elections in the hands of those who hold or seek office. I allude to what is called the *general ticket* system; which has become, with the exception of a single state, the universal mode of appointing electors to choose the President and Vice-President.

Calhoun, *Works*, I. 370.

Limited ticket, in railroad usage, a ticket not giving the holder all the privileges given by an ordinary ticket, as, for instance, one limited to a trip commenced on a specified day or by a particular train, or excluding the right to break the journey by stopping on the way and taking a later train.—**Mileage ticket**, a ticket issued by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried a given number of miles.—**Scratched ticket**, a voting-ticket or ballot on which some change has been made by erasure or substitution.—**Season ticket**, a ticket or pass entitling the holder to certain privileges for the season, or for a specified period: as, a *season ticket* entitling one to travel at pleasure between specified places on a line of railway; a *season ticket* to an art-gallery or place of amusement.—**Split ticket**, in politics, a ticket or ballot made up of the names of candidates from two or more tickets or parties.—**Straight ticket**, in politics, a ticket bearing the names of the regular nominees of a party or faction, and no other.—**The ticket**, the right or correct thing. [*Colloq. or slang*.]

She's very handsome and she's very finely dressed, only somehow she's not—she's not the *ticket*, you see.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, vii.

That's about the *ticket* in this country.

Trollope, *Orley Farm*, lxvii.

Through ticket. See *through*.—**Ticket of leave**, a permit issued sometimes in Great Britain and her colonies to a prisoner or convict who has served a part of his time and who may be intrusted with his liberty under certain restrictions, such as reporting to the police at certain specified intervals, sleeping in the place given to the police as his abode, leading an honest life, etc.

When the convicts were sent out to the colony they received each in turn, after a certain period of penal probation, a conditional freedom: in other words, a *ticket of leave*.

J. McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, xxxi.

Ticket-of-leave man, a convict who has received a ticket of leave.—**To run ahead of the (or one's) ticket**, in *U. S. politics*, to receive a larger vote than the average vote polled by one's associates on the same electoral ticket. Similarly, to run *behind the ticket* is to receive less than such an average vote.

ticket (tik'et), *v. t.* [*< ticket, n.*] 1. To put a ticket or label on; distinguish by affixing a ticket; label.

Writing was to him little more than an auxiliary to natural history; a way of *ticketing* specimens, not of expressing thoughts.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Mary Barton*, xxxiii.

I am so far from hating the Dodsons myself that I am rather aghast to find them *ticketed* with such very ugly adjectives.

George Eliot, in *Cross*, II. x.

For myself it matters little whether I be *ticketed* as a High, a Low, or a Broad Churchman.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 825.

2. To furnish with a ticket: as, to *ticket* a passenger to California. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

ticket-day (tik'et-dā), *n.* The day before the settling or paying day on the stock-exchange, when the tickets containing the names of the

actual purchasers are given in by one stock-broker to another.

ticket-holder (tik'et-hōl'dēr), *n.* 1. A device for attaching a tag, card, etc., to a trunk, box, or parcel.—2. In a railway sleeping-car, a metal clip or spring fastened to the side of a berth, to hold the tickets of the occupant.—3. A device for attaching a railroad-ticket to the hat or coat of a passenger to keep it in view.—4. One who holds a ticket, as for admission to an exhibition or for other privilege.

ticketing (tik'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ticket*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of affixing tickets to anything, or of giving tickets for it: as, the *ticketing* of goods or of passengers.—2. The selling of ore by ticket. See *ticket*, *n.*, 6.

ticket-night (tik'et-nit), *n.* A benefit at a theater or other place of public entertainment the proceeds of which are divided among several beneficiaries, each of whom receives an amount equal in value to the tickets individually sold, less an equal share of the incidental expenses.

ticket-porter (tik'et-pōr'tēr), *n.* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket, by which he may be identified. [Great Britain.]

ticket-punch (tik'et-punch), *n.* A hand-punch for stamping or canceling railroad, theater, or other tickets. The most common form cuts a hole in the ticket, the shape of the hole indicating a number, letter, or some other device. In some forms the blank stamped out of the ticket is retained in a receptacle attached to the punch, an alarm-bell is rung, or a registering device is set in motion to record the number of tickets punched.

ticket-writer (tik'et-rī'tēr), *n.* One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, etc.

tick-hole (tik'hōl), *n.* A drusy cavity or empty space in a lode: same as *vug* in Cornwall.

ticking¹ (tik'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tick¹*, *v.*] The act of making ticks, or slight repeated sounds; the sounds themselves: as, the *ticking* of the clock.

ticking² (tik'ing), *n.* [*< tick³ + -ing¹*.] A strong material of linen or cotton, twilled-woven, and usually in stripes of blue or pink with white. It is used especially for bedticks, whence the name, and also for awnings and similar purposes, and in recent times as a foundation for embroidery, the stripes facilitating the working of certain designs. Also *tick²*.

Maggie had on a simple brown calico dress and an apron of blue *ticking*.

G. W. Cable, *Stories of Louisiana*, II.

ticking-work (tik'ing-werk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done upon *ticking* as a background, the stripes of the material being utilized in the design.

tickle (tik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tickled*, ppr. *tickling*. [Early mod. E. also *ticke*; *< ME. tikken*, *tikelen*, freq. of *tikken*, *E. tick*, touch lightly: see *tick¹*. Cf. *G. dial. zicklen*, excite, stir up. Cf. *tickle*, *a.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle¹*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To tease with repeated light touches in some sensitive part, so as to excite the nerves, thereby producing a peculiar thrilling sensation which commonly results in spasmodic laughter, or, if too long continued, in a convulsion; titillate. If you *tickle* us do we not laugh?

Shak., *M. of V.*, III. 1. 68.

Their Stings are not strong enough to enter a Man's Skin; but, if disturbed, they will fly at one as furiously as the great Bees, and will *tickle*, but cannot hurt you.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. II. 112.

We were informed of a very particular manner of catching them by encompassing them with a net, and men go into the water, *tickle* them on the belly, and so get them ashore.

Poovee, *Description of the East*, II. II. 252.

He is playful so out of season that he reminds me of a young lady I saw at Sta. Maria Novella, who at one moment crossed herself, and at the next tickled her companion.

Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Southey and Landor, II.

2. To touch, affect, or excite agreeably; gratify; please or amuse by gentle appeals to one's imagination, sense of humor, vanity, or the like.

Whereat her Maistie laughed as she had bene *tickled*, and all the rest of the company, although very graciously (as her manner is) she gaue him great thanks.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 217.

The first view did even . . . *tickle* my senses with inward joy.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 110.

How dost like him? art not rapt, art not *tickled* now?

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, III. 1.

Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, II. 274.

My father was hugely *tickled* with the subtleties of these learned discourses.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, IV. 31.

The notion of the lion couchant with his currant eyes being hoisted up to the place of honor on a mantle-piece *tickled* my hysterical fancy.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Cranford*, xiv.

His spice is of so keen a flavor that it *tickles* the coarsest palate.

Whipple, *Esa. and Rev.*, I. 13.

Secret laughter tickled all my soul.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

3. To take, move, or produce by touching lightly. [Rare.]

Nimble Tom, surnamed the Tup,
For his pipe without a peer,
And could tickle Trenchmore up,
As 'twould joy your heart to hear.

Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

The cunning old pug . . . took puss's two foots,
And so out o' th' embers he tickled his nuts.

Byron, To E. L., Esquire.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel titillation: as, his foot tickled.—2. To tingle pleasantly; thrill with gratification or amusement.

Who, seeing him, with secret joy therefore
Did tickle inwardly in everie vaine.

Spenser, Muopotmos, l. 894.

What opinion will the managing of this affair bring to my wisdom! my invention tickles with apprehension on't.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, III. 2.

In trifling works of fancy, wits agree
That nothing tickles like a simile.

Garriek, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

3. To have an impatient or uneasy desire to do or to get something; itch; tingle.

The fingers of the Athenians tickled to aide and succour Harpalus.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 518.

I am glad the silly man is weaker and old;
By heaven, my fingers tickle at his gold.

Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 185).

4. To produce the sensation of titillation, or the slight nervous excitement of a light touch on some sensitive part.

A feather or a rush drawn along the lip or cheek doth tickle, whereas a thing more obtuse . . . doth not.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

ticklet (tik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ticke*; < ME. *tickels*, *tikel*, *tikil*; < *tickle*, *v.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle*, *a.*] Easily moved; unstable; inconstant.

This world is now ful *tikel* sickerly.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 242.

For some men be tickle of tongue,
And play the blabs by kynde.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

So tickle be the termes of mortal state.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 28.

I have set her heart upon as tickle a pin as the needle of a dial, that will never let it rest till it be in the right position.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, II. 2.

But these wives, sir, are such tickle
Things, not one hardly staid amongst a thousand.

Skirley, The Brothers, II. 1.

tickle (tik'l), *n.* [< *tickle*, *v.*] A light teasing touch in some sensitive part; a gentle tickling act or action.

I gave her [a child] a little tickle; and verily she began to laugh.

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

tickle-brain (tik'l-brān), *n.* One who has a tickle or unstable brain, as one intoxicated.

Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good tickle-brain.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 4. 438.

tickle-footed (tik'l-fut'ed), *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery.

You were ever tickle-footed.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

tickle-grass (tik'l-grās), *n.* The hair-grass or thin-grass, *Agrostis hyemalis*; also, one of similar grasses, as the old-witch grass, *Panicum capillare*.

ticklenburg (tik'len-berg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse mixed linen fabric made for the West India market. *Simmonds*.

tickleness (tik'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *tikelnesse*; < *tickle*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Unsteadiness; instability; uncertainty.

Hord hath hate and clymbyngne tickleness.

Chaucer, Truth, l. 3.

tickler (tik'lēr), *n.* [< *tickle* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which tickles or pleases.—2. Something which puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to understand or answer; a puzzle. [Colloq.]—3. A narrow difficult passage or strait on the coast of Newfoundland.—4. A memorandum-book kept to tickle or refresh the memory; specifically, a book used by bankers, showing, in the order of their maturity, notes and debts receivable by the bank. There is usually a tickler for each month of the year. [Colloq.]

The ticklers, showing in detail debts receivable in the future, those past due, and also the overdrafts, require explanation by the president. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 464.

5. A small bottle containing about half a pint (of spirits), or just enough to "tickle"; also, a dram of whisky or brandy. [Colloq.]

Whiskey was sold and drunk without screens or scruples. It was not usually bought by the drink, but by the tickler.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 388.

It is too cold to work, but it is not too cold to sit on a fence chewing, with a tickler of whisky handy.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 77.

6. A small weapon carried on the person, as a pistol or a knife. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]—7. A strap with which to whip.

—8. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.—9. A large longicorn beetle, *Monohammus titillator*, with extremely long antennae: so called from the habit it has (in common with most of the *Cerambycidae*) of gently touching now and then the surface on which it walks with the tips of its long antennae. *T. W. Harris*.

tickling (tik'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tickle*, *v.*]

1. The act of one who tickles.—2. The sensation produced by the teasing of slight touches on some sensitive part, or the analogous sensation produced on the mind, the imagination, vanity, or the like by the presentation of something pleasing, gratifying, ludicrous, etc.

Delight hath a joy in it, either permanent or present. Laughter hath only a scornful tickling.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. The act of stirring lightly: said humorously of the soil.

Vegetable-gardens require only a tickling to bear profusely.

The Critic, XV. 192.

ticklish (tik'lish), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-ish*.] 1. Easily moved or unbalanced; unsteady; unstable; uncertain; inconstant.

These Words, being considered of by the Judges, seemed to express a ticklish Hold of Loyalty.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 242.

I think our office stands on very ticklish terms, the Parliament likely to sit shortly, and likely to be asked more money, and we be able to give a very bad account of the expense and of what we have done with what they did give before.

Peppy, Diary, II. 364.

We embarked in a little ticklish, incommensurable punt, such as I have seen used on the Thames by worthy citizens bobbing for eels. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 148.

2. Dubious; difficult; critical.

Princes had need, in tender matter and ticklish time, to beware what they say.

Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

The doctor would by no means let him bleed, which, nevertheless, some hold might have saved his life; but it is a ticklish point. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 318.

Politics in those days were ticklish subjects to meddle with, even in the most private company.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

Not far from here (Eden Harbour) are the English Narrows, a passage which is a ticklish but interesting piece of navigation. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ix.

3. Easily tickled; tickly; touchy: as, the sole of the foot is very ticklish; a ticklish person.

We see also that the palme of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts mentioned, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

He's as ticklish as can be. I love to torment the confounded toad; let you and I tickle him.

Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

ticklishly (tik'lish-li), *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

ticklishness (tik'lish-nes), *n.* Ticklish character or quality. (a) The condition of being easily tickled.

We know by the ticklishness of the soles what a multitude of fine nervous fibres terminate in them.

G. Cheyne, Essay on Regimen, p. 200. (Latham.)

(b) Unsteady, unstable, or insecure state or character: as, the ticklishness of a seat or of a boat. (c) Difficulty, difficult, perplexing, or critical character or state: as, the ticklishness of some undertaking.

tickly (tik'li), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-y*.] Same as ticklish.

tickseed (tik'sēd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Coreopsis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Corispermum*, usually named *bug-seed*.—3. Same as *tick-trefoil*.—*Tickseed sunflower*, *Bidens trichosperma*, a species with conspicuous golden-yellow rays, found in the eastern and interior United States.

tick-tack (tik'tak), *n.* [Cf. MD. *ticktacken*, play tick-tack, prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click'; I.G. *tick-tacken*, touch lightly; a varied reduplication of *tick*, *n.* Cf. *tick-tack* and *tick-tock*.] 1. A pulsating sound like that made by a clock or watch; a ticking.—2. Specifically, the sound of the beating of the heart.

The stethoscope revealed the existence of no difficulty, . . . and the normal tick-tack of the heart beat with healthy precision. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 136.

3. A device employed in playing certain practical jokes, consisting of a small weight so fastened that one at a distance can, by pulling a string, cause the weight to tap against the house or window. [U. S.]

tick-tack¹ (tik'tak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *tick-tack*, *n.*] With a sound resembling the beating of a watch.

tick-tack² (tik'tak), *n.* [= F. *tic-tac* = Pg. *tiquetaque* = Dan. *titak*, prob. < MD. **ticktack*, D. *titak*, tick-tack; prob. so called from the clicking noise made by the pieces, < MD. *tick-tacken*, D. *titakken*, play tick-tack; prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click': see *tick-tack*¹. Hence, by variation, *tick-track*, F. *trictac*.] A complicated kind of backgammon, played both with men and with pegs. Compare *tick-track*, and see the third quotation below.

He'll play

At fayles and tick-tack.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

From hence we went to the Groom Porters, where they were a Labouring like so many Anchor Smiths at the Oake, Back Gammon, Tick-Tack, Irish, Basset, and throwing of Maina. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 111.

This is the plain game of tick-tack, which is so called from "touch and take," for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss.

Complete Gamerster, p. 118. (Nares.)

tick-tock (tik'tok), *n.* [An imitative reduplication of *tick*¹. Cf. *tick*¹.] The slow recurrent ticking of a tall clock. [Colloq.]

tick-trefoil (tik'trē'foil), *n.* A plant of the genus *Meibomia*: so named from the trifoliate leaves and the joints of the pods, which are adhesive like ticks. Several species have attracted attention in the southern United States as promising fodder and soiling plants. Also *tickseed*.

tickweed (tik'wēd), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

ticky (tik'i), *n.* Same as *tacky*².

Ticorea (ti-kō'rē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of plants, of the family *Rutaceae* and tribe *Cuspariæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short calyx and epipetalous stamens, some of which are sterile, while the others have appendaged anther-cells. There are 3 species, *Ticorea longiflora*, *T. pedicellata*, and *T. fastida*, natives of Guiana. They are trees or shrubs varying greatly in habit; their leaves or leaflets are pellucid-dotted and entire. The white, scarlet, or yellowish flowers form leafless panicles or cymes, which usually terminate the branchlets.

ticpolonga (tik-pō-long'gā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A very venomous serpent of India and Ceylon: same as *cobra-moni*.

Ticuna poison (ti-kō'nē poi'zn). An arrow-poison used by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes dwelling near the Amazon. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions, lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other South American arrow-poisons. *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*

tid¹ (tid), *n.* [An obs. or dial. form (with shortened vowel) of *tide*.] Fit or favorable season or condition: as, the land is in fine *tid* for sowing; hence, humor. [Scotch.]

Summer fallow has enjoyed a most favourable *tid* for working, and has pulverized down into fine mould.

The Scotsman.

tid² (tid), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tit*.] 1. An udder; a teat. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small cock of hay. [Prov. Eng.]

tid³ (tid), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tidder*, *v.*] Silly; childish. [Prov. Eng.]

tid⁴ (tid), *a.* [Appar. a sham word, assumed to exist in *tidbit*, and derived from the same source as that here given to *tidder*; but *tidbit* is a corruption of *titbit*.] Tender; soft; nice. See the etymology. *Imp. Dict.*

tid⁵, *adv.* Same as *tide*. *Halliwell*.

tidal (ti'dal), *a.* [< *tide* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tide or the tides; subject to or characterized by a periodical rise and fall or ebb and flow: as, a tidal river; tidal waters; a tidal basin.

We know that the temperature of comets is increased, chiefly, it has been supposed, by tidal action, as they approach the sun. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 704.

2. Dependent on the tides: as, a tidal steamer (that is, a steamer the hour of whose departure is regulated by the state of the tide); tidal trains (that is, trains that run in connection with tidal steamers).

Ascertaining first at what time during every evening of this month the tidal trains from Dover and Folkestone reach the London Bridge terminus.

W. Collins, Armadale, v. 3.

Tidal air, the air which passes in and out in breathing, generally estimated at about 25 cubic inches at each respiration. See *residual air*, under *air*.

Asphyxia takes place whenever the proportion of carbonic acid in tidal air reaches ten per cent. (the oxygen being diminished in like proportion).

Huxley and Youmans, Physiologist, § 127.

Tidal alarm, a device for sounding an audible alarm, operated by the ebb and flow of tidal currents. It is generally attached to a buoy or vessel or to a post, to warn vessels off a dangerous locality, as a shoal. *E. H. Knight*.—Tidal basin, a dock which is filled at high tide. *E. H. Knight*.—Tidal crack, in arctic regions, a crack or series of cracks in ice along the shore, caused by tidal motion.

Also *tide-crack*.—*Tidal friction*, frictional resistance caused by the movement of tidal waters, tending to diminish the angular velocity of the earth's rotation, and hence to lengthen the day.—*Tidal harbor*, a harbor in which the tide ebbs and flows, in distinction from a harbor which is kept at high water by means of docks with flood-gates. Also *tide-harbor*.—*Tidal motor*, a mechanical device by which the ebb and flow of the tide are utilized as a source of power.—*Tidal river*, a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave.—*Tidal wave*. (a) The wave of the tide; a great wave of translation in the ocean moving in the manner in which the wave of the tide moves according to the canal theory, but commonly produced by an earthquake. (b) Figuratively, a wide-spread or general manifestation of strong feeling or sentiment: as, a *tidal wave* of popular indignation.

tidally (ti'dal-i), *adv.* As a tide; in a manner dependent on or affected by the tide. *Winchell, World-Life*, ii. 2.

tidbit (tid'bit), *n.* Same as *titbit*.

tidder. Preterit and past participle of *tidel*.

tidder (tid'er), *v. t.* [Also *tidde*; appar. < **tidder*, *a.*, ult. < AS. *tēdre* = OFries. *tēddre* = D. *teeder* = MLG. *teeder*, tender, weak. Cf. *tid⁴*.] To use with tenderness; fondle. *Johnson*.

tidde (tid'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiddeled*, ppr. *tidde-ling*. [A var. of *tidder*.] *I. trans.* Same as *tidder*. *II. intrans.* To trifle; potter.

To leave the family pictures from his sons to you, because you could *tidde* about them!

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xlii.

tidlywink (tid'li-wingk), *n.* 1. A shop where money is lent on goods without a pawnbroker's license. *Leland*. [Slang.]—2. A shop where beer is sold without a license. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

tidy (tid'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The four of trumps at the game of gleek.

tidy² (tid'i), *n.*; pl. *tiddies* (-iz). [Cf. *tidy²*.] The European wren. Also *tideley-wren*. [Prov. Eng.]

tidel (tid), *n.* [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *tid*; < ME. *tyde*, *tyde*, *tid*, *tyd*, < AS. *tid*, time, hour, season, opportunity, = OS. *tid* = OFries. *tid* = MD. *tijl*, time, tide of the sea, *ghetijde*, time, opportunity, *tijde*, *tije*, tide of the sea, D. *tijl*, time, *getij*, time, opportunity, *tij*, tide of the sea, = MLG. *tyde*, *getide*, time, tide of the sea, LG. *tyed*, time, tide of the sea, = OHG. *zit*, *zith*, MHG. *zit*, G. *zeit*, time, = Icel. *tidh*, time, tide, hour, service, = Sw. Dan. *tid*, time, season (not recorded in Goth.); with formative -d (related to AS. *tima*, E. *time* = Icel. *timi*, time, with formative -ma (see *time*¹), and to G. *ziel*, etc., end, goal, with formative -l: see *till*¹, *till*²), from *√ t*, not found outside of Teut. Hence *tidel*, *v.*, *tidning*, etc., *betide*.] 1. Time; season. [Obsolete except in composition.]

If thī wīf come with a playnt
On man or child at any *tyde*,
Be not to hasty to fīghe & chide.

Babees Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 51.

He keeps his *tydes* well. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 2. 57.
This wishing a good *Tide* had its effect upon us, and he was commended for his salutation. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 178.

2. Fit time or season; opportunity.

He that tas not his tyme when the *tyde* askes,
But lettes it deuly ouerdryve with delling to noght,
Wite not his wīrds, tho' hym woo happy!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. 8.), I. 7067.
I have important business,
The *tyde* whereof is now. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 90.

Tide Tarrieth for no Man, a pleasant and merry comedy.
George Wapul (1611), title.

[Compare the common proverb "Time and tide wait for no man."]

3. *Eccles.*, a season of the church year; in a narrower sense, a feast-day; a festival: as, *Whitsuntide* (the whole octave or the day only); *Hallowtide*.

What hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set
Among the high *tydes* in the calendar?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 80.

Tide was scrupulously used by the Puritans in composition instead of the Popish word *mass*, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus, for Christmas, *Hallowmas*, *Lammas*, they said *Christ-tide*, *Hallow-tide*, *Lam-tide*. Luckily *Whitsuntide* was rightly named to their hands. *Nares*.

4. Mass; office; service.

They dwell in the lande of Armeneten nere vnto Anthiochyen, and there is whrythyn seuryce of the masses, and theyr other *tydes* is all in theyr one comon speche so that they all may vnderstande it what they syng or rede.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxi.).

5. A definite period of time; specifically, a day or an hour; in *mining*, the period of twelve hours.

He ne sholde suffren in no wyse
Custance within his regne for tabyde
Three dayes and a quarter of a *tyde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 700.

Why weep ye by the *tyde*, lady?

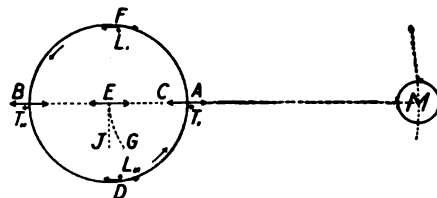
Why weep ye by the *tyde*?

How blythe and happy might he be

Get you to be his bride!

John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 84).

6. The periodical rise and fall of the waters of the ocean and its arms, every 12h. and 26m., due to the attraction of the moon and sun. The tides are not perceptible in the open ocean, but their regular wave-like arrival on the shore, where they are increased in range just as surf on a beach is increased in height over the swell that comes in from open water, shows that the whole ocean must be slightly swaying in the tidal period. The period averaging half a lunar day points to the moon as the chief cause of the tides: this was known in the time of Julius Caesar, but it was first explained by Newton. The simplest statement of the gravitational theory of the tides is as follows: Let C be the center of gravity of the earth and moon. Both bodies revolve around this center about once a month (27½ days), the plane of the page being the plane of their revolution,



and AFB being the earth's equator. Imagine that the earth is not rotating on its axis. The attraction exerted by the moon on a part of the earth at E equals the inertia-resistance ("centrifugal force") that this part offers to turning from a straight line, EC, into the curved path of its monthly orbit, EG. At A the lunar attraction is a little greater, and at B a little less than at E; but the inertia-resistances to curved motion are everywhere the same as at E (because—the earth's rotation being omitted—the movement of the earth in its monthly orbit must be conceived *without angular turning*, so that at any moment all parts are moving in the same direction and with the same velocity, and hence all have the same "centrifugal force"). Hence, at A and B there must be small unbalanced forces, T_A and T_B , directed outward from the earth's center. At F and D (as far from M as E is) lunar attraction and "centrifugal force" are equal, but they are not exactly opposed, and their resultants, L_F and L_D , are small forces acting toward or about toward the earth's center. If the diurnal rotation of the earth now be considered, it appears that any point on the equator must experience the forces T_A , T_B , T_C , every 24h. 51m.; and it is in response to forces of this origin that the ocean is caused to sway slightly, rising and falling twice in a lunar day. The same result is reached if all the forces, of which T_A , T_B , T_C , L_F , L_D , are four examples, are resolved into their components, tangent to the earth's equator. The maximum values of these components will be found at the four points halfway between A, F, B, and D, two of them being directed toward A and two toward B. The value of the tide-making forces may be roughly calculated in terms of gravity, as follows: As the moon's mass is about $\frac{1}{81}$ of the earth's mass, and as the distance of the moon from the earth's center is sixty times the earth's radius, it follows that lunar attraction at E is $\frac{1}{81} \times (\frac{1}{60})^2$ of weight of gravity. Lunar attraction at A and at B is $(\frac{1}{81})^2$ and $(\frac{1}{81})^2$ of lunar attraction at E. "Centrifugal force" at A and B being the same as lunar attraction at E, T_A equals lunar attraction at A less lunar attraction at E; and T_B equals lunar attraction at B less lunar attraction at A. Thus T_A and T_B are found to be almost alike and to equal 0.000,000,01 of gravity. A rough solution for L_F and L_D , by similar triangles shows them to be $\frac{1}{81}$ of lunar attraction at E, or about $\frac{1}{81}$ of T_A or T_B . The sun also causes tides, but in spite of the great size of the sun, its distance is so much greater than that of the moon that the solar tides have only about one third of the strength of lunar tides. Hence, lunar tides are not overcome, but only modified by solar tides. At time of new and full moon, lunar and solar tides occur together, and the tidal range is increased, low tide being lower as well as high tide being higher than usual: this is called *spring tide*. At the quadratures, the lunar and solar tides are opposed, and the range is decreased: this is called *neap tide*. The tide-making forces vary with the changing distances of moon and sun (the orbits of moon and earth being ellipses), and with the departure of moon and sun from the plane of the earth's equator. The interruption of the oceans by the continents causes innumerable irregularities in the tides. As a result of all these variations and disturbances, the actual tides are extremely complex phenomena. The *age of the tide* is the interval between the meridian passage of the moon and the arrival of the high tide caused by that passage (spring and neap tides furnish means of identifying corresponding moon-passages and high tide). In certain arms of the sea, the interval is 30 or 40 hours or more. The *establishment of the port* is the average number of hours between the meridian passage of the moon and the next high tide: it is so called because of its importance in calculating the time of high water for the needs of navigation. *High water* and *low water* are the highest and lowest stages of the tide. *Flood tide* and *rising tide* are popularly synonymous; but the current of flood tide may continue two or three hours after high water has passed and falling tide has begun (for the tide is actually a wave, and the flood current corresponds to the forward orbital movement of the water as the crest of the wave passes). The same may be said of *ebb tide* and *falling tide*. *Slack water* is the condition of no tidal current (neither flood nor ebb); it need not coincide with high or low water.

The *tide of the sea* had filled the chanel of the riuer of Ramsa. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 10.

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, euripes and contrary *tydes*. *Burton, Anal. of Mel.*, p. 594.

7. Ebb and flow; rise and fall; flux and reflux.

There is a *tyde* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 218.

8. Flow; current; stream; flood; torrent.

What a *tyde* of woes
Comes rushing on this woeful land at once!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 98.

An honest gentleman; but he's never at leisure
To be himself, he has such *tydes* of business.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

The usual daily clearance has been making in the city for an hour or more; and the human *tyde* is still rolling westward. *Dickens, Dombey and Son*, iv.

Acceleration and retardation of the tides. See *acceleration*.—**Atmospheric tides.** See *atmospheric*.—**Declinational tide.** See *declinational*.—**Lagging of the tides.** See *lagging*.—**Lee or leeward tide.** See *leeward*.—**Meteorological tide,** a rise and fall of the sea due to regular alternations of the wind, to regular rainfall and evaporation, or to any other meteorological influence.—**Priming of the tides.** See *lagging of the tides*, under *lagging*.—**Retard of the tide.** See *retard*.—**To work double tides,** to work night and day. See *def. 5*.

Thus both—that waste itself might work in vain—
Wrought double *tydes*, and all was well again.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

Weather tide, a tide running to windward.

tide¹ (tid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tided*, ppr. *tid-ling*. [*ME. tīden* (pret. *tīdde*, pp. *tīded*, *tīd*), < AS. *tīdan*, happen, < *tīd*, time, hour: see *tidel*¹, *n*. In the later senses from the modern noun.] *I. intrans.* 1. To happen; betide.

I dorst han sworn,
The sholde nevere han *tyd* so fayre a grace.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 907.

2. To drift with the tide; specifically (*naut.*), to work in or out of a harbor, etc., by taking advantage of the tide and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

Here, because of the many shelves, we were forc'd to *tyde* it along the Channell. *Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 28, 1641.

Now it came to pass that on a fine sunny day the Company's yacht the Half-Moon, having been on one of its stated visits to Fort Aurania, was quietly *tyding* it down the Hudson. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 251.

To tide on, to drift on; continue; last; get on or along.

I have given him relief, and he may *tyde on* for some considerable time. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 72.

II. trans. 1. To drive with the tide or current.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tyded* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 67.

2. To carry through; manage.

I will *tyde*
This affair for you; give it freight and passage.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. To succeed in surmounting; with *over*: as, to *tyde over* a difficulty.

tide². An obsolete preterit of *tiel*.

tide³. An erroneous Middle English form of *tidy*¹.

tide-ball (tid'bál), *n.* A ball hoisted on a staff to indicate the height of the tide.

tide-coach (tid'kôch), *n.* A stage-coach plying in connection with a packet whose arrival and departure depended on the tide.

He took a place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester. *Smollett, Roderick Random*, xlv. (*Davies*).

tide-crack (tid'krak), *n.* Same as *tidal crack* (which see, under *tidal*).

tide-current (tid'kur'ent), *n.* A current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave.

tided (ti'ded), *a.* [*tidel*¹ + *-ed*².] Affected by the tide; having a tide; tidal.

The *tided* Thames. *Bp. Hall*.

tide-day (tid'dä), *n.* The interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the vertex of the tide-wave.

tide-dial (tid'di'al), *n.* See *dial*.

tideful (tid'fúl), *a.* [*tidel*¹ + *-ful*.] Seasonable; opportune. [Obsolete or local.]

tide-gage (tid'gä), *n.* 1. A graduated beam or spar serving to indicate the rise or fall of the tide: sometimes placed on shoals and bars.—2. An apparatus for recording the movements of the level of water. A pencil is attached to a float by means of mechanism so as to move vertically with the level, but in diminished measure, the paper upon which the pencil marks being meanwhile carried horizontally at a uniform rate by means of clockwork. More complicated instruments perform integrations mechanically.

tide-gate (tid'gät), *n.* [*tidel*¹ + *gate*¹.] A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

tidal-gate² (tid'gāt), *n.* [*tidel* + *gate*².] 1. Tideway; stream.

Some visible apparent tokens remaine of a haven, . . . though now it be graved up, and the stream or *tydegate* turned another way.

Nashe, Lenten Staffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150). (*Davies*.)

2. *Naut.*, a narrow place where the tide runs with great velocity.

tidal-harbor (tid'hār'bor), *n.* Same as *tidal harbor* (which see, under *tidal*).

tidal-land (tid'land), *n.* Such land as is affected by the tide; land which is alternately covered and left dry by the ordinary flux and reflux of the tides.—*Tidal-land spruce*. See *spruce*.

tideless (tid'les), *a.* [*tidel* + *-less*.] Without ebb or flow.

There is a considerable fresh water volume debouching into a *tideless* sea or lake.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 306.

tidal-lock (tid'lok), *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbor or river and an inclosed basin when their levels vary. It has two pairs of double gates, by which vessels can pass either way at all times of the tide. Also called *guard-lock*.

tidely (tid'li), *adv.* [*ME. tidely, tidely*, < *AS. tidlice* (= *D. tijdelijk* = *G. zeitlich*), timely, seasonably, < *tidlic* (= *D. tijdelijk* = *G. zeitlich*), timely, seasonable, < *tid*, time, tide: see *tidel* and *-ly*.] 1. Seasonably; opportunely; suitably; fitly.

But [he] tok to him *tidely* trewe cunsaill enere.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5482.

Item, Sir, if my Maister of the Bolles be not come, I trust to God to com *tidely* I now, as for the travayrs.

Paston Letters, I. 628.

2. Cleverly; smartly; bravely.

Than Trolle full *tidely* turnyt into batell,

With a folke that was fell, furse of assaute.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10270.

tidal-mark (tid'märk), *n.* The limit of the flow or of the ebb of the tide.

tidal-marsh (tid'märsh), *n.* See *marsh*.

***tidal-meter** (tid'mē'tēr), *n.* A tide-gage.

tidal-mill (tid'mil), *n.* 1. A mill supplied with power by means of a water-wheel operated by a fall or current in a tideway or from a tidal basin.—2. A water-pumping station operated by a tide-wheel, used to pump water over a dike. See *tide-wheel*.

tidal-pool (tid'pöl), *n.* A pool left by the regress of the tide.

tidal-predictor (tid'prē-dik'tor), *n.* An instrument for calculating the times and heights of high and low water. In the machine of Ferrell (which is used for the official tide-tables of the United States Coast Survey) there is a chain passing over thirty-four pulleys attached eccentrically to half as many revolving axes. Two hands move in an apparently very irregular way over a dial; when these coincide the time of high or low water is read off on the dial, and the height of the water upon a vertical scale with a moving index at the side.

tidal-rips (tid'rips), *n. pl.* Rough water caused by opposing tides or currents.

tidal-rock (tid'rok), *n.* A rock alternately covered and uncovered by the tides.

tidal-rode (tid'röd), *a.* *Naut.*, swinging by the force of the tide when at anchor; riding at anchor with head to tide and not to wind. See *wind-rode*.

tidal-runner (tid'run'ēr), *n.* A fish whose movements correspond to or are otherwise affected by the tides.

These big fellows [weakfish] are designated as *tidal-runners*.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 244.

tidal-man (tidz'man), *n.* 1. One who is employed only during certain states of the tide.—2. A tidewater.

tidal-table (tid'tā'bl), *n.* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

tidewater (tid'wā'tēr), *n.* One of a class of custom-house officers whose business it is to await the arrival of ships, and to see that while in port the customs regulations as to the landing and shipping of goods are observed, and the revenue laws are not violated.

If he misses a pair of colours, or a *tidewater's* place, he has no remedy but the highway.

Servt. Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

The father of the Custom-House—the patriarch not only of this little squad of officials, but, I am bold to say, of the respectable body of *tidewater* all over the United States—was a certain permanent Inspector.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 17.

tidal-water (tid'wā'tēr), *n.* Water affected by the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide.—**Tidal-water region**, the low plain of eastern Virginia, extending from the Atlantic coast westward about 100 miles.

tidal-wave (tid'wāv), *n.* A tidal wave (which see, under *tidal*).

tideway (tid'wā), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

Now and then great budgegrows crossed our path, or lay anchored in the *tideway*.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 125.

tidal-wheel (tid'hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel operated by a head of water from a tidal basin, or working as a current-wheel in a tideway or sluice.

tidily, *n.* See *tidy*².

tidily (ti'di-li), *adv.* [*tidy*¹ + *-ly*².] Neatly; with simplicity and suitability: as, a *tidily* dressed girl.

tidiness (ti'di-nes), *n.* [*tidy*¹ + *-ness*.] The quality of being tidy; neatness: as, the *tidiness* of dress, of a room, etc.

The open country is more pleasing than the small villages, which have not the *tidiness* of the New England small villages.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 258.

tidings (ti'ding), *n.* [*(a)* *ME. tidung, tidunge, tideng, tidhinge*, < *AS. *tidung* = *D. tijding* = *MLG. tidung* = *MHG. zitung*, *G. zeitung* (cf. *Sw. tidning*), news, information; verbal *n.* of *AS. tidan*, etc., happen: see *tidel*, *v.* (*b*) Mixed with *ME. tidinde, tidende, tidhinde*, < *Ice. tidhindi* = *Dan. tidende*, lit. things happening, pl. ppr. of **tidha* = *AS. tidan*, happen: see *tidel*.] The announcement of an event or occurrence not previously made known; a piece of news; hence, in the plural, news; information; intelligence: now always used in the plural.

Thus saugh I fals and soth compounded

Togeder fere for oo *tydings*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 2109.

Behold, I bring you good *tydings* of great joy, which shall be to all people.

Luke II. 10.

I shall make my master glad with these *tydings*.

Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 5. 57.

[The plural form *tydings* is sometimes used as a singular. Compare *news*.]

The *tydings* comes that they are all arrived.

Shak., K. John, IV. 2. 116.]

= *Syn. Intelligence*, etc. See *news*.

tidying-well (ti'ding-wēl), *n.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow, with the tide.

There is a *tyding-well*

That daily ebbs and flows.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 88.

tidley (tid'li), *n.* [*Cf. tidy*², *tidy*².] The wren of Europe, *Troglodytes parvulus*. *Montagu*.—**Tidley goldfinch**. See *goldfinch*.

tidly, *adv.* Same as *tidely*.

tidological (ti-dō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*tidology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to tidology: as, *tidological* researches. *Whewell*.

tidology (ti-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *E. tidel* + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine, theory, or science of tides.

I have ventured to employ the term *Tidology*, having been much engaged in *tidological* researches.

Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences (ed. 1840), I. p. lxxiii.

tidy¹ (ti'di), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. tidy, tidy, tidi* (= *D. tijdig* = *MLG. tidich*, timely, = *OHG. MHG. zitiig*, *G. zeitig*, seasonable, timely, = *Sw. tidig* = *Dan. tidig*, timely); < *tidel* + *-y*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Seasonable; opportune; favorable; fit; suitable.

Gret merthe to the messengers Mellors than made,

For the *tidy* tidings that tigtly were seide.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1388.

If weather be fair, and *tidy* thy grain,

Make speedily carriage, for fear of a rain.

Tusser, August's Husbandry, st. 22.

2. Brave; smart; skilful; fine; good.

Than Trolle full tite, & *tidē* Eneas,

Chefyn to Achilles with choise men ynogh.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7410.

Thanne worth Trewe-tonge, a *tidy* man that tene me neuere.

Piers Plowman (B), III. 820.

3. Appropriate or suitable as regards order, arrangement, occasion, circumstances, or the like; becomingly or neatly arrayed or arranged; kept in good order; neat; trim: as, a *tidy* dress; a *tidy* and well-furnished apartment.

To see it all so *tidy*, not even a pair of boots thrown about, or a tie hung on the table, made their hearts die within them.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

4. Of neat and orderly habits; disposed to be neat and orderly: as, a *tidy* person.—5. Moderately or fairly large, great, or important; considerable; respectable; pretty: as, a *tidy* sum of money. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Al that touched ther to a *tidē* eridome,

To the kowherd & his wif the king zaf that time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5384.

May be after a *tidy* day's work I shall come home with 12. in my pocket.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

6. Satisfactory; comfortable; fairly good or well: as, How are you to-day? *Tidy*. [Slang.]

II. *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). 1. A more or less ornamental covering for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like, to keep them from becoming soiled.—2. A pinafore or apron. [Prov. Eng.]

tidy¹ (ti'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tidied*, ppr. *tidying*. [*tidy*¹, *u.*] I. *trans.* To make neat; put in good order: often followed by *up*: as, to *tidy* or to *tidy up* a room. [Colloq.]

She found the widow with her house-place *tidied up* after the midday meal, and busy knitting at the open door.

Mrs. Gastell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, etc., in good or proper order: often with *up*. [Colloq.]

I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again, but it's useless. Ma and Africa, together, upset the whole house.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxi.

tidy² (ti'di), *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). [Early mod. E. also *tydie*; also dial. *tidy*, *q. v.*; < *ME. tidif, tydif, tidife*; origin unknown: see *tidif*. Cf. *tidy*² (and *tidley*); the termination is appar. OF.] A small singing bird, perhaps the wren.

The that hadde doon unkyndenesse—
As doth the *tydyf*, for new-fangelnesse.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 154.

And of those chaunting fowls, the Goldfinch not behind,
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind,
The *Tydie* for her notes as delicate as they.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 79.

tidytips (ti'di-tips), *n.* A Californian composite plant, *Blepharipappus platyglossus*: a showy plant with bright-yellow rays, frequently cultivated as a half-hardy annual.

tie¹ (ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tied*, ppr. *tying*. [Early mod. E. also *tye*; dial. also *tee*; < *ME. tien, tyen, teyen, teien, teigen, tigen*, < *AS. tigan, *tigan, *tēgan, *tigan*, cited also as **tēgan*, bind, tie, a secondary form of the verb *teōn* (pret. *tedh*, pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*), draw, pull: see *tee*¹, *tow*¹. In some uses the verb is directly from the noun: see *tie*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To attach or make fast by a band, ribbon, cord, or the like drawn together and knotted; bind.

Ther-with thei drough theire swerdes oute and wente toward the river that ran vnder the gardin, where thei hadde a barge *tyed* where-in thei were come in to the gardin.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 464.

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tyght*,
With which he drew him forth, even in his own despyght.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xli. 34.

My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother; bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck.

Prov. VI. 20, 21.

2. To fasten by looping or knotting: as, to *tie* a ribbon on one's arm; hence, to fasten as if tied.

What boots it thee
To shew the rusted buckle that did *tie*
The garter of thy greatest grandsaie's knee?

Sp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 12.

He *tyed* the ends into the nautical alip-knot, and pronounced the thing complete.

Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 163.

3. To fasten by tightening and knotting the strings of: as, to *tie* a shoe or a bonnet.

Drawer, *tie* my shoe, prithee; the new knot, as thou seest this.

Decker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 2.

4. To form by looping and interlacing; knit: as, to *tie* a knot.

Again the hawthorn shall supply
The garlands you delight to *tie*.

Scott, Marmion, I. Int.

5. To bind or unite securely; specifically, to unite in marriage (colloq. in this use).

And doe they not knowe that a Tragedie is *tyed* to the lawes of Poetrie, and not of Historie?

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

In bond of virtuous love together *tyed*.

Fairfax.

I heartily desire this courtesy,
And would not be denied, to wait upon you
This day, to see you *tyed*, then no more trouble you.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

6. To bind, restrict, limit, or confine; hold or restrain, as by authority or moral influence.

Herewith hir swelling sobbes
Did *tie* hir tong from talke.

Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I see you are *tyed* to no particular employment.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, I. 1.

Do they think to bind me to live chaste, sober, and temperately all days of my life? they may as soon *tie* an Englishman to live so.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

7. In *building*, to bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal. See *tie*¹, *n.*, 5.—8. In *music*, to unite or bind, as

notes, by a tie. See *tie*¹, n., 8.—9. To supply with ties or sleepers, as the road-bed of a railway.

The track was solid, evenly graded, heavily tied, well aligned, and the cars ran over it with no more swing and bounce than on an old road. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 566.

10. To make the same score as; equal in a score or contest: as, A tied B at checkers.—11. In *surg.*, to secure (a vein or an artery) with a ligature, so as to prevent loss of blood in case the vessel has been ruptured or severed, or to check the flow of blood through it in some special circumstances; ligate.—Tied at the elbow. See the quotation.

The feet are turned out, and then there is a want of liberty in the play of the whole shoulder, because the elbow rubs against the ribs, and interferes with the action. This is called being tied at the elbow, and is most carefully to be avoided in selecting the greyhound, as well as all other breeds. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 45.

To be tied to a woman's apron-strings. See *apron-string*.—To tie a fly. See *fly*.—To tie down. (a) To fasten so as to prevent from rising. (b) To restrain; confine; hinder from action.

The mind should, by several rules, be tied down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke*.

To tie hand and foot. See to bind hand and foot, under *hand*.—To tie neck and heels. See *neck*.—To tie up. (a) To bind or fasten securely: as, to tie up a bundle. (b) To wrap up; protect with wrappings.

Look to your cloaks, and tie up your little throats; for, I tell you, the great baize will soon fall down. *Thackeray*, *Phillip*, xlii.

(c) To confine; restrain; hamper in or hinder from motion or action. Joy hath tied my tongue up. *Fletcher (and another)*, *Love's Cure*, I. 3.

(d) To place or invest in such a way as to render unavailable: as, to have one's money tied up in real estate. She is close of her money; . . . she has tied up every shilling of it, and only allows me [her husband] half a crown a week for pocket-money. *Thackeray*, *Great Hoggarty Diamond*, xlii.

(e) To give, devise, or bequeath in such a way and under such conditions as to prevent sale, or alienation from the person or purpose intended: as, to tie up an estate.—To tie with St. Mary's knot. See *knot*.
II. *intrans.* To make a tie with another or others in some contest; score the same number of points, runs, or the like.—To ride and tie. See *ride*.

*tie*¹ (tī), n. [Early mod. E. also *tye*; < ME. *teye*, < AS. *tyge*, *tyge*, a band, rope, a secondary form, with mutation, of *tedh*, *tedg*, a band, rope (= D. *touw* = MLG. *touwe*, *tow*, *tau*, LG. *tau* (> G. *tau*) = Icel. *taug*, a rope), < *teon* (pret. *tedh*), draw, pull: see *tee*, v., and cf. *tie*², v., also *tow*² (a doublet of *tie*¹). The noun *tie*¹ is in the later senses directly from the verb *tie*¹.] 1. A band; rope; chain; a cord or other flexible thing used to fasten or bind, especially by knotting or looping; a fastening: as, cotton-ties (for binding bales of cotton); specifically, the ribbon or similar fastening used for the queue or pigtail, whether of the wig or of the natural hair. Great formal wigs with a tie behind. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xlix.

2. A cravat, usually a simple one knotted in front; a necktie. Both wear the soft black hat so popular with us in the West, and the regulation black frock-coat uniform, with white tie at the throat. *T. C. Crawford*, *English Life*, p. 145.

3. A knot composed of one or two loops of cord, ribbon, or the like; a looped ornamental knot; a bow. A very smart tie in his smart cravat. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 283.

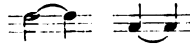
4. Something which binds or unites, in a figurative sense; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal: as, the ties of blood or of friendship. Awe and affrights are never ties of love. *Fletcher (and others)*, *Bloody Brother*, iv. 1.

The bonds of affinity, which are the links and ties of nature. *Bacon*, *Political Fables*, II. Expl. The secret of the world is the tie between person and event. *Emerson*, *Conduct of Life*.

5. In construction, any rod or beam serving to counteract a pulling or tensile strain, to hold the parts together, to equalize opposing thrusts, or to transfer strains from one part of a structure to another. It is used, for instance, in bridges, to fasten the parts together and resist strains of tension; and in roofs, to take the thrust from a pair of rafters, and by opposing one to the other, to prevent the roof from spreading. It is opposed to a *strut*, or a member serving to hold different members of a structure apart. See cuts under *car-truck*, *king-post*, and *pilework*.

6. On railroads, one of a series of beams, commonly of wood, laid on a permanent way and bedded in the ballast, on which are laid the rails to form the track. These ties are sometimes made of iron or stone, and in a variety

of forms. Also called *sleepers* or *cross-sleepers*.—7. *Naut.*: (a) That part of the topsail- or topgallant-halyards which is fast to the yard and passes through a sheave-hole in the mast or through a tie-block at the masthead. (b) A mooring-bridle.—8. In musical notation, a curve above or below two notes on the same degree which are to be performed continuously, as if but one; a bind or ligature. The following are examples:



Ties are used especially to connect notes that lie in different measures, or which it is rhythmically important to keep separate to the eye. They are not to be confused with slurs.

9. A state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as when two candidates receive an equal number of votes, rival marksmen score a like number of points, or two or more racers reach the winning-post at the same time, so that neither party can be declared victorious; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

The government count on the seat, though with the new registration 'tis nearly a tie. If we had a good candidate we could win. *Dumas*, *Coningsby*, viii. 3.

Rand had one majority on the first ballot, and I counted him out. I made it a tie by swallowing one of his ballots. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 40.

10. A weavers' pattern.

An ordinary long-shaped pocket-book, and contained about eighty different ties or patterns. *A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 314.

11. Same as *lace*, 2.—12. pl. Low shoes fastened with lacings.—Axe-clip tie. See *axe-clip*.—Book of ties. See *book*.—Diagonal tie. See *angle-brace*. (a).—Family tie. See *family*.—Stay-end tie. See *stay-end*.—To play or shoot off a tie, to go through a second contest or match (the first being indecisive), in order to decide who is to be the winner.

The ties, as you call them, were shot off before two o'clock. *Watts Melville*, *Good for Nothing*, I. 1.

*tie*² (tī), n. [Also *tye*; < ME. *tye*, *teye*, < OF. *teie*, *taie*, *toie*, tick, < L. *theca*, ML. *teca*, *techa*: see *tick*.] 1. A tick (of a bed). *Halliwel*.—2. A feather-bed. *Halliwel* (spelled *tye*). [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

tie-bar (tī'bār), n. A bar which serves as a tie.
tie-beam (tī'bēm), n. A horizontal timber connecting two principal rafters, for the purpose of preventing the walls from being pushed out by the thrust of the roof, or for tying together other parts of a structure. When placed above the bottom of the rafters it is called a *collar-beam*. See cut under *curb-roof*.
tieboy (tī'boi), n. A sled: same as *go-devil*, 3.
tie-dog (tī'dog), n. [*< ME. teidogge, tezdoggue*; < *tie*¹ + *dog*.] A fierce dog which it is necessary to tie up; a bandog.

I know the villain is both rough and grim; But as a tie-dog I will muzzle him. *Death of R. Earl of Huntingdon* (1601). (*Nares*.)

tiegot, n. [Abbr. of *vertigo*, as formerly accented *verti'go*.] Vertigo; dizziness.

I am awfully troubled with a tiego. Here in my head. *Fletcher and Massinger*, *Very Woman*, iv. 3.

tiemannite (tē'man-it), n. [Named after the discoverer, *Tiemann*.] Native mercuric selenide, usually occurring massive, of a steel-gray color and metallic luster, rarely in crystals resembling those of sphalerite.
tie-plate (tī'plāt), n. A main carline.
*tier*¹ (tī'ēr), n. [*< tie*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which ties.—2. A child's apron. Also, erroneously, *tierce*.

Where well-drilled urchins, each behind his tier, Waited in ranks the wished command to fire. *Lovell*, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

3. In *entom.*, same as *leaf-tier*.
*tier*² (tēr), n. [Formerly also *tire*, *tyre*, also *teer* (orig. pron. tēr, then tīr, besides tēr retained to accord with the F., and spelled *tier* perhaps in simulation of the form of *pier*); < OF. *tire*, a course, continuance of a course, a draught, pull, stroke, hit (= It. *tiro*, a draught, pull, stroke, hit, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*². Perhaps confused with OF. *tiere*, *tiere*, row, rank, order, = Pr. *tierra*, *teira*, a row (also adornment, attire: see *tire*⁴). The AS. *tiér*, appar. meaning a row or series, occurs but once, and is of doubtful status. The words spelled *tire* and *tier* are much involved as to form and senses.] 1. A row; a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another: as, a tier of seats in a theater; the old three-decked war-ships had three tiers

of guns on each side, the upper, middle, and lower tiers.

The hospital of Saint Helena is a magnificent fabric: the gates are built with a tier of white marble and a tier of red alternately, having sheets of lead placed between the stones. *Poore's*, *Description of the East*, II. I. 10.

I at last caught at a boat moored, one of a tier of boats at a causeway. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 13.

2. In organ-building, same as *rank*², 1 (c).—Ground tier. See *ground*¹.—Tiers of a cable, the layers of fakes or windings of a cable, one resting on another when coiled.

*tier*² (tēr), v. t. [*< tier*², n.] To pile, build, or arrange in tiers. Compare *tierer*.

Lightermen shall not be required to deliver or receive freight at a distance of over one hundred feet from the gangway of their Lighter or Barge, and in no case shall they be required to tier or pile their freight on the docks, etc. *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888-89, p. 301.

*tier*³, n. See *tire*⁶.
tierce (tērs), n. [Also, in some senses, *terce*; < ME. *terce*, *tyrse*, < OF. (and F.), *tiers*, m. (= Sp. Pg. *tercia*, f., = It. *terzo*, m.), a third part, third, tierce, < *tiers*, third, < L. *tertius*, third (= E. *third*), < *tres* = E. *three*.] 1. A third; a third part. The latitude . . . is sixtie eight degrees and a tierce. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

The way is long, and difficult the road, And now the sun to middle-tierce returns. *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xxxiv. 96.

2. Same as *terce*, 4. In shorte tyme was grete occisoun, and longe it endured, from tiers in to noone, and than sparbled the sailanes and turned bakke towarde her chyualche. *Martin* (R. E. T. 8.), II. 274.

3. A liquid measure equal to one third of a pipe. See *pipe*¹, 8. Also *terce*.—4. A cask intermediate in size between a barrel and a hog-head: as, a tierce of sugar; a tierce of rice or of salted provisions.—5. In music, same as *third*. (a) The fourth harmonic of any given tone—that is, the major third above the second octave. (b) In organ-building, a mutation-stop giving tones two octaves and a third above the normal pitch of the digitals used.

6. In card-playing, a sequence of three cards.—7. In fencing, the third of a series of eight points and parries, beginning with prime. A thrust in tierce is a thrust, with the knuckles upward, at the upper breast, which, from the ordinary position of engagement, the left of the fella touching, is given after passing the foil to the other side of the opponent's weapon. A parry in tierce guards this blow. It is produced by turning the hand knuckles upward and carrying it a few inches to the right without lowering hand or point.

To reign is restless fence, Tierce, quart, and trickery. *Tennyson*, *Queen Mary*, v. 5.

8. In *her.*, a fesse composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry.—Arch of the tierce or third point, an arch consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top; a pointed arch.—En tierce, in *her.*, divided in three: said of the field. Compare *def. 8*.—Quart and tierce. See *quart*².—Tierce bendwise, in *her.*, a bend composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry.—Tierce major in *her.*, a sequence of ace, king, and queen.—Tierce point, the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Also called *third point*. *Guill.*

tiercé (tēr-sā'), a. [*Heraldic F.*, < *tiers*, tierce: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided into three parts of three different tinctures. The field may be so divided either fesswise, palewise, or bendwise, which must be expressed in the blazon: thus, *tiercé in bend* means divided into three compartments bendwise.

tiercel, *tiercelet*, n. See *tercel*, *tercelet*.
tierceron (tēr'se-rōn), n. [*F.*: see *tierce*.] In medieval vaulting, a secondary rib springing from an intersection of two other ribs.

The additional ribs, tierces, tiercerons, etc., which appear in the later forms of vaulting, more especially in England, are mere surface ribs having no real function. *C. H. Moore*, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 18.

tiercet (tēr'-or tēr'set), n. [*< tierce* + *-et*.] In poetry, a triplet; three lines; three lines riming.

tierer (tār'ēr), n. [*< tier*² + *-er*.] One who arranges or piles something in tiers; specifically (*naut.*), a man stationed in the hold when heaving up anchor to stow away the cable as it comes in.

tie-rod (tī'rod), n. 1. A rod used to bind longitudinal railway-sleepers to one another: same as *cross-tie*.—2. In *arch.*, *bridge-building*, etc., a rod used to draw and bind together parts of a structure; a tension-rod. They are sometimes made like long bolts with a head at one end and a screw and nut at the other: sometimes they have a screw and nut at each end. Quite commonly they are made in two parts, each with a head or eye at one end and a screw-thread at the other, the threaded ends being united by a turn-buckle for drawing up the rod to the required tension.

tierras (tyer'as), n. pl. [*Sp.*, pl. of *tierra*, earth: see *terra*.] In mining, fine or pulverulent ores

more or less intermixed with rock, which are made up into adobes or bricks before being treated in the furnace; in Mexico, generally, any inferior pulverulent ores. [New Almaden quicksilver-mines.]

tiers-argent (tyärz'är-zhôn'), *n.* [F., < *tiers*, third, + *argent*, silver: see *argent*.] An alloy consisting of silver with two thirds its weight of aluminium, brought into some use in France as being not less handsome than silver and more durable, at half its price.

tier-saw (tër'sä), *n.* A hard, stiff saw used by bricklayers for cutting curved faces upon bricks in building arches, domes, round brick pillars, etc.

tiers état (tyärz ä-tä'), [F.: *tiers* (< L. *tertius*), third (see *terce*); *état* (< L. *status*), state, condition, estate: see *state*.] See *third estate*, under *estate*.

tier-shot (tër'shot), *n.* Grape-shot arranged in tiers with circular disks between them.

tie-strap (ti'strap), *n.* A strap for tying an animal, having a buckle on one end to fasten it to the ring of a bit, etc.; a halter.

tie-tie (ti'ti), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the small pieces of cord fastened to a hammock, and used sometimes to secure it in a roll instead of a hammock-lashing.

tie-up (ti'up), *n.* [*< tie up*, under *tie*¹, *v.*] A strike among street-car or railway men, or others, in which the horses are tied up or traffic is otherwise suspended. [U. S.]

In the event of a *tie-up*, or strike, these street boxes would be used as they now are. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 32.

tie-wig (ti'wig), *n.* A wig having the hair behind gathered and tied by a ribbon. Compare *queue* and *pigtail*.

My uncle Toby, in his laced regimentals and the *tie-wig*, kept his rank with my father.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 25.

tiff (tif), *v. i.* [*< ME. tiffen, tifen, < OF. tiffer, tifer, also attiffer, atifer, F. attiffer, dress, adorn; cf. D. tippen, clip the points or ends of the hair (cf. F. attifet, ornament of the head): see tip*¹, *v.*] To dress; deck; array.

When sche in that tyr was tiffed as sche schold, Mellors in here merthe to hire maiden selde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 172.

tiff (tif), *n.* [*< tiff*¹, *v.*] Set; attitude.

Did you mark the bean tiff of his wig, what a deal of pains he took to toss it back, when the very weight thereof was like to draw him from his seat?

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 144.

tiff (tif), *v.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *tiff*¹, but ult. < Norw. *teva*, sniff, smell, = Icel. *thefta*, sniff; cf. Norw. *tev, tår, tår*, a drawing in of the breath, the wind or scent of an animal, = Sw. dial. *täv* = Dan. dial. *tæv*, smell, scent, = Icel. *thefta*, smell. Hence *tiff*², *n.*, *tiffing, tiffin*. Cf. *tiff*¹.] I. *trans.* To sip; drink.

He tiff'd his punch, and went to rest.

W. Combe, *Dr. Syntax's Tours*, I. 5.

II. *intrans.* To lunch. [Anglo-Indian.]

tiff (tif), *n.* [A reduction of *tiff*¹, *n.*, or from the related *tiff*: see *tiff*², *v.* Cf. *tiff*¹, *n.* Cf. also *tiff*³.] 1. A draught of liquor; a "drop": as, a tiff of brandy.

What say you to a glass of white wine, or a tiff of punch, by way of whet?

Fielcing, *Amelia*, viii. 10.

Sipping his tiff of brandy punch with great solemnity.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xi.

2. Thin or small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

That too shall quickly follow, if It can be rais'd from strong or tiff.

Brome, Answer to his University Friend.

tiff (tif), *v. i.* [Prob. orig. 'sniff' in anger, and so ult. identical with *tiff*², < Norw. *teva* = Icel. *thefta*, sniff: see *tiff*².] To be in a pet; be peevish or quarrelsome.

Poor Mining tiff and tiff all the Morning.

Congress, Way of the World, II. 4.

She tiff'd at Tim, she ran from Ralph.

Landor, *New Style*.

tiff (tif), *n.* [*< tiff*³, *v.*] A petty quarrel or misunderstanding; a slight pet, or fit of peevishness.

My lord and I have had another little — tiff, shall I call it? It came not up to a quarrel.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, III. xxiv.

tiffany (tif'a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tifany, tifeny, tifanay*; prob., like the surname *Tiffany* (< ME. *Tiffany, Tyffania*, etc., ML. *Tiffania, Tiffania, Thifania*, etc., a common fem. name), a reduction of *theophany* (ML. *theophania, theofania*, etc.), equiv. to *epiphany*, with ref. to the feast of Epiphany, the church fes-

tival also called *Twelfth Day*, concluding the Christmas holidays. The name as applied to a silk would thus mean 'Epiphany silk,' i. e. holiday silk; cf. *Easter bonnet*, i. e. spring bonnet; cf. also *tawdry*, applied orig. to lace sold at a fair held on the festival of St. Audrey.] I. *n.*; pl. *tiffanies* (-niz). 1. A kind of thin silk; gauze.

The Knights appeared first, as consecrated persons, all in vells like to copes, of silver tiffany, gathered, and falling a large compass about them.

Beaumont, *Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn*.

Let her have velvet, tiffanies, Jewels, pearls.

Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, I. 1.

A vestal veil on her head of tiffany, striped with silver.

Chapman, *Maid of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn*.

Doe we not describe Some goddesses in a cloud of tiffanie?

Herrick, *A Nuptial Song*.

2. A kind of gauze muslin, resembling silk gauze.

How much shall I measure you of this tiffany, Matty?

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 6.

3. A portable flour-sieve made of tiffany. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Made of tiffany, or thin silk: as, a tiffany cloak; hence, transparent.

Enter four Cupids from each side of the bosage, attired in flame-coloured taffeta close to their body, like naked boys, with bows, arrows, and wings of gold, chaplets of flowers on their heads, hoodwinked with tiffany scarfs.

Beaumont, *Maid of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn*.

The wit that I took up in Paul's in a tiffany cloak without a hatband; now I have put him into a doublet of satin.

Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, II. 1.

Tiffany Natures are so easily impos'd upon.

Mrs. Centlivre, *Bean's Duel*, II. 3.

tiffing, tiffin (tif'ing, tif'in), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tiff*², *v.*] 1. A sipping; a drinking. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A luncheon; lunch; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; in India, a characteristic repast of curried dishes, chutney, and fruit. [Anglo-Indian, usually in the provincial form *tiffin*.]

Let's have it for tiffin; very cool and nice this hot weather.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, iv.

After a pleasant chat we proceeded to the Hongkong hotel for tiffin. *Lady Brassey*, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xxi.

tiffish (tif'ish), *a.* [*< tiff*³ + -ish¹.] Inclined to peevishness; petulant. [Colloq.]

tift (tift), *n.* [Perhaps < Norw. *teft*, drawing the breath, wind or scent of an animal; cf. *tev*, drawing the breath; < *teva*, sniff, breathe: see *tiff*².] 1. A sniff; whiff; breath.

Four and twenty siller balls Wer a' tied till his mane, And yae tift o' the norland wind, They tinkled ane by ane.

Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

2. A draught of liquor: same as *tiff*², 1. *Hallivell*.

tift (tift), *v. i.* [Cf. *tiff*³, *v.*, and *tift*¹, *n.*] Same as *tiff*³.

We tifted a little going to church, and fairly quarrelled before the bells had done ringing.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, I. 2.

tift (tift), *n.* [*< tift*², *v.* Cf. *tiff*³, *n.*] Same as *tiff*³. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a tift with me as if you had newly come from church.

Blackwood's Mag.

tig (tig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tigged*, ppr. *tigging*. [A dial. var. of *tick*¹.] To touch lightly with the hand, as in the game of tag or tig; give a light stroke or tap to. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

tig (tig), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tick*¹.] 1. A light touch, such as is given in the game of tag or tig; a tap; a slight stroke.

Andrew was compelled to submit, only muttering between his teeth, "Ower mony maisters—ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a tig."

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxvii.

2. Same as *tag*².

On the outskirts of the crowd, some of the town's children . . . profanely playing *tig*.

R. L. Stevenson, *Education of an Engineer*.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

tig (tig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed drinking-cup, of capacious size and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial entertainments.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

tiga (ti'gä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1836).] A genus of Asiatic woodpeckers with only three toes on each foot, also called *Chrysionotus* and *Chloropicoides*. The inner hind toe, or hallux, is absent (as in *Picoides*). The genus is wide-ranging on the continent

and many of the islands. The type is *T. javanensis* (formerly *Picus tige* and usually *T. tridactyle*), ranging from Java, etc., to the Malay peninsula and Bengal; *T. shorei* and *T. everetti* are the other species. The first-named is a handsome woodpecker, 10 inches long, with golden-greenish back, black tail, crimson occipital crest, pale-buffy sides of the head and neck striped with black, and the under parts rayed with black on a light ground.

tigaree (tig-a-ré'), *n.* [Guiana.] A plant, the red creeper, *Tetracera aspera*.

tige (têzh), *n.* [*< F. tige*, a stalk, stem, pipe, < L. *tibia*, a pipe: see *tibia*.] 1. A stem or stalk; also, the shaft of a column, from the base-moldings to the capital.—2. In some firearms, a pin at the base of the breech, designed to expand the base of the ball.—3. In a center-fire cartridge, a support for the cap or primer.

tige-arm (têzh'ärm), *n.* A muzzle-loading small arm having a steel tige screwed into the center of the breech-pin, upon which the bullet drops and is then forced into the grooves by sharp blows from the ramrod. The powder-chamber is placed in the annulus around the tige.

tigella (ti-jel'ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige*, a stalk, stem: see *tige*.] Same as *tigelle*.

tigellate (ti-jel'ät), *a.* [*< NL. *tigellatus, < tigella*, a tigella: see *tigella*.] In bot., having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

tigelle (ti-jel'), *n.* [*< F. tigelle*: see *tigella*.] In bot., the young embryonic axis or primitive stem which bears the cotyledons; the caulicle; the radicle. By some, however, the name has been applied to the plumule.

tigellus (ti-jel'us), *n.*; pl. *tigelli* (-i). [NL., m., equiv. to *tigella*, f.: see *tigella*.] In bot., same as *tigelle*.

tiger (ti'ger), *n.* [Formerly also *tyger, tigre, tygre*; < ME. *tigre, tygre*, < OF. *tigre, tygre*, F. *tigre* = Sp. It. *tigre*, m., *tigra*, f., = Pg. *tigre*, m., = D. *tijger* = G. Dan. Sw. *tiger* = Bohem. *tigr* = Pol. *tygrys* = Russ. *tigrä*, < L. *tigris*, < Gr. *tyrps*, a tiger; appar. a foreign word, perhaps < OPers. (Zend) **tighri*, a tiger, a supposed particular use (in allusion to the swiftness with which the tiger leaps upon his prey) of *tighri*, **tigra*, Pers. *tir*, an arrow (cf. Skt. *tīra*, *tīr*, Hind. *tīr*, an arrow), < *tighra*, sharp, < √ *tig*, Skt. √ *tij*, sharp: see *stick*¹. Cf. L. *Tigris*, < Gr. *Tyrys*, < OPers. *Tigra*, Pers. *Tīr*, the river Tigris, lit. 'the river Arrow,' so called from its swiftness.] 1. A feline quadruped, *Felis tigris* or *Tygris regalis*, one of



Tige javanensis.



Royal Tiger (*Felis tigris*). From a photograph by Dixon, London.

the two largest living cats (the other being the lion), of the family *Felidae*. The tiger is beautifully striped with black and tawny yellow; it has no mane. The female, when distinguished, is called *tigress*. The tiger inhabits southern Asia and some of the larger islands belonging to that continent, having there the same position that the lion has in Africa. Thence it ranges north into Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea, though absent from the plateau region of central Asia. In habits the tiger is far more active and agile than the lion, and exhibits a large amount of fierce cunning. He generally selects as his lair a concealed spot near a watercourse, whence to spring upon the animals that approach to drink. His tread through the thick jungle is stealthy, and he appears to avoid rather than court danger, unless when brought to bay, when he turns an appalling front to the foe. Tigers do not generally attack man, but in some cases they seem to acquire a special liking for human prey, and boldly approach villages for the purpose of securing it; such are known as *man-eaters* (see *man-eater*, 2). In some districts the loss of human life is enough to become a matter of official statistics. The natives destroy them by traps, pits, poisoned arrows, and other means. Tiger-hunting is a favorite Indian sport. It is pursued generally by Europeans, the tiger being shot from the back of an elephant. Several subspecies should probably be recognized. When taken young the tiger can be tamed, and tigers thus domesticated are occasionally to be seen in India.

2. The thylacine dasyure, or tiger-wolf: so called from the stripes. See *thylacine* (with cut).—3. A person of a fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.—4. A dissolute swaggering dandy; a ruffling blade; a swaggerer; a hector; a bully; a mohawk.

"A man may have a very good coat-of-arms, and be a tiger, my boy," the Major said, chipping his egg: "that man is a tiger, mark my word—a low man."

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, xx.

5. [Humorously compared to a tiger in a show-wagon driven about the streets in parade.] A groom who goes out with the equipage of his master—that is, with the dog-cart, currie, cab, or other vehicle driven by the master himself, his duty being to take care of the equipage when the master has left the box.

His tiger, Tim, was clean of limb,
His boots were polished, his jacket was trim.
With a very smart tie in his smart cravat,
And a little cockade on the top of his hat,
Tallest of boys or shortest of men,
He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 283.

6. [Appar. so called as being "an ornamental addition": in allusion to the tiger or groom (def. 5) who sits as if a mere ornament in the vehicle which his master drives.] An additional cheer; "one more" (often the word *tiger*): as, three cheers and a tiger. [Colloq.]—7. In *sugar-manuf.*, a tank with perforated bottom, through which the molasses escapes. *E. H. Knight*.—8. A bug of the family *Tingitidae*: translating the French name.—9. A fabulous bird. See the extract.

Yet ben there other byrdes the whyche ben called *Tygris*, and they be so stronge that they will bere or cary in theyr neste a man sytting vpon an horse all armyd for the hede to ye fote.

R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxi.).

American tiger, the jaguar, *Felis onca*. See cut under *jaguar*.—**Bengal tiger**. See def. 1.—**Black tiger**, a melanic variety of the jaguar.—**Clouded tiger**, the clouded tiger-cat. See *tiger-cat*.—**Heraldic tiger**, in *her.*, an imaginary beast unlike a real tiger and more of the shape of a wolf except for having a tufted tail like a lion's. It should always be blazoned *heraldic tiger* to distinguish it from the real creature, which is sometimes depicted in recent heraldry.—**Marbled tiger**, the marbled tiger-cat. See *marbled*.—**Mexican tiger**, the jaguar.—**Red tiger**, the cougar. See cut under *cougar*.—**Royal Bengal tiger**, the common tiger, *Felis tigris*. See def. 1.—**Saber-toothed tiger**, a macherodont; one of the great fossil cats, with enormous upper canines, belonging to the subfamily *Macherodontinae*. See *Macherodontinae*, and cut under *saber-toothed*.—**Tiger natural**, in *her.*, a bearing resembling the real tiger more or less closely: so called to distinguish it from the heraldic tiger.—**Tiger swallowtail**. See *swallowtail*.—**To buck or fight the tiger**. See *fight*.—**Tortoise-shell tiger**, the clouded tiger-cat. See cut under *tiger-cat*.—**Water-tiger**, a predaceous water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidae*: so called from their habits. See *Hydra-dephaga*, and cut under *Dytiscidae*.

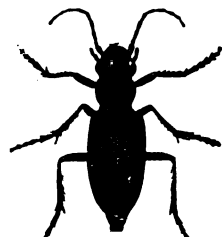
tigerantlic (ti-gér-an'tik), *a.* [*< tiger + -antic*, a capricious addition, prob. in simulation of elephantine.] Ravenous. [Rare.]

In what sheep's-head ordinary have you chew'd away the meridian of your tiger-antic stomach?

Tom Brown, *Works*, II. 179.

(Davies.)

tiger-beetle (ti-gér-bé'tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Cicindelidae*: so called from its active predaceous habits. See also cuts under *Amblychila* and *Cicindela*.



Virginia Tiger-beetle (*Tetracha virginica*).

tiger-bittern (ti-gér-bit'érn), *n.* A South American bird of the heron family and genus *Tigrisoma*, of which there are several species: so called from the markings of the plumage.

See cut under *Tigrisoma*.

tiger-cat (ti-gér-kat), *n.* 1. One of several streaked or spotted cats of the family *Felidae*



Clouded Tiger-cat (*Felis macrocelis*).

and genus *Felis*: so called from their resemblance to the tiger in markings or in ferocity, though they are all much smaller, and range down to the size of a large house-cat. These cats are numerous in both hemispheres, and the name has no specific meaning without a qualifying term. The clouded tiger-cat, *F. macrocelis*, of the East Indies is perhaps the largest and handsomest. The American ocelot is a tiger-cat, and others have their distinctive names, as *chat*, *serval*, and *margay*. See these words, and cuts under *serval* and *ocelot*.

2. A mongrel or hybrid between the wildcat of Europe (*F. catus*) and the domestic cat.—**Long-tailed tiger-cat**, *Felis macrurus* of Brazil, closely resembling the ocelot, and sometimes called *oceloid leopard*.—**Marbled tiger-cat**. See *marbled*.

tiger-chop (ti-gér-chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*.

tiger-cowry (ti-gér-kou'ri), *n.* A tiger-shell; a kind of cowry with large spots, *Cypræa tigris*. See cut under *Cypræa*.

tiger-eye (ti-gér-i), *n.* Same as *tiger's-eye*.

tiger-flower (ti-gér-flou'ér), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tigridia*: so named from the variegation of the flower. The ordinary species is *T. pavonia*, one of the most showy of garden flowers, having a perianth six inches broad, colored a brilliant scarlet with copious crimson spots toward the dark center. The flower is of a triangular form, the three inner divisions of the perianth being much smaller than the three outer. Each flower lasts only a day, but there is a quick succession for six or eight weeks. There are several varieties, including the yellow and the white *tigridias*. From its native land sometimes called *Mexican tiger-flower*. Also *tiger-iris*.

tiger-footed (ti-gér-füt'ed), *a.* Swift as a tiger; hastening to devour. [Rare.]

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will too late
The leaden pounds to his heels. *Shak.*, Cor., III. 1. 312.

tiger-frog (ti-gér-frog), *n.* Same as *leopard-frog*.

tiger-grass (ti-gér-grás), *n.* A dwarf fan-palm, *Nannorhops Ritchieana*, of western India, extending into Persia: put by the natives to a great variety of uses. It was formerly classed with *Chamærops*, from which it chiefly differs by its valvate instead of imbricate petals or corolla-segments.

tigerine (ti-gér-in), *a.* [*< tiger + -ine*.] See *tigrine*.

tigerish (ti-gér-ish), *a.* [Also *tigrish*; *< tiger + -ish*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tiger in appearance, nature, or habits. (*a*) Fierce, bloodthirsty, or cruel.

Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.

Sir P. Sidney, *Asiatick and Stella*.

(*b*) Swaggering; bully-like. Compare *tiger*, 4.

Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-cariash, and, to use a slang word, *tigrish*, than his whole air.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, vi. 20.

tigerism (ti-gér-izm), *n.* [*< tiger + -ism*.] 1. Tigerish disposition or propensities.—2. Dissolute swaggering habits; especially, an affection of such habits.

In France, where *tigerism* used to be the fashion among the painters, I make no doubt Carmine would have let his beard and wig grow, and looked the fiercest of the fierces.

Thackeray, *Character Sketches*, The Artists.

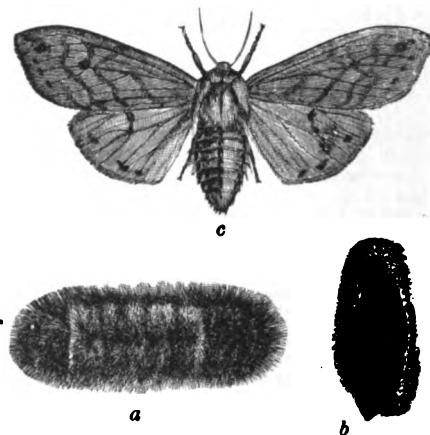
tigerkin (ti-gér-kin), *n.* [*< tiger + -kin*.] A little tiger or tiger-cat: used humorously of the domestic cat.

It is only from the attic that you can appreciate the picturesque which belongs to our domesticated *tigridia*. The goat should be seen on the Alps, and the cat on the housetop.

Bulwer, *Cartons*, xiv. 2.

tiger-lily (ti-gér-lil'i), *n.* A common garden lily, *Lilium tigrinum*, native in China, bearing nodding flowers with a reflexed perianth of a dull-orange color spotted with black (whence the name). It produces bulblets in the axils of the leaves. Its bulbs are used for food in China and Japan.

tiger-moth (ti-gér-móth), *n.* A moth of the family *Arctiidae*, as *Arctia caia* and *Parasemia plantaginis*, whose larvae are bear-caterpillars and woolly bears. *Isia isabella* is the isabella



Isabella Tiger-moth (*Isia isabella*).
a, larva; b, cocoon and chrysalis; c, moth.

tiger-moth. *Deiopæa bella* is a common tiger-moth in the United States. See also cuts under *bear*, *Euprepia*, and *Utetheisa*.

tiger's-claw (ti-gérz-klá), *n.* Same as *baag-nouk*.

tiger's-eye (ti-gérz-i), *n.* An ornamental stone of a yellow color, with brilliant, chatoyant, or opalescent reflections due to its delicate fibrous structure. It consists essentially of quartz colored by yellow iron oxide—the latter produced by the alteration of fibers of the blue mineral crocidolite, which originally penetrated the quartz; hence often, though improperly, called *crocidolite*. It has been obtained in large quantities in the Asbestos Mountains in South Africa. Also *tiger-eye*.

tiger's-foot (ti-gérz-füt), *n.* A twining plant, *Pharbitis Pes-tigridis*, with pedately lobed leaves, diffused through the old world tropics.

tiger-shark (ti-gér-shárk), *n.* A large and voracious shark, *Galeocerdo maculatus* or else



Tiger-shark (*Stegostoma tigrinum*).

Stegostoma tigrinum, both more or less marked with yellow, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific; the zebra-shark.

tiger-shell (ti-gérz-shel), *n.* The tiger-cowry.

tiger's-milk (ti-gérz-milk), *n.* The acid milky juice of the euphorbiaceous tree *Excavaria Agallocha*, found from India to Polynesia. The sap is extremely volatile, and affects the eyes, throat, etc., in gathering. It is used to cure ulcers.

tiger-wolf (ti-gér-wúlf), *n.* 1. The spotted hyena, *Crocuta maculata*. See cut under *hyena*.—2. The thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*. See cut under *thylacine*.

tiger-wood (ti-gér-wúd), *n.* 1. The wood of *Piratinera Guianensis*, imported from British Guiana, and used by cabinet-makers.—2. Same as *itaka-wood*.—3. A variety of citron-wood.

tight, *n.* A close; an inclosure; a croft. *E. Phil-lips*, 1706.

tight (tit), *a.* [*< ME. tight, tith, tigt* (also rarely *toght*, *> E. taught, taut*), a var. (with initial *t* for *th* due to assimilation with the final *t*, perhaps after the Sw. Dan. forms) of **thiht*, *thiht*, *> E. dial. thite*, prop. spelled **thight*, also *theat* (after Icel. *thétr*), *< AS. *thiht* (not found) = MD. *dight*, D. *digt* = MHG. *dichte*, G. *dicht*, dial. *deicht*, thick, solid, dense, = Icel. *thétr* = Sw. *tät* = Dan. *tæt* = Goth. **theihts* (not recorded), tight, close, compact; appar. with orig. pp. suffix *-t* (as in *light*, *a.*); perhaps akin to *thick*.] 1. Close or closely compacted in texture or structure. (*a*) So firmly com-

packed or put together as to be impermeable or impervious to air, gas, rain, water, etc.: as, a water-tight tank; an air-tight vessel. (b) Stanch; strong; firmly built or made.

'Tis known my father hath no less

Than three great argosies; besides two gallies,
And twelve tight galleys. *Shak.*, T. of the S., II. 1. 381.

Some tight vessel that holds out against wind and water.
Bp. Hall, Naomi and Ruth.

Hence—2. Trim; tidy; neat.

How the tight lass knives, combs, and scissors spies,
And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, I. 77.

O, 'tis a snug little island!

A right little, tight little island!

Dublin, The Snug Little Island.

A tight, likely wench she was, too.

H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

3. Expert; handy; skilful; adroit; capable.

My queen's a squire
More tight at this than thou.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 15.

And so the house is haunted, is it? It will take a tighter
workman than I am to keep the spirits out of the seven
gables. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xlii.

4. Close; firm; as, a tight grasp; a tight knot.—
5. Close-fitting; especially, fitting too closely
because too small, narrow, or the like: as, a
tight shoe; a tight coat.

A man will always be more looked at whose dress flutters
in the air than he whose dress sits tight upon him.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter
[Landor].

A wedding-ring growing always tighter as I grow fatter
and older. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxv.

6. Close-fisted; narrow; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a man tight in his dealings. [Colloq.]
—7. Tense; taut; strained or stretched so as
to leave no slack: as, a tight rope.

Nor would he loose the reins, nor could he hold 'em tight.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

Tom has eaten kidney and pigeon pie, and imbibed coffee,
till his little skin is as tight as a drum.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

8. Produced by or requiring great straining or
exertion; severe: as, to get through by a tight
pull; specifically, in *med.*, noting a cough accompanied
with a painful sense of constriction, and without expectoration;
racking; hacking. [Colloq.]—9. Scarce; not easily obtained or
obtainable, because held firmly or tied up in
some way: applied to money; hence, straitened
for want of money: as, a tight money-market.
[Commercial slang.]

A few curt sentences . . . told how matters stood in
the City:—money was tight; . . . but of that financial
sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enterprise after
a period of crash and bankruptcy Cudford could make
nothing. *Lever*, Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxi.

I've known the City now for more than ten years, Mr.
Croble, and I never knew money to be so tight as it is at
this moment. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlii.

10. Under the influence of strong drink; intoxicated;
tipsy; "full." [Slang.]

No, sir, not a bit tipsy; . . . not even what Mr. Cutbill
calls tight. *Lever*, Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxiv.

How she cried out half her sight.

When you staggered by next night.

Twice as dirty as a serpent, and a hundred times as tight.
W. Carleton, Johnny Rich.

11. Noting the condition of the cutting edge
of a saw as condensed by hammering. Also
small.—In a tight box. See *box*.—Tight cooper.
See *cooper*.—Tight rope, a tensely stretched rope
on which an acrobat performs dexterous feats at a greater or
less height from the ground.

A damned uneven floor, . . . where a gentleman may
break his neck, if he does not walk as upright as a posture-
master on the tight-rope. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiii.

tight¹ (tīt), v. t. [*ME. tighten* = *Sw. tätta* =
Dan. tætte, make tight; from the adj.] To make
tight; tighten. [Obsolete or colloq.]

tight² (tīt), adv. See *tite*.

tight³. An old preterit of *tie*.

tighten (tīt'n), v. [*ME. *tightnen* (= *Sw. tätta*;
as *tight* + *-en*).] I. *trans.* To make tight;
draw tighter; straiten; make more close in any
manner; constrict.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready; they
waited the last signal to tighten the fatal cord.

Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Old Woman.
[*Latham*.]

II. *intrans.* To become tight; be drawn
tighter.

Her fingers tightened round his own,
And a sound like a tender moan
Parted her lips.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 112.

tightener (tīt'nēr), n. [Also *tightner*; < *tighten* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which tightens, or
that which is used for tightening; specifically,
in *anat.*, a tensor.

This wheel . . . was driven by a four-inch belt, a
tightener pulley being so used as to prevent all slip and to
maintain the maximum speed.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 201.

2. A hearty meal. [Slang.]

At one house, known as "Rodway's Coffee-house," a man
can have a meal for 1d.—a mug of hot coffee and two
slices of bread and butter, while for two-pence what is
elegantly termed a tightener—that is to say, a most plen-
tiful repast—may be obtained.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 70.

tightening-pulley (tīt'ning-pū'l'i), n. A pul-
ley which rests against a band to tighten it,
and thus increase its frictional adhesion to the
working pulleys over which it runs. *E. H.*
Knight.

tighter (tīt'tēr), n. [*< tight* + *-er*.] Same as
tightener. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Julius Caesar and Pompey were boat-wrights and tighters
of ships. *Urruhart*, tr. of Rabelais, II. 30. [*Davies*.]

tightly¹ (tīt'li), adv. [*< tight* + *-ly*.] In
a tight manner; closely; firmly; compactly;
neatly; well.

When we have cozened 'em most tightly, thou shalt steal
away the innkeeper's daughter.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, II. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury came down buttoned up tight-
ly in a black frock coat, carrying a light gray overcoat over
his arm. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 126.

tightly², adv. See *titely*.

tightner (tīt'nēr), n. Same as tightener.

tightness (tīt'nes), n. The character or qual-
ity of being tight, in any sense of that word.

tights (tīts), n. pl. Garments clinging closely
to the legs, or to the whole form, and intended
either to display the form or to facilitate move-
ment, or both, as in the case of dancers, acro-
bats, or gymnasts, or for warmth.

A fat man in black tights, and cloudy Berlins.

Dickens, Sketches, Tales, iv.

And I shall be in tights, and dance a breakdown.

W. Black, In Silk Attire, xxxvi.

tigress (tī'gres), n. [*< F. tigresse*; as *tiger* +
-ess.] A female tiger.

tigretier (tī'grē-tiā'), n. [*F.*] In Abyssinia, a
disease resembling the dancing mania.

Tigridia (tī-grid'i-ā), n. [*NL.* (Jussieu, 1789),
so called from the spotted flowers; < *L. tigris*,
a tiger.] A genus of plants, of the family
Iridaceæ, type of the tribe *Tigridiæ*. It is char-
acterized by flowers with free-spreading segments, the
three inner ones much smaller, obtuse, and undulate,
and two-parted style-branches with awl-shaped lobes.
The 8 species are natives of Mexico, Central America,
Peru, and Chile. They are bulbous plants with a few
narrow or plicate leaves and one or two terminal spatheae,
prized for their few singular but evanescent flowers. See
tiger-flower.

tigrine (tī'grin), a. [*< L. tigrinus*, < *tigris*, a tiger;
see *tiger*.] Like a tiger in coloration: noting
various striped or spotted animals, often trans-
lating the specific technical word *tigrinus* or
tigrina. Also *tigerine*.

Tigris (tī'gris), n. [*NL.*, < *L. tigris*, a tiger;
see *tiger*.] 1. A genus of *Felidæ*, or section
of *Felis*, based on the tiger, as *T. regalis*.—2.
An obsolete constellation where *Vulpecula*
now is, first found in the planisphere of
Bartsch, 1624, and recognized for more than
a century following.

tigrish (tī'grish), a. Same as *tigerish*.

Tigrisoma (tī-grī-sō'mā), n. [*NL.* (Swainson,
1827), < *Gr. τῆρις*, tiger, + *σῶμα*, body.] A ge-



Tiger-bittern (*Tigrisoma cabanisi*).

nus of bitterns, of the family *Ardeidæ* and sub-
family *Botaurinæ*, having the plumage closely
and profusely variegated; the tiger-bitterns.

tig-tag (tīg'tag), n. [*< tig* + *tag*.] Same as
tag.

tike¹ (tik), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of
tick.

tike² (tik), n. [Also *tyke*; < *ME. tike*, *tyke*, < *Icel.*
tík = *Sw. tik*, a bitch.] A cur-dog; hence, in
contempt, a low, snarling fellow.

Hewe downe hertly zone heythene tykes!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3643.

Avant, you curs!

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,

Or bobtail tike or trundle-tail.

Shak., Lear, III. 6. 73.

Sacrifice this tyke in her sight, . . . which being done,
one of your soldiers may dip his foul shirt in his blood.

Peele, Edward I.

Oh, let us not, like snarling tykes,

In wrangling be divided.

Burns, The Dumfries Volunteers.

tike³ (tik), n. [*< ME. tike*; perhaps a particu-
lar use of *tike*.] A countryman or clown; a
boor; a churl; a fellow.

Now aren thei lowe cheories,

As wide as the worlde is wonyeth ther none

Bote vnder tribut and tallage as tikes and cheories.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 37.

He accounts them very honest *Tikes*, and can with all
safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then Gild-
ing their Palms for the good Services they do him.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
[II. 220].

tikelt, v. and a. An obsolete spelling of *tickle*.
tikoor, tikur (tē-kōr'), n. [*Hind. tikūr*.] An
East Indian tree, *Garcinia pedunculata*, of the
family *Clusiaceæ*, 60 feet in height, bearing a
large yellow fleshy fruit, the seeds invested
with a succulent aril. The fruit is of a pleas-
ant acid flavor, and is of similar use to limes
and lemons.

tikor (tī'kōr), n. [*Hind. tikur*, Beng. *tikhura*.]
A starch manufactured from the tubers of an
East Indian plant, *Curcuma angustifolia*, form-
ing the chief arrowroot of India. See *Curcu-
ma*, 2.

tikur, n. See *tikoor*.

tikus (tī'kus), n. [Native name.] An animal
of the genus *Gymnura*, as *G. rajfless*, native of
the Moluccas and Sumatra; the bulau.

til¹, prep. An old spelling of *till*.

til² (til), n. [*< Hind. til*, < *Skt. tila*, the seed
of *sesamum*, also the plant itself.] The sesame,
or its seed. Also *teel*.

tilbury (til'bē-ri), n.; pl. *tilburies* (-riz). [So
called after one *Tilbury*, a London coachmaker,
at the beginning of the 19th century.] A gig
or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.
It has a transverse iron frame, surmounted by
a cross-spring, from which the body is hung by
leather braces.

tildt, v. t. See *teld*, *till*.

tilde (tīl'de), n. [*Sp. tilde* (= *OF. tite*, *tiltre*),
an accent, mark, tittle, a more vernacular form
of *título*, a title: see *tittle*, *title*.] A diacritic
mark (") placed over the letter *n* in Spanish to
indicate that it is sounded as a palatal *n*, or
very nearly like *n* followed by *y*, as in *señor*,
pronounced sānyōr', *cañon*, pronounced kā-
nyōn', and hence in English written *canyon*.
This sound is represented in Portuguese by *nh*, in Italian
and French by *gn*. The mark " also written as a straight
dash, like the macron, " was originally a small *n*, *n̄*
representing *nn*, as in *anno* for *annus*, from Latin *annus*.
The mark was much used for *n* or *m* in medieval manu-
scripts, and hence in early printed books, being put above
the preceding letter to save space: thus, *mōmētū* for
monumentum. The tilde is also used in the Roman nota-
tion of Oriental and other languages: thus, *n̄* for the
Sanskrit palatal nasal. It is sometimes used by analogy
over *i* to indicate *i* followed by *y* (Spanish and French *iy*,
Portuguese *ih*, Italian *gi*).

Tilden Act. See *act*.

tile¹ (til), n. [Formerly also *tyle*; < *ME. tile*,
**tyle*, *tyil*, *tygel*, *tegele*, < *AS. tigel*, *tegele* =
D. tegchel, *tegel* = *OHG. zagal*, *MHG. ziegel*, *G.*
ziegel = *Sw. tegel* = *Dan. tegl* = *F. tuile* = *Sp.*
teja = *Pg. telha* = *It. tegghia*, *tegola*, < *L. tegula*,
usually in the pl. *tegulae*, tiles, roof-tiles, a
tiled roof, < *tegere*, cover, roof: see *thatch*.] 1.
A thin slab or plate of baked clay, used for cov-
ering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lin-
ing furnaces and ovens, constructing drains,
etc., and variously compounded and shaped ac-
cording to the use in view. In ancient times roof-
ing-tiles cut from marble were often used upon important
buildings, carved in the form of those in pottery. The
best qualities of brick-earth are used for making tiles, and
the process is similar to that of brickmaking. Roofing-
tiles are chiefly of two sorts, *plain tiles* and *pantiles*, the
former being flat, the latter curved, both being laid so as
to overlap and carry off any rain they receive. See *cut*
under *pantile*.

And from on high,

Where Masons mount the Ladder, Fragments fly;

Mortar and crumbled Lime in Show'rs descend,

And o'er thy Head destructive Tiles impend.

Gay, Trivia, II. 270.

2. A similar slab or plate of pottery, glazed and often decorated, used for ornamental pavements, revetments to walls, etc.; also, a like slab of porcelain, glazed and plain or decorated;



Modern Work in Figured Tiles as applied to a Fireplace.

an encaustic tile; also, a slab of stone or marble used with others like it in a pavement or revetment. In the middle ages such tiles of stone were frequently incised with elaborate designs, the incisions being filled with lead or a colored composition, or occasionally incrustated in mosaic.

3. In *metal*, a small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.—4. A section of pipe of earthenware, glazed or unglazed. The sections are either made so that one end of every piece enters a socket formed on the contiguous end of the next, or they are joined by being merely placed in apposition and the junction covered with narrow curved strips of earthenware made for the purpose and set in cement. Another form, now less used, consists of arch-shaped tiles which are laid so as to rest on flat tiles forming the bottom.

5. Tiles of any kind collectively; tiling; construction of tiles.

Much of their *tile* wherewith they cover their Churches and houses is made of wood. Coryat, Crudities, I. 79.

There, busie Kil-men ply their occupations
For brick and *tile*: there for their firm foundations
They dig to hell.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

6. A tall stiff hat; a silk hat: humorously compared to a section of pipe (hence also called *stovepipe*). [Slang.]

A stalwart old Baron, who, acting as henchman
To one of our early Kings, kill'd a big Frenchman;
A feat which his Majesty deigning to smile on
Allow'd him thenceforward to stand with his *tile* on.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 69.

His damaged *tile* was in permanent craze for the late lamented Poole.
T. Wintthrop, Love and Skates.

Alhambra tiles, enameled and painted tiles for architectural ornament, of similar character to those abundant in the palace of the Alhambra—that is, forming when assembled geometrical and interlaced patterns, the pattern being large in scale, and requiring many separate pieces to make up one unit of the design.—**Compartment tiles**. See *compartment*.—**Drain-tiles**, tiles forming a pipe, or made in the form of an arch and laid upon flat tiles (called *soles*), used to form drains, the smaller sewers, etc. See *def. 4*.—**Dutch tile**, a tile of enameled earthenware, painted usually in blue, but sometimes in other colors, generally with scriptural subjects, and used for wall-decoration, for lining fireplaces, etc. These tiles were originally made in the Netherlands about the time of the Renaissance, but the type has since been reproduced in other countries.—**Encaustic tile**, a wall- or flooring-tile, made by pressing a die upon the clay, filling the depression thus formed with vitrifiable color, or with clay of another color, and then burning to fix the color and design. Such tiles are sometimes enameled. The most common so-called encaustic floor-tiles are unglazed and in small pieces in plain colors, the designs being formed by putting tiles of different shapes and colors together. The name is arbitrary, and without exact reference to the process of manufacture, and is also given to glazed porcelain tiles bearing fired designs in vitrifiable colors. See also under *encaustic*.—**Panel-tile**. See *panel*.—**Plain tile**, a roofing-tile in the form of a simple parallelogram, usually about 10½ by 6½ inches, and ½ inch thick; a crown-tile. Every tile is pierced at one end with two holes, through which are passed the wooden pins which secure it to the lath. E. H. Knight.—**Ridge-tile**. Same as *crown-tile*. 2. (See also *crest-tile*, *crown-tile*, *hip-tile*.)

tile¹ (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling*. [Formerly also *tile*; < ME. *tilen*, *tylen*; < *tile*¹, *n.*] To cover or roof with tiles.

At last she saw a fair *tyl'd* house,
And there she swore by the roof
That she would to that fair *tyl'd* house,
There for to get her some food.

The West-Country Damsel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, II. 886).

tile² (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling*. [A back-formation, < *tiler*, *n.*, the same as *tiler*, 1, 'one who tiles or makes tiles,' but assumed, because the *tiler* stands at the closed door, to mean 'one who closes the door': see *tiler*.] 1. In *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the *tiler* at the closed door: as, to *tile* a lodge; to *tile* a meeting. Hence—2. To bind to keep what is said or done in strict secrecy.

"Upon my word, Madam," I had begun, and was going on to say that I didn't know one word about all these matters which seemed so to interest Mrs. Major Ponto, when the Major, giving me a tread or stamp with his large foot under the table, said, "Come, come, Snob, my boy, we are all *tiled*, you know."

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xiv.

tile³ (tīl), *n.* Same as *til-tree*.

tile-copper (tīl'kōp'ēr), *n.* In *metal*, a product of the smelting of ores of copper which are contaminated to a considerable extent by the presence of other metals, especially tin. The mixture of regulus and copper alloy obtained in treatment of the so-called *fine metal* is run into molds; in these the regulus separates from the copper, which falls to the bottom, and for this reason is called *bottoms*; it is then detached from the regulus by blows of a hammer, is roasted, refined, and cast into rectangular plates or tiles, and sold under the name of *tile-copper*.

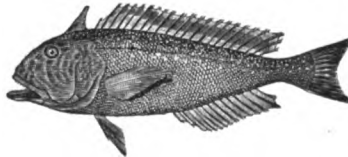
tile-creasing (tīl'krē'sing), *n.* In *arch.*, two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about 1½ inches over each side to throw off the rain-water. Also called *creasing*.

tile-drain (tīl'drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain constructed of tiles.

tile-earth (tīl'ērth), *n.* A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land. [Prov. Eng.]

tile-field (tīl'fēld), *n.* Ground on which tiles are made: as, the palace of the Tuileries in Paris was so named from standing on what was once a *tile-field*.

tile-fish (tīl'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Latilidae*, specifically *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*.



Tile-fish (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*).

This is a fine large fish of brilliant coloration, at one time abundant in deep water off the coast of New England. It was discovered in 1879, and was then found to exist in great numbers, but it was almost exterminated in March, 1882. It has an adipose crest on the back of the head, recalling the crest of a chameleon. The average weight is about 10 pounds, but 50 pounds is sometimes attained. The flesh is excellent. The name *tile-fish*, given by the discoverers, Goode and Bean (1879), is a pun on the generic word *Lopholatilus*, suggested by the appearance of tile-painting which this handsome fish presents.

2. The family *Latilidae*.

tile-kiln (tīl'kil), *n.* A kiln for baking tiles.

tile-machine (tīl'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for making hollow drain-pipes or tiles. It consists essentially of a pug-mill for mixing the clay, a screw for forcing the tempered clay through the dod or mold, and a device for cutting the resulting continuous cylinder into lengths.

tile-ore (tīl'ōr), *n.* An earthy brick-red to black variety of native cuprous oxid, or cuprite.

tile-oven (tīl'uv'n), *n.* An oven or kiln in which tiles are baked.

tile-pin (tīl'pin), *n.* A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into the lath, etc., to secure it to the roof.

tiler (tī'lēr), *n.* [Formerly also *tyler*, < ME. *tyler*, *tylar*; < *tile*¹ + *-er*]. In *freemasonry* *tiler* is the same word, fancifully used, like *mason* itself, in imitation of such terms as literally used in the old mechanic guilds. It is commonly written archaically *tyler*, and erroneously derived < F. *tailleur*, a cutter or hewer. The E. word from F. *tailleur* is *tailor*. Hence, from *tiler*, the surname *Tiler*, more commonly spelled *Tyler*.] 1. A maker of tiles.

And that the *Tylers* of the towne compelle not straunge *tylers* to serve at their rule. And that they kepe no parliament; and that every *tyler* marke his tyle.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.

2. One who lays tiles, or whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

Nature therefore has played the *tiler*, and given it (the head) a most curious covering; or, to speak more properly, she has thatched it all over, and that thatching is hair.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 80.

3. A tile-kiln.—4. In *freemasonry*, the door-keeper of a lodge. Also *tyler*. Compare *tile*². **tile-red** (tīl'red), *n.* and *a.* A light, somewhat brownish red, the color of burnt tiles. This is the commonest red tint found in insects, and is, in entomology, oftenest defined simply by the word *red*, corresponding to the Latin *ruber*.

tileroot (tīl'rōt), *n.* A plant of the iridaceous genus *Geissorhiza*, both names referring to the overlapping scales of the rootstock, which consist of the bases of dead leaves. The plants of the genus are showy-flowered, resembling *Ixia*. **tilery** (tī'lēr-i), *n.*; pl. *tileries* (-iz). [= F. *tuilerie*, a place where tiles are made; as *tile*¹ + *-ery*.] A factory for tiles; a tile-works.

tile-seed (tīl'sēd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Geissois* of the family *Cunoniaceae*: named from the imbricated seed. There are 6 species, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Fiji Islands.

tilestone (tīl'stōn), *n.* [*ME. tyelstoon, teghestan*; < *tile*¹ + *stone*.] 1. A tile; brick. *Wyclif*.—2. Any stone suitable for making tiles, or which can be used for roofing, but splitting into layers too thick to be properly called *slate* (see *slate*); thin-bedded flagstone. The term *tilestone* was applied by Murchison to the Downton sandstones and Ledbury shales, which are beds of passage between the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone in Wales.

The term *tilestone* was subsequently abandoned by Murchison; for, although it was in local use in Caermarthenshire and Brecknockshire, yet there is not a stone capable of being formed into a tile from the Downton Sandstones to the Cornstones of Wall Hills; but there are thin muddy marls over the Downton beds, which would have been *tilestones* had they been sufficiently hardened, and which are doubtless equivalents of the true *tilestones*.

Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 104.

tile-tea (tīl'tē), *n.* Same as *brick-tea*.

tile-tree (tīl'trē), *n.* Same as *til-tree*.

tile-works (tīl'wērks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.

tilerwright (tīl'rit), *n.* A worker in clay. *Solow*, Old Eng. Potter, p. 59.

Tilgate stone. [So called from *Tilgate* Forest in Sussex, England.] In *geol.*, the name given to beds of calcareous sandstone or ironstone occurring near Hastings, England, in the Ash-down sand, a subdivision of the Hastings beds, by which term the lower section of the Wealden series is known to English geologists. The name *Tilgate stone* was also given by Mantell to certain beds of calcareous sandstone occurring in the Wadhurst clay—also a local subdivision of the Hastings sand, and so named from the village of Wadhurst, near Tunbridge Wells. This Tilgate stone is noted for its reptilian remains, becoming in places a veritable bone-bed. See *Wealden*.

As pointed out by Mr. Topley, the "*Tilgate Stone*" of Dr. Mantell occurs at different horizons in different localities. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 390.

Tilia (tī'lī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree. Hence ult. E. *teal*, *tillet*.] A genus of trees, type of the family *Tiliaceae* and tribe *Tilieae*. It is characterized by flowers with a wing-like bract adnate to the peduncle, followed by a globose, indehiscent, one- to two-seeded fruit. There are about 12 species, natives of north temperate regions. They are trees, usually with obliquely heart-shaped serrate leaves two-ranked upon the young branches, which form a light, flat spray. The fragrant white or yellowish flowers form axillary or terminal cymes, conspicuously nectar-bearing, much frequented by bees, and causing the production of honey of excellent quality. The peculiar light-green, membranous, reticulated bract remains persistent on the peduncle, and aids in dispersing the fruit, a cluster of hard, woody, one-celled ovoid or globose nuts. The species are known in general as *linden* or *lime-tree*, and the American as *basewood*. (See *linden*, and compare *lindl* and *basl*; also figures under *serrate* and *stigma*.) They are remarkable for their tough fibrous inner bark, used, especially in Russia, to make shoes, cords, nets, and coarse cloth, and exported, under the name of *Russica matting*, to be used in packing, tying plants, etc. The soft pale wood is much used for interior finish, cabinet-work, turnery, woodenware, and carving, and especially in the manufacture of pianos and harps. The leaves are given as food to cattle in parts of Europe; the flowers yield a distilled oil called *lime-flower oil*, used in perfumery; their infusion is a domestic European remedy for indigestion and hysteria. The trunk sometimes reaches great size, especially in central Europe. The linden of Fribourg, planted in 1476 to commemorate the battle of Morat, was in 1880 nearly 14 feet in diameter; another, near Morat, 38 feet in girth, was then estimated to be 664 years old. Many species are planted as shade-trees, especially the three species of western Europe, all sometimes included under *T. Europaea*. Of these, *T. Europaea*, a favorite avenue tree in Germany for nearly three centuries, is the linden commonly planted in Berlin, in England, and in the eastern United States. *T. cordata*, a small-leaved species, is the common linden of northern Europe, and is probably the only one native in England. In cultivation it is usually small; but one at Uckermark in Germany reaches nearly 23 feet in girth. *T. platyphyllos*, with yellowish-green leaves and four-ribbed fruit—common in southern Europe, and parent of most of the peculiar varieties of cultivation—is the linden of Versailles and the Tuileries gardens. Three or four species are natives of southeastern Europe, of which *T. pedicularis* is remarkable for its pendulous branches and elongated leafstalks, and *T. argentea*, the silver lime, for its freedom

from the borers which infest the wood of other species. Six species are natives of China, Manchuria, and Japan, and four are American: one, *T. mexicana*, occurs in Mexico, and three are found in the eastern United States. Of these, *T. americana*, the basswood, extends from New



Flowering Branch of Linden (*Tilia Americana*).
a, flower; b, fruit.

Brunswick and the Assiniboine to Georgia and Texas, and often reaches 4 feet in diameter and 60 or sometimes 130 feet in height. Its wood, known as *whiteswood*, or sometimes, from a faint reddish tinge, as *red basswood*, is much used for soft woodwork, and especially as a source of paper-pulp, and of packing-material for furniture. The other American species, *T. pubescens* and *T. heterophylla*, are principally southern, and produce a globose fruit. The latter species, known as *bee-tree*, *white basswood*, or *wahoo*, is much admired for the beauty of its leaves, whitened and silvery underneath. Its young branches are fed to cattle in winter.

Tiliaceae (til-i-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of LL. *tiliaceus*, of linden-wood, pertaining to the linden, < *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the linden family, of the order *Malvales*. It is distinguished from the *Malvaceae* and *Sterculiaceae* by the two-celled anthers, and usually free stamens with pendulous ovules. There are about 270 species, belonging to 40 genera, classed in 4 tribes, of which *Brownlowia*, *Grewia*, *Tilia*, and *Apelba* are the types. Their leaves are usually alternate, undivided, and furnished with twin stipules. They bear axillary or terminal flowers, often in small cymes, which are sometimes disposed in ample corymbs or panicles. The family is numerous in the tropics, where they are often weedy herbs, or are shrubs or trees with handsome, usually white or pink flowers. A few genera are timber-trees of north or south temperate regions. They have a mucilaginous wholesome juice, and yield a remarkably tough fiber, used to make fishing-nets, bags, mats, etc. Some produce edible berries, as *Grewia*. Some are used for dyeing or tanning; and the fruits of several are employed as astringents. See cuts under *jute* and *Tilia*.

tiliaceous (til-i-ā-shi-us), *a.* Belonging to the family *Tiliaceae*.

Tiliace (ti-lī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tilia* + *-ace*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Tiliaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with distinct sepals, and colored petals inserted closely around the stamens. It includes fifteen genera, among which the chief are *Tilia* (the type), *Vossianthus*, and *Corchorus*.

tillert, *n.* A Middle English form of *tiller*¹.

tilling (tī'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *till*¹, *v.*] 1. The operation of covering or roofing with tiles. — 2. An assemblage of tiles, as on a roof; tiles collectively or in general.

They went upon the housetop, and let him down through the *tilling* with his couch into the midst before Jesus. Luke v. 19.

Asphalt tiling. See *asphalt*.

till¹ (til), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tille*, *tylle*; < ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, earlier *tīlen*, **tylen*, *tīlen*, *tylien*, *telien*, *toolien*, *tolien*, *tulien*, < AS. *tilian*, *teolian*, exert oneself for, strive for, aim at, labor, cultivate, till (land), = OS. *tilian*, get, obtain, = OFries. *tila*, get, beget, cultivate, till (land), = MD. *telen*, till (land), D. *telen*, raise, cultivate, breed, = OLG. *tilōn*, exert oneself, strive, hasten, attempt, till (land), MLG. *telen*, *teilen*, *tellen*, get, beget, till (land), = OHG. *zīlōn*, *zīlōn*, exert oneself, strive for, attempt, MHG. *zīlen*, *zīlōn*, strive for, aim at, aim, G. *zielen*, aim, = Goth. *zīlōn*, in comp. *and-zīlōn*, hold to, accommodate oneself to, *ga-zīlōn*, obtain, attain, *ga-gatīlōn*, fit together (the senses in the diff. languages being various and involved); orig. 'make fit' (hence 'prepare, work, adapt to use, cultivate, till'), from the adj. seen in AS. *til*, fit, good, excellent, profitable (> *tela*, *teala*, well), = OFries. *til*, good, = Goth. *tils*, also *gatila*, fit, good, convenient (an adj. prob. concerned also in E. *till*¹, good, excellent), and in the noun, AS. *til*, goodness, = OHG. MHG. *zīl*, G. *ziel*, aim, goal, limit, = Icel. **til*, in secon-

dary weak form *tili* or *tīli*, scope; prob. related to OHG. *zīla*, MHG. *zīle*, G. *zelle*, a line, row. MHG. also a street; prob., with formative *-i*, from the *√ ti* seen also in *tide* and *time* ('fit time', 'opportunity', hence 'fixed time', etc.); see *tidel*, *time*¹. Hence ult. *till*², *prep.* Cf. *toil*¹.] 1. To exert one's self for; labor for; procure by exertion; earn; gain; obtain; get.

Adam! have this, luke howe ye thynke,
And *till* with-alle thi meete and drynke for ever-more.
York Plays, p. 31

2^d. To attain; reach; extend.

The Roots of the tree him thought *till*
A-down to helle ground.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

3. To labor on; work; cultivate: as, to *till* the soil.

Treuthe herde telle her-of, and to Peres he sent,
To taken his teme and *tulien* the erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 2.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden,
to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. Gen. iii. 23.
Earth it self decays, too often *till*^d.

Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4^t. To set; prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring,
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*^d.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

5. To prop up. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

till² (tīl), *prep.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *til* (as also in *until*); < ME. *til*, *till*, *tyl*, *tille*, *tylle*; < ONorth. *til* (not found in AS. proper), < Icel. *til* = Sw. *till* = Dan. *til*, till, to: a very common preposition, taking the place in Scand. of *to*¹ as used in E. and the other Teut. tongues; prob. orig. acc. of a noun otherwise lost (as nouns used as adverbs, prepositions, or other particles tend to become; cf. *aye*¹, *if*, *down*², *prep.*) in Scand., except as preserved in the secondary weak form Icel. *tīli*, *tīli*, scope, the noun thus used expressing aim, direction, purpose (or possibly continuous course, with something of the sense of the prob. related OHG. *zīla*, line *l*): see *till*¹, *v.* See also *until*, in which the orig. noun can be more clearly observed.] 1. *prep.* 1. To; unto: expressing motion to a place or person. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The fyngres that free beo to folden and to clychen
By-to-kneht sothliche the sone that sente was *tyl* erthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 121.

Lean'd her breast up-*till* a thorn.

Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 382.

And *till* the kirk she wadna gae,
Nor *till* (till it) she wadna ride,
Till four-and-twenty men she gat her before,
And twenty on ilka side.

Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II. 329).

Young Redin's *till* the huntin' gane,
Wi' thirty tords and three.

Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 18).

For a King to gang an Outlaw *till*,
Is beneath his state and his dignity.

Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

2. Up to; down to; as far as: expressing distance, extent, or degree. [Archaic or provincial.]

That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
Even *till* a Leth'd dulness. Shak., A. and C., II. 1. 27.

3. To; unto: expressing action directed to or having regard to a person. — 4. To; unto: expressing change or result. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thus she maketh Absolon hire ape,
And al his earnest turneth *till* a jape.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 204.

He was afterwards restored *till* his liberty and archbishopric.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 40. (Davies.)

5. To the time of; until: as, I waited *till* five o'clock.

He put his men in order, and maintain'd the fight *till* Evening.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Till int, into.

When he came *till* the castell in,
His dearest awa was gane.

Roemer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

Till intot, unto; up (or down) to.

I with al good conscience have luynd bifore God *till* into this day.
Wyclif, Acts xxiii. 1.

Till now. See *now*. — **Till** then. See *then*. — **Till** tot, until.

It was sett for trespassing *till* to the seed come.
Wyclif, Gal. iii. 19.

II. conj. To the time that; to the time when; until.

By wisynge of this wenche I wrought, here wordes were so swete,
Tyl I forgat yowthe, and garn in-to elde.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 50.

I sall the socoure for certayne,
Tille alle thi care away be kaste.

York Plays, p. 44.

He . . . said to them, Occupy *till* I come. Luke xix. 13.

Stand still; he cannot see us

Till I please.

Fletcher (and another?), Prothemas, iii. 1.

till³ (til), *v.* [< ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, *tullen* (also *tollen*, > E. *toll*²), pull, allure, < AS. **tillan*, in comp. **fortillan*, spelled *for-tyllan*, lead astray, deceive (occurring only once), = OFries. *tila* = MD. D. *tillen* = LG. *tillen*, lift, move from its place, = Sw. dial. *tille*, take up (*tille på sig*, take upon oneself, lay hold of); other connections uncertain. Hence *tiller*². Cf. *till*².] 1. *trans.* To draw; pull; hence, to entice; allure.

Then went Mary & Ioseph also,
With cherishing thai spaci him to,
To the scole him for-to *tille*.

(ursor Mundi (ed. Morris), l. 12175.

To *till* this yong man to foll.

Metz. Hom. (ed. Small), p. 113.

II. intrans. To draw; stretch; reach.

As muche place as myd a thong ich mal aboute *till*.

Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 115.

till³ (til), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyll*; < *till*³, *v.*] 1. A drawer; a tray, as of a trunk or box. Also called *tiller*.

Closets; and in them many a chest; . . .

In those chests, boxes; in each box, a *till*.

G. Herbert, The Temple, Confession.

Specifically—2. A money-drawer; a drawer under or in a shop-counter, in which money is kept.

They break up counters, doors, and *tills*. Swift.

It (the dust) treasured itself up, too, in the half-open *till*, where there still lingered a base sennex.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, II.

3. In printing: (a) In earlier forms of hand printing-presses, a crosspiece extending between the main uprights of the frame, and serving to guide and steady the hose or sleeve, which contained the spindle and screws. Also called *shelf*. (b) One of the spaces or cells between the ribbed projections of the platen of a hand-press.

till⁴ (til), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *geol.*, a stiff clay containing boulders of all sizes up to several tons in weight, and these often smoothed and striated by glacial action. The word first became current among geologists, with this meaning, in Scotland, but it is now occasionally used elsewhere. Also called *boulder-clay*.

tillable (til'ā-bl), *a.* [< *till*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are in some places so hilly that the oxen can hardly take sure footing.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.

Tillaea (ti-lē-ē), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1735), named after M. *Tilli* (died 1740), an Italian botanist.] A genus of plants, of the family *Crassulaceae*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five petals, nearly or quite free, and equaling or surpassing the calyx, as many stamens, and free carpels. There are about 20 species, diminutive cosmopolitan plants, often smooth and slightly fleshy aquatics. They bear opposite entire leaves, and minute axillary white or reddish flowers. See *pygmy-weed* for the principal American species. *T. muscosa* occurs on moist heaths and sands from England to northern Africa.

tillage (til'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllage*; < *till*¹ + *-age*.] The operation, practice, or art of tilling land, or preparing it for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops; cultivation; culture; husbandry. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted.

First Cain is born, to *tillage* all addicted;

Then Able, most to keeping flocks affected.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.

Statutes of Tillage, in *Eng. hist.*, several statutes for the encouragement of tillage, especially of the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

tillage-rake (til'āj-rāk), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an ordinary agricultural rake, or the head of one: usually the teeth or points are more curved than in the actual implement.

till-alarm (til'ā-lärm'), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a drawer, as a money-drawer or till, is opened.

Tillandsia (ti-lānd-si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), named for Prof. *Tillands* of Åbo, Finland.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Bromeliaceae*, the pineapple family, type of the tribe *Tillandsieae*. It is characterized by flowers with free petals and stamens, and by numerous linear seeds produced at the base into a long stalk appendaged with threads resembling pappus. There are about 250 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. They are polymorphous plants, usually epiphytic, sometimes growing on rocks, but rarely in the soil. They bear narrow entire leaves, and are

often covered with furfuraceous dusty particles. The flowers form a terminal spike, or are rarely solitary. About 13 species occur in the southern United States, all rigid erect epiphytes. *Dendropogon usneoides*, by some authors referred to *Tillandsia*, is peculiar in its filiform



Long-moss (*Dendropogon usneoides*).
a, branch, showing the leaves and stem.

pendent stems, clothing the branches of trees, and forming a characteristic feature of southern forests, extending far westward, and north to the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. This species bears two-ranked awl-shaped recurved leaves, and small solitary green flowers, and is variously known as *Florida moss*, *hanging-moss*, etc. (See *black-moss* and *long-moss*.) It is used for decoration in the natural state, and is gathered in large quantities for upholsterers, for whose use it is steeped in water or buried in earth till the outer part is rotted off, leaving a coarse tough fiber used for stuffing mattresses. The leaves of *T. utriculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies, are dilated at the base into large cavities, often containing a pint of clear water, eagerly sought by wayfarers. Several species are occasionally cultivated as greenhouse epiphytes.

2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus.
The long hairy *tillandsia*, like an old man's beard, three or four feet long, hung down from the topmost branches.
Lady Brassy, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vii.

tillar, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tiller*.
tiller¹ (til'er), *n.* [ME. *tillier*, *tyliere* (= MLG. *teiler*); < *till* + *-er*.] One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

I am a verri vyne and my fadir is an erthe-tiller.
Wyck, John xv. 1.

The *tyliere* of the field. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 1.
Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground. *Gen.* iv. 2.

tiller² (til'er), *n.* [Formerly also *tillar*, *tyller*, *teilar*; < *till* + *-er*.] 1. A drawer in a table, chest, or counter; a till.
Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each tiller there with love epistles lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, vi. 384.

2. A bar or staff used as a lever, or as the handle of an implement. Specifically—(a) The handle of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself.
If the shooter use the strength of his bowe within his owne tiller, he shal neuer be therwith greiued or made more feble.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 27.

Balestra, a crosse-bowe, a stone-bowe, a tillar, a little pillar, an engine of war to batter walls. *Florio* (1596).
A Crosse-bowe or a Long-bowe in a Tyller.
Barwick, Weapons of Fire, p. 11.

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a tiller.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 2.

(b) *Naut.*, the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering. See cut under *rudder*. (c) The handle of a spade. (d) The handle of a pit-saw, especially the upper one, having a cross-head. *Wright*. See cut under *pit-saw*.

tiller³ (til'er), *n.* [ME. *telger*, < AS. *telgor*, a branch, bough, twig, shoot; cf. *telga* = D. *telg* = LG. *telge* = G. dial. *zelke*, a branch, bough, twig; cf. *leel. tag* (for **tag*), willow-twig; Sw. *telning*, a young shoot or twig.] A shoot of a plant which springs from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, a sapling or sucker.

tiller⁴ (til'er), *v. i.* [< *tiller*³, *n.*] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; stool: said of a plant: as, wheat or rye *tilles*, or spreads by *tiltering*. Also *tillow*.

To keep the fields with room upon them for the corn to tiller.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxi.

tiller-chain (til'er-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the chains leading from the tiller-head to the wheel, by which a vessel is steered.

tiller-head (til'er-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller-rope or -chain is attached.

tiller-rope (til'er-rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A rope serving the same purpose as a tiller-chain. (b) In small vessels, a rope leading from the tiller-head to each side of the deck, to assist in steering in rough weather.

tillet¹ (til'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teylet* (tree); < OF. *tillet*, the linden-tree, < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*, *teil*.] The linden: in the compound *tiller-tree*.

tillet² (til'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllet*; perhaps a var. of *voilet*.] A piece of coarse material used as a wrapper or covering.

Item: A scarlet cloke faced with gray with the tillet.
Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey (1590) (Archæologia, [XL. 327].

Tilletia (til-lē'shi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1847).] A genus of ustilagineous fungi; the stinking smut, characterized by having the spores simple, produced separately as outgrowths from the gelatinized mycelium, and when mature pulverulent. *T. tritici* is the well-known stinking smut of wheat. See *smut*, 3, and *bunt*⁴, 1. **tillet-tree** (til'et-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *teylet-tree*; < *tillet*¹ + *tree*.] The linden.

They use their cordage of date tree leaves and the thin barks of the Linden or *Tillet tree*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 2. (Davies.)

tilley-seed, *n.* See *tilly-seed*.

tillie-vallie, *tille-wallie* (til'i-val'i, -wal'i), *interj.* Same as *tilly-vally*. [Scotch.]

till-lock (til'lok), *n.* A lock especially adapted for tills or money-drawers.

tillman (til'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tilman*; < ME. *tilman*; < *till* + *man*.] A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

Now every grayne almost hath floures swete,
Untouched now the *Tilman* lete hem growe.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

tilodont (til'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tilodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tilodontia*.

Tilodontia (til'ō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τίλειον*, pluck, tear, + *ὄδον* (ōdon-) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable group of fossil perissodactyl animals from the Middle and Lower Eocene of North America, represented by generalized or synthetic types which seem to combine some characters of ungulates, rodents, and carnivores. As an order it is represented by the family *Tilodontidae*. Also *Tilodontia*.

Tilodontidae (til'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tilodontia* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct mammals, representing the *Tilodontia*.

Tillotheriidae (til'ō-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Tillotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Tillotherium*.

Tillotherium (til'ō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1873), < Gr. *τίλειον*, pluck, tear, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of Eocene American mammals, referred to the *Tilodontia*: probably the same as *Anchippodus*. *T. fodiens* had a skeleton resembling that of carnivores; the skull like that of a bear; molars as in ungulates; rodent-like incisors; the femur with three trochanters; the feet plantigrade, with five clawed digits; and scaphoid and lunar carpal distinct.

2. [L. c.] An animal of this genus.

tilow (til'ō), *v. i.* A corruption of *tiller*³.

tills (tilz), *n. pl.* [Shortened from *lentils*, on the ground that *Lent* "agreeth not with the matter." The *lentil*. [Old prov. Eng.]

tillt (tilt). Tilt (or to) it. See *tilt*², *prep.*, 1. [Scotch.]

tilly (til'i), *a.* [< *till*⁴ + *-y*.] Having the character of till or boulder-clay: as, soil resting on a *tilly* bed.

tilly-fallyt, *interj.* See *tilly-vally*.

tilly-seed (til'i-sēd), *n.* [Also *tilley-seed*; < **tilly* (< NL. *Tigilium*) + *seed*.] The seed of an East Indian tree, *Croton Tigilium* (*Croton Pavana* of Hamilton). The seeds yield croton-oil.

tilly-vally (til'i-val'i), *interj.* [Also (Sc.) *tille-vallie*, *tille-wallie*, and formerly *tilly-filly*; origin obscure.] An interjection, equivalent to nonsense! bosh!

She [his wife] used to say afterwards *Tille vallie*, *tille vallie*, what will you do, Mr. More?—will you sit and make goings in the ashes? *Sir T. More's Utopia*, Int., p. xv.

Tilly-fallyt, Sir John, ne'er tell me; your ancient swag-gers comes not in my doors. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 90.

tilmus (til'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τίλιος*, a pulling, tearing (of the hair), < *τίλειον*, pluck, pull, tear.] In med., floccillation, or picking of bedclothes. See *floccillation*.

til-oil (til'oil), *n.* Same as *teel-oil*. See *oil* and *sesame*.

til-seed (til'sēd), *n.* The seed of the til or sesame.

tilsent, **tilson**, *n.* Same as *tinset*².

tilt¹ (tilt), *v.* [< ME. *tilten*, *tylten*, *tulten*, < AS. **tyltan* (by mutation from **tealtian*) = OHG. **zelten*, amble (in deriv. *zellari*, MHG. *G. zelter*, an ambler, a horse that ambles), = Icel. *tölt*, amble, = Sw. *tulta*, waddle; from the adj. seen in AS. *tealt*, unsteady, unstable, tottering. Cf. D. *tel-ganger* for **tell-ganger*, an ambler; MHG. *zelt*, G. dial. *zelt*, pace, amble; Icel. **tölt*, pace, amble, in *höf-tölt*, lit. 'hoof-tilt'; root unknown. Connection with *tilt*³, 'draw' or 'lift,' is improbable.] I. *intrans.* 1. To totter; tumble; fall; be overthrown.

Whon he com in-to the lond leene thou for sothe,
Feole temples ther-inne tulten to the eorthe.
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To move unsteadily; toss.

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew.
Pope, *Odyssey*, iv. 797.

The long green lances of the corn
Are *tilting* in the winds of morn.
Whittier, The *Summona*.

3. To heel over; lean forward, back, or to one side; assume a sloping position or direction.

I am not bound to explain how a table *tilts* any more than to indicate how, under the conjuror's hands, a pudding appears in a hat.
Faraday, Mental Education.

4. To charge with the lance; join in a tilting contest, or tilt; make rushing thrusts in or as in combat or the tourney; rush with poised weapon; fight; contend; rush.

Our Glass is heer a bright and glist'ring shield;
Our Satten, steel; the Musick of the Field
Doth rattle like the Thunders dreadful roar;
Death *tilteth* heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II., The Vocation.

Swords out, and *tilting* one at other's breast.
Shak., *Othello*, II. 3. 183.

We'll frisk in our shell; . . .
Now Mortals that hear
How we *Tilt* and Carrier
Will wonder with fear.
Buckingham, Rehearsal, v. 1.

I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and *tilt* at all I meet.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. 1. 70.

5. To rush; charge; burst into a place. [Colloq.]

The small young lady *tilted* into the buttery after my grandmother, with the flushed cheeks and triumphant air of a victor.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, II.

To *tilt* at the ring. See *ring*¹.

II. *trans.* 1. To incline; cause to heel over; give a slope to; raise one end of: as, to *tilt* a barrel or cask in order to facilitate the emptying of it; to *tilt* a table.

A favourite game with Shelley was to put Polly on a table and *tilt* it up, letting the little girl slide its full length.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 123.

They spent a good deal of time, also, asleep in their accustomed corners, with their chairs *tilted* back against the wall.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, Int., p. 15.

2. To raise or hold poised in preparation for attack.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance.
J. Phillips, *Cider*, II. 603.

3. To attack with a lance or spear in the exercise called the tilt.—4. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt: as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.—*Tilted steel*. Same as *skew-steel*.—To *tilt* up, in *geol.*, to turn up or cause to incline, and, as this word is more generally used, at a somewhat steep angle.

tilt¹ (tilt), *n.* [< *tilt*¹, *v.* Cf. E. dial. *toft*, a blow against a beam or the like.] 1. A sloping position; inclination forward, backward, or to one side: as, the *tilt* of a cask; to give a thing a *tilt*.

A gentleman of large proportions, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steep-crowned felt hat with the least possible *tilt* on one side.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 62.

2. A thrust. [Rare.]

Two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance.
Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 10.

3. An exercise consisting in charging with the spear, sharp or blunted, whether against an antagonist or against a mark, such as the quintain. During the middle ages citizens tilted on horseback, and also in boats, which were moved rapidly against one another, so that the defeated tilter was thrown into the water.

There shalbe entertained into the said Achademy one good horsman, to teache noble men and gentlemen . . . to runne at Rings, *Tilts*, Townney, and cowree of the felds.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

See at the Southern Isles the tides at tilt to run.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II. 219.

The *tilt* was now opened, and certain masqued knights appeared in the course.
I. D'Israeli, *Calam. of Authors*, II. 226.

4. *pl.* The dregs of beer or ale; washings of beer-barrels.

Musty, unsavory or unwholesome *tilts*, or dregs of beer and ale. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, IV. 99.

5. A tilt-hammer.

The hammering under the heavy *tilt* condenses the metal, and causes the dross and scale to fly off.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 221.

6. A mechanical device for fishing through an opening in the ice. A simple tilt is a lath or narrow board with a hole bored through one end, through which a round stick is run, both ends of the board resting on the sides of the hole in the ice. The line is attached to the short end of the lath, and when a fish is hooked his weight tips up the larger end, thus indicating that he is caught. An improved tilt consists of an upright with an arm over which the line passes down into the water. When a fish bites, the line is cast off, and the arm falls and automatically hoists a little flag on the upright as a signal. There are many other modifications of the same device. Also called *tilter*, *tilt-up*, and *tip-up*.

7. A pier, built of brush and stone, on which fishermen unload and dress their fish. [Newfoundland.]—*Full tilt*, at full speed and with direct thrust; without wavering; direct and with full force: as, to run *full tilt* against something.

The beast . . . comes *full tilt* at the Canoe.
Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1676.

Full tilt against their foes,
Where thickest fell the blows,
And war cries mingling rose,
"St. George!" "St. Denis!"

R. H. Stoddard, *Ballad of Crecy*.

* *tilt*² (tilt), *n.* [An altered form of ME. *telt*, itself altered, prob. by the influence of the Dan. *telt* = Sw. *tält*, from *teld*, < AS. *teld*, *geteld* = MD. *telde* = LG. *telt* = OHG. MHG. *zelt* (more commonly *gizelt*), G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *telt* with final -t, after G. f.), a tent; hence, from Teut. (Goth. f.), Sp. Pg. *toldo*, a tent; from the verb shown in AS. **teldan* (in comp. *beteldan*), cover (> OF. *taudir*, cover, > *taudis*, a hut). The noun *tilt*, for *teld*, may have been influenced in part by association with *tilt*¹, as if lit. 'a sloping cover.'] A covering of some thin and flexible stuff, as a tent-awning; especially, in modern use, the cloth cover of a wagon.

Being on shore, wee made a *tilt* with our oares and sayle.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 34.

These pleasure barges were more or less ornate, and varied from the ordinary boat with a *tilt* of canvas or green boughs to very elaborately carved and gilded ones.
J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 148.

*tilt*² (tilt), *v. t.* [*< tilt*², *n.*] To furnish with an awning or tilt, as a wagon or a boat.

*tilt*³ (tilt), *n.* [Prob. short for *tilt-up*, 2.] The North American stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus*. See cut under *stilt*. *J. E. De Kay*, 1842.

tilt-boat (tilt'bôt), *n.* A boat having a tilt or awning.

Where the Ships, Hoys, Barks, *Tiltboats*, Barges, and Wherries do usually attend to carry Passengers and Goods.
John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

Your wife is a *tilt-boat*; any man or woman may go in her for money; she's a coney catcher.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, v. 1.

tilter (til'tér), *n.* [*< tilt*¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which tilts, inclines, or gives a slope to something; a contrivance for tilting a cask, a cannon, or other object.

The *tilter*, which takes the place of carrier or lifter in other guns, is constructed of one piece, and is pivoted in line with the magazine tube. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 230.

2. One who tilts, or joins in a tilting-match.

While he was in England, he was a great *tilter*.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 48.

A fine hobby-horse, to make your son a *tilter*! a drum, to make him a soldier!

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, III. 1.

3. A forger who uses a tilt-hammer.—4. In fishing, same as *tilt*¹, 6.

tilth (tilth), *n.* [*< ME. tilthe*, < AS. *tilth*, tilling, crop, < *tilian*, till: see *tilt*¹.] 1. The act of tilling; plowing, sowing, and the round of agricultural operations; tillage; cultivation.

One high steeple, where the Arabians after they have ended their *tilth* lay up their instruments of husbandry, none daring to steal his neighbours' tools, in reverence of a Saint of theirs, there buried.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 615.

Far and wide stretches a landscape rich with *tilth* and husbandry, boon Nature paying back to men tenfold for all their easy toil. *J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 200.

2. The state of being tilled, or prepared for a crop: as, land is in good *tilth* when it is manured, plowed, broken, and mellowed for receiving the seed.—3. That which is tilled; tillage-ground.

Bote Treuthe schal techen ow his teeme for to dryue,
Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his *tilthe*.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 123.

Strew allently the fruitful seed,
As softly o'er the *tilth* ye tread.
Dryant, *Song of the Sower*.

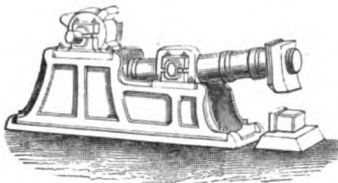
4. Crop; produce.

Sent the sonne to saue a cursed mannes *tilth*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 480.

5. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plow or spade in cultivation; that available soil on the earth's surface into which the roots of crops strike.

The *tilth*, or depth of the ploughing, rarely exceeded six inches, and oftener was less. *N. S. Shaler*, *Kentucky*, p. 55.

tilt-hammer (tilt'ham'er), *n.* In mech., a power machine-tool for hammering, forging, etc. It is a development from the trip-hammer, and, though for large work it has been superseded by the steam-hammer, and for light work by drop-presses and drop-hammers, it is still used in shovel-making and other light forging. It



Tilt-hammer.

consists essentially of a lever of the first or third order, and is operated by a cam-wheel or eccentric, the hammer being placed at the end of the longer arm of the lever. One type, known as the *cushioned hammer*, is fitted with rubber cushions to prevent jarring and noise. See *trip-hammer*.

tilting-fillet (til'ting-fil'et), *n.* See *fillet*.

tilting-gauntlet (til'ting-gänt'let), *n.* A variety of gauntlet which could be secured firmly with a hook, so that the hand could not be opened nor the lance struck from its grasp. Compare *main-de-fer*.

tilting-helmet (til'ting-hel'met), *n.* A heavy helmet used for the just from the time when this sport was no longer pursued in the arms of war. In the fifteenth century these helmets were so large that the head could move freely within them, their whole weight coming upon the gorgerin. The lumiere, or slit for vision, was in such a position that when the knight had couched his lance and stooped forward for the course he could see the helmet of his adversary, but when seated in the saddle he could not see before him, but only upward: the air-opening of this helmet was on the right side, as the blow of the lance came on the left. In the sixteenth century the helmets were still heavier.



Tilting-helmet, 16th century.

tilting-lance (til'ting-läns), *n.* A lance used in the just or tilt which often differed from the war-lance, especially in the head (see *coronel*, n., 2). It was also furnished more generally than the war-lance with the roundel, and with the bur to secure the grasp of the hand, and was frequently decorated with painting and gilding. Some tilting-lances have been preserved which from their extreme lightness are evidently hollow, and representations in manuscripts show some of so great a diameter that they must have been built up as with staves; but these perhaps were used only for the quintain and similar sports. Compare *rest*¹, n., 3 (a), *couch*¹, n., 2, 8, *charge*, 19. See cuts under *morris* and *quintain*.

tilting-shield (til'ting-shêld), *n.* See *shield*.

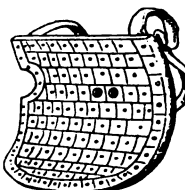
tilting-spear (til'ting-spêr), *n.* 1. Same as *tilting-lance*.—2. In her., the representation of a tilting-lance used as a bearing, the shaft being much shortened, and the coronal, bur, vamplate, etc., exaggerated in size.

tilting-target (til'ting-tär'get), *n.* The shield of the fifteenth century, used especially at jousts, rounded convexly from side to side and concavely from top to bottom, so that the thrust of the lance would glance off sideways. These targets were often of great breadth proportionally and curved into nearly a semicircle; they were sometimes covered with thin plates of horn, secured to wood, the surface of that material being especially calculated to cause the coronal to glance.

tilt-mill (tilt'mil), *n.* 1. The machinery by which tilt-hammers are worked.—2. The building in which a tilt-hammer is operated.

til-tree (til'trê), *n.* [*< L. tilia*: see *teal*.] The linden, chiefly *Tilia Europæa*.—Canary Island *til-tree*, *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*) *foetida*, noted for its ill-smelling wood. Also *tille*, *tille-tree*.

tilt-up (tilt'up), *n.* 1. In fishing, same as *tilt*¹, 6.—2. In *ornith.*, a fiddler or teetertail. See cut under *Tringoides*.



Tilting-target, beginning of 15th century. (From Villard de Vence's "Traktat von Minnen" in the Musée de la Ville de Paris.)

tilturet (til'tür), *n.* [Irreg. < *tilt*¹ + -ture, appar. in imitation of *culture*.] Husbandry; cultivation; *tilth*.

Good *tilth* brings seeds,
Ill *tilth* breeds weeds.
Tusser, *Husbandry*, March's Abstract.

tilt-yard (tilt'yärd), *n.* A place for tilting, differing from the lists in being permanent. The outer court of a castle was often used as the tilt-yard.

When Solymán overthrew King Lewis of Hungary, he carried away three Images of cunning works in Brasse, representing Hercules with his Club, Apollo with his Harpe, Diana with her Bow and Quiver, and placed them in the *tiltyard* at Constantinople.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 294.

Squirring to *tilt-yards*, play-houses, pageants, and all such public places.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, Fallade.

tilwood (til'wüd), *n.* [*< til-* (as in *til-tree*) + *wood*¹.] The timber of the Canary Island *til-tree*. See *til-tree*.

tilyer, *tilyert*. Middle English forms of *tilt*¹, *tilter*¹.

timal (ti'mäl), *n.* The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. Also *titalmal*.

Timalia, *Timalidae* (ti-mä'li-ä, ti-mäl'i-dê). See *Timelia*, *Timeliidae*.

timariot (ti-mä'ri-ot), *n.* [*< Turk. timâr*, < Pers. *timâr*, care, attendance on the sick, etc., also a military fief in the former feudal system of Turkey.] One of a body of Turkish feudal militia.

His *Timariots*, which hold land in Fee, to maintaine so many horse men in his service.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 291.

* *timbal* (tim'bal), *n.* [Also *timbal*, *tymbal*; < F. *timbale* = Sp. *timbal* = Pg. *timbal*, *timbale*, < It. *timballo*, var. of *taballo* (= Sp. *atabal* = Pg. *atabal*, *atabale*), < Ar. *tabl*, with art. *at-tabl*, a drum, *timbal*. Cf. *atabal*.] A kettledrum.

timbale (täñ-bal'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a confection of pastry with various fillings: so called from the French name of the mold from which it takes its shape.

*timber*¹ (tim'ber), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *timmer*; < ME. *timber*, *tymber*, *tymbre*, < AS. *timber*, stuff or material to build with, = OS. *timbar* = OFries. *timber*, a building, = D. *timmer*, a robm, = MLG. *timber*, *timmer* = OHG. *zimbar*, MHG. *zimber*, wood to build with, timber-work, structure, dwelling, room, G. *zimmer*, room, chamber (*zimmerholz*, timber, *zimmermann*, carpenter), = Icel. *timbr* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *tømmer* = Goth. **timrs* (in the deriv. *timrjan*, build, *timrja*, builder), timber; orig. material (of wood) to build with; akin to L. *domus* = Gr. *δῶμος* = Skt. *dama* = Obulg. *domū*, house (lit. a building of wood); from the verb seen in Gr. *δῶκειν*, build: see *dome*¹.] 1. Wood suitable for building houses or ships, or for use in carpentry, joinery, etc.; trees cut down and squared or capable of being squared and cut into beams, rafters, planks, boards, etc.

Of this pyce off *tymbre* made the Iewes the crosse of oure lord.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Ye've taken the *timber* out of my ain wood,
And burnt my ain dear jewel!

Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 341).

2. Growing trees, yielding wood suitable for constructive uses; trees generally; woods. See *timber-tree*.

The old ash, the oak, and other *timber* shewed no signs of winter.

Gray, *Letters*, I. 247.

3. In *British law*, the kind of tree which a tenant for life may not cut; in general, oak, ash, and elm of the age of twenty years and upward, unless so old as not to have a reasonable quantity of useful wood in them, the limit being, according to some authorities, enough to make a good post. Local customs include also (a) some other trees, such as beech or hornbeam, and (b) trees of less or greater age or tested by girth instead of age.

4. Stuff; material.

They are the fittest *timber* to make great politicks of.

Bacon, *Goodness* (ed. 1887).

5. A single piece of wood, either suitable for use in some construction or already in such use; a beam, either by itself or forming a member of any structure: as, the *timbers* of a house or of a bridge.—6. *Naut.*, one of the curving pieces of wood branching upward from the keel of a vessel, forming the ribs.—7. The wooden part of something, as the beam or handle of a spear.

He bowed on his horse nekke, and the *tymber* of the spere fly in peeces.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 541.

8. The stocks. [Rare.]

The squire . . . gives me over to the beadle, who claps me here in the *timber*.

D. Jerrold, *Men of Character*, Christopher Snaub, I.

Compass timber, timber, especially oak, bent or curved in its growth to the extent of more than five inches in a length of twelve feet. It is valuable in ship-building and for other uses. — **Rising timbers**. See *rising*. — **Shiver my timbers**. See *shiver*. — **Side timber**. Same as *purkin*. — **Timber claim**. See *claim*. — **Timber-culture acts**, acts of the United States Congress for the encouragement of the growth of forest-trees upon the public lands, by providing that an eighty-acre homestead may be given to any settler who has cultivated for two years five acres planted with trees (or 100 acres for 10 acres of trees). The patent was granted at the end of three years, instead of five as under the homestead acts. By act of Congress, 1891, these laws were repealed in regard to future entries, but continued, with certain modifications, for the adjustment of existing claims. — **To spot timber**. See *spot*.

II. a. Constructed of timber; made of wood.

What wonderful wind-instruments are these old *timber* mansions, and how haunted with the strangest noises . . . whenever the gale catches the house with a window open, and gets fairly into it! *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xviii.

Timber mare, a bar or rail sometimes fitted with legs to form a sort of wooden horse: used as an instrument of punishment, the offender being compelled to ride it astride. This is a mild modern modification of an ancient instrument of torture of similar name. See *Equuleus*, 2.

A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a *timber-mare*.

Johnson, *Dict.* (under *horse*).

timber¹ (tim'bér), *v.* [*ME. timbren, tybren, AS. timbrian = OS. timbrian, timbrōn = OFries. timbra, timmera = D. timmeren = MLG. timberen, timmeren = OHG. zimbrōn, MHG. zimbern, G. zimbern = Icel. timbra = Sw. timra = Dan. timre = Goth. timrian, build; from the noun.*] **I. t. intrans.** To build; make a nest.

Moche merrilled me what maister thee hadde,
And who taughte hem on trees to tymbre so heighe,
There nolther buirne ne beste my her briddes rechen.
Piers Plowman (B), xl. 352.

There was a Bargain struck up betwixt an Eagle and a Fox, to be Wonderful Good Neighbours and Friends. The One Took Up in a Thicket of Brushwood, and the Other Timber'd upon a Tree hard by.

L'Estrange, *Fables of Esop* (3d ed., 1699), p. 71.

II. trans. To furnish with timber. See *timbered*.

timber² (tim'bér), *n.* [Also *timbre, timmer*; *< F. timbre = LG. timmer = MHG. zimber, G. zimmer = Sw. timmer = Dan. zimmer (< G.), a bundle of skins; origin unknown. It has been conjectured to be a particular use of LG. timmer, etc., a room, hence 'a roomful,' a given number, 40 or 120 according to the animals signified: see timber¹.] A certain number or tale of skins, being forty of marten, ermine, sable, and the like, and one hundred and twenty of others.*

We presented unto . . . the king of this country one timber of Sables.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 355.

timber³ (tim'bér), *n.* [Also *timbre*; *< ME. *timbre, tymbre, < OF. timbre, a helmet, crest, timber, F. also stamp, = Pr. timbre = Sp. timbre = Pg. timbre, a crest, helmet; prob. so called as being shaped like a kettledrum, < L. tympanum, a drum: see tympan, tympanum. For the change, timbre < tympanum, cf. ordre < ordinem (see order). Cf. timbre², timbre³, from the same source.*] **In her.**, originally, the crest; hence, in modern heraldry, the helmet, miter, coronet, etc., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

timber⁴ (tim'bér), *v. t.* [*< timber³, n.*] To surmount and decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

A purple Plume *timbers* his stately Crest.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Magnificence.

timber-beetle (tim'bér-bé'tl), *n.* Any one of a large number of different beetles which (or whose larvae) injure timber by their perforations. They belong to different families, and the term has no definite significance. One of the most notorious is the silky timber-beetle, *Lymexylon sericeum*. See *timberman*, *Xylophaga*, also *pin-borer*, *shot-borer*, and *Bostrychids*. — **Spruce timber-beetle**. See *spruce*.

timber-brick (tim'bér-brik), *n.* A piece of timber of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to serve as a means of attaching the finishings.

timber-cart (tim'bér-kárt), *n.* A vehicle for transporting heavy timber. It has high wheels, and is fitted with crank-gearing and tackle for lifting the timber and holding it.

timberdoodle (tim'bér-dô'dl), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [*Local, U. S.*]

timbered¹ (tim'bér-d), *p. a.* [*< ME. timbred; < timber¹ + -ed².*] 1. Built; framed; shaped; formed; contrived; made.

Sche chold sone be bi-schet here-selue al-one,
In a ful tristye tour *timbered* for the nones,
& lue ther in langour al hire lif-time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2015.

My arrows,
Too slightly *timber'd* for so loud a wind,
Would have reverted to my bow again.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 22.

That piece of cedar,
That fine well *timbered* gallant.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

2. Made of or furnished with timber or timbers: as, a well-*timbered* house; well-*timbered* land.

About a hundred yards from the Fort on the Bay by the Sea there is a low *timbered* House, where the Governour abides all the day time. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. i. 172.

3. Made like timber; massive, as heavy timber.

His *timbered* bones all broken rudely rumbled.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. ii. 50.

From toppe to toe yee mighte her see,
Timber'd and tall as cedar tree.

Puttenham, *Partheniades*, vii.

timbered², timbred (tim'bér-d), *a.* [*< timber³ + -ed².*] **In her.**, ensign by a helmet or other head-piece set upon it: said of the escutcheon. **timberer** (tim'bér-ér), *n.* Same as *timberman*. **timber-frame** (tim'bér-frām), *n.* Same as *gang-saw*. *E. H. Knight*.

timber-grouse (tim'bér-grou), *n.* Any grouse of wood-loving habits, as the ruffed grouse, the pine-grouse, or the spruce-partridge. [*U. S.*]

timber-head (tim'bér-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the top end of a timber, rising above the deck, and serving for belaying ropes, etc.: otherwise called *keel-head*.

timber-hitch (tim'bér-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, the end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming eye. See *hitch*.

timbering (tim'bér-ing), *n.* Timber-work; timbers collectively: as, the *timbering* of a mine.

timber-line (tim'bér-lin), *n.* The elevation above the sea-level at which timber ceases to grow. It differs in different climates.

timberling (tim'bér-ling), *n.* [*< timber¹ + -ling¹.*] A small timber-tree. [*Local.*]

timber-lode (tim'bér-löd), *n.* In *law*, formerly, a service by which tenants were to carry timber felled from the woods to the lord's house.

timberman (tim'bér-man), *n.*; pl. *timbermen* (-men). 1. In *mining*, one who attends to preparing and setting the timbering used for supporting the levels and shafts in a mine, or for any other purpose connected with the underground work.

The *timberman* who sets up the props has usually no special tool except his axe, which weighs from 4½ to 5½ pounds; on one side of the head there is a cutting edge which is not quite parallel to the handle, and on the other side a poll which is used for driving up props.

Calkin, *Lectures on Mining* (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway), I. 251.

2. In *entom.*, a European longicorn beetle, *Acanthocinus* or *Astynomus ædilis*.

timber-merchant (tim'bér-mér'chant), *n.* A dealer in timber.

timber-scribe (tim'bér-skrib), *n.* A metal tool or pointed instrument for marking timber; a race-knife.

timber-sow (tim'bér-sou), *n.* A sow-bug or wood-louse. See *Oniscus*. *Bacon*.

timber-tree (tim'bér-tré), *n.* A tree suitable for timber. Many timber-trees of great value are afforded by the *Coméræ*, as various kinds of pine, spruce, fir, cypress, cedar, the redwood, etc. Still more numerous, and distributed through many families, are the dicotyledonous timber-trees, including numerous oaks, eucalypts, ashes, elms, teak, mahogany, greenheart, chestnut, walnut, tulip, etc. Among monocotyledons, the palms afford some timber, but almost no other family, unless the bamboo-wood can be so called.

timber-wolf (tim'bér-wulf), *n.* The ordinary large gray or brindled wolf of western parts of North America, *Canis lupus occidentalis*. Though by no means confined to wooded regions, this wolf is so named in antithesis to *prairie-wolf* (the coyote), now *Canis griseus*. [*Western U. S.*]

timber-work (tim'bér-wérk), *n.* Work formed of timbers.

timber-worm (tim'bér-wérn), *n.* 1. A wood-worm or timber-sow; a sow-bug.

What, o what is it

That makes yee, like vile *timber-wormes*, to weare

The poasts sustaining you?
Davies, *Sir T. Overbury*, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

2. The larva of any insect injurious to timber. See *timber-beetle*.

timber-yard (tim'bér-yárd), *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited or sold; a wood-lumber-yard.

timbesteret, *n.* See *timbester*.

timbournet (tim-bô-rén'), *n.* [Also *timburine*; of *tambourine, timbre²*.] A tambourine. *B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, i. 2.

timbre⁴. An old spelling of *timber¹, timber², timber³*.

timbre², *n.* [*< ME. timbre, < OF. timbre, tymbre, a drum, < L. tympanum, a drum: see tym-*

pan, tympanum. Cf. timbrel and timbre³.] A tambourine; a timbrel.

The *tymbres* up ful sotilly
They casta. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 772.

timbre², v. i. To play the timbrel.

Blowing off bugles and bernes aloft,
Trymlyng of tabers and tymbryng soft.
Rotand, *M.S. Land.* 383, f. 381. (*Halliwel*.)

timbre³ (tim'bér or tan'br), *n.* [*< F. timbre, timbre, a drum: see timbre².*] In *acoustics*, that characteristic quality of sounds produced from some particular source, as from an instrument or a voice, by which they are distinguished from sounds from other sources, as from other instruments or other voices; quality; tone-color. As an essential characteristic of all sounds, timbre is coordinate with pitch and force. It is physically dependent on the form of the vibrations by which the sound is produced—a simple vibration producing a simple and comparatively characterless sound, and a complex vibration producing a sound of decided individuality. Complex vibrations are due to the conjunction at once of two or more simple vibrations, so that complex tones are really composed of two or more partial tones or harmonics. Not only do instruments and voices have a peculiar timbre by which they may be recognized, but their timbre may be varied considerably by varying the method of sound-production.

timbred (tim'bér-d), *a.* See *timbered*.

timbrel (tim'brel), *n.* [A dim. of *ME. timbre* (see *timbre²*), prob. suggested by *Sp. tamboril* (= *It. tamburello*), dim. of *tambor*, etc., a tambor: see *tambor*. Cf. *timbourine, timburine*, for *tambourine*.] Same as *tambourine*. See also *tabor¹*.

And Miriam . . . took a *timbrel* in her hand; and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances.
Ex. xv. 20.

timbrel (tim'brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *timbreled, timbrelled*, ppr. *timbreling, timbrelling*. [*< timbrel, n.*] To sing to the sound of the timbrel. [*Rare.*]

In vain with *timbrell'd* anthems dark

The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worship ark.
Milton, *Nativity*, l. 219.

timbrology (tim-brol'ô-jî), *n.* [*< F. timbre, postage-stamp, + -ology.*] The science or study of postage-stamps. *Encyc. Dict.*

timbul, *n.* Same as *timbal*.

timburinet, *n.* Same as *timbourine*.

time¹ (tim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyme*; *< ME. time, tyme, < AS. tîma, time, season, = Icel. tími, time, season, = Norw. time, time, an hour, = Sw. timme, an hour, = Dan. time, an hour, a lesson; with formative suffix -ma, from the √ ti seen in tide: see tide¹, and cf. till¹. Not connected with L. tempus, time: see tense¹.] 1. The system of those relations which any event has to any other as past, present, or future. This relationship is realistically conceived as a sort of self-subsistent entity. It may be figured as a stream flowing through the field of the present and is often so described: as, the stream of *time*; the course of *time*, etc. According to Leibnitz, time is the confused apprehension of a system of relations; but, taking too mathematical a view, he failed to notice that time is not a general idea, but is contracted to the individual system of relations of the events that actually do happen. According to Kant, time (like space) is the form of an intuition; this apprehension of it corrected Leibnitz's oversight, but lost the truth contained in Leibnitz's view. Modern psychology treats of time as an attribute of sensation or character of sense-complexes. Time is personified as an old man, bald-headed but having a forelock, and carrying a scythe and an hour-glass.*

Be wyse, ready, and well aduysed,

For *tyme* tryeth thy troth.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

By a rule as plain as the plain bald pate of father Time himself.
Shak., *C. of E.*, II. 2. 7.

We found this Whale-fishing a costly conclusion: we saw many and spent much time in chasing them, but could not kill any. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, II. 175.

Time is duration set out by measures.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xiv. 17.

Absolute, true, and mathematical *Time* is conceived by Newton as flowing at a constant rate, unaffected by the speed or slowness of the motions of material things. It is also called *Duration*.

Clerk Maxwell, *Matter and Motion*, art. xvii.

2. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts; a period; a space of time: as, a short *time*; a long *time*; too little *time* was allowed; hence, a season; particular period: as, summer-*time*; springtime.

Then after with-lone a shorte *tyme*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

About questions therefore concerning days and *times* our manner is not to stand at bay with the Church of God demanding wherefore the memory of Paul should be rather kept than the memory of Daniel.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 71.

An illustrious scholar once told me that, in the first lecture he ever delivered, he spoke but half his allotted *time*, and felt as if he had told all he knew.

O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, I.

3. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts, whether past, present, or future, and particularly as characterized by the occurrence of some event or series of events; especially, the period in which some notable person, or the person under consideration, lived or was active; age; epoch: as, the *time* of the flood, of Abraham, or of Moses: often in the plural: as, the *times* of the Pharaohs.

Also he saith for certain that in his *time* he had a friend that was sunney & old, which recounted for truth that in hys dayes he hadd seen many *times* such thinges.

Rom. of Partenay.

To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show . . . the very age and body of the *time* his form and pressure.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 27.

The same *times* that are most renowned for arms are likewise most admired for learning.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 16.

Was it [the Christian religion] not then remarkable in its first times for justice, sincerity, contempt of riches, and a kind of generous honesty?

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. III.

From 1813 to 1815 . . . the island was under English rule, and the *time* of English rule was looked on as a *time* of freedom, compared with French rule before or with Austrian rule both before and after.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 206.

4. Appointed, allotted, or customary period of years, months, days, hours, etc. Specifically—(a) Allotted span; the present life as distinct from the life to come, or from eternity; existence in this world; the duration of a being.

Make use of *time* as thou valuest eternity. Fuller.

(b) The space of time needed or occupied in the completion of some course; the interval that elapses between the beginning and the end of something: as, the *time* between New York and Queenstown is now about six days; the race finished at noon: *time*, three hours and seven minutes. (c) The period of gestation; also, the natural termination of that period.

Now Elisabeth's full *time* came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son. Luke I. 57.

(d) The period of an apprenticeship, or of some similarly definite engagement: as, the boy served his *time* with A. B.; to be out of one's *time* (that is, to cease being an apprentice, be a journeyman). [Colloq.]

The apprentice might wear his cap in his master's presence during the last year of his *time*.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 82.

(e) A term of imprisonment: as, to do *time* in the penitentiary. [Colloq.]

5. Available or disposable part or period of duration; leisure; sufficiency or convenience of time; hence, opportunity: as, to give one *time* to finish his remark; to have no *time* for such things; to ask for *time*.

Daniel . . . desired of the king that he would give him *time*. Dan. II. 16.

I like this place, And willingly would waste my *time* in it. Shak., As you Like it, II. 4. 95.

Shun. Why, he's of years, though he have little beard. P. sen. His beard has *time* to grow.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, II. 1.

Sir Oliver S. Moses shall give me farther instructions as we go together.

Sir Peter. You will not have much *time*, for your nephew lives hard by. Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.

6. A suitable or appropriate point or part of time; fitting season: as, a *time* for everything; a *time* to weep and a *time* to laugh.

Now is *time*, if it lyke son, for to telle son of the Marches and Iles, and diverse Beastes, and of diverse folk beyond these Marches. Mandeville, Travels, p. 142.

Signior, this is no *time* for you to flatter, Or me to fool in. Fletcher, Double Marriage, I. 2.

7. Particular or definite point of time; precise hour or moment: as, the *time* of day; what is the *time*? choose your own *time*.

Att that *time* owt of the prese the were, To rest them self a season to endure, Ther echo to other told his aventur. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2596.

Well, he is gone; he knoweth his fare by this *time*. Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. I. 1.

Good sister, when you see your own *time*, will you return home? Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

I shall cut your Throat some *time* or other. Petulant, about that Business. Congreve, Way of the World, I. 9.

8. An appointed, fixed, or inevitable point or moment of time; especially, the hour of one's departure or death.

His *time* was come; he ran his race.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

9. A mode of occupying time; also, what occurs in a particular time.

I'm thinking (and it almost makes me mad) How sweet a *time* those heathen ladies had. . . . Cupid was chief of all the deities, And love was all the fashion in the skies. Dryden, Epil. to Amphitryon, or the Two Sosias.

10. The state of things at a particular point of time; prevailing state of circumstances: generally in the plural: as, hard *times*.

Good men, by their government and example, make happy *times*, in every degree and state.

Aescham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

They [the Jews] can subject themselves unto *times*, and to whatsoever may advance their profit.

Sandys, Travels, p. 114.

The *times* are dull with us. The assemblies are in their recess.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 463.

11. All time to come; the future. [Rare.]

That brought you forth this boy, to keep your name Living to *time*. Shak., Cor., v. 3. 127.

12. Reckoning, or method of reckoning, the lapse or course of time; with a qualifying word: as, standard *time*; mean *time*; solar or sidereal *time*.—13. Recurrent instance or occasion: as, many a *time* has he stood there; hence, a repeated item or sum; a single addition or involution in reckoning; repetition: as, four *times* four (four repetitions of four).

The good wif taught hir doughtir Ful manye a *time* & ofte A ful good woman to be.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

There were we beaten three *times* a weeke with a horse tayle.

E. Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Many a *time* and oft In the Rialto you have rated me About my moneys and my usances. Shak., M. of V., I. 2. 107.

14. Tune; measure.

Cholce music near her cabinet, and compos'd Some few lines, set unto a solemn *time*, In the praise of Imprisonment.

Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 2.

I must fit all these *times*, or there's no music. Middleton, Chaste Maid, II. 3.

15. In music: (a) Same as *rhythm*: as, duple *time*; triple *time*; common *time*. (b) Same as *duration*, especially in metrical relations: as, to hold a tone its full *time*. (c) Same as *tempo*: as, to sing a song in quick *time*. (d) The general movement of a form of composition or of a particular piece, involving its rhythm, its general metrical structure, and its characteristic tempo.—16. In pros., relative duration of utterance as measuring metrical composition; a unit of rhythmic measurement, or a group or succession of such units, applicable to or expressed in language. In modern or accentual poetry the relative time of utterance of successive syllables is not recognized metrically. Every syllable may be considered as quantitatively common or indifferent in time, the only difference taken into account being that of stress or accent (ictus), and the number of syllables alone introducing the idea of measurement. In ancient prosody a unit of time is assumed (varying in actual duration according to the tempo), called the *primary* or *least* (minimum) *time* (*χρόνος πρῶτος, ελάχιστος*), also *semeion* or *mos*, or, specifically, a *time*. A time composed of two, three, etc., primary times (*semeia*) is called a *disemic*, *trisemic*, etc., *time*. Such times collectively are *compound times*, as opposed to the primary time as a *simple time*. As expressed in language, a simple or compound time is a *syllable*, a simple time being regularly represented by a short syllable, a compound time by a (disemic, trisemic, etc.) long, usually disemic. A time which can be measured in terms of the unit is a *rational time*; one which cannot be so measured, an *irrational time*. A compound time in a poetic text may correspond to several simple times in the accompanying music or orchestra, and vice versa. Similarly a simple or compound time in the rhythm may be unrepresented by a syllable or syllables in the text, and is then called an *empty time*, or *pause*. Times combine into *pedal semeia* (thesis and arsis), feet, and cola, all of which are called *pedal times*. These are measured in terms of the primary time, but not periods, etc.

17. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties. Its alleged organ is situated on either side of eventuality. This gives the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general, supposed to be essential to music and versification. See *phrenology*.

18. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. See *unity*.

19. In *fencing*, a division of a movement. Thus, the lunge may be analyzed into three times:—(1) straightening the sword arm; (2) carrying the sword-point forward by advancing the right foot; (3) returning foot and hand to the correct position on guard.—*Absolute time*. See *absolute*.—*Against time*. See *against*.—*A good time*. (a) A favorable time or opportunity. (b) A pleasant or enjoyable period or experience: also a *fine time*: often used ironically. [Colloq.]—*A high time*. See *high*.—*Apparent time*, the measure of the day by the apparent positions of the sun: it has had different varieties, but as now spoken of by astronomers it is determined by apparent noon, or the instant of passage of the center of the sun over the meridian.—*Astronomical time*, mean solar time reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours.—*At the same time*. See *same*.—*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration.

The Spirit of the Lord began to move him at *times*. Judges xiii. 26.

Before *time*, formerly; *afortime*. See *defortime*.

If he hane not be maire *byfore tyme*, then he to come withoute any cloke, in his skarlet goun.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.

Behind the *times*, behind *time*. See *behind*.—*Civil time*, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, etc.—*Close time*. See *close-time*.—*Cockshut time*. See *cockshut*.—*Common time*. (a) *Milit.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, distinguished from *quick time*, which is faster by about twenty steps a minute. (b) *In music*. See *common*.—*Compound time*. See *compound measure*, under *compound*.—*Equation of time*. See *equation*.—*Equinoctial time*, the mean longitude of the sun according to Delambre's tables, converted into time at the rate of 360° to the tropical year. This system was invented by Sir John F. W. Herschel.—*From time to time*, occasionally.—*Greenwich time*, time as reckoned from the instant of the passage of the sun's center over the meridian of Greenwich near London, England, hence usually called the *first meridian*. Greenwich time is the time most widely used by mariners in computing latitude and longitude.—*Hard times*, a period of diminished production, falling prices, hesitation or unwillingness to engage in new business enterprises, and declining faith in the prosperity and soundness of old ones.

Our greatest benefactors . . . must now turn beggars like myself; and so, *times* are very hard, sir.

Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, I. 1.

High *time*, full *time*, a limit of time which is not to be exceeded.

It is high *time* to wake out of sleep. Rom. xiii. 11.

In good *time*. (a) At the right moment; in good season; hence, fortunately; happily; luckily.

In good *time*, here comes the noble duke.

Shak., Rich. III., II. 1. 45.

Lear. I gave you all—

Reg. And in good *time* you gave it.

Shak., Lear, II. 4. 253.

My distresses are so many that I can't afford to part with my spirits; but I shall be rich and splenetic, all in good *time*.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 1.

(b) Well and good; just so; very well.

"There," saith he, "even at this day are shewed the ruins of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire." In very good *time*, no doubt!

Fuller, Piagah Sight, II. vi. 27. (Davies.)

In the nick of *time*. See *nick*, 2.—*In time*. (a) In good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late.

Good king, look to 't in *time*;

She'll hamper thee. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3. 147.

(b) In the course of things; by degrees; eventually.

In *time* the rod

Becomes more mock'd than fear'd.

Shak., M. for M., I. 3. 26.

Local *time*, time at any place as determined by the passage of the mean sun (or first point of Aries for sidereal time) over the meridian of that place. Owing to the adoption of Greenwich mean time by British railways, of Paris time by French railways, of some central time in certain other countries, and of standard time by the railways of the United States and Canada, and their general adoption in business centers, local time is now seldom kept in those countries.—*Mean time*. See *mean*.—*Merry time*. See *merry*.—*Nautical time*. Same as *astronomical time*, except that the date of the day agrees with the civil or ordinary time for the morning hours, while with astronomical time the date is in the afternoon hours the same as in civil time.—*Old time*, or *old times*, time gone by; a date or period long passed.

Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of *old time*, which was before us.

Ecc. I. 10.

Out of *time*, or out of due *time*, unseasonably.

The Ninevites rebuked not Jonah that he lacked discretion, or that he spake out of *time*.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

One born out of due *time*. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

Physiological, psychophysical, quadruple, quintuple, relative *time*. See the *adjectives*.—*Railway time*, the standard of time reckoning adopted by railways in making up their time-tables.—*Retardation of mean solar time*. See *retardation*.—*Sextuple time*. See *sextuple*.—*Sidereal time*. See *sidereal*.—*Solar time*. Same as *apparent time*.—*Standard time*, a uniform system of time reckoning adopted in 1883 by the principal railways of the United States and Canada, and since then by most of the large cities and towns of both countries. By this system the continent is divided into four sections, each extending over 15 degrees of longitude (15 degrees of longitude making a difference in time of exactly one hour), the time prevailing in each section being that of its central meridian—that is, the time of the 75th meridian (called *eastern time*) prevails in the first section; the time of the 90th meridian (called *central time*) prevails in the next section; the time of the 105th meridian (called *mountain time*) prevails in the third section; and the time of the 120th meridian (called *Pacific time*) prevails in the fourth and most westerly section. In this way it is noon at the same moment in all places in the eastern section (that is, from 74 degrees east of the 75th meridian to 74 degrees west of it), while in the central section it is 11 o'clock, in the mountain section 10 o'clock, and in the Pacific section 9 o'clock. The nearer a place is to its central meridian the smaller is the discrepancy between its *standard* and its *local time*.—*Term time*. See *term*, 6 (b).—*That time*, then.

Gaffray that *time*, embracing shild and targe, By malice and wreth his spere faste he shoke, His course spored, no fentise on hym toke.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4212.

The fullness of *time*. See *fullness*.—*The last times*. See *last*.—*The time compass*. See *compass*.—*Time about*, alternately.—*Time enough*, in season; early enough.

Stanley at Bosworth-field came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon*.

Time immemorial. See *time out of mind*.—**Time of day.** (a) Greeting; salutation appropriate to the time of the day, as "good morning" or "good evening."

Not worth the *time of day*. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, iv. 3. 35.

(b) The latest aspect of affairs. (Slang.)—**Time of flight.** See *flight*.—**Time out of mind, or time immemorial.** (a) For an indefinitely long period of time past; in *law*, time beyond legal memory—that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I. (1189).

There hath byn, *time out of mynde*, a free scote kept within the said Citty, in a grete halle belonging to the said Guyde, called the Trynite halle. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The joiner squirrel or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coachmakers. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, i. 4. 69.

(b) For an indefinitely long period.

The Walnut-trees (in New England) are tougher than ours, and last *time out of mind*. *S. Clarke*, *Four Chiefest Plantations* (1670).

Time policy. See *policy*.—**To beat time.** See *beat*.—**To be master of one's time,** to have leisure; be able to spend one's time as one pleases.—**To come to time.** See *come*.—**To all time.** See *all*.—**To keep time.** (a) To record time: as, the watch keeps good time. (b) In music, to beat, mark, or observe the rhythmic accents.

Music do I hear?

Ha, ha! keep time; how sour sweet music is,
When time is broke and no proportion kept! *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, v. 5. 42.

(c) To move in unison, as persons walking.—**To kill time.** See *kill*.—**To lose time.** (a) To fall by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by any conjuncture; delay.

The earl lost no time, but marched day and night. *Clarendon*.

(b) To go too slow: as, a watch or clock loses time.—**To mark time.** See *mark*.—**To pass the time of day.** See *pass*.—**To serve one's time, to serve time.** See *serve*.—**To spend time,** to apply one's energy in any way for the space of time considered.—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*.—**To walk, run, row, or go against time,** to walk, run, row, or go, as a horse, a runner, or a crew, as rapidly as possible, in order to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time, or to surpass any previous record.—**To waste time,** to act to no purpose through a considerable space of time.—**Tract of time.** See *tract*.—**Triple time.** See *rhythm*.—**Universal time,** a system of measuring time which shall be the same for all places on the earth.—**What time?** when.

After this, in the Year 180, what Time Lucius was King of this Island, Elutherius, then Bishop of Rome, sent Faganus and Damianus to him. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 3.

*=Syn. 2. Term, while, interval.

time¹ (tim), v.; pret. and pp. *timed*, ppr. *timing*. [*ME. timen*, happen, < *AS. ge-timian*, fall out, happen, < *tima*, time: see *time¹*, n. (Cf. *tidel¹*, v., happen, < *tidel¹*, n., time.) In later uses the verb *time¹* is from the modern noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To adapt to the time or occasion; bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time.

Hippomenes, however, by rightly *timing* his second and third throw, at length won the race.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, iv.

This Piece of Mirth is so well *timed* that the severest Critick can have nothing to say against it. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 279.

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke. *Addison*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, iii.

He [the farmer] is a slow person, *timed* to nature, and not to city watches. *Emerson*, *Farming*.

3. To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of: as, to *time* the speed of a horse; to *time* a race.

—4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

II. *intrans.* 1. To waste time; defer; procrastinate. [Rare.]

They [the ambassadors of Henry II. to the Pope] *timed* it out all that Spring, and a great part of the next Sommer; when, although they could give the King no great security, yet they advertise him of hope. *Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 96.

2. To keep time; harmonize.

Beat, happy stars, *timing* with things below. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xviii. 8.

3. In *fencing*, to make a thrust upon an opening occurring by an inaccurate or wide motion of the opponent.

time², n. An obsolete spelling of *thyme*.
time-alarm (tim'a-lärm'), n. A contrivance for sounding an alarm at a set time. In a general sense, any striking clock is a time-alarm; in a specific sense, the term is applied to a device for arousing a sleeper, as by striking a bell, firing a pistol, etc.

time-attack (tim'a-tak'), n. Same as *time-thrust*.

time-ball (tim'bál), n. A ball dropped suddenly from the top of a staff prominently placed, as on the top of an observatory or of a church spire, for the purpose of indicating some exact moment of mean time previously determined upon—1 P. M. being that in general use in Great Britain, and noon in the United States.

Since the adoption of standard time in the United States, the dropping of the time-ball at Washington, New York, and Boston indicates the time of mean noon on the 75th meridian west of Greenwich.

time-bargain (tim'bär'gän), n. A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a future time. These bargains are often mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the day fixed for the pretended delivery of the stock or goods, the party buying having no intention of taking over either, and the party selling not possessing what he professes to sell.

A curious example of legal evasion is furnished by *time-bargains*; and the imposition of the tax directly on the contracts of sale, instead of as at present on the actual transfer, has been strongly urged. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 80.

time-beguiling (tim'bē-gi'ling), a. Making the time pass quickly. [Rare.]

A summer's day will seem an hour but short,
Being wasted in such *time-beguiling* sport. *Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 24.

time-bettering (tim'bet'er-ing), a. Improving the state of things; full of innovations. [Rare.]

Some fresher stamp of the *time-bettering* days. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, lxxxi.

time-bewasted (tim'bē-wās'ted), a. Used up by time; consumed. [Rare.]

My oil-dried lamp and *time-bewasted* light. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, i. 3. 221.

time-bill (tim'bíl), n. A time-table.

time-book (tim'búk), n. A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

time-candle (tim'kan'dl), n. A candle carefully made so that it will always burn an equal length in a given time, and marked or fitted with a scale so as to serve as a measure of time.

time-card (tim'kär'd), n. 1. A card having a time-table printed upon it.—2. A card containing blank spaces for name, date, and hour, to be filled up by workmen and given to the timekeeper on their beginning work.

time-detector (tim'dē-tek'tor), n. A watch or clock used as a check upon a watchman, and arranged to indicate any neglect or failure in making his rounds. The watch is carried by the man, who has access at certain points in his rounds to keys which can be inserted to mark an inclosed dial-clip. The clock is stationary at some point which the watchman must pass, and he is required at each passage to press a button or peg, which makes some recording mark.

timeful (tim'fúl), a. [*ME. timyful*; < *time¹* + *-ful*.] Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

Interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God.

Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 199).

time-fuse (tim'fúz), n. A fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time. See *fuse²*.

time-globe (tim'glób), n. In *horol.*, a globe mounted above a clock, and arranged to turn, by means of connections with the clock, once in twenty-four hours: designed to show the time at any point on the globe by means of a stationary dial or ring encircling the globe at the equator, and marked with the hours and minutes.

time-gun (tim'gun), n. A gun fired as a signal at a fixed hour of the day, or at the time set for any enterprise or undertaking.

time-honored (tim'on'örd), a. Honored for a long time; venerable and worthy of honor by reason of antiquity and long continuance: as, a *time-honored* custom.

Where posterity retains
Some vein of that old minstrelsy which breath'd
Through each *time-honour'd* grove of British oak. *Mason*, *Poems* (ed. 1774), p. 90.

timeist, n. See *timist*, 1.

timekeeper (tim'kē'pér), n. One who or that which marks, measures, or records time. (a) A clock, watch, or chronometer. (b) One who marks or beats time in music. (c) One who notes and records the time at which something takes place, or the time occupied in some action or operation, or the number of hours of work done by each of a number of workmen.

timeless (tim'les), a. [*time¹* + *-less*.] 1. Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

Some untimely thought did instigate
His all-too-timeless speed. *Shak.*, *Lucrece*, l. 44.

And by this man, the easy husband,
Pardoned; whose *timeless* bounty makes him now
Stand here. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

2. Unmarked by time; eternal; unending; in-terminable.

This ground, which is corrupted with their steps,
Shall be their *timeless* sepulchre or mine. *Marlowe*, *Edward II.*, l. 2.

Timeless night and chaos. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, ii. 222.

In other words, that which is *timeless* and immutable is at different times at different stages of development. *Mind*, ix. 85.

3. Referring to no particular time; undated.

In the intention of the writers of these hymns (the Psalms) there can generally be no doubt that it [Messiah] refers to the king then on the throne, or, in hymns of more general and *timeless* character, to the Davidic king as such (without personal reference to one king). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 53.

timelessly (tim'les-li), adv. In a timeless manner. (a) Unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted.
Soft alken primrose, fading *timelessly*. *Milton*, *On the Death of a Fair Infant*, l. 2.

(b) Without reference to time.

Timelia (ti-mē'li-ä), n. [NL. (Sundevall, 1872), earlier *Timalia* (Hodgson, 1821 and 1824): from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of Indian oscine birds, of the cichlomorphie or turdoid series,



Timelia pileata.

giving name to the *Timeliidae*: also called *Napodes* (Cabanis, 1850). It has been used with the least possible discrimination. The type is *T. pileata* of Nepal, Sikkim, Burma, Cochín-China, the Malay peninsula, and Java. This and one other species, *T. longirostris*, now compose the genus in its strictest sense. *R. B. Sharpe*.

Timeliæ (ti-mē'li-ä), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Timelia*.] A section of *Timeliidae*, regarded as the most representative of that so-called family, with about 30 genera. *R. B. Sharpe*.

Timeliidæ (tim-ē-li'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Timelia* + *-idæ*.] A family of Old World thrush-like birds and others, named from the genus *Timelia*, of no further definition. It is a mere refuge for birds not located elsewhere to general satisfaction, and has come to be known as "the ornithological waste-basket." Among the more than a thousand species treated as *Timeliidæ* by the latest monographer, of very numerous genera and various sections, a good many unquestionably belong to recognized families, as *Turdidæ*, *Sylviidæ*, *Troglodytidæ*, etc. A loose English name of the group, and especially of its central section, is *babbling thrushes*. See *babbling*, 2. *Brachypodidæ*, *Liectridæ*, and *Timeliæ*, and cuts under *Procygna*, *Tesla*, and *Timelia*. Also called *Timaliidæ*.

I consider it impossible to divide the birds hitherto referred or allied to the typical *Timeliidæ* into well-defined or definable groups.

R. B. Sharpe, *Cat. Timeliidæ*, British Museum, p. 1.

timeline (ti-mel'i-in), a. [*Timelia* + *-ine¹*.] Related or belonging to the *Timeliidæ*.

Birds which are true Wrens, and others which are truly *Timelines*.

R. B. Sharpe, *Cat. Birds*, Brit. Mus. (1881), VI. 301.

timeliness (tim'li-nes), n. The state or property of being timely; seasonableness; the being in good time.

timelings (tim'ling), n. [*time¹* + *-ling¹*.] A time-server. [Rare.]

They also cruelly compel divers of the ministers which are faint-hearted, and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings*, serving rather the time (as the manner of the worldlings is) than marrying in Thy fear, to do open penance before the people. *Bacon*, *Works*, III. 235. (*Davies*.)

time-lock (tim'lok), n. See *lock¹*.

timely (tim'li), a. [*ME. timely*, *ty mely*, *ty mli*, timely, seasonable (= Icel. *timaligr* = Sw. *timlig* = Dan. *timelig*, temporal); < *time¹* + *-ly¹*.] 1. Seasonable; opportune; just in time; in good time.

The Second day sayng, saile me the lyne,
The Troiens full *timely* tokyen the feld.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9629.

Clarin, come forth, and do a *timely* grace
To a poor swain. *Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 5.

I also give my Pilgrims *timely* help. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 245.

2t. Early.

And therfor, sayvng your better avice, I had lever ye were at London a weke the rather and *timelyer* then a weke to late. *Paston Letters*, l. 338.

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, i. 1. 138.

3t. Passing, as time.

A Dial told the *timely* howres. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 4.

4t. Keeping time or measure.

And many Bardes, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. v. 3.

timely (tim'li), *adv.* [*< ME. timliche; < timely, a.*] 1. Early; soon.

He did command me to call *timely* on him.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 3. 51.

2. In good time; opportunely.

These, when their black crimes they went about,
First *timely* charmed their useless conscience out.
Dryden, Astraea Redux, I. 180.

You have rebuk'd me *timely*, and most friendly.

Brome, Jovial Crew, II.
The next imposture may not be so *timely* detected.
Congress, Way of the World, v. 6.

3†. Leisurely.

timely-parted (tim'li-pär'ted), *a.* Having died a natural death. [*Rare.*]

Off have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless; . . .
But see, his face is black and full of blood, . . .
It cannot be but he was murder'd here.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 161.

timenog, *n.* Same as *timenoguy*.

timenoguy (ti-men'guy), *n.* [*Also timenog; origin obscure.* The form *timenoguy* appar. simulates *guy*.] *Naut.*, a rope stretched from one place to another to prevent gear from getting foul; especially, a rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to keep the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock.

timeous, timeously. See *timous, timously*.

timepiece (tim'pēs), *n.* Any machine or apparatus by which the progress of time is recorded, as a clepsydra or a time-candle; in ordinary use, a watch or clock.

time-pleaser (tim'plē'zēr), *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions of the time, whatever they may be.

Scandal'd the suppliants for the people, call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness.
Shak., Cor., III. 1. 45.

timer (ti'mēr), *n.* 1. One who keeps or measures and records time; a timekeeper.

To make a record in this country requires the presence of three *timers* or measurers, and two of these must agree, or the intermediate one of the three be taken as the correct one.
The Century, XL. 205.

2. A form of stop-watch for recording or indicating short intervals of time. It shows not actual time, but only relative time, as the time between the beginning and the end of a race, of a trial of speed, etc.

timorous, timorsomet, *a.* See *timorous, timor-some*.

time-sense (tim'sens), *n.* The consciousness of time and time-relations.

All psychophysic experiments, especially those requiring comparison and those upon the *time-sense* and the like, involve memory.
W. H. Burnham, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 608.

time-server (tim'sēr'vēr), *n.* One who acts conformably to times and seasons: now generally applied to one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who panders to the ruling power.

No government has ever been, or ever can be, wherein *time-servers* and blockheads will not be uppermost.
Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.

=*Syn.* See definitions of *temporizer* and *trimmer*.

time-serving (tim'sēr'ving), *n.* An acting conformably to times and seasons; now, usually, an obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

By impudence and *time-serving* let them climb up to advancement in despite of virtue.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

Trimming and *time-serving* . . . are but two words for the same thing.
South.

time-serving (tim'sēr'ving), *a.* Characterized by an obsequious or too ready compliance with the times, and especially with the will or humors of those in authority; obsequious; truckling.

time-servingness (tim'sēr'ving-nes), *n.* The state or character of being time-serving. *Roger North.*

time-sight (tim'sit), *n.* *Naut.*, an observation of the altitude of any heavenly body for the purpose of deducing the time and consequently the longitude.

time-signal (tim'sig'nal), *n.* A signal operated from an observatory to indicate the time of day to persons at distant points.

time-signature (tim'sig'nā-tür), *n.* In musical notation, same as *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*).

time-table (tim'tā'bl), *n.* 1. A tabular statement or scheme, showing the time when certain things are to take place or be attended: as, a school *time-table*, showing the hours for study

in each class, etc.—2. Specifically—(a) A printed table showing the times at which trains on a line of railway arrive at and depart from the various stations. (b) A collection of such tables for the railway passenger traffic of an entire country, or of a district of country of greater or less extent. Also called *railway- or railroad-guide*. [*Eng.*]—3. In musical notation, a table of notes arranged so as to show their relative duration or time-value. Such tables were especially used in connection with the complicated metrical experiments of the early mensural music of the middle ages; but the modern system of notes is frequently exhibited in tabular form. See *note*, 13.—**Time-table chart**, a chart used for determining the times at which trains will pass way-stations. All stations are expressed by vertical lines drawn to scale of distance, and time by horizontal lines crossing these. If a train leaves station A at 9 and arrives at E at 10, a line drawn from the junction of lines A and 9 to lines E and 10 will cross the lines of way-stations B, C, and D and indicate the time of passing.

time-thrust (tim'thrust), *n.* [*Tr. F. coup de temps.*] In fencing, a thrust made while the opponent draws his breath just before moving his hand to attack, or while his blade is beginning to stir. This is a very delicate thrust, and must be executed with the nicest judgment, neither too soon nor too late, but just "in time." In the time-thrust the foot is generally moved forward in a lunge; in the stop-thrust (which see)—made after the opponent has begun to lunge—the foot is usually at rest.

time-value (tim'val'ū), *n.* In musical notation, the relative duration indicated by a note. See *note*, 1, *rhythm*, and *meter*.

time-work (tim'wērk), *n.* Labor paid for by the day or the hour, in opposition to *piece-work*, or labor paid for by the amount produced.

timid (tim'id), *a.* [*< F. timide = Sp. tímido = Pg. It. tímido, < L. timidus, full of fear, fearful, timid, < timere, fear.*] Fearful; easily alarmed; timorous; shy.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.
Thomson, Autumn, I. 401.

A *timid* creature, lax of knee and hip,
Whom small disturbance whittens round the lip.
O. W. Holmes, The Moral Ball.

timidity (ti-mid'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. timidité = It. timidity, < L. timiditas(-t), fearful, timidity, timidity, < L. timidus, full of fear, fearful, timid, < timere, fear.*] The character of being timid, or easily frightened or daunted; cowardice; fearfulness; timorousness; shyness.

This proceedeth from nothing else but extreme folly and *timidity* of heart.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 224.

"Vigilant," wrote Margaret to Philip, "is so much afraid of being cut to pieces that his *timidity* has become incredible."
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 574.

=*Syn.* See *bashfulness*.

timidly (tim'id-li), *adv.* In a timid or apprehensive manner; without boldness.

timidness (tim'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timid; timidity.

timidous† (tim'id-us), *a.* [*< L. timidus, timid: see timid.*] Timid.

His lordship knew him to be a mere lawyer, and a *timidous* man. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 31. (Davies.)*

timing (ti'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *time*, *v.*] In the design and construction of machinery, the proper adjustment of the parts of any machine so that its operations will follow in a given order or at required intervals so as to produce a given result, as in the igniting of explosive mixtures in gas-engines at desired points of the stroke, and the like.

timish† (ti'mish), *a.* [*< time† + -ish.*] Modish, fashionable.

A *timish* gentleman accoutered with sword and peruke . . . had a great desire to discourse with him.
Life of Lodovick Muggleton, 1676 (Harl. Misc., I. 612). (Davies.)

timist (ti'mist), *n.* [*< time† + -ist.*] 1. In music, a performer considered with reference to his power to observe rhythmical and metrical relations. Thus, a violinist may have an accurate sense of intonation, and yet be a poor *timist*. Also *timeist*.

Neither the one [singer] nor the other are, by any means, perfect *timists*.
Goldsmith, Visit to Vauxhall.

She [the quail] was a perfect *timeist*.
C. Reade, Never too Late, lxi.

The bystanders joined in the song, an interminable recitative, as usual in the minor key; and as Orientals are admirable *timists*, it sounded like one voice.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 449.

2†. One who conforms to the times; a time-server.

A *timist* . . . hath no more of a conscience than feare, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtiers servants servant.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, a Timist.

timmen (tim'en), *n.* [A var. of (or error for?) *tammen, tamin.*] Same as *tamin*, 1.

The inward man struggled and plunged amidst the toils of broadcloth and *timmen*.

Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, lxxiii.

timmer. A dialectal form of *timber*, 1, *timber*.
timocracy (ti-mok'rā-si), *n.* [= *F. timocratie, < Gr. τιμοκρατία*, a state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property; also, fancifully, in Plato, a state in which the love of honor is the ruling principle; < *τιμή*, honor, worth, dignity, office, + *κρατία*, govern.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. The word has also been used for a government in which the ruling class, composed of the noblest and most honorable citizens, struggle for preeminence among themselves.

An innovation of great extent and importance was the so-called *timocracy*, according to which a certain amount of means was a necessary qualification for a share in the offices of state. *Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 142.*

timocratic (tim-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. τιμοκρατικός*, pertaining to or favoring timocracy, < *τιμοκρατία*, timocracy: see *timocracy*.] Of or pertaining to timocracy.

timon† (ti'mon), *n.* [*< ME. temon, < OF. timon, temon, F. timon, a pole, staff, the handle of a rudder, the rudder, = Pr. timo = Sp. timón = Pg. timão = It. timone, < L. temo(n)-, a beam, pole.*] The helm or rudder of a boat.

Tourange with such violence yt with the jumpe and stroke of ye falle of ye galle to the rok the sterne, called the *temon*, sterre and flew from the hokes.
Sir R. Gylfords, Fylgrymage, p. 76.

timoneer† (ti-mō-nēr'), *n.* [*< F. timonier = Sp. timonero = Pg. timoneiro, timoneiro = It. timoniere, < ML. timonarius, *temonarius, a steersman, < L. temo(n)-, a beam, pole, > F. timon, etc., helm, rudder: see timon.*] *Naut.*, a helmsman; also, one on the lookout who gives steering-orders to the helmsman.

While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,
The helm th' attentive *timoneer* applies.
Falconer, Shipwreck, II.

Timonist (ti'mon-ist), *n.* [*< Timon (see def.), < L. Timon, < Gr. Τιμων, + -ist.*] A misanthrope; literally, one like Timon of Athens, the hero of Shakspeare's play of the same name.

I did it to retire me from the world,
And turn my muse into a *Timonist*.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

Timonize (ti'mon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Timonized*, ppr. *Timonizing*. [*< Timon (see Timonist) + -ize.*] To play the misanthrope.

I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a satyr upon our whole species. *Gentleman Instructed, p. 306. (Davies.)*

Timor deer. See *deer*.

timorosity† (tim-ō-rōs'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tymerosity*; < *ML. *timorosit(-t)s, < timorosus, fearful: see timorous.*] Timorousness.

Timorosity is as well when a man feareth suche things as be nat to be feared, as also when he feareth things to be feared more than nedeth.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 8.

timoroso (tim-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [*It.: see timorous.*] In music, *timid*; hesitating: noting passages to be so rendered.

timorous (tim-ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *timorous*; < *ME. *timorous, < OF. *timoroso = Sp. Pg. temeroso = It. timoroso, < ML. timorosus, fearful, < L. timor, fear, < timere, fear: see timid.*] 1. Fearful; timid; shy; shrinking.

They were wont to be very *timorous* and fearful upon the sea, nor to venture upon it but only in the summer time.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

Like a *timorous* thief, most fain would steal
What law does vouch mine own.
Shak., All's Well, II. 5. 86.

2. Betokening or proceeding from lack of boldness or courage; characterized by fear; weakly hesitant: as, *timorous* doubts.

Rod. Here is her father's house; I'll call aloud.
Iago. Do, with like *timorous* accent and dire yell
As when . . . the fire
Is spied in populous cities. *Shak., Othello, I. 1. 75.*

Against all *timorous* counsels he [Lincoln] had the courage to seize the moment.

Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

timorously (tim-ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; without boldness or confidence.

timorousness (tim-ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being timorous; timidity; want of courage.

Timorousness is called caution, rashness is called quickness of spirit, covetousness is frugality.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 846.

timorsome (tim'or-sum), *a.* [*Also timoursum, timersome, timmersome; an accom. form of timorous, as if < L. timor, fear (see timorous), + -some.*] Easily frightened; timid. *Scott, Pirate, xviii. [Scotch.]*

Timothean (ti-mō'thē-an), *n.* [*< L. Timothy, < Gr. Τιμόθεος, Timothy, + -an.*] One of a sect of Alexandrian Monophysites founded by Timothy *Elurus* in the fifth century.

timothy (tim'ō-thi), *n.* [Abbr. of *timothy-grass*.] Same as *timothy-grass*.

timothy-grass (tim'ō-thi-grās), *n.* [So called from Timothy Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to the Carolinas about 1720.] One of the most valuable of all fodder-grasses, *Phleum pratense*, otherwise known as *oattail* or *herd's-grass*: native in parts of the old world and in the north-eastern United States, though widely cultivated. It varies in height from one foot to three or more. Though somewhat hard and coarse when fully ripe, it is highly nutritious, and well relished by stock, if cut in flower or immediately after. It is often planted with clover; but the two do not ripen at the same time. It is the favorite and prevailing meadow-grass through a large part of the United States.

timous (ti'mus), *a.* [Also less prop., but in Sc. legal use commonly, *timeous*; *< timel + -ous*. Prob. suggested by *wrongous*, *righteous*, where *-ous, -e-ous* is an accommodation of a diff. suffix.] Timely; seasonable. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists may be discovered, purged, or cut off.

Bacon.

timously (ti'mus-li), *adv.* [Also less prop. *timeously*; *< timous + -ly*.] In a *timous* manner; seasonably; in good time. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

If due care be had, to follow *timeously* the advice of an honest and experienced physician, a period certainly may be brought about to most chronic distempers.

Chayne, On Health, p. 174. (Latham.)

Your warning is *timeously* made.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 482.

timpan, **timpanet**, *n.* See *tympān*.

timpano (tim'pā-nō), *n.*; pl. *timpani* (-ni). [It.: see *tympān*.] An orchestral kettledrum: usually in the plural. Also, less correctly, *tympāno*.

timpanoust, *a.* See *tympānoust*.

timpanum, *n.* See *tympānum*.

timpany, *n.* See *tympāny*.

tim-whisky (tim'hwis'ki), *n.* [*< tim* (origin obscure—perhaps a jocular use of *Tim*, a familiar name) + *whisky*.] A light one-horse chaise without a head. Also *tim-whiskey*.

A journey to Tyburn in a *tim-whisky* and two would have concluded your travels.

Foots, The Cosensers, I.

It is not like the difference between a Baptist and an Anabaptist, which Sir John Danvers said is much the same as that between a Whiskey and a *Tim-Whiskey*—that is to say, no difference at all.

Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiv.

tin (tin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *tinne*, *tyanne*; *< ME. tin*, *< AS. tin* = MD. *ten*, D. *tin* = MLG. *tin*, *ten*, LG. *tinn* = OHG. MHG. *zin*, G. *zinn* = Icel. *tin* = Sw. *tenn* = Dan. *tin*; root unknown. The Ir. *tinne* is from E., and the F. *étain* is of other origin, = Ir. *stán* = W. *ystaen* = Bret. *stean*, *< L. stannum*, tin: see *stannum*.] I. *n.*

1. Chemical symbol, Sn (*stannum*); atomic weight, 119. A metal nearly approaching silver in whiteness and luster, highly malleable, taking a high polish, fusing at 450° F., and having a specific gravity of about 7.3. It is inferior to all the other so-called useful metals, excepting lead, in ductility and tenacity; but, owing to the fact that it is but little affected by the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, it is extensively used for culinary vessels, especially in the form of tin-plate, which is sheet-iron or steel coated with tin, the former giving the strength and the latter the desired agreeable luster and color and the necessary resistance to oxidation under the conditions to which vessels used in cooking are ordinarily exposed. (See *tin-plate*.) Tin forms a part of several very important alloys, especially bronze, and also pewter and Britannia metal, both formerly extensively used, but now of less importance. Native tin occurs, if at all (which has not been definitely ascertained), in very small quantity, and is certainly of no economical importance. The sulphuret of tin (tin pyrites, or stannite, a mixture of the isomorphous sulphurets of tin, iron, copper, and zinc) is

found in various localities, but nowhere in abundance, and it is of no importance as an ore. All the tin of commerce is obtained from the dioxid, the cassiterite of the mineralogist and the tinstone of the miner. This metal has, however, been found in various rare minerals in small quantity, as also in some mineral waters and in a few meteorites. Tinstone is a mineral resisting decomposition in a remarkable degree, hence fragments mechanically separated from veinstone or rock containing it remain in the debris unchanged in character, and like gold they can be separated by washing from the sands or gravel in which they occur: this operation in the case of tin ore is usually called *streaming*. The ore of tin is remarkable in that it occurs quite frequently disseminated through granite or gneiss (a metamorphosed granitoid rock), in the form of stockwork deposits, and not concentrated into regular veins; it is also very generally accompanied by certain minerals, especially wolfram, schorl, topaz, and lithia mica. Tin is not a very generally distributed metal, and the regions producing it in considerable quantity are few in number. Cornwall, Bolivia, the Malayan peninsula, the islands of Banca and Billiton, and Australia furnish the principal supply of this metal, of which the production in 1909 was about one hundred and seven thousand long tons. The value of tin has been of late about twice that of copper and from four to five times that of lead. Tin is chemically related to the metals titanium, zirconium, and thorium, and also to the non-metallic element silicon.

I found many stones wherein I plainly perceived the metall of tinas.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. Collectively, thin plates of iron covered with tin. See *tin-plate*.

O see na thou yon bonny bower,

It's a cover'd o'er wi' tin!

The Lass of Lovatroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 108).

3. A pot, pan, or other utensil made of tin, or of iron covered with tin; especially, in Great Britain, such a vessel prepared for preserving meats, fruits, etc.; a can: as, milk-tins.

Many were foolish enough to leave behind what few possessions they had, such as tattered blankets, shelter poles, cooking tins, etc.

The Century, XL. 611.

4. Money. [Slang.]

When there's a tick at Madame Carey's there is no tin for Chaffing Jack.

Dierckx, Sybil, v. 10.

The old woman, when any female, old or young, who had no tin, came into the kitchen, made up a match for her with some man.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

Black tin, tin ore dressed and ready for smelting. (Cornwall, Eng.)—**Butter of tin**. See *butter*.—**Cry of tin**, a peculiar crackling sound emitted by a bar of tin when it is bent.—**Inside tin**. See *inside*.—**Jew's tin**. See *Jew*.—**Nitrate of tin**, an artisans' name for a hydrate of tin tetrachlorid: used as a mordant, and obtained by dissolving tin in aqua regia. Also called *oxymercurate of tin*.—**Prussiate of tin**. Same as *tin-pulp*.—**Salt of tin**, a name given by dyers and calico-printers to protochlorid of tin, which is extensively used as a mordant and for the purpose of deoxidizing indigo and the peroxide of iron and manganese.—**Slabs of tin**. See *slab*.—**Sparable tin**. See *sparable*.—**Tin-glazed wares**. See *stanniferous wares*, under *ware*.—**Tin pyrites**, stannite.—**Toad's-eye tin**, a massive variety of tinstone or cassiterite, occurring in small reniform shapes with concentric radiate structure.

II. *a.* Made of or from tin; made of iron covered with tin: as, tin plates; a tin vessel.—**Tin kitchen**. (a) Same as *Dutch oven* (which see, under *oven*). (b) A child's toy.—**Tin spirits**. See *spirit*.

tin (tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinned*, ppr. *tinning*. [*< tin, n.*] 1. To cover or overlay with tin; coat with tin.

The work is divided into ten books, of which the first treats of soups and pickles, and amongst other things shows that sauce-pans were *tinned* before the time of Pliny.

W. King, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To put up, pack, or preserve in tins; can: as, to tin condensed milk; to tin provisions.

In practice there are several processes of *tinning* food, but the general method adopted is everywhere uniform in principle.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 708.

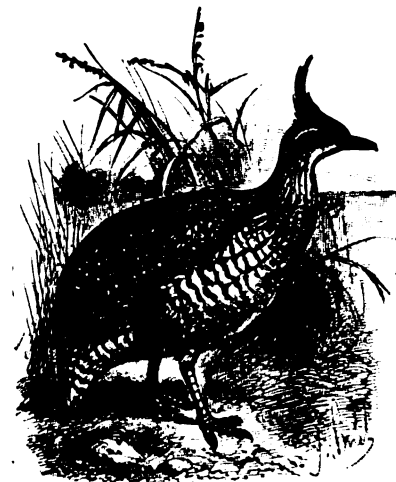
tinaget, *n.* [*< Sp. tinaja*, a jar: see *tinaja*.] A large earthenware jar.

It is not unknown unto you, my brethren, howe John of Padilla passed this way, and howe his souldiers have left me neuer a henne, haue eaten me a fleich of bacon, [and] haue drunke out a whole *tinage* of wine.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 241.

Tinamidae (ti-nam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tinamus + -idae*.] The only family of dromaeognathous carinate birds, taking name from the genus *Tinamus*, and peculiar to South America; the tinamous. The structure of the skull and especially of the bony palate is unique among carinate birds, and resembles that of rattle birds (see *Dromaeognathae*); but the sternum has a very large keel, like that of gallinaceous birds, and in many other respects the tinamous are related to the *Gallinae*, with which they used to be classed. There are many anatomical peculiarities. The tail is quite short, or even entirely concealed by the coverts: whence a synonym of the family, *Crypturidae*, and the ordinal or subordinal name *Crypturi*. The species, about 50 in number, are referred to several genera—*Tinamus* and *Crypturus*, the two largest, with *Nothocercus*, *Rhynchoceros*, *Nolhuira*, *Tamiascus*, *Tinamotis*, and *Eudromia* (or *Calopexus*). See *tinamou*, and cuts under *Crypturus*, *dromaeognathous*, *Rhynchoceros*, *tinamou*, and *Tinamus*. **Tinamomorphae** (tin'a-mō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Tinamus + Gr. μορφή, form*.] The *Tinamidae* rated as a superfamily.

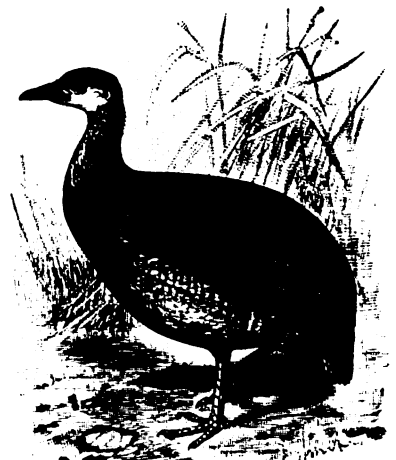
tinamou (tin'a-mō), *n.* [= Dan. *tinamu*, *< F. tinamou*; from a S. Amer. name.] A South American dromaeognathous carinate bird; any member of the *Tinamidae*, resembling a gallinaceous or rasorial bird, and playing the part of one in the countries it inhabits, where the true grouse are entirely wanting. These birds are called *partridges* by sportsmen, and some of them are known by the native name *ynambu*, as *Rhynchoceros rufescens*, the largest and one of the best-known species. The



Crested Tinamou (*Calopexus elegans*).

smallest is the pygmy tinamou, *Tamiascus nanus*, about 6 inches long. The martineta is a crested tinamou, *Calopexus elegans*. See also cuts under *Crypturus*, *Rhynchoceros*, *dromaeognathous*, and *Tinamus*.

Tinamus (tin'a-mus), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), *< F. tinamou*.] The name-giving genus of *Tinamidae*.



Tinamou (*Tinamus brasiliensis*).

namidae, formerly including all these birds, now restricted to such large species as *T. major* or *brasiliensis*, about 18 inches long.

tin-bath (tin'bāth), *n.* See *bath*.

tin-bound (tin'bound), *v. t.* To mark the boundaries of, preparatory to mining tin—a process by which an undertaker sets up a legal right to mine the unworked tin under a piece of waste land, on paying royalty to the owner: as, to tin-bound a claim. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In Cornwall this is called *tin-bounding*, from the setting out of the working by bounds, which is the adventurer's first step towards establishing his claim.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 50.

tin-bound (tin'bound), *n.* Same as *bound*¹, 3.

Tinca (ting'kā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), *< LL. tinca*, a small fish identified as the tench: see *tench*.] 1. A genus of cyprinoid fishes; the tenches. See cut under *tench*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

tincal, **tinkal** (ting'kal), *n.* [*< Malay tingkal*, Hind. and Pers. *tinkār*, late Skt. *ṭāṇkāna*, borax.] Borax in its crude or unrefined state: so called in commerce. It is an impure sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, consisting of small crystals of a yellowish color, and is unctuous to the feel. Employed from very early times in soldering metals.

tinchel, **tinchill** (tin'chel, tin'chil), *n.* [*< Gael. Ir. tincholl*, circuit, compass; as adv. and prep., around, about.] In Scotland, a circle of sportsmen who, by surrounding a

great space and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer together.

We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their *Tinchel* cows the game!

Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 17.

tinclad (tin'klad), *n.* [A humorous name, after *ironclad*; < tin + clad.] In the civil war in the United States, a gunboat protected by very light plating of metal, used on the western rivers. [Colloq.]

He [Eada] converted . . . seven transports into what were called *tinclads*, or musket-proof gunboats.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 268.

tincl (tingkt), *v. t.* [*L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*. Cf. *taint*, *v.*] To tinge or tint, as with color; hence, figuratively, to imbue. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I will but . . . tint you the tip,
The very tip of your nose.

B. Jonson, *Fortunate Isles*.

Some benches, tinted with humanity.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ded.

tincl (tingkt), *a.* [*L. tinctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Tinged.

The blew in black, the greene in gray is tint.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

tincl (tingkt), *n.* [*L. tinctus*, dyeing, < *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*. Cf. *taint*, *v.*] 1. Tint; tinge; coloring; hue. [Obsolete or poetical.]

All the devices blazon'd on the shield
In their own tint.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. A tincture; an essence; specifically, the grand elixir of the alchemists.

Plutus himself,

That knows the tint and multiplying medicine.

Shak., *All's Well*, v. 2. 102.

How much unlike art thou Mark Antony!

Yet, coming from him, that great medicine hath

With his tint gilded thee. Shak., *A. and C.*, I. 5. 37.

tionction (tingk'shon), *n.* [*L. as if tinctio(n)*, < *tingere*, dye: see *tinge*.] A preparation for dyeing; coloring matter in a state for use; that which imparts color. [Recent.]

It also colors somewhat under the same application of the tinction.
Amer. Nat., Feb., 1888, p. 117.

tinctorial (tingk-tō-ri-al), *a.* [*F. tinctorial*, < *L. tinctorius*, < (*LL.*) *tinctor*, a dyer, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*. Cf. *taintor*.] Pertaining or relating to color or dyeing; producing or imparting color.

Allizarin, the chief tinctorial principle of madder.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 687.

Alumina cannot be called a tinctorial or colour-giving matter. W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 142.

tincturation (tingk-tū-rā'shon), *n.* [*< tincture + -ation*.] The preparation of a tincture; the treatment of a substance by solution in a menstruum, especially alcohol or ether. [Rare.]

Odoriferous substances yield their odours to spirit by tincturation—that is, by putting the fragrant material into the spirit, and allowing it to remain there for a period till the alcohol has extracted all the scent. Ure, *Dict.*, III. 537.

tincture (tingk'tūr), *n.* [= *F. teinture* = Sp. *Pg. It. tintura*, < *L. tinctura*, a dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*. Cf. *tainture*, an older form.] 1. The color with which anything is imbued or impregnated; natural or distinctive coloring; tint; hue; shade of color.

For, deep dy'd in his mighty precious Blood,
It keeps the pow'r and tincture of the flood.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III. 32.

The faded rose each spring receives

A fresh red tincture on her leaves.

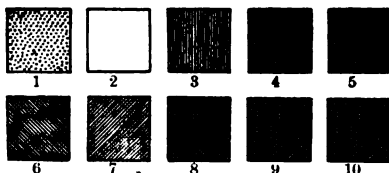
Carew, *To A. L.*

Clouds of all tincture, rocks and sapphires sky,

Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, II.

2. In *her.*, one of the metals, colors, or furs used in heraldic achievements. The metals are or (gold) and argent (silver); the colors, gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green), purple (purple), san-



Heraldic Tinctures.

1, or; 2, argent; 3, gules; 4, azure; 5, sable; 6, vert; 7, purpure;

8, sanguine or murrey; 9, tawny or tawny.

gule or murrey (blood-red), and tenné or tenné (tawny, orange); and the furs, ermine, ermine, ermine, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent. (See these words, and also *furs*, 7.) Of the colors, the first three are the most common, and the last two are very exceptional.

Sable is considered by some writers as partaking of the nature both of metal and of color. In modern usage (from the sixteenth century), in representations in black and white, as by engraving, argent is indicated by a plain surface, and the other tinctures by conventional arrangements of lines, etc., as in the cut. A law of heraldry seldom violated provides that the tincture of a bearing must be a metal if the field is a color, and vice versa. See *false heraldry*, under *false*.

The first English examples of seals with lines in the engraving to indicate the tinctures are said to be on some of those attached to the death warrant of Charles I., 1648-9. *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 52.

3. Something exhibiting or imparting a tint or shade of color; colored or coloring matter; pigment. [Obsolete or rare.]

These waters wash from the rocks such glistening tinctures that the ground in some places seemeth as gilded.
Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 115.

4. Infused or derived quality or tone; distinctive character as due to some intermixture or influence; imparted tendency or inclination: used of both material and immaterial things; in *alchemy*, etc., a supposed spiritual principle or immaterial substance whose character or quality may be infused into material things, then said to be *tinctured*: as, *tincture* of the "Red Lion."

From what particular mineral they [natural baths] receive tincture, as sulphur, vitriol, steel, or the like.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II.

The tincture I early receiv'd from generous and worthy parents, and the education they gave me, disposing . . . me to the love of letters.

Boylston, *To the Countess of Sunderland*.

Lastly, to walk with God doth increase the love of God in the soul, which is the heavenly tincture, and inclineth it to look upward.
Baxter, *Divine Life*, II. 6.

5. A shade or modicum of a quality or of the distinctive quality of something; a coloring or flavoring; a tinge; a taste; a spice; a smack: as, a tincture of garlic in a dish.

A tincture of malice in our natures makes us fond of furnishing every bright idea with its reverse.
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, viii.

6. A fluid containing the essential principles or elements of some substance diffused through it by solution; specifically, in *med.*, a solution of a vegetable, an animal, or sometimes a mineral substance, in a menstruum of alcohol, sulphuric ether, or spirit of ammonia, prepared by maceration, digestion, or (now most commonly) percolation. Tinctures are also often prepared, especially on the continent of Europe, by the addition of alcohol to the expressed juices of plants. According to the menstruum, tinctures are distinguished as *alcoholic*, *etheral*, and *ammoniated tinctures*; and when wine is used they are called *medicated wines*. Compound tinctures are those in which two or more ingredients are submitted to the action of the solvent. Simple tinctures are such as contain the essential principles of but one substance in solution.

This little gallipot

Of tincture, high rose tincture.

B. Jonson, *Fortunate Isles*.

Bestucheff's nervous tincture, an ethereal solution of iron chlorid, formerly much used in gout and in states of nervous depression. Also called *golden tincture* and *Klaproth's tincture*.—**Bitter tincture**, a composition of gentian, centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, and sedoary-root, extracted in alcohol.—**Fleming's tincture**, a strong tincture of aconite.—**Greenough's tincture**, a tooth-wash containing alum, bitter almond, logwood, orris-root, horse-radish, oxalate of potash, cassia-berries, and cochineal, extracted in alcohol.—**Hatfield's tincture**, a tincture of gallic acid and soap.—**Huxham's tincture**, compound tincture of cinchona.—**Mother tincture**, in homeopathic pharmacy, the strong tincture from which the dilutions are made.—**Red tincture**. Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Rymer's cardiac tincture**, tincture of rhubarb and aloes, containing in addition camphor, capsicum, cardamom, and sulphuric acid.—**Stomachic tincture**. (a) Compound tincture of cardamom. (b) Bitter tincture.—**Volatile tincture of bark**, a tincture containing cinchona and aromatic spirit of ammonia.—**Warburg's tincture**, an alcoholic preparation formed of a large number of ingredients, among which are quinine, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, myrrh, and camphor. It is used as a substitute for quinine in malarial fever and other disorders.—**White tincture**. Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Whitt's tincture**, a compound tincture containing cinchona, gentian, and orange-peel.

tincture (tingk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinctured*, ppr. *tincturing*. [*< tincture, n.*] 1. To imbue with color; impart a shade of color to; tinge; tint; stain.

The rest of the Isles are replenished with such like; very rocky, and much tinctured stone like Mineral.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 106.

A little black paint will tincture and spoil twenty gay colours.
Watts.

Boys with apples, cakes, candy, and rolls of variously tinctured lozenges.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xvii.

2. To give a peculiar taste, flavor, or character to; imbue; impregnate; season.

Early were our minds tinctured with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. xviii.

His manners . . . are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxvi.

3. To taint; corrupt. [Rare.]

And what can be the meaning of such a Representation, unless it be to Tincture the Audience, to extinguish Shame, and make Lewdness a Diversion?
Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 5.

tincture-press (tingk'tūr-pres), *n.* A press for extracting by compression the active principles of plants, etc. E. H. Knight.

tind (tind), *v. t.* and *i.* [(a) Also dial. *teend*, also with loss of the final consonant *tine*, *teen*; prop. *tend*, < ME. *tenden*, *teenden*, < AS. *tendan*, in comp. *on-tendan*, = Icel. *tenda* (in later form *tendra*) = Sw. *tända* = Dan. *tende* = Goth. *tandjan*, kindle; (b) in another form, prop. *tind*, < ME. **tinden*, < AS. **tyndan* = OHG. *zunden*, MHG. *G. zünden*, set on fire (also OHG. *zunden*, MHG. *zunden*, burn, glow); (c) cf. Goth. *tundnan*, take fire, burn: all secondary forms of a strong verb, AS. as if **tindan* (pret. **tand*, pp. **tunden*) = MHG. *zinden* = Goth. **tindan*, set on fire. Hence *tinder*.] To set on fire; kindle; light; inflame.

"The candle of life thi soule dide tende,
To light thee hom," resound dide saye.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Tho a full grt fire they tende made and hade.

With bushes and wod makyng it full hy.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2136.

Part [of the Christmas brand] must be kept wherewith to

tend.

The Christmas log next year.

Herick, *Ceremonies for Candlemasse Day*.

As one candle tindeth a thousand.

Bp. Sanderson, *Sermons* (1689), p. 56. (Halliwell.)

tind (tind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tynd*; < ME. *tind*, *tynd*, < AS. *tind*, a point, prong; = D. *tinne* = MLG. *tinne* = OHG. *zinn*, MHG. *zinne* (cf. MHG. *zint*), G. *zinn*, pinnacle, battlement, = Icel. *tindr*, spike, tooth of rake or harrow, = Sw. *tinne*, tooth of a rake, = Dan. *tinde*, pinnacle, battlement; prob. connected with *tooth* (Goth. *tunihus*, etc.): see *tooth*. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, the mod. form *tine*.] A prong, or something projecting like a prong; an animal's horn; a branch or limb of a tree; a protruding arm.

Therefore thi fruit [Christ] spred hys armes

On tre that is tized with tyndes tow.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

The thydd hownde fygthynge he tyndys,

The beste stroke hym wyth hys tyndys.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, l. 78. (Halliwell.)

tindal (tin'dal), *n.* [*< Malayalam tandāl*, Telugu *tandelu*, Marathi *tāṇḍel*, a chief or commander of a body of men.] A native petty officer of lascars, either a corporal or a boat-swain; the head of a gang of workmen.

The Malays . . . were under the control of a tindal—a sort of boatwain, elected from among their own number. J. W. Palmer, *Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, p. 17.

tinder (tin'der), *n.* [*< ME. tinder*, *tender*, *tunder*, *tonder*, < AS. *tynder* = MD. *tonder*, *tondel*, *tintel*, D. *tonder*, *tintel* = MLG. LG. *tunder* = OHG. *zunterā*, *zuntā*, MHG. *G. zunder* (cf. OHG. *zuntli*, MHG. *zündel*, G. *zündel*) = Icel. *tundur*, *tinder* (cf. *tandri*, fire), = Sw. *tunder* = Dan. *tönder*, *tinder*; with formative -er, from the strong verb which is the source of *tind*: see *tind*.] A dry substance that readily takes fire from a spark or sparks; specifically, a preparation or material used for catching the spark from a flint and steel struck together for fire or light. See *spark*, 1. When tinder was in general use instead of matches, it consisted commonly of charred linen, which was ignited in a metallic box.

Your conjuring, cosening, and your dozen of trades
Could not relieve your corps with so much linen
Would make you tinder. E. Jonson, *Alchemist*, I. 1.

I'll go strike a tinder, and frame a letter presently.
Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, III. 2.

German tinder. Same as *emadou*.—**Spanish tinder**, a substance supposed to have been prepared from the pubescence of the flower-heads, leaves, and stems of a species of globe-thistle, *Echinops strigosus*, found in Spain.

tinder-box (tin'der-boks), *n.* 1. A box in which tinder is kept ready for use, usually fitted with flint and steel, the steel being often secured to a lifting cover so that the flint, when struck against it, sends sparks upon the tinder within.

As wakefull Students, in the Winters night,

Against the steel glauncing with stony knocks,

Strike sodain sparks into their Tinder-box.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

It has been reserved for this century to substitute the lucifer-match for the tinder-box.

Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 197.

2. By extension, something easily inflammable: as, the house was nothing but a tinder-box. [Colloq.]

tinder-like (tin'dér-lik), *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable.

Hasty and *tinder-like* upon too trivial motion.

Shak., Cor., II. 1. 55.

tinder-ore (tin'dér-ór), *n.* An impure variety of jamesonite, occurring in capillary forms mixed with red silver and arsenopyrite.

tindery (tin'dér-i), *a.* [*< tinder + -y¹*.] *Tinder-like*; easily inflamed or excited.

I love nobody for nothing; I am not so *tindery*.
Mme. D'Arday, Diary, III. 555.

tin¹ (tín), *v. t. and i.* [*Also teen*; *< ME. tinen, tinen*, *< AS. tynan*, surround, hedge (= *OFries. betēna* = *MD. MLG. zūnen* = *OHG. zūnan, zūnan*, *MHG. zūnen*, *G. zūnen*, inclose), *< tūn*, inclosure: see *toun*.] To shut in; inclose, as with a hedge; hence, to make or repair for inclosure, as a hedge. [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

Betided. Hedged about. Wee was yet in some parts of England to say *tyning* for hedging.

Vertergan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 210.

They put on *tyning* gloves [gloves for use in *tyning* hedges], that the thorns may not prick them.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 486.

tin² (tín), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tined* (See also *tint*), ppr. *tyning*. [*Also tyne*; *< ME. tinen, tynen*, *< Icel. tynja*, lose, reflex. perish, *< tjon* (= *AS. tōn, tēna*), loss, damage: see *teen¹*.] *I. trans.* 1. To lose. [*Obsolete or Scotch.*]

There is no derffe dragon, ne no du edder,
Ne no beste so bold with no bale atter,
May loken on the light but he lyste *tyne*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 925.

It shall not be for lack of gowd
That ye your love sall *tyne*.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 197).

2*t.* To destroy.
It rayned fire fra heven and brunstane,
And *tynt* al that thare was and spared nane.
MS. Cott. Galba E., ix. f. 97. (Halliwell.)

II. † intrans. To be lost; hence, to be destroyed; perish.

And [the river] Eden, though but small,
Yet often staine with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tynt* on his strand.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 36.

tin³ (tín), *n.* [*Prob. so called as inclosing or surrounding other plants*; *< tin¹, v.*: see *tin¹*.] A wild vetch or tare, as *Vicia hirsuta*, which clasps other plants with its tendrils. *Tine-grass*, *tine-tare*, and *tine-weed* are applied to the same or similar plants. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

The titters or *tine*
Makes pop to pine.
Tusser, Husbandry, May's Abstract.

tin⁴ (tín), *v.* A dialectal form of *teen¹*.
Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 21.

tin⁵ (tín), *n.* A dialectal form of *teen¹*.
For heavenly mides, the brighter they do shine,
The more the world doth seek to work their *tine*.
C. Tournier, Author to his Book, Transformed (Metamorphosis).

tin⁶, *a.* [See *tiny*.] An obsolete form of *tiny*.
tin⁶ (tín), *v.* [*A reduced form of tin¹*.] Same as *tind¹*.

If my puff'd life be out, give leave to *tine*
My shameless snuff at that bright lamp of thine.
Quarles, Emblems, III. 7.

tin⁷ (tín), *n.* [*A reduced form of tin²*.] One of a set of two or more pointed projecting prongs or spikes; specifically, a slender projection adapted for thrusting or piercing, as one of those of a fork of any kind, or of a deer's antler: locally used also of projections more properly called *teeth*, as of a harrow. See cuts under *antler*, *palmate*, 1, and *Rusa*:

Cervus verticornis, . . . remarkable for the singular forward and downward curvature of the first *tine*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 345.

tin⁸ (tin'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. tineā*, a gnawing worm, a bookworm, an intestinal worm, etc., a moth.] Ringworm.—*Tinea circinata*, ringworm of the body, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans* on the trunk or a limb; *double's* itch is the name used in India for a severe form of *tinea circinata*.—*Tinea favosa*. Same as *favus*. 2.—*Tinea kerion*, a form of *tinea tonsurans*, with excessive inflammation, pustules, and the formation of crusts.—*Tinea sycosis*, parasitic sycosis, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, on the hairy parts of the face and neck.—*Tinea tonsurans*, ringworm of the scalp, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.—*Tinea trichophytina*, ringworm produced by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, whether on a limb or the trunk (*tinea circinata*), or on the scalp (*tinea tonsurans*), or the bearded part of the face (*tinea sycosis*).—*Tinea versicolor*, a skin-disease caused by *Sporotrichum* [*Microsporum*] *furfur*, exhibiting dry, slightly scaly, yellowish patches, usually occurring only in adults and on the trunk. Also called *pitryaria versicolor*.

Tinea² (tin'ē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1775), *< L. tineā*, a gnawing worm, a moth: see *tineā¹*.]

1. A notable genus of moths, typical of the family *Tineidae* and superfamily *Tineina*. It was formerly coextensive with the larger group, but is now restricted to species with thickly hairy head, no ocelli, antennae shorter than the fore wings, palpi elbowed, their middle joint with a bristle at the tip, and pointed fore wings with twelve veins. In this sense there are about 100 species, of which 40 inhabit North America. The larvae live in decaying wood, fungi, cloth, feathers, and dried fruit, working usually in silken galleries, and in some instances carrying cases made of silk and the substances upon which they have been feeding. *T. pellionella*, one of the commonest of the cosmopolitan clothes-moths, is an example of the case-bearers. *T. granella* is a cosmopolitan pest to stored grain. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*. 2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus or some related one; a tineid.

tinean (tin'ē-an), *a. and n.* [*< Tinea² + -an.*] Same as *tineid*.

tined (tind), *a.* [*< tin¹ + -ed²*.] Furnished with tines: used especially in combination: as, three-tined.

tine-grass (tin'grās), *n.* See *tine³*.

tineid (tin'ē-id), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining or related to the *Tineidae* in a broad sense: as, a *tineid* fauna; *tineid* characters.

II. *n.* A tineid moth; any member of the *Tineidae*, as a clothes-moth.

Tineidae (ti-nē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1819), *< Tinea² + -idae*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths. It was at first coextensive with the superfamily *Tineina*, but is now restricted to forms having the antennae not stretched forward when at rest, the basal joint of the antennae not extending to the eye, the last joint of the maxillary palpi short and thick, the labial palpi strongly developed, and the fore wings long. The larvae either live in silken tubes or carry cases, and only those of the genus *Phylloporia* are leaf-miners. The principal genera are *Scardia*, *Lampronia*, *Incurvaria*, and *Tinea*. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*.

Tineina (tin'ē-i-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Tinea² + -ina²*.] A very large and wide-spread group of microlepidopterous insects, including the leaf-miners, clothes-moths, etc. They have slender bodies, long, narrow, often pointed wings, with long fringes, and often marked with rich metallic colors. They include the smallest moths known, and even the largest species are comparatively small. Some forms have rather broad blunt wings, but such are recognized by their long slender labial palpi. In most cases the larvae are leaf-miners, but others feed upon leaves externally, and usually bear cases of variable form and texture, as in the genus *Coleophora*. Others are gall-makers, or bore the stems of plants or twigs of trees, or feed on fruit; others are leaf-folders. Many feed on dead animal and vegetable substances, and are of economic importance from their injury to cloth, feathers, stored grain, or dried fruit. The group comprises a number of families, of which the more important are *Tineidae* (in a narrow sense), *Aryzestidae*, *Hyponomeutidae*, *Glyphipterygidae*, *Gelechiidae*, *Elachistidae*, *Gracillariidae*, *Lithocolletidae*, *Lyometidae*, *Nepticulidae*, *Pterulidae*, and *Coleophoridae*. Other forms of the name *Tineina* are *Tinearia*, *Tineida*, *Tineides* (in the broad sense), *Tineides*, and *Tineites*. See cuts under *clothes-moth*, *corn-moth*, *gall-moth*, *Gracillaria*, *Lithocolletia*, and *Pterula*.

tineman (tin'man), *n.* [*Appar. equiv. to town-man*, *< *tine, n.*, town (cf. *tine¹, v.*), inclosure, + *man*.] An officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

tine-stock (tin'stok), *n.* [*< tin¹ + stock¹*.] One of the short projecting handles upon the pole of a scythe. See cut under *scythe*. Halliwell.

[*Prov. Eng.*]

tinest (ti'net), *n.* [*Cf. tin¹*.] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. Bur-rill.

tine-tare (tin'tār), *n.* The hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta* (see *tine³*); also, sometimes, the earthnut-
pea, *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Tinewald, *n.* See *Tynwald*.

tine-weed (tin'wēd), *n.* See *tine³*.

tin-floor (tin'flōr), *n.* In tin-mining, a flat mass of tinstone. See *floor*, 7, *flat*, 10, and *carbena*.

[*Cornwall, Eng.*]

tin-foil (tin'fōil), *n.* Thin sheet-metal or thick foil either of pure tin or of an alloy of which tin forms the greater part: used for wrapping up articles, such as drugs and confectionery, which must be kept from moisture or from the air.

tin-foil (tin'fōil), *v. t.* [*< tin-foil, n.*] To cover with tin-foil; fix tin-foil upon as a coating. The tin-foiling of looking-glasses is commonly called *silvering*. See *silver*, *v. t.*, 2.

O Luceo, fortune's gift
Is rubd quite off from my slight, tin-foiled state.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., f. 2.

The glass, . . . after being tin-foiled, is gently and carefully pushed across the table containing the mercury.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 215.

ting¹ (ting), *v. i. and t.* [*Also tink*, and freq. *tingle*, *tinkle*; *< ME. tingen* = *MD. tinghen*, tinkle; cf. *MD. tintelen*, ring, tinkle, *D. tintelen*, tingle, sparkle, *L. tinnire*, tinkle, ring (see *tinnient*), *LL. tintinnum*, a ringing (see *tintinnabulum*), *LL.*

freq. *tinnitare* (> *F. tinter*), ring, tinkle. Cf. *chink*, *clink*, *ring²*, etc.; also *tang³*, *ding²*, *ding-dong*, all ult. imitative words.] To sound or ring tinklingly; tinkle.

Cupide, the king, *tinging* a silver bell.

Henryson, Testament of Cresseide, l. 144.

Forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, goblets to fly, great bowls to *ting*, glasses to ring.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 5.

ting¹ (ting), *n.* [*< ting¹, v.*] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

ting², *n.* Same as *thing²*.

ting³ (ting), *n.* See *sycee-silver*.

ting-a-ling (ting'a-ling'), *n.* [*A varied reduplication of ting¹*, imitative of a repeated ringing.] The sound of a bell tinkling: often used adverbially: as, the bell went *ting-a-ling*.

tinge (tinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinged*, ppr. *tingeing*. [= *F. teindre* = *Pr. tenger*, *tenher* = *Sp. ténir* = *Pg. tingir* = *It. tingere*, *tingere*.]

< L. tingere, wet, moisten, soak, hence soak in color, dye, stain, tinge, = *Gr. tityen*, wet, moisten, dye, stain. Hence (from *L. tingere*) ult. *E. tinct*, *tincture*, *taint¹*, *tint¹*, etc.] 1. To imbue or overspread with some shade or degree of color; impress with a slight coloring; modify the tint, hue, or complexion of.

Their flesh moreover is red as it were *tinged* with saffron.
Holinshead, Descrip. of Scotland, vii.

The brighter day appears,
Whose early blushes *tinge* the hills afar.

Bryant, A Brighter Day.

2. To qualify the taste or savor of; give a taste, flavor, smack, or tang to.

Peaches *tinged* with the odor of their pits, and clear as amber. R. T. Cook, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 40.

3. To modify by intermixture or infusion; vary the tone or bent of.

Our city-mansion is the fairest home,
But country sweets are *ting'd* with lesser trouble.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7.

Words . . . serene,
Yet *tinged* with infinite desire
For all that might have been.

M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

tinge (tinj), *n.* [*< tinge, v.*] 1. A slight or moderate degree of coloration; a shade or tint of color; a modification of hue, tint, or complexion.

Autumn bold,
With universal *tinge* of sober gold.
Keats, Endymion, i.

Her skin was fair, with a faint *tinge*, such as the white rosebud shows before it opens.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, III.

2. A modifying infusion or intermixture; a shade of some qualifying property or characteristic; a touch, taste, or flavor.

The stories [of the common people of Spain] . . . have generally something of an Oriental *tinge*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 188.

tingent (tin'jent), *a.* [*< L. tingen(-t)s*, ppr. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*.] Having power to tinge; tinting. [*Rare.*]

As for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property.
Boyle.

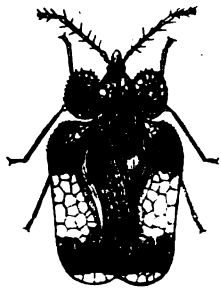
tingi, **tinguy** (ting'gi), *n.* [*Tupi.*] A Brazilian forest-tree, *Magonia glabrata*, of the *Sapindaceæ*, covering large tracts almost exclusively. Soap is made from its broad flat seeds, and an infusion of the root-bark is used to poison fish.

Tingidae (tin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1840), *< Tings + -idae*.] An incorrect form of *Tingitidae*.

Tingis (tin'jis), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1803).] 1. A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of and formerly coextensive with the family *Tingitidae*, now restricted to forms which have the costal area biserrate, the legs and antennae not very slender, and the first antennal joint scarcely longer than the second. There are only 2 species, of which 3 are North American.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus, or some other member of the *Tingitidae*: as, the hawthorn-*tingis*, *Corythæa arcuata*.

tingis-fly (tin'jis-flī), *n.* A bug of the family *Tingitidae*, deceptively like some flies.

Tingitidae (tin-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1840, as *Tingidae*), *< Tings + -idae*.] A curious family of heteropterous insects, comprising small and



Hawthorn-tingis (*Corythæa arcuata*), one of the *Tingitidae*, enlarged about ten times.

delicate forms which often attract attention by the enormous numbers in which they collect upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, as well as by their strange structure. The wing-covers are very thin, almost transparent, and filled with gauze-like meshes, and, with the sides of the thorax, project widely. Over the head a hood-like process, also full of meshes, often projects; in some forms more simple processes are present, and are modified in different ways. They are all vegetable-feeders, and often damage forest- and shade-trees. The eggs are usually laid along the veins of leaves, and are disguised by a brownish exudation. There are 2 subfamilies, *Pisminae* and *Tingitinae*, with about 85 genera and 110 species, of most parts of the world. *Corythuca* is a genus of striking aspect, best represented in the United States.

tin-glass (tin'glās), *n.* 1. Tin.

This white lead or *tinglasse* hath been of long time in estimation, . . . as witnesseth the Poet Homer, who calleth it Cassiteron. — This is certain, that two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be soldered together without this *tinglasse*. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 16.

2. Bismuth: so called by glass-makers.

tin-glaze (tin'glāz), *n.* A form of glaze for coarse pottery, having oxid of tin as a basis. **tingle** (ting'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tingled*, ppr. *tingling*. [Early mod. E. also *tingil*; < ME. *tinglen*; var. of *tinkle*, or freq. of *tingl*: see *tinkle*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To make a succession of clear ringing sounds; jingle; tinkle. *Levins*.

A confused mass of words, with a *tingling* sound of ryme, barely accompanied with reason.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. To have a prickling or stinging sensation, as with cold; experience a sensation of thrills or slight prickly pains, as from a sudden tremulous excitement of the nerves.

I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. 1 Sam. iii. 11.

Renewing oft his poor attempts to beat
His *tingling* fingers into gathering heat.

Crabbe, Works, II. 5.

Her palms were *tingling* for the touch
Of other hands, and ever over-much
Her feet seemed light.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 238.

His arms and fingers . . . *tingled* as if "asleep."

J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 235.

3. To cause a tingling sensation; act so as to produce a prickling or thrilling effect.

Those last words of Mrs. Goodenough's *tingled* in her ears. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, lix.

Brokers slid about with whisper, glance, and shrug, wondering whether a thrill of sympathetic depression would *tingle* along the stock of competing lines.

The Century, XXXVIII. 209.

II. trans. To cause to tingle; ring; tinkle. [Rare.]

I'd thank her to *tingle* her bell,
As soon as she's heated my gruel.

James Smith, Rejected Addresses, xviii.

tingle (ting'gl), *n.* [*tingle*, *v.*] 1. A tink or tinkle; a tinkling sound. — 2. A tingling sensation; a state of nervous prickling or thrilling. **tinglish** (ting'glīsh), *a.* [*tingle* + *-ish*]. Capable of tingling or thrilling, as with animation. [Rare and affected.]

They pass: for them the panels may thrill,
The tempers grow alive and *tinglish*.

Browning, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 29.

tin-ground (tin'ground), *n.* Detritus rich enough in tin to be worked with profit; the stanniferous stratum in a stream-works.

tinguy, *n.* See *tingi*.

tinging (ti'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tinge*, *v.*] Dead-wood used in tining, or repairing a hedge. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

tink (tingk), *v.* i. [*ME. tinken*; cf. *W. tincio*, *tink*, *tinkle*; imitative, like *ting*. Hence freq. *tinkle*, and *tinker*.] To produce or emit a fine, sharp, jingling sound, as of a small metallic body striking upon a larger one; make a tinkling noise.

A helmeted figure . . . alighted . . . on the floor amidst a shower of splinters and *tinkling glass*.

C. Reade, Hard Cash, xliii.

tinkl (tingk), *n.* [*tinkl*, *v.*] A tinkling or tinkling sound.

How it chimes, and cries *tink* in the close, divinely!

B. Jonson, Epicene, II. 2.

tink² (tingk), *v.* t. [*tinker*, taken as 'one who mends,' though it means lit. 'one who makes a tinkling sound.' Cf. *burgle* < *burglar*, *tile²* < *tiler*, etc.] To mend as a tinker. *The World and the Child* (1552).

tinkal, *n.* See *tineal*.

tinkard (ting'kård), *n.* [A var. of *tinker*, with accom. term. -ard.] A tinker; a vagrant who is by turns a tinker and a beggar.

A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they termeth their bowling in, and in the meane season goeth abroad a begging.

Fraser-Ridley of Vacabondes (1575). (Nares.)

Tinker's-root (ting'kärz-röt), *n.* See *Tinker's-weed*.

tinker (ting'kär), *n.* [*< ME. tinkere*, lit. one who makes a tinkling sound (namely in mending metallic vessels); < *tinkl* + *-er*. Cf. equiv. *tinkler* and *tinkard*; cf. also *W. tincerrd*, a tinker.] 1. A mender of household utensils of tin, brass, copper, and iron; one who goes from place to place with tools and appliances for mending kettles, pans, etc. Tinkers have usually been regarded as the lowest order of craftsmen, and their occupation has been often pursued, especially by gipsies, as a mere cover for vagabondage.

How sweet the bells ring now the nuns are dead,
That sound at other times like tinkers' pans!

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

Another itinerant, who seems in some degree to have rivalled the lower classes of the jugglers, was the *tinker*; and accordingly he is included with them and the minstrels in the act against vagrants established by the authority of Queen Elizabeth.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 326.

2. The act of mending, especially metal-work; the doing of the work of a tinker. — 3. A botcher; a bungler; an unskilful or clumsy worker; one who makes bungling attempts at making or mending something; also, a "jack of all trades," not necessarily unskilful. — 4. An awkward or unskilful effort to do something; a tinkering attempt; a botch; a bungle.

They must speak their mind about it [anything which seems to be going wrong]. . . . and spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

5. In *ordnance*, a small mortar fixed on a stake, and fired by a trigger and lanyard. — 6. A small mackerel, or one about two years old; also, the chub-mackerel. See *tinker mackerel*, under *mackerel*.

Young mackerel or tinkers. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 352.

7. The silversides, a fish. See cut under *silversides*. — 8. A stickleback, specifically the ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. [A local English name.] — 9. The skate. [Prov. Eng.] — 10. The razor-billed auk, *Alca or Urtania torda*. See cut under *razorbill*. [Labrador and Newfoundland.]

It is known . . . to all fishermen and eggers, as well as to the natives, by the singular name of *tinker*.

Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 251.

11. A kind of seal. [Newfoundland.] — 12. A guillemot. Also *tinkershire*. [Local, Eng.] — *Tinker's dam*. See *dam*, *n.*

tinker (ting'kär), *v.* [*< tinker*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To repair or put to rights, as a piece of metal-work. — 2. To repair or put into shape rudely, temporarily, or as an unskilled workman; used in allusion to the imperfect and makeshift character of ordinary work in metals: often with *up*, to patch up.

The Victorian Act has been already tinkered several times, and is not likely to last long in its present form.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

II. intrans. 1. To do the work of a tinker upon metal or the like. — 2. To work generally in an experimental or botchy way; occupy one's self with a thing carelessly or in a meddlesome way: as, to *tinker* with the tariff.

I will step round at once and offer my services, before other folks begin to *tinker* with him.

R. B. Kimball, Was he Successful? II. 7.

tinkerly (ting'kär-li), *a.* [*< tinker* + *-ly*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tinker; like a tinker, or a tinker's work.

Fie! whipping-post, *tinkerly* stuff!

Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.

tinkershire (ting'kär-shēr), *n.* The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Also *tinkershue*. [Local, Eng.]

Tinker's-weed (ting'kärz-wéd), *n.* The fever-root, *Triosteum perfoliatum*: so named from a Dr. Tinker of New England. It has purgative and emetic properties. Also, erroneously, *Tinkard's-root*.

tinkle (ting'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tinkled*, ppr. *tinkling*. [*< ME. "tinklen, tincelen"*; freq. of *tinkl*. Cf. *tingle*.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To make or give forth a succession of little clinking sounds; clink or tink repeatedly or continuously.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal.

1 Cor. xiii. 1.

2. To tingle.

And his ears *tinkled*, and his colour fled.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, I. 94.

II. trans. 1. To cause to clink or tink; jingle; ring.

The Sexton or Bell-Man goeth about the Streets with a small Bell in his Hand, which he *tinketh*.
J. Ray, Select Remains, p. 207.

2. To affect by tinkling sounds; lead or draw by ringing or jingling.

The very kirk evanished, whose small bell *tinkled* the joyous school-boy to worship on sunny Sabbaths.
Notes Ambrosianus, Feb., 1832.

3. To cause to ring or resound.

With clamorous howling

These place shee *tinkled*. *Stanislaus*, *Æneid*, III.

tinkle (ting'kl), *n.* [*< tinkle*, *v.*] A succession of small tinkling or clinking sounds; a soft jingling noise.

The *tinkle* of the thirsty rill. *M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia.

With a ripple of leaves and a *tinkle* of stream

The full world rolls in a rhythm of praise.

W. E. Henley, Midsummer Days and Nights.

tinkle² (ting'kl), *v.* i. To tinker.

Who *tinkles* then, or personates Tom Tinker?

B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 1.

tinkler (ting'klér), *n.* [*< tinkle* + *-er*]. 1. A tinker; hence, a vagabond; a craven.

For Huntly and Sinclair, they both play'd the *tinkler*.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 161).

2. One who or that which tinkles; in slang use, a small bell.

"Jerk the *tinkler*." These words in plain English conveyed an injunction to ring the bell.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xv.

tinkling (ting'klīng), *n.* [*< tinkle*, *v.*] 1. A tinkling noise; the sound of successive tinkles or clinks.

The daughters of Zion, . . . mincing as they go, and making a *tinkling* with their feet.

Isa. III. 16.

That peculiar high inharmonious noise (in music) which we are accustomed to call *tinkling*.

Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 128.

2. A kind of blackbird, *Quiscalus crassirostris*, common in Jamaica: so called from its notes.

tin-liquor (tin'lik'qr), *n.* A solution of tin in strong acid, used as a mordant in dyeing.

tinman (tin'man), *n.*; pl. *tinmen* (-men). 1. A workman in tin-plate; a maker of tin vessels.

Thirty or forty years ago the *tinman* . . . was recognized as one of the leading and most skillful mechanics.

Contemporary Rev., LII. 398.

2. A dealer in tinware.

Did'st thou never pop

Thy Head into a *Tin-man's* Shop? *Prior*, A Simile.

tin-mordant (tin'mór'dant), *n.* Same as *tin-liquor*.

tinmouth (tin'mouth), *n.* A fish: same as *crappie*. [Local, U. S.]

tinned (tind), *p. a.* 1. Covered, overlaid, or coated with tin: as, *tinned* dishes. [Eng.]

Use *tinned* tacks, as they do not rust.

Paper-hanger, p. 30.

2. Packed or preserved in hermetically sealed tins; canned: as, *tinned* milk; *tinned* meats.

We were obliged to lay in a stock of *tinned* provisions.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 467.

Tinned sheet-iron, tin-plate. — **Tinned ware**, metal-ware protected by tinning: applied especially to early and decorative work as distinguished from *tinware*.

tinnen (tin'en), *a.* [*< ME. tinnen*, < *AS. tinen* = OHG. MHG. *zinnin* (cf. *G. zinnern*); as *tin* + *-en*]. Consisting of tin; made of tin.

Thy *Tinnen* Chariot shod with burning bosses.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

tinner (tin'ér), *n.* [*< tin* + *-er*]. 1. One who works in a tin-mine or tin-works.

All *tinners* and labourers in and about the stannaries shall, during the time of their working therein bona fide, be privileged from suits of other courts.

Blackstone, Com., III. vi.

2. A tinman or tinsmith. — **Tinner's stove**, a tinman's stove; a portable stove of sheet-metal at which tinmen and plumbers heat their soldering-tools.

Tinnevelly senna. See *senna*.

tinnient (tin'i-ent), *a.* [*< L. tinnien(t)-s*, ppr. of *tinnire*, ring; see *tingl*, *tink*]. Emitting a clear ringing or tinkling sound. *Imp. Dict.*

tinning (tin'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tin*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of coating metallic surfaces with tin, of making or repairing tinware, or of packing substances in tin cans for preservation. The protection of copper from rusting by tinning was known as early as the time of Pliny; a similar treatment of sheet iron was first mentioned by Agricola.

As you see, sir, I work at *tinning*. I put new bottoms into old tin tea-pots, and such like.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 302.

2. The layer or coat of tin thus applied. — 3. Tinware.

If your butter, when it is melted, tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver sauce-pan; besides, . . . new *tinning* is very chargeable.

Sir J. Advice to Servants (Cook).

tinning-metal (tin'ing-met'al), *n.* Solder, usually composed of equal weights of tin and lead, used by electrotypers for coating (tinning) the backs of copper shells for the reception of the fused backing-metal. The latter is poured into the shells, and, when cooled, is firmly united to them by the tinning-metal.

tinnitus (ti-ni'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tinnitus*, a ringing, a jingling, < *tinnire*, pp. *tinnitus*, ring: see *tinnient*.] In med., a ringing in the ears. In many cases tinnitus is an unimportant symptom, depending on some local temporary affection of the ear, disorder of the digestive system, or excitement of the cerebral circulation. But it is often of a more serious nature, being a common symptom of organic disease of the auditory nerve, or of inflammation of the middle ear. More fully *tinnitus aurium*.

tinnoek (tin'ok), *n.* [Cf. *pinnoek*.] A titmouse, as *Parus ceruleus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tinnunculus (ti-nung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1807), < L. *tinnunculus*, a kind of hawk.] A genus of *Falconidae*, or subgenus of *Falco*, containing small falcons such as the kestrel and some sparrow-hawks. It was originally a specific name of the European kestrel, as *Falco tinnunculus*, now commonly called *Tinnunculus claudarius*. The common sparrow-hawk of the United States is *T. sparverius*. There are several others. Also called *Falcu*. See second cut under *sparrow-hawk*.

tinny (tin'i), *a.* [Cf. *tin* + *-y*.] Pertaining or relating to tin; containing tin; resembling tin.

Dart [the river] nigh choekt with sands of *tinny* mines. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. xl. 81.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand [of Cornwall].

By their meand'ed creeks indenting of that land. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 157.

Long *tinny* mouth [of a fish, the tinmouth]. *Sportswoman's Gazetteer*, p. 379.

Tinoceras (ti-nos'g-ras), *n.* [NL. (O. C. Marsh, 1872), < Gr. *teivn*, stretch (see *thin*), + *κερας*, horn.] 1. A genus of huge fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to *Dinoceras*. See *Dinoceras*.—2. [l. c.] An animal of this genus.

tinoceratid (ti-nō-ser'a-tid), *a.* Belonging or related to, or having the characters of, the genus *Tinoceras*. Also used substantively.

Tinoporinae (ti'nō-pō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinoporus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Rotulidae*, with a test consisting of irregularly heaped chambers, with (or sometimes without) a more or less distinctly spiral primordial portion, and for the most part without any general aperture.

Tinoporus (ti-nop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *teivn*, stretch (see *thin*), + *πόρος*, a pore.] The name-giving genus of *Tinoporinae*. *W. B. Carpenter*.

Tinospora (ti-nos'pō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1851), < L. *tinus* (old name of the laurustinus, q. v.) + Gr. *σπορά*, a seed.] A genus of plants, of the family *Menispermaceae*, type of the tribe *Tinosporeae*. It is characterized by flowers with six sepals and as many petals, and by free stamens with their anther-cells lateral and distinct. The 20 species are natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australasia. Their flowers are borne in long and slender unbranched racemes, followed by ovoid drupes. See *gulantha*.

Tinosporeae (ti-nō-spō-rā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hooker and Thomson, 1855), < *Tinospora* + *-ae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Menispermaceae*, characterized by flowers usually with three carpels, drupaceous in fruit, and containing a menisoid albuminous seed with the cotyledons laterally divaricate. It includes 27 genera.

tin-penny (tin'pen'i), *n.* A customary duty formerly paid to tithingmen for liberty to dig in the English tin-mines.

tin-pint (tin'pint), *n.* A pint measure. [Bay of Fundy.]

tin-plate (tin'plāt'), *n.* Sheet-iron or -steel coated with tin. It is an important article of manufacture, especially in Great Britain and the United States, where it is used in a great variety of ways, especially for kitchen utensils, and for cans (called *tins* for brevity) for preserving meat, vegetables, and fruit by keeping them in an air-tight condition. The use of the tin is to prevent the iron from rusting, tin being a metal which is not perceptibly corroded by air or weak acids. The manufacture of tin-plate of good quality requires great skill and a superior quality of iron. For the best quality of tin-plate the iron was refined with the use of charcoal alone; such iron was called *charcoal-plate*. Plate made from puddled iron is generally known as *coke-plate*. The processes of preparing the iron or steel and coating the surface with tin vary somewhat in different manufactories, but the essential features are that the plates shall be properly cleaned by chemical and mechanical means, shall be toughened by rolling between polished rollers, annealed, cleaned again, and finally coated with tin by a somewhat complicated series of operations. In the very best kind of tin-plate the coating of tin was made of extra thickness, and the surface worked over with a polished hammer on a polished anvil. An important improvement in the manufacture of tin-plate came into general use in England between 1860 and 1866. It consisted

in passing the sheets, after they had received the final coating of tin, between steel rollers. "The object of this process, which is by far the most important improvement of modern times, is to spread or equalize the metal over the surface of the sheet" (*Flower*).—Crystallized tin-plate, tin-plate on whose surface the crystalline structure of the metal is developed by treatment with a mixture of dilute nitric and sulphuric acids.

tinplate (tin'plāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinplated*, ppr. *tinplating*. [Cf. *tin-plate*, *n.*] To plate or coat with tin. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 496.

tin-pot (tin'pot), *n.* In the manufacture of tin-plate as at present carried on in England, the pot, filled with molten tin, in which the sheet of iron receives its first coating of tin, immediately after being taken out of the palm-oil bath.

From the palm-oil bath, by means of tongs, the sheets are passed by the tinner, who has charge of both pots, to the tin pot, which is full of molten tin, and here they remain to soak for a period of 20 minutes, the tinner constantly, by means of his tongs, opening and re-opening the pack (which is always beneath the metal), with the object of enabling the melted tin to get at every part of the surface. *Flower*, A Hist. of the Trade in Tin, p. 170.

tin-pulp (tin'pulp), *n.* A dyeing material, consisting of the precipitate obtained from a solution of protochlorid (muriate) or bichlorid of tin and yellow prussiate of potash. Also called *prussiate of tin*.

The so-called prussiate of tin, or *tin-pulp*, is chiefly used as an ingredient in printing steam-blues on cotton. *W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-Printing*, p. 166.

tin-putty (tin'put'i), *n.* Same as *putty-powder*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 220.

tin-saw (tin'sā), *n.* A kind of saw used by bricklayers for sawing kerfs in bricks, to facilitate dressing them with the ax to the shape required.

tin-scrap (tin'skrap), *n.* The waste of tin-plate left from the manufacture of tinware. The proportion of this is large, and it is worked up into many small articles, or treated metallurgically for the recovery of the iron and tin contained in it.

tinse (tins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinsed*, ppr. *tinsing*. [Appar. a back-formation from *tinsel*, *tinsel*.] To cover (a child's ball) with worsted of various colors. [Prov. Eng.]

tinsel¹ (tin'sel), *n.* [Cf. ME. *tinsel*, *tinsale*, *tinsil*, loss, < *time*, lose (see *time*), + *-sel*, a formative seen in G. *wechsel*, *schicksal*, etc.] Loss; forfeiture. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Both the wynnng and *tinsell*
Off your hall Region and rym.
Lauder, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (R. E. T. S.), l. 382.

Tinsel of superiority, a remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves uninfert, and therefore cannot effectually enter them.—**Tinsel of the fen**, in *Scots law*, the loss or forfeiture of a feud right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.

tinsel² (tin'sel), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tinsell*, *tinsil*, *tinsille* (also *tinsy*); by aphesis from **tincelle*, < OF. *estincelle*, F. *étincelle*, spark, sparkle, twinkle, flash, earlier **escintelle* (f), < L. *scintilla*, spark, flash: see *scintilla*.] 1. *n.* 1. Some glittering metallic substance, as burnished brass, copper, or tin, made in sheets approaching the thinness of foil, and used in pieces, strips, or threads for any purpose in which a sparkling effect is desired without much cost. Gold and silver tinsel, round or flat, made of Dutch metal, is much employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

There were "also *tinselle*, tinfoil, gold and silver leaf, and colours of different kinds."

Strut, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 31.

Many, . . . to whose passive ken
Those mighty spheres that gem infinity
Were only specks of *tinsel* fix'd in heaven.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, v.

2. A fabric or some material for dress overlaid or shot with glittering metallic sparkles or threads. The name has been given to cloth of silk interwoven with gold or silver threads.

Skirts, round underborne with a bluish *tinsel*.
Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 4. 22.

It will abide no more test than the *tinsel*
We clad our masques in for an hour's wearing.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, II. 2.

3. Figuratively, glistening or gaudy show; superficial glitter or sparkle; garish pretense.

There is a dangerous *tinsel* in false taste, by which the unwary mind and young imagination are often fascinated.

Goldsmith, *Taste*.

II. *a.* Consisting of, or characteristic of, tinsel; hence, gaudy; showy to excess; speciously glittering.

Tinsel affections make a glorious glistening.
Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, III. 3.

Light coin, the *tinsel* clink of compliment.

Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

tinsel² (tin'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinselled*, *tinselled*, ppr. *tinseling*, *tinselling*. [Cf. *tinsel*², *n.*]

To adorn with tinsel; hence, to adorn with anything showy and glittering.

Figured satin, *tinselled* and overcast with golden threads. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, l. 56.

She, *tinsel'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views.
Pope, *Dunciad*, l. 81.

tinsel-embroidery (tin'sel-em-broi'dér-i), *n.* Embroidery on openwork or thin material with narrow tinsel, which is put on with the needle like yarn, and is used as gold thread in embroidery of a higher class.

tinseling, **tinselling** (tin'sel-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tinsel*², *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process by which the surface of a piece of pottery is made to appear metallic in parts by washing with a species of metallic luster.

tinselly (tin'sel-i), *a.* [Cf. *tinsel*² + *-ly*.] Resembling tinsel; gaudy; showy and superficial. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselly (tin'sel-i), *adv.* [Cf. *tinsel*² + *-ly*.] In a gaudy and superficial manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselry (tin'sel-ri), *n.* [Cf. *tinsel*² + *-(e)ry*.] Glittering or tawdry material; that with which a gaudy show is made, or the show itself. [Rare.]

We found the bats flying about in the arches above and behind the altar, and priests and boys firing guns at them, among the poor *tinselry* of the worship, with results more damaging to "bell, book, and candle" than birds. *S. Bowles*, *Our New West*, xvii.

tinsent (tin'sn), *n.* Same as *tinsel*².

tinseny (tin'si), *a.* [A var. of *tinsel*², simulating an adj. term. *-ly*; cf. *tinselly*.] Same as *tinsel*².

The mock finery of the actors, who were "strutting round their balconies in their *tinseny* robes." *Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 250.

tin-shop (tin'shop), *n.* A shop or establishment where tinware is made and repaired.

tinsman (tin'sman), *n.*; pl. *tinsmen* (-men). A tinsmith. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVIII. 23. [Rare.]

tinsmith (tin'smith), *n.* A worker in tin-plate; a maker of tinware.

tinsmithing (tin'smith-ing), *n.* The work or trade of a tinsmith; the making of tinware.

tinstone (tin'stōn), *n.* The miners' name for tin dioxide, the principal ore of tin; the cassiterite of the mineralogist.

tin-streaming (tin'strō'ming), *n.* See *streaming*, l. *F. Pollock*, *Land Laws*, p. 50.

tin-stuff (tin'stuf), *n.* Tin ore with its gangue as it comes from the mine.

tint¹ (tint), *n.* [A reduction of *tinct*, or an accom. of *teint* (an obs. form of *taint*), < F. *teint*, *teinte* = Pr. *tenta*, *tent* = Sp. *tinta*, *tinte* = Pg. *tinta* = It. *tinta*, *tinto*, dye, tint; or else directly < It. *tinta*, *tinto*, < L. *tinctus*, dye, hue: see *tinct*, *taint*.] 1. A variety of a color, especially and properly a luminous variety of low chroma; also, abstractly, the respect in which a color may be varied by more or less admixture of white light, which at once increases the luminosity and diminishes the chroma. In painting, tints are the colors, considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and combination of which a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety.

Though dim as yet in tint and line,
We trace Thy picture's wise design.

Whittier, *Thy Will be Done*.

2. In *engraving*, a series of parallel lines cut upon a wood block with a tint-tool, so as to produce an even and uniform shading, as in clear skies.—**Aërial tint**. See *aërial*.—**Aqueous tint**. See *aqueous*.—**Crossed tint**. See *tint-block*.—**Flat tint**, color of uniform tint, not shaded. In decorative art flat tints are placed in juxtaposition, without being blended.—**Hubbed tint**. See *hub*.—**Ruled tint**. See *tint-block*.—**Safety tint**, a distinctive tint given to bank-notes, drafts, bonds, etc., as a security against counterfeiting.—**Secondary tint**. See *secondary*.—**Tint with high lights**. See *tint-block*.

tint¹ (tint), *v. t.* [Cf. *tint*¹, *n.*] To apply a tint or tints to; color in a special manner; tinge.

Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life!
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray!

Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, II. 20.

Tinted paper, paper having a more or less light uniform shade of some color, imparted to it either in the process of manufacture or by subsequent treatment.

tint² (tint), *a.* A Scotch preterit of *tine*².
tintage (tin'tāj), *n.* [Cf. *tint*² + *-age*.] The coloring or shading of anything; state or condition as to color. [Rare.]

The unvarying *tintage*, all shining greys and hazy blues.

Livingstone's Life Work, p. 375.

tintamar, **tintamarre** (tin-tā-mār'), *n.* [Cf. *tintamarre* (= Wall. *titamar*), a confused noise; origin obscure.] A confused noise; an uproar.

Nor is there any Motion or the least tintamar of Trouble in any Part of the Country, which is rare in France.

Huvel, Letters, I. 1. 19.

tint-block (tint'blok), *n.* In printing, a surface of wood or metal prepared for printing typographically the background or ground-tint of a page or an illustration in two or more colors. A ruled tint has faint and close parallel white lines on its surface. A crossed tint has lines crossing one another. A tint with high lights has bits or patches of white cut out in the places where glints of white are needed to give effect to the engraving. Tinted printing-surfaces are oftenest made by engraving by hand or by a ruling-machine. The appearance of flat surfaces of cloth, smooth wood, marble, or grained leather is often produced by pressing the material selected upon a heated plate of soft metal.

tint-drawing (tint'drā'ing), *n.* The drawing of objects or surfaces in water-color or a wash of uniform tint, or of varying shades of the same tint, as the subject may require.

tinter (tin'tēr), *n.* [*tint* + *-er*.] 1. A person who tints, or an instrument for tinting.—2. A slide of plain colored glass, as pink or blue, used with the magic lantern to give moonlight or sunrise effects, or the like, to pictures from plain or uncolored slides.

tinternell, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tinton*, a kind of dance, the burden of a song, the ting of a bell, < *tinter*, ring; see *ting*.] A certain old dance. *Halliwel*.

tintiness (tin'ti-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being tinty.

What painters call tintiness when they observe that the brilliancy of local tints severally affects their harmony and the tertiaries are weak. *Athenæum*, No. 2073, p. 377.

tinting (tin'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tint*, *v.*] In line-engraving, the method or act of producing an even and uniform shading by cutting a series of parallel lines on the plate or block.

tinninabula, *n.* Plural of *tinninabulum*.
tinninabulant (tin-ti-nab'ū-lant), *a.* [*L. tinninabulum*, a bell (see *tinninabulum*), + *-ant*.] Same as *tinninabular*. [Rare.]

Frappant and tinninabulant appendages (knockers and bells). *H. Smith, Rejected Addresses*, x.

tinninabular (tin-ti-nab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. tinninabulum*, a bell, + *-ar*.] Of or relating to bells or their sound.

tinninabulary (tin-ti-nab'ū-lār-i), *a.* Same as *tinninabular*. *Bulwer, Pelham*, xxv. [Rare.]

tinninabulation (tin-ti-nab'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. tinninabulum*, a bell, + *-ation*.] The ringing of a bell or of bells; a sound like that of ringing bells.

The tinninabulation that so musically wells

From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

Poe, *The Bella*.

tinninabulous (tin-ti-nab'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. tinninabulum*, a bell, + *-ous*.] Given to or characterized by the ringing of a bell, or the making of bell-like sounds.

I, and many others who suffered much from his [the college porter's] tinninabulous propensities, . . . have forgiven him. *De Quincey, Opium Eater*, p. 84.

tinninabulum (tin-ti-nab'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tinninabula* (-lā). [*L. tinninabulum*, a bell (cf. *ML. tinninnus*, OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell), < *tinninnare*, ring, clink, jangle, redupl. of *tinnire*, tinnire, ring, tinkle: see *tinnient*, *tingl*.] 1. A bell; specifically, a glock: especially applied to such an object of antique Roman origin.—2. A rattle formed of small bells or small plates of metal.

Tinninidæ (tin-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinninus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterotrichous (formerly supposed to be peritrichous) ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Tinninus*. These animalcules are free-swimming or sedentary, and mostly inhabit a lorica, or indurated sheath, to the bottom or side of which the ovate or pyriform body is attached by a retractile pedicle or filament from the posterior end of the body. The mouth is eccentric, terminal or nearly so, with circular peristome fringed with large ciliate cilia. The general cuticular surface is more or less completely clothed with fine vibratile cilia. Genera besides the type are *Tinninidium*, *Codonella*, and *Tinninopsis*. Usually written *Tinninodæ*.

Tinninus (tin-tin'us), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1803), < *L. tinninnare*, ring; see *tinninabulum*.] The typical genus of *Tinninidæ*, containing free loricate forms adherent by a retractile pedicle. These animalcules are all marine, and under the microscope display great agility. There are many species, such as *T. ingulatus*.

tintless (tint'les), *a.* [*tint* + *-less*.] Having no tint; colorless. *Charlotte Brontë, Vilette*, xii.
tintometer (tin-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*tint* + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining tints or shades of color by comparison with standard tints or shades. Lovibond's, one of the more recent and improved instruments, consists of a combination of standard colored glasses so

arranged that all side light is cut off. The tint to be determined is compared with the different tints obtained by these combinations until one is found which it matches.

tint-tool (tint'tōl), *n.* In wood-engraving, an implement used to cut parallel lines on a block, so as to produce a tint. It has a handle like that of the burin, but the blade is thinner at the back, and deeper, and the point-angle is much more acute. See cut under *graver*.

tinty (tin'ti), *a.* [*tint* + *-y*.] Exhibiting discordant diversity or contrast of tints; inharmoniously tinted or colored, as a painting. *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 153.

tintype (tin'tip), *n.* A photographic positive taken on a thin plate of japanned iron; a ferrotype.

tinware (tin'wār), *n.* Wares of tin; articles, especially vessels for holding liquids, made of tin-plate.

tin-witts (tin'wits), *n. pl.* Dressed tin ore containing so much pyrites, arsenic, or other deleterious ingredients that it must be roasted or calcined in a reverberatory furnace, or in a specially contrived calciner, before being passed through the processes of jigging, tossing, dilluing, etc. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tin-works (tin'wërks), *n. sing. and pl.* Works or an establishment for the mining or manufacture of tin, or for the making of tinware.

tin-worm (tin'wër), *n.* A small red worm, round, and having many legs, much like a hog-louse. *Bailey*, 1731.

tiny (ti'ni or tin'i), *a.* [Also *teeny* (common in childish use); formerly also *tinny*, *tiny*; first in the phrase *little tiny*, earlier *little time*, ME. *litel tyne*, used as a single adj., an emphatic form of *little*, but also, and appar. earlier, with *tyne*, a noun, a *litel tyne* meaning 'a little bit,' that is, 'a little time' or 'a little space.' The origin of this *tyne* is undetermined. The word becoming *tiny*, *tiny* was fixed in an adj. use conformed to adjectives in *-y*, esp. *pretty*, which was often used with *little* ('little pretty'; minute; wee. It is frequently used with *little* as an intensification of its force: as, a *little tiny* boy; a *tiny* little piece of something.

Sec. Pas. Haylie, lytylle tyne mop (rewarder of model. . . Haylie, lytylle mylk sop) haylie, David sode].

Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

When that I was and a little time boy,

With hey, ho, the wind and the rain.

Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1. 398 (fol. 1623).

All that heard a little tiny page,

By his ladyes coach as he ran.

Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

But Annie from her baby's forehead clipt

A tiny curl, and gave it. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

tiny perches, the elasmoses.

-tion. [*ME. -tion, -cion, -cioun, -ciun*, < OF. *-tion, -cion, -ciun*, also *-con, -son, -sun*, F. *-tion, -con* = Sp. *-ción* = Pg. *-ção* = It. *-zione* = D. *-tie* = G. *-tion*, < *L. -tio(n)*, a suffix of abstract nouns (many used as concrete), as in *dic-tio(n)*, saying, < *dic-ere*, say, *accusa-tio(n)*, accusation, < *accusa-re*, accuse, *mon-i-tio(n)*, warning, < *mono-re*, warn, *audi-tio(n)*, hearing, < *audi-re*, hear (see the corresponding E. words).] A suffix occurring in many abstract (and concrete) nouns of Latin origin. It appears, according to the Latin original, either without a preceding vowel, as in *dictio*, action, reception, etc., or with a preceding vowel, as in *accusatio*, motion, audition, etc., the vowel being often, however, radical, as in *station*, completion, ambition, motion, ablation, revolution, etc. Preceded by *-a-*, the suffix has become a common English formative (see *-ation*). The suffix *-tion* after a radical *-e-* in the Latin stem appears as *-ion*, as in *mission*, passion, etc. In words derived through the Old French it also appears as *-son*, as in *benison*, malison, menison, venison, etc.

-tious. [*ME. -tious, -cious, etc.*, < OF. *-cios, -cious, -cieux, -tieux*, F. *-tueux* = Sp. *-cioso* = It. *-cioso*, < *L. -tiosus*, being the suffix *-osus* (> E. *-ous, -ose*) added to stems in *-t*: see *-ous*. The termination also represents in E. the L. adj. termination *-cius, -tius*, in *-t-cius, -t-tius*, prop. *-t-cius*, as in *adventitious*, *adventitious*, *adventitious*.] A termination of many adjectives of Latin origin, some associated with nouns in *-tion*, as *ambitious*, *expeditious*, *disputatious*, etc., associated with *ambition*, *expedition*, *disputation*, etc. (see *-atious, -itious*). In some cases the termination is of other origin, as in *adventitious*, *factitious*, *factitious*, etc. See the etymology, and the words mentioned.

tip (tip), *n.* [*ME. tip, tipp, tippe* (not found in AS.) = MD. *D. tip* = LG. *tipp* = MHG. *zipf* = Sw. *tipp* = Dan. *tip*, tip, end, point; also, in dim. form, MD. *tippel*, *tepel*, D. *tepel*, nipple, = MHG. *G. zipfel*, tip, point; MD. *tipken*, tip,

nipple, D. *tippe* = LG. *tippe*, tip, nipple; appar. a derived form, and generally regarded as a dim., of *top* (cf. *tiptop*); but the phonetic relations present a difficulty. Cf. *teel. typpi*, a tip, < *toppr*, top: see *top*. Prob. two forms, one related to *top*, and the other related to *tip*, are confused. So the verb *tip* is appar. related to *tap*.] 1. The upper extremity or top part of anything that is long and slender, tapering, or thin, especially if more or less pointed or rounded: as, the tip of a spire or of a spear; any pointed, tapering, or rounded end or extremity; the outer or exposed termination of anything running to or approximating a point: as, the tip of the tongue; the tips of the fingers; the tip of an arrow (the apex of the arrow-head), of a cigar, or of a pen.

In love, I' faith, to the very tip of the nose.

Shak., *T. and C.*, III. 1. 138.

His ears were not quite cutt off, only the upper part, his *tipps* were visible.

Aubrey, *Lives* (William Prinne), note.

Climb above the eastern bar

The horned Moon, with one bright star

Within the nether tip.

Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, III.

The tips cut off the fingers of her gloves.

Thackeray, *Pendennis*, xxv.

2. A small piece or part attached to or forming the extremity of something; an end-piece, an attached point, a ferrule, or the like: as, the iron or copper tips of some shoes; the tip of a scabbard; the tip of a gas-burner; the tip of a stamen (the anther).—3. (a) The upper part of the crown of a hat. (b) The upper part of the lining of a hat.—4. A tool made of pasteboard and long fine hair, used by gilders, as to lay the gold upon the edges of a book; also, a piece of wood covered with Canton flannel, used by book-stampers.

The gliding tip is a thin layer of flexible hair held together between two pieces of cardboard, and made of various widths, and the length of hair varies also.

Gilder's Manual, p. 37.

5. The separate piece or section of a jointed fishing-rod from the point of which the line runs off the rod through an eye, loop, or ring; a top. A tip made of split bamboo is called a *quarter-section tip*, and by English makers a *rent and glued tip*. The soft inner part of the bamboo is removed, and only the hard, elastic exterior is used.

6. Same as *foothold*, 2.—From tip to tip, from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other when the wings are expanded: as, the eagle measured 6 feet from tip to tip.—On the tip of one's tongue, just on the point of being spoken. [Colloq.]

It was on the tip of the boy's tongue to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxix.

tip (tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tippling*. [*ME. tippen*; < *tip*, *n.* Perhaps in part related to *tip*, *v.*] To form, constitute, or cover the tip of; make or put a tip to; cause to appear as a tip, top, or extremity.

His felawe hadde a staf tipped with horn.

Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 32.

That light, the breaking day, which tips

The golden-spined Apocalypse!

Whittier, *Chapel of the Hermita*.

tip (tip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tippling*. [Early mod. E. also **type, type*; < *ME. tippen, tipen*, tip, overthrow, < Sw. *tippa*, strike lightly, tap, tip, = LG. *tippen* = G. *tupfen*, touch lightly, tap; appar. a secondary form, felt as a dim., of *tap*; but the relation with *tap* is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike or hit lightly; tap.

A third rogue tips me by the elbow.

Swift, *Bickerstaff Papers*.

2. To turn from a perpendicular position, as a solid object; cause to lean or slant; tilt; cant: usually implying but slight effort: as, to tip a bottle or a cart to discharge its contents; to tip a table or a chair.

The red moon tipped

Her horns athwart the tide.

H. P. Spofford, *Poems*, p. 98.

3. To overthrow; overturn.

Type down yonder town.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 506.

4. To throw lightly to another; direct toward; give; communicate: as, to tip one a copper. [Slang.]

Tip the Captain one of your broadsides.

Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

"Egad," said Mr. Coverley, "the baronet has a mind to tip us a touch of the heroics this morning!"

Miss Burney, *Evelina*, lxxviii.

5. To give private information to in regard to chances, as in betting or speculation. [Slang.]

—6. To make a slight gift of money to; gratify with a small present of money, as a child; especially, to make a present of money to (a servant or employee of another), nominally for a service, actual or pretended, rendered or expected to be rendered by such servant or employee in the course of his duty, and for which he is also paid by his employer. [Colloq.]

Then I, air, *tip* me the verger with half-a-crown.

Parquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, II. 3.

Remember how happy such benefactions made you in your own early time, and go off on the very first fine day and *tip* your nephew at school!

Thackeray, Newcomes, xvi.

7. In *music*, same as *tongue*, 3.—To *tip off liquor*, to turn up the vessel till all is out.—To *tip over*, to overturn by tipping.—To *tip the scale* or *scales*, to depress one end of a scale below the other, as by excess of weight; overbalance the weight at the opposite end of a scale; hence, to overcome one consideration or inducement by the preponderance of some opposite one: as, to *tip the scales* at 150 pounds; his interest *tipped the scale* against his inclination.—To *tip the traveler*. See *traveler*.—To *tip (one) the wink*, to wink at (any one) as a sign of caution, mutual understanding, or the like.

The pert Jackanapes Nick Doubt *tipped me the wink*, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.

Addison, Tatler, No. 86.

To *tip up*, to raise one end of, as a cart, so that the contents may fall out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lean or slant from the perpendicular; incline downward or to one side; slant over: as, a carriage *tips* on an uneven road; to *tip* first one way and then the other.—2. To give tips or gratuities.—To *tip over*, to upset; capsize, as a boat.

*tip*² (tip), *n.* [*< tip*², *v.*] 1. A light stroke; a tap; in *base-ball*, a light hitting of the ball with the bat. See *foul tip*, below.—2. A tram or other large container contrived for the rapid transfer of coal by tipping out a whole load of it at once.

A number of coal *tips* are being erected at Warrington.

The Engineer, LXIX. 527.

3. A place or receptacle for the deposit of something by tipping; a place into which garbage or other refuse is tipped; a dump.

Near to the affected dwellings is the town *tip* for refuse.

Lancet, 1890, I. 1311.

4. Private or secret information for the benefit of the person to whom it is imparted; especially, a hint or communication pointing to success in a bet or a speculative venture of any kind, as in horse-racing, the buying and selling of stocks or other property, etc. [Colloq.]

It should be the first duty of consuls to keep the Foreign Office promptly supplied with every commercial *tip* that can be of use to British trade.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 175.

5. A small present of money; a gratuity; especially, a present of money made to a servant or employee of another, nominally for a service rendered or expected. See *tip*², *v.* t., 6.

What money is better bestowed than that of a school-boy's *tip*? . . . It blesses him that gives and him that takes.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xvi.

Foul tip, in *base-ball*, a foul hit, not rising above the batsman's head, caught by the catcher when playing within ten feet of the home base. *National Playing Rules* for 1891.

The first catchers who came up under the bat were wont to wear a small piece of rubber in the mouth as a protection to the teeth from *foul tips*.

The Century, XXXVIII. 837.

Straight tip, correct secret information; a trustworthy hint in regard to chances in betting, speculation, etc.; a pointer: usually with *the*. [Slang.]

He was a real good fellow, and would give them the *straight tip* [about a horse-race].

A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, II. 33.

Tip for tap, one stroke for another; like for like. See *tip* for *tap*, under *tip*.—To *miss one's tip*. See *miss*¹.

*tip*³ (tip), *n.* [Perhaps *tip*², *v.* Cf. *tippie*, *tipxy*.] A draught of liquor. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ti-palm (tē'pām), *n.* Same as *ti*¹.

tip-car (tip'kār), *n.* On a railroad, a gravel-car or coal-car pivoted on its truck, so that it can be upset to discharge its load at the side of the track.

tip-cart (tip'kärt), *n.* A cart the platform of which is hung so that its rear end can be tipped or canted down to empty its contents; a form of dump-cart.

tip-cat (tip'kat), *n.* 1. A game in which a piece of wood tapering to a point at each end is made to rise from the ground by being tipped or struck at one end with a stick, and while in the air is knocked by the same player as far as possible. Also called *cat-and-dog*.

In the middle of a game at *tip-cat*, he (Bunyan) paused, and stood staring wildly upward with his stick in his hand.

Macaulay, John Bunyan.

2. The piece of wood that is struck in this game. More commonly called the *cat*.

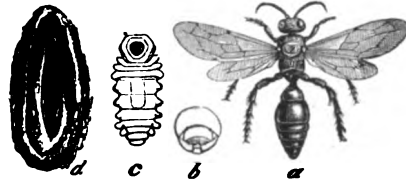
tip-cheese (tip'chēz), *n.* A boys' game in which a small stick is struck (as in *tip-cat*) by one, and hit forward by another. *Davies*.

At *tip-cheese*, or odd and even, his hand is out.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

tipet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tippet*.
tip-foot (tip'füt), *n.* A deformity of the foot; talipes equinus. See *talipes*.

Tiphia (tif'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *tiph*, a certain insect. Cf. *Tipula*.] 1. A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-



Unadorned *Tiphia* (*Tiphia inornata*).

a, perfect wasp; b, head of larva, enlarged; c, larva, ventral view; d, cocoon, cut open.

wasps, of the family *Scoliidae*, having the eyes entire and the basal segment of the abdomen rounded at the base. *T. inornata* is common in the eastern United States. It makes perpendicular burrows in sandy soils, and the males frequent flowers. In its larval state it is a parasite of white grubs (the larvae of beetles of the genus *Lechnoeterna*).

2. [*i. e.*] A wasp of this genus: as, the unadorned *tiphia*.

tipi, *n.* Same as *tepee*.

ti-plant (tē'plant), *n.* Same as *ti*¹.

tip-paper (tip'pā'pēr), *n.* A kind of stiff paper for lining the tips or insides of hat-crowns.

E. H. Knight.

tipped-staff, *n.* See *tipstaff*.

tippenny (tip'e-ni), *n.* Same as *twopenny*. [Prov. Eng.]

*tipper*¹ (tip'ēr), *n.* [*< tip*² + *-er*¹.] 1. A means of tipping; something with which to cause an object to tip or become canted; especially, an arrangement for dumping coal on screens with a saving of manual labor. Also *tippler*.

The top of this mass is provided with a *tipper* which catches against the end of a bent lever.

Gannet, Physics (trans.), § 79.

2. One who tips, or operates by tipping; specifically, a person employed to empty coal or the like from tips, as at a mine or a dock.

The Butte Docks Company's *tippers* . . . did, by means of the movable tips on the west side of the Roath Basin, last week some remarkable work in coal shipping.

The Engineer, LXIX. 175.

3. One who gives tips or advice; especially, one who gives hints or secret information in regard to betting or speculation. [Colloq.]—4. One who gives tips or gratuities.

*tipper*² (tip'ēr), *n.* [Named after one Thomas *Tipper*, a brewer.] In England, a particular kind of ale.

The peculiarity of this beverage [*tipper*] arises from its being brewed from brackish water, which is obtainable from one well only; and all attempts to imitate the flavor have hitherto failed.

Lower.

If they draws the Brighton *Tipper* here, I takes that ale at night; . . . it bein' considered wakeful by the doctors.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

tippet (tip'et), *n.* [Formerly also *tippit*; < ME. *tippet*, *tipet*, *tipit*, *tipet*, < AS. *tæppet*, a tippet (cf. *tæpped*, tapestry, carpet, *tæppe*, a fillet, band), < L. *tapeite*, ML. also *tapetum*, < Gr. *táptis*, figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc.: see *tappet*¹.] 1. (a) A long and narrow pendent part of the dress, as the hanging part of a sleeve or the diripitium. (b) Any scarf or similar garment.

Bifron hire wolde he go
With his *tippet* ybounde about his heed.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 83.

The *tippet*, or circlet of cloth surrounding the crown [of Richard II.], hung loosely on one side of the head. . . . Richard I. . . wears a furred *tippet* round his shoulders.

Fairholt, Costume, I. 177.

2. A cape or muffler, usually covering the shoulders or coming, at most, half-way to the elbow, but longer in front; especially, such a garment when made of fur; in modern use, any covering for the neck, or the neck and shoulders, with hanging ends, especially a woolen muffler tied about the neck. Fur tippets still form part of the official costume of English judges.

They ask for a Muff and *Tippet* of the best Seal Fur from five to six pounds and Upwards, which at most doth not Consume more than two good Skins.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 445.

She wore a small sable *tippet*, which reached just to her shoulders.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 7.

3. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a kind of cape worn by literates (non-graduates), of stuff, and instead of the hood, and by graduates, benefited clergy, and dignitaries, of silk, at times when they do not wear the hood.—4. A hood of chain-mail: used sometimes for *camail*.—5. A length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line.—6. A bundle of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching. [Scotch].—7. In *ornith.* a formation of long or downy feathers about a bird's head or neck; a ruff or ruffle. *Coues*.—8. In *entom.*, one of the patagia, or pieces attached to the sides of the pronotum, of a moth: so called because they are generally covered with soft, plumy scales, thus resembling tippets. Also *shoulder-tippet*.—*Hempen tippet*, a hangman's rope.

When the hangman had put on his *hempen tippet*, he made such haste to his prayers as if he had had another cure to serve.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, IV. 4.

St. Johnstone's tippet, a hangman's rope; a halter for execution: said to be named from the wearing of halters about their necks by Protestant insurgents of Perth (formerly also called *St. John's Town*, *St. Johnstone*) in the beginning of the Reformation, in token of their willingness to be hanged if they flinched. [Scotch.]

I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and then it will be my lot . . . to be sent to Heaven wi' a *Saint Johnstone's tippet* about my hause.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

To turn *tippet*, to turn one's coat—that is, make a complete change in one's course or condition. Compare *turncoat*.

One that for a face

Would put down Vesta, in whose looks doth swim
The very sweetest cream of modesty—
You to turn *tippet*! *B. Jonson, Case Is Altered*, III. 3.

Tyburn tippet, a hangman's halter.

He should have had a *Tyburn tippet*, a half-penny halter, and all such proud prelates.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

tippet-grebe (tip'et-grēb), *n.* A grebe, as the great crested, *Podiceps cristatus*, or red-necked. *P. griseigena*, having a ruff or tippet. Most grebes are of this character.

tippet-grouse (tip'et-grōus), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*. Also *shoulder-knot grouse*. See *grouse*, and cut under *Bonasa*.

*tipping*¹ (tip'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tip*¹, *v.*] The act of putting a tip to.

*tipping*² (tip'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tip*², *v.*] 1. The act of tilting or overturning: as, table-*tipping*.—2. In the preparation of curled hair, the operation of tossing the carded hair about with a stick so that it will fall in tufts, to be afterward consolidated by rapid blows.—3. The practice of making presents to servants, etc., nominally for services rendered or expected. See *tip*², *v.* t., 6.—4. In *music*, same as *tonguing*, 3.

tipping-wagon (tip'ing-wag'on), *n.* A wagon that can be canted up in order to discharge its load; a tip-cart. [Eng.]

tippit, *n.* An old spelling of *tippet*.

*tippie*¹ (tip'ī), *n.* [Dim. of *tip*¹, *n.*] In *hay-making*, a bundle of hay collected from the swath, and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. [Prov. Eng.]

*tippie*² (tip'ī), *v.* [Freq. of *tip*², *v.* Cf. *toppie*.] To turn over, as in tumbling; tumble. *Halliwel*.

*tippie*³ (tip'ī), *n.* [*< tippie*², *v.*] The place where cars are tipped, or have their contents dumped; a dump; a cradle-dump. Also *tip*. [Pennsylvania coal region.]

The law allows a check weighmaster on each *tippie*.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 181.

*tippie*³ (tip'ī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tippied*, ppr. *tipping*. [*< Norw. tippa*, drink little and often. = G. *zupfen*, eat or drink in small quantities; appar. connected with *tip*², and so with *tippie*². Cf. *tipxy*.] I. *intrans.* To drink strong drink often in small quantities. As commonly used, the word implies reprehensible indulgence in frequent or habitual drinking, short of the limit of positive drunkenness.

He's very merry, madam: Master Wildbrain
Has him in hand, I th' bottom o' the cellar;
He sighs and *tippies*.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, I.

Walking the rounds was often neglected [by the watch] and most of the nights spent in *tipping*.

B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 161.

Tipping Act, an English statute of 1751 (24 Geo. II., c. 40, § 12) prohibiting actions to recover any debt under twenty shillings contracted at one time for liquors.

II. *trans.* 1. To imbibe slowly and repeatedly; drink by sips or in small quantities, as liquor; use in drinking.

Himself, for saving charges,
A peck'd, slic'd onion eat, and *tippies* varjuice.

Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, IV. 73.

Have ye *tippled* drink more fine
Than mine host's Canary wine?

Keats, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

2. To affect by *tipping*, or frequent drinking; bring under the influence of strong drink; make boozey or drunk.

If the head be well *tippled*, he [Satan] gets in, and makes the eyes wanton, the tongue blasphemous, the hands ready to stab.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 48.
Merry, merry, merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rain-bow feast.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

He stole it, indeed, out of his own bottles, rather than be robbed of his liquor. Misers use to *tipple* themselves so.

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

tipples (tip'pl), *n.* [*< tipples, v.*] Liquor taken in *tipping*; stimulating drink: sometimes used figuratively.

While the *tipples* was paid for, all went merrily on.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

Men who never enter a church . . . procure their *tipples* from a circulating library.

tipppler (tip'plér), *n.* [*< tipples + -er*]. 1. One who or that which *tipples* or turns over; a tumbler. [*Prov. Eng.*]

When they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tipppler* he is!"

Hallwood.

2. Same as *tipppler*, 1.

tipppler (tip'plér), *n.* [*< tipples + -er*]. 1. One who *tipples*; especially, a person who drinks strong liquor habitually without positive drunkenness; a moderate toper.

Gamblers, *tippplers*, tavern-hunters, and other such disolute people.

Harman, tr. of Bess, p. 313. [*Latham*].

2. One who sells *tipples*; the keeper of a tavern or public house; a publican.

They were but *tippplers*, such as keep ale-houses.

Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), I. 133.

tipping-house (tip'ling-hous), *n.* A dram-shop. **tippy** (tip'i), *a.* [*< tip + -y*]. 1. Liable to tip; given to *tipping* or tumbling; wabbling; unsteady. [*Colloq.*]

The *tippy* sea. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 16, 1896.

2. Characterized by a *tipping* action or movement, as a person; hence, gingerly; smart; fine. [*Colloq.*]

It was not one of your *tippy*, fashionable, silver-alippered kind of conversions, but it was a backwoods conversion.

Peter Cartwright, Fifty Years as Breeding Elder.

tipsy (tip'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipsified*, ppr. *tipsifying*. [*< tipsy + -fy*]. To make tipsy; fuddle; inebriate. [*Colloq.*]

She was in such a passion of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss, and half *tipsify* her with salvolatile.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I.

tipsily (tip'si-li), *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

tipiness (tip'si-nes), *n.* The state of being tipsy; partial intoxication; inebriation.

tip-sled (tip'sled), *n.* A sled the box of which is supported on trunnions and on a front post to which it is secured by a hook; a dumping-sled. *E. H. Knight*.

tipstaff (tip'staf), *n.*; pl. *tipstaves* (-stävz). [Reduced from ME. *tipped staf*, a spiked or piked staff; cf. *pikstaff* as related to *piked staff*.] 1. A staff tipped or capped with metal; a staff having a crown or cap, formerly the badge of a constable or sheriff's officer.

Cupid. What? use the virtue of your snaky *tipstaff* there upon us?

Mercury. No, boy, but the smart vigour of my palm about your ears.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

2. An officer bearing a tipstaff; especially, in England, a sheriff's officer charged with the execution of laws against debtors.

Then commeth the *tipped-staves* for the Marshalsea.

And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough.

God Speke the Plough (E. E. T. S.), I. 77.

A Puritan divine . . . had, while pouring the baptismal water or distributing the eucharistic bread, been anxiously listening for the signal that the *tipstaves* were approaching.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

tipster (tip'stér), *n.* [*< tip + -ster*]. A person specially employed in furnishing tips or secret information to persons interested, for betting or speculative purposes, in the issue of horse-races, the rise and fall of stocks, etc.: distinguished from a *tout*, who may be in the tipster's employment. [*Colloq.*]

The crowd of *touts* and *tipsters* whose advertisements fill up the columns of the sporting press.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 346.

tip-stock (tip'stok), *n.* The movable tip or fore end of a gunstock, situated under the barrel or barrels, especially when it is a separate piece, in front of the breech or trigger-guard. A hinged or detachable tip-stock is required for breech-loaders which break in the vertical plane. The surface is usu-

ally checked for the firmer grasp of the shooter's left hand.

tip-stretcher (tip'strech'ér), *n.* A machine for stretching hat-bodies.

tipsy (tip'si), *a.* [*< tip², v., or tip³, n., + -sy* as in *clumsy*, *fimsy*, etc. Cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *tips*, intoxication, *tipsehl*, fuddle with drink; cf. also *tipples*.] 1. Overcome with drink so as to stagger slightly; partially intoxicated; fuddled; boozey.

The riot of the *tipsy* Bacchanals,

Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 48.

2. Manifesting or characterized by tipsiness; proceeding from or giving rise to inebriation.

Midnight shout, and revelry,

Tipsy dance, and jollity.

Milton, Comus, l. 104.

tipsy-cake (tip'si-kāk), *n.* A kind of cake composed of pastry stuck with almonds, saturated with wine, and served with custard sauce; also, any stale cake similarly treated and served. It is used as a dessert.

tipsy-key (tip'si-kē), *n.* A watch-key, invented by Bréguet, having a ratchet-clutch which clutches when turned in the right direction, but slips when it is wrongly turned, so as to prevent any wrenching of the watch-movement. The principle has been applied to the winder in stem-winding watches.

tip-tilted (tip'til'ted), *a.* Having the tip or point tilted or turned up. [*Rare.*]

Lightly was her slender nose

Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *n.* [*< ME. tipto; < tip¹ + toe*].

1. The tip of a toe: used in the plural, with reference to posture or movement on the ends (balls) of the toes of both feet, literally or figuratively.

He moete winke, so loude he wolde cryen,

And stonden on his *tiptoon* therewithal.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 487.

Upon his *tiptoes* nicely up he went.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1009.

O how on *tip-toes* proudly mounts my muse!

Stalking a loftier gait than satires use.

Martson, Scourge of Villainie, ix. 5.

2. The ends of the toes collectively; the forward extremity of the foot, or of the feet jointly: in the phrase on *tiptoe* (a *tiptoe*), indicating cautious or mincing movement, or a stretching up to the greatest possible height: also used figuratively.

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,

Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is named,

And rouse him at the name of Crispian.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 42.

They stoop forward when they should walk upright; they shuffle along a *tip toe*, cutesy on one side.

C. Shadwell, Humours of the Army, II. 1.

Our enemies, . . . from being in a state of absolute despair, and on the point of evacuating America, are now on *tiptoe*.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

She . . . stepped across the room on *tip-toe*, as is the customary gait of elderly women.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, II.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiptoed*, ppr. *tiptoeing*. [*< tiptoe, n.*] To go or move on the tips of the toes, or with a mincing gait, as from caution or eagerness.

Ma bell *tiptoed* it to her door.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xlv.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *adv.* [Abbr. of a *tiptoe*, on *tip-toe*.] On tiptoe, literally or figuratively.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day

Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops.

Shak., E. and J., III. 5. 10.

tiptop (tip'top'), *n.* and *a.* [*< tip¹ + top¹*]. 1. *n.* The extreme top; the highest point in altitude, excellence, etc. [*Colloq.*]

Everything that accomplishes a fine lady is practised to the last perfection. Madam, she herself is at the very *tip top* of it.

Vanbrugh, Journey to London, III. 1.

I needn't tell you, Mr. Transome, that it's the apex, which, I take it, means the *tip-top*—and nobody can get higher than that, I think.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

II. *a.* Of the highest order or kind; most excellent; first-rate. [*Colloq.*]

What appeared amiss was ascribed to *tip-top* quality breeding.

Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

tiptop (tip'top'), *adv.* [*< tiptop, a.*] In a tiptop manner; in the highest degree; to the top notch. [*Colloq.*]

"That suits us *tip-top*, ma'am," said the coxswain.

The Century, XXXV. 621.

Tipula (tip'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1735), *< L. tipula*, *tipula*, a water-spider. Cf. *Tiphia*.] A notable genus of crane-flies, typical of the family *Tipulidæ*. It now includes only those species in

which the discoidal cell of the wings is present and emits two veins, the upper always forked, and in which the antennae are thirteen-jointed. Over 70 species occur in North America. *T. olaracea* of England, the cabbage-gnat or cabbage crane-fly, often does great damage to cabbages, its larvae gnawing through the roots. This is one of the insects called in Great Britain *daddy-long-legs* or *father-long-legs* (a name given in the United States to certain phalangids).

Tipularia (tip'ū-lā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Tipula + -aria*.] 1. A genus of fossil crane-flies, found in the lithographic limestone rocks of Bavaria. *T. teyleri* is the only species. *Weyenburgh*, 1869.

—2. [(Nuttall, 1818):

so named from a resemblance of the flower to a crane-fly: see *Tipula*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreae*, subtribe *Liparideae*. It is characterized by flowers with a long slender spur, a lip with the two lateral lobes small and short, a narrow erect column, and four unappendaged and finally slender-stalked pollinia. The 2 species are natives, one of the Himalayas, the other of the United States. They are herbs with large solid bulbs on a short root-stock, producing a solitary ovate leaf and an unbranched elongated scape bearing a loose raceme of small greenish and purple-tinged flowers. *T. unifolia* is a rare plant of sandy woods from Vermont and Michigan to Florida: a book-name is *crane-fly orchis*; about Washington, D. C. it is known as *tallroot*, from the appearance of the cut bulb. It resembles the puttyroot in developing its leaf in autumn after flowering, and differs in the smaller size, ovate shape, and purple under surface of the leaf.



1, the inflorescence of *Tipularia unifolia*; a, the rhizome with the leaf; b, a flower; c, the fruit.

tipularian (tip'ū-lā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Tipula + -arian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Tipula*; belonging to the *Tipulidæ*, as a crane-fly; tipulary.

II. *n.* A crane-fly, daddy-long-legs, or some similar insect. **tipulary** (tip'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [*< Tipula + -ary*.] Same as *tipularian*.

Tipulidæ (ti-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), *< Tipula + -idæ*.] A large and widespread family of nematocerous dipterous insects, the crane-flies of the United States and the daddy-long-legs of England, including the largest of the *Nematocera*. The legs are extremely long and slender, the thorax bears a V-shaped suture, the wings have numerous veins and a perfect discal cell, and the ovipositor is composed of two pairs of long horny pointed valves, for laying eggs in the ground or other firm substances. The larvae are footless, gray in color, pointed at one end, and move by means of transverse swellings below the body. They live usually in the earth or in decomposing wood, seldom in the water, and rarely on the leaves of trees. When feeding underground on the roots of plants, they occasionally do great damage to cultivated crops. The species of the anomalous genus *Chionea* are wingless and are found on snow. (See *move-fly*.) The family is divided into nine or more sections. About 300 species, of 52 genera, have been described from North America.

tip-up (tip'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*. 6.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *fiddler*. 4. See *teeter-tail*, and cut under *Tringoides*.

tip-wagon (tip'wag'on), *n.* A wagon that can be emptied by tipping it; a tip-cart.

tip-worm (tip'wérn), *n.* The larva of a gall-fly, *Cecidomyia oxyacantha*, which works in the terminal buds of the cranberry-vine. [*U. S.*]

tirade (ti-rād'), *n.* [*< F. tirade*, a passage, a long speech in a play, formerly a pull, draught, shooting, = Pr. Sp. *tirada*, *< It. tirata*, a drawing, pulling, *< tirare*, draw, pull, protract, prolong: see *tire*.] 1. A long-drawn passage in speech or writing; an uninterrupted sequence of expression or declamation on a single theme, as in poetry, the drama, or conversation.

Sometimes the *tirade* (in the chanson de geste) is completed by a shorter line, and the later chansons are regularly rhymed.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 638.

2. In specific English use, a long vehement speech; an outpour of vituperation or censure.

Gabriel took the key, without waiting to hear the conclusion of the *tirade*.

T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. In *music*, a diatonic run or slide inserted between two tones that are separated by a considerable interval, producing a kind of portamento effect.

tirailleur (ti-ra-yér'), *n.* [*F.*, a soldier (shooter) in the skirmish-line, *< tirailleur*, shoot often or irregularly, *< tirer*, draw, shoot: see *tire*.]

1. A skirmisher.—2. In the French army, a sharp-shooter; a skirmisher; one of an organized body of light troops for skirmish duty. The title *tirailleurs* was first applied in 1792 to French light-armed troops who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy.

tirannyet, tirandyet, n. Obsolete forms of *tyranny*.

tyrant, n. An obsolete form of *tyrant*.

tirasse (ti-ras'), n. [*F. tirasse*, a draw-net, a strap, < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*².] In organ-building, same as *pedal coupler* (which see, under *pedal*).

tiraunt, tirauntriet. Old spellings of *tyrant, tyrant*.

tiraz, n. A costly silk stuff of which the most famous manufacture seems to have been at Almeria in Spain, under the Moorish domination: it is mentioned as woven with inscriptions, the names of distinguished men, etc.

tire¹ (tir), v.; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [Early mod. E. also *tyre*; < ME. *tiren*, *tirien*, *teorien*, < AS. *teorian*, intr. be tired, tr. tire, fatigue; cf. ME. *a-teorien*, < AS. *a-teorian*, tire; appar. a secondary form of *teran*, tear: see *tear*¹. The verb has also been referred to ME. *terien*, *terien*, *terwen*, *terren*, *tarien*, < AS. *tergan*, vex (see *tar*², *tarry*²), also to *tire*², pull, seize (see *tire*²).] I. *intrans.* To become weary, fatigued, or jaded; have the strength or the patience reduced or exhausted.

As true as truest horse that yet would never tire.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 98.

I tired of the routine of eight years in one afternoon. I desired liberty.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, x.

Nor mine the sweetness or the skill.

But mine the love that will not tire.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

II. *trans.* 1. To make weary, weaken, or exhaust by exertion; fatigue; weary: used with reference to physical effect from either physical or mental strain.

Tired limbs, and over-busy thoughts,

Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

Last year, Esther said innocently, she had no one to help her, and the work tired her so.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 452.

Music that gentler on the spirit lies

Than bird's eyeids upon bird's eyes.

Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To exhaust the attention or the patience of, as with dullness or tediousness; satiate, sicken, or cause repugnance in, as by excessive supply or continuance; glut.

The feast, the dance; what'er mankind desire,

Even the sweet charms of sacred numbers tire.

Pope, Iliad, xlii. 798.

Dramatic performances tired him (William of Orange).

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

I often grew

Tired of so much within our little life.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to the point of exhaustion.

And some with Patents, some with Merit,

Tir'd out my good Lord Dorset's Spirit.

Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

=*Syn.* *Tire*, *Fatigue*, *Weary*, *Jade*. These words are primarily physical, and are in the order of strength. One may become *tired* simply by standing still, or *fatigued* by a little over-exertion. *Fatigue* suggests something of exhaustion or inability to continue exertion: as, *fatigued* with running. *Weary* implies protracted exertion or strain gradually wearing out one's strength. *Jade* implies the repetition of the same sort of exertion: as, a horse will become *jaded* sooner by driving on a dead level than if he occasionally has a hill to climb. All these words have a figurative application to the mind corresponding to their physical meaning. See *fatigue*, n., and *wearisome*.

tire¹ (tir), n. [*F. tire¹*, v.] The feeling of being tired; a sensation of physical or mental fatigue. [Colloq.]

I have had a little cold for several days, and that and the *tire* in me gives me some headache to-day.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 293.

Brain-tire. Same as *brain-fag*.

tire² (tir), v. [Early mod. E. *tyre*; < ME. *tiren*, *tyren* (= Dan. *tirre*, tease, worry); < OF. (and F.) *tirer* = Sp. Pg. *tirar* = It. *tirare*, < ML. *tirare*, draw, drag, pull, extend, produce, protract, prolong, etc.; prob. of Teut. origin, < Goth. *tairan* = AS. *teran*, etc., tear: see *tear*¹, with which *tire*² seems to have been in part confused in ME. Cf. *tire*¹, prob. from the same ult. root.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw; pull; drag.

Blanchefleur bld forth hire suere (neck),

And Floriz agen hire gan tire.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

2. To pull apart or to pieces; rend and devour; prey upon.

Thow endurest wo
As sharpe as doth he Syphilus in helle,
Whose stomak fowles tyren evermo.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 787.

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in pulling or tearing or rending; raven; prey: used especially in falconry of hawks pouncing upon their prey, and in analogous figurative applications.

Upon whose breast a fiercer gripe doth tire

Than did on him who first stole down the fire.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 510).

And, like an empty eagle,

Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1. 268.

Thus made she her remove,
And left wrath *tyring* on her son, for his enforced love.

Chapman, Iliad, I. 422.

Rivet him

To Caucasus, should he but frown; and let

His own gaunt eagle fly at him, to *tire*.

B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.

Hence—2. To be earnestly engaged; dwell;

dote; gloat.

I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her

That now thou *tirest* on, how thy memory

Will then be pang'd by me.

Shak., Cymbeline, III. 4. 96.

tire³ (tir), n. [Early mod. E. also *tyre*; < OF. (and F.) *tire*, a draught, pull, stretch, fling, length of course, etc. (in a great variety of senses) (= Sp. Pg. *tiro*, a draught, shot, cast, throw, = It. *tiro*, a draught, shot, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*², v. The form *tier*, once a mere var. spelling of *tire* (like *fier* for *fire*), is now pronounced differently, and, with *tire*, is by some referred to a different source: see *tier*².] 1. A train or series. [Rare.]

Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire* (of passions).

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

2. A row; rank; course; tier; especially, a

row of guns; a battery.

Hauling spent before in fight the one side of her *tire* of Ordinance, . . . she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 609.

In view

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,

In posture to displode their second *tire*

Of thunder.

Milton, P. L., vi. 605.

3. A stroke; hit. Cotgrave.

tire⁴ (tir), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*.

[Early mod. E. also *tyre*; < ME. *tiren*, *tyren*, by apheresis from *attire*, v.] 1. To adorn; attire; dress. See *attire*.

Goth yond to a gret lord that gayly is *tyred*.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 263.

She painted her face, and *tired* her head.

2 Ki. ix. 30.

She speaks as she goes *tired* in cobweb-lawn, light, thin.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, II. 1.

2. To prepare or equip for; make ready; set up.

But built anew with strength-conferring fare,

With limbs and soul untam'd, he *tires* a war.

Pope, Iliad, xix. 168.

tire⁴ (tir), n. [By apheresis from *attire*, n.] 1. Attire; dress.

He tore Dame Maundlin's silken *tire*.

Scott.

2†. Furniture; apparatus; machinery.

Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war,

Roll in thy eager mind.

J. Phillips, Blenheim.

tire⁵ (tir), n. [Early mod. E. also *tyre*; perhaps a modified form of *tirar*, to simulate *tire*⁴; otherwise simply a particular use of *tire*⁴.] A head-dress. See *tiara*.

On her head she wore a *tyre* of gold.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 31.

The best dresser of *tires* that ever bunked the treasures of a Queen.

Scott, Abbot, xxxi.

tire⁶, n. [Also, erroneously, *tier*; < ME. *tyre*, prob. < OF. *tire*, a draught, and thus ult. identical with *tire*³.] A bitter drink or liquor. Halliwell.

W. Y. Index and hise wyf were here with here meny and here hors in our ladyes place, &c., on Saturday at evyn, and yedyn hens on Monday after none, whan summe had drunkeyn malvyseye and *tyre*, &c.

Paston Letters, I. 511.

tire⁷ (tir), n. [Prop. *tier*; < *tier*¹ + *-er*¹.] A continuous band of metal or other substance placed around a wheel to form the tread. The tire may serve to resist shock, or hold the wheel together, or reduce wear, etc. Metal tires were formerly made in sections and bolted to the wheel, but in modern practice the tire is always a continuous band, expanded by heat and shrunk on over the wheel, at once to compress it and to secure a firm hold. Tires of rubber, either solid or (now almost universally) of tubing of various kinds, inflated with air (see below), are used for bicycles, tricycles, racing-sulkies, carriages, etc. Also *tyre*.—**Pneumatic tire**, a tire consisting of a tube made of some strong and durable fabric, generally coated with rubber and inflated with air, used on bicycles, etc. In the *double tire* an inner air-tight tube of thin rubber is protected by a strong, unelastic outer tube. Various devices have been used to prevent puncturing.

tire⁷ (tir), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [*F. tire⁷*, n.] To put a tire upon; furnish with tires: as, to *tire* a wheel or a wagon. Also *tyre*.

The tread may be turned down like the tread of a steel-tired wheel, and will not glaze over and become smooth like iron.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVI. x. 2.

tire⁸ n. See *tier*¹, 2.

tire-bender (tir'ben'dér), n. A machine for bending the tires of wheels to fit the rim. It consists of three rolls placed in a triangular position in a strong frame, two being geared together. The third roll is adjustable in relation to the others to cause the rolled tire to bend to a circle of any desired radius. Provision is made for releasing the finished tire from the machine.

tire-bolt (tir'bôlt), n. A screw-bolt by which a tire is fastened upon a wheel-center. If the wheel is made with retaining rings, the bolts are passed through these, and thus secure at once rings, center, and tire. See cut under *bolt*.

tiredness (tir'dnes), n. The state of being tired; weariness; exhaustion.

It is not through the *tiredness* or age of the earth, . . . but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us so bountifully as it hath done.

Hakewell, Apology, p. 143.

tire-drill (tir'dril), n. A machine for boring the holes for the bolts in tires. It has an adjustable clamp to hold the tire opposite the drill, which is advanced by a screw and crank.

tire-heater (tir'hé'tér), n. A furnace or other device for heating a tire to cause it to expand, that it may be fitted over the rim of a wheel.

tireless¹ (tir'les), a. [*F. tire¹*, v., + *-less*.] Not tiring or becoming tired; not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearied. [A word analogous in formation to *careless*, *exhaustless*, *relentless*, etc., and long in every-day use, though omitted from dictionaries.]

He (the gaucho) was courageous and cruel, active and *tireless*, never more at ease than when on the wildest horse.

Harper's Mag., LXXXII. 886.

tireless² (tir'les), a. [*F. tire¹* + *-less*.] Without a tire: as, a *tireless* wheel.

tirelessly (tir'les-li), adv. In a tireless manner; without becoming tired; unweariedly.

She (Queen Victoria) does not go to the theatre, leaving that branch of the public duty of a sovereign to the Prince of Wales, who *tirelessly* pursues it.

New York Tribune, March 22, 1891.

tirelessness (tir'les-nes), n. The property or character of being tireless; indefatigability.

tireling¹ (tir'ling), a. [Early mod. E. also *tyreling*; < *tire*¹ + *-ling*¹.] Tired; fatigued; fagged.

His *tyreling* Jade he fierly forth did push

Through thicke and thin, both over bank and bush.

Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 17.

tirelire (têr'lêr), n. [*F. tirelire*, a money-box, formerly also a Christmas box (also the warbling of a lark: see *tirra-lirra*).] A saving-box, popularly called "savings-bank," usually made of baked clay, and of simple form, which must be broken in order to get at the money.

tireman (tir'man), n.; pl. *tiremen* (-men). [*F. tire⁴* + *man*.] 1. A man who attends to the attiring of another; a dresser, especially in a theater; a valet. [Obsolete or rare.]

Enter the *Tiremen* to mend the lights.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.

2. A dealer in clothes and articles of dress. Halliwell.

tire-measurer (tir'mezh'ûr-ér), n. An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel or a tire. It consists essentially of a graduated wheel turning in a frame held by a handle, and in use is caused to run over the circumference of the wheel or tire to be measured.

tirement¹ (tir'ment), n. [Early mod. E. *tyrement*; < *tire*⁴ + *-ment*.] An article of apparel; attire.

Owre women in playes and tryumphes haue not greater plentie of stoncs of glasse and crystal in theyr garlandes, crownes, gerdels, and suche other *tyrements*.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. (Arber, p. 89).

tire-press (tir'pres), n. A powerful hydraulic press for forcing the tires upon or removing them from the rims of locomotive driving-wheels.

tire-roller (tir'rô'lér), n. A rolling-mill for wheel-tires. The rolls overhang their bearings, and can be moved to or from each other to admit the tire between them. E. H. Knight.

tire-setter (tir'set'ér), n. A machine for setting a tire upon a wagon- or carriage-wheel. The tire is placed loose upon the wheel, and the machine, by the aid of thin steel bands which are drawn tight by means of a screw, upsets the tire, and presses it upon the wheel.

tire-shrinker (tir'shring'kér), n. A machine for shortening a tire when, by shrinkage of the wheel, it has become loose. The tire is heated, and placed in the machine, which compresses the heated part, and thus reduces the diameter of the tire.

tiresmith (tir'smith), n. One who makes tires and other iron work for coaches, etc. Imp. Dict.

tiresol (têr'sol), *n.* [*OF. *tiresol*, < *tirer*, draw, + *sol*, sun: see *tire*² and *sol*¹.] A sun-umbrella; a sunshade.

Next to whom cometh the King with a *Tiresol* over his head, to keepe off the Sunne.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 538.

tiresome (tir'sum), *a.* [*tire*¹ + *-some*.] 1. Tending to tire; exhausting the strength; fatiguing: as, a *tiresome* journey.

Being of a weak constitution, in an employment precarious and *tiresome*, . . . this new weight of party malice had struck you down.

Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 11, 1726.

2. Exhausting the patience or attention; wearisome; tedious; prosy.

It would be *tiresome* to detail all the troubles of the Copts under the tyranny of the Mooslims.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 357.

The bees keep their *tiresome* whine round the resinous firs on the hill.

Browning, Up at a Villa.

His generosity to his troops of *tiresome* cousins has been, at all events, without graciousness.

The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 380.

-Syn. 1 and 2. *Tedious*, *irksome*, etc. See *wearisome*.—2. *Dull*, *humdrum*.

tiresomely (tir'sum-li), *adv.* In a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

tiresomeness (tir'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

I should grow old with the *Tiresomeness* of living so long in the same Place, tho' it were Rome itself.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 345.

tire-valiant (tir'val'yant), *n.* A head-dress for women.

Thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ship-tire, the *tire-valiant*, or any tire of Venetian admittance.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 60.

tirewoman (tir'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *tirewomen* (-wim'en). [*tire*⁴ + *woman*.] A woman employed to dress, or to attend to the dressing or dresses of, others; a lady's-maid; a female dresser in a theater; a tiring-woman.

The bride next morning came out of her chamber, dressed with all the art and care that Mrs. Tollet, the *tire-woman*, could bestow on her.

Steele, Tatler, No. 79.

tiriakt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *theriac*.

tiriba (têr'ô'bâ), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian wedge-tailed parakeet, *Conurus leucotis*, about 9 inches long, of a green color, with red on the head, wings, and tail, and white ear-coverts.

tiring (tir'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tire*⁴, *v.*] The act of dressing.

tiring-house (tir'ing-hous), *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn-brake our *tiring-house*.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 4.

I was in the *tiring-house* awhile to see the actors dress.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.

tiring-room (tir'ing-röm), *n.* A dressing-room.

Come to my *tiring-room*, girl; we must be brave; my lord comes hither to-night.

Scott, Kenilworth, v.

In the *tiring-room* close by

The great outer gallery,

With his holy vestments dight,

Stood the new Pope, Theoric.

Browning, Boy and Angel.

tiring-woman (tir'ing-wum'an), *n.* A tire-woman; a female dresser, as in a theater.

Elizabeth [Pepps] was particular in the choice of a *tiring-woman*.

The Atlantic, LXVI. 760.

tirite, *n.* A reed-like West Indian plant, *Hymenocallis Arouma*, of the *Marantaceæ*.

tirl¹ (têrl), *v.* [A dial. var. of *twirl* or *thirl*. Cf. *tirl*².] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To quiver; vibrate; thrill; hence, to change or veer about, as the wind. *Jamieson*.—2. To produce a rattling or whirring; make a clatter, as by shaking or twirling something.—To *tirl* at or on the pin, to shake the latch of a door by means of a projecting pin of the thumb-piece, and thus make a rattling noise as a signal to those inside that one wishes to enter. Also to *tirl* the pin.

Lang stood she at her true love's door,

And lang tirl'd at the pin.

Fair Anne of Lockroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 100).

When they cam to her father's yett [gate],

She tirl'd on the pin.

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 401).

II. trans. 1. To twirl; whirl or twist.

O how they bend their backs and fingers *tirl* [in playing an instrument]. *Muse's Threnodia*, p. 138. (*Jamieson*).

2. To strip or pluck off quickly.

And off his coat thay *tirlt* be the crown,

And on him keist ane syde clarkly gown.

Priest's Peblis, S. P. R., I. 30. (*Jamieson*).

When the wind blows loud and *tirls* our strae.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 33.

3. To strip of something; uncover; unroof; divest, as of covering or raiment.

Suppose then they should *tirl* ye bare,
And gar ye fike.
Ramsay, Poema, I. 300. (*Jamieson*).

[Scotch in all uses.]

To *tirl* the pin. See to *tirl* at the pin, under I.

tirl¹ (têrl), *n.* [*tirl*¹, *v.*] 1. A twirl or whirl; a vibration, or something vibrating or whirling.

The young swankies on the green

Took round a merrie *tirl*.

Ramsay, Poema, I. 262. (*Jamieson*).

2. A turn; a try.

She would far rather had a *tirrle*

From an Aquavivæ barrel.

Cleland, Poema, p. 23. (*Jamieson*).

[Scotch in both uses.]

tirl² (têrl), *n.* [*tirl*², *v.*, as a var. of *thirl*¹, *v.*] A substitute for a trundle-wheel or lantern-wheel in a mill. It has 12 arms consisting of boards set in an upright wooden shaft about 4 feet long, with an iron spindle which passes up through the nether millstone, and is fastened to and turns the upper one. See *tirl-mill*. [Shetland.]

tirlie-whirlie (têr'li-hwêr'li), *n.* and *a.* [*tirl*¹ + *whirl*, with dim. termination.] 1. *n.* 1. A whirling, teetotum, or similar toy.—2. An ornamental combination of irregular or twisting lines.

II. a. Intricate; irregular; twisting.

The air's free enough: . . . the monks took care o' that; . . . they hae contrived queer *tirlie-whirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade.

Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

tirl-mill (têrl'mil), *n.* A mill in which a tirl is used. [Shetland.]

One of the primitive grinding mills called the "*tirl*" mills of Shetland.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 292.

tirma (têr'mâ), *n.* The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. *C. Swainson*. [Hebrides.]

tirnet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *turn*.

tiro, *n.* The more correct spelling of *tyro*.

tirocinium (ti-rô-sin'i-um), *n.* [*L.*, < *tiro*, a raw recruit: see *tyro*.] The first service of a soldier; hence, the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate. The word is used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

tiroire (F. pron. tê-rwôr), *n.* [*F.*] A tail-like appendage to a hawk's hood. See *hood*.

tirolite, *n.* See *tyrolite*.

tiron (ti'ron), *n.* [*Also tyron*; < *F. *tiron* = *Sp. tiron* = *It. tiron*, < *L. tiro* (*n.*), recruit, novice: see *tyro*.] A tyro.

T-iron (tê'î-ern), *n.* An angle-iron having a flat flange and a web, and in section resembling the letter T. Also written *tee-iron*.

Tironian (ti-rô-ni-an), *a.* [*L. Tironianus*, of or pertaining to Tiro, < *Tiro* (*n.*), Tiro (see def.).]

Of or pertaining to Tiro, the learned freed-man, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.—**Tironian notes**, the stenographic signs or system of signs used by the ancient Romans. This system, though older than Tiro, and probably Greek in origin, was named after him, apparently as the first extensive practitioner of the art of stenography in Rome. In it parts of the ordinary letters, or modifications of these parts, represent the letters. Several of these modifications answered to one consonant, each of them representing the consonant with a different vowel. In addition to this, words were much abbreviated, and in course of time the total outline of a syllable or word so written often became more or less conventionalized. The number of such signs amounted to five thousand or upward. Although involving long training and a considerable strain on the memory, this system seems to have practically answered all the purposes of modern stenography. It was still in familiar use as late as the ninth century. From these Tironian notes (*notæ Tironianæ*) the shorthand-writers were called *notarii* (*notarii*).

tironism, *n.* See *tyronism*.

tirr (têr), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *tire*¹, < *ME. tiren*, etc.: see *tire*², *tear*¹.] To tear; uncover; unroof; strip; pare off with a spade, as sward, or soil from the top of a quarry. [Scotch.]

tirra-lirra (tir'â-lir'â), *n.* [An imitative var. of **tirlire* (= *LG. tierlier*), < *OF. tirlire*, *tirelyre*, the warbling of a lark, < *tirlirel* (> *LG. tierliren*) (= *OLT. tierlirare*), warble as a lark; a riming word appar. of imitative intent.] The note of a lark, a horn, or the like.

The lark that *tirra-lirra* chants. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 9.

"*Tirra-lirra*" by the river

Sang Sir Lancelot.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, III.

tirret (tir'et), *n.* [*Also tiret*; < *OF. tiret*, draft, pull, tug, line, etc., dim. of *tire*, draft, pull: see *tire*³.] 1. A leather strap for hawks, hounds, etc. *Halliwel*.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing the swivel part of a fetter or prisoner's chain: it is sometimes said to represent a pair of handcuffs, and there is confusion between this bearing and *turret*.

tirrit (tir'it), *n.* [Appar. intended as a blunder for *terror*; for the termination, cf. *worrit*.] Terror; affright: a fanciful word put by Shakspeare into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly.

Here's a goodly tumult! I'll forswear keeping house, afore I'll be in these *tirrirs* and frights.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 220.

tirrivee, **tirrvie** (tir'i-vê, -vi), *n.* [Appar. a capricious word, vaguely imitative. Cf. *terree*, *terry*.] A fit of passion, especially when extravagantly displayed, as by prancing, stamping, etc.; a tantrum. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

A very weel-meaning good-natured man, . . . and indeed so was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too . . . when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrvies*.

Scott, Waverley, lxxix.

tirwhitt, *n.* Same as *tirwit*. *Skinner*.

tirwit (têr'wit), *n.* [Formerly also *tirwhitt*; imitative.] The common European lapping or pewit, *Vanellus cristatus*. See cut under *lapping*.

tiry (tir'i), *a.* [*tire*¹ + *-y*.] In a tired condition; liable to become tired, or to give out from fatigue. [Colloq.]

My horse began to be so *tiry* that he would not stirre one foot.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 33/sig. D.

tis (tiz). A contraction of *it is*, very common in prose speech and writing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but now chiefly used in poetry. The colloquial contraction of *it is* is *it's*. [In recent times often printed with an intermediate space, 't is.]

tisane, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ptisan*.

tisane (tê-zân'), *n.* [*F.*: see *ptisan*.] A decoction with medicinal properties. Compare *ptisan*.—**Tisane de Champagne**, a quality of champagne wine, lighter and less heady than ordinary champagnes. *Larousse*.—**Tisane de Felz**, a decoction of sarsaparilla, isinglass, and sulphure of antimony, official in the French Codex. It was formerly reputed to be an excellent antisyphilitic remedy.

tisat, *n.* In *glass-manuf.* the fireplace or furnace used to heat the annealing-arch for plate-glass.

Tischeria (ti-shê'ri-â), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), named after Von *Tischer* (1777-1849), a German naturalist.] An important genus of tineid moths, of the family *Lithocolletidae*, of minute size and wide distribution. Their larvæ make large flat mines on the upper side of the leaves of various plants. About 20 species occur in the United States. *T. malifolia* is a well-known apple-leaf feeder.

tishewi, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue*.

Tishri, **Tisri** (tish'ri, tiz'ri), *n.* [Heb. *tishri*, < Chald. *shêrâ*, *begin*, *begin*.] The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

tisic, **tisicalt**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *phthisic*, etc.

Tisiphone (ti-sif'ô-nê), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Tisiphon*, Tisiphone, lit. 'avenger of murder', < *tiwêv*, repay, requite, + *phônô*, murder.] 1. In *classical myth.*, one of the Furies, the others being *Alecto* and *Megæra*.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a generic name of certain insects and reptiles. *Hübner*; *Fitzinger*.

Tissa (tis'â), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of plants, the sand-spurreys, belonging to the family *Silenaceæ*, and also known as *Buda* (Adanson, 1763), *Spergularia* (Persoon, 1805), and *Lepigonum* (Fries, 1817). The names *Tissa* and *Buda* were both first assigned to the genus in the same book and on the same page; and, as priority is considered to attach to *Tissa*, the name first printed on the page, all the others become synonyms. See *Spergularia*.

tissickt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phthisic*.

tisso (tis'ô), *n.* Same as *teeso*.

tissue (tish'ô), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. tissue*, *tishew*, **tissew*, *tyssew*, *tyssu*, < *OF. tissu*, a ribbon, fillet, head-band, or belt of woven stuff, < *tissu*, *m.*, *tissu*, *f.*, woven, plaited, interlaced, pp. of **tistre* = *Pr. tisser* = *Sp. tejer* = *Pg. tecer* = *It. tessere*, < *L. texere*, weave: see *text*.] 1. *n.* 1. A woven or textile fabric; specifically, in former times, a fine stuff, richly colored or ornamented, and often shot with gold or silver threads, a variety of cloth of gold; now, any light gauzy texture, such as is used for veils, or, more indefinitely, any woven fabric of fine quality: a generic word, the specific sense of which in any use is determinable only by its connection or qualification.

The first thousand, that is of Dukes, of Erics, of Marquesses and of Amyrales, alle clothed in Clothes of Gold, with *Tysseux* of grene Silk. *Manderley*, Travels, p. 238.

The upper garment of the stately Queen

Is rich gold *Tissue*, on a ground of green.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.

His skill in the judgment of rich *tissues* . . . is exceeding.

J. F. Cooper, Water-Witch, xxvii.

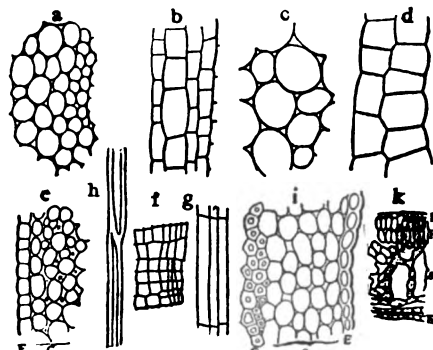
24. A ribbon, or a woven ligament of some kind.

His helme to-hewen was in twenty places
That by a *tissue* henge his bak byhynde.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ll. 639.

3. In *biol.*, an aggregate of similar cells and cell-products in a definite fabric; a histological texture of any metazoic animal: as, muscular, nervous, cellular, fibrous, connective, or epithelial *tissue*; parenchymatous *tissue*. All parts of such organisms are composed of tissues, and the tissues themselves consist either of cells or of cell-products, of which delicate fibers are the most frequent form. Any tissue is an organ, but *tissue* specially notes the substance of any organ, or the mode of coherence of its ultimate formative constituents, rather than its formation in gross, and requires a qualifying word for its specification.

4. Specifically, in *bot.*, the cellular fabric out of which plant-structures are built up, being composed of united cells that have had a common origin and have obeyed a common law of growth. The tissue-elements are the cells in their various modifications, and, although seemingly diverse as to



Tissue.

Parenchyma.—a, transverse section of the cortex in the stem of *Datura Tatula*; b, longitudinal section of the same; c, transverse section of the pith in the stem of the same plant; d, longitudinal section of the same; e, the collenchymatous tissue in the stem of the same plant, transverse section (C, collenchyma; E, epidermis).

Prosenchyma.—f, transverse section of the intravascular cambium in the stem of the same plant; g, longitudinal section of the same; h, the ends of two sclerenchymatous cells in the stem of *Cardamine bulbosa*; i, transverse section of the stem of the same plant (S, sclerenchyma; C, cortex; E, epidermis); A, transverse section of leaf of *Saxifraga hirculifolia* (E, epidermis; P, palisade-cells; Sp, spongy parenchyma).

form, size, and function, may be reduced to two principal types: namely, parenchyma in its widest sense, including parenchyma proper, collenchyma, sclerotic parenchyma, epidermal cells, suberous parenchyma, etc., and prosenchyma in its widest sense, including prosenchyma proper, typical wood-cells, tracheids, ducts, bast-cells, sieve-cells, etc. See *parenchyma* and *prosenchyma*.

5. Figuratively, an interwoven or inter-connected series or sequence; an intimate conjunction, coordination, or concatenation.

We shall perceive . . . [history] to be a *tissue* of crimes, follies, and misfortunes.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xlii.

It is not easy to reconcile this monstrous *tissue* of incongruity and dissimulation with any motives of necessity or expediency.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, ll. 17.

6. Same as *tissue-paper*. See *paper*.—7. In *photog.*, a film or very thin plate of gelatin compounded with a pigment, made on a continuous strip of paper, and used, after bichromate sensitization, for carbon-printing.

The *tissue* is prepared in three varieties of colour, . . . Indian ink, sepia, and photographic purple.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 273.

8. In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Scototia dubitata*: an English collectors' name.—*Accidental tissue*, any tissue that grows in or upon a part to which it is foreign. It may be similar to a tissue normally found elsewhere in the body (analogous), or unlike any of the normal tissues of the organism (heterologous). A bony tumor growing in muscle is an example of analogous accidental tissue; cancer, of heterologous.—*Adenoid*, *adipose*, *aqueous*, *areolar*, *basement*, *cartilaginous*, *cavernous*, *chordal*, *circastrial* *tissue*. See the qualifying words.—*Adventitious tissue*. Same as *accidental tissue*.—*Cellular tissue*. (a) In *bot.*, parenchyma. See def. 4 and *cellular*. (b) In *zool.*, areolar tissue. See def. 3.

—*Cloth of tissue*. See *cloth*.—*Conducting tissue*, in *bot.*, loose cellular tissue forming the body of the stigma and filling or lining the axis of the style, through which the pollen-tubes make their way to the cavity of the ovary. Also *conductive tissue*.—*Connective tissue*. See *connective*.—*Cribiform tissue*. (a) In *bot.*, cribrose cells, or sieve-cells, taken collectively; sieve-tissue. See *sieve-cell*. (b) In *zool.*, areolar tissue.—*Dartoid*, *elastic*, *epidermal*, *erectile tissue*. See the adjectives.—*Fatty tissue*. Same as *adipose tissue*.—*Felted*, *fibriiform*, *fibrous*, *filamentous*, *gelatinous*, *gelatinous tissue*. See the adjectives.—*Fundamental tissue*. See *fundamental*.—*Glandular*, *woody tissue*. See *glandular*.—*Granulation tissue*. See *granulation*.—*Healing tissue*, in *bot.*, a general name for the cellular matter produced for the repair of injury in plants. Where any part of a plant has suffered serious mechanical injury by which the deeper tissues are exposed, the surface of the wound exhales moisture very rapidly, and soon becomes dry. This drying of the exposed tissues is fatal to

their component cells, and the organic contents soon undergo chemical decomposition. This decomposition would very soon extend to neighboring cells were it not arrested by the tissues for repair. The principal healing tissue is cork. The soft tissues just below the wound immediately become meriseric and behave precisely like normal cork-meristem, covering the entire wound with a grayish or brownish film, which is in unbroken connection with the edges of the wound. Another form of repair is by callus, in which some of the cells at the exposed surface give rise to elongated sac-like bodies, which fill up the greater part of the injured cavity, and serve as a new epidermis. Goodale, *Phys. Bot.*—*Indifferent tissues*. See *indifferent cells*, under *cell*.—*Interstitial*, *lardoceous*, *laticiferous*, *leprous*, *lymphoid*, *muscular*, *osteogenic tissue*. See the adjectives.—*Laminated tissue*, *cellular tissue*.—*Osteoid tissue*, a tissue, formed of cells with large nuclei, lying in angular cavities of a faintly striated cartilage-like intercellular substance. It arises from lymphoid medullary cells, or from the periosteum, and it becomes converted into bone by impregnation with lime-salts, together with slight morphological modifications.—*Reticular tissue*. Same as *adenoid tissue*.—*Reticiform connective tissue*. Same as *adenoid tissue*.—*Sclerous tissue*, a collective term embracing the cartilaginous, fibrous, and osseous tissues.—*Sieve-tissue*. See *cribriform tissue*, above.—*Splenic tissue*. Same as *spleen-pulp*.—*Sporogenous*, *sustentacular*, *tracheary*, etc., *tissue*. See the adjectives.—*Vegetable tissue*. See def. 4.

II. a. Made of tissue.

Her head was decked with a gypsy hat, from which floated a blue *tissue* veil. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 440.

tissue (tish'ō), v. t.; pret. and pp. *tissued*, ppr. *tissuing*. [*tissue*, n.] 1. To weave with threads of silver or gold, as in the manufacture of tissue.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon*, *New Atlantis*.

2. To clothe in or adorn with tissue.

Crested knights and *tissued* dames
Assembled at the glorious call. *Wharton*.

tissued (tish'ōd), p. a. [*tissue* + -ed.] Variegated in color; rich and silvery as if made of tissue.

With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering.
Milton, *Nativity*, l. 146.

tissue-paper (tish'ō-pā'pēr), n. [So called as being used to place between the folds of the fine silk fabric called *tissue*; < *tissue*, 1, + *paper*.] See *paper*.

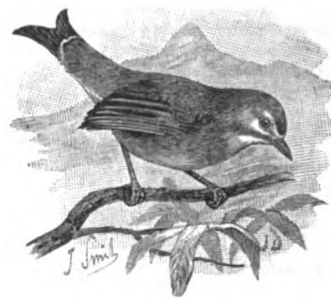
tissue-secretion (tish'ō-sē-kre'shōn), n. In *Actinozoa*, the sclerenchyma of sclerodermic corals, secreted by the polyps themselves and not by the coenosarc: opposed to *foot-secretion*. *tit* (tit), n. [Also *tet*; < (a) ME. *tīt*, *titte*, *tette*, < AS. *tīt* (titt) = MD. *tite* = MLG. LG. *tite* = MHG. *G. tisse* (cf. Sw. *tisse*, < G. *t*); mixed in E. with (b) E. *teat*, < ME. *tete*, < OF. *tete*, *tette*, F. *tette* (also *teton*, *tettin*) = Sp. *Pg. teta* = It. *tetta* (also *ziteta*, *cizza*, *zezzolo*), *teat* (cf. F. *teter* = Sp. *tetar* = It. *tettare*, suckle); root unknown. (c) Cf. OHG. *tutū*, *tutū*, *tutū*, *tuto*, MHG. *tutte*, *tute*, dim. *tütel*, *teat*; Icel. *tāta*, *teat*; W. *didi*, *did*, *teat*; Gr. *τίττω*, *τίττω*, *teat*. The relations of these last forms are uncertain.] A *teat*. See *teat*.

tit (tit), n. [*tit* (found only in comp.: see *titmouse*), < Icel. *tittir*, a little bird, = Norw. *tita*, a little bird (cf. Icel. *tittlingr*, > E. *tittling*); perhaps connected with *tit*, a small thing.] The word appears also in *tittark*, *tittling*, *titmouse*, and terminally in *tomtit*, *bottle-tit*, *coal-tit*, *thrush-tit*, *wren-tit*, and other names.] One of several small birds. Specifically—(a) A tittling or pipit. See *tittark*. (b) A tomtit or titmouse. (c) With a qualifying word, or in composition, one of many different birds which resemble or suggest titmice, especially of India and the East Indies. See phrases and words following.—*Azure tit* or *titmouse*, *Parus* (Cyanistes) *cyaneus*, in part blue, and widely distributed in the northern Palearctic region. *Pennant*, 1786; *Latham*, 1787.—*Bearded tit*. See *bearded*.—*Cape tit*, a penduline titmouse of South Africa, *Agithalus pendulinus*.—*Gold tit*, an American titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps*, of Texas to California and southward, 4 inches long, ash and whitish with the whole head golden-yellow. See *titmouse*.—*Ground tit*. See *wren-tit*.—*Hill tit*, one of numerous and various small oscine birds of the hill-countries of India: very loosely



Hill tit (*Mintia ignotincta*).

used. See *hill-tit*, *Liothrix*, and *Sitta*, 2. All these birds are now usually thrown into the non-committal family *Troglodytes*. In illustration of the group may be noted the members of the genus *Mintia*, as *M. (formerly Liothrix) ignotincta*, of the Himalayan region and southward, and



Hill tit (*Liothrix lutea*).

of *Liothrix* proper, as *L. lutea*. See also *tit-babbler* (with out).—*Hudsonian* or *Hudson's Bay tit*, *Parus hudsonicus*, of New England and northward, resembling a chickadee, but marked with brown.—*Long-tailed tit*. See *titmouse* (with out).—*Penduline tit*, any titmouse of the genus *Agithalus*, with six or eight wide-ranging species in Europe and Africa, as *A. pendulinus*.—*Siberian tit*, *Parus cinereus*.—*Toupet tit*. See *toupet*, 2.—*Tufted tit*, a United States crested titmouse, *Parus (Lophophanes) bicolor*; the petio. See *tit* under *titmouse*. (See also *bottle-tit*, *thrush-tit*, *wren-tit*.)

tit (tit), n. [Early mod. E. also *titt*; appar. orig. 'something small.' Cf. *tit*, *titty*. Cf. also *tot*.] 1. A small or poor horse.

The nag or the hackenede is verie good for travelling. And if he be broken accordingly, you shall have a little *tit* that will trauell a whole dale without anie bait. *Stanhurst*, *Descrip. of Ireland*, ll. (Hollinshed's *Chron.*, l.).

The Modern Poets seem to use *Smut* as the Old Ones did *Machine*, to relieve a fainting *Invention*. When *Pegasus* is jaded, and would stand still, he is apt, like other *Tits*, to run into every *Puddle*.

Jeremy Collier, *Short View* (ed. 1696), p. 4.

2. A child; a girl; a young woman: a depreciatory term.

I wonder that any man is so mad to come to see these rascally *tit* play here. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, Ind.

3. A bit; morsel. *Halliwel*.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

tit (tit), n. [In the phrase *tit for tat*, a variation of *tip for tap*: see under *tip*, n. *Tit* and *tat* in this phrase are in themselves meaningless; the phrase is often written with hyphens, *tit-for-tat*, and indeed is better so written, being practically one word.] In the phrase *tit for tat* (literally, in the original form *tip for tap*, 'blow for blow'), a retaliatory return; an equivalent by way of repartee or answer: as, to give a person *tit for tat* in a dispute or a war of wit.

Tit for tat, Betsey! You are right, my girl.

Colman and Garrick, *Clandestine Marriage*, v. 2.

I have had my *tit-for-tat* with John Russell, and I turned him out on Friday last.

Palmerston, in *McCarthy's Hist. Own Times*, xlii.

tit (tit), v. t. [*ME. titten*, *tytten*, origin obscure; cf. *tight*, v.] To pull tightly. (*Halliwel*, under *tit* (2).)

And the feete upward fast knytted,

And in strang paynes be streyned and tytted.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 210. (*Halliwel*.)

tit (tit), n. [*ME. tittle*; < *tit*, v.] A pull.

Yf that tre war tite pulled oute

At a *tite*, with al the rotes aboute.

Hampole, *Pricks of Conscience*, l. 1915 (Morris and Skeat's *Spec. Eng. Lit.*.)

tit (tit), adv. A Middle English variant of *tit*.
Titan (ti'tan), n. [*ME. Titan*, *Tytan*, < OF. *Titan*, F. *Titan* = Sp. *Titán* = Pg. *Titão* = It. *Titano* = G. Dan. Sw. *Titan*, < L. *Titan*, rarely *Titanus* (pl. *Titanes*, *Titani*), < Gr. *Τίτις* (pl. *Τίτιδες*, *Τίτιδες*), a Titan; cf. *τίττω*, day, < *τ*, lighten, illumine.] 1. In *mythol.*, one of a race of primordial deities, children of Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), or their son Titan, supposed to represent the various forces of nature. In the oldest accounts there were six male Titans (Oceanus, Coeus, Cranes, Hyperion, Japetus, and Kronos), and six female (Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, and Tethys). They were imprisoned by their father Uranus from their birth, but, after unmaning and dethroning him, were delivered by Kronos, Zeus, son of Kronos, compelled him to disgorge his elder brothers and sisters, whom he had swallowed at their birth, and after a terrible war thrust the Titans (except Oceanus) into Tartarus, under guard of the hundred-armed giants. In the later legends, Titan, the father of the Titans, yielded the supreme power to his younger brother Kronos, but regained it, and was finally overcome by the thunderbolts of Zeus (Jupiter), son of Kronos (Saturn), who then became the supreme god. The Titans in their wars are said to have piled mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, and they are taken as the types of lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

Tis an old tale; Jove strikes the Titans down,
Not when they set about their mountain-piling,
But when another rock would crown the work.

Browning, *Paracelsus*, iv.

2. Any one of the immediate descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus and Epimetheus.—
3. The sun personified, Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.

And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did hotly overlook them.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 177.

4. The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a ninth magnitude star. See *satellite*.—5.

A genus of beetles. *Mattheus*.

titan² (tī'tan), *n.* [= *F. titano* = Sp. Pg. It. *titanio*, < NL. *titanium*: see *titanium*.] 1. A calcareous earth; titanite.—2. Titanium.

titanate (tī'tan-āt), *n.* [*titan(ic)*² + *-ate*¹.] A salt of titanic acid.

Titanesque (tī-tā-nesk'), *a.* [*Titan*¹ + *-esque*.] Characteristic or suggestive of the Titans, or of the legends concerning them; of Titanic character or quality.

His extraordinary metaphors, and flashes of Titanesque humor.
Froude, *Carlyle (First Forty Years)*, xx.

Titaness (tī'tan-es), *n.* [*Titan*¹ + *-ess*.] A female Titan; a woman of surpassing size or power.

So likewise did this Titaness aspire
Rule and dominion to herself to gain.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 4.

Titania (tī-tā-nī-ā), *n.* [*L. Titania*, poetically applied to Diana (as well as to Latona, Pyrrha, and Circe), fem. of *Titanus*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] 1. The queen of Fairyland, and consort of Oberon.

Oberon. Now, my Titania; wake you, my sweet queen.
Titania. My Oberon! what visions have I seen!

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 1. 80.

2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

titanian¹ (tī-tā-nī-an), *a.* [*L. Titanus*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Same as *titanic*¹. *Johnson*, in *Boswell*, I. 174.

titanian² (tī-tā-nī-an), *a.* [*titanium* + *-an*.] Same as *titanic*².

titanic¹ (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [= *F. titanique* = Sp. *titánico* = Pg. It. *titanico*, < L. as if **Titanicus* (for which *Titaniacus*), < Gr. *Τιτανικός*, of or pertaining to a Titan or the Titans, < *Τίταν*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans; hence, enormous in size, strength, or degree; gigantic; superhuman; huge; vast.

titanic² (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [*titanium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to titanium.—**Titanic acid**, *TiO₂*, titanium dioxide. When prepared artificially it is a white tasteless powder which assumes a yellow color when gently heated. It is fusible in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is insoluble in water, in hydrochloric acid, and in dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in nature in three forms, as rutile, anatase, or brookite. Also called *titanic acid* or *anhydride*.—**Titanic iron ore**. Same as *ilmenite*.—**Titanic schorl**, a name of rutile.

titanical (tī-tan'ī-ka), *a.* [*titanic*¹ + *-al*.] Same as *titanic*¹.—**Titanical star**, the planet.

titaniferous (tī-tā-nīf'ē-rus), *a.* [*NL. titanium* + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Containing titanium: as, *titaniferous iron*.—**Titaniferous cerite**. Same as *tschekfinkite*.—**Titaniferous iron ore**, *titaniferous oxide of iron*, *ilmenite*.

titanite (tī'tan-it), *n.* [*titanium* + *-ite*².] An ore of titanium. See *sphene*.

titanitic (tī-tā-nit'ik), *a.* [*titanite* + *-ic*.] Same as *titanic*².

titanium (tī-tā-nī-um), *n.* [NL., so called in fanciful allusion to the Titans; < *L. Titan*, < Gr. *Τίταν*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Chemical symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48.1. A metal which is not found native, but as artificially prepared is a dark-gray powder having a decided metallic luster, and resembling iron in appearance. It occurs, in the form of the dioxide, in three different crystalline forms—rutile, brookite, and anatase—and is also found quite frequently in combination with the protoxide of iron, mixed with more or less of the peroxide of the same metal. (See *ilmenite*.) Titanium appears to be a pretty widely distributed element, having been found in many minerals and rocks, as well as in clays and soils resulting from their decomposition, but it nowhere occurs in considerable quantity in any one locality; it has also been detected in meteorites and in the sun. Titanium is very remarkable in its power of combining with nitrogen at a high temperature. Certain copper-colored cubical crystals which are not infrequently found in the "beak" of blast-furnaces, and were supposed by Wollaston to be pure titanium, were shown by Wöhler to consist of a cyanonitride of that metal. As titanium enters into the composition of so many iron ores, it is natural that it should have been found in many kinds of pig-iron. Its presence in small quantity does not appear to have an injurious effect. A considerable number of patents have

been taken out for supposed improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel in which titanium has played an important part. A so-called "titanic steel" was at one time advertised; but several chemists of high reputation have declared themselves unable to detect any titanium in it. The chemical relations of titanium are peculiar: in some respects it stands midway between tin and silicon; in other ways it is allied to iron, chromium, and aluminium. See the supplement.

titanium-green (tī-tā-nī-um-grēn), *n.* Titanium ferrocyanide, precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide from a ferruginous solution of titanic chlorid, recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt green and other arsenical green pigments. The color, however, is far inferior to that of Schweinfurt green.

Titanomachy (tī-tā-nom'ā-ki), *n.* [*Gr. Τιτανομαχία*, < *Τίταν*, Titan, + *μάχη*, battle.] The battle or war of the Titans with the gods. *Gladstone*, *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 760.

Titanomys (tī-tā-nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Von Meyer, 1843), < Gr. *Τίταν*, Titan, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of fossil duplicitous rodents, of the family *Lagomyidae*, related to the living pikas, but characterized by the single upper and lower premolar, instead of two such teeth.

Titanotheriidae (tī-tā-nō-thē-ri'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Titanotherium* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct perissodactyls, based on the genus *Titanotherium*.

titanotherioid (tī-tā-nō-thē-ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* [*titanotherium* + *-oid*.] 1. *n.* A *titanotherium*, or a related mammal. *Nature*, XLI. 347. 2. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Titanotherium*.

Titanotherium (tī-tā-nō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. *Τίταν*, Titan, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of gigantic perissodactyl mammals from the Miocene of North America.—2. [*L. c.*] A member of this genus.

titan-schorl (tī'tan-shōrl), *n.* Native oxid of titanium.

tit-babbler (tit'bab'ler), *n.* A hill-tit, *Trichostoma rostratum*, inhabiting the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. It was originally described by Blyth in 1842 as *Trichostoma rostratum*, and



Tit-babbler (*Trichostoma rostratum*).

has since been placed in six other genera, with various specific names. It is 5 inches long, with red eyes, bluish feet, and varied brownish coloration. The name extends to other hill-tits which have improperly been placed in *Trichostoma*, the one here named being the only member of this genus in a proper sense.

titbit (tit'bit), *n.* [Also *tidbit*; < *tit*³, a bit, morsel, + *bit*.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.—*Syn. Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit. See delicacy.*

tit¹ (tīt), *adv.* [Also spelled *tight*, and confused with *tight*¹; also *tith*; < ME. *tite*, *tyte*, *tīt*, *tyt*, erroneously *tigt*, also *tīd*, < Icel. *tīt*, quickly, neut. of *tīðr*, frequent, usual, eager (superl. in the phrase *sem tīðast*, quickly, immediately). Cf. *tītely*.] Quickly; soon; fast; as, run as *tite* as you can. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Then the troiens full tyt tokyn there hertes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6518.

As tīt as thei come him to the sothe for to telle,
Thei sett hem doun softly that semly be-fore.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 862.

And who fyndis hym greued late hym telle tite.
York Plays, p. 304.

As *tīt* (without a following *as*), quickly; immediately. I shal telle the *as tite* what this tree hatte.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 61.

tite², *a.* An old spelling of *tight*¹. *Bailey*. **tite³**. A Middle English form of *tideth*, third person singular present indicative of *tide*¹.

tītelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *tite*².

tītely (tīt'li), *adv.* [Also spelled *tightly*, and confused with *tightly*¹; also *tithly*; < ME. *tytly*, erroneously *tigtly*, also *tīðliche*, *tīðlike*, < Icel. *tīðuliga*, frequently, < *tīðr*, frequent (neut. *tīt*, quickly); see *tite*¹.] Quickly; soon.

With-out taryng to his tent tytly that yode,
And were set all samyn the souerain before.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1094.

Hold, sirrah, bear yon these letters tītly;
Sall like my pinnace to these golden shores.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, l. 3. 88.

titer¹, titerer¹. Old spellings of *titer*¹, *titterer*.

tit-for-tat (tīt'fōr-tat'), *n.* See *tīt⁴*.

tītth (tītth), *adv.* [A var. of *tite*¹, < ME. *tīt*, *tīt*, quickly; see *tite*¹.] Same as *tite*¹.

Of a good stirring strain too, she goes tītth.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, iii. 4.

tithable (tī'thā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *titheable*; < *tith* + *-able*.] 1. *a.* 1. Subject to the payment of tithes, as property; capable of being tithed.

It is not to be expected from the nature of these general commentaries that I should particularly specify what things are *tithable* and what not, the time when, or the manner and proportion in which, tithes are usually due.

Blackstone, *Com.*, II. iii.

2†. Assessable for tithes, or for the payment of any tax to a parish, as a person.

They [Virginians] call all negroes above sixteen years of age *tithable*, be they male or female, and all white men of the same age.

Beverly, *Virginia*, iv. ¶ 18.

II.† *n.* A person by or for whom tithes or parish taxes were payable.

Their parishes are accounted large or small, in proportion to the number of *tithables* contained in them, and not according to the extent of land. *Beverly*, *Virginia*, iv. ¶ 33.

tithe¹ (tīth), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tythe*; < ME. *tithe*, *tythe*, *tethe*, < AS. *teótha* for **teótha*, < *teón*, *tíen*, *tyne*, ten: see *ten*, *tenth*.] I.† *a.* Tenth.

Every *tithe* soul, 'mongst many thousand.

Shak., *T. and C.*, II. 2. 19.

II. *n.* 1. A tenth; the tenth part of anything; hence, any indefinitely small part.

I have searched . . . man by man, boy by boy; . . . the *tith* of a hair was never lost in my house before.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, III. 3. 66.

2. A contribution or tax for some public use, either voluntary or enforced, of one tenth of the quantity or of the value of the subject from or on account of which it is paid; hence, any ratable tax payable in kind or by commutation of its value in money. The levying of tithes in kind on natural productions or the proceeds of industry was generally practised in ancient times, for both civil and ecclesiastical uses; and this is still the prevalent method of taxation for all purposes in Mohammedan countries. It was established and definitely regulated for the support of religion among the Hebrews; and it was revived for the support of the Christian church by a law of Charlemagne about the beginning of the ninth century, after some previous fluctuating use of it. Ecclesiastical tithes were always more or less oppressive and unequal in their incidence, and they have been generally abolished except in Great Britain, where they are still maintained, mainly in the shape of commuted rent-charges upon land. As there recognized, *tithe* is defined as the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted for the maintenance of the clergy or priesthood, for their support, and other church purposes. Under the ancient Jewish law, tithes of all produce, including flocks and cattle, were to be given to the Levite, and of this *tithe* or tenth a tenth was to be given to the priests. In modern ecclesiastical usage, tithes are divided into personal, predial, and mixed: *personal*, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and manufacture; *predial*, when issuing directly from the earth, as hay, wood, grain, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. Another division of tithes is into great and small. *Great tithes* consist of all species of corn and grain, hay and wood; *small tithes*, of predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. In England great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage* or *rectorial tithes*; and the others are due to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage tithes*. (See *allotment*, 2.) In England tithes are now often appropriated to laymen, ecclesiastical corporations, etc. Several acts of Parliament have been passed for the commutation of tithes in England and Ireland, the usual form being the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge called the *tithe rent-charge*, payable in money, and chargeable on the land. In regard to tithes in Scotland, see *teind*.

3†. A tax assessed by the vestry of a parish.—**Commutation of tithes**, in England and Ireland, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land. See *Commutation of Tithes Act*, under *commutation*.—**Composition of tithes**. Same as *real composition* (b) (which see, under *real*).—**Saladin tithe**, a general tax on movable property and revenues from land levied in France and England in 1188 for the support of the third crusade, organized for the recovery of the Holy Land from the sultan Saladin. See *Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe*, under *ordinance*.—**Titulars of the tithes**. See *tithar*.

tithe¹ (tīth), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tithed*, ppr. *tithing*. [Formerly also *tythe*; < ME. *tithen*, *tythen*, *tethen*, < AS. *teóthian*, *tithe*, < *teótha*, *tithe*, tenth: see *tite*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To subject to tithes or the payment of a tithe; impose a tithe or tenth of or upon.

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase.

Deut. xvi. 12.

2. To pay tithes on; give or yield up a tithe of.

Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also *tithable*, for Abraham *tithed* it to Melchisedek.

Spelman, *Tythes*, xvi.

3†. To take or reckon by tenths or tens; take tithe or every tenth of.

Which Armie (saith Fernandes) he [the King] *tythed* out of his people, taking one onely of ten.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 468.

The multitude are *tithe'd*, and every tenth only spar'd.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

To *tithe* mint and cummin, to exercise rigid authority or close circumspection in small matters, while neglecting greater or more important ones: with reference to Mat. xxiii. 23.

II. *trans.* To pay tithes. *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 65.

For lamb, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithes so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike.

Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 42.

tithe², *v. t.* [*ME. tithen, tithen*, < *AS. tithian, tithian* (= *OS. tugithōn* = *MHG. ge-zwidan*), concede, grant.] To concede; grant. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

tithe-commissioner (*tith'kq-mish'on-er*), *n.* One of a board of officers appointed by the English government for arranging propositions for commuting or compounding for tithes. *Simmonds.*

tithe-free (*tith'frē*), *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithe-gatherer (*tith'gawh'er-er*), *n.* One who collects tithes.

titheless (*tith'les*), *a.* [*tithel* + *-less*.] Tithe-free.

tithe-owner (*tith'ō'nēr*), *n.* A person to whom tithes are due; one who owns the right to receive and use the tithes of a parish or locality. In Great Britain many laymen are tithe-owners, through impropriation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 412.

tithe-payer (*tith'pā'ēr*), *n.* One who pays tithes; a person from whom tithes are due.

tithe-pig (*tith'pig*), *n.* One pig out of ten, paid as a tithe or church-rate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 79.

tithe-proctor (*tith'prok'tor*), *n.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.

tither¹ (*tith'ēr*), *n.* [*ME. tithere, tythere*; < *tithel* + *-er*.] 1. One who levies or collects tithes.—2. A tithe-payer.

Small tytheres weren foule yahent.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 12.

3. An advocate or a supporter of tithes; one who maintains the principle of ecclesiastical tithing. [Rare.]

Tithers themselves have contributed to their own confutation, by confessing that the Church liv'd primitively on Alma.

Milton, Touching Hirelings.

tither² (*tith'ēr*), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tither*.

The tane o' them is fu' o' corn,

The tither is fu' o' hay.

Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

tithe-stealer (*tith'stē'lēr*), *n.* One who evades the payment of tithes, or who dishonestly withholds some part of the tithes due from him.

The squire has made all his tenants atheists and *tithe-stealers*.

Addison, Spectator, No. 112.

tithing¹ (*tith'ing*), *n.* [*ME. tithing, tething, tending, teonding*, < *AS. teóthing, teóhung*, a tithing, tithe, decimation, a band of ten men; verbal *n.* of *teóthian*, tithe: see *tithel*, *v.*] 1. In *old Eng. law*, a decenary; a number or company of about ten householders, or one tenth of a hundred (which see), who, dwelling near each other, were regarded as constituting a distinct community for some purposes of civil order and police regulation, the several members being treated as sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. Although this institution has long ceased, the name and corresponding territorial division are still retained in many parts of England.

2. The act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.

tithing², *n.* Tidings. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 498.

tithing-man (*tith'ing-man*), *n.* [*ME. *tithing-man*, < *AS. teóthingmann*; < *tithing*¹ + *man*.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, the chief man of a tithing: same as *headborough*.—2. In England, a peace-officer; an under-constable; in *early New England hist.*, a town officer elected each year to exercise a general moral police (derived from the constabulary functions of the English tithing-man) in the town. Later his functions were nearly confined to preserving order during divine service and enforcing attendance upon it. An officer called the *tithing-man*, with similar moral police duties, was also, in the seventeenth century, chosen in Maryland manors.

The oldest people in New England remember the *tithing-man* as a kind of Sunday Constable, whose special duty it was, in the old parish meeting-house, to quiet the restlessness of youth and to disturb the slumbers of age.

Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, I. 1.

tithing-penny (*tith'ing-pen'i*), *n.* A small sum paid to the sheriff by each tithing, etc., for the charge of keeping courts.

tithly (*tith'li*), *adv.* [A var. of *tithly*, as *tith of tithel*.] Same as *tithly*.

I have seen him trip it *tithly*.

Beau. and Fl. (Imp. Dict.)

Tithonian (*tithō'ni-an*), *a.* [*L. Tithonus*, < *Gr. Τίθωνος*, in *Gr. myth.* the brother of Priam and consort of Eos or Aurora, and endowed with immortality.] A name given by Oppel to a peculiar facies of Upper Jurassic rocks extensively developed in southern France and on the southern side of the Alps. The series thus named is characterized by limestones of very uniform lithological character, as if deposited in deep water when the conditions of deposition were for a long time remarkably uniform in character.

tithonic (*tith-on'ik*), *a.* [= *F. tithonique*, < *Gr. Τίθωνος*, Tithonus: see *Tithonian*.] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic. See *actinism*.

tithonicity (*tith-ō-nis'i-ti*), *n.* [*tithonic* + *-ity*.] That property of light by which it produces chemical effects; actinism.

tithonographic (*tith-ō-nō-graf'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. Τίθωνος* (see *tithonic*) + *γραφειν*, write.] Fixed or impressed by the tithonic rays of light; photographic.

Draper also did something like the same thing, but not quite the same thing, in what he called a *tithonographic* representation of the solar spectrum.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 81.

tithonometer (*tith-ō-nom'e-tēr*), *n.* [*Gr. Τίθωνος* (see *tithonic*) + *μετρον*, measure.] An instrument devised by Dr. John W. Draper (1844) to measure the tithonic or chemical action of light-rays by their effect in causing the chemical union of chlorine and hydrogen. See the quotation.

The *tithonometer* consists essentially of a mixture of equal measures of chlorine and hydrogen gases evolved from and confined by a fluid which absorbs neither. This mixture is kept in a graduated tube so arranged that the gaseous surface exposed to the rays never varies in extent, notwithstanding the contraction which may be going on in its volume, and the muriatic acid resulting from its union is removed by rapid absorption.

Amer. Jour. Sci., XLVI. 218.

tithymal (*tith'i-mal*), *n.* [Also *tithymall*, *tithimal*, *titimal*, < *OF. tithymale*, < *L. tithymalus*, *tithymallus*, < *Gr. τιβυμᾶλος*, spurge, euphorbia.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*; spurge.

titil, *n.* See *tee-tee*.

titil² (*tē'tē*), *n.* Same as *buckwheat-tree*.

Titianesque (*tish-i-neesk*), *a.* [*Titian* (see *def.*) + *-esque*.] Characteristic of or resembling the works of the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477–1576). *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 537.

titillati, *n.* See *titivil*.

titill, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *titile*, *titill*². **titillate** (*tit'i-lāt*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titillated*, ppr. *titillating*. [*L. titillare*, pp. of *titillare* (> *It. titillare* = *Sp. titilar* = *Pg. titillar* = *F. titiller*), tickle.] To tickle; excite a tickling or tingling sensation in; hence, to excite pleasantly; exhilarate; elate.

The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.

Pope, l. of the L., v. 84.

titillation (*tit-i-lā'shon*), *n.* [*F. titillation* = *Pr. titillacio* = *Sp. titilación* = *Pg. titillação* = *It. titillazione*, < *L. titillatio* (*n.*), a tickling, < *titillare*, pp. *titillatus*, tickle: see *titillate*.] 1. The act of titillating, or the state of being titillated; a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling; hence, a passing or momentary excitation, physical or mental.

A poor auricular transient *titillation*.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166.

The vulgar intellectual palate hankers after the *titillation* of foaming phrase.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 261.

2. That which titillates; something having titillating properties. [Rare.]

Your Spanish *titillation* in a glove

The best perfume. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.*

titillative (*tit'i-lā-tiv*), *a.* [*titillate* + *-ive*.] Tending to titillate or tickle. *Imp. Dict.*

titimalet, *n.* Same as *tithymal*. *Halliwel.*

titivate, **titivate** (*tit'i-vāt*), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *titivated*, *titivated*, ppr. *titivating*, *titivating*. [Appar. a factitious word, based perhaps on *tidyl*, with a Latin-seeming termination as in *cultivate*.] To dress or spruce up; get or put into good trim; smarten, or smarten one's self. [Colloq. or slang.]

The girls are all so *titivated* off with false beauty that a fellow loses his heart before he knows it.

Dove's Sermons, I. 151. (Barlett.)

Let me go down and settle whilst you call in your black man and *titivate* a bit.

Thackeray, Virginians, xviii.

titivilt, *n.* [Also *titivill*, early mod. E. *tytty-fylle*; origin obscure.] A knave; a jade.

titlark (*tit'lärk*), *n.* [*tit* + *lark*.] Cf. *titmouse*. Cf. *Shetland teetick*, *titlark*.] A small lark-like bird; hence, specifically, in *ornith.*, a titling; a pipit; any bird of the genus *Anthus* or subfamily *Anthine* (see these words, and *pipit*). There are many species, of most parts of the world. The common titlark of the United States is *A. ludovicianus*, which abounds in eastern parts of the country and in Canada. Several are common English birds, as the meadow-pipit or moss-creeper, *A. pratensis*; the tree-pipit or field-titlark, *A. arboreus*; and the sea-titlark or rock-pipit, *A. obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*, cut under *Anthus*, and phrases under *lark*.

title (*tī'l*), *n.* [*ME. title, titel, titil, titill*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word (a *titile*), an epistle, < *OF. title, titre, titire*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word to indicate letters wanting, *F. titre*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word, right, claim, standard (of gold and silver), document, title in law, title-deed, head (of a page), etc., = *Pr. titol, titire, titule*, point or dot over *t*, = *Sp. título, title, tilde*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = *Pg. título, title, til*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = *Cat. titlla*, mark, sign, character, = *It. titolo, title*, = *Wallach. titile*, circumflex, = *D. titel* = *OHG. titul*, *MHG. titel*, *G. titel* = *Sw. Dan. titel*, < *L. titulus*, title, a superscription, label, notice, token, etc., *ML.* also a stroke over an abridged word, a title; with dim. term. *-ulus*, from a root unknown. Cf. *titil*² and *tilde*, doublets of *title*.] 1. An inscription placed on or over something to distinguish or specialize it; an affixed individualizing term or phrase. [Obsolescent.]

And Pilate wrote a *title*, and put it on the cross.

John xix. 19.

Tell me once more what *title* thou [a casket] dost bear.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 35.

2. A prefixed designating word, phrase, or combination of phrases; an initial written or printed designation; the distinguishing name attached to a written production of any kind: as, the *title* of a book, a chapter or section of a book, etc.; the *title* of a poem. The *title* of a book in the fullest sense includes all the matter in the title-page preceding the author's name or whatever stands in place of it. It may be either a single word or a short phrase, or be divided into a leading and a subordinate title connected by *or*; or it may be extended by way of description to the larger part of a closely printed page, according to a practice formerly very common. The *title* by which a book is quoted, however, is nearly always the shortest form that will serve to designate it distinctively. For bibliographical purposes, especially in the cases of old, rare, and curious books, the entire title-page, word for word and point for point, is regarded as the *title*, and when copied the actual typography is often indicated, as by a vertical bar after each word which ends a line, etc.

They live by selling *titles*, not books, and if that carry off one impression, they have their ends.

Dryden, Life of Lucian.

3. Same as *title-page*, in some technical or occasional uses.—4. In *bookbinding*, the panel on the back of which the name of the book is imprinted.—5. A descriptive caption or heading to a document; the formula by which a legal instrument of any kind is headed: as, the *title* of an act of Congress or of Parliament; the *title* of a deed, a writ, or an affidavit.—6. In some statutes, law-books, and the like, a division or subdivision of the subject, usually a larger division than *article* or *section*.—7. A characterizing term of address; a descriptive name or epithet.

Katharine the curst!

A *title* for a maid of all *titles* the worst.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 130.

8. Specifically, a distinguishing appellation belonging to a person by right of rank or endowment, or assigned to him as a mark of respect or courtesy. *Titles* in this sense may be classified as—(1) *titles of office*, whether hereditary or limited to chosen incumbents, as emperor or empress, king or queen, president, judge, mayor, bishop or archbishop, rector, deacon, general, admiral, captain, etc.; (2) *hereditary titles of nobility*, as duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron (the five British titles of nobility, of which any except the first may be held as a *title of courtesy* by the son and heir, or even the grandson, of the holder of a higher title), count, etc.; (3) *titles of distinction or merit*, as baronet (hereditary) and knight in Great Britain, and those conferred by membership of honorary orders, or the like; (4) *titles of attribution*, pertaining to specific offices or ranks, or bestowed upon certain historical persons, as your, his, or her Majesty, Highness, Grace, Honor, etc., and various epithets prefixed or appended to names, as the Honorable or Right Honorable (Hon. or Rt. Hon.), Reverend or Right Reverend (Rev. or Rt. Rev.), the Great, the Fair (Philip the Fair), the Catholic (Ferdinand the Catholic), etc.; (5) *titles of degree* (commonly called *degrees*), as doctor of divinity (D. D.), of laws (LL. D.), of philosophy (Ph. D.), or of medicine (M. D.).

master of arts (M. A. or A. M.), etc.; (6) *title*: of direct address, prefixed to names in either speech or writing, as Lord, Lady, Sir, Mister (Mr.), Mistress (Mrs.), Miss, Monsieur (M. or Mons.), Madame (Mme.), Doctor (Dr.), Professor (Prof.), Judge, General, etc. Titles of office are subdivided into royal or imperial titles (including those distinctively pertaining to members of sovereign families), civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, military, naval, etc. Titles of honor are such titles belonging to any of the above classes as denote superior rank or station, or special distinction of any kind. 9. Titular or aristocratic rank; titled nobility or dignity. [Rare.]

Tom never fails of paying his obeisance to every man he sees who has *title* or office to make him conspicuous; . . . *Title* is all he knows of honour, and civility of friendship. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 204.

10. A grade or degree of fineness; especially, the number of carats by which the fineness of gold is expressed.

Caret . . . is only an imaginary weight; the whole mass is divided into twenty-four equal parts, and as many as there are of these that are of pure gold constitute the *title* of the alloy. *F. Voss*, *Bibelot and Curios*, p. 53.

Jewellers solder with gold of a lower *title* than the article to be soldered. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 364.

11. A claim; a right; a designated ground of claim; a conferred or acquired warrant; an attributed privilege or franchise.

Therfor a *title* he gan him for to borwe
Of other sicknesse, lest men of him wende
That the hote fire of love him brende.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 488.

Make claim and *title* to the crown of France.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, l. 2. 68.

12. An inherent or established right; a fixed franchise; a just or recognized claim.

Even such an one [an ill prince] hath a *title* to our prayers and thanksgivings. *By. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, l. viii.

I have the same *title* to write on prudence that I have to write on poetry or holiness.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 201.

13. In law: (a) Ownership: as, the *title* was not in the husband, but in his wife; her *title* was subject to encumbrance. (b) The channel through which an owner has acquired his right; the collection of facts from which, by the operation of law, his right arises: as, an abstract of *title* sets forth the chain of instruments, etc., by which the owner became owner. (c) Absolute ownership; the unencumbered fee. In a contract to convey *title* or to warrant the *title*, the word is usually understood in this sense, in which it includes the right of property, the right of possession, and actual possession. (d) The instrument which is evidence of a right; a *title-deed*. *Title* is more appropriately used of real property; ownership of personal, but also to some extent of real property. Among the older commentators on Roman law it was usual to call *title* (*titulus*) the contract or other legal act which was the remote cause of a person's acquiring property (for example, a contract of sale), while the immediate cause (for example, delivery) was called *modus*. In order to have ownership there had to be a perfect *titulus* and *modus*. This doctrine is alien to the Roman jurists, and is now universally repudiated. 14. Hence, a source or evidence of any right or privilege; that which establishes a claim or an attribution: as, Gray's "Elegy" is his chief *title* to fame; his discharge is his *title* of exemption.—15. *Eccles.*: (a) Originally, a district in the city of Rome with taxable revenue; hence, a district in that city attached to a parish church; a Roman parish church, as distinguished from a basilica or an oratory. The clergy belonging to these churches received the epithet "cardinal," whence the *title cardinal*.

In the Roman Church parish churches or *titules* seem to have been first instituted in the time of Pope Marcellus (304). *Cath. Dict.*, p. 118.

(b) A fixed sphere of work and source of income, required as a condition of ordination. Since the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, it has always been the rule to refuse to admit to ordination any one not appointed to officiate in a particular church. Since the eleventh century a *title* in the present sense has been expressly required. The term has gradually changed its connotation from the idea of locality to that of assured support and of a warrant for orders. The Roman Catholic Church requires as *title* for orders nomination to a benefice sufficient for maintenance, sufficient private income, a guarantee of support from some person or persons, or monastic poverty as entitling to maintenance by the order. In the Church of England a cure of souls, chaplaincy, fellowship, or the like is required, or residence as master of arts with sufficient private means. In the American Episcopal Church engagement with some church, parish, or congregation, with some diocesan or recognized general missionary society, as instructor in some incorporated institution, or as chaplain in the national army or navy is requisite for admission to priest's orders.

The candidates . . . must each have a *title* for orders—that is, a sphere of labour under some clergyman, with a proper stipend for his support—before he can be ordained. *A. Pondlanque, Jr.*, *How we are Governed*, p. 86.

16t. Same as *title*2. *Wyclif*, *Mat. v.*—Abstract of *title*. See *abstract*.—Bastard *title*. See *bastard*.—Bonitarian *title*. See *bonitarian*.—Cloud on a *title*, in law, something that renders a holder's *title* to land or other property doubtful, as the existence of an adverse in-

strument or claim the validity or justice of which is not yet known or adjudicated; an instrument which apparently and on its face is valid, and impairs a person's *title* to land, but which can be shown to be invalid by proof of extrinsic facts, although its invalidity has not yet been judicially declared, as a fraudulent mortgage or assessment on the land, or a judgment affecting its ownership, founded on a false affidavit of notice to the defendants.—Color of *title*. See *color*.—Courtesy *title*. See *courtesy*, and def. 8.—Declaration of *title* Act. See *declaration*.—Equitable *title*. See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—Extension of *title*. See *extension*.—Good holding *title*. See *marketable title*.—Half *title*. See *half-title*.—Lucrative *title*, in Spanish Mexican law, title created by donation, devise, or descent. *Platt*.—Marketable, onerous, passive *title*. See the adjectives.—Pierced for *title*, specially prepared for the *title*, as leather for a book-cover which has had an addition between the bands of one or more squares of colored leather, on which the *title* is put. This is done only on calf, vellum, or sheep.—Progress of *title*. See *progress*.—Running *title*. See *running*.—Side *title*, a *title* placed on the upper cover of a bound book, as when the back is too narrow to admit a line of letters, or when the book so treated is usually to be exposed on a table.—*Title by forfeiture*, by prescription, by succession. See *forfeiture*, etc.—*Title of entry*. See *entry*, 10 (a).—*Title rôle*. See *rôle*.—Unity of *title*, the *title* of two or more joint tenants, or tenants in common, or persons alleged so to be, derived or deduced immediately from one and the same source by one and the same act or fact.—Syn. 7. *Designation*, etc. See *name*.

title (tī'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *titled*, ppr. *titling*. [= OF. *tituler* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare*, < LL. *titulare*, give a *title* or name to, < L. *titulus*, a *title*: see *title*, n. Cf. *entitle*, *entitule*, *intitule*.] 1. To call by a *title*, or by the *title* of; entitle; name.

I understand, by rumour, you've a daughter,
Which my bold love shall henceforth *title* cousin.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, iv. 1.

2. To give a right to be entitled; bestow or confer the *title* or designation of.

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame.
Milton, P. L., xl. 622.

titled (tī'tld), a. [*< title + -ed*2.] Having or bearing a *title*, especially one which is constantly used, either with the name or instead of it; specifically, bearing a *title* of nobility; noble.

title-deed (tī'tl-dēd), n. 1. A deed by virtue of which, or one of several deeds or of a chain of conveyances by virtue of which, a person claims *title*. The term is commonly used in the plural of the several earlier muniments of *title* usually delivered over by a grantor on parting with his property to the grantee. 2. That which confers a right or *title* of any kind; especially, a distinguishing deed or achievement; a ground of consideration, eminence, or fame.

title-leaf (tī'tl-lēf), n. The leaf of a book on which the *title* is printed; a *title-page*.
There was another book at the end of these, in whose *title-leaf* the first of the contents was.
Court and Times of Charles I., l. 115.

titleless (tī'tl-lēs), a. [*< ME. titileles; < title + -less*.] 1. Having no *title* or name.
He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forged himself a name.
Shak., *Cor.*, v. 1. 13.

2. Devoid of rightful claim or *title*; unentitled; lawless.
Right so bitwix a *titileles* traunt
And an outlawe, or a thief errant,
The same I seye, ther is no difference.
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 119.

title-letter (tī'tl-lēt'ēr), n. The types, collectively, selected for *titles*. Also *title-type*.

title-page (tī'tl-pāj), n. The preliminary page of a book, or of a written or printed work of any kind, which contains its full *title* and particulars as to its authorship, publication, etc.

The Younger Brother, or the Fortunate Cheat, had been much a more proper Name. Now when a Poet can't rig out a *Title Page*, 'tis but a bad sign of his holding out to the Epilogue. *Jeremy Collier*, *Short View* (ed. 1698), p. 210.

titler (tīt'lēr), n. [Origin obscure.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar. *Simmonds*.

title-sheet (tīt'l-shēt), n. In printing, the first sheet of a book, which usually contains the *title*, bastard *title*, and other preliminary matter.

title-type (tīt'l-tīp), n. Same as *title-letter*.

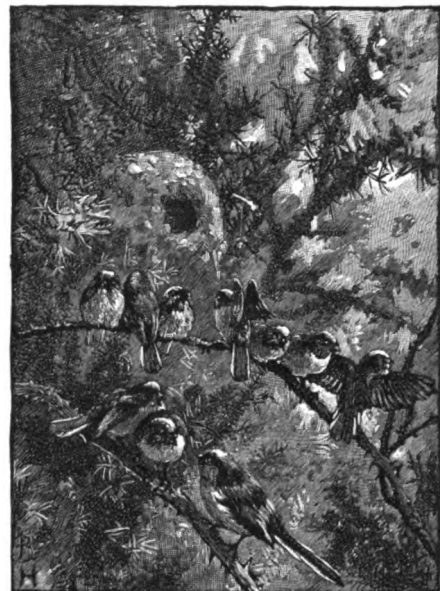
titlin, n. Same as *titling*. *Florio*.

*titling*1 (tīt'ling), n. [Formerly or dial. also *titlin*; < Icel. *titlingr*; as *tit*2 + *-ling*1.] 1. Some small bird. Specifically—(a) A titlark or pipit. (b) A tit or titmouse. (c) In Scotland, the hedge-sparrow. 2. A name formerly given in the custom-house to stock-fish. *Simmonds*.—Cuckoo's *titling*. Same as *cuckoo's sandy* (which see, under *sandy*1). [Prov. Eng.]—Field-, meadow-, or moor-titling, *Anthus pratensis*. (See also *sea-titling*.)

*titling*2 (tīt'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *title*, v.] In bookbinding, impressing, usually in gold-leaf, on

the back of a book the words selected for the *title*.

titmal (tīt'mal), n. Same as *timal*.
titmouse (tīt'mous), n.; pl. usually *titmice* (-mis), properly *titmouses* (-mou-sez). [Early mod. E. also *timose*, also rarely *tittimouse*; < ME. *titmose*, *titemose*, *tytemose*, *titmase*, and later *titimouse*; < *tit*2 + ME. *mose*, < AS. *māse*, a name for several kinds of birds: see *coal-mouse*.] A tit; a tomtit; any bird of the family *Paridae*, and especially of the subfamily *Parinae*. (See the technical names, and cuts under *chickadee* and



Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula caudata*).

Parus.) Those of the genus *Parus* which occur in Great Britain, and hence have popular English names, are the greater titmouse, *P. major*; the coal-tit, *P. ater* (of which the British variety is sometimes called *P. britannicus*); the marsh-tit, *P. palustris*; the blue tit, *P. caeruleus*; and the crested tit, *P. (Lophophanes) cristatus*. The long-tailed titmouse is *Acredula caudata* or *rosea*. The bearded titmouse is *Panurus* (or *Calamophilus*) *biarmicus* (sometimes put in another family, *Panuridae*). In the United States are a number of *titmice*, commonly called *chickadees*, with smooth heads and black caps and throats, as *Parus atricapillus*, etc. There are also several crested ones, forming the genus or subgenus *Lophophanes*, as the peto, or tufted titmouse, *L. bicolor*, the black-crested, *L. atrocristatus*, and others. *Titmice* which build long pendulous nests are called in England *bottle-tits*, and by many provincial names, including *pole-pudding*. Those of the United States which have this habit are the bush-tits of the genus *Psittiparus*. (See cut under *bush-tit*.) Others, of Europe and Africa, form the genus *Agithalus*, as *A. pendulinus*, the penduline titmouse. The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, of the southwestern United States, *Auriparus flaviceps*, also builds a very bulky and elaborate nest of twigs stuffed with feathers. Some of the British



Tufted Titmouse (*Lophophanes bicolor*).

*tit*s are called *ozeys*, and others *hicknell*.—*Asure titmouse*. See *asure tit*, under *tit*2.—*Bahama titmouse*, the gullit of Bahama, *Certhiola bahamensis*.—*Greater titmouse*, *Parus major*, of Europe. See cut under *Parus*.—*New Zealand titmouse*, any species of *Certhiparus*; originally, *C. nove-zealandica*. *Latham*, 1781.—*Plain titmouse*, *Lophophanes inornatus*, common in the southwestern parts of the United States, having the crest concolor with the back.—*Siberian titmouse*, *Parus cinctus*.—*Toupet titmouse*. See *toupet*, 2. *Latham*.

titrate (tīt'rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *titrated*, ppr. *titrating* [*< F. titre*, *title*, standard of fineness—(see *title*, n., 10), + *-ate*2.] To submit to the process of titration.

The whole [mixture] is to be cooled and *titrated* as usual with iodine, using starch as an indicator.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 71.

titration (tīt-trā'shon), n. [*< titrate + -ion*.] In analytical chem., a process for ascertaining

the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by observing the quantity of a liquid of known strength (called a *standard solution*) necessary to convert the constituent into another form, the close of the reaction being marked by some definite phenomenon, usually a change of color or the formation of a precipitate. Also called *volumetric analysis*.

tit-tree (tĭ'trē), *n.* 1. A palm-lily: same as *tīl*. —2. *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*, 2.

tit-tat-to (tĭ'tat-tō'), *n.* [Three syllables used in counting, a varied triplication of *tick*.] A game: same as *crisscross*, 2.

titter, *adv.* See *tite*.

titter¹ (tĭ'tēr), *v. i.* [*ME. titeren*, < *Icel. títta* = *OHG. zitteren*, *MEG. zittern*, *G. zittern*, tremble, quiver. Cf. *teeter*, *titter*¹.] 1. To move back and forth; sway; waver.

In *titerynge* and pursuete and delays,
The folk devyne at wagging of a stee.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1744.

2. To teeter; see-saw. —3. To tremble. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

titter² (tĭ'tēr), *v. i.* [*ME. *titeren* (in deriv. *titerere*, a tattler), prob. imitative; in part perhaps due to *titter*¹.] To laugh in a restrained or nervous manner, as from suppressed mirth, pleasure, or embarrassment; giggle; snicker.

Thus sat, with tears in either eye;
While victor Ned sat tittering by.
Shenstone, To a Friend.

Amy and Louisa Eshton tittered under their breath.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xviii.

titter² (tĭ'tēr), *n.* [*titter*², *v.*] A restrained or nervous laugh; a giggle; a snicker.

There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree.
Bryant, *Gladness of Nature*.

A strangled titter, out of which there brake
On all sides, clamouring etiquette to death,
Unmeasured mirth.
Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

titter³ (tĭ'tēr), *n.* [*Origin obscure*.] A weed, probably the wild vetch. See *tine*³.

From wheat go and rake out the titters or tine.
Tusser, *May's Husbandry*, st. 19.

titteration (tĭ't-er-ā'shon), *n.* [*titter*² + *-ation*.] A fit of tittering or giggling. [*Rare*.]

My brother's arrival has tuned every string of my heart to joy. The holding up of a straw will throw me into a titteration.
Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, III. lxxi.

titterel (tĭ't-er-el), *n.* [*tit*² + *dim. -er-el* as in *cockereel*, *pickereel*.] The whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

titterer (tĭ't-er-er), *n.* [*ME. titerere*, a tattler: see *titter*².] 1. One who titters; one who is habitually tittering.

But he was too short-sighted to notice those who tittered at him—too absent from the world of small facts and petty impulses in which titterers live.
George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, iv.

2. A tattler.
Tattlers and titerers. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 297.

titter-totter (tĭ't-er-tot'er), *v. i.* [*Formerly also tetter-totter*; < *titter*¹ + *totter*¹.] To see-saw; teeter. *Imp. Dict.*

titter-totter (tĭ't-er-tot'er), *n.* [*titter-totter*, *v.*] The game of see-saw. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

titter-totter (tĭ't-er-tot'er), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *titter-totter*, *v.*] In a swaying manner; unsteadily; as, don't stand titter-totter. *Bailey*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 35.

tittery, *n.* See *tityre*.

tittery-tut, *n.* See *tityre-tu*.

titmouse, *n.* A titmouse.

The ringdove, redbreast, and the titmouse.
John Taylor, *Works* (1630).

titivate, *v.* See *titivate*.

tit¹ (tĭ't), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *titled*, ppr. *titling*. [*ME. *titelen* (in deriv. *titelere*, *titelere*, a tattler; cf. *titter*², *tattle*.] To prate idly; whisper. [*Scotch*.]

Here sits a raw [row] of titlin' janda.
Burns, *Holy Fair*.

tit² (tĭ't), *n.* [*ME. titte*, *titel*, *titil*, a title, stroke over a word, etc.; the same as *title*: see *title*.] 1. A stroke over a word or letter to show abbreviation; a dot over a letter, as in *i*. Compare *iota* and *jot*¹. See *tilde*, a Spanish form of the same word.

I'll quote him to a tit.
Beau, and *Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, III. 2.

2. A very small thing; a minute object or quantity; a particle; a whit. [*Rare*.]

How small the biggest Parts of Earth's proud *Titte* show!
Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, x. 1.

One jot or one *titte* shall in no wise pass from the law,
till all be fulfilled.
Mat. v. 18.

Right, right; . . . my taste to a *titte*.
Sheridan, *St. Patrick's Day*, I. 1.

tit³ (tĭ't), *n.* [*Corrupt. for stickle-back*.] Same as *stickleback*.

There sat the man who had . . . agitated the scientific world with the Theory of *Tittebacks*. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, I.

tittler (tĭ'tlēr), *n.* [*ME. titeler, tuteler, totiler*; < *titte*¹ + *-er*.] A tattler; a prater.

Tittleris . . .
That babbled for the best.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 57.

Be no tittler.
MS. Bod. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 141. (*Hallwell*).

tit⁴ (tĭ't), *n.* [*tittler* + *-le*.] A tittler; a prater.

You must be *tit*⁴ before all our guests.
Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 248.

tit⁵ (tĭ't), *n.* [*tittler* + *-le*.] A tittler; a prater.

The daily *tit*⁵ of a court,
By common fame retail'd as office news
In coffee-houses, taverns, cellars, stews.
Chatterton, *Resignation*.

A readable Life of Pitt, which would give all the facts and none of the *tit*⁵, . . . is quite possible.
The Academy, Oct. 18, 1890, p. 336.

2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. [*Rare*.]

Dame Polupragma, gossip *Titte-tattle*,
Suffers her tongue, let loose at random, prattle
Of all occurrences.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

Impertinent *Titte-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse but that of talking slower or faster.
Addison, *Tatler*, No. 157.

II. a. Gossiping; gabbling. [*Rare*.]

And then at christenings and gossips feasts
A woman is not seen, the men do all
The *titte-tattle* duties.
Brome, *Antipodes*, I. 6.

The *titte-tattle* town.
W. Combe, *Dr. Syntax's Tours*, II. 31.

tit⁶ (tĭ't), *n.* One who circulates idle gossip; a trifling tattler. [*Rare*.]

It was somewhat doubtful whether the *tit*⁶ had improved on the usual version of the story.
The Academy, Jan. 29, 1899, p. 76.

tit⁷ (tĭ't), *n.* [*Verbal n. of titte-tattle*, *v.*] The practice of dealing in idle gossip; a tattling about trifles.

You are full in your *tit*⁷ of Cupid; here is Cupid, and there is Cupid.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

titup, *titup* (tĭ't-up), *v. i.* [*tit*, appar. a vague variant of *tip*², + *up*.] To act or go in a gay, lively, or impatient manner; spring; prance; skip.

It would be endless to notice . . . the "Dear me's" and "Oh la's" of the *titupping* mimes.
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xiii.

A magnificent horse dancing, and *titupping*, and tossing, and performing the most graceful caracoles and gambadoes.
Thackeray, *Philip*, viii.

titup, *titup* (tĭ't-up), *n.* [*titup*, *v.*] A lively or gay movement or gait; a prancing or springing about; a canter.

Citizens in Crowds, upon Pads, Hackneys, and Hunters; all upon the *titup*, as if he who did not a Gallop was to forfeit his Horse.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 84].

Had held the bridle, walked his managed mule,
Without a *titup*, the procession through.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 212.

tituppy, *tituppy* (tĭ't-up-pi), *a.* [*titup* + *-y*.] 1. Gay; lively; prancing; high-stepping. —2. Shaky; unsteady; ticklish.

Did you ever see such a little *tituppy* thing in your life? There is not a sound piece of iron about it.
Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey*, ix.

tit⁸ (tĭ't), *n.*; pl. *tit*⁸ (-iz). [*Dim. of tit*¹.] A teat; the breast; especially, the mother's breast: an infantile term.

tit⁹ (tĭ't), *n.* Sister: an infantile manner of pronouncing the word. *Burns*, *Tam Glen*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

tit¹⁰ (tĭ't), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian bagpipe. *Stainer and Barrett*.

tit¹¹ (tĭ't), *n.* Same as *tityre*, 1, for *tityre-tu*.

tit¹² (tĭ't), *n.* [*tit* + *-to*.] A titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tit¹³ (tĭ't), *n.* [*tit* + *-to*.] A titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tit¹⁴ (tĭ't), *n.* [*tit* + *-to*.] A titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

tit¹⁵ (tĭ't), *n.* [*tit* + *-to*.] A titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow?
Waterhouse, *Apoll. for Learning*, p. 29. (*Latham*.)

titubation (tĭ't-ū-bā'shon), *n.* [= *F. titubation* = *Pg. titubeação* = *It. titubazione*, < *L. titubatio* (-n-), a staggering, < *titubare*, stagger: see *titubate*.] 1. The act of stumbling or staggering; a tottering. —2. In *med.*, restlessness; an inclination to constant change of position; fidgets. —3. The act of rocking or rolling, as a curved body on a plane.

titular (tĭ't-ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. titulaire* = *Sp. Pg. titular* = *It. titolare*, < *ML. *titularis*, pertaining to a title, < *L. titulus*, title: see *title*.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or having a title, in any sense; existing in or by reason of title: so designated or entitled: as, *titular* rank, dignity, or rights; *titular* possession; a *titular* professor or incumbent of office (that is, one bearing the title, in distinction from an adjunct or a deputy).

The *titular* Dr. Lamb is committed to the Gate-house, about causing a Westminster scholar to give himself to the devil.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 306.

2. Existing in or having the title only; being such only in name; so-called; nominal; not actual: as, a *titular* sovereignty or bishopric; the line of *titular* kings of Jerusalem.

I appeal to any Reader if this is not the Conditions in which these *Titular* Odes appear.

Congress, On the Pindaric Ode.

This *titular* sovereign of half a dozen empires, in which he did not actually possess a rood of land.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 2.

3. Receiving the name (of), or used by name, as part of a title; giving or taking title. See quotation, and *titular church*, below.

The present cardinals *titular* of the basilican churches of San Marco, and of the St. Apostoli.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 207.

Titular abbot. See *abbot*. — **Titular bishop**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bishop bearing the name of a former Christian see in which the Christian church has ceased to exist, chiefly in Mohammedan countries. This term was substituted by decree of the Propaganda, 1882, for that of "bishop in partibus infidelium," formerly in use. A *titular* bishop is usually assigned to episcopal duties in a country or locality where no Roman Catholic diocese exists or can be established, under the local designation of *vicar apostolic*. — **Titular church**, one of the parish churches of Rome, the names of which are used in the titles of cardinal priests. Compare *title*, n., 15 (a).

II. n. 1. A person who holds a title of office, or a right of possession independently of the functions or obligations properly implied by it: in *eccles. law*, one who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties. —2. One whose name is used as a title; specifically, the patron saint of a church. — **Titular of a church**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that sacred person or thing from which a church receives its title: the term is wider than *patron*, and may comprehend the persons of the Trinity, the mysteries, or the saints, while a *patron* can be only a saint or an angel. *Cath. Dict.* — **Titulars of the tithes**, in *Scotch eccles. law*, the titulars or lay patrons to whom the tithes or tenth part of the produce of lands, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been granted by the crown.

titularity (tĭ't-ū-lār-i-ti), *n.* [*titular* + *-ity*.] The state of being titular; use as a title of office.

Julius Augustus, and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator, but their successors have challenged that title, and retained the same even in its *titularity*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 16.

titularly (tĭ't-ū-lār-li), *adv.* In a titular manner; by or with regard to title; nominally.

titular (tĭ't-ū-lār-i), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. titulaire* = *It. titolare*, < *ML. *titularius*, pertaining to a title (cf. *titularius*, n., a writer of titles), < *L. titulus*, a title: see *title*, and cf. *titular*.] I. a. 1. Consisting in a title; bearing a title; titular.

Richard Smith, *titular* Bishop of Chalcedon, taking his honour from Greece, his profit from England (where he bishoped it over all the Romish Catholics), was now very busy.
Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, XII. ii. 7.

2. Of or pertaining to a title; dependent upon or proceeding from a right or title.

William . . . the Conqueror, howsoever he used and exercised the power of a Conqueror to reward his Normans, yet . . . mixed it with a *Titular* pretence grounded upon the will and designation of Edward the Confessor.
Bacon, *Hist. Henry VII.*, p. 3.

II. n.; pl. *titularies* (-riz). The holder of a title; a titular incumbent or holder.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious.
Aylife, *Paragon*.

tituled (tĭ't-ūld), *a.* [*L. titulus*, title (see *title*), + *-ed*.] Having or bearing a title; entitled.

titup, *tituppy*. See *titup*, *tituppy*.

tit-warbler (tĭ't-wār-blēr), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Paridae*. *Swinson*.

Tityra (tit'i-rā), n. [NL., < Gr. *τίτυρα*, also *τίτυπος*, a kind of bird; cf. *τίτυρος*, the pheasant.] A genus of cotingine birds of the warmer parts of America, representative of the *Tityrinæ*. They are characterized by the unbristled rictus of the strong compressed bill, the slender similar-shaped second primary of the adult male, and the black and white plumage, which is not very dissimilar in the opposite sexes. Five species range from southern Mexico to southern Brazil, *T. cayana*, *T. brasiliensis*, *T. semifasciata* (or *personata*, which reaches Mexico), *T. iniquator*, and *T. albicollis* (whose Mexican variety is *fraseri*). Also called *Pearis*, *Erator*, and *Eustasia*.

tityre (tit'i-re), n. [Also *tittery*, *tittyrice*; abbr. of *tityre-tu*.] 1. Same as *tityre-tu*.

No news of Navies burnt at seas;
No noise of late spawn'd *Tittyrice*.

Herriek, A New Year's Gift Sent to Sir Simon Stewart.

2. Gin. *Bailey*, 1731.

Gin . . . sold under the names of double geneva, royal geneva, celestial geneva, *tittyrice* . . . gained . . . universal applause.

G. Smith, Complete Distiller, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes (in England, IV. 108).

tityre-tu (tit'i-re-tū), n. [So called in some fanciful allusion to the first line of the first eclogue of Virgil: "*Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi*."] One of a band of roisterers or street-ruffians in London in the seventeenth century, similar to the Mohawks, Hawcubites, Hectors, etc. Also spelled *tittyrice-tu*.

For the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boys, and rough-hew'd *tittyrice-tu*.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

Some of the *Tityre-tu*'s, not long after the appearance of this drama (1624), appear to have been brought before the Council, and committed on a suspicion of state delinquency.

Gifford, Note on Dekker and Ford's Sun's Darling, I. 1.

Tityrinae (tit-i-rī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Tityra* + *-inae*.] One of six subfamilies into which the *Cotingidae* have been divided, typified by the genus *Tityra*, and characterized by the extremely short second primary of the adult males. The tarsi are pycnospidian, and the bill is strong and shrike-like; the plumage is not generally bright, and the sexes as a rule are differently colored. There are 3 genera and about 25 species, two or three of which reach the Mexican border of the United States. The range of the subfamily is nearly coextensive with that of the family.

Tiu, n. A form of *Tiu*.

tiver (tiv'er), n. [ME. **tever* (found in an early manuscript as *teapor*, an error for **tefor*), < AS. *teafor*, red, purple.] A kind of ocher which is used for marking sheep in some parts of England.

tiver (tiv'er), v. t. [ME. **teveren*, < AS. *teofrian*, *tyfrian*, mark in red or purple, < *teafor*, red, purple: see *tiver*, n.] To mark with tiver, as sheep.

Tivoli, n. See *yam*.

tivy (tiv'i), adv. [Appar. imitative of lively pattering motion. Cf. *tantivy*.] With great speed: a huntsman's word or cry.

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tiw (tē'ō), n. [See *Tuesday*.] The original supreme divinity of the ancient Teutonic mythology, corresponding with *Dyu* of India, *Zeus* of Greece, and *Jove* of the Romans.

tiza (tē'zā), n. [Peruv.] The mineral ulexite: so called in Peru.

Tizri, n. See *Tishri*.

tizwin, **tiswin** (tiz-, tis-wén'), n. [Mex. (in Sonora, etc.) *tezguino*.] Among the Apaches and kindred Indians, an intoxicating liquor made from ground corn (previously soaked, sprouted, and dried) allowed to ferment in warm water.

tizzy (tiz'i), n.; pl. *tizzies* (-iz). [Corruption of *tester*.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

There's an old 'oman at the lodge, who will show you all that's worth seeing . . . for a *tizzy*.

Bulwer, Cartons, v. 1.

T-joint (tē'joint), n. A joint made by uniting two pieces rectangularly to each other so as to form a semblance of the letter T.

Tl. The chemical symbol of the metal thallium.

tmema (tmē'mā), n.; pl. *tmemata* (-mā-tā). [< Gr. *τμήμα*, a part cut off, a segment, < *τέμνειν*, *ta-mei* (perf. *τέμνηκα*), cut: see *tomel*.] A part cut off; a section; a division.

tnesis (tmē'sis), n. [< L. *tnesis*, < Gr. *τμήσις*, a cutting, *tnesis*, < *τέμνειν*, *ta-mei*, cut: see *tmema*.] In *gram.*, a figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words are inserted between them: as, "of whom be thou ware also" (2 Tim. iv. 15), for "of whom beware thou also." Also called *diacope*.

to (tō), prep., adv., and conj. [< ME. *to*, < AS. *tō* = OS. *tō*, *tē* = OFries. *tō*, *tē*, *tī* = MD. D. *toe* = MLG. *tō*, *tē*, LG. *to* = OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zō*, MHG. *zuo*, *zu*, G. *zu*, to; not in Scand., where *til* is used (see *tilt*), or in Goth., where *du* is used (the supposed connection of *du* and *to* is not made out); = OIr. *do* = W. *di*, later *ddi*, W. *i*, as a prefix *dy-* = Corn. *dhi*, to; cf. Lith. *da-*, = L. *do* = Gr. *-de* = Zend. *-da*, a demonstrative formative.] I. prep. A word used to express the relation of direction or tendency, with many modified and related senses. 1. In the direction of; unto; toward: indicating direction or motion toward a place, point, goal, state, condition, or position, or toward something to be done or to be treated: opposed to *from*.

From every shires ende

Of Engeland to Caunterbury they wende.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 16.

Be-hold [look] to th' souereyn in the face with they eyene.

Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 58.

Adonis hid him to the chace.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

Me longeth sore to Bernysdale,

I may not be therfro.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thou shalt to the Mall with us.

Congreve, Way of the World, l. 9.

The natural disposition to any particular art, science, profession, or trade is very much to be consulted in the care of youth.

Steele, Spectator, No. 157.

The General has fallen to one side in his large chair, whose arms support him from falling to the floor.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 260.

2. As far as: indicating a point or limit reached or to be reached in space, time, or degree; expressing extent of continuance, or proceeding, or degree of comprehension, or inclusion.

The sun in his sercle set vnto rest,

And the day ouer-drogh to the derke night.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10735.

This Tower is easily to be seene to Milan in a cleare day.

Coryat, Crudities, l. 137.

That which most exasperated the Silures was a report of certain words cast out by the Emperor, that he would root them out to the verte name.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

Sir Tomkyn, drawing his sword, swore he was hera to the last drop of his blood.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xl.

And ever James was bending low,

To his white Jennet's saddlebow.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 21.

He might have cogitated to all eternity without arriving at a result.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 23.

3. For; unto: indicating an actual or supposed limit to movement or action, or denoting destination, design, purpose, or aim: as, the horse is broken to saddle or harness.

The souldiar preparynge hym selfe to the fildes

Leaues not at home his swordes and his shilde.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

Wherefore was I to this keen mockery born?

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2. 123.

They must be dieted, as horses to a race.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 196.

But to nobler sights

Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed.

Milton, P. L., xl. 412.

I shall give Tom an eddication an' put him to a business.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 3.

He was born to a large fortune, and had married a lady of the house of Noailles.

The Century, XLII. 368.

If the field is planted to some other crop, the young lice mature on the grass-roots.

Amer. Nat., December, 1889, p. 1106.

4. Unto: indicating a result or effect produced; denoting a consequence or end: as, he was flattered to his ruin; it was reported to her shame.

I shall laugh myself to death.

Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 158.

If any man in Englande should goe aboute . . . to examine yor. life to yor. utter undoinge.

Quoted in H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

I must not leave this fellow: I will torment him to madness.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, II. 1.

The moment the master put his horse to speed, his troops scattered in all directions.

Irving, Granada, p. 94.

Then unto them I turned me, and I spake,

And I began: "Thine agonies, Francesca,

Sad and compassionate to weeping make me."

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 117.

5. Upon; besides: denoting addition, contribution, or possession.

His breath and beauty set

Gloss on the rose, smell to the violet.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 936.

I have a thousand faces to deceive,

And, to those twice as many tongues to flatter.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, l. 2.

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage,

Temper to that, and unto all success.

Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (Latham.)

6. Upon; on: denoting contact, junction, or union.

Lean to no poste whills that ye stande present

Byfore your lordes.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Let me infold thee,
And hold thee to my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 4. 32.
Then doe they sew a long and black thong to that thick
hide or skin.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 195.
When all night long a cloud clings to the hill.
Tennyson, Gerald.

7. Compared with: denoting comparison, proportion, or measure. Hence it is used in a strictly limited sense in expressing ratios or proportions: as, three is to twelve as four is to sixteen.

There is no music to a Christian's knell.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

No, there were no man on the earth to Thomas,

If I durst trust him.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

Name you any one thing that your citizen's wife comes short of to your lady.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, I. 1.

8. Against; over against: denoting opposition, contrast, or antithesis: as, to wager three to one; they engaged hand to hand.

He sets the lesse by the greater, or the greater to the lesse, the equal to his equal, and by such confronting of them together drives out the true ods that is betwixt them.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 197.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face.

1 Cor. xiii. 12.

My hat to a halfpenny, Pompey proves the best worthy.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 568.

Tho that they were nine to aye,

They caused [them] take the chace.

Battle of Balrinnies (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,

And steel your heart to such a world of charms?

Addison, Cato, l. 6.

A sharp conflict, hand to hand and man to man, took place on the battlements.

Irving, Granada, p. 54.

9. In accordance, congruity, or harmony with: denoting agreement, adaptation, or adjustment: as, a plan drawn to scale; painted to the life.

Thou can me some amende;

Thou has me made to thil lyknes.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 106.

And whan ye knowe what it is, loke ye, performe it to his pleasur.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 58.

His horses and his men

Suited in satin to their master's colours.

Poole, Polyhymnia (ed. Bullen).

Fashion your demeanour to my looks.

Shak., C. of E., II. 2. 38.

Now, Maria, here is a character to your taste.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

It was a most difficult matter to keep the tunnel to grade.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIV. 52.

10. In accompaniment with: as, she sang to his guitar.

They move

In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood

Of flutes and soft recorders.

Milton, P. L., l. 550.

Let us but practise a while; and then you shall see me dance the whole Dance to the Violin.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, IV. 1.

11. In the character, quality, or shape of; for; as.

And Floris he maketh stonde uprigt

And ther he dubbed him to knigt.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

He hadde me wite of yow what he shulde haue to rewarde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

He hath a pretty young man to his son, whose name is Civility.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

He took a morsel of early lamb to his dinner.

Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlix.

12. Regarding; concerning; as to: denoting relation: as, to plead to the charge; to speak to the question.

Where we may leisurely

Each one demand and answer to his part

Perform'd in this wide gap of time.

Shak., W. T., v. 3. 168.

It takes away my faith to anything

He shall hereafter speak.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.

At these meetings, any of the members of the churches may come, if they please, and speak their minds freely, in the fear of God, to any matter.

Penn., Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

[Dr.] To a lady's lounging-chair . . . in ebonized wood . . .

To a gentleman's Etruscan do. do., cabrio- 16-16-0

ole legs . . . 17-17-0

Miss Braddon, Hostages of Fortune, p. 115.

13. Denoting application or attention: as, he fell to work.

Sing me now asleep;

Then to your offices, and let me rest.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2. 7.

They begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, I. 1.

The bride and her party, having arrived at the bridegroom's house, sit down to a repast.

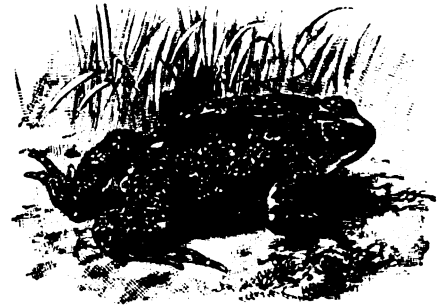
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 210.

14. In connection with; appurtenant: denoting attribution, appurtenance, or belonging: as, a cap with a tassel to it.

Third son to the third Edward King of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 84.
 An olde Cubbord. . . . A Carpett to the same of yelow
 & tawnie satten embroidery.
 Quoted in *H. Hall's Society* in Elizabethan Age, App. I.
 Heels to his shoes so monstrously high that he had three
 or four times fallen down had he not been supported by
 his friend. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 48.
 In nine days the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh once shot at
 Elveden 2530 partridges to his own gun.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 384.
 15. In a great variety of cases to supplies the
 place of the dative in other languages: it connects
 transitive verbs with their indirect or
 distant objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter
 or passive verbs with a following noun which
 limits their action.
 Better bowe than breke; obey to thi better.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.
 Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see
 if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow. *Lam.* i. 12.
 Drink to me only with thine eyes.
B. Jonson, *The Forest*, To Celia.
 This grand Conspiracy is discovered by Walthoeff to
 Lanfrank Archbishop of Canterbury.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 25.
 I am come to town, and to better hopes of seeing you.
Gray, *Letters*, I. 8.
Abe. Pray, sir, who is the lady?
Sir A. What's that to you, sir?
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, ii. 1.
 After adjectives, it points to the person or thing with respect
 to which, or in whose interest, a quality is shown or
 perceived: as, a substance sweet to the taste; an event
 painful to the mind.
 16. To is used as ordinary "sign" of the infinitive
 (like the corresponding *zu* in German, *d* and *de* in French, *a* and *di* in Italian, *att* in Swedish,
 etc.). In Anglo-Saxon, the verbal noun after *to* took
 a special dative form—e. g., *to etanna*, 'to or for eating'—
 distinguishing it from the simple infinitive, as *etan*; but
 this distinction of form has been long since lost, and the
 two constructions have also been confounded and mixed.
 And hopen that he be to comynge [i. e., to come] that shal
 hem releue. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 313.
 Thanne longen folk to gon on pilgrimages.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., i. 12.
 A sower went forth to sow. *Mat.* xiii. 8.
 Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;
 To lie in cold obstruction and to rot;
 This sensible warm motion to become
 A kneaded clod. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 1. 118.
 I am to blame to be so much in rage.
Beau. and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, iv. 3.
 He [the Almighty] is sharply provoked every moment,
 yet he punisheth to pardon, and forgives to forgive again.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, iii. 26.
 Many would like to make it a penal offence to preach
 discontent to the people. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 167.
 (a) To is not used before the infinitive after the ordinary
 auxiliaries, as *do*, *will*, *can*, *may*, etc.; also not after various
 other verbs, as *see*, *hear*, *let*, etc.; while after a few
 it is sometimes omitted or sometimes retained against
 more common usage to the contrary. After a noun or an
 adjective to is always used.
 Being mechanical, you ought not [to] walk
 Upon a labouring day without the sign
 Of your profession. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, i. 1. 3.
 We are ready to try our fortunes
 To the last man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 48.
 (b) To is formerly used even after another preposition,
 especially *for*, and is still so used dialectally and vulgarly:
 as, what are you going *for* to do? Rarely after other prepositions,
 as *from*; but very commonly after *about*, about
 to signifying immediate futurity: as, he is *about* to go.
 For not to have been dipt in Lethe lake
 Could save the sonne of Thetis *from* to die.
Spenser, *Ruins of Time*, l. 429.
 What went ye out *for* to see? *Mat.* xi. 9.
 (c) After *be* and *have*, the infinitive with *to* denotes something
 future, especially with the implication of duty or necessity:
 as, it is still to do (or to be done); I have it to do (or have to do it).
 We are still to seek for something else. *Bentley*.
 (d) Colloquially, an infinitive after *to*, when it is a repetition
 of a preceding infinitive, is often omitted: as, I don't go
 because I don't wish to.
 You carry your business cares and projects about, instead
 of leaving them in the City. . . . or seeming to.
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, xxxiii.
 One can persuade himself, if he is determined to, that
 certain of Shakspere's sonnets are of a biographical character.
R. H. Stoddard, *The Century*, XXII. 913.
 Jack Barrett went to Quetta
 Because they told him to.
R. Kipling, *Story of Uriah*.
 17. In various obsolete, provincial, or colloquial
 uses: after; against; at; by; for; in;
 of; on; with; before; etc.
 And go honte hardliche to hares and to foxes,
 To bores and to bockes that breketh a-doune menne
 heggas. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 28.
 Heo that trespasseth to trowthe.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 274.
 To thee only trespassed haue I.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.
 My lorde to mete is he.
Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

I mind when there wasn't a master mariner to Plymouth
 that thought there was aught west of the Land's End.
Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, xxx.
 He talks to himself, and keeps mainly to himself.
O. W. Holmes, *Professor*, ii.
 John Kartor gowne iij. yerdes of brod clothe, russet, to
 make a longe gowne to Sir John Wallyngton.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.
 Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men,
 That to theyre mete haue such an appetyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.
 Alle kynne creatures that to Crist beleuith.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 239.
 Therinne caste the calx of gold and sette it to the strong
 sunne in somer tyme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.
 Dickie he took good notice to that.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).
 Your most princely answer was, smelling to the gold—
 Non olet, it smells not of the means that have gotten it.
Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxxi.
 Thei . . . don me faste Fridales to bred and to water.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 155.
 To knele on his knees to the cold erth
 And grete all his goddes with a good chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 798.
 We may hafe a deoyre and a guet gerynaye for to be
 present to Hym.
Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.
 There's naething the matter to thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 275).
 You shall have no currant-jelly to your rice.
Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, p. 511.
 Stay, Amarillis, stay!
 You are too fleet; 'tis two hours yet to day.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 3.
 At twenty minutes to three, Her Majesty . . . entered
 the House.
First Year of a Sileken Reign, p. 38.
 Till tot. See *till*.—To a hair. See *hair*.—To boot.
 See *boot*.—To one's face, in presence and defiance of one.
 Weep'st thou for him to my face?
Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 77.
 To one's hand. See *hand*.—To one's teeth. See *tooth*.
 —To the echo, the full, the halves, etc. See the nouns.
 —To wit. See *wit*, v.—To you, a phrase of salutation or
 courtesy, equivalent to *my service* or *my respects* to you,
 or to the same to you. [Colloq.]
 "I should wish you to find from themselves whether
 your opinions is correct." "Sir, to you," says Cobbs; "that
 shall be done directly."
Dickens, *Holly Tree*, ii.
 Would to God, would to Heaven, and similar precatives
 phrases, are modern adaptations, with to inserted to note
 the direction of the wish or aspiration (perhaps after such
 phrases as "I make my vow to God," "I vow to God," etc.),
 of the earlier Middle English phrase *would to God*, where *God*
 is the subject, and *would* the optative (subjunctive) Imperfect
 of *will* as a principal verb; literally, "(I wish that) God
 would will (that . . .)." The words *would to God* (in three
 syllables) could easily slide into the more modern-seeming
would to God, where to is grammatically inexplicable.
 II. *adv.* 1. To a place in view; forward; on.
 To, Achilles! to, Ajax! to! *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, ii. 1. 119.
 2. To the thing to be done: denoting motion
 and application to a thing.
 I will stand to and feed,
 Although my last. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 3. 49.
 "These plain vlands being on table, I thought you might
 be tempted." "Thank 'ee, Mrs. Sparit," said the whelp.
 And gloomily fell to. *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, ii. 10.
 3. To its place; together: denoting the joining
 or closing of something separated or open:
 as, shut the door to.
 Christ is brought asleep, and laid in his grave; and the
 door sealed to.
Tyndale, *Ana.* to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 102.
 He that hath received his testimony hath set to his seal
 that God is true. *John* iii. 23.
 Can honour set to a leg? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 133.
 4. In a certain direction: as, sloped to.
 Found in the nest three young owls with their feathers
 turned wrong end to, . . . looking the very personification
 of fierceness. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 12.
 Go to. See *go*.—To and again. See *again*.—To and
 back. See *back*.—To and fro. See *fro*.—To bring
 to, to come to, to fall to, to leave to, to lie to, etc.
 See the verbs.
 III. *conj.* Till.
 Pursue to [var. *till*] throw a name hast wonne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2316.
 The rede see is ryght nere at hande,
 Ther bus vs bide to we be thrall [taken captive].
York Plays, p. 90.
 Theys knyghtis never stynte ne blane,
 To thay unto the ceté wanne.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 116. (Halliwell.)
 to². An old spelling of *too*¹, *too*, *two*.
 to³ (tō), n. [Jap., < Chinese *tow*, a peck (or bush-
 el).] A Japanese grain and liquid measure
 containing 1097.52 cubic inches, or a little less
 than half an imperial bushel.
 to¹. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the
 preposition and adverb *to*¹ so used: as in *to-*
name. In *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *to-month*, *to-night*, *to-year*,
 it is not properly a prefix, but the preposition coalesced
 with its noun. In *to-ward* it is the adverb as the principal
 element, with suffix *-ward*.

to-2. [*< ME. to-, te-, < AS. tō = OS. tī = OFries. to-, te-, tī = MLG. LG. te = OHG. zir-, zar-,
 zur-, zī-, zā-, zē-, MHG. zē-, zur-, zū-, G. zer- =
 Goth. twis-, apart, = L. dis-, apart, away* (see
dis-, dia-). Parallel with this prefix is a noun-
 prefix OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-* = Goth. *tuz-* = Gr.
duo- = Skt. *du-*, evil, heavy (see *dys-*); ult.
 connected with *two*, *twi-*.] A prefix of Anglo-
 Saxon origin, meaning 'apart, away,' and denoting
 separation, negation, or intensity. It is
 common in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, but is al-
 most wholly obsolete in English. A relic of its use re-
 mains in the archaic *all to* used as a quasi-adverb in *all to*
break, *all to split*, *all to broken*, etc., where the adverb is
 really *all*, and to is properly a prefix of the verb, *to break*,
to split, etc., in early modern English separated from the
 verb (being in Middle English, like other prefixes, com-
 monly written separate), and often written with *all* as one
 word, *alto*, taken as an adverb qualifying the verb. (See
all, adv., l.) Such verbs are properly written without a
 hyphen: examples are *toback*, *tobear*, *tobill*, *toblow*,
toburn (*toburn*), *toburne*, *toburn*, *toburn*. This prefix is often
 confused, by readers and editors of Middle English texts,
 with the preposition *to*, the sign of the infinitive.
 toad (tōd), n. [Early mod. E. also *tode*; also
Sc. tade, *tad*, *tad*, *ted*; < ME. *tode*, *toode*, *tades*,
tadde, < AS. *tādige*, *tādīe*, toad; root unknown.
 The Dan. *tudse*, Sw. *tåssa*, toad, are prob. un-
 related. Hence, in comp., *tadpole*, q. v.] 1. A
 batrachian or amphibian of the family *Bufo-*
nidae or some related family. Toads are generally
 distinguished among the salient tailless batrachians from
 the frog, in that they are not aquatic (except when
 breeding), and lack the symmetry and agility of frogs;
 but the strong technical differences between the batrach-
 ian and raniform amphibians are not always reflected
 in the various applications of these popular names. (Compare
 the common use of *frog* and *toad* in *tree-frog*, *tree-*
toad, and in *nurse-frog* and *obstetrical toad*.) Toads have a
 stout clumsy body more or less covered with warts,
 generally large parotoids (see cut under *parotoid*), no teeth,
 the hind feet scarcely or not webbed, and the hind limbs
 not fitted for extensive leaping. They are perfectly harm-
 less, notwithstanding many popular superstitions to the
 contrary. They feed mainly on insects, and some are
 quite useful in gardens. They are tenacious of life, like
 most reptiles, but there is no truth in the stories of their
 living in solid rock. The fable of the jewel in the toad's
 head may have some basis of fact in the piece of glistening
 cartilage which represents an unossified basioccipital.
 There are numerous kinds of toads, found in nearly all
 parts of the world. They are mostly of the genus *Bufo*,
 as well as of the family *Bufo-nidae*, though several other
 families include species to which the popular name ap-
 plies. In Europe the common toad is *B. vulgaris*; the

Common American Toad (*Bufo lentiginosus*).

rush-toad or natterjack is *B. calamita*. The commonest
 toad of America is *B. lentiginosus*, which sports in many
 color-varieties. See phrases below, and cuts under *tad-*
pole, *Brachycephalus*, *Hyalaplesia*, and *agua-toad*.
 2. Figuratively, a person as an object of dis-
 gust or aversion; also used in deprecating or
 half-affectionate railery. Compare *toadling*.
 "Yes," responded Abbot, "if she were a nice, pretty
 child, one might compassionate her forlornness; but one
 really can not care for such a little toad as that."
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, iii.
 Accoucheur toad. Same as *obstetrical toad*.—Cell-
 backed toad, a toad which carries its eggs and tadpoles
 in holes in the back; specifically, the Surinam toad. See
 cuts under *Pipa* and *Nototrema*.—Horned toad (or frog),
 the popular name of all the small lizards of western North
 America with a flattened rounded form, the head horned,
 the back warty, and the habits sluggish. They are neither
 toads nor frogs (batrachians), but lacertilians or lizards,
 of quite another class of animals, and of the family *Igu-*
onidae. All belong to the genus *Phrynosoma*, of which
 there are 8 or 9 species. See *Phrynosoma* (with cut).
 Also called *toad-lizard*.—Midwife toad. Same as *ob-*
stetrical toad.—Obstetrical toad, the nurse-frog, *Alytes*
obstetricans. See cut under *Alytes*.—Running toad. Same
 as *natterjack*.—Spade-footed toad. See *Scaphiopus*,
 and cut under *spade-foot*.—Surinam toad, *Pipa ameri-*
cana, a large and ugly toad representing the family *Pipi-*
dæ. See *Pipa* and *Aptodesma*.—Toad in a (the) hole, in
 cookery, a piece of beef baked in batter.—Tree toad. See
tree-toad.—Walking toad. Same as *natterjack*.
 toadback (tōd'bak), n. A variety of potato.
 The toadback is nearly akin to the large Irish (potato),
 the skin almost black, and rough like a russeting.
Amer. Nat., XXIV. 318.
 toad-back (tōd'bak), a. In carp., resembling
 the back of a toad in section: said of a rail.

toad-eater (tōd'ē'tēr), *n.* [*< toad + eater.* As with *beef-eater*, the simple etymology fails to satisfy some writers, and fictions like that quoted from Brewer are invented to explain the word.] 1. A mountebank's boy who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (supposed to be poisonous), in order to give his master an opportunity to show his skill in expelling poison.

Be the most scorn'd Jack-pudding of the pack,
And turn toad-eater to some foreign quack.
Tom Brown, Satire on an Ignorant Quack (Works, I. 71). (N. and Q., 3d ser., I. 129.)

2. A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

Toad-eater. . . . It is a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy's eating toads; in order to show his master's skill in expelling poison; it is built on a supposition . . . that people who are so unhappy as to be in a state of dependence are forced to do the most nauseous things that can be thought on, to please and humour their patrons.
Sarah Fielding, Adventures of David Simple (1744).

I am retired hither like an old summer dwager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my lozenge-coach, and to be scolded.
Walpole, Letters, II. 52.

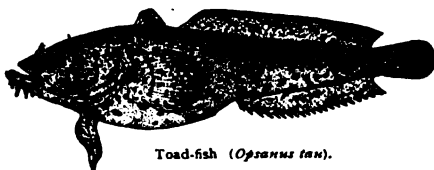
At the final overthrow of the Moors, the Castilians made them their servants, and their active habits and officious manners greatly pleased the proud and lazy Spaniards, who called them *mi todia* (my factotum). Hence a cringing, officious dependent, who will do all sorts of dirty work for you, is called a *todia* or toad-eater.
Brewer, Phrase and Fable.

toad-eating (tōd'ē'ting), *n.* Servile or sycophantic complaisance; sycophancy.

Without the officiousness, the ineffectiveness, the effrontery, the toad-eating, the insensibility to all reproach, he [Boswell] never could have produced so excellent a book.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

toad-eating (tōd'ē'ting), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a toad-eater or sycophant; sycophantic.

toad-fish (tōd'fīsh), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Batrachoides* or *Opsanus*, especially *O. tau*; the oyster-fish or sapa, of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts to the West Indies. It is a very ugly fish, of ungainly form, with a thick, heavy head and large mouth, naked skin, no



Toad-fish (*Opsanus tau*).

lateral line, three dorsal spines, and when young a series of tufts or cirri on the back and sides; the lips have fleshy appendages; the color is dusky-olive with irregular black markings both on the body and on the fins.

2. A loophid fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, so called from its uncouth aspect; the fishing-frog, sea-devil, wide-gab, or angler. See *cut* under *angler*.—3. A swell-fish, as *Spheroides maculatus*, the common puffer of the Atlantic coast of the United States, 12 inches long. Also called *swell-toad*.—4. The frog-fish or mouse-fish, *Pterophryne tumida*. *D. S. Jordan.*

toad-flax (tōd'flaks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Linaria*, primarily *L. Linaria*, the common toad-flax, a showy but pernicious plant, otherwise known as *ranstead* and *butter-and-eggs*.

Other plants receiving this name are the ivy-leaved toad-flax or Kenilworth ivy, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria* (Linaria Cymbalaria of Miller) (see *ivy*), and the three-birds toad-flax, *Linaria triornithophora*, a European plant cultivated for its large purple long-spurred flowers borne in whorls of three, and suggesting little birds. Several others are desirable in gardens, as the dwarf *L. alpina*, alpine toad-flax, and the tall *L. Dalmatica*, with showy sulphur-yellow flowers; the plant, however, is difficult to eradicate.—*Bastard*

toad-flax. (a) In America, a plant of the genus *Comandra*, of the *Santalaceae*, which consists of 4 species, 3 North American and 1 European, low herbs or undershrubs, sometimes parasitic on roots. The common American plant is *C. umbellata*, with leaves like those of toad-flax and white flowers in umbel-like clusters. (b) In England, *Theatium Linophyllum*, which has leaves like those of toad-flax.—*Ivy-leaved toad-flax*. See *def.*

toad-flower (tōd'flou'ēr), *n.* See *Stapelia*.

toadhead (tōd'hed), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]



The Inflorescence of Toad-flax (*Linaria Linaria*).

a, a flower, longitudinal section; b, the fruit; c, the seed.

toadstone (tōd'stōn), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating *toadstone*, of *G. todtes gestein*, lit. 'dead (i. e. unproductive) rock.' In *geol.*, a volcanic rock varying in texture from a soft crumbly ash to a hard close-grained greenstone, several beds of which occur in the magnesian limestone of the lead-mining district of Derbyshire. The toadstone has the position of an interbedded rock, is irregular in thickness, and traversed by numerous veins and faults. It much resembles the so-called whin-sill of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Also called *toadrock*.

toadstool (tōd'stōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toadestool*, *toadestool*; *< toad + stool*.] A common name for numerous umbrella-shaped fungi which grow abundantly on decaying vegetable matter. It is usually restricted to the old genus *Agaricus*, but also is extended to various allied fungi, and, still further, is sometimes applied to almost any fungus that is large enough to attract general attention, such as

toadish (tō'dish), *a.* [*< toad + -ish*.] Like a toad.

toadlet (tōd'let), *n.* [*< toad + -let*.] A young or small toad. *Coleridge*.

toad-lily (tōd'lil'i), *n.* 1. The white water-lily, *Castalia odorata*: an old American name.—2. *Fritillaria Pyrenaica*: garden name.—3. The Japanese lilaceous plant *Compsoa hirta*: garden name.

toadling (tōd'ling), *n.* [*< toad + -ling*.] A little toad; a toadlet. See *toad*, 2.

Your shyness, and alyness, and pretending to know nothing never took me in, whatever you may do with others. I always knew you for a toadling.
Johnson, in Mme. D'Arblay's Diary, I. 128.

toad-lizard (tōd'liz'ard), *n.* A so-called horned frog or toad. See *under toad*.

toad-orchid (tōd'or'kis), *n.* The West African orchid *Megacelinium Bufo*, the flowers of which resemble small toads and are arranged along the midrib of a green blade. The lip has a rapid spontaneous movement.

toad-pipe (tōd'pip), *n.* Any one of various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. Also *lad-pipe*.

toadrock (tōd'rok), *n.* Same as *toadstone*.

toad-rush (tōd'rush), *n.* See *rush*.

toad's-cap (tōdz'kap), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

toadseye (tōdz'i), *n.* [*< toad's*, poss. of *toad*, + *eye*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of wood-tin.

toad's-hat (tōdz'hat), *n.* [*< ME. toadyshatte*; *< toad's + hat*.] Same as *toadstool*.

toad's-meat (tōdz'mē), *n.* Same as *toadstool*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

toad-snatcher (tōd'snach'ēr), *n.* The reed-bunting. [Prov. Eng.]

toad-spit, **toad-spittle** (tōd'spit, -spit'l), *n.* The froth or spume secreted by various homopterous insects. Also called *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See *spit-bug* and *spittle-insect*.

toad-spotted (tōd'spot'ed), *a.* Thickly stained or spotted, like a toad; hence, covered thickly with blemishes or stains of guilt.

A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shak., Lear, v. 3. 128.*

toadstone (tōd'stōn), *n.* [*< toad + stone*.] Any one of various natural or artificial objects resembling a toad in form or color, or which were believed to have been formed within the body of that animal, and which for many centuries, and over a large part of Europe, were held in high regard, and preserved with the greatest care. The earliest reference to objects of this kind is that of Pliny, who, under the name of "batrachites," described various stones which were said by him to resemble the frog in color, although he does not speak of their being possessed of any special virtues. This is the only reference to the toadstone to be found in classic authors; but much later on the names "crapodinus" and "butonites" are found in various learned works written in Latin; while the word "crapaudine" appears in French as early as the fourteenth century, and "krottenstein," "cradenstein," and "krötenstein," not much later in German. Albertus Magnus and others also gave the name of "borax" to a stone supposed by them to be found in the head of the toad. This latter was the most common form of belief in regard to the origin of the toadstone, and it was very generally thought that it was endowed with special virtues if the animal could be made to surrender it voluntarily. Toadstones were preserved at the shrines of saints, worn as amulets, or set in rings, or in other ways treasured by their owners as charms, or antidotes to poison, or as having special therapeutic qualities, or simply as natural curiosities. Some of these objects were bits of rock, or of jasper, or of other semi-precious or perhaps really precious stones, toad-like in color or shape; others were fossils of various kinds, such as brachiopods, fragments of crinoids, teeth of fossil fish, etc. Shakespeare refers to the toadstone in the lines:

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
(As you Like It, II. 1. 12-14.)

If he would send his eyes, I would undertake
To carry 'em to the jeweller; they would off
For pretty toadstones. *Shirley, The Brothers, II. 1.*

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Hydnum, *Lycoperdon*, *Morehella*, etc. Popularly, the name *toadstool* is applied only to those fungi supposed to be poisonous, as distinguished from *mushrooms*, or edible forms. This is a distinction difficult to maintain, as many species belonging to the genus *Agaricus*, or closely allied genera, may or may not be poisonous. It frequently happens that an edible species is associated with and resembles a highly poisonous species, or grows in similar places, and can be distinguished only by a competent authority or by a careful microscopical examination. Also called *toad's-cap*, *toad's-hat*, *toad's-meat*, *frogstool*.

toady (tō'di), *a.* [*< toad + -y*.] Ugly and repulsive, like a toad; hateful; beastly. [Rare.]

Vice is of such a toady complexion that she naturally teaches the soul to hate her. *Feltham, Resolves, I. 12.*

toady (tō'di), *n.*; pl. *toadies* (-diz). [Said to be shortened from *toad-eater*; but rather an adaptation of *toady*, *a.*, to express the meaning of *toad-eater*. *Toad-eater* would hardly be "shortened" to *toady*.] 1. A sycophant; an interested flatterer; a toad-eater.

Young Bull licked him [young Lord Buckram] in a fight of fifty-five minutes. . . . Boys are not all toadies in the morning of life. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, v.*

2. A coarse rustic woman. *Scott. (Imp. Dict.)*

toady (tō'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toadied*, ppr. *toadying*. [*< toady*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To fawn upon in a servile manner; play the toady or sycophant to.

The tutors toadied him. The fellows in hall paid him great clumsy compliments. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, v.*

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant; fawn; cringe.

What magic wand was it whose touch made the toadying servility of the land start up the real demon that it was? *W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 185.*

toadyish (tō'di-ish), *a.* [*< toady* + *-ish*.] Having the character of a toady; given to toadyism; toad-eating; boot-licking.

toadyism (tō'di-izm), *n.* [*< toady* + *-ism*.] The practices of a toady; sycophancy; servile adulation. *Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.*

to-and-fro (tō'and-frō'), *a.* and *n.* [*< to and fro*: see *under fro*.] I. *a.* Forward and backward; alternate: as, *to-and-fro* motion.

II. *n.* 1. A movement or motion forward and backward in alternation.

When the mesmerizer Snow
With his hand's first sweep
Put the earth to sleep,
'Twas a time when the heart could show
All—how was earth to know,
'Neath the mute hand's to-and-fro!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

Like some wild creature newly-caged, commenced
A to-and-fro. *Tennyson, Princess, II.*

2. The bandying of a question backward and forward; a discussion. *Bp. Bale, Vocacyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 459).*

Toarcian (tō-ār'si-an), *n.* [Named from *Thouars*, in western France.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lias lying between the Charmouthian, or Middle Lias, and the Bajocian, or lowest division of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is especially well developed in central and southern France, and its subdivisions are characterized chiefly by the presence of certain species of ammonites.

toast (tōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toste*; *< ME. toost*, *< OF. toste*, *< ML. tosta*, a toast of bread (cf. *OF. toste* = *Sp. tostada*, a toast), *< L. tosta*, fem. of *totus*, pp. of *torrere*, parch, toast: see *torrent*.] Bread in slices superficially browned by the fire; a slice of bread so browned.

Go fetch me a quart of sack; put a toast in 't.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 3.

toast (tōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toste*; *< ME. tosten*, *< OF. toster* = *Sp. tostar* = *Pg. tostar*, toast; *< tostado*, toasted; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To brown by the heat of a fire: as, to toast bread or bacon.

'Tis time I were choked with a piece of toasted cheese.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 147.

2. To warm thoroughly: as, to toast one's feet. [Colloq.]

Around these fires the more idle of the swarthy fellows squatted, and toasted their bare shins while they spun their wondrous tales. *The Century, XXXVI. 323.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To brown with heat.

There is a whiff of something floating about, suggestive of toasting shingles. *O. W. Holmes, Professor, VII.*

2. To warm one's self thoroughly at a fire.

As we tosted by the fire. *W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, I.*

toast (tōst), *n.* [A particular use of *toast*, *n.*, of anecdotal origin, according to the story given in the "Tatler" (No. 24, June 4, 1709). See the second quotation.] 1. A person whose health is drunk, or who is named as the person to whom others are requested to drink; especially, a woman who is the reigning belle of the season, or in

some other way is specially indicated as a person often toasted; also, anything, as a political cause, the memory of a person, etc., to which a company is requested to drink.

I'll take my Death, Marwood, you are more censorious than a decay'd Beauty, or a discarded Toast.
Congress, Way of the World, III. 10.

It happen'd that on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times [of Charles II.] was in the Cross-Bath [at Bath], and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half-fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, tho' he liked not the liquor, he would have the toast (making an allusion to the usage of the times of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass). Tho' he was opposed in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a toast.

Tatler, No. 24 (June 4, 1709).

Her eldest daughter was within half-a-year of being a toast.
Steele, Tatler, No. 96.

2. A call on another or others to drink to the health of some person named, or to the prosperity of some cause, etc.: often accompanied by a sentiment or motto; also, the act of thus drinking.

Let the toast pass—

Drink to the lass,

I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

3†. One who drinks to excess; a soaker.

When, having half din'd, there comes in my host,
A Catholic good, and a rare drunken toast.
Cotton, Voyage to Ireland, III.

toast² (tōst), *v.* [*< toast¹, n.*] *I. trans.* To drink as a toast; drink to the health of; wish success or prosperity to in drinking; also, to designate as the person or subject to whom or to which other persons are requested to drink; propose the health of.

The gentleman has . . . toasted your health.

Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, III. 1.

Careless. Now then, Charles, be honest, and give us your real favourite.

Charles S. Why, I have withheld her only in compassion to you. If I toast her, you must give a round of her peers, which is impossible—on earth.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 2.

II. intrans. To drink a toast or toasts; also, to propose a toast or toasts.

Friendship without Freedom is as dull as . . . Wine without toasting.
Congress, Way of the World, I. 3.

These insect reptiles, whilst they go on only caballing and toasting, only fill us with disgust.

Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

toaster¹ (tōs'tēr), *n.* [*< toast¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who toasts something, as bread or cheese.—2. An instrument for toasting bread, cheese, etc.; especially, such an appliance other than a toasting-fork. Toasters for bread are often small gridirons of wire which hold the slice of bread fast without tearing it.—3. Something fit for toasting. [Colloq.]

"Come and look at 'em! here 's toasters!" bellows one with a Yarmouth bloater stuck on a toasting-fork.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 11.

toaster² (tōs'tēr), *n.* [*< toast² + -er¹.*] One who proposes a toast; an admirer of women.

We simple Toasters take Delight

To see our Women's Teeth look white; . . .

In China none hold Women sweet

Except their Snaggs are black as Jett.

Prior, Alma, II.

toasting-fork (tōs'ting-fōrk), *n.* 1. A large fork with several prongs and a long handle, for toasting bread at an open fire.—2. A sword. [Ludicrous.]

If I had given him time to get at his other pistol, or his toasting-fork, it was all up.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xvii.

toasting-glass (tōs'ting-glās), *n.* A drinking-glass used for toasts, and inscribed with the name of a belle, or with verses in her honor. *Garth, Toasting-Glasses of the Kit-Cat Club (1703).*

toasting-iron (tōs'ting-ī'ern), *n.* Same as *toasting-fork*, in either sense. *Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 99; Thackeray, Pendennis, xxii.*

toast-master (tōst mās'tēr), *n.* One who, at a public dinner or similar entertainment, is appointed to propose or announce the toasts: in the United States he is usually the one who presides.

Mr. Chisel, the Immortal toast-master, who presided over the President.
Thackeray, A Dinner in the City, III.

toast-rack (tōst'rak), *n.* A contrivance for holding dry toast, each slice being held on edge between slender rings or supports of wire, etc.

toast-water (tōst'wā'tēr), *n.* Water in which toasted bread has been steeped, used as a beverage by invalids.

toat (tōt), *n.* The pushing-handle of a carpenter's plane. See *plane-stock*.

toazer, *v. t.* An old spelling of *tose*.

tobaccanalian (tō-bak'-ā-nā'lian), *n.* [*< tobacco(o) + -analian*, in imitation of *baecchanalian*.] One who indulges in tobacco; a smoker. [Humorous.]

We get very good cigars for a bajocco and half—that is, very good for us cheap tobaccanilians.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxv.

tobacciant, *n.* [*< tobacco + -ian*.] One who smokes tobacco; a smoker. [Rare.]

You may observe how idle and foolish they are that can not travel without a Tobacco pipe at their mouth; but such (I must tell you) are no base Tobaccians: for this manner of taking the fume they suppose to be generous.
Venner, Treatise of Tobacco (ed. 1687).

tobacco (tō-bak'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *tabacco*, *tabacca*; = *F. tabac* (not in Cotgrave, 1611, who gives only *petum* and *nicotiane*), sometimes *tobac* = *It. tabacco* (1578), *tabacco* (1598) = *D. taback* (1659), now *tabak* = *G. tabak* = *Dan. Sw. tabak* = *Bohem. tabak* = *Pol. tabaka* = *Russ. tabakū* = *Ar. tabagh* (the usual Ar. name being different, *tutun*, *toton*, Pers. *tūtan*, Turk. *tūtūn*, > *Pol. tytun*) = *NGr. ταμπάκος*, *ταμπάκος* = Pers. Hind. *tambākū* (cf. Pers. *tumbeki*, Turk. *tunbeki*) = Chinese *tambako*, *tambaku* = *Jap. tabako* (< *E.*) (NL. *tabacca* (Camden, 1585), *tabacum* (Lobel, 1576; Bauhin, 1596)); < *Sp. tabaco*, formerly also *tabacco* = *Pg. tabaco*, < *W. Ind.* (Haytian or Caribbean) **tabacco* or **tabaco*, of uncertain meaning, conflicting accounts being given: (a) According to Charlevoix, in his "History of St. Dominique," the pipe used by the Indians in smoking was called *tabaco*. (b) According to Las Casas, the Spaniards in the first voyage of Columbus saw the Indians in Cuba smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos*. (c) According to Clavigero, the word was one of the native names of the plant, namely the Haytian (cf. the quot. from Hakluyt). (d) According to Bauhin (1596) and Minshew (1617), etc., *tobacco* was so called from an island of the same name, now called *Tobago*, near Trinidad (cf. *trinidad*, a former name of *tobacco*). (e) In another view, it was so called from *Tabaco*, said to be a province of Yucatan. (f) Other Indian names were *upowoc* (see quot. from Hakluyt), *piciell* (Clavigero; Stevens, 1706), *piciell* (Bauhin, 1596), *peiciell*, or *piciell* (Minshew, 1617), *petum* or *petun* (a S. Amer. term) (see *petun*), *tomabona*, *perebecenue* (Bauhin, 1596), etc. In Europe it was also called *nicotian*, *queen's herb* (*F. l'herbe de la roynne*), etc.: see *nicotian*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, particularly one of several species affording the narcotic product of the same name. The most generally cultivated is *N. Tabacum*, a plant of South American origin, found in culture among the aborigines. It is of stately habit, 3 to 6 feet high; the leaves from ovate to narrowly lanceolate, the lower commonly 2 or 3 feet long; the flowers of purplish tints, 2 inches long, disposed in a terminal panicle. (See cut under *Nicotiana*.) Prominent cultivated forms are the variety *macropphylla*, known as Maryland tobacco, to which the Cuban and Manila tobaccos are accredited, and the variety *angustifolia*, Virginian tobacco. The only other species extensively grown is *N. rustica*, a much smaller plant with smaller greenish flowers, sometimes called *green tobacco* from the fact that the leaves retain much of their color when dry. It is suited to cool latitudes, and cultivated northward in Europe and in parts of Asia, yielding among others the Hungarian and Turkish tobaccos. *N. quadrivalvis* is grown by the Indians from Oregon to the Missouri river, and is their favorite kind, a low-branched, viscid-pubescent plant a foot high. Some other species are cultivated locally. The United States leads in the production of tobacco, but it is grown more or less in nearly all temperate and tropical lands. The quality depends greatly on climate, the Cuban or other fine varieties degenerating when planted elsewhere. Cuban tobacco is considered finest, that of Manila being named with it. Turkish tobaccos are famous, as also the Latakia of a district in northern Syria. Virginian tobacco ranks very high.

There is an herbe [in Virginia] which is sowed apart by it selfe, and is called by the inhabitants Vprowoc; in the West Indies it hath diuers names; . . . the Spanyards generally call it *Tabacco*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 271.

Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy; . . .
There, whether yt diuine Tobacco were,
Or Panachæa, or Polygony,
Shee found.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.

2. The leaves of the tobacco-plant prepared in various forms, to be smoked, chewed, or used as snuff (see *snuff*). Tobacco-leaves are sometimes gathered singly; more commonly the stalks are cut, and suspended on sticks under shelter for drying, which requires several weeks. The leaves are then stripped and sorted, tied in bundles called *hands*, and "bulked" in compact circular heaps to secure a slight fermentation, which develops the properties valued; they are then packed for the manufacturer, who makes them into cigars,

cheroots, cigarettes, and cut, plug, and roll tobacco, intended for smoking and chewing, and into snuff. The properties of tobacco are chiefly due to the alkaloid nicotine (which see). Medically considered, tobacco is a powerful sedative poison and a local stimulant, not now used internally unless in chronic asthma, but applied in some skin-diseases, hemorrhoids, etc. In its ordinary use as a narcotic it induces a physical and mental quiet very gratifying to the habituated, overcoming the distaste for its obnoxious properties, and making it the most nearly universal of narcotics. In large quantities it gives rise to confusion of the mind, vertigo, nausea, and at length to depression and dangerous prostration. Historically, tobacco was found in use among the Indians at the discovery of America, and associated with their solemn transactions. (See *calumet*.) It was unknown in the Old World before this time. It was introduced into Europe about 1569 by a Spanish physician, who brought a small quantity from America into Spain and Portugal. Thence its use spread into France and Italy. Sir Francis Drake introduced it into England about 1585, where tobacco-taverns soon became nearly as prevalent as ale-houses. Its use was opposed strongly by both priests and rulers. Pope Urban VIII. excommunicated users of tobacco; in Turkey and other countries its use was severely punished. The "Counterblast" of James I. of England is matter of history. The use of tobacco spread, however, in the face of all prohibitions.

Ber. Hearke you, my host, haue you a pipe of good Tobacco?

Va. The best in the towne: boy, drie a leafe.

Boy. There's none in the house, sir.

Va. Drie a docke leafe.

Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

I marle what pleasure or fellicite they haue in taking this rogish tobacco! it's good for nothing but to choke a man, and fill him full of smoke and embers.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. 1616), III. 5.

Sublime tobacco / which from east to west
Cheers the tar's labour or the Turkman's rest.
Byron, The Island, II. 19.

Bird's-eye tobacco. See *bird's-eye*, 2.—**Broad-leaved tobacco.** the Maryland tobacco. See *def. 1.*—**Cake tobacco.** Same as *plug tobacco*. See *below*.—**Canaster tobacco.** See *canaster*.—**Cavendish tobacco.** See *cavendish*.—**Congo tobacco.** Same as *delamã*.—**Cut tobacco.** tobacco prepared for use by cutting into fine strips or shreds.—**Green tobacco.** See *def. 1.*—**Indian tobacco.** a common American herb, *Rapuntium infatum*. It is 6 inches to 2 feet high, with numerous leaves, and racemes of pale-blue flowers. It is said to have been used medicinally by the Indians, and is now the official lobelia, with properties resembling those of tobacco, an unsafe emetic, but available in spasmodic asthma. Also called *gagroot*.—**Latakia tobacco.** a tobacco produced in northern Syria, one kind of which has an admired aroma, derived from being cured in the smoke of oak-wood.—**Leaf tobacco.** tobacco unmanufactured.—**Maryland tobacco.** See *def. 1.*—**Mountain tobacco.** See *Arnicia*, 2 and 3.—**Oil of tobacco.** See *oil*.—**Orinoco tobacco.** a local product, probably of the Maryland variety.—**Persian tobacco.** tobacco produced in Persia and Turkey; specifically, the Shiraz.—**Pigtail tobacco.** roll tobacco, or a variety of it.—**Plug tobacco.** tobacco compressed into solid blocks, commonly first moistened with molasses or other liquid; cake or cavendish tobacco.—**River-side tobacco.** See *Pluchea*.—**Roll tobacco.** tobacco-leaves spun into a rope and subjected to hot pressure.—**Shag tobacco.** See *shag*, 1.—**Shiraz tobacco.** a commercial tobacco produced in Persia.—**Syrian tobacco.** tobacco produced in Syria, apparently the same as or including the Latakia, affording choice cigars. Good Syrian tobacco is said to contain no nicotine. The name is applied to *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly regarded as the source of the Syrian product (see *def. 1.*).—**Tobacco amaurosis or amblyopia.** dimness of vision resulting from the abuse of tobacco and usually also of alcohol.—**Tobacco camphor.** Same as *nicotian*.—**Tobacco ointment.** See *ointment*.—**To drink tobacco.** See *drink*, 5.—**Turkish tobacco.** See *def. 1.*—**Twist tobacco.** Same as *roll tobacco*. See *above*.—**Virginian tobacco.** See *def. 1.*—**Wild tobacco.** (a) *Nicotiana rustica*. See *def. 1.* (b) Same as *Indian tobacco*. See *above*.

tobacco-beetle (tō-bak'ō-bē'tl), *n.* A cosmopolitan ptinid beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne*, which lives in all stages in many pungent spices and drugs, and is so fond of stored or manufactured tobacco as to become a pest in many manufactories and warehouses in the United States. Also called *cigarette-beetle*.

tobacco-box (tō-bak'ō-boks), *n.* 1. A small flat pocket-box for holding tobacco for chewing or smoking.—2. A common skate or ray, a batoid fish, *Raja erinacea*. [Local, U. S.].—3. The common sunfish or pumpkin-seed, *Xepomotis gibbosus*, or another of the same genus. See cut under *sunfish*. [Local, U. S.]

tobacco-cutter (tō-bak'ō-kut'ēr), *n.* 1. A machine for shaving tobacco-leaves into shreds for smoking or chewing.—2. A knife for cutting pieces from a plug of tobacco; a tobacco-knife. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-dove (tō-bak'ō-duv), *n.* The small ground-dove, *Chamaepelia* (or *Columbigallina*) *passerina*. [Bahamas.]

tobacco-grater (tō-bak'ō-grā'tēr), *n.* A machine for grinding tobacco for smoking. It consists of a circular closed box in which a sieve is revolved by means of a crank, while projecting teeth reduce the leaves to the size required. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-heart (tō-bak'ō-härt), *n.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by a rapid and often irregular pulse, due to excessive use of tobacco.

tobacco-knife (tō-bak'ō-nif), *n.* A knife for cutting up plug tobacco. It is generally a guillotine-knife, pivoted at one end, and operated by a lever or handle.

tobacco-man (tō-bak'ō-man), *n.* A tobaccoist. The tobacco-men . . . swore with earnest irreverence to vend nothing but the purest Spanish leaf.

Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. ii.

tobacconer (tō-bak'ō-nēr), *n.* [*< tobacco + -er.* The *n.* is inserted in this word and *tobacconist*, etc., after the analogy of words from the Latin (*Platonist*, etc.).] One who uses tobacco; a smoker of tobacco. *Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.*

tobacconing (tō-bak'ō-ning), *n.* [*< tobacco + -ing.* Cf. *It. tabaccare*, take tobacco (Florio, 1611).] The act or practice of taking tobacco. *Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.*

tobacconing (tō-bak'ō-ning), *a.* Using or smoking tobacco.

Muketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and tobaccoing as freely as if it [the cathedral] had turned ale-house. *Ep. Hall, Hard Measure.*

tobacconist (tō-bak'ō-nist), *n.* [*< tobacco + -ist.*] 1. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.—2. A smoker of tobacco.

The best Tobacconist That ever held a pipe within his flat.

Times Whistle (E. K. T. S.), p. 72.

What kind of Chimney is 't

Less Sensible than a Tobacconist?

Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconize (tō-bak'ō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tobacconised*, ppr. *tobacconizing*. [*< tobacco + -ize.*] To impregnate or saturate with tobacco, or with the oil or the fumes of tobacco. *The American, VIII. 73.*

tobacco-pipe (tō-bak'ō-pip), *n.* 1. A pipe in which tobacco is smoked.



Japanese Tobacco-pipe.

I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a tobacco-pipe.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

And in his grisly Gripe

An over-grown, great, long Tobacco-Pipe.

Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

2. Same as *Indian-pipe*. *S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.* [Local, New Eng.]—*Queen's tobacco-pipe*, a peculiar designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln belonging to the customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are piled up damaged tobacco and cigars, and goods (such as tobacco, cigars, and tea) which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has accumulated, when the whole is burned.—*Tobacco-pipe clay*. Same as *pipe-clay*.—*Tobacco-pipe fish*, the pipe-fish.

tobacco-plant (tō-bak'ō-plant), *n.* See *tobacco*, 1.

tobacco-pouch (tō-bak'ō-pouch), *n.* A pouch or bag for a small quantity of tobacco for smoking or chewing, carried about the person.

tobacco-press (tō-bak'ō-pres), *n.* 1. A machine for packing granulated tobacco into bags or boxes for commercial purposes.—2. A press for condensing and compacting plug tobacco in tubs or boxes.—3. A machine for pressing booked and wrapped tobacco-leaves flat, so that they will lie compactly when packed. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-root (tō-bak'ō-rōt), *n.* See *Lewisia*.

tobacco-stick (tō-bak'ō-stik), *n.* In *tobacco-curing*, one of a series of sticks on which tobacco-leaves are hung to dry in curing-houses.

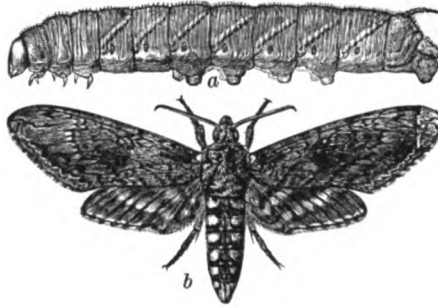
tobacco-stopper (tō-bak'ō-stop'ēr), *n.* A contrivance for pressing down the half-burned tobacco in the bowl of a pipe, to prevent the ashes from being scattered and to improve the draft of the pipe. Tobacco-stoppers are used chiefly by the smokers of pipes with large and deep bowls, such as are common in Germany.

tobacco-stripper (tō-bak'ō-strip'ēr), *n.* A person employed in the process of manufacturing tobacco to remove the midrib of the leaf by stripping or tearing.

tobacco-tongs (tō-bak'ō-tōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Iron tongs of light and ornamental design, used by a smoker to take a coal from the hearth to light his pipe. It is a form of lazy-tongs.

tobacco-wheel (tō-bak'ō-hwēl), *n.* A machine, resembling the hay-band machine, for twisting dried tobacco-leaves into a rope for convenience of packing. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-worm (tō-bak'ō-wērm), *n.* The larva of the sphinx-moth *Phlegethontius carolina*, which feeds on the leaves of the growing tobacco-



Tobacco-worm (*Phlegethontius carolina*). a, larva; b, moth.

plant in the United States, and often does great damage.

Tobago cane (tō-bā'gō kăn), [So called from the island of *Tobago*, in the West Indies.] The slender stem of the palm *Bactris minor*, of the United States of Colombia and the West Indies, sometimes imported into Europe to make walking-sticks.

to-be (tō-bē), *n.* [*< to be*: see *be*.] The future; that which is to come. [Rare.]

Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-Be.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

to-beat, *v. t.* [*< ME. tobeten*; *< AS. tobedtan*, beat severely, *< tō + bedtan*, beat: see *to-2* and *beat*.] To beat excessively.

Though that thou shouldst for thi sothe sawe Ben al to-beten and to-drawe. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 6126.*

Tobias-fish (tō-bī'as-fish), *n.* Same as *sand-eel*, 1.

tobine, *n.* [*Cf. G. tobin = D. tabijn*, tabby: see *tabby*, *tabin*.] A stout twilled silk textile employed for women's dresses, and considered very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*

toboggan (tō-bog'an), *n.* [Also *toboggin*, *toboggan*, *tarboggin*; *< Micmac tobakun*, a vehicle; cf. *Ojibwa odaban*.] A long narrow sled made of a single thickness (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) of wood (commonly birch) curved backward at one end, the curved end being kept in place by leather thongs: originally em-



Toboggans on Toboggan-slide.

ployed by the Indians of Lower Canada to carry loads over the snow, but now used chiefly in the sport of coasting. It is 15 or 16 inches wide, if made of one piece, or wider if two boards are joined together. The sport of tobogganing has been very popular in Canada, and has been introduced to some extent in the United States.

toboggan (tō-bog'an), *v. i.* [*< toboggan, n.*] To slide down-hill on a toboggan.

tobogganer (tō-bog'an-ēr), *n.* [*< toboggan + -er*.] One who practises sliding on a toboggan.

tobogganing (tō-bog'an-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *toboggan, v.*] The sport or practice of sliding on toboggans.

tobogganist (tō-bog'an-ist), *n.* [*< toboggan + -ist.*] A tobogganer. *The Century, XIV. 525.* [Rare.]

toboggan-shoot (tō-bog'an-shōt), *n.* Same as *toboggan-slide*.

toboggan-slide (tō-bog'an-slīd), *n.* A steep decline down which tobogganers slide. It is divided longitudinally into a number of different courses to prevent collisions, and is generally provided also with steps along the side for the convenience of the tobogganers when returning. See out under *toboggan*.

toboggin, *n.* See *toboggan*.

to-bread (tō'bred), *n.* [*< to + bread*.] An extra loaf added by bakers to every dozen, completing a bakers' dozen. Also called *in-bread*. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*.

tobreak, *v. t.* [*ME. tobreken*, *< AS. tōbrekan* (= *G. zerbrechen*), *< tō*, apart, + *brecan*, break: see *to-2* and *break*. Cf. *all, adv.*] To break in pieces; destroy.

To-broken ben the statuts hye in heven

That creat were eternally to dure.

Chaucer, Soogan, l. 1.

A certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all to brake his skull. *Judges ix. 58.*

tobrest, *v.* See *toburst*.

toburst, *v.* [*ME. tobersten*, *< AS. toberstan* (= *OS. tebrestan* = *OHG. zabrestan*, *MHG. zerbresten*, *G. zerbersten*), burst asunder, *< tō*, apart, + *berstan*, burst: see *to-2* and *burst*.] *I. trans.* To burst or break in pieces.

Atropos my thred of life to-breast.

If I be fals.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1546.

II. intrans. To burst apart; break in pieces.

For man may love of possibillite

A woman so his herte may to-breast,

And she nought love ageyn, but—if hire leste.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 608.

toby (tō'bi), *n.* [So called from the familiar personal name *Toby*.] A small jug usually representing in its form a stout old man with a three-cornered hat, the angles of which form spouts for pouring out the liquor contained in the vessel: it is frequently used as a mug.

There was also a goodly jug of well-browned clay, fashioned into the form of an old gentleman. . . . "Put Toby this way, my dear." This Toby was the brown jug.

Dickens, Barna-

(by Eudge, iv.



Toby of English Pottery, 18th century.

tocan, *n.* Same as *toucan*.

toccata (tok-kū'tā), *n.* [*< It. toccata*, pp. fem. of *toccare* = *Sp. Pg. tocar* = *F. toucher*, touch: see *touch*.] In music, a work for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or organ, originally intended to utilize and display varieties of touch: but the term has been extended so as to include many irregular works, similar to the prelude, the fantasia, and the improvisation. Toccatas were first written early in the seventeenth century, and were then flowing and homophonic in structure. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they have usually been intricately contrapuntal, and calculated to tax the highest virtuosity.

It was Bach, however, who raised the *Tocatta* far beyond all previous and later writers. *Grove's Dict. Music, IV. 130.*

toccatella, toccatina (tok-kā-tel'lā, -tē'nā), *n.* [*It., dim. of toccata, q. v.*] In music, a short or simple toccata.

Toccus (tok'us), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841). orig. *Tockus* (Lesson, 1831), also *Tocus* (Reichenbach, 1849), *< African tok*: see *tok*.] A genus of hornbills or *Bucerotidae*, having the culmen compressed, and only elevated into a low, sometimes obsolete, crest. It is the largest genus of the family, with about 12 species. The type is *T. erythrorhynchus*, a bird in which the bill is deep-red and the head and neck are gray with a white superciliary stripe. In others the bill is mainly yellow or black. With two exceptions (*T. gingalensis* of Ceylon and *T. griseus* of Malabar), the species are African.

tochar (toch'ēr), *n.* [*< Ir. tochar*, Gael. *tocharadh*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which

a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scotch.]

Then hey for a lass wi' a tocher — the nice yellow guineas for me! Burns, Awa' wi' your Witchcraft.

tocher (toch'ér), *v. t.* [*< tocher, n.*] To give a tocher or dowry to. [Scotch.]

Braid money to tocher them a', man. Burns, Ronalds of Bannals.

tocherless (toch'ér-les), *a.* [*< tocher + -less.*] Without a tocher, or marriage portion. Scott, Waverley, lxvii. [Scotch.]

tock¹ (tok), *n.* [*< F. toque, a cap: see toque.*] A cap. Compare *toque*.

On their heads they wear a small tock of three braces, made in guise of a myter. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 244.

tock² (tok), *n.* [Also *tok*; origin uncertain.] A kind of hornbill; specifically, the African red-billed hornbill, *Toccus erythrorhynchus*. The name extends to related species. See *Toccus*.

tockay (tok'ā), *n.* A kind of spotted East Indian lizard. It is supposed to be the spotted gecko, *Hemidactylus maculatus*. Imp. Dict.

to cleave, *v.* [ME. *to cleven* (pp. *to clove*), *< AS. tocleofan* (= OHG. *zechlufan*), cleave asunder, *< to-*, apart, + *cleofan*, cleave: see *cleave²*.] *I. trans.* To divide; open; cleave asunder.

For the helme holligote heuene shal to cleue. Piers Plowman (B), xii. 141.

II. intrans. To cleave apart; break.

For sorwe of which myn herte shal to cleue. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 613.

tocol¹ (tō'kō), *n.* [Tupi *toco*.] The common toucan, *Rhamphastus toco*.

tocol² (tō'kō), *n.* [Also *toko*; a humorous use of Gr. *τόκος*, interest.] Punishment. [Slang.]

The school leaders come up furious, and administer toco to the wretched fags nearest at hand.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.

tocology (tō-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [Also *tokology*; *< Gr. τόκος*, birth (*< τίκειν*, *tekein*, bring forth), + *-λογία*, *< λῆγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of medicine which treats of parturition; obstetrics.

tocome, *v. i.* [ME., *< to + come.*] To come to; approach.

These to-come to Conscience and to Cristyne people. Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 343.

to-come (tō-kum'), *n.* [*< to come: see come.*] The future. Shelley, Hellas. [Rare.]

tocororo (tō-kō-rō-rō), *n.* [Also *tocoloro*; Sp. *tocororo*, *< Cuban tocororo* (sometimes given as *toroloco* or *tocoloro*), the Cuban trogon, so called from its note.] The Cuban trogon, *Prionotus temnurus*.

tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tocksaine*; *< OF. toquesin, toquesin, toquesaint, toxsaint, tocsaint, tozant* (F. *tocsin* = Fr. *tocasen*), the ringing of an alarm-bell, an alarm-bell, *< toquer*, strike (see *touch*), + *sin*, *sing* = Fr. *senh* = Pg. *sino* = OIt. *segno*, a bell, *< L. signum*, a signal, ML. also bell: see *sign*.] 1. A signal given by means of a bell or bells; especially, a signal of alarm or of need; hence, any warning note or signal.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call tocsaine, whereupon the people . . . flocked together.

Faulk, Answer to P. Frarine (an. 1580), p. 52. (Todd.)

That all softening, overpowering knell.

The tocsin of the soul — the dinner-bell.

Byron, Don Juan, v. 49.

The death of the nominal leader . . . was the tocsin of their anarchy.

Disraeli.

2. A bell used to sound an alarm; an alarm-bell. Again the whistlered Spaniard all the land with terror smote;

And again the wild alarm sounded from the tocsin's throat.

Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

3. *Milit.*, an alarm-drum formerly used as a signal for charging.

tocusso (tō-kūs'ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian corn-plant or millet, *Eleusine Toccus*.

tod¹ (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todd*, *todde*, *tode*; *< ME. todd*, *< Icel. todda*, a tod of wool, bit, piece, = D. *todde*, tatters, rags (cf. D. *toot*, hair-net, Dan. *tot*, a bunch of hair or flax), = OHG. *zotta*, *zōta*, *zātā*, *f.*, *zotto*, m., MHG. *zote*, *zotte*, m., f., G. *zotte*, a tuft of hair or wool. Cf. *tot⁴*.] 1. A bush, especially of ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

At length, within an Yvie *todde* (There shrouded was the little God), I heard a busie bustling.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2. An old weight, used chiefly for wool and varying in amount locally. It was commonly equal to 28 pounds.

And the said wolles to be wayed in the yelde halle of the said cite by the byer and the syller, and custom for euery todd j. d. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

tod¹ (tod), *v. i.* [*< tod¹, n.*] To yield a tod in weight; weigh or produce a tod.

Every leuen wether *tods*; every tod yields pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to? Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 33.

tod² (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todde*; supposed to be so called from its bushy tail, *< tod¹, a bush.*] A fox. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Drivest hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock, Or other vermin from the flock.

B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Fræe dogs, an' *tods*, an' butchers' knives!

Burns, Death of Mallie.

tod³ (tod), *n.* [Abbr. of *toddy*.] A drink; toddy. [Colloq., U. S.]

Selleridge's was full of fire-company boys, taking their *tods* after a run. T. Wintrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

todasht, *v. t.* [*< ME. todasshen, todasshen; < to-2 + dash.*] To strike violently; dash to pieces.

His shelde to-dashed was with swerdes and maces.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 640.

Well it semed by their armes that thei hadde not sojournd, for theire sheldes were hewen and to *daisht*. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 246.

to-day, today (tō-dā'), *adv.* [*< ME. to-daye, to daye, < AS. tō dæge, tō dæg* (also *tō dæge thissum*), on (this) day: prop. a phrase: *tō*, prep., to, for, on; *dæge*, dat. sing. of *dæg*, day: see *to¹* and *day*. Cf. *to-night*, *to-morrow*, *to-month*, *to-year*.] 1. On this (present) day: as, he leaves to-day. Compare *to-morrow*.

To-morrow let my Sun his beams display.

Or in clouds hide them; I have lived to-day.

Cowley, A Vote.

2. At the present time; in these days.

Man to-day is fancy's fool

As man hath ever been.

Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

To-day morning, this morning. [Prov. Eng.] — **To-day noon**, this noon. [U. S.]

to-day, today (tō-dā'), *n.* [*< to-day, adv.*] 1. This present day: as, to-day is Monday. — 2. This present time; the present age: as, the events of to-day.

Toddalia (tō-dā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the Malabar name of *T. aculeata* — *kaka-toddali*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the family *Rutaceæ*, type of the tribe *Toddaliæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a two-to five-toothed calyx, as many petals and stamens, and a punctate fleshy or coriaceous fruit with two to seven cells, each usually with a single seed. There is but a single species, native in tropical and subtropical regions of the old world. They are shrubs, often climbers, and frequently spiny, with alternate leaves of three sessile lanceolate leaflets, and axillary or terminal cymes or panicles of small flowers followed by globular or lobed fruits resembling peas. For *T. aculeata*, see *loper-root*.

Toddalies (tō-dā'li-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), *< Toddalia + -æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Rutaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers, in general polygamously dioecious, with free petals, stamens, and disk, a terminal style entire at the base, and an embryo usually with flat cotyledons and without albumen. It includes nineteen genera, mainly tropical, among which are *Toddalia* (the type), *Anquetitia*, and *Ptelea*.

toddle (tod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *toddled*, ppr. *toddling*. [A var. of *tottle*, perhaps influenced by some association with *waddle*: see *tottle*.] To walk feebly; walk with short, tottering steps, as a child or an old man: said especially of children just beginning to walk.

I should like to come and have a cottage in your park, *toddle* about, live mostly on milk, and be taken care of by Mrs. Boswell.

Johnson, in Boswell, stat. 74.

The young lady had one of the children asleep on her shoulder; and another was *toddling* at her side, holding by his sister's dress.

Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

= *syn.* See *waddle*.

toddle (tod'l), *n.* [*< toddle, v.*] 1. The act of toddling; an uncertain gait with short or feeble steps.

What did the little thing do but . . . set off in the bravest *toddle* for the very bow of the boat, in fear of losing sight of me!

R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

2. A walk taken in a toddling fashion, as by a child or an invalid; loosely, a careless stroll. [Colloq.]

Her dally little *toddle* through the town.

Trollope, Orley Farm, xv.

3. A toddler. [Rare.]

When I was a little *toddle*, Mr. and Mrs. Crewe used to let me play about in their garden.

George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, III.

toddler (tod'lér), *n.* [*< toddle + -er¹*.] One who toddles; especially, an infant or young child. Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, i.

toddy (tod'i), *n.* [Formerly also *taddy*, also *turee*; *< Hind. tārī* (with cerebral *r*, hence also spelled *tārī*), *< tār*, Pers. *tār*, a palm-tree, from which this liquor is derived.] 1. The drawn sap of several species of palm, especially when fermented. In India this is obtained chiefly from the jaggery, the wild date, the palmyra, and the coconut (see *toddy-palm*); in Borneo, from the areng; in West Africa, from *Raphia vinifera*; in Brazil, from the buriti. It is secured by cutting off the spadix at the time of efflorescence, by wounding the spathe, and by tapping the pith. It is a pleasant laxative drink when fresh, but soon ferments, and becomes intoxicating. Arrack is obtained from it by distillation. Vinegar is also made from the sap, and jaggery-sugar is obtained by boiling it.

They [the people of Induстан] have . . . also *Toddy*, an excellent Drink that issues out of a tree.

S. Clarke, Geograph. Descrip. (1671), p. 45.

If we had a mind to Coco-nuts, or *Toddy*, our Malaysians of Achin would climb the Trees, and fetch as many Nuts as we would have, and a good pot of *Toddy* every Morning.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 488.

2. A drink made of spirits and hot water sweetened, and properly having no other ingredients: this use is originally Scotch. Also colloquially *tod*.

A jug of *toddy* intended for my own tippie.

Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

toddy-bird (tod'i-bér), *n.* A bird which feeds on the juices of the palms in India. The name is not well determined, and probably applies to several different species. If given to a weaver-bird, it would probably be to a *baya*-bird, either *Ploceus baya* or *P. bengalensis*. As identified with *Artamus leucorhynchus*, a *toddy-bird* is a sort of swallow-shrike, of a different family (*Artamidae*).

toddy-blossom (tod'i-blos'am), *n.* Same as *grog-blossom*.

toddy-drawer (tod'i-drā'ér), *n.* A person who draws and sells toddy from the palm. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 136. [Anglo-Indian.]

toddy-ladle (tod'i-lā'dl), *n.* 1. A ladle like a punch-ladle, but smaller, often of silver or silver-gilt and richly decorated. — 2. A name applied to the American aloe, *Agave Americana*, the juice of which makes pulque, a drink analogous to toddy.

toddyman (tod'i-man), *n.*; pl. *toddymen* (-men). One who collects or manufactures toddy. See *toddy*, 1. Pop. Sci. News, XXIII. 136.

toddy-palm (tod'i-pām), *n.* A palm which yields toddy; specifically, the jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*, and the wild date-palm, *Phoenix sylvestris*, also the palmyra and coconut-palms.

toddy-stick (tod'i-stik), *n.* A stick used for mixing toddy or other drinks, and commonly tipped with a button, often roughened, for breaking loaf-sugar; a muddler.

Near by was a small counter covered with tumblers and *toddy-sticks*.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 6.

Todidæ (tō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Todus + -idæ*.] A small family of West Indian birds, represented by the genus *Todus*; the todies. They are picarian, and their nearest relatives are the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and motmots. The sternum is four-notched openly; cæca are present; the oil-gland is tufted; the carotids are two. The myological formula is the same as in *Meropidæ* and *Momotidæ*. The feet are syndactyl; the bill is long, straight, and flat, with its tomial edge finely serrate; the tail is very short. The plumage is brilliant green, carmine-red, and white. These elegant little birds are represented by about 6 species of the single genus *Todus*. They most nearly resemble some of the smit kingfishers in general aspect and mode of life. They nest in holes in banks. The family has been much misunderstood, and misplaced in the ornithological system. See *tody* (with cut).

todine (tō'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the todies or *Todidæ*: as, *todine* affinities.

Todirostrum (tō-di-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), *< Todus + L. rostrum*, beak.] A genus of diminutive *Tyrannidæ* (not *Todidæ*), having the beak somewhat like that of a tody,



Todirostrum maculatum.

ranging from southern Mexico to southern Brazil and Bolivia. There are at least 15 species, some of ornate coloration. *T. maculatum* is only 3½ inches long.

todlowrey (tod-lou'ri), *n.* [Also *todlowrie*; *< tod² + lower¹ + -y²*.] 1. A fox; hence, a

crafty person. *Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, xxxi. [Scotch.]—2. A bugbear or ghost. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

to-do (tō-dō'), *n.* [*< to do*, like *ado* *< at do*: see *ado*.] *Ado*; bustle; fuss; commotion. [Colloq.]

"What a to-do is here!" would he say; "I can lie in straw with as much satisfaction."

Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

todrawt, *v. t.* [ME. *todrawen*, *todragen*, *< AS. *todragan*, *< tō*, apart, + *dragan*, draw: see *to-2* and *draw*.] To draw asunder; drag violently.

They as in partye of hir preye to-drownen me crying and debating therayens. *Chaucer, Boethius*, l. proe 3.

todrive, *v. t.* [ME. *todriven*, *< AS. todriſan* (= OFries. *todriſa* = OHG. *zatriſan*, MHG. *zetriſen*), drive asunder, *< tō*, apart, + *drifan*, drive: see *to-2* and *drive*.] To drive apart; scatter.

Al his folk with tempest al to-driven.

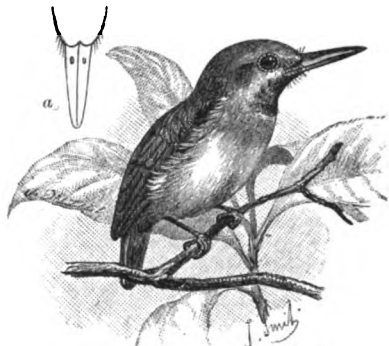
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1280.

tod's-tail (todz'tāl), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]

tod-stove (tod'stōv), *n.* [*< tod* + *stove*.] A stove for burning wood, made of six iron plates fastened together by rods or bolts in the form of a box. Also called *box-stove*.

Todus (tō'dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766; earlier in Browne, "Hist. Jamaica" (1756), p. 476, and Gesner, 1555), *< L. todus*, some small bird. Cf. *tody*.] The only genus of *Todidae*, with about six species, all West Indian, as *T. viridis*, the common green tody of Jamaica, called by the old writers *green sparrow*, *green humming-bird*, and *tomtit*. See *Todidae*, and cut under *tody*.

tody (tō'di), *n.*; pl. *todies* (-diz). [Cf. F. *todier*, NL. *Todius*; *< L. todus*, some small bird.] 1. A bird of the genus *Todus* or family *Todidae*.—2. One of several birds formerly misplaced in the genus *Todus*. They belong to the family *Tyrannidae* and elsewhere. Thus, the royal or king tody is *Muscivora regia*.



Green Tody (*Todus viridis*), about two thirds natural size.
a, Outline of bill from above, slightly reduced.

("Todus" regius of Gmelin, 1788; the Javan tody of Latham is a broadbill, *Eurylaimus javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the great-billed tody of Latham is another bird of this family, *Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus*.)

toe (tō), *n.* [*< ME. to*, *too*, pl. *tos*, *toos*, usually *ton*, *toon*, *< AS. tō* (pl. *tān*, *taan*), contr. of *tāke*, in an early gloss *tāhæ* = MD. *teen*, D. *teen* = MLG. *tee* = OHG. *zēhā*, MHG. *zēhe*, G. *zehe* (G. dial. in various forms: Bav. *zechen*, Swabian *zäichen*, Swiss *zebe*, *zeb*, Frankish *zeue*, Thuringian *ziwe*, etc.) = Icel. *tā* = Sw. *tā* = Dan. *taa* (Teut. **tāhōn*, **tāhwōn*, **tāwōn*), *toe*; connections unknown. Not connected with *L. digitus*, finger, toe, Gr. *dáctulos*, finger, toe. The Teut. word is applied exclusively to the digits of the foot.] 1. A digit of the foot, corresponding to a finger of the hand: as, the great toe; the little toe; the hind toe of a bird.

The fairest feet that euer freke [person] kende,
With *ton* tidly wrought, & tender of hur skinne.

Alisaunder of Maccodine (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastick toe.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 34.

2. A digit of either foot, fore or hind, of a quadruped, especially when there are three or more (a large single toe, or a pair of large toes, inclosed in horn, being commonly called *hoof*). No animal has normally more than five toes; most quadrupeds have five, then four, three, two, and one, in decreasing number of instances. No bird has naturally more than four, though some breeds of poultry are regularly five-toed by perpetuation of an original sport comparable to the sexdigitate polydactylism of man; a few have only three; the African ostrich alone has two. Five toes is the rule in reptiles and batrachians, a lesser number being exceptional among those which have limbs, as lizards, crocodiles, turtles, frogs, newts, etc. In some lizards, as those which scramble over walls and ceilings, the toes

function as suckers by means of adhesive pads (see *gecko*); batrachians which habitually perch on trees are similarly equipped (see *tree-toad*); in a rare case, toes serve as a sort of parachute (see cut under *flying-frog*). In some mammals, as seals, the toes are united in the common integument of the flippers. Three and sometimes four toes are connected in web-footed birds. The joints or phalanges of toes are typically and usually three apiece, but this number is often reduced to two or one in the case of lateral toes, as the human great toe. In birds a remarkable rule prevails, that the joints of the toes, from first to fourth toe, run two, three, four, five; the exceptions to this rule are comparatively few. The toes of most animals end in nails or claws, and are often long and movable enough to serve as organs of prehension, like fingers. See cuts under *bird*, *digitigrade*, *Plantigrade*, *bicolligate*, *palmate*, *semi-palmate*, and *totipalmate*.

Lyk asur were his [the cock's] legges and his toon.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 42.

3. The fore part, end, or tip of the hoof of an ungulate, as the horse.—4. The end of a stocking, shoe, or boot which contains or covers the toes: as, square or round toes; a hole in the toe.—5. A piece of iron welded under the front of a horseshoe, opposite the heels, to prevent slipping. See cut under *shoe*.—6. A projection from the foot-piece of an object to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.

Buttress walls should be placed at intervals, opposite to one another, and strutted apart at their toes by an inverted arch. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 460.

7. A barb, stud, or projection on a lock-bolt.—8. In *mach.*: (a) The lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle, which rests in a step. (b) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam strikes the toe and operates the valve. Such toes are known respectively as *steam-toes* and *ax-haul-toes*. E. H. Knight.—Balls of the toes, fleshy and callous pads or protuberances on the under side of the toes of any foot, and especially such formations at the bases of toes. In digitigrade quadrupeds these balls form the whole sole, as explained under that word. In birds they are technically called *tylari*.—From *top* to *toe*. See *top*.—Great toe, the toe on the inner side of the foot, corresponding to the thumb.—Hammer-toe, an affection in which the second phalanx of one or more of the toes is permanently flexed upon the first.—Hind toe, in *ornith.*, the hallux. When there are two hind toes, as in *syngnath* or yoke-toed birds, the inner one is the hallux, or hind toe proper, excepting in trogons, in which the outer one is the hallux. In the three-toed woodpeckers, where the hallux is wanting, the reversed outer toe takes the name and place of *hind toe*.—Little toe, the outermost and smallest toe on the human foot, and the corresponding digit in some other cases, irrespective of its actual relative size.—Toe-and-heel pedal. See *pedal*.—To tread on one's toes. See *tread*.—To turn up one's toes, to die. [Slang.]

toe (tō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toed*, ppr. *toeing*. [*< toe*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To touch or reach with the toes.

The runners [in foot-ball] draw up in line facing each other and *toeing* a line which marks the centre of the field. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 124.

2. To furnish or provide a toe to or for; mend the toe of: as, to *toe* a stocking.—To *toe* a nail, to drive a nail obliquely. See *toe-nail*.—To *toe* a seam (*naut.*). See *seam*.—To *toe* the mark. See *mark*.—To *toe* the scratch. See *scratch*.

II. *intrans.* To place or move the toes, as in walking or dancing.—To *toe* in or out, to turn the toes inward or outward in walking.

toe-biter (tō'bi'tēr), *n.* A tadpole.

toe-cap (tō'kăp), *n.* A cap or tip, of leather, morocco, or patent leather, sometimes of metal, covering the toe of a boot or shoe. Also *toe-piece*.

toed (tōd), *a.* [*< toe* + *-ed*.] 1. Furnished or provided with a toe or toes: chiefly in composition with a qualifying word: as, long-toed, short-toed, black-toed, five-toed, pigeon-toed.

They all bowed their snaky heads down to their very feet, which were toed with scorpions.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 89. (Davies.)

2. In *carp.*, noting a brace, strut, or stay when it is secured to a beam, sill, or joist by nails driven obliquely. E. H. Knight.

toe-drop (tō'drôp), *n.* Inability to raise the foot and toes, from more or less complete paralysis of the muscles concerned. Compare *wrist-drop*.

toeless (tō'les), *a.* [*< toe* + *-less*.] Lacking or deprived of a toe or toes.

toe-nail (tō'nāl),

n. 1. A nail

growing on one

of the toes of the

human foot. See

nail.—2. A nail

driven in obliquely

to fasten the end of

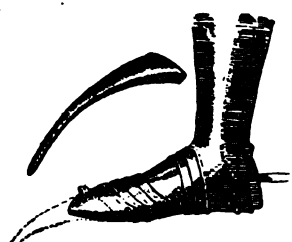
a board or other

piece of timber

to the surface of

another. *Car-*

Builder's Dict.



Toe-piece, 15th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

toe-piece (tō'pēs), *n.* 1. In *armor*, the piece forming the end of the solleret and inclosing the toes; also, the accessory or additional piece forming a long and pointed termination to the solleret. See cut in preceding column.—2. Same as *toe-cap*.

toe-ring (tō'ring), *n.* A ring made to wear on one of the toes, as is customary among some peoples that go barefoot or wear sandals.

toe-tights (tō'tits), *n. pl.* In *theatrical costume*, tights with separate toes like the fingers of a glove.

toe-weight (tō'wät), *n.* A knob of brass or iron screwed into the hoof or fastened to the shoe of a horse, for the purpose of correcting an error of gait in trotting, or of changing a pacing horse into a trotter.

tofall (tō'fāl), *n.* [Also *toofall*, misspelled *tuefall*, dial. *teefall*; *< ME. tofal* (= D. *toeval* = MLG. *toval* = MHG. *zuoval*, G. *zufall*; cf. Icel. *tífelli* = Sw. *tillfälle* = Dan. *tillfælde*); *< to* + *fall*.] 1. Decline; setting; end.

For him in vain, at *to-fall* of the day,

His babes shall linger at the unclosing gate!

Collins, Ode on Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, and having its roof formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall; a lean-to.

Tofalle, schudde. Appendixium, . . . appendix, teges.

Prompt. Parv., p. 496.

A new *tofall* for eight kyne.

Close Roll, 16 Hen. VI., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 61.]

tofana (tō-fā'nä), *n.* [It.] See *aqua Tofana*, under *aqua*.

toff (tof), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dandy; a fop; a swell. *Leland*. [Slang, Eng.]

Persons with any pretensions to respectability were vigorously attacked, for no earthly reason save that they were *tofs*. *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toffy, *toffee* (tof'i), *n.* Same as *taffy*¹: the usual forms of the word in Great Britain.

Tofieldia (tō-fēl'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hudson, 1778), named after Mr. *Tofield*, an English botanist.]

A genus of melanthiaceae plants, type of the tribe *Tofieldieae*. It is characterized by septicidal fruit, nearly sessile flowers, six introrse anthers, and three very short styles. There are about 15 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions, with 1 or 2 species in the Andes. They are erect perennials from a short or creeping rootstock, with linear leaves, all or chiefly radical, and small flowers in a terminal spike. A book-name for the species is *falsæ asphodeli*. *T. palustris*, the Scotch asphodel, the only British species, produces short grassy leaves, and little yellowish-green flowers, compacted into globular or ovoid heads; it occurs in Canada with whitish flowers. Three other species are natives of the eastern United States, and two others of northwestern America.

toforet (tō-fōr'), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< ME. tofore*, *tofore*, *toform*, *toforen*, *< AS. toforan* (= OS. *toforan* = MLG. *toforen* = MHG. *zuovorn*, *zuovorn*, G. *zuovorn* = Dan. *tüforn*), before, *< to*, to, + *foran*, before: see *to* and *for*.] Cf. *before*, *afore*, *heretofore*.] I. *adv.* Before; formerly.

Whom sure he weend that he some-when *tofore* had ided. *Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. iv. 7.

God *tofore*. See *God*.

II. *prep.* Before.

Toform him goth the loude minstrelcye.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 200.

This notari . . . kneled downe on his knees *tofore* thim-age of the crucifyxe. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

Master Latimer, I say, willed me to stay until his return, which will be not long *tofore* Easter.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1863), II. 11.

toforehandt, *adv.* [*< ME. toforhand*; *< tofore* + *hand*. Cf. *beforehand*.] Beforehand.

Ioh bishop said to-for-hand

For sygt of the uernacul hath graunt

xl dayes to pardon,

And ther-with-al her benisun.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

toforent, **toformt**, *adv.* and *prep.* See *tofore*.

tofrusht, *r. t.* [ME. *tofrusshen*, *tofruschen*; *< to-2* + *frush*.] To break or dash in pieces.

Thal . . . swour that he [the engynour] suld dey, bot he

Prowyt on the sow [engine] sic sutelté

That he to *tofrusht* [thyr] ilk dele. *Barbour, Bruce*, xli. 407.

toft¹ (tōft), *n.* [Also *tuft* (see *tuft*¹); *< ME. toft* (AL. *toftum*), *< Icel. toft*, *topt*, *tupt*, *tomt*, a knoll, a clearing, a cleared space, an inclosed piece of ground, = Norw. *tomt*, *tuft* = Sw. *tomt*, a clearing, *toft*, the site of a house, = Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house; lit. an empty space, *< Icel. tömt* (= Sw. *tomt*), a neut. of *tömr* = Sw. *tom*, etc., empty: see *toom*.] 1. A hillock; a slightly elevated and exposed site; open ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As I beo-held in-to the east an-heig to the sonne,

I sauh a tour on a toft trigely l-makel.

Piers Plowman (A), Prolog., l. 14.

2. A message; a house and homestead. Also *toftstead*.

Worsthorne was the property of Henry de Wrdest, in the reign of Stephen, or Henry II., who granted a *toft* and a croft in the vill of Wrdest to Henry the son of Adam de Winhill. *Business, Hist. Lancashire, II. 38.*

3. In *Eng. common law*: (a) A message the tenant of which is entitled by virtue of it to rights of common in other land in the parish or district.

A house with its stables and farm-buildings, surrounded by a hedge or inclosure, was called a court, or, as we find it in our law books, a curtilage; the *toft* or homestead of a more genuine English dialect.

Hallam, Middle Ages, ix. 1.

(b) A piece of ground on which a message formerly stood, and which, though the message be gone to decay, is still called by a name indicating something more than mere land.

toft² (tôft), *n.* [*< toft².*] A grove of trees. *Bailey, 1731.*

toftman (tôft'man), *n.*; pl. *toftmen* (-men). [*< toft¹ + man.*] The owner or occupier of a toft.

toftstead (tôft'sted), *n.* Same as *toft¹*, 2.

The fields are commonable from the 12th of August to the 12th of November to every burgess or occupier of a *toftstead*. *Archæologia, XLVI. 415.*

toftus, *n.* A variant of *tophus* for *toph*.

toft¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *tug*.

toft² (tog), *n.* [A slang term, perhaps *< OF. toge, toge, L. toga, a robe: see toge, toga.* Hence *toft, v., toftman, toftman, and toftgery.*] A garment: usually in the plural.

Look at his *tofts*—superfine cloth, and the heavy-swell out! *Dickens, Oliver Twist, xvi.*

What did I do but go to church with all my toftmost *tofts*! And that not from respect alone for the parson. *R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, vii.*

Long *tog*, a coat. *Tyff's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798.*—Long *togs* (*naut.*), shore clothes.

I took no "*long togs*" with me; . . . being dressed like the rest, in white duck trousers, blue jacket, and straw hat. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 131.*

toft² (tog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *togged*, ppr. *togging*. [*< toft², n.*] To dress. [Slang.]

He was *tog'd* gnostically enough.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

Scrumptious young girls you *tog* out so finely.

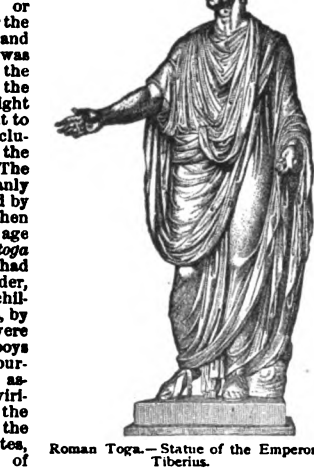
Adorning the diggings so charming and gay.

Chambers's Journal, July, 1879, p. 268. (Encyc. Dict.)

toga (tô'gâ), *n.* [*< L. toga, a mantle, lit. a covering, < tegere, cover: see tect, tegument.* Cf. *toge.*] The principal outer garment worn by the ancient Romans. It was a loose and flowing mantle or wrap, of irregular form, in which it differed from the kindred Greek garment, the himation, which was rectangular. It was made of wool, or sometimes (under the emperors) of silk, and its usual color was white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the right arm, and the right to wear it was an exclusive privilege of the Roman citizen. The *toga virilis*, or manly robe, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga prætexta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen, when they assumed the *toga virilis*. It was also the official robe of the higher magistrates, of priests, and of persons discharging vows. The *toga picta* was ornamented with Phrygian embroidery, and was worn by high officers on special occasions, such as the celebration of a triumph. The *trabea* was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes; it was the characteristic uniform of the knights (*equites*) upon festival days. Persons accused of any crime allowed their togas to become soiled (*toga sordidata*) as a sign of dejection; candidates for public offices whitened their togas artificially with chalk; while mourners wore a *toga pulla* of natural black wool. See also cut in next column.

togaed (tô'gâd), *a.* [*< toga + -ed².*] Equipped with or clad in a toga.

A couple of *togaed* effigies of recent grand-dukes.



Roman Toga.—Statue of the Emperor Tiberius.

The *toga* was ornamented with Phrygian embroidery, and was worn by high officers on special occasions, such as the celebration of a triumph. The *trabea* was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes; it was the characteristic uniform of the knights (*equites*) upon festival days. Persons accused of any crime allowed their togas to become soiled (*toga sordidata*) as a sign of dejection; candidates for public offices whitened their togas artificially with chalk; while mourners wore a *toga pulla* of natural black wool. See also cut in next column.

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H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 316.

togated (tô'gâ-ted), *a.* [*< L. togatus, wearing or entitled to wear the toga (< toga, toga: see toga), + -ed².*] 1. Dressed in a toga or robe; draped in the classical manner.

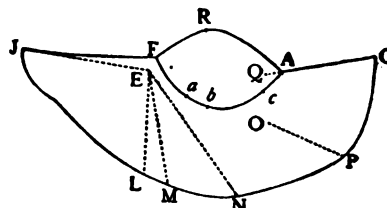


Diagram of Roman Toga (according to Müller, in "Philologus").

F.R.A. sinus of toga. As worn, point E was placed on the left shoulder, the edge F hanging down free in front of the body; the whole of the remainder of the garment was then thrown diagonally around the back, so that c on the seam of the sinus came under the right elbow, and b at the middle of the waist in front; the seam was now directed upward, so that the point c approximately covered E, where the garment first touched the body. The last third of the toga, OPCQ, was thrown over the left shoulder and fell to the ground in voluminous folds, draping the back. The so-called umbo or nodus of the toga was found at F, over the left breast, at the point of junction of the sinus. Point L fell over the left calf, point M over the right, and point N over the left wrist.

On a Marble . . . is the Effigies of a Man Togated. *Ashmole, Berkshire, I. 146.*

The University, the mother of togated Peace. *Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. (Richardson.)*

Hence—2. Stately; majestic.

What homerebed English could ape the high Roman fashion of such togated words as "The multitudinous sea incarnadine"?

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 161.

toged (tôg), *n.* [ME. **toge* or *togue* (see the first quot.); *< OF. toge, toge, F. toge = Sp. Pg. It. toga, < L. toga, toga: see toga.*] A toga.

Alle with taghte mene and towne in togers (read *toges*? *togues*?) full ryeche, Of saunke realle in sayte, sixty [Romaynes] at ones. *Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.*

Why in this woolvish toge should I stand here, To beg of Hob and Dick that do appear, Their needles vouches? *Shak., Cor., II. 3. 122.*

[The above is a modern reading; in the first folio the reading is *tongue*; later folios have *gown*. Compare *toged*.]

toged (tô'ged), *a.* [*< toge + -ed².*] Clad in a toga; togated.

The bookish theoretic,

Wherein the toged consuls can propose As masterly as he. *Shak., Othello, I. 1. 25.*

[The first quarto has the above reading; the rest of the later editions have *tongued*.]

togedert, togedret, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *together*.

togeman, togman (tôg'-, tog'man), *n.* [*< toft² + man.*] A cloak.

Sometime shall come in some Rogue, some picking knave, a Nimble Prig. . . . and plucketh off as many garments as be bought worth, that he may come by, and worth money, and . . . maketh port sale at some convenient place of theirs, that some be soon ready in the morning, for want of their Casters and Togemans. *Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 105.*

together (tô-ge'th'er), *adv.* [Formerly *o* dial. also *togeder, togider, togither* (Sc. *thegether*); *< ME. togeder, togedere, togedre, togidere, togidre, togadere, < AS. tōgēdere, tōgēdres, tōgeador, together, < tō, to, + geador, gador, at once, together: see gather. Cf. together.*] 1. In company; in conjunction; simultaneously.

Merely ordain that we may become aged together. *Tobit viii. 7.*

The subject of two of them [panels of sculpture] is his [Maximilian's] confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. *Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 536).*

Together let us beat this ample field.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 9.

2. In the same place; to the same place.

The kynges were sette to-geder at oon table.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 133.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.

Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 157.

3. In the same time; contemporaneously.

While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet of the age. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

4. The one with the other; with each other; mutually.

Pilgrimes and palmers plighted hem togidres

To seke seynt Iames and seyntes in rome.

Piers Plowman (B), ProL, l. 46.

When two or more concepts are compared together according to their comprehension, they either coincide or they do not. *St. W. Hamilton, Logic, xii.*

5. In or into combination, junction, or union; so as to unite or blend: as, to sew, knit, pin, bind, or yoke two things together.

Kyng David . . . putte theise 2 Names [Jebus and Salem] to gldere, and cleped it Jebusalem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 73.

What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.

Mat. xix. 6.

I'll manacle thy neck and feet together.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 461.

The small faction which had been held together by the influence and promises of Prince Frederick had been dispersed by his death.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

6. Without intermission; uninterruptedly; on end.

Can you sit seven hours together, and say nothing?

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 2.

It has been said in the praise of some men that they could talk whole hours together upon anything.

Addison, Lady Orators.

To consist, get, hang, etc., together. See the verb.—Together with, in union, combination, or company with.

This Earth, together with the Waters, make one Globe and huge Ball, resting on it selfe.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 43.

He [the Moorish king] had a mighty host of foot-soldiers, together with squadrons of cavalry, ready to scour the country.

Irrving, Granada, p. 11.

togetherst (tô-ge'th'erz), *adv.* [*< ME. togederes; < together + adverbial gen. -es.*] Same as *together*.

The next day he assembled all the Captaines of his army together. *J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.*

toggel, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *toggle*.

toggery (tog'er-i), *n.* [*< tog² + -ery.*] Clothes; garments. [Slang.]

Had a gay cavalier

Thought fit to appear

In any such toggery—then 'twas term'd "gear."

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

This party . . . was not brilliantly composed, except that two of its members were gendarmes in full toggery. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 150.*

toggle (tog'l), *n.* [Formerly also *toggel, toggl*; appar. a dim. form, connected with *tug* (ME. *toggen*), *towl*. Cf. *tuggle*.] 1. *Naut.*, a pin placed through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together; also, a pin passed through a link of a chain which is itself passed through a link of the same or a different chain.

The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a toggle in the running noose of the latter.

Marryat, Frank Mildmay, viii. (Davies.)

2. Two rods or plates hinged together by a toggle-joint: a mechanical device for transmitting force or pressure at a right angle with its direction. See *toggle-joint*, and cut under *stone-breaker*.—Blubber-toggle, a blubber-rod (which see, under *rod*).

toggle (tog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toggled*, ppr. *toggling*. [*< toggle, n.*] To fix or fasten (itself in something) like a toggle-iron; used reflexively, to stick fast.

A rocket at short range was fired entirely through the body of a whale, and toggled itself on the side.

Fisheries of U. S., X. II. 254.

toggle-bolt (tog'l-bôlt), *n.* See *toggle*, 1.

toggle-harpoon (tog'l-hâr-pôn'), *n.* The common toggle-iron.

toggle-hole (tog'l-hôl), *n.* A hole made, as in blubber, for inserting a toggle.

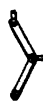
toggle-iron (tog'l-i'ern), *n.* The form of whalers' harpoon now in general use, having a movable blade instead of fixed barbs; the instrument used in first striking a whale (when explosives are not employed), for fastening it to the whale-boat by means of a tow-line, so that the boat may be hauled up to the whale, and the latter be killed by hand-lancing at close quarters, or by bomb-lancing at longer range.



Toggle-iron.

It consists of a harpoon-shank and socket without any stationary barbed flukes; upon the extreme end of the shank is a blade, working upon the principle of a toggle. This blade has a cutting edge for penetrating the blubber, and a dull back which prevents it from cutting its way out when the line is hauled upon. Also called simply the *iron*.

toggle-joint (tog'l-jôint), *n.* In *mech.*, a joint formed of plates or bars hinged together in such manner that when at rest the two parts form a bend called the *knuckle*; an elbow- or knee-joint. It is used by applying power, by any mechanical means such as a screw, a piston, or a lever, against the knuckle, when the tendency of the two leaves or bars to extend exerts a powerful pressure. This device is much used in printing-presses and other presses. See *toggle-press*. See also cuts under *skate* and *stone-breaker*.



Toggle-joint.

toggle-lanyard (tog'l-lan'yârd), *n.* See the quotation.

It [the toggle] has a hole near one end, through which a rope is attached, which is termed the *toggle-lanyard*. This lanyard is used in handling or confining the toggle.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 312.

toggle-press (tog'l-pres), *n.* A press in which impression is made by the simultaneous action

of two-knee-shaped levers pressing against each other; a press which acts by a toggle-joint.
toght, *a.* A Middle English form of *taut*.
togideret, *togidret*, *adv.* Middle English forms of *together*.
togidrest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *together*.

togmant, *n.* See *togeman*.

togot, *v. i.* [ME. *togon*, < AS. **togān* (= OHG. *zegan*) (cf. AS. *togangan* = OS. *tegan*), < *tō*, apart, + *gān*, go: see *to-2* and *go*.] To go different ways; scatter.

Antony is shent, and put him to the flight,
 And al his folk to-go, that best go mighte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 653.

togrindt, *v. t.* [ME. *togrinden*; < *to-2* + *grind*.] To grind or break to pieces; crush.

Good men for oure guiles he al to-grynt to dethe.
Piers Plowman (C), xli. 62.

Oister shelles drie and alle to grounde
 With harde pitche and with tygges doth the same.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

togs (*tozg*), *n. pl.* See *toz*.

togus (*tōg*), *n.* [Cf. *Micmac midkrunch*?] The Mackinaw or Great Lake trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*, called *longe* in Vermont. See cut under *lake-trout*, 2. [Maine.]

Togus.—One of the lake trout found in New England and the adjacent Eastern Provinces. *Togus* are . . . taken with a heavy trout tackle. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 164.

The *togus* or gray trout of Maine and New Brunswick.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 304.

to-heapt, *adv.* [ME. *tohepe* = OFries. *tohape*, *tohape*, *tohope*; cf. Sw. *tillhopa* = Dan. *tilhobe*; < *to* + *heap*.] Together.

If that Love ought lete his byrd go,
 Al that was loveth asunder sholde lepe,
 And lost were al that Love halt now to-hepe.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1764.

tohewt, *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *toheven*, < AS. *tōhedwan* (= OFries. *tehawa* = D. *tohouwen* = MLG. *tohouwen* = MHG. *zehouwen*, G. *zerhauen*), cut to pieces, < *tō*, apart, + *hedwan*, cut, hew: see *to-2* and *hew*.] To cut or hack heavily; cut to pieces.

His helme to-hewen was in twenty pieces.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 638.

How grete pite is it that so feire children shull thus be
 slayn and alle to heuen with wronge and grete synne.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 261.

toho (*tō-hō'*), *interj.* A call to pointers or setters to halt or stop, as when running upon birds.
tohu bohu (*tō'hō bō'hō*). [F. *tohu-bohu*; from the Heb. words in Gen. i. 2, translated 'without form' and 'void.'] Chaos.

It was surely impossible any man's reason should tell him the particular circumstances of the world's creation, as that its material principal was a *tohu* and *bohu*, that it was agitated by the divine spirit, that several portions were form'd at several times, that all was finished in six dayes space, etc.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Phil., p. 85.

toil (*toil*), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toilen*, *toyle* (Sc. *toilze*, *tuilze*), appar. < OF. *toiller*, *toouiller*, *teouiller*, F. *toouiller*, mix, entangle, trouble, besmear; origin unknown. Cf. *toil*, *n.* The sense 'labor, till' appears to be due in part to association with *till* (ME. *tillen*, *tülen*, *tülen*, etc.), and the form is near to that of MD. *tuylen*, *teulen*, till, labor (see *till*); but the AS. verb could not produce an E. form *toil*, and a ME. verb of such general import could hardly be derived from MD. The sense 'pull' may be due in part to association with *till*, *toil*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pull about; tug; drag.

The diaptious Iewes nolde not spare
 Till trie [choicet] fruit weore tore and toiled.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 143.

His syre a souter, . . .
 His teeth with toyling of lether tatered [jagged] as a sawe!
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

2. To harass; weary or exhaust by toil: often used reflexively (whence later, by omission of the reflexive pronoun, the intransitive use): sometimes with *out*.

For some paltry gaine,
 He digg, & delves, & toiled himself with paine.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

I am weary and toiled with rowing up and down in the seas of questions. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 4.

3. To labor; work; till.

Places well toiled and husbanded. *Holland*, (Imp. Dict.)

II. *intrans.* 1. To work, especially for a considerable time, and with great or painful fatigue of body or mind; labor.

Master, we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing.
Luke v. 5.

See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,
 So object, mean, and vile,
 Who begs a brother of the earth
 To give him leave to toil.
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

All things have rest; why should we *toil* alone,
 We only *toil*, who are the first of things?
Tennyson, Lotus Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To move or travel with difficulty, weariness, or pain.

The king of men, by Juno's self inspir'd,
 Toild through the tents, and all his army fir'd.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 287.

Slow toiling upward from the misty vale,
 I leave the bright enamelled zones below.
O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

=Syn. 1. To drudge, mull, strive. See the noun.
toil (*toil*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toil*, *toile*, *toyle* (Sc. *tuilze*, *tuilue*, *toyle*, etc.); from the verb.] 1. Confusion; turmoil; uproar; struggle; tussle.

Troilus, in the *toile*, turnyt was of hore,
 Flaught vpon fote felly agayne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6550.

And when these com on ther was so grete *toils* and
 remour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and ther-
 with a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky was all derk.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 333.

2. Harassing labor; labor accompanied with fatigue and pain; exhausting effort.

Pleasure 's a *Toil* when constantly pursu'd.
Congress, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Sic as you and I,
 Wha drudge and drive through wet and dry,
 W' never ceasing *toil*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

It's been a long *toil* for thee all this way in the heat,
 with thy child.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, xxxvi.

3. A work accomplished; an achievement.

Behold the boast of Roman pride!
 What now of all your *toils* are known?
 A grassy trench, a broken stone!
Scott, Rokeby, II. 6.

=Syn. 2. Labor, Drudgery, etc. (see *work*, *n.*); effort, exertion, pains.

toil (*toil*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyl*, *toyle*; < OF. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, also a stalking-horse of cloth, a web (pl. *toiles*, toils, an inclosure to entangle wild beasts), F. *toile*, cloth, linen, sail, pl. *toils*, a net, etc., = Pr. *tela*, *teila* = Sp. *tela* = Pg. *tela*, *tea* = It. *tela*, < L. *tēla*, a web, a thing woven, orig. **texla*, < *texere*, weave: see *text*.] A net, snare, or gin; any web, cord, or thread spread for taking prey.

There his welwoven *toiles* and subtil traines
 He laid, the brutish naile to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 97.

I long have hunted for thee; and, since now
 Thou art in the *toil*, it is in vain to hope
 Thou ever shalt break out.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetae, II. 3.

The Law itself [reason] is but like a *Toil* to a wild
 Beast; the more he struggles, the more he is intangled.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

toile (*twol*), *n.* [F.: see *toil*.] Cloth: used in some technical names.—*Toile cirée*, oil-cloth, especially that which is of very fine or rare quality: the French term, often used in English.—*Toile Colbert*, a kind of canvas used for embroidery: same as *connaught*. *Dict. of Needlework*.—*Toile d'Alsace*, a thin linen cloth used for women's summer dresses. Compare *toile de Vichy*.—*Toile de religieuse*. Same as *nun's-cloth* or *nun's-veiling*.—*Toile de Vichy*, a linen material used for summer dresses for women, generally having a simple striped pattern. *Dict. of Needlework*.

toilé (F. pron. two-lā'), *n.* [F., < *toile*, cloth: see *toil*.] In lace-making, the closely worked or mat part of the pattern; hence, the pattern in general, as distinguished from the ground.

toiler (*toi'ler*), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toylor*; < *toil* + *-er*.] One who toils; one who labors in a wearying or unrelenting manner.

I will not pray for those goodies in getting and heaping
 together whereof the *toilers* of the world think themselves
 fortunate.
Udall, On Pet. i.

toilet, *toilette* (*toi'let*, *toi-let'*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toylet*; < OF. *toilette*, a cloth, a bag to put clothes in, F. *toilette*, a toilet, dressing-table, dressing-apparatus, dressing-gown, wrapper, dress, dim. of *toile*, cloth: see *toil*.] 1. A cloth, generally of linen.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, the stuff which Drapers lap
 about their clothes.
Cotgrave.

Hence—2. An article made of linen or other cloth. (a) A cloth to be thrown over the shoulders during shaving or hair-dressing.

Pleasant was the answer of Archelaus to the barber, who, after he had cast the linen *toilet* about his shoulders, put this question to him: How shall I trim your Majesty? Without any more prating, quoth the king.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 232. (*Latham*.)

(b) A cover for a dressing-table, or for the articles set upon it. Now called *toilet-cover*.

Toilet, a kind of Table-cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linen, Satin, Velvet, or Tissue, spread upon a Table in a Bed-Chamber, where Persons of Quality dress themselves; a Dressing-cloth.

E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

(c) A bag or cloth case for holding clothing, etc.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, . . . a bag to put night-clothes, and buckram, or other stuff to wrap any other clothes, in.
Cotgrave, 1611.

Hence—3. The articles, collectively, used in dressing, as a mirror, bottles, boxes, brushes, and combs, set upon the dressing-table; a toilet-service.

The greates looking-glasse and *toilet* of beaten and massive gold was given by the Queene Mother.
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1662.

And now, unvell'd, the *toilet* stands display'd,
 Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
Pope, R. of the L., l. 121.

4. A dressing-table furnished with a mirror: more commonly called *toilet-table*.

Plays, operas, circles, I no more must view!
 My *toilette*, patches, all the world, adieu!
Lady M. W. Montagu, Town Eclogues, vi.

The lieutenant folded his arms, and, leaning against the *toilet*, sunk into a reverie.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 15.

5. The process of dressing; formerly, specifically, the dressing and powdering of the hair, during which women of fashion received callers.

I'll carry you into Company; Mr. Fainlove, you shall introduce him to Mrs. Clermont's *Toilet*.
Steele, Tender Husband, l. 1.

The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace,
 And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.
Pope, R. of the L., III. 24.

His best blue suit . . . he wore with becoming calmness; having, after a little wrangling, effected what was always the one point of interest to him in his *toilette*—he had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in wear.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, l. 9.

6. The dress and make-up of a person: as, his *toilet* was not irreproachable; also, any particular costume: as, a *toilet* of white silk: in the last sense chiefly used by writers of 'fashion articles.'

Few places could present a more brilliant show of outdoor *toilettes* than might be seen issuing from Milby church at one o'clock.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, II.

There are a great many things involved in a girl's *toilet* which you would never think of; the dress is not all, nor nearly all.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xv.

7. In surg., the cleansing of the part after an operation, especially in the peritoneal cavity.

After the removal of the products of pregnancy the *toilet* of the peritoneal cavity may be made by sponges, towels, or a running stream of water from an elevated fountain.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, II. 780.

To make one's *toilet*, to bathe, dress, arrange the hair, and otherwise care for the person.

toilet-cap (*toi'let-kap*), *n.* A cap worn during the *toilet*, perhaps on account of the absence of the periwig.

I am to get my Lord a *toilet-cap*, and comb-case of silk, to make use of in Holland, for he goes to the Hague.
Peppys, Diary, Sept. 18, 1660.

toilet-cloth (*toi'let-kloth*), *n.* The cover for a toilet-table or dressing-bureau, often embroidered or of lace.

toilet-cover (*toi'let-kuv'er*), *n.* A cover for a toilet-table, formerly often of rich stuffs, embroidery, etc., in later times more commonly of washable material decorated with ribbons, etc., which can be detached.

toilet-cup (*toi'let-kup*), *n.* A large cup or bowl used for any purpose connected with the *toilet*, as to receive small toilet articles of any kind. Compare *vido-poeche*.

toiletted (*toi'let-ed*), *a.* [*< toilet* + *-ed*.] Dressed. [Rare.]

And then the long hotel piazza came in view, efflorescent with the full-toileted fair.
Bret Harte, Argonauts (Mr. John Oakhurst), p. 120.

toilet-glass (*toi'let-glās*), *n.* A looking-glass for use in the dressing-room, especially one set upon the toilet-table.

toilet-quilt (*toi'let-kwilt*), *n.* A cover for the toilet-table when quilted or piqué, ornamented with stitching or the like.

toilet-service (*toi'let-sér'vis*), *n.* Same as *toilet-set*.

toilet-set (*toi'let-set*), *n.* The utensils collectively of porcelain, glass, silver, etc., for use in making the *toilet*.

toilet-soap (*toi'let-sōp*), *n.* Any fine quality of soap made up in cakes for use in the *toilet*.

toilet-sponge (*toi'let-spunj*), *n.* See *sponge*.

toilet-table (*toi'let-tā'bl*), *n.* A dressing-table; especially, a table arranged with the appurtenances of the *toilet*, and made somewhat ornamental, as with lace or ribbons.

When she [the bride] dropped her veil, Burton, who was best man on the occasion, felt forcibly reminded of the lace-covered *toilet-table* in her dressing-room.
White Metcalf, White Rose, II. xxx.

toilette, *n.* See *toilet*.

toilful (toi'fūl), *a.* [*toil* + *-ful*.] Full of toil; involving toil; laborious.

The fruitful lawns confess his *toilful* care.
Nickle, Liberty, st. 17.

toilfully (toi'fūl-i), *adv.* In a toilful or laborious manner.

His thoughts were plainly turning homeward, as appeared by divers *toilfully* composed and carefully sealed letters.
The Atlantic, LXV. 97.

toilnette, toillinet (toi-li-net'), *n.* [Dim. of *F. toile*, cloth: see *toi*.] A cloth the woft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk: used for vests.

toilless (toi'les), *a.* [*toil* + *-less*.] Free from toil.

toilous (toi'lus), *a.* [*ME. toilus, toyllous*; < *toil* + *-ous*.] Laborious; officious; busy.

Troilus so *toilous* with his triest strength,
Marit of the Myrmidons merrell to wete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1007L.

toilsome (toi'sum), *a.* [*toil* + *-some*.] Attended with toil; demanding or compelling toil; laborious; fatiguing.

Yea, a hard and a *toilsome* thing it is for a bishop to know the things that belong unto a bishop.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 24.

These duties are beyond measure minute and *toilsome*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

= *syn.* Onerous, tedious.
toilsomely (toi'sum-li), *adv.* In a toilsome or laborious manner.

Their life must be *toilsomely* spent in hewing of wood and drawing of water.
Sp. Hall, The Gibeonites.

toilsomeness (toi'sum-nes), *n.* The character of being toilsome; laboriousness.

The *toilsomeness* of the work and the slowness of the success ought not to deter us in the least.
Abp. Secker, Sermons, II. xxii.

toll-worn (toi'wörn), *a.* Exhausted or worn out with toil.

He [Lessing] stands before us like a *toll-worn* but unwearied and heroic champion, earning not the conquest but the battle.
Carlyle, German Literature.

toise (toiz), *n.* [*F. toise* (ML. *teisia, thaisia*), a fathom, a measure of about six feet (with variations in different places), = *It. tesa*, a stretching, < *L. tensa*, fem. of *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretched: see *tend*, *tense*.] For the form, cf. *poise*.] An old measure of length in France, containing 6 French feet, or 1.949 meters, equivalent to 6.395 English feet.

You might have heard the contention within our bodies, brother Shandy, twenty *toises*.
Storne, Tristram Shandy, v. 38.

toiseach, toshach (toi'seäh, tosh'ääh), *n.* [Gael. *toiseach*, precedence, advantage, the beginning.] In the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the monarch. The name appears in the "Book of Deir," along with that of the monarch, in grants of lands to the church as having some interest in the lands granted. The office was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the monarch.

toison (toi'zon; F. pron. two-zôn'), *n.* [*F. toison* = *Pr. tois, toisos* (cf. *Sp. tusón, toison* = *Pg. toidão, tusão, toidão*, *tusão* = *It. toione*, < *F.*), a fleece, < *LL. tonsio(n)*, a shearing, < *L. tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip: see *tonsure*.] The fleece of a sheep.—*Toison d'or*, the golden fleece: used specifically in connection with the famous honorary order of that name, and denoting either the order itself or the jewel. See *golden fleece*, under *fleece*.



Toison d'Or.—Jewel of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

toit (toi't), *n.* [Var. of *tu*.] 1. A cushion or hassock.—2. A settle. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

tok, *n.* See *tock*.

toka (tō'kă), *n.* [Fijian.] A kind of war-club in use in the Fiji and other islands, formed of a heavy bar of wood bent forward, and ending in a sharp beak surrounded by a sort of collar or ring of blunt points or nail-heads.

Tokay (tō-kă'), *n.* [So called from *Tokay* in Upper Hungary.] 1. A rich and heavy wine, somewhat sweet in taste and very aromatic, produced in northern Hungary near the town of Tokay. It bears great age, and is esteemed as a sweet dessert- or liqueur-wine.—2. A California wine made up and named in imitation of the above.—3. A variety of grape.—*Flaming Tokay*, a choice variety of the California Tokay grape.

token (tō'kn), *n.* [*ME. token, tokene, tokyn, tokne*, earlier *taken*, < *AS. tācen, tācn* = *OS. tēkan* = *OFries. teken, tekn, teiken* = *D. teeken* = *MLG. tēken* = *OHG. zeihhan*, MHG. *G. zeichen*, sign, mark, note, token, proof, miracle, = *Icel. teikn*, also *tākn* (< *AS. t*) = *Sw. tecken* = *Dan. tegn* = *Goth. taikns*, a mark, sign, token; akin to *AS. tēcan*, teach; cf. *Gr. deiya*, example, proof, < *deukniva*, show: see *teach*.] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; an evidence.

And he [image of Justinian] was wont to holden a round Appelle of Gold in his Hand: but it is fallen out thereof. And Men seyn there that it is a *token* that the Emperour hathe y lost a gret partie of his Landes and of his Lordschipes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

They wore blacks eight dayes in *token* of mourning.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 304.

He never went away without leaving some little gift in the shape of game, fruit, flowers, or other *tokens* of kindness.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

2. A characteristic mark or indication.

I found him at the market, full of woe,
Crying a lost daughter, and telling all
Her *tokens* to the people.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Those who . . . were struck with death at the beginning, and had the *tokens* come out upon them, often went about indifferent easy, till a little before they died.
Defoe, Journal of the Plague Year, p. 120.

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship or affection of another person is to be kept in mind; a keepsake; a souvenir; a love-gift.

It was a handkerchief, an antique *token*
My father gave my mother.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 216.

4. Something that serves as a pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like; witness.

And thereby ys the place, shewyd by a *token* of a ston, wher Judas betrayed our Savyor to the Jewys with a kynase.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

Give me a glove,
A ring to show for *token*!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 40.

5. A signal.

And he that betrayed him had given them a *token*, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he.
Mark xiv. 44.

He made a *tokyn* to his knyghtes, wherby they knowynge his mynde fell vpon hym and slew hym.
Fabyan, Chron., cxxiii.

6. A piece of metal having the general appearance of a coin and practically serving the same purpose. It differs from a coin in being worth much less



than its nominal value, and in its being issued, as a rule, by private persons, without governmental sanction, as a guaranty that the issuer will on demand redeem the token for its full nominal value in the legal currency of the country.

Tokens have generally been issued by tradesmen to provide a convenient small change when there was an absence or scarcity of the government coinage of the smaller denominations of money. Lead tokens, now very scarce, were issued by tradesmen under Elizabeth and James I. In 1613 took place the (quasi-governmental) issue of Harrington tokens. (See *Harrington*.) During the Commonwealth and under Charles II. (1648-72) the tradesmen and tavern-keepers of nearly all English towns issued brass and copper tokens, generally inscribed with the name, address, and trade of the issuer, and with the nominal value of the piece, usually *id.*, *jd.*, or *qd.* These specimens are known to collectors as the "seventeenth-century tokens." The "eighteenth—" and "nine-



teenth-century tokens" were issued by English tradesmen and by other persons between 1787 and 1813. They are larger and of much better workmanship than the earlier tokens, and are generally struck in copper and bronze (*2d.*, *1d.*, *jd.*, etc.), though some specimens were issued in silver (*1s.*, *6d.*, etc.). In 1811 silver tokens for 5 shillings, 3 shillings, and 18 pence were issued by the Bank of England, and were known as the "Bank tokens." See also *under tavern-token*.

There's thy penny,
Four *tokens* for thee.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

7. In Presbyterian churches in Scotland, a voucher, usually of lead or tin, and often stamped with the name of the parish or church, given to duly qualified members previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and returned by the communicant when he takes his place at the table. Cards have now very generally taken the place of these tokens.—8. A measure or quantity of press-work: in Great Britain and New York, 250 impressions on one form; in Boston, Massachusetts, 500 impressions on one form. The token is not divisible: 200 impressions or 20 impressions on one form are rated as one token; 200 impressions or any excess of that number less than 500 are rated as two tokens.

It has been mentioned that 250 sheets or a *token* per hour, printed on one side only, represent the work of two men at the hand-press.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 707.

9. In weaving. See the quotation.

Several small bobbins with a little of the various colours of the weft that may be used—that is, when several kinds are employed. They are called *tokens*, and are raised by the Jacquard hooks attached, so as to remind the weaver which shuttle to use.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 177.

10. Same as *tally*. [English coal-fields.]
11. A thin bed of coal indicating the existence of a thicker seam at no great distance. [South Wales coal-field.]—By *token*, by *this token*, by the same *token*, phrases introducing a corroborative circumstance, almost equivalent to "this in testimony": bearing the same marks; hence, associated with and calling to remembrance.

Roe. Your father died about—let me see—
Mock. About half a year ago.
Roe. Exactly; by the same *token*, you got drunk at a hunting-match that very day seven-night he was buried.
Farguhar, Love and a Bottle, III. 2.

Up in the morning, and had some red herrings to our breakfast, while my boot-heel was a-mending—by the same *token*, the boy left the hole as big as it was before.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 28, 1660.

More by *token*. See *more*.—Nuremberg tokens, an incorrect name for Nuremberg counters.—Plague-token, a small painless excrescence on the skin which was regarded as the first distinctive symptom of the plague; plague-spot.

token (tō'kn), *v. t.* [*ME. tokenen, toknen*, < *AS. tācnian* (= *OHG. zeichenen, zeihnan*, MHG. *zeichnen*, *zeichen*, *G. zeichnen* = *Icel. teikna, tākna* = *Goth. taiknan*), token; from the noun. Cf. *betoken*.] 1. To set a mark upon; designate.

God *tokneth* and assigneth the tymes ablinge hem to heere proper offices.
Chaucer, Boethius, I. meter 6.
[*Token* and *assign* translate the Latin *signat*.]

Eno. How appears the fight?
Scar. On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
Where death is sure.
Shak., A. and C., III. 10. 2.

2. To betoken; be a symbol of. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, iv. 2. 63.

And by syde Rames ys a fayre Church of oure Lady, whare oure Lord schewed hym to oure Lady, in thys lykenesse, that he *tokeneth* the Trynity.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

3. To betroth. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tokening (tōk'ning), *n.* [*ME. tokening*, < *AS. tācnung*, verbal *n.* of *tācnian*, token: see *token*, *v.*] 1. A token; a sign; a proof.

And Troilus, my clothes everychon
Shal blake ben, in *tokenynge*, herte swete,
That I am out of this worldis ygon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 779.

2. That which a thing betokens; meaning; interpretation.

"Now," quod Merlin, "haue ye herde your a-vision and the *tokenynge*, and now I moste departe."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 417.

tokenless (tō'kn-less), *a.* [*token* + *-less*.] Without a token.

token-sheet (tō'kn-shēt), *n.* A turned-down sheet between the tenth and eleventh quires of every ream of paper as formerly prepared, serving to indicate the center of the ream.

tokenworth, *n.* As much as may be bought for a token or farthing; a very small quantity.

Wim. Why, he makes no love to her, does he?
Lit. Not a *tokenworth* that ever I saw.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

tokology, *n.* See *toology*.

toko-pat (tō-kō-pat'), *n.* A palm, *Livistona Jenkinsiana*, of Assam, whose leaves are used for making the umbrella-hats of the natives, for thatching, etc.

SUPPLEMENT

simulid

simulid (si-mū'li-id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Simuliidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Simuliidae*.

simulism (sim'ū-lizm), *n.* [*simul(ate)* + *-ism*.] A term proposed to replace *mimicry*, in referring to the resemblances of animals, as implying a less conspicuous resemblance and the absence of the idea of a conscious or designed resemblance.

The word "mimicry" is also adversely criticised, as implying conscious resemblance, which is not known to exist, and "simulism," "simulation," "simulating," are substituted "as being at once expressive, explanatory and euphonious, and free from the inference of designed and cognitive resemblance." *Nature*, March 30, 1906, p. 521.

Simultaneous variation. See **variation*.

sina (sē'nā), *n.* [From some form (ML. *Sina*, Tagalog *Sina*?) of *China*.] A Chinese silk-worm, larva of *Bombyx sinensis*.

sinabatan (sē-nā-bā-tān'), *n.* [Also *sinabotan*; Tagalog *sinabatan*.] A mat made by the natives of the Philippine Islands from the leaf-fibers of the screw-pine, *Pandanus spiralis*.

Sinæan (si-nē'an), *n.* Of or pertaining to the Sinæ, an ancient people supposed to be the Chinese.

To Paquin of Sinæan kings; and thence
To Agra and Lahor of Great Mogul,
Down to the Golden Chersonese.

Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 380.

sinabin (si-nal'bin), *n.* [L. *sin(api)*, mustard, + *alb(us)*, white, + *-in*.] A colorless compound, $\text{HO.C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{CH}_2\text{N}:\text{C}(\text{SC}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_5).\text{O.SO}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{N}.\text{SH}_2\text{O}$, contained in the seed of white mustard. It crystallizes in glassy lustrous needles and is colored intensely yellow by a very minute trace of alkali.

sinamay (sē-nā-mā'ē or -mī'), *n.* [Bisaya *sinamay*.] A fabric made by the natives of the Philippine Islands from the fibers of the leaf-stalks of the abaca (*Musa textilis*), usually mixed with fibers of silk, cotton, piña, etc.

sinapic (si-nap'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sinapin or sinapic acid.—**Sinapic acid**, a pale-yellow compound, $\text{HO}_2\text{C.H}_2(\text{OCH}_2)_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}.\text{COOH}$, prepared by the action of barium-hydroxide solution on sinapin. It crystallizes in needles or small prisms and melts at $184.5-192^\circ\text{C}$. Also called *3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid*.

sinapize (sin'a-piz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinapized*, ppr. *sinapizing*. [LL. *sinapizare*, poultice with mustard, < *sinapi*, mustard.] To impregnate with mustard: said of a poultice or a plaster so treated.

sinapoline (si-nap'ō-lin), *n.* [L. *sinapi*, mustard, + *-ol* + *-ine*.] A colorless compound, $\text{CH}_2:\text{CH}.\text{CH}_2\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{NHC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$, prepared by the action of lead hydroxide on allyl mustard-oil. It crystallizes in plates, melts at 100°C , and is volatile with steam. Also called *ab-* or *symmetrical diallyl carbamide*.

sincaline (sin'ka-lin), *n.* [Also *sinkalin*, *sinkaline*, < L. *sin(api)*, mustard, + *-cal* or *-kal*? + *-ine*.] Same as *choline* or **bilineurine*.

Sincery pottery. See **pottery*.

sinder, *n.* 2. An amended spelling of *cinder*.

Sindhi (sin'dē or sind'hē), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sindi*; Sindhi *Sindhi*, < *Sindh*, *Sindh*, < Skt. *Sindhu*, the Indus, the region of the Indus, *Sindh*: see *Indian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sindhi or its people or their language.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Sindhi, or one whose native tongue is Sindhi.—2. An Aryan language spoken principally in Sindhi, India.

Sindi, *n.* See **Sindhi*.

sine², *n.*—**Hyperbolic sine**, $\text{hysin } x \equiv \sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$. See **sinh*.—**Sine law**. See **law*.

sine-compass (sin'kum'pas), *n.* A sine galvanometer (which see, under *galvanometer*).

sine-curve (sin'kerv), *n.* Same as *curve* of *sines*. See *curve* and *sinusoid*.

Sinesian (si-nē'zhian), *a.* [L. *Sinæ*. See *Sinic*.] Of or pertaining to China; *Sinic*: as, the *Sinesian* countries of Eastern Asia.

The *Sinesian* countries of Eastern Asia—those which owed their emergence from barbarism and many centuries of fairly regular government and social order to the civilizing influences, unaided by the sword, of the great Middle Kingdom.

Athenæum, Feb. 13, 1904, p. 200.

sine-wave (sin'wāv), *n.* A wave in which the vibrations of the particles of the transmitting medium are simple harmonic motions. *H. Hertz* (trans.), *Electric Waves*, p. 17.—**Sine-wave current**, in *elect.*, an alternating current in which the wave-form is sinusoidal.—**Sine-wave telegraphy**, a system of telegraphy in which a single-phase alternating

current, the wave-form of which is approximately sinusoidal, is used for signaling.—**Sine-wave transmitter**, in *telegr.*, an instrument for sending the signaling impulses used in sine-wave systems of telegraphy. The characteristic feature is an automatic device by which the circuit is opened and closed only when the current intensities pass through zero.

sing, *v. i.*—**To sing out**. (b) To sing with the full strength of the voice.

"Sing out"—shouted one gentleman in a white great-coat. "Don't be afraid to put the steam on, old gal," exclaimed another. . . . "Sing louder," said Mrs. Jennings Rodolph.

Dickens, The Mistaken Milliner, in *Sketches by Boz*, I. [337.]

Singing glass. See **glass*.

Singapore cedar. Same as *Moulmein cedar*.

singing-plate (sin'jing-plāt), *n.* A heated metallic plate or cylinder over which cotton cloth intended for calico-printing is rapidly drawn, so as to singe or burn off the nap of short projecting fibers without scorching the cloth itself. A row of small gas-flames is now generally used for this purpose.

singer, *n.*—**Singer's nodes**. See **node*.

singing-tube (sing'ing-tūb), *n.* The glass tube used in the production of a singing-flame. See *singing-flame*. *J. M. Baldwin*, *Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.*, I. 610.

single, *I. a.*—**Single court**. See **court*.

II. *n.* 1. (f) In *whist*, the score made by the winners when the game is 5 points up and rubbers are played, if the losers of any game are 3 or 4 up: as, 'single, double, and the rub.'

(g) In the extraction of antimony from its native sulphid, the manufacturers' name for the first crude product from melting the ore with scrap-iron. It generally contains about 91.5 per cent. antimony, 7 per cent. iron, and 1 per cent. sulphur. (h) In *golf*, two players playing against each other. (i) In furniture, silverware, and the like, a separate piece not belonging to a set.

Fine specimens, even if 'singles,' have been added wherever possible.

R. S. Clouston, in *Burlington Mag.*, V. 381.

5. One strand of silver, roving thread, or yarn.—6. *pl.* A commercial name in England for thin sheet-steel or -iron used as a foundation for tin-plate, having a thickness ranging from 0.238 to 0.35 of an inch, or from No. 4 to No. 20 B. W. G.

single-beat (sing'gl-bēt), *a.* Having only one beat: noting valves which have a single bearing-surface or seat, as ordinary lifting-valves: distinguished from *double-beat* valves, which have two seats, so that they may be in equilibrium of pressures above one face and below the other. Cornish valves and most puppet-valves for large engines are double-beat. Check-valves of small area are single-beat.

Both valves are of the *single-beat* poppet, or mushroom type, and seat vertically along the same axis but in opposite directions, the admission valve opening downward and the exhaust upward.

Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 517.

single-break (sing'gl-brāk), *a.* In *elect.*, opening the circuit at one point only: said of certain types of switch. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901-02, p. 1210.

single-gear (sing'gl-gēr), *n.* A transmission, usually by toothed wheels, in which only one pair of wheels or one pair of transmission elements is involved: usually one wheel and one pinion, for the gain of power and loss of speed or for a gain in velocity with corresponding reduction of power.

single-geared (sing'gl-gērd), *a.* Directly driven by belt or other transmission without the interposition of a reducing-gear shaft: used of speed-lathes or drill-presses having no back-gear on the head-stock, and of motor-car transmissions where the motor turns slowly enough to render a counter-shaft and gear-train unnecessary.

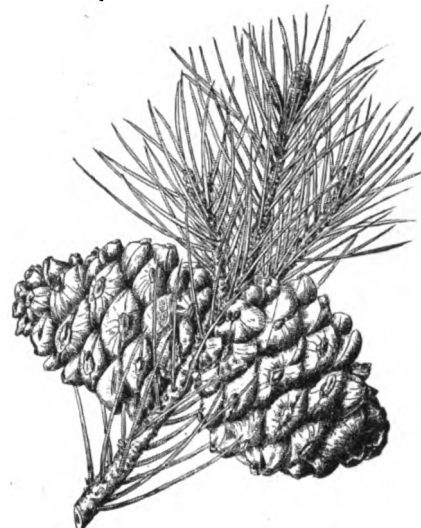
single-hung (sing'gl-hung), *a.* Having a cord and pulley on one side only, the single weight being a sufficient counterpoise: said of a window-sash. Such fitting is used for narrow sashes only, or else rollers are put on the other side to prevent the sash from binding on the window-frame.

single-leaf (sing'gl-lēf), *n.* The one-leaved pīon or nut-pine, *Pinus monophylla*: so called because there is only one leaf in a bundle. See cut in next column.

single-phase (sing'gl-fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, noting a system of electric distribution by alternating currents produced by a single alternating

singularity

electromotive force, in which therefore all the currents are in phase with each other, that is, reverse simultaneously in direction, or differ in phase only so far as is due to the different character of the circuits in which they flow.—**Single-phase alternator**, a generator supplying alternating current to a single-phase circuit, as distinguished from the machines for producing simultaneously two or more currents differing in phase such as are used in polyphase systems.—**Single-phase circuit**, an ordinary two-wire circuit for the transmission of an alternating current, as distinguished from the circuits in a polyphase system.—**Single-phase current**, an ordinary alternating current the wave-form of which is sinusoidal, sometimes with superimposed harmonics, as distinguished from the two or more currents, differing in phase, that are employed in polyphase systems.—**Single-phase generator**. See **generator* and **single-phase alternator*.



Single-leaf (*Pinus monophylla*).

single-phaser (sing'gl-fā'zēr), *n.* In *elect.*, a single-phase alternating-current generator. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899-1900, p. 246.

single-riveted (sing'gl-riv'et-ed), *a.* Having only one row of rivets parallel to the joint or seam: distinguished from *double-* or *chain-riveted*, where two rows of rivets are used.

single-seeded (sing'gl-sē'ded), *a.* Same as *monospermous*.

single-stage (sing'gl-stāj), *a.* Having only one stage; completed in one operation; not continued through two or more similar stages: used of air-compressors and steam-turbines. A *single-stage* compressor is one in which the compression is completed in the first cylinder; a *single-stage* turbine, one in which the steam passes through an expansion-nozzle only once.

single-sticker (sing'gl-stik'er), *n.* A sloop or cutter; a vessel having but one mast. [Colloq.]

single-taxer (sing'gl-tak'sēr), *n.* One who advocates the levying of all, or practically all, taxation upon a single object, as land, capital, or consumption; specifically, one who accepts the doctrine of Henry George that all taxes should be levied upon the value of land, exclusive of all improvements due to industry. The measure, if fully carried out, would divert to the government the rent of the land itself.

Single-taxers maintain that the reason the wages of labor do not increase as material progress advances is because rent, or the price paid for the use of land, is continually increasing. *Science*, Dec. 18, 1901, p. 915.

single-valued (sing'gl-val'üd), *a.* Taking under specified conditions only a single value.

—**Single-valued function**, in *math.*, one which by all continuations within a certain region always takes the same value at any point: said to be *single-valued* in that region.

singling (sing'gl'ug), *n.* A manufacturers' name for the first step in the reduction of antimony from its ore, namely, fusion with scrap-iron in crucibles. See **single*, 1 (g).

sing-sing (sing'sing), *n.* Same as *singsong*, *n.*, 3. [Colloq.]

The number of native songs is enormous, and musical evenings or "sing-sings" are a regular institution. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. 8.), XIII. 664.

singular, *a.*—**Non-essential singular point**. See **point*.—**Singular point of a function**. See **point*.

singular ty, *n.*—**Accidental singularity**, in *math.*, a singularity at a non-essential singular point.—**Compound singularity** in *geom.*, one involving two or more ordinary singularities—these being called 'ordi-

nary,' because, without limiting the generality of a curve of given order or class by any special hypothesis, they may all present themselves.—**Logarithmic singularity**, in *math.*, a point about which a function acts like a logarithm.—**Non-essential singularity**, in *math.*, a value of the variable of a function for which the function has a determinate infinite value. The term was proposed by Cathcart.—**Ordinary singularity**. See *singularity*, 3, and compound *singularity*.—**Singularity of the first class**, in *math.*, accidental singularity.—**Singularity of the second class**, in *math.*, an essential singularity of the simplest kind.—**Singularity of the third class**, in *math.*, a singularity resulting from the union of an infinity of those of the second class.

sinh (pron. shin). An abbreviation for 'hyperbolic sine,' a function having a relation to a rectangular hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary trigonometric sine to a circle.

Sinicize (sin'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Sinicized*, ppr. *Sinicizing*. [*Sinic* + *-ize*.] To make similar in habits and thought to the Chinese. *Encyc. Dict.*

Sinico-Japanese (sin'i-kō-jap-a-nēs'), *n.* Belonging both to China and to Japan.

The science of old Japan was equally modelled upon that of China. Nothing original of any importance has yet been found in the *Sinico-Japanese* literature of the last millennium. *Athenaeum*, April 1, 1905, p. 393.

Sinify (sin'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Sinified*, ppr. *Sinifying*. [*ML. Sina*, China, + *-fy*.] To make Chinese or similar to the Chinese in habits and thought. *Encyc. Dict.*

sinigrin (sin'i-grin), *n.* Same as *potassium myronate* (which see, under *myronate*).

Siniperca (sin-i-pēr-kā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *ML. Sina*, China, + *L. perca*, perch.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the rivers of China, Manchuria, and Japan.

sinistraural (sin-is-trā'ral), *a.* [*L. sinister*, left, + *auris*, ear, + *-al*.] Noting a condition in which one naturally turns the left ear rather than the right when listening to some faint or distant sound. *G. M. Gould*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1904, p. 361.

sinistrin (sin-is-trin), *n.* [*L. sinister*, left, + *-in*.] 1. Same as *inulin*.—2. A colorless, pulverulent, levorotatory compound, $C_8H_{10}O_5$, contained in the white or red sea-onion or squill, *Urginea Scilla*. It is probably identical with *achroödextrine*.

sinistrocular (sin-is-trok'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. sinister*, left, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*.] Noting a condition in which one naturally uses the left eye in monocular work, as sighting a gun, looking through a microscope or telescope, etc. *G. M. Gould*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1904, p. 361.

sinistrodextral (sin-is-trō-deks'tral), *a.* [*L. sinister*, left, + *dexter*, right, + *-al*.] From left to right.

sinistromanual (sin-is-trō-man'ū-al), *a.* [*L. sinister*, left, + *manus*, hand, + *-al*.] Left-handed.

The bow and arrow, the spear, boomerang, club, etc., can be used as well with the left hand by the *sinistromanual*. *G. M. Gould*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1904, p. 363.

sinistromanuality (sin-is-trō-man'ū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*sinistromanual* + *-ity*.] Left-handedness.

No pupil with *sinistromanuality* established can learn piano-playing easily. *G. M. Gould*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1904, p. 363.

sinistropedal (sin-is-trō-ped'al), *a.* [*L. sinister*, left, + *pes* (*ped*), foot, + *-al*.] Left-footed. *G. M. Gould*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1904, p. 361.

sinistorsally (sin-is-trōr'sal-i), *adv.* Left-handedly; with turnings to the left.

Sinitic (si-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *Sinic*.

sink, *v. t.* 16. (a) To drive a mine or exploration shaft downward through the earth's surface.

Nor do we, as in the past, throw away vast sums of money in *sinking* for coal in Cambrian or Silurian rocks. *Science*, Oct. 9, 1903, p. 462.

(b) To run a shaft or drift in any direction into the earth in search of mineral or ore.

sink, *n.* 8. In *mining*: (c) The amount by which the shaft-level is lowered by a blast in sinking operations. (c) The distance inward, or depth, to which the excavation for a shaft or drift is to be carried. (d) The lowest point in the shaft, toward which the drainage flows.—10. In *geom.*, a place of transition from space of *n* into space *n* - 1 dimensions.—11. In *elect.*, in the theory of the flow of current in plane sheets, a point at which the current leaves the sheet.

We may investigate, first, the simple case of one source and one *sink* in an infinite plane sheet of thickness *s*, and conductivity *k*. *Encyc. Brit.*, 2, XVIII, 18.

sink-boat (singk'bōt), *n.* An oblong box sub-

merged to the rim in the water, used as a boat and for concealment by persons engaged in shooting wild-fowl; a sink-box; a battery.

sink-box (singk'bōks), *n.* Same as **sink-boat*. **sinker**, *n.* 4. Same as **dead-head*, 4.—5. A heavy dumping or doughnut; a dough-sinker; a dough-boy. [*Slang*.]

The New York Dairy Lunch, with its mirrored and marbled bathroom decoration, its elevating Bible texts, and depressing "sinks" . . . would never make a success with Parisians.

F. B. Smith, *How Paris Amuses Itself*, p. 48.

6. A (silver) dollar. [*Slang*.]

I waited for him [a city tramp] nearly an hour, when he returned with a "poke-out" (food given at the door) and "a sinker" (a dollar). I of course was a little surprised, and asked for details.

Jonah Flynt, in *The Century*, March, 1894, p. 713.

7. See the extract.

The parasite is attached to the host by "sinks" which consist of specially modified, but true, rootlets, although in function they simulate the haustoria of other parasites. The *sinks* penetrate the bark of the host and obtain nourishment for the parasite from the growing tissues beneath it, much as food-sap is obtained from the soil by normal plants. The parasitism is complete. Examples: The mistletoes. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1908, p. 22.

sinker-boat (sing'kér-bōt), *n.* Same as **catamaran*, 4.

sink-head (singk'hed), *n.* A riser; a column of metal which is cast as a part of a large casting for the purpose of increasing the soundness of the casting. It exerts a pressure to fill all cavities while the metal in the mold is fluid and is shrinking during the cooling process, and all bubbles of gas tend to rise into it and remain there.

sinking, *n.* 5. In *piquet*, the maneuver of calling only a part of a combination, so as to conceal the strength of the hand for playing: usually resorted to only when the player knows his adversary has no better call.

sinking-fire (sing'king-fir), *n.* A forge in which wrought-iron scrap or refined pig-iron is partly melted or welded together by means of a charcoal fire and a blast.

sinking-lift (sing'king-lift), *n.* In *mining*: (a) An elevating apparatus especially designed for use in sinking shafts. (b) A sinking-pump for use at the bottom of a shaft while it is being sunk.

sink-pipe (singk'pīp), *n.* 1. The outflow-pipe from a sink.—2. The pipe which enters a sink in a mine to remove the water which drains into the sink from higher points.

Sino-Australian (sin'ō-ās-trā'li-an), *a.* [*L. Sina*, the Chinese, + *E. Australian*.] Noting a hypothetical continent, restored by M. Neumayr by interpretation of the strata and believed to have existed in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, and perhaps in the Tertiary. Including Australia on the south, it embraced the East Indies, the Malay peninsula, and portions of China. *Amer. Nat.*, Sept., 1904, p. 646.

Sino-Japanese (sin'ō-jap-a-nēs'), *a.* [*L. Sina*, the Chinese, + *E. Japanese*.] Relating to both China and Japan; *Sinico-Japanese*: as, *Sino-Japanese* art, literature, or religion.

We must place to the front the fact that *Sino-Japanese* design is almost exclusively an art of contours, of values of movement, and, in its own way, not ours, of space-composition. *B. Berenson*, in *Burlington Mag.*, III, 13.

Sinophile (sin'ō-fil), *n.* [*Gr. Siva*, Chinese, + *philos*, love.] One who loves or admires the Chinese; an admirer of the Chinese nation or of Chinese civilization.

That the author [E. R. Scidmore] is no *sinophile* will be gathered from the following: No one knows, or ever will really know, the Chinese—the heart and soul and springs of thought of the most incomprehensible, unfathomable, inscrutable, contradictory, logical and illogical people on the earth. *Outlook*, July 21, 1900, p. 693.

Sinoxylon, *n.*—Red-shouldered *sinoxylon*, an American bostrychid beetle, *Sinoxylon basillare*, the larva of which bores into the stems of the grape and into the twigs of the apple and peach. See cut at *Sinoxylon*.

sinsé, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An amended (restored) spelling of *since*.

sinter, *n.*—Ceraunian sinter, the glassy material of fulgurite.

sinter (sin'tēr), *v. t.* and *i.* To compact or become compacted together by partial fusion, so as to resemble sinter. See **sintering*.

A fine crystalline precipitate of methylmercaptopythine came down, which weighed 9.2 grams, or 20 per cent of the calculated. It crystallized in strings of small plates from water, in which it is difficultly soluble when hot and nearly insoluble when cold. On heating, it sintered at about 225° and melted at 233°.

Amer. Chem. Jour., May, 1903, p. 487.

sintering (sin'tēr-ing), *n.* The incomplete union into a solid mass of the particles of a powder heated so that softening but not perfect fusion occurs.

Sintering, therefore, may be defined as diffusion at a temperature below the melting point of the components or of the resulting solid solution.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Dec. 17, 1904, p. 24207.

sinuitis (sin-ū-i'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. sinus* (*sinu*), sinus, + *-itis*.] Same as **sinusitis*.

sinus, *n.*—**Accessory sinus**. Same as *air-sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Axial sinus**. See **axial*.—**Cerebral sinuses**, sinuses of the dura mater.—**Circumferential sinus**, in certain chætopod worms, a blood-sinus lying between the epithelial and the muscular walls of the intestine.—**Intestinal sinus**, in some arthropods, as *Apus*, a large median cavity, a subdivision of the body-cavity, in which lies the enteric canal. Compare *lateral sinus*.—**Lateral sinus**, in some arthropods, as *Apus*, one of the cavities in which the muscles are contained. Compare *intestinal sinus*.—**Mastoid sinus**, a cavity, or air-space in the mastoid bone: correlated with *frontal sinus*, *maxillary sinus*, etc.—**Median sinus**, in many of the *Brachiopoda* (*Spirifer*, *Athyria*, *Rhynchonella*), a median depression of the shell, usually on the ventral valve, accompanied by a median fold on the opposite or dorsal valve.—**Pericardial sinus**, in arthropods, a cavity lying in the median dorsal region and containing the heart.—**Pyiform sinus**, a small fossa on the side of the larynx external to the aryepiglottic fold.—**Sinus caroticus**, a prolongation of the cavernous sinus into the carotid canal.—**Sinus præcervicalis**, a sac-like structure in the embryo formed by the folding in of the posterior branchial arches. *W. Bateson*, *Study of Variation*, p. 176.—**Sinus terminalis**, a blood-channel which surrounds the vascular area in the embryo.—**Vertebral sinuses**, two large venous sinuses which extend the entire length of the spinal canal along the bodies of the vertebrae.

sinusitis (si-nu-si'tis), *n.* [*sinus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of any sinus, whether an air-sinus or a sinus of the dura mater. *Med. Record*, Aug. 17, 1907, p. 256.

Sinusoidal circulation. See **circulation*.—**Sinusoidal current**, in *elect.*, an alternating current the wave-form of which is a curve of sines.—**Sinusoidal variation**, in *elect.*, a fluctuation of current or electromotive force such that the variations of intensity are graphically indicated by a curve of sines.

sion, *n.* A simplified (and former) spelling of *scion*.

Siouan, *a.* II. *n.* The linguistic stock which embraces the Siouan languages and includes the languages of the Sioux or Dakota, Hidatsa, Crow, Mandan, Omaha, Ponca, Osage, Winnebago, Kansa, Quapaw, Iowa, Oto, Missouri, Biloxi, Tutelo, and Catavba.

sipapu (sē-pā-pō'), *n.* [*Hopi*.] An opening somewhere in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, according to the legends of the Hopi, through which they reached the surface of the earth; also, its symbolic representation on altars, kivas, and other objects.

The Snake chief at Cipaulovi has no tiponi, and consequently no altar. The only objects at the end of the kiva, where the altar would have been had he possessed a tiponi, was a row of twenty snake whips leaning against the ledge of the rear wall, behind the *sipapu*. *J. W. Fewkes*, in *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1894-95, [p. 279].

sipho (si'fō), *n.*; pl. *siphones* (si-fō'nēz). [*NL.*: see *siphon*.] In the shell-bearing cephalopods, the fleshy or muscular tube extending from the posterior end through the internal chambers. Also *siphon*.

siphon, *n.* 2. (d) (2) A tubular anal organ of the aquatic bugs of the family *Nepidae*, probably respiratory in function. (h) In siphonophorans, a feeding zooid or hydranth.—**Electric siphon**, a siphon provided with an electrically operated device for automatically removing the accumulation of gases in the neck of the tube.—**Exhalant siphon**, the more dorsal of the two siphons at the posterior end of many lamellibranch mollusks, being the tube through which the water passes away from the gills after having been admitted to them through the ventral or inhalant siphon.—**Inhalant siphon**, in bivalve mollusks, the siphon through which water enters the mantle-cavity.—**Inverted siphon**, an offset in a continuous line of pipe by which the pipe is carried under and thus avoids an intervening obstacle to its straight alignment: usually limited to pipes or open channels which in their straight portions are not under pressure, as in a sewer passing under a stream.—**Mitcherlich's siphon**, a simple form of siphon filled by suction and provided with a bulb safety-device to prevent corrosive liquids from entering the mouth.—**Siemens's siphon, a contrivance by which the gases from the producer are pressed down to the level of the furnace. It consists of a horizontal cooling-tube connecting the uptake-tube with the down-comer. The gases passing through the cooling-tube gain from 50 to 60 per cent in weight and pass into the descending tube by overbalancing the ascending column, although both tubes are of equal length. In the modern producers air and steam are supplied under pressure, so that the siphon tubes are no longer needed.**

siphonaceous, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the *Siphonales*, an order of the grass-green algae.

Siphonal caecum, lobe. See **caecum*, **lobe*.—**Siphonal process**, in some gastropods, as *Triton*, a spout-like prolongation of the peristome of the shell.

Siphonales (si-fō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho* (n-), a pipe, tube, + *-ales*.] Same as *Siphonae*, of which it is the modern form.

Siphonanthæ (si-fō-nan'thē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, + *άνθος*, flower.] A group or suborder of *Siphonophora*, having the stem formed by the manubrium of the original bilateral medusa, the buds arising in the ventral line of this manubrium, and the larva bilateral.

siphonanthous (si-fō-nan'thus), *a.* [NL. *Siphonanth(x)* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of, or belonging to, the *Siphonanthæ*.

siphonapter (si-fō-nap-tēr), *n.* A member of the order *Siphonaptera*; a flea.

siphonate, *a.* II. *n.* That part of a mass of liquid which has been drawn off by means of a siphon.

Such organisms, however, can be secured by filtering the siphonate, and washing the filter with a small quantity of filtered or distilled water.

B. L. Seawell, in Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1908, p. 18.

siphoneous (si-fō-nē-us), *a.* Same as **siphonaceous*.

The gigantic Nematophycus, to be described below, has been regarded as having *Siphonaceous* affinities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 409.

Siphonia² (si-fō-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *sipho* (n-), < Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, tube, siphon.] A genus of pear-shaped, siliceous, lithistid sponges with a long or short peduncle, the interior having a deep cloaca and numerous arched canals. It abounds in the Cretaceous rocks.

siphonogam (si-fō-nō-gam), *a.* [*Siphonogam* (a-).] In bot., same as **spermatophyte*.

Siphonogama (si-fō-nog'a-mā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, pipe, tube, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as **Spermatophyta*. See also **Embryophyta*. Also *Siphonogamæ*.

siphonogamous (si-fō-nog'a-mus), *a.* [*siphonogam* + *-ous*.] Same as **spermatophytic*.

siphonoglyph (si-fō-nō-gli-f), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *γλυφή*, a carving.] In sea-anemones, one of the ciliated grooves at each end of the mouth leading down into the gullet. In alcyonarians, the groove is single. Also *gonidial groove*, and *sulcus*.

When the mouth is closed the central parts are in apposition, but the grooves, called *Siphonoglyphæ*, remain always open, and through them a current of water may be kept circulating in and out of the animal even when in its most contracted condition.

A. E. Shipley, Zool. of the Invertebrates, p. 65.

siphonophoral (si-fō-nōf'ō-rā), *a.* Same as *siphonophorous*.

siphonopore (si-fō-nō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *πόρος*, pore.] In *Octocoralla* of the family *Helioportidae*, one of the smaller tubes or corallites which, with the larger tubes or autopores, constitute the corallum. Both are tabulate, but the siphonopores are not septate.

siphonosome (si-fō-nō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *σώμα*, body.] The portion of a siphonophore colony that bears siphons.

siphonostele (si-fō-nō-stēl), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, tube, + *στήλη*, pillar.] In bot., a tubular stele. See **stele*³, 2.

siphonostelle (si-fō-nō-stel'ik), *a.* [*siphonostel* (e) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or possessing a siphonostele.

Siphonotreta (si-fō-nō-trē'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, pipe, tube, + *τρητός*, perforated.] A genus of neotrematous brachiopods with elongate concholinous shells, the pedicle-passage long and tubular, the epidermal shell-layer covered with spines, and the inner layers punctured by radiating tubules. It occurs in Silurian rocks.

siphonozooid (si-fō-nō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, pipe, tube, + E. *zōoid*.] In alcyonarians, one of the modified zooids whose function it is to drive currents of fluids through the canal system of the colony.

The name zooid is applicable to any asexually-produced individual enterfing into the composition of a colony, and therefore Kolliker was in error when he restricted it to those arrested and modified individuals whose function it is to drive currents of water through Alcyonarian colonies. These should be called *siphonozooids*.

G. C. Bourne, in Trans. Linnean Soc., Zool., March, 1900, p. 521.

siphon-tap (si-fōn-tap), *n.* A contrivance for tapping metal out of a furnace. The molten metal rises through an oblique channel to the bottom of a reservoir outside of the furnace, in which it rises to a higher level than it occupies in the furnace on account of the blast

pressure and the weight of material in the furnace, and from which it can be ladled without disturbing the furnace. It is used commonly in lead-furnaces under the name of *Arendt's siphon-tap*. Phillips and Bauerman, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 75.

siphon-trap (si-fōn-trap), *n.* A piece of pipe which has the shape of an inverted U or siphon and which acts, when filled with water, as a seal.

siphonula (si-fōn'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *sipho* (siphon-), a siphon, + dim. suffix, *-ula*.] An early bilateral embryonic form in the development of certain coelenterates such as the *Siphonanthæ*.

Siphostoma (si-fos'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of pipe-fishes (*Syngnathidae*) which embraces numerous species found in all warm seas.

siphuncle, *n.* (c) In the cephalopods, the calcareous tubular wall of the siphon. (d) The protrusible portion of the mouth-parts of a true louse, supposed to be modifications of the epipharynx and hypopharynx.

Siphunculata (si-fung-kū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *siphunculus* (us), dim. of *sipho*, tube, + *-ata*.] An order of insects erected by Meinert to include the true lice, whose mouth-parts, he believes, are radically different morphologically from those of the *Hemiptera*.

sipid (sip'id), *a.* [(in)sipid. See *sapid* and *insipid*.] Same as *sapid*. [Rare.]

sipidity (si-pid'i-ti), *n.* [(in)sipidity. Same as *sapidity*.] [Rare.]

The sipidity of honey, sugar, and juices of fruits. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-98, p. 1x.

sipiri (sē-pē-rē), *n.* [Guarani.] Native name in British Guiana for the greenheart, *Ocotea Rodiei*. See *greenheart*, 1.

sipp (sip), *n.* The form of sling or hurling implement used by the natives of New Guinea. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1904, p. 637.

sippio (sip'i-ō), *n.* [A made name?] A game played with balls on a table, extending across the foot of which is a row of pockets or pens, each of sufficient width to receive the ball. There are fifteen of these pens, numbered, from left to right (as one faces the foot of the table), 17, 4, 11, 9, 16, 8, 2, 20, 1, 13, 7, 12, 15, 3, 18. The game is played with nine balls, eight of one color, usually red, and one of another color, usually white. The object is to drive each of the eight red balls into some one of the pens by means of the white ball struck with an ordinary cue. For each ball panned, the player scores the number of points painted over the pen which the ball entered. The balls drop down through the pens after entering, and are returned to the head of the table by runways under the table; and the exit of each runway under the head of the table has painted over it the same number as over the pen itself, so that there may be no question as to which pen was entered. The player making the larger score by panning the balls wins.

The mayor and aldermen of a city, except Boston, and, in Boston, the board of police, and the selectmen of a town, may grant a license to a person to keep a billiard, pool or sippio table, etc.

Revised Laws of Mass., cii. § 108.

sir¹, *n.*—**Sir Garnet**, a special bid in the game of napoleon.

Sir Garnet consists of an excess hand of five cards, dealt in the usual way, and left on the table. Until this extra hand is appropriated, each player, when it is his turn to call, has the privilege of taking it up and combining it with his own hand. From the ten cards thus in his possession, he must reject five, which he throws away face downwards, and on the remaining five he is bound to declare Napoleon. The stakes are the same as on an ordinary Nap call.

Amer. Hoyle, p. 298.

sir² (sēr), *n.* [Pers. **sir*, < Hind. *sēr*, *sir*: see *seer*.] A Persian measure of weight, equal to 16 miskals or 2½ ounces troy.

sirajo (sē-rā'hō), *n.* [Cuban.] A gobioid fish, *Sicydium plumieri*, found in fresh waters of the West Indies.

Siratic group. See **meteorite*.

sirdar-melon (sēr-dār'mel'on), *n.* [Afghan *sirda* (paliz), muskmelon, + E. *melon*.] In Afghanistan, the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*.

The pomegranates of Kandahar, with its "sirdar" melons and grapes, being unequalled in quality by any in the East. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 836.

sirree (sē-rē'), *n.* [*sir* + *-ee*.] An emphatic form of *sir*: especially in the phrase 'yes (no) sirree!' *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Colloq.]

siren, *n.* 11. A monster without lower extremities.—12. Same as *sympus*.

siren-limb (si'ren-lim), *n.* In *teratol.*, a fusion of the lower extremities with incomplete separation of the feet.

sirenomelus (si-re-nom'e-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *sirenomeli*

(-li). [NL., < Gr. *σειρήν*, siren, + *μέλος*, limb.] A monster whose lower extremities are fused and taper to a point without feet.

Sirian, *a.* 2. A term introduced by Lockyer to denote stars having a spectrum resembling that of Sirius.

siricid (sir'i-sid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Siricidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Siricidae*.

sirium (sir'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *Sirius*.] The name of a supposed new chemical element announced in 1818 as present in a nickel ore. It was later shown to consist of nickel, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. Also called *vestium*.

Sirmian (sēr'mi-an), *a.* [NL. **Sirmianus*, < LL. *Sirmium*, < Gr. *Σίρμιον*, a city in ancient Pannonia Inferior whose ruins are at Mitrovitz.] Of or pertaining to Sirmium; specifically, pertaining to the three councils of Sirmium (351, 357, 358 A.D.). Their purpose was to form some basis of union between the strict Arians and the semi-Arians or Eusebians.

Sirmuellera (sēr-mūl'e-rā), *n.* [NL. (Kuntze, 1891), named for Sir Ferdinand von Müller (1825-1896), the Australian botanist.] A genus of proteaceous plants including about 46 species.

sirocco, *n.* 2. A name for a special drying apparatus using a heated blast of air derived from a fan, and blowing over the material to be dried, as fruit, or tea-leaves.—3. A trade-name for a form of fan-blower.

sirocco-dust (si-rok'ō-dust'), *n.* See **sea-dust*.

sisserskite, *n.* Same as *sisserskite*.

sisified (sis'i-fid), *a.* [*sissy* + *-fy* + *-ed*.] Effeminate; girlish. [Colloq.]

To be seen with girls was not so "sisified" in his mind as it used to be. J. C. Lincoln, Partners of the Tide, iv.

sissoo (sis'ō), *n.* [Hindi *sissu*.] A large, deciduous tree of the bean family, *Dalbergia Sissoo*, common in India and Afghanistan. It is much planted throughout India as an avenue tree and yields a very durable, dark brown wood used extensively for boat- and carriage-building and for furniture.

sissoors, *n.* An amended spelling of *scissors*.

sister, *n.*—**Little Sisters of the Poor.** See **poor*.—**Three sisters**, the three rattans once carried by the master-at-arms and boatwain's mates on British men of war, which were "laid on" the backs of slow-moving sailors. These rattans were bound together at the handle, but were allowed to separate at the other end.

sistole, *n.* Same as *citole*.

sistroid (sis'troid), *a.* [*sistr*(um) + *-oid*.] Included between the convex sides of two intersecting curves: as, a *sistroid* angle.

Sistrurus (sis-trō'rūs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σειστρον*, a sistrum, + *οπίς*, tail.] A genus of rattlesnakes distinguished by having the top of the head covered with plates (as in harmless snakes and the *Proteroglypha*) instead of scales. There are but three species, two of which occur in the United States. The best known is the *massasauga*.

sit, *v. i.*—**To make (one) sit up**, to surprise; astonish; shock. [Slang.]

"When the time comes," said the little sailor grimly, "we shall be ready for them, and if they interfere with me, I shall make the Congo Free State people, sit up. But in the meanwhile they are not here."

Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, iv.

If the poet had emulated the frankness of Byron, and owned that his purpose, in these things was to make the British matron "sit up," he would have disarmed much of the criticism that has befallen him.

N. Y. Times Sat. Rev., Aug. 12, 1906, p. 527.

To sit tight, to keep one's seat firmly, as on a horse; hold oneself steady; hold on quietly; devote one's attention closely. [Colloq.]

He promised himself the pleasure of probing with his usual exquisite dexterity, into the problem so abruptly presented to him. He therefore sat tight and began to look very observant. R. Hichens, The Londoners, iv.

sitar (si-tār'), *n.* [Hind. *sitar*, < Pers. *sitar*, < *sih*, three, + *tār*, string.] A Hindu guitar with a pear-shaped body, a long neck, and three or more strings. It is sometimes played with a bow, like a viol.

site² (sit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sited*, ppr. *siting*. [*site*¹, *n.*] To select a site for; place; locate.

The siting of the trenches will depend on the ground. The position generally should be on high ground, both for the sake of a clear view of the enemy's advance, and for concealment of the dispositions of the defence.

Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 449.

sitfast

sitfast, *n.* 2. The creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*, so called from the difficulty in eradicating it.—3. The rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*. See *rest-harrow*, 1.—4. A fixed object, as an obstacle encountered by a plow.

More subject to snap when the share is strained by any sitfast, root, &c.

T. Williamson, Agricultural Mechanism, p. 172.

sithe¹, *n.* An amended (restored) spelling of *scythe*.

sitotoxicon (si-tō-tok'si-kon), *n.* [Gr. *σιτος*, food, + *ροξικόν*, poison.] A substance responsible for the symptom complex produced by vegetable poisoning.

sitotoxin (si-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *σιτος*, food, + *E. toxin*.] A substance which produces vegetable poisoning.

sitotoxism (si-tō-tok'sizm), *n.* [sitotoxin + *-ism*.] Poisoning by vegetable food. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 188.

sitter, *n.* 2. In *cricket*: (a) An easy catch missed by a fielder. (b) A fielder who misses such a catch. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 117. [Slang.]

stula, *n.* 3. A deep bucket-shaped vase with a wide mouth and two handles near the top. In Greek pottery this form is found mainly in the earlier styles.

In the center was a silver stula standing upon three feet, which contained the ashes of the deceased.

C. D. Edmonds, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XX, 23.



Stula (Greco-Egyptian).

stulus, *n.*—Analysis stulus, a general and fundamental kind of geometry, which neither considers sects or arcs or surfaces or solids in their character of being measurable by a unit, nor distinguishes straight from curved or crooked lines, nor plane from curved or bent surfaces, but studies only the manner in which the parts of places are continually connected.

situtunga (sit-tōn'gā), *n.* [African.] A large antelope, *Tragelaphus spekei*, of the swamps of central and east Africa. It is related to the horned antelope, but is distinguished by its uniform grayish-brown color and very long hoofs.

Sivaism (sē'vā-izm), *n.* [Siva + *-ism*.] The worship of Siva. Also *Sivism*.

Sivism (sē'vizm), *n.* Same as *Sivaism*.

siwash (si-wāsh'), *a.* and *n.* [Chinook jargon, < F. *savage*, savage.] I. *a.* Of or relating to an Indian, more particularly to an Indian of the North Pacific coast.

II. *n.* An Indian of the North Pacific coast: often used as though *siwash* were the name of a particular tribe.

Six hundred and six, the name under which salvarsan, or dioxydiamido-arsenobenzol, was first proposed as a remedy for the treatment of syphilis and other spirochetal diseases. The substance was so called by Ehrlich because it was the 606th compound which he had tried in his search for a specific remedy for this disease.

sixain, *n.* 3. The half of the douzain. See **douzain*, 2.

six-coupled (siks'kup'ld), *a.* Having six driving-wheels connected together by coupling- or connecting-rods: used of a locomotive with three driving-wheels on a side, as in the mogul or ten-wheeler types.

sixer, *n.* 2. In *cricket*, a hit which scores six runs. [Colloq.]

six-faced (siks'fäst), *a.* Having six faces. —*Six-faced octahedron*, in *crystal*, a hexoctahedron.

sixfold, *a.*—*Sixfold symmetry*. See **symmetry*, 6.

sixpence, *n.*—*Pudsey sixpence*, a silver coin of Elizabeth of England: said to be so called from a place in Yorkshire.

six-phase (siks'fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, pertaining to a system of electric distribution by six alternating currents displaced in phase from each other by one sixth of one period. Six-phase converters are frequently built, the six-phase currents being derived by transformation from three-phase currents.

sixteen, *n.*—In *sixteens*, said of an imposed form of composed type or plates containing 16 pages; also of a book that has 16 printed pages to each section.

sixty, *n.*—*Like sixty*, very fast; very hard; like fury. [Colloq.]

They came down the hill like sixty, the old mare going for all she was worth, the reins flying.

The Good Fortune of Silas Mearns, p. 27.

size¹, *n.*—*Victoria size*, a photograph 2 × 4½ inches, the size of the mount being 3½ × 5 inches.

size¹, *v. t.* 7. To cut or trim to the size re-

quired.—To *size down*, to arrange according to size with the smallest at the top, as shingles or slates.

As here and in all the traditional old houses of the country-side, they are 'sized down', the smaller ones to the top and the bigger ones toward the eaves.

A. Vallance, William Morris, p. 116.

sizer, *n.* 3. A wood-turning chisel which has an adjustable gage for regulating the size of the work.

sizing-chisel (si'zing-chiz'el), *n.* A form of chisel, used in wood-turning, fitted with a gage by which the diameter of the work is determined.

sizing-machine¹ (si'zing-mā-shēn'), *n.* [size¹, *r.*, + *machine*.] In *candy-making*, a pair of engraved or fluted rolls used in forming and sizing caramels, chocolates, and other candies.

sizing-machine² (si'zing-mā-shēn'), *n.* [size², *r.*, + *machine*.] A machine for sizing warp-yarns for weaving. Sometimes called a *dressing-machine* or *slasher*.

sizing-ring (si'zing-ring), *n.* A ring carrying cutters on its side or inner face, so that it will reduce to a determined size rods of wood presented to it: used for making dowl-pins or the pins on blind-slats and the like.

sizzard (siz'zard), *n.* [sizz(le) + (blizz)ard.] A very uncomfortably hot, moist atmosphere in which one 'sizzles.' [Colloq.]

sjambok (shām'bok), *n.* [D. *sjambok*, formerly also *siambak*, prob. taken up from Malayan servants at the Cape, < Jav. *sambok*, also *chambok*, nasalized forms of the Malay *chābuk*, < Hind. *chābuk*, whence *E. chabouk*, q. v.] A heavy whip of leather or hide. [South Africa.]

When the mules ceased pulling in every direction except the right one from sheer exhaustion, a few judicious cracks of the *sjambok*, together with a few different languages, mostly bad, and up we eventually did go.

H. P. Battersby, in War's Brighter Side, ix.

sjambok (shām'bok), *v. t.* [*sjambok*, *n.*] To strike with a *sjambok*.

One refugee states that several Free State burghers who displayed cowardice at Belmont were afterwards publicly *sjamboked* as an example to the others.

Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 15, 1900, p. 7. N. E. D.

Skaneateles shale. See **shale*².

skat² (skät), *n.* [G. *skat*, a game so named, < It. *scarto*, a discarded card, a discard, useless paper, refuse, < *scartare*, take from the paper or cards, discard, = Sp. Pg. *descartar* = *E. discard*, v.] The German national card-game for three players. The pack contains 32 cards, ranking A, 10, K, Q, 8, 7, the four jacks being always the four best trumps, and preserving the same rank as the suits, clubs being the best, then spades, hearts, and diamonds. All trumps in unbroken sequence with the club jack held by the same side are called *matadors*. Ten cards are given to each player, three, four, three at a time, two being laid off for the skat, between the first and second round. The players bid against one another for the privilege of playing some one of the four varieties of the game. 'Mittelhand' bids to 'Vorhand,' and when 'Vorhand' refuses or 'Mittelhand' stops bidding, 'Hinterhand' bids to the survivor. Each bids well within what he thinks he can make, naming the value in figures, without stating what game he purposes playing. If he fails to make good his bid in his play, the adversary scores what he should have made as the matadors life. The successful bidder is known as the 'player.' The four games are: *tournee*, in which the player turns over one of the skat cards for the trump, afterward taking both skat cards into his hand and discarding others in their place; if the turned card is a jack, he may change his game from *tournee* to *grando*; *solo*, in which the trump suit is named and the skat cards are not touched until the end of the play, when they are counted for the player's side; *grando*, in which the four jacks are the only trumps, so that there are four plain suits; *nullo*, in which there are no trumps and the cards rank A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, the object of the player being not to take a single trick. Each of these games has a standard value according to the trump suit. The *tournees* are: diamonds 5, hearts 6, spades 7, clubs 8. The *solos* are: diamonds 9, hearts 10, spades 11, clubs 12. There are four varieties of *grando* (or *grand*). The *turned grand* is worth 12. *Gucki grand*, in which the player announces in advance that jacks shall be the only trumps, but takes both the skat cards and then discards two in their place, is worth 16. *Solo grand*, played without touching the skat cards, is worth 20. *Open grand*, in which the player lays his cards face up on the table and guarantees to win every trick, is worth 24. *Nullo* also have four varieties. *Gucki nullo*, in which the player takes both the skat cards and then discards, having previously announced to play *nullo*, is worth 15. If the player announces an *open gucki nullo*, he must lay his cards face up on the table after discarding; it is worth 30. *Solo nullo*, if played without touching the skat cards, is worth 20; if played open, 40. If the first card turned in a *tournee* does not suit the hand, the player can announce *passt mir nicht*, and turn the other. All *guckis* and *passt mir nicht* lose double if lost. The unit values of all games except *nullo* are multiplied by the number of matadors, and it does not matter which side holds the sequence of matadors, its multiplying power is the same. If the single player has the jacks of clubs, spades, and hearts, he is 'with three.' If he has nothing higher than the king of trumps, he is playing 'against six.' There are also five game values, which are used as multipliers. Counting each ace as 11, tens 10, kings 4, queens 3, and jacks 2,

skeletonizer

there are 120 points in the pack. If the player gets 61 of these he wins his game; if his two adversaries combined get 60 they beat him. If the player gets 91 he makes them 'schneider'; if they get 90 they make him 'schneider.' If he gets every trick he makes them 'schwarz'; if they get all the tricks they make him 'schwarz.' The multipliers are: game 1; schneider 2; if the schneider is announced in advance, or if schwarz is made without announcing anything, 3; if schwarz is made after announcing schneider, 4; schwarz announced, 5. No announcement of schneider or schwarz can be made in any game in which the skat cards have been used, such as *tournees* and *guckis*. Suppose the player announces a club solo, unit value 12, and is with two matadors, getting 74 points out of the 120. He reckons, one for game, with two, three times twelve, or thirty-six points won. Varieties of skat, such as *point ramach*, *schieber ramach*, *contra* and *recontra*, *uno* and *duo*, are sometimes played; but they are not recognized by the Skat League. When four play at the same table, the dealer takes no cards; but he shares the fortunes of those opposed to the single player as to winning or losing on the hand. Vorhand, on the dealer's left, always leads for the first trick, no matter who is the successful bidder. Players must follow suit if they can; but if they cannot follow suit, they can trump or discard at pleasure. In *nullo*, the moment the single player takes a trick, his game is lost. The penalty for a revoke is the loss of the game.

skate¹, *n.* In New Zealand, the skate is *Raja nasuta*.

skate-leech (skät'lēch), *n.* See **leech*².

Skatol carbonic acid. See **carbonic*.

skatologic, **skatology**, etc. See **scatologic*, *scatology*, etc.

skatolin (skät'ō-sin), *n.* [skat(ol) + *-ose* + *-in*.] A derivative of skatol, C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₂.

skatoxyl, *n.* Same as **scatoxyl*.

skedge (skej), *n.* [Cornish.] The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. Also *skedgwith*. [Prov. Eng.]

skeep (skēp), *n.* [Cf. *skeep*, *n.*] A scoop, especially one used for baling small boats. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

skeep (skēp), *v. t.* [Cf. *skeep*, *n.*] To hew or shave off a thin piece of anything; also, to skin a small place by a glancing blow; skin (an animal). *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Local, U. S.]

skeln¹, *n.* 5. In *cytol.*, same as **spireme*.

No sign of chromatin thread (linin or skeln) is apparent. *Science*, March 4, 1904, p. 383.

skeln¹ (skān), *v. t.* [skeln¹, *n.*] To wind (yarn) into hanks of definite lengths other than the normal. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 360.

skeln-dyeing (skān'di'ing), *n.* Same as **hank-dyeing*.

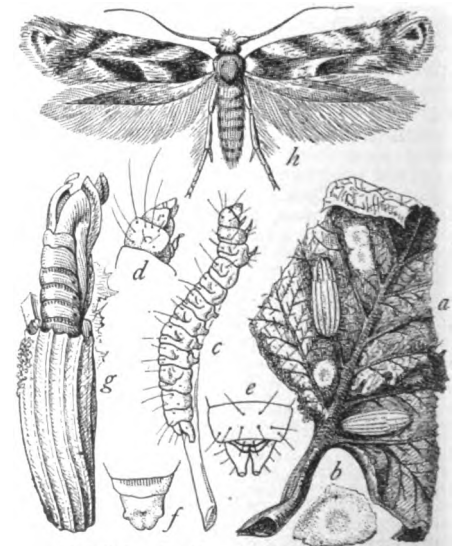
skeletin (skel'e-tin), *n.* [skeleton + *-in*.] One of certain complex organic substances which supposedly belong to the albuminoids. They are the principal components of the internal supporting structures of many invertebrates. The group comprises the fibroin found in silk, the spongin found in sponges, the conchiolin of molluscan shells, etc.

Skeletogenous layer. See **layer*.

skeleton, *n.*—*Intermediate skeleton*. Same as *supplemental skeleton*.—*Supplemental skeleton*, in the *Foraminifera*, calcareous deposits on the periphery of the test and in its cavities, giving rise to excrescences and in some cases pierced with tubules.

skeleton-crystal (skel'e-ton-kris'tal), *n.* See **crystal*.

skeletonizer, *n.*—*Birch skeletonizer*, an American tineid moth, *Bucculatrix canadensisella*, whose larva



Birch Skeletonizer (*Bucculatrix canadensisella*). a, skeletonized leaf; b, pseudo cocoon; c, larva; d, head of same; e, anal segments of same; f, anal segments of pupa; g, cocoon with extruded larval skin; h, adult; all enlarged. (Packard, U. S. D. A.)

mines the leaves of birch-trees in Canada and the north-eastern United States.

skeleton-weed

skeleton-weed (skel'e-ton-wēd), *n.* The gum succory, *Chondrilla juncea*. Also called *naked-weed*.

Skelgil beds. See **bed¹*.

skene-arch (skēn'ārch), *n.* Same as *scheme-arch*.

Skene's ducts. See **duct*.

sker, n. A dialectal form of *scar²*.

sketch-map, n. 2. In *surv.*, a map prepared without accurate measurement.

The accompanying *sketch-maps* are based on the maps given in the Mitteilungen of the Royal Hungarian Geographical Society. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 219.

sketch-paper (skech'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper in sheets of any convenient size ruled vertically and horizontally with lines which are distant any desired aliquot parts of an inch. It is used in making sketches rapidly and in scaling without the use of measuring-instruments.

sketch-plan (skech'plan), *n.* The first plan of a building or architectural scheme, suggesting matter to be developed in later detailed drawings.

sketch-plate (skech'plāt), *n.* In iron ship-building, a plate of any polygonal shape not a rectangle. Such plates are ordered to avoid waste in cutting to the shape required on the vessel. The name is derived from the fact that they are ordered from the rolling-mills by an outline dimensioned sketch.

skete (skēt), *n.* [NGr. σκήτρος, a monastery (cf. ἀσκήριον, a hermit's cell), < ἀσκήτης, a hermit, an ascetic; see *ascetic*.] A monastery or monastic settlement of the Greek Church, characterized by a strict discipline.

Dependent on the several monasteries are twelve *sketes* (σκήτια, ἀσκήτια), or monastic settlements, some of considerable size, in which a still more ascetic mode of life prevails. . . . The large *skete* of St. Andrew and some others belong to the Russians; there are also Rumanian and Georgian *sketes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 399.

skeuobiomorph (skū-ō-bi'ō-mōrf), *n.* [Gr. σκευός, vessel, utensil, + βίος, life, + μορφή, form.] An ornamental form or pattern due to the combination or amalgamation of a skeuomorph and a biomorph. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 192.

skeuomorph (skū-ō-mōrf), *n.* [Gr. σκευός, vessel, utensil, + μορφή, form.] A form of ornament or ornamental design which can be shown to be due originally to the nature of the material and the method of working it, or to technique. The forms and patterns originating in a certain technique may then be further modified or copied in other material. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 75.

skeuomorphic (skū-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*skeuomorph* + *-ic*.] Relating to or having the character of a skeuomorph; illustrating or exhibiting skeuomorphs in its form or decoration: as, *skeuomorphic* pottery. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 6.

skew¹, a.—*Skew variation.* See **variation*.

skew¹, n. 6. In *math.*, a regulus.

A Ruled Surface, Regulus, or *Skew*, is a configuration of lines which satisfy three conditions, and therefore depend on only one parameter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 660.

skewback (skū'bak), *n.* In masonry arch construction, one of the series of consecutive stones extending along the top of the abutment of a segmental arch having its upper face inclined so as to receive the lower stone of the arch. As the number of skewback stones is dependent on the length of the arch measured parallel with its axis, a segmental arch in a wall may require but one or two skewback stones at each end of the arch. The name is sometimes specifically confined to the sloped surface of the top course of stones forming the abutment, rather than to the stone itself. In full-center arches the tangents to the arch curve at the ends are vertical and the upper surface of the top course of the abutment is therefore horizontal instead of sloped, and hence the name 'skewback' is not properly employed in connection with full-center arches. See *skew back*, under *skew¹, a.*

The main span, which is of trussed steel arch construction, measures 376½ feet between *skewbacks*. Of the seven smaller spans, five measure 113 feet between *skewbacks*, and the other two 51 feet.

Sci. Amer. Sup., May 23, 1903, p. 22894.

skewer, v. t. Specifically—2. See the extract.

Various schemes are used to hasten the growth of mold. The cheese may be *skewered* (punched with holes with an instrument resembling a skewer) or it may be "ironed" and the plug left out some time to admit fungus spores. Such a cheese becomes dry and hard without acquiring the proper flavor.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep., 1906, p. 97.

skewing, n. 2. In *printing*, an improper method of fastening type in a chase, by which the lines are put askew or made to hang or bow.

skewness (skū'nes), *n.* [*skew¹, a.*, + *-ness*.]

The character or state of being skew. Specifically: (a) In *biometry*: (1) The property of exhibiting skew variation. See **variation*.

There is positive *skewness* in body length, and negative in the mandibles. *Science*, March 8, 1901, p. 375.

(2) The numerical expression of skew variation; asymmetry, measured by the ratio $a=D/\sigma$, where D is the distance (mean, mode) and σ is the index of variability.

The following Table gives the means, modes, standard deviations, and *skewnesses* of the various age groups.

A. O. Powys, in *Biometrika*, Oct., 1901, p. 43.

(b) In *math.*, the degree of disturbance of symmetry in a curve.

The left-hand polygon has a *skewness* of +0.48; the right-hand polygon of -0.03.

C. B. Davenport, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Sept., 1901, p. 455.

Negative skewness, in *biol.*, a skewness where the mean is less than the mode.—**Positive skewness**, in *biol.*, a condition of skewness where the mean is greater than the mode.

skew-sight (skū'sit), *n.* Oblique vision, the object being seen distinctly only when to one side of the direct line of vision.

skigram (ski'ā-gram), *n.* Same as **sciagram*.

skiagrammatic (ski'ā-gra-mat'ik), *a.* Same as **sciagrammatic*.

skiagrammatically (ski'ā-gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as **sciagrammatically*.

skiagraph (ski'ā-grāf), *n.* Same as **sciagraph*.

skiagraph (ski'ā-grāf), *v. t.* Same as **sciagraph*.

skiagraphic (ski'ā-graf'ik), *a.* Same as **sciagraphic*.

skiagraphy, n. 2. Same as **sciagraphy*.

skiametry (ski-am'e-tri), *n.* Same as **sciometry*.

skiascope (ski'ā-skōp), *n.* Same as **sciascope*.

skiascopic (ski'ā-skop'ik), *a.* Same as **sciascopic*.

skid¹, n. 8. In *lumbering*, a log or pole, commonly used in pairs, upon which logs are handled or piled; also the log or pole laid transversely in a skid-road.—9. A peeling-iron; an instrument for peeling bark from trees or logs. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Spiked skid**, in *lumbering*, a skid in which spikes are inserted in order to keep logs from sliding back when being loaded or piled.

skid¹, v. t. 4. In *lumbering*: (a) To draw (logs) from the stump to the skidway, landing, or mill. (b) As applied to a road, to reinforce (it) by placing logs or poles across it.—5. To check with a brake, as wheels, so that they will continue to slide but not to rotate, as the wheels of a moving train. (See *skid¹, v. i.*, 1.)

When the wheels are *skidded* the retardation of the train is always reduced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 343.

To skid up. (a) Same as **skid¹, 4* (b). (b) To collect (logs) and pile upon a skidway.

skid-beam (skid'bēm), *n.* One of a set of beams placed athwartship above the open deck of a large vessel, upon which the small boats are carried when not in use. Also called *boat-beam*.

skidder, n. 2. A steam-engine, usually operating from a railroad-track, which skids logs by means of a cable.—3. The foreman of a crew which constructs skid-roads.

skidding-chain (skid'ing-chān), *n.* A heavy chain used in skidding logs.

skidding-hooks (skid'ing-hūks), *n. pl.* Same as **skidding-tongs*.

skidding-sled (skid'ing-sled), *n.* Same as **dray¹, 3*.

skidding-tongs (skid'ing-tōngz), *n. pl.* A pair of hooks, attached by links to a ring, used for skidding logs. Also called *skidding-hooks*, *grips*, *grapples*, *grabs*, and *dogs*.

skid-grease (skid'grēse), *n.* A heavy oil applied to skids to lessen the friction of logs dragged over them.

skid-road (skid'rōd), *n.* See **road*.

skidway (skid'wā), *n.* In *lumbering*: (a) Two skids laid parallel at right angles to a road, generally raised above the ground at the end nearest the road. Logs are usually piled upon a skidway as they are brought from the stump for loading upon sleds, wagons, or cars. (b) A prepared path down which logs, etc., can slide as down a skid. See *skid¹, n.*, 2.

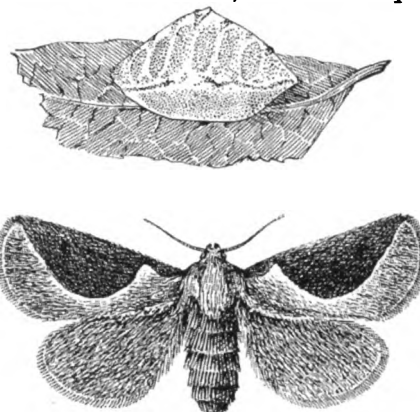
Once in a while open lanes run between the water's edge up to the hilltop. Down these "*skidways*" slide the great logs, cleaving the blue waters with a splash that sent the spray flying high into the air. *Outing*, Feb., 1906, p. 539.

To break a skidway, to roll piled logs off a skidway.

skin

skif, n., v. t., and a. A simplified spelling of *skiff*.

skiff-caterpillar (skif'kat'er-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of a cochlidiid moth, *Prolimacodes scapha*:



Skiff-caterpillar (*Prolimacodes scapha*).
Larva above, moth below, enlarged.
(Hubbard, U. S. D. A.)

so named on account of its fancied resemblance to a minute boat.

skil, v. and n¹. A simplified spelling of *skill*.

skil² (skil), n. A fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, found from California to Alaska.

skild, a. A simplified spelling of *skilled*.

skil-fish (skil'fish), *n.* Any fish of the family *Anoplopomatidae*, found in the North Pacific.

skilling³, n.—**Skilling banco**, a subsidiary coin of Sweden until 1857, equal to one forty-eighth of a riksdollar, or 1.12 United States cents.

skim, v. t. 9. In *plastering*, to put the finishing coat or skim-coat on.

skim, n. 3. A cultivator blade for surface work, analogous to a sweep. See **scalp¹, 7*, and **sweep, 12* (b).

This *skim* is cast in two parts, which renders it movable to suit any width of ridge.

J. Scott, *Field Implements and Machines*, p. 119.

skim-cheese (skim'chēz), *n.* See **cheese¹*.

skim-coat (skim'kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, the finishing coat in three-coat work, which is generally very thin. Compare *hard-finish*.

skimfish (skim'fish), *n.* *Carpiodes velifer*, one of the suckers (*Catostomidae*) found in the Mississippi.

skimmene (skim'en), *n.* [*Skimm(ia)* (see def.) + *-ene*.] A colorless dextrorotatory liquid, C₁₀H₁₈, contained in the oil from *Skimmia Japonica*. It boils at 170–175° C.

skimmer¹, n. 1. (e) An attachment to a plow placed like a skim-colter, but turning a slice of sod 10 inches broad and 2 inches thick. [Kentucky.]

Two methods of breaking are practiced: one with a plow having a "*skimmer*" attached just in front of the subsoiler. *Killebrew and Myrick*, *Tobacco Leaf*, p. 343.

skimmer-pipe (skim'er-pip), *n.* In *soap-making*, a pipe working on a swivel joint and capable of adjustment to any height within a soap-boiling pan, so that the soap in solution may be drawn off from any desired level.

skimmetin (skim'e-tin), *n.* [*skimm(in)* + *-et* + *-in²*.] A colorless crystalline compound, C₉H₉O₃, prepared by the action of dilute acids on skimmion. It melts at 223° C.

skimmin (skim'in), *n.* [*Skimm(ia)* (see def.) + *-in²*.] A colorless glucoside, C₁₅H₁₆O₈, contained in *Skimmia Japonica*. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 210° C.

skimming-back (skim'ing-bak), *n.* In *brewing*, a large wooden vat, provided with funnels, into which the surplus yeast is skimmed from the surface of the beer after the first or principal fermentation is at an end. The beer thus 'cleansed' is run off into a 'settling-back' or into casks.

skimming-ladle (skim'ing-lā'dl), *n.* A ladle for use in pouring molten metal in foundries and elsewhere, especially adapted by shape and construction to deliver the pure metal from below the surface, and retain the scum of oxides and impurities which are light and float at the top. There may be a guard at the lip, or, in larger types, the discharge may be from the bottom instead of over the upper edge.

skin, n. 9. In *elect.*, the outer layers of a conductor, which serve in the conduction of currents of high frequency.—**Glossy skin**, a condition sometimes following an injury to the trophic nerve-

skin

supply, consisting of intense burning pain with atrophy and abnormal smoothness of the skin.—**Inner skin**, the interior covering or inner-bottom plating of a vessel.—**Outer skin**, the outer covering or outside plating of a vessel.

skin, *v. t.* 6. To take off the top layer of, as of a race-track. [Colloq.]

The time, 2:06 flat, was not considered fast, for the track stood in prime condition and has been "skinned" and generally rendered faster than it was a year ago.

N. Y. Eve. Amer., Aug. 2, 1904.

skin-beetle (skin'bē'tl), *n.* Any scarabæid beetle of the genus *Trox* (which see). *Comstock*, *Manual of Insects*, p. 559.

skin-conduction (skin'kōn-duk'shon), *n.* In *elect.*, the conduction, as of high frequency currents, by the outer layers only of the conducting material.

Increasing the frequency of alternation removes the current from the interior towards the boundary, shortening the wave-length. The tendency is towards *skin conduction*. The attenuation is so rapid in going inwards that only one wave-length in the wire itself need be considered. This may be confined within a mere skin.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 216.

skin-current (skin'kur'ent), *n.* An electric current conducted, as is the case with alternating currents of high frequency, by the outer layers only (skin) of the conducting material.

skin-effect (skin'e-fekt'), *n.* In *elect.*, see **effect*.

skin-field (skin'fōld), *n.* The area of skin to which a given nerve is distributed on the ultimate ramification of its fibers.

skin-grafting, *n.*—**Thiersch's method of skin-grafting**, the application of broad pieces of skin, as distinguished from the ordinary method of applying very small bits.

skin-hunter (skin'hun'tēr), *n.* One who hunts animals for their skins.

The Boers trekked to the districts now known as the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and, once there, the fierce pursuit of the game, which, as we have seen, had taken place in Cape Colony, was repeated, but at a more rapid rate, owing to improvements in fire-arms, and the operations of the "skin-hunters," who shot down the animals by tens of thousands, prompted by the commercial uses to which their hides could be put. Between the years 1840 and 1875 the destruction of animals in the old republics, it is safe to say, might be reckoned by millions.

Knowledge, July, 1906, p. 190.

skin-moth (skin'mōth), *n.* Any one of the tineid moths whose larvae live on furs and skins.

skin-muscle (skin'mus'ul), *n.* The thin muscle, *panniculus carnosus*, lying just beneath the skin, whose contractions give rise to the twitching of the skin so evident in horses. It is by a modification of this muscle that the hedgehog is able to curl into a ball. *Nature*, Oct. 30, 1902, p. 661.

skinning-knife (skin'ing-nif), *n.* A knife adapted for doing the cutting when removing a hide from a carcass.

skin-plating (skin'plā'ting), *n.* In *iron-ship-building*, the exterior plating which covers the bottom and sides of a vessel. *White*, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 338.

skin-resistance (skin'rē-zis'tāns), *n.* 1. Same as *skin-friction*.—2. See **resistance*.

skin-vision (skin'vizh'on), *n.* The perception of light by the skin by a reflex functional action and without special organs of vision, as in earthworms.

skip, *n.* 7. In *poker*, a straight in which the cards are alternate, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10: when played, it beats two pairs.

"Skip," consisting of alternate cards in sequence, for instance, Three, Five, Seven, Nine, Jack are sometimes played to beat two pairs, where "blazes" are unknown, but are equally destitute of merit.

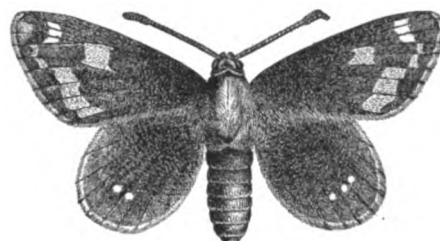
American Hoyle, p. 163.

skipful (skip'fūl), *n.* Same as *skepful*.

skipjack, *n.* 4. (j) *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, of the family *Clupeidae*, a herring found land-locked in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

skipper, *n.* 7. Same as **climbing-fish*.—2.—**Arctic skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Pamphila palamon*, of northern distribution. In the larval state it feeds on grasses.—**Brazilian skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Calpodex ethiops*, brown in color, with whitish translucent spots on the wings. It occurs in the southern United States and extends southward to Argentina. Its larva feeds on canna-leaves.—**Broad-winged skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Phycanassa diator*, having blackish-brown wings marked with dull tawny. It occurs from New England to the Gulf of Mexico.—**Canadian skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Erynnis comma*, occurring throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in the mountains of the northwestern United States.—**Cobweb skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Erynnis metes*, found in the northeastern United States, where its larva feeds on grasses.—**Cofaqui skipper**, an American butterfly, *Megathymus cofaqui*, found in Florida and

Colorado.—**Cross-line skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Limochroa manataqua*, occurring from New England west to Nebraska, and in the larval stage feeding on grasses.—**Dun skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Euphyes vestris*, widely distributed in the Mississippi valley and in the northern United States.—**Giant skippers**, the butterflies of the family *Megathymidae*.



Giant Skipper (*Megathymus yucca*)
(Redrawn from Riley, U. S. D. A.)

There are two species in the United States, *Megathymus cofaqui* and *M. yucca*. The larvae of the latter bore in the stems and roots of plants of the genus *Yucca*.—**Golden-banded skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Rhabdoides cellus*, brown in color, with a golden band across each fore-wing. It ranges from West Virginia south to the Gulf of Mexico.—**Grizzled skipper**, a hesperid butterfly, *Hesperia centaurea*, common to boreal North America, Norway, and Lapland, having dark-brown wings checkered with white.—**Hobomok skipper**. Same as **Mormon* (c).—**Indian skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Erynnis sasacus*, having yellowish wings bordered with brown. It occurs in the Atlantic United States and ranges westward to Colorado. Its larva feeds on grasses.—**Least skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Ancylozypha nuntius*, which occurs throughout the eastern United States. Its larva feeds on grasses.—**Leonard's skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Anthomastus leonardus*, occurring from New England to Florida and westward to Kansas. Its larva feeds on grasses.—**Long-tailed skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Eudamus proteus*, ranging from New York southward into Mexico. In the south its larva known as the *roller-worm*, is a pest in vegetable-gardens, eating the leaves of beans, turnips, and cabbage.—**Otho skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Thymelicus otho*, which occurs in the eastern United States. Its larva feeds on



Long-tailed Skipper (*Eudamus proteus*).

grasses.—**Pepper-and-salt skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Amblyscirtes sarnoset*, occurring in the northern and middle United States west to Iowa.—**Poweshiek skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Oarisma poweshiek*, occurring in the western United States.—**Roadside skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Amblyscirtes vitalis*, of wide distribution within the United States. Its larva feeds on grasses.—**Silver-spotted skipper**, a common American hesperid butterfly, *Epargyreus tityrus*, occurring throughout the United States. Its larva feeds on locust-leaves and other allied trees and plants.—**Swarthy skipper**, an American hesperid butterfly, *Euphyes yucca*, which is found in the Gulf States and extends as far north as Pennsylvania.—**Vitellius skipper**, *Phycanassa vitellius*, a species of butterfly which occurs in the West Indies and the United States.—**Zabulon skipper**, *Atrytone zabulon*, which occurs in the eastern United States. Its larva feeds on grasses.

skipper, *n.* 2. In *cricket*, the captain of a cricket eleven. [Colloq.] *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 280.—3. Also the commander of any other body of men, as of a company of soldiers; a leader. [Colloq.]

He returned to sit at the feet of Revere, his "skipper"—that is to say, the captain of his company, and to be instructed in the dark art and mystery of managing men.

R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern, in *Soldiers Three*, p. 115.

skipper, *n.* 3. *v. t.* [skipper³, *n.*] To command a ship; command and drill (as sailors); serve as skipper to. [Colloq.]

If a saint was to come down and skipper the brutes we have to ship as sailor-men nowadays, he'd wear out his halo flinging it at them.

Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

skipperry (skip'er-i), *a.* [skipper¹ + -y.] Containing skippers or cheese-hoppers. See *skipper*, 4 (b).

skippie (skip'ul), *n.* [D. *Schepel*, a bushel.] A measure equal to three pecks. The old Amsterdam schepel, or bushel, was about one fourth less than the bushel used in the United States. See *bushel*, 1. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VIII. 183. [New England.]

skip-road (skip'rōd), *n.* 1. The ways or guides for a bucket or skip in a mine-shaft or drift.

—2. The path left free for the passage of the bucket or skip, over which it traverses.

Skip-shaft draft. See **draft*.

skunk-bush

skirt, *n.*—**Parasol skirt**, a short spreading skirt worn by ballet-dancers in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

skirt-dance (skērt'dāns), *n.* See *skirt-dancing*.

skirt-dancer (skērt'dān'sēr), *n.* One who dances skirt-dances.

skirted (skērt'ed), *a.* [skirt¹ + -ed².] 1. Having a skirt: usually in composition.—2. Having the skirt or skirting removed.

skirt-steak (skērt'stāk), *n.* A steak of beef cut from the inside of the plate.

skitter (skit'ēr), *n.* [skitter, *v.*] The act of skittering, or gliding or skimming over with a light touch.

The grind of the alides and the tearing swash of blades abruptly ceased as the alim shell trailed with dying headway to the skitter of the resting oars.

Scribner's Mag., July, 1906, p. 1.

skiving-machine, *n.*—**Amazon skiving-machine**, a special form of skiver.

skeke, *n.* Same as *scoke*.

skowitz (skō'wits), *n.* An Amerindian name of the silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, found on both sides of the North Pacific.

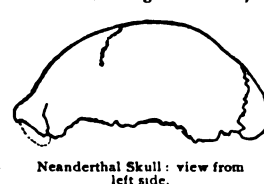
skreel (skrēl), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *reel*, by confusion with *creel*. Confusions of *cr*- and *scr*- are common in modern dial. usage.] A form of small spool or bobbin for holding yarn or thread.

skul, *n.* A simplified spelling of *skull*.

Skuld (skuld), *n.* [ONorse *Skuld*, in origin identical with *skuld* (= Dan. *skyld* = AS. *scyld* = G. *schuld*, debt, due, from root of *skull*, shall: see *shall*.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the three Fates; the Norn of the future.

skulduggery, *n.* See *skulduggery*.

skull, *n.* 7. The trade-name for the anterior plate of the carapace of the hawk's-bill turtle, which yields the tortoise-shell of commerce.—**Calaveras skull**, a skull found in Calaveras county, California (in 1880), believed by some to be of great antiquity. It is, however, more probable that it belonged to one of the present race of Indians.—**Cannstatt skull**, a skull found at Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, about two hundred years ago, and long believed by some authors to belong to the paleolithic race, but probably of much more recent origin. *Keane*, *Ethnology*, p. 138.—**Neanderthal skull**, a part of a skull, of a low type and high geological age, found, with other portions of a skeleton, in the Neanderthal near Düsseldorf, in 1856, under a diluvial deposit about two meters thick.



Neanderthal Skull: view from left side.

skull-banker (skul'bang'kēr), *n.*

In Australia, a loafer; a tramp. Also *scoor-banker*. [Slang.]

A skull-banker is a species of the genus loafer—half highwayman, half beggar.

A. Michie, *Retrospects* . . . of the Colony, p. 2, quoted [in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.]

skull-cracker (skul'krak'ēr), *n.* A falling weight, with the necessary framing and hoisting apparatus, used in breaking up the skulls or solidified metal from ladles and runners in steel-works.

The track leading to the drop from the casting level of the open-hearth building rises six feet to the drop, and the track from the charging level descends six feet, tracks on the two levels, which are twelve feet apart, thus having a loop connection in the rear of the *skull-cracker*. The latter consists of a tripod, and the drop is operated by a winding drum driven by a 25-horse-power motor.

Sci. Amer. Sup., July 23, 1904, p. 23870.

skulled, *a.* 2. In *metal*, covered with skull.

See *skull*, 1, 6.

skunk, *n.* Including the little striped skunks, at least twelve species have been recognized. After being changed back and forth by various revisers the name *Mephitis* is retained for the larger species and *Spilogale* for the smaller.—**Little spotted skunk**, any one of the small skunks of the genus *Spilogale*, which are marked with rows of spots.—**Striped skunk**, a general name for the smaller skunks of the genus *Spilogale* found in the southern and western United States.

skunk, *v. t.* 3. In an election, to defeat (an opponent) completely, so that the latter gets no votes at all.

II. intrans. To leave without paying one's bills. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 258.

skunk-bear (skungk'bār), *n.* A name sometimes given to the wolverene, *Gulo luscus*, whose appearance and markings are somewhat suggestive of a large skunk.

skunk-bush (skungk'bush), *n.* 1. The ill-scented or Canadian sumac, *Rhus trilobata*.—2. The bear-brush, *Garrya Fremontii*. See **bear-brush* and **quinine-bush*.

skunk-grass

skunk-grass (skungk'gräs), *n.* Same as **stink-grass*.

skunkweed, *n.* 2. A low annual herb, *Navaretia squarrosa*, troublesome as a weed in grain and grass lands from Washington to California. Its ill odor (which suggests the common name) is damaging to the quality of the crop.

Skunnemunk conglomerate. See **conglomerate*.

sky¹, *n.* 6. An abbreviation of *sky-blue*.
T. W. For, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 382.
—**Clear sky**. See **clear day*. — **Green sky**, a sky of a pale-green or pea-green color seen at sunset and rarely on other occasions: possibly due to a combination of the colors from the red sky and the blue sky. — **Lamb's-wool sky**, small white fleecy patches of cloud against a blue sky. — **Livid sky**, clouds of a dark leaden color. — **Sky aspect**. See **aspect*.

sky¹, *v. t.* 2. In golf, to so strike (a ball) as to cause (it) to go unusually high in the air.

sky-blue, *n.* — **Diamine sky-blue**, a coal-tar color of the diazo type, related to dianilindine. It dyes unmoderated cotton a very pure blue in an alkaline salt bath.

skyer (ski'er), *n.* In cricket, a ball hit high in the air.

sky-glow (ski'glō), *n.* See the extract.

"*Sky glows*," . . . These phenomena were first observed about July 1 at Copenhagen, Konigsberg, Berlin, Vienna, and other places. Mr. W. F. Denning, the English astronomer, says: "Certain features of the glows struck me as being essentially different from exhibitions of normal aurora borealis. No streamers whatever were seen. Clouds observed were of peculiar character, and some of them showed traces of spiral formation. Though thin, they were strongly illuminative, and stars shone through them with surprising distinctness."

Sci. Amer., Aug. 29, 1908.

skylight, *n.* 2. The light of the sky; specifically, the blue or pale white color of the aerial vault. The light of the sky is, in general, reflected sunlight. Its color is due to the size of the reflecting particles, blue light coming from the finest gaseous particles and red light from larger vaporous ones. Blue light may also come from the molecules of the gases mixed together in the atmosphere. The white light with which the blue is adulterated comes from larger particles or globules of water that reflect all the colors of the sunlight. The blue light is polarized in a plane perpendicular to the sun's rays, the white light in the plane of the sun's rays; the resultant light is polarized according to the law combining these two elementary conditions.

3. Illumination by means of the light of the sky: as, a studio with a good *skylight*.

skylight-quadrant (ski'lit-kwōd-rant), *n.* In marine hardware, a brass bar in the form of a quadrant, or quarter-circle, hinged to a plate at one end and having a slot in the middle. The plate is screwed to the side of a ship's skylight and the sash carries a set-screw that slides in the slot. It is used to hold the sash open at any desired angle.

sky-line, *n.* 2. In arch., the profile of a building or mass of buildings as seen against the sky; in painting and other arts of representation, the profile of mountains, trees, or other natural masses seen in the same way.

sky-pilot (ski'pi'lot), *n.* A clergyman; a priest; one who pilots or shows the way to heaven. [Slang.]

We insist that the gravediggers, pallbearers, "sky-pilot," choristers, surviving members of the family, hired mourners, charioters, brass band and the like shall wear flowers at the obsequies.

Kansas City Daily Star, May 4, 1903.

skysail-mast (ski'sāl-māst), *n.* The spar on which the skysail-yard is carried, and on which the skysail is set. Strictly speaking, this should be called the *skysail-pole*, which is that part of the royal-mast above the shoulder, and which terminates at the truck.

skysail-pole (ski'sāl-pōl), *n.* The upper part of a royal-mast (from the shoulder to the truck) to which the skysail-yard is confined by a parrel.

skysail-yard (ski'sāl-yārd), *n.* The spar to which the head of the skysail is bent.

sky-scraper, *n.* 4. A very tall office-building such as those first erected in various cities of the United States in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Originally from ten to fifteen stories in height, they are now occasionally built with forty stories and more. [Colloq.]

We are told . . . that "sky-scrappers" are preventers of conflagrations, and that a law should be passed requiring the erection of a double row of them, the length of Broadway. . . . There are happily not many of these "modern" structures in any city, and this is one reason why we have not yet heard of a serious fire originating in one of them. Another is, that being few in number, they are as yet used exclusively for office purposes and the contents are not especially combustible.

Sci. Amer., Jan. 21, 1899, p. 39.

sky-sign (ski'sin), *n.* See the extract.

Advertisements coming within the definition of *sky-signs* in the London Building Act of 1894. These specifications are as follows:—"Sky sign" means any word, letter, model, sign, device, or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement, or direction supported on or attached to any post, pole, standard, framework, or other support, wholly or in part upon, over, or above any building or structure, which, or any part of which, *sky sign* shall be visible against the sky from any point in any street or public way, and includes all and every part of any such post, pole, standard, framework, or other support. The expression "sky sign" shall also include any balloon, parachute, or similar device employed wholly or in part for the purposes of any advertisements or announcement on, over, or above, any building, structure, or erection of any kind, or on or over any street or public way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 97.

sky-worship (ski'wēr'ship), *n.* That form of primitive religion in which the sky, the heavenly bodies, and meteorological phenomena are worshipped. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Jan.-March, 1902, p. 31.

S. L. An abbreviation (*b*) of *sergeant at law*; (*c*) of *solicitor at law*.

slab¹, *n.* 1. (*b*) In Australia, a piece of timber, two or three inches thick, ax hewn, not sawed: used for the walls of rough houses. Also used attributively. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

The house in which this modern Robinson Crusoe dwelt was what is called a *Slab Hut*, formed of rough boards and thatched with grass.

J. L. Stokes, *Discoveries in Australia*, I. 266.

The hut was built of logs and slabs.

R. M. Praed, *Australian Life*, p. 8, quoted in *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

6. A flat mass of metallic tin cast in a chilling mold of stone or metal.—7. *pl.* A commercial name of crude rubber in pieces an inch or two thick formed by pressing several sheets together. See **rubber*, 3.—**Fibrous slab**. See **fibrous*.

slab¹, *v. t.* 2. To keep (the sides of any excavation, as a mining-shaft or a well) from crumbling and falling by facing (them) with slabs, either of timber or of stone.

The *slabbed* margin of a well.

Keats, *Endymion*, I.

slabbing (slab'ing), *n.* In soap-making, the process of cutting the blocks of soap, which have solidified in frames, into slabs which are afterward cut transversely into bars. A loop of wire is used and drawn through the block by hand, or a special slabbing-machine is applied.

slabby, *a.* 3. Consisting of slabs, or resembling a slab or series of slabs.

slab-dross (slab'dros), *n.* A by-product of the manufacture of galvanized iron consisting of impure zinc which in the molten state has alloyed with and dissolved a large proportion of iron.

slab-saw (slab'sā), *n.* A saw which cuts the bark and outer slab from a round log, to make it square in section or flat-sided with irregular corners.

slab-wave (slab'wāv), *n.* A wave consisting of the motion of an element or 'slab' of the ether bounded by parallel planes and subjected to uniform electric and magnetic forces at right angles to each other and parallel to the bounding planes: a term used by Heaviside in the discussion of electric waves.

slack¹, *I. a.* — **Slack water**. (c) See **water*.

II. n. 5. The interval of slack water, when the tide is at rest, either at high or low tide; sluggishness of the current, at that time. See *slack*¹, *a.*, 2.

There is little or no *slack* in the stream at high water, and the ebb runs out with strength to low water. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 179.

6. *pl.* A sailor's loose trousers.

Bill blushed and became interested in the foretop until nudged by Smith, when he suddenly hitched up his slacks, saluted, and said, hurriedly, "Aye, aye, sir."

Wide World Mag., April, 1903, p. 508.

7. Feeble, foolish talk. [Slang.]

"If I were not crippled you would not give me that *slack* before strangers."

"Well, use common sense, then, and you won't get any *slack* from me," his son told him.

Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 142.

slackage (slak'āj), *n.* [*slack*, *a.*, + *-age*.] The amount allowed for the droop or for any unstressed part of a rope or cable; slack.

The *Anglia* laid exactly 1,315 knots of cable from Midway to this point, and with the additional eighteen miles of shore end the actual amount of cable laid is 1,333 knots. There was about eight per cent. of *slackage*.

Elect. World and Engin., July 25, 1903, p. 145.

slag-machine

slack-dross (slak'dros), *n.* Refuse coal or coke in powder or very small fragments.

slacken (slak'n), *n.* The slags or cinder from previous fusions, used in smelting operations to mix with natural ores and to retard fusion of the ores until reduction shall have proceeded to the desired point.

slackener (slak'nēr), *n.* One who or that which slackens; specifically, a rod in a loom for weaving leno or gauze, designed to ease the tension on the warp-threads. Also called *easer* and *slackner*.

slackness, *n.* 2. A tendency of a vessel under sail to fall off or away from the direction of the wind when the helm is amidships: opposed to *ardency*.

The contrary condition, where the resultant resistance acts abaft the resultant wind pressure, and makes the head of the ship fall off from the wind, is termed "*slackness*," and can only be counteracted by keeping the helm a-lee. *White*, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 508.

slag¹, *n.* — **Basic slag**, slag from the manufacture of steel by either the Bessemer or the Siemens-Martin process with the Thomas-Gilchrist modification of basic (lime and magnesia) lining of the converter or hearth. The object of such lining is the removal from the metallic product of sulphur and phosphorus; the presence of the latter element in the slag, in the state of phosphates, gives it value as a fertilizer, for which purpose it is used on a very large scale. — **Gray slag**, lumps of a mixture of lead, lead sulphid, oxid, sulphate, silicate, gangue, cinders, and lime, obtained in smelting lead ore in an ore-furnace. It is treated generally in a blast-furnace, but sometimes in a slag-hearth to extract the lead. — **Ore-furnace slag**, in the Swansea process of copper-smelting, the slag, consisting principally of ferrous silicate and practically free from copper, which is produced in the first melting-furnace and serves to get rid of the iron of the ore treated. — **Phosphatic slag**, basic slag; odorless phosphate. — **Refinery slag**. (a) In the Swansea process of copper-smelting, the slag which separates when crude blister copper is re-fused and exposed to the action of atmospheric oxygen on the hearth of a roasting-furnace. It contains a number of impurities removed from the residual copper, such as arsenic, antimony, iron, etc., along with a large amount of cuprous oxide and some silicate of copper, silica having been taken up from the furnace-lining. (b) In the puddling process for making wrought-iron, the slag which forms when, as a preliminary step not always taken, air is blown down upon the surface of a charge of melted cast-iron in a specially constructed hearth. Silicon is the principal substance removed from the iron, and the slag consists mainly of ferrous silicate. — **Sharp slag**, the slag obtained in the third stage of the Welsh process for copper smelting. — **Thomas slag**. Same as *basic slag*, the basic process of steel-making having been introduced by Messrs. Thomas and Gilchrist. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 15, 1902, p. 22463.

slag¹, *v. II. trans.* In metal.: (a) To convert into slag: as, an excess of limestone used as a flux may to a greater or less extent *slag* the lining of a furnace. (b) To cake together as the result of chemical action at a heat lower than that of fusion.

slag-buggy (slag'bug'i), *n.* A car for carrying a slag-ladle.

slag-dump (slag'dump), *n.* A place of deposit for the slag or cinder which results from a metallurgical operation on an ore. The cinder is conveyed in cars and dumped, or it is allowed to flow in fluid form through runners or channels.

slag-eye (slag'i), *n.* An eye or hole through which slag can be drawn off, as in certain blast-furnaces used for lead.

Slag-hearth browse. See **browse*².

slag-hole (slag'hōl), *n.* The opening through which slag or cinder is discharged from a blast-furnace or cupola. The slag is lighter than the fused metal and floats upon its surface. It can therefore be discharged through an opening at the proper level as it accumulates during the process.

slag-lead (slag'led), *n.* See **lead*².

slaglessness (slag'les-nes), *n.* The fact of having no slag or cinder. Those forms of wrought-iron and steel which have not been fused in their production are liable to suffer from the presence of such foreign ingredients. From material which has been fused all slag is removed by the difference in specific gravity of the slag and the metal.

But the former [certain varieties, such as blister steel] lack the essential quality—*slaglessness*—which makes the latter [low-carbon] steel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 571.

slag-lip (slag'lip), *n.* The edge, or lip, of a ladle or other receptacle over which the slag is poured. *Phillips and Bauerman*, *Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 671.

slag-machine (slag'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for granulating the slag from a blast-furnace and reducing it to the form of fine gravel suitable for various industrial purposes.

slag-pot

slag-pot (slag'pót), *n.* A vessel or pot designed to receive the discharge of cinder, scorias, or slag from a furnace in continuous operation, such as a shaft-furnace. The slag is allowed to cool in these pots, and is then removed and dumped.

slam¹, *n.*—**Grand slam**, in bridge, the winning of all thirteen tricks by the same partners, which counts 40 in the honor column; in other games, the winning of all the tricks.—**Little slam**, in bridge, the winning of 12 out of the 13 tricks by the same partners, which counts 20 in the honor column. See *bridge*.

slam-bang (slam-bang'), *v. i.* [*slam-bang*, *adv.*] To move with violence or noise. [Colloq.]

My engines, after ninety days o' race an' rack an' strain
Through all the seas of all Thy world, *slam-bangin'* home again.

R. Kipling, McAndrew's Hymn, l. 10.

slander, *n.*—**Slander** of title, defamatory and false statements injuring one's property, real or personal, or one's title thereto.

slank² (slangk'), *n.* 1. A slope; a declivity; a depression in the ground. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.].—2. Wrinkled skin; especially used of animals. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

slant, *I. a.*—**Slant culture**. See *culture*.

slant-eyed (slant'id), *a.* Having eyes the inner part of which is covered by a heavy fold of the upper eyelid and therefore appearing to be set obliquely, as the Chinese and other Mongoloid races.

The prophets of the elder day,
The slant-eyed sages of Cathay,
Read not the riddle all amiss
Of higher life evolved from this.

Whittier, Miriam, st. 3.

slapiness (slá'pi-nes), *n.* [**slapy* + *-ness*.] Slipperiness; deficiency in clinging quality. Also *slapeiness*.

In the staple bulk, again, they do not lie so close together as do those of cotton fibres. This *slapiness* may be put down to the want of spiral character in the fibres. What resistance there is in the staple of ramie comes from the length of the fibres as they are drawn out from their entanglement, and the nearly glassy surface of the fibres. *Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 56.*

slapping, *a. II. n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, the process of preparing clay for the wheel. See *wedging, 2.*

slash¹, *n.* 7. (b) A wet or marshy linear depression between nearly parallel ridges of dunes on a sand-reef. See the extract.

There are many successive ridges of shingle running in varying directions, and often with narrow strips of marsh enclosed between successive ridges. Such bands of marsh have been given the very appropriate name of "*slashes*" in New Jersey. *Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX, 538.*

slashed (slashed), *a.* Specifically, in *bot.*, deeply cut-lobed or laciniate.

slasher, *n.* 1. (b) In a *sawmill*, a saw-table fitted with one or two saws and used to slash or cut up short slabs and other stuff into short lengths; a slab-slasher. (4) In *paper-manuf.*, a sawing-machine for cutting logs and short lengths of wood into blocks suitable for grinding into wood-pulp. The single-saw slasher has an appliance for delivering the wood to the saw and holding it until cut.

slashing, *n.* 4. The sizing, drying, and beaming of cotton warp for weaving on a machine called a slasher. *R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving, p. 514.*

slat², *n.* 5. A green sheepskin, with the wool removed, which has been dried in the sun. *Modern Amer. Tanning, p. 43.*

slate², *n.*—**Dolcelly slates**, a division of the Upper Cambrian or Lingula flags of Wales.—**Ilfracombe slates**, the middle division of the Devonian series in North Devon, equivalent to the Torquay and Plymouth limestones of South Devon.—**La Couvère slates**, a subdivision of the Lower Silurian system in the northwest of France. The slates are underlain by the slates of Guichen and overlain by the Grès de May. They are correlated with the Llandello formation of Great Britain.—**Lithographic slates**. See *lithographic stone*, under *lithographic*. Specifically, a very fine and even-grained limestone in thin layers occurring in the Jurassic beds at Solnhofen in Bavaria, where it is about 80 feet thick and noted for its wonderfully perfect preservation of fossil crustaceans, spiders, insects, impressions of birds' feathers and wings of pterodactyls. A division of the Subcarboniferous Kinderhook group in Missouri is also known as the "Lithographic limestone."—**Mool Ferns slates**, a division of the Upper Silurian in North Wales lying above the Pen-y-glog grits and equivalent to the Lower Ludlow rock.—**Momable slates**, a subdivision of supposed Pre-cambrian rocks in Newfoundland regarded by Walcott as containing evidences of organic remains.—**Morte slates**, the lowest division of the Upper Devonian in North Devon, lying above the Ilfracombe slates and below the Pickwell Down group.—**Spirit slates**, the slates employed for a medium in slate-writing (which see). *A. A. Hopkins, Magic, p. 123.*—**Transparent slate**, a sheet or pane of glass slightly ground on one side. A picture or design placed against the unground surface can be traced on the ground surface with a lead-pencil. Also called *tracing-slate*.—**Vireux slates**, a division of the Coblentzian group of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and northern France.

Slaters' hammer. Same as *sax*¹, 2.

slate-writer (slát'ri'tér), *n.* One who prac-

tises slate-writing, or is supposed to have the mediumistic gift of slate-writing.

The death of Henry Slade, the *slate-writer*, removes the last of the mediums who a generation and more ago made spiritualism a fashionable cult.

N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 12, 1905.

slate-writing (slát'ri'ting), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick, regarded by the credulous, in spite of repetition and of exposure, as due to a mediumistic gift whereby communication may be had with the spirits of the dead. There are many ways of performing the trick. In general, two wooden-framed slates, with a piece of slate-pencil between them, are tied together with string and the knots sealed. The slates are held beneath the table by the medium; the scratching of the pencil is heard; knots and seals are found intact; and the slates, when taken apart, prove to have writing upon their inner faces. The result may be most easily produced by means of a false slate (piece of slate-colored cardboard): the writing is done beforehand, and the sound is produced by the finger-nail. *A. A. Hopkins, Magic, p. 124.*

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University said he knew seven different tricks of legerdemain by which he could explain all the cases of *slate-writing* of which he had ever heard. *N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 12, 1905.*

There has probably been nothing that has made more converts to spiritualism than the much talked of "*Slate Writing Test*," and if we are to believe some of the stories told of the writings mysteriously obtained on slates, under what is known as a "severe test conditions" that preclude, beyond any possible doubt, any form of deception or trickery, one would think that the day of miracles had certainly returned; but we must not believe half we hear nor all that we see, for the chances are that just as you are about to attribute some unaccountable spirit phenomena to an unseen power, something turns up to show that you have been tricked by a clever device which is absurd in its simplicity. *Sci. Amer., Oct. 8, 1898, p. 229.*

slath (slath), *n.* [A dial. form of *sloe*.] In basket-making, the parallel rods and the largest others which are intertwined.

The slath, which is the foundation of the basket.
Encyc. Brit., III, 423.

slating-machine (slát'ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine for setting out a hide on the grain side to give it an even surface and to remove fine hairs. *Flemming, Practical Tanning, p. 12.*

slating-table (slát'ing-tá'bl), *n.* A table for setting out a hide on the grain side to give it an even surface and to remove fine hairs. *C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 113.*

slaughter-tree (slá'tér-tré), *n.* Same as **strangler-tree*.

slauter, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *slaughter*.

Slav. An abbreviation of *Slavic*, *Slavonian*, or *Slavonic*.

slave-ant (sláv'ánt), *n.* An ant held in slavery by another species of ant. Thus *Formica subsericea* is frequently a slave in the colonies of *Formica difficilis*. *Comstock, Manual of Insects, p. 641.*

slave-maker (sláv'má'kér), *n.* One who or that which (as an ant) makes slaves. See *slave-making*.

In its pure form it is known to occur only in two of the several thousand described species, namely, in the sanguinary or blood-red *slave-maker* (*Formica sanguinea*) and the amazon (*Polyergus rufescens*).
W. M. Wheeler, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Dec., 1907, p. 550.

slaving (sláv'ing), *n.* Slave-dealing; the buying and selling of slaves.

Formerly, numerous caravans of Arabs and Swahilis came up to trade for ivory, combined with a little quiet *slaving*, but the days of *slaving* and dealing in contraband are now past. *Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII, 372.*

slavocratic (slá-vô-krat'ik), *a.* [*slavocrat* + *-ic*.] Characteristic of, or pertaining to, a slavocrat or slavocracy.

Slavo-Lithuanic (sláv'ô-lith-û-an'ik), *a.* and *n.* Slavic and Lithuanic considered as a separate division of the Indo-European languages. *Keane, Ethnology, p. 411, note.*

Slavo-Teuton (sláv-ô-tû-ton'), *n.* One of a people of mixed Slavic and Teutonic descent. *Keane, Ethnology, p. 200.*

Slavo-Teutonic (sláv'ô-tû-ton'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavo-Teutons; of mixed Slavic and Teutonic descent.

slay² (slá), *v. t.* [*slay*², *n.*] To arrange (the warp-threads) in the loom-reed for weaving. **slay-block** (slá'blok), *n.* The beam of the slay, or lathe, of a loom. *R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving, p. 166.*

slay-cap (slá'kap), *n.* A strip of wood, grooved on its under side, for holding the reed in position in the slay, or lathe, of the loom. *R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving, p. 166.*

slay-sword (slá'sórd), *n.* One of the supports upon which the slay, or lathe, of a loom oscillates during the process of weaving. *R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving, p. 166.*

sleeve

sled¹, *n.* 4. A small tool, resembling a sled in form and having sharp blades for runners, used for cutting gold-leaf into rectangular sheets.

In it the gold is beaten for about one and a half hours with a 10-pound hammer, until each leaf is about four inches square. The leaves are then again quartered, this time by means of a small instrument called a "*sled*" or a "*wagon*." *Sci. Amer. Sup., June 25, 1904, p. 23816.*

5. The device for making sliding contact between the underground conductors of an electric road and those of a moving railway-car upon the road.—**Automobile sled**, an automobile vehicle constructed with runners, like a sled, and propelled by a motor which actuates levers which grip the surface of the ice.—**Donkey sled**, the heavy frame upon which a donkey-engine is fastened.

sledge², *n.* 6. The thick wooden outer case of a mummy. *The Century, Nov., 1905, p. 66.*

—**Flow sledge**, a vehicle with low wheels or with none, designed for the conveyance of a plow on the farm. *J. Scott, Textbook of Farm Engineering. (Eng.)* **sled-tender** (sled'ten'dér), *n.* In *lumbering*: (a) One who assists in loading and unloading logs, or skidding with a dray. Also called *chains-tender*. (b) A member of the hauling crew who accompanies the turn of logs to the landing, unhooks the grabs, and sees that they are returned to the yarding-engine.

sleeker, *n.* 4. See **boss-tool*.—**Brass sleeker**, a tool with a brass blade set in a wooden handle, used for scraping or smoothing out wet skins on a table or bench. See *sleeker, 1.*

sleep, *n.*—**Diurnal sleep**, in *bot.* See *paraheliotropism* and *sleep, 5.*—**Sleep drunkenness**. See **drunkenness*.

sleepers¹, *n.* 9. In *faro*, a bet left upon a card which the case-keeper shows is dead. Such a bet is public property and the first one to see it can take it.—10. A calf that has been earmarked, but not branded. *S. E. White, in McClure's Mag., April, 1906, p. 651.*

Sleeping rent. See **rent*².

sleeping-beauty (slé'ping-bû'ti), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

sleeping-car, *n.*—**Tourist sleeping-car**. See **tourist*.

sleeping-sickness, *n.* 2. A disease of silkworms. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., April, 1904, p. 179.*

Sleepy staggerers. See **stagger*.

sleepy-dick (slé'pi-dik'), *n.* The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, so called from the early closing of its flowers.

sleepy-grass (slé'pi-grás), *n.* A stout bunch-grass, *Stipa Vaseyi*, growing in the Rocky Mountains at altitudes of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The leaves have a narcotic effect upon horses which feed upon them, causing a drowsiness which lasts several days. After once eating, the victim thenceforth avoids it. The hay does not appear to have any ill effect.

sleepy-yellow (slé'pi-yel'ô), *n.* A pierid butterfly found throughout the United States. Its larvae feed on cassia, senna, and clover.

sleet-cutter (slét'kut'é), *n.* In electric railroading, a trolley-wheel which has a corrugated tread used to break the ice that may form on an overhead trolley-wire during sleet-storms.

sleev, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *sleeve*.

sleeved, *a.* A simplified spelling of *sleeved*.

sleevel¹, *n.* 2. Specifically: (a) A hollow tube or cylinder inserted into some structural detail, so that some other element may pass freely through, such as a sleeve in a wall to allow a shaft to pass through, or a pipe or conduit. (b) A hollow tube or cylinder fitting loosely upon a revolving shaft, so that no accident may result from the catching of clothing on projections upon the shaft. Such a sleeve is often in sections. (c) A hollow tube or pipe into the ends of which two other lengths of pipe may be screwed to join them together. Also called a *muff*, but more usually, in this sense, a *coupling-sleeve*. (d) A hollow tube or cylinder fitting with a running fit upon a revolving shaft and carrying a pulley or clutch. The shaft may turn without the pulley on the sleeve, or the pulley turn without the shaft, or both may turn together when a clutch is engaged. The sleeve may be moved lengthwise on the shaft. Used in jack-shaft designs, and in reversing and quick-return motions, and in compensating gears in motor-cars and in traveling cranes. (e) A hollow tube or cylinder running in independent bearings, the inside diameter being so large that a shaft may traverse the sleeve, without touching it, allowing a flexibility and lateral adjustment if the shaft and sleeve do not align perfectly. Used in some designs of motor-driven electric locomotives.

3. A square of cloth or other flexible material through the center of which a catheter is passed and tied. It is then inserted into a canal to be tamponed, and the space between the catheter and its cloth covering is packed with pledgets of cotton, worsted yarn, or other material.

A sleeve for a packing which has to be left in the nose for any length of time. *Med. Record, March 7, 1903, p. 331.*

sleeve

Insulating-sleeve, a tube or cover of insulating material used to protect a joint or splice in an electric circuit.

sleeve¹, *v. t.* 3. In *mech.*, to fasten or adjust in the manner of a sleeve.

On the Baltimore and Ohio locomotives the motors are *sleeved* on the axles, there being a slight play between the sleeve and the axle, which allows a flexible support. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 97.

4. To attach or operate by a sleeve. See **sleeve¹*, *n.*, 2.

sleeve-bearing (slēv'ber'ing), *n.* 1. A form of bearing in which a hollow cylinder or quill fits the shaft-journal on its inside and the box or bearing proper on its outside surface. The sleeve may turn in the box or the shaft turn in the sleeve. — 2. A form of long bearing for a shaft to be inserted in a wall and permit the revolving shaft to pass through it to the other side.

sleeve-joint (slēv'joint), *n.* A connecting device for electric wires in which the conductors are passed, from opposite ends, through a sleeve or tube of metal and then twisted together, brazed, or soldered.

sleigh¹, *n.* — Booby sleigh, a sleigh having a body resembling that of a brougham swung by straps from a sleigh-frame.

sleuth², *n.* 2. A newspaper name for a detective. [Recent.]

The sleuths were unable to discover how the [thief] had gotten into the house, and concluded, therefore, that he must have used a skeleton key. *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 24, 1906.

slewing-bracket (slēv'ing-brak'et), *n.* A bracket or arm projecting from the mast of a pivoted crane and carrying the gear-wheel used in rotating the crane or slewing it. The gear is driven and meshes into a stationary or fixed gear or rack.

slice, *n.* 3. (4) Same as *paddle¹*, 6(b).

5. A mill or machine for slitting or dividing gems. — 6. In *golf*, the side spin imparted to a ball which causes it to curve to the right in the case of a right-handed player, or the reverse in the case of a left-handed player. *W. Park, Jr.*, *Game of Golf*, p. 111.

slice, *v. I. trans.* 4. In *golf*, to draw the face of the club across (the ball) from right to left in the act of hitting it, the result being that it will travel with a curve toward the right; or the reverse for a left-handed player. *W. Park, Jr.*, *Game of Golf*, glossary. — 5. To break with a bar. Bituminous coal, when burned, fuses and forms a solid mass which must be broken up in this manner. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, 1903, p. 320.

II. intrans. In *golf*, to cause the ball, when struck with the club, to curve from left to right in the case of a right-handed player, or the reverse in the case of a left-handed player.

slicer, *n.* (c) The name of various machines and appliances used in cutting bread, smoked beef, potatoes, etc., into thin slices. The simplest form is a horizontal knife set in a wooden frame; in another the knife is pivoted; still others employ revolving cutters.

slice-shot (slis'shot), *n.* In *croquet* and similar games, a shot in which the object-ball is but little displaced, the mallet-ball receiving most of the force of the blow.

slickens (slik'nz), *n. pl.* [sicken, *a.*] 1. The fine dust or powdered rock from an ore stamp-mill or rock-crusher. — 2. The lighter earth carried away in the sluices of a hydraulic mining operation.

slicker, *n.* 2. Same as *silver-fish*, 6. [Local, U. S.] *L. O. Howard*, *Insect Book*, p. 380.

slick-stone (slik'stōn), *n.* Same as **setting-stone*. *C. T. Davis*, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 545.

slide, *v. i.* — **sliding-bow contact**, in *elect.*, a sliding contact used as a substitute for the trolley on many electric railways, especially in Europe. It consists of a horizontal transverse metallic rod bent downward upon itself at the ends and mounted above the roof of the car. It is held in contact with the under side of the trolley-wire by the action of springs.

slide, *n.* 14. An inclined plane up which hay is drawn by horse-power on to a rick by means of a net and a cable running over the top of the rick. The net, when emptied, is drawn back by a horse with a long rope. This method is practised on very large ranches. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, *Bur. Plant Industry*, 1902, *Bulletin* 15, p. 36. — **Label-card slide**. See **label-card*.



Booby Sleigh.

slide-bar, *n.* 3. One of the bars or elements which guide and control a reciprocating piece in any machine or engine. Usually called *guide*. *Uhland*, *Corliss-Engines*, p. 27.

slide-car (slid'kär), *n.* A conveyance without wheels, consisting of a pair of shafts attached to short runners.

slide-feed (slid'fēd), *n.* A gravity feed-motion in which sheet-metal is fed, by sliding into the press, to a blanking-die, the cut blank then sliding down to a stamping-die; a gravity feed-motion in which the shells, cans, or other objects slide down an incline in any manner to any machine.

slide-frame (slid'frām), *n.* A frame which embraces or forms guides for a slide. *D. K. Clark*, *Steam Engine*, III. 27.

slider, *n.* 1. (A) The sliding contact device used in some forms of the Wheatstone bridge or the potentiometer. See **slide-wire*. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 6, 1904, p. 283.

slide-rail, *n.* 3. A rail or track on the bed of a machine upon which some element, such as the tool-carriage, slides and is guided to its work.

slide-resistance (slid'rē-zis'tāns), *n.* See **resistance*.

slide-rock (slid'rok), *n.* Same as *talus*, 7.

In the mountains we often find the hillside slopes covered with broken stone of various sizes. This we call *slide rock*. This *slide rock* may be very coarse and the surface extremely ragged, when it is called "heavy slide." It may be fine and bound together by soil, in which case it can be plowed. It may be fine and dry and run just like dry sand when one attempts to walk on it or otherwise disturb it; this is called "fine slide rock." *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 196.

slide-tender (slid'ten'dēr), *n.* In *lumbering*, one who keeps a slide in repair.

slide-tongs (slid'tōngz), *n. pl.* Blacksmiths' tongs, in which the handles are pressed together to grip the work by means of a ring which envelops them and slides along their length until it is held by friction on their inclined sides.

slide-wheel (slid'hwēl), *n.* A part of an oscillating tappet-motion of a loom for rotating the pattern chain in such a manner as to place the weft in the fabric progressively. *T. W. Fox*, *Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 58.

slide-wire (slid'wir), *n.* In *elect.*, a resistance wire with sliding contact or contacts: a simple form of rheostat consisting of a stretched wire. By means of a fixed contact at one end and an adjustable sliding contact, which can be moved at will the entire length of the wire, any desired portion of the resistance of the wire can be introduced into an electric circuit.

The electrical method required the use of a standard solution of potassium chloride the resistance of which was balanced against that of the sample by means of a *slide-wire* Wheatstone's bridge, a telephone being used instead of a galvanometer. *Nature*, Dec. 4, 1902, p. 96.

slide-zone (slid'zōn), *n.* The lower part of the pitcher of a pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes*, *Sarracenia*, etc.), which is slippery, so that the insects slide down it into the water at the bottom of the pitcher.

Sliding-gear transmission. See **transmission*.

sliding-plane (slid'ing-plān), *n.* Same as *gliding-plane*. See also **solution-plane*.

Various experiments showed that the ice was plastic both under pressure and under tension, at temperatures far below the freezing-point—the glacier-grains or ice-crystals apparently slipping over each other. Even the crystals themselves exhibited plasticity, due to *sliding-planes*, the rate of distortion increasing with the temperature. *J. Geikie*, *The Great Ice Age*, p. 82.

sliding-pole (slid'ing-pōl), *n.* A smooth, vertical pole which reaches from the floor of the engine-room in a fire-engine house, through an opening in the floor above to the ceiling of the room above. The hole in the floor is large enough to permit a man to slide down the pole, thus enabling him to reach the floor below more quickly than by going down the stairs. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 159.

sliding-ways (slid'ing-wāz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, the lower part of the cradle on which a vessel slides down the launching-ways (which see). Also called *bilge-ways*.

slight², *n.* A simplified and former spelling of *slight¹*.

slim³ (slim), *a.* [D. *slim*, cunning. See *slim¹*, *a.*] Cunning; crafty; tricky.

For "*slim*'s" the word now most in vogue (That's "*slim*," if read aright); From head to heel be dull and dim, Your brain alone be bright.

E. T., in *War's Brighter Side*, x.

The Boer word "*slim*" has not yet been introduced in America, but some of the English papers are using it,

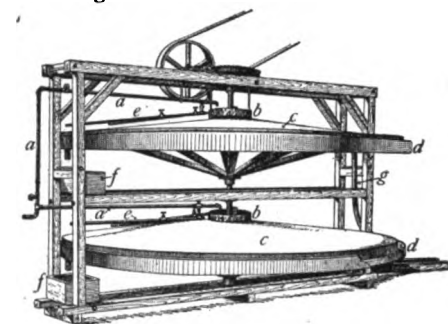
sling

and, as it expresses a quality which is not exactly defined by any English word, it is likely to become incorporated in the English language. *N. Y. Times*, July 6, 1902.

slime, *n.* — **Electrolytic slime**. See **electrolytic*.

slimer (slī'mēr), *n.* [*slime* + *-er¹*.] Same as *toad-fish*, 1.

slime-table (slim'tā'bl), *n.* In *ore-dressing*, a revolving table whose surface is that of a flat



Double-deck Slime-table.

a, a, a, feed-water piping; *b, b*, feed-boxes; *c, c*, slime-tables; *d, d*, launders; *e, e*, wash-water pipes; *f, f*, receptacles for concentrator; *g*, drain-pipe for gauge.

cone and has about 1½ inches of inclination for each foot of radial distance, the inclination varying, however, with the material to be treated. On this revolving cone the slime is delivered, and the gentle motion and the incline separate the elements in the flowing water. Also called *buddle* and *vanner*.

Slime-tables are circular revolving tables . . . with flattened conical surfaces, and a slope of 1½ inch more or less per foot from centre to circumference. . . . These tables treat material (grains (quartz) of 1½ inch and less in diameter coming from box classifiers. . . . The capacity of such a table is 12 tons or more of pulp, dry weight, in twenty-four hours. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 372.

slime-washer (slim'wosh'ēr), *n.* A machine for washing, separating, and concentrating slimes; a buddle or vanner.

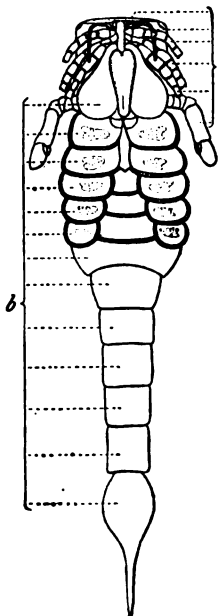
slime-water (slim'wā'tēr), *n.* Water containing ore and gangue in suspension, to be treated in slime-tables for the concentration and separation of the ore and rejection of the tailings or valueless rock.

slimness² (slim'nes), *n.* [*slim³* + *-ness*.] The character of being '*slim*' or sly; craftiness. See **slim³*.

The British officer may be criticized for lack of '*slimness*', but when it comes to leading straight into an ugly breach he can give them all cards and spades.

The Citizen (Ottawa), quoted in *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., XI. 508.

Slimonia (slī-mō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., from a personal name.] A genus of extinct merostomatous crustaceans of the family *Eurypteridae*, of large size, with subquadrate cephalothorax, the preoral appendages small and chelicerate, five pairs of postoral appendages of which the first is antenniform, the first six of the twelve abdominal segments represented on the ventral side by parts of the genital plate, and four discontinuous plates bearing branchial lamellae. The genus is found in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland.



Slimonia Acuminata: restoration of ventral surface. *a*, legs; *b*, abdominal segments. (From Zittel's "*Palaeontology*.")

for carrying a movable platform for the use of repairers or painters.

There are four substantial brackets at the base which rest upon the steel work of the building, and the top is

sling

stiffened by a ring made of two 6-inch by 6-inch by 1-inch angles, and below this a ring made of 2 bar for carrying slings for painting. A ladder extends from the roof to the top of the stack.

Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 512.

sling-bow (sling'bō), *n.* A bow with a double bowstring provided in the middle with a small rope for a bullet: used in Brazil and other parts of South America, and also in China. *Ratzel* (trans.), *Hist. of Mankind*, II. 62.

sling-fruit (sling'früt), *n.* Same as **bolochore*.

sling-hoop (sling'höp), *n.* 1. A hoop or ring of round or flat iron, with a board seat at the bottom, by which a workman may be raised by a block and fall to inspect or repair elevated structures such as chimneys, steeples, and the like.—2. The hoop or ring on the end of a hoisting-rope to which rope- or chain-slings may be made fast.

sling-psychrometer (sling'si-krom'e-tër), *n.* See **psychrometer*.

sling-rod (sling'rod), *n.* 1. A rod used for fastening a locomotive boiler to the frame.—2. One of the suspension-rods by which a boiler is hung from beams which rest on the top of the side walls of the brick setting.

sling-shot (sling'shot), *n.* Same as *cata-pult*, 2.

sling-stay (sling'stä), *n.* One of the rods or braces in a steam-boiler by which the girder or crown-bar stays are tied to a part of the shell which resists strain in an opposite direction. In a locomotive-boiler, for example, the crown-sheet of which is stiffened from collapse by crown-bars, the bars are tied to the sides of the dome overhead by sling-stays, which hold the dome down and resist flexure of the bars.

slink, *n.* 5. The skin of a still-born calf. Also *stunk*. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 157.

slinker (sling'kër), *n.* A name of the pickerel, *Esox lucius*, in Maine and Canada. This fish is found from Alaska to the Ohio river in America, and in northern parts of Asia and Europe. See cut at *pike*.

slinkweed (sling'wëd), *n.* The swamp loose-strife, *Decodon verticillatus*.—Red or Cardinal slinkweed, the cardinal-flower, *Rapuntium cardinale*.

slip, *v. i.*—To slip up. (b) To fall in a scheme; be disappointed in any expectation. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Colloq., U. S.]

slip, *n.* 5. The slip of a screw-propeller or of a paddle-wheel is the difference between the speed of the propeller or paddle-wheel and the actual speed with which it advances through the water. The speed of the propeller is the speed at which it would move forward if it were working in a solid nut, which is the same as the product of the pitch of the propeller by the revolutions per minute; and the speed of the paddle-wheel is the circumferential velocity of the outer edges of the paddle-floats. The slip is usually expressed as a percentage of the speed of the propeller. The water immediately in front of the screw-propeller at the stern of a vessel in motion has a forward motion with reference to the surrounding water. The true slip is that with reference to the difference of the speed of the propeller and the actual speed through this water. The apparent slip is the difference between the speed of the propeller and that of the vessel propelled by it, and is therefore less than the true slip. Negative slip is apparent slip in which the speed of the ship is greater than the speed of the propeller. In most such cases, however, the assumed pitch of the propeller is less than the maximum real pitch which should be taken.

32. In *elect.*, in alternating-current induction-motors, the difference in speed from synchronism, that is, from rotation in step with the alternations of the impressed voltage, usually given as fraction or in percentage of synchronous speed.—33. The moving on each other of two surfaces which are intended to be immovable with respect to each other, as the slip of the plates in a riveted joint under stress.—34. In pumps, the difference between the actual volume of water or other liquid delivered by a pump during one complete stroke, revolution, or period, and the theoretical volume during the same stroke, revolution, or period as determined by calculation of the displacement. It is due both to leaks past pistons, plungers, and valves, and to the back-flow through valves during the time the valves are closing. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the displacement volume.—35. See the extract.

A "slip" is neither cockerel nor capon, but is between the two, possessing the mischievous disposition and the appearance of an ordinary cockerel, but, as a rule, being unable to reproduce. This condition is due to the fact that a small piece of the testicle is left in the body. This piece often grows to a considerable size. As the "slips" possess the same restless disposition as the cockerels, they grow and fatten little if any better, while they do not bring as good a price in the market as the capons. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep.*, 1906, p. 273.

Albany slip, a clay dug from the shore of the Hudson river at Albany, New York, used extensively as a dark-colored glaze for earthenware by American potters, and as a test of the heat of the kiln in the early stages of the firing.—**Coefficient of slip**. See **coefficient*.—**Shear slip**, in *geol.*, small crushes and movements along a thrust fault or zone of compression.

Horizontal differential movements had occurred, and local thrusts and shear slips took place again, fragmenting the previous thrust-masses and igneous intrusions.

Nature, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

Slip of an induction motor, the ratio of the difference between the speed of the rotating field and that of the rotor to the speed of the rotating field. If n_s be the speed of the rotating field, n_r that of the rotor, $n_s - n_r / n_s$ is the slip.

slip-angle (slip'ang'gl), *n.* The angle between the helix which would be generated by a point on the face of screw-propeller, if working at a given speed of rotation in a solid nut, and the helix actually developed by the same point when the propeller works at the same speed in the water and drives the ship; the angle between the actual and theoretical helixes generated by the same point on the screw.

slip-band (slip'band), *n.* One of the lines which appear in a material which is under stress, and which consists of an aggregation of minute elements which must move upon each other if they are not all of the same elastic character. These lines appear in testing a material, such as a weld-iron of ductile character, after the common elastic limit is passed and the elements are being pulled lengthwise in a testing-machine. They seem to be due to variation in adherence of the elements to each other sideways. They are called *slip-lines* if filamentous, and *slip-bands* if more massive. They are clearly revealed on polishing and etching the smooth surface.

The metal chosen for experiment was Swedish iron, of high and very uniform quality. It had the further advantage for our purpose of possessing a clearly defined and fairly large crystalline structure, well adapted when polished and etched to exhibit the characteristic lines known as "slip-lines" or "slip-bands," which appear in ordinary testing when any portion of the material has passed its limit of elasticity under strain.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1903, ser. A, p. 242.

slip-catch (slip'kach), *n.* A device which slides or slips on two parts of a mechanism for their relative adjustment.

slip-cup (slip'kup), *n.* In *ceram.*, a baked earthenware utensil in which the potters' slip, or diluted clay, is placed; a quill-box. It is provided with one or more quills at one side, through which the slip is poured in decorating pottery. A slip-cup differs from a pipette in being open at the top, while the latter is closed, having only an air-hole or vent by means of which the potter regulates the flow of slip by the pressure of his thumb. The latter term is used by European potters.

slip-cut (slip'kut), *n.* A certain cut of the pile in velveteen and similar fabrics.

slip-decorated (slip'dek'ô-rä-ted), *a.* In *ceram.*, ornamented with designs traced with diluted clay, or slip, poured through a quill. **slip-dish** (slip'dish), *n.* An earthenware utensil ornamented with liquid clay, or slip, poured through a quill; a slip-decorated dish.

An interesting *slip-dish* in the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, remarkable for its unusual size, light weight, and perfect condition, is embellished with a conventional design of tulips in white and green outlined with lavender, on an orange-colored ground. This superb specimen measures seventeen and a half inches in diameter and possesses a double band of inscriptions in low German, and the date 1789. This was made at one of the old potteries in Eastern Pennsylvania.

E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 71.

slip-cart (slip'kärt), *n.* Same as *slips* (a).

slip-fault (slip'fält), *n.* In *geol.*, a normal, tension, or gravity fault.

The Triassic masses in this region consist largely of Dolomites; and these are said by the Author [M. M. O. Gordon] to be isolated by faults. Folded by many successive creeping movements of the Earth's crust, intersected by *slip-faults* and thrust-faults.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1904, p. 78.

slip-fiber (slip'fi'bër), *n.* See the extract under **cross-fiber*.

This has caused the slickensiding phenomena on the fracture planes and a consequent stretching of the fibrous content; hence the term "*slip-fiber*."

Amer. Geol., March, 1906, p. 194.

slip-gear (slip'gër), *n.* A slip-motion; a device to make a slide-valve, or other sliding piece, change its position sideways and hence prevent wear on one part of the sliding surface more than on another.

slip-glaze (slip'gläz), *n.* In *ceram.*, a glaze of clay mixed with ground minerals, applied in a liquid state and then burned.

slip-glazed (slip'gläzd), *a.* In *ceram.*, glazed with a liquid preparation composed of ground minerals mixed with clay.

slip-ring

slip-grab (slip'grab), *n.* A pear-shaped link attached by a swivel to a skidding evenor or whiffletree through which the skidding-chain is passed. The chain runs freely when the slip-grab is held sidewise, but catches when the grab is straight. Also called *grab-link*.

slip-hitch (slip'hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a hitch so formed that it will not jam, but will untie if the hanging end is pulled.

slip-jaws (slip'jáz), *n. pl.* Movable jaws slipped on the active surfaces of a holding apparatus, such as vise-jaws and clutches. They are usually set in dovetails on the massive parts of the jaw, and are intended to be easily removable when worn, or to permit of the use of different styles of contact-surface with the work.

slip-joint (slip'joint), *n.* A form of expansion-joint for use in a long pipe which is subject to changes of length by temperature. On one end at the joint is a stuffing-box construction; entering this is a smoothly finished piece of tube, often of bronze, which may slide or slip without leakage through the packing material in the stuffing-box. Care must be taken to prevent the smooth tube from drawing out of the box lengthwise under pressure, since the joint is effective to resist leakage only, and not to prevent the two lengths from separating in the direction of the slip-motion. *F. R. Hutton, Power Plants*, p. 354.

slip-line (slip'lin), *n.* See **slip-band*.

slip-motion (slip'mō-shon), *n.* In *mach.*: (a) An intentional looseness of fit, which allows one part to move without driving the other during a part of the phase of such first part: used in direct-acting pumps where the valve of one is driven by the piston of the other. (b) A motion of one part on another where only the components in one direction are to be used, as of a pin driving a rocking arm by contact with the sides of the slot in such an arm, or the driving of a Corliss valve-arm by a detent which slips by on the return stroke.

slip-noose (slip'nōs), *n.* Same as *slip-knot*, 2.

slip-pan (slip'pan), *n.* See **pan* 1.

slipper, *n.* 3. In *mech.*: (a) A part which is adjustable by sliding, usually in the direction of its length, as a nozzle or tube. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Nov. 21, 1903, p. 845. (b) A steam-engine cross-head having somewhat the shape of a slipper. The piston-rod is attached to the part which is where the heel or counter would be, and the guides are under the sole. The connecting-rod vibrates over the toe part.—4. In *cricket*, one who fields in the slips, that is, in the part of the field behind the wicket and somewhat to the 'off' side. *Hutchinson, Cricket*, p. 102. [Slang.]—5. Same as **rosser*.

slipper-bowl (slip'er-böl), *n.* An earthen bowl somewhat resembling a slipper in form: found in the archaeological remains of Central America and some of the adjoining countries.

slipper-brake (slip'er-bräk), *n.* A form of brake for railway-trains on steep gradients in which a block or shoe is pressed downward by a lever upon the surface of the rail to retard the motion. Since the block acts on the fixed surface of rails secured to the ground, and the abutment to its pressure is furnished by the weight of the car itself, these brakes can be very effective. Used on mountain roads as an emergency brake. *Science Abstracts*, VI. sec. B, p. 56.

slipper-weed (slip'er-wëd), *n.* The pale touch-me-not or jewel-weed, *Impatiens aurea*; also the spotted touch-me-not, *I. biflora*. These plants are also sometimes called *wild lady's-slipper*, or simply *slippers*, the names all referring to the shape of the flowers.

slippery-dick (slip'er-i-dik), *n.* In the Bahamas and Florida Keys, the brilliantly colored fish *Halicheres bivittatus*, of the family *Labridæ*.

slipping (slip'ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, the process of mixing clay with water to form slip; also, the act of decorating ware with slip.

slip-ratio (slip'rä'shiö), *n.* The ratio between the slip of a propeller and the speed of the propeller. It differs from slip percentage only in being represented as a fraction of unity instead of parts in a hundred. See **slip*, 5.

slip-ring (slip'ring), *n.* A metal ring, usually of copper or cast-iron, used on electric apparatus to lead the current into a revolving structure.

Since the generator side of the motor generator set may always be brought up to speed before being loaded, it is unnecessary to use a motor with wound secondary, or slip rings. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Nov., 1903, p. 354.

slip-shuck

slip-shuck (slip'shuk), *v. t.* To pick from the husk or shuck leaving the latter attached to the stalk: said of the ears of maize. Compare **snap*, *v. t.*, 9. [Southern U. S.]

In handling, the ear left in the field pendent, in situ, from the stalk . . . is frequently "slip-shucked" and carted to barn or crib. *The Book of Corn*, p. 169.

slip-ware (slip'wār), *n.* Earthenware which is coated with slip, or thinly diluted clay. See *slip*, 11.

Slip ware, though naturally superseded by the finer earthenwares of the eighteenth century, is not yet extinct. *R. L. Hobson*, in *Burlington Mag.*, 11. 69.

slit, *n.* 6. In *optics*, the narrow opening through which a beam of light is admitted into the tube of a spectroscope or other optical instrument.—*Cephalic slit*. See **cephalic*.—*Double slit*, the two slits of the spectroheliograph, one, as usual, at the end of the collimator, the other in front of and very close to the photographic plate. As the collimator slit traverses, or is traversed by, the image of the object (ordinarily the sun) formed by the object-glass of the telescope to which the spectroscopic apparatus is attached, an exactly corresponding motion is given by some mechanism to the slit before the plate. Thus a photograph is obtained due to the light of some single wave-length, say that of the calcium K or of hydrogen F. See **spectroheliograph*.—*Viarordt slit*, a double slit the halves of which are opened and closed by means of separate micrometer-screws: a form of slit used in spectrophotometry.

slit-band (slit'band), *n.* In gasteropod mollusks of the families *Pleurotomariidae*, *Bellerophonidae*, and some others, a band on the periphery of the whorl produced by the progressive closing of a slit at the aperture which is due to the exertion of the anal tube.



Pleurotomaria subcylindrica (Tower Oolite), showing slit-band. (From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

slit-bar (slit'bar), *n.* A bar or lever within which is formed a slit or slot. In this slot a pin or stud is fitted on a suitable slide, the latter usually on a screw parallel to the slot and serving to adjust and clamp the stud in a desired position; or the block may be moved by hand to its desired position and clamped there by a nut. The length of stroke of rods attached to the stud and driven by it may be varied according to the effective radius of the traverse of the pin. The device is used in feed-motions and in a wide variety of mechanical movements. A disk, called a *slit-disk*, is also used for the same purposes as the lever.

slit-disk (slit'disk), *n.* See **slit-bar*.

slither, *n.* 2. In *archery*, a minute longitudinal split in a bow.

slither, *v. i.* 2. To suffer a minute longitudinal split: said of a bow.

slitheroo (slith'ē-rō'), *v. i.* [*slither*, *v.*] To slide with a slow gliding motion; slither. [Slang.]

Don't *slitheroo* that way [in rowing]. . . Short's the trick, because no sea's ever dead still. *R. Kipling*, *Captains Courageous*, 111.

slit-jaw (slit'jā), *n.* One of the two pieces which form the sides of a spectroscopic slit and can be moved so as to widen or narrow it.

Huggins's reflecting *slit-jaws* . . . permit the star image to be seen on the slit, and are preferred by many observers to other guiding devices. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 783.

slitting-gage, *n.* 2. A form of marking-gage.

sliver-can (sliv'ēr-kan), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a can for holding the sliver in the carding or drawing process.

slob (slob), *n.* [See *slobberer*.] One who is untidy in his habits and dress; a slovenly fellow. [Slang.]

You don't know how the swell Can put it on the plain unfinished slob Who lacks the . . . warpaint of the snob, And can't make good inside a giddy shell. *Wallace Irwin*, *Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum*, vii.

slog, *v. i.* 2. In *cricket*, to hit at the ball wildly and without judgment.

slogger, *n.* 2. In *cricket*, one who strikes at the ball wildly and without judgment. *R. H. Lyttelton*, *Cricket and Golf*, p. 219.

sloid bench, a woodworker's bench designed for use in manual-training schools. It is fitted with a vise, stops, etc., and is adapted for both instruction and practice.

alone-bloom (slōn'blōm), *n.* The sloe or blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*. [Prov.]

sloop, *n.* 2.—*Loose-tongued sloop*. See **wing-dingle*.

sloop, *v. t.*—To *dry-sloop*, to sloop logs on bare ground, a method employed when the slope is so steep that it would be dangerous to sloop on snow.

slop, *n.* 6. The product from finely ground Indian corn freed from the germs and bolted, the bran which remains on the bolting-cloth sieves being pressed, mixed with about 50 per cent. of water, and sold for immediate use as cattle-food. Also called *glucose food*, *sugar-food*, *corn-food*, etc. *Census Bulletin* 190, June 16, 1902, p. 23.—*Slop padding-mangle*. See **padding-mangle*.

slope, *n.* 4. The gradient of a surface, as of land. In the description of forests, the following terms are used to define the slope, each of which has its equivalent in percentages of the horizontal distance and in degrees.

	Per cent.	Degrees.
Level	0-5	0-3.0
Gentle	5-15	3.0-8.5
Moderate	15-30	8.5-16.5
Steep	30-50	16.5-26.5
Very steep	50-100	26.5-45.0
Precipitous	Over 100	Over 45.0

5. In *printing*, a face of type that inclines forward or backward.

FORWARD SLOPE

BACKWARD SLOPE

6. In *bacteriol.*, same as *slant *culture*.—*Construcational slope*, in *geol.*, a slope formed by a process of accumulation or deposition.

The Soufrière rises on all sides, with even, *construcational slopes* of rather low angle, to an altitude of a little over 4,000 feet. *E. Howe*, in *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Oct., 1903, p. 317.

Continental slope, the submarine declivity which descends from a continent or continental shelf to the deep ocean-floor.

It is well known that mud travels persistently from the shore seawards, and that it forms the bottom over vast tracts beneath deep-sea water, e. g. at the foot of the *continental slope*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 533.

Potential slope. Same as **potential gradient*.—*Temperature slope*, in *phys.*, the line or curve indicating, by its inclination to the base-line of a diagram, the rate of change of temperature within a substance; temperature gradient.

The difference of *temperature-slopes* at different parts of the two bars was measured by means of thermoelectric couples. *Physical Rev.*, March, 1906, p. 174.

slope-wall (slōp'wāl), *n.* A rubble-masonry layer on a slope of a canal, river, or reservoir, designed to preserve it from wash or abrasion, but usually too thin to act as a retaining-wall and resist pressure from behind.

slot, *n.*—*Mechanical slot*, a trade-term applied to a railroad-signaling interlocking device employed where one signal is controlled from two separate cabins. Its essential features are a sliding-box controlling by its movements the signal, two rods each controlled from separate cabins, and a roller resting in the box on the sloping ends of the two rods. When the first signalman, through his lever and its connections, causes the first rod to move, it slides upward, slipping past the roller and causing it to rest on top of the other rod, and, thus far, not affecting the signal. When the second rod is moved, by the second signalman, it encounters the roller and, being unable to push it to one side, carries it upward, taking the box with it and changing the signal. The signal is now locked and the second signalman cannot then move it until the first signalman causes the first rod to move downward past the roller, taking the box with it and clearing the signal. The device makes it impossible for one signalman to change a signal without the cooperation of the other signalman.

slot-drill (slot'dril), *n.* A flat-ended, double-cutting drill ground with two radial cutting-edges opposed to each other and without a center point: used to cut slots. It is traversed laterally or lengthwise as it operates, and really acts like an end-mill. Also called *traversing drill*. *Lockwood*, *Dict. Mech. Engin.* Terms.

slot-insulator (slōt'in'gū-lā-tōr), *n.* See **insulator*.

slot-link (slōt'lingk), *n.* The member or element in a Stephenson or other link-motion, for engine valve-gears, in which the position of the pin which actuates the valve is made to vary as desired. This is done by forming a slot in this link or bar, *g* (see cut at *Stephenson *link-motion*), and fitting a slider carrying the pin which drives the valve. The forward eccentric is attached to the upper end of this link, in the Stephenson gear, and the backward eccentric to the lower, usually; thus, when the sliding block is opposite the forward eccentric the valve is constrained to move as required for the forward motion of the engine; and the reverse for the backward running. In intermediate positions of the slider in the slot the travel of the valve on its seat is diminished, and as a consequence admission ceases or cut-off takes

sludge-cock

place earlier in the stroke. In other link-motions, as in the Walschaert, the link, *g*, may be fixed in position and have a rocking motion only, and the position of the slider is made to vary, or to pass the center of its motion.

slot-machine (slōt'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for vending small articles of merchandise, exhibiting pictures, weighing, playing musical instruments, etc., which is either unlocked or set in motion by dropping a coin into a slot. See **vending-machine*.

slot-rail (slōt'rāl), *n.* See **rail*.

slotting-drill (slōt'ing-dril), *n.* See **drill*.

slotting-machine, *n.*—*Frame-slotting machine*, a slotting-machine for finishing locomotive-frames which has several heads on one base and can take several cuts at once across the axis of the frame.

slot-winding (slōt'win'ding), *n.* An armature-winding the wires of which are laid in deep grooves or slots cut in the core. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899-1900, p. 802.

slot-wound (slōt'wound), *p. a.* Said of an electric generator or motor the core of the armature of which is provided with deep grooves or channels within which the wires are laid. *Science Abstracts*, VI., sec. B, p. 120.

slough-bass (slō'bās), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. *Jordan and Evermann*, *Amer. Food and Game Fishes*, p. 358.

slough-grass (slō'grās), *n.* A stout subaquatic perennial grass, *Beckmannia eruceformis*, found in Europe and Asia, and in North America from Ontario to the Pacific, reaching north to Alaska. It grows in sloughs and along streams, and in some places in the northwest makes an important part of the forage of lowlands. It bears narrow one-sided spikes suggesting the rattle of a rattlesnake, whence sometimes called *rattlesnake-grass*. Also called *nit-grass* and *wild timothy*.

slow-ardent (slō'ār'dent), *a.* In *psychol.*, a mixed type of character, based upon a classification in terms of rapidity and energy of bodily movement. See **lively-ardent*. *Ribot* (trans.), *Psychol. of Emotions*, p. 384.

slub, *n.* 2. A lump or thick piece of cotton which becomes attached to or twisted into the yarn during the process of spinning. *Nasmith*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 175.

slubbing-frame (slub'ing-frām), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the first fly-frame machine which takes the sliver from the drawing-frame. *Nasmith*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 184.

slubbing-jenny (slub'ing-jen'i), *n.* A slubbing-machine, an adaptation of Hargreave's jenny, for preparing slubbing for the spinning-mule. Also called *billy*. *C. Vickerman*, *Woolen Spinning*, p. 217.

slubbing-wheel (slub'ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel or gear on a spinning-mule for indicating the length in inches of the roving delivered from the rollers, which are regulated without change-wheels.

sludge, *n.* 5. The more or less viscid mud thrown down from dilute waste soap-liquors of wool-scouring, cotton-bleaching, and dyeing industries when such liquors are treated with crude aluminium sulphate and milk of lime. The remaining effluent is thus in a large measure purified, but the sludge thrown down has usually little value, even as a manure.

—6. The precipitated solid matter in sewage, usually collected in settling-basins in sewage-disposal works after chemical treatment and filtration. Often pressed into cakes.—7. The sediment, in the form of a mud, which collects in a steam-boiler.—8. Incorrectly, by abbreviation, an opening in a steam-boiler for the removal of sludge or mud; also, the lid which covers such an opening.—9. A sand-pump or mud-pumping device for removing sludge from a sink or a bore-hole.—10. The silt-like deposit in the bottom of an electrolytic cell. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899-1900, p. 274.

The rationale of electrolytic refining is to transfer this copper, by the selective action of the current, from the anode to the cathode and to leave the impurities behind as a *sludge*. *B. Blount*, *Pract. Electro-Chemistry*, p. 35.

sludge-cock (sluj'kok), *n.* The valve at the bottom of a boiler or a mud-drum through which the mud or sediment precipitated from the water may be removed by blowing off the water under pressure, or by washing. In the United States it is called the *blow-off valve*.

sludgy

sludgy, *a.* 2. Figuratively, slushy; mushy; sickening; as if made of sludge or refuse.

I shall get a *sludgy* paragraph in the papers for the Grosser Carl, headed 'Gallant rescue, with all the facts put upside down.

Cutcliffe Hyne, *A Master of Fortune*, xii.

sluff, *sluff*. Amended spellings of *slough*², *sloughed*.

slug¹, *n.* 1. (h) The solid line produced by the linotype machine. See **linotype*.

Types have no existence in the product of the linotype machine; the unit is the line, which is known as a "slug."

Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 51.

(f) A lead of extra thickness used to widen the space between lines of type.

3. In *mech.*, a name proposed by Worthington for the mass to which a gravitational unit of force must be applied to produce a foot-pound unit of acceleration; 32.2 (or *g*) times the mass of a standard pound.

The author [A. M. Worthington] introduces the name "slug" to denote the mass to which a foot-pound unit of acceleration is produced by a gravitation unit of force. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 352.

slug-caterpillar, *n.*—*Willow slug-caterpillar*, the larva of an American cecidid moth, *Euclea delphinii*. It is spiny and slug-like in shape, and feeds on the foliage of willow, oak, and certain fruit-trees.

slugger, *n.* 2. A form of steam- or air-driven rock-drill which delivers powerful strokes of the drill-bar with the least cushioning effect of steam or air in the actuating cylinder.

slugger-plate (slug'er-plät), *n.* A corrugated plate fastened to the mandrel of a rock-crusher roll. It protrudes slightly more than the other plates on the mandrel, thus striking a harder blow as the roll revolves, whence its name.

On one row, two of the plates are supplanted by "slugger plates," the corrugations of which extend slightly beyond the rest to act more or less as a sledge-hammer in breaking up the rock.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 30, 1904, p. 23470.

slug-shot (slug'shot), *n.* A trade-name for an insecticide preparation used to protect plants from grubs, etc., containing as its active constituent a small proportion of copper arsenite.

sluice, *n.* 2. (b) Same as **flume*, 4.

sluice, *v. t.* 6. In *lumbering*: (a) Same as **flume*, 2. (b) To float (logs) through the sluiceway of a splash-dam. Same as **splash*, 5. (c) To injure (as a team of horses or their driver) by the down-rush of a load of logs due to the breaking of the hawser used to control its descent over a steep slope. [Maine.]

Tommy Eye knew without looking—knew without understanding. He knew—that most terrible knowledge of all woods terrors—that he was "sluiced."

Holman Day, *King Spruce*, p. 318.

sluice-box (slös'boks), *n.* A rectangular vessel which receives the flow from a pipe or stream, from which through a flume or sluice the water is led to the desired point of discharge.

sluice-gate, *n.* 2. The gate which closes a sluiceway in a splash-dam.

sluice-valve, *n.* 3. A straightway valve having a free through opening; a gate-valve.

sluiceway, *n.* 2. The opening in a splash-dam through which logs pass.

sluice-weir (slös'wēr), *n.* A notch in a sluice or channel below the level of which the water comes to rest to allow solid matters held in suspension to settle out; also used to enable the quantity of water flowing in the channel to be measured by the use of accepted weir formulae. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899-1900, p. 190.

sluing-gear (slö'ing-gēr), *n.* The horizontal rack and pinion, or the swinging wheel and rope and connections, used at the base of a derrick to slue or swing the boom in a circular path. Also called *swinging-wheel*.

sluit (slëit), *n.* [D., related to *slot*, track, etc.: see *slot*³.] A watercourse or gulch. [South Africa.]

River-beds as dry as a bone in a furnace are very plentiful, and so are other smaller gutters, called "sluits," where water flows in the rainy season.

J. Ralph, *An American with Lord Roberts*, p. 30.

slumber-cell (slum'bér-sel), *n.* In *histol.*, one of the cells supposed to exist in connective tissues and to be undifferentiated by any known histological methods.

slumgum (slum'gum), *n.* The propolis or bee-glue and other impurities which remain when a honeycomb has been drained of honey and the wax clarified by melting in hot water.

slumming² (slum'ing), *n.* [An arbitrary use of *slumming*¹, with a vague suggestion of dirty work. Compare *puddling* as associated with *puddle*, *n.*] The washing of earthy matter, pulverized rock, etc., to separate a desired element, as fossil remains or grains of ore.

Whatever method is employed for bleaching, this process has to be done very carefully, so as to prevent the fossils from being destroyed by the acids. The next step is the "slumming," or washing of the macerated mass. For this purpose there are different devices for slumming vessels. These are all constructed on the plan of creating a rising current of water through the mass, which is poured over a sieve of brass netting with meshes not smaller than 1.5 mm. in diameter.

Amer. Nat., Nov., 1903, p. 794.

slunk-weed (slunk'wéd), *n.* The joepyeweed, *Eupatorium purpureum*.

slur¹, *v. t.*—*Slurred*, third, in music. See **tierce coulée*.

slur-cock (slér'kok), *n.* A cam for operating the jacks and jack-sinkers in a knitting-machine.

slurry, *n.* 1. (b) In the manufacture of Portland cement, the mixture of silicious and calcareous ingredients in due proportion, brought to the consistence of a fluid mud by the addition of a sufficient amount of water, so as to insure intimate and uniform admixture before drying and burning the solid material.—3. In *ceram.*, inequalities in the interior of a pottery vessel which are smoothed by the rib or profile held in the left hand of the workman as the wheel revolves, while a damp sponge, held in the right hand, smooths the exterior.

slusher (slush'ér), *n.* On an Australian station at shearing-time, an assistant to the cook. Also *slushy*. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

'Sundays are the most trying days of all,' say the cuisiniers, 'for then they have nothing to do but to growl.' This man's assistant is called 'the slusher.'

The Argus, Sept. 20, 1890, p. 13, quoted in *E. E. Morris*, [Austral English].

The tarboy, the cook, and the *slushy*, the sweeper that swept the board, The picker-up, and the penner, with the rest of the shearing horde.

A. B. Paterson, *Those Names*, in *Man from Snowy* [River], 1. 5.

slushing-machine (slush'ing-má-shēn'), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for extracting the water in which wood-pulp or other pulp is suspended and causing the pulp to thicken preparatory to using it in the paper-machine. **slush-lamp** (slush'lamp), *n.* A lamp made from an old tin can and with a rag as a wick, and filled with slush or refuse fat: used in the Australian bush, and by explorers in the Arctic regions, etc.

The *slush-lamp* shone with a smoky light.

J. Keighley, *Who are You?* p. 45, quoted in *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

slush-wheel (slush'hwél), *n.* A wheel or drum for washing hides or skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 118.

slushy (slush'í), *n.* Same as **slusher*. **Sm.** The chemical symbol of *samarium*.

S. M. An abbreviation (b) of the French *Sa Majesté*, His (or Her) Majesty; (c) of *Senior Magistrate*; (d) of *sergeant-major*; (e) [*l. c.*] of *sewing-machine*; (f) of *Sons of Malta*; (g) of *State Militia*; (h) of the Latin *Scientiæ Magister*, Master of Science.

small. I. *a.*—*Small circle*. See **circle*.

II. *n.*—*Pyrites smalls*, a manufacturers' name for the smaller fragments and dust of iron pyrites, as distinguished from the lumps, the two needing to be separately roasted. All that will pass through a riddle of half-inch or sometimes quarter-inch mesh is usually classed as 'smalls.'

small-fruit (smál'fröt), *n.* See **bush-fruit*.

smallpox, *n.*—*Modified smallpox*. Same as *varioloid*.

smallpox-plant (smál'poks-plant), *n.* The pitcher-plant or side-saddle flower, *Sarracenia purpurea*; also the southern species, *S. minor*, which was called *S. variolaris* by Michaux, from its supposed value in cases of smallpox. **smalto** (smál'tó), *n.* [It. See *smalt*.] Small squares of colored glass used in mosaic work. **smaragd-green** (smar'agd-grēn'), *n.* A green of the color of smaragd. *A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 202.

smart¹, *a.*—*The smart set*. See **set*¹.

smartweed, *n.*—*Dotted smartweed*. Same as *water-smartweed* (a) (which see, under *smartweed*).—**Water-smartweed**. (b) *Polygonum emersum*, which grows in swamps and low grounds in the eastern United States and is somewhat injurious to pastures, meadows, and muckland crops.

smilacaceous

smartweed-dodder (smärt'wéd-dod'ér), *n.* See **dodder*¹.

smash, *v. t.* 5. To press or make (the folded and sewed sections of a proposed book) of a uniform thickness.

During the next ten years the principal advance in bookbinding doubtless will be in those branches of the industry which are concerned with casting-in, gathering, *smashing*, folding and sewing.

Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 65.

smash, *n.* 5. In *lawn-tennis*, an overhand volley played hard and fast to prevent, by the speed of the stroke, a return by the opponent. **smashing-point** (smash'ing-point), *n.* That point in the life of an incandescent lamp at which, owing to its decreased efficiency, it should be broken and replaced by a new lamp as a matter of economy. *Amer. Inventor*, Nov. 1, 1903, p. 214.

Sm. C., sm. caps. Abbreviations of *small capitals*.

S. M. E. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *Sancta Mater Ecclesia*, Holy Mother Church; (b) of *School of Military Engineering*.

smear, *n.* 5. The soft, semi-fluid mud of calcium sulphate left in the generators when whitening and sulphuric acid were used to produce carbon-dioxide gas in the manufacture of aerated waters.—6. In *bacteriol.*, a preparation of bacteria for microscopical examination made by smearing the organisms upon a slide or cover-glass. Also called *spread*. See **culture*.

Gonococci were demonstrated . . . by *smears* only.

Med. Record, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 209.

smear, *v. t.* 5. To give a gloss to (pottery or stoneware) without glazing, as by putting a volatile flux or glazing preparation in the kiln or in the saggar with the ware. See **smear-glaze* and **smearing*.

smear-culture (smēr'kul-tūr), *n.* A culture of a micro-organism obtained by smearing some of the material under examination over the surface of one of the usual solid culture media.

smear-glaze (smēr'glāz), *n.* In *ceram.*, a slight gloss produced by smearing the inside of the saggar or case in which unglazed pottery is fired with glaze which in the kiln vaporizes and forms a slight deposit on the surface of the ware.

smearing (smēr'ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, the process of glazing by evaporation. See **smear-glaze*.

In the earthenware kilns, where common glazes are employed upon the ware, if the saggars be closed, and the heat be sufficient, other biscuit-ware placed in the saggars may be slightly covered with a coating of glaze, or be "smeared," by the evaporation from the glazes. Certain compositions may also be placed in the bottom of the closed saggars and by their evaporation the ware in them may be smeared or semi-glazed.

Handbook Brit. Pottery and Porcelain, Mus. Pract. [Geol.], p. 58.

smeeching (smē'ching), *n.* See the extract. While the kiln is in operation, the escape of the arsenic fumes can be detected here and there in the form of little jets, which the workmen describe as "smeeching."

Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 5, 1907, p. 210.

Smegma bacillus. See **bacillus*.

smel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *smell*. **smell-hollow** (smel'hól'ó), *n.* An olfactory pit on the antenna of a honey-bee.

smelling-stick (smel'ing-stik), *n.* The sassafras.

smelt², *n.* 1. (h) In Melbourne, the fish *Havengula vittata*, of the family *Clupeidae*. (i) In New Zealand and Tasmania, *Retropinna retropinna*, of the family *Salmonidae*. Its young are called *whitebait*.—**Cobboossee-contee smelt**, *Osmorus mordax abbotti* of Cobboosseecontee Lake, Maine.—**Derwent smelt**, a fish, *Haplochromis*, of the family *Haplochromidae*, found in Tasmania.—**Kodiak smelt**, *Osmorus albatrossis*, found in Alaska.—**Pond smelt**, *Hypomerus olidus* of Alaska and Kamchatka.—**Smelt of the New York lakes**, *Argyrosomus omeriiformis*, one of the clupea, found in lakes of central New York.—**Wilton smelt**, *Osmorus mordax spectrum*, of Wilton Pond, Maine.

smér (smér), *n.* [Sw. *smör*, butter: said to be due to the fact that much of the butter made by the Swedish homesteaders was unfit for use.] Rank, rancid, or soiled butter. [Western U. S.]

S. M. I. An abbreviation of the French *Sa Majesté Impériale*, His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.

smick-smock (smik'smok), *n.* The meadow bitter-cress or cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. Also called *lady's-smock* and *smell-smock*.

smiddy-leaves (smid'i-lévz), *n.* The good-King-Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

smilacaceous (smi-lá-ká'shius), *n.* Belonging to the plant family *Smilacaceæ*.

smilaceous

smilaceous (smī-lā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling smilax: sometimes used for **smilacaceous*.

smilacin (smī-lā-sin), *n.* [*Smilax* (*smilac-*) + *-in*]. Same as **smilassaponin*.

smilassaponin (smī-lā-sap'ō-nin), *n.* [*smila(x)* + *saponin*]. A yellowish white, horn-like, levorotatory glucoside contained in the root of *sarsaparilla*, *Smilax medica*, *S. officinalis*, etc. It resembles saponin and was formerly called *sarsaparillasaponin* or *smilacin*.

sminthurid (smin'thū-rid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the collembolous family *Sminthuridae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sminthuridae*.

Smithianism (smith'i-an-izm), *n.* The economic doctrines of Adam Smith. The term is often used to characterize a belief in the beneficence of unrestricted competition. *Gumpowicz* (trans.), *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 155.

Smithism (smith'izm), *n.* Same as **Smithianism*.

smithite (smith'it), *n.* A rare mineral species from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland. It occurs in light-red monoclinic crystals with adamantine luster, and contains sulphur, arsenic, and silver. Its formula is probably $AgAsS_2$.

Smithsonian wind-scale. See *wind-scale*. **smithy** (smith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smithied*, ppr. *smithying*. To forge in a blacksmith's fire or shop.

S. M. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sancta Mater Maria*, Holy Mother Mary.

smoke, *v. i.* 9. To get away; skip; skedaddle. [*Slang*, Australia.]

He said to the larrikins, "You have done for him now; you have killed him." "What!" said one of them, "do not say we were here. Let us *smoke*." "Smoke," it may be explained, is the slang for the "push" to get away as fast as possible.

Sydney Morning Herald, June 26, 1893, p. 8, quoted in [*E. E. Morris*, Austral. English].

smoke, *n.*—**Cape smoke**. Same as **dop*.

Crude spirits such as *Cape "Smoke"* and the cheap Portuguese liquors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 806.

smoke-breeching (smōk'brich'ing), *n.* A flue for conducting the hot gases from a boiler, or a battery of boilers, to the chimney; an uptake. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, 1903, p. 936.

smoke-burner (smōk'ber'nēr), *n.* A name improperly given to furnaces or fires in which the formation of smoke is prevented. A true smoke, which consists of a current of gas carrying particles of carbon, is not combustible; and if the fumes or fumes are combustible, a furnace which consumes them is a "smoke-preventer" and not a smoke-burner. Smoke-prevention is secured by supplying enough oxygen at a sufficiently high temperature to unite with the combustible gases and giving room enough for such mixture and union to take place.

smoke-cap (smōk'kap), *n.* A device, such as a cowl or hood, on the top of a smoke-stack or chimney, designed to prevent gusts of wind from striking the unprotected opening from above and blowing the products of combustion downward or backward into the flue, carrying the smoke with them. Such caps may be simple deflectors, or they may be movable so as to turn the smoke outlet in the direction toward which the wind blows.

smoke-eater (smōk'ē'tēr), *n.* A fireman: a name given to the men of the fire patrol. [*Slang*.]

smoke-preventer (smōk'prē-ven'tēr), *n.* A device designed to prevent the incomplete combustion of carbon which causes the formation of smoke. Such devices, to be successful, must furnish an adequate supply of oxygen, and keep both air and gas at a temperature high enough for chemical combination to be complete. This combination also must have room enough and time enough to be complete before the temperature falls below the temperature of combustion and ignition. See **smoke-burner* and *smoke-consumer*.

smoke-proof (smōk'prōf), *n.* In *type-founding*, the trial proof taken by the punch-cutter or engraver. The steel punch is held over a smoking flame until covered with carbon, and is then impressed by hand on slightly dampened paper.

Pleasing as a new ornament in this style might appear in the *smoke-proof*, it was sure to be a blotch in the print and at variance with the type.

De Vinne, Title-pages, p. 79.

smoker, *n.* 1. (*d*) In *bee-keeping*, an apparatus for creating a smoke to quiet the bees.

5. An informal gathering of men where smoking is freely indulged in: music, a vaudeville

show, cards, etc., are sometimes part of the evening's entertainment. [*Colloq.*]

The smoker on Saturday, February 21, was well attended by members and their friends. The programme was exceptionally good, several of the numbers received enthusiastic encore. *N. Y. Athl. Club Jour.*, March, 1903, p. 19.

smoke-room (smōk'rōm), *n.* A room or cabin set apart for the use of smokers: usually referring to such a room on a ship.

Kettle turned on his companion with a sudden viciousness. "By James!" he snapped, "you better take care of your words, or there'll be a man in this smoke-room with a broken jaw."

Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xl.

smokery (smō'kēr-i), *n.* 1. A smoking-room; a place in which to smoke.

Brenton was in his *smokery*, a happy-go-lucky room on the first floor. *Story of a Great Scoop*, p. 31.

2. A place in which opium is smoked; an opium-joint.

The law is cumbersome on the subject; but the immorality of the 'smokeries' will probably suffice to close them as disorderly. *Daily Chronicle*, May 29, 1901.

smoke-stack, *n.*—**Telescopic** or **telescoping smoke-stack**, a smoke-stack consisting of two or more sections which telescope or slide one into another: used on small boats to enable them to pass under bridges.

smoke-tree, *n.*—**American** or **wild smoke-tree**, the chittam-wood, *Cotinus cotinoides*.

smoking-bean (smō'king-bēn), *n.* The catalpa or Indian bean, *Catalpa bignonioides*: so called from the custom of boys of smoking the pods.

smoking-chair (smō'king-chār), *n.* A chair, of the Chippendale period of English furniture, which faces diagonally, that is, which is so made that one corner is directly in front, and the opposite corner directly behind. Also called *corner-chair*.

smoking-lamp, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, a lamp employed for the smoking of the glazed paper fastened to the drum of the kymograph. Various forms of smoking-lamps are in use, the most common, perhaps, being gas-burners with broad fish-tail flames, and lamps fitted with an air-bulb to spray the soot upon the paper. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. ii. 173.

smoking-stand (smō'king-stand), *n.* In *physiol.*, a stand of wood or metal in which the drum of the kymograph is held and slowly rotated during the smoking of the glazed paper. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. ii. 173.

Smoky stones. See **stone*.

smooth, *a.* 15. In *old music*, same as **plain*¹, 16.

smooth, *v. t.*—To **smooth** a series of observed quantities or a curve, to diminish or smooth away the accidental irregularities so as to bring out the general systematic variations. The principal methods of smoothing are the following: (*a*) The *graphical method*, in which the original observations are plotted to scale and a smooth curve is drawn by hand so as to leave about the same area on either side of it: the coordinates of the curve are then used instead of those plotted from the original observations. (*b*) *Numerical methods*, in which the means are taken of successive pairs of observations and again the means of successive means. This process may be repeated indefinitely, and is known as *Blossoming* or *Blossom's method*. An analogous method, but one more nearly in accord with the precepts of the laws of chance, is embodied in the following rule, devised by Dr. Galle of Breslau, for combining together seven consecutive daily means $a \dots \dots g$ into one value for the median date (*d*):

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{26} (a + 4b + 9c + 12d + 9e + 4f + g).$$

This formula can be rearranged so as to reduce the whole process of computation to a simple system of summing and halving.

Smoothed rainfall curves for the British Isles, Brussels, Madras, Bombay, Cape Town and the Upper Ohio valley show a long-period variation at all the stations. *Science*, July 17, 1903, p. 91.

smooting (smō'ting), *n.* Same as **grassing*, 2. *Webb*, *Indust. Democracy*, I. 439. [*Trade Union cant*.]

smother, *v. t.*—**Smothering crop**. See **crop*.—**To smother the ball**. See **ball*.

Smouse, *n.* 2. In South Africa, a peddler; a kind of commercial traveler for storekeepers in large towns, who goes through the thinly inhabited parts selling goods; an itinerant merchant. Also *Smous*.

Even the wandering "Smouse" had not penetrated so far. *Mrs. Lionel Phillips*, *South African Recollections*, II.

s. m. p. An abbreviation of the Latin *sine mascula prole*, without male issue.

smudge, *n.* 3. In the game of set-back all-fours, the player who bids 4 and makes it, winning the game on the hand if he is not in the hole on the score at the time.

smut, *n.*—**Barley-smut**, a disease of barley caused by smut-fungi. There are two kinds: *covered barley-smut*, due to *Ustilago Hordei*, in which the spores of the fungus

snake-dance

are often retained by a thin envelop until harvest; and *naked barley-smut*, due to *Ustilago nuda*, in which the spores soon become free and are blown away.—**Corn-smut**. See *maize-smut* and *corn-kerfot*.—**Hard smut**, the stinking smut. See *smut*, 3 (*b*).—**Hidden smut**, a smut disease of oats caused by *Ustilago avenae levis*. It is so called because the spore-mass of the fungus is concealed within the chaff of the grain.—**Loose smut**, a destructive fungous disease of grain which attacks and destroys the kernels, producing a black powdery mass of spores. The loose smut of wheat is caused by *Ustilago Tritici*, and that of oats by *Ustilago Avenae*.—**Onion-smut**, a fungous disease of the onion due to *Urocystis Cepulae*, which attacks the young leaves and bulbs.—**Rice-smut**, a smut disease of rice due to the smut-fungus *Tilletia oryzae*.—**Rye-smut**, the smut disease of rye due to *Urocystis occulta*, which attacks the leaves and culms of rye. Also called *rye-stem smut*.—**Sorghum-smut**, the disease of sorghum-grain caused by the smut-fungus *Claviceps Sorghi-vulgaris*.—**Stone-smut**, the stinking smut. See *smut*, 3 (*b*).—**White smut**, a disease of spinach due to *Entyloma Elicini*.

smut, *v. t.* 5. In *leather-manuf.*, to go over (the blacked side of a hide or skin) with a woolen cloth to remove dirt and improve the appearance of the blacking. *C. T. Davis*, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 433.

smut-grass (smut'grās), *n.* A rush-grass, *Sporobolus Indicus*, widely distributed through the warmer regions of the world, and common in many parts of the southern United States. It grows in scattered tufts and patches in dry open fields. The slender leafy stems soon become woody and tough, unfitting the plant for forage. The long and slender spike is usually blackened by a smut (*Helminthosporium Ravenelii*), whence this name and that of *black-seed grass*. Sometimes called *carpet-grass*.

snaffle-bit, *n.* Specifically, a light bit for the riding-bridle, with long-horned and solid ring-cheeks, which are loose in the heads of the mouthpiece. The name was originally applied to a single-cheek riding-bridle; on the introduction of the double-cheek bridle it was retained for the bit.—**Dexter snaffle-bit**, a trotting-bit which has a mouthpiece with unusually large ends and a small center.—**Half-cheek snaffle-bit**, a light driving-bit characterized by ring cheek-pieces with half-cheeks attached that fall below the mouth.—**Half-horned snaffle-bit**, a bit with half-horns and rings at the outer ends of the mouthpiece.—**Rarey snaffle-bit**, a bit in which the mouthpiece is a wooden roller turning upon an iron pin: introduced by Rarey, a noted horse-trainer. It is also called a *wooden gag-bit*.—**Ringed snaffle-bit**, a light ring-bit with loose rings on the mouthpiece for a nose-band.

snaffles (snaf'ls), *n.* The wood-betony or lousewort, *Pedicularis Canadensis*.

snag, *n.* 9. In *mech.*, a lug, or projection from a surface, through which there is a hole to receive a bolt or pin.

snagrel (snag'rel), *n.* Same as **sangrel*.

snag-scow (snag'skou), *n.* A scow used in pulling snags out of a river.

The white *snag-scow* that likes to hang round St. Louis considerable did keep the snags pulled out of the mouth of the Missouri anyway.

C. D. Stewart, *Partners of Providence*, xlii.

snail-cam (snāl'kam), *n.* A cam shaped somewhat like a snail; a rocker-cam. *W. J. Diddin*, *Public Lighting*, p. 77.

snail-eater (snāl'ē-ter), *n.* A book name for *Anastomus lamelligerus*, one of the African storks.

snail-shell, *n.*—**Snow snail-shell**, a modified form of snow-roller produced by a small object rolling down a steep slope of moist snow, collecting the adhesive surface layer and surrounding itself with a spiral strip of snow wound like the whorl of a snail-shell. *Plant World*, March, 1904, p. 66.

snake, *n.*—**Horned snake**, the horned viper, *Cerastes*, a very poisonous African snake.—**Horsehair-snake**. Same as **hair-snake*.—**Ringneck snake**. See **ring-neck*.—**Snake-skin green**. See **green*¹.

snake-arrow (snāk'ar'ō), *n.* An arrow carved and ornamented so as to represent a snake. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 25.

snake-berry (snāk'ber'i), *n.* 1. The red baneberry, *Actaea rubra*.—2. The common bryonia, *Bryonia dioica*.—3. The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.—4. The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

snake-bite (snāk'bit), *n.* 1. The nodding wake-robin, *Trillium cernuum*.—2. The blood-root, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.—3. The wild lettuce, *Lactuca Canadensis*.

snake-blenny (snāk'blen'i), *n.* A blennioid fish of the genus *Lumpenus*. *L. serpentinus* is found in the North Atlantic.

snake-dance (snāk'dāns), *n.* A ceremony or dance in which snakes or images of snakes are used; particularly, a ceremony of the Hopi in which live rattlesnakes are caught and carried by the priests in their mouths. The ceremony is related to observances intended to procure rain.

The description of the snake and flute ceremonies, still performed according to the ancient ritual, unmodi-

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fied by Christianity, for the purpose of bringing abundant rains and successful crops, is founded on studies conducted in 1896 and 1897, and is illustrated by coloured pictures of the *snake dance* and the antelope altar at Mishongovi, and by other plates. The ceremony is attended by some repulsive features—as the rush to catch the snakes, their being carried by the priests in their mouths, and the general distribution of an emetic prior to the great feast which closes the proceedings.

Athenæum, Sept. 19, 1903, p. 385.

The psychic element of religion in the *Snake dance* is totemic ancestor worship, which is fundamental in the whole Hopi ritual. The reptile is a society totem, the lineal survivor of a clan totem, and the totem ancestor, called the Snake maid, is, generally, like totemic ideas, an anthropo-zoöomorphic conception.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. 1008.

snake-fern, *n.* 2. See **fern*¹.

snake-fish, *n.* 4. A fish, *Polypterus senegalus*, which lives in rivers of Africa and has many peculiar characters: well represented in former times, but only two genera belonging to one family remain. The fossil forms are now arranged in five families. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 985.

snake-flower (snāk'flou'ér), *n.* 1. The viper's-bugloss, *Echium vulgare*.—2. The greater stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea*.—3. The white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.—4. The white campion, *Lychnis alba*.—5. The star-flower or American chickweed-wintergreen, *Trientalis Americana*.

snake-goddess (snāk'god'es), *n.* The name given to the subject of certain figurines found in recent excavations in Crete. The most important of these is 34.2 centimeters high and is dressed in a high tiara and an extremely modern-looking bodice and skirt. The breasts are bare and full. The image dates from the Mycenaean and Minoan periods, probably before 1500 B.C.

snake-grass (snāk'grás), *n.* 1. The forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*.—2. Same as **snake-flower*, 2.

snake-lily (snāk'lil'i), *n.* See **lily*.

snake-milk (snāk'milk), *n.* The flowering spurge, *Euphorbia corollata*.

snake-necked (snāk'nekt), *a.* Having a long, snake-like neck.—**Snake-necked turtles**, a group of fresh-water turtles, usually considered as a suborder, in which the neck can not be drawn into the shell, but is bent sideways; the *Pleurodira*.

snakeroot, *n.*—**Evergreen snakeroot**, the fringed milkwort, *Polygala paucifolia*.—**Oil of Canada snakeroot**. See **oil*.—**Poison snakeroot**, the poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—**Samson's snakeroot**. (b) See *soapwort-gentian*, under **gentian*.

snake-salamander (snāk'sal'a-man-dér), *n.* A limbless, burrowing amphibian of the order *Gymnophiona*; a caecilian.

Burrowing amphibians generally known as caecilians, but which may be better designated in popular zoology as *snake-salamanders*. *Knowledge*, Dec. 1904, p. 283.

snake's-eyes (snaks'iz), *n. pl.* A term popularly applied in England to certain fossil fish teeth, generally those of the pavement-toothed selachians.

snake-worship (snāk'wér'ship), *n.* See *ophiolatry*.

snap, *v. t.* 8. In *cricket*: (a) To snatch at instead of waiting for (the ball). (b) To catch (a batsman) out: said of the wicket-keeper. [Colloq.]—9. To pick without releasing from the husk: said of the ears of maize: as, a crib of *snapped* corn. Compare **slip-shuck*. [Western U. S.]

snap, *n.* 21. A temporary banking game: as, to deal a *snap* at faro.—22. Same as *snap-bean*.

snap-bean (snap'bén), *n.* See **bean*¹.

snap-berry (snap'ber'i), *n.* The coral-berry, *Symphoricarpos Symphoricarpos*.

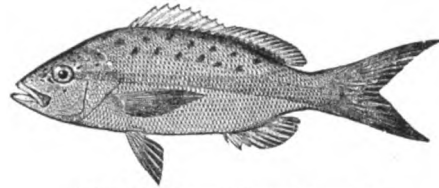
snap-cracker, *n.* 2. A fire-cracker. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [U. S.]

snap-finger (snap'fing'gér), *n.* Same as *trigger-finger*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 526.

snapper, *n.* (j) In *glass-manuf.*, a workman who operates a snap or case. See *snap*, 16.

Eighteen "snappers" of the Kansas window glass factory returned to work today after a two days' strike for higher wages. *Kansas City Daily Star*, Dec. 12, 1903. (k) An automatic attachment to a sounding-lead for taking samples of the bottom. It consists of jaws which

close when the lead strikes the sea-bottom.—**Black-fin snapper**, a small snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella*, found in the West Indies.—**Dog-snapper**, *Jane-snapper*. See **dog-snapper*, **Jane-snapper*.—**Mahogany snapper**, *Lutjanus mahogoni*, a small brown West Indian snapper of the family *Lutjanidae*.—**Mexican snapper**. Same as *red snapper*. See *snapper*.—**Red-tailed snapper**, a common name of *Lutjanus synagris*, an abundant food-fish of the West Indian fauna, found from Florida to Brazil.—**Silk-snapper**, a common name given to two related lutjanoid fishes, *Neomenis hastingsi* and *Neomenis vivanus*, both of them of the



Yellow-tailed Snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*). (From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

West Indian fauna. Also called *pargo de alto*.—**Yellow-tailed snapper**, *Ocyurus chrysurus*, a food-fish of the West Indian fauna.

snapper-flower (snap'ér-flou'ér), *n.* See *snap-jack*.

snap-ring (snap'ring), *n.* 1. A form of ring, used by jewelers and others, in which a segment of the circumference of the ring can be slid round upon the adjacent portion, so as to open the ring to receive a closed link or ring. The movable segment snaps back into place by a spring, and locks in place by fitting into or over the segment against which the spring presses it.—2. A ring which is snapped into place; a cast-iron ring cut at only one point, used for packing an engine-piston. It is expanded to pass the end of the piston and snaps into place.

In so far as the rings are concerned, the best practice now makes them as light as possible, in many cases dispensing with springs entirely. This type of piston is used on the heaviest kind of work, with very high pressures, in locomotive and torpedo-boat engines, and is wholly reliable against leakage. The advantages are that being relieved from abnormal and unnecessary pressure on its walls, the cylinder wears true and is not scored or cut by the packing rings. These last are called "snap rings," from the fact that they are sprung into the piston, having elasticity enough to go over its flanges and resume their form when they get into the grooves provided in the piston for them. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 110.

snap-shot (snap'shot), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A sudden or quick shot, literally or figuratively; in *photog.*, the instantaneous taking of a picture as with a detective camera, or with one of the many portable cameras.

Snaphots by night may soon be a matter of course to every possessor of a camera.

Photo-miniature, Sept. 1901, p. 289.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or taken by a snap-shot, as a photograph; adapted to the taking of instantaneous photographs: as, a *snap-shot* camera.

A large number of "snap-shot" photographs.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 124.

2. Hence, executed rapidly or sketchily. [Colloq.]

Each line of the above, it should be added, is illustrated by *snap-shot* sketches of Franz at his toilette.

R. C. Brooks, in *Bookman*, Sept., 1906, p. 16.

snaphot (snap'shot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaphotted*, ppr. *snaphotting*. I. *trans.* To take a photographic snap-shot of.

II. *intrans.* To take photographs with a snap-shot camera.

snap-welding (snap'wel-ding), *n.* A method of joining the rails of an electric road in which the ends of the rails are heated to softness and then snapped or squeezed together.

snap-willow (snap'wil'ô), *n.* Same as *crack-willow* (which see, under *willow*¹).

snap-wood (snap'wüd), *n.* The spice-bush, *Benzoïn Benzoïn*.

snare, *v. t.* 3. In *surg.*, to cut off by means of a snare. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 146.

snark (snärk), *n.* [*sn(ake)* + (*shark*).] A name given in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" to an imaginary animal. See **blend-word*.

snatch-block, *n.*—**Eye snatch-block**, an iron snatch-block having an eye at the top and open at the side for convenience in adjusting the rope to the block.—**Link**

snatch-block, a snatch-block in which the open side is connected by a link with the hook of the block.—**Plate**

snatch-block, an iron snatch-block which has a plate at the bottom for convenience in securing it to the deck; a deck snatch-block. Another form of deck-block is secured by a bolt.

snatch-hook (snach'hük), *n.* 1. The hook of a snatch or snatch-block.—2. The hook of a chain or wire rope which may be caught in

snip-snap-anorem

one of the links or over the standing part of the chain or rope.—3. The hook of a chain-sling for catching barrels under the chime to hoist them.

sneak, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, a ball bowled along the ground; a grub. *Hutchinson, Cricket*, p. 34.—4. In *whist*, a singleton lead.

sneak-current (snēk'kur'ent), *n.* In *elect.*, stray current, due to leakage or deficient insulation, which, while not of sufficient intensity to melt fuses or open circuit breakers, is detrimental to the circuit in which it flows if of long duration; specifically, such a current in telegraphic and telephonic circuits. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Oct. 8, 1904, p. 630.—**Sneak-current coil**, a protective device against sneak-currents, consisting of a coil of high resistance the gradual heating of which by such currents results in the melting of a fuse and the breaking of the circuit in which it is placed.

sneaker, *n.* 3. Same as **grub*, 4.—4. *pl.* Low heelless canvas shoes with rubber soles. [Colloq.]

sneeze, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *sneeze*. **sneezeweed**, *n.* 2. In Australia, a dwarf, erect, odoriferous herb of the aster family, *Centipeda Cunninghamii*, considered a valuable specific for certain diseases of the eye.

snib² (snib), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snibbed*, ppr. *snibbing*. In *lumbering*, to allow one's self to be carried away (ostensibly by accident) on the first portion of a jam that moves; ride away from work under the guise of being accidentally carried off in river-driving. [U. S.]

snibel (snib'el), *n.* In New England, the pin that fastens the tongue to the body of a cart. See the extract.

This is obviously the Dutch *snivel*, German *Schnabel*, beak, point, hook. . . . The word, of course, came through the Dutch. *F. M.*, in *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VIII. 183.

snide, *v.* 2. A spurious object; a humbug; a fake; something designed to cheat. [Slang.]

His diamond ring 'a cut-glass snide.

Wallace Irwin, *Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum*, vi.

snif, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *sniff*.

snip, *n.* 5. A small, insignificant person or thing; as, a mere *snip* of a girl.

snipe¹, *n.* 4. The Lake Tahoe trout, *Salmo clarkii henschawi*, found in western Nevada and neighboring parts of California.

snipe¹, *v. i.* 2. To shoot at the enemy, or at isolated soldiers or outposts, in a casual way, as opportunity offers. See **sniping*.

II. *trans.* To shoot (one of the enemy) from ambush or in a casual way, and not in a regular battle.

snipe³ (snip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. Same as **nose*¹, 5.

sniper¹ (snip'er), *n.* [*snipe*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who shoots snipe.—2. An irregular fighter; a sharp-shooter. See **snipe*¹, *v. i.*, 2.

We were going to ride over open, rolling country, dotted with kopjes and believed to hold a good number of the genus "sniper." The escort fell in behind us in file, and walked solemnly after us like a string of ducks.

Army and Navy Jour., March 30, 1901, p. 749.

3. A prospector.

Some unsystematic work [searching for gold] was done during the fall of 1901 by *snipers*, usually working with rockers.

U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 10, p. 51.

sniper² (snip'er), *n.* [*snipe*³, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who noses logs before they are skidded. See **nose*¹, 5.

sniping (snip'ing), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Desultory firing by an enemy into a camp or force on the march; sharp-shooting; so called from the methods of snipe shooters.

The soldiers in the trenches put their hats on the parapet to draw the enemy's marksmen and "humorously called it *sniping*."

Gen. Evening Post, June 15, 1873, quoted in *N. and Q.*, 19th ser., XI. 434.

II. *a.* Characteristic of the firing of a sharp-shooter; desultory; irregular; unexpected: said of shooting.

But even this advantage was greatly reduced by their being exposed to a *sniping* fire from neighbouring walls.

V. Blacker, *Mahratta War*, p. 179.

Lieut. . . . of the Ninth United States Infantry received a serious *sniping* wound while patrolling at Hoshiru.

N. Y. Times, Aug. 28, 1900.

snippy, *a.* 3. Inclined to be supercilious or 'uppish'; snobbish. [Colloq.]

snip-snap-anorem (snip'snap-snō'rem), *n.* A card-game in which any number can play, a full pack being dealt out, one at a time, as far as it will go. The eldest hand lays on the table, face up, any card he pleases. Each player to the left in turn matches it, if he can, with one of the same denom-

snip-snap-snorem

ination, calling out "snip." The holder of the third card of that denomination calls "snap," and the holder of the fourth calls "snorem" and is entitled to start another round with any card he pleases. The first to get rid of all his cards gets a chip for every card held by others. Also called *Earl of Coventry*.

snolly-goster (snol'i-gos-tér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An ambitious, boastful, talkative, unprincipled fellow. [Slang.]

A *snollygoster* is a man who is ambitious for office regardless of party, platform or principles, and if he gets there at all he does so by monumental talk.

The Georgia Cracker, Aug. 17, 1896.

We are de *snollygosters*.

An' lubs Jim Ribber oysters.

Dan Emmet, *The Black Brigade*.

snook², *n.* 5. The pike and various other fishes of similar shape.

snooker (snó'kér), *n.* A game played with balls on a billiard table.

He nodded significantly towards the new-comers, as much as to hint that a third person with them would be distinctly an inconvenient third. Onslow turned to them, cue in hand, and proposed a game of snooker.

"That's precisely what we came up for," said Amy Rivers promptly. "Hamilton, get out the balls. Mr. Onslow, will you put the billiard-balls away, so that they don't get mixed?"

They played and talked merrily.

Cutcliffe Hyne, *The Little Red Captain*, III.

snooz, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *snooze*.

snorter¹, *n.* 5. A motor-car driven by an internal-combustion engine, the high-pressure exhaust of which is so incompletely muffled as to emit a snorting noise. [Slang.]—6. Something unusually good. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [U. S., slang.]

snot, *n.* 4. The first part of the shedding stage, in the soft crab industry. *Saturday Eve Post*.

snogall (snót'gál), *n.* A common name in Tasmania of *Seriola lalandi*, a fish belonging to the family *Carangidae*.

snotty, *a.* II. *n.* In the British navy, a midshipman. [Slang.]

Our Mr. Moorshed. He was the second cutter's snotty—my snotty—on the Archimandrite—two years.
R. Kipling, *Their Lawful Occasions*, in *Traffics and Discoveries*, p. 101.

Snouba bark. See **bark²*.

snout-beetle, *n.*—Scarred snout-beetle, any member of the family *Otorhynchidae*, so called on account of a scar at the tip of the rostrum characteristic of this family of beetles.

snout-moth, *n.*—Cotton snout-moth. See **cotton¹*.

snow¹, *n.*—Glory of the snow. See **Chionodoxa*.—Golden snow, a light-yellow colored snow which occasionally falls in Europe and America. The color is due to the admixture of the pollen of pine-trees.—Pole of snow. See **pole²*.—Treading snow, a crunching sound due to slowly repeated puffs of gas igniting in a wood fire, imitating the slow heavy step of an old man in the snow. [Colloq., Virginia.]

snow¹, *v. t.*—To snow the cards, to take a card from the top and bottom of the pack simultaneously and throw them on the table, instead of shuffling them. See **fuzz-ing*.

snowball, *n.* 3. (d) A delicate pudding steamed in a mold, then rolled in powdered sugar, and served with wine sauce.—Little snowball, the button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.—The snowball system, in England, the name of a popular system of making charitable collections in which one person asks each one of a certain number (say five) to contribute a small sum, every one of the five pledging himself to ask five others to do the same; the twenty-five in turn ask five each; and so on, the amount collected rolling up (like a snowball) to a large sum in a very short time. Also called the *endless chain system*.—Wild snowball. (b) The redroot or New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus Americanus*.

snowberry, *n.* 3. A Tasmanian name for *Gaultheria hispida*. See *wax-cluster* and **chucky-chucky*.

snow-bird, *n.* (c) The Ivory gull, *Larus eburneus*, an arctic species that in winter is pure white.

snow-blanket (snó' blang'ket), *n.* Snow which covers the ground and protects vegetation from severe cold. As the snow melts slowly by the conduction of heat from below it furnishes water for the plants that are living below it.

snowbreak, *n.* 2. In forestry, the breaking of trees by snow.—3. An area on which trees have been broken by snow.—4. See **shelter-belt*.

snow-cloud (snó' kloud), *n.* A cloud from which snow is falling or is likely to fall.

snow-craft (snó' kráft), *n.* A knowledge of the behavior of snow and the best methods of combating it: an important part of successful mountaineering.

In snow-craft the choice of route is the result of a full understanding of the behaviour of snow under a multi-

tude of varying conditions; it depends largely upon experience, and much less upon gymnastic skill.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 23.

snow-creep (snó'krép), *n.* The slow movement or settling of snow down a slope.

Small trees are directly broken and abraded by weight of snow or by snow creep. *Science*, Feb. 28, 1908, p. 339.

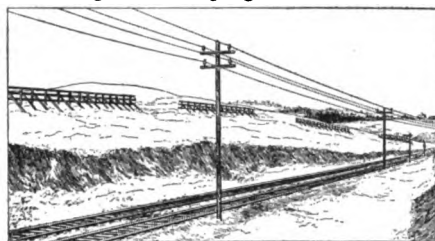
snow-cripple (snó'krip'l), *n.* A tree crippled by snow. See the extract.

On the other hand, when the struggle of trees for existence is primarily with snow, the forest as altitude increases is resolved into groups of trees. These become more separated, and the upper groups of the trees occupy ridges and local elevations. Snow-cripples possess the spire form, with flourishing upper shoots, but the lower branches and foliage are dying or dead, broken by snow and attacked by fungi. *Science*, Feb. 28, 1908, p. 339.

snow-drift, *n.* 2. Same as snow-on-the-mountain, 1.—3. The sweet alyssum, *Adueton maritimum*.

snowdrop, *n.*—African snowdrop. Same as African **bladder-nut*.—Yellow snowdrop, the yellow dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum*.

snow-dust (snó'dust), *n.* The finest snow raised from the ground by the wind and carried along, as in the purge.



Snow-fence.

snow-fence (snó'fens), *n.* A fence built to break the force of the wind in snow-storms and to prevent the drifting of the snow.

Snow-fences are commonly erected in Canada to check the rate of snow-drifting. *Nature*, Sept. 4, 1902, p. 454.

snowflake, *n.* 3. (b) The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus*.

snow-hut (snó'hut), *n.* A hut built of snow, particularly the dome-shaped hut of the



Snow-hut.

Eskimo built of blocks of snow which are arranged spirally so as to form a vault.

snowing (snó'ing), *n.* 1. The falling of snow.—2. Same as **fuzzing*.

snow-plow, *n.* Snow-plows used on electric roads are special cars fitted with high-power motors and some form of snow-scraper. One form, called a *shear-plow*, is fitted with strong wide shear-blades placed in pairs, the lower and outer board being adjustable at an angle of about 45° across the track in front of the car; another, called a *nose-plow*, has a double shear in front of the car. Each style also employs wing-scrappers behind the plows to shove the snow away from the car. Small shear-plows, called *track-scrappers*, are also fitted to ordinary cars to remove light falls of snow. For city streets snow-plows are often replaced by a machine called a *track-sweeper*.

snow-ripple (snó'rip'l), *n.* A ripple-mark in snow.

On Snow-ripples. Abstract of paper by the author [V. Cornish] read at Section E, British Association, 1900. See Report Bradford Meeting.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 192, note.

snow-roller (snó'rólér), *n.* See the extract.

It seems that the flakes of a light fluffy layer of surface snow are made adhesive by a rise in the temperature of the air above the freezing point, while the under snow remains cold and dry, and the particles of damp surface snow are enabled to adhere to each other, but not to the dry under snow. A strong wind may then push over little projections of the surface snow and start them rolling, when, of course, they will travel and grow until the resistances overcome the propelling power of the wind. These "snow rollers" vary in size, some being only a few inches in diameter, while at times others have been seen 2 feet or more in length. *Nature*, March 12, 1908, p. 453.

snow-rose (snó'röz), *n.* See **rose¹*.

snow-slide, *n.* 2. In lumbering, a temporary slide on a steep slope, made by dragging a large log through deep snow which is soft or

soak

thawing. When frozen solid, the track may be used to slide logs to a point at which they can be reached by sleds.

snow-spectacles (snó'spek'ta-klz), *n. pl.* A shield, with narrow slits, designed to protect the eyes from the glare of snow.

snow-worm (snó'wérn), *n.* Same as *snow-flea*.

snubbing-pitch (snub'ing-pich), *n.* In lumbering, the slope at which it is necessary to use a snub-line to control the downward movement of a load of logs. [Maine.]

It was the crux of the situation, that *snubbing-pitch*. With its desperate dangers, its uncertainties, its celerity, it was ominous and it was fascinating.

Holman Day, *King Spruce*, xxv.

snub-line (snub'liu), *n.* 1. Same as *snubbing-line*.—2. In lumbering, a hawser used to control the movement of a load of logs down a steep slope. [Maine.]

It was well into February before they began to haul their logs to the landing-place on Blunder Stream. But even with an estimated five millions to dump upon the ice of Blunder, time was ample, for the *snub-line* down the steep quarter-mile of Enchanted's shoulder made a cut-off that doubled the efficiency of the teams.

Holman Day, *King Spruce*, xxv.

snuff, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *snuff*.

snuff¹, *n.*—High dried snuff, a type like Scotch, but more pungent, with only 5 per cent. of moisture.—*Mac-coboy snuff*. Same as *maccouba snuff*.—*Maccouba snuff*. See *maccouba* and *rappee snuff*.—*Offal snuff*, in the British excise law, waste material formerly converted into snuff, but with the disuse of that article left on the hands of manufacturers. A drawback is allowed by the Customs for this material. See quotation under **Queen's Pipe*.—*Rappee snuff*. See *rappee*. The dark color of this snuff is due to longer fermentation. It is highly scented and contains an average of 40 per cent. of moisture. *Maccouba snuff* is sometimes included as a variety of this.—*Scotch snuff*, a light-colored type, plain or scented, containing about 20 per cent. of moisture.

snuff², *v. t.* 2. In currying, to smooth or put out with a sleeker. See to put out (c), under *put¹*, *v. i.* C. T. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 429.

snuff-bean (snuf'bén), *n.* A name given to the tonka-bean, from its use in scenting snuff.

snuff-box, *n.*—Musical snuff-box, a name formerly used for all musical boxes, because early examples were made of small size and were not unlike snuff-boxes in appearance.

snuff-work (snuf'wérk), *n.* In the British excise law, any tobacco material, whether leaf, stalks (midribs), returns (see under **to-bacco*), or stalk flour, or these combined, in course of fermentation to be ground into snuff. To lay down snuff work was to place such material, after damping, cutting, and mixing, in a cask or bin to ferment. A. E. Tanner, *Excise Tobacco Laws*, p. 121.

snug, *v. t.*—To snug down, to take in, as sails; to make all snug.

Before dark, Kettle snugged her down to single top-sails, himself laying out on the foot ropes with the Portuguese. *Cutcliffe Hyne*, *A Master of Fortune*, vii.

snum (snúm), *v. i.* A euphemistic substitute for *swear*. [Dial. or slang, New Eng.] See *swan²*, *sworc²*.

"Drive where?" asked old Anthony, pausing with one foot on the step of the ancient carryall.

"To Miss Dame's!"

"Well, I snum!" said old Anthony.

L. E. Richards, *Mrs. Tree*, xiii.

snuzzle (snuz'l), *v. i.* [See *nuzzle*.] To thrust the nose against; rub closely with the nose; nuzzle: said of animals. [Dial.]

His [the dog's] general look, and a way he had of going 'snuzzling' about the calves of strangers, were not pleasant for nervous people.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, III.

sný (sní), *v. i.* [sný, *n.*] In ship-building, to curve away sideways from the normal straight position: said of a plank or plate, as at the bows or stern, where it is necessary to force the strakes so as to get an even distribution of the planking or plating.

so¹ adv.—So fash, an abbreviation of *so fashion*, a colloquial phrase meaning, in this or such a fashion or way; hence, in the right fashion, mode, or form. [Slang.]

If you put my coat on that chair, you'll be more so fash, sir.

R. Kipling, *The Disturber of Traffic*, in *Many Inven-tions*, p. 4.

So. An abbreviation of *south*.

soaa (sō-ā'ā), *n.* [Fijian *soangga*, the vernacular name of the fruit and plant.] See **fei*.

soak, *v. t.* 10. To place in a furnace, or soaking pit, with the object of equalizing the temperature rather than causing an increase: especially applied to ingots of steel which, soon after casting, have a solid exterior or

shell and a molten interior, and are therefore unfit for rolling until solid and of a nearly uniform temperature throughout.

The only other furnace treatment, that of "soaking," merely equalizes the heat of the ingot.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 571.

soak, *n.* 6. A slough.

The term *soak* in Western Australia, as used on maps and plans, signifies a depression holding moisture after rain. It is also given to damp or swampy spots round the base of granite rocks. Wells sunk on *soaks* yield water for some time after rain. All *soaks* are of a temporary character.

The Australian, Sept. 7, 1896, p. 461, quoted by E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

7. In *tanning*, a tank or vat of water for soaking hides or skins. *C. T. Davis*, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 80.

soakage, *n.* 2. A slough; a soak.

Some 50 feet from the surface, is a small pool of water, evidently a *soakage* from the surrounding country, and possibly a spring. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 261.

3. The residual charge of a cable or condenser. *Houston*, *Dict. Elect.* [Rare.]

soaking, *n.* 3. The operation of desilverizing a lead regulus by running it into a bath of molten lead in the fore-hearth of a blast-furnace; also the operation of equalizing the temperature of steel ingots in a soaking-pit.

soap, *n.*—Acid soap. (a) An acid ammonium ricinoleate which approximates the formula $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2 + \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2$ and is prepared by partly neutralizing Turkey-red oil with ammonia. (b) The fatty matter obtained by adding just enough acid to a soap solution to cause the separation of the fatty acids.—**East soap**, a soap bath which has been used in degumming or boiling off silk and which has become so charged with sericin as to be of no further value as a scouring agent. It is often added to the dye-bath in silk-dyeing. Also known as *boiled-off liquor*.—**Black soap**, soft soap used in France as an insecticide: originally made with hemp-seed oil and potash, and sometimes artificially colored by copperas and nutgalls or logwood.—**Borax soap**, soap made with an addition of borax to increase its cleansing effect on clothing, while borax is not to any serious extent injurious to the fabric, at any rate in the case of linen and cotton.—**Calico-printers' soap**, a soap made of tallow, cocconut-oil, castor-oil, and palm-oil. This soap should contain no free fat and no free caustic. The following composition gives a good calico-printers' soap: water, 23.5 per cent.; alkali as soap, 9 per cent.; alkali, free, 0.2 per cent.; fat, free, 0.2 per cent.; fat as soap, 67.1 per cent.—**Cold-process soap**, soap made from cocconut-oil saponified with caustic alkali without boiling, leaving the glycerin in the soap.—**Cold-water soap**, a soap which washes well in cold water: usually made of very soft, fatty materials, and containing 20 per cent. of water, that is, two thirds of the usual amount. It is occasionally stiffened by the addition of sodium carbonate or silicate.—**Dyers' soap**, an absolutely neutral soap, either a "finely fitted" soap, or a curd soap from which the caustic lye has been pumped and which has been finished by boiling in brine.—**Filled soap**, soap which has its weight unduly increased by retention of water, aided by leaving in it the glycerin produced in soap-boiling, or by adding "soluble glass" (sodium silicate) or other hygroscopic material. Also known as *padded soap* or *hydrated soap*. *Sadtler*, *Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 62.—**Fish-oil soap**, soap made by boiling fish-oil with potash lye and used especially for spraying plants.

Fish-oil Soap.—
Crystal potash lye 1 pound.
Fish-oil 3 pints.
Soft water 3 gallons.
Dissolve the lye in the water, and when boiling, add the oil, and boil for two hours. One pound of the soap may be dissolved in 5 to 10 gallons of water. This is of value as an insecticide.
E. G. Lodeman, *The Spraying of Plants*, p. 146.

Grained soap. (b) Soap separated as curd from solution by the addition of common salt to the product of the boiling together of fat and an aqueous solution of an alkali. Also known as *salted-out soap*. See to **salt out*.—**Hydrated soap**. Same as *filled soap*.—**Magnesia soap**, the magnesium salt of one or more of the acids of ordinary fats. It is insoluble in water. Hence magnesium compounds, as well as those of calcium, in natural water render it "hard" or capable of curdling the common alkaline soaps.—**Marbled soap**, soap irregularly streaked with various colors by drawing through the melted white stock soap a comb with blunt teeth which has been dipped into melted soap containing dissolved or suspended coloring-matter.—**Marseilles soap**, originally soap made at Marseilles from olive-oil and soda: practically the same as Castile soap. The term is now applied to any good hard soap of substantially similar character, wherever made, although the olive-oil is frequently replaced by other oils which pass under that name.—**Medicated soap**, a kind of soap prepared either for internal use, such as croton or jalap soap, or for use on the skin, on which, on account of certain substances which it contains, it exercises a specific influence. Among the principal varieties which are prepared for external use are those which contain carbolic acid, petroleum, borax, camphor, chlorin, iodine, mercurial salts, sulphur, or tannin.—**Milled soap**, soap which has been cut into thin slices or chips, dried until very little water remains, ground between rollers, mixed with any desired perfume or coloring-material, compressed into a continuous bar, cut into short pieces, and stamped into cakes. Fine toilet-soap is to a large extent manufactured in this way, since delicate perfumes can be used which would be volatilized or destroyed by the application of heat.—**Mottled soap**, soap made by boiling together fat and

dissolved alkali, adding salt to separate the "curd," drawing off the "underlye," and boiling down the curd, generally with further addition of alkali, until the remaining water does not exceed about 20 per cent. of the mass, which is then well stirred and poured into frames to solidify. As a result of the thick consistence due to boiling down, ferrous sulphid and iron soap, present in small quantity, instead of settling to the bottom, remain irregularly distributed through the mass and give it the mottled or marbled bluish-green appearance to which the name refers. Originally the iron was present in consequence of the impure alkali, crude barilla, used; but since such soap acquired a good reputation as not containing a large proportion of water, the practice was adopted of intentionally adding iron, as green vitriol, to produce the mottled appearance.—**Niger soap**, the dark-colored layer containing caustic lye, soap, water, and organic impurities, which settles from the good soap after a boiling of soap is given the finishing change.—**Normandy soap**, soap to which in the melted condition sodium sulphate or thiosulphate has been added to the extent of one fifth or one third of the weight of the soap, the object being to harden the product and prevent it from being too rapidly dissolved and wasted in scrubbing, particularly with hot water.—**Petroleum soap**, a laundry-soap which contains paraffin, naphtha, or some other product of petroleum, the use of which in soap facilitates the removal of greasy matter from linen.—**Remelted soap**, soap prepared by remelting in a steam-jacketed kettle one or more kinds of soap, together with the perfume and other ingredients.—**Salt-water soap**, a soap consisting of 2-3 per cent. of carbonated alkali (Na_2CO_3), not more than 3 per cent. of salt, not more than .50 per cent. of mineral matter, not more than 55 per cent. of water, and the rest of cocconut-oil with the proper amount of alkali.—**Sand soap**, soap containing about 75 per cent. of powdered quartz or feldspar, 20 per cent. of cocconut-oil soap, and 5 per cent. of sal-soda or silicate of soda.—**Scouring soap**, a sand soap made usually of about 75 per cent. of powdered quartz and 25 per cent. of cocconut-oil soap. A small amount of sal-soda and silicate of soda is also usually added. The soap is used in cleaning metal and window-glass.—**Soap leaves**, small sheets of tissue-paper which have been covered with a film of soap by dipping them into a good grade of toilet-soap melted with a little water and perfumed as desired. Each leaf suffices for a single washing of the hands.—**Tobacco soap**, a solution of soap to which an infusion or extract of tobacco-stems has been added, used as an insecticide for application, by spraying, to growing plants.—**Whale-oil soap**, a coarse soap, made from whale-oil, a solution of which is used as an insecticide and as a means of emulsifying kerosene and other substances to be employed for the same purpose on growing plants.—**Whale soap**, the "foots" or deposit from the refining of crude spermaceti by heating with a small quantity of potash lye. It consists mainly of potassium palmitate.

soap, *v. t.* 3. In *calico-printing*, to remove, by means of soap, impurities from (cloth) before bleaching; also, after printing, to remove the thickening used in the color.

soapberry, *n.*—Soapberry family, the plant family *Sapindaceæ* (which see).

soap-copper (sôp'kôp'ér), *n.* A large open vessel in which soap is made by boiling together the fatty and alkaline materials with water: now generally made of boiler-plate iron or steel, heated by steam-coils, and provided with stirrers. Compare *soap-kettle* and *soap-pan*.

soap-cyst (sôp'sist), *n.* An encysted collection of yellowish fatty material in the breast. Called also *butter-cyst*.

soaper, *n.* 2. In *calico-printing*, a machine in which the cloth is washed with soap.

soap-lock, *n.* 2. A man who wears soap-locks; hence, a low fellow; a young rowdy or rough: as, "the soap-locks of the Bowery." [U. S.]

soap-lye (sôp'li), *n.* In *soap-making*, the watery solution which settles out on graining the soap with salt. It contains the glycerin and organic impurities which are the products of the stock saponified.

soap-oil (sôp'oil), *n.* See **oil*.

soap-powder (sôp'pou'dér), *n.* A trade-name of various mixtures of pulverized dry soap with soda crystals, starch, oatmeal, bran, or other materials also in the powdered state.

soap-press (sôp'pres), *n.* A machine for imprinting upon bars or cakes of soap designs and the manufacturer's name.

soaproot, *n.* 3. The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.—4. The soap-plant, *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*.

soap-slabber (sôp'slab'ér), *n.* A machine containing a number of tightly stretched steel wires, which are pushed against a frame of soap, cutting it into slabs of the desired thickness.

soap-test (sôp'test), *n.* The process of determining the hardness of a natural water by measuring the volume of a solution of soap of known or standard strength which is curdled by a given volume of the water. Adding the soap solution by small portions in succession, and shaking after each addition, a froth or lather lasting several minutes is produced as

soon as the quantity required for curdling has been slightly exceeded.

soapwort, *n.*—Spanish soapwort. Same as *soap-root*, 1.

sobaco (sô-bâ'kô), *n.* [Cuban Sp. *sobaco*, prop. *sabaco*, a native name.] A fish, *Canthidermis sobaco*, of the family *Balistidæ*, found in the West Indies.

sobby (sôb'i), *a.* [Var. of *soppy*. Cf. *seep*.] Wet; soppy, as land. [Local.]

Sobralia (sô-brâ'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794-1798), named in honor of Francisco Martinez Sobral, physician and counselor of the king of Spain, and patron of botany.] A genus of plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. There are about thirty species, inhabiting the region from Mexico southward. They are large-growing, handsome plants with leafy stems and very large but fugacious flowers. Some of the species to be found in the collections of orchid fanciers are *S. macrantha*, *S. Cattleya*, *S. fragrans*, and *S. xantholeuca*.

Sobranje, *n.* 2. [i. c.] A local representative assembly in Russia.

soccer, socker (sok'ér), *n.* [A corruption of *association*.] The 'Association' game of football. See *foot-ball*, 2.

social, *a.* 5. In *botany*, in recent (phytogeographical) usage, following that of Drude, the term is confined to species which control the vegetation of large tracts: essentially the original use of the term (see the extract). Compare **gregarious*, 2. If all other species are excluded, the species (according to F. E. Clements) is *social-exclusive*; if secondary species are admitted, it is *social-inclusive*.

Those species of plants which I have termed *social* uniformly cover vast extents of land.

Humboldt (trans.), *Cosmos*, I. 346.

Social aggregate. See **aggregate*.—**Social capillarity**, the effort and tendency—statistically demonstrated—of all individuals in democratic society to rise from lower to higher social functions, and to a higher plane of living. *Arène Dumont*.

In brief M. Dumont's theory is that population increases inversely with **social capillarity*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1903, p. 357.

Social chemistry, classes. See **chemistry*, **class*.—**Social composition**, the combination of small social groups, as families, tribes, or villages, into larger compound societies, as nations. Compare **social constitution*.

By *social composition* is to be understood a combination of small groups into larger aggregates, when each of the smaller groups is so far complete as a social organism that, if necessary, it could lead an independent life for a time. Family, clan, tribe, and folk, or family, township, commonwealth and nation, are names that stand both for elements and for stages in social composition.

Giddings, *Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 73.

Social constitution, that organization of society which corresponds to the social division of labor—which does the work and achieves the ends of the community. Compare **social composition*. *Giddings*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 73.—**Social Democratic Federation**. See **federation*.—**Social economics**, heredity, parasitism, psychology, surplus, teleosis, telos, transmission. See **economics*, etc.—**Social telosism**. See **telosism*.—**Social synergy**, co-working of social forces.

II. *n.* A sociable; an informal gathering of people, especially a church gathering. [U. S.]

socialism, *n.*—State socialism. (a) Socialism established and directed by the existing state, in opposition to proletarian socialism, established and directed by working-men. (b) Specifically, in Germany, legislation, supported by Prince Bismarck, intended to improve the condition of the working-man. Among the measures included were the insurance of workmen against accident, sickness, and old age, and the establishment of co-operative associations under state protection.

Socialist Labor party. See **labor*, 1.

sociary (sô'shal-ri), *n.* [*social* + *-ry*.] Social organization. *W. J. McGee*, in 17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. 285.

The career of the Society from 1883 up to the present seems to have been normal, fully in accord with the times, and beyond reproach; its present function as a nucleus for special societies—i. e., subtribes, in the analogy with primitive *sociary*—would also seem to be ideal.

Science, Feb. 14, 1902, p. 249.

sociétaire (sô-si-ä-tär'), *n.* [F.] A member of one of the two classes of actors at the *Comédie Française*, in Paris, who has an interest in the theater and its government, a share of the profits, and assists in the choice of plays. On retirement he is pensioned. The other class is composed of **pensionnaires* (which see).

societal (sô-si'e-tal), *a.* [L. *societ*(as), society, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the social order or to natural society.

A very wide range of ethnographical inquiry under the following heads:—(1) maintenance; (2) perpetuation; (3) gratification; (4) religious and superstitious ideas and usages; (5) the *societal* system; (6) contact and modification.

Nature, Dec. 24, 1903, p. 172.

society, *n.*—**Burial society**, a friendly or mutual benefit society which provides a certain sum for the burial of each of its members.—**Component society**, a social group which could lead an independent life, as a family, tribe, or village, but is in fact one among like groups which make up a larger compound society. Compare *constituent society*.

Social groups that could exist as complete and independent societies, but which in fact are only component parts of integral societies to which they are, in certain respects, subordinate, may be called *component societies*. Giddings, *Elem. of Sociol.*, p. 7.

Constituent society. See *constituent*.—**Ethnic society**, society organized on the basis of real or nominal blood-kinship; tribal society; gentile society. Giddings, *Elem. of Sociol.*, p. 138.—**Grand medicine society**. Same as **mide* or **midewin*.—**Integral society**, a complete natural society.

A natural society that is large enough to carry on every known kind of social activity and cooperation, and which, independently of every other society, maintains control over the territory that it occupies, may be called an *Integral Society*. Giddings, *Inductive Sociol.*, p. 6.

Natural society, a society which is spontaneously formed and is not a product of conscious planning.—**Society of Jesus**. See *Jesuit*.—**Turnway society**. See the extract.

The most primitive form of sharing work is seen in the "turnway" societies of the Thames watermen, for regulating the "turns," or order in which the men plying at any particular "stairs" serve the passengers who present themselves. Webb, *Indust. Democracy*, I. 437.

sociocracy (sō-shi-ōk'fā-si), *n.* [*L. socius*, fellow, + *Gr. -κρατία* (< *κράτειν*, rule.)] The art of applying social science to the betterment of social conditions. L. F. Ward, *Dynamic Sociol.*, I. 60.

socio-economic (sō'shi-ō-ē-kō-nom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to phenomena that are both social and economic. L. F. Ward, *Dynamic Sociol.*, I. 525.

sociogenetic (sō'shi-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*L. socius*, companion, + *E. genetic*.] Pertaining to the forces and conditions which create and mold society. L. F. Ward, *Pure Sociol.*, p. 41.—**Sociogenetic forces**, society-creating or socializing forces. L. F. Ward defines the sociogenetic forces narrowly, to include particularly the spiritual forces, moral, aesthetic, and intellectual.

sociol. An abbreviation (*a.*) of *sociological*; (*b.*) of *sociology*.

sociology, *n.*—**Anthropogenic sociology**, a division of social science concerned with the anthropogenic stage of social evolution. Giddings, *Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 74.—**Demogenic sociology**. See *demogenic*.—**Ethnogenic sociology**, that division of social science which is concerned with tribally organized or gentile society; ethnology; especially the study of that stage of social evolution in which society is organized on the basis of kinship. Compare *zoögenic*, *anthropogenic*, and *demogenic sociology*. Giddings, *Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 74.—**Zoögenic sociology**, that division of social science which deals with the stage of social evolution in which the association and mutual aid of animals in swarms, herds, or bands develops social instincts and modifies the processes of selection and survival. Giddings, *Prin. of Sociol.*, p. 73.

socionomic (sō'shi-ō-nom'ik), *a.* [*socionom*(y) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to socionomy.

His second order of play is *socionomic*, that is, it takes two or more to fight, play chess, torment, haze, court, cooperate in diversion. O. T. Mason, in *Science*, May 31, 1901, p. 362.

sociophagous (sō-shi-ōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*L. socius*, fellow, + *Gr. φαγειν*, eat.] Subsisting upon or at the expense of others. [Rare.]

As, among anthropophagi, the suppression of man-eating is not favourably regarded; so in *sociophagous* nations like ours, not much pleasure is caused by contemplating the cessation of conquests. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Ethics*, I. 472.

Soc. Is. An abbreviation of *Society Islands*.

socius, *n.* 2. The individual, in his social qualities and relations, as the unit of society, in distinction from the individual as an animal or as a mind. Giddings, *Elem. of Sociol.*, p. 10.—3. In *social psychol.*, the social self. See the extract.

The development of the child's personality could not go on at all without the constant modification of his sense of himself by suggestions from others. . . . He thinks of the other, the alter, as his *socius*: just as he thinks of himself as the other's *socius*: and the only thing that remains more or less stable, throughout the whole growth, is the fact that there is a growing sense of self which includes both terms, the ego and the alter. In short, the real self is the bipolar self, the social self, the *socius*. J. M. Baldwin, *Social and Ethical Interpretations*, p. 30.

sock², *n.*—**Broad-finned, feathered, winged sock**. See **plov*.

socket, *n.* See **soccer*.

socket, *n.* 7. In *golf*, the neck of a club into which the shaft runs.—8. A chuck or holder on the end of a drill-spindle having a taper-hole to receive the corresponding taper-shank of the drill or of another socket.—**Dental socket**, in the hinged *Mollusca* (*Brachiopoda* and *Pelecypoda*), one of the pits into which the teeth of the opposite valve

fit. In the *Brachiopoda* the dental sockets are in the dorsal valve only; in the *Pelecypoda* they may be in either or both of the lateral valves.

socket-club (sok'et-klub), *n.* In *golf*, a wooden club of which the shaft enters a socket at the neck: in contradistinction to a spliced club or wooden club with a thin, tapering neck, to which the shaft is glued and then whipped.

socket-hammer (sok'et-ham'er), *n.* A form of carpenter's hammer having the part to which the handle is fitted drawn down into socket form to give a better bearing for the wood and strengthen it for use as a claw for drawing nails.

socket-headed (sok'et-hed'ed), *a.* Having a socket in the head or end, as a wrench or key for turning nuts which are at the bottom of a depression where they cannot be turned with the ordinary spanner or wrench.

socket-pick (sok'et-pik), *n.* 1. A form of pickax for heavy work, in which the part where the handle fits has been forged in socket form.—2. A form of pickax in which the cutting or working ends are removable and fit in sockets in the body to which the handle is attached.

socket-screw (sok'et-skrö), *n.* 1. A screw having a polygonal socket in its head by which it may be turned.—2. A screw which passes through a thimble, and by bottoming on the latter secures it in place.

socket-tool (sok'et-töl), *n.* A tool formed with a socket, either for use as a socket-wrench or as a holder of other tools.

Socratic elenchus. See **elenchus*.

soda, *n.* 1. The manufacture on a commercial scale of this important material is understood to include the production both of sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, and of sodium carbonate. The new electrolytic process, involving the decomposition of common salt in solution by an electric current, is now industrially established, though both the Solvay and Leblanc processes are still the chief means of manufacturing soda, the Solvay process being the more advantageous so far as soda alone is concerned, but having the drawback of yielding chlorine as a by-product in a form in which it cannot readily be utilized.

—**Anhydrous soda**, in early chemistry, sodium oxide, Na₂O; still sometimes so used, as in stating the results of the analysis of silicious minerals. But at present the term is, in a scientific sense, applied to dry sodium hydroxide (NaOH), and technologically also to sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) in a dry state and without water of crystallization.—**Crystall soda**. Same as *washing-soda*.

—**Greenbank caustic soda**. See **caustic*.—**Recovered soda**, carbonate of soda, mixed with some silicate of soda, obtained by evaporating to dryness the waste liquor of the soda process for making paper-pulp from wood, esparto, and other similar materials, and then burning off organic matter from the residue. This recovered carbonate can be converted again into caustic soda by boiling with alkali lime, and the product used in the treatment of fresh fibrous material.—**Soda card process**. See **card*, **process*.—**Summer soda**, carbonate of soda obtained by the natural evaporation in summer of water holding this salt in solution, such solution occurring in pools or small lakes in various parts of the world. The material so obtained is the *trona* of Lower Egypt and the *urao* of South America.—**Washing-soda**, usually a normal sodium carbonate with ten molecules of water of crystallization (Na₂CO₃·10H₂O). Also called *washing-soda crystals*, *washing-crystals*, and *crystal soda*. But the name is sometimes also applied to the normal salt crystallized with one molecule of water (Na₂CO₃·H₂O), known as *crystal carbonate*, and occasionally to sodium bicarbonate or acid-carbonate (NaHCO₃).

sodamide (sō-dam'id), *n.* [*sod*(a) + *amide*.] A solid substance, white when pure, but generally seen of greenish or brownish color, readily fusible, and at a high temperature decomposed into its elements, obtained by passing dry gaseous ammonia over heated metallic sodium. Its composition is NaNH₂. It is used with advantage in the preparation of hydrazoic acid.

sodammonium (sō-dam'ō-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *sod*(a) + *ammonium*.] A copper-colored substance which separates from a blue liquid obtained by dissolving metallic sodium in liquefied ammonia in a sealed tube. There is some reason to assume that it is a definite compound of the composition N₂H₅Na₂.

soda-orthoclase (sō'dā-ōr'thō-klāz), *n.* A variety of the potash feldspar, orthoclase, peculiar in containing several per cent. of soda.

soda-prairie (sō'dā-prā'ri), *n.* An alkaline plays.

sod-form (sod'fōrm), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, see **vegetation-form*.

Sodic chlorid. Same as *sodium chlorid*.

sodioferric (sō-di-ō-fer'ik), *a.* [*sodium* + *L. ferrum*, iron, + *-ic*.] Containing as constituents iron (in the ferric state or with apparent triad valence) and sodium: as, *sodioferric sulphate*.

sodipotassic (sō'di-pō-tas'ik), *a.* [*sodi*(um) + *potass*(ium) + *-ic*.] In *petrol.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see **rock*¹), having soda and potash in equal or nearly equal amounts, within the limits $\frac{K_2O}{Na_2O} < \frac{5}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$.

sodium, *n.*—**Acid sodium carbonate**. Same as *sodium acid-carbonate* or *sodium bicarbonate*, NaHCO₃.—**Becker's sodium process**. See **process*.—**Sodium acetate**, a salt prepared by the action of acetic acid on sodium carbonate. It forms large transparent prisms belonging to the monoclinic system and has a chemical constitution expressed by the formula NaC₂H₃O₂ + 3 aq. The crystals effloresce slightly in dry air and completely at a moderate heat, and melt below 100° C. They are soluble in three parts of cold and an equal weight of hot water, and are also soluble in alcohol.—**Sodium acid-carbonate**. See *sodium bicarbonate*.—**Sodium aluminate**. As a commercial product in the United States this salt is known by the trade-name *Natrona saponifier*, being manufactured at Natrona, Pennsylvania, for use in soap-making.—**Sodium arseniate**, a substance used in dyeing calico: known as *dung substitute* or *wdunging-salt* (which see).—**Sodium dioxid**. Same as *sodium peroxid*.—**Sodium hyposulphite**. See *sodium thiosulphate*.—**Sodium light**. See **light*.—**Sodium manganate**, a compound now manufactured on a large scale for use as a disinfectant. The alternate formation and decomposition of this salt form the basis of the Tessié du Motay process, as modified by Fontana, for the preparation of oxygen in large quantity.—**Sodium methyloxy**. See **methyloxy*.—**Sodium permanganate**, a salt now used to some extent, though not as largely as the manganate, for disinfecting purposes.—**Sodium peroxid**, a yellowish-white solid substance prepared by heating metallic sodium in an excess of oxygen or of air to about 300° C. It has the composition Na₂O₂. When heated with combustible substances it acts as a most energetic oxidizing agent, the combustion by means of it of aluminium in a finely divided state being used as a source of extremely high temperature. (See *aluminiumthermite* and **thermit*.) Dissolved in water, sodium peroxid becomes a source of hydrogen dioxid, and thus, advantageously with addition of magnesium sulphate to correct the injurious effect of caustic soda formed at the same time, this material is coming into use as a valuable bleaching agent. Also called *sodium dioxid*.—**Sodium phosphase**, crystallized disodium orthophosphate, Na₂HPO₄·12H₂O. It is used as a saline purgative in medicine, and to some extent finds applications in calico-printing and photography.—**Sodium silicate**. This compound, as manufactured for industrial use, varies in composition, but commonly approximates to Na₂SiO₃. It is made either by fusion of silicious sand with carbonate or sulphate of sodium, or more usually by heating quartz, flint, or silicious sand with a solution of caustic soda under pressure. It is known as *soluble glass* or *water-glass*, and is largely used in making artificial stone for building and paving and for grindstones, in cementing stone, in fixing fresco-painting, in making "silicated" soap, and in connection with dyeing and calico-printing.—**Sodium stannate**, a salt (Na₂SnO₃) prepared by fusing together the dioxid of tin and caustic soda: extensively manufactured for use in calico-printing. When so used it is known as *preparing salts*.—**Sodium sulphate**, a substance known in the dry state as *salt-cake* (which see), being obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. *Niter-cake* (which see) is the same substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on Chile saltpeter. It is used on a very large scale in the manufacture of glass and for conversion into sodium carbonate by the Leblanc process. Crystallized from solution it has the composition Na₂SO₄·10H₂O, and in this state is known as *Glauber's salt* and is used in medicine as a common saline purgative.—**Sodium sulphid**, a substance frequently used, along with a creamy mixture of slaked lime and water, by tanners to effect the loosening of hair and epidermis from hides, so that these may be removed from the hides preparatory to tanning.—**Sodium sulphite**. The normal sulphite (Na₂SO₃) is used as an antichlor to remove any traces of residual chlorine after bleaching by means of it, and also occasionally as an antiseptic. The *acid-sulphite* (NaHSO₃) is employed by brewers to sterilize the interior of casks to be filled with beer.—**Sodium thiosulphate**, a salt (in the crystallized state Na₂SO₃·5H₂O) largely used in the metallurgy of silver, as a fixing agent by photographers, and as an antichlor in connection with the bleaching of paper-pulp, occasionally also in medicine. Formerly, and often still in commercial language, called *sodium hyposulphite*, or by photographers *hypo*. By scientific writers the term *sodium hyposulphite* is applied to a different substance, Na₂S₂O₄.—**Sodium tungstate**. See *tungstate*.

sodium-bead (sō'di-um-bēd), *n.* A globule of sodium carbonate, or some other salt of sodium, fused in a loop formed at the end of a slender platinum wire. When heated in a clear flame it tinges the flame with the characteristic monochromatic (yellow) light of sodium in the state of vapor.

sod-oil, *n.* It is sometimes confounded with *degras* or *moellon*. Properly speaking, skins which have been prepared for oil-tanning are thoroughly saturated (by heating) with fish-oils, hung up for some time in a warm atmosphere, and submitted to pressure to squeeze out the surplus, partially oxidized, oil. This oil or soft grease is known as *degras* or *moellon*. The skins are then washed in an alkaline bath, which dissolves out more oil, and sulphuric acid being afterward added to the liquid after the skins have been removed from it, a further portion of oil or grease is separated, to which the name *sod-oil* is applied. Both *degras* and *sod-oil* are used in currying leather.

sof (sōf), *n.* [Turk. Ar. *sūf*, *sōf*, wool, goats' hair, a fabric thereof.] A kind of cloth made of mohair.

soffioni

soffioni (sō-fē-ō-nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *soffione*, a blowing-pipe (of a bellows), < *soffio*, blowing, < *soffiare*, < L. *sufflare*, blow up from below: see *sufflate*.] Vents from which steam, sulphurous fumes, and other exhalations issue in the dying stages of vulcanism.

With the reduction in volume of steam and the lighter gases the heavier and nonexplosive gases become more evident, and then occur the later phenomena known as fumaroles, solfatarae, *soffioni* and *moftettes*. It may be that in the volcanic reservoirs the several vapors are arranged, as in the atmosphere, according to their specific gravity. *Amer. Geol.*, Feb., 1904, p. 103.

soffism², sofiist, sofiistate, sofiistry. Amended spellings of *sophism*, etc.

soft. *I. a.* 19. In *archery*, smooth and even in flexure and recoil: said of a bow.—**Soft drink**, any drink that is non-alcoholic, as lemonade, ginger-ale, tea, etc.—**Soft ground**, in *etching*, the ordinary varnish or ground rendered soft by melting it with an equal quantity of tallow. A piece of paper is placed upon this ground and the drawing is made upon the paper. Where the point of the pencil presses, the ground will adhere and the plate be exposed. The plate may then be bitten with the usual mordants. This method was invented two hundred and fifty years ago by a Swiss etcher, Dietrich Meyer. It has recently been revived. See *etching*.

II. n. 3. *pl.* Rags of loosely woven or knitted goods, such as flannel, hosiery, etc.

soft-board (sōft'bōrd), *v. i.* In *currying*, to roll on itself, as a skin in graining. *C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather*, p. 417.

soften, *v. t.* 2. To remove from (natural water) the hardness due to the presence of salts of calcium or magnesium in solution. In the case of temporary hardness, boiling the water or adding to it a carefully determined proportion of calcium hydroxide is used to produce softening; in the case of permanent hardness, sodium carbonate, not in too large excess, may be added. See **hardness*, 2.

softening, *n.* 4. The removal of antimony and other impurities from lead. See **improving*, 2. *Phillips and Bauerman, Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 686.

softwood, *n.* 2. A needle-leaved, coniferous tree.

II. a. 1. As applied to trees and logs, needle-leaved; coniferous.—2. In *hort.*, designating the 'wood' or twig that is not yet hardened or ripened; green wood: used with reference to the making of cuttings. Compare **hardwood*.

soggarth (sog'ārth), *n.* [Also *sogarth*, < Ir., *sagart*, a priest.] Same as **saggart*. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

sohaga (sō-hā'gā), *n.* [Hind. *suhaga*, *sohaga*, borax.] A name in use in the bazaars of India for borax brought from Tibet: same as *tincal*.

Soia (soi'ā), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), from *soju*, the Japanese name of a sauce prepared from the beans.] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. It contains about 20 species, chiefly twining herbs of the Old World tropics. The genus is of general interest because it includes the soy-bean, *Soia Soja*, an erect, hairy, bean-like plant from China and Japan that is now grown in the United States for soiling and green-manuring. The genus is closely allied to *Phaseolus*, *Vigna*, and *Dolichos*, from which it is distinguished by very technical characters.



Soia Soja.
a, leaf, and spray with pods; b, beans.

sole (swo), *n.* [F., silk. See *say³* and *satén*.] In *fencing*, the tongue of the foil, which traverses the handle and is riveted down on the pommel.

sole laine (swo lān'). [F., 'silk wool.'] A soft, silky flannel for women's dresses.

soil¹, *n.* 3. In *forestry*, the depth of soil is defined by the following terms, each of which has its equivalent in inches: *very shallow*, less than six inches; *shallow*, 6 to 12 inches; *moderate*, 12 to 24 inches; *deep*, 24 to 36 inches; *very deep*, over 36 inches. The moisture of the soil is defined by the following terms: *wet*, when water drips from a piece held in the hand without press-

ing; *moist*, when water drips from a piece pressed in the hand; *fresh*, when no water drips from a piece pressed in the hand, though it is unmistakably present; *dry*, when there is little or no trace of water; *very dry*, when the soil is parched. Very dry soils are usually caked and very hard, and being an exception.—**Acid soil**, virtually a swamp, peat, or muck soil, since this only (on account of its large humus content) contains much acid. Excessive soil acidity is corrected by draining and by liming.—**Buckshot soil**, a black or grayish black soil found in the bottom lands of Louisiana, which crumbles into fine grains when dry. It is very deep and extremely rich and is said to be the best cotton soil of the United States.—**Bureau of Soils**. See **bureau*.—**Cane-brake soil**. See **cane-brake*.—**Cold soil**, practically one that is relatively retentive of water, especially in the spring.—**Gumbo soil**. See **gumbo*, 4.—**Heavy soil**, a compact, tenacious soil difficult to work; hence, a clay soil, though such a soil is much lighter in weight when dry than a sandy soil.—**Light soil**, a soil of little cohesion, easily worked; hence, a sandy soil, though actually heavier than a clay soil.—**Soil analysis**, the determination of the contents of a soil. This may be either chemical or mechanical. In the latter case it consists in the separation of the particles according to size and the determination of percentages by weight according to an assumed standard of classification. The three principal grades from coarser to finer are sand, silt, and clay. The separation is effected by taking advantage in some way of the different rates of subsidence of different-sized particles in water. See **soil elutriator*.—**Soil atmosphere**, air contained in the interstices of the soil mingled with gases and usually saturated with vapor.—**Soil climatology**. See **climatology*.—**Soil elutriator**, an apparatus employed in the mechanical analysis of soils (see **soil analysis*). In Hilgard's elutriator a current of water passes upward through a tube containing the sample, taking with it particles increasing in size with the velocity of the current. In Godard's elutriator and other late apparatus the principle of centrifugality is depended upon. See **elutriator*.—**Soil hygrometer**, an instrument for determining soil moisture by measuring the resistance offered by the moisture between two carbon plates buried in the ground to the passage of an electric current from one to the other. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, pl. XLVIII.—**Soil moisture**, the water contained in soils, which, in its mechanical relations, is of three kinds: *gravitation or ground water*—that which stands in the soil by gravitation (see *ground water under water* and **water-table*, 4); *capillary water*—that which is retained in the interstices by capillarity; and *hygroscopic water*—that which adheres to the surface of the particles regardless of gravitation and capillarity.—**Sour soil**. Same as *acid soil*.—**Stiff soil**, a tenacious or heavy soil.—**Strong soil**, a soil rich in available plant food.—**Sweet soil**, a non-acid soil.—**Wash soil**, an alluvial soil. Cf. *wash*, *n.* 7.

soil¹ (soil), *v. t.* [*soil¹*, *n.*, 4.] In *plumbing*, to paint (the ends of pipes about to be joined) by wiping (them) with soil. See *soil¹*, *n.*, 4.

soil-aspirator (soil'as'pi-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for studying the permeability of the soil to air. It consists of a tube reaching down to the desired depth, connected with a manometer and aspirator that establishes a definite suction-pressure and measures the rate at which the air can be drawn through the soil under this pressure.

soil-binder (soil'bin'dēr), *n.* A plant which serves to protect a clayey or loamy soil from washing. Soil-binding grasses form a compact turf. Some of them are *mud-binders*, fixing the soil of bogs and muddy shores.

soil-creep (soil'krēp), *n.* The slow movement or settling of soil down a slope, caused by removal of support and by circulating water, air currents, and frost.

Hill-drifts (of flints) which have suffered from the movement of *soil-creep* and foundering, and it is concluded that this is the cause of the chipped edges (of pressure-chipped flints). *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, 1906, p. 902.

soil-disease (soil'di-zēz'), *n.* See **disease*.

soiling, *n.* 1. The objects of soiling (the summer feeding of cattle, chiefly dairy stock, in confinement with green feed) are to economize land, to permit the better regulation of the feed of animals and save their strength in seeking it, and to conserve the whole yield of manure. Three to five times as much forage can be produced on the same area by cropping as by pasturing, while the yield of milk is maintained or increased and the manure, otherwise largely wasted, keeps up the fertility of the soil. Soiling is either *complete* or *partial*, in the latter case consisting of the supplementary use of green feed at the time when the pasturage is low. The latter practice is thought to be of great utility in America where the cost of labor and the comparative abundance of land make complete soiling less advantageous. Also *green feeding* and, pleonastically, *green soiling*.—**Soiling crop**. See **crop*.

soil-inoculation (soil'in-ok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* The transplanting of micro-organisms to the soil, especially the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which assist in supplying nitrogen to cultivated crops.

soil-map (soil'māp), *n.* A map which shows the distribution of different kinds of soils.

Hilgard published an agricultural map of Mississippi in 1890 showing the distribution of the soils of the State. This was based principally upon the distribution of the native vegetation, especially upon the forest trees. Following out this idea, *soil maps* of all the cotton-producing States were published in connection with the Tenth Census. Much of this work has subsequently been repub-

solar

lished in modified form by the several States and enlarged maps have been issued. Many general reconnoissances have been made by State geological surveys and by the transcontinental surveys for railroads. In 1892 the first *soil map*, based upon the texture and physical properties of soils, was issued by the World's Fair Commission of Maryland, in connection with the Handbook of the State prepared at the Johns Hopkins University. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 344.

soil-mulsh (soil'mulsh), *n.* See **mulsh*.

soil-survey (soil'sēr-vā), *n.* A field and laboratory study of soils with regard to their relation to crops, involving their classification and local delimitation, the results being expressed finally in a soil-map. The classification is based mainly on physical features determined from samples, but chemical character and vegetation are also observed. Such surveys are undertaken by the United States government in conjunction with State institutions. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 26.

soil-thermometer (soil'ther-mom'e-tēr), *n.* A thermometer adapted to taking the temperature of the soil at a considerable depth.

sojourn, sojourner. Simplified spellings of *sojourn, sojourner*.

sol. An abbreviation (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Solicitor*.

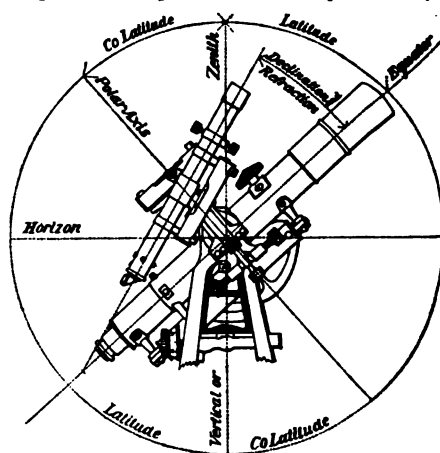
sola³ (sō'lā), *a.* Feminine of *solo* or *solus*. See *solus*.

solanidine (sō-lan'i-sin), *n.* [*solan(ine)* + *-ic* + *-ine²*.] A bright-yellow, amorphous, strongly basic compound, $C_{26}H_{39}ON$ (?), prepared by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid on solanine. It melts and decomposes above 250° C.

solanidine (sō-lan'i-din), *n.* [*solan(ine)* + *-id* + *-ine²*.] A colorless, basic compound, $C_{40}H_{61}NO_2$, prepared by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on solanine. It crystallizes in long needles and melts at 88° C.

solanoma (sol-ā-nō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *solanomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < L. *solanum* (tuberosum), potato, + *-oma*.] A cancer of a type intermediate between scirrhus and encephaloid.

solar¹, *a.*—**Apparent solar day**. See **day¹*.—**Carrrington's law of solar rotation**. See **law¹*.—**Solar attachment**, a later and improved form of Burt's solar compass, consisting of a small telescope with adjust-



Solar Attachment.

ments, attached to an engineer's transit or theodolite. It determines the true meridian directly within a minute or two of arc, by a simple pointing upon the sun. Compare *solar compass*.—**Solar caustery, climate, compass**. See **caustery*, etc.—**Solar constant**. It is the amount of heat received from the sun in a unit of time by a unit of area at the earth's mean distance perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays and unshielded by atmosphere, that is, the amount of heat actually measured by the actinometer and corrected by adding the heat absorbed by the air. On account of the difficulty in determining this latter correction, the deduced values of the solar constant vary widely, ranging from about two to four gram-calories per square centimeter per minute. At present it is generally assumed to lie between 2.0 and 2.5. It is possible that it may vary with the condition of the sun's surface.—**Solar cyclone, flocculus, granule**. See **cyclone*, etc.—**Solar magnetic period**. See **period*.—**Solar motor, parallax, tide**. See **motor*, etc.—**Solar phosphor**, substances that are photoluminescent, emitting light as the result of exposure to sunlight. See **luminescence*.—**Solar star**. See **star¹*.

solar² (sō'lār), *n.* [L. *solarium*. See *sollar*.] In Roman and early medieval houses, a terrace, or balcony, or a room much exposed to the sun; a *sollar*.

Rooms at the side of the great hall were added, called *solars* (solaria), the sunny or light rooms.

Pollen, Furniture at South Kensington, 1xvii.

Solarian

Solarian (sō-lā'-ri-an), *n.* [L. *solari(s)*, of the sun, + *-an*.] An inhabitant of the Utopian "City of the Sun." C. Lombroso (trans.), *Man of Genius*, p. 287.

solarization, *n.*—Reversal by solarization, in photog., the conversion of what should be a negative image into a positive by over-exposure.—**Solarization of the earth**, in meteor., the heat, light, or other influence received by radiation from the sun; insolation; incident solar radiation.

solarometer (sō-lā-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [L. *solar-ium*, sun-dial (?), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument built upon the theory of the astronomical triangle, mounted upon a pedestal whose base is in the plane of the horizon: designed by Commodore W. H. Beecher, U. S. N. It affords a mechanical solution of the astronomical triangle, and obviates logarithmic and other mathematical calculations; it also combines in itself a pelorus, thereby furnishing a solution of the entire problem for ascertaining a ship's place in latitude and longitude, and the error of the compass. Another feature of the solarometer is that it provides means of observing astronomical angles independently of the sea horizon, as all calculations are made from the zenith.

soldado, *n.* 2. The West Indian squirrel-fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*.

solder, *n.*—**Brass solder**, a class of copper-zinc alloys used for joining various parts of articles by fusion. The proportions vary from 34 parts of copper and 66 parts of zinc to 58 parts of copper and 42 parts of zinc. When brass solder is used for soldering iron and copper, tin is added to the copper and zinc, and the alloy changes in color from yellow to gray or white. In some brass solders a small proportion of lead is also added; but these are now used very rarely. The preparation of brass solders is usually effected by adding strongly heated zinc to melted brass, and pouring the mixture through a wet broom into cold water, thereby producing granulation.

—**Pewterers' solder**.—**Pewterers' solder**, an alloy of the color of lead or pewter, made up of tin and lead, with or without bismuth. When the alloy is tin (684 parts) and lead (334), it is called *hard pale solder*; when bismuth is added it is called *muddling pale solder*.

—**Soft solder**. (a) The more fusible solder in general use for articles which need not withstand temperatures much above that of boiling water. It consists of an alloy of tin and lead in various proportions: *fine solder*, 2 parts tin to 1 part lead; *tinners' solder*, 1 tin to 1 lead; *common* or *plumbers' solder*, 1 tin to 2 lead; *coarse solder*, 1 tin to 3 lead; *pewterers' solder*, 2 tin, 1 lead, and 1 bismuth.

soldier, *n.* 6. (g) A scorpionoid fish, *Gymnapistes marmoratus*, of Tasmania. (h) A labroid fish, *Pseudolabrus miles*, of New Zealand. (i) A percid fish, *Etheostoma caeruleum*, of the United States.—9. An artificial fly used in bass-fishing. Jordan and Evermann, *Amer. Food and Game Fishes*, p. xlviii.—**Soldier's spots**, whitish spots sometimes seen post-mortem on the serous surfaces of the pericardium, the peritoneal covering of the liver, etc. Buck, *Med. Handbook*, IV, 772.

soldier-ant, *n.* 2. The bulldog ant of Australia.

soldier-bird (sōl'jēr-bērd), *n.* A name of two Australian honey-suckers, *Philemon corniculatus*, also called the *friar-bird*, and *Myzomela sanguinolenta*.

soldier-bug, *n.*—**Bordered soldier-bug**, an American hemipterous insect, *Stiretrus anchorago*, of the family Pentatomidae, red and black in color and predatory in habit, feeding upon the larva of the asparagus-beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) and other injurious insects.—**Glassy winged soldier-bug**, an American capid bug, *Hyaliodes vitripennis*, which is predatory in its habits and destroys leaf-hoppers and other small soft-bodied insects. It is a noted enemy of the grape-vine leaf-hopper.—**Green soldier-bug**, an American pentatomid bug, *Nezara hilaris*, which preys on soft-bodied insects and also sucks the sap of tender plant growth.—**Placid soldier-bug**, an American pentatomid bug, *Podisus placidus*, which destroys the imported currant-worm and other insect larvae.

soldier-fish, *n.* 2. A common name of a scorpionoid fish, *Sebastes kuhlii*, of Madeira.

soldier's-buttons (sōl'jēr-but'nz), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

soldier's-cap (sōl'jēr-kap'), *n.* The plant Dutchman's-breeches, *Bikukulla Cucullaria*.

soldier's-plume (sōl'jēr-plōm'), *n.* The flaming or smaller purple fringed orchis, *Blephariglossis psychodes*.

soldino (sōl-dē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *soldo*. See *soldo*.] A small silver coin introduced in Venice in the fourteenth century, and subsequently current in other parts of Italy.

soldone (sōl-dō'nā), *n.* [It., aug. of *soldo*. See *soldo*.] 1. A copper coin of Mantua in the eighteenth century.—2. A billion coin of Venice, equal to 12 soldi.

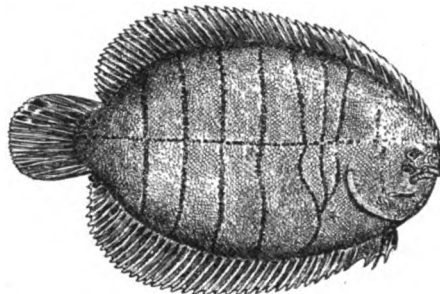
sole¹, *n.* 4. (o) The closely interwoven mass of roots which forms the base of a turf.

Crested dog's tail grass . . . contributes materially to the production of a good "sole" in the turf of pastures. W. Fream, *Complete Grazier*, p. 898.

(p) In golf, the flat, bottom part of a club which rests on the ground. (q) The inner cylindrical surface of a water-wheel which forms the bottoms of the buckets on the periphery. See *sole-plate*, 2.

sole¹, *v. t.* 2. In golf, to place the sole of (a club) on the ground immediately behind the ball in preparing for a shot.

sole², *n.* 2. A name given to various Australian fishes: in Sydney to *Synaptura nigra*; in Melbourne to *Rhombosolea bassensis*; in New Zealand to *Rhombosolea monopus* (called the *flounder* in Tasmania) and *Peltorhamphus novæ-zelandiæ*; and in Tasmania to *Ammotretis rostratus*, of the family *Pleuronectidae*. E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.—**American sole**, *Achirus fasciatus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United



American Sole (*Achirus fasciatus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

States.—**English sole**, a name given in California to the flounder, *Eopsetta jordani*.—**Long-finned sole**, *Glyptocephalus zachirus*, found in deep waters of the northern Pacific.—**Mexican sole**, *Achirus mazatlanus*, a sole found on the west coast of Mexico.—**San Diego sole**, *Symphurus atricaudus*, known from San Diego to Cape San Lucas.—**Slippery sole**, *Microstomus pacificus*, found in rather deep water off the Pacific coast of North America, from Monterey to Unalaska.—**Tasmanian sole**, *Ammotretis rostratus*, a flatfish of the family *Soleidae*.

sole-bar (sōl'bār), *n.* An outside sill in a railway car. [Eng.]

solem, *a.* A simplified spelling of *solemn*.

soleniform (sō-len'i-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *Solen* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the pelecypod genus *Solen*.

solenium (sō-lē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *solenia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *σωλήνιον*, a small pipe or conduit.] In some alcyonarians, one of the canals lined by endoderm, which are given off as diverticula from the coelentera of the zooids comprising a colony and from which buds develop. G. C. Bourne, in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, March, 1900, p. 522.

solennemente (so-len-ē-mān'tē), *adv.* [It., < *solenne*, solemn.] In music, with solemnity or dignity.

Solenopsideæ (sō-lē-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solen* + Gr. *ὀψις*, form, + *-idae*.] A primitive family of prionodesmacean pelecypods having thin elongate valves with edentulous hinge and external ligament. Its representatives are found in rocks from the Silurian to the Triassic.

solenostelic (sō-lē-nō-stē'lik), *a.* [Gr. *σωλήν*, a tube, + *στέλη*, a column.] In bot., having a tubular stele with both external and internal phloem, as in certain ferns, etc. *Nature*, Nov. 19, 1903.

solentine (sōl'en-tin), *n.* [Variant of *celandine*.] The spotted touch-me-not, *Impatiens biflora*. Also called *ceroline* and *brook-celandine*.

sole-plate, *n.* 3. Any bed-plate or base-plate on which a machine rests. It is ordinarily less massive than a bed-plate, and parts are bolted to it rather than cast in one piece with it.—4. The bed of a horizontal or reverberatory heating-furnace.—5. The casting underneath a large bearing for a shaft.

sofataric, *a.* 2. Noting that stage in the expiring or quiescent phase of a volcano during which steam and vapors, more or less sulphurous, are alone emitted. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 278.

sol-flower (sōl'flou'ēr), *n.* The rock-rose, *Helianthemum Helianthemum*.

Sol.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Solicitor-General*.

solid, *a.* 15. Of uniform color; self-colored: a pigeon-fanciers' term.—**Solid box**, a cylindrical bushing or bearing which has no joint; a deadeye.

solidity, *n.*—**Geometrical solidity**, tridimensional extension. Sir W. Hamilton.—**Physical solidity**, that

solution

property of matter which prevents two different bodies from occupying the same portion of space at the same time. Sir W. Hamilton.

solidus curve. [L. *solidus*, solid.] A curve which shows the temperatures of complete solidification or beginning liquefaction of a series of alloys containing every proportion of the two constituents. See *liquidus curve*.

The authors give data for the liquidus and for the solidus curve for aluminum and tin.

Jour. Phys. Chem., May, 1904, p. 363.

Solinian (sō-lin'i-an), *a.* [LL. *Solin(us)* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Solinus, a Roman grammarian and geographer of the third century A.D.

The chief additional references [in mediæval maps] to what may be called the fact and fiction of the central Mediæval period do not lie in the monsters [geographical mythology] of South Africa (as some have supposed), for these are almost purely Solinian.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV, 141.

solitary, *a.* 12. In astron., noting certain stars which have no conspicuous neighbors (a Hydræ, for instance), or stars which are not members of a binary system, visual or spectroscopic. Called by W. Herschel *intersystematical*.

solitidal (sol-i-ti'dal), *a.* [L. *sol*, sun, + E. *tide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the tide produced by the sun. See *solar tide*.

solo, *n.* 3. In card-playing, a bid to play without a partner or without discarding from the hand, as in solo whist and skat.—**Heart solo**, solo for three players, the pack being reduced to 24 cards by throwing out the 8 of hearts and all the diamonds but the 7. Diamonds are always color, and the only bid is solo. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 292.

solid (sōl'oid), *n.* [*solid* + *-oid*.] A compressed preparation of a drug.

The contents are as follows: . . . pipette, vaseline, brush, &c.; cover-glasses when spread with blood, &c., ready for staining; "solids" of various staining powders; tissue paper for blood spreads, etc.

Lancet, July 4, 1903, p. 36.

Solomonian (sol-ō-mō-ni-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, King Solomon: as, "Solomonian wisdom." Ratzel (trans.), *Hist. of Mankind*, I, 134.

Solomon's-seal, *n.* 1. (b) In Tasmania, the turquoise-berry, *Drymophila cyanocarpa*. See *turquoise-berry*.—**Clustered, dwarf, small, zigzag Solomon's-seal**, the false Solomon's-seal, *Vagnera racemosa*.—**Two-leaved Solomon's-seal**, *Valeriana Canadensis*. Also called *false lily-of-the-valley* and *one-blade*. See *Maianthemum*.

soloric (sō-lor'ik), *a.* [*Solor(ina)* + *-ic*.] Of or derived from *Solorina*.—**Soloric acid**, a ruby-red compound, C₁₂H₁₄O₆, contained in the lichen *Solorina crocea*. It crystallizes in lustrous monoclinic prisms or needles and melts at 199-201° C.

solotnik, *n.* See **solotnik*.

solpugid (sol-pū'jid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Solpugidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Solpugidae*.

Solr. An abbreviation of *Solicitor*.

solubility, *n.*—**Coefficient of solubility**, in chem. or phys., a numerical constant denoting the degree of solubility of a substance in a given solvent.—**Solubility product**. See **product*.

solut. An abbreviation of *solution*.

solute, *a.* II. *n.* The substance dissolved in a given solution: as, a solution is composed of solvent and solute.

As the molecular weight of the solute is inversely proportional to the difference in the vapor pressure of solvent and solution, it follows that the observed vapor pressure of the solution was much too small to conform to theory. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, May, 1904, p. 317.

solution, *n.*—**Almén's solution**, a solution prepared by dissolving 4 grams of potassium-sodium tartrate, 2 grams of bismuth subnitrate, and 10 grams of sodium hydrate in 90 cubic centimeters of water, heating to the boiling-point, and filtering on cooling. It is used in testing for glucose.—**Battley's solution**. Same as *laudum*. Also known as *liquor opii sedativus*.—**Belt of solution**, in geol., a phrase used by Van Hise to indicate a characteristic process of the 'belt of weathering,' a belt from which matter is removed by the solvent action of water. Van Hise, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII, 487.

—**Concentrated solution**, a strong solution: one containing a large proportion of the dissolved substance, either as approaching the maximum amount capable of solution, or as compared with the amount of most other substances soluble in the same liquid.—**Critical composition of solution**, the composition of the solution which belongs to the critical temperature.—**Critical solution**, a solution having the critical composition.

Critical temperature of solution, a temperature below which two liquids which are without chemical action on each other do not dissolve in each other in all proportions, while above this temperature they do thus dissolve.—**Decinormal solution**. See **decinormal*, 2.—**Dilute solution**, a weak solution: a solution containing a small proportion of the dissolved substance, either as compared with the maximum amount capable of solution, or as compared with the amount of most other substances soluble in the same liquid.—**Dunham's solution**, a

solution

bacteriological culture-medium which is composed of 10 grams of peptone and 8 grams of salt to the liter of water. It differs from ordinary nutrient bouillon in the absence of the constituents of beef extract. It is used to study the production of indol. — **Ehrlich-Biondi solution**, a staining mixture prepared by mixing solutions of acid-fuchsin, orange G, and methyl green, saturated at ordinary temperatures, in the proportion of 1:7:8 respectively. The resulting solution may then be diluted with water to the desired degree 1:50-100. It is essential that the dyes in question should be chemically pure. They are best obtained from the Berliner Actiengesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation. The solution is used in the study of the blood. — **Equimolecular solutions**. See *equimolecular*. — **Geometrical solution**, a solution by means of ruler and compasses only, that is, by straight lines and circles only. — **Gravity-solution** or **heavy solution**. Of the numerous solutions proposed, the following are the most important: *Thoulet's* or *Sonstadt's* solution and *Klein's* solution. See *gravity-solution*. *Braun's* solution, methylene iodide, CH_2I_2 , having a density of 3.33. *Penfield's* solution, silver-thallium nitrate, liquid at 75° C, density 4.5. *Retger's* solution, mercury-thallium nitrate, liquid at 78° C, density 5.2. *Rohrbach's* solution, barium-mercury iodide, density 3.583. — **Heat of solution**. See *heat*. — **Heavy solution**. See *gravity-solution*. — **Iso-tonic saline solution**, a solution in which the salts are in the same proportion as in the blood-plasma, so that when injected into the veins it causes no alteration in the blood-corpuscles. — **Iso-tonic solution**. See *isotonic saline solution*. — **Mandl's solution**, a solution of 10 grains of iodine, 4 grains of phenol, and 30 grains of potassium iodide, in one ounce of glycerin. — **Mayer's solution**, a solution of potassium-mercuric iodide used in chemical analysis for the detection and quantitative determination of alkaloids. — **Monsel's solution**, a deep red-brown, syrupy, aqueous solution of basic ferric sulphate of variable composition, which contains not less than 13.57 per cent. of metallic iron. It is a powerful styptic. — **Morton's solution**, a solution of 5 grains of iodine, and 30 grains of potassium iodide, in one ounce of glycerin. — **Nessler's solution**. (b) The solution of Nessler's reagent for the detection and determination of ammonia. It is made by precipitating a solution of mercuric chloride by one of potassium iodide, adding the latter in excess until the precipitate is barely redissolved, and making the liquid so obtained strongly alkaline with potassium or sodium hydroxide. — **Normal salt solution**, in med., a term often incorrectly used to denote the so-called physiological salt solution, or one containing approximately the same proportion of chloride of sodium as the blood; the latter is more nearly a decinormal solution, or one one-tenth the strength of a normal solution. Also *normal saline solution*. See *physiological salt solution*. — **Normal solution**, a solution which contains in one liter a sufficient quantity of a chemical reagent to replace, unite with, or directly or indirectly bring into action one gram of hydrogen. A liter of a normal solution of a chemical reagent therefore always contains a number of grams of the reagent equal to its molecular weight divided by the number of active hydrogen atoms it contains, or by the number of hydrogen atoms the active element or group it contains can replace. The following table illustrates the principle:

Reagent.	Formula.	Molecular Weight.	Normal Solution, grams per liter.
Hydrochloric acid	HCl	36.4	36.4
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH	40	40
Sulphuric acid	H ₂ SO ₄	98	49
Phosphoric acid	H ₃ PO ₄	108	36
Sodium chloride	NaCl	58.4	58.4

Normal solutions are of great value in volumetric chemical analysis. When solutions of less strength than the normal are desired, they are diluted one half, one fifth, one tenth, and one one-hundredth, giving seminormal, quinquinormal, decinormal, and centinormal solutions. These are usually abbreviated as $\frac{N}{2}$, $\frac{N}{5}$, $\frac{N}{10}$, and $\frac{N}{100}$. — **Orth's solution**, a mixture of 10 parts of Müller's fluid and 1 part of formal: used as a fixative agent in histological work. — **Pacini's solution**, a solution of sodium chloride and corrosive sublimate, used to dilute the blood in counting the red corpuscles in a drop under the microscope. — **Perfusion solution**. See *perfusion*. — **Physiological salt solution**, a solution of sodium chloride of the same strength as that found in the blood-serum of a given animal; when used for injections in man a 0.7 to 0.8 per cent. solution should be employed. Such a solution is said to be isotonic, and will not cause the dissolution of hemoglobin from the red blood-corpuscles. Physiological salt solution, injected subcutaneously or intravenously, is extensively utilized to combat heart-failure. Compare *normal salt solution*. — **Physiological solution**. Same as *physiological salt solution*. — **Ringer's solution**, a solution which is extensively used in physiological experiments as a substitute for blood-serum in maintaining the life of tissues. It is composed of 100 cubic centimeters of a 0.75 per cent. solution of sodium chloride, 5 cubic centimeters of a 0.25 per cent. solution of calcium chloride, 2.5 cubic centimeters of a 0.5 per cent. solution of bicarbonate of sodium, and the same amount of a 0.75 per cent. solution of potassium chloride. — **Saline solution**, in physiol. and pathol., when not otherwise qualified, a physiological solution of salt (sodium chloride). See *physiological salt solution*. — **Salt solution**. Same as *saline solution*. — **Seller's solution**. Same as *Seller's spray*. — **Solid solution**, a solid homogeneous mixture of two or more constituents which remains homogeneous although their ratio is varied. One important property of a solution is that a dissolved substance diffuses from places where it is abundant to places where it is less abundant. The fact that diffusion may take place in solids suggested the conception of solid solutions. If clean gold and lead are left in close contact for ten years, gold is found to have diffused into the lead more than three or four hundredths of an inch from the surface. So carbon, absorbed by hot wrought-iron, diffuses to the center of the mass, as in making steel by cementation. The application of the principles governing solid solu-

tions, not only to matters of purely theoretic interest, but also to important metallurgical processes, has been fruitful.

No one had done more than Sir Benjamin Baker to insist on the importance of phenomena which engineers used to consider "mysterious" in connection with the behaviour of steel, and his warnings and example were at last being regarded and followed. The lecturer pointed out that when metallurgists gave engineers mild steel, they provided a clinder-free solid solution of iron and carbon. All subsequent advance has been due to the recognition of this fact, and to the gradual studies of the properties of metallic solid solutions.

Nature, May 1, 1902, p. 19.

Solution tension. See *tension*. — **Solution theory**, the theory that steel and various alloys consist of solid solutions, subject to the laws of solid solutions, and to be studied by the same methods. — **Standard solution**, in *analyt. chem.*, a solution made of such strength that one cubic centimeter of it corresponds to some convenient definite quantity of a substance whose amount is to be determined by measuring the volume of the standard solution required to complete some suitable reaction with it. Since Gay-Lussac the assay of silver is made by dissolving in nitric acid an amount of the alloy which contains a little more than one gram of silver, precipitating the silver by a standard solution of sodium chloride of such strength that 100 cubic centimeters of it precipitate one gram of silver, and measuring the volume of the standard solution required. See *standardized solution*. — **Supersaturated solution**, in *phys. chem.*, a solution which contains more dissolved substance than produces saturation at the actual temperature if the solution is in contact with undissolved solid. The addition of a minute fragment of the solid will cause the excess of the dissolved salt to crystallize, and the temperature of the solution to rise; even a mechanical disturbance will end the supersaturation, if it be considerable. — **Thiersch's solution**, a solution of salicylic acid 2 parts, boric acid 12 parts, in distilled water 1,000 parts, used as an antiseptic lotion. — **Toison's solution**, a solution used as a diluent in counting the blood-corpuscles with the hematocytometer: it also prevents the blood from clotting. It has the following composition: sodium chloride 1 gram, sodium sulphate 8 grams, neutral glycerin 30 grams, distilled water 160 grams, methyl violet 5B 0.025 grams. — **Vapor pressure of a solution**. See *pressure*. — **Wackenroder's solution**, a liquid obtained by passing sulphuretted-hydrogen gas into an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxide. It is a complex mixture, containing pentathionic acid and probably also hexathionic, tetrathionic, trithionic, and sulphuric acids. — **Zehle's solution**, a carbol-fuchsin of the following composition: 1 part of fuchsin, 100 parts of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, and 10 parts of absolute alcohol.

solutional (sō-lū'shōn-al), *a.* [solution + -al.] Of the nature of a solution; of or pertaining to solution. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 103.

solution-plane (sō-lū'shōn-plān), *n.* See **plane*.

solution-pressure (sō-lū'shōn-presh'ūr), *n.* See **pressure*.

solutol (sol'ū-tol), *n.* [L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, dissolve, + -ol.] A trade-name of a mixture of cresol and its sodium salt. It is soluble in water and is used as a disinfectant.

Solutrian (sō-lū'tri-an), *a.* [F. *Solutré*, a cave in the Mâcon district, Saône-et-Loire.] Of or pertaining to the Solutré cave; specifically, noting the third of De Mortillet's paleolithic periods, characterized by flint implements of higher perfection than the preceding Chellian and Moustierian periods. Also *Solutrean*. *Keane*, *Ethnology*, p. 87.

M. Armand Viré describes the Solutrean cavern of Lacave (Lot), which yielded many objects of reindeer horn, some bearing carvings (or a spirited head of antelope), and well-worked flint implements.

Athenaeum, Jan. 20, 1903, p. 82.

solv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *solve*.

solvate (sol'vāt), *n.* [*solv*(ent) + -ate¹.] In *phys. chem.*, a term suggested to denote supposed compounds of one or more molecules of a solvent either with the ions or with the undissociated molecules of a dissolved substance: if the solvent is water, these compounds are called *hydrates*. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, Jan., 1905, p. 80.

Solvent naphtha. See *naphtha*, 2.

solveol (sol've-ol), *n.* [L. *solvere*, dissolve, + -ol.] 1. A trade-name of a mixture of cresol and sodium cresinate. It is used in medicine internally like creosote. — 2. A trade-name of solutions of mixtures of the cresols and salicylates.

solvín (sol'vin), *n.* [L. *solvere*, dissolve, + -in².] A trade-name of sodium sulphoricinate. See **sulphoricinate*.

sölvsbergite (sölvs'berg-it), *n.* [Sölvsberg, Norway, + -ite².] In *petrog.*, a dense aphanitic to fine-grained igneous rock composed of alkali feldspars (albite and microcline) with ægirite, and sometimes hornblende (katoforite), with or without quartz or nephelite; agorudite poor in quartz. *Brögger*, 1894.

soma¹, *n.* (c) The body of a multicellular organism as contrasted with its germ-cells.

somatologist

In the Metazoa, according to my opinion, the germ-cells are immortal like the Protozoa . . . only the soma dies. *Bimer* (trans.), *Organic Evolution*, p. 63.

somæsthetic, *a.* See **somæsthetic*.

somal (sō'mal), *a.* [soma¹ + -al.] Of or pertaining to the body. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 133.

soma-plasm (sō'ma-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The plasm or protoplasm of the body-cells of an organism, in contradistinction to the reproductive plasma of the germ-cells.

With Weismann, we suppose the germ-plasm to be different in kind from the general soma-plasm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 259.

Somaschian, *n.* II. *a.* Pertaining to the religious society of Somaschians.

somatalgia (sō-ma-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Bodily pain. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, l. 480.

Somatic cell. (b) A cell that takes part in the formation of the soma or body, as distinguished from a germ-cell. See **somal* (c).

But, from another point of view, it may be said with equal accuracy that the fertilized ovum gives rise in development to two sets of elements—to the *somatic cells* which become differentiated into the various tissues of the body, and to a lineage of non-specialized germ-cells, some of which will eventually be separated off to begin a new generation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 203.

Somatic mesoblast. See **mesoblast*, 2.

somatically (sō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* Corporeally; as regards the body or soma.

But while the Seri Indians are so well developed *somatically*, are runners in a land of running peoples (their very name signifies 'sprinter'), . . . 'they have been no less notorious among the Caucasian settlers of two generations for unparalleled laziness.'

A. F. Chamberlain, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, March, 1902, p. 421.

somaticos (sō-mat'i-kos), *n.*; pl. *somaticoi* (-koi). [Gr. *σωματικός*, adj.: see *somatic*.] The human body; man viewed from an anatomical point of view without regard to his psychic activities. [Rare.]

Accordingly, the *somaticos* is gradually reshaped by the demotic activities; and, since the course of development of the activities is convergent, the somatic modification is also convergent, and hence bodies of unrelated peoples tend toward a common type.

J. W. Powell, in *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1895-96, [xxxviii].

somatoblast (sō'ma-tō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A blastomere which is to give rise to the ventral plate and nervous system of an annelid.

somatochrome (sō'ma-tō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A nerve-cell which possesses a well-marked cell-body surrounding the nucleus on all sides and staining deeply in basic aniline dyes. *Nissl*.

Cells which react both as to their nuclei and as to their cell bodies to the Nissl stain. To these cells Nissl has given the name "*somatochromes*."

F. R. Bailey, in *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1901, p. 552.

somatoderm (sō'ma-tō-děrm), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The somatopleura or somatic layer of mesoderm in the vertebrate embryo.

somatogenetic (sō'ma-tō-jě-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *γενεῖς* (yē-er-), origin, + -ic.] In *biol.*, arising in the somatic elements of the body and not in the germ-cells: opposed to **blastogenetic*: said of the acquired as opposed to the congenital characters of an organism.

But although the modifications thus induced may be and generally are adaptive,—such as the increased muscularity caused by the use of muscles, "practice making perfect" in the case of nervous adjustments, and so on,—in no case can these so-called acquired or "*somatogenetic*" characters exercise any influence upon the germ-cells, such that they should re-appear in their products (progeny) as congenital or "*blastogenetic*" characters.

G. J. Romanes, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 441.

somatogenic, *a.* 2. Pertaining to or concerning origin from the larval or later stages of development. [Rare.]—**Somatogenic variation**. See **variation*.

somatography (sō-ma-tog'ra-fī), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *γραφία*, (γράφειν, write.)] The description of the physical characteristics of the races of man.

somatologist (sō-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*somato-*(y) + -ist.] One who devotes himself to, or is versed in, the study of somatology.

This plan of partial deportation and colonization was familiar to the Carthaginians, Romans, and other enterprising nations of the Mediterranean Basin, and explains to a large extent the constant blending of extreme physical types which the *somatologist* discovers in the remains from the oldest cemeteries around that great interior sea.

D. G. Brinton, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 594.

somatophyte

somatophyte (sô'ma-tô-fit), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant some part of which ceases from growth, thus forming a body. All the higher plants are somatophytes, and qualifiedly even those unicellular ones (*Vaucheria*, *Mucor*) in which growth is at length only apical. Opposed to *asomatophyte*. *Pfeffer* (trans.), *Physiol. of Plants*, II. 3.

somatophytic (sô'ma-tô-fit'ik), *a.* [*somatophyte*(-)+*-ic*.] Of the nature of a somatophyte; opposed to *asomatophytic*. *Pfeffer* (trans.), *Physiol. of Plants*, II. 6.

somatoplasma (sô'ma-tô-plaz'mă), *n.* [NL.] Same as *somatoplasm*.

somatopsychic (sô'ma-tô-si'kik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *Ε. psychic*.] Consisting of mind and body; pertaining to mind and body, or to their relation.

Consciousness is a function of the associative mechanism and may be considered in its threefold relationship to the outer world, the body and self—*allopsychic*, *somatopsychic*, and *autopsychic*. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, V. 27.

somatopsychical (sô'ma-tô-si'ki-kal), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *ψυχικός*, of the mind, + *-al*.] Relating to both body and mind; as, "*somatopsychical* ideas of anxiety." *Allen and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 56.

somatose (sô'ma-tôs), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *-ose*.] A commercial peptone (albumose) preparation. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, I. 186.

somatoplanchnic (sô'ma-tô-splangk'nik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(-), body, + *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to both the somatic and splanchnic layers of mesoderm. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, 1890, ser. B, p. 165.

somesthesia (sô-mes-thê'sis), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + NL. *æsthesia*.] A supposed subconscious alertness or diffused 'touchiness' due to varying tonicities of the sensory centers of the cortex.

I shall use the term 'kinesthesia' for that diffused sensation-feeling due to variations in muscular tonicity; 'coenesthesia' for the sea of undifferentiated organic 'tone'; and, finally, 'somesthesia' for the melange of sensibility due to the fusion of currents coming from low-tension ('tonal') functioning of the specific-sensation centers.

T. P. Bailey, in *Jour. Philoe., Psychol., and Sci.* [Methods, Dec. 20, 1906, p. 710.

somesthetic (sô-mes-thet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + *Ε. esthetic*.] Relating to organic or common sensation; noting an area in the cortex of the brain which is believed to be the center for such sensation.

At a rough estimate it may be said that the association areas constitute two-thirds of the human cerebral cortex, while only the remaining third, taking the *somesthetic* and *sense-areas* together, is provided with projection fibers chiefly.

Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.-Dec., 1903, p. 609.

somite, *n.*—**Mesoblastic somite**, one of the segmental or metameric pieces of mesoblast found in embryos of annelids, arthropods, and vertebrates: same as *protomeres* in vertebrate embryology. The mesoblastic somites are of considerable theoretical importance as indicating the number of segments in the body or particular regions of the body, like the head, trunk, etc.

somnal (som'nal), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-al*.] A trade-name of a solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, IX. 101.

somnambulancy (som-nam'bū-lan-si), *n.* **Somnambulism**; **somnambulance**.

The enthusiast passes through life in a sort of happy *somnambulancy*—smiling and dreaming as he goes, unconscious of whatever is real, and busy with whatever is fantastic. *Isaac Taylor*, *Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm*, I.

somnambulize (som-nam'bū-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulized*, ppr. *somnambulizing*. [*somnambul*(-ism) + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To put into a sleep-walking state; mesmerize or hypnotize into such a state.

II. *intrans.* To fall into a state of somnambulism or of sleep-walking; act in such a state.

somnifuge (som'ni-fūj), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Something that drives away or prevents sleep. [Rare.]

I am not sure we would have [the nightingale] if we could, for, in spite of the poets, . . . he has a bad character . . . as a *somnifuge*. *Lovell*, *Letters*, II. 411.

Somniosus (som-ni-ô'sus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *somniosus*, sleepy, < *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of scymnoid sharks known from northern seas.

somnipathy (som-nip'a-thi), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + Gr. *πάθος*, passive state.] Hypnotic sleep. [Rare.]

somnium (som'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *somnia* (-i).

[L., < *somnus*, sleep.] A dream; the dreaming state; the semiconscious state between sleeping and waking.

somnoform (som'nô-fôrm), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-form*. Compare *chloroform*.] An anesthetic mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorid with a small quantity of ethyl bromide.

Son of Heaven. See **heaven*.

Sonata di camera, a chamber sonata.—**Sonata di chiesa**, a church sonata.

sonder (zôn'der), *a.* [Abbr. of G. *sonder-klasse*, < *sonder*, special, particular, + *klasse*, class.] Noting a class of small yachts which originated in Germany, and which are restricted in relation to points in construction and sail area. In the aggregate of water-line length, extreme beam, and extreme draft they must not exceed thirty-two feet: as, for example, a water-line of 22 feet, beam of 6 feet, and draft of 4 feet. They must not cost to build more than \$1,440 in Germany or more than \$2,400 in America, including two suits of sails. Another feature of this sonder class is that their displacement must not be less than 4,035 pounds, and it is required also that their draft of water and their water-line length must be measured with stores on board but without a crew, which latter must consist of three men, all amateurs, and citizens of the country in which the yacht is built. Hollow spars cannot be used, and the sail area is restricted to 550 square feet. Races are sailed under the rules of the International Yacht Racing Union.

Sonder yachtsmen, both victors and vanquished. *N. Y. Evening Post*, Sept. 9, 1908.

songsmith (sông'smith), *n.* A song maker; a poet. *Athenæum*, March 18, 1905, p. 329. [Rare.]

song-speech (sông'spêch), *n.* A method of speaking that approximates song,—is characterized, that is, by fuller resonance, longer quantities, more continuity of tone, and more definite modulations of pitch than are usual in ordinary speech.

sonomate (sô-nô'ma-it), *n.* [*Sonoma* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrated sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, which occurs in silky crystalline forms at the geysers in Sonoma county, California.

sonora (sô-nô'ră), *n.* [From *Sonora*, one of the states of Mexico.] A local storm originating east of San Diego, in the mountains of California or adjacent Arizona, and descending from the east, but preceded by westerly winds. Storms of a similar character occur also in the northern part of the Great Basin of California.

Sonoran (sô-nô'ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sonora, Mexico.

The division of the northern part of Arctogæa into a palearctic and a nearctic region is, however, retained; and it is somewhat regrettable to find that the author is unable to convince himself of the necessity of a *Sonoran* region. *Nature*, Aug. 14, 1902, p. 374.

2. Of or pertaining to a long-headed Indian type which is found in the state of Sonora and scattered over the southwestern parts of the United States.—**Sonoran region**, **Sonoran zone**, a zoogeographical region instituted by Cope, in 1875, including northern Mexico and adjoining desert portions of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and eastern California. As defined by Merriam, in 1890, the Sonoran zone included also the peninsula of Lower California and part of western Texas as well as much of central Mexico. The term was loosely used by Cope, whose map and description do not agree with one another.

II. *n.* A division of the supposed Uto-Aztecan linguistic family: equivalent to *Piman*.

Sonorous texture, the texture of the sonorous stone which gives forth a musical sound when struck lightly with a mallet. See *sonorous stone*, under *sonorous*.

Large Canton Punch Bowl. *Sonorous texture*. *Marquand Catalogue*, 1903.

Sonsonate balsam. See **balsam*.

sool² (sôi), *v. t.* 1. To excite (a dog) or set him on; 'sic' (a dog). *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

She went quickly towards her camp, calling softly, 'Birree gougou,' which meant 'Sool'em, sool'em,' and was the signal for the dogs to come out. Quickly they came and surrounded the black fellows.

Mrs. K. L. Parker, *Australian Legendary Tales*, p. 90.

2. To worry, as a dog worries a rat.

soomga (sôm'gă), *n.* [Russ. *semga*, *semga*, pron. syôm'gă, a salmon.] A large sea-trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, common on the Pacific coast; the steelhead.

sooner (sô'nér), *n.* [*soon*, *a.*, + *-er*.] In the western States, any one who settles on government territory before it is legally opened to settlers and thus gains the choice of land and location; hence, any one who gains an unfair advantage by getting ahead of others. [Slang, U. S.]

As the Department holds that every person who now goes upon the strip is a "sooner" and loses his rights to

sorbinose

take land there, the negatives will become valuable evidence against those going in now to hunt out good claims. *Weekly Post*, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1898.

soor (sör), *n.* Aphthæ; thrush.

The streptococcus in pure culture was found in the pus of the cerebro-spinal meninges, but the soor fungus appeared in the cultures made from both kidneys. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Feb. 4, 1905, p. 396.

soothless (sôth'les), *a.* Truthless; treacherous; false.

Lochiel.—Down *soothless* insulter! I trust not the tale: Though my perishing ranks should be strewed in their gore.

Campbell, *Lochiel's Warning*.

soot-proof (sût'prôf), *a.* Not affected by soot or deposited carbon, as apparatus and devices for igniting or for other purposes within the combustion chambers of internal-combustion engines, which are likely to become coated with lampblack from incomplete combustion.

soot-sucker (sût'suk'ér), *n.* A device for removing deposits of carbon, in the form of soot, lampblack, or cinders, by the aspirating effect of a current of steam which induces a flow of air and carries out the deposited carbon. Water may also be used to induce the motion. Also called *cinder-ejector*.

sooty-wing (sût'i-wing), *n.* An American hesperid butterfly, *Polioptila catullus*, widespread in the United States. Its larvæ live on *Chenopodium*.

sop. An abbreviation of *soprano*.

sophic, *a.* 2. Relating to the philosophic opinions of man, including the beliefs of primitive tribes.

The *sophic* activities so highly developed among the tribes of the arid pueblo region.

J. W. Powell, in *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-198, p. xiv.

sophiology (sof-i-ol'ô-jî), *n.* [Gr. *σοφία*, wisdom, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak.] The scientific study of the philosophies developed by the various races of man, from the most primitive tribes to the present civilized nations.

The sciences of esthetology, technology, sociology, philology, and *sophiology*.

J. W. Powell, in *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-198, p. xii.

sophoretin (sof-ô-rê'tin), *n.* [*Sophora* + *-et* + *-in*.] A yellow compound, C₁₅H₁₁O₇, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on sophorine. It crystallizes in yellow needles and closely resembles quercetin in general properties.

sophorine (sof-ô-rin), *n.* [*Sophora* (see def.) + *-ine*.] A colorless crystalline alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₄ON₂, contained in the seeds of *Sophora tomentosa*, *S. secundiflora*, *Anagyris fetida*, and *Euchresta Horsfieldii*: same as **baptitoxine*, *cystisin*, and *ulexine*.

sophronist (sô'frô-nist), *n.* [Gr. *σώφρων*, of sound mind, prudent, + *-ist*.] A cautious, meticulous person; one who is afraid to go too far; one who is given to qualifying his statements. [Rare.]

The latter's [youth's] instincts are far wiser than they know, for iconoclasm is never better directed than against the literalist, formalist, and *sophronist*.

G. S. Hall, *Adolescence*, II. 412.

sopilka (sô-pil'kă), *n.* See *sopelka*.

sopra bianco (sô'pră bē-ân'kô). [It. *sopra*, above, over, + *bianco*, white.] In *ceram.*, a



Sopra Bianco.—Delft plate, Bristol, 18th century. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

style of decoration in which the design is painted in white enamel on a ground of a slightly different tint. See *damassé*, 2. Also called *bianco sopra bianco*.

sora, *n.*—**King sora**, a name sometimes given to the Florida gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*.

sorbinose (sôr'bin-ô-s), *n.* [*sorbin* + *-ose*.] Same as *sorbin*, which term it has now superseded.

sorbite

sorbite, *n.* 2. A constituent of steel; practically pearlite which has not had time to become perfectly formed. The solid solution of carbon in iron (austenite) will decompose into pearlite, together with either excess ferrite or excess cementite, according as the percentage of carbon is less or more than 0.90 per cent. The complete decomposition of the austenite requires time, and there is therefore very frequently only a partial resolution into pearlite. The transition-forms between the austenite and pearlite are called respectively *martensite*, *troostite*, and *sorbite*. Present knowledge does not disclose fully the nature of these transition-forms.

Austenite, troostite, *sorbite*, and other constituents [of iron] have also been described. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX, 572.

sorbittic (sôr-bit'ik), *a.* [sorbite + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sorbite: as, *sorbittic steel*.

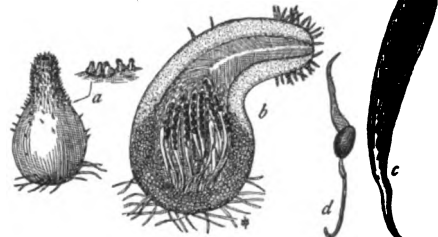
Stead and Richards in a paper on *sorbittic steel* rails give a simple method for the production of sorbite in steel. *Electrochem. Industry*, Feb., 1904, p. 51.

sorbitol (sôr'bi-tol), *n.* [sorbite + -ol.] Same as *sorbite*, 1, which term it has now superseded.

sorbose (sôr'bôs), *n.* [sorb + -ose.] Same as *sorbinose*.

sorcerer, *n.* 2. A fish of the family *Nettastomidae*, found in the deep sea, having a fragile body and a thin skin charged with black pigment.

Sordaria (sôr-dâ'ri-â), *n.* [NL. (Cesati and De Notaris, 1863), < L. *sordus*, filth, referring to



Sordaria fimiseda.
a, ascocarps, or perithecia; b, vertical section of a perithecium; c, ascus, or spore-case; d, spore.

the habitat of many of the species.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having separate perithecia and unicellular dark-colored spores frequently provided with hyaline appendages. The species are numerous and widely distributed. Many are found on dung. *S. fimiseda* occurs on horse and cow dung in Europe and North America.

Sordariaceæ (sôr-dâ-ri-â'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sordaria* + -aceæ.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from *Sordaria*, one of its principal genera. Most of the genera and species are found on dung.

sordidin (sôr'di-din), *n.* [NL. *sordida* (see def.) + -in².] A colorless neutral compound, $\text{CH}_3\text{OC}_{12}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_7$, contained in the lichens *Lecanora sordida* and *L. sulphurea*. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 210° C., and is volatile without decomposition.

sore¹, *n.* — **Veldt sore**, a painful ulcer, of the hands or feet chiefly, occurring in South Africa. Also called *Natal boil*.

sorehead, *n.* 3. Same as **bird-pox*.

Sorel's cement. See **cement*.

sore-shin (sôr'shin), *n.* Same as *sore-shin* **disease*.

Soret phenomenon or principle. See **phenomenon*.

sorghum-blight (sôr'gum-blit), *n.* A disease of sorghum producing red spots on the culms and leaves, believed to be due to *Bacillus Sorghi*.

sorghum-evaporator (sôr'gum-ê-vap'ô-râ-tor), *n.* A device for removing moisture or excess of liquid from sorghum molasses.

sorghum-knife (sôr'gum-nif), *n.* A heavy knife used for cutting sorghum.

sorghum-midge (sôr'gum-mij), *n.* A cecidomyiid fly, *Diplosis sorghicola*, which deposits its eggs in sorghum heads in the southern United States, and whose larvæ absorb the juices from the young ovaries, causing a sterility of the seeds. *Science*, Jan. 17, 1908, p. 114.

sorghum-smut (sôr'gum-smut), *n.* See **smut*.

soroban (sô-rô-bân'), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese abacus.

sororiation (sô-rô-ri-â'shon), *n.* [L. *sororiare*, grow up or swell together: said of the female breasts.] The enlarging of the female breasts at puberty.

sorority (sô-rô-ri-ti), *n.* [NL. *sororitas*, sisterhood, < L. *soror*, sister.] A sisterhood, corresponding to *fraternity*: often applied to women's Greek letter societies.

One saw many of those neat little *sorority* pins the American girl proudly brings home from boarding-school or college.

E. Inley, in *Harper's Mag.*, Sept., 1900, p. 490.

sorosis, *n.* 2. A woman's club; specifically, the first woman's club in America, organized in 1868.

Sorosporium (sô-rô-spô'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Rudolphi, 1829), < Gr. *σπός*, heap, + *σπόρος*, seed, referring to the masses of spores.] A genus of smut-fungi of the order *Ustilaginales*, having the spores loosely united in small spherical masses which are surrounded by a gelatinous envelop when young. *S. Ellisii* occurs frequently and destroys the inflorescence of species of *Andropogon*.

sorrell, *n.* — **Engelmann's sorrel**. Same as *drop-seed dock*. — **Guinea sorrel**. Same as *Indian sorrel* (which see, under *sorrel*). — **Ladies' sorrel**, *Oxalis stricta*, a delicate species with yellow flowers, ranging throughout most of temperate North America east of the Rocky Mountains and introduced into Europe. Also called *upright yellow-wood sorrel*. — **Queensland sorrel**, the green kurralong, *Hibiscus heterophyllus*, the young shoots, leaves, and roots of which are eaten by the aborigines. — **Upright yellow-wood sorrel**. See *ladies' sorrel*.

sorrel-dock (sor'el-dok), *n.* See **dock* 1.

sorrel-tree, *n.* 2. The stagger-bush, *Pieris Mariana*.

Sorrento work. See **work*.

sortation, *n.* II. *a.* Of or pertaining to sorting.

On a Correct Colour Code or Sortation Code in Colours. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII, 342.

sortes, *n. pl.* — **Sortes viales**, in *Rom. antiq.*, divination by a lot drawn by the first person encountered on the street.

sortilegic (sôr-ti-lej'ik), *a.* [sortilege + -ic.] Divinatory; of or pertaining to sortilege.

Seri warfara, like the hunting customs of the tribe, is 'largely sortilegic,' and the warfare of the tribe (devoid of military tactics in the strict sense of the term) is 'merely an intensified counterpart of their chase.' *Science*, May 17, 1901, p. 782.

sorting-boom (sôr'ting-bôm), *n.* In *lumbering*, a strong boom used to guide logs into the sorting-jack, to both sides of which it usually is attached.

sorting-gap (sôr'ting-gap), *n.* See **sorting-jack*.

sorting-hammer (sôr'ting-ham'er), *n.* A hammer of about two pounds weight, shaped like a narrow, blunt ax, used to break ores for sorting.

sorting-jack (sôr'ting-jak), *n.* In *lumbering*, a raft, secured in a stream, through an opening in which logs pass to be sorted by their marks and diverted into pocket booms or the down-stream channel. Also called *sorting-gap*.

sospirando (sôs-pi-rân'dô), *a.* [It., ppr. of *sospirare*, sigh.] Sighing: used, in *music*, to denote passages that are to be rendered in a doleful manner.

sospiro (sôs-pê'rô), *n.* [It., a sigh, < *sospirare*, sigh. See **sospirando*.] In *music*, an old name for a crotchet or quarter-note rest; also, earlier, for a minim or half-note rest.

sospiroso (sôs-pi-rô'sô), *a.* [It., < *sospiro*, a sigh.] Doleful: used, in *music*, like **sospirando*.

soterial (sô-tê'ri-âl), *a.* [Gr. *σωτήρ*, savior, + -i-âl.] Of or pertaining to the Saviour or to salvation; soteriological.

The soterial pith of the Gospel is simple and soon exhibited. *Howard Crosby*, Christian Preacher, ii.

sotol (sô-tôl'), *n.* [Nahuatl *sotoli*, the ancient Mexican name.] In the southern United States and Mexico a name given to several species of yucca-like plants belonging to the genus *Dasylium*, sometimes called bear-grass. The fleshy crown at the apex of the stem of *Dasylium Texanum* and *D. Wheeleri* are roasted and eaten by the Mexicans and Indians, and yield an inferior brandy called *mezcal de sotol*, which is distilled in the same manner as the common mezcal from the agave. The ancient Mexi-

sound-box

cans wove sandals (*zotolacalli*) and mats (*zotolpetlatl*) from the leaves. The fresh ladle-like leaf-bases of *Dasylium acrotrichum* are now used in some of the markets as receptacles for carrying home lard, olive, oil, etc.

sou. An abbreviation of *southern*.

Soubise sauce. See **sauce*.

souchong, *n.* Souchong tea is prepared from the souchong leaves, namely the fourth and fifth from the tip of the shoot, or is of a quality regarded as corresponding to these. The leaf is longer and thinner than in the congon, in the prepared state folded rather than curled or twisted. In drinking-quality the souchongs are similar to the congon; the flavor is technically described as 'tarry.' Six trade subclasses are enumerated. Cf. *congon*, **tea*, **pekoe*. — **Pekoe souchong**, a grade of tea somewhat coarser than pekoe.

Soudan III. See **Sudan III*. — **Soudan formation**. See **formation*. — **Soudan G**. See **Sudan G*.

souesite (sô'e-sit), *n.* [Named after F. Soues, who sent the specimen for examination.] A native nickel-iron alloy from the auriferous gravels of the Fraser river in British Columbia: closely allied to awaruite, but containing somewhat more nickel.

souffle, *n.* — **Funic souffle**, a soft blowing sound heard on auscultation of the abdomen of a pregnant woman, believed to be caused by the movement of blood in the umbilical cord. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, IV, 342.

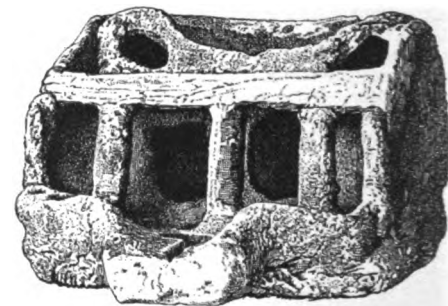
soufrière (sô-fri-yâr'), *n.* [F. *soufrière*, < *soufre*, sulphur. See *sulphur*.] The French equivalent of *solfatara*, somewhat current in English since the volcanic outbreaks in Martinique and St. Vincent in 1902. The word is a common geographical name in the Windward Islands where the French influence either is or has been predominant. It is applied to any expiring volcanic vent. When there is but one on an island it is called La Soufrière.

The steam puffs grew in magnitude, and before the end of April there were several explosions accompanied by rumblings and tremblings of the earth, in which jets of mud were shot into the air and swept far a-sea by the trade-winds; while the warm springs and solfatara (or *soufrière*) on Martinique and other islands displayed unwonted activity.

W. J. McGee, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1902, p. 273.

soul, *n.* — **Animal soul**, the conscious principle of an individual animal in contradistinction to the vegetative soul, or mere life. — **Heart and soul**. See **heart*.

soul-house (sôl'hous), *n.* A small clay model of a house or residence placed, by the ancient



Soul-house.

(From restored model in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.)

Egyptians (Vith-XIIth dynasty), in a tomb for the accommodation of the soul of the departed.

Prof. Petrie also gave a paper to the section describing the excavations carried out by the British School of Archaeology, under his direction, at Gizeh and Rifeh. In this communication he described the interesting series of pottery *soul-houses*, found on the latter site, which are of great importance apart from their religious significance as showing the design and evolution of the ordinary Egyptian house, about which little had previously been known. *Nature*, Aug. 29, 1907, p. 462.

souling, *n.* See **suling*.

soul-worship (sôl'wêr'ship), *n.* The worship of ghosts or spirits; belief in the survival of a conscious spirit after the death of the body, and acts of propitiation to appease it: one of the most wide-spread and persistent of primitive cults. *Gumplowicz* (trans.), *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 55.

sound⁵, *n.* — **Colored sounds**, sounds having imaginary colors strongly associated with them in the minds of some persons. — **Sounds of subdivision**, in *acoustics*, the upper partials of a compound tone or clang: overtones.

soundboard, *n.* 3. In *organ-building*, same as *wind-chest*.

sound-box (sound'boks), *n.* In *phonet.*, the round metal box which carries the reproducing or the recording stylus of the gramophone.

The reproducing *sound-box* differs only in detail from the recording *sound-box*.

Scripture, *Exper. Phonetics*, p. 55.

sound-cage

sound-cage (sound'kāj), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, an instrument, constructed after the analogy of the perimeter, for the study of localization of sound. In fixed form, the sound-cage consists of a hollow spherical cage. The imaginary surface of the sphere is divided, perhaps, into eight equal parts by four vertical great circles; and again, horizontally by the equator and by two small circles parallel to the equator at a distance of 45° from the poles. The cage, made of stout wire, is left open below to admit the back of a chair and the observer's body. The observer is so seated that the center of the line joining the external openings of his two ears is the center of the sphere. Sounds are given by a telephone-sounder, which travels from point to point over the surface, the observer, who is blindfolded, being required to indicate the direction from which the sound appears to come. As this apparatus is bulky, sound-cages have been devised in which two semicircles, or two quadrants, are made to revolve in such a way as to cover the whole surface of the sphere. Also *sound-perimeter*. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol.*, I. 1. 179.



Sound-cage.
(From "Yale Psychol. Studies.")

sound-centroid (sound'sen'troid), *n.* In *exper. phonet.*, an imaginary point in the flow of sound in speech or song, at which (for purposes of scientific treatment) we may regard the entire energy of the sound to be concentrated. See the extract.

Just as in the case of any irregular body, we can find different grades of centroids by limiting the consideration to larger or smaller portions. There are thus phrase-centroids, syllable-centroids, sound-centroids, etc.

Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 451.

sound-chest (sound'chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*, or as *soundboard* or *wind-chest*. In some old keyboard-instruments, resonance was sought by using not a mere soundboard, but a fully inclosed *sound-chest*, after the analogy of other stringed instruments.

soundflat (sound'flat), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, same as *soundboard*.

sound-hammer (sound'ham'er), *n.* In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a metal hammer which strikes upon a metal block, and therefore (if shaft and block are included in an electrical circuit) makes electrical contact at the moment that the sound of the stroke occurs. The hammer is much used as a sound-stimulator in reaction experiments in which the Hipp (or other electrical) chronoscope is employed. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol.*, II. i. 154.

sound-helmet (sound'hel'met), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a sound-cage made in the form of a cap of light wire, which is fitted to the head of the observer, and from which free wires, straight or bent, radiate out in the various directions of space: the stimuli are sounded at the extremities of these wires. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol.*, I. ii. 359.

sound-hole, *n.* 2. See the extract.

These *sound-holes*, which are a special feature of the finer Norfolk towers, are square, unglazed openings filled with tracery in the stage below the bell-chamber windows. *Athenæum*, April 9, 1904, p. 473.

sounding¹, *n.* 4. In *astron.*, the investigation of the probable distance of the boundaries of the stellar universe by enumerating the number of stars visible in different regions in the field of a given telescope or on a photographic plate.

The second point for photographic investigation refers to the limits of the system towards the galactic poles. There is reason to believe them comparatively restricted. M. Celoria, of the Milan observatory, using a refractor capable at the utmost of showing stars of eleventh magnitude, obtained for a "mean sounding," at the north pole of the milky way, almost identically the same number given by Herschel's great reflector.

A. M. Clerke, in Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 106.

Pneumatic sounding-apparatus, an apparatus devised by Paulsen, Prytz, and Rung in 1885, in which a volume of air is compressed and the depth is calculated from the pressure that effected this compression. It is applicable to much greater depths than the analogous Thomson sounding-tube.

sounding-balloon (soun'ding-ba-lōn'), *n.* A small balloon bearing meteorological apparatus, but without an aeronaut, sent rapidly up to the highest possible elevation in order to ascertain the atmospheric conditions. The balloon is carried off by the wind and comes to

the ground at a long distance, and the record is found and brought back. Two forms of sounding-balloons are in use. One, the older, usually of silk or paper, falls when sufficient hydrogen gas escapes through the open appendix; the other, of rubber, sealed, expands as it rises and eventually bursts, the apparatus falling slowly, supported by a parachute. Originally and frequently called *ballon-sonde*.

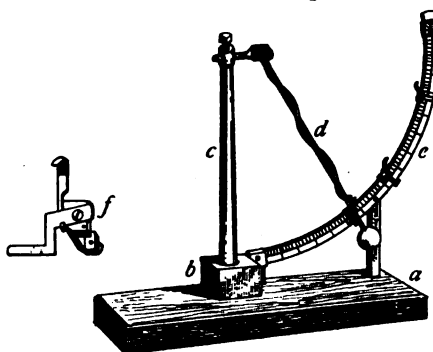
sounding-machine, *n.*—*Sigsbee sounding-machine*, a machine for taking soundings in very deep water by means of a lead weight attached by a cord to the end of a fine wire on which are marks to show the amount of wire paid out at the time the lead touches bottom: the invention of Rear-Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.

sounding-tube (soun'ding-tūb), *n.* 1. A watertight tube or pipe extending vertically up from the bottom of a vessel, or from any compartment, so that the depth of water in the interior can be conveniently measured from the deck by dropping a sounding-rod attached to a line through the tube to the bottom.—2. A glass tube, in a protecting case, lowered with sounding-lead to the bottom of the shoaler parts of the ocean, the lower end of the tube being open and the upper end closed. The air within is compressed in proportion to the depth of the ocean. The water penetrates and dissolves a red paint from the inside of the tube, so that the colored remainder indicates the amount of compression of the air and hence the depth of the water. It was invented by Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) about 1860.

sound-memory (sound'mem'ō-ri), *n.* In *psychol.*, auditory memory; memory aroused by auditory cues and couched in auditory terms.

The meaningless sound *an* . . . called up the *sound-memory* of 'clams.' *Scripture, Exper. Phonetics*, p. 118.

sound-pendulum (soun'den'dū-lum), *n.* In *psychophys.*, a pendulum suspended from a



Sound-pendulum.

a, wooden base on layer of felt; *b*, ebony striking-block; *c*, steel pillar; *d*, pendulum, wrapped with rubber tubing to prevent vibration; *e*, arc, doubly supported on base, and capped with sponge-rubber (it carries three releases); *f*, pendulum catch and release, shown separately on larger scale.

steel pillar, the hard-rubber bob of which strikes, as the pendulum falls, upon a block of ebony cemented to the base of the instrument. Since the intensity of the sound produced by the blow is directly proportional to the height of fall of the bob, that is, to the square of the sine of half the arc through which the pendulum swings, the relative intensities of successive sounds may readily be calculated by reference to a graduated arc of metal, also attached to the base of the instrument. The sound-pendulum is sometimes made with two pendulums, hung to right and left of the pillar and striking on the two faces of the block: but it is difficult to insure the qualitative similarity of the two sounds thus produced. The sound-pendulum was first constructed by Volkman, and since Fechner's time it has been a standard piece of psychophysical apparatus.

A good way of turning this principle to account for the investigation of sound-intensities which do not differ very greatly from one another is indicated in the [accompanying] schematic representation of the *sound-pendulum*. *W. Wundt (trans.)*, *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 30.

sound-perimeter (soun'dē-rim'e-tēr), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, same as **sound-cage*. *Psychol. Rev.*, Jan., 1903, p. 64.

sound-sensation (soun'sen-sā'shōn), *n.* In *psychol.*, auditory sensation; especially, a sensation of noise. *W. Wundt (trans.)*, *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 32.

sound-shifting (soun'shif'ting), *n.* [Tr. G. *lauterschiebung*.] The 'shifting of (consonant) sounds' in a regular series or rotation: applied to this phenomenon in the history of Teutonic languages. See **lauterschiebung* and *Grimm's law*, under *law*¹. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 413.

souring-machine

soung (sōng), *n.* [Burmese] A Burmese harp with a boat-shaped body and a gracefully curved back or frame, but no post. Also *soum*.



Soung.
(In the Stearns Collection, University of Michigan.)

soup², *n.*—In the soup, in a predicament; helpless to act; in a mortifying situation. [Slang.]

soup-bone (sōp'bōn), *n.* A bone (with some meat on it) used for making soup-stock: usually the shank of beef.

soupir (sō-pēr'), *n.* [F., a sigh. See **sospiro*.] In music, an old name for a crotchet or quarter-note rest.

soupon, *n.* See *supawn*.

soup-spoon (sōp'spōn), *n.* A spoon of a size and form adapted for use in eating soup. —**Soup-spoon man**, a certain member of a gang of burglars. See **yeggman*. [Thieves' slang.]

When the prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Bureau identified the man who said he was William Smith as Gus De Ford, alias "Ky Yellow," alias "Bugsy," an expert with high explosives, known as the "King of the Soup Spoon Men." *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 2, 1906.

soup-stock (sōp'stok), *n.* See *stock*¹, 24.

sour, *n.* 5. In drenching or puering skins, the old liquor which has become sour or turned. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 47.—**White sour**, the bath of very dilute sulphuric acid in which cotton cloth is immersed after it has been exposed to the action of a weak solution of bleaching-powder, as a part of the usual process of chlorine-bleaching. *Sadtler, Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 475.

sour-ball (sour'bāl), *n.* A round sugar-plum, very strongly flavored with lemon.

sour-berry (sour'ber'i), *n.* The European cranberry, *Oxycoccus Oxycoccus*.

source, *n.* 4. In *geom.*, a place of transition from space of $n \pm 1$ into space of n dimensions. —5. In *elect.*: (*a*) That point or region in an electric circuit at which abrupt difference of potential exists so that current flows from it on one side through the circuit and toward it through the circuit from the other side. Thus a dynamo generator, a voltaic cell, or a charged condenser is a source of current in the circuit in which they are placed. (*b*) In the case of current flow in plane sheets, a point at which the current enters the sheet.

In the case of current flow in plane sheets, we have to consider certain points called *sources* at which the current flows into the sheet, and certain points called *sinks* at which it leaves. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 18.

sourine, *n.* II. *a.* Softly played; muted; pathetic. [Rare.]

Yet there is here and there a stroke of dramatic force, and there is the art of making a commonplace event striking by telling it in hints, as in the *sourine* little tragedy of "A Modern Melodrama," where a prostitute guesses her death-sentence from the doctor's visit. *N. Y. Times*, July 2, 1898.

sour-dock (sour'dock), *n.* 1. See *sour*.—2. See **dock*¹.

sourdough (sour'dō), *n.* See the extract. [Local slang.]

Strange as it may seem, the closing in of winter [in Alaska] opens up the country to the "sourdough," for dogs can pull where horses fall, and the prospector with his team and "grubstake" roams at will. *National Geog. Mag.*, March, 1905, p. 107.

sour-grass, *n.* 2. In the West Indies, *Andropogon pertusus*, a native of India, but naturalized in Australia and the West Indies, where it is considered one of the most valuable fodder-grasses.—3. Either the common Old World sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella*, or the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella*.—**Ladies' sour-grass**. Same as *ladies' *sorrel*.

sour-gum, *n.* 2. See **gum*².

souring-machine (sour'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *bleaching*, a machine for washing cotton or linen cloth in an acidulated bath. *G. Duerr, Bleaching and Calico-printing*, p. 11.

sour-sop, *n.*—**Sour-sop bird**, a small, bright-colored tanager, *Calliste versicolor*, so called from its frequenting the sour-sop tree.

sourweed (sour'wēd), *n.* The sheep-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella*.

Southern canary-grass. See *canary-grass*.—**Southern cattle-fever**. Same as *Texas fever*.—**Southern cattle-tick**. See *cattle-tick*.—**Southern root-rot**. Same as *Ozonium root-rot*.—**Southern timothy**. See *canary-grass*.

southing, *n.* 4. In surveying and in navigation, the linear distance measured in a north and south direction from the northerly end of a line to the true east and west line or the parallel of latitude passing through the southerly end of the line. Geometrically the southing or the northing of a line is equal to its east and west projection on to a meridian. The southing of a line thus is equal to its northing, and the former or the latter will be used solely in accordance with the direction of real or imaginary motion along the line.

The position of each point is calculated trigonometrically with reference to its distance east or west, north or south, of the starting-point of the survey. The distance from point to point measured along or parallel to the meridian, is called the difference of latitude of these two points, or northing or southing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 88.

South Sea arrowroot. See *Tacca* and **gaogao*.
sovereign, *n.* 2. (b) An Austrian gold coin of the value of three ducats. The sovereign of Ferdinand I. was worth \$6.76.—3. Any one of several nymphalid butterflies of the genus *Basilaria*, as the banded purple, the hybrid purple, the red-spotted purple, the viceroys and the vicereine.—**Adelaide sovereign**, a pound gold token struck by the assay-office of Port Adelaide in 1852.—**Brabant sovereign**, a gold coin of Austria. That of Joseph II. (1786) weighed 171.468 grains, 916.667 fine, and was worth \$6.76.—**Silver sovereign**, a nickname of the Spanish dollar.

sovereign, *soverenty*. Simplified spellings of *sovereign*, *soverenty*.

sovik (sō'vik), *n.* [Samoyed?] A large, loose fur tunie worn by the Samoyeds over the malitza, with the hair outside, and provided with a large hood. See extract under **loupth*.

sovrano (sō-vrā'nō), *n.* [It. See *sovereign*.] A coin of Francis I. of Austria, in 1831, for the dukedom of Milan and for Austrian Lombardy.

sow², *n.* 3. In metal: (b) Same as *bear²*, 7.

sowberry (sou'ber'i), *n.* Same as **sour-berry*.

sow-foot (sou'fūt), *n.* The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

sow-grass (sou'grās), *n.* The swine-cress, *Coronopus Coronopus*.

sown², *a.* [Corrup. of *F. souvenu*, remembered.] In old Eng. law, such as is leviable: said of a sheriff's return.

sow-plum (sou'plum), *n.* See **plum*.

sow-tit (sou'tit), *n.* The wood strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*.

Soxhlet extractor. See *Soxhlet's extraction apparatus*.

Soyka's bactoria flask. See **flask*.

sozal (sō'zal), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σῶζω*, save, + *-al*.] A trade-name of aluminium parapsophenol-sulphonate, (HOC₆H₄SO₃)₃Al. It is a crystalline astringent compound and is used in surgery as an antiseptic.

sozin (sō'zin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σῶζω*, save, + *-in²*.] Any defensive albuminous substance. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, III. 844.

soziodol (sō-zō-i'ō-dol), *n.* [Gr. *σῶζω*, save, + *F. iol(ine)* + *-ol*.] A crystalline powder (diiodophenol-sulphuric acid), employed in surgery and gynecology as a substitute for iodoform. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VII. 227.

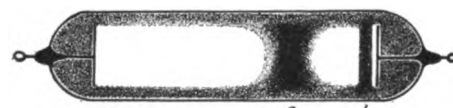
soziodolate (sō-zō-i'ō-dō-lāt), *n.* [soziodol + *-ate*.] A trade-name of a salt of diiodoparaphenol-sulphonic acid. The potassium, sodium, zinc, and mercury salts are used medicinally as antiseptic and antipyretic remedies, applied both internally and externally.

sozol (sō'zol), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σῶζω*, save, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of aluminium parapsophenol-sulphonate, Al(HOC₆H₄SO₃)₃. It is a brownish granular compound and is used in surgery as an antiseptic. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VII. 262.

sozolic (sō-zol'ik), *a.* [sozol + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, the same as **aseptol*: a trade-name. *Sp.* An abbreviation (b) of Spain.

space, *n.*—**Bolyal space**. Same as *Lobachevskian space*.—**Cathodic dark space**. See **cathodic* and *Crookes's space*.—**Clifford-Klein spaces**, space-forms obtained when the geometric axioms are only assumed for an every-way bounded piece of space.—**Clifford's space**, the space formally analogous to Clifford's surface

of zero curvature and finite extent. In it most of the usual Euclidean properties hold as regards figures not exceeding a certain size. The angle-sum of a triangle is two right angles, and there are motions in which all points travel along straight lines. The straight line is closed and the whole space is finite.—**Crookes's space**, **Crookes's dark space**, in the electric discharge through vacuum-tubes, a dark layer immediately surrounding the cathode and separating it from the negative glow. As the pressure diminishes the dark layer increases in thickness, gradually displacing the negative glow.—**Curvature of space**, a metric property which an imaginary space can have and which real or physical space may have in an almost inconceivably small degree, which is expressible by such a differential equation as to require mathematical analysts to admit that it is of the nature of a curvature. A curvature like that of the surface of a sphere will cause the sum of the three angles of a triangle to be greater than two right angles; and that curvature if constant implies that space is finite and unbounded. A curvature like that of a saddle will cause the sum of the three angles of a triangle to be less than two right angles; and that curvature if constant implies that space is infinite in its measurement and that measurable space is bounded. It is only the flat space in which the sum of the angles of a triangle is exactly 180° that is at once limitless and infinite—characters generally opposed to one another. For in proceeding along a line, and measuring as one goes, either the line comes to an end while the measurement is still finite, in which case the line is finite and limited, or the line returns into itself, completing the measurement while the measurement is still finite, in which case the line is finite and unlimited, or the measurement becomes infinite before the line comes to an end or returns into itself when the line is infinite and the measurable part of it is limited, whether the whole line is limited or not; and it is only when the line returns into itself simultaneously with the measurement becoming infinite that the whole line is measurable yet infinite and unlimited. There is always some law of progress along a line such that the progress is brought to an end by a character of the line itself, namely, either its coming to an end or its return into itself.—**Dark space**, a region, within a vacuum-tube traversed by the electric discharge, which is



Dark Space in a Vacuum-tube.
a, Faraday's dark space; b, Crookes's dark space.

devoid of luminescence. When an electric current passes through a tube containing a gas, such as air, at low pressures the glow does not extend uniformly throughout the tube. Near the cathode is a non-luminous region the length of which increases as the pressure diminishes. This is the first dark space or Crookes's space. Beyond this is the negative glow, followed by the second dark space or Faraday's space.—**Dead space**. (b) In chem., a name given by Liebreich to certain parts of a solution in which he thought no reaction occurred between substances dissolved in it. (c) The clearance-space in a steam-engine cylinder between the head of the cylinder and the end of the piston when the crank is on its dead center. (d) The difference between the readings of the mercurial thermometer when the temperature is rising and when it is falling, due in part to the change in the curvature of the meniscus and in part to the expansion of the bulb from the change in pressure of the vertical capillary column. The general effect is analogous to that of the dead motion of the micrometer-screw.—**Double elliptic space**, a space in which the straight line is finite and every two meet twice.—**Faraday's dark space**, in the electric discharge through vacuum-tubes at pressures less than about a centimeter, the dark space between the positive column and the glow around the negative electrode. Faraday's dark space increases in width as the pressure decreases until it finally displaces the positive column altogether.—**Five-to-em space**, in printing, a blank type, one fifth the width of the square of the body of the text-type.—**Four-to-em space**, in printing, the low or blank type that is one fourth the width of the square of the body of the text-type.—**Fourth dimension of space**. See **dimension*.—**Hair-space**. See *hair-space*.—**Ideal space**, that part of the complete spatial manifold without (outside) the absolute.—**Interseptal space**, in sea-anemones and corals, the space between two mesenteries of adjacent pairs. Compare **intraseptal space*.—**Larrey's spaces**, open spaces along the line of attachment of the diaphragm to the chest-walls.—**Linear space**. (a) See *linear*. (b) Euclidean space.—**Lobachevskian space**, the space characterized by the Bolyal-Lobachevskian non-Euclidean geometry.—**Monodromy of space**. See **monodromy*.—**Non-Euclidean space**, a space in which a non-Euclidean geometry is true (is actual).—**Poiseuille's space**, that part of the blood-stream in contact with the walls of the capillaries, where the white corpuscles move along sluggishly, the red corpuscles moving more rapidly in the center. Also called *still layer*.—**Postperforated space**. Same as *posterior perforated space*.—**Prussak's space** (b), under perforated.—**Prussak's space**, a small space in the tympanum bounded by the malleus, its external ligament, the outer wall of the attic, and Shrapnell's membrane. Also called *Prussak's pouch* or *chamber*.—**Retzius's space**, a small space or cavity in the tissues anterior to the bladder.—**Riemannian space**, a space in which a Riemannian geometry is actual. See **geometry*.—**Robin's spaces**, minute spaces in the outer coat of an artery, which connect with the lymphatics.—**Simple** (or *single*) **elliptic space**, one in which the straight line is finite and no two have more than one point in common.—**Six-to-em space**, in printing, a blank type, one sixth the width of the square of the body of the text-type: same as *hair-space* on small bodies.—**Space error**. See **error*.—**Space of Broca**, the central portion of the anterior olfactory lobe of the brain.—**Space of dissection**. See **dissection*.—**Space of dissolution**. See **dissolution*.—**Space of straight lines**, in geom., space with the straight as element.—**Space of Tenon**,

the space between Tenon's capsule and the sclerótica.—**Space of Vestberg**, the periaortic space between the pericardium and the beginning of the aorta.—**Spaces of Fontana**, intervals left between the prolongations of the suspensory ligament of the iris.—**Tactile space**, space considered as a synthesis from tactile sensations and perceptions.—**Temperature of space**, the temperature of an interplanetary or interstellar region not exposed to the radiation from the sun or from other hot bodies. According to the estimates of Langley, confirmed by subsequent investigations by others, the temperature of space is approximately the absolute zero or -273° C.—**Thick space**, in printing, the space usually known as three-em or three-to-em.—**Thin space**, in printing, a space of indeterminate width, thicker than the hair-space and thinner than the common three-to-em space.—**Three-to-em space**, in printing, a low type, one third the width of the body of the text-type, used to make a blank between words.—**Traube's space**, an area on the left side of the chest over the stomach, where a tympanic percussion-sound is heard, contrasting with the dullness of the precordial area.—**Visual space**, space considered as a synthesis from visual sensations and perceptions.

space-bar (spās'bār), *n.* Same as *spacer*, 2.

space-consciousness (spās'kon'shūs-nes), *n.* In *psychol.*, a general term for the various modes (visual, auditory, tactual, etc.), of perception or apprehension of space.

An analogous difficulty is at present felt by the disciples of Kant. These cannot imagine how it is possible that our space-consciousness can have arisen out of that which was not originally a space-consciousness. *H. Spencer*, in *Mind*, O. S., XV. 310.

space-constant (spās'kon'stant), *n.* The reciprocal of the square root of Riemann's measure of curvature.

It has, consequently, become customary to speak of the reciprocal of the square root of Riemann's measure of curvature as the *space-constant*, in order to avoid all appearance of implying a curvature of non-Euclidean space. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 666.

space-contrast (spās'kon'trast), *n.* The reciprocal influence of adjacent spatial extents or areas, of widely different dimensions: supposed by some psychologists to explain certain phenomena of optical illusion.

space-experience (spās'eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* In *psychol.*, experience of spatial magnitudes or relations; experience couched in terms of spatial perceptions or ideas: usually opposed to **time-experience*.

An hour is just as much an hour of *space-experience* as an hour of time-experience. *W. Wundt* (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 19.

space-hunger (spās'hung'gēr), *n.* In *psychol.*, the instinct of truancy or vagrancy; instinctive aversion to the confinement of every-day life. [Rare.]

Ennui, malaria, *space-hunger*, horror of familiar environments and habitual duties, and spring fever are comparatively infrequent as long as children are sexually neuter. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, II. 376.

space-key (spās'kē), *n.* In a type-writer or type-setting machine, a key which controls the spacing. See **type-writer*.

space-lattice (spās'lat'is), *n.* A net-like structure assumed in discussing the molecular relations of different types of crystalline forms. In it the particles are regarded as situated at the solid angles of equal, parallel parallelepipeds. Also *space-net*.

space-net (spās'net), *n.* Same as **space-lattice*.

spacer, *n.* 3. In a type-setting machine, a device for spacing words.

After being once brought into use, a matrix bar or spacer is not employed again until all others of the same kind stored in the magazine have been used in turn. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 58.

4. Anything by which a space or interval is made.

Large horizontal and radial ventilating spaces are provided. These ventilating spaces are obtained by means of metal spacers. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 404.

space-sense (spās'sens), *n.* In *psychol.*: (a) A sense which mediates perceptions of space.

This conclusion, that sight is a *space-sense*, is supported by the results of Franz's experiments. *G. M. Stratton*, *Exper. Psychol.* and its Bearing upon Culture, p. 134.

(b) A term formed on the analogy of 'light-sense,' 'pressure-sense,' etc., to denote the capacity of space-perception. It is doubly misleading, since it implies that our simplest spatial experiences are sensations as specific as those of color or pressure, and also suggests that we are endowed with a sense-organ of space, as we are with an organ of vision, etc.

E. H. Weber tested the 'cutaneous *space sense*' by applying the two points of a pair of compasses to the skin. *O. Külpe* (trans.), *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 37.

space-telegraph (spās'tel'ē-grāf), *n.* Same as *wireless telegraph*.

space-telegraphy

space-telegraphy (spās'tel'ē-graf-i or -te-leg'-ra-fī), *n.* Telegraphy without wires.

space-threshold (spās'tresh'ōld), *n.* In *psychophysics*, the limit of dual impression for the skin or retina, as determined by the esthesiometric compasses or by the just noticeable separation of black dots on a white background.

The smallest, just noticeable distance between two impressions is called the *space-threshold* for touch.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 106.

space-variation (spās'vā-ri-ā'shon), *n.* In *math.*, the change in value of any function from point to point throughout a space.

space-washer (spās'wash'ēr), *n.* A distance-piece, usually annular; a disk with a central hole, placed upon a spindle or axis to keep two other objects on the same axis at a desired fixed distance apart.

space-writer (spās'ri'tēr), *n.* In newspaper and other literary work, one who is paid by space, usually by the column, line, or word.

In one way or another . . . by learned professors or by clever *space-writers* . . . all but a very few of the leading actors in our earlier scenes have been . . . sufficiently bewritten and belauded.

W. G. Brown, *Life of Oliver Ellsworth*, 1.

spacing-rod (spā'sing-rod), *n.* In *elect.*, a rod or strip, usually of insulating material, which separates the successive layers of a coil. Spacing-rods are used particularly where a circulation of air for ventilating through the coil is desired.

spadale (spā'dā-it), *n.* [Named in honor of L. di Medici-Spada.] A hydrated magnesium silicate which occurs in reddish amorphous masses: found near Rome, Italy.

spade¹, *n.* 5. In *artillery*, a thick metal projection at the end of the trail of a field-gun carriage, which is forced into the ground by the recoil and tends to keep the carriage in the same position for subsequent rounds.

The [gun] carriage was fitted with hydraulic recoil cylinders, and with a "spade."

Hazell's *Annual*, 1902, p. 41.

Spade pattern, a reciprocal trefoil pattern to be seen in some Oriental rugs, especially in the borders.

spade², *n.*—**Spade casino**. See *casino*.

spade-fish, *n.* Same as *paddle-fish*.

spade-foot, *n.* 2. An enlargement of the thin end of a leg of a chair or other piece of furniture having a contour similar to that of a spade. Also used adjectively.

By using the "spade foot," as the square excrescence at the thin end of the leg is called.

K. W. Clouton, *Chippendale Period in Eng. Furniture*, [p. 154.]

spade-money (spād'mun'ī), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage made in imitation of spades and shovels.

spade-press (spād'pres), *n.* A wool-press of rude construction, used in Australia, in which a spade is employed for ramming down the wool. E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

spader, *n.*—**Rotary spader**, a machine consisting of a drum turning on a horizontal axis and carrying on its rim a series of projecting blades which turn up the earth as the machine is drawn along.

Spagnuoli (spān-yō-ō'lē), *n. pl.* The Sephardim Jews of Turkey and the Balkan states.

spain, *v. t.* Same as *spane*.

span¹, *v. t.* 7. To harness (a horse, etc.) to a vehicle; insepan; furnish (a vehicle) with animals to draw (it). [South African Dutch.]

Montalva's reply was short: "No one ever spanned in an ass with an ox in one yoke." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI, 187.

span¹, *n.* 9. In *math.*, the span of a region in any direction is the width of a strip which is bounded by lines perpendicular to that direction, contains every internal point of the region, and has on each of its bounding lines at least one boundary point of the region; and the upper limit of these spans of the region in every direction is called the span.

If R_1, R_2, \dots be a countably infinite series of closed regions, each being entirely within the preceding, and if the span of the regions do not decrease indefinitely, the common points form a perfect connected set.

W. H. Young, in *Proc. Math. Soc. (London)*, ser. 2, [III, 371.]

span-dogs, *n. pl.* 2. *sing.* In the bending of barrel-staves, a bar of iron used as a holder to retain the curved shape of the staves until they have cooled, when they will not bend back.

Before the stave is released, a bar of iron bent at each end is forced over it to hold it in position until it has cooled, when it will retain the curve made by the bender. This bar is called the "*span-dog*," and as a rule it is required to be nearly half the thickness of the wood it holds, such is the force which it is utilized to counteract.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 10, 1904, p. 23982.

spangle, *n.* 4. One of many small, somewhat triangular spots on the wing of a pigeon or fowl.

spangled, *a.* 2. Having numerous small pointed markings on the wing or body. In spangled pigeons the markings are on the 'shoulder, or bend of the wing; in fowls, such as the spangled Hamburgs, they occur on the body as well. Spangles differ from checkers in being smaller and more numerous.

Spaniard, *n.* 2. [I. c.] Same as *jack-spaniard*.

—3. In New Zealand, same as *spear-grass*, 3.

spanipelagic (span'i-pē-laj'ik), *a.* [More prop. **spanopelagic*, < Gr. σπάνος, rarity (σπάνιος, rare), + πηλαγος, sea.] Floating or swimming in the depths of the sea, and coming to the surface only rarely or exceptionally. See **pelagic*, **autopelagic*, and **bathypelagic*.

The final cause of this remarkable *spanipelagic* mode of life must lie chiefly in the conditions of reproduction and ontogeny.

Haeckel (trans.), *Planktonic Studies*, p. 583, in Rep. [U. S. Fish Com., 1889-91.]

Spanish blanket, *bur. cane*, etc. See *blanket*, etc.—**Spanish cat**. Same as *tortoiseshell cat*.—**Spanish chateau**, a castle in Spain, or in the air.

In short she's the pink of perfection, you know; And she lives like a queen in my Spanish Chateau! J. G. Saxe, *My Castle in Spain*, st. 2.

Spanish reef. See *reef* 2.—**Spanish wild cherry**. Same as *islay*.

Spanish-American (span'ish-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the parts of America settled or controlled by Spaniards or their descendants, and where Spanish, more or less modified, is the vernacular.

II. *n.* An American of Spanish blood; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

spank-stick (spank'stik), *n.* A flat stick with which the operation of spanking was performed. [Dial.]

"Do you remember your Uncle Tree's spankstick, Phoebe?"

"Shall we perhaps change the subject?" said Miss Phoebe, with bland severity.

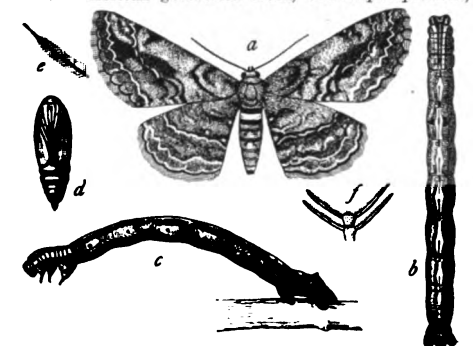
L. E. Richards, Mrs. Tree, viii.

spanner, *n.*—**Clyburn spanner**, an adjustable spanner wrench the movable jaw of which is adjusted by means of a screw with a knurled head.

spanopnea (span-op-nē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπάνος, rare, scarce, + πνοια, < πνέω, < πνέω, breathe.] Abnormal slowness of respiration.

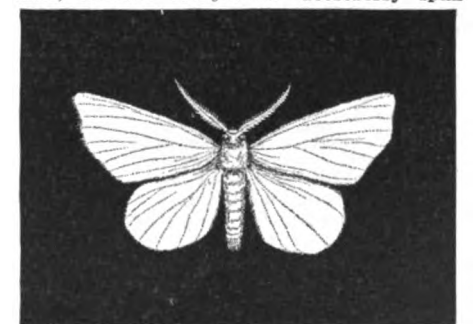
span-wire (span'wir), *n.* A tightly stretched wire attached to the trolley-wire of an electric road and used to hold the latter in its position above the track.

span-worm, *n.*—**Cranberry span-worm**, the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Cleora pampharia*,



Cranberry Span-worm (*Cleora pampharia*). a, female moth; b, larva, dorsal view; c, larva, lateral view; d, pupa; e, male antenna; f, enlarged joints of same: all enlarged, e and f more so. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

found commonly in the Massachusetts cranberry-bogs.—**Elm span-worm**, the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Ennomos subsignarius*.—**Gooseberry span-**



Moth of Elm Span-worm (*Ennomos subsignarius*).

worm, the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Cynatophora ribearia*.—**Horned span-worm**, the larva of an

spark

American geometrid moth, *Ania limbata* (formerly called *Nematocampa filamentaria*). The larva lives on plum and strawberry and other rosaceous plants, and bears on its back four long curved fleshy horns, two curving forward and two backward.—**Pine span-worm**, any one of several geometrid larvae which feed on pine-leaves, as the *pine measuring-worm*, larva of *Paraphia subatomaria*, the *redhead inchworm*, larva of *Macaria bisignata*, and others.—**Strawberry span-worm**. Same as *horned span-worm*.

spar¹, *v. t.*—**To spar-down**, *naut.*, to seize oars, or short pieces of light timber, across the shrouds preparatory to rattling down the rigging.

spar², *n.*—**Flaky-spar**, cleavable calcite. [Local, Eng.]—**Greenland spar**. Same as *cryolite*.—**Zinc spar**, smithsonite or calamin, native zinc carbonate.

sparadrapier (spar-a-dra-pēr' or -drap'i-ēr), *n.* [F. *sparadrapier*, < *sparadrap*, *sparadrap*.] A machine for spreading antiseptic paraffin or other medicating compound upon thin linen, cotton, or other fabric to make surgical bandages or plasters; a spreading-machine for coating cerecloth.

sparassodont (spa-ras'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Sparassodonta*.

II. *n.* An individual of the suborder *Sparassodonta*.

Sparassodonta (spa-ras'ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπαράσσειν, tear, rend, + ὄδον (ὄδον-), a tooth.] A suborder proposed by Ameghino for the large carnivorous marsupials of the Santa Cruz formation of Patagonia. According to its author, the *Sparassodonta* are neither creodonts, placental carnivores, nor carnivorous marsupials.

sparer, *n.* 2. That which spares; specifically, in metabolism, a substance which through its own destruction will curtail the destruction of other material: for example, carbohydrates are spares of the tissue albumins.

The great power as proted *sparers* which the carbohydrates exercise. Buck, *Med. Handbook*, V, 564.

spare some (spār'sum), *a.* Economical; careful of money; somewhat close. [Colloq.]

Sparganiaceæ (spär-gā-ni-ā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1858), < *Sparganium* (um) + -aceæ.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Pandanales*, the bur-reed family, containing only the genus *Sparganium* (which see).

sparge (spärj), *n.* [L. *spargo*, a sprinkling, < *spargere*, sprinkle, spray.] In *brewing*, the spray of heated water which is thrown upon malt in the preparation of 'wort.'

One may note the temperature at which the "sparge" is applied; 170° is frequently exceeded, and the use of stirrers in wash stills by no means universal, especially where small stills are employed.

Nature, May 1, 1902, p. 2.

Sparisoma (spar-i-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., < *Sparus* + Gr. σῶμα, body.] A genus of scaroid fishes including many species, most of them found in warm and tropical parts of America.

spark¹, *n.*—**Active spark**, in an experiment described by Hertz, an electric spark the ultra-violet rays from which are used to influence a second, simultaneously produced, spark called the *passive spark*.

The efficiency of the *active spark* is not confined to any special form of it.

H. Hertz (trans.), *Electric Waves*, p. 66.

Advanced spark. See *ignition*, 5.—**Electric spark**, the passage of the electric current between two



High-voltage alternating arc, and spark which started it (150,000 volts).

terminals, at high voltage, by mechanical disruption of the insulating medium between the terminals. In the electric spark, the medium filling the space between the terminals or electrodes carries the current, becoming temporarily conducting by disruption by the electrostatic stress of very high voltage, while in the electric arc a bridge of conducting vapor of the electrodes carries the current. The spark therefore starts spontaneously as soon as the voltage is sufficiently high to disrupt the insulating medium, while the arc has to be started by forming the conducting vapor bridge. The voltage re-

spark

quired to produce a spark between two terminals usually is many hundred times greater than the voltage required to maintain an arc. If the supply of current is sufficient, an arc usually follows the spark. In air the spark is



Lightning Spark.

sharply defined, of irregular shape and intense brilliancy, while the arc is more diffused. The light of the spark shows the spectrum of the material filling the space between the electrodes, the light of the arc the electrode spectrum. See *electric arc*.—**Jump-spark**. See *jump-spark*.—**Mercury-spark**, an electric spark discharge the spectrum of which shows the bright lines characteristic of the metallic vapor of mercury.—**Passive spark**, in an experiment described by Hertz, an electric spark which is subjected to the ultra-violet rays from another, and simultaneously produced, spark called the *active spark*. (See above.)

The susceptibility of the *passive spark* to the action is to a certain extent dependent upon its form.

H. Hertz (trans.), *Electric Waves*, p. 66.

Retarded spark. See *ignition*, 5.—**Slide-spark**, in *elect.*, the spark in the air-gap of a Hertz's receiver.—**Wiping-spark** or **wipe-spark**, an electric spark obtained by bringing into contact two terminals which are in a circuit of sufficient potential difference and then separating them. There is usually more or less sliding or slipping of the terminals past each other while in contact, whence the name. Distinguished from a *jump-spark*, in which the electrodes are permanently separated.

spark-arrester, *n.* 2. Spark-arresters are required when the fuel is wood or shavings even with natural or chimney draft, but with forced or mechanical draft, as in locomotives, they are needed for coal fuels also. In chimneys for wood-fires the spark-arrester may be a cage of galvanized-iron wire netting in the top of the stack; or the stack may be enlarged in cross-section near the top and a gauze grating placed at the largest section; or the arrester may be a deflecting cone, or several of them, by which the sparks or cinders are caught and their motion is stopped while the current of gas passes around and so out. These deflectors have usually spark-pockets or receptacles in which the cinders accumulate and from which they may be removed. In locomotives this catcher has often been in an annular cavity, the stack being double, or one tube within another, the sparks passing between the tubes. The more modern practice, with locomotives, is to put the spark-arresting netting below the base of the stack and in the extension-front smoke-box. The sparks then accumulate in the smoke-box below the netting, and are washed out or removed by spark-ejectors when convenient. In this method, the exhaust steam does not have to work through the meshes of the netting. The accumulated cinders and sparks in the smoke-box are emptied through a gate-valve in the bottom into a hopper at the top of a short tube called the *spark-hopper*, the tube discharging into a pit between the rails at the roundhouse or terminal.

spark-balls (spärk'bälz), *n. pl.* The spherical metal terminals with which electrical apparatus for the production of the disruptive discharge is commonly provided and between which the spark-gap lies.

spark-box (spärk'boks), *n.* Same as *spark-arrester*, 2.

spark-break (spärk'bräk), *n.* The breaking of an electric circuit at a point of usual contact, so that an electric arc or series of sparks jumps across the gap until the space between the terminals is too great for the tension of the current to overcome the resistance offered by the air or other medium through which the current would have to pass: used in igniting charges in internal-combustion motor cylinders in the make-and-break system.

The trip is worked by a vertical rod which moves up and down, and its end raises or lowers the trip and thus operates the *spark-break*. *Elect. Rec.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 380.

spark-catcher (spärk'kach'ër), *n.* Same as *spark-arrester*, 2.

spark-coil, *n.* 2. A coil of many turns of insulated wire on an iron core, used for producing a spark by opening the circuit of the coil, for electric gas-lighting, igniting the charge in the gas or gasoline engine-cylinder, etc.

spark-deflector (spärk'dë-flek'tör), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 2.

spark-gap (spärk'gap), *n.* The open space between the terminals of the secondary cir-

cuit of an induction-coil, or the similar space in any electric circuit, across which the disruptive electric discharge in the form of a spark takes place.

spark-hopper (spärk'höp'ër), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 2.

spark-plug (spär'king-plug), *n.* See *spark-plug*.

spark-point (spär'king-point), *n.* In explosion-engines, the terminal of the spark-producing device for ignition.

It [electric reuniting device] consists of a spark-producing device containing in a cylindrical metal case, five inches long and three inches in diameter. Projecting from the upper side of this case is a stem surmounted by platinum *spark-point*, one of which is automatically movable. *Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles*, p. 404.

spark-instant (spärk'in'stant), *n.* The time or period, in the stroke of an internal-combustion motor, at which the spark which is to ignite the combustible mixture in the cylinder is caused to jump the gap between the terminals of an electric circuit in that cylinder. *F. R. Hutton, Gas Engine*, p. 219.

spark-knobs (spärk'nobz), *n. pl.* The knobs or balls with which the spark-gap of induction-coils, or other machines for the production of the disruptive discharge, is usually provided.

sparkle, *v. i.*—**Sparkling waters**, waters containing or charged with carbonic acid gas.

spark-lead (spärk'léd), *n.* See *ignition*, 5.

spark-length (spärk'length), *n.* The distance traversed by the disruptive discharge in passing the spark-gap of any electric circuit. The spark-length affords a measure of the difference of potential between the terminals.

spark-lever (spärk'lev'ër), *n.* The lever or handle by which the period at which a spark passes between terminals in an internal-combustion motor is controlled: used especially in motor-cars and motor-cycles, where such control of the instant of ignition is very important, as the resistance to be overcome or the desired speed may vary. Spark-levers are usually on the steering-post of motor-cars, and on the handle-bars of motor-cycles.

spark-micrometer (spärk'mi-krom'e-tër), *n.* See *micrometer*.

spark-plug (spärk'plug), *n.* In internal-combustion motors, the apparatus which carries into the combustion-chamber the electric terminals, properly insulated, by which the charge of carbureted air or gas is electrically ignited at the proper time. It is a tube of non-conducting material, such as porcelain, inserted into a screwed bushing or plug fitting a threaded hole in the cylinder. The electric conductors are attached to platinum wires insulated in this tube and with their points projecting inside the cylinder, with a small air-gap ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch) across which the spark will jump and fire the mixture. If these points are foul or are too far apart, or if the current is of too low electric tension, the spark does not pass when the contact is made by the commutator, and the ignition fails and the motor stops.

Instead of the usual *spark-plug*, a mechanical break is made in the cylinder head. This is carried out by using a contact piece which is fixed inside the cylinder. *Elect. Rec.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 380.

spark-spectrum (spärk'spek'trum), *n.* The spectrum of the light produced by an electric spark. Spark-spectra are usually bright-line spectra the character of which depends not only on the gases in the spark-gap but also upon the nature of the terminals: thus the spark between terminals of zinc, tin, cadmium, etc., gives a spectrum which contains the lines characteristic of the vapors of those metals.

spark-telegraphy (spärk'tel'ë-graf-i or -të-leg'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *wireless telegraphy*.

Sparnacian (spär-ná'shian), *a. and n.* In *geol.*, noting a division of the Lower Eocene Tertiary in northern France and Belgium, lying above the Thanetian or Thanet sands.

sparrow, *n.*—**Ipswich sparrow**, *Ammodramus princeps*, a species much like the well-known savanna-sparrow, but larger, without the yellow markings, and of a more rufous cast. It was named from Ipswich, Massachusetts, where it was discovered. It is restricted to the New England coast and immediate vicinity, breeding on Sable Island.—**Oregon sparrow**. See *Oregon song-sparrow*.—**Sea-shore sparrow**, *Ammodramus rostratus*, a species common on the Pacific coast.

sparrow-bottle (spar'ô-bot'l), *n.* A bottle or jar made to hang on a nail in a wall and serve as a nesting-place for house-sparrows: a device resorted to by farmers in certain districts of England in order to save their thatch roofs from the inroads of nesting sparrows.

sparsioplast (spär'si-ô-plast), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *sparsus*, scattered, + Gr. *πλαστός*, formed.] A colored elæoplast found in certain diatoms. It is variable in number and position. See *stabioplast*.

S. P. O. C.

spar-varnish (spär'vär'nish), *n.* A superior make of varnish which is not affected by salt water, steam, soap, grease, or ammonia fumes. It is used as a coating for spars and all outside or exposed work where natural wood (unpainted) is found, such as boats, skylights, etc.

spasm, *n.*—**Malleatory spasm**. Same as *malleation*, 3.—**Mimetic spasm**, involuntary convulsive twitching of certain of the muscles of the face.—**Mimic spasm**. Same as *mimetic spasm*.—**Occupation spasm**. Same as *functional spasm* (which see, under *spasm*).

Dr. James Putnam referred to the view that these continuous movements which hysterical patients sometimes carried on were the work of dissociated cerebral centres; they seemed to be performed without fatigue to the patient and differed from the "occupation spasms" (habit spasms) which occurred in some persons without any relation to hysteria, and which were brought on by work, and were attended with profound local fatigue of the affected parts. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1810.

spasmophilia (spas-mô-fil'i-ë), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπασμός*, contraction, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *pathol.*, a tendency to convulsions from slight causes.

spasmophilic (spas-mô-fil'ik), *a.* [*spasmophil-* (ia) + *-ic*.] Relating to spasmophilia; marked by a tendency to tetany and other convulsive disorders. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1908, p. 903.

spasmotin (spas'mô-tin), *n.* [Gr. *σπασμός*, contraction, + *-ot-* + *-in²*.] A yellow amorphous principle present in ergot in very small quantity and claimed by Jacobi to be the specifically active substance. It is probably impure spascloctoxin.

Spastic gait. See *gait*, 1.

spatch-cock (spach'kok), *v. t.* 1. To kill and serve (a fowl) hastily, as a spatch-cock.—2. To prepare (something) in haste for an emergency; in the extract, to insert hastily into a document.

As a matter of fact, the suggestion of surrender which he "spatchcocked" into one of his messages to General White was capable of an explanation not altogether creditable to General Buller. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1901.

3. *Milit.*, to punish by stretching upon the ground with arms and legs extended and fastened down.

Spathiocaris (spath'i-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] A group of organic structures having the form of oval or circular disks split at one end by a triangular cleft running from center to edge, composed of chitinous matter: originally described as phyllocarid crustacean carapaces and later as the opercula of cephalopods; their real nature is not known. They are found in Upper Devonian rocks.

spatialization (spä-shal-i-zä'shön), *n.* [*spatial* + *-iz(e)* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering spatial; the act of giving a spatial character (to).

All forms of external experience are not alike calculated to awaken the mind to react with a *spatialization* of its objects. *B. P. Bowne, Metaphysics*, p. 200.

spatiology (spä-shi-ol'ë-jì), *n.* [L. *spatium*, space, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of space, spaces, or hyperspaces, Euclidean or non-Euclidean.

With the elliptic hypothesis (space finite) the Principle of Duality has full sway; in any theorem, points and straight lines, lengths and angles, being respectively interchanged, a new and true theorem results in the geometry of the plane. This is an aesthetic argument against the Euclidean scheme of *spatiology*.

W. B. Frankland, *Euclid with Commentary*, p. 13.

spatter-cone (spat'ër-kön), *n.* A subordinate volcanic cone formed at mildly explosive events that throw out little dabs of lava. They sometimes arise from the lava-flows themselves. *Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol.*, I. 580.

spattle² (spat'l), *v. t.* [*spattle*², *n.*] In *ceram.*, to sprinkle or mottle with colored glaze.

spawning-brush (spä'ning-brush), *n.* A brush used in fish-hatcheries when the fishes are spawned (the eggs are taken). *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, 1900, ser. B, p. 307.

spawning-place (spä'ning-pläs), *n.* Any place selected by fishes to deposit their spawn, as the rocky shores chosen by codfishes or the river-beds by anadromous fishes.

Some beds of this kind, in salmon-frequented rivers, have been notable from time immemorial as *spawning-places*. *Chambers' Encyclopedia*, IX. 114.

S. P. C. An abbreviation of *Society for the Prevention of Crime*.

S. P. C. A. An abbreviation of *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*.

S. P. C. C. An abbreviation of *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children*.

S. P. O. K. An abbreviation (a) in England, of *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*; (b) in Scotland, of *Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge*.

speak-easy (spēk'ē'zi), *n.* A bar-room or saloon where liquor is sold (illegally) without a license. Also used adjectively. [Slang.]

There are to-day, as then, in abundance, disorderly houses, "speak-easies," saloons, or "clubs" where liquor is sold after the permitted time, and tramps.

Josiah Flynt, in *McClure's Mag.*, June, 1901, p. 116.

spear¹, *n.*—**Sucking spears**, in entom., the coadapted mandibles and maxillae, forming spear-like organs which are suctorial in function. These occur in the larvae of the neuropterous families *Chrysopidae*, *Hemeroptidae*, *Myrmeleontidae*, and *Coniopterygidae*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V, 468.

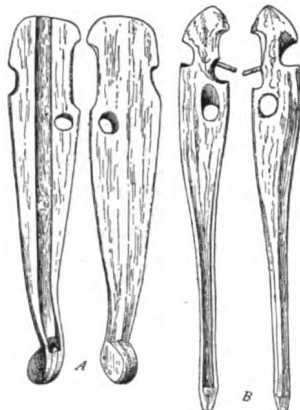
spear-grass, 4. In Australia, any one of several species of valuable forage grasses, namely, several species of the genus *Stipa* and *Andropogon contortus*. The seeds of these grasses are sharp and covered with fine barbs so that they easily become entangled in the wool of sheep and frequently penetrate the skin, often causing the death of the animal.—**Creeping sea spear-grass**. Same as *sea* or *sea-coast spear-grass*.—**Sea or sea-coast spear-grass**, a slender perennial grass, *Puccinellia maritima*, with creeping rootstocks, found on the northern coasts of both hemispheres. It is a valuable element in the salt-marsh hay of New England and the Middle States.—**Southern spear-grass**, a grass, *Eragrostis Purshii*, with lance-shaped spikelets, common from the Middle States to Arizona. It has no agricultural value. Two woodland grasses, *Poa brevisfolia* and *P. autumnalis*, have also been so called.—**White spear-grass**, the reed meadow-grass, *Panicularia Americana*.

spear-thrower (spēr'thrō'ēr), *n.* An implement, usually of wood, used in throwing a spear so as to give it an increased velocity. Such implements are usually about two feet long, with a knob or notch at one end to engage the end of the spear, the other end being often provided with a special grip for the hand. They are found only in limited areas, such as among some Indian tribes of the coast of Alaska, the Eskimos, the Australians, in parts of South America, and in Mexico. Also called *throwing-board*.

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spear-kite (spēr'kit), *n.* See *kite¹*.

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Spear-throwers.
A, Ungava type; B, Yukon River type.
(In U. S. Nat. Museum.)

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specchia (spek'ē-ā), *n.*; pl. *specchie* (spek'ē-ā). [It. dial., < L. *specula*, a lookout, a watch-tower. See *speculate*.] A kind of prehistoric stone structure found in southern Italy.

Special state. See *state*.

speciation (spē-gi-ā'shon), *n.* [*species*.] The production of (new) species; the origination of new species. *Science*, May 27, 1910, p. 815.

speciographical (spē-shi-ō-grāf'ī-kāl), *a.* [*speciograph* (y) + *-ic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the scientific description or diagnosis of species.

speciography (spē-shi-ō-grāf'ī), *n.* [L. *species*, species, + Gr. *-yapapa*, < *-yapav*, write.] The scientific description or diagnosis of species. Also *speciography*.

species, *n.* 10. A former standard of currency in certain parts of Germany and in the north of Europe, apparently answering to the modern dollar of commerce.—**Agricultural species**, one of two or more plant types developed under cultivation from the same natural species and considered to be as distinct as natural species.—**Bipolar theory of distribution of species**. See *bipolar*.—**Doctrine of the immutability of species**. See *pre-Darwinian*.—**Elementary species**, a number of individuals, within the limits of a species, characterized by a distinctive and hereditary peculiarity, or by more than one.

What is a species, what is a new species? What is an elementary species, which has also been called a subspecies? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1904, p. 217.

Form species, an apparent species which is only a form or stage in the development of a pleomorphic species.—**Superstitious species**, in paleont., those species that survive into later geological periods and are hence found in formations higher than those in which they are normally characteristic or culminate.

species-cycle, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the series of forms needed to represent the species in its completeness. The species-cycle is the same as the ovum-cycle or genealogical individual, except in cases where the sexes are separate or polymorphism occurs. See *ovum-cycle*.

The complete series of forms needed to represent the species . . . [is] the *species-cycle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 543.

specific, *I. a.*—**Specific conductance** or **conductivity**, *refractivity*. See *conductance*, *refractivity*.

II. n. 2. A definite substance in the serum of an animal that gives rise to a special kind of immunity.

speciographic (spē-shi-ō-grāf'īk), *a.* [*speciograph* (y) + *-ic*.] Same as *speciographic*. *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 58.

speciography (spē-shi-ō-grāf'ī), *n.* Same as *speciography*. *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 61.

speck¹, *n.*—**White speck of tobacco**, a disease producing small white spots on the leaves of tobacco caused by the fungus *Macrosporium tabacum*.

speck¹, *v. t.* 3. To stain or dot with ink small blemishes in (a finished fabric), so as to conceal or obliterate them.

spectacle, *n.* 8. *pl.* Signal-glasses of varying color, held in a metal frame suggesting spectacles, to be moved in front of the lenses of signal-lights at night: usually of red and green if there are two. Also used, in the singular, for one frame with its colored glass.

This calendar shows a miniature equipment of a complete signal system, presenting the arrangement of a universal ninety-degree *spectacle* for two positions, continuous light, lamp on top of post; also double ninety-degree *spectacles* arranged for two and three positions, and continuous light sixty-degree *spectacles* applied to a double arm for home and distant signals.

Elect. Rev., March 7, 1903, p. 356.

9. A frame with two bow-shaped handles for carrying well-boring tools.—**Bifocal spectacles**, spectacles having a lens of different focal distance, cemented to or replacing the lower portion of the main lens: a form of compound spectacles, usually distance and reading glasses combined in one frame.—**Pulpit spectacles**, spectacles with the upper part of the lens removed, enabling the wearer to look over them. [Colloq.]—**Skeleton spectacles**, spectacles whose lenses are pierced with holes for the attachment of the temples and the bridge-piece for the nose, instead of being held in a wire frame.—**To make a pair of spectacles**, in cricket, to make a score of nothing in each inning. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 76.

spectacle-frame (spek'ta-kl-frām), *n.* 1. The frame, usually of metal, which holds the lenses of a pair of spectacles.—2. In *iron ship-building*, a cast-steel frame projecting from each side of the stern of a twin-screw steamer which supports the stern-bearings of the propeller-shaft in vessels of a form in which the hull of the vessel is bossed out to cover the whole screw-shaft. The spectacle-frame forms the after termination of the bossed-out part of the hull.

spectacle-iron (spek'ta-kl-ī'ēr), *n.* The clue-iron in the lower corners of squaresails.

spectacle-scars (spek'ta-kl-skārz'), *n. pl.* In some *Brachiopoda*, such as the extinct genera *Obolus* and *Lingulella*, the two oval adductor muscle impressions which make spectacle-like scars on the inner surface of the valves.

Spectral series. See *series*.

spectrolograph (spek-trō-bō'lō-grāf), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *logograph*.] An automatic record of the distribution of energy in the spectrum, made by means of the bolometer. See *bolograph*.

spectrologographic (spek'trō-bō-lō-grāf'īk), *a.* [*spectrologograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a bolographic measurement of the spectrum; obtained by means of the spectrologograph. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 69.

spectrobolometric (spek'trō-bō-lō-met'rik), *a.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *bolometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of the spectrum by means of a bolometer, or to the use of the spectrobolometer.

Recent unpublished *spectrobolometric* studies at the Astrophysical Observatory show that on two apparently equally clear days, near the middle of March, 1902, with equal altitudes of the sun, the difference in the absorption in the well-known visible and infra-red water-vapor bands alone was such as to cause a difference in the solar radiation at the earth's surface of 7 per cent. Changes far in excess of this occur from the same cause between spring and summer.

U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., April, 1902, p. 180.

spectrohellograph

spectrocolorimetry (spek'trō-kul-o-rim'e-tri), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *colorimetry*.] The spectrophotometric study of the colors of solutions and chemical compounds, especially as a method of chemical analysis.

spectrocomparator (spek'trō-kom'pā-rā-tor), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *comparator*.] An instrument devised by Hartmann for the precise comparison and measurement of photographs of line-spectra. *Nature*, Dec. 20, 1906, p. 182.

spectrogram (spek'trō-gram), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + Gr. *γράφω*, anything written.] The photograph of a spectrum, made by a spectrograph, that is, a spectroscopic camera.

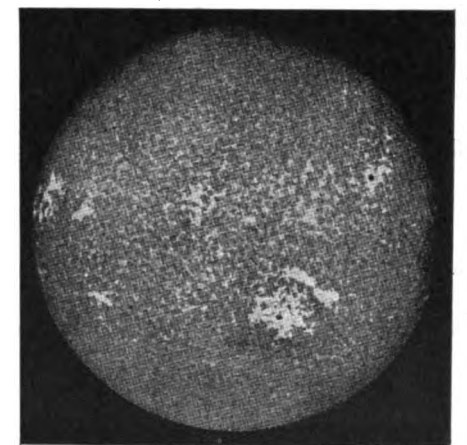
Spectrograms taken with a slit by Professor Campbell at Jeur suggested, by the distortions of the characteristic ray impressed upon them, the progress of radial movements, such as might well be deemed inevitable in an aerial envelope obviously not in a state of equilibrium. [A. M. Clerke, *Problems in Astrophysics*, p. 131.]

spectrograph, *n.*—**Autocollimating spectrograph**, a spectrograph the adjustment of which, as to collimation, is automatically done by means of a mechanical attachment. *Science*, Jan. 31, 1908, p. 167.—**Quartz spectrograph**, an apparatus for the photography of ultra-violet portions of the spectrum, the lenses and prisms of which are of quartz. The absorption of the shorter wave-lengths by glass is thus avoided and the range of the instrument is increased.

spectrographic, *a.*—**Deslandres's spectrographic method**, a method of determining the rate of rotation of a planet by measuring the inclination of the lines in the photograph of its spectrum to those of an adjacent comparison spectrum, the slit of the spectroscope being adjusted so as to coincide with the equator on the planet's image.—**Keeler's spectrographic method**, the method of determining the rotation rate of a planet by placing the slit of the spectrograph across the equator of the planet's image and measuring the apparent inclination of the lines in its spectrum to the lines in the sky-spectrum taken on the same plate as soon as possible without disturbing the instrument. According to Doppler's principle, the lines at one limb of the planet will be shifted slightly toward the red and at the other toward the blue by the planet's rotation, and thus slightly tilted.

spectrographically (spek-trō-grāf'ī-kāl-i), *adv.* By means of the spectrograph; by means of spectrographic methods. *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1903, p. 477.

spectrohellogram (spek'trō-hē'li-ō-gram), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + Gr. *ήλιος*, sun, +



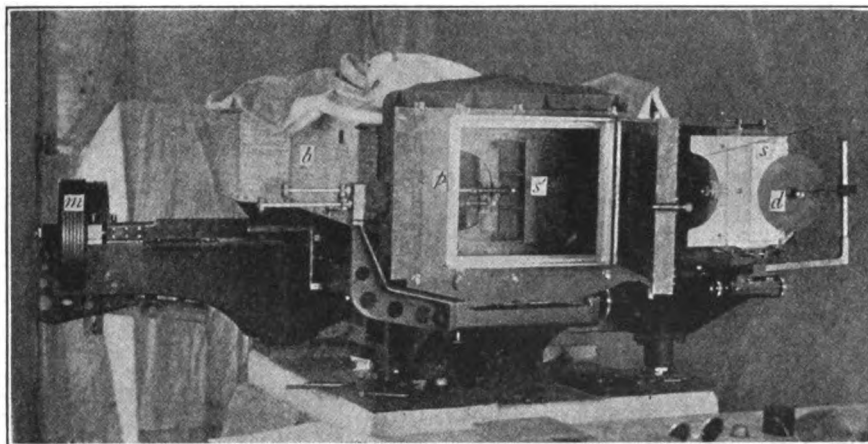
Spectrohellogram showing the calcium (H & K) flocculi (1906, August 25, 6h 18m A. M., Pacific Standard time), made with five-foot spectrohellograph of Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory.

γράφω, anything written.] A photograph of the sun made by means of the spectrohellograph with monochromatic light, usually that of one of the violet calcium lines (K or H), and showing the details of the sun's surface and surroundings as they would appear if no other kind of light were emitted.

spectrohellograph (spek'trō-hē'li-ō-gram), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + Gr. *ήλιος*, sun, + *γράφω*, write.] A specialized spectrograph, invented independently by Hale in the United States and by Deslandres in Paris about 1892, for the purpose of photographing the sun by monochromatic light. Its essential feature is a second slit placed immediately in front of the sensitive plate so as to isolate some line of the spectrum, all other light being cut off. The instrument is used in connection with a telescope so pointed as to throw the image of the sun upon the collimator slit. If then this slit is made to traverse the sun's image, and a corresponding motion is accurately communicated to the second slit, the object will be attained. A better plan is to keep the two slits fixed, and to cause the image of the sun to travel across the slit by moving the telescope, while a corresponding motion is automatically communicated to the sensitive plate. This is the arrangement used at the Yerkes Observatory. Deslandres has improved the instrument by

spectroheliograph

placing a second spectroscopic 'tandem' with respect to the first. The slit which was next the photographic plate becomes the collimator slit of the second spectro-



Five-foot Spectroheliograph mounted for use with Snow telescope (Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory).

In this case the solar image and plate remain stationary, while the box, *b*, containing the prisms and lenses, and the slits, *s* and *s'*, are moved slowly sideways by a screw turned by the wheel *m*, which is connected by an endless cord with a distant electric motor. To insure an even motion, the box and slits are supported by wooden blocks floating in mercury. The plate in its plate-holder is clamped into position at *p*, and the solar image brought to a focus at *d*. The disk, *d*, is left in position if the prominences at the limb of the sun are to be photographed; but is removed when a spectroheliogram of the entire solar disk is to be made.

scope, while a third slit is placed before the sensitive plate of that spectroscopic; this secures a more perfect isolation of the ray which forms the image. The instrument is based upon the fact that the dark lines of the solar spectrum are dark only relatively to the background and are really luminous.

George E. Hale, under the title of The Runford Spectroheliograph of the Yerkes Observatory, described in detail the spectroheliograph recently constructed at the Yerkes Observatory for photographing the sun in monochromatic light, in conjunction with the forty-inch telescope. Photographs which have been taken with the spectroheliograph show a finely mottled structure covering the entire surface of the sun. In certain parts of the sun, and especially in the neighborhood of sun spots, there are extensive regions of very bright calcium vapor. The photographs taken with this instrument include those which represent the denser calcium vapor at low levels in the solar atmosphere, and others showing the less dense vapor at higher levels.

Sci. Amer., May 9, 1903, p. 351.

spectroheliographic (spek-trō-hē'li-ō-grāf'-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the spectroheliograph; obtained by means of the spectroheliograph.

Prof. Julius's contribution to the subject, entitled 'Spectroheliographic Results explained by Anomalous Dispersion.' According to his view, the photographic results achieved require no new hypothesis to explain their peculiarities. *Athenæum*, April 29, 1905, p. 535.

spectrometer, *n.*—**Bolometric spectrometer**, a spectrometer having a bolometer in place of the eyepiece: same as *spectrobolometer*.

spectrometry (spek-trō-mē'trī), *n.* [*spectromet(e)r* + *-y*.] The measurement of wave-lengths by means of a spectrometer.

spectromicroscope (spek-trō-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [*NL. spectrum, spectrum, + E. microscope.*] A microscope in which a spectroscopic replaces the eyepiece.

spectromicroscopically (spek-trō-mī-krō-skōp'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a manner pertaining to the spectroscopy of minute objects; by means of the spectromicroscope.

spectrophotograph (spek-trō-fō'tō-grāf), *n.* [*NL. spectrum, spectrum, + E. photograph.*] The photograph of a spectrum. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, ser. A, p. 118.

spectrophotography (spek'trō-fō'tōg'rā-fī), *n.* [*NL. spectrum, spectrum, + E. photography.*] The photography of spectra. *Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. of Photog.*, p. 304.

spectrophotometer, *n.* To serve as a spectrophotometer a spectroscopic must be so constructed as to permit of the production side by side, wave-length corresponding with wave-length throughout, of the spectra of the two sources of light to be compared. It is also necessary to be able to vary the intensity of these spectra separately by any desired amount, and to measure the amount of such variation. In some instruments the light which is to form one of the spectra is introduced into the slit of the spectroscopic by placing a right-angled reflection-prism over half the slit, as shown in Fig. 1. The sources of light to be spectro-

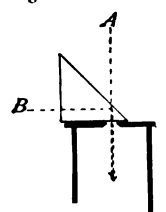


Fig. 1.

as in the horizontal slit photometer of Nichols (Fig. 2),

in which the light from *A* and *B* is reflected into the slit from either side by means of the two similar prisms *P*, *P*. Numerous other devices have been employed for

this purpose, one of the most satisfactory of which is that of the Lummer-Brodhun spectrophotometer. This instrument has two collimators, *C* and *C'* (Fig. 3), mounted at right angles to each other. An arrangement consisting of two right-angled prisms placed together so as to form a cube (*L*), known as the Lummer-Brodhun

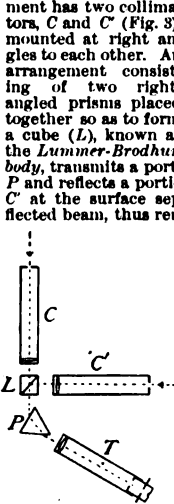


Fig. 3. Lummer-Brodhun Spectrophotometer.

body, transmits a portion of the light from *C* to the prism *P*, and reflects a portion of the light from the collimator *C'* at the surface separating the two prisms. The reflected beam, thus rendered parallel to that from collimator *C*, likewise enters the prism *P*, and both beams are dispersed, forming adjacent spectra which may be observed in the usual manner by means of the telescope *T*. In Brace's spectrophotometer (Fig. 4) the dispersing-prism *P* is split and a portion of the interface *SS* is silvered. A portion of the light from the collimator *C* passes through the unsilvered parts of the interface and enters the telescope *T* after dispersion in the usual manner. Light from *C'*, reflected from the silvered strip, also enters *T* and forms a spectrum adjacent to that from *C*. In the spectrophotometric comparison of two sources of light, different regions of their spectra are isolated successively by means of a diaphragm in the eyepiece of the instrument. Each of these is brought in succession to the same intensity, and for each region the reduction to which the brighter of the two spectra must be subjected to produce equality is noted. It is then possible to express the brightness of one of the spectra, wave-length for wave-length, in terms of that of the other, which is called the comparison spectrum, and to express the relation between the two by means of a curve known as the curve of relative intensities. To produce equality of the spectra, Vièrdot substituted for the slit of the ordinary spectroscopic a double slit; the upper and lower halves of which could be opened and closed independently by means of separate micrometer-screws. The brightness of the spectrum of the light entering either half of such a slit is approximately proportional to the slit-width, so that when the

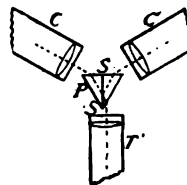


Fig. 4. Brace's Spectrophotometer.



Bright-line Spectrum.

two spectra are equal the ratio of the intensities is readily computed from that of the slit-widths. In instruments of the Lummer-Brodhun type the measurement is made by adjusting the slits of the two collimators. Another means of equalizing the two spectra in a spectrophotometer consists in polarizing the light before dispersion and of regulating the light which reaches the eye by the rotation of a Nicol prism. The measurement of the angle between the plane of the polarizing prism and that of the analyzer gives the ratio of the two intensities. Such polarizing devices are used in the spectrophotometers of Hüfner, Glan, Koenig, Gouy, and others. To avoid the errors introduced by varying the width of the collimator-slits, the two spectra are sometimes brought to equality by placing in the path of the beam of light from the brighter source a revolving open-sectored disk so constructed that the openings are capable of adjustment during observation. The ratio between

spectrum

the open and closed sectors gives directly the reduction in intensity of the periodically interrupted beam. By means of the spectrophotometer it is possible to determine quantitatively the character of the light emitted by various flames and artificial light sources, the selective absorption of substances through which light is transmitted, and the selective reflection of surfaces, and to find the distribution of energy in all sorts of continuous spectra. **Flicker spectrophotometer**, an instrument for the determination of the luminosity of different parts of the spectrum, in which each region of the spectrum is separately compared in brightness with an undispersed beam of light by the method of the flicker photometer. See **photometer*.

spectrophotometrically (spek'trō-fō'tō-met'-ri-kāl-i), *adv.* By means of the spectrophotometer; by comparisons as to brightness, wave-length by wave-length, throughout the spectrum.

spectropolarigraph (spek'trō-pō-lar'i-grāf), *n.* [*NL. spectrum + L. polaris, polar, + Gr. γράφειν, write.*] A spectrograph with a Nicol prism behind the slit.

spectropolarimeter (spek-trō-pō-lar'im'e-tēr), *n.* [*NL. spectrum + E. polarimeter.*] An instrument in which are combined a spectroscopic and a polariscope, used for determining the amount of optical rotation of media. *W. D. Halliburton, Chem. Physiol. and Pathol.*, p. 53.

spectropolariscope, *n.* 2. A sensitive form of half-shadow polariscope, used in combination with a spectroscopic apparatus in the study of the polarization of light.

spectrorefractometer (spek'trō-rē-frak-tom'-e-tēr), *n.* [*NL. spectrum + E. refractometer.*] An instrument for the determination of the dispersion constants of liquids.

spectroscope, *n.*—**Constant-deviation spectroscopic**, a form of spectroscopic in which the prism is always at minimum deviation. The collimator and telescope are at right angles to one another. **Echelon spectroscopic**, a spectroscopic of high dispersive power, invented by Michelson, in which the spectrum is produced by diffraction at the projecting edges of a set of glass plates arranged stepwise, as an echelon. **Fixed-arm spectroscopic**, a form of spectroscopic in which collimator and view-telescope are firmly fixed upon a pier and different parts of the spectrum are brought into view by motion of the prism-train or grating, or by reflection from a mirror in the prism-box. **Interference spectroscopic**, a spectroscopic, as the echelon spectroscopic of Michelson or the more recent instrument of Lummer and Gehrke, in which dispersion is obtained through interference of light. **Objective spectroscopic**, a form of slitless spectroscopic. **Protuberance spectroscopic**. See **protuberance-spectroscopic*. **Slitless spectroscopic**, a spectroscopic without a slit. The objective spectroscopic is the most usual form. **Slit spectroscopic**, a spectroscopic of the usual form, with collimator and slit: distinguished from the objective or slitless spectroscopic. **Stellar spectroscopic**, a spectroscopic adapted to the observation of star-spectra.

Spectroscopic camera, doubles, eyepiece. See **camera, *double, 18, and *eyepiece*.

spectrum, *n.*—**Abnormal spectrum**, a spectrum in which the dispersion varies with the wave-length: opposed to *normal spectrum*. **Actinic spectrum**, the spectrum considered with reference to its chemical or photographic action. Since the violet and ultra-violet rays are of great actinic power, the term is sometimes applied specifically to those parts of the spectrum in which they lie; however, such power is not confined exclusively to any definite region of the spectrum. **Arc-spectrum**, the spectrum obtained from the light of the electric arc. The term is applied not only to the spectrum of the ordinary arc between carbon terminals, but also to the bright-line spectra obtained by volatilizing various substances in the arc or by using metals as terminals. **Artificial spectrum top**. See **top 3*. **Atmospheric spectrum**, the spectrum formed by the refraction and dispersion of a beam of light in its passage through the atmosphere. **Banded spectrum**, a spectrum consisting of bright bands of light, not monochromatic but nearly so, or a continuous spectrum crossed by dark bands due to absorption. **Bolometric spectrum**, that portion of the spectrum, lying chiefly in the infra-red, which it is possible to explore and measure by means of the bolometer. **Bright-line spectrum**, a discontinuous spectrum consisting of bright lines due to the radiation

from an incandescent vapor or gas. **Channeled spectrum**. Same as *fluted spectrum*. **Comparison spectrum**, a reference spectrum brought into the field of a spectroscopic or spectrophotometer for comparison, wave-length by wave-length, with the spectrum under observation. **Compound spectrum**, a gas spectrum of more complex structure than the usual bright-line spectrum, obtained from a glowing gas or vapor. **Diffraction-spectrum**, a spectrum which is produced by the diffraction of light as by a grating or set of closely ruled parallel lines. **Discontinuous spectrum**, a banded, fluted, or channeled spectrum; a line spectrum; any spectrum in which some of the wave-lengths are absent. **Emission-spectrum**, the spectrum of the light emitted by a glowing substance, owing its character to the composition of that light, and not, as in the case of absorption-spectra, to the effect of the media through which the light has passed. **Energy-spectrum**, a curve whose abscissæ

spectrum

represent the wave-lengths and whose ordinates represent the intensity or amount of radiant energy transmitted by each individual wave-length.—**Flash-spectrum.** See ***flash-spectrum**.—**Fluorescence-spectrum.** The spectrum of the light emitted by a substance when excited to fluorescence.—**Fraunhofer spectrum.** A continuous spectrum crossed by black lines such as the spectrum of the sun or of certain fixed stars: so called because these lines were first observed by Fraunhofer (1814).—**Gas-spectrum.** The emission-spectrum of a glowing gas or the absorption-spectrum due to the dispersion of light which has been transmitted by a vapor or gas.—**Grating-spectrum.** The spectrum produced by transmission of light through or reflection from the surface of a diffraction-grating; a diffraction-spectrum.—**Infra-red spectrum.** (a) A spectrum the wave-lengths of which all exceed that of the extreme red of the visible spectrum, as in the case of a body below the red heat. (b) That portion of any spectrum, which consists of rays less refrangible than the longest wave-lengths of the visible spectrum.—**Lunar spectrum.** The spectrum of sunlight reflected from the moon and modified by the selective reflection of that body.—**Magnetic spectrum.** The band of light observed when a phosphorescent screen is subjected to the action of a stream of cathode rays which have been deflected from their path by a magnetic field. Owing to the differing velocities of the cathode particles they are not all equally deflected, and the single spot of light which would have marked the point of contact of the stream with the screen is elongated, giving what has been termed the *magnetic spectrum*.—**Metallic spectra.** bright-line spectra of the metals. The number and wave-lengths of the lines vary greatly according to the metal from whose vapor they are emitted and also according to the temperature to which the vapor is heated. Thus fewer lines appear in the spectrum of a metal capable of being volatilized in the flame of a Bunsen burner than in the spark-spectrum or arc-spectrum of the same metal. The number of lines is vastly greater in the case of some metals, such as iron or titanium, in whose spectra thousands of lines have been mapped, than in others, such as sodium, lithium, and thallium, which have but few strong lines in the visible spectrum. As we pass from the visible spectrum to the shorter wave-lengths of the ultra-violet, the lines of metallic spectra become as a rule more numerous, although they no longer excite vision and are to be detected only by photography or by their power to produce fluorescence and phosphorescence. In some cases metallic spectra are a source of intense illumination. Thus the red lines of the strontium spectrum are used in signaling under the name of red fire; the calcium spectrum in combination with the spectra of certain other substances forms the chief source of light in the flaming arc; the spectra of titanium and iron are prominent in the so-called magnetite arc, while the mercury arc-lamp derives its light solely from the mercury spectrum. The sodium spectrum, zinc spectrum, cadmium spectrum, iron spectrum, mercury spectrum, and many other metallic spectra have numerous uses in science. The iron spectrum, with its numerous and widely distributed lines, affords an excellent scale of wave-lengths in the study of other spectra. The red line of the lithium spectrum, the yellow lines of the sodium spectrum, the green lines of the spectra of mercury and thallium are used as sources of monochromatic light. The following table gives the wave-lengths of some of the most prominent lines in the visible spectrum of several elements. Wave-lengths are given in Angstrom units.

Element.	Wave-lengths of important lines.
Lithium	6708., 6104., 4972., 4602., 4273., 4132., 3985., 3915.
Sodium	6161/55., 5890/96., 5890., 5150., 4980., 4750., 4670., 4640., 4500., 4390., 4320.
Potassium	6930/11., 5892/12., 5893/782., 5390/48., 5340/24., 5112/098., 5100/065., 4966/52., 4967/43., 4864/51.
Magnesium	5529., 5184/73/68., 4703., 4352., 4068.
Barium	6142., 5854., 5778., 5535., 4934., 4564., 3994.
Calcium	6494., 6463., 6439., 6162., 6122., 5858., 5594., 5589., 5350., 5270., 4878., 4596., 4464/35/26., 4302., 4227., 3969.
Strontium	5504., 5481., 5257., 5239., 5156., 4992., 4832/12., 4607., 4216., 4078.
Zinc	6364., 5182., 4811., 4722., 4630.
Cadmium	6439., 5096., 4800., 4678.
Mercury	5770/90., 5461., 4358., 4047/78.
Aluminum	3962/44.
Indium	4511., 4102.
Thallium	5351. (also 5940., 5154., 5079., 4963., 4737.; spark-lines).
Tin	5632., 4524. (also 6453., 5799., 5589., 5564., 5333., 4859., 4596.; spark-lines).
Lead	6002., 4168., 4068/62., 4020.
Antimony	4034.
Bismuth	5552., 4723., 4498., 4308.
Tungsten	5071., 5064., 4171., 4138., and very many less intense lines.
Uranium	5528., 5495., 5483., 5473., 4544., 4342., 4270., 4242., 4090., and very many weak lines.
Molybdenum	5571., 5533., 5507., 4382., 4326., 4293/92., 4277., 3903., 3798., and many other lines.
Titanium	5096., 5014., 4990., 4556.—4513. (a group of nine lines), 3999., 3990., 3982., and very many weaker lines.
Chromium	5209/06/05., 4290., 4275., 4255., and many weaker lines.
Manganese	6014/17/22., 5341., 4415., 4036/33/31., and numerous other lines.
Iron	6495., 6192., 6137., 6066., 5863., 5616., 5587., 5195/93., 5041., 4384., 4270., 4072/64/46/05., and numerous weaker lines.
Cobalt	5484., 4968/40/14., 4534/31., 4122/19/11., and many other lines.
Nickel	6177., 5893., 5477., 5084/81/80., 4866/56., 4716/15., 4649., 4471/63/59/02., and many other lines.
Copper	5782/00., 5218., 5106/53., 4023/63.
Silver	5472/66., 5209., 4690., 4476., 4213., 4212., 4065., 3982.
Gold	5838., 4793.

speed-controller

aphasia of comparative *speechfulness*, while motor aphasia in the beginning is usually absolute *speechlessness*.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 414.

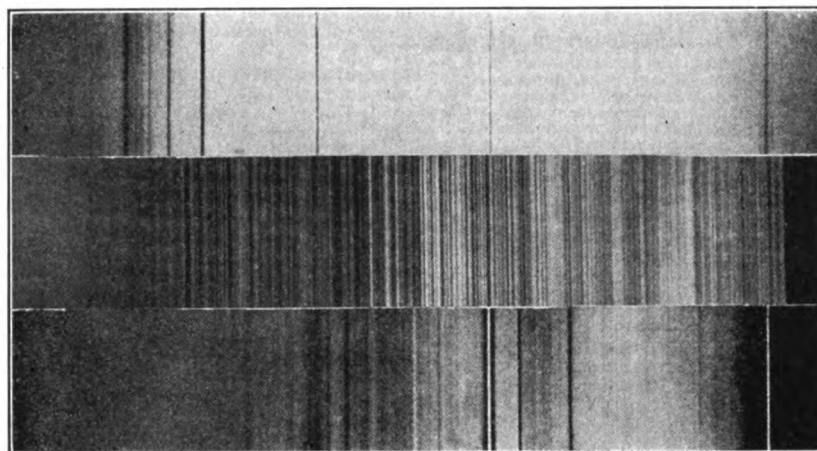
speech-song (spêch'sông), *n.* See ***song-speech**.
speed, *n.* 6. Rapidity of action, as of a lens. The speed of a lens is dependent upon the amount of light it projects on the plate.

There is much talk regarding the *speed* of various lenses. The matter is simple in the extreme. The *speed* of the lens depends upon no mystical properties, but almost entirely upon the amount of light which it projects on the plate. As in a house, the larger the window compared to the size of the room, the greater the light; so with the lens, the more light that passes through it the speedier the lens.
Trade Catalogue.

7. In *mech.*, a device by which the rate of motion may be changed or controlled, particularly in motor-vehicles.

It will be readily observed that the main driving *speed*, as well as the intermediate and backing *speeds*, are operated by friction disks through the operation of two hand levers.
Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 251.

Critical speed. (a) The highest speed at which a machine, or part of a machine, can be operated without breaking. (b) The speed at which a machine, vibration, or other periodic element synchronizes with another machine, vibration, or periodic element: for example, the synchronizing of the speed of a machine with the period of vibration of the building in which it is operated. (c) A



Types of Stellar Spectra.
A. a Cygni; B. Betelgeux; C. Centauri.

star.—**Swan spectrum**, the fluted or channeled spectrum of the non-luminous parts of a hydrocarbon flame: so called because it was first mapped by Swan in 1857. The characteristic flutings of this spectrum have been found to be due to carbon monoxid.—**Thermal spectrum**, a spectrum of heat-waves, specifically of the infra-red waves.—**Ultra-violet spectrum**, that portion of any spectrum that consists of rays of greater refrangibility than those which constitute the visible portion.

specularite (spek'ü-lär-î), *n.* [*specular* + *-ite*]. Same as *specular iron*, or *hematite*.

speculum, *n.* 7. In *astrol.*, a table exhibiting at one view the latitudes, destinations, semicircles, etc., of the planets in a nativity.—**Bridge-like speculum**, in *ichth.*, a mesoacraoid, a bone of the shoulder-girdle in the soft-rayed fishes. It arches from the hyperacraoid to the hypocraoid.

specus (spé'kus), *n.* [*L. specus*, a cave, ditch, channel, underground watercourse, etc.] In *Rom. archæol.*, the channel or waterway of an aqueduct, usually of masonry and vaulted over. This was carried underground and on embankments, according to the level, but also for great distances on long arcades.

speech, *n.*—**Clipped speech.** See ***clipped**.—**Explosive speech**, sudden, loud enunciation, constituting a disorder of speech occurring as a symptom of certain forms of cerebral disease.—**Internal speech**, in *psychol.*, endophasia; the contents of consciousness when speech is reproduced or recalled, whether or not the reproduction prompts to utterance.

The rise of the larynx for high tones and its fall for low ones indicate activity of the thyrohyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles. Movements during *internal speech* have been similarly registered.

Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 266.
Slurred speech, the clipping of syllables or entire words which sometimes characterizes speech in general paralysis of the insane.—**Visible speech.** See ***visible**.

speech-curve (spêch'kêrv), *n.* A speech-record; a graphic representation of the flow of speech, as obtained by means of the phonograph, phonograph, gramophone, etc.

The analysis of *speech curves* might be greatly facilitated by an inspection of curves produced by compound vibrations of known characters.

Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 67.

speechfulness (spêch'fûl-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being speechful; loquacity.
[Rare.]

Sensory aphasia is . . . in the beginning . . . the

rate of travel or speed of revolution of the drivers of a locomotive or of a motor-car at which the rate of flow of steam, or motor fluid to the cylinder, is so retarded by friction in passages, or otherwise, that further increase of speed is not accompanied by increase of power. This may also occur because of diminished adhesion of the drivers to the rail or road surface at such high speed.—**Rotary speed**, speed of revolution; angular velocity.

speed-cone, *n.* 2. A cone-shaped form made of light canvas painted black displayed by each vessel when war-ships are steaming in fleet or squadron, to indicate to all other vessels the speed and direction of motion of its propelling engines. The cone is suspended from the yard-arm by signal-halyards in such a way that it may be made to point upward or downward to indicate motion ahead or astern respectively. The height to which the cone is hoisted between the ship's rail and the yard-arm is proportionate to the speed of the engine. In a twin-screw vessel a cone on each side of the vessel may be used to give indication of the motions of the starboard and port engines respectively.

speed-controller (spéd'kon-trô'lér), *n.* A form of friction-coupling designed to transmit power from one shaft to another at variable speeds. The simplest type is composed of two cones placed one above the other with the apex of one opposite the base of the other. The upper or delivery cone is on the driving-shaft and revolves with it at a uniform speed. The transmitting-cone is placed on another shaft immediately under the first cone. The frictional contact between the two cones is made by means of a sliding contact-belt placed between them. A slight change in the position of the contact-belt along the line of contact of the two cones will produce a change of speed. Another type consists of two pairs of conical disks placed side by side, one disk of each pair being mounted on a hollow shaft or sleeve and the other disk of each pair being mounted on a shaft which runs through the sleeve. The central disks, on the sleeve, form the delivery-disks, and the two outside disks, on the shaft, are the transmitting-disks. Between each pair of delivery- and transmitting-disks are two smaller disks pivoted at right angles with the larger disks and touching each one at some point of its surface. By rotating the small disks the points of contact may be changed, each change in relative position between the disks causing a change of speed. A third type, called the *speed-changing pulley*, employs two large disks and two small disks, the larger disks each being a pulley, one carrying the delivery-belt and the other the trans-

speed-controller

mitting-belt. The same principle is used with different forms of pulleys. Electric motors used to drive lathes and other machine-tools also employ electrical speed-controlling appliances. See *friction-cones*, *friction-gearing*, and *motor*.

speed-counter (spéd'koun'tér), *n.* Same as *counter¹, 2.

speeder, *n.* 5. A regulator or governor for controlling the revolutions of a machine, such as an electric motor.

speed-gear (spéd'gér), *n.* That arrangement of the gear-train driving a machine which makes it run at its highest speed. *Science Abstract*, VI. sec. B, p. 49.

Speeding up. See the extract.

The workman steadily becoming less and less of an individual producer, working at his own speed, and more and more a member of a "team," or set of operatives each performing a small part of the process, and thus obliged to keep up with each other. This enforced "speeding up" would be all very well if the old plan of paying by the piece were continued. *Webb, Indust. Democracy*, I. 399.

speed-lathe (spéd'láth), *n.* Any lathe which runs at a high speed or faster than the iron-working lathes. All wood-working lathes are speed-lathes.

speed-light (spéd'lit), *n.* Naval, in station-keeping, one of the stern-lights displayed by each ship in line, to regulate the speed of the following ship if station is to be kept properly.

The Sub watches the speed-lights of the next ahead, for as those lanterns change so must he adjust his pace. . . . The leading ship has slowed a certain number of revolutions, . . . but she has not changed her speed-light in time. . . . But speed-lights unless properly handled. . . . are, he doubts not, an invention of the Devil.

Kipling, A Fleet in Being, II.

speed-limit (spéd'lim'it), *n.* See *engine-stop.

speedometer (spé-dom'e-tér), *n.* [speed + Gr. *metron*, measure.] A speed-recorder; a speed-indicator or recorder adapted to an automobile, carriage, or bicycle. See *speed-indicator*.

speed-reducer (spéd-ré-dú'sér), *n.* A set of grooved wheels, of various diameters, by means of which the rate of rotation of an apparatus driven, for instance, by an electric or water motor may be reduced by any required amount.

The power by which the discs were rotated was obtained from a Crocker-Wheeler motor, whose speed was reduced by a Pillsbury speed reducer.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., VIII. 494.

speedway (spéd'wá), *n.* A public road set apart for fast driving. [U. S.]

speiskobalt (shpís'kó'báit), *n.* [G., < *speis*(e), mortar, + *kobalt*, cobalt.] A German name for the cobalt-nickel diarsenide, smaltine.

spel, *n.* and *v.* A simplified, and former, spelling of *spell*.

speleological (spé'lé-ol'j-i-kál), *a.* [speleology + -ical.] Of or pertaining to speleology, or the study of caves.

The progress of speleological exploration in Yorkshire by the members of local scientific societies.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 78.

speleologist (spé-lé-ol'j-i-jist), *n.* [speleology + -ist.] One who is concerned in the exploration and study of caves; a student of speleology.

Paleontology and archeology have until now the principal objects of English speleologists.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 500.

speleology (spé-lé-ol'j-i-jí), *n.* [F. *spéléologie*, < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of caves.

E. A. Martel in France has initiated the special study of caverns, a fascinating branch of minor exploration, to which the name *Speleology* has been applied, and to which attention is now directed in all European countries.

Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 629.

spelt¹ (spelt), *n.* An unrecognized abbreviation of *spelter*, a commercial name of zinc.

speltz (spelts), *n.* [G.] Same as *spelt¹*, *n.*

Spencerian, *a.* 2. Pertaining or relating to P. R. Spencer or to his system of free-hand writing, introduced about the middle of the nineteenth century.

spender, *n.* 2. In *leaching*, the pit in which the bark is leached. *C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather*, p. 61.

Spenerism (spá'nér-izm), *n.* The Pietist doctrines taught by Philip Jacob Spener of Strassburg, Germany, in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The system was a protest against the dogmatism in the Lutheran Church engendered by its continuous controversies with Geneva and Rome, and against the low state of public morals due to the incessant preaching of dogma. Stress was laid on the duty of active morality.

spergulin (spér'gü-lin), *n.* [NL. *Spergula*(a) (see def.) + -in².] A colorless amorphous compound, (C₅H₇O₂)_x, contained in the seeds of *Spergula arvensis*. Its alcoholic solution exhibits an intense blue fluorescence.

Spermaceti cerate. See *cerate¹.

spermacrasia (spér-má-krá'ziá), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *ἀκράσια*, ill condition.] Same as *spermatorrhea*.

spermanucleic (spér-má-nú-klé-in'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + L. *nucleus*, nucleus, + -in² + -ic.] Noting a nucleic acid obtained from the testicles of certain animals. A product of this order derived from the salmon has the formula C₄₀H₅₄N₁₄O₁₇.2F₂O₅.

Spermaphyta (spér-má-fí'tá), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Spermatophyta.

spermase (spér-más), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + -ase.] An oxidizing ferment which occurs in barley grains.

Griss has recently observed an oxidizing enzyme in barley grains which has no reaction on guaiac, but yields a violet color with tetramethylparaphenyldiamine. He calls it *spermase*. *U. S. Dept. Agr. Rep.* 68, p. 39.

sperm-aster (spér'm'as'tér), *n.* The aster associated with the male pronucleus or head of the spermatozoon during the precleavage stages of the fertilized egg. *Biol. Bull.*, April, 1904, p. 228.

spermatangium (spér-má-tan'ji-um), *n.*; *pl.* *spermatangia* (-jā). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] A multicellular organ which gives rise to sperms, found in the *Characeæ* and the brown alga *Dictyota*: formerly included under *antheridium*. See *spermatocyst, 3.

Spermatic capsule. See *capsule.

spermatid (spér-má-tid), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + -id².] One of the two cells which arise by division of a secondary spermatocyte and give rise by transformation to a spermatozoon. In oögenesis the spermatid is represented by the oötid.

In *Ascaris megalocephala univalens* there is the normal number of two chromosomes. The oötid and spermatid have each only one. In the fertilized egg there is one derived from the spermatid, one from the oötid; therefore the bivalent chromosome found in the maturation period of the spermatocyte or ovocyte must have been formed by the conjugation of a paternal with a maternal chromosome. *Biol. Bulletin*, Feb., 1904, p. 150.

spermatide, *n.* Same as *spermatid.

spermiferous (spér-má-tif'e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *φέρω*, bear.] Containing or producing spermatia.

spermatin (spér-má-tin), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + -in².] A nucleo-albumin found in spermatid liquid.

spermatocidal (spér'má-tō-si'dál), *a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill, + -al¹.] Causing the arrest of motility of spermatozoa: as, a *spermatocidal* serum. *Vaughan and Novy, Cellular Toxins*, p. 145.

spermatocyst, *n.* 3. In *bot.*, any unicellular structure which produces sperms found in the algae or fungi. See *spermatangium.

spermatocyte, *n.*—Primary spermatocyte, one of the testicular cells belonging to the last generation of spermatogonia and giving rise by mitotic division to two secondary spermatocytes, each of which divides in turn to form a spermatid.—Secondary spermatocyte, one of the two cells arising by the mitotic division of a primary spermatocyte.

spermatocytic (spér'má-tō-sit'ik), *a.* [spermatocyt(e) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a spermatocyte. *Biol. Bulletin*, Feb., 1904, p. 158.

spermatogone (spér'má-tō-gōn), *n.* [NL. *spermatogonium*, < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *γενή*, generation.] 1. A spermatid or seminal cell. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 318.—2. In *entom.*, one of the colossal cells, in the blind end of the testicular tube, from which the whole contents of the testes originate. They occur in the larvæ of many insects.

In the blind end of the testicular tubes lies a colossal cell visible to the naked eye, the *spermatogone*, from which the entire contents of the testes originate.

A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 499.

spermatogonial (spér'má-tō-gō-ni-ál), *a.* [NL. *spermatogoni(um)* + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to spermatogonia or spermatogones. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VI. 870.

spermatogenic (spér'má-tō-gōn'ik), *a.* Same as *spermatogonial. *Biol. Bull.*, Feb., 1904, p. 158.

spermatomerite (spér-má-tom'e-rit), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *μέρος*, part, + -ite.] One of the chromatin granules into which the sperm-nucleus resolves itself after it has entered the egg. *Böhm*, 1887.

spet

spermatophobia (spér'má-tō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέω*, fear.] Morbid dread of having spermatorrhea, or hypochondriacal belief that it is present when it is not.

Spermatophoral sac. See *sac².

Spermatophyta (spér-má-tō-fí'tá), *n. pl.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A great group or phylum, the highest in the vegetable kingdom, embracing the seed-bearing plants. It is the same as the *Phanerogamia* of the older botanists, all properly flowering plants also bearing seeds, and as this latter character is now regarded as the more fundamental one, the name *Phanerogamia* is being generally abandoned. It is also equivalent to the *Embryophyta* *Siphonogama* of Engler. Sometimes shortened to *Spermatophyta*. The form *Spermophyta* is no longer used. See *Phanerogamia* and **Embryophyta*.

spermatophyte (spér'má-tō-fit), *n.* [NL. *Spermatophyta*.] A plant of the phylum *Spermatophyta*; a seed-plant; a spermatophyte.

It is possible that in some such way the reduction in numbers of megaspores took place in those *spermatophytes* in which only three or fewer megaspores have been reported. *Bot. Gazette*, Dec., 1902, p. 401.

spermatophytic (spér-má-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [spermatophyt(e) + -ic.] Belonging to the plant phylum *Spermatophyta*; seed-bearing; spermatophytic.

spermatoschesis (spér-má-tos'kē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *σχεσις*, retention, < *ἔχειν*, hold, retain.] Partial or complete absence of the spermatid secretion.

spermatostrote (spér'má-tō-strōt), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *σπρωγός*, strewn.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant distributed by means of seeds. *F. E. Clements*.

spermatotoxin (spér'má-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + E. *toxin*.] A cytotoxin which results on immunization with spermatozoa. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, Appendix, p. 539.

spermatoxin (spér-má-tok'sin), *n.* Same as *spermatotoxin.

spermaturia (spér-má-tū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(-r-), seed, + *ουρον*, urine.] Presence of spermatozoa in the urine when voided.

sperm-center (spér'm'sen'tér), *n.* In *cytol.*, the centrosome supposed to be derived from the middle-piece of the spermatozoon after its entrance into the egg.

sperm-duct (spér'm'dukt), *n.* Same as *spermiduct, 2.

sperm-filament (spér'm'fil'á-mént), *n.* A flagellate spermatozoon.

spermiducal (spér-mi-dū'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spermiduct. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 345.—**Spermiducal gland.** See *gland.

spermiduct, *n.* 2. In many invertebrates, a canal for carrying the seminal fluid to the exterior.

spermin, *n.* 2. A trade-name of a preparation of the testicle used for hypodermic injection in cases of senility and of locomotor ataxia.

spermine (spér'min), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + -ine².] A colorless crystalline basic compound, C₁₀H₂₆N₄, found, in combination, in spermatid fluid and in the heart and liver of calves.

spermocenter (spér-mō-sen'tér), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *κέντρον*, center.] The sperm centrosome during the fertilization of the ovum. *Wilson*.

spermduct (spér'mō-dukt), *n.* Same as *spermaduct*.

sperm-oil, *n.*—Arctic sperm-oil. Same as *doegling* oil.

spermolysin (spér-mol'i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + E. *lysin*.] Same as *spermatotoxin.

spermoön (spér-mō'on), *n.*; *pl.* *spermoa* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *ᾠόν*, egg.] The fertilized ovum.

spermophorium (spér-mō-fō-ri-um), *n.*; *pl.* *spermophoria* (-ā). [NL.] Same as *spermatophore*.

spermotoxin (spér-mō-tok'sin), *n.* Same as *spermatotoxin.

sperm-sac (spér'm'sak), *n.* A sac which contains spermatozoa.

sperm-whale, *n.*—Pygmy sperm-whale. Same as *sperm-whale porpoise*.

spessartite, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, a name used by Rosenbusch (1895) for a variety of lamprophyre composed of hornblende and diopside with lime-soda feldspar. Occasionally orthoclase and olivine may be present. The variety is nearly the same as camptonite.

spet² (spet), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The European barracuda. *Jordan and Evermann*, *Amer. Food and Game Fishes*, p. 260.

spew, v. i. 3. To exude grease or become dull on the surface after being finished a short time: said of leather. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 117.

S. P. G. An abbreviation of *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*.

sphacelic (sfā-sel'ik), a. [*Sphacel*(ia) + -ic.] Noting an acid, a compound said to be contained in ergot.

sphacellinic (sfas-e-lin'ik), a. [*Sphacel*(ia) + -in + -ic.] Same as *sphacelic*.

sphaceloderma (sfas'e-lō-dēr'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *σφακελος*, gangrene, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Gangrene of the skin.

sphacelotoxin (sfas'e-lō-tok'sin), n. [Gr. *σφακελος*, gangrene, + *Ε. toxin*.] A colorless compound, $C_{13}H_{24}O_2N_2$, contained in ergot, which it resembles in physiological properties.

sphacelous (sfas'e-lus), a. [Gr. *σφακελος*, gangrene, + -ous.] Gangrenous; necrotic.

Sphaerexochus (sfē-rek'sō-kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *ἐξοχή*, a prominence.] A genus of proparian Silurian trilobites with inflated lobed glabella, small eyes, and ten thoracic segments.

Sphaeriales (sfē-ri-ā'lēz), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + -ales.] A large order of pyrenomycetous fungi, so named from the genus *Sphaeria*. As defined by Engler and Prantl it includes 18 families and over 2,000 species.

sphaericephalic (sfē'ri-se-fal'ik), a. [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *κεφαλή*, head, + -ic.] In *cranium*, having a brachycephalic skull, with the occipital and basal regions globular. *Aitken Meigs*.

Sphaeroidaceæ (sfē'ri-oi-dā'sē-ē), n. pl. Same as *Sphaeropsidaceæ*.

sphaerobacterium (sfē'rō-bak-tē-ri-um), n.; pl. *sphaerobacteria* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + NL. *bacterium*.] One of the *Sphaerobacteria*.

sphaeroblast (sfē'rō-blāst), n. [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A nodule or small mass of wood arising from the cambium of a dormant bud and becoming separated from the wood beneath. Also called *wood-nodule*.

Wood-nodules or *sphaeroblasts* are curious marble-like masses of wood which protrude with a covering of bark from old trunks of beeches, etc., and can be readily dug out with a knife. *H. M. Ward, Disease in Plants*, p. 225.

sphaerocobaltite, n. See *sphaerocobaltite*.

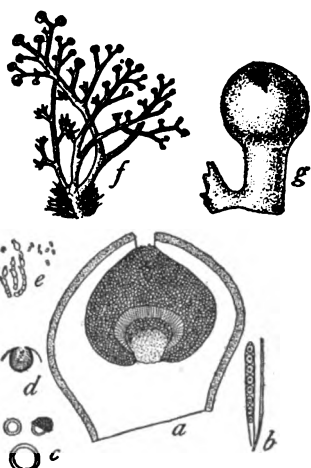
sphaerolite (sfē'rō-lit), n. In *petrog.*, same as *spherulite*.

sphaerolitic (sfē'rō-lit'ik), a. Same as *spherulitic*.

Sphaeronema (sfē'rō-nē'mā), n. [NL. (Fries, 1818), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *νήμα*, a thread, alluding to the thread-like necks of the pycnidia.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* of the order *Sphaeropsidales*, having pycnidia with more or less elongated necks and unicellular hyaline spores. Over 70 species have been described. They occur chiefly on dead leaves and branches.

Sphaerophoraceæ (sfē'rō-fō-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Sphaerophor*(us) + -aceæ.] A family of foliaceous or fruticose ascolichens, so named from the principal genus *Sphaerophorus*.

Sphaerophorus (sfē-rōf'ō-rus), n. [NL. (Persoon, 1794), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + -φορος, < *φέρω*, to bear.] A genus of ascolichens, type of the family *Sphaerophoraceæ*, having the thallus much branched and brittle, bearing terminal globose apothecia at first inclosed by the thallus, which finally ruptures. The spores are unicellular and dark-colored. About 10 species are known. They grow upon the ground or at the base of trees. *S. coralloides* is found in the mountains of Europe and America.



Sphaerophorus Coralloides.

a, vertical section of an apothecium; b, theca and paraphysis; c, three spores, one half naked; d, vertical section of a spermatogonium; e, arthrosterigmata and spermatia; f, plant; g, apothecium.

bear.] A genus of ascolichens, type of the family *Sphaerophoraceæ*, having the thallus much branched and brittle, bearing terminal globose apothecia at first inclosed by the thallus, which finally ruptures. The spores are unicellular and dark-colored. About 10 species are known. They grow upon the ground or at the base of trees. *S. coralloides* is found in the mountains of Europe and America.

Sphaeropsidaceæ (sfē'rop-si-dā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Sphaeropsis*, the typical genus, + -aceæ.] A large family of *Fungi Imperfecti*, having mostly black, globose, carbonaceous or coriaceous pycnidia.

sphaeropsidaceous (sfē'rop-si-dā'shius), a. Pertaining or belonging to the fungus family *Sphaeropsidaceæ*.

Sphaeropsidales (sfē'rop-si-dā'lēz), n. pl. [NL., < *Sphaeropsis* + -ales.] One of the three orders of *Fungi Imperfecti*, having spores produced in perithecia-like cavities called pycnidia which resemble the sporocarps of the pyrenomycetous order *Sphaeriales*. Some are known to represent an early stage in the life-cycle of ascomycetous fungi.

Sphaeropsis (sfē-rōp'sis), n. [NL. (Léveillé, 1845), < *Sphaeria* + Gr. *ὅψις*, resemblance.]



Sphaeropsis tabacina.

a, several pycnidia of the fungus; b, spores of the same, much magnified.

A large genus of fungi, type of the family *Sphaeropsidaceæ*, having separate black pycnidia and dark-colored unicellular spores. Over 180 species have been described. They are especially numerous in North America. *S. Malorum* is the cause of the black rot of the apple. *S. tabacina* is found on decaying wood.

sphaerotheriid (sfē-rō-thē-ri-id), n. and a. I. n. A myriapod of the family *Sphaerotheriidae*.

II. a. Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphaerotheriidae*.

Sphagebranchus (sfaj-ē-brang'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *σφαγή* or *σφάγ* (σφαγ-), the throat, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of ophichthyoid eels remarkable for showing no trace of fins in the adult stage.

Sphagnales (sfag-nā'lēz), n. pl. [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Sphagnum* + -ales.] An order of mosses, the peat-mosses, containing the single family *Sphagnaceæ* and genus *Sphagnum* (which see).

Sphagnous or **sphagnum bog**. See **bog*1.

sphacid (sfes'id), n. and a. I. n. A member of the hymenopterous family *Sphacidae*.

II. a. Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphacidae*.

sphagid (sfaj'id), n. and a. I. n. A member of the hymenopterous family *Sphagidae*.

II. a. Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphagidae*.

Sphagoides (sfē-goi'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Sphex* (Sphex-) + -oidea.] The *Sphagidae* considered as a group of superfamily rank.

sphenoccephalia (sfē'nō-se-fā'li-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *σφην*, a wedge, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Monstrosity characterized by a wedge-shaped head.

sphenoid, n. 1. By some authors the term is limited to a form having two faces only, which meet in a wedge-shaped edge. The combination of two complementary forms of this type is then called a *bi-sphenoid*. A tetragonal scalenohedron, a form having eight similar triangular faces arranged in symmetrical pairs, has been called a *disphenoid*.

3. In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has a wedge-shaped form, the forehead being narrow and the greatest width being near the occiput. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 32.

sphenoidal, a. — **Sphenoidal class**. See **symmetry*, 6.

Sphenomaxillary crest. See **crest*.

sphenosis (sfē-nō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *σφηνωσις*, a wedging, obstruction, < *σφηνω*, wedge, close up, < *σφην*, a wedge.] Impaction of the fetal head in the pelvis.

sphenosquamous (sfē-nō-skwa'mus), a. [Gr. *σφην*, wedge, + L. *squama*, a scale.] Relating

to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone: noting a suture.

sphenotic, n. 2. In *ichth.*, an anterodorsal ossification of the auditory capsule. It articulates above with the pterotic and frontal, and below with the alisphenoid and prootic. It usually bears part of the concavity for the reception of the head of the hyomandibular.

sphere, n. 10. A spherical sponge-spicule, a modified form of the monaxial type. — **Celestial sphere**, the spherical surface upon which the heavenly bodies appear to lie. Its radius is assumed to be infinite, so that not only the earth but also the entire solar system and all the stars are sensibly but a point at its center. — **Directive sphere**. Same as **astrosphere* (a). — **Great circle of sphere**, a circle whose plane contains the sphere's center. See *great circle*. — **Harmonic spheres**, four spheres of a sphere-complex which determine, with every sphere not belonging to the complex, four harmonic radical planes. — **Mean sphere**, in *phys. geog.*, a spheroid which has its surface at the mean level of the solid crust of the earth, or about 7,500 feet below actual sea-level. — **Morgagni's spheres**. Same as *Morgagni's globules*. — **Neumann's sphere**, a sphere used for the representation of imaginary quantity and formed by stereographic projection from an Argand diagram. It is due to Riemann and was named for Carl Neumann. — **Orthogonal spheres**, spheres which cut at right angles. — **Oval sphere**, a sphere having a radius less than $\frac{1}{2}r$, where r is the numerical constant used in defining distance. — **Sphere-complex**, the assemblage of spheres (of ordinary space) which are all orthogonal to the same sphere; the aggregate of all spheres with respect to which a given point C has a certain power p. — **Sphere-congruence**, the totality of spheres common to two sphere-complexes. — **Sphere geometry**, geometry with the sphere as element. — **Sphere of influence**. See *sphere*, 7. — **Sphere of interest**, the name first given to what is now known as a *sphere of influence*. See *sphere*, 7.

"Spheres of influence," "spheres of action," "spheres of interest," "zones of influence," "field of operations," "Machtssphäre," "Interessensphäre," are phrases which have come into use to describe regions as to which nations have agreed that one or more of them shall have exclusive liberty of action. These phrases became common after 1882, when the "scramble for Africa" began, to describe diplomatic arrangements with respect to it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII 789.

Sphere range, the common intersection of three independent sphere-complexes.

sphere-apparatus (sfēr'ap-a-rā'tus), n. In *cytol.*, a general name applied to idiozome, centrotheca, and centriole considered as a unit.

Yolk-Nucleus or Corpus Balbiani in Vertebrates. — K. v. Skrobansky has studied this much discussed body in the ova of the guinea-pig. The question is, whether it represents morphologically and genetically a "sphere-apparatus" (idiozome, centrotheca, or centriole), or whether it is a quite distinct structure. According to the author's observations, the formation of the body is not associated with the division of the oogonia, and the corpuscle cannot therefore be identified as a *sphere-apparatus*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1903, p. 485.

sphere-circle (sfēr'sēr'kl), n. The circle in which all spheres meet the plane at infinity.

Spheric number. See **number*.

spherical, a. — **Lateral spherical aberration**. Same as *circle of aberration* (which see, under *aberration*). — **Negative, positive spherical aberration**. See **aberration*. — **Spherical candle**. See **candle*. — **Spherical chord**, a great-circle arc whose end-points are on a circle of the sphere. — **Spherical ellipse**, the locus of the point whose spherical sects from two fixed points have a constant sum. — **Spherical harmonic analysis**. See **harmonic*. — **Spherical hyperbola**, the locus of the point whose spherical sects from two fixed points have a constant difference. — **Spherical radius, sector, ungula**, etc. See **radius*, etc. — **Spherical wedge**. Same as *spherical *ungula*.

spherics, n. — **Pure spherics**, two-dimensional spherics; intrinsic spherics; spherics deduced from a set of assumptions which have no reference to anything not in the sphere (sphere meaning, what is sometimes called the surface of a sphere).

spheridium, n. See *sphaeridium*, 1.

spheroid, n. 3. In *anthrop.*, a cranium of nearly spherical form. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 35. — **Bessel's spheroid**, the spheroid given by Bessel as most nearly representing the figure of the earth. — **Elliptic spheroid**. Same as *ellipsoid of revolution* (which see, under *ellipsoid*). — **Maclaurin spheroid**, a rotating spheroid in equilibrium. — **Mean spheroid**, in *phys. geog.*, an imaginary spheroidal form which represents the figure of the earth as it sea-level were everywhere continued and to which geodetic measures are referred; the geoid. — **Spheroid of reference**, an imaginary regular spheroid whose surface is approximately coincident with the earth's sea-level, from which the actual sea- and land-surface is measured: contrasted with *geoid*. See the extract.

It may be worth while adding a quotation from Prof. C. A. Young, to show that the *spheroid of reference* is only a convenient assumption. "On the whole," says Prof. Young, "astronomers are disposed to take the ground that since no regular geometrical solid whatever can absolutely represent the form of the Earth, we may as well assume a regular spheroid for the standard surface, and consider all variations from it as local phenomena, like hills and valleys."

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII 242

spheroid

Spheroid of revolution. See *revolution*.—**Viscous spheroid**, a spheroid of a viscous consistency. Thus the flattening at the poles of the rotating earth shows that it behaves as a slightly viscous spheroid. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV, 47.

spheroidal, *a.* 4. In *petrog.*, noting the cracking or parting of rocks upon shrinking, commonly from cooling, whereby they break into spheroidal masses. It is the same phenomenon as perlitic cracking in volcanic glasses. The term is sometimes used as a synonym of orbicular as applied to certain granites and diorites.—**Spheroidal constant, recovery.** See *constant*, *recovery*.

Spheroides (sfē-roī'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαίροειδής, spheroid. See *spheroid*.] A genus of tetrodontoid fishes widely distributed in warm seas.

spheroidism (sfē-roī-dizm), *n.* [*spheroid* + *-ism*.] The property or condition of being a spheroid. *The Engineer*, Jan. 9, 1903, p. 42.

Spherometer caliper, an apparatus devised by Harkness in which a delicate spherometer is utilized in caliper the diameters and determining the irregularities of the pivots of transits and other astronomical instruments. *Nature*, March 12, 1903, p. 442.

spherophytic (sfē-rō-fir'ik), *a.* [*spher* (ulite) + (*por*)phyry + *-ic*.] 1. Noting a porphyritic rock containing spherulites in place of the usual phenocrysts. *J. D. Dana*, *Manual of Geol.* (4th ed.), p. 77.—2. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (see *rock*), having megascopic spherulites in a ground-mass; noting the character of a porphyry with megascopic spherulites.

spherospermia (sfē-rō-spēr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σφαίρα, sphere, + σπέρμα, seed.] Rounded spermatozoa, without tails, characteristic of the nematodes and crustacea.

spherotetrahedral (sfē-rō-tet-ra-hē'dral), *a.* [Gr. σφαίρα, sphere, + E. tetrahedron + *-al*.] Intermediate in shape between a sphere and a tetrahedron. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, V, 616.

spherotocephalus (sfē-rō-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *spherotocephali* (-li). [Gr. σφαίρα, sphere, + οὐς (ōr-), ear, + κεφαλή, head.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium, spheroid in its anterior part, but with more irregular curves back of the coronal suture. *G. Sergi* (trans.), *Var. of the Human Species*, p. 35.

sphincter, *n.*—**Ocular sphincter**, in some sponges, a band of fibers or elongated cells surrounding the oculus and serving to close the same. *Parker and Haswell*, *Zoology*, I, 102.

sphindid (sfīn'did), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Sphindidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphindidae*.

sphingal (sfīng'gal), *a.* [Gr. σφίγξ (sfīγγ-), sphinx, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sphinx; sphinx-like. [Rare.]

No sphingal countenance more calm,
Than his majestic face.

B. W. Ball, *Elfin-Land*.

sphinges (sfīn'jēs), *a plural of sphinx*.

Duncan says of the Senegal Galago (*Galago senegalensis*): "It pursues Beetles, *Sphinges*, and Moths with great ardour, even while they are on the wing, making prodigious bounds at them, and often leaping right upwards to seize them." *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 26.

sphingid (sfīn'jid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Sphingidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphingidae*.

sphinx, *n.*—**Four-horned sphinx**, an American sphingid moth, *Ceratomia amyntor*, whose larva feeds on the foliage of the elm. *J. B. Smith*, *Econ. Entom.*, p. 257.—**Green grape-vine sphinx**, an American sphingid moth, *Amelophaga myron*, common in the Mississippi valley and the eastern United States, whose larva feeds on grape foliage.—**Harris's sphinx**, an American sphingid moth, *Lapara bombycolides* (formerly called *L. harrisii*), whose larva feeds on pine-leaves and are protectively colored with alternating green and white longitudinal stripes.—**Pen-marked sphinx**, an American sphingid moth, *Sphinx chertis*, ash-gray in color, with a series of black dashes on the fore wings appearing as though made with a pen. Its larva live on the ash and lilac.—**Plum-tree**



Plum-tree Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*).
(About two thirds natural size.)

sphinx, an American sphingid moth, *Sphinx drupiferarum*, which occurs throughout the United States. Its

larvae feed on plum-leaves.—**Purblind sphinx**, an American sphingid moth, *Smerinthus myops*, which occurs in the eastern United States and the Mississippi valley. Its larva feed on the leaves of roseaceous plants.—**Twinspotted sphinx**, an American sphingid moth, *Smerinthus jamaicensis* (formerly *S. geminatus*), which has an eye-spot on each hind wing. Its larva feed on the ash, willow, plum, elm, and apple.—**Vine-sphinx**, any one of the several sphingid moths whose larva feed on grape-leaves, as the achemon sphinx, Abbot's sphinx, and others.—**White-lined sphinx**, the white-lined mourning-sphinx. See *mourning-sphinx*, under *sphinx*.

sphragistic (sfā-jis'tik), *a.* [Gr. σφραγιστικός, < σφραγίζω, seal, < σφραγίς, a seal.] Of or pertaining to seals. See *sphragistics*.

The prevailing type of seal, for instance, is the Oriental cylinder, and among the most frequent of the engraver's designs is a native adaptation of the Egyptian floral pillar as seen on the porcelain ornaments and beads of Tell-el-Amarna. But the whole together forms a new sphragistic style of a specifically Cypro-Mycenean class. *A. J. Evans*, in *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, July-Dec., 1900, [p. 200].

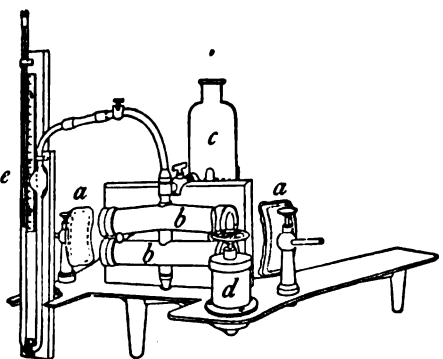
sphymocephalus (sfīg-mō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [Gr. σφύμος, pulse, + κεφαλή, head.] A beating pain in the temples.

sphymochronograph (sfīg-mō-kron'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. σφύμος, pulse, + χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.] A sphymograph with an attachment for recording the number of pulsations to the minute.

sphymodic (sfīg-mod'ik), *a.* [Gr. σφύμωδης, like the pulse (see *sphymoid*), + *-ic*.] Pulse-like; beating rhythmically.

sphymogenin (sfīg-moj'e-nin), *n.* [Gr. σφύμος, pulse, + γενής, -producing, + *-in*.] An old term for adrenalin.

sphymomanometer, *n.*—**Mosso's sphymomanometer**, in *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, a form of



Mosso's Sphymomanometer.

a a, adjustable supports for the back of the hand; *b b*, finger-tubes of metal, containing rubber finger-stalls; *c*, flask for water; *d*, regulator; *e*, manometric tube.

sphymomanometer devised by A. Mosso and used, for example, in the study of the influence of mental or physical work, or of emotion, upon blood-pressure. The instrument consists essentially of two metal tubes, for the reception of the first and second fingers of each hand; of a recording mercurial manometer; and of a metallic piston for regulating the pressure of the water which fills the system.

sphymoplethysmograph (sfīg-mō-plē-this'mō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. σφύμος, pulse, + E. plethysmograph.] In *physiol.*, a plethysmograph whose tracing shows a record of pulse (volume pulse) superimposed upon the curve of fluctuation of volume.

But by a still better contrivance called the plethysmograph or . . . *sphymoplethysmograph* we get not only the pulse, but the changes in the general volume of a limb. *G. M. Stratton*, *Exper. Psychol. and its Bearing upon Culture*, p. 264.

sphymotonometer (sfīg-mō-tō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. σφύμος, pulse, + νόμος, tension, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of elasticity of a blood-vessel in experimentation on animals. *Nature*, Oct. 21, 1897, p. 591.

Sphyræna (sfī-rē'nops), *n.* [NL., < NL. *Sphyræna* + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of fishes of the family *Chilodipteridae*: found only in Cuba, in deep water.

sphyrelaton (sfī-rel'a-ton), *n.* [Gr., neut. sing. of σφυρήλατος, wrought with the hammer.] Art work in metal which is beaten out and not cast; especially archaic Greek bronze work in hammered plates, nailed together.

A canopus of this metal in a curule chair of the same, all in *sphyrelaton* or hammered work, the plates being hammered together with big nails.

Dennie, *Etruria*, II, 313.

sphyrotomy (sfī-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. σφύρα, hammer, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the handle of the malleus.

splanato (spē-ā-nā'tō), *a.* [It., < L. *explana-*

spiel

tus, made level, flattened. See *explanate*.] In *music*, smooth, even: noting passages to be so rendered.

Spicara (spi-kā'rā), *n.* [NL., < It. *Spicara*, a local name in Sicily, prob. < L. *spica*, a spike.] A genus of fishes of the family *Mænidæ*, carnivorous shore-fishes chiefly of the Old World.

spicigerous (spi-sij'e-rus), *a.* Same as *spiciferous*.

spick (spik), *a.* An abbreviation of *spick-and-span-new*.

spiculate, *v. t.* 2. To cover with or stick full with fine points, darts, etc. [Rare.]

In those representations, man indeed was not more ugly than fearfully made,—as he stood erect and naked, spiculated by emitted influences from the said signs, like another St. Sebastian. *Southey*, *Doctor*, lxxxvii.

spicule, *n.* 2. (c) In *bot.*, the empty frustule of a diatom.

spiculofiber (spik'ū-lō-fī'bēr), *n.* A portion of a sponge consisting of spicules and fibers.

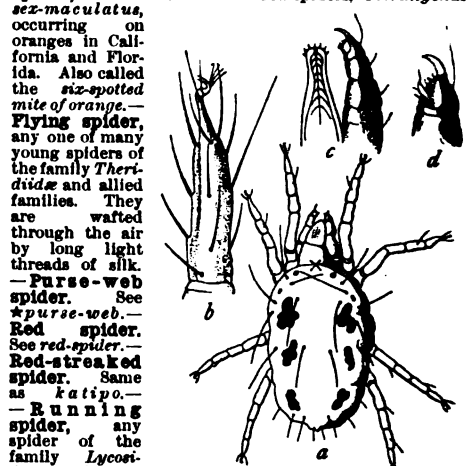
Skeleton forming a rectangular network, the meshes being for the most part unspiculate, but with a few slender primary lines of *spiculo-fibre* 2-4 spicules thick. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 137.

spiculofibrous (spik'ū-lō-fī'brus), *a.* [*spiculo-fiber* + *-ous*.] Consisting of or pertaining to spiculofibers.

Skeleton consisting of an axial or central open *spiculofibrous* network formed of broad loose strands about 10 spicules thick. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 138.

spiculum, *n.* 2. A needle-shaped splinter of bone.

spider, *n.* 7. In the English form of pyramid-pool billiards, a skeleton rest, or bridge, designed for certain exigencies.—8. In *archery*, a prize for the best gold, awarded at the Grand National Archery meeting in England.—**Birds'-dung spider**, any spider which possesses a protective resemblance to birds'-dung, notably a Ceylonese species of the genus *Phrynarchne*.—**California spider**, one of the so-called red-spiders, *Tetranychus sex-maculatus*, occurring on oranges in California and Florida. Also called the *six-spotted mite of orange*.—**Flying spider**, any one of many young spiders of the family *Therididae* and allied families. They are wafted through the air by long light threads of silk.—**Purse-web spider**. See *purse-web*.—**Red spider**. See *red-spider*.—**Red-streaked spider**. Same as *katiyo*.—**Running spider**, any spider of the family *Lycosidae*.—**Spider cancer**, *spider nevus*. See *spider cancer*.



California Spider (*Tetranychus sex-maculatus*).
a, dorsal view of adult spider, vastly enlarged; *b*, greater enlargement of foot; *c*, *d*, mouth parts.
(Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

spider-beetle (spī'dēr-bē'tl), *n.* A British collectors' name for certain beetles of the genus *Ptinus*, as *P. fur* and *P. brunneus*.

spider-fern (spī'dēr-fēr'n), *n.* See **fern*.

spider-lily (spī'dēr-lil'i), *n.* See **lily*.

spider-sheave (spī'dēr-shēv), *n.* A wrought-iron or malleable iron pulley-block, or the grooved disk therein, in which the wood of the ordinary construction is replaced by forged iron. The iron is only required to stand the strain and guide the rope, hence the structure is solid at the pin and open on the sides, suggesting the body and bent legs of a spider.

On reaching the place selected for the landing of the cable, the ship approached as close to the shore as possible. A couple of *spider-sheaves* were sent ashore, and fixed by sand anchors some 60 yards apart. Hauling lines were payed out from the ship, reeved through the sheaves, and brought back on board again.

Sci. Amer., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 80.

S-piece (es'pēs), *n.* In mechanical construction, a bracket or other piece in which the braces or compression-elements are curved like the letter S, so as to deflect under stress and not deform on the contracting of the principal elements of the structure.

spiel (spēl), *n.* [Also written *speal*, *speel*, *speil*.] A shortened form of *bonspiel* (which

spiel

see). Cf. *G. spiel*, play.] 1. A game; play; a curling-match. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—2. Talk; a yarn; lingo; patter. [*Slang.*]

Can you not see that Murphy's handy *spiel* is cheap balloon juice of a Blarney brew.

Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, xi.

spieler (spé'ler), *n.* [*spiel*, *v.* + *-er*.] 1. At a booth or fair, a crier or announcer of the goods for sale; a barker for side-shows.

In front of the entrance a "spieler" stood on a starch box and beat upon a piece of tin with a stick, and we weakly succumbed to his frenzied appeals and went inside. *N. Y. Times*, June 12, 1899.

2. A cheat; a sharper; a professional gambler.

Open the ranks like a "spieler's" Wink.

This is a speedy and frolicsome bomb,

Do not despise it, but do not shrink,

This is a nerve-test, this swift Pom-pom.

J. H. M. A., in *War's Brighter Side*, xxi.

spigeline (spi'jē-lin), *n.* [*Spigelia* + *-in*.] An alkaloid said to be present in *spigelia*.

spigot, *n.*—**Ball and spigot**. See *bell*.

spike, *v. t.* 6. In *base-ball* and *foot-racing*, to strike or injure (a player) with the spikes in the shoes.

spike (spik), *n.* [*spike*, *n.* (?)]. A disease of the pineapple in which the plants are dwarfed and the leaves become narrow and crowded; also a disease which destroys sandalwood timber in India.

spike-tub (spik'tub), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary receptacle for the blubber, etc., from whales.

spill, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *spill*.

spile-driver (spil'dri'vēr), *n.* A machine for driving spiles or piles into the earth.

spile-worm (spil'wērm), *n.* A ship-worm or teredo, *Teredo navalis*.

spill, *n.* 7. *pl.* The thin layers or filaments of cinder in wrought-iron bars of poor quality due to imperfect working of the metal in squeezer, hammer, or roll treatment. [*Eng.*]

spill, *v. t.* 2. To brace or stay a drift or adit with piles. [*Eng.*]

spill-box (spil'boks), *n.* In *irrigation*, a measuring device or module so arranged that excess water spills over a lip or edge back into the main supply-ditch. *F. A. King*, *Irrigation and Drainage*, p. 245.

spilly (spil'i), *a.* [*spill* + *-y*.] Showing spills (see *spill*), 7) or cracks or seams: said of inferior wrought-iron bar. [*Eng.*]

spiloma (spi-lō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *spilomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *σπίλωμα*, a blemish, < *σπίλοι*, spot, stain, soil, < *σπίλος*, a spot, stain, blemish.] Same as *nevus*.

spiloplasia (spi-lō-plā'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *σπίλος*, a spot, + *πλάω*, wandering.] An evanescent eruption of small red spots.

spin, *n.* 4. A variation of the game of new-market in which the holder of the diamond ace is allowed to play it in order to stop the suit, provided it is his play to the sequence at the time. See *newmarket*.—5. In *cricket*, a twist or rotation imparted to the ball by the bowler. *Hutchinson*, *Cricket*, p. 34.

spin (spin), *n.* An abbreviation of *spinster*. [*Colloq.*, *Eng.*]

There were all the Gurrumpore *spins* in their beautiful new frocks. *B. M. Croker*, *Diana Barrington*, xxiii.

spina, *n.* 5. A slender projection from the upper, median portion of a bird's sternum, just between the articulations of the coracoids. When the spina lies above the line of the coracoid grooves it is termed the *spina interna*, and when below them the *spina externa*; when these are both present, united in one mass, it forms a *spina communis*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 276.—**Spina ventosa**, any morbid swelling of bone, such as sometimes occurs in cancer or caries, in which the cancelli are enlarged and the osseous tissue is thinned.

Spinach flea-beetle. See *flea-beetle*.—**Summer spinach**, in England, same as *New Zealand spinach*.

spinal, *a.*—**Short spinal reflex**. See *reflex*.—**Spinal meningitis**. See *meningitis*.—**Spinal weakness**, a relaxed state of the spinal muscles allowing of a lateral or other abnormal curvature of the spine.

spinalgia (spi-nal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *spina*, spine, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain caused by pressure on the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebrae. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1057.

spinant (spi'nant), *n.* [*L.* *spina*, spine, + *-ant*.] A substance (as a drug) which stimulates the spinal motor centers, causing muscular contraction.

spination (spi-nā'shon), *n.* [*L.* *spina*, a spine, + *-ation*.] The state or condition of bearing spines.

spindle, *n.* 3. (*g*) A manufacturer's name for a hydrometer, from the shape of the instrument. *Sadler*, *Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 168.—**Achromatic spindle**. See *achromatic*.—**Directive spindle**, in

embryol., one of the karyokinetic division spindles that gives rise to a polar or directive body; a polar-body spindle.—**Elastic spindle**, a type of spinning-spindle which assumes its center of gravity in attaining its full speed.—**Mozambique spindles**, a trade-name for crude india-rubber from Mozambique, in pieces of the shape of a finger, of various colors, yellow, pink, brown, and black.

—**Niall spindles**. See *Niall* **granules*.—**Nuclear spindle**, the fusiform arrangement of chromatin fibers in karyokinesis.—**Tigroid spindle**. Same as *Niall* **body*.

spindle-band (spin'dl-band), *n.* The band which runs the spindle on a spinning-machine. *Nasmith*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 357.

spindle-box (spin'dl-boks), *n.* The bearing for a small axle, spindle, or arbor.

spindle-chuck (spin'dl-chuk), *n.* A form of holding device for drills or similar small tools or work, attached to or forming part of the rotating spindle or shaft of the tool.

spindle-draft (spin'dl-draft), *n.* In *cotton-spinning*, the drawing or attenuation of the roving by the spindle during the outward traverse of the carriage in a mule. *C. Fickerman*, *Woolen Spinning*, p. 210.

spindle-draw (spin'dl-dra), *v. t.* To draw or attenuate (the roving of wool or cotton) by the spindle instead of by rollers. *C. Fickerman*, *Woolen Spinning*, p. 207.

spindle-frame (spin'dl-frām), *n.* That part of a spinning-machine which holds the spindles. *C. Fickerman*, *Woolen Spinning*, p. 14.

spindle-oil (spin'dl-oil), *n.* See *oil*.

spindle-rail (spin'dl-rāl), *n.* An iron bar on a ring-spinning frame to which the spindles are fixed. *Nasmith*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 335.

spindle-sander (spin'dl-san'dēr), *n.* See *sandpapering-machine*.

spindle-valve, *n.* A valve which is actuated from without the casing in which it works by a rod or stem or spindle. The spindle may be threaded, so that the valve is operated by screwing the spindle or turning it in a nut; or the spindle may be pushed in or out without turning. When the stem or spindle does not screw in and out, the valve is called a *valve with non-advancing stem*; when it does move in and out it is said to be an *advancing-stem valve*.

spine, *n.* 7. One of the quills of a harpsichord or spinet.—8. Specifically, a sharp, columnar mass of solidified lava which was forced upward to a height of over 1,000 feet above the summit of Mount Pelée, Martinique, in 1903. See *volcano*, 1. It constituted a new phenomenon in vulcanology. See *cut* under *cumulo-volcano*.

There was at that time [April, 1903] a tremendous *spine* or tooth, more than 1,000 feet in height, rising from the side of a cone-shaped base, the top of which was higher than the old altitude of Morne La Croix. The tip of the spine was about 600 feet above the highest part of the new cone. *Science*, Nov. 13, 1903, p. 622.

Helodermatous spine, one of the boring or tearing spines of a pupal insect, as distinguished from the locomotor spine. *A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 612.—**Hemle's spine**, a bony projection occasionally found above the opening of the external auditory canal.

—**Hysterical spine**, a simulation of disease of the vertebrae which occurs in neurotic individuals and is accompanied by a lateral curvature as well as the usual subjective symptoms of spinal disease.—**Interpalatine spine**, the interpalatine when produced anteriorly in a long slender process.—**Poisonous spines**, certain specialized spines on some lepidopterous larvæ. They are partly hollow and are supplied with a poisonous fluid secreted by large cells at the base of the spines.—**Squamosal spine**, in *ornith.*, a slender process or projection directed forward from the upper anterior part of the squamosal bone. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 396.—**Typhoid spine**, weakness and pain in the spine sometimes observed in convalescence from typhoid fever. It is not permanent, but while it continues it incapacitates the sufferer for all continuous effort.

spine-cell (spin'sel), *n.* One of the cells of the rete mucosum of the skin. Also called *prickle-cell*. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, III. 854.

spine-finned (spin'find), *a.* Same as *spiny-rayed*.

spinel, *n.*—**Adamantine spinel**, a name applied to the very pale spinel which has an adamantine luster when brilliant cut.—**Blue spinel**, a blue variety of spinel.—**Spinel law**. See *spinel twin*, under *twin*.

spinelet (spin'let), *n.* [*spin* + *-let*.] A small spine.

It is quite likely, therefore, that these horny *spinelets* are equally characteristic of Galago garnettii. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 278.

spinescence (spi-nēs'ens), *n.* [*See* *spinescent*.]

The character of being spinescent. [*Rare.*]

spinetail, *n.* (*d*) The log-runner, a bird of the genus *Orthonyx*. See *log-runner*.

spine-tube (spin'tüb), *n.* One of the canals which extend from the interior of the ventral valve in the brachiopod genus *Chonetes* through the cardinal substance and are continued beyond the hinge in the form of a series of spines.

spinibulbar (spi-ni-bul'bär), *a.* [*L.* *spina*,

spinola

spine, < *NL.* *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*.] Relating to the spinal cord and medulla oblongata together.

spinocerebellar (spi'ni-ser-ē-bel'ār), *a.* [*L.* *spina*, spine, + *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *-ar*.] Relating to both the spinal cord and the cerebellum. Also *spinocerebellar*. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VII. 322.

spinifex (spin'i-feks), *n.* [*L.* *spina*, spine, + *facere*, make.] In Australia, any one of several species of grasses having stiff, sharp-pointed leaves or spiny flower-clusters, especially the two following, distantly related species: (*a*) *Spinifex hirsutus*, the hairy spinifex or spiny rolling-grass. See under **rolling-grass*. (*b*) *Triodia irritans*, the desert spinifex, more often called *porcupine-grass*. See **porcupine-grass*, 2.

spinifugal (spi-nif'ū-gāl), *a.* [*L.* *spina*, spine, + *fugere*, flee.] In *neuroi.*, moving from the spinal cord toward the periphery of the body: said of efferent nerve-impulses. Compare **spinipetal*.

spinimuscular (spi'ni-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*L.* *spina*, spine, + *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar*.] Relating to the spinal cord and the muscles. Also *spinomuscular*. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 263.

spiniperipheral (spi'ni-pe-rif'ē-rāl), *a.* [*L.* *spina*, spine, + *Gr.* *περιφέρεια*, periphery, + *-al*.] Relating to the spinal cord, or nerve-center, and the periphery. Also *spinoperipheral*. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VI. 845.

spinipetal (spi-nip'e-tāl), *a.* [*L.* *spina*, spine, + *petere*, seek.] In *neuroi.*, moving from the periphery of the body toward the spinal cord: said of afferent nerve-impulses. Compare **spinifugal*. Also *spinipetal*. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VII. 325.

Spinivomer (spi-ni-vō'mēr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *spina*, spine, + *vomer*, plowshare.] A genus of snipe-eels taken in the Atlantic at a depth of over two thousand fathoms.

spinner, *n.* 6. A quality of leaf suitable for roll tobacco. See *spinning-leaf* **tobacco*.

spinning, *n.* 3. In *angling*, fishing with a spinner. See *spinner*, 1 (*c*).

In all sorts of *spinning* . . . a good breeze is usually an advantage.

H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, *Modern Pract. Angler*, p. 1123.

4. The operation of running off a part of the water on the top of the charge in an amalgamating-mill.—5. The operation of molding metals such as silver, etc., while they are rapidly revolving ('spinning'), in a manner similar to the molding of wet clay, into pitchers, vases, etc.

spinning-gland (spin'ing-gland), *n.* A silk-gland. See *spinneret* and *spider*.

spinning-lathe (spin'ing-lāth), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a power-lathe of simple form and heavy construction adapted to metal-spinning. By the use of a number of attachments and special tools it can also be used for finishing sheet-metal ware which has been stamped in a press, by spinning a portion of the vessel into new forms, and for burnishing, trimming, beading, and wiring vessels already partly finished on other machines. See **metal-spinning*.

spinning-machine, *n.*—**Throstle spinning-machine**. Same as *throstle*, 2.

spinning-metal (spin'ing-met'al), *n.* A metal or an alloy which by reason of its great ductility is capable of being worked up from disks into surfaces of revolution by spinning in a lathe. Such are copper, brass, britannia, and the like.

spinning-mule (spin'ing-mūl), *n.* An intermittent spinning-machine for cotton, etc., invented by Samuel Crompton in 1779, combining the principles of Hargreaves's and Arkwright's spinning-machines. See *mule*, 5.

spinning-tackle (spin'ing-tak'l), *n.* In *angling*, tackle for fishing with a spinner or spoon-bait. It consists of a spinning-hook or -hooks attached by a trace to the reel-line.

spinning-tube (spin'ing-tüb), *n.* Any one of the small tubes on the end of a spider's spinneret.

spinning-whorl (spin'ing-whōrl), *n.* Same as *whorl*, 4. Also called *spindle-whorl*. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 177.

spinobulbar, *a.* Same as **spinibulbar*.

spinocerebellar, *a.* Same as **spinocerebellar*.

spinola (spin'ō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *spinolæ* (-lā). [*NL.*, irreg. (or from *It.* *spinola*, pron. spi-nō'lā) dim., < *L.* *spina*, a thorn, spine. See *spine*.] Same as *spina bifida*.

spinomuscular

spinomuscular, *a.* Same as **spinimuscular*.
spinoperipheral, *a.* Same as **spiniperipheral*.
spinopetal, *a.* Same as **spinipetal*.
spinthariscopes (spin-thar-i-skop), *n.* [Gr. *σπινθαρίς* (*σπινθαρίδ*-), a spark, more prop. **spintharidoscope* or **spintheroscope*, < *σπινθήρ*, a spark (see *scintilla*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument, invented by Sir William Crookes, exhibiting the fluorescence produced by radium, containing a screen of fluorescent material, usually willemite (zinc silicate); on which a trace of radium is mounted, and a magnifying-glass in front of the screen. In darkness the screen shows a number of scintillating sparks caused by the impact of the radium rays on the willemite.

A convenient way to show these scintillations is to fit the blende screen at the end of a brass tube with a speck of radium salt in front about a millimeter off, and to have a lens at the other end. I propose to call this little instrument the *'spinthariscopes'*, from the Greek word *σπινθαρίς*, a scintillation.

Sir W. Crookes, in Science, June 26, 1903, p. 1002.

spinthariscopic (spin-thar-i-skop'ik), *a.* [*spinthariscop(e)* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to the phenomena exhibited in the spinthariscopes.
spintherism (spin-thē-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *σπινθηρισμός*, < *σπινθηρίσκω*, emit sparks, < *σπινθήρ*, a spark.] The sensation as of points of light dancing before the eyes.

spintheropia (spin-thē-rō-pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπινθήρ*, spark, + *ὤψ*, eye.] Same as **spintherism*.

Spiny bamboo. See **bamboo*.

spiny-eel, *n.* 2. An eel-like fish of the family *Notacanthidae*, found in deep water, and characterized by the presence of numerous spines in the dorsal fin.

spiny-rayed (spi-ni-räd), *a.* Having spines in the fins: said of certain fishes, particularly when more than one or two spines are present in the dorsal fin. Fishes with only a single dorsal spine do not technically belong to the spiny-rayed fishes, *Acanthopteri*.

S-pipe (es'pip), *n.* See **pipe*.

spiracle, *n.* 3. A vent for small explosive outbreaks, produced upon the surface of a still highly heated and at least partially molten lava-stream by the escape of imprisoned vapors. A little cone of ejected clots may gather around it.

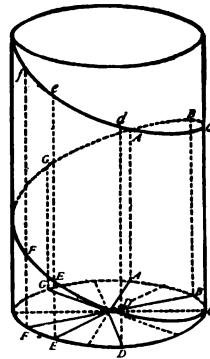
spiradenoma (spi-ra-dē-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *spiradenomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σπειρα*, coil, + *adenoma*.] Adenoma of the sweat-glands. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 116.

Spiraea, *n.*—Blue spiraea. Same as Japanese **beni*.

spiral, *n.* 6. A loop in a railroad line used to overcome steep grades in a mountainous region by carrying the line through a continuously rising curve. Spirals may be cut entirely within a mountain in the form of a constantly turning and rising tunnel, the outlet being much higher than the inlet. The more common valley spirals consist of double loops or complicated curves which return and pass under or over one another, by means of tunnels or bridges, on a continuously rising grade. The spiral loop on the Georgetown branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is an example of a valley spiral.—*Bismuth spiral*. See **bismuth*.—*Conical spiral*, a spiral on a conical surface.—*Conjugate spiral*, in phyllotaxy, a whorl involving two or more genetic spirals parallel with each other.—*Cornu's spiral*, a curve exhibiting the relationship between Fresnel's integrals considered as rectangular coordinates (*x*, *y*)

of a point: $x = \int_0^v \cos \frac{1}{2} \pi v^2 dv$, $y = \int_0^v \sin \frac{1}{2} \pi v^2 dv$. The

origin of coordinates *O* corresponds to *v* = 0, and the asymptotic points, *P*, *Q*, round which the curve goes in an ever-closing spiral, correspond to *v* = ±∞. The in-



Drobisch's Spiral. (From Hofer's "Psychologie.")

gram, published by M. W. Drobisch in 1855, which represents by a spiral line the range of tonal hearing and

the interrelations of the tones of the musical scale. The spiral takes the same place among diagrammatic representations of auditory sensation that is held among those of visual sensation by the color triangle or the color pyramid.—*Fermat's spiral*. Same as *parabolic spiral* (which see, under *spiral*).—*Flat spiral*, in geom., a plane spiral.—*Reciprocal spiral*. Same as *hyperbolic spiral* (which see, under *spiral*, 1).—*Returning spiral*, a double spiral, the two branches originating in a common point: a favorite motive in Mycenaean decoration.—*Roget's spiral*, a vertical helix of wire the lower free end of which dips into mercury. An electric current of sufficient strength shortens the helix by the mutual attraction of neighboring turns and the free end leaves the mercury, thus breaking circuit. The helix immediately returns



Returning Spiral on a gold cup found at Aegina, now in British Museum. (From Jour. Hellenic Studies, by permission of The Council.)

to its normal length, the circuit is again closed and this action repeats itself indefinitely, giving a rapid vertical vibratory motion to the spiral.—*Spiral theory*, the theory that the Milky Way consists of streams of stars arranged spirally in space.—*Vortex spiral*, a spiral fluid vortex. *W. M. Hicks*, 1896.

spiral, *v.* II. *intrans.* To assume a spiral form; move in a spiral course.—*Spiraling winds*. See **wind*.

spirale (spi-rä'le), *n.*; pl. *spiralia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *ML. spiralis*, spiral.] In the brachiopods of the superfamily *Spiriferacea*, either of two spirally coiled calcareous ribbons which support the brachia. These consist of two cones placed base to base or with their axes inclined to one another. The spiralia are usually joined by a transverse band or jugum between the bifurcations from which may be produced between the volutions of the spiralia, thus forming a double spiral on each side, or diplospire.

spiraliform (spi-räl'i-förm), *a.* [*ML. spiralis*, spiral, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of a spiral; specifically, in decoration, noting a pattern or type based on the spiral: common in primitive art, especially the Mycenaean in Greece proper and Crete. See *returning spiral*. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 142.

spiraxon (spi-rak'son), *n.* [Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, + *ἄξων*, axis.] Among sponge-spicules, a monaxon whose ideal axis is a screw helix. See **pedinaxon*.

spireme (spi'rēm), *n.* [Gr. *σπειρῆμα*, *σπειράμα*, a coil, < *σπειράω*, to be coiled, < *σπειρα*, a coil.] The stage of the nucleus in karyokinesis, or mitosis, during which the chromatin assumes the form of a continuous or segmented thread. *Flemming*, 1882.

Spiriferina (spi-rī-fe-rī-nä), *n.* [NL., < *L. spira*, a spire, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ina*.] A genus of spire-bearing brachiopods like *Spirifer*, but having a punctate shell-substance and a median septum in the ventral valve: found in rocks from the Carboniferous to the Jurassic.

spirigerous (spi-rij'e-rus), *a.* [*L. spira*, a spire, + *gerere*, bear.] Spire-bearing; spiriferous.

spirilliform (spi-ril'i-förm), *a.* [NL., < *Spirillum* + *-form*.] Shaped like bacteria of the genus *Spirillum*.

spirillosis (spi-rilō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Spirillum* + *-osis*.] A general term denoting any infection of any animal by organisms belonging to the genus *Spirillum*.

Spirillosis of Fowls.—E. Marchoux and A. Salimbeni have investigated a disease of fowls common in Rio de Janeiro. The symptoms are diarrhoea, pyrexia, malaise, and death usually in a few days. In the blood they found a spirillum, and this blood produced the disease in other fowls. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1904, p. 100.

Spirillum, *n.* 2. [*L. c.*] A bacterium of the genus *Spirillum*.—*Deneke's cheese spirillum*, a species of bacteria. *Microspira* (*Spirillum*) *tyrogena*, found in old cheese.—*Miller's spirillum*, *Microspira* (*Spirillum*) *Milleri*, found in decaying teeth.—*Spirillum of Asiatic cholera*. Same as *Koch's comma bacillus*. See **Microspira*.

spirit, *n.* 11. (b) One of an officially recognized class of pharmaceutical preparations, formerly made by distilling with alcohol a crude drug containing some volatile and medicinally useful ingredient, but now frequently by direct solution in alcohol of this ingredient, such as a volatile oil or essence, previously obtained in separate form. Spirit

spirojector

of cinnamon is an example.—*Amaranth, aniline spirits*. See *tin spirits*.—*Compound spirit of ether*, a mixture of 32 parts of ether, 65 parts of alcohol, and 25 parts of ethereal oil by volume; Hoffman's anodyne.—*Cotton spirits*, a liquor consisting chiefly of stannic salts. Sometimes used in the mordanting of cotton.—*Finishing spirit*, a name given by dyers to one of the acid mixtures containing stannic chlorid which were formerly used as mordants much more than at present. *Sadtler, Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 481.—*Orange spirits*. See *tin spirits*.—*Perfumers' spirit*. Same as *spirits of cologne*.—*Plum spirit*, a trade-name for one of the solutions which contain stannic chlorid used as mordants in dyeing. It derived its name from being used with a decoction of logwood to produce a plum color (purple) upon cloth.—*Puce, purple spirit*. See *tin spirits*.—*Rectified spirit*. As defined by the British Pharmacopoeia, a mixture of alcohol and water which contains 84 per cent. by weight of real alcohol and has a specific gravity of .8382 at 60° F.—*Red spirits*. See *tin spirits*.—*Resin spirit*. Same as **vinale*.—*Scarlet spirits*. See *tin spirits*.—*Spirit fresco*, a method of fresco-painting invented by Mr. Gambier Parry, in England, which enabled him to use wax without heating it, as in ancient encaustic. He dissolved wax in various volatile oils making a medium which could be applied in the usual way.—*Spirit of vitriol*, an old name for sulphuric acid.—*Spirit of vitriolic ether*. See **ether*.—*Spirit ration*. See **ration*.—*Spirits of cologne*. See **cologne spirit*.—*Spirit varnish*. See **varnish*.—*Spirit Wrestlers*. See **Doughboys*.—*The Great Spirit*, the supposed supreme deity of the North American Indians. While many Indian tribes believe in a spirit of great power, their ideas are not monotheistic, and this spirit is only one among many that, in their belief, have sway over the destinies of man. In its refined form the 'Great Spirit' of the Indians is an elaboration of American romancers and poets.—*Tin spirits*. Specifically, a solution of stannous chlorid or tin crystals: sometimes known by the names of yellow, orange, scarlet, amaranth, purple, plum, and puce spirits, when sulphuric and hydrochloric acids are used in its preparation. When nitric and hydrochloric acids are used in its preparation it is sometimes designated as red, and aniline spirits. Other special names are sometimes applied to tin spirits, but they are of little importance, as the introduction of the coal-tar coloring matters has rendered their use almost obsolete.—*Yellow spirit*, a manufacturers' name for a solution of tin made with a mixture of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, formerly used as a mordant in dyeing yellow with quercitron.

spiridine (spi-rī-tin), *n.* [*spirite* + *-ine*]. A trade-name for spirits of turpentine made by distilling with water the refuse wood of the long-leaved pine in the southern United States. In an imperfectly refined state it has been regarded as different from ordinary spirits of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the oleoresinous exudation from the tree, but when properly purified it is the same material.

spiritology (spi-rī-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*L. spiritus*, breath, spirit, + *Gr. λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Same as *pneumatology*, 3.

Spiritual wife. See **wife*.

Spiritus Mindereri. See *spirit of Mindererus*.—*Spiritus salis*, a name applied by the alchemist Basil Valentine to hydrochloric acid obtained by heating together common salt and green vitriol. See *spirit of sea-salt*.—*Spiritus tartari*, a name given by Paracelsus to the product of the destructive distillation of the tartar from wine-casks. This he used medicinally. It is a complex mixture, containing among other substances pyrotartaric acid.

Spirobranchiopoda (spi'rō-brang'ki-op'ō-dä), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, + *βράχια*, gills, + *ποῖς* (*ποδ*-), foot.] A name introduced by Gray for the *Brachiopoda*.

Spirocera (spi-ro's'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of Jurassic ammonoid cephalopods.

spirochete, spirochete (spi'rō-kēt), *n.* A bacterium of the genus *Spirochaeta*.

spirograph (spi'rō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. A device for drawing spirals.—2. Same as **atmograph*, 1.

spirographidin (spi'rō-gräf'i-din), *n.* [NL. *Spirographis* + *-id* + *-in*.] A hyalin derived from spirographin. *W. D. Halliburton, Chem. Physiol. and Pathol.*, p. 486.

spirographin (spi-rogr'ra-fin), *n.* [NL. *Spirographis* (see def.) + *-in*.] An albuminous substance, belonging to the hyalogenes, found in the skeletal portions of a worm, *Spirographis*. *C. E. Simon, Physiolog. Chem.*, p. 46.

spirogyrate (spi-rō-jī-rät), *a.* [Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, + *γυρός*, round.] Twisted or coiled in a spiral.

spiroid (spi'rōid), *a.* [Gr. **σπειροειδής*, *σπειρώδης*, < *σπειρα*, a coil, + *εἶδος*, form.] More or less spiral; resembling a spiral. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VII. 154.

spirojector (spi'rō-jek-tor), *n.* [*L. spira*, a coil, + *jector* (in comp.), < *jacere*, throw.] A commercial name for a form of ejector, or siphon-condenser, in which the descending current of injection-water is compelled to move in a helical path by deflecting flanges. It is asserted that a more effective aspiration of air is secured at the point

spirojector

where the vacuum is to be maintained than where no care is taken to secure a spiral motion.

The pump for supplying water to the *spirojector* condensers has a double-reduction 20-hp General Electric motor. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 2, 1904, p. 14.

Spirorbis (spī-rōr'bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spira* (a), a coil, + *orbis*, a circle.] A genus of tubicolous worms which form spirally enrolled calcareous tubes cemented to some object by the flat lower side. The spiral may be dextral or sinistral, and is frequently ornamented with tubercles or spines. Tubes of this kind are found in Paleozoic rocks and thenceforward to the present seas.

spiroscope (spī-rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *spiometer*.

Spirosoma (spī-rō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Migula, 1900), so named from the form of the cells; < Gr. *σπειρα*, a coil, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of bacteria having broad comma-shaped or spiral non-flexible and non-motile cells. They commonly form zoogloea. Most of the species are found in sewer-mud.

spirolytic (spī-rō-il'ik), *a.* [Spitz (sea) + -o- + -yl + -ic.] Derived from *Spiræa*.

spirular (spī-rū-lār), *a.* [*spirul*(e) + -ar³.] Having the form of or pertaining to a spirule.

spirule (spī-rūl), *n.* [L. *spirula*, a small twisted cake, lit. a little coil, dim. of *spira*, a coil: see *spire*².] In the sponge-spicules, a form with a gently spiral curve to the rhabd.

spissum (spī'sum), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *spissus*, thick.] In *medieval music*, a semitone or other small interval.

spitfire, *n.*—*Spitfire* jib, *naut.*, a small storm jib, common on English cutters.

spitting-devil (spit'ing-dev'l), *n.* See **peecoy*.

spittle¹, *n.* 2. The secretion surrounding the larva of a spittle-insect.

spittle-insect, *n.*—*Cranberry spittle-insect*, a small ceropid, *Clastoptera proteus*, whose larvae are found in frothy masses on the growing shoots of cranberry.—*Four-spotted spittle-insect*, an American ceropid, *Aphrophora quadrinotata*, brown in color, with four black spots on the wing-covers, the spaces between the spots being whitish.—*Signoret's spittle-insect*, an American ceropid, *Aphrophora signoreti*, whose froth-covered larva is often found on grape-canoe.



Four-spotted Spittle-insect (*Aphrophora quadrinotata*). (Enlarged about two and one-half times.)

spitzharfe (shpitz'här'fe), *n.* [G.] Same as *poinled *harp*.

splanchnectopia (splan'k-nek-tō-pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγνα*, viscera, + *ἐκτοπος*, out of place.] A displacement of any of the viscera.

splanchnocœle, *n.* 2. In *embryol.*, the portion of the body-cavity lying between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure of the vertebrate embryo and persisting in the adult as the pleuroperitoneal cavity.

splanchnoderm (splan'k-nō-dērm), *n.* [Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγνα*, viscera, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The splanchnopleure, or splanchnic layer of mesoderm, in the vertebrate embryo.

In *Amblystoma* the mesonephric blastula is derived from a portion of the somite which is homologous with the mesomer of elasmobranchs, and it contains both *splanchnoderm* and somatoderm.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 511.

splanchnodynin (splan'k-nō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγνα*, viscera, + *δύσιν*, pain.] Pain in any of the abdominal organs.

splanchnomegaly (splan'k-nō-meg'ā-li), *n.* [Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγνα*, viscera, + *μέγας*, (μεγαλ-), great.] A condition in which the abdominal organs are of abnormal size.

splanchnopathy (splan'k-nop'ā-thi), *n.* [Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγνα*, viscera, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of any of the abdominal viscera.

splanchnoptosis (splan'k-nop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγνα*, viscera, + *πτῶσις*, a falling.] Downward displacement of the abdominal viscera, especially the intestines; enteroptosis. Also called *Glenard's disease*. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 398.

splash, *v. t.* 5. In *lumbering*, to drive (logs) by releasing a head of water confined by a splash-dam.

splash, *n.* 7. A bird-fanciers' name for an

elongate spot of color.—8. A dash; a show; display. [Slang.]

The *Patrie Française* made a great *splash* in the way of a patriotic funeral for the assassinated colonel.

H. Lynch, *French Life in Town and Country*, ix.

II. *a.* Dashing; ostentatious; extravagant.

Girls . . . brought up in foolish luxury, whose parents "entertained" in that thriftless, *plash*, Irish fashion, drank champagne, drove horses, when the French of the same class would be . . . teaching their children the art of counting.

H. Lynch, *French Life in Town and Country*, vii.

splash-about (splash'ā-bout), *n.* A device or method to secure lubrication of working surfaces in the inclosed crank-case of a steam-engine by agitating the lubricant in a suitable well. If the oil is struck by the end of the connecting-rod and the latter has a splattering effect upon the oil, the lubrication is better assured.

splash-board, *n.* 2. A kind of screen raised above the deck-line or bulwark-rail, to prevent water from coming on deck owing to a low freeboard or a swell.

The cabin did not go clear to the stern, either. Only the engine-room roof was back there and that was so low that the *plash-board* stood up in front of the wheel like a back-yard fence—but higher.

C. D. Stewart, *Partners of Providence*, vi.

splash-dam (splash'dam), *n.* A dam built to store a head of water for driving logs.

splashed (splasht), *p. a.* Marked with splashes; specifically, having the tips of many of the body-feathers marked with elongate spots of color: as, a *splashed* pouter pigeon.

splashing (splash'ing), *n.* In a specific use, a suction sound (see *succussion*).

The stomach was dilated and extended to about two fingers' breadth below the umbilicus; "*splashing*" could be detected. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 587.

splat² (splat), *n.* A thin, flat piece of wood; in *furniture*, a flat piece of wood worked into a back or other part of a frame. [Prov. Eng.]

The carving of this specimen is peculiarly good, both in the *splats* and the front leg.

R. S. Clouston, in *Burlington Mag.*, V. 382.

splate (splat), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A substance used for the purpose of adding extra weight to sole-leather (which is sold by the pound). *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 192.

splatter-work (splat'er-wérk), *n.* In *lithography*, an effect produced by filling a brush with ink and drawing it over a knife or other edge. *Singer and Strang*, Etching, Engraving, etc., p. 124.

splay¹, *v. t.* 4. In *cooperage*, to form (a barrel) by drawing it together at the ends.

spleen, *n.*—*Accessory spleen*, a small mass of splenic tissue detached from the spleen proper.—*Wandering spleen*, a spleen the attachments of which have become stretched so that there is more or less displacement of the organ.

spleenwort, *n.*—*Dwarf spleenwort*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, a small fern of wide distribution, common upon shaded ledges. The fronds, which are borne in rosettes, are narrow and simply pinnate, from 4 to 8 inches long, with polished purplish-brown stipes and rachises. See under *Asplenium* and *spleenwort*.—*Green spleenwort*, *Asplenium viride*, a small fern of boreal range in Europe and North America, similar to the dwarf spleenwort, but readily distinguished by the green rachis, which suggests its vernacular name.—*Silvery spleenwort*, *Athyrium thelypteroides*, a woodland fern of eastern North America and eastern Asia, the common name referring to the color of the under surface of the immature frond, in which the sori are silvery white, numerous, and borne close together.

splenatrophia (splē-nā-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *σπλήν*, spleen, + *ατροφία*, atrophy.] Atrophy of the spleen. Also *splenatroph*.

splendor (splēn'dor), *v. t.* To make splendid; illuminate with splendor; light up. [Rare.]

To fling a Poem, like a comet, out,
Far-splendoring the sleepy realms of night.
Alex. Smith, *Life Drama*, i. 49.

splenectasis (splē-nek'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *ἐκτασις*, extension.] Enlargement of the spleen.

splenectomy (splē-nek'tō-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *splenectomized*, ppr. *splenectomizing*. [*splenectomy* (y) + -ize.] To remove the spleen from by a surgical operation.

Splenic anemia, cachexia. See **anemia*, **cachexia*.

splenification (splē'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + L. *-ficatio*(n-), < *facere*, make.] Same as *splenization*.

splenocolic (splē-nō-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *κόλον*, colon.] Relating to both the spleen and the colon: noting a fold of peritoneum called the *splenocolic ligament*.

spline

splenolymph (splē'nō-limf), *a.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + L. *lymphā*, water (lymph).] Relating to or originating in both the spleen and the lymphatic glands. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, IV. 469.—**Splenolymph glands**. See **spleen*.

splenolymphatic (splē'nō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* Same as **splenolymph*.

splenolysin (splē-nol'i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *λυσας*, dissolving, + -in².] A cytotoxin resulting on immunization with spleen substance. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, Appendix, p. 539.

splenomedullary (splē-nō-med'u-lā-ri), *a.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + L. *medulla*, marrow, + -ary.] Relating to both the spleen and the bone-marrow.

The general result of the investigations has been to show that an increase in the number of leucocytes does not necessarily go hand in hand with a rise of endogenous alloxuric bodies in the urine, but that only in cases of *spleno-medullary leucocythæmia* is a distinct increase present.

R. Hutchison and J. J. R. Macleod, 122 *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1901, p. 542.

splenomegalia (splē'nō-me-gā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *μέγας* (μεγαλ-), great.] Enlargement of the spleen. *Med. Record*, April 11, 1903, p. 590.

splenomegaly (splē-nō-meg'ā-li), *n.* Same as **splenomegalia*.

splenomyelogenous (splē'nō-mi-e-loj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *μυελός*, marrow, + -γενής, -producing.] Relating to or originating in both the spleen and the bone-marrow: noting a form of leucæmia.

Spleno-myelogenous leucæmia or *myelæmia* is almost always chronic, and may last for several years.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 558.

splenoncus (splē-nong'us), *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] Same as **splenomegalia*.

splenonephroptosis (splē'nō-nef-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *πτῶσις*, a falling.] Displacement downward of the spleen and of the kidney on the same side.

Consequently, ptoses of the spleen do not exist without hepatoptoses. The same may be said of *splenonephroptosis*, which always accompanies ptosis of the liver.

Med. Record, Oct. 19, 1907, p. 641.

splenopexy (splē'nō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *πέζω*, a fixing.] Operative fixation of a wandering spleen. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1057.

splenoptosis (splē-nop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *πτῶσις*, a falling.] Same as *wandering *spleen*. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 862.

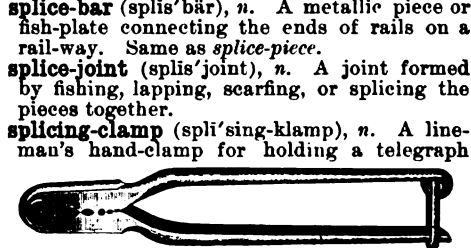
splice, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, that part of the handle of the bat which fits into the blade.—**Chain-splice**, a rope spliced into the link of a chain, only two strands of the rope being used.—**Drawing splice**, a splice made without tucking the ends in order that the strands may be readily drawn out.

—**Horsehoe-splice**, a short piece of rope with its two ends spliced into the bight of another rope, so that when the latter is pulled taut the splice will stand out distinct and with some resemblance to a horseshoe.—**Mariner's splice**, a long splice in a cable-laid rope.—**Sailmaker's splice**, the joining of two ropes of different sizes, the effect being a tapered splice.—**Wire-eye splice**, an eye or loop formed in a wire rope by splicing the end of the rope into its own part.—**Wire-long splice**, the uniting of the ends of two wire ropes, where the laying in of the many strands is so extended and carefully done that the original diameter of the rope is not increased in any part.—**Wire-short splice**, the joining of the ends of two wire ropes in a comparatively short space by a process of tucking, and which in the direct vicinity of the splice considerably enlarges the original diameter of the rope.

splice-bar (splis'bär), *n.* A metallic piece or fish-plate connecting the ends of rails on a rail-way. Same as *splice-piece*.

splice-joint (splis'joint), *n.* A joint formed by fishing, lapping, scarfing, or splicing the pieces together.

splicing-clamp (spli'sing-klamp), *n.* A line-man's hand-clamp for holding a telegraph



Splicing-clamp.

wire in place while splicing it: sometimes called a *connector*.

spline, *n.* 3. In *building*, a thin piece of board, especially when used under certain conditions, as in light and thin ceiling, the filling of large panels like the backs of seats in a church, or

the curved outer shell of the centering for an arch.—**Feather-tongue spline**, a spline sawed to a wedge-shaped section like a claspboard. See *claspboard*, 2.
splint, *n.* 6. A variety of bituminous coal which is of a dull, stony luster and breaks in slab-like masses; splint-coal. It is contrasted with the shining variety or *glance-coal*, which breaks in cubes and which is often strongly coking, whereas splint-coal is not.—**Interdental splint**, a splint used in fracture of the jaw, being held in position by wires passed between the teeth.—**Thomas's splint**, a form of immobilizing apparatus employed in the treatment of hip-disease and other chronic joint-affections. *Lancet*, July 4, 1903, p. 19.
splint-bar (splint' bār), *n.* Same as **splinter-bar*.

Splinter bulkhead. See **bulkhead*.
splinter-bar, *n.* 2. A bar or roller placed close in front of the revolving cutter-heads of wood-working or power-planing machines to remove or diminish the tendency of the fibers to splinter and destroy the smoothness of surface when working the stock with the grain of the wood. *D. K. Clark*, *Steam Engine*, IV, 408.
splinter-deck (splin'tér-dek), *n.* See **deck*, 2 (a).

splinter-proof, *a.* II. *n.* A shelter impervious to splinters.

The houses even of the more solid sort offered such slender defence against shells, that hundreds of house-holds prepared what were called "*splinter proofs*" in their yards and gardens. These were little chambers or caves hollowed out of the earth.

J. Ralph, *An American* with Lord Roberts, p. 70.

splinter-screen (splin'tér-skreen), *n.* A thin plate of vertical armor in the interior of a war-ship to intercept flying fragments from exploding shells.

split, *v. t.* 7. In *agri.*, same as **cleave*, 2, 4.—8. In *faro*, to divide (a bet). When two cards of the same denomination come out of the box on the same turn, the banker splits all bets on that card, taking half the amount for himself.—**Splitting freeze**, a frost so severe as to split the stalk of sugar-cane; a stalk-splitting freeze. [Louisiana.]

After a *splitting freeze*, every effort should be made to work up standing cane as rapidly as possible.

W. C. Stubbs, *Sugar Cane*, p. 167.

To split the difference. See **difference*.—**To split the ridge**, in plowing, to start a new land by turning two furrow slices in opposite directions from the same line, then plowing them together again the next bout.

This is known as *splitting the ridge* and is the best form, as all the land is ploughed, etc.

W. J. Malden, *Tillage and Implements*, p. 108.

split, *n.* 15. In *glass-cutting*, an acute-angled cut made by a mitred wheel.—**Flesh split**. See **flesh-split*.

split, *p. a.* 4. In *whist*, noting a hand which contains four trumps and three of each of the plain suits.—5. In *glass-manuf.*, said of a cut made by a mitred wheel and showing an acute angle.—**Billet's split lens**. See **lens*.

split-finger (split'fing'gér), *n.* A stomatopod crustacean, *Gonodactylus chiragra*, found in the West Indies. It is so called because it frequently cuts with its claws the fingers of one who handles it.

splitfoot, *n.* 2. A congenital deformity of the foot in which the separation between two adjacent toes extends farther than usual into the foot itself; cleft foot.

Split-hand and split-foot deformities, their types, origin, and transmission. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 28.

split-hand (split'hand), *n.* A congenital deformity in which the separation between two adjacent fingers extends into the hand itself, sometimes nearly to the wrist; cleft hand.

From the many varieties of split-hand and split-foot, one stands out prominently, and of this our "G" family presents notable examples. This type is characterized by its marked tendency to transmission, and by other features. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 27.

split-joint (split'joint), *n.* A tongue-joint; a welded joint in which one of the parts to be joined is split or opened to receive the other part.

split-motion (split'mō'shon), *n.* A mechanism attached to a loom for weaving center selvages to a fabric to be afterward split or severed.

split-phase (split'fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, said of an alternating single-phase current in a divided circuit where, in consequence of inductance in one branch of the circuit, there is a difference of phase between the currents in the two branches.

split-rock (split'rok), *n.* Same as *alum-root*.

splitting (split'ing), *n.* An act denoted by

the verb 'split'; specifically, in harvesting tobacco, the cleaving of the stalk nearly to the base, with the purpose of 'hanging,' i.e. placing it astride a stick for curing; practised with heavy export tobacco. For other methods see **pegging*, 6, and **spearing*, 1.

splitting-machine, *n.*—**Belt-splitting machine**, a machine for dividing belt-leather parallel to the face of the hide, so as to reduce the thickness to that suitable for transmission of light power. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22623.

split-worm (split'wérn), *n.* The tobacco leaf-miner (which see, under **leaf-miner*). *Year-book U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1898, p. 122.

splotch (splotch), *v. t.* To soil with splotches; cause to look splotchy.

The place was as bare and rude as a printing-office seems always to be; the walls were splotched with ink and the floor littered with refuse newspapers.

W. D. Howells, in *Scribner's Mag.*, May, 1893, p. 545.

S. P. M. An abbreviation of *short particular meter*.

spod (spod), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The inferior bottom leaves of the tobacco-plant; the flyings (fliers) and sand leaves. *Killebrew and Myrick*, *Tobacco Leaf*, p. 347.

Spode's tower. See **tower*.—**Spode ware**. See **ware*, 2.

spodiophyllite (spod-i-ō'f'il-it), *n.* [Gr. σπώδιος, ashy, + φύλλον, leaf.] A metasillite of aluminium, iron, manganese, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, related to seprite. It occurs in ash-gray or pearl-gray rhombohedral crystals, with micaceous cleavage, in southern Greenland.

spodogenic (spod-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. σπώδός, ashes, + -γενής, -producing, + -ic.] Caused by or giving origin to waste organic material. See *spodogenous*. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VI, 413.

Spoerer's law. Same as **law of zones*.

spoil-ground (spoil'ground), *n.* A place where refuse material from an excavation or from dredging is deposited; a spoil-bank.

An examination of the *spoil ground* at Spithead showed that the deposit from the dredges, which have been at work for two years in Portsmouth harbour, has made no appreciable difference in the depth.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX, 656.

spoil-truck (spoil'truk), *n.* A form of wagon or buggy, running usually on a track, in excavations or underground workings, on which the refuse or material to be wasted is loaded and run off to the waste-dump or spoil-bank.

The space occupied by the pipes in service allowed so little clearance room on each side of the heading *spoil-trucks* as to impede and even endanger the safety of the various maneuvers.

Sci. Amer. Sup., April 1, 1905, p. 24452.

spoke, *n.* 5. See **spoke-stitch*.

spoke-machine (spók-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a general term applied to a number of machines, each one of which performs one step in the process of making a wagon-wheel spoke. In several machines two or more steps in the work of finishing a spoke are performed by one machine, as in the *spoke-tenoning*, *mitering*, and *pointing machine*, a machine that cuts a tenon on the spoke, shaves the end down to the proper mitre, and points the end of the spoke. Examples of these multiple machines are found in the *tenoning and equalizing machine*, *spoke-facing and tapering machine*, *spoke-sizing and retensioning machine*. The names, as in the *spoke-throating machine*, are self-explanatory. Such machines are usually fitted with *feeding-reels*, the spokes being laid by unskilled labor in the reels, and the machine performing all the work automatically. In all the results are obtained by means of revolving cutter-heads carrying cutters of various shapes.

spoke-shave, *n.* 2. A ring with cutting edge attached to a handle, used in certain operations within the cavity of the nose. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VI, 120.

spokesman, *n.* 2. One who or that which speaks; one who is able to speak. [Rare.]

Psittacus erithacus—the well-known Grey Parrot with a red tail—is the most accomplished *spokesman* of the whole group. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 323.

spoke-stitch (spók'stich), *n.* A method of sewing by which the loose threads of drawn-work are sewn together in a series of short bunches or groups called *spokes*.

spondylarthrocace (spon'di-lār-throk'a-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἄρθρον, joint, + κάκη, bad condition.] Any disease of the vertebrae, especially caries.

spondylioid (spon-dil'i-oid), *a.* [*spondyli(um)* + -oid.] Having the form of a spondylium.

Spondylitis rhizomelia, progressive rigidity of the spine due to ankylosis of the vertebrae advancing from below upward.

spondylium (spon-dil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spondylia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλον, dim. of σπόνδυλος, a

vertebra.] In certain genera of the brachiopods, as *Pentamerus* and *Conchidium*, an internal spoon-shaped shelly plate extending from the beak of the ventral valve and serving as a support for the muscles. It is usually connected with the bottom of the valve by a vertical septum.

spondylocace (spon-di-lok'a-sē), *n.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + κάκη, a bad condition.] Same as **spondylarthrocace*.

spondylodynia (spon'di-lō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ὄδυνη, pain.] Pain in the spine.

spondylopyosis (spon'di-lō-pi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + πύσις, pus, + -osis.] Suppurative inflammation of the vertebrae.

spondylose (spon'di-lōs), *n.* Same as *spondylitis*.

spondylotomy (spon-di-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + -τομία, < τμήν, cut.] 1. Same as **laminectomy*.—2. Division of the spine of the fetus in order to effect delivery in a case of impacted cross-birth.

sponge, *n.* 3. (c) Any absorbent material employed to take up the blood and other fluids in surgical operations.

Aprons, towels, gauze sponges, blankets, and sheets. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, I, 568.

Bakers' sponge test. See **test*, 1.—**Great sponge**, the immense swampy forest tract which lies at the headwaters of the Kongo river, in the interior of Africa.

Not even in the "*great sponge*," from which the Zambesi and the Congo draw their remote supplies, do we meet with such impenetrable density.

J. S. Keltie, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 287.

Platinum sponge. See **platinum*.

sponged (spunj'd), *p. a.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, decorated with designs transferred to the ware by means of a piece of sponge cut in a pattern and dipped into the coloring preparation.

sponge-graft (spunj'grāft), *n.* See **graft*, 2.

sponge-grafting (spunj'grāft'ing), *n.* The employment of sponge-grafts. See **graft*, 2.

sponge-iron (spunj'i'érn), *n.* Porous iron produced in a bloomery. *Phillips and Bauerman*, *Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 197.

sponge-lead (spunj'led), *n.* Same as *spongy lead*.

sponge-shrimp (spunj'shrimp), *n.* See **shrimp*, 2.

spongiarian (spon-ji-ā'ri-an), *a.* [NL. **spongiarius*, < L. *spongia*, sponge, + -an.] Pertaining to or containing *Spongiae* or sponges; as, the *spongiarian* bed of the Upper Cretaceous in Great Britain.

spongiaculture (spon'ji-kul-tūr), *n.* The cultivation and growing of sponges.

Sponges in Commerce, *Spongiaculture*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 813.

sponging (spunj'ing), *n.* 1. The act denoted by the verb 'sponge'.—2. In curing yellow tobacco, a staining of the face side of the leaf of a dull Spanish brown, due to insufficient heat in the process of fixing the color.

spongioblast (spon'ji-ō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. σπोंγία, sponge, + βλάστης, germ.] 1. In *histol.*, one of the branching ectodermic cells situated in the embryonic brain and spinal cord and giving rise to the neuroglia: distinguished from **neuroblast*.

Mitotic figures are occasionally found in multipolar nerve cells and in *spongioblasts*.

Science, Jan. 17, 1902, p. 103.

2. One of the granules in the reticular layer of the retina which send prolongations into the layer of rods and cones.

spongiologist (spon-ji-ol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *spongologist*.

Sollas and other competent *spongiologists* consider that the leucon type has been evolved many times.

Natural Science, Jan., 1897, p. 30.

spongioplasm, *n.* 2. The supporting framework of the cell protoplasm, inclosing in its reticulum the hyaloplasm. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, II, 761.—3. In *entom.*, the longitudinal and radiating filaments in the muscle-fiber of an arthropod.

The longitudinal . . . and radiating filaments or reticulum (*spongioplasm* of Gehuchten) lie in a nutritive filling substance (the hyaloplasm of Gehuchten).

A. S. Packard, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 211.

spondioporphyrin (spon'ji-ō-pêr'f-i-rin), *n.* [Gr. σπोंγία, sponge, + πορφύρα, purple, + -in².] A pigment found in an Australian sponge, *Suberites Wilsoni*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII, 151.

spongy

spongy, *a.* 5. In bookbinding, having a certain looseness or softness, which arises from irregularities in type impressions which have not been beaten out.

For the permanent solidity of the volume beating is the best process to obtain it. A *spongy* book is very unsatisfactory. *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding, p. 20.

sponson, *n.* (b) In a war-ship, a projecting structure in which a gun is placed: designed to enable the gun to be trained forward and aft.

sponson (spon'son), *v. i.* In ship-building, to be fitted with a sponson, or to have a projection from the side of a vessel of the form of a sponson: usually followed by *out*.

The guards, which are usually dangerous in river boats when they go outside, were in this case *sponsoned out* and tightly planked, so that they were not a serious disadvantage to her. They tapered out very quickly forward, so that for a long distance they presented no obstruction to the bow in entering a wave.

Sci. Amer., Jan. 14, 1899, p. 23.

spool, *n.* 3. In *elect.*, the reel or bobbin upon which a resistance coil, magnet coil, or sometimes the field coil of a generator or motor is wound.

There are six high-tension and 16 low-tension *spools*, which subdivision of the windings has been chosen in order to facilitate repairs.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 184.

spool donkey. See **donkey*.

spool-strip (spül'strip), *n.* In wood-working, a bolt of wood of suitable shape and size for turning into spools.

spoon, *n.* 3. (i) In pianoforte-making, see **damper-lifter*.—4. In cricket, a mishit which sends the ball high in the air.—**David spoon**, an instrument used to extract the lens in an operation for cataract. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 727.—**Puritan spoon**, in old English silver, a slip-top spoon, the end being beveled as if the knob were sliced away.—**Sharp spoon**, an instrument with spoon-shaped expanded extremity having sharp edges, used to scrape away diseased tissue.—**Slip-top spoon**, a spoon in which the end is beveled as if the knob were sliced away. Same as *Puritan spoon*. *J. S. Gardner*, Old Silver Work, p. 44.—**Souvenir spoon**, a spoon of a special design, intended to be sold as a souvenir of a particular locality.—**Spanish spoon**, a **post-spoon* (which see).—**Volkmann's spoon**. Same as *sharp spoon*.

spoon, *v. t.* 3. In *angling*, to fish for with spoon-bait.—4. In golf, croquet, and similar games, to send (the ball) into the air with the club or mallet.—5. Specifically, in cricket, to send (the ball) high in the air by a mishit.—6. In golf, to move (the club) very slowly in putting, as though it were a teaspoon: an unfair stroke. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 217.

spoon, *v. i.* II. *trans.* To be spoony about; be in love with; court. [Colloq.]

"Bobby Ferris told me . . . that there was a fellow spooning his sister once."

"What's spooning?"

"Oh, I dunno. . . . It's—it's—it's just a thing they do, you know."

I confess I have spooned other women, . . . have perhaps made a point of telling them I adored them, simply because I did n't. *M. Hungerford*, Beauty's Daughters, vi.

spoon-bow (spün'bou), *n.* In ship-building, a bow the shape of which bears a general resemblance to the bowl of a spoon. Whale-back steamers of the Great Lakes and some yachts have such bows.

spoon-brake (spün'bräk), *n.* A shoe or block which is curved to fit a rounded wheel or tire.

By the side of the main gear and within the same case is a pulley on which acts a band brake, besides which shoe or spoon brakes are also fitted to the rear tires.

Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 339.

spoon-ladle (spün'lād'l), *n.* See **butter-ladle*.

spoon-motion (spün'mō'shon), *n.* In cotton-manuf., a spoon-shaped device on a silver-drawing frame for stopping the machine when a silver breaks or runs out. *Thornley*, Cotton Combining Machines, p. 27.

spoon-nail (spün'nāl), *n.* A concave condition of the nails; koilonychia.

spoon-oar (spün'ör), *n.* An oar which is curved at the end of the blade: used in racing-shells and other light boats.

spoon-tree (spün'trē), *n.* In the Danish West Indies, same as **cocorron*.

spoon-wheel (spün'hwēl), *n.* A form of turbine water-wheel in which the shape of the buckets receiving the water suggests a spoon-bowl.

Two of the first group of 150-hp turbines are of the Girard type and the third turbine of this group is of the Rusch "*spoon-wheel*" type.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 2, 1904, p. 34.

spoony, *a.* 2. Being in love; sentimentally fond of (some one): with *upon* or *on*. [Colloq.]

"Don't you think Alfred Hardie is *spoony upon* our Julia?" . . . Edward did not relish her remark, it menaced more spoons than one. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, iv.

spoor, *n.* 2. In general, any track or trace.

The meaning of this apparent confusion is perceived when we trace out the track of the glaciers that issued from the Highlands, and follow the *spoor* of those that crept down from the Southern Uplands.

J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 60.

sporadic, *a.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, distributed in several regions: so used specifically by A. P. de Candolle (*F. sporadique*), in contrast with *endemic*, of plant genera whose species are thus distributed. Compare **polydemic*.

sporadicity (spō-rā-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*sporadic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being sporadic.

sporadosiderite (spō-rad-ō-sid'ēr-it), *n.* [*sporadic* + *Gr. sideros*, iron, + *-ite*.] See **meteorite*.

Among the distinctive and significant characters of meteorites are their fragmentary forms, . . . the scattered condition of iron crystals among silicate crystals in many cases (*sporadosiderites*), etc.

T. C. Chamberlin, in Carnegie Inst. Yearbook, 1904, p. 201.

spore, *n.*—**Summer spore**, a spore produced in summer, as the uredospores of rusts and the conidia and pycnosporos of ascomycetous fungi.—**Winter spore**, a spore especially adapted to survive the winter, as the teliospores of rust-fungi and the ascospores of pycnomycetous fungi.

spore-print (spōr'print), *n.* A print made by placing the pileus of a fungus with the hymenium downward upon paper and allowing the spores to collect.

sporidial (spō-rid'i-al), *a.* [NL. *sporidi*(um) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sporidia.

spork (spōrk), *n.* [*sp*(oon) + (*f*)/ork.] A 'port-manteau-word' applied to a long, slender spoon having at the end of the bowl projections resembling the tines of a fork. [Trade use.]

sporoblast, *n.*—**Definitive sporoblast**, in *Sporozoa*, a sporoblast formed by the complete union, including the nuclei, of two conjugating gametes.

sporocyst, *n.* 2. In bot., a unicellular alga which, usually by a process of division, produces only asexual spores: in contrast with *sporangium*, which is usually limited to multicellular organs producing asexual spores.

sporodochium (spō-rō-dō'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *sporodochia* (-iā). [NL., < *Gr. sporā*, a spore, + *dōcheion*, a receptacle.] The dense tubercular or wart-like mass of sporogenous hyphae which produce conidia in *Tubercularia* and related genera of the *Fungi Imperfecti*.

sporogenic (spō-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [*Gr. sporā*, seed (spore), + *-γενής*, -producing.] Pertaining to or of the nature of development from spores; sporogenous.—**Sporogenic cycle**, germ-plasm. See **cycle*, **germ-plasm*.

sporogonic (spō-rō-gōn'ik), *a.* [*sporogon*(y) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sporogony.

There exists a whole group of Coccidia, the Goussia and Coccidium of fish, of which only the *sporogonic* cycle is known, the microgametes being perhaps represented by the old Rhabdospora (Laguessé).

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 816.

sporological (spō-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*sporolog*(y) + *-ic*-*al*.] Pertaining to or based upon spore characters: as, a *sporological* system of classification.

sporophyl, *n.* 2. In *algol.*, a leaflet-like outgrowth upon which occur the sporangia, arising below the large terminal blade in *Alaria* and other closely related genera of the *Phaeophyceae*.

sporostrote (spō-rō-strōt), *n.* [*Gr. sporā*, seed (spore), + *στροτός*, strewn.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant disseminated by spores. *F. E. Clements*.

sporotrichosis (spō-rō-tri-kō'sis), *n.* [NL. *Sporotrich*(um) + *-osis*.] A mycotic disease of the skin and mucous membranes due to the presence of a mucedinous fungus of the genus *Sporotrichum*.

Sporotrichum (spō-rot'ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), < *Gr. sporā*, spore, + *θρίξ*, hair.]

A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi having much-branched, widely-spreading, prostrate hyphae, bearing acrogenous, mostly single, uniseptate conidia. Over 120 species have been described. They are widely distributed and mostly saprophytic. *S. globuliferum* is one of the few parasitic



Sporotrichum roseum.

spot-disease

species. It attacks the chinch-bug and has been used with some success in combating it. *S. roseum* occurs on damp paper and similar substances.

sporozoite (spō-rō-zō'it), *n.* [*Sporozoa* + *-ite*.] One of the minute germs of telosporidic *Sporozoa*, which enter the intestinal cells of vertebrates and start the life-cycle of the species to which they belong.

If a piece of fresh muscle be teased in some indifferent fluid and examined under a low power the whitish streaks resolve themselves into opaque, thin-walled tubes, densely packed with crescentic bodies, the so-called *sporozoites*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 4.

sporozoitoblast (spō'rō-zō-it'ō-blāst), *n.* [*sporozoite* + *Gr. blastos*, germ.] The parent-cell from which the sporozoites are derived.

sport, *n.* 10. A man; a fellow; especially a man who has a fad: as, a fresh-air *sport*. [Slang.]

A passel of surveyor *sports* who comes . . . through the hills. *A. H. Lewis*, Wolfville Nights, xli.

A short sport. See the extract. [Slang.]

There is a kind of people who go about projecting plans and weakly withdrawing them. We have a name for them back in America. Nobody likes it, nobody would be it, nor have a wife . . . a *short sport*. *L. C. Hale*, in Bookman, Jan., 1906, p. 512.

sporty (spōr'ti), *a.* Sporting; devoted to sports; characteristic of sportsmen; game. [Colloq.]

A thoroughbred in spirit, as in looks; Sporty, yet tender; and though steadfast, gay. *Judge*, quoted in N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 11, 1901.

spot, *n.* 9. A small piece of ground or inclosure; a plot: applied to land or crops. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Bacterial spot**. See **bacterial*.—**Brown spot**, a disease of tobacco-leaves caused by *Macrosporium longipes*.—**Canker-spot**, a diseased and distorted place on the branch of a tree. See **canker*, 1 (b).—**Fairy-ring spot**, a disease of carnation leaves caused by *Heterosporium echinulatum*, which frequently forms irregular circles on the diseased spots. See **Heterosporium*.—**Fruit-spot**, a fungous disease of the pear and quince caused by *Entomosporium maculatum*, which forms dark blotches on the fruit. The same fungus occurs on the leaves, causing leaf-blight. See **Entomosporium*.—**Great red spot** an immense oval spot which appeared on the southern hemisphere of the planet Jupiter in 1878. It was at first of a conspicuous brick-red color, but is now (1906) extremely faint. Its cause and nature are problematical.

This can scarcely be called a current, as the surface material referred to under this heading is confined within the limits of the *Great Red Spot*. This remarkable object was detected in 1878 by M. O. Lohse, of Potsdam (who appears to have been the first to draw it), and by Professor Fritchett, of Missouri, and Mr. Dennett, of Southampton (whose observations seem to have been the earliest published), and quickly attracted general notice. Nearly every telescope was directed to its observation, and its behaviour carefully watched. It is elliptical in shape; its dimensions being about 27,000 miles in length, and nearly 9000 in breadth. What the nature of the spot may be it is impossible at present to say. Certainly it cannot be regarded as a solid feature of the planet's globe, since it is by no means stable in position; but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that it is the product of forces which have considerable permanence, and, judging from the very definite and regular appearance of the well-known hollow or bay on the S. side of the S. equatorial belt in which the *Red Spot* lies (see Fig. 5), despite the present faintness of the spot itself, as yet show no signs of declining energy. *Knowledge*, Jan., 1904, p. 10.

Koplik's spots, the enanthema, or mucous-membrane eruption, of measles, consisting of bluish-white spots in the mouth, preceding by some days the cutaneous eruption.—**Lenticular rose spots**, the typical eruption of typhoid fever.—**Marriott's spot**. Same as *blind spot* (which see, under *blind*).—**Ocular spot**, in *zool.*, a specialized pigment-spot or accumulation of pigment-cells supposed to be sensitive to light, and hence representing a preliminary stage in the phylogenetic development of the eye; an eye-spot.—**On the spot**. (c) In cricket, of the bowler, accurate in pitch; of a good length.—**Round the spot**, a dice game in which nothing counts but the dice that have a spot in the center, so that the ace, deuce, four, and six are blanks. Three-spot counts two and five-spot four.—**Violet spot**. See **leaf-spot of violet*.

II. *a.* Made, paid, delivered, or the like, on the spot, or at once: as, *spot wheat*. [Colloq.]—**Spot cash**. See **cash*.—**Spot freight**, freight which is to be shipped at once.—**Spot rate**, the rate charged on spot freight.

At the beginning of the season, *spot rates* on grain shipped to the United Kingdom were about \$9 per ton. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 579.

spot, *v. t.* 9. In New Zealand, to buy up (choice spots of land containing water, etc.), ruining the neighboring property. Called *peacock* in Australia.

Under free selection, the squatter *spotted* his run, purchasing choice spots.

E. E. Morris, Austral English, s. v. 'spotting'.

10. See *blaze*, 2, 3.

spot-disease (spot'di-zēz'), *n.* Any fungous disease of plants which appears in the form of discolored spots on stem, leaves, or fruit. See **disease*.

spot-face

spot-face (spot'fäs), *r. t.* To face a small area; finish a section or spot on (a piece of material) and not the surrounding surface. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, 1903, p. 1141.

spot-frequency (spot'fré'kwën-si), *n.* The frequency or abundance of sun-spots, which varies in a semi-regular manner from year to year.

spot-indicator (spot'in'di-kä-tör), *n.* In *elect.*, a form of inclosed safety fuse in which the blowing of the fuse darkens a spot on the surface of the inclosing cylinder, thus indicating the fact that the circuit is open at that point.

Disruption of the indicator follows, but the final break takes place in the interior conductor. Figs. 26, 27, 28, 29 show this action and also the "spot" indicator before and after blowing.

Jour. Franklin Inst., Jan., 1903, p. 21.

spot-stroke (spot'strök), *n.* A billiard maneuver consisting chiefly in repeatedly pocketing a red ball from its spot, and at the same time pulling the cue-ball back. The process may be easy or hard, according to both the size and the shape of pocket-opening. If hard, the striker can work into position for a series of caroms, starting near a corner; and when this opportunity for nursing threatens to vanish, he can plan to resume spot-playing. The highest number for the English championship, which was instituted in 1870 and came to an end in 1885, was 16 (a run of 48 only) in sixteen matches having an aggregate of 22,744 points. In America, more than half a century ago, spot-playing was limited to thrice in succession.

Spotted paria. See **paria*.—**Spotted strawberry leaf-beetle.** Same as *spotted *paria*.

spotter, *n.* 2. Specifically, a person employed to keep secret watch on the employees of a company, especially on a street railway to spot or note the number of fares (if any) not turned in by the conductor.—3. *Naval*, a person stationed at a suitable position above the deck to note the point at which the shots from a gun strike with reference to a target or the enemy's vessel, and thus give information as to the necessary correction of the range at which the gun-sight is set.

Our ship was to umpire the Ohio's night practice, sending over a chief umpire and assistants, chief *spotter* and assistants, as the custom is. They pass upon doubtful hits, inflict the many penalties of the regulations—disinterestedly, like their counterparts in athletic games.

N. Y. Evening Post, May 16, 1908.

4. One who tints photographs.—5. A somersault in which the performer comes down upon the same spot from which he springs—that is, does not advance forward or backward. [Slang.]

He ran to the door of the tent and come out of it on a back somersault and threw a row of flip-flaps through that crowd that made them all stand back. He could throw *spotters* and gainers and twisters; he was as good as Quigley or anybody in Barnum and you bet he let them folks see it.

C. D. Stewart, *Partners of Providence*, xix.

spotting, *n.* 2. The tinting of photographs.—3. The process of separating a train into sections.

This breaking up and switching of the trains into sections, which is called "spotting," is attended to by one or the other of two small General Electric electric locomotives, each of which is equipped with two 12-hp motors provided with R38 controllers.

Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 506.

spotty, *a. II.* *n.* A New Zealand fish, a wrasse, *Pseudolabrus bothryocormus*. Also called *poddly* and *kelp-fish*. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

spot-weave (spot'wäv), *n.* Any weave in which the warp and weft are so interlaced as to show a fancy design in spots. *R. Marsden*, *Cotton Weaving*, p. 102.

spot-white (spot'hwit), *n.* In *billiards*, the reverse of *plain *white* (which see).

spot-zone (spot'zön), *n.* One of two zones on the surface of the sun, within which the sun-spots ordinarily appear. They lie between 5° and 40° of solar latitude on each side of the sun's equator, only occasionally appearing nearer to the equator, and with extreme rarity outside the 40° limit.

spoud (spöd), *n.* [Gr. *σπουδή*, haste, speed.] A name proposed for the unit of acceleration; an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second.

spout, *n.* 6. In *turpentine-making*, the projection of the lower gutter beyond the center of the face. See **gutter*¹, 9.—7. A

narrow part of a river, with a swift current. [Canada.]

spout-plane (spout'plän), *n.* A gutter-plane or round-molding plane. See *plane*², 1, and *molding-plane*.

S. P. Q. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Florentinus*, the Senate and the People of Florence: letters often found on Italian majolica.

sprag¹, *n.* 3. A bar of steel attached by one end to a wagon or motor-car frame or body, while the other end (which is sharpened) can be let down at an angle with the ground, to prevent the vehicle from running backward down hills or grades. This device was first used on heavy wagons on hilly roads, so that the horses might be rested without the strain of the load. In motor-cars it guards against accident in case the brakes fail to hold or the tires slip. The sprag should be of such length as to be in no danger of being toppled over by a small lift of the body, and must be short enough to dig effectively even into a hard road surface. Also called locally a *dart* or a *dagger*.

A device which does not seem to receive from the makers the attention which it merits is the *sprag*, the iron rod suspended from the rear axle to hold the car on a grade in case brakes do not operate or are not in use. Too often the *sprags* fitted to heavy large cars are altogether too slender for the purpose; often they are stout enough, but so short that the car would be certain to ride over them. It is not often that the *sprag* is needed, but when it is wanted the need is great and immediate, and not only the car, but the lives of its occupants may depend upon the apparently insignificant device.

N. Y. Times, quoted in *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 20, 1902, p. 444.

sprangle-top (sprang'gl-top), *n.* 1. The grass *Scolochloa festuacea*, found in wet places from Iowa and Nebraska northward. It is a stout, erect, smooth perennial with a large open panicle, not possessing marked value.—2. A grass, *Diplachne dubia*, found in the southwestern United States, in Mexico, and in southern Florida. Its panicle consists of 8 or 10 spreading spikes.

sprat², *n.* 2. (e) Same as *thread-herring*.—**Yellow-billed sprat**, a West Indian marine fish, *Sardinella bishopi*.

sprat-weather (sprat'weth-ër), *n.* Dark days in the late fall and early winter (November and December) which are supposed to be favorable for sprat-fishing.

sprawl¹, *n.* 4. Ability to spread one's self or to make a show or 'splurge'; 'go.' [Slang.]

Stella Kimbark informed me to-day that she had a place in view for me. "A reg'lar cinch, too," she added, "if you only had a nickel's worth of *sprawl*."

"What is *sprawl*?" I asked. "*Sprawl*," explained Miss Kimbark, sarcastically, "means what you an' most other folks ain't got. It means reg'lar git-up-an'-go, if that suits you better; an' what's more, it means the knowin' how an' when to git up an' go!"

F. M. Kingsley, *The Singular Miss Smith*, xi.

spray¹, *n.* 5. A set of castings fed from a common runner, to which they are still attached by the smaller channels or sprues, and resembling a branch with twigs and leaves.

spray², *n.*—**Dobell's spray.** Same as *Dobell's solution*.—**Seiler's spray**, an alkaline antiseptic solution containing bicarbonate of sodium, borax, sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate, eucalyptol, menthol, thymol, and oil of wintergreen. Also called *Seiler's solution*.

spray², *v. t.* 3. To protect (cultivated plants) from insect enemies and vegetable parasites by covering them with a spray which has a toxic effect upon the animal or vegetable organisms.

spray-cart (sprä'kärt), *n.* A light cart carrying a liquid to be sprayed upon plants or vegetables with the view of killing obnoxious insects or fungi.

Without his *spray-cart* and fungicide the tomato-grower is lost—and knows it!

L. H. Bailey, *Cyc. Amer. Horticulture*, p. 1816.

spray-cure (sprä'kür), *n.* Treatment of disease by the application of water in the form of spray.

sprayer, *n.* 2. A device or apparatus for making into a fine mist or spray the particles of liquid fuel which are to form a hydrocarbon vapor to be burned in internal-combustion motors.

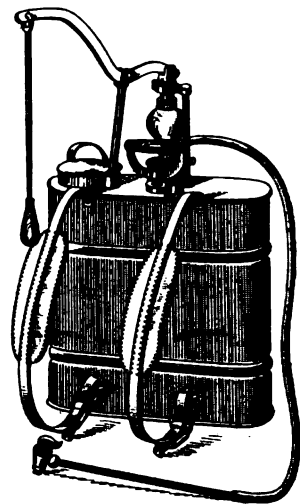
Air passes from the air-pump D by way of the annular channel b into the *sprayer* c, and there meets the oil jet issuing from a.

Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 189.

Knapsack sprayer, a combined reservoir and pump for spraying liquid insecticides and fungicides over trees and plants. It consists of a copper tank, resembling in form a knapsack, and designed to be carried on the back of the operator, combined with some form of pump for forcing the liquid through a hose. Several types of pumps are used, one employing a rubber compression-diaphragm, and another a rubber bulb, while others are simple piston-pumps placed inside the tank. Another

spreading-hammer

method used is to force air under pressure into the tank, the air-pressure being sufficient to force the water through the hose and nozzle. The illustration shows a knapsack sprayer with piston-pump operated by a hand-lever.



Knapsack Sprayer.

sprayer-pump (sprä'ér-pump), *n.* A force-pump fitted with a short length of hose for drawing a liquid from a small tank or from a barrel and sending it in a fine spray over plants and trees. Small pumps are made in many forms and are operated by hand; larger pumps for spraying fruit-trees or field crops are mounted on wheels and may be operated by some form of motor.

spraying (sprä'ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, the process of applying color or glaze to the surface of ware in spray blown from an atomizer. By this means different colors may be blended in the ground tinting, as in Rookwood pottery.

spraying-bellows (sprä'ing-bel'öz), *n.* An atomizer operated by means of a bellows.

spray-injector (sprä'in-jek-tör), *n.* A device for injecting into a combustion-chamber a spray of liquid hydrocarbon so as to form a mist of finely divided carbon in a carrying current of air. This is done by forcing a fine jet of liquid into the current of air, or by forcing the current of air through an annular jet of liquid. The liquid is atomized by the air acting in injector fashion, and a sort of air-gas is formed which is highly combustible and burns both rapidly and completely. It is used in many forms of **carbureter* (which see). *W. S. Hutton*, *Steam Boiler Construction*, p. 33.

spray-nozzle, *n.* 2. A nozzle designed to deliver water or other liquid either as a fine spray, in the form of a fan, or an inverted cone, or a cloud-like mist.

spray-tube (sprä'tüb), *n.* A tube to be used in a spray-injector or sprayer to secure the atomizing of the liquid by the current of air, and to convey the mixture to the point where it is to be utilized: used in internal-combustion motors as part of the **carbureter* (which see).

spray-twyer (sprä'twi'ër), *n.* An open box-twyer cooled by the vaporization of a spray of water.—**Lloyd's spray-twyer**, a water-cooled twyer open at the back and cooled by a spray of water driven from a perforated pipe against the front of the twyer.

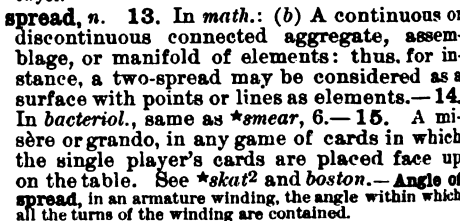
spread, *n.* 13. In *math.*: (b) A continuous or discontinuous connected aggregate, assemblage, or manifold of elements: thus, for instance, a two-spread may be considered as a surface with points or lines as elements.—14. In *bacteriol.*, same as **smear*, 6.—15. A *misère* or *grando*, in any game of cards in which the single player's cards are placed face up on the table. See **skat*² and *boston*.—**Angle of spread**, in an armature winding, the angle within which all the turns of the winding are contained.

spreader, *n.*—**Head-sheet spreader**, the horizontal bars rigged out on the bows of sharp-built yachts in order to give greater spread to the head-sheets.

spread-head (spred'hed), *n.* In newspapers, a heading set in several lines of large type. [Colloq.]

spreading-hammer (spred'ing-ham'ër), *n.* A gold-beater's hammer for spreading gold-leaf.

Head-sheet Spreader.
a, head-sheet spreader; b, b, b, wire guys to hold it firm.



Head-sheet Spreader.

a, head-sheet spreader; b, b, b, wire guys to hold it firm.

spred

spred, *v.*, *n.*, and *p. a.* A simplified, and former, spelling of *spread*.

springer (spring'ér), *n.* In *ceram.*, a workman in a pottery who attaches molded ornaments, or sprigs, usually of a different color, to the surface of the ware.

sprightly, *a.* 3. Having a lively, distinctive taste; not palling.

Flesh (of grape) tender, breaking, juicy; seeds of medium size, two or three to the berry; flavor mild, sweet and *sprightly*. Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 338.

spring-molded (spring'môl'ded), *p. a.* In *ceram.*, decorated with relief designs which have been made in separate molds.

spring, *v. t.* 17. To fit with springs, as a carriage or a motor-vehicle.

Having learned to properly *spring* horse-drawn and railway carriages, builders of transportation vehicles were next confronted with a much more difficult problem.

Automobile Topics, May 27, 1906, p. 491.

spring, *I. n.* 16. In *golf*, the movement of a ball lying in a small cup or hollow when struck with a straight-faced club. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 43.—**Cañon spring**, a spring emerging on a cañon-wall or in an alcove of the wall.

From beneath the lava stream or from a porous layer, numerous powerful springs issue along the side of the cañon below Rhoshone falls. These may be called *cañon springs*, a new term introduced in the classification of springs. Science, Jan. 17, 1902, p. 86.

Combination spring, a spring made up of several coils or sets which act together under a load.—**Cylindrical spring**. (a) A spring the coils of which have been wrapped around a cylindrical mandrel, so that a casing to inclose it will have a cylindrical shape. (b) A helical spring made by coiling a cylindrical or round steel rod around a mandrel.—**Elliptic spring**, a carriage-spring formed of two half-elliptic sections. The ends are secured by bolts which pass through lips on the upper section, and eyes on the lower.—**Flat spring**, a spiral spring made of wire wound around an axis, so that the plane in which the wire is wound is everywhere approximately perpendicular to the axis.—**Graduated spring**, a nest of concentric helical springs arranged one inside of another, and so connected that light loads are taken by the small springs. When a heavy load is applied, it closes the small springs and is carried by the heavy ones.—**Grasshopper-spring**, a half-elliptic spring used on a tandem cart. The center is clipped to the axle-bed, and the ends are shackle-jointed to half-circle arms attached to the shaft.—**Hour-glass spring**, a spring which is so coiled as to be smallest in diameter at the middle and larger at the top and bottom, and hence resembles an hour-glass in form.—**Laminated spring**, a leaf-spring; a spring made up of a number of leaves, plates, or strips placed one over the other.—**Multicoil spring**, a spring made up of several separate coils.—**The Plerian spring**. See **Plerian*.

II. a.—Spring assure. See **azure*.

spring-board, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, a short board, shod at one end with an iron calk, which is inserted in a notch cut in a tree, on which the faller stands while felling the tree.

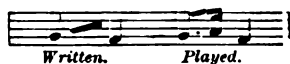
spring-box, *n.* 4. In *organ-building*, that part of a wind-chest in which are the pallets and their springs.

spring-brake (spring'brāk), *n.* An early form of train-brake in which a powerful spiral spring was coiled in a casing on the spindle of the brake hand-wheel. This spring could be wound up by hand, using the brake-wheel for this purpose, and held under strain by a detent. The detents on the cars of the train were connected to the continuous rope of the bell-signal in the engine, so that when the rope was pulled by the engineer, the detents were released, and the uncoiling of the incased springs turned the brake-wheels and set the brakes. The hand-wheels were made extra heavy so as to act with a fly-wheel effect, increasing the tension on the brake-levers. The objections to the device were the suddenness with which the brakes were set, the lack of any gradation in the intensity of an application, and the necessary consequence of slack in the bell-rope, which set the brakes on the front end of the train first. This entailed great discomfort to travelers, and prevented the use of the brake except in an emergency. The best-known type of spring-brake was the Creamer.

spring-branch (spring'brānch), *n.* A stream which originates in springs. [U. S.]

spring-cord (spring'kórd), *n.* A tension-regulator for the whip warp-threads in a loom for tappet-weaving. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 275.

springer, *n.* 6. In *old music*, a grace or embellishment, consisting of an after-note one degree above the principal note: as,



spring-finger (spring'fing'gér), *n.* Same as *trigger-finger*.

springfish (spring'fish), *n.* Same as *millers-thumb*.

spring-governor (spring'guv'ér-nór), *n.* A governor in which the constant force of gravity, generally used, is replaced by the varying

force of a spring. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Engine, II. 367.

springing, *n.* 3. The act or process of furnishing with springs; also, springs (as of a vehicle) collectively. See *spring*, *n.*, 9.

One has but to try any one of a dozen reputable cars to see that *springing* is now a science instead of, as in the past, a compound of ignorance and guesswork. There are still instances of bad *springing* to be found—cases where the springs are too light and lacking in temper, or too heavy and unresponsive to absorb the road shocks to which they are subjected.

Automobile Topics, May 27, 1906, p. 491.

spring-key (spring'kē), *n.* A spring-wedge often used to fasten a pulley firmly to a shaft.

spring-load (spring'lód), *n.* The load which can be applied to a spring to compress, deflect, or extend it without setting it down solid or straining it beyond its elastic resiliency; the normal weight on a spring. *The Engineer* (London), 1901, p. 612.

spring-louse (spring'lous), *n.* Same as *flea-louse*.

spring-motor (spring'mô'tor), *n.* A motor driven by a coiled spring, as a clock or railway-signal mechanism, or some forms of car-starting apparatus. The effort required to coil powerful springs and store in them any considerable amount of power limits this type of motor to comparatively light service. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1903, p. 18.

spring-plate (spring'plāt), *n.* 1. A plate or sheet of steel from which the leaves of flat or spiral springs are cut.—2. A plate on which a nest or series of springs rests or against which the springs act.

spring-rail (spring'rāl), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, see **hammer-rest*.

spring-ring (spring'ring), *n.* A snap-ring.

spring-saddle (spring'sad'l), *n.* Same as **saddle*, 3 (c) (5).

spring-seat (spring'sēt), *n.* A seat which rests on or is suspended by springs; a wagon- or carriage-seat attached to the body by springs. **springtanz** (shpring'tānts), *n.* [G.: see *spring and dance*.] An old dance, probably the same as the *lavoita* or *volta*, and possibly a precursor of the waltz, or the music for such a dance.

spring-trip (spring'trip), *n.* A mechanism which permits a part of an implement to give way to an obstacle but restores it to position by means of a spring: applied in many cultivators.

spring-vise (spring'vis), *n.* 1. A screw- or lever-vise for compressing a spring: used in assembling, as in gun-work.—2. A vise closed by a spring, so that no more compression may be possible on the work than the maximum effort of the spring.—3. A vise opened by a spring when the compression of the screw is released.

sprinkle, *v. t.* 6†. To make intoxicated or tipsy. [Old slang.]

Why! we were all a little stained last night, *sprinkled* with a cup or two. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

sprinkler, *n.* 1. (d) A vehicle carrying water in a reservoir and fitted with a delivery-pipe having perforated nozzles or spouts or surfaces, for watering streets and highways. (e) An automatic fire-extinguisher for stores, factories, warehouses, and other inclosed spaces. Pipes are placed along the ceilings, in which water is maintained under pressure, at all times, from an overhead tank or reservoir. At intervals varying with the height of the room, sprinkler-heads are attached to these pipes, constructed as outward-opening valves, held shut by a linkage or lever action which is locked in place by a joint of fusible solder. Any heat in the room from a fire hot enough to melt this solder releases the valve, and the water is sprayed upon the burning mass below. The head is constructed to act as a diffuser and spread the flowing water uniformly over a large area. (f) In *lumbering*, a large wooden tank from which water is sprinkled over logging-roads during freezing weather, in order to ice the surface.—**Automatic sprinkler**. See **sprinkler*, 1 (e).

sprinkler-head (spring'klér-hed), *n.* See **sprinkler*, 1 (e).

sprinkling-cart (spring'klíng-kärt), *n.* See *watering-cart*.

sprinkling-tower (spring'klíng-tou'ér), *n.* 1. An elevated structure carrying a tank from which pressure and supply of water may be derived for the pipes of automatic sprinkling systems in factories and warehouses. See **sprinkler*, 1 (e).—2. An elevated structure from which water may be showered or sprayed in a finely divided state for moistening currents of air or other similar uses.

sprite, *n.* 6. A beach-crab, especially *Ocypoda arenaria*.

sprit-topsail (sprit'top'sāl, or -sl), *n.* A topsail set flying from the deck, with its luff laced to a pole called a 'sprit.' This sail does

spud

not project beyond the gaff-end like a club-topsail, and it must not be confounded with the spritsail, spritsail-topsail, or spritsail top-gallantsail.

sprout, *v. i.* 5. Specifically, used to designate the action of silver during solidification. The molten silver beneath the thin solid crust forces up the crust with explosive violence and a part of it solidifies in the form of trees or sprouts. This action is attributed to the oxygen absorbed by the silver while above the melting-point, and seeking to escape at the point of solidification of the metal. Also *vegetate*. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 637.

sprout, *n.* 1. (c) In *forestry*, a tree which has grown from a stump or root. A shoot is a sprout which has not reached a height of three feet.—**Reserve sprout method**, that method of conservative lumbering in which an overwood composed of seedling trees is maintained above a stand of sprouts. Also called *standard coppice system*.—**Sprout forest**, a forest consisting of sprouts or trees which have grown from stumps or roots.—**Sprout system**, one of the three chief systems of forest management, in which reproduction is secured by sprouts. Also called *coppice system*.

spruce, *n.*—Brown rot of the spruce. See **rot*.—**Douglas spruce bark-beetle**. See **bark-beetle*.—**Sitka spruce**. Same as *tideland spruce*.

spruce-bird (sprüs'bêrd), *n.* The white-winged crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*: so named from its habit of frequenting evergreen forests.

spruce-borer (sprüs'bör'ér), *n.* 1. Any one of several species of bark-beetles, as *Xyloterus bivittatus*, *Xyleborus celsatus*, *Crypturgus atomus*, and *Hylurgops pinifex*.—2. The buprestid *Melanophila longipes* and allied species.—3. The cerambycid *Rhagium lineatum* and *Xylotrechus undulatus*.—4. Various other species, including the white-pine weevil, *Pissodes strobi*.

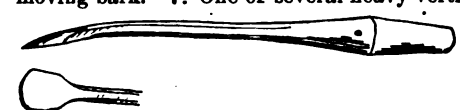
spruce-gum, *n.* 2. See **gum*².

sprue-cutter (sprüs'kut'ér), *n.* A power-tool for cutting off the sprue or other excess of metal which clings to a casting. See *sprue*, *n.*, 1. **sprue-head** (sprüs'hed), *n.* Same as *sinking-head*.

spruit (sprit), *n.* [D. *spruit* = E. *sprout*.] A small stream or creek. [South Africa.]

These plains . . . are much cut up by small *spruits* and hippo tracks. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 618.

spud, *n.* 6. A curved chisel-like tool for removing bark.—7. One of several heavy verti-



Spud for removing Bark.

cal pieces of timber shod with a pointed iron at the lower end, arranged to slide in guides on a floating dredge. When lowered to the bottom the spuds anchor the dredge and hold it in place against the push of the dredging machinery.

At the stern of the boat [dredge] is a steam capstan and a *spud* hoist. There are also two vertical anchor-spuds and one push-spud at the stern of the boat. The anchor-spuds are of oak, 24 ins. square and 40 ft. long. These were intended mainly as pivots on which to swing the boat, so that a wide cut could be made by moving the suction on the arc of a circle, but this method is not well adapted to streams with a strong current.

Engin. News, XL. 236.

8. In *archeol.*, one of a class of pecked or polished stone implements varying considerably in size and form, but always having a rather broad blade with a sort of handle of variable length: often referred to as spade-like or paddle-shaped implements.

It has been a puzzle to archeologists to assign to any class the peculiar stones called "*spuds*." They are usually of a comparatively soft material, carefully worked and polished, and bear no marks of rough usage. On the other hand, they seem too large for ornament. Perhaps their office may have been in some ceremony or game.

Smithsonian Rep. (Bur. of Ethnol.), 1892, p. 109.

9. In *surg.*: (a) A flat spade-like instrument used for the detachment of soft parts from

Forms of Spud.
(From An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1891-92.)

spud

bone. (b) An instrument of similar shape used in the extraction of foreign bodies from the eye.—**Spud casing**, one of the two or more square, vertical openings or wells extending entirely through the hull of a dredge-boat, closed and water-tight on the four sides, but open at the upper and lower ends, in which is placed a heavy, square timber or spud. See **spud*, 7.

spudder (spud'ér), *n.* See *barker*², 1.

spudding-bit (spud'ing-bit), *n.* A tool used in boring wells through earth and near the surface. It has a broad and dull or spade-like edge.

spudger (spuj'ér), *n.* An implement for tamping, stirring, or mixing.

Or, in some localities, the masses (of fishes) are separated by stirring them with a "spudger," consisting of a thick board 10 inches long and 2 or 3 inches wide, nailed in the center to a wooden handle.

Bulletin U. S. Fish Com., XVIII, 438.

spud-grower (spud'grō'ér), *n.* A farmer who raises potatoes. See *spud*, 5 (b). *L. M. Wilcox*, *Irrigation Farming*, p. 238. [Colloq.]

spud-hoist (spud'hoist), *n.* The device used in lifting the spuds of a scow or dredge when the latter is to be moved. See **spud*, 7.

spumose (spū'mōs), *a.* Same as *spumous*.

sponge, *n.* and *v.* A simplified, and former, spelling of *sponge*.

spun-ware (spun'wār), *n.* Bowls, vases, saucepans, or other cylindrical vessels for domestic use, formed from copper, brass, or other sheet-metals on a spinning-lathe. See **spinning-lathe*.

spur, *n.* 3. (n) (4) Same as *ram*², 1 (b), but much less frequently used.

These decks are usually curved downwards at the fore end, for the purpose of gaining such a depth below water as will enable the spur to pierce an enemy below the armour. *White*, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 340.

(w) The ridge in the interior of a bifurcating tube between the two branches given off from it. (z) In hort., a twig or short branch that bears flowers and fruit, in distinction from one that continues to elongate in woody growth.

With these two plants, however, the bearing shoots are not those making the most vigorous growth at the ends of the branches, but they are usually more obscurely located upon the sides of the branches, and make a much smaller growth, for which reason they have been termed "spurs." *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 437.

4. A side-track running out from a main railway line and forming part of a Y.—*Palatine spur*. See **palatine*².

spur-bow (spēr'bō), *n.* Naval, same as *ram-bow*. [Rare.]

The *spur-bow* itself, prolonged under water as they are, also tend to reduce pitching by increasing resistance; and in the French navy, where this form of bow has been largely adopted for unarmoured as well as for armoured ships, it is said that a sensible reduction in pitching has resulted.

White, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 272.

spur-gear, *n.* 2. Toothed gearing for transmission of motion and power in which the pitch-surfaces from which the teeth are developed are cylinders with elements parallel to the axis. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–1903, p. 1003.

spurge-ipecac (spér'ip'ē-kak), *n.* See **ipecac*.

spurket, *n.* Same as *spirket*.

spurrite (spēr'it), *n.* [After J. E. Spurr, who collected the specimens.] A mineral consisting of the silicate and carbonate of calcium (2Ca₂S:O₄:CaCO₃). It occurs in cleavable granular masses of pale gray color at Velardeña, Durango, Mexico.

sputum-tube (spū'tum-tüb), *n.* A graduated capillary tube for holding sputum while it is rotated in a centrifugal, as the **hematocrit* (which see).

sp. vin. rect. An abbreviation of the Latin *spiritus vini rectificatus*, rectified spirit of wine.

sq. An abbreviation (b) of the Latin *sequens*, *sequentes*, *sequentia*, the following.

sqq. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *sequentia*, the things following; (b) of the Latin *sequentibus*, in the following places.

squadron, *n.* 3. The vessels of a fleet are assigned consecutive numbers from one upward. When the vessels are in column with number one leading, or in line with number one on the right, and the other vessels in the order of their numbers, the fleet is in natural order and in that case the squadron with the lowest numbers is the *van squadron* and is leading in column and on the right in line; the middle squadron is the *center squadron*; and the last in column or to the left in line is the *rear squadron*. When there are but two squadrons, they are designated as *van squadron* and *rear squadron*.—**Flying squadron**, a squadron of cruisers of high speed and great mobility.—**Squadron of evolution**. See **evolution*.—**White squadron**, a name given to the first vessels of the modern navy of the United States, cruising in squadron, from the fact that these steel vessels were painted white outside, whereas the old wooden vessels were painted black.

squall-cloud (skwāl'cloud), *n.* The roll-cloud at the front of and above an advancing squall of wind. Its formation is often the first intimation of the existence of the squall. It is most fully developed in front of a large thunder-storm cloud.

squalodont (skwāl'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*L. squalus*, a shark, + *Gr. ὀδὺς* (ōdov-), tooth.] 1. *a.* Related to or having the characters of the *Squalodontidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Squalodontidae*.

Squalodontidae (skwāl'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Squalodon* (t-), the type genus, + *-idae*.] A family of extinct cetaceans having a skull resembling that of the toothed whales, but with two-rooted molars quite distinct in shape from the other teeth. *Brandt*, 1873.

Squaloraja (skwāl'ō-rā'jā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. squalus*, a shark, + *NL. raya*, *raja*, a ray or skate.] A genus of fossil chimaeras or selachian fishes of the order *Holocephali*, having a depressed or elongated trunk, the head produced in a long, slender snout on which there is a prehensile spine in the males, tapering tail, and calcified vertebral rings. Specimens of *S. polyspondyla* occur as nearly complete skeletons in the Lower Lias of Lyme-Regis, England.

squama, *n.* 5. The scale-like exopodite of a crustacean antenna.

The antennal squama reaches nearly to the end of the antenn. ped. (peduncle of the antennule), with its distal portion broad and the outer spine well developed. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 53.

Squama occipitalis, the supraoccipital bone: same as *squama occipitis*.—**Squama temporis**, a bone on the posterior lateral surface of the cranium in fishes; the pterotic. *Starks*, *Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 511.

squamatine (skwām'a-tin), *a.* [*NL. Squamata* (a) + *-ine*².] Relating to or having the characteristics of the members of the reptilian order *Squamata*.

squamipinnate (skwā-mi-pin'āt), *a.* [*Squamipinn* (es) + *-ate*.] Having the fins more or less extensively covered with scales; relating to or having the characteristics of the *Squamipinnes* or chætodonts, a group of fishes in which the scales extend for some distance on the fins.

squamosity (skwā-mos'i-ti), *n.* [*squamos* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being squamose.—2. A squamose area, as on the elytron of a beetle.—3. The collective scales on a squamose area.

Elytra broader, with more nodiform shoulders, their series of punctures more regular and distinct, *squamosity* more infuscate.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug., 1904, p. 107.

squamosomaxillary (skwā-mō-sō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Relating to the squamosal and maxillary bones.

Note . . . the single *squamoso-maxillary* bar.

Am. Nat., Feb., 1904, p. 102.

squamosoparietal (skwā-mō-sō-pā-rī'e-tāl), *a.* Relating to the squamosal (temporal) and parietal bones: as, the *squamoso-parietal* suture. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 962.

squamosphenoid (skwā-mō-sfē'noid), *a.* Same as *squamosphenoidal* and **sphenosquamous*.

squantum (skwon'tum), *n.* [Possibly, as some assert, of Amerindian origin, connected with *Squantum*, a place-name, or Massachusetts (Natick) *squantum*, *squantam*, an evil spirit, a reduction of *musquantam* (*musquantum* manit, 'God is angry').] A good time; a merry-making; a picnic. *Osgood*, *New England*, 1883, p. 61; *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 259. [Nantucket and other parts of New England.]

The *squantum* was to be held at a point on the narrow peninsula, or rather mere sandbar, that divides the ocean from the broad lagoon which extends for many miles above the harbor proper of Nantucket.

E. Bellamy, *Six to One*, vi.

square¹, *n.* 21. A strong iron frame to which the carriages of a spinning-mule are fastened and coupled, and in which is carried some of the mechanism for giving motion to the spindles and for building the cops.—22. The three to five (often four) leaf-like heart-shaped bracts surrounding the flower of the cotton plant, taken collectively. They are fringed or cut in different degrees in different species, of which they thus become distinctive. [Southern U. S.]

The writer found a "patch" of cotton with luxuriant stalks . . . but almost devoid of "squares" or blooms. *E. W. Hügard*, *Soils*, p. 603.

squared

General magic square, *n*² integers arranged in a square in such a manner that the rows, columns, and diagonals contain partitions of the same number, zero and repetitions of the same integer being permissible among the integers.—**Greco-Latin square**, a square lattice of square compartments each containing one Greek and one Latin letter of two sets of as many different letters as rows, and so placed that every row and every column contains all the Greek letters and also all the Latin letters.

af	βg	yh	δi	εj
βg	yh	δi	εj	af
yh	δi	εj	af	βg
δi	εj	af	βg	yh
εj	af	βg	yh	δi

Imperfect square. See **imperfect*.—**Latin square**, in *math.*, a square lattice, divided into rows and columns of square compartments, every compartment containing one of a set of different Latin letters equal in number to the square's order, and arranged so that every one of the letters occurs in every row and in every column. The square's order is the number of the compartments in a row.

a	b	c	d	e
b	c	d	e	a
c	d	e	a	b
d	e	a	b	c
e	a	b	c	d

Latin square problem. See **problem*.—**Law of inverse squares**. See **law*.—**Ordinary magic square**, a general magic square in which the *n*² integers are restricted to be the first *n*² integers of the natural succession: the component integers being 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in number: for example, 7 2 3
0 4 8
5 6 1.

Set-square. See **set-square*.—**Vaulting square**, in a vaulted building, one compartment taken horizontally, that is, the space between four points of support from which the vault springs. The nave or aisle of a church is said to be made up of so many vaulting squares.

square¹, *a.* 12. In *golf*, said of a game when both sides are all even, neither being ahead.

—13. Analogous to the side of a square, as in the phrase *square root*.—**All square**. (b) In *golf*, said of the players when the game is even, neither side being any holes ahead.—**Square bar**, a bar or shaft of square section: used often when several wheels are to be free to slide lengthwise upon the shaft as desired, but must turn with it when it revolves. It is much employed in traveling-crane which are not electrical and in the gear-cases of the transmission mechanisms of motor-cars.—**Square by the braces**, said of a yard when the braces are so hauled upon that the yard is exactly at right angles to the keel.—**Square by the lifts**, said of a yard when the weight of the spar rests upon the lifts and remains perfectly horizontal, and at right angles to the mast.—**Square deep**, in *cricket*, noting a fielder's position at right angles to the wicket, and opposite to the batsman on either the 'on' or 'off' side. *Hutchinson*, *Cricket*, p. 86. [Rare].—**Square degree**. (a) A square area of the celestial sphere each side of which is one degree of a great circle. A square degree equals 3,600 square minutes and 12,960,000 square seconds. The entire surface-area of the celestial sphere equals 41,253 square degrees, that is, $4\pi \times (57.29578)^2$. (b) See **degree*.—**Square minute**. See **square degree*.—**Square second**. See **square degree*.—**Square wheel**. See **wheel*.

square¹, *v. t.* 11. To mark with lines forming squares, as paper for mathematical use; mark off in squares. See *coördinate *paper*.

The use of squared paper by schoolboys is becoming universal. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 147.

II. *intrans.*—To square up, to pay up; pay arrears. [Colloq.]

It was high time for the young gentleman in the parlour to square up or to seek accommodation elsewhere. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., I, 62.

square¹, *adv.*—To stand square to the ball, in *golf*, to have the ball about midway between the feet, the feet being practically on the same plane: said of a player.

square-body (skwār'bod'i), *n.* In *ship-building*, all that part of a vessel in which the frames are square to the center plane. See also *cant-body*.

square-butted (skwār'but-ed), *a.* *Naut.*, said of a yard-arm when it is of considerable diameter and is cut off square at the end instead of tapering down fine.

squared (skwārd), *p. a.* Made square; also, marked off in squares: as, squared paper. See *coördinate *paper*.

square-drawn

square-drawn (skwār'drān), *a.* Rolled with a square section, or passed through a square hole in a draw-plate: used of wire or rods and tubes. *The Engineer* (London), 1901, p. 277.

square-ended (skwār'en'ded), *a.* 1. Having an end formed with a square cross-section.— 2. Having the end-plane at 90° or at a right angle to the axis.

square-mark (skwār'märk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of twine wound around the hauling part of a brace or lift at a certain point, used as a guide when squaring the yards.

squaremouth (skwār'mouth), *n.* Same as **chiselmouth*.

square-ribbons (skwār'rib'ons), *n. pl.* In *naval arch.*, the horizontal lines in the plans of a vessel.

square-rigger (skwār'rig'ēr), *n.* A vessel carrying yards on her fore-, main-, and mizzen-masts; a vessel carrying yards on all her masts; a ship.

square-tail (skwār'täl), *n.* A fish of the family *Tetragnathidae*, found in the open Atlantic.

square-threaded (skwār'thred'ed), *a.* Having a thread with a rectangular section instead of the more usual triangular or sharp thread: said of a screw. The helical projection is formed by revolving a rectangle or square around a cylinder, and causing it to advance in one complete revolution a distance equal to the pitch parallel to the axis.

squaring-lathe (skwār'ing-läth), *n.* A lathe for turning square or nearly square pieces, such as table-legs.

squaring-machine (skwār'ing-mä-shēn'), *n.* In *marble-working*, an appliance for holding tiles on edge upon a rubbing-bed for the purpose of forming the edges, bringing the corners to a right angle, and making the tiles of a uniform size. The tile is automatically released from the bed when it is brought to the right shape and size.

squash¹, *n.* 4. An indoor or court game developed from a combination of lawn-tennis and court-tennis. The court is walled on three sides, and the players strike a ball alternately above a certain line on the back wall. The ball is similar to a tennis-ball of rubber covered with felt, but is made capable of bearing harder hitting because it is designed to be driven with great force against the walls.

squash², *n.*—*Squash-vine borer*. See **vine-borer*.

squash-beetle, *n.* 2. Any beetle which feeds



Squash-beetle (*Epilachna borealis*).
a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult beetle; d, egg; e, surface of same;
a, b, and c enlarged about two times, d about two and one half times, e highly magnified. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

on the squash-vine; especially, in the United States, the coccinellid *Epilachna borealis*.

squat¹, *v. i.* 4. To settle on land obtained from the government on special terms, for the purpose of raising stock. See *squatlage* and *squatter*¹, 4. [Australia.]

squat¹, *n.* 5. *Naut.*, the settling of a vessel, when under way, in the water, particularly at the stern, as compared with its position at rest. The phenomenon occurs to some extent in every vessel under way at high speed, but it is of importance only in shallow water, the depth of which is not much greater than the draft of the vessel. In such cases, in large vessels, the sinking of the stern may be from 2 to 6 feet with very moderate speeds.

To the loaded draft there should be added about four feet for "squat," when running at full speed, and four more for clearance in rough water, making a total of about forty feet necessary to meet modern requirements. It will soon be forty-five at present rate of growth.

Sci. Amer., Jan. 7, 1905, p. 7.

squat-lobster (skwot'lob'stēr), *n.* An Australian crustacean, *Themis orientalis*.

Amongst other crustacea, the *squat lobster* (*Themis orientalis*) is, with giant prawns and quamp, or small golden-lipped pearl shell, obtained by trawling in the southern waters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 111.

squato (skwä'tō), *n.* A California fishermen's name for *Squatina squatina*, a shark of the family *Squatinaidae*.

squatter², *v. i.* 2. To make a noise like a flock of wild fowl flapping their wings against or through the water.

Then we heard . . . Buldoo an' 'is friends squatterin' in the water like boys in the Serpentine.

R. Kipling, *The Three Musqueteers*, in *Soldiers Three*, [p. 9.]

squatterarchy (skwot'ēr-är-ki), *n.* Squatters collectively; also, the squatter rule. [Rare.]

The *squatterarchy* of the Koorong rose up in a body and named its hero, martyr.

R. M. Praed, *Longleaf of Kooralbyn*, III. Quoted in [E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.]

squattocratic (skwot-ō-krat'ik), *a.* Connected with or having the characteristics of *squattocracy*: as, "squattocratic impudence." *Melbourne Morning Herald*, Feb. 18, 1856, p. 4, quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*. [Slang, Australia.]

Squaw winter. See **winter*¹.

squaw-bush (skwä'bush), *n.* A name of *Cornus stolonifera*, *C. sericea*, and *C. canadensis*.

squaw-carpet (skwä'kär'pet), *n.* Same as **mahala-mats*. [California.]

squaw-fish (skwä'fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychocheilus oregonensis*, found in fresh waters of the northwestern part of the United States. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, April-June, 1902, p. 111.

squaw-flower (skwä'flou'ēr), *n.* The plant *Trillium erectum*. [Vermont.]

squaw-grass (skwä'gräs), *n.* Same as *bear-grass*, 2.

squaw-huckleberry, *n.* The squaw-huckleberry is now known to include several species, and by recent authorities is classed as a genus, *Polycodum*. *P. melanocarpum*, of mountain woods in the Southern States, bears copiously a juicy and palatable purple fruit, which gives it the name of *wild gooseberry*, borne also to some extent by other species. *P. canadense*, of the Alleghenies, has a large, light-colored glaucous fruit which is barely edible. *P. stamineum*, the common squaw-huckleberry, has a smaller green inedible fruit.

squaw-man, *n.* 2. An Indian who does woman's work; an effeminate. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 259.

squaw's-carpet (skwä'z'kär'pet), *n.* Same as **mahala-mats*.

squeaker, *n.* 5. A European water-beetle, *Pelobius tardus*, which is a very loud stridulator. They are sold as curiosities in the London markets. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 209.—6. Any stridulating crab, as the American lady-crab.

squeeze, *v. t.* 7. To compel to repurchase at disadvantage stock that has been sold short.

—A *squeezing watch*, a name formerly given to a repeating watch, from the fact of its being made to strike by compressing or squeezing the side of the watch. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., XI. 35.

Lost or taken from a Lady's side . . . the last day of May Fair a gold *Squeezing Watch*.

Lost coming out of the Play House in Drury Lane on the 18th Instant, a gold *Squeezing Watch*, with ten guineas Reward. *British Apollo*, June 25-30, 1708.

squeezer, *n.*—*Alligator squeezer*. (b) A device used by druggists to compress and size corks to fit small bottles.

squeezing-bowl (skwē'zing-bōl), *n.* One of a set of two or more cylindrical bowls, or rollers, which act in contact for squeezing or pressing wash-water out of textile fabrics. *G. Duerr*, *Bleaching and Calico-printing*, p. 10.

squeezing-machine (skwē'zing-mä-shēn'), *n.* In *textile manuf.*, a washing-machine with two heavy cylindrical rollers between which cloth is passed for squeezing out water. *G. Duerr*, *Bleaching and Calico-printing*, p. 12.

squeezing-rollers (skwē'zing-rō'lerz), *n. pl.* Same as *nipping-rollers*.

squelch, *v. i.* 2. To make a sound like that produced by treading in mud.

"Beg y' pardon, sir," said a voice at the tent door. . . . There was an undecided *squelching* of heavy boots. . . . "Here, come in out of the rain till I'm ready."

R. Kipling, *Only a Subaltern*, in *Soldiers Three*, [p. 123.]

Squibb's urea apparatus. See **urea*.

squib-cracker (skwib'krak'ēr), *n.* Same as *squib*, *n.*, 3. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii.

squiffy (skwif'i), *a.* Tight; tipsy; drunk. [Slang.]

While something's doing underneath my vest,
That makes me think I'm *squiffer* than I looked.

Wallace Irwin, *Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum*, xv.

"Should n't wonder if he thought we got tight."
"I never got *squiffy* but once—that was in the holidays."

R. Kipling, *Stalky & Co.*, p. 20.

squint, *n.*—*Convergent squint*. Same as *convergent strabismus* (which see, under *strabismus*).

squire¹, *n.* 6. The schnapper when two years old. See **schnapper*. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

squirrel-frog (skwur'el-frog), *n.* A small

stability

green tree-frog, *Hyla squirrella*, found in the southern United States.

squirt, *v. t.* 3. To force (lead or other metal) by hydraulic pressure into the form of rods or pipes; to force through a small hole under pressure as in the manufacture of carbonaceous paste into filaments for glow-lamps or into pencils for arc-lamps.—**Squirted carbon**, an arc-light carbon made by forcing a carbonaceous paste through a hole of proper diameter and heating the rod thus formed to a high temperature.—**Squirted filament**, a filament for a glow-lamp made by forcing carbonaceous paste through a small hole and carbonizing the cylindrical thread thus formed by heating it to incandescence.

squirt-can (skwērt'kan), *n.* A small oil-can with a tapering spout and a flexible bottom. By compressing the bottom with the thumb, the volume of the interior is slightly reduced, and a drop or fine jet of oil is projected or flows from the tip of the spout. Larger cans pour the oil out, but these will not do so except at a very slow rate and with very limpid oil. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902, p. 591.

squirting (skwērt'ing), *n.* The act denoted by the verb 'squirt'; specifically, the process of forcing a viscous material through a small hole under pressure, as in the making of the filaments of glow-lamps. See **squirt*, 3.

The plastic mass is then inserted in a press and forced through a small hole of requisite diameter, this process being the same as used in "squirting" incandescent lamp filaments.

Elect. World and Engin., May 21, 1904, p. 981.

S. B. I. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacrum Romanum Imperium*, Holy Roman Empire.

S. B. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Societatis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.

SS. (c) See *Collar of SS.*, under *collar*.

s. t. An abbreviation (a) of the Italian *senza tempo*, without marked time; (b) of *short ton*, *sta* (stā). [It., 'stand,' impr. of *stare*, stand.] In *music*, let it stand as written.

staatsraad (stäts'räd), *n.* [D.] The council of state. [Dutch South Africa.]

stab, *v. t.* 5. In *bookbinding*, to perforate near the back folds (the assembled sections of an unbound book). This operation is immediately followed by the insertion of the thread or wire which secures the sections together.

stab, *n.* 4. In *bacteriol.*, a culture of bacteria produced by stabbing the inoculating needle into the solid medium. See **culture*.

The early surface-growth in the glucose agar *stab* presents a whitish, heaped up center.

Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1900, p. 80.

5. In *billiards*, a foreshortened stroke, causing the cue-ball, for some special reason, to stop in the place of the one it set in motion.—6. See the extracts.

The various Trade Unions of the compositors, in all parts of the country, have, for over a century, formally recognised both the "scale" of piecework rates and the "stab" or time wages. *Webb*, *Indust. Democracy*, I. 229.

As a matter of fact most straightforward setting-up of ordinary book matter and daily newspaper work is done by the piece, whereas corrections and special jobs difficult of calculation are done by "stab" men.

Webb, *Indust. Democracy*, I. 300.

Stab culture. See **culture*.

Stabat Mater. 3. A sequence regarding the Virgin Mary in contemplation of the infant Jesus. It first appeared in 1495, but has not been incorporated into a regular liturgy. It is more fully known as the *Stabat Mater speciosa*, to distinguish it from the *Stabat Mater dolorosa* (see def. 1).—4. A musical setting of this Christmas sequence, as in Liszt's "Christus."

stable (stab'il), *a.* [L. *stabilis*, < *stare*, stand. See *stable*¹.] Fixed; firm; noting, in *electrotherapeutics*, an electrode which is kept applied to one part, as distinguished from a *labile* electrode, which is moved about over the surface.

stabilist (stab'i-list), *n.* [L. *stabilis*, stable, + *-ist*.] One who is keenly interested in maintaining social order.

After the professionals come the *stabilists*, or those who stake most on good order. . . . They are firm upholders of such standards as affect property and contract.

E. A. Ross, *Social Control*, p. 363.

stability, *n.*—*Cross-curves of stability*. See **cross-curve*.—*Curve of stability*. See **curve*.—*Dynamical stability*, in *naval arch.*, the work done in inclining a vessel from the upright or position of equilibrium to the inclination considered.

Before concluding these remarks on the hypothesis of unresisted rolling, a brief exposition of the principles of *dynamical stability* must be attempted. On the assumption that no account shall be taken of the effect of fluid resistance, *dynamical stability* may be defined as the "work" done in heeling the ship from her upright position to any angle of inclination; the amount of work done, of course, varying with the inclination.

White, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 158.

Kinetic stability, stability of motion. Bodies moving under such conditions that when subjected to a slight temporary disturbance they tend to return to their undisturbed path are said to have kinetic stability. The motions of vibrating bodies and certain motions of a spinning top exhibit kinetic stability.

The criterion of *kinetic stability* proposed by Klein and Sommerfeld is as follows:—"If the undisturbed path be the limiting form of the disturbed path when the impulses are indefinitely diminished it is said to be stable, but not otherwise." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII 571.

Molecular stability, permanence of condition as regards the arrangement of the molecules: said of metals which, by repeated annealing, have been brought into a state in which further changes of dimensions or structure do not occur.—**Range of stability**, in *naval arch.*, the maximum angle measured from the upright to which a vessel can be inclined without upsetting. This is the angle at which its righting couple (which see) becomes zero.

The length (OX), measuring the inclination at which the ship becomes unstable, determines what is known as the *range of stability* for the ship, and this is an important element of safety.

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 128.

Secular stability, stability of the permanent type possessed under certain conditions by a continuously moving system. The conditions of secular stability are that the potential energy of the system, added to that portion of its kinetic energy which is related to its momentum, shall be a minimum.—**Statistical stability**, the stability of a body at rest and in equilibrium; specifically, in *naval arch.*, the effort which a vessel makes to return to the upright or position of equilibrium when inclined by an extraneous force, measured by the righting couple (which see).

stabiloplast (stak'i-lō-plast), *n.* [*L. stabilis*, firm, + *Gr. πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, to mold.] A name given to the colored elaeoplasts, of certain diatoms, which do not vary in number or position. See **sparsioplast*, **placoplast*, and **libroplast*.

stable, *a.* 4. In *phys.*, being in equilibrium such that no displacement, distortion, or molecular or chemical change can be produced without the expenditure of work: said of a body which, when displaced, tends to return to its former position, or, when distorted, to its former shape, also of a substance which resists molecular or chemical change.

staccato, *a.* II. *n.* In *music*, the act, process, or result of singing or playing on an instrument in a staccato manner.

Stachydrum (stak-i-kri'sum), *n.* [NL. (Bojer, 1837), < *Gr. στάχυς*, an ear of grain, a spike, + *χρυσός*, gold. The name alludes to the yellow color of the flowers in the type species, *S. chrysostachyum* (*Acacia chrysostachys* of Sweet).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Mimosaceæ*. See *Piptadenia*.

stachydrine (stak'i-drin), *n.* [*Stac(hys)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ine*.] A colorless, crystalline, deliquescent, basic compound, (CH₃)₂N.C₆H₅COOH.H₂O, contained in the sap of the tubers of *Stachys tuberosa*. It melts at 210° C. when anhydrous.

stachyose (stak'i-ös), *n.* [*Gr. στάχυς*, an ear of grain, + *-ose*.] Same as **manneotetrose*.

stack, *n.* 9. In *gambling* and *banking games*, twenty chips or counters.—10. A group of retorts set together in the furnace for the manufacture of coal-gas.—11. That part of a blast-furnace which extends from the boshes to the throat.

stack, *v. t.*—To *stack chips*, in *gambling*, to pile chips one on the other, so that twenty are in each pile.

stacking-swivel (stak'ing-swiv'l), *n.* A hook at the upper band of a military small arm, used for fastening it to others in stacking arms when the bayonet is not of such shape that it may be used for this purpose.

stadia, *n.*—**Stadia work**, in *surveying*, the surveying work or operations conducted by the stadia method. See *stadia*, 3.

stadic (stā'dik), *a.* [*stad(ia)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a stadia, or connected with stadia work. *Nature*, March 28, 1901, p. 514. *Encyc. Dict.*

stadion (stā'di-on), *n.* Same as *stadium*, 1 and 2.

stadium, *n.* 3. (b) In *zool.*, same as *stage*, 9.—4. In *entom.*, same as **instar*².

staf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *staff*.

staff, *n.*—**Chief of staff**. See **chief*.—**General staff corps**. See **corps*².—**Non-commissioned staff**, non-commissioned officers not attached to any company, as a sergeant-major, quartermaster sergeant, etc.—**Octave staff**, in *musical notation*, a peculiar form of staff, designed to provide a fixed place for each of the twelve semitones of an octave, so that they can be indicated by notes without any sharps or flats. Three such staves, connected, supply places for all the tones used in vocal music. The system has never come into general use.—**Personal staff**, the personal aides of a general officer in the United States army.—**Staff corps**. See **corps*².—**Staff department**. See **department*.—**Staff system**, in

railroading, a block system in which, in place of block-signals, the control of the right of way is given to the engineer, who, on entering a block, is given by the signalman a staff, as proof of his right of way over the block and as tangible evidence that the block has been declared clear for his train.

staff² (stāf), *n.* [Said to be from *G. staffleren*, to fit out. See *stuff*, *n.*] In *building*, plastering in portable sheets or slabs, prepared for nailing on a frame. It is made by mixing the mortar with a durable fibrous material, as shavings, hemp, and the like. First employed at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

staff-gage (stāf'gā), *n.* A staff graduated upward in feet and tenths, and so placed that its zero-mark will lie below the lowest tides: employed for measuring the range of tides.

Staffordshire delf. See **delf*².

staff-ride (stāf'rid), *n.* A course of instruction in the field for officers of the general staff.

It may be remarked, however, that "staff-rides," as exercises on the ground without troops have come to be called, are just as effective a means of teaching strategy as field-days are of teaching tactics; in fact, a better means, for they bear a far closer resemblance to strategical work on a campaign than do the mimic battles of the manoeuvre ground. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 7.

Stag cult, in *Gr. antiq.*, a primitive worship of the stag which later developed into that of Artemis Elaphia.

stag, *v. t.* 2. To cut off (trousers) at the knee, or boots at the ankle. [Local, U. S.]

stag-beetle, *n.*—**Giant stag-beetle**, an American lucanid beetle, *Lucanus elephas*, which inhabits the southern United States and the West Indies. It is often two inches in length, with mandibles which in the male are an inch in length and branched like the antlers of a stag.

stage, *n.* 11. In *geol.*, a stratigraphic division equivalent to and expressing the work done during an *age*.—**Bolderian stage**, one of the divisions of the Miocene Tertiary in Belgium and Holland.—**Brahmanian stage**, the lowest division in the classification of the Triassic rocks of the Mediterranean province, as adopted by the Austrian geologists.—**Burdigalian stage** [*L. Burdigala*, F. Bordeaux], a division of the Miocene Tertiary lying at the base of the series in France and taking its name from Bordeaux. It is equivalent to the Langhian stage in Italy, and in the great Paris Tertiary basin is represented by fluviatile deposits containing remains of *Dinotherium*, *Mastodon*, *Rhinoceros*, *Machærodus*, apes, and monkeys. In Aquitania the deposits are marine. The sea at this period stretched across Provence, ascended the valley of the Rhone and swept around the west end of the Alps, leaving behind as its record a series of conglomerates and sandy and marly deposits with characteristic shells. These strata have since been folded and faulted in the great movements of upheaval which gave its final form to the Alpine chain. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 1267.—**Carinthian stage**, a division of the Triassic system in the Mediterranean province as recognized by the Austrian geologists. It lies below the Juvavian stage and above the Norian stage, and is regarded as equivalent to the Keuper and upper part of the muschelkalk in the German sections.—**Charmouthian stage**. See **Charmouthian*.—**Free stage**, dramatic composition and representation freed from the artificiality, traditions, customs, and conventionalisms that formerly prevailed. The name was applied to a new and successful departure in play-writing and play-acting inaugurated about 1885 by the French actor Antoine, who founded the Théâtre Libre in Paris, and which, almost simultaneously, was attempted in the Independent Theatre in London and the Freie Bühne ('Free Stage') in Berlin.

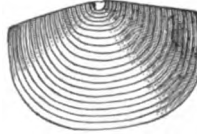
These young men, however, so quickly gained the ear of the general public, that the need for a special "free stage" was no longer felt, and the Freie Bühne, having done its work, ceased to exist. Unlike the French Théâtre Libre and the English Independent Theatre, it had been supported from the outset by the most influential critics, and had won the day almost without a battle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII 520.

Georgian stage, the lower subdivision of the Cambrian system of North America. It is especially developed in the eastern mountain-ranges, where it consists of huge masses of shales, limestones, and quartzites bearing the *Olenellus* fauna. See **Olenellus*.—**Hanging stage**. (a) A scaffolding or platform suspended by chains, ropes, or rods for the use of painters or repairers. Specifically—(b) A plank hung horizontally over a ship's side for men to stand or sit upon while cleaning or painting the ship.

—**Helvetian stage**. See **Helvetian*.—**Johannean stage**, a division of the Cambrian rocks in New Brunswick as classified by Matthew, lying above the Acadian and below the Bretonian, and taking its name from St. John, N. B. The strata are about 1,000 feet in thickness and contain a considerable fauna.—**Juvavian stage**. See **Juvavian*.—**Ladinian stage**, a division of the pelagic Trias of the Mediterranean basin, constituting a stage at the base of the Upper Trias and equivalent in meaning to the Noric stage.—**Levantine stage**, a division of the upper Pliocene Tertiary in the Vienna basin.

—**Liburnian stage**, the basal division of the Eocene Tertiary rocks in the southern and southeastern Alps. It embraces, in descending order, the Upper Foraminiferal limestone (marine), the Cosina beds (fresh-water), and the Lower Foraminiferal limestone (marine).—**Mediterranean stage**, the marine strata of Miocene Tertiary age in the Vienna basin, comprising a great variety of subdivisions and contrasted with the Sarmatian stage overlying, in which the fossils indicate a diminution of salinity in the waters.—**Noric stage**, a division of the Alpine Trias, following the period of the muschelkalk, at the close of which two great biological provinces were established in the northern and southern Alps, which continued during the remainder of Triassic time.—

Oeningen stage, a division of the Miocene Tertiary, consisting of fresh-water limestones typically exposed at Oeningen, on Lake Constance, Switzerland. These beds are remarkable for their fossils, especially the insects and plants. "In these strata so gently have the leaves, flowers and fruits fallen, and so well have they been preserved, we may actually trace the alternation of the seasons by the succession of the different conditions of the plants. . . . Judging from the proportion of [insect] species, the total insect fauna may be presumed to have been then richer in some respects than it now is in any part of Europe. Nor did the large animals of the land escape preservation in the silt of the lake. We know, from bones found in the Molasse, that among the inhabitants of that land were species of tapir, mastodon, rhinoceros and deer. The woods were haunted by musk-deer, apes, opossums, three-toed horses, and some of the strange, long extinct Tertiary ruminants akin to those of Eocene times. There were also frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, squirrels, hares, beavers and a number of small carnivores. On the lake the huge *Dinotherium* floated, mooring himself perhaps to its banks by the two strong tusks in his under jaw. The waters were likewise tenanted by numerous fishes, crocodiles and chelonians." *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., pp. 1270, 1271. Also known as *Oeningen Molasse* and *Tortonian stage*.—**Paterina stage**, that stage in the ontogenetic development of all brachiopods which is marked by the acquisition of the embryonic shell or protogulum, which bears a very close resemblance to the adult shell of a primitive genus, *Paterina* or *Kutorgina*, found in the Lower Cambrian rocks. In this stage the shell is unornamented, of semicircular outline, with a straight or arched hinge-line, and without cardinal area; and growth proceeds by peripheral additions to the lateral or posterior margin. In the succeeding neoponic and nemic stages the generic and specific characters are acquired. This *Paterina* type of embryonic shell is found only in the *Brachiopoda*, and its possession by members of that class is hence a phylembryonic characteristic of the *Brachiopoda* as a whole.—**Pontian stage**, a name given by some authors to the uppermost member of the Miocene Tertiary series of southern Europe; by others it is considered to be synonymous with *Messinian*, the basal stage of the Pliocene in the same region.—**Pottawatomie stage**, the uppermost member of the upper coal-measures of western Arkansas and Oklahoma, consisting of a series of shales and sandstones with some coal-beds, in all 3,500-5,000 feet in thickness.—**Pottsville stage**, the basal stage of the coal-measures or Pennsylvanian series of the Appalachian region, consisting of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and coal-beds, aggregating several thousand feet in thickness and lying above the Mauch Chunk red shale. The series is divided from below upward into the Pocahontas, Sharon, Conococheague, Mercer, and Homewood formations.—**Richmond stage**, the uppermost stage of the Lower Silurian formation in the Interior or Appalachian basin of North America, succeeding the Lorraine stage and typically represented in Ohio and Indiana, taking its name from Richmond, Indiana.—**Sannioian stage**, in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Oligocene Tertiary in the Paris basin.—**Sheridan stage**, the Equus beds: so named from their development in Sheridan county, Nebraska.—**Stage positions**, imaginary points upon the stage of a theater used as a guide to the actors in forming the groups that occur in the action of the play. The most important stage position is of course the center: all the other positions are fixed and named with reference to it. The stage positions are as follows: *center*, a point at the exact center of the stage, as it stands after the scene is set, and equally distant from the sides of the scene and from the front of the stage, called the *curtain line*, and the back of the visible scene; *right center*, a point half-way between center and the right-hand side of the scene; *left center*, a point half-way between center and the left-hand side of the scene; *up center*, a point at the extreme back of the scene and behind center; *down center*, a point on the curtain line in front of center; *down right*, a point on the curtain line at the extreme right of the visible scene; *down left*, a point on the curtain line at the extreme left of the scene; *up right*, a point at the extreme right and at the back of the scene; *up left*, the corresponding opposite point at the back of the scene. The four positions 'down right,' 'up right,' 'up left,' and 'down left' form a more or less rectangular figure (according to the plan of the scene) within which all the action of the play takes place. When the performer passes a line drawn through these points, or if he moves below the curtain line, he is said to be *out of the picture*. *Down right center* is a point on the curtain line half-way between down center and down right; *down left center*, a point on the curtain line half-way between down center and down left; *up right center*, a point half-way between up center and up right; *up left center*, a point half-way between up center and up left. Two imaginary lines, drawn one from up right to down right and the other from up left to down left, form the right side and the left side of the stage. Each of these lines is divided into four conventional points called *entrances*, named and numbered, from down right to up right and from down left to up left, as follows: *right first entrance*, *right second entrance*, *right third entrance*, and *right fourth entrance*; *left first entrance*, *left second entrance*, *left third entrance*, and *left fourth entrance*. These entrances may not all be actual entrances (real doors, gates, or passageways in the scenery), and the scene may not include them all. 'Right' or 'left' means in all cases the performer's right hand or left: sometimes called *stage right*, *stage left*. *Up stage* is at or toward the back; *down stage*, at or toward the front. The *curtain line* is an imaginary line drawn across the stage from one side of the proscenium opening to the other, and just in the rear of the opening. The lower border of the curtain, when down, is parallel to the curtain line. The action of the play is presumed to be above (behind) the line, as any action below (before) it lacks the proper illumina-



Paterina Stage.
(From Zittel's "Palaeontology".)

tion, appears out of proportion to the rest of the stage picture, and thus tends to destroy the stage illusion. See *theater*.—**Sweating stage**, the third stage, following the decline of the fever, in the malarial attack.—**To take the stage**. See the extract.

Again, certain technicalities, which the trained actor knows by experience, or which the untrained may divine intuitively, will always affect an audience. Thus, what we call *'taking the stage'* on a heroic line is certain to induce a burst of applause; an exit exactly timed after a comedy speech will be rewarded in the same way, but if one takes but one step too far down the stage or miscalculates the distance to the door by a step, the applause will not be forthcoming. *The Grand*, Oct., 1906, p. 463.

stage-pumping (stāj'pum'ping), *n.* A system of pumping the water from deep mines, in which the lift from the bottom is divided into steps or stages, so that the water is raised by a series of pumps from level to level, instead of being forced to the surface in one operation. The stress on the pipe which discharges the water is less than if the head on one pump only were the depth of the shaft, and each pump is lighter than if the total head had to be overcome at once.

stage-setting (stāj'set'ing), *n.* Arrangement of scenery and property upon the stage of a theater.

The *stage-setting* consists of rows of clipped cypresses, each advancing a few feet beyond the one before it. *E. Wharton*, *Italian Villas*, p. 72.

stagger, *v. t.*—**Staggered riveting**. See *★riveting*.

stagger, *n.*—**Sleepy stagger**, a non-contagious disease of horses, the cause of which is unknown; it is associated with the ingestion of moldy or musty hay and grain. More commonly called *forage-poisoning* or *cerebrospinal meningitis*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 79.

stagger-spokes (stag'ēr-spōks), *n. pl.* Spokes set alternately on one side and the other of the plane of a wheel.

staggy (stag'ēr-i), *a.* Staggy; inclining to stagger or fall. [Colloq.]

I kept on passing old run-down houses; sometimes a tired-out looking frame building that was as *staggy* as its shed and so old they were both dark to watch. *C. D. Stewart*, *Partners of Providence*, xxiv.

stag-head (stag'hed), *n.* A diseased condition of trees in which the topmost branches become dead and bare. It is usually regarded as due to an insufficient water-supply, but may be caused by parasites or other injuries. See *stag-headed*.

stag-hunter (stag'hun'tēr), *n.* One who engages in the chase of the deer; one who follows a pack of staghounds. *Encyc. Dict.*

stagily (stāj'jī-lī), *adv.* Theatrically; with extravagance of action or emphasis.

The rather pertunatory and *stagily* improbable rescue of Lance Carlyon from a watery grave in the secret chambers. *Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 13, 1900, p. 4.

stagnin (stag'nin), *n.* [*stagn(ate)* + *-in*.] A substance which is formed during the autolytic digestion of splenic tissue and has hemostatic properties.

Stagodontidae (stag-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stagodon* (-t), the type genus, + *-idē*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, containing species of small size, having the molar teeth with low, rounded crowns, as if solidified from a drop of liquid. Known from specimens from the Laramie Cretaceous of the United States. *Marsh*, 1889.

Stahl ear. See *★earl*.

stahlstone (stäl'stōn), *n.* [*G. Stahl(berg)* (see *def.*) + *E. stone*.] Siderite (iron carbonate) from the Stahlberg, Müsen, Germany.

stain, *n.* 6. (b) Specifically, a solution of a dye used in microscopical work to render more readily visible various structures, and for purposes of differentiation.—**Ehrlich's triple stain**, a dye for staining blood-corpuscles and other cells, composed of acid-fuchsin, orange G, and methyl green in alcohol and water.—**Giemsa's stain**, a staining mixture containing methylene azure and methylene blue in combination with eosin; a valuable polychrome dye which is extensively used in hematological studies.—**Gram's stain**, a method of staining by which the organisms (bacteria) are first stained with gentian-aniline water, then decolorized with Lugol's solution (an iodine preparation), placed in alcohol until no more color is extracted, and dried and mounted. Some organisms, when thus treated, hold the original color of the gentian violet, while others lose it. The method is thus of use in the recognition of different types of bacteria.—**Hastings's stain**, a modification of Romanowsky's stain; used in the study of the blood.—**Jenner's stain**, a stain used in the study of the blood. It is a 0.5 per cent. solution of eosinate of methylene blue in absolute methyl alcohol.—**Leishman's stain**, a modification of Romanowsky's stain; used in the study of the blood.—**Neisser's stain**, a method of staining the diphtheria organism. First the bacilli are colored with a solution of methylene blue (20 cubic centimeters of an alcoholic solution of the dye, 950 cubic centimeters of distilled water, and 30 cubic centimeters of glacial acetic acid), and then counterstained with a 0.2 per cent. solution of vesuvium.

In this manner the bacilli appear brown and show from two to four blue granules near the poles.—**Neutral stain**, a dye containing both an acid and a basic stain, necessary for coloring a neutrophilic cell or tissue.—**Nocht's stain**, a modification of Romanowsky's stain; used in the study of the blood.—**Plasma stain**. See *★plasma-stain*.—**Romanowsky's stain**, a stain which, in its many modifications (Ziemann's, Nocht's, Giesma's, Leishman's, Wright's), is essentially an eosin methylene-blue mixture which contains methylene azure, the latter being derived from the methylene blue. The stain is especially well adapted for the study of the malarial and allied organisms.—**Silver stain**, in *glass-painting*, a yellow color applied to the surface of the plain glass, with which it unites in a very permanent way. It is a chief element in the decorative work of the fifteenth century and later.—**Specific stain**, in *histol.* and *cytol.*, a staining solution which has a definite and marked affinity for particular cells or tissues or parts of such elements. For example, Sudan III is a specific stain for fat; eosin one for the oxyphilic granules found in certain leucocytes; methyl green, a specific nuclear dye.—**Triacid stain**, a polychrome stain devised by Ehrlich for the study of the blood. It is composed of methyl green, acid-fuchsin, and orange G or aurantia, in such proportions that a neutral mixture is obtained. The term 'triacid' is referable to the fact that all three basic amino groups of the methyl green have been saturated by acid radicals of the acid-fuchsin and the orange G.—**Van Gieson's stain**, a counterstain of picric acid and acid-fuchsin, used after staining with hematoxylin.—**Wright's stain**, a stain used in the study of blood: a modification of Leishman's stain.—**Ziemann's stain**, a modification of Romanowsky's stain; used in the study of the blood.

stainability (stā-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*stainable* (-bil-) + *-ity*.] In *histol.*, the ability to take up a stain: said of cells or tissues.

stainer, *n.* 4. An insect that causes stains, as the cotton-stainer.—**Apple-wood stainer**, an American scolytid beetle, *Pterocyclon malv.* Also called *pin-borer* on account of the minute exit-holes it makes in bark.

staining-jar (stā'ning-jär'), *n.* In *cytol.* and *embryol.*, a jar in which series of animal or plant sections, mounted on glass slides, are submitted to the action of a staining solution for the purpose of differentiating the parts of their cells or tissues.

stair, *n.*—**Hanging stairs**, stairs which are not supported directly from below, as by a wall or columns, yet are not self-supporting, as where the string-pieces are sufficient in themselves, but which are carried on brackets projecting from the wall or on rods from the roof. Stone stairs of which one end of each step is built into the wall, and which rest one upon the other by slight bearings at the top, are sometimes called *hanging stairs*.—**Schroeder's stair figure**. See *★figure*.—**Spiral stairs**, stairs composed entirely of winders; steps of which the flight has a greater width on the outside and a smaller (sometimes coming to a point) at the center of the circular plan. They may be built about a central column called a *newel*; or free with an open wall in the heart of the stair, in which case they are called *open-newel stairs*. They may be built of stone or wood; in a stone spiral stair it is usual to build each step of a single block with the outer end built into the wall of the tower which contains the stair.

stair-gage (stār'gāj), *n.* An attachment to a carpenter's steel square used to give any pitch or angle required in cutting braces, rafters, stairs, etc.

stairway, *n.*—**Moving stairway**. See *★escalator*.

stake¹, *n.* 6. The post or arm which carries the fixed or stationary jaw of a riveting-machine, and holds up the rivet against the pressure which upsets the metal and forms the head.—**To drive stakes**, specifically, to stake a claim out or off; hence, to settle; establish oneself. See *stake*¹, *v. t.*, 4. [Colloq.]

"Well, after drifting about several years I finally *drove stakes* on the Spokane River. I carried people across and kept a general store. It struck me there ought to be some money in furs."

G. Morris, in *Outing*, Feb., 1906, p. 605. **To plant at stake** or **at the stake**, in tea-growing, to plant at the point (marked by a stake) where the bush is to stand.

A favourite method is to *plant out* with germinated seed "at stake." *Claud Bald*, *Indian Tea*, p. 54.

stake², *n.*—**Club stakes**, the amount always played for in any game of cards when there is no special understanding to the contrary.

stake-presidency (stāk'prez'i-den-si), *n.* The office of president of a stake of the Mormon Church. The president, with two counselors, presides over the spiritual affairs of the church in the stake locality. See *stake*², 5.

staking-iron (stāk'ing-i'ern), *n.* In *currying*, an upright blade at the end of a stake or post over which the skin is drawn back and forth to soften it. *Mod. Amer. Tanning*, p. 201.

staking-machine (stāk'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for softening leather, in which a blade is drawn back and forth over the skin or hide. *C. T. Davis*, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 273.

stalactite, *n.* 4. In decorative architecture of certain schools, a pendent ornament with sharp edges and generally one of many in a group.

stalagma (stā-lag'mā), *n.* [*Gr. στάλαγμα*, a drop, < *σταλάσσειν*, drop, drip. See *★stalagmite*.] Same as *stalagmite*. [Rare.]

Stalagmite marble. Same as *onyx marble* (which see, under *onyx*).

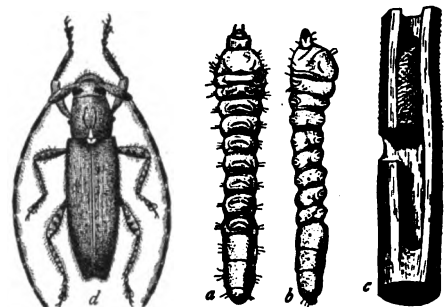
stale³, *a.*—**Stale demand** or **claim**. See *★demand*.—**To go stale**. (a) To be the worse for age, or lack of freshness and interest; become flat, or insipid; lose initiative. (b) To be overtrained; be injured by the strain of long training, so that the response to stimulus, mental or physical, is impaired: said of horses and athletes, and also used figuratively.

In 1892, the Unionist administration having *gone stale*, it was turned out.

W. T. Stead, in *Rev. of Revs.*, May, 1908, p. 574.

stalk², *n.*—**Abdominal stalk**. See *★abdominal*.

stalk-borer, *n.*—**Cotton stalk-borer**, a cerambycid



Cotton Stalk-borer (*Ataxia crypta*).

a, larva from above; b, larva from side; c, tunneled cotton-stalk showing exit hole; d, adult beetle: a, b, and d, enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

beetle, *Ataxia crypta*, whose larva bores in the stalks of cotton in the southern United States.—**Larger corn stalk-borer**. See *★borer*.—**Rice stalk-borer**, the larva of an American crambid moth, *Chilo plejadellus*. It bores into rice-stalks near the base.—**Smaller corn stalk-borer**. See *★borer*.—**Wheat stalk-borer**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Achatodes zea*. It bores into the stalks of wheat, corn, potatoes, and many other plants.

stalk-chopper (stāk'chop'ēr), *n.* A tool or machine designed for use in cutting the stalks of plants.

This may be accomplished economically by cutting the stalks into pieces by means of a machine known as a *stalk chopper*, followed by burning, or the plants may be uprooted with a plow commonly used for that purpose in clearing cotton fields in the spring and then treated in the same manner. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 378.

stalk-cure (stāk'kūr), *v. t.* To cure (tobacco) with the leaves still on the stalks: opposed to *★leaf-cure*.

The net financial returns amounted to \$32.89 for the *stalk-cured* and \$53.55 for the *leaf-cured* or *snow process*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. 63, p. 28.

stalk-worm (stāk'wērm), *n.* The larva of an American crambid moth, *Crambus caliginosellus*, which feeds on tobacco-stalks, where tobacco has been planted on grass-lands. It also feeds on corn and grasses. Also called *tobacco root-worm*.

stall¹, *n.* 10. Same as *cot*¹, 4. See also *finger-stall*.

stall², *n.*—**Front stall**, one who makes acquaintances in order to introduce them to sharps; the 'hat-raiser' in a bunco game. [Slang.]

stall-end (stāl'end), *n.* In ecclesiastical furniture, the end of a stall, usually richly carved.

stall-keeper (stāl'kē'pēr), *n.* The keeper of a book-stall or other stall.

The *stall-keepers* generally offered to his notice any English book which they thought likely to take his fancy.

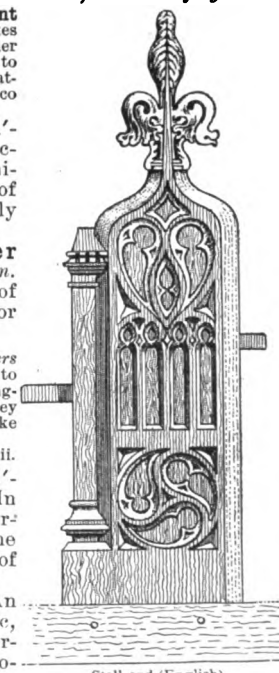
Southey, *Doctor*, cxii.

stall-work (stāl'wērk), *n.* In ecclesiastical furniture, the carved work of choir-stalls.

stalwart, *n.* 3. An ascetic, dogmatic, and strenuous person: noting a social type. [Rare].

I shall call them *stalwarts* from their love of doctrines, dogmas, and creeds, and from their inclination to subordinate policy to principle.

Patten, *Development of Eng. Thought*, p. 27.



Stall-end (English).

stalwartism, *n.* 2. As a social creed and tendency, devotion to principles of self-restraint, frugality, and religious and political dogmatism. See **stalwart*, *n.*, 3.

In the eighteenth century, *stalwartism* became a political force through the democratic ideals which developed in harmony with frugal ideas.

Patten, Development of Eng. Thought, p. 29.

stamp, *n.*—**Commission of stamps.** See **commission*.—**Gravity stamp**, a massive pestle lifted by mechanically driven cams and allowed to fall by its own weight upon rock and ore in a mortar at its foot: used for crushing ores to sizes which fit the particles for further treatment of concentration and extraction.—**Local stamp**, in *psychol.*, the characteristic coloring of cutaneous impressions at different parts of the surface; the local sign.

If we touch the skin of the cheek, the sensation of pressure has a very characteristic stamp which is especially conditioned by the absence of a firm substructure, the elasticity of the skin, and the insertion in the skin of muscular fibres. . . . In accordance with Lotze's precedents these "local stamps," characteristic of sensations of pressure, are also designated as "local signs."

T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Psychol. Psychol., p. 76.

Pneumatic stamp, a form of pestle driven by a crank-motion which raises it and delivers its blow upon rock and ore in a mortar at its base. Since the crank would not deliver a dead or inelastic blow on the rock, and the thickness in the mortar must be variable, the crank connecting-rod is not attached directly to the pestle, but drives the latter through a pneumatic cylinder. The piston is attached to the crank, and the cylinder to the pestle or stamp, or vice versa. Compression of the air above or below the piston causes powerful dead blows to be delivered, and relieves the pin and bearings from shock, providing also for variable thickness of the layers of material.—**Stamp copper**, *tax.* See **copper*, *tax.*—**Trading-stamp.** See **trading-stamp*.

stampee (stamp-pé'), *n.* [stamp + -ee.] An old local name for restamped subsidiary coins in the islands of St. Vincent and Trinidad.

Stampian (stamp'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Stampa* (whence *Étampes*) + -ian.] *I. a.* In *geol.*, noting a group of Oligocene Tertiary deposits in the Étampes district of France, intermediate in age between the Aquitanian above and the Tugrian or Sannoisian below.

II. n. The Stampian group.

stamping-machine, *n.* 2. In *shoe-manuf.*, a press for stamping a trade-mark or the name of the maker on the sole of a shoe; a bottom-stamping machine.

stamp-licker (stamp'lik'er), *n.* One who licks postage or other stamps or moistens them with the tongue.—**Stamp-lickers' tongue.** See **tongue*.

stamp-rock (stamp'rok), *n.* In *mining*, ore or quartz which has to be stamped in the process of separating the metal.

stamp-weed (stamp'wéd), *n.* Same as **butter-print*, 2.

stance, *n.* 4. In *golf*, the position of a player's feet, in addressing the ball.

stanchion, *n.*—**Beam-stanchion.** See **pillar*, 13.—**Box-section stanchion**, a stanchion or upright post or column, used in bridge-building and in ship-building, made up of four longitudinal steel or iron plates riveted together at the edges by the aid of angle-irons. The stanchion thus resembles a long box, whence its name.—**Deck-stanchion.** See **pillar*, 13.—**Hold-stanchions** (*naut.*), the vertical props or supports, usually of cylindrical metal rods or tubes, which extend from the bottom of the vessel to the hold-beams.—**Hollow stanchions** (*naut.*), the props or supports for deck-beams, etc., which are made from a rolled shape, similar to an ordinary gas-pipe, but of heavier proportions.—**Man-rope stanchion**, a deck-stanchion which holds the end of a man-rope.

stand, *v. I. intrans.*—**To stand by.** (c) In *law*, to remain silent and unprotesting while another's interest is suffering. A duty of disclosure is implied.—**To stand clear**, *naut.*, to keep out of danger.—**To stand for.** (b) To mean; represent: as, A stands for apple.

His worst quarrel with Gus and her friend, Clara Hopkins . . . came about because the new member refused to tell what the initials "stood for."

J. C. Lincoln, Partners of the Tide, iv.

To stand pat. See **pat*, *adv.*

II. trans.—**To stand trial.** See **trial*.

stand, *n.* 6. (b) In *agri.*, the state or condition of a crop in respect to the number and uniformity of plants that occupy a given area. A good stand of corn is one that has the proper or requisite number of plants on the area and in which the plants are of similar size and vigor. (c) In *forestry*, the trees of a given area collectively, either all or those of a particular species, grade, etc. A pure stand is one composed exclusively of a given species, as of spruce, etc.—13. In *calico-printing*, a color-mixture used as a standard or base from which other shades are made by the addition of starch-thickening or -paste. Also called *standard*.—**Bold stand**, in *division loo*, when the pool is a simple and every one is obliged to play his hand.—**On stand**, in *law*, a term expressing the right of

an outgoing tenant of a farm to sell manure thereon to his successor, though he may not remove it. It is on stand and may not lawfully be used until sold. This right is by no means universal.—**Stand method.** See **method*.—**Stand table**, in *forestry*, a tabular statement of the number of trees of each species and diameter class upon a given area.—**To take a, or one's, stand.** (a) To rest upon something as a support or ground in argument or resolution: as, to take one's stand upon the Constitution. (b) To adopt a definite position with regard to some matter that is in dispute or is undecided; adopt and express a positive and definite view or resolve.

standard, *I. n.* 5. In *hort.*, a fruit-tree that grows to its normal size, that is, is not dwarfed; in Great Britain, a tree or other plant that is grown to a single trunk, in distinction from one that is grown in bush form.

—6. In *forestry*, a tree from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, breast-high.—7. Same as **stand*, 13.

—8. A wholesale unit of measurement for timber. A standard of pine timber is equal to 720 feet of 11 inches X 3 inches cross-section. Also, the standard sizes of planks, as St. Petersburg, Quebec, etc. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.—**Absolute photometric standard**, a photometric standard, the definition or specification of which is based directly upon some absolute system of units.—**Barometric standard**, the standard adopted by any institution for measuring atmospheric pressure. See *standard pressure*.—**Bureau of Standards.** See **bureau*.—**Color standard.** See **color*.—**Light standard.** See **light*.—**Mathieson's standard**, a practical unit of resistance, the resistance of a copper wire $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and one mile in length at 70° F. Also called *Mathieson's mile standard*. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Nov. 14, 1903, p. 816.

—**Methven standard**, an Argand lamp with a Methven screen, used in the photometry of gas-flames. See *Methven screen*, under **light standard*.—**Mile standard.** See *Mathieson's standard*.—**Pentane standard.** See **pentane*.—**Platinum standard.** Same as *Vielle's platinum standard*. See **light standard*.—**Thermometric standard**, the standard adopted by an institution for measuring temperature. The international standard of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sèvres is the gas-thermometer reduced to an ideal thermodynamic scale.—**Vielle standard**, in *photom.*, the platinum standard of light devised by Vielle. See **light standard*.

II. a.—**Standard pressure.** See **pressure*.

stand-by, *n.* *II. a.* Standing; fixed. See the extract.

The actual cost of generation, i. e., the cost of coal, oil, etc. These are the chief items which go to make up what are called the Standing or Stand-by Charges. Other items which might fairly be added to the stand-by charges are the rent, rates, and taxes, and a part of the management expenses. . . . He [Mr. Wright] also includes stand-by coal charges used for banking fires, etc., and all wages of workmen.

Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engineers, 1899-1900, p. 680.

stand-cask (stand'kask), *n.* A more or less ornamental cask in a liquor-dealer's establishment, intended to be filled and placed in such a way that the contents can be drawn off through a faucet or spigot into other receptacles to be sold.

standfast (stand'fast), *n.* That which stands firm, showing strength and resistance to change; something strongly rooted either physically or mentally.

The travellers swam forth from the car. . . . It seems as if the whole world, both morally and physically, were detached from its old standfast and set in rapid motion. And, in the midst of this terrible activity, there sits the old man . . . so subdued, so hopeless, so without a stake in life, and yet not positively miserable.

Hawthorne, Mosses from an Old Manse, Old Apple [Dealer, p. 223.]

stand-galley (stand'gal'i), *n.* Same as *standing galley* (which see, under *galley*).

stand-hand (stand'hand), *n.* In *écarté*, a hand on which it is right to play without proposing; also, one on which it is right to refuse, or play without giving cards: usually called **jeu de règle* (which see).

The player who makes the highest declaration becomes the stand-hand. If a player declares Nap, i. e., that he plays for all five tricks, he becomes the stand-hand, as no higher declaration can be made.

Amer. Hoyle, p. 297.

standing-bolt (stan'ding-bôlt), *n.* A bolt screwed into a threaded hole in a fixed surface and threaded on its projecting end to receive a nut.

standing-vise (stan'ding-vis), *n.* 1. A form of bench-vise so large, and at such a height from the floor, that the operator must stand while at work.—2. A form of heavy vise attached to a bench at one side and standing upon a leg which reaches to the floor. Also called *leg-vise*.

stand-pat (stand-pat'), *a.* Characterized by the principle of 'standing pat.' See **pat*, *adv.* 2. [U. S. political slang.]

stand-patter (stand'pat'er), *n.* One who

'stands pat'; one who refuses to consider any change or reform of the existing status or policy, especially reform of the tariff. See *to stand *pat*. [U. S. political slang.]

The vehement and numerous protests of disappointed manufacturers and indignant "stand-patters"—even those within the Cabinet—are not having the slightest effect on the President. *N. Y. Tribune*, May 18, 1906.

stand-pattism (stand-pat'izm), *n.* The principles or conduct of the stand-patters. *N. Y. Sun*, Jan. 19, 1906. [U. S. political slang.]

stand-pipe, *n.* 8. A fixed vertical pipe for furnishing water to the upper part of a high building in case of fire. The stand-pipe may be connected to a high-pressure water-main or may be dependent on a hose from a fire-engine for its supply.

It has become the practice to erect at convenient points within the building steel stand-pipes, generally 6 inches in diameter, extending from the pavement to the roof, provided at each storey with double branches and plugs of the dimension and pitch of screw to receive the regulation fire-hose connexion.

Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 440.

standstill, *n.* 2. The state of standing still; a state of immobility.

One may be permitted to doubt whether any style of starting can be considered thoroughly satisfactory which does not permit the horses to be started from "motion" instead of a "stand-still." *Athenæum*, July 9, 1904, p. 40.

To gallop to a standstill. See **gallop*.

stang, *n.* 4. A bar or pole, in a kind of warp-dressing machine, over which the warp passes.

stang (stang), *n.* A Siamese coin.

The Bangkok Times understands that a gold coinage law is being drafted for Siam, and that the measure may become law within the year. It is under this law that it is proposed to reintroduce the stang—a copper coin this time, not nickel as before. Matters have not developed sufficiently far yet, however, for orders to be given for the manufacture of the coins.

Daily Cons. and Trade Rep., Sept. 3, 1907, p. 6.

stanhope, *n.*—**Double stanhope**, a carriage with a body composed of two stanhope bodies, with the brackets cut away and the seats facing each other. There is a driver's seat on iron supports at the front and a footman's foot-board at the rear.

Stanley's actinometer. See **actinometer*.

stannate, *n.*—**Sodium stannate.** See **sodium*.

stannel, *n.* See **staniel*.

Stannic chloride, SnCl_4 , a compound of tin and chlorine, used in dyeing as a mordant, but not to as large an extent as formerly.—**Stannic oxid.** See **oxid*.

stannofluoride (stan-ô-flô-ô-rid), *n.* [L. *stannum*, tin, + E. *fluoride*.] A double salt consisting of stannic fluoride united to the fluoride of a more basic metal: as, potassium *stannofluoride*, K_2SnF_6 .

Stannous chloride, SnCl_2 ; used in the same way as **stannic chloride*.

Stansfield's formula. See **formula*.

stapeal (stâ'pē-âl), *n.* and *a.* [NL. *stape(s)* (see *stapes*) + -âl.] One of the bones of the gill-cover of fishes: same as **opercular*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

stapedectomy (stap-ô-dek'tô-mi), *n.* [NL. *stapes* (assumed stem *staped-*) + Gr. *ektomē*, excision.] An operation for the removal of the stapes in the middle ear.

stapes, *n.* 2. A bandage for the foot forming figure-of-eight turns around the ankle.

staphyleaceous (staf'i-lō-ā'shi-us), *a.* [NL. *Staphyleaceæ* (æ) + -ous.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Staphyleaceæ*.

staphyledema (staf'i-lō-dē-mä), *n.*; pl. *staphyledemata* (-mā-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *οίδημα*, swelling.] Edematous swelling of the uvula.

staphylinic (staf-i-lin'ik), *a.* [*staphyline* + -ic.] Of or relating to the uvula or to the palate.—**Staphylinic index.** See **index*.

staphylococcal (staf'i-lō-kok'al), *a.* [*staphylococcus* (us) + -âl.] Of or pertaining to staphylococci.

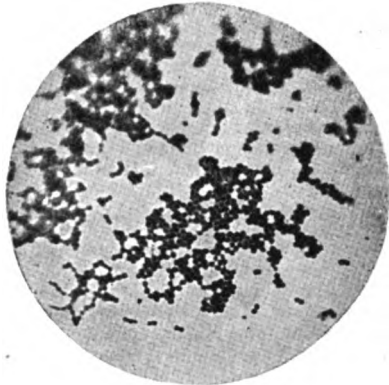
staphylococcic (staf'i-lō-kok'sik), *a.* [*staphylococcus* (us) + -ic.] Same as **staphylococcal*.

staphylococcumycosis (staf'i-lō-kok'ô-mi-kô'sis), *n.* [NL., < *staphylococcus* + *mycosis*.] A morbid state of the skin due to the presence of staphylococci. *Med. Record*, July 25, 1903, p. 144.

Staphylococcus (staf'i-lō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Rosenach, 1884), < Gr. *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, + *κόκκος*, a berry (see *coccus*).] 1. An invalid generic name applied to certain species of pus-forming bacteria, of which *Micrococcus* ('*Staphylococcus*') *pyogenes* is the most com-

Staphylococcus

mon.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *staphylococci* (-si).] Any member of this group which is characterized by having the cells arranged in irregular groups.



Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.
Magnified 1,000 times.

(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

—**Staphylococcus botryomyces**, a pathogenic micro-organism belonging to the class of micrococci which are virulent for mice, guinea-pigs, sheep, and horses. In the latter animal it produces the affection of the severed end of the spermatic cord known as *staphylococcosis* (which see).

staphyloidalysis (staf' i-lō-di-al'i-sis), *n.* Same as *staphyloptosis*.

staphylolysin (staf-i-lol'i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes (see *Staphylococcus*), + *E. lysis*.] A bacteriolysin which results on immunization with staphylococci.

staphyloplastic (staf'i-lō-plas'tik), *a.* [*staphyloplast*(y) + *-ic*.] Of or relating to staphyloplasty.

staphyloptosis (staf'i-lōp-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλη*, uvula, + *πτῶσις*, a falling.] Elongation of the uvula.

staphylorrhaphic (staf-i-lō-raf'ik), *a.* [*staphylorrhaph*(y) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the operation of staphylorrhaphy.

staphylo toxin (staf'i-lō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes (see *Staphylococcus*), + *E. toxin*.] Same as *staphylolysin*.

staple¹, *n.* 7. In bookbinding, a clenched wire used to bind together the sections of a book.—8. In iron ship-building, an angle-bar bent and welded so as to form approximately a right angle in two places so that the bar has the outline of a flattened U. A box-staple is an angle-bar similarly bent and welded into an approximately rectangular outline.

staple¹, *v. t.* 2. In iron ship-building, to make or fit (an angle-bar) in the form of a staple. See *staple*¹, *n.*, 8.

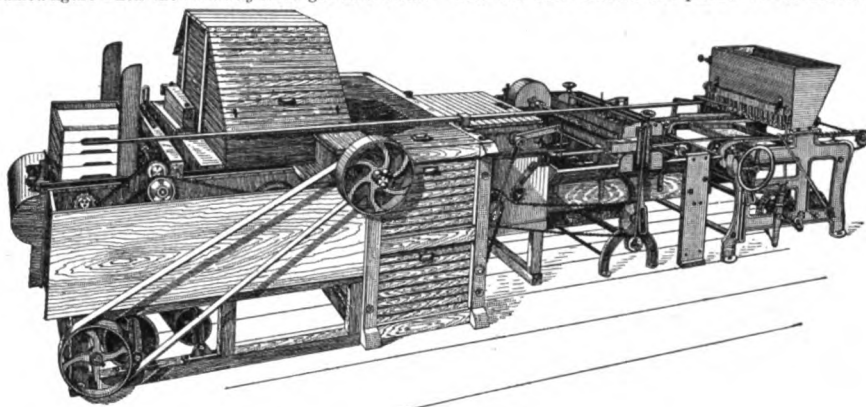
staple-knee (stā-pl-nē), *n.* An iron knee welded in the form of a staple, having one arm secured to the upper and the other arm to the lower deck-beam, while the body is bolted to the ship's side.

stapling-machine (stā'pling-mə-shēn'), *n.* The wire-stitching machine used by bookbinders.

star¹, *n.* 8. A book-name for humming-birds of the genus *Calothorax*, *Oreotrochilus*, and related genera.—**Carbon stars**, stars of Secchi's fourth group, the spectra of which have absorption-flutings sharply defined at the lower edge and fading out toward the blue, attributed to carbon or one of its compounds. They are few and not brilliant. The star known as '152 Schjellerup' is the type.—**Cepheid star**. See *Cepheid*.—**Dark star**, a body in mass and dimensions of the same order as other stars in the same region, but shining only feebly or not at all; a star which has not yet attained luminosity or has outlived it. Such a body is at present discoverable only by its effect upon some visible star with which it forms a binary couple. In the Algol class of variable stars the dark one discloses its existence by regular eclipses of its partner, and from the duration and other phenomena of the eclipse, combined with the spectroscopic observations of the motion of the visible star, it is possible to compute the dimensions, mass, and density of both components. Other examples are the faint companions of Sirius and Procyon, which are thousands of times less luminous than their brilliant primaries, but have a mass not very greatly inferior. Long before telescopes had become powerful enough to make them visible, Bessel had inferred their existence from the peculiar motions of the larger stars. Isolated dark stars seem to be hopelessly beyond the possibility of detection; but while less than 100 dark stars are certainly known at present, there is no improbability in the suggestion of Bessel that the dark stars are at least as numerous as those that shine; they may even greatly outnumber them, as some maintain.—**Greenwich stars**, originally, the stars used for lunar computations in the nautical ephemeris. At present the number given in the almanac is greatly increased, and is not limited to those utilized for lunar observations.—**Helium star**, a star in the

spectrum of which the lines of helium are characteristic. They are often called *Orion stars*, because several of the leading stars in that constellation belong to this class and supply typical examples. The helium stars stand at the summit in Lockyer's temperature classification of the stars.—**Hydrogen star**, a star of Secchi's class I, in the spectrum of which the hydrogen lines are specially conspicuous, those of other substances being faint or absent.—**Longitude star**. See *Longitude*.—**Nautical stars**, certain stars made use of by navigators for determining the latitude and longitude of a ship at sea.—**Nebulous star**. (b) A small, strongly condensed nebula, which appears like a badly defined star in a small telescope, but shows its true character in one sufficiently powerful.—**Order of the African Star**. See *Order*.—**Orion stars**. See *helium star*.—**Oxygen star**, one of the stars which show in their spectra lines due to the presence of oxygen.—**Ruddy star**, any star of reddish color. Such stars are rare as compared with white and yellow stars, but several hundred are known.—**Runaway star**, a star which has an extraordinary velocity, as indicated by the greatness of its angular proper motion, combined with the smallness of its parallax. The one to which the appellation was first applied is 1830 Groombridge.

The velocity of a number of stars has been calculated, and, as this can be done by independent methods, the results may be taken as fairly reliable. The speed of some of the so-called "runaway stars," like 1830 Groombridge, indicates a stellar system vastly more extensive than the one hundred million suns, which was the assumed figure when the *runaway stars* got their name.



Starch-buck.

On the basis of such an estimate, it was thought that the attractive force of the whole stellar system was insufficient to hold such stars in leash, and that they would dash into the depths of space and be lost forever. Such a view now appears untenable.

C. Snyder, *New Conceptions in Sci.*, p. 76.

Secchi's types of stars, the four types or classes into which Secchi divided stellar spectra: the earliest classification and still recognized as practically convenient.—**Silicon star**, a star in the spectrum of which the lines of silicon are especially conspicuous.—**Solar star**, a star the spectrum of which essentially resembles that of the sun.—**Star class**, a class (of persons or things) marked with or bearing a star as a distinguishing mark. See the extract.

The principle of the "star class," so successfully tried since 1879 in the convict prisons, has been extended to the local prisons; a prisoner never previously convicted is designated as a "star," and absolutely segregated from his fellows at chapel, labour, exercise, and quarters occupied. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 8.

Star connection, current, in elect. See *polyphase*.—**Star formation**. See *formation*.—**Star magnitude**. See *magnitude*.—**Star of Bethlehem**. (c) A star, or a light called a star, which in the gospel of Matthew is stated to have guided the wise men of the East to the manger at Bethlehem. As to its nature and its reality, opinions are divided.—**Star polygon**. Same as *deltated polygon*.—**Stars of Verheyen**, a radiating plexus of veins on the surface of the kidney.—**Stars of Winslow**, a stellate plexus of capillaries giving origin to the vena vorticosae of the choroid coat of the eye.—**Triple star**, three stars so close as to appear single to the naked eye. They usually form a physically connected system.—**Wolf-Rayet star**, a star with a peculiar spectrum, which consists of light and dark bands, especially a bright one in the blue, and a number of bright lines attributable, many of them, to hydrogen and helium. Over a hundred of these stars are now known, all but one (γ Argus) small, and all in or near the Milky Way. They take their name from the astronomers who discovered the first of them in 1867.—**Zone of stars**, the stars contained within a zone included between two given parallels of declination.—**Zone star**, a star which belongs to a zone catalogue of stars included between two parallels of declination.

star¹, *v. t.* 5. To cut with radiating incisions: said with reference to a chronic ulcer which may be so cut through the base and edges in order to loosen up adhesions, and so promote healing.

starboard. I. *n.*—Put the wheel to starboard! a common but misleading expression or command meaning not necessarily that the wheel shall be turned toward the starboard side of the vessel, but that it shall be revolved so that the tiller shall go to the starboard side.

II. *a.*—To have the starboard sheets aft. See *star*¹.

starbowl (stär'böl), *n.* A hemispherical mass

starch-tree

of refined metallic antimony which has been cast in an iron bowl as a mold and which shows on the surface the stellate markings due to crystallization.

star-candle (stär'kan'dl), *n.* The French standard candle or *bougie de l'étoile*. See *standard candle*.

starch², *n.*—**Moss starch**. Same as *lichenin*.—**Soluble starch**, a colorless dextrorotatory pulverulent compound prepared by the action of glycerol, dilute acids, or diastase on starch. It is insoluble in alcohol, but dissolves in warm water and separates out when the liquid cools.—**Tapioca starch**, that variety of starch which is found in cassava- or manioc-root. The characteristic forms of tapioca are produced by drying the starch on heated plates. This causes many of the granules to burst; consequently the starch is somewhat soluble in cold water.

star-chart (stär'chärt), *n.* A chart which shows the stars in a certain portion of the sky. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 180.

starch-buck (stärch'buk), *n.* In candy-making, a machine for separating the candied creams, syrups, pastes, or conserves used as filling for chocolate candies from the starch-molds in which they are cast in the depositing-machine. The wooden trays containing the starch-molds filled with the cast candies are placed in the starch-buck

and automatically dumped; then the empty tray is removed, refilled with fresh starch, and made ready to be used again. The mixed candies and starch are separated, the starch is removed, and the candies are thoroughly cleaned and delivered ready for the final coating with chocolate. It is often combined with other machines. In the illustration it is shown at the left of the large machine, and performs the first of several continuous operations in candy-making. The trays containing the filled starch-molds are placed in the machine at the left, the contents dumped, the candy is cleaned, the starch removed, and the trays are refilled, passed on to the starch-printer shown in the middle of the machine, and then to the depositing-machine shown at the extreme right. The trays of filled molds are then transferred by hand to the cooling- and drying-rooms, where the candies are hardened so that they may be readily released from the molds. The next step is to transfer them to the starch-buck, when the whole process is repeated, except that the candies are removed from the machine as fast as they are cleaned, when they may be conveyed to the dipping-machine or the coating-machine, to be covered with chocolate.

starcher, *n.* 2. In laundry-work, a machine for saturating collars, cuffs, and parts of shirts and other garments with hot starch, preparatory to passing them through an ironing-machine. The simplest machine is a tumbling-barrel in which collars and cuffs are placed with a small quantity of starch, the rolling motion of the barrel distributing the starch over the goods. In more complicated machines the goods are fed to endless tapes or conveyors of some openwork fabric, and carried through a tank holding starch, and then between stripping-rolls which remove the surplus starch. In other machines distributing-rolls spread the starch on the goods.

starch-printer (stärch'prin'tēr), *n.* In candy-making, a form of molding- or printing-press used to form molds for candy in trays filled with starch. Plaster-of-Paris formers suspended from a horizontal plate are pressed into the soft starch to form the required cup-shaped molds, the starch being pressed firm enough to retain the shape of the molds when filled with hot candy in the depositing-machine. In the illustration under *starch-buck*, a starch-printer stands between the starch-buck and the depositing-machine.

starch-sheath (stärch'shēth), *n.* See *phloem-terma*.

starch-tree (stärch'trē), *n.* [*starch* + *tree*.] One of a class of trees of temperate zones,

consisting chiefly of hardwoods, in which during the winter the starch of the wood remains unaltered and that of the cortex is converted into glucose and unknown bodies. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), *Plant-Geog.*, p. 436.

starchy², *a.* 2. Of a powdery texture due to the predominance of starch: said chiefly of the more amylaceous (soft) wheats: opposed to **horny*.

star-connected (stär'kō-nek'ted), *a.* Said of a polyphase apparatus, such as a transformer, in which one end of each of the windings is connected to a common neutral point while the free ends make contact with the terminals of the line-wires.

star-count (stär'kount), *n.* Enumeration of the number of stars visible in the field of a given telescope: either the total number or the number of stars of each magnitude separately.

For simple *star-counts*, we have only to substitute *star-counts* by magnitudes over selected areas of the sky. *A. M. Clerke*, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1891, p. 104.

star-current (stär'kur'ent), *n.* In *elect.*, the current in a star-connected polyphase circuit.

stare-about (stär'a-bout'), *n.* One who stares about from idle curiosity; one who has the curiosity of a greenhorn.

Yea, under the gallows at executions,
They stick not the *stare-about's* pures to take.
Ben Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

starrer, *n.* 2. *pl.* A pair of eye-glasses; a pince-nez. [Slang.]

She sat with the *starrers* she had taken off lying in her lap, absently rubbing their glasses with her pocket-handkerchief.
R. Broughton, *Walf's Progress*, p. 128.

star-finder (stär'fin'dér), *n.* A pointer or tube with a rough equatorial mounting, designed to facilitate the finding of a given star from the data on a star-map.

star-fungus (stär'fung'gus), *n.* Same as *earth-star*.

star-gage (stär'gäi), *r. t.* To count the stars visible in the field of a given telescope. See the *extract*.

We may now describe the process of photographic *star-gauging*. It consists in the enumeration, by magnitudes or half magnitudes, of the stars down, say, to the fifteenth magnitude, self-pictured from distinctively situated patches of the sky.

A. M. Clerke, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1891, p. 106.

star-gazer, *n.*—*Electric star-gazers*, a name of species of fishes of the genus *Astronotus*, of the family *Uranoscopidae*.—*Sand star-gazers*, fishes of the family *Dactylocepidæ*, living on sandy shores of tropical seas.

star-grass, *n.* 2. The Australian *Chloris truncata*. See **finger-grass*.

star-hyacinth, *n.* 2. The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [Pennsylvania.]

Of the *star hyacinth*, or star of Bethlehem, we hear no more until the third volume of the *Memoirs* is published.
J. Lorain, *Pract. of Husbandry*, p. 138.

star-image (stär'im'äi), *n.* The small circular (apparent) disk of a star as seen in a telescope or as formed on a photographic plate.

Owing to the error inherent in the *star-images*, the probable error of a position of Eros derived from a number of measures of four images on one plate is not nearly so small as the above measures suggest.

Nature, June 9, 1904, p. 135.

Staring coat. See **coat*².

star-jelly (stär'jeli'), *n.* A common name for any of the gelatinous blue-green algæ which appear suddenly upon the surface of the ground after a rain or heavy dew, popularly believed to have fallen from the stars.

Starksia (stärk'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (1896), named after Edwin C. Starks, an American ichthyologist.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in the Gulf of California.

star-ledger (stär'lej'ér), *n.* A record of certain star-observations in ledger form. *Nature*, June 9, 1904, p. 135.

starling-stone (stär'ling-stön), *n.* A kind of petrified wood which shows, in a cross-section, markings suggesting the speckled plumage of a starling.

star-of-Bethlehem, *n.* 3. In Australia, a plant of the lily family, *Chamæscilla corymbosa*.—4. In Tasmania, *Reya umbellata*, an ornamental liliaceous plant having greenish-white flowers.

star-quartz (stär'kwärts), *n.* A variety exhibiting asterism; asteriated quartz.

starring (stär'ing), *n.* A manufacturer's name for the refining of crude metallic antimony by which the purified metal exhibits on solidification a starlike crystalline surface.

star-scattered (stär'skat'erd), *a.* Scattered like the stars. [Rare.]

And when like her, oh Saki, you shall pass
Among the Guests *Star-scatter'd* on the Grass,
And in your joyous errand reach the spot
Where I made One—turn down an empty Glass!
Fitzgerald, tr. of Omar Khayyam, Rubaiyat, cl.

starship (stär'ship), *n.* The state or condition of being a star, as the chief actor in a dramatic company.

It must be now some nine or ten years since [this actor] took on the yoke of syndicated *star-ship*.
H. Tyrrell, in *The Forum*, Jan.-March, 1904, p. 412.

star-shower (stär'shou'er), *n.* A shower of meteors. See *meteoric showers*. *Knowledge*, Nov., 1903, p. 255.

star-system (stär'sis'tem), *n.* In *astron.*: (a) A system composed of a multitude of stars apparently set off by themselves from the rest of the stellar universe. (b) A binary or multiple star.

start¹, *n.*—*Flying start* (*naut.*), a racing start, now in general use, in which upon the firing of a preparatory gun the yachts are supposed to be under way and maneuvering for position, ready to cross the line upon the firing of a second or starting gun.

starter, *n.* (f) In *cribbage*, the cut card.

star-thistle, *n.* A native star-thistle (known also as *Texas thistle*) is *Centaurea Americana*, giving trouble from Texas to Kansas as an annual or perennial weed of cultivated ground; elsewhere planted for its rose or flesh-colored (sometimes white) flowers, and known under the name of *basket-flower*. A book-name is *American centaury*.

starting-bar, *n.* 2. Same as **gee-throw*.

starting-box (stär'ting-boks), *n.* In *elect.*, a starting-rheostat or an autotransformer.

starting-crank (stär'ting-krangk), *n.* A crank used for starting machinery; specifically, in an internal-combustion motor, the crank by which the motor-shaft is turned, by hand, to draw in a charge of the mixture, compress it, and cause the first ignition. The engine will not, as a rule, start from rest until this starting process is performed upon it from without.

starting-cylinder (stär'ting-sil'in-dér), *n.* 1. A cylinder of comparatively small size by which the mechanism of a much larger engine may be put in motion.—2. The cylinder of a *barring-engine*.—3. A cylinder controlling the valve-gear of a larger engine and used to operate the gear in starting.

starting-gate (stär'ting-gät), *n.* In *racing*, a gate which opens automatically when the horses are ready to start.

Perhaps the most interesting of the writer's remarks concern the comparatively novel invention called "the *starting-gate*," upon which he looks with anything but a favourable eye, to judge from his concluding words. "I suppose," says he, "it has . . . 'come to stay,' and we must make the best of it, but it adds greatly to the uncertainty of results, and I agree with the remark I read the other day that it renders some good horses absolutely useless for racing purposes."
Athenæum, July 9, 1904, p. 40.

starting-gear (stär'ting-gēr), *n.* Any mechanical arrangement by which engines or other forms of machinery are started from rest: usually operated by hand in small units, but by power in larger ones. The valves of many engines, for example, can be liberated from the mechanism which drives them when at work and steam admitted by hand-levers to the cylinders; or pilot-valves or pilot-engines may be furnished to operate the main valves; or the engine may be started by a *barring-engine* and steam gradually admitted through the main distribution system; or, again, under other systems, clutches and fast-and-loose pulleys, sliding or *clash-gears*, and many others may be called starting-gear.

starting-lever (stär'ting-lev'ér), *n.* The lever attached to and operating a starting-gear; specifically, in vertical-beam engines with lifting poppet-valves, such as side-wheel marine engines, the lever which operates a supplementary rock-shaft by which the valve-rods are lifted in starting slowly from rest: used also for working the engine backward when it is not designed to operate in either direction by its own valve-gear.

starv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *starve*.

Star-wheel motion. See **motion*.

star-wound (stär'wound), *a.* In *elect.*, said of a polyphase alternating-current winding in which one terminal of each of the coils is connected to a common neutral point while the free ends are in circuit with the mains. See **star-connected*.

stasis, *n.* 1. In *pathol.*: (b) Same as *stagnation*.

No muscular tissue was detected in the walls of the diverticula, and hence the conclusion seems justifiable

that they were mucosal hernias through the muscularis in consequence of the pressure produced by the *stasis* of the secretions within the appendix.

M. H. Fischer, in *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1901, p. 347.

stat. An abbreviation (b) of the Latin *statim*, immediately; (c) of *statuary*.

state, *n.* 18. In *biol.*: (a) Figuratively, a community of colonial organisms, such as a hive of bees. A state, in which the bond of union is not organic but social, is contrasted by Haeckel with a *cormus* or *cormidium*, such as a siphonophore, in which the bond of union is organic.

The bees sacrifice the welfare of the individual . . . to the advantage of the *state*, in that they kill their drones when they have become useless.
Eimer (trans.), *Organic Evolution*, p. 275.

(b) An aggregation of cells which exhibits centralization, interdependence, divergent specialization, and division of labor.

In all cases except that of the lowest organisms the descendants of one cell unite to form communities or *states*.
Arnold Lang (trans.), *Compar. Anat.*, p. 1.

Critical state. See **critical*.—*Equation of state*. See **equation*.—*Everglade State*, the State of Florida.

—**Special state**, in the kinetic theory of gases, the state or condition of a gas which is attained when the distribution of the velocities of its molecules is that known as the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution. See *Maxwell-Boltzmann law of the distribution of velocities*.—**State's attorney**. See **attorney*.

state-line (stāt'lin), *n.* The boundary line of a state; the boundary line between two states.

statement, *n.* 3. In *law*, a formal narration of facts or an averment in judicial proceedings, as the allegations of a complaint or answer in a cause.—**Statement of defense**. See **defense*.

static, *a.* 3. In *art criticism*, monumental; stable; simply posed. [Rare.]

His [Giotto's] art is too *static*; his figures are too well realized as mass and not sufficiently well articulated.
B. Berenson, in *Burlington Mag.*, III. 19.

Static action, *head*. See *dynamic action*, **head*.—**Static hysteresis**, hysteresis of a dielectric when subjected to fluctuations of electrostatic stress.—**Static interrupter**, in *elect.*, a device for the protection of apparatus in high-tension circuits from sudden surges of current. It consists of a choke-coil in the line-circuit and a condenser between the line and the core or base of the machine.—**Static sensation**, *sense*, *stress*. See **sensation*, etc.

Statistical stability. See **stability*.

staticodynamic (stat'i-kō-di-nam'ik), *a.* Pertaining to social processes which modify without wholly transforming or transmuting the existing social order. *E. A. Ross*, in *Amer. Jour. Sociol.*, IX. 796.

staticokinetic (stat'i-kō-ki-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sociological theories which emphasize the mechanical distinction between social forces in equilibrium and social forces in equilibrium, that is, producing change.

The *staticokinetic* school might also with considerable propriety be called the *Spencerian* school.

L. F. Ward, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 192.

station, *n.* 6. (b) In *phytogeog.*, the spot at which a plant has been collected or a species has been observed to occur.—10. (d) In the *Meth. Ch.*, a single church supplied with a fixed pastor: distinguished from a circuit.

See *circuit*, 9.—14. In *zool.*, the particular district or districts inhabited by a given group of animals. See **area*.—**Agricultural experiment station**. See **agricultural*.—**Central station**. Same as **communication-room*.—**Generating station**, in *elect.*, an establishment for the production of a current for supplying power or light or both.—**Load diagram of a station**. See **load*.—**Station error**. See **error*.—**Station of a planet**, the cessation of a planet from moving in longitude when it seems to come to rest before reversing its motion. The first and second stations of a superior planet are respectively those which take place before and after opposition. The morning and evening stations of an inferior planet are respectively those which take place while the planet is west and east of the sun. The point of station (or stationary point) is the position of the planet at its station with respect to the sun. Thus the point of station for Jupiter is (nearly) at trine. The 'arc of the first station' is half the arc of retrogradation; the 'arc of the second station' is 180° plus half the arc of direct motion.—**Station of the moon**, a lunar mansion (which see, under *lunar*).—**Stations of the cross**. See **cross*.—**To keep station**, in *naval maneuvers, to keep the proper distance ahead of one ship and behind another; to keep the proper relative position in the squadron. At night this is done by means of speed-lights on the next ship ahead, to which the pace is adjusted.*

"Oh, that's nothing," said a gentleman of twenty-two. "Wait till we have to keep station tonight. It's my middle watch." The leading ship has allowed down a certain number of revolutions . . . but she has not changed her speed-lights in time. We alide out to the

station

right. . . . Our next ahead lies on our port bow. . . . Our next astern is alongside of us. . . . The avenging electric [signal] spells out the name of our next ahead. . . . and then — "Why don't you keep station?"

R. Kipling, *A Fleet in Being*, III.

Zoological station, an observatory or laboratory, situated upon the ocean or the shore, equipped with appliances for collecting, observing, and experimenting upon marine animals and plants. Zoological stations are often joined to stations for the propagation of food-fishes, and are wholly or in part devoted to the study of problems relating to fisheries.

stationarily (stā'shon-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a stationary position; without moving. [Rare.]

Torches were used in the funeral procession generally . . . while wax tapers were burnt *stationarily* at the "month's mind." *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., I. 196.

stationarity (stā'shon-ā-ri-ti), *n.* [*station-ary* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of a system in which the motions of its parts conform to the definition of stationary motion.

Stationary flat, -flat card, vibration, etc. See **flat*, etc.

stationer, *n.*—**Shop stationer**, a stationer whose business is carried on in a shop. An old division was into *running*, or *flying stationers*, who were peddlers and hawkers, and *shop stationers*.

Direct . . . to Alexander Ogston, *Shop Stationer*, at the foot of the Plain-stones, at Edinburgh, on the North-side of the Street.

A. Lang, *Adventures among Books*, p. 283.

station-jack (stā'shon-jak), *n.* In Australia, a pudding much used by the "hands," consisting of meat boiled in a jacket of flour paste.

The great art of bush-cookery consists in giving a variety out of salt beef and flour . . . let the Sunday share be soaked on the Saturday, and beat it well . . . take the . . . flour and work it into a paste; then put the beef into it, boil it, and you will have a very nice pudding, known in the bush as "Station-jack."

The Emigrant's Guide to Australia, pp. 111-112, quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

station-keeping (stā'shon-ke'ping), *n.* See the extract, and to keep **station*.

Away we fled to take up station at such and such a distance from our neighbours ahead, and astern. . . . The end of it was a miracle to lay eyes. . . . But our Captain . . . bade me observe how slack we were. . . . "Now we're all over the shop. The ships have not worked together, and station-keeping isn't as easy as it looks."

R. Kipling, *A Fleet in Being*, I.

Statistical equilibrium, method. See **equilibrium*, **method*.

statocyst (stat'ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (static), + *κύστις*, bladder, cyst.] An organ in certain animals, such as crustaceans and jellyfishes, which enables its owner to orient itself in a definite position with respect to gravity.

It has been conclusively proved by Kreidl's beautiful experiment that in the Crustacean Palemon the sense of verticality depends on the pressure of heavy bodies on the inside of cavities now known as *statocysts*, and formerly believed to be organs of hearing. The point of the experiment is that when the normal particles are replaced by fragments of iron the Palemon reacts toward the attraction of a magnet precisely as it formerly reacted towards gravity. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 468.

statocyte (stat'ō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (static), + *κύτος*, hollow.] One of the sense-cells in the walls of a statocyst; one of the cells, in animals or plants, containing statoliths.

We must add to this a very important consideration — namely, that we know from Némec's work that an alteration in the position of the statoliths does stimulate the *statocyte*. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 468.

statogenesis (stat'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στατός*, < *στάνα*, cause to stand (see *static*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] The state or condition of equilibrium in organisms considered as a means of bringing about evolution. *J. A. Ryder*. [Rare.]

statogenetic (stat'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*statogene-sis* (-tis) + *-ic*.] Bringing about development by means of rest or equilibrium.

The *statogenetic* factors of development are therefore of just as much importance as the *kinetogenetic*, or those involving motion. *J. A. Ryder*, *Biol. Lectures*, 1895, p. 47.

statogenetically (stat'ō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of statogenesis, or in a statogenetic way.

statogeny (stā-toj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *στατός*, standing, + *γενεα*, < *-γενε*, -producing.] Same as **statogenesis*.

statolith (stat'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *στατός*, standing, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A small stony secretion or an accumulation of particles of sand contained in an open or closed sensory sac or lodged in a sensory pedicel of some actively locomotor invertebrate (coelenterate, ctenophore, worm, mollusk, or arthropod), and so situated that it enables the animal possessing it to become oriented with reference to the center of the earth by responding to the pres-

sure it exercises through the pull of gravity.— 2. In *bot.*, a movable starch-grain occurring in the cell sap of some cells, supposed to correspond in function with bodies so named found in the statocysts of animals. See **statoplast*. — **Statolith theory**, the view originated by Haberlandt and Némec that the upward curving of a plant-stem when laid horizontally occurs as a response to a stimulus administered to the sensitive cell-wall by statoliths which, when the cell is prostrated, fall from the base to the now horizontal side. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 467.

statoplast (stat'ō-plást), *n.* [Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *bot.*, same as **statolith*.

I would suggest the word *statoplast* in place of the cumbersome expression movable starch-grains. *F. Darwin*, in *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 468, note.

stator (stā'tor), *n.* [L. *stator*, a stayer, a supporter; used, in *elect.*, in the sense of a stationary part.] The stationary element of an electric machine, more particularly of an induction-motor.

The high pressure current is taken only to the *stators* of the high tension motors; the rotors of these machines are used to supply low tension three-phase current to the *stators* of the low tension motors. *Nature*, April 23, 1903, p. 588.

Stator armature. (a) An armature of a dynamo or motor that remains at rest during the operation of the machine. (b) An immovable element of a machine which is also its armature. *Houston*, *Dict. Elect.*

status, *n.*—**Régime of status.** See **régime*. — **Status convulsivus**, a condition in which a series of convulsive attacks follow one after another, with no interval of rest. — **Status epilepticus**, a state in which one epileptic attack follows another in almost uninterrupted succession, the intervals, when they occur, being passed by the patient in a semicomatose condition. — **Status lymphaticus**, a state of lowered vital resistance in the young in which slight injuries may produce rapidly fatal shock. It is usually associated with persistence and enlargement of the thymus gland.

statute, *n.*—**Real statutes**, legislative acts which refer to property rather than to persons, referring to the latter only in relation to property. — **Restraining statute**, a legislative act which limits the common law; also, one which restricts the powers of a corporation. — **Revised statutes**, a classified compilation and revision of the permanent and general statutes in force when compiled. Such revised statutes supersede the original statutes, save for omission and discrepancy. In many of the United States the revised statutes are known as *codes*. — **Statute of accumulations**, in *Eng. law*, an act, otherwise known as the *Thellusson Act*, passed under George III., whereby a legacy, or gift, cannot stand untouched at interest longer than twenty-one years after the testator's or grantor's death. — **Statute of distributions.** See *distribution*. — **Statute of Wills.** See *will*. — **Statutes at large.** (a) Laws given in full, with no condensation or abridgment. (b) A compilation of all statutes enacted by a legislature during a session or a series of sessions. The United States Statutes at Large run consecutively from March 4, 1789. *Session laws, pamphlet laws, public laws, and general public laws* are other names for statutes at large.

stauractine (stā-rak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *ακτίς* (*aktis*), a ray.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, hexactinellid spicules of the dermal sponge-layer in which two of the arms are atrophied, leaving the remaining four in the form of a cross. Also *stauractin*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1905, p. 190.

staurion (stā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *stauria* (-iā). [NL., < MGr. *σταυριον*, dim. of Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross.] In *cranium*, the point of intersection of the transverse and median palatine sutures. *Von Török*.

stauroplegia (stā-rō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the upper extremity of one side and of the lower extremity of the opposite side.

Stauroscopic eyepiece. See **eyepiece*.

Stauropspora (stā-rō-spō'rē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *σπορά*, a seed (spore).] A name given by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomyces* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have the spores angular, forked, or stellate.

stave, *n.* 4. The porter-bar used to start and hold massive forgings which are undergoing treatment in a furnace or under a hammer or press. The part to be made is welded to the stave or porter-bar, and when completed the latter is cut off. [Eng.]

stave-cutter (stāv'kut'er), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting staves either radially from a bolt or by shaving it circumferentially.

stavewood, *n.* 3. In Australia, *Flindersia Schottiana*, one of the trees called *Queensland yellow-wood*.

staving (stā'ving), *a.* Excellent; exceeding: as, we had a *staving* good time. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Slang.]

stay-tap

staxis (stak'sis), *n.* [Gr. *στάσις*, a dropping, < *σταζειν*, drop, let drop.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage.

stay¹, *n.*—**Keep full for stays.** See **full*. — **Quick in stays**, *naut.*, said of a vessel when it goes from one tack to the other quickly in tacking. In the opposite case, it is said to be *slow in stays*. — **To refuse stays**, *naut.*, said of a vessel when it fails to tack — when it balks at going about.

stay², *n.*—**Stay law**, a statute suspending or limiting for a time extreme judicial measures for the collection of debts or other legal remedies. — **Stay of execution.** See **execution*. — **Suborbital stay**, name applied by Gill to the third suborbital bone of fishes when it is large and extends toward or to the preoperculum. This condition occurs in the gurnards and their allies, which are known as the mail-cheeked fishes.

stay², *v. i.* 7. In *poker*, to come in when an ante has been raised. — **Touch and stay**, in *law*, words in a policy of marine insurance giving the insured vessel the right to stop at the port or ports named, but not the right to trade there without forfeiting the insurance.

stay-bar, *n.* 3. Same as *stay-rod*, 1.

stay-beam (stā'bēm), *n.* In any machine or structure, a member used to secure stiffness and strength, usually by its resistance to flexing strains, but also by strengthening against tension or buckling; a reinforce-bar.

stay-bolt, *n.* Specifically, in locomotive-boilers, the bolt screwed into the parallel plates of the water-legs, or the crown-sheet and the wagon-top sheets, riveted over at both ends, and serving to keep each from deformation by pressure.

The [pneumatic] *stay-bolt* cutter, which is simply a powerful pair of nippers, designed to remove by a single movement the surplus ends of locomotive *stay-bolts*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 803.

stay-boom (stā'bōm), *n.* In *lumbering*, a boom fastened to a main-boom and attached upstream to the shore to give added strength to the main-boom.

stay-fastening (stā'fās'ning), *n.* In *mech.*, any fastening for a stay. It may be riveted, pinned to a socket single or double, or screwed and headed over.

stay-joint (stā'joint), *n.* In a pantograph apparatus for enlarging or reducing reproductions from originals, that joint in the rhombus frame which is diagonally opposite the point used in following the lines of the original; specifically, the joint so situated in a pantograph used for drawing from microscopic originals, where the joint is opposite, diagonally, to the tube carrying the microscope tube and objective lens.

In the "stay-joint" (diagonally opposite to the object-point, or microscope) of the pantograph is a rounded knob, which moves to and fro in the rotations about the fixation-point. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1906, p. 510.

stay-knot (stā'not), *n.* A knot employed in ligating an artery. Two ligatures are placed side by side and each is tied once with itself; then the two are taken together and the second half of the knot is tied with the double strand. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, I. 543.

stay-nut (stā'nūt), *n.* A thin nut fitted on the end of the external surface of a stay-tube, enabling the latter to hold the flat head of the tube-sheet from bulging outward under the internal pressure. See **stay-tube*. *D. K. Clark*, *Steam Engine*, IV. 666.

stay-peak (stā'pēk), *n.* See **peak*¹.

staysail, *n.*—**Foretopmast-staysail**, a head-sail that sets on the foretopmast stay. — **Main-staysail**, the fore-and-aft sails which set between the main- and fore-masts. — **Main storm-staysail**, a storm-sail set on the mainstay. — **Maintopmast-staysail**, a sail which sets between the foremast and mainmast. A flying maintopmast-staysail has two sets of halyards, as it is square on the head. It also has a tack and sheet to trim it down. One set of halyards leads through a block at the head of the mainmast and the other through a block at the fore lower masthead.

stayship (stā'ship), *n.* Any fish of the family *Echeneididae*, formerly supposed to stop ships by fastening to them. *Stand. Dict.*

stay-stitching (stā'stich'ing), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, a method of sewing with a two-needle machine in which a stay or tape is sewed down over a seam to strengthen it: used in staying gaiters, corsets, etc. The machine feeds the stay to the fabric or leather and sews both edges down at the same time. Stay-stitching is also done with a special two-needle machine, without the use of a stay or reinforcing tape, by making a flat stay-stitch across the seam.

stay-tap (stā'tap), *n.* A specially long tap, usually from 15 to 20 inches in length, though

stay-tap

sometimes reaching 2 or 3 feet, used for tapping or threading the holes which receive the stay-bolts in the stayed surfaces of locomotive and marine boilers. The threads in both surfaces must be parts of the same screw in order that the threaded bolt may enter the thread in the second surface while fitting on the thread in the first. The lower end of the stay-tap is not screwed, but turned smooth in order to keep the tap truly concentric with the holes in both the inner and outer shells.

stay-tube (stā'tūb), *n.* In a boiler of the fire-tube design, a tube of specially heavy gage or stock, fitted to receive nuts on the ends, which project through both tube-sheets, so as to serve as a through-stay to prevent these flat surfaces from bulging under internal pressure. *Thurston, Manual of Steam-Boilers, p. 39.*

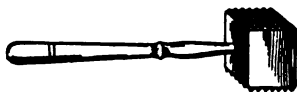
S. T. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Sacred Theology.

steady¹, *n.* 4. A young man who is the 'steady company' of a young woman; also, the young woman in the same relation to the young man. [Slang.]

steak, *n.*—**Cross-rib steak**, a steak of beef cut from the fore quarter just above the leg.—**Delmonico steak**, a small steak of beef cut from the hind quarter and having no tenderness. A similar cut for roasting is called a *Delmonico roast*.—**Flank steak**, a steak of beef cut from the hind quarter on the inside of the flank.—**Skirt steak**. See *skirt-steak*.

steak-hammer (stāk'hām'ēr), *n.* A hammer having a broad face divided into points or projections, used in beating steak; a steak-maul.

steak-maul (stāk'māl), *n.* A wooden maul having a large square head with two corrugated faces, used in pounding steaks to soften and break up the fiber.



Steak-maul.

steal¹, *v. t.* 11.

In *cricket*, to gain (a run) and increase the score because of the slowness of the fielders: said of the batsman.—12. In *golf*, to hole (a long, unlikely putt) so that the ball just drops into the hole.

steal¹, *n.* 2. In *golf*, a long putt which wins a hole.

stealer-plate (stē'lēr-plāt), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, the end-plate of a strake of outside or inner-bottom plating which is dropped out as the girth of the vessel narrows toward the ends.

steam, *n.*—**Anhydrous steam**. Same as *dry steam*.—**Combined steam**, a mixture of superheated steam and wet steam sometimes advantageously employed to minimize the evils of boiler corrosion on the one hand and of priming on the other.—**Greasy steam**, steam with which a heavy oil or a grease has been mixed to furnish lubricant for the valves of the engine.—**Primary steam**, steam from the boiler, ready to enter and do work in the high-pressure or first cylinder in the series of a multiple-expansion engine.—**Secondary steam**, steam which has done its work in the high-pressure or first cylinder of a multiple-expansion engine and, having been exhausted therefrom, is ready to do work in the second cylinder of the series.—**Superdried steam**, superheated steam, or steam heated to a temperature above that of saturated steam at that pressure. The moisture which may have been present previous to the saturation temperature is dried out, and then additional heat is supplied. [Not in use in the United States.]—**Surcharged steam**, steam charged with heat above the quantity normal to it at that pressure; superheated steam. [Not in use in the United States.]—**Tertiary steam**, steam which has passed through the high-pressure or first stage of expansion in a multiple-expansion engine, and has been exhausted also from the cylinders of the second stage, and is about to enter upon the expansive working of the third stage in one or more cylinders.—**To raise steam**. See *raise*.

steam-arm (stēm'ārm), *n.* A metal-planing machine, invented by James Nasmyth: so called because the tool has a reciprocating movement, being driven by a steam-cylinder.

steam-auger (stēm'ā'gēr), *n.* A device for removing ashes and the tarry deposit (with dust) from the fire-tubes of steam-boilers. A steam-jet at high pressure receives from a suitable nozzle a spiral or helical motion, when introduced at the end of the tube, and acts both mechanically and as a solvent to remove the clogging material.

steam-balance (stēm'bal'āns), *n.* 1. Any device or apparatus in which the pressure of steam is used to oppose and balance a weight or spring or other force.—2. A steam-accumulator in which steam, acting on a piston, bal-

ances a water-pressure upon a plunger or second piston acting in the opposite sense.—3. A steam-cylinder, in a vertical engine, with a piston to balance the weight of the piston-rod and connecting-rod, so that the up and down strokes may be of equal power.—4. A steam-cylinder with a piston to balance or reduce the pressure by which a slide-valve is held to its seat by the working pressure on its back.—5. The weighted lever of a boiler safety-valve which tends to hold the valve on its seat against the steam-pressure underneath it. [Rare in U. S.]

steam-barrel (stēm'bar'el), *n.* A radiator or collection of pipes (arranged in cylindrical form) for heating by steam. *M. W. Travers, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 106.*

steam-bath (stēm'bāth), *n.* A piece of apparatus, much used in chemical laboratories, consisting of a vessel, commonly of sheet-copper, with double walls between which steam is caused to circulate, a practically fixed temperature being thus maintained in the interior of the vessel where materials to be dried or otherwise affected by heat are placed.

When the aminotriazole was warmed in an excess of benzoyl chloride without a solvent, on the steam-bath, it dissolved and then suddenly precipitated out as a solid cake. *Amer. Chem. Jour., Jan., 1903, p. 78.*

steam-blast (stēm'blāst), *n.* 1. A strong current of steam issuing at high pressure from an orifice.—2. A current of steam issuing from an orifice in such a way as to induce or cause a current of air to flow with it, as in the exhaust-nozzles of a locomotive by which air and gases are caused to flow through the tubes and out through the stack.

steam-blower (stēm'blō'ēr), *n.* 1. A device or apparatus for causing air to move or for creating a draft, as in a chimney, by a jet of steam. The jet is usually central in the axis of a tube of larger cross-section; the rush of steam at high velocity entrains with it the air or gas and thus causes a flow.—2. Any air-moving apparatus, such as a fan or other blower, driven by a steam-motor.

steam-calorimeter (stēm'kal-ō-rim'ē-ter), *n.* See **calorimeter*.

steam-casing (stēm'kā'sing), *n.* A hollow wall around a chamber, through which steam is caused to circulate; a steam-jacket.

steam-chest, *n.* 1. Steam-chests may be cast in one piece with the cylinder casting, or may be bolted to the latter by stud-bolts and nuts. The lid or bonnet is always made separate and bolted to the sides to give access to the valve and seat. When made in one casting, the bonnets must be constructed to admit of introducing the valves through them and of having all work of fitting and finishing done. In large upright engines of the beam type used for paddle-wheel and pumping practice, the steam-chests are separate for upper and lower ends, connected by side-pipes, which have an expansion-joint near one end to allow for variations of length by temperature. Sometimes also called *valve-chest*.

3. A name incorrectly given to a steam-chamber or dome of a land-boiler, or to the steam-chimney of a marine boiler.

steam-chimney, *n.* The type is much used on river-boats, having the advantage that the part of the boiler near to the deck-structures is no hotter than the steam in the dome, while the gases in the central portion may be much hotter. The height of the dome removes the steam-outlet a considerable distance above the water-line, diminishing the dangers from priming in rough weather, or the mechanical entrainment of water into the engine. Slight superheating may result with low-pressure steam.

steam-drier (stēm'dri'ēr), *n.* An apparatus or plant for removing moisture from lumber, cloth, air, etc., by heat conveyed from a boiler to coils of pipe. A circulation of air, either natural or forced by a fan, carries away the moisture vaporized out of the material by the heat. To raise the temperature of air is to increase its capacity to carry moisture without tendency to precipitate it, and this principle is made use of in the steam-driers to cause the air to absorb moisture from other objects. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin., 1903-04, p. 965.*

steam-driven (stēm'driv'n), *a.* 1. Driven directly by the pressure of steam, either at boiler-pressure or while expanding, or by the impact of a jet of steam.—2. Propelled by a steam-engine: as, a *steam-driven motor-car*.

steam-drum (stēm'drum), *n.* 1. A vessel, usually a cylinder with curved ends, for collecting the steam from a boiler. Such a receptacle is almost always used on a water-tube boiler to permit a sufficient volume of steam

steam-heater

to be accumulated so that the pressure will not fluctuate as steam is taken intermittently by the engine.—2. A pipe or cylinder on top of or above a steam-boiler and connected thereto by a short neck, serving as a dome to allow the flow of steam from the water to be slow enough therein to permit entrained water to settle at the bottom and be drained back. It is usually horizontal, or nearly so, and one drum may be connected to several boilers. It is much used in batteries of several sectional boilers in one block, and when so used a throttle-valve is placed in the pipe between the boiler and the drum to allow one boiler to be put out of use while the others are in action.

steam-drying (stēm'dri'ing), *n.* 1. The use of steam-driers to remove moisture from objects.—2. The elimination from steam-vapor of any moisture in the form of water or mist. For every pressure and temperature steam which is called 'dry' is in equilibrium of tendency to condense back to water and to vaporize any water accidentally present. If the temperature rises such water will become steam and the vapor become drier. If the temperature falls some steam will go back to water, but the steam remaining uncondensed is dry as before. Further effort to dry results in superheating.

steam-eater (stēm'ē'tēr), *n.* An engine or apparatus which consumes a great deal of heat in performing its functions, requiring a powerful evaporating apparatus to keep it supplied with hot steam. Such consumption may be normal for the size of the apparatus, or it may be unnecessarily wasteful and therefore costly. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin., 1899-1900, p. 581.* [Colloq.]

steam-edge (stēm'ej), *n.* That edge of a sliding-valve which, in relation to the side of the port or opening which it controls, acts to limit the size of the free passage of steam from the boiler to the engine-cylinder, and cuts off or closes such supply and opening at the proper time.

steam-engine, *n.*—**Central-valve steam-engine**, a form of steam-engine in which the pistons are annular and the valve is located in the line of the cylinder-axis. The engine is usually vertical, multiple-expansion, and single-acting, and runs at high speed with considerable economy. It has been much used for electric lighting and central power-stations.—**Cross-compound steam-engine**, a compound steam-engine in which the two or more cylinders are placed side by side or parallel, so that each requires a connecting-rod, as distinguished from a tandem engine, in which two or more pistons are connected to and act on the crank by means of one connecting-rod. The cranks are usually at 90° or quartering to make the turning effort more uniform and eliminate a dead-center. The side-by-side arrangement makes it easy to locate reheaters between the cylinders, and the connecting- or cross-pipe serves as a receiver.—**Fan steam-engine**, a steam-turbine which has tangential steam-jets acting on dish blades which are attached to a revolving wheel.—**Left-hand horizontal steam-engine**, a steam-engine which has the fly-wheel at the left of a center-line through the cylinder, when looking from the cylinder toward the shaft; or one which has the steam-cylinder on the left hand of one who faces the crank-disk.

steamer-keir (stē'mēr-kēr), *n.* A horizontal cylindrical chamber of iron, like a boiler, one end of which is provided with a strong iron door: used in bleacheries for steaming cloth.

steam-evaporator (stēm'ē-vap'ō-rā-tōr), *n.* An evaporator employing the heat of steam.—**Continuous steam-evaporator**, an apparatus for boiling, concentrating, or drying, the operation of which is not interrupted by the withdrawal of the material under treatment or for the charging of new stock.

steam-hauler (stēm'hā'lēr), *n.* A form of traction-engine running on a portable bed or track, used for hauling logs over rough ground. It is equipped with a spiked metal belt which runs over sprocket-wheels replacing the driving-wheels, and is guided by a sled turned by a steering-wheel upon which the front end rests.

steam-header (stēm'hed'ēr), *n.* A pipe, cylinder, or other tubular chamber with a number of side-outlets from which a series of pipes may be supplied with steam, as from a common supply: used in the construction of sectional boilers of water-tube design, in which a number of generating tubular units deliver steam into a chamber transverse to them; also in supplying steam to a number of pipes in a radiator coil used in steam-heating.

steam-heater (stēm'hē'tēr), *n.* 1. A heater the temperature of which is maintained by the circulation of hot steam within it, as in a coil or radiator for heating the air of buildings.—2. A device for heating food or plates, in which hollow shelves have steam circulating between their walls.—3. A device for heating or boil-

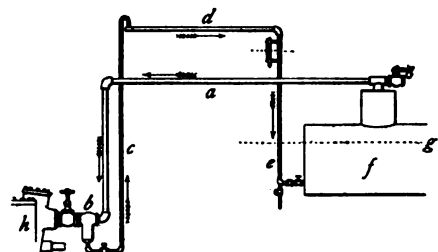
ing water or other liquids, in which steam in coils or hollow plates is circulated within the liquid to be heated.

steam-jacket (stēm'jak'et), *v. t.* To apply a steam-jacket to or surround with one; furnish with hollow walls within which hot dry steam may be circulated to supply heat: used of engine-cylinders, feed-water heaters, cookers, sterilizers, and other devices where heat is to be maintained against condensation, radiation, or other losses.

He [Bryan Donkin] studied the effects of 'cylinder condensation' and of the two correctives of that serious form of wasted energy, superheating and steam-jacketing, and invented the 'revealer' to reveal the then mysterious changes occurring in the interior of the engine-cylinder. *Science*, March 23, 1902, p. 516.

steam-lead (stēm'lād), *n.* The amount the steam-port is open when the piston of an engine reaches its extreme travel at the end of one stroke and is ready to begin its next stroke in the opposite sense. To give this opening of the port before the stroke of the piston begins, the valve must lead or be in advance of the phase of the piston; or the valve-crank or eccentric must lead the engine-crank at an angle in excess of 90°. It procures full boiler-pressure on the piston through a practical opening of the port when the stroke begins, and helps by this effective pressure to arrest the motion of the reciprocating parts and relieve the crank-pin from strain. *Whitcomb, Const. Steam Engin.*, p. 170.

steam-loop (stēm'lōp), *n.* A device or apparatus for removing water of condensation



Steam-loop.
a, pipe for live steam; b, separator; c-e, the steam-loop, of which c is the pipe-riser, d, the horizontal run, and e, the drop-leg; f, boiler; g, water-line; h, engine-cylinder.

from a steam-pipe and returning it to the steam-boiler without the use of a pump or trap, even if the boiler is not enough below the engine to utilize gravity for the purpose. From a separator near the engine a pipe-riser enters the top of a horizontal run at an elevation sufficient to operate the system. From this horizontal run a vertical pipe descends into the water-space of the boiler below the water-line. The condensation in the riser is not liquid water; the water in the drop-leg to the boiler is liquid. Hence the boiler-pressure will balance a longer leg of mixed steam-gas and water than of liquid water in the drop-leg. A flow toward the boiler from the overhead horizontal pipe will therefore take place as water is lifted by dry-steam pipe pressure up the riser, since the drop-leg pressure is less than that on the engine side by the pressure due to the height of the liquid water column in the drop-leg. The longer the drop-leg the more effective is the elimination from the bottom of the separator. *Thurston, Manual of Steam-Engin.*, II, p. 81.

steam-meter (stēm'mē'tēr), *n.* A meter designed to measure and record the weight or quantity of steam which passes through a pipe or to an engine.

steam-packing (stēm'pak'ing), *n.* In *mach.*: (a) Any material used in a joint to make it steam-tight. (b) The material used in a stuffing-box to keep steam from leaking through an opening in which a rod slides in and out. (c) A form of packing for steam-pistons in which the packing-rings in the piston are forced out against the bore of the cylinder by pressure of steam admitted into the grooves behind or inside of the rings. The rings may be made in sections to yield easily to this radial pressure.

steam-pocket (stēm'pok'et), *n.* A place below the water-level of a boiler where steam accumulates or is formed and does not pass away quickly.

steam-point (stēm'point), *n.* In *phys.*, that point on the thermometric scale which corresponds to the temperature of steam under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, 1903, ser. A, p. 122.

steam-separator (stēm'sep'a-rā-tōr), *n.* A device for eliminating water from steam, or oil from steam, when the steam is moving to a point at which it is convenient to have it dry or clean. Steam-separators may be based on the difference in weight of water and steam, the water accumulating at the bottom of the separator and dry steam being led off from the top; or the current of steam may receive a gyratory motion in the separator whereby par-

ticles of greater density, such as oil and water, are sent centrifugally to the sides and the steam is led from the center. Another device is to oppose corrugated surfaces as baffles on which oil and water adhere and are drained while the steam moves on unaffected; or the separation may be made by a filtering process with or without a chemical reaction. Separators are used to prevent the entrance into the cylinder of entrained or primed water from the boilers, and to prevent fouling and clogging of the condenser surfaces and passages by oil and grease from the condensing-engine cylinders.

Steamship license. See **license*.

steam-shovel (stēm'shuv'l), *n.* A digging-, dredging-, or excavating-machine, driven by steam in its own engine from its own boiler: usually mounted on a car to run upon the rails of a track and used in mining, canal, and railway work. Called *steam-navy* in England. It is essentially the same as the dredge, but is operated on land instead of from a boat. See cut at *excavator*.

This material is a glacial boulder formation of clayey consistency which required blasting before it could be handled with *steam shovel*. It puddled well and formed a watertight fill which set hard in the embankment almost like concrete.

Elect. World and Engin., Oct. 1, 1904, p. 555.

steam-stamp (stēm'stamp), *n.* A pestle on the upper end of which is a steam-cylinder by which it is lifted and which gives striking energy to its blow upon rock and ore in a mortar at its foot: used for crushing rock and ore.

steam-style (stēm'stīl), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a process by which, the dye and mordant having been mixed and printed together upon the cloth, the color effect is developed and fixed by exposure to an atmosphere of steam.

steam-thawing (stēm'thā'ing), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a method used in cold climates, as in Alaska, for softening frozen gravel so that it can be worked after frost has hardened the surface. Pipes tipped with steel nozzles are driven down from four to six feet and dry steam at 120 pounds' pressure is forced through them. The pipes, called 'points,' are inserted one to every square yard. The alternative plan (called 'fire-setting') is to use wood fires, which are unsatisfactory, the smoke being objectionable, while the thawing, if uncontrolled, may soften the frozen roof of workings underneath and cause accidents.—2. A method of thawing out the frozen water in gutters, leaders, or underground pipes and softening the congealed condensation in gas-pipes by means of heated steam from a portable steam-boiler. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1902, p. 235.

steam-valve, *n.* 2. Specifically, an admission-valve; a valve for admitting steam to the inlet of a cylinder, as distinguished from an exhaust-valve.

steamway (stēm'wā), *n.* A channel or passage in a cylinder or valve-chest of an engine, usually cast with it by coring, through which steam may pass in or out of the cylinder from the boiler or toward the exhaust-pipe. *D. K. Clark, Steam Engine*, II, 458.

steapsinogen (stē-ap-sin'ō-jen), *n.* [*steapsin* + *-o-* + *-gen*.] The proenzym of the fat-splitting ferment of the pancreas.

steariform (stē'ā-rī-fōrm), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *stear*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling stearin or hard fat.

stearin, *n.*—Cocconut, cotton-seed stearin. See **cocconut*, **cotton-seed*.—**Solar stearin**, the solid fat left on subjecting lard to pressure without artificial heating, lard-oil being removed. It is used in the manufacture of candles.—**Vegetable stearin**, a name given to the solid portion of cotton-seed oil. It consists essentially of compounds of glycerol with palmitic and stearic acids.

stearinsulphuric (stē'ā-rin-sul-fū'rik), *a.* Same as **sulpholeic*.

stearolaurin (stē'ā-rō-lā're-tin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *stear*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *L. laurus*, laurel, + *-et-* + *-in2*.] A compound said to be present in the fat of the sweet-bay, *Laurus nobilis*.

stearolaurin (stē'ā-rō-lā'rin), *n.* Same as **laurostearin*.

stearolic (stē'ā-rōl'ik), *a.* [*stear*(in) + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound of the acetylene series, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{C}:\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$, prepared by the action of alcoholic potassium hydroxid on bromoleic acid. It crystallizes in long prisms and melts at 48° C.

stearoxylic (stē'ā-rōk-sil'ik), *a.* [*stear*(in) + *ox*(ygen) + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CO.CO}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$, prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on stearolic acid. It crystallizes in plates

and melts at 86° C. Also called 9, 10-diketo-stearic acid.

stearrhea (stē'ā-rō'hā), *n.* [NL. *stearrhæa*, < *stear*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *poia*, flowing.] Same as *seborrhea*.

steatadenoma (stē'ā-tad-e-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *steatadenomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *stear* (stear-), stiff fat, tallow, suet, + NL. *adenoma*.] Adenoma of the sebaceous glands.

steatite, *n.* 2. A gem or seal, cut in steatite.

This is a small lenticular sea-green *steatite* . . . engraved with a cuttle fish, above which is a tunny-fish to the right.

H. B. Walters, in *Jour. of Hellenic Studies*, XVII, 68. Cupric *steatite*, a mixture of pulverized steatite or talc and sulphate of copper, used to dust over plants as a fungicide.

steatitis (stē'ā-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *stear* (stear-), stiff fat, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of adipose tissue.

steatocoele (stē'ā-tō-sēl), *n.* [*stear* (stear-), stiff fat, + *koia*, a tumor.] A fatty tumor in the scrotum.

steatolytic (stē'ā-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *stear* (stear-), stiff fat, + *lysis* (lyt-), dissolving, + *-ic*.] Same as **lipolytic*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, III, 474.

steatopathic (stē'ā-tō-path'ik), *a.* [Gr. *stear* (stear-), stiff fat, + *pathos*, disease, + *-ic*.] Noting any disease of the sebaceous glands.

sted, stedy. Simplified and former spellings of *stead, steady*.

steel. I. *n.*—**Acid steel**, steel produced in a vessel or hearth, in either the Bessemer or the open-hearth process, in which the slag and linings are silicious. Such steels must be made from ores low in phosphorus or else the product is likely to be brittle and unreliable in the cold. See *steel*, 1.—**Air-hardening steel**, a steel which is hardened by cooling ordinarily in the air, as distinguished from ordinary tool-steel, which must be rapidly cooled from above a red heat in order to have a hard cutting-edge. See *self-hardening steel*.—**Aluminum steel**, steel containing a very small percentage of aluminum added for the purpose of stopping the evolution of carbon monoxid and other occluded gases from the molten steel. There are two theories to account for this function of aluminum: that the aluminum decomposes the gases and absorbs the oxygen, for which it has a strong affinity, and that aluminum increases the solubility of the gases in the steel and thereby prevents the formation of blow-holes and bubbles. The proportion of aluminum is determined by the grade of steel, the amount of occluded gases, and other factors, but it usually varies from one eighth to three quarters of a pound to a ton of steel. An excessive amount of aluminum makes the metal set very solid and produces 'pipes' in the ingots.—**Basic steel**, steel made by the basic process. See *steel*, 1.—**Bronze steel**. See **bronze-steel*.—**Cement-steel**. Same as **cementation-steel*.—**Chrome steel**. The ordinary chrome steel used for armor-plates and armor-piercing projectiles contains from about 2 to 2.75 per cent. of chromium, but in some file-steels the amount of chromium reaches 3 per cent. Up to the introduction of the aluminothermic process of Goldschmidt (see **aluminothermic*) chrome steel was prepared in crucibles or in electric furnaces by the addition of ferro-chromium to molten mild steel, an operation of considerable difficulty on account of the refractory nature of the ferrochromium. The chrome steel produced by this method contained sometimes over 1 per cent. of combined carbon. By the Goldschmidt process chromium is produced in an almost pure state and added to steel without perceptibly increasing its percentage of carbon. Besides armor-plates and projectiles, chrome steel is used for tires, springs, rock-crushing machinery, and safes. The effect of chromium on steel when added in small quantities is to raise its strength and hardness without seriously diminishing its ductility. When added in too large quantities it produces brittleness.—**Chromium-aluminum steel**, an alloy steel containing chromium and aluminum in varying proportions.—**Chromium-nickel steel**, steel containing 2 per cent. of nickel and about 1 per cent. of chromium. It is used principally for armor-plate and for armor-piercing shells.—**Cold-rolled steel**, steel to which, after it is rolled hot to approximately the required thickness, a very smooth surface and a very accurately gaged thickness are imparted by first chemically cleaning the surface and then rolling it cold between smooth-surface rollers.—**Electric steel process**. See **process*.—**Granulated steel**, steel made from pig-iron by a process in which the first step is the granulation of the iron to give the steel a uniform structure.—**Gun-steel**, steel used for guns. Crucible-steel and nickel-steel are largely used for that purpose.—**Hadfield's manganese-steel**, a name frequently given to manganese-steel from its inventor, Robert A. Hadfield.—**Hard steel**, steel to which has been added manganese, phosphorus, or carbon to increase its hardness, or resistance to abrasion, and to raise its elastic limit.—**High-carbon steel**, steel with a high percentage of carbon: usually containing more than .65 or .75 per cent. of carbon.—**High-speed steel**, an alloy steel suitable for cutting-tools working at a very high speed. Tools made of ordinary carbon-steel lose their temper as soon as the heat generated by the friction of the work rises above about 300° C. High-speed steel, on the other hand, retains a cutting-edge at a temperature more than twice as high as ordinary carbon-steel, and often does its work while its edge is red-hot; consequently the speed of the lathe or other machine can be increased from one to three times the usual limit. A speed of 500 cutting-feet per minute has been attained, working upon mild-steel forgings. The composition of high-speed steel varies in accordance with the uses for which the tools are intended. The chief constituents are tungsten, silicon, chromium,

steel

molybdenum, and manganese. The proportion of carbon is usually below 1 per cent. Tools of high-speed steel are used chiefly for making roughing-cuts in the lathe or planer. The valuable properties of high-speed steel are attributed to the alloying element and the special heat treatment to which it is subjected. Thus, in one process, it is first heated to about 1,000 degrees C., then rapidly cooled in a bath of molten lead, where it is kept for about 10 minutes, and then allowed to cool slowly in lime or some other inert non-conducting body. For some purposes the steel when quite cool is reheated to visible red and allowed to cool in the open air. In other (more recent) processes the steel is hardened by heating nearly to melting and then cooling in a blast of air, after which the strains are removed by reheating to a temperature below a red heat.—**High steel**, steel containing a percentage of carbon above .60, or of other hardeners, such as phosphorus, silicon, or manganese, by which it is made of high tensile strength and elastic limit but at the expense of ductility and toughness. Such steel will temper and harden.—**Low steel**, mild steel; steel low in carbon.—**Machinery steel**, low-carbon steel suitable for making parts of machines, but not cutting-tools, since it cannot be tempered.—**Manganese-nickel steel**, an alloy steel which contains manganese and nickel.—**Mushet steel**, a variety of self-hardening steel, so called from the fact that its first development was due to the metallurgist of that name. It contains tungsten and manganese.—**Natural steel**. (a) Steel made by refining cast-iron directly. (b) Steel made from the ore by a direct process.—**Open-hearth steel**, a form of mild steel, so named because produced in an open-hearth furnace by the Siemens-Martin process. It is called *acid steel* when the lining of the hearth is of acid material and *basic steel* when the lining is of basic material. See *steel*, 1.—**Overheated steel**, steel which has been heated to a temperature considerably above that of recalcence and has consequently acquired a coarse crystalline structure which materially weakens it. This defect may be remedied by forging the metal while hot.—**Phosphorus steel**, steel containing an amount of phosphorus in excess of its carbon.—**Pressed steel**, steel which has been subjected to pressure by mechanical means while in a fluid state and undergoing the process of solidification in a mold. The pressure is usually applied by hydraulic presses, and results in a diminution of height in the proportion of one and a half inches to the foot. The steel is made more dense and blow-holes and other defects are less likely to occur. Gases forming in the mass of steel by chemical reaction are mechanically expelled from it.—**Raw steel**, steel produced by partial decarburization of cast-iron in an open-hearth furnace.—**Scrap-steel**, any non-salable pieces of steel from previous manufacture or industrial use, such as crop-ends of rails, ends of billets and blooms, or broken stock, used in open-hearth steel-manufacture as an addition to the bath of melted pig-iron to reduce the percentage of carbon therein by increasing the weight of metallic iron without adding a corresponding weight of carbon.—**Self-hardening steel**, steel which hardens itself and does not require the heat treatment necessary for ordinary high-carbon steel. (See *air-hardening steel*.) In the trade self- and air-hardening steels are usually classed together. A distinction exists between them, however, in that some steel which hardens in the air may be softened by extremely slow cooling, whereas true self-hardening steels are not made soft by any process, though their hardness is appreciably lessened by rapid cooling from a very high temperature (almost at the melting-point), the same treatment which makes ordinary steels harder than glass. The best known of the self-hardening steels is Mushet's self-hardening steel, containing up to 8 per cent. of tungsten, together with 2.5 per cent. of manganese, and 1.50-2.25 per cent. carbon. This was extensively used for heavy work in cutting-tools. Hadfield's manganese-steel is another well-known self-hardening steel. This is used for armor-plate, burglar-proof safes, jaws of rock-crushers, etc. It is so hard that it will stand great wear and cannot be machined.—**Siemens-Martin steel**, steel made in the open-hearth furnace with regenerators by the Siemens modification of the Martin process. See *steel*, 1.—**Silicon-nickel steel**, an alloy-steel containing silicon and nickel.—**Soft steel**, steel with a low elastic limit, ductile and not brittle; mild steel: its properties are due to a low percentage of carbon and phosphorus.—**Steel road**. See *steel roadway*.—**Structural steel**. (a) Steel of toughness and ductility as well as of strength, suitable for use in structures such as roofs, bridges, trestles, towers, buildings, and the like. (b) Such steel rolled in the shapes adapted for these uses, such as angles, tees, channels, I-beams, T-beams, Z-bars, and deck-beams.—**Tincture of steel**, a hydro-alcoholic solution of ferric chloride; tincture of iron. It is tonic and hematinic.—**Tool steel**, steel proper containing carbon enough to allow of hardening or tempering: distinguished from *mild* or *structural steel*, which is almost destitute of carbon, incapable of being hardened or tempered, and rather to be viewed as well-purified wrought-iron rendered uniform by fusion.—**Tungsten-chromium steel**, an alloy of steel containing tungsten and chromium in varying proportions. The steel is used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting-tools. See *high-speed steel*.—**Tungsten-manganese steel**, an alloy steel containing varying proportions of tungsten and manganese. See *air-hardening steel*, *self-hardening steel*, and *high-speed steel*.—**Vanadium steel**, special steel containing vanadium. While the effect of vanadium on steel has not yet been thoroughly investigated, it has been proved that one or two tenths of one per cent. of vanadium added to mild or low-carbon steel raises the elastic limit and tensile strength. As vanadium has a very high melting-point, it is added to steel usually in the form of *ferro-vanadium* (which see).—**Whitworth's compressed steel**, steel compressed while in a fluid state by the process patented by Sir Joseph Whitworth in 1865. The steel is cast into molds with forged steel hoops, and a pressure of from 8 to 15 tons per square inch is applied for the purpose of preventing the occluded gas from escaping from the molten metal and forming blow-holes or pipes. See *compressed steel*.—**Wolfram steel**, steel containing tungsten as an alloying element to give special hardness and strength.

II. a.—**Steel alloy**. See *alloys*.—**Steel cage**, the

steel framework or skeleton for a building, as set up before the brick or stone casing is added.—**Steel luster**, wire. See *luster*, 2, *wire*, 1.

steel-concrete (stēl'kon'krēt), n. See *reinforced concrete*.

steel-faced (stēl'fāst), p. a. Faced with steel; specifically, in *etching* and *engraving*, treated by a process by which, in the electrolyte bath, a thin coating of steel is deposited on a copper plate, rendering it much more durable. Steel-facing may be removed and renewed.

Steel-faced it may be printed over and over again practically without a limit, for as soon as the steel face should wear off, the plate can be again immersed in the electrolyte's bath and a new coat of steel be deposited. *Singer and Strang, Etching, Engraving, etc.*, p. 61.

steelhead, n. 3. A large trout, *Salmo rivularis*, of the Pacific coast of the United States.

The small catch of steelhead is the result of a state law which restricted the fishing for this species to the use of hook and line, thus preventing professional fishermen from operating nets.

W. A. Wilcox, in Rep. U. S. Fish Com., 1906, p. 52.

steeling, n. 3. In general, the operation of overlaying, tipping, or facing with steel. It is usually done to a softer and tougher metal in order that the required hardness, resistance to abrasion, or tempering quality may be secured by the steel face or point. It was formerly practised more than now, because steel of the desired properties was much more costly than iron, and the solidity or mass was given by iron, and the steel quality secured at the working-face only. Ax-heads were made with a steel bit or cutting-edge on a wrought-iron head; rails were faced with steel on their tops; armor-plate was steel-faced.

steel-iron (stēl'ī'ern), n. 1. Iron, or metal made by puddling or some other non-fusion process, which contains enough carbon to possess the hardening and tempering quality and some other properties of steel.—2. Iron which is a mechanical mixture of iron and steel, as respects its properties, by reason of incomplete manufacture into either.—3. Steel-faced iron.

steelyard, n.—**Crane steelyard**, a steelyard suspended on the hoisting-rope of a derrick or crane the hook of which is the hoisting-hook of the crane, so that objects can be weighed while being hoisted.

steely-bug (stē'li-bug), n. The grape-vine flea-beetle (which see, with cut, under *flea-beetle*). E. G. Lodeman, *The Spraying of Plants*, p. 306.

steenbras (stān'brās), n. [Cape D. **steenbras* (f), < D. *steen*, stone, + *brasem*, bream.] A South African sparoid fish, *Dentex rupestris*.

steenstrupite (stēn'strup-it), n. Same as *steenstrupine*.

steep, n. 4. Same as *brasque*.—5. pl. The solutions or baths in which metals are dipped preparatory to electro-plating.

steeping-pool (stē'ping-pōl), n. A pool for steeping or retting flax, hemp, etc.

That the fiber can be disintegrated and separated from the stalks by steeping in water, like flax and hemp, or jute (as is practiced in India), is well understood, but the steeping pool should be avoided if possible.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 6, p. 29.

steeping-vat (stē'ping-vat), n. A vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped in water in order that it may ferment and decompose. The resulting solution of indigo white is run by gravity into the beating-vats, which are situated on a lower level.

steeple (stē'pl), v. i.; pret. and pp. *steeped*, ppr. *steeping*. To rise above other buildings or objects as a steeple or a spire.

They have adopted what they call 'the Chicago method' in putting up these steeping hives.

J. Ratph, in Harper's Mag., Feb., 1892, p. 427.

steeplechase, n. 2. In billiards, primarily, an exhibition stroke in which the cue-ball is lifted from the table and made to jump, the cue having first been laid flat upon the table. It can be fair, but is liable to be foul (a push), and on Nov. 28, 1905, the English Billiard Association, called upon to rule it out of regular billiards, enacted equivocally that, "properly made, it is fair." It is neither recognized nor needed in American billiards.

steeples-compound (stē'pl-kom'pound), a. See *tandem-compound*.

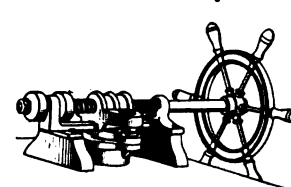
steeples-cup (stē'pl-kup), n. A silver standing cup having on its cover a pyramidal, steeple-like crest.

steering-gear

Steering officer. See *officer*.

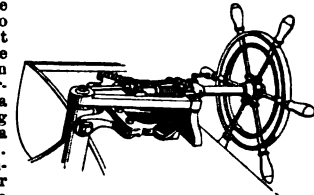
steerageway, n.—To make *steerageway*, to have speed enough to be controlled by the rudder: said of a ship.

steerer, n. 4. A machine for controlling the rudder of a boat or yacht. It consists essentially



Screw Steerer.

of a hand steering-wheel which controls the rudder-head by means of a screw or by gearing. In the screw type the wheel is on a screw-arbor carrying a large nut having wings at right angles with the screw. Each wing has a slot, and the rudder-head carries corresponding wings, one of which carries a steel pin that fits in the slot at either the right or the left of the rudder-head. Turning the wheel causes the nut to travel on the screw, and its motion, through the pin, causes the rudder-head to turn to the right or left.

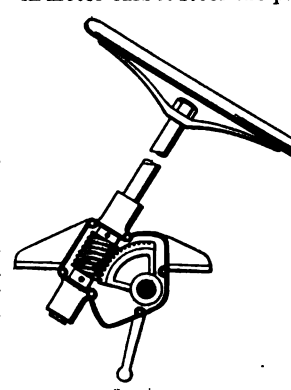


Rack-and-pinion Steerer.

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steering-engine (stēr'ing-en'jin), n. In ship-building, an engine for moving the rudder and steering by steam, hydraulic, or electric power on large steamers. As usually fitted, the engine follows the motion of the steering-wheel on the bridge or other steering station, so that the effect is the same as if the rudder were moved or stopped directly by the steering-wheel. This is accomplished in steam and hydraulic engines by a distributing valve on the engine controlled by suitable shafting or ropes from the steering-wheel. When the valve is opened in one direction by turning the wheel, the engine in moving tends to close the valve so that the engine stops when the wheel stops. Electric steering-engines are complicated in their controlling mechanism and have been little used.—**Steering-engine room**, a compartment on a ship in which the steering-engine is placed. In a war-ship, this is usually in the extreme after part of the vessel under the protective deck.

steering-gear, n. 2. (a) The mechanism used in motor-cars to steer the pair of wheels which



Steering-gear.

guide the car. Most motor-cars are steered by the control of the front wheels, which is given by mounting these wheels upon steering-knuckles on the front axle; the knuckles are held in position by links or rods connected to a sector, the latter being controlled by a screw on the

post of the steering-wheel. If a lever tiller is used, the knuckle-arms are linked to an arm on the tiller upright or post. The wheel-steerer is preferred, since it is a self-locking or irreversible gear and is much less trying to the operator on long runs. (b) In traction-engines and road-rollers, a gear operated by chains wound upon a drum and drawing the front axle out of parallel with the rear or driving axle. This drum may be driven by worm and screw by hand, or it may be driven by power by reversing clutches or gear. (c) The handle-bar and connected parts for steering a tricycle, motor-cycle, or bicycle.—**Steam steering-gear**, the steam-driven machinery by which the rudder of a vessel is operated. There are several types. Those which are placed at the stern of the vessel operate directly upon a quadrant or sector attached to the rudder-post; those more directly under the pilot-house or wheelman's position operate through chains and rods to pulleys and purchases at the tiller. In either form some flexible element must be introduced to prevent shocks of wave-impact from wrecking the machine or its mountings. A very usual design is a reversing-engine having two cylinders with cranks at 90° so as to avoid a dead-center. The valves are driven by a reversing link-motion, the motion of the pilot's wheel to port throwing the link downward, as for forward motion, and the turning of the wheel to starboard causing



Steeple-cup.

steering-gear

the engine to reverse. The steering-chains are coiled upon a drum turned by this engine, and one chain is wound up by one motion while the other is unwound, and vice versa. To make the motion of the pilot's wheel resemble the ordinary hand-steering movements, the turning of the chain-drum draws the link up or down to mid-gear again if the wheel of the helmsman is held still, and the motion of the drum ceases. The engine keeps on winding the rudder-chain as long as the helmsman moves his wheel, but when he stops the engine stops. This feature is secured in all steering-gears, but different means are used in different designs.

steering-knuckle (stēr'ing-nuk'l), *n.* That part of the front axle of a motor-car which furnishes the bearing for front wheels. Each wheel fits upon one arm of a knuckle, the other being connected by links to the steering-wheel mechanism. The knuckle is supported in a strong yoke at the end of the axle proper, so that the vertical plane in which the wheels turn can be turned at any desired angle with the long axis of the vehicle and turn the latter in the desired direction. The wheels turn on the knuckle-arm by ball-bearings.

The front axle is provided with ball-bearing steering knuckles, which assure the maximum solidity and great ease of steering. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, Aug. 27, 1904, p. 23963.

steering-lever (stēr'ing-lev'ēr), *n.* A hand-lever for operating a steering mechanism.

When you have the steering-lever in your hand and can speed ahead at your own pleasure by simply pressing a button, or lever . . . it is truly a new and delightful sensation. *Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles*, p. 20.

steering-stand (stēr'ing-stand), *n.* In ship-building, a pedestal or support for a small steering-wheel on a bridge or other steering-station. In the stand are gear-wheels and the upper part of the shafting by which the motion of the wheel is transmitted to the steering-engine.

steering-telegraph (stēr'ing-tel'ē-grāf), *n.* See **telegraph*.

steering-wheel, *n.* 2. A wheel by which the driver of a motor-car alters the direction of the front or rear pair of wheels, thus steering the car.

steer-shaft (stēr'shāft), *n.* A controlling-rod for putting any part of a mechanism into a desired position and holding it there, as in valve-gear, governing mechanisms, and the like.

Stefan's law. See **law*.

stegnois (steg-nō'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στεγνωσις, obstruction of the bowels or pores, < στεγνόν, obstruct, make tight, < στεγνός, contracted from στεγνός, tight, water-tight, close.] Obstruction in an excretory or secretory canal.

stegnotic (steg-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικός, < στεγνός, obstruction.] Suppressing secretion; constricting.

stegoceph (steg'ō-sef), *n.* [*stegoceph* (aliam).] A stegocephalian.

stegocrotaphous (steg-ō-krot'ā-fus), *a.* [Gr. στεγνός, cover, + κρόταφος, the side of the head, + ούς.] Having the temporal fossa roofed over with bone, as it is in most turtles, and in the rare mammal *Lophiomys*. Contrasted with **therocrotaphous*.

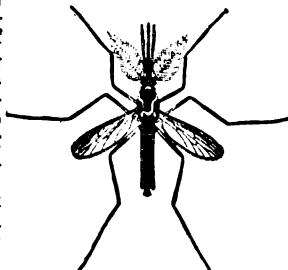
The turtles have a *stegocrotaphous* skull, unlike all other reptiles save the *Cotylosauria*, *Procolophonia*, etc. *Williston*, in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XXXII, 488.

stegodont (steg'ō-dont), *n.* [NL. *Stegodon* (-odont-).] Pertaining to or having the characters of the elephant subgenus *Stegodon*, in which the ridges of the molar teeth are low and the cement confined to the bottom of the intervening valleys.

stegoid (steg'oid), *a.* [Gr. στεγός, roof, + είδος, form.] Roof-shaped. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 53.

Stegomyia (steg-ō-mī'ā), *n.* [NL. (Theobald, 1901), < Gr. στεγός, a roof (< στεγνόν, cover), + μυία a fly.]

1. An important genus of mosquitoes having the palpi short and four-jointed in the female and long and five-jointed in the male. They are black in color, marked with silvery white. The head is completely clothed with broad, flat scales. About 40 species are known. *S. fasciata* (*calopus*) is the transmitter of yellow

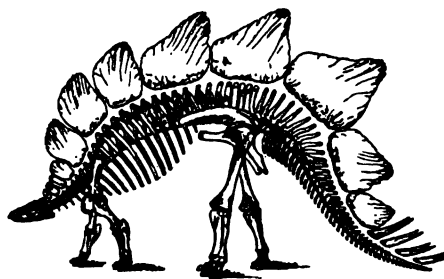


Stegomyia fasciata (*calopus*), male. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

fever and is known as the yellow-fever mosquito. The genus is of tropical and subtropical distribution.—2. [*l. c.*] A mosquito of this genus.

stegorrhine (steg'ō-rin), *a.* [Gr. στεγός, a roof, + ρίς (rh-), nose.] In *cranium*, having a high bridge of the nose, like man. *Von Török*.

Stegosaurus, *n.* 1. It was characterized by a very small skull with a diminutive brain-cavity (not more



Stegosaurus ungulatus. Restoration. Marsh. (From Dana's "Manual of Geology.")

than one tenth the capacity of the neural cavity in the sacrum and relatively the smallest known in any land vertebrate), large nostrils, edentulous premaxilla, and numerous and spatulate teeth. The vertebrae were amphicoelous. The sacrum consisted of four fused vertebrae, sometimes with one or more lumbers added in front. The anterior caudal vertebrae were the largest of all and bore strong chevron-bones. The fore limbs were short and stout and the hind limbs long and massive, the femur being from 5 to 6 feet in length. The foot was 3-toed, with a fourth toe rudimentary. The dermal armature consisted of a double row of enormous erect flattened bony plates extending from the back of the head almost to the tip of the tail, the largest being over the pelvis. Essentially complete skeletons show that the animal attained a length of almost 40 feet.

stegurous (ste-gū'rus), *a.* [Gr. στεγός, a roof, + οὐρά, tail.] Referring to a type of tail structure, in bony fishes, in which the vertebral column terminates in front of the tail-fin with a vertebra bearing a broad vertical fan-shaped plate which is formed by the fusion of several fin-supports and hemapophyses. This terminal plate generally incloses a short upwardly directed remnant of the notochord or a bony style (urostyle).

stein (stīn), *n.* [G. *stein*, stone.] An earthenware mug, especially one designed to hold beer.

Steindachneria (stīn-dāk-nē-rī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Franz Steindachner, an Austrian zoologist.] A genus of macrurid fishes found in deep seas.

Steinbergeria (stī-ne-jē-rī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Leonhard Stejneger, of the U. S. National Museum.] A genus of fishes of the family *Steinbergeriidae*, found only in the Gulf of Mexico.

Steinbergeriidae (stī-ne-jē-rī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Steinbergeria* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes related to the *Bramidae*, found in the Gulf of Mexico.

stela, *n.* 2. In bot., the axial cylinder of a stem, beginning as the pterome (see *pterome*, 2, and *pterome-sheath*) and passing into the older tissues which supply the vascular tissue of the plant.

Stelgia (stel'jis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στελγίς, a variant of στελέγης, a scraper.] A genus of fishes of the family *Agonidae*, found in deep waters off the California coast.

Stelgistrum (stel-jis'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στελέγιον, a variant of στελέγιον, a scraper.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in Bering Sea.

stelic (stē'lik), *a.* [*stel(e)s* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a stela. See **stela*, 2.

stella, *n.* 2. A cross-shaped bandage.

Stellar heat, nebula, parallax, etc. See **heat*, etc.

Stellate ganglion. See **ganglion*.

Stellenbosch (stel'en-bosh), *v. t.* [See the extract.] To 'send to Coventry'; side-track. [Slang.]

In the early days of the Boer war (1899-1902) Stellenbosch was one of the British military bases, and was used as a "remount" camp; and in consequence of officers being sent back to it when they had not distinguished themselves at the front, the expression "to be Stellenbosched" came into general use; so much so, that in similar cases officers were spoken of as "Stellenbosched" even if they were sent to some other place altogether. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 851.

Stellerina (stel-e-rī-nā), *n.* [NL., named after Georg Wilhelm Steller, a naturalist and explorer, the first to study the fishes of Bering

stem-rot

Sea.] A genus of agonoid fishes found in rather deep water off the coasts of Oregon and California.

Stelleroides (stel-e-rōi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group or class of *Echinodermata* including the starfish, brittle-stars, sand-stars, basket-fish, and branching-stars. All are characterized by a flattened, stellate body consisting of a central disk bearing radiating arms, by radiately arranged genital organs, by not having the body attached by the aboral surface, and by having the podia usually limited to the lower surface of the body.

Stellifer (stel'i-fēr), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellifer*, bearing stars, < *stella*, star, + *ferre*, bear.] A genus of sciaenoid fishes. All of the species are rather small and all are found in American waters.

stellino (stā-lē'nō), *n.* [It., < *stella*, < L. *stella*, a star.] A silver coin of Florence, struck under Cosmo de' Medici (1537-74). The name alludes to a star (a mint-mark) on the obverse.

stellium (stel'i-um), *n.*; *pl. stellia* (-ā). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star.] In *astrology*, a crowd of planets in an angle. See **doryphory* and **satellitium*, 2.

stelth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *stealth*.

stem, *n.*—**Stem analysis**. See **tree analysis*.—**Stem density**, in *forestry*, the extent to which the total number of trees in a given forest approaches the total number which the index forest of the same age and composition contains. It is ordinarily expressed as a decimal, 1 being taken as the numerical equivalent of the stem density of the index forest.

stem-blight (stem'blīt), *n.* A fungous disease of plants which attacks the stem. Stem-blight of the peach is due to *Phoma Persicæ*, that of the potato is attributed to *Fusarium acuminatum*, and that of rye to *Leptosphaeria herpotrichoides*.

stem-borer (stem'bōr'ēr), *n.* An insect the larva of which bores in the stems of plants.—**Clover stem-borer**, an American erolytid beetle, *Languria mozdari*, whose larva bore in the stems of red clover.—**Lima bean stem-borer**, the larva of an American phycitid moth, *Monpilota nubellula*, which bores into the stems of Lima beans.

stem-form (stem'fōrm), *n.* The form that determines the stem; the ancestral form.

Darwin was inclined to believe that articulate speech came at an early period in the history of the *stem-form* of man. *Nature*, Sept. 26, 1901, p. 545.

stem-gall (stem'gāl), *n.* A gall upon the stem of a leaf.—**Strawberry-leaf stem-gall**, an elongate gall occurring on the leaf-stems of the strawberry-plant. It is evidently a cynipid gall, but the adult insect is unknown.

stem-mark (stem'mārk), *n.* A mark or symbol used to indicate the stem or family to which the owner belongs. *H. Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 254.

stem-mat (stem'mat), *n.* A thick, heavy mat secured to the stem of a towboat to protect the side of a vessel against which the boat is pushed or rested in docking.

stemmer (stem'ēr), *n.* [*stem* + *-er*.] One who removes stems; especially one who separates the midribs from the leaves of tobacco.

stemming (stem'ing), *n.* The act of removing the mid-rib ('stem') from a tobacco-leaf. See *stemmed tobacco* and **stemmer*, 2.

stem-mother (stem'mūth'ēr), *n.* The fondress of a summer colony of *Aphididae* which is herself born of a winter egg; any female plant-louse that hatches in the spring from a winter egg. The first spring generation of any species is composed of stem-mothers.

During the last week in April the *stem mothers* of an aphid, determined by Mr. Th. Pergande to be a species of *Myzus*, were found depositing young with *A. mali*. These *stem mothers* were large, globular, bluish-black, slightly pruinose, and the young were of a light-brown color. *Proc. Ass'n Econ. Ent.*, 1900, p. 68.

stemonaceous (stē-mō-nā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Stemonaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Stemonaceæ*.

stem-ossicle (stem'os'i-kī), *n.* Any one of the calcareous elements composing the stem or column of a pelmatozoan echinoderm. Called *columnals* in Bather's terminology.

stem-pole (stem'pōl), *n.* See **polarity*, 1 (c).

stem-rot (stem'rot), *n.* A fungous or bacterial disease affecting the stems of various plants. That of the carnation is due to a species of *Rhizoctonia*; that of the clover to *Sclerotinia Trifolium*; that of the cucumber to *S. Libertiana*; that of the egg-plant and sweet potato to *Nectria Ipomææ*; and that of tobacco to *Botrytis longibranchiata*.

stem-sawfly

stem-sawfly (stem'sā'fī), *n.* Any sawfly of the family *Cephidae*. The larvæ of these insects live in the stems of plants and in the tender shoots of trees and bushes. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 504.

stem-winding (stem'win'ding), *a.* Wound by turning the stem, and not by a key: said of a watch.

stenciling, stencilling (sten'sil-ing), *n.* 1. The act of using or the process of marking with a stencil; also, the markings, collectively, so produced.—2. Specifically, in *ceram.*, the act or process of reserving spaces or patterns on the ware in ground-laying. A stencil, composed of rose-pink water-color mixed with sugar or common molasses, is painted on the places which are to be reserved. When thoroughly dry, boiled linseed-oil is laid over the entire surface, and when this has become dry the ware is immersed in a tub of clear water. After being allowed to soak for a few moments the stenciling medium is easily removed by light touches of a soft tuft of cotton, leaving the reserved patterns clear and clean.

stenciling-press (sten'sil-ing-pres), *n.* A printing-press employing stencils instead of type. The stencil, perforated in minute holes arranged in the form of letters, is placed in the press and ink is pressed through the perforations, stenciling the letters on the paper: used in addressing-machines.

stencil-machine (sten'sil-ma-shēn'), *n.* A simple form of type-writer for cutting letters and figures in sheets of oiled paper to form stencils for marking packing-boxes. It consists of a revolving horizontal wheel of steel supported at the center, in a suitable frame, and carrying stamps for cutting out the stenciled letters and a lever for pressing each stamp through the paper as it is brought in turn, by the revolution of the wheel, under the lever. It has a graduated table to guide the paper as it passes under the stamp and to hold it firmly in place as each letter is stamped.

stender-dish (sten'der-dish), *n.* A shallow circular glass dish with an accurately ground glass cover, used in microscopic work.

A simpler and more striking method is to float a quantity of these spores on the surface of water half filling a *stender dish*; then cover and shake vigorously for a moment. *Bot. Gazette*, Jan., 1904, p. 12.

stenellipsisoid (sten-e-lip'soid), *n.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *E. ellipsoid*.] In *anthrop.*, a narrow cranium of ellipsoid form. *G. Sergi* (trans.). Var. of the Human Species, p. 51.

stenion (sten'i-on), *n.*; pl. *stenia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow.] In *craniom.*, one of the points on the alisphenoid at which the skull is narrowest. *Von Török*.

stenobathic (sten-ō-bath'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *βάθος*, depth, + *-ic*.] Having a narrow range of depth: said of animals living in the water between definite limits of depth, as contrasted with *eurybathic* (which see).

Similarly, in regard to depth, species have been classed as *eurybathic* and *stenobathic*, but, since increased depth practically means diminished temperature, these are probably merely expressions of the same fact in another form. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 934.

stenobregmate (sten-ō-breg'māt), *a.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *βρεγμα*, the front part of the head.] In *craniom.*, having a laterally compressed high vertex, like the Eskimo. *J. C. Pritchard*.

stenocardiac (sten-ō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *καρδία*, heart, + *-ac*.] Relating to or affected with angina pectoris.

stenocephalic (sten-ō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *stenocephalous*.

By dolichocephalic, chamacephalic and *stenocephalic* crania within the race we understand those of individuals having their *B/L*, *H/L* and *B/H* indices below the racial mean; by brachycephalic, hypsicephalic, platycephalic crania, those of individuals having the corresponding indices above the mean. *C. D. Fawcett*, in *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 402.

2. Specifically, belonging to one of the divisions of cranial forms given by Aitken Meigs, and characterized by merocephalic form, with receding forehead, triangular crown, and flat occiput.

stenocephalus (sten-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *stenocephali* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A narrow type of skull. *G. Sergi*.

stenoachromy, *n.* The art of printing several colors at one impression: (4) by printing colors (from separately inked plates) successively on an elastic cylinder and then transferring the combined impressions upon the desired surface of paper or metal. See *Orloff's process*.

stenoconiosis (sten'ō-kō-ni'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., <

Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κόρη*, pupil, + *-iasis*.] Narrowing of the pupil of the eye.

stenocephalic (sten-ō-kra'ni-al), *a.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, skull, + *-al*.] In *anthrop.*, characterized by or exhibiting a skull of less than medium width. *W. R. Macdonell*, in *Biometrika*, March-July, 1904, p. 240.

stenocephaly (sten-ō-krot'a-flī), *n.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *κεφαλή*, temple, + *-y*.] In *anthrop.*, narrowness of the temples, particularly constriction of the region of the temporal fossæ. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, July-Dec., 1901, p. 258.

stenografer, stenografic, stenografy. Amended spellings of *stenographer*, etc.

stenometer (ste-nom'e-ter), *n.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A distance-measurer consisting of a small telescope with a divided object-glass and a micrometer-screw for moving the half-lenses. At the distant point a rod is placed carrying two targets a known distance apart. The observation consists in making their images coincide by turning the screw and reading the micrometer-head, as in heliometer work.

The rivers were measured by using a prismatic compass for directions and a *stenometer* for distances. *Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1900-01, p. 168.

stenostegnosis (sten'ō-steg-nō'sis), *n.* [NL. in form, < *Steno* (I see def.) + Gr. *στενύω*, obstruction; but apparently an error for **stenostenosis*.] Stricture of Steno's duct.

stenostenosis (sten'ō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *Steno* (Steno's duct) + *-osis*.] Same as **stenostegnosis*.

stenothermal (sten-ō-thēr-mal), *a.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *θερμ*, heat.] In *zool.*, incapable of enduring a great range of temperature; not found in places differing greatly in their temperature: contrasted with **eurythermal*.

In relation to temperature the wide-ranging species are termed *eurythermal*, the limited, *stenothermal* (Moeblus); the terms are useful to record a fact, but are not explanatory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 934.

stenothorax (sten-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στενός*, narrow, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] A narrow chest.

stantando (stān-tān'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *stantare*, toil, labor, be in want, < ML. **abstentare*, freq. of *L. abstinere*, abstain. See *abstain*.] In *music*, same as *ritenuto*, but with heavy emphasis on the tones.

step, v. t. 6. In *elect.*, to raise or lower (the voltage of an alternating-current circuit) by means of transformers: see to **step up* and to **step down*.

The current is furnished to a sub-station, one compartment of which contains the company's transformers, etc., which *step* the pressure down to 2,000 volts and deliver the current to the 2,000-volt bus-bars in the municipality compartment. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Aug. 8, 1903, p. 230.

Stepped up, arranged in steps.

The terraces being *stepped up* with revetments wherever the natural features of the ground had not availed, to maintain the earth in position. *S. B. Miles*, in *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 480.

To step down, in elect., to lower (the voltage of an alternating-current circuit) by transformation.—**To step up, in elect.**, to raise (the voltage of an alternating-current circuit) by transformation.

step, n. 13. In *mach.*: (c) The radial distance on a cone or step-pulley of a machine between the belt-face on one diameter and the belt-face on the next larger or smaller. Twice the step is the difference in the diameters of the successive belt-surfaces. In England also called the *fall*.—15. In *math.*, a change of place without rotation. *Clifford*.—**Fifth step, in acoustics**, the interval of the perfect fifth (vibration-ratio 3/2) when used as a measure for precise tone-determination. See *third *step*.—In *step, in elect.*, having the same frequency and continually in the same phase: said of two or more alternating currents or alternating-current generators or motors.—**Step-and-platform topography.** See *topography*.—**Step by step.** (c) One step after another; one step at a time; slowly and methodically; in *physics*, used to designate various methods of measurement, as in the determination of magnetization where the magnetizing force is increased discontinuously a step at a time and the induction is measured at each stage. Step-by-step methods are also frequently employed in the determination of the waveform of alternating currents and in many other cases.—**Step-by-step method.** Same as *point-to-point *method*.—**Step-by-step telegraph**, a method of telegraphic signaling in which the pointer of the receiving instrument moves discontinuously, step by step, over a dial marked with the various characters of the alphabet.—**Third step, in acoustics**, the interval of the natural major third (vibration-ratio 4/3) when used as a measure for precise tone-determination: compare *fifth *step*. In ancient musical theory it was supposed that only such intervals were correct as could be attained by the use of

stepping-line

fifth steps, but it is now held that the use of third steps alone or with fifth steps, is not only valid but necessary, since the consensus of musical opinion as early as the sixteenth century began to discard the tuning of certain intervals by the ancient system. Up to that time theorists had held, for instance, to the Pythagorean third, derived by taking four fifth steps upward from the starting-tone (discarding the octaves), with the vibration-ratio 81/64. This was so dissonant that it was useful neither alone nor in the formation of the major triad. The adoption of the natural third step at once made feasible a better theory of the scale and of all triads. All the recognized intervals of modern theory (over 100 within the octave) are definable in fifth steps and third steps, or some combination of them.

step-bearing (step'bār'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing which carries a vertical shaft, the bearing in which the weight of a vertical shaft is supported. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 13, 1904, p. 23925.

step-down (step'down), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *elect.*, a transformer or other device for lowering the potential in an electric circuit.

II. *a.* Serving to convert a current of higher voltage into one of lower voltage: said specifically of transformers and allied devices.—**Step-down transformer, in elect.**, a transformer with more turns in the primary than in the secondary coil so that the secondary voltage is lower than that of the primary circuit; a transformer used to *step down* from higher to lower voltage. *Science Abstracts*, VI, sec. B, p. 22.

Stephanian (stē-fā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, noting the uppermost division of the Carboniferous system in Europe where it is developed as lagoon deposits: used in contrast to the *Uralian*, which notes the marine sedimentation of the same period.

Stephanoberycidae (stef'a-nō-be-ris'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Stephanoberyx* (-beryc-) + *-idae*.] A family of berycoid fishes containing only one genus and two species, found in deep seas.

Stephanoberyx (stef'a-nō-ber'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέφανος*, a crown, + NL. *Beryx*.] A genus of berycoid fishes of the family *Stephanoberycidae*.

Stephanocrinus (stef'a-nok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέφανος*, a crown, + *κρίνον*, a lily. See *crinoid*.] The only genus of the crinoid family *Stephanocrinidae*, an aberrant representative of the order *Larviformia*, in which the calyx is small and compact and consists of three basal, five radial, and five interradial plates, the radials being deeply forked, very short biserial arms arising from them. It occurs in the Silurian rocks of America and Bohemia.

stephanoscope (stef'a-nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στέφανος*, a crown, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument devised by Dove (1847) for demonstrating the formation by interference of the small coronal rings of color seen around any source of light. It consists essentially of a series of close concentric circles scratched by a diamond point on glass. Oertling substituted a rectangular network of straight lines and gave the plate a rapid rotation in its own plane.

stephanozygomatic (stef'a-nō-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [*stephan*(ion) + *zygomatic*.] In *craniom.*, relating to the stephanion and the zygomatic arches. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1901, p. 38.—**Stephanozygomatic index.** See **index*.

step-log (step'log), *n.* A log or piece of timber cut roughly into steps so as to produce a kind of ladder. Evidences of its use are found among the remains of primitive man.

step-motion (step'mō-shon), *n.* Discontinuous motion by a succession of stages or steps, as of a pointer around a dial in the dial telegraph or of the type-wheel in certain systems of printing-telegraphy, or of the sliding-contact devices in certain automatic controllers for electric machinery.

steppage (step'āj), *n.* The act of stepping.—**Steppage gait.** Same as *stepping *gait*.

steppe, n. 2. In *phytogeog.*, xerophilous grass-land. This formation as met with at high elevations is distinguished as *alpine steppe*. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), *Plant-Geog.*, p. 162.—**Steppe disease.** See **disease*.

steppe-lake (step'lāk), *n.* A shallow temporary lake on a subarid plain, such as those which occur on steppes.

Lake Zyma, the only lake of any size in Morocco, was carefully examined. It is a typical *steppe-lake*, becoming in summer little more than a sheet of salt. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVII. 92.

stepping-line (step'ing-lin), *n.* Same as *beard-ing-line*.

step-pyramid

step-pyramid (step'pīr'ā-mīd), *n.* Same as *stepped pyramid* (which see, under *stepped*).

The ziggurat or *step-pyramid*, which forms so marked a feature in Babylonian worship.

Athenaeum, Sept. 19, 1903, p. 387.

steptoe (step' tō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hill



Steptoe, Big Butte, Idaho.

or mountain surrounded and isolated by a large flow or plain of lava. [Northwestern U. S.]

The border of the plains contours around the enclosing mountains, converting valleys into bays, spurs into headlands and outlying knobs into 'steptoes.' . . . The most remarkable examples of the latter forms are two dissected rhyolitic volcanoes, of which the highest, Big Butte, rises 2,350 feet over the plains. *Science*, April 24, 1903, p. 672.

step-up (step'up), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *elect.*, a transformer or other device for increasing the voltage in an electric circuit. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Nov. 21, 1903, p. 864.

II. *a.* Serving to convert a current of lower voltage into one of higher voltage; said specifically of transformers and allied devices. *F. B. Crocker, Elect. Lighting*, II. 149.—**Step-up transformer**, in *elect.*, a transformer the secondary coil of which contains more turns than the primary, so that the secondary voltage is higher than that of the primary circuit; a transformer used to step up from lower to higher voltage. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 125.

step-way (step'wā), *n.* A flight of steps; a stairway.

At Chocoma we have traces of a southern *stepway* and entrance.

A. J. Evans, in *Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects*, [Dec. 20, 1902, p. 104.]

step-wise (step'wīz), *a.* In the manner of steps; by regular ascent.

The balustrade of its upper flight rising *step-wise*, and showing at intervals the sockets of its colonnade.

A. J. Evans, in *Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects*, [Dec. 20, 1902, p. 101.]

steradian (stēr'ā-di-an), *n.* [Also *steradian*, prop. **stereoradian*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *L. radius*, radius, + *-an*.] A unit of solid angular measure; the solid angle subtended at the center by that part of a sphere which is equal to the square of its radius, hence by the unit surface on a sphere of unit radius. *Halsted*.

Stercoral abscess, an abscess communicating with the intestine and containing pus and fecal matter.—**Stercoral ulcer**, an ulcer of the intestinal mucous membrane due to the pressure of hard lumps of fecal matter.

stercorin (stēr'kō-rin), *n.* [*L. steracus* (-or-), dung, + *-in*.] An organic substance obtained from the feces: probably an impure form of cholesterolin.

stercorolith (stēr'kō-rō-lith), *n.* [*L. steracus* (-or-), dung, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] An intestinal calculus formed about a center of fecal matter.

steregon (stēr'ē-gon), *n.* [Prop. **stereogon*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, the whole amount of solid angle around a point in space.

stereo. An abbreviation (*a*) of *stereotype*; (*b*) of *stereotyping*.

stereo-agnosis (stēr'ē-ō-ag-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *ἀ-* priv. + *γνῶσις*, knowledge. See *agnostic*.] In *mental pathol.*, the inability to apprehend the form of objects by touch, although the peripheral tactual sensitivity is unimpaired or but little reduced. See **stereognostic*.

stereobinocular (stēr'ē-ō-bī-nōk'ū-lār, -bin-ok'ū-lār), *a.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. binocular*.] Of or pertaining to that form of binocular field-glass in which the interobjective is greater than the interocular distance, thus increasing the stereoscopic effect above that of normal vision.

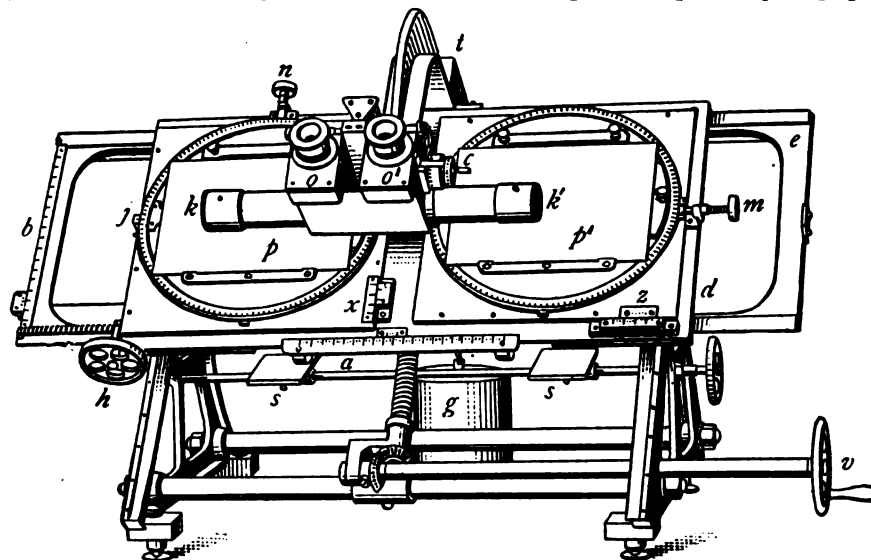
stereocentric (stēr'ē-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic*.] The term applied, in organic chemistry, to a formula which has been suggested for benzene. It

purports to represent the arrangement in space of the carbon and hydrogen atoms in the molecule, and shows one bond of each carbon atom to be directed toward a common center.

A discussion of the various possible space formulae of benzene and a reply to Graebe's objections to the *stereocentric* representation. *Nature*, July 3, 1902, p. 238.

stereochemical (stēr'ē-ō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. chemical*.] Of or pertaining to stereochemistry, or the arrangement of atoms in space.

For the inheritance of form the conditions are not very different. The egg is not the bearer of the form of the full-grown animal, but of certain chemical substances, especially of ferments. According to the *stereochemical*



Pulfrich's Original Stereocomparator.

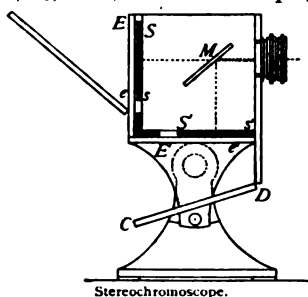
The plates, *p* and *p'*, which are to be compared, are placed on the double slide carriage, *de*, and viewed with a Helmholtz reflecting telescope which is supported by the bracket *t*. The stereoscope may consist simply of two sets of mirrors which by reflection bring the two plates into apparent coincidence, or it may consist of broken binoculars, *a* and *a'*, which view the plates through totally reflecting prisms at *k* and *k'*. The plate *p* is adjusted to agree in position-angle with *p'* by a rotation of the plate-holder which supports it, the rotation being read off by means of the divided circle and index *j*. The vertical and lateral adjustments are accomplished by means of the slow motions *m* and *n*, *m* moving *p* laterally, *n* moving *p* vertically. These motions may be read off by means of the verniers *x* and *x'*. The adjusted plate pairs may be shifted about without a disturbance of their parallelism, by means of the double slide carriage. The hand-wheel, *A*, with rack-and-pinion motion, moves the plates laterally, and the hand-wheel, *v*, with gear-and-screw motion, moves them up and down. The scales with verniers, *a* and *b*, may be used to read the magnitude of these motions. *s*, *s'* are mirrors for reflecting light through the plates; *g*, a weight used to counterbalance the weight of the double slide carriage; *c*, a micrometer which may be used to measure the magnitude of any stereoscopic effect.

configuration of the latter, the products of assimilation, and with these the materials of the body, turn out differently. *J. Loeb, Compar. Physiol. of the Brain*, p. 202.

stereochemistry (stēr'ē-ō-kem'is-trī), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. chemistry*.] That branch of the science of chemistry which is devoted to the study of substances which agree in the nature, number, and order of attachment of the atoms constituting the molecule, but are believed to differ in the relative position of these atoms in space, as assumed by a hypothesis put forward by Van't Hoff and Le Bel; that branch of chemistry which deals with the relative arrangement in space of the atoms or groups constituting a molecule.

Hardly a decade had elapsed since the general admission of the doctrine of valency when a fundamental deepening of the same was announced, which our science owes to two savants, working independently of each other—to Le Bel and Van't Hoff. These chemists, considering those substances which turn the plane of polarization of light, arrived at views which soon led to a result until then thought to be out of reach, a conception of the aggregation of the atoms within the molecules in space. Thus a field of study was created which Van't Hoff called "la chimie dans l'espace" and which we now call *Stereochemistry*. *V. Meyer*, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 308.

stereochromoscope (stēr'ē-ō-kro' mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. chromoscope*.] A form



Stereochromoscope.

of stereoscope by which the reproductions are seen stereoscopically in their natural colors. Two stereoscopic images, placed at *Ss*, axially to the oculars, are viewed by means of light passing through

stereograph

them, the translucent screens at *Ee*, and the platinum mirror *M*. One screen is red, the other blue, and the positives are obtained from negatives secured by the use of appropriate color-screens. A third picture, *Ss'*, is placed above a green screen *E'e'*, and the light reflected from the mirror *CD* passes through the screen and picture, but is reflected from the mirror *M*. The two images *Ss*, in combining, give the sensation of one solid image, and as the images are seen against the colored screens placed at *Ee* and *E'e'*, the combination of colors takes place at the same time.

stereocomparator (stēr'ē-ō-kom'pā-rā-tōr), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *NL. comparator*.]

1. An instrument, invented by Pulfrich in 1901, which utilizes the principle of the stereoscope in the comparison of pairs of photographs, as

of a given stellar field, or of the sun, made by the same camera with a short interval of time between them. The stereocomparator optically superposes the two plates, and the images all lie apparently upon an even surface; but any object which has moved between the two exposures becomes at once conspicuous by apparently lying before or behind that surface.

In No. 5, vol. XII, of *Popular Astronomy*, there appears a translation of a paper communicated to the Astronomical Society of Belgium by Dr. G. van Bleisbroeck, in which the author traces the evolution of, and describes, the *stereo-comparator* invented by Dr. Pulfrich.

Nature, June 2, 1904, p. 110.

2. A stereoscope of greatly extended inter-objective distance by means of which it is possible to make exact measurements of the distances of objects pictured: used in topographical surveying.

stereognosis (stēr'ē-ōg-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge, < *γνώω*, know.] In *psychol.*, apprehension by touch of the form or corporeality of objects. See **stereognostic*.

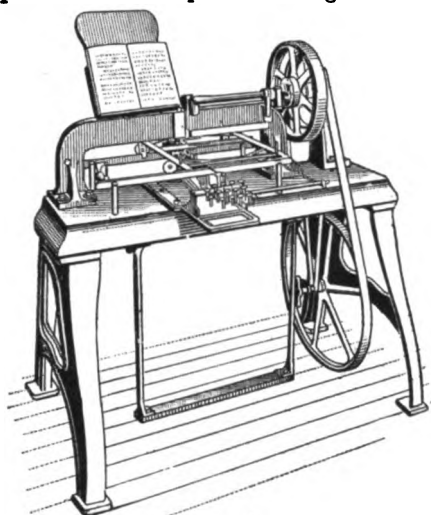
stereognostic (stēr'ē-ōg-nōs'tik), *a.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γνῶστικός*, < *γνώω*, know. See *gnostic*.] In *psychol.*, pertaining to the apprehension of form or of the corporeality of objects by touch: as, *stereognostic* perception, *stereognostic* memory. The term was introduced by H. Hoffmann in 1883. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 268.

stereogram, *n.*—**Parallax stereogram**, in *photog.*, a positive transparency, invented by F. E. Ives, which consists of narrow stripes alternately derived from the two halves of a stereogram. In front of this composite positive, but not quite in contact, there is fixed a line-screen which is so adjusted that each eye sees its appropriate set of stripes. *Wall, Dict. of Photog.*, p. 483.

stereograph, *n.* 2. A machine for making the embossed or raised points used in New York point-printing for the blind upon sheet-metal plates, the plates being designed for use in an embossing-press for transferring the points (characters, letters, etc.) to paper. It is an adaptation of the kaleidograph and differs from it in employing a fly-wheel, operated by

stereograph

a foot-pedal or other power, to operate the embossing mechanism, the selection of the points and their position being controlled



Stereograph.

by the operator by means of the keyboard. See **kleidograph* and **point-printing*.—3. In *craniom.*, an instrument for drawing orthogonal projections of skulls. *Topinard, Anthropol.*, p. 268.—Broca's stereograph, an apparatus devised by Broca for making outline drawings of skulls.

stereo-isomer (ster'ē-ō-i-sō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *ισός*, equal, + *μέρος*, part.] An isomer which differs from the other of the two isomeric bodies, not by a difference in the order of connection of the atoms of the two isomers, but by a difference in the arrangement in space of the two. Thus maleic acid, $\text{H}-\text{C}(\text{COOH})=\text{C}(\text{COOH})-\text{H}$ and fumaric acid, $\text{H}-\text{C}(\text{COOH})-\text{C}(\text{COOH})-\text{H}$ have the same structure, that is, the same order of connection of the atoms, but in one two hydrogen atoms are believed to be adjacent in space, while in the other a carboxyl group is adjacent to a hydrogen atom: these bodies are accordingly called stereo-isomers.

Work on these bodies was chiefly directed towards the preparation of *stereoisomers* and the effecting of the Beckmann rearrangement. On the basis of Hantzsch and Werner's theory of stereoisomerism (syn and anti) produced by a doubly-linked nitrogen atom, as in the oximes, the halogen imido ethers might exist in the two stereoisomeric forms.

Amer. Chem. Jour., April, 1903, p. 294.

stereo-isomeric (ster'ē-ō-i-sō-mer'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the isomerism of chemical compounds due to differences in the relative arrangement, in the molecule, of its constituent atoms or groups. See **stereo-isomer*. *Nature*, July 7, 1904, p. 239.

stereo-isomeride (ster'ē-ō-i-som'ē-rid), *n.* [*stereo-isomer* + *-ide*.] Same as **stereo-isomer*. *Nature*, July 7, 1904, p. 239.

stereo-isomerism (ster'ē-ō-i-som'ē-rizm), *n.* [*stereo-isomer* + *-ism*.] That kind of isomerism which is produced, not by a difference of order of connection between the atoms of the molecule, but by a difference in their arrangement in space: sometimes called *geometrical isomerism*. See **stereo-isomer*.

The succeeding subsection deals with the stereoisomeric carbon-nitrogen compounds, such as the oximes, and is followed by a subsection on the substances that owe their stereoisomerism to the configuration of nitrogen atoms. *Nature*, Aug. 11, 1904, p. 341.

stereom (ster'ē-om), *n.* Same as **stereome*, 2.

stereome, *n.* 2. The hard tissue of the body of invertebrates. Also *stereom*.

Among wants long felt, at least by animal morphologists, is some word that shall express for Invertebrata the idea that the word bone expresses for Vertebrata. . . . Driven back on cumbersome periphrases, I therefore venture to suggest the adoption of the word *Stereom* (*στερεωμα*, that which has been made solid). This word was used by Aristotle ("De Anim. Part." II. 9) for the hard as opposed to the soft tissues of the body.

F. A. Bathe, in *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1891, p. 345.

Originally the calcareous substance of the plates (*stereom*) was pierced by irregular canals, more or less vertical, and containing strands of the soft tissue (*stroma*) that deposited the *stereom*, as well as spaces filled with fluid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 622.

stereomeric (ster'ē-ō-mer'ik), *a.* Same as **stereo-isomeric*. *Rev. Amer. Chem. Research*, VIII. 309.

Stereometric product. See **product*.

stereomicrometer (ster'ē-ō-mi-krom'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. micrometer*.] A device for the precise measurement of stereographs.

stereophantascope (ster'ē-ō-fan'ta-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *φάντασμα* (*phanta*), appearance, + *σκοπεῖν* (*skopein*), view.] A binocular form of bioscope or kinetoscope in which a series of stereoscopic views exhibiting the successive phases of a moving scene are shown, giving the semblance of motion together with the effect of perspective. *J. Marey*, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 318, note.

stereophoroscope (ster'ē-ō-fōr'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *φωρεῖν* (*phorein*), bear, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of phenakistoscope in which stereoscopic views are used.

stereophotograph (ster'ē-ō-fō-tō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. photograph*.] A product of stereophotography; a stereoscopic photograph.

stereophotographic (ster'ē-ō-fō-tō-gráf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to stereophotography. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), May, 1908, p. 537.—**Stereophotographic surveying**, a method of surveying or, more specifically, of topography, in which various points in the region to be mapped are located by taking photographs from stations of known position with a stereocamera of great interobjective distance, and locating the points to be determined on these photographs with a stereocomparator.

stereophotography (ster'ē-ō-fō-tō-grá-fī), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. photography*.] Stereoscopic photography; the making of stereoscopic pictures by means of photography, using either a stereoscopic camera or a common camera; in the latter case two pictures are taken from points of view which correspond in distance apart to the space between the eyes. *Nature*, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 546.

stereophotomicrograph (ster'ē-ō-fō-tō-mi-kro-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. photomicrograph*.] A photograph of microscopic objects taken with a stereoscopic camera. *Nature*, Nov. 14, 1907, p. 46.

stereoplanigraph (ster'ē-ō-plan'ī-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. planigraph*.] A form of stereocomparator by means of which the trigonometrical data needed in the survey of a region may be obtained from the measurement of stereoscopic photographs.

stereoplanula (ster'ē-ō-plan'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *stereoplanulæ* (-læ). [NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + NL. *planula*.] A solid planula. *Stand. Dict.*

stereoplasm, *n.* 3. The denser or more solid portion of the protoplasm of the cell, as distinguished from the more fluid portion, or hygroplasm. *Nägeli*, 1884.

Stereornithes (ster'ē-ō-rni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *ὄρνις*, pl. of *ὄρνις*, bird.] A group of extinct birds, including some of gigantic size, the remains of which are found in the Santa Cruz formation, Miocene, of Patagonia. They have a large head; a high, compressed, and powerful beak; and a desmognathous palate; and are distantly related to the herons and the *Seriema*. *Moreno and Mercet*, 1891.

stereoscope, *n.* 2. An instrument resembling a catheter with a bell-like extremity, used in the diagnosis of stone in the bladder or of bullets and other foreign substances in the body.

—**Achromatic mirror stereoscope**, a stereoscope in which the picture is illuminated by light reflected from a mirror in addition to the direct light received upon it from a different direction. The double illumination imparts a proportionate brilliancy to the photographs and to the perfection of the stereoscopic effect. *E. L. Wilson*, *Cyclopedic Photog.*, p. 20.—

Münsterberg's stereoscope, an *ex-emp. psychol.*, a stereoscopic device for producing the stereoscopic effect. *Psychol. Rev.*, Jan., 1894, p. 56.

stereoscopia (ster'ē-ō-skō-piz-m), *n.* [*stereoscopia* (*scopē*) + *-ism*.] The impression or effect of solidity obtained by binocular vision; stereoscopic effect.

Stereospondyli (ster'ē-ō-spon'di-li), *n. pl.*

stereotype-press

[NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *σπονδύλος*, a vertebra.] A suborder of the stegocephalous *Amphibia* having completely ossified vertebrae sometimes perforated for the passage of the notochord, and teeth highly complicated by infolding of the dentine as in the *Labyrinthodontidae*, which see. See also **Mastodonsaurus*.

stereospondylous (ster'ē-ō-spon'di-lus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Stereospondyli*.

stereostatics (ster'ē-ō-stat'iks), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. statics*.] The science of solid bodies in equilibrium.

stereotaxis (ster'ē-ō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *τάξις*, disposition.] Same as **thigmotaxis*.

stereotelemeter (ster'ē-ō-tē-lem'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *τῆλε*, afar, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A stereotelescope of great interobjective distance and provided with eyepiece scales or other devices for the determination of the distances between objects in the field of view.

stereotelescope (ster'ē-ō-tel'e-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *E. telescope*.] A binocular telescope the interobjective distance of which is several times the interocular distance. In the *stereotelescope*, the optical system for the left eye of which is shown in Fig. 1, the axis of the objective *o* is at right angles to that of the eyepiece *e*. The beam of light from the object to be observed is totally reflected in the right-angled prism *p*, passes through the objective, and suffers three successive total reflections in the prism *p'*, after which it passes through the eyepiece to the eye of the observer. A similar and symmetrically placed system serves the right eye. The general form of the instrument is shown in Fig. 2. By rotating the two arms of the telescope about the joint *j* the interobjective distance *co* may be varied (as shown in Fig. 3) without changing the interocular distance *ce*. The stereotelescope is frequently employed in military operations as a range-finder, in which case scales are fitted to the eyepieces by the stereoscopic combination of which, in looking through the instrument, the distance of any object in the field of view can be accurately determined.

Fig. 1. Stereotelescope.

Fig. 2. Stereotelescope.

Fig. 3. Stereotelescope.

stereotomist (ster'ē-ōt'ō-mist), *n.* [*stereotom(y)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in stereotomy or the cutting of solids; specifically, one who cuts building-stones; a stone-cutter.

Gothic architects were wonderfully skilful *stereotomists*. *M. G. Van Rensselaer*, *Handbook of Eng. Cathedrals*, [p. 32.]

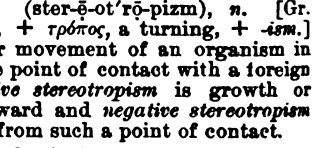
stereotropic (ster'ē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *τροπός*, a turning, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting stereotropism or growth or movement in relation to the point of contact with a foreign body. See **stereotropism*.

stereotropism (ster'ē-ōt'rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *τροπός*, a turning, + *-ism*.] The growth or movement of an organism in relation to the point of contact with a foreign body. *Positive stereotropism* is growth or movement toward and *negative stereotropism* growth away from such a point of contact.

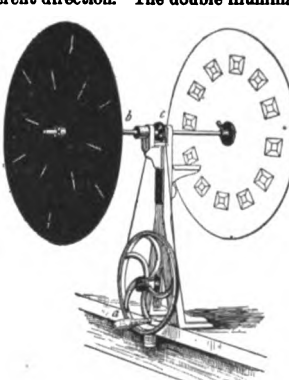
Many plants and animals are forced to orient their bodies in a certain way toward solid bodies with which they come in contact. I have given this kind of irritability the name *stereotropism*. Like the positive and negative heliotropism and geotropism, there is also a positive and negative *stereotropism*, and there are also stereotropic curvations. *J. Loeb*, *Compar. Physiol. of the Brain*, p. 184.

stereotype-press (ster'ē-ō-tip-pres'), *n.* 1. A screw-press with a flat bed and a raising and lowering platen for drying the matrix under pressure. Also called *drying-press*, *drying-press*, and *matrix-drying press*.

—2. A newspaper press which prints from stereotype plates.



Stereotype Matrix-drying Press.



Münsterberg's Stereoscope.

a, handle for rotation of the two disks, *b* and *c*, disk furnished with slits (for the two eyes) through which the disk *c* is observed; *c*, disk furnished with alternating right-eye and left-eye stereoscopic diagrams.

stereotypy, *n.* 2. Persistence, in the insane, of a single idea or trend of thought. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, V. 100.

stere-radian, *n.* See ***steradian**.

Stereum (stê'rê-um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1796), < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, hard, firm: referring to the texture of the plants.] A large genus of the family *Thelephoraceae*, having the pileus usually coriaceous or woody, and the hymenium smooth. The plants are either resupinate and adnate or pileate. About 250 species have been described. They are widely distributed and grow on dead wood. *S. hirsutum* is a common species, usually saprophytic, but occasionally acting as a wound-parasite.

stere (stê'r-ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an arrangement in space: applied especially to the arrangement of atoms in the molecule of a compound.

Stereochemical formulas are confessedly more than reaction formulas, and the *stereic* conception of the so-called double and triple union asserts that these actually exist in the sense the words imply, and are not merely names for unknown conditions.

H. N. Stokes, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1896, p. 301.

Steric hindrance, in *organic chem.*, the hindrance of a reaction owing to the arrangement in space of the atoms of the molecules of one of the reacting compounds. *Nature*, Oct. 17, 1907, p. 606.

steril, *a.* A simplified and former spelling of **sterile**.

Sterile clinker. See ***clinker**.

sterilizability (stêr'il-i-ză-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being sterilizable; capacity for being sterilized.

Simplicity, cheapness, and easy sterilizability are claimed for the syringe; also that it can be used with one hand, and can be laid down when full or even inverted. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, Oct., 1908, p. 680.

sterilizable (stêr'i-li-ză-bl), *a.* [**sterilize**(e) + *-able*.] Capable of being sterilized.

Some of the earliest electric sigmoidoscopes were not sterilizable, as the electric light and connections were an integral part of the tube. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1782.

sterilizer, *n.* 2. A washing-machine having a steam-tight vessel in which infected fabrics can be washed in boiling water, with or without disinfecting liquids, and through which live steam may be passed to kill all germs. It is also fitted with ventilating-pipes for carrying away odors.—**Bacteriological sterilizer**, a double-walled Russia iron oven the interior temperature of which can be raised, by the aid of gas-flames, high enough to destroy bacterial organisms.—**Malche's sterilizer**, an apparatus for sterilizing water. The water is heated to a temperature high enough to destroy germ life, and is then cooled on its way to the receiving-tank. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, June 15, 1903, p. 182.—**Steam-sterilizer**, specifically, a jacketed vessel for sterilizing culture-vessels or surgical instruments with steam: used in bacteriological laboratories and hospitals.

stern², *n.*—**Elliptical stern**, a form of stern in which the upper part above the knuckle of the stern is approximately an elliptical cone enlarging upward from the knuckle, and the surface below the knuckle is a continuation of the forms of the ship's bottom. This is the form used on the majority of modern merchant ships.—**Round stern**, a form of stern in which the upper part aft is given a rounded form without flat surfaces.—**Square stern**. Specifically, a form of stern in which the upper part of the vessel aft is ended in a large flat surface nearly vertical and square to the central longitudinal plane. See cut showing square-stern under *sheer-hulk*.—**Torpedo-boat stern**, a form of stern in which the under-water surface near the stern is broad and nearly flat, ending in a knuckle at about the water-line. Above this knuckle the surface is of an approximately conical shape, the conical surface being inclined inward and upward. The horizontal sections of this part are sometimes elliptical and sometimes ogival. Sometimes called *torpedo-stern*, and much used on torpedo-boats and other small high-speed boats.

The boat is thirty-one feet six inches long over all, and is built with the Lozier *torpedo stern*; on account of being designed for use in the shallow waters of the Florida coast, the draft is but twenty-four inches. The beam is nine feet, rather more than the average, but it makes the boat unusually roomy for its length.

Amer. Inventor, March 1, 1904, p. 104.

Sternal callosity, cartilage. See ***callosity**, ***cartilage**.

Sternaspidae (stêr-nas'pi-dê), *n.* [NL., < *Sternaspis* (is) + *-idae*.] A family of polychaetous annelids, represented by the single genus *Sternaspis*, formerly classed among the geophyreans.

sternebra (stêr'nê-bră), *n.* [NL.] See **sternerber**.

stern-frame, *n.* Specifically, in iron ship-building, the frame at the stern of a screw-steamer, in the aperture of which is placed the screw-propeller. It includes the following parts: the after, outer, or rudder-post; the inner, body, propeller, or stern-post; the arch or bridge-piece uniting them above; and the sole-piece uniting them at the bottom. The frame is made of a heavy iron or steel forging, the parts being welded or scarfed and riveted, or more frequently in modern practice, it is a heavy steel casting in one or two parts. The screw-shaft passes through the boss of the propeller-post, and the rudder is hung to the rudder-post. The sole-piece forms a prolongation of the keel to which it is riveted. Also called *propeller-frame*.

Sternias (stêr'ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στερνιον*, the breast, the chest.] A genus of cottoid fishes found only in the northern Pacific.

stern-line (stêrn'lin), *n.* A mooring line run over the stern of a vessel.

stern-mat (stêrn'mat), *n.* A mat hung over the stern of a ship to take chafing.

sternodynia (stêr-nô-din'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στερνον*, the breast, + *δύνη*, pain.] Same as **sternalgia**.

stern-tube (stêrn'tûb), *n.* A tube or pipe in the shell of a ship at the stern, below the water-line, through which passes the tail-shaft or aftermost section of the propeller-shaft.

stern-walk (stêrn'wâk), *n.* A stern gallery such as was built on old line-of-battle ships.

stern-wave (stêrn'wâv), *n.* One of the waves set up at the stern of a vessel in motion of the same general character but of less pronounced form than the ***bow-wave** (which see). Besides the diagonal waves diverging from the stern, there is a series of transverse waves, of gradually diminishing size, following the vessel and traveling at the same speed.

That is to say, "the height of the waves made, and the amount of the resistance caused will be at the maximum or minimum according as the crests of the bow-wave series coincide with the crests or troughs of the natural stern-wave series."

White, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 461.

Sterrhophus (stêr-ol'ô-fus), *n.* [Gr. *στερρός*, stiff, + *λόφος*, a crest.] Same as ***Ceratops** (which see).

steso (stă'sô), *a.* [It., pp. of *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, stretch out, extend: see *extend*.] In music, extended; slow: as, *steso moto*, with a slow movement.

stetefeldite (stet'e-fel-tit), *n.* [Named after C. Stetefeldt, a mining engineer.] A mineral substance of uncertain homogeneity, consisting chiefly of the oxid of antimony with that of copper and that of iron, and water: found in Nevada.

stethal (stê'thal), *n.* An old name for **octadecyl alcohol**.

stethendoscope (ste-then'dô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *στήθος*, the breast, + *ἐνδον*, within, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A modified form of fluoroscope employed in examination of the chest by means of X-rays.

stethogoniometer (steth'ô-gô-ni-om'e-têr), *n.* [Gr. *στήθος*, the breast, + *ἔ. goniometer*.] A device employed in recording the configuration of the chest.

stethorrheuma (steth-ô-rû'mă), *n.* [NL., < *στήθος*, breast, + *ῥεύμα*, rheum.] Same as **pleurodynia**.

stethospasm (steth'ô-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *στήθος*, the breast, + *σπασμός*, contraction.] Irregular and involuntary contraction of the chest muscles.

stethylic (ste-thil'ik), *a.* [**steth(al)** + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a methane derivative with 15 carbon atoms in the molecule. Also **octadecylic**.—**Stethylic alcohol**, a colorless compound, C₁₅H₃₂OH, of the methane series, contained in combination with acids, in spermaceti. It crystallizes in large silvery lustrous plates, melts at 59° C., and boils at 210.5° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

stew¹, *n.*—**Brunswick stew**, a stew of squirrels (sometimes chicken) and vegetables.

Stewartia (stû-ăr'ti-ă), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, proposed in 1746, established in 1753), named in honor of John Stuart (1713-92), third Earl of Bute, an English statesman and patron of botany.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Theaceae*. See *Stuartia*.

stew-meat (stû'mêt), *n.* A butchers' term for beef cut into small pieces from different parts, lean meat and a small proportion of fat together, and used in making beef stew.

Sthenic emotion. See ***emotion**.

stibianite (stib'i-ă-nit), *n.* [**stibium** + *-an* + *-ite*.] A hydrated oxid of antimony from Australia, derived from the alteration of stibnite.

stibide (stib'id), *n.* [**stibium** + *-ide*.] A compound of antimony with a more electropositive element or radical.

stibine (stib'in), *n.* [**stibium** + *-ine*.] 1. Antimoniureted hydrogen (SbH₃), a colorless gas of disagreeable odor, poisonous if respired, and burning in the air with a bluish flame: it deposits metallic antimony in spots on a piece of cold porcelain pressed down upon the flame. The gas also deposits the metal by passage through a glass tube heated at one point.—2. A general term for any compound of antimony with an electropositive or alkyl radical, as triethyl-stibine, Sb(C₂H₅)₃.

stibiodomeykite (stib'i-ô-dô-mă'kit), *n.* [**stibium** + *domeykite*.] A variety of domeykite from Keweenaw county, Michigan, containing a small amount of antimony.

stibioferite (stib'i-ô-fer'it), *n.* [**stibium** + L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*.] A mineral substance of a yellow color and resinous luster from Santa Clara, California, which forms a coating on stibnite. It consists largely of the hydrated oxid of antimony.

stibiotantalite (stib'i-ô-tan'ta-lit), *n.* [**stibium** + *tantalum* + *-ite*.] A mineral which contains chiefly the oxides of tantalum, niobium, and antimony: found in water-worn fragments in the tin-bearing gravels of Greenbushes, West Australia.

stibonium (stib'ô-ni-um), *n.* [NL., < **stibium** + *antimonium*.] A hypothetical compound of antimony, SbH₄, known in the form of certain organic derivatives.

stich², *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of **stitch**. **Stichæus** (sti-kê'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στίχης*, a row.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in arctic seas.

stichochrome (stik'ô-krôm), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *στίχης*, a row, + *χρῶμα*, color.] I. *a.* Having the color in rows: applied, in *neuro*, to a form of nerve-cell in which the Nissl bodies are arranged in nearly parallel lines. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 336.

II. *n.* A somatochrome nerve-cell in which the stainable cytoplasmic substance is arranged in the form of striae which run parallel with the contour of the cell-body and concentrically with the cell-nucleus.

Stichochromes or cells in which the chromatic substance is arranged in more or less distinctly parallel rows, the direction of the rows usually bearing some relation to the contour of the nucleus and to that of the periphery of the cell body. To this group belong such cells as the large cells of the ventral horn of the cord, the spinal-ganglion cells, some of the cells of the cornu Ammonii, and some of the cells of the cerebral cortex.

Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 552.

stick¹, *v. t.*—**To stick up**. (a) In cricket, to perplex; nonplus (the batsman). (b) To cook (cutlets or steaks) by spitting them on long sticks with a piece of bacon at the end. The sticks are stuck in the ground, close to leeward of the fire. See ***sticker-up**, 2. [Australian.]

To men that are hungry *stuck-up* kangaroo and bacon are very good eating.

Mrs. Meredith, *My Home in Tasmania*, I. 55, quoted [in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.]

(c) To 'hold up'; rob. [Australian.]

Look here, I know this man Kettle a lot better than you do. He wants the pay very badly. And when it comes to *sticking up* the cable station, you'll see him do the work of any ten like us.

Cutcliffe Hyne, *A Master of Fortune*, vi.

(d) Hence to be 'importuned by a beggar'; be forced to give in charity. [Australian.]

There is no poverty here, or very little; you never get *stuck up* for coppers in the streets of the towns.

E. W. Hornung, *Bride from the Bush*, xix.

(e) To bring (a kangaroo) to bay. [Australian.]

We knew then that she had "*stuck up*" or brought to bay a large forester. If middle-sized she would have killed him.

Rolf Boldrewood, *Old Melbourne Memories*, iii.

(f) To stop (without idea of violence). [Australian.]

This [waterfall] "*stuck us up*," as they say here concerning any difficulty.

S. Butler, *First Year in Canterbury Settlement*, p. 68, [quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.]

(g) To pose; puzzle: as, "I was *stuck up* for an answer." [Australian.]

The professor seems to have *stuck up* any number of candidates with the demand that they should 'construct one simple sentence out of all the following.'

The Australasian, Jan. 2, p. 33, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English].

stick², *n.* 4. A material of syrupy consistence obtained by cooking mixed city garbage and other refuse material with steam, removing grease and water by expression from the liquid product, skimming off the grease, and evaporating the watery residue. It is mixed with some of the solid matter from the same garbage or with chemicals, and used as a 'filler' or subordinate ingredient in fertilizers.

stick³, *n.* 13. Rum, brandy, or any other liquor when used as a 'stiffener' or flavoring in 'soft' drinks: as, tea with a stick in it. [Slang.]—To eat stick, to receive a thrashing. [Slang.]

"If he does n't [show the way], he eats more stick. I think," said Captain Tazuchi, with a wide smile, "that he'll take us there the quickest road."

Cutcliffe Hynes, A Master of Fortune, x.

stick-candy (stik'kan'di), *n.* Candy made in the form of sticks.—**Stick-candy machine**, a machine in which engraved, fluted, crimped, or corrugated rolls are used in forming hard candies into sticks, ornamental rods, or other forms.

stick-caterpillar (stik'kat'er-pil-ār), *n.* Any one of the twig-like or stick-like geometrid larvae.

stick-dice (stik'dis), *n.* A gambling game of the North American Indians, played with sticks bearing different marks. These sticks are tossed up, and the casts are counted according to the marks that are up. In some cases the sticks have the form of parts of an arrow, and suggest that at one time the game may have been played with arrows. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1903, p. 60.

sticker¹, *n.* 4. In wood-working, another name for a molding-machine: often described by the work done, as *door-sticker*, *sash-sticker*; and also by the number of cutter-heads employed and the work done, as *one-side*, *two-side*, or *four-side sticker*, meaning that the machine cuts a molding on one, two, or four sides of any piece of wood. The sash-sticker is also adapted to plowing out and boring the groove for the sash-cord, when it is called a *sash-sticking and plowing machine*: often called *sticking-machine*. It is essentially a molding-machine employing cutter-heads in various positions and is used for a great variety of work. See *molding-machine*, 1.—5. A needle with a double lance-shaped point, used for pricking the skin to secure a drop of blood for examination. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 39.—6. In cricket, a batsman who plays entirely on the defensive; a 'stone-waller.' *Hutchinson, Cricket*, p. 190. [Slang.]

sticker-up (stik'er-up), *n.* 1. One who sticks up. See to *stick up (b). [Australia.]—2. Also the meat itself: as, our *sticker-up* consisted only of ham. *Mrs. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania*, I. 55, quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

Pounds of rosy steaks . . . skilfully rigged after the usual approved fashion (termed in Bush parlance a 'sticker-up'), before the brilliant wood fire, soon sent forth odours most grateful to the hungered way-worn Bushmen. *G. T. Lloyd, Thirty-three Years in Tasmania and Victoria*, p. 103, quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

3. A highwayman or bush-ranger; one who sticks up and plunders mail-coaches, etc., killing his victims if necessary (†). See to *stick up (c). [Australia.]

They had only just been liberated from gaol, and were the *stickers-up*, or highwaymen mentioned. *W. J. Barry, Up and Down*, p. 197, quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

sticking², *n.* 3. In billiards, the act or operation of landing the cue-ball close to a cushion for safety. *W. Broadfoot, Billiards*, p. 278.—4. In cricket, batting entirely on the defensive; batting not to make runs, but to keep in. *R. H. Lyttelton, Cricket and Golf*, p. 122.

sticking-knife (stik'ing-nif), *n.* A knife used for sticking or stabbing animals in butchering.

sticking-tommy (stik'ing-tom'i), *n.* A portable candlestick having a sharp point that can be thrust into the wood of a wall or floor to hold it temporarily in any desired position.

stickleback, *n.*—**Alaska stickleback**, *Gasterosteus cataphractus*, found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamchatka.—**Brook stickleback**, *Eucalia inconstans*, found in fresh waters from New York to Kansas.—**California stickleback**, *Gasterosteus microcephalus*, found in the Pacific coastwise streams of the United States.—**Common Eastern stickleback**, *Gasterosteus bipinnatus*, of the east coast of the United States.—**European stickleback**, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, of northern Europe.

sticktoitive (stik-tō'i-tiv), *a.* [stick to it (persist) + -ive.] Persistent; indomitable. [Local, U. S.]

sticktoitiveness (stik-tō'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sticktoitive. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Local, U. S.]

stick-up (stik'up), *n.* A name for a certain member of a gang of burglars. Same as *sticker-up, 3. See the quotation, and *yeggman. [Thieves' slang.]

The man . . . is declared to be a typical "yeggman of the stick-up" class. He is of massive proportions, has an abundance of brown hair, and a pair of piercing steel-gray eyes. The "stick-up" is always a powerful man, whose duties are to intimidate intruders and kill them, if necessary, while the others are at work on a safe. *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 2, 1906.

stick-work (stik'wèrk), *n.* In base-ball, the work of batting; also, the use of clubs in other games. [Slang.]

Stictaceæ (stik-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stict(a)* + -aceæ.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Sticta* (which see).

stictaurin (stik-tā'rin), *n.* [*Stict(a) aur(ata)* (see def.) + -in².] A lustrous golden orange-red to reddish-brown compound, C₃₆H₂₂O₉(f), contained in the lichens *Sticta aurata*, *Candelaria vitellina*, *C. concolor*, and *Gyalolechia aurea*. It forms large crystals which melt at 211–212° C. and are probably monoclinic.

Stictis (stik'tis), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1799), < Gr. *στικτός*, pricked, spotted.] A genus of discomycetous fungi having the ascocarps sunken in the substratum and the disk at first covered, the covering rupturing at maturity and forming angular segments. The spores are filiform, hyaline, and many-celled. Over 70 species are known. They are widely distributed and occur on dead herbaceous or woody stems and branches.

stiff, *a., n., and v.* A simplified spelling of *stiff*. **stiffener**, *n.* (c) In iron ship-building, one of a series of angle-bars, Z-bars, or other shapes, riveted to plating, particularly to the plating of bulkheads, to give them the necessary stiffness or rigidity. Stiffeners are called *vertical stiffeners* or *horizontal stiffeners*, according to the way they are arranged on the bulkhead.

stiff-joints (stif'joints), *n.* Milk-sickness. **stiffness**, *n.* 2. Specifically, the power or ability of a vessel to oppose great resistance to inclination from the upright from the pressure of wind on the sails or other external forces.

For most ships the angles of steady heel under canvas lie within the limits for which the metacentric method holds; and consequently this method may be used in estimating the "stiffness" of a ship, i. e. her power to resist inclination from the upright by the steady pressure of the wind on her sails. *White, Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 84.

stifle-out (stif'l-out), *n.* Same as *stifle²*, 2. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. on Diseases of the Horse*, 1903, p. 338.

stigma¹, *n.* 7. In geom., a point so connected with another, called the *index*, that motion of the index in a plane through their joint causes definite motion of the stigma in this plane.

stigmat (stig'mat), *n.* [G. *stigmat*, < Gr. *στίγμα*(-), a mark. See *stigma*, **anastigmatic*, etc.] An anastigmatic lens or objective.

"Single" lenses, such as the elements forming Gray's Double Stigmat, which are practically rectilinear. *Photo-miniature*, Sept., 1901, p. 245.

Stigmatal cord. See *cord¹.

Stigmatæa (stig-mā'tē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, spot.] A genus of minute parasitic pyrenomycetous fungi, having separate perithecia arising beneath the epidermis of the host, and hyaline or slightly greenish two-celled spores. About 20 species are known. *S. Mes-pili* has been suspected of being the ascigerous form of

Entomosporium maculatum, which causes leaf-blight of the pear. *S. Robertianii* occurs on *Geranium Robertianum* in Europe and America.

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Stigmata Robertianii.
a, leaf of *Geranium Robertianum* showing the minute black scattered perithecia of the fungus; b, several perithecia exposed and enlarged; c, ascus with spores.

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still

tion in order to separate the various useful products obtainable.—**Wash still**, a still for the distillation of the original fermented liquor, as distinguished from one used to redistill the condensed product from the former.—**Weldon still**, the form of still, of stone flags cemented together, devised by Walter Weldon for the purpose of making chlorine for bleaching-powder, using his regenerated manganese or Weldon mud. See *Weldon mud*.—**Whisky-still**, the still, usually of hammered copper, in which whisky is distilled from the fermented mash or wort. There are many forms, of varying simplicity or complexity.

still-hunt (stil'hunt), *n.* [*still-hunt, v.*] 1. A hunt for game carried on by stalking or from ambush.—2. In *politics*, a secret canvass carried on somewhat after the methods of a still-hunt for game, with precautions against publicity.

still-hunting (stil'hun'ting), *n.* Stalking; also hunting from ambush. See *still-hunt, v.*

As a companion to the preceding excellent volume and its fellow in the same series, "The Deer Family," Mr. Van Dyke's "The Still-Hunter" may be heartily commended. . . . It deals in considerable detail with the technique of stalking—or "still-hunting"—as our American friends term this kind of sport. *Nature*, July 21, 1904, p. 267.

Still's disease. See **disease*.

stillwater (stil'wā'tēr), *n.* That part of a stream which has such slight fall that no current is apparent: opposed to **quick-water*. Also *deadwater*.

stilt, *n.*—**Banded stilt**, *Himantopus pectoralis*, an Australian species with a dark band across the breast.—**Black-winged stilt**, *Himantopus himantopus*, a species widely distributed over Europe, Asia, and Africa, distinguished when adult by having the entire head and neck white.

stilt-bug (stil'tbug), *n.* Any one of the slender plant-bugs of the family *Berytidae*. *Comstock*, *Manual of Insects*, p. 143.

stymie, *n.* See *stymie*.

stimulation, *n.*—**Areal stimulation**, in *psychophys.*, stimulation of an area or extended portion of a sense-organ: opposed to *punctual stimulation*. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. i. 57.

stimulator, *n.* Specifically—2. In *exper. psychol.*, any instrument employed to furnish the stimulus in a psychological experiment; especially, the instrument used in the reaction experiment to give the sensory stimulus to which response is made by the reactor.

We must consider, in order, the chronoscope, the instruments for its control, the stimulator, and the reaction key. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, II. i. 142.

stimulin (stim'ū-lin), *n.* [*L. stimulus*], a spur, + *in-2*. A name given by Metchnikoff to a hypothetical substance present in immune sera which stimulates the leucocytes to phagocytosis.

stimulose, *a.* 2. In *entom.*, furnished with stinging-hairs, as certain caterpillars, for example, the saddleback caterpillar.

stimulus, *n.* 6. In *entom.*, a stinging-hair.—**Areal stimulus**, in *psychophys.*, a stimulus which affects an area of a sense-organ; an extended stimulus.—**External stimulus**, in *psychol.*, a stimulus of a special sense; a process of movement in the outside world which, after it has acted upon the sense-organ and, as excitation, been conducted to the brain, is accompanied by a mental process of sensation. The external stimulus is opposed sometimes to the internal stimulus of organic sensation, sometimes to the excitation process into which it is transformed after affecting an organ of special sense.—**Internal stimulus**, in *psychol.*: (a) A process of stimulation set up within a sense-organ, consisting in a change of the state of that organ; the normal stimulus to organic sensation. (b) The continuation in sense-organ, nerve, and brain of a process of stimulation externally initiated; the physiological excitation which is aroused by the action of an external stimulus. *W. Wundt* (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 16.—**Method of constant stimuli**. See **method*.—**Method of doubled stimuli**. See **method*.—**Stimulus releaser**, in *psychophys.*, same as **stimulator*. *J. M. Baldwin*, *Dict. Philos. Psychol.*, I. p. 614.

stimulus-unit (stim'ū-lus-ū'nit), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the unit of a physical scale of which the different values represent different intensities of stimulus.

The way to determine this is obviously to set out, not from a definite stimulus-unit, but from the unit of sensation. *W. Wundt* (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 37.

stimy (sti'mi), *n.* In *golf*, the position of a ball on a putting-green when it is directly between the hole for which an adversary is playing and his ball at any distance over six inches between the two.

stimy (sti'mi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stimied*, ppr. *stimying*. In *golf*, to force to play a stimy. To stimy one's opponent is so to play one's ball as to bring it into a position between his ball and the hole, the two balls being more than six inches apart.

sting, *v. t.* 6. To 'stick' for a dinner, a railway fare, or the like. [*U. S. college slang.*]

An undergraduate is no longer "stuck" for a dinner, a seat at the play, a railroad ticket; he is "stung." *Kansas City Daily Star*, April 21, 1903.

stingareeing (sting'gā-rē-ing), *n.* Fishing for sting-rays or stingarees.

It has been recently discovered—by the writer of the animated article in the 'Field' on "Fishing in New Zealand" (London, Nov. 25, 1871), that 'stingareeing' can be made to afford sport of a most exciting kind.

Hutton and Hector, *Fishes of New Zealand*, p. 121.

sting-bladder (sting'blad'er), *n.* A sea-bladder; a Portuguese man-of-war, *Physalia*.

stinger² (sting'er), *n.* [*Compare stingo*. Prob. < *sting*, *v.*, + *-er*; but a Malay origin (*sa-tenga*, *s'tenga*, half, i. e., 'half-and-half') has been suggested.] An alcoholic drink.

Two "stingers" were brought. Now a "stinger," it should be known, . . . a noggin of Scotch whiskey enlivened by much or little, according to individual taste, of the local buzz-water.

S. Bonnal, in *Scribner's Mag.*, Jan., 1901, p. 108.

stinging-capsule (sting'ing-kap'sūl), *n.* Same as *stinging-cell*.

sting-ray, *n.*—**California sting-ray**, *Myliobatis californica*, a very common ray of mud-flats along the California coast.—**Common sting-ray**, *Dasyatis centroura*, found in abundance from the coast of Maine to Cape Hatteras.—**Round sting-ray**, any ray of the genus *Urolophus*. These fishes are small sting-rays, but the most vigorous and dangerous of the group. Most of them are confined to warm and tropical parts of America.—**Southern sting-ray**, *Dasyatis say*, found from Carolina to Brazil and occasionally as far north as New York.—**Spotted sting-ray**, *Aetobatus narinari*, widely distributed in tropical seas.

stink-bells (sting'belz), *n.* The Californian *Fritillaria agrestis*, an ill-smelling species, in some places occupying grain-fields, the bulb being so deep as to escape the plow.

stink-brand (sting'k'brand), *n.* Same as *stinking smut*. See *smut*, 3 (b).

stinker, *n.* 3. Same as *stinkhorn*.

A stinker (which is the trivial name of the phallus impudicus). *Southey*, *Doctor*, cxvii.

stink-fish (sting'k'fish), *n.* A sparoid fish, *Boops salpa*, found about the Cape of Good Hope.

stink-fly (sting'k'fli), *n.* Any golden-eyed lace-wing fly: so called on account of their very disagreeable odor. See *Chrysopa*.

stink-gland (sting'k'gland), *n.* One of the various special glands, differently located, which occur in *Myriapoda* and numerous insects, and which secrete a liquid of an offensive odor. Also called *glandula odorifera*. See *defensive glands*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 257.

stink-grass (sting'k'grās), *n.* A handsome but ill-smelling and nearly worthless grass, *Eragrostis major*, native in Europe and Asia and widely introduced in waste and cultivated, chiefly sandy, lands in the United States. Also called *candy-grass*, *skunk-grass*, and *pungent meadow-grass*. This

name is also given to the similar but smaller species *E. Eragrostis*.

stink-pot, *n.* 5. A name given by sailors to the giant petrel, *Ossifraga gigantea*, on account of its rank, musty smell.

stinkweed, *n.* 3. The penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*. It is an ill-smelling plant and renders unfit for use the milk of cows which eat it, while beef-cattle must be removed from pasture containing it two or three weeks before slaughter. It is more troublesome in Canada than in the United States. See **French weed* (b).

stinkwood, *n.*—**Mexican stinkwood**, *Pseudomoringa perniciosa*. See **cayote*, 1.

stipes, *n.* 2. (a) Also, the stalk of the halter of a dipterous insect.

stipites (sti'pi-tēz), *n.* Plural of *stipes*.

stipple-paper (stip'l-pā'pēr), *n.* A special drawing-paper having a coated and embossed surface which can be removed by scraping with a knife to intensify the high lights of a picture.

stippling, *n.* 2. In *ophthalmol.*, an appearance of the retina as if thickly dotted with light and dark points.

The general appearance of this eye-ground presents to the examiner's eye a peculiar appearance, as of a very

Stink-grass (Eragrostis major).
a, flower; b, glumes; c, leaf and culm; d, spikelet.

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stock

small irregularly figured carpet, somewhat like a mosaic of small light and dark spots; this is called the *stippling* of the retina. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 48.

stipulated (stip'ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *stipulate*².

stipulatio (stip'ū-lā'shiō), *n.* [*L.*] The highest form of contract under the civil law. It was oral and formally entered into through interrogatories before a magistrate or public officer, and was thus made definite to both parties. It could be released for fraud or deceit only, and by the same formality.

stirpiculturist (stēr-pi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*stirpicultur(e)* + *-ist*.] One who devotes himself to the improvement of the breed or stock in animals; hence, one who desires to secure the improvement, physical and mental, of the human race.

If we examine the cause of an American citizen's distrust of the immigrant we find that it varies according to the citizen's point of view. The mechanic fears cheap competition, resulting in low wages; the stirpiculturist, noting the poor physique and low mental caliber of some of the immigrants, fears race degeneration. *A. J. McLaughlin*, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1903, p. 231.

stirrup-iron, *n.* 2. An iron strip to hold the end of a beam or girder.

stirrup-plate (stir'up-plāt), *n.* In *naval arch.*, an iron plate which joins the keel and stern-post, and is bolted through them.

stirrup-vase (stir'up-vās), *n.* Same as **pseud-ampora*.

Among the painted ware "stirrup vases" were specially abundant, some with magnificent decorative designs. *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, 1906, p. 116.

stitch, *n.* 10. Same as *suture*.

The side-knot, or "square" stitch, in rendering a retaining suture unnecessary, is superior to the topknot or "circular" stitch. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan 31, 1903, p. 197.

Hudson stitch. See *extract under *tee8*.—**Interrupted stitches**. See *interrupted suture*.—**Kennington stitch**, in *embroidery*, a long and a short outline-stitch, appearing alternately, mostly on the right side.—**Stitch abscess**. See **abscess*.

stitch, *v. t.* 4. In *weaving*, to unite by concealed threads, either warp or filling or both, (two or more fabrics), so that they shall appear as one, forming a two-ply, three-ply, etc., fabric.—5. In *bookbinding*, to pass a thread or flexible wire through perforations made near the back fold of the assembled sections of (an unbound book).

stitch-bird (stich'berd), *n.* A small perching bird, *Pogonornis cincla*, found in the North Island, New Zealand, the clicking note of which is supposed to resemble the word *stitch*. The nest is small and open. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1903, p. 223.

stitcher, *n.* Specifically—2. The operator or the machine that stitches together the sections of an unbound book.

stitching, *n.*—**Circular stitching**. See *spiral stitching*.—**Figure-of-eight stitching**. Same as **abrier-stitch*.—**Overedge stitching**. See **overedge*.—**Spiral stitching**, in *sewing-machine work*, a method of sewing in which the fabric is continually rotated under the needle and the stitching is laid down in spiral lines. When the sewing is in complete circles it is called *circular stitching*.

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large columnar intrusion of eruptive rock, the length and breadth of which are roughly equal. A stock may be the deep-seated and uneroded portion of a volcanic neck or plug. Compare def. 32.

Notwithstanding the spectacular nature of these sample phenomena observed in different quarries, the forces engaged in their production are almost insignificant compared with those which must be produced in the shell of country-rock concentric with the molar contact of a still molten stock or batholith. The latter forces may be compared with the force of compression which has so often developed peripheral cleavage and schistosity concentric with molar contacts of stocks and batholiths; but fracture is the necessary product of the one kind of energy applied suddenly, as rock-flowage is the product of the other applied slowly and for a much greater period of time.

Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1903, p. 117.

36. The material removed from a quarry which is of suitable size to be worked into marketable articles.—**37.** *pl.* A moldy defect sometimes found on wool and woollens that have been stored while damp in a warm, badly ventilated room. *Georgievics* (trans.), *Chem. Technol. of Textile Fibers*, p. 40.—**Stock brick.** See *brick*.—**Stock culture.** See *culture*.—**Stocks and bowls.** See *about*.—**Ten-weeks stock.** See *Matthiola* and *stock*, 23.

Stockbridge limestone. See *limestone*.

stock-broker, n.—**Inside stock-broker, outside stock-broker.** See the extract.

Before proceeding to deal with some of the operations favoured by bucket-shops, it is necessary to point out the difference between "inside" and "outside" men. The *inside stockbroker* is an intermediary who obtains a commission from his client—whose agent he is—for carrying out a legitimate transaction; the *outside man* (stock-broker) gambles against the client for whom he purports to act. The first is governed by a representative and exceedingly severe Committee, whilst the latter is only ruled by his own sweet will and conscience; the first has to show his bona fides and have substantial guarantors before he can start business, whilst the other only needs plenty of assurance, occasionally backed by a little capital.

The Strand, Oct., 1906, p. 349.

stock-distributor (stok'dis-trib'ū-tor), *n.* In a blast-furnace, a machine used to receive the coal, limestone, and ore, collectively known as stock, and distribute it evenly inside the furnace. It consists essentially of a revolving hopper and spout inclosed in the gas-tight cap of the furnace. See *blast-furnace*.

stocker, n. 3. A young steer, purchased to be fed on pasture or rough fodder during the winter. [U. S.] *Rept. Kan. State Board of Agri.* 1901-2, p. 160.

stock-farming (stok'fär'ming), *n.* Stock-raising. Stock-farming may include an element of dairy-farming, but the word refers distinctively to the production of cattle and hogs for their meat, horses for trotting or work, sheep for wool and mutton, etc.

stock-feed (stok'féd), *n.* 1. The apparatus or device in an automatic or semi-automatic machine by which the material to be operated on is supplied to the tools or processes for fabrication. *The Engineer* (London), March 8, 1901, p. 249.—2. The carriage which feeds logs or wood bolts to the sawing- or cutting-tools.

stock-frost (stok'fröst), *n.* Same as *ground-ice* or *anchor-ice*. *Nature*, Jan. 30, 1908, p. 295. [Local, Eng. (Norfolkshire).]

stockholder, n. 2. A proprietor of stock, that is, of herds of cattle or flocks of sheep; a grazer. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*. [Australia.]

The most negligent stock-holders now carefully house their wool, and many take the trouble to wash their sheep. *E. Curr*, *Account of Van Diemen's Land*, p. 83.

stock-hut (stok'hut), *n.* The shelter or hut of a stock-man in the bush. [Australia.]

We crossed the Underalga creek a little below the stock-hut, and encamped about a mile beyond it. *C. Sturt*, *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern* [Australia], II. 21.

stocking-feet (stok'ing-fét), *n. pl.* The feet covered only with stockings (without shoes): chiefly in the phrase, 'in one's stocking-feet.' *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Colloq., U. S.]

stocking-thread (stok'ing-thred), *n.* Same as *stocking-yarn*.

stock-keep (stok'kēp), *v. i.* To herd stock: a word fashioned after *bar-keep*, etc. [Colloq., Australia.]

'What can you do, young man?' 'Well, most things, answered the Australian, with quiet confidence; 'fence, split, milk, drive bullocks, stock-keep, plough.'

Rolf Boldrewood, *Colonial Reformer*, x.

stock-keeper (stok'kē-pēr), *n.* The manager or herdsman of a cattle-station; a shepherd; a herdsman. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*. [Australia.]

stock-line (stok'lin), *n.* The level of the

charge (or stock) in a blast-furnace. *Philips and Bauerman*, *Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 283.

stock-rail (stok'rāl), *n.* In *railroading*, either of the two rails of a main or line track. At a switch one stock-rail may be continuous and the other continuous with the connecting-rail of the siding or crossover. See *switch*, 2, *frog*, 2, and *adhesion-rail*.

stock-riding (stok'ri'ding), *n.* In Australia, the occupation of a stock-rider; the work of a cow-boy; riding herd.

Like other Australian aborigines, the Kurnal have a natural aptitude for stock-riding. I have also known among them good shearers and reapers.

Fison and Howitt, *Kamilaroi and Kurnal*, p. 260, note.

stock-room, n. 2. A room, usually in a hotel, where travelers for business-houses show their samples and take orders.

stock-route (stok'rēt), *n.* In Australia, a right of way through the land of a squatter which he is legally obliged to leave unobstructed for the use of cattle or sheep on their way to distant parts of the country. If the squatter fences his land he must provide slip-rails or other arrangement for their free passage. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

stock-saw (stok'sā), *n.* One of the saws in a mill by which lumber is sawed from the log into the standard or stock sizes.

stock-whip (stok'hvip), *n.* A herder's whip. It has a short handle and long thong.

The stock-whip, with a handle about half a yard long and a thong of three yards long, of plaited bullock-hide, is a terrible instrument in the hands of a practised stockman. Its sound is the note of terror to the cattle; it is like the report of a blunderbuss, and the stockman at full gallop will hit any given spot on the beast that he is within reach of, and cut the piece clean away through the thickest hide that bull or bison ever wore. He will strike a fly or a spot of mud on a hillock at full speed.

W. Howitt, *Tallangetta*, I. 100.

stodge (stoj), *n.* [Also *studge*.] 1. Any thick, satisfying food; a stiff, thick mass of a semi-liquid nature. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—2. Thick, slimy mud; a wet, muddy condition. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—3. A fat, thick-set person; a deformed person. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Dial. in all uses.] **stodge** (stoj), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *stodged*, ppr. *stodging*. [*stodge, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make heavy, full, and stupid by cramming with surfeiting or coarse food. [Dial., Eng.]

The most robust of appetites for clerical lives cannot but confess itself—well, *stodged* is the only word, we fear.

Athenæum, Feb. 2, 1901, p. 134.

2. To mix into a thick, liquid mass; stir up. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Dial.]

II. *intrans.* To walk with short, heavy steps; walk with the feet sticking in mud; stick fast in mud. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Dial.]

stodginess (stoj'ines), *n.* The character of being stodgy; heaviness; dullness; crudeness. [Colloq., Eng.]

The bulk of the reviewing to-day is in no sense log-rolling. It is conscientious enough, as conscientious as work can be that is turned out very hurriedly and within a few hours of the publication of a book. *Stodginess* is its worst feature.

Bookman, June, 1898, p. 360.

stodgy, a. 4. Dull; stupid; crude; thick-headed; as, a *stodgy* way of looking at things. [Colloq., Eng.]

stoeicheiologal (stoi-ki-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*stoeicheiolog(y)* + *-ical*.] Relating to stoeicheiology or the doctrine of elements. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, II. 114.

stoeicheiology, n. 2. In *histol.*, the science of the tissue-elements; cytology.

stoeicheiometry, n. 2. The study of the properties of each of the characters of an organism in relation to inheritance. See the extract.

It is reasonable to infer that a science of *Stoechiometry* will now be created for living things, a science which shall provide an analysis, and an exact determination of their constituents.

Bateson and Saunders, *Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc.*, 1902, [I. 159.]

stoke-hold (stök'höld), *n.* The space below the decks of a steam-vessel where the boilers are located and fired; a stoke-hole. The stoke-hole may be constructed with air-tight bulkhead doors, so that a forced draft sent by fans or blowers into the hold finds its way out through the ash-pits and fuel-beds of the furnaces. This is the closed stoke-hold system. If the air comes in by natural means through openings for ventilation, the stoke-hold is 'open,' and no tight bulkhead doors are needed.

The spaces occupied by the machinery almost necessarily form large compartments amidships; but in recent war-ships the stoke-holds have each been divided into two by means of a middle-line bulkhead.

White, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 33.

stokery (stök'kēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* *stokeries* (-iz).

[*stok(e)* + *-ery*.] A place where firing or stoking is done. [Eng.]

In the south-east side of the Inch very complete remains of baths were found, with two brick-built hypocausts and a *stokery*.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 791.

Stokes-Adams disease. See *disease*.

Stokesian (stōks'i-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or due to Sir George Gabriel Stokes (1819-1903), an eminent British mathematician and physicist: as, a *Stokesian* theorem, principle, or law.

Stokes's law. See *law*.

stolon, n.—**Genital stolon**, in echinoderms, same as *azial organ*.

stolonial (stō'lon-āl), *n.* [*stolon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stolon.—**stolonial theca.** See *theca*.

stolonization (stō'lon-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*stolon* + *-iz(e)* + *-ation*.] The act of producing stolons or runners.

Stolonization occurs in *Aurelia*, but much less freely, as does also the origin of buds from the stolons. Budding from the side of the polyp was not observed in *Cyanea*, its small size probably rendering such process difficult.

Science, April 11, 1902, p. 571.

stomach, n.—**Chylific stomach.** Same as *mid-intestine*.—**Colliers' stomach.** See *collier*.—**Hour-glass stomach,** a ring-like contraction of the wall of the stomach dividing the organ into two cavities.

stomachache (stum'ak-āk), *n.* Pain in the stomach; gastralgia; commonly, any pain in the abdomen, especially colic.

stomach-mouth (stum'ak-mouth), *n.* The entrance to the proventriculus of the honey-bee. *A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 309.

stomalgia (stō-mal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as *stomat-talgia*.

stomapyra (stō-mā-pi'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *πύρ*, fire.] Aphthæ.

stomatalgia (stō-ma-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgic pain in the mouth.

stomatitic (stō-ma-tit'is), *a.* [*stomatit(is)* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with stomatitis.

stomatoblast (stō'ma-tō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the cells from which the larval pharynx of certain marine annelids is developed. *Torrey*.

stomatognath (stō'ma-tō-gnath), *n.* [Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] See the extract.

I would suggest the word "*stomatognath*" as a convenient term by which to refer to the various chitinous, or calcified, or siliceous "teeth" or "jaws" occurring as specialized thickenings of the lining of the stomodæum, such as the teeth or jaws of Annelids, including Leeches; the "teeth" in the gastric mill of Crustacea; the elements of the "mastax" of Rotifers; the individual members of the radular apparatus of Mollusca; and possibly, also, the horny teeth of Cyclostome fishes. The word was used by me some years ago, in a course of advanced lectures on the Annelida that I gave in the University of Oxford; and it appears to me that some such word would be useful in referring to these and kindred structures.

W. B. Benham, in *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 382.

[note.]

stomatomalacia (stō'ma-tō-ma-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Progressive ulcer of the mouth; cancrum oris.

stomatorrhæa (stō'ma-tō-rē-ā), *n.* [NL. *stomatorrhæa*, < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ροία*, flowing.] Salivation.

stomatose (stō'ma-tōs), *a.* Same as *stomatous*.

stomidium (stō-mid'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *stomidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *dim.* -*ιδίον*.] A pore which indicates the position of a rudimentary tentacle in an aleyonarian.

stomochord (stō'mō-kōrd), *n.* [Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *E. chord*.] A forward dorsal diverticulum of the gut in the collar region of *Enteropneusta* which pushes before it the wall of the preoral body-cavity. It is a complex structure possessing paired lateral pouches and a ventral convexity.

The Notochord.—This structure, which occurs in the embryos of all Vertebrata, and persists in many of them throughout life, has always been recognized as one of their chief morphological characters. It is not disputed that this is homologous with the notochord of Amphioxus, and only a few authorities refuse to admit some relationship between the latter and the "notochord" of *Enteropneusta*, for which Willey's term "*stomochord*" will here be used. The *stomochord* is a forward dorsal diverticulum of the gut in the collar region, which pushes before it the wall of the pre-oral body cavity or protocoel.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 251.

stomochordal (stō'mō-kōr'dal), *a.* [*stomochord* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the stomochord; provided with a stomochord.

stomodæum, n. 2. In anthozoans, the sac-like pharynx, or so-called stomach.

stomodeal

Stomodeal canal. See **canal*.
stomoxylid (stō-mok'si-id), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A member of the dipterous family *Stomoxylidae*.

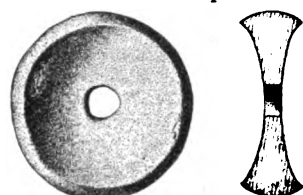
II. a. Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Stomoxylidae*.

stone. I. n.—Armenian stone. (a) See *Armenian*. (b) An imitation stone made up of red, yellow, blue, and green glass in small particles, which is cut in brilliant form and extensively sold by Armenian and Syrian dealers.—**Back stone**, a cast-iron prism placed on the back edge of the bottom of a lead-ore hearth and surmounted by the nozzle of the twyer.—**Black stone**, a rock, usually a basalt, of especially dark color but whose other characters are either imperfectly known or unnecessary to take into account.

It stands upon an eminence well above the leveled and buried ruins of the ancient city, and though, to reach it from the western mountains, one must pass over the great black-stone belt, it is in the midst of a limestone region and is of the purest white.

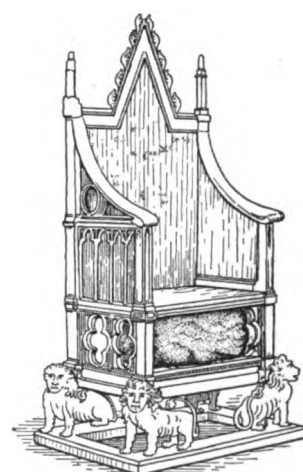
H. C. Butler, *Architecture and Other Arts*, p. 76.

Ceramic stone. See **ceramic*.—**Ceremonial stone.** See **ceremonial*.—**Cotham stone**, a division of the White Lias rock of southwestern England, commonly known as the *landscape-marble* (which see) and belonging to the upper or Retic member of the Triassic series.—**Dimension stone.** (b) Stone cut to a standard size, or to the size specified on drawings.—**Discoidal stone**, a stone of discoidal shape with concave surfaces, sometimes perforated in the center, found quite frequently among archaeological remains in North America. Such stones were used in games, but may have served other purposes as well.—**Fish-eye stone.** See **apophyllite* and **fish-eye*.—**Gibraltar stone.** Same as *onyx marble*.—**Hercules stone**, a lodestone.—**Porcelain stone.** See **porcelain*.—**Portland stone.** (b) In the eastern United States, a chocolate-colored sandstone or brownstone which is quarried at Portland, opposite Middletown, Connecticut.—**Semiprecious stone**, a mineral which may be cut and polished so as to be decorative and fit for jewelry, but is not of great rarity and consequent cost. Thus agates and jaspers, carnelians and sardonyx, are usually classed as semiprecious, and turquoises, except at certain times and places. Some varieties even of the most precious stones may be so classed: thus, Burmese sapphires are semiprecious as compared with the true Indian sapphire, the difference being a mere matter of color and luster.—**Smoky stones**, precious stones, more particularly diamonds, which in consequence of internal imperfections lack perfect transparency.—**Stone of Cronus**, in *Greek antiqu.*, a beryl or sacred stone which was exhibited at Delphi as the stone which, according to the legend, Rhea had substituted for the infant Zeus, her son by Cronus, in order to preserve him from being destroyed by his father.—**The stone of Scone**, a block of stone lying in a frame or box under the seat of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. The tradition is that it was the stone which served Jacob for a pillow (Gen. xxviii. 11), that it was taken to Scone in Scotland, where the Scottish monarchs sat on it when they were crowned, and that it was brought from Scotland by Edward I., by whose orders the chair was made to contain it. It is a historical fact that the chair has been used continuously since the time of that king.—**Thulite stone**, a mixture of thulite and quartz which has a pink or rose color: used for small ornaments.



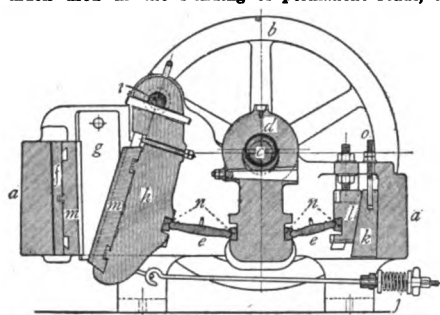
Discoidal Stone.
(In U. S. Nat. Museum.)

II. a.—Stone china. See *ironstone* and *white granite*.
stone-bolt (stōn'bōlt), *n.* Two sets of wheels, joined by a pole below the axes, used for carrying stone. [Local, U. S.]
stone-carrier (stōn'kar'i-ēr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger*.
stone-crusher, *n.* It consists, usually, of two or more jaws of hardened or chilled metal which are brought together to a gaged distance by a toggle-joint or other system of levers. The rock is fed in to the upper end of these jaws, which are inclined to each other, and as the movable jaw recedes from the fixed one and advances toward it by the toggle action, the rock feeds itself downward and is crushed by the nip of the jaw. The first crusher was designed by Blake of New Haven, Connecticut, and first patented in 1858. In connection with crushers there are usually sizing-screens, revolving hollow barrels with perforated sides, by which the



Coronation Chair with Stone of Scone.

crushed material is mechanically sorted. Crushers are much used in the building of permanent roads, the



Blake Stone-crusher, sectional view.

a, a, main frame; b, fly-wheel; c, crank-shaft; d, pitman; e, e, toggles; f, fixed jaw; g, cheek; h, movable jaw; i, jaw-shaft; j, rubber spring; k, wedge; l, toggle-block; m, m, jaw-plates; n, n, toggle-bearings; o, wedge-nut.

manufacture of concrete and cement, as well as in mining and the separation of ores.

stone-fish, *n.* 2. A scorpæoid fish, *Synancidium horridum*, living in Australian waters.

stone-flagged (stōn'flagd), *a.* Paved with flag-stones. E. Wharton, *Italian Villas*, p. 53. [Rare.]

stone-hand (stōn'hand), *n.* In *printing*, the compositor who imposes pages of type on the stone and secures them in the chase for electrotyping or printing. Also called *stoneman*.

stone-ice (stōn'is), *n.* Same as *fossil glacier*.

stone-lifter (stōn'lift'ēr), *n.* A common name of *Kathetostoma laevis*, a fish belonging to the family *Uranoscopus*. [Australia.]

stoneman, *n.* 2. In *printing*, same as **stone-hand*.

Front and tail margins can be most accurately made by the stoneman, for they cannot be predetermined with precision by guesswork.

De Vinne, *Mod. Book Composition*, p. 301.

stone-mill, *n.* 3. A flouring-mill in which stones are used in place of rollers. [Rare.]

stone-pheasant (stōn'fez'ant), *n.* See **pheasant*.

stone-waller (stōn'wāl-ēr), *n.* In *cricket*, a batsman who plays entirely on the defensive, that is, whose object is merely to keep the ball out of his wickets. [Colloq.]

With them [able batsmen] was associated Scott, most patient of stonevallers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 278.

stoneware, *n.*—**Coblentz stoneware**, salt-glazed gray stoneware with blue ornamentation, made extensively at Coblentz, Germany, and vicinity in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.—**Frechen stoneware**, brown salt-glazed stoneware made at Frechen, near Cologne, Germany, in the sixteenth century. The bellarmine, a jug with a bearded mask on the front of the neck, is a familiar example of Frechen ware.—**Grenzhausen stoneware**, a gray stoneware with incised and embossed decoration, usually embellished with blue and purple enamels, made at Grenzhausen and Höhr, near Coblentz, Germany, since the sixteenth century.—**Kreussen stoneware**, a dark, metallic brown stoneware



Grenzhausen Mug, 18th century.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



Grenzhausen Mug, 18th century.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



Kreussen Drug-jar, 1657.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

with relief decorations of apostles, etc., usually enriched with brightly colored enamels, red, blue, yellow, and

stop

white, made at Kreussen, Bavaria, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**Limburg stoneware**. See *Raeren stoneware*.—**Raeren stoneware**, a variety of grès de Flandres with a lustrous brown salt-glaze and applied relief decorations, made at Raeren, near Aix-la-Chapelle (in the ancient duchy of Limburg), during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Among the most



Raeren Jug, 1507.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



Siegburg Cannette, 1589.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

characteristic objects are jugs with relief friezes representing peasant dances. Also called *Limburg stoneware*.—**Siegburg stoneware**, a variety of stoneware of white clay with molded reliefs, made at Siegburg, near Bonn, Germany, in the sixteenth century. The best-known forms of this ware are the tall, tapering flagons, or cannettes, and the baluster-shaped jugs with funnel-shaped tops.

stonewood (stōn'wūd), *n.* The broad-leaved tea-tree (which see, under *tea-tree*). The Australian silver-tree, *Tristitia Argirodendron*, is also sometimes known by this name.

stonework, *n.* 2. In *printing*, the imposing of pages of type on a surface of stone and the securing of them in the chase for electrotyping or printing.

Correct *stone-work* depends primarily on properly justified lines and exact make-up, but the stone is not the place to remedy the grosser faults made by the compositor.

De Vinne, *Mod. Book Composition*, p. 306.

stoning-jack (stō'ning-jak), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a jack with a glass or stone at the end of an arm which moves back and forth over the leather to remove the wrinkles. C. T. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 185.

stonite (stōn'it), *n.* [*ston(e)* + *-ite*.] A trade-name for an explosive consisting of 68 per cent. nitroglycerin, 8 per cent. potassium nitrate, 20 per cent. kieselguhr, and 4 per cent. wood-meal.

stook, *n.* 2. A shock of Indian corn. [Northern U. S., especially New England.]

If the corn is cured and husked, the bundles are carried together and set up in large shocks or stooks, as commonly known in New England. *Book of Corn*, p. 180.

stool, *n.* 8. (c) In wooden ships, one of the pieces of plank bolted to the quarters for the purpose of forming and erecting the galleries; also, one of the ornamental blocks for the poop lanterns to stand on abaft. *Knowles, Naval Architecture*. (d) In *iron ship-building*, a small foundation or seating for the support of some part of the machinery, as the shaft-bearings, pumps, etc.

stool-pigeon, *n.* 3. One who looks over the hand of a card-player and signals its contents to a confederate.

stop¹, *v. t.* 16. See *to stop down a lens*, under *stop¹*, *v. t.*

stop¹, *n.* 18. In games such as newmarket and pope-Joan, a card which is left in the stock and stops the run of a sequence which is played. Certain named cards are sometimes arbitrarily agreed on for stops.

A *Stop* is a card which balks or stops the further play in a sequence. It may be the highest card of a suit; or a card next lower in sequence to the card led in a suit already played. For example: Suppose a Seven of Hearts has already been led, and the sequence played up to the King, which is a *Stop*; then the Six of Hearts, being the highest remaining card of that suit, is necessarily a *Stop*. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 331.

19. In *mech.*, an obstacle, such as a pin, peg, or block, placed so as to limit in a definite manner the movement of any part of a machine or instrument.

The cock is quarter stopped so that when it is turned in one direction as far as the stop, it is full open and in communication with the inside of the meter. W. J. Diddin, *Public Lighting*, p. 94.

20. In *wrestling*, a counter to any particular hold.—21. In *boxing*, a guard that prevents a blow from reaching home.—**Accessory stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop-knob which controls some mechanical contrivance, such as a coupler, the tremulant, the bellows-signal, etc., which is not a true stop, since it does not have a set of pipes connected with it. See *stop*, n., 6. Often called an *accessory*, absolutely, or a *mechanical stop*.—**Automatic stop**, a device, in railroad signal systems, by which the failure of an engineer or motorman to observe a danger-signal and stop his train is followed by a cutting off of the power, or an application of brakes to the train independent of his action. Such stops are usually levers which normally lie out of the path of the train when the signals are at safety. When the signal stands in the danger position, the lever rises or swings so as to hit either a valve or an electric switch, or break a fragile piece of pipe, and stop the train.—**Emergency stop**, in a railway-train fitted with a continuous brake, the stoppage of the train by such an application of the brake as brings the full power of the brake-system into action upon the brake-shoes. This stops the train in the shortest possible distance or time, but with ordinary adjustment of the levers the stop is so sudden as to be uncomfortable to passengers. Distinguished from a *service stop*.—**Manual stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop or set of pipes that belongs to one of the partial organs controlled by or played from a manual keyboard; opposed to a *pedal stop*, which belongs to a partial organ controlled by or played from a pedal keyboard.—**Mechanical stop**. See *accessory stop*.—**Rudolph's system of stops**, a series of photographic lens-stops in which f_0 (f) is the smallest aperture. In this series the exposures corresponding to the stops are inversely related, other things being equal, as the numbers by which they are distinguished.—**Service stop**, in a continuous train-brake system, the arrest of the motion of the train by applying the brakes in the usual or ordinary manner, by which the inertia of the moving mass is gradually overcome. It is used in regular service to bring trains to rest at stations or for other regular stops, by a gradual or step-by-step increase in the braking power, so as to avoid jars or shocks, and to cause the least discomfort to passengers and least injury to the cars of the train. In air-brake service it is effected by successive reductions of the pressure in the continuous train-pipe, with intervals for the equalization of air-pressure in the pipe between reductions. A gradually increasing pressure is thus exerted on the brake-levers and the brake-shoes which bear against the wheels, and a retarding force is exerted which gradually increases in effect as compared with the diminishing living force of the moving mass, until the energy is entirely absorbed and the train stops. See *emergency stop*.—**Sounding stop**, in *organ-building*, a real stop or set of pipes, or the stop-knob for such a stop: opposed to *accessory stop*.

stop-head (stop'hēd), n. In *carp.*, a strip secured to the jamb of a door to stop it at the right point when closed: used when there is no rebate cut in the solid frame.

stop-board (stop'bōrd), n. In *athletics*, the rim surrounding the circle which marks the position of the shot-putter or hammer-thrower in making his attempt.

stop-gage (stop'gāj), n. An instrument for setting the nippers of a cotton-combing machine which hold the cotton while the combing-needles pass through it. *Thornley, Cotton Combing Machines*, p. 152.

stop-gate, n. 2. A valve of large size, of the type which slides across the opening it controls. In large sizes for pipe it is also called *gate-valve* and *stop-valve*.

In article 12 the closing of the *stop-gate* is instantaneous, and the kinetic energy of the moving water is absorbed by the elastic compression of the water itself (the pipe being supposed fixed and its possible distension neglected). *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 66.

stop-guard (stop'gārd), n. In *archery*, a catch upon the inside of a shooting-glove, or fingertips, to fix the place of the drawing fingers upon the bowstring.

stopping, n. 2. A method by which intrusive igneous masses are supposed to make a way for themselves by breaking off blocks of the overlying rock and passing them downward and backward until wholly or partially absorbed. See the extract.

Daly has recently urged that lavas work out reservoirs and enlarge passages for themselves by detaching masses of rock from the roofs and sides of the spaces already occupied by them, these masses either melting and mingling with the lava, or else sinking to lower positions in the column. This process he designates *stopping*. *Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol.*, I. 603.

stopping-bar (stō'ping-bār), n. In *quarrying*, a telescopic bar of steel having a jack-screw at one end, used as a support for a rock-drill. The bar, by means of the screw, is firmly wedged between the walls of a shaft or tunnel, the rock-drill being adjustable at any angle and in any position upon the bar. A stopping-bar used vertically between the floor and roof of a tunnel or drift is called a *drifting-column*. A modification of a stopping-bar, having a separate support for the drill and moving upon the bar, is called a *shaft-bar*.

stop-joint (stop'joint), n. A device which limits motion in any jointed apparatus.

The common form [of support] is a simple steel sole plate of sufficient size to support the foot and the toes, if their muscles are paralyzed, attached to a light upright

provided with a calf band. The upright is usually applied on the inner side of the leg where it is least noticeable. At the ankle there is a "stop joint," which allows dorsiflexion but prevents the toe-drop. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 234.

stop-key (stop'kē), n. In *lock-making*, a safety-key which, when placed in its lock, may serve to prevent the use of a master-key or any other key from the opposite side of the door.

stop-motion, n.—**Back-stop motion**, in *cotton-manuf.*, a mechanism in a sliver-drawing machine for stopping it if one of the sliver-ends breaks.

stop-needle (stop'nē'dl), n. A surgical needle with a shoulder which allows it to penetrate into the tissues only to a certain depth.

stop-nut (stop'nūt), n. A nut used on an adjusting-screw to limit motion in one direction, either of the screw itself or of some part moving upon the screw.

The saddle is adjusted in and out by *stop-nuts* and bolted down on the knee by four bolts with swing handles, as shown. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 30, 1904, p. 242.

stop-off (stop'ōf), n. The leaving of a train at a station, before the destination is reached, with the privilege of resuming the journey on a subsequent train and with the original ticket; the privilege of 'stopping off,' or 'over,' in this way. [U. S.]

If a sufficient number join the station and desire the organization of a party to make the trip together, such organization will be undertaken and the trip will be made by one of the northern transcontinental routes with the usual *stop-offs* in the mountains. *Science*, April 22, 1904, p. 676.

stop-order, n. 2. An order issued out of the court of chancery on petition of one having an assigned or other interest in funds in the hands of the paymaster-general of that court, staying the payment thereof. Any person who has a lien on funds in court may obtain a *stop-order*. [Eng.]

stopper, n. 4. In the Bahamas, either of two trees, (a) the red rodwood, *Eugenia axillaris*, and (b) the marlberry, *Icacorea paniculata*. See *marlberry*.—**Check-stoppers**, a series of short lengths of rope, called 'stops,' fastened to an anchor-cable, or other chain, and designed to part in turn as the cable runs out, but to serve as a check to the natural rapidity of its motion.—**Dog-stoppers**, collectively, ropes secured to the mainmast, bitts, hatch, etc., as auxiliary to the deck-stoppers, and which take their respective names according to the place they occupy on deck.—**Hatch-stopper**, a strong rope fastened in the hatch to assist the deck-stopper. Iron stoppers are employed as hatch-stoppers, being situated in the corners of the hatches, with compressors on the lower deck. Iron levers, controlled by a tackle, compress the chain-cable and stop it from running.—**Lanyard-stopper**, a short length of rope with a large knot in one end and a rope lanyard of a smaller sized rope, while the other end of the stopper has a large hook or shackle. The latter secures into an eye-bolt in the deck, and the lanyard is wound about the cable and stopper, while the knot keeps it from slipping.—**Lever-stopper**, an iron casting holding one link of chain which is kept in place by the use of a turn-screw, or lever. See *hatch-stopper*.—**Mechanical stopper**, a contrivance for checking the running out of a cable, and also for controlling the running in of a cable when it is being stowed in the chain-lockers.—**Rope-stopper**. Same as *lanyard-stopper*.

stopping-off (stop'ing-ōf'), n. In electroplating, deposition on the exposed portions of a surface the remainder of which is protected by a non-conducting coat of varnish or wax.

stop-ridge, n. 2. In drains and other piping, a ridge which prevents one section slipping too far over another at the joints. Examples have been found in excavations of prehistoric Cnosus in Crete. *A. J. Evans*, in *An. Brit. School at Athens*, 1901-02, p. 14.

stop-shaft (stop'shāft), n. A mechanism that will lock or stop the motion of a shaft either lengthwise or when it has traversed a certain part of a revolution, or a multiple of such part: used in printing-presses, gear-cutters, and other machines.

stop-swing (stop'swing), n. In club-swinging, the act of bringing the club against the opposite arm, thus reversing its swing.

storage, n.—**Capillary storage-capacity**, the quantity of moisture that can be held in a given volume of soil in the shape of capillary films surrounding the particles of soil. This capacity increases from the surface down to the ground-water level in accordance with the laws of capillarity.—**Storage reservoir**. See *reservoir*.

storage-boom (stōr'āj-bōm), n. A strong boom used to hold logs in storage at a saw-mill. Also *holding-boom*.

storage-cell (stōr'āj-sel), n. An electric accumulator.

storage-track (stōr'āj-trak), n. In *railroad-ing*, any track at a drill-yard or terminal yard on which loaded or empty cars are stored for cleaning, or safe-keeping between runs.

store³, n. 5. An animal bought to be fattened for the market; store cattle. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*. [Australia.]

They then, if 'stores,' pass to the rich salt-bush country of Riverina.

W. H. L. Ranken, *Dominion of Australia*, xlii.

storesin (stō'rez-in), n. [*sto(rax) + resin*.] An amorphous compound, $C_{28}H_{54}(OH)_3$, the chief constituent of the resinous balsam *storax*.

stork, n.—**This stork**, *simbil*, *Ciconia abdimii*, a species confined to Africa. Its general color is black above with green and purple tinctations, and white below. The greenish-yellow bill is slightly curved; the face, bare and red.—**Whale-billed stork**, *Baleniceps rex*: same as *whale-headed* or *shee-billed stork*. See *whale-head*.

STORM, n.—**Espy's theory of storms**, the explanation of the method of the formation and maintenance of storms as due to the evolution of latent heat by the condensing moisture of ascending moist air, whereby the cloud becomes specifically lighter than the surrounding air at the same level, thus forming an up-draft and a continued process of condensation. With the addition of the whirlwind tendency where the air flows inward and upward, Espy's theory forms the foundation of modern meteorology.—**Law of storms**. See *hurricane distance*.

storm-beach (stōrm'bēch), n. A beach the form of which has been determined by a storm of unusual strength. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, pp. 381, 580.

Stormberg beds. See **bed*¹.

storm-breeder (stōrm'brē'dēr), n. A day or condition of weather regarded as likely to 'breed' or produce a storm: said, usually, of warm moist days of winter or hot hours or days of summer.

storm-clock (stōrm'klok), n. A meteorograph; specifically, the self-registering meteorological apparatus devised and named by Sir Francis Ronalds.

storm-coat (stōrm'kōt), n. A waterproof coat or mackintosh; also, a heavy ulster.

storm-jib (stōrm'jib), n. A small jib made of heavy canvas and used in bad weather.

stormward, **stormwards** (stōrm'wārd, -wārdz), a. and adv. I. a. Turned toward or facing the storm.

So every year that falls with noiseless flake
Should fill old scars up on the stormward side.
Lovell, *The Oak*, st. 4.

II. adv. Moving toward the storm; in such a way as to face the storm.

The team made little progress *stormward*, for the blizzard was raging more furiously and they had left the shelter of the woods. *N. Y. Times*, April 11, 1888.

storm-wave (stōrm'wāv), n. A wave of water piled up on a coast or at sea by strong ocean winds.

story², n.—**Lower story, upper story**. (b) In forestry. See **two-storied*.

stoss-side (stos'sid), n. [*G. stoss*, a thrust, push, knock (*stossen*, thrust, push), + *E. side*.]

The side (of a hill, etc.) that receives (or has received) the thrust of a glacier, or other impulse. *R. D. Salisbury*, in *Geol. Surv. of New Jersey*, 1891, p. 47.

There was also more rapid erosion upon the north or stoss side of hills than upon the southern or lee side, against which the ice-currents had little chance to scour. *Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc.*, XXX. 225.

stott, v. i. See *stot*². *W. J. Travis*, *Practical Golf*, p. 134.

stotter (stot'er), n. [*stot*² + *-er*¹.] In golf, a ball that stots or bounces: generally used in some such expression as 'a good stotter,' meaning a ball that possesses resiliency and bounces well upon being dropped on a hard, flat surface. *W. Park, Jr.*, *Game of Golf*, p. 52.

stouker (stou'kēr), n. [*Also stowker*; a dial. form of *stalker*, < *stalk*, handle, + *-er*¹.] A workman in a pottery who makes and attaches handles, feet, and spouts to vessels. [Eng.]

stouking (stou'king), n. [*Also stouking*; a dial. form of *stalking*.] The making and attaching of handles and spouts to vessels. [Eng.]

stovaine (stō'vā-in), n. [*stovel*, n., + *-a-* + *-ine*²: an arbitrary rendering into English of *F. Fourneau* ('stove'), the name of the discoverer.] The hydrochlorid of benzoyl-ethyl-dimethylaminopropanol, $CH_3C(C_2H_5)(OC_2H_5O)CH_2N(CH_3)_2HCl$: a local anesthetic

resembling cocaine but weaker in its effect and less poisonous. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 14, 1907, p. 443.

stove¹, *n.* 7. A chamber in which hides are dehaired.—**Cowper's stove**, a stove used to heat the blast for the iron blast-furnace by means of the waste heat from the same furnace. It consists of a circular wrought-iron tower about 100 feet high and from 25 to 30 feet in diameter, lined with fire-brick. The body of the stove is occupied by a checkerwork of fire-brick shaped to form hexagonal channels. Each blast-furnace is accompanied by four hot-blast stoves. At any one time three of these stoves are occupied by burning the waste gases from the blast-furnace within the channels described. The effect of this combustion is to heat the fire-brick of the channel to a very high temperature. The fourth stove, having been previously heated as described, is used for the passage of the blast from the blowing-engine to the furnace. It thus gives up the heat impounded in its fire-brick to the air. When this stove has become somewhat cooled by this process, the air is switched through another of the stoves. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, 1893, p. 311.—**Hanging stove** (*naut.*), a stove suspended from a deck-beam to keep it free of the deck.—**Hot-blast stove**, the oven or inclosed chamber, usually now of fire-brick, in which air is heated on its way from the blowing-cylinders to the blast-furnace in which iron is smelted.—**Massick's and Crooke's hot-blast stove**, a stove which has a wide combustion-chamber in the center and a heating-chamber divided by radial and concentric walls into annular passages. The gases enter the chimney after having passed through three sets of tubes.—**Napier's stove**, a stove for heating ordinary dwelling-rooms by means of solid fuel, which is very economically used. It consists essentially of two concentric cylinders, in the inner of which the fuel is burned, while the gaseous products of combustion are carried from top to bottom of the space between this and the outer cylinder before passing off to the chimney.—**Pistol-pipe stove**, a hot-blast stove with a single vertical pipe divided longitudinally and bent over in the form of a pistol-stock. The cold air entering one division descends through the other, and after becoming heated by the furnace passes off to the twyers.—**René Duvoir stove**, a hot-air stove or furnace much used in France for heating houses and factories. The hot gases from the fireplace are carried off through a number of cast-iron pipes around which circulates the air to be heated, which is then distributed by flues to the various rooms of the building.—**Reservoir stove**. (a) A stove having a reservoir for coal; a self-feeder. (b) A stove having a tank or reservoir for hot water.—**Spoor's stove**, a stove for domestic warming of rooms, in which the hot gases from the fire are made to pass upward and downward round the circumference of the fireplace before reaching the chimney, and the round grate can be turned on an axis in order to remove ashes.—**Talabot stove**, a hot-air stove, designed by M. Talabot, and used to heat the Chambre des Députés in Paris. The air to be heated was passed through a number of horizontal cast-iron pipes set in an arched fireplace of brick.—**Tinners' stove**. See *tin-ner*.—**Whitwell's stove**, a stove for heating the blast on its way from the blowing-engine to the iron blast-furnace. It is lined with fire-brick. It is distinguished from the Cowper stove by the fact that the air must make several passes up and down through the Whitwell stove, whereas, in the Cowper stove, it makes one pass up and back.

stove¹, *v. t.* 1. (f) In the manufacture of explosives, to dry (the granulated powder) by exposure to warm air in a "stove" or drying-room fitted with shelves under which run lines of steam-pipe. A similar drying process is applied in the manufacture of smokeless powder to remove any remains of acetone.

All cordite, after pressing, is dried in stoves. . . . The object of the *stoving* is to remove the acetone and any moisture from the cordite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 24.

3. In *wool-bleaching*, to expose (woolen yarn or cloth) in a dampened condition to the fumes of burning sulphur, and hence to the action of sulphurous acid, in a closed, usually wooden, building. The same treatment is sometimes applied to silk.

stove², *pret.* and *pp.*—**Stove up**, said of iron forgings or bars which are locally heated and then struck in the direction of their length; upset. The effect of this is to increase the diameter at the heated part, but at the expense of the length. The metal for heads of bolts is often secured by upsetting, as well as the parts of bridge-rods which are to carry the screw-threads when it is desired that the rod at the bottom of the threads shall be as strong as or stronger than the body of the bar.

stove-black (*stōv'blak'ing*), *n.* A preparation of graphite or plumbago used to rub over the surface of iron stoves, in order to give it a glossy appearance and to protect the iron from rusting.

stove-bolt (*stōv'bōlt*), *n.* A small bolt with a slot in the head for a screw-driver and with a square nut on the screw.

stove-lid (*stōv'lid*), *n.* A cover, usually a circular disk, fitting an opening in the top of a cooking-stove or range.

stove-lifter (*stōv'lif'ter*), *n.* A tool for lifting a stove-lid from the stove.

stove-mat (*stōv'mat*), *n.* A mat (usually circular) of asbestos cloth used to place on a cooking-stove.

stover¹, *n.* (b) In American agriculture, the stalks of Indian corn collectively, after removal of the ears but including the leaves, used as fodder.

stove-shelf (*stōv'shelf*), *n.* A metallic shelf over the back part of a cooking-stove or range, often attached to the rising-pipe. It is intended to be in the rising currents of hot air around the stove and to carry plates to be warmed, or to keep cooked food warm until it is called for.

stow¹, *v. II. intrans.* To conceal one's self on a ship (with a view to a free passage): with *away*. See *stowaway*.

[He] . . . opened his campaign by *stowing away* in one of [the ship's] boats.
R. Kipling, *Bonds of Discipline*, in *Traffics and Discoveries*, p. 38.

stowker, *n.* Same as **stouker*.

stowking, *n.* Same as **stouking*.

str. A contraction of *steamer*.

strabometry (*strā-bom'e-tri*), *n.* [NL. *strab-* (*ismus*) + *-o-* + Gr. *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the degree of strabismus.

Strad² (*strād*), *n.* An abbreviation of **Stradivari*.

straddle-mill (*strād'l-mil*), *n.* A revolving milling-machine cutter, either solid or made up of several cutters set side by side in a gang, which will cut or finish the top and sides of the work at the same time, when it is presented to the cutters in the plane in which they revolve, or at right angles to their common axis. This can only be done when the outside cutters have cutting-edges on their inside faces, or appear to straddle the work. The straddle-mill generally faces the top and sides of the work at the same time.

Stradivari, *Stradivarius* (*strā-di-vā'rē*, *strād-i-vā'ri-us*), *n.* The name of Antonio Stradivari (Latinized *Stradivarius*) of Cremona (d. 1737), a famous violin-maker, applied to a violin or similar instrument made by him.

straggle, *v. II. trans.* To rough-dress (a stone for grinding) by a wriggling motion of the dressing-tool, so as to give a roughened surface; rag.

straight¹, *n.* 4. In *geom.*, a straight line.—5. In *trap-shooting*, a perfect score.

In the 10-bird event W. . . . and C. each made a *straight*. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 160.

Alternate straight, in *poker*, a sequence of alternate cards, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10; usually played to beat two pairs.—**Basal straight**, in *geom.*, the four straight lines touched by a range of conics.—**Brocard straight**, the straight line determined by the Brocard points O, O'.—**Dutch straight**, in *poker*, an alternate **straight* (which see).—**Euler's straight**, the straight line on which are the centroid, G, the orthocenter, H, and the circumcenter, O, of any triangle ABC.—**Figurative straight**, the straight line at infinity on which all points at infinity on a plane lie.—**Frégier straight of a point P, the polar of the Frégier point F of P. F is the intersection point of chords of the conic which subtend a right angle at the fixed point P of the conic. F is on the normal at P.—**Harmonic straight**. Same as *harmonic flat pencil*. See *harmonic pencil*.—**Harmonic straight** of a ruled system, in *projective geom.*, four straight lines cut in four harmonic points by one (and so by every) guide-straight.—**Inside straight**, in *poker*, a sequence which is broken in the middle, such as 5, 6, 8, 9, or 3, 5, 6, 7.—**Lemoine straight**, the polar of the Lemoine point of a triangle with respect to its circumcircle.—**One-end straight**, in *poker*, a four-card straight which only one card will fill, such as A, K, Q, J.—**Open-end straight**, in *poker*, a four-card straight which is open at both ends, so that either of two cards will fill it, such as 5, 6, 7, 8.—**Pascal straight**, in *geom.*, the straight line on which intersect the three opposite pairs in any complete set of connectors of a hexastigm whose dots are in a conic.—**Sheaf of straight**. See **sheaf*.—**Simson straight** of a point P on the circumference of triangle ABC, the bearer of the feet of the three perpendiculars from P to the sides of ABC.—**Space of straight**. See **space*.**

straightaway, *a. II. n.* A race-course which is without turn or curve; also a race which is run without turning or curving.

The discovery of this new course is a matter of importance to all interested in the mile *straightaway*, because it will offer an opportunity for the record to be lowered oftener than once a year, thus making it possible for this country to keep up with record developments abroad.

Automobile Topics, May 27, 1905, p. 447.

straight-bolt (*strāt'bōlt*), *n.* A soldering-bit or copper 'iron' the axis of which is in line with the shank and handle.

straight-bred (*strāt'bred*), *p. a.* Descended from a given breed without mixture of other blood; pure-blooded: applied to cattle and other domesticated animals.

The Gazette is asked for information in reference to certain so-called "pure" or "straight-bred" strains of pedigreed cattle; particularly those spoken of as "pure Cruickshank" Short-horns. In this latter case the term "pure" or "straight" is properly applied only to such cattle as have been bred on both sides from stock descending from animals bred by the late Amos Cruickshank, of Stittyton farm, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, without admixture of blood from other herds.

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901-02, p. 57.

straight-edge, *n.* 2. A wooden board or metal strip, with an edge accurately planed, used in irrigation for laying out ditches in connection with a level or plumb-bob and in place of a surveyor's level.

The pioneer irrigators in planning a ditch use a *straightedge* or board a rod long (16.5 feet), on one end of which is a block projecting one-half of an inch or an inch. When this board is placed horizontally, the lower projecting point will thus indicate a fall of one-half of an inch or an inch to the rod. By this means points are determined at intervals of a rod where stakes may be driven into the ground, marking out the course of the ditch upon a slightly ascending or descending grade, according as the work is begun from the lower or upper end.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22569.

straightening-roll (*strāt'ning-rōl*), *n.* A machine, allied to the bending-roll, used in straightening out bent or wrinkled metal plates or sheets. It consists of three lower rolls and four upper rolls placed in housings immediately above them, all being geared together.

straightest (*strāt'est*), *a. and n. I. a.* Superlative of *straight*.

II. n. Specifically, in *spherics*, a great circle, the analogue of the straight, being unbounded but determined by any two points not opposites.

straight-field (*strāt'fēld*), *n.* In *geom.*, the ∞^2 straight lines on a plane.

Straight-over draft. See **draft*.

straight-rail (*strāt'rāl*), *n.* In *carom billiards*, a straightforward movement by which, with the aid of the parallel cushion, three balls are carried around the table. A limit was placed upon it in 1879, and since that time it has been little played, and generally for exhibition only.

straights-geometry (*strāts'jē-om'e-tri*), *n.* Geometry with the straight line as element.

straight-sheaf (*strāt'shēf*), *n.* In *geom.*, the ∞^2 straight lines on a point.

straight-spoken (*strāt-spō'ken*), *a.* Straightforward and truthful in speech. [Colloq.] *Dialect Notes*, III. iii.

straightway (*strāt'wā*), *a.* Permitting something, as a fluid, to pass without changes of direction: used of valves or fittings for pipe.—**Straightway valve**. See **valve*.

strain¹, *v. t.* 14. In *photog.*, said of a lens when an object is brought so near that the image appears distorted.

But if brought nearer than a certain point, the lens will be what is termed "*strained*," and the image will become dreadfully distorted. It is for this reason that long focus lenses are specially constructed for obtaining large images. *Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. of Photog.*, p. 262.

strain¹, *n.*—Components of a strain, six quantities continuously variable from point to point, which determine the positions of the particles of a body when it is strained. They are quantities in terms of which the extensions and contractions of all the lines joining particles of a body which are near together can be expressed.

—**Dielectric strain**, the mechanical effect upon a dielectric of the stress exerted by an electrostatic field of force.

—**Differential strain**, a strain caused by a variable or a moving load.

—**Elongation strain**, the percentage of elongation of a piece of material being tested in a testing-machine. It is the amount of stretch expressed as a fraction whose numerator is the amount of stretch in the test-specimen and whose denominator is the length between the gage-marks on the specimen within which the observed amount of stretch is measured.

—**Intrinsic strain**, in *phys.*, an internal strain affecting a portion of a solid but not producing deformation of the body as a whole, as the strains produced within a mass of glass which has been suddenly cooled.

—**Irrotational strain**. Same as *pure strain* (which see, under *strain*).—**Level of no strain**. See **level*.—**Magnetic strain**, the mechanical effect of the stress exerted by a magnetic field. See *magneto-striction*.

—**Optical strain**, any deformation of an isotropic medium which renders it doubly refracting; any strain which affects the optical properties of a transparent medium.—**Strain-energy method**, a method of calculating the deflection of a beam or structure, which involves finding the energy necessary to do the work of deflecting the beam by a given amount. If the load is not applied for a long enough period, the deflection will not reach the maximum attainable with the given load.—**Strain sensation**, in *psychol.*, a kinesthetic sensation, having the quality of strain, and referred by most authors to the sensory nerve-endings of the tendons.

When we are trying to remember a name or are pondering a difficult problem we notice the presence of *strain-sensations*.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 247.

Tensile strain. See **tensile*.

strain², *n.* 1. (b) In *agri. and hort.*, a group of cultivated plants derived from a race which does not differ from the original race in visible taxonomic characters, but into which has been bred some intrinsic quality, such as a tendency to yield heavily, or a better adaptability to a certain environment. If a breeder

strain

by the careful selection of blue-stem wheat should produce a sort of blue-stem which differs from the original race only in the ability to give greater yields, it would be called a strain of blue-stem. *H. J. Webber*, in *Science*, Oct. 16, 1903, p. 502. Compare **race*, 5 (c).—7. A name given in Ireland to long masses of half-molded peat before the latter is cut up into briquets for drying and subsequent burning. The peat is excavated from the bog, and by a machine is torn, comminuted, kneaded, and pressed, leaving the machine in continuous rods or bars (strains). On drying, the strains shrink to about half their size when wet.

The machine digs out, elevates, and drops into the dump-cars a ton of raw peat every five minutes. It is transported to the machine, conveniently located at the edge of the bog, which tears, pulverizes, kneads, and presses the plastic mass out into long masses or "strains," which are cut into sections a foot long and dried in the open air to hard, tough blocks, which resist rain and bear transportation to any distance.

Sci. Amer. Sup., May 21, 1904, p. 23735.

strain-diagram (strān'di'ā-gram), *n.* See **diagram*.

strainer, *n.*—**Macomb strainer**, in ship-building, a fitting forming part of a suction-pipe for bilge-water. The inlet-pipe is attached near the top of the strainer-casing; the outlet-pipe at the bottom. In the interior, between the inlet and the outlet, is a strainer in the form of a basket which can be removed for cleaning by taking off a water-tight cover which forms the top of the casing.

strainer-cooler (strā'nēr-kō'lēr), *n.* Same as **scrap-hopper*.

straining-head (strā'ning-hed), *n.* In a testing-machine for metals and other materials, the part which is operated by power to produce stress in the test-piece and cause the strain of which its deformation is the measure. This head may be actuated by hydraulic pressure or by screws, one end of the test-piece being fastened to the head by a holder or wedges, while the other is held in a similar holder in a part connected to the weighing-levers and scale-beam.

straining-screw (strā'ning-skrō), *n.* The screw, or one of a pair of screws, in a machine for testing the strength and resistance of materials, by which the power is applied to produce deformation; or, one of the screws by which the movable head is adjusted in such machines to fit them for different lengths of test-piece.

strain-insulator (strān'in'gū-lā-tōr), *n.* See **insulator*.

strain-quadric (strān'kwod'rik), *n.* The quadric surface whose axes coincide with the axes of the strain and in length are proportional to the tangents of the angles whose sines are the quotients of old radii vectors by new ones in the same directions.

strain-slip (strān'slip), *n.* Slipping along a plane of fracture, as in rocks, whereby a strain is eased.

The second cleavage being of the nature of *strain-slip*, its development along the axial planes of the folds is of interest, and is briefly discussed.

Nature, March 12, 1908, p. 454.

strait, *n.* 7. *pl.* See *cod-liver oil*.

strake, *n.*—**Bilge strake**. See **bilge-strake*.—**Ceiling-strakes**, in naval arch., the strakes worked below the lower deck-clamps.—**Deck-strakes**, in naval arch., deck-planking.—**Passing strake**. See **shift of *butts*.—**Raised strake**, a strake between two adjacent sunken strakes which laps over the mat the edges and is separated from the frames by liners of the same thickness as the sunken strakes. See cut under **liner* 2, 5.—**Sunken strake**, a strake of plating in direct contact with the frames. Also called *inner strake*.

strand, *v. i.* 1. Specifically, in law, to ground: said of the running of a vessel by accident upon the sands or rocks so that she is helpless there for some time.

strand-line (strand'lin), *n.* A shore-line; also, a shore-line from which the sea or a lake has receded.

But it is in Scotland that the former "strand-lines" are most abundantly and most clearly developed. . . . Where most fully developed, as near Tain, they are at least five in number, and follow each other in successive platforms at heights of about 15, 25, 50, 75, and 100 feet.

Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 648.

strand-looper (strand'lō'pēr), *n.* [*strand* + *D. looper*, runner.] One living on the coast and getting his living largely along the shore. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1900, p. 47.

The inquiry starts from a series, unfortunately limited in numbers, of skulls of the race known as the *Strand-loopers* found in caves along the south-eastern seaboard. These constitute a group more pure than that of the

Bushmen, and apparently quite distinct from that of the Hottentots. The up-country Bushmen are intermediate between the *Strandloopers* and the Hottentots. The latter, again, present dimensions between the up-country Bushmen and the Bantu, and in many characters they approach the Negroes of British Central Africa more closely than the Kafir tribes of the east coast.

Nature, Jan. 2, 1908, p. 211.

strand-plant (strand'plant), *n.* A plant belonging to, or characteristic of, the vegetation of the strand of the sea. See the extract.

Dr. Holtermann describes three other formations of *strand-plants* besides the mangroves, viz., first the plants of moist sand, which fall into two categories, (1) those growing on the edge of the sea, absorbing salt water, and possessing water-tissue; (2) those growing further from the sea, with fresh bottom-water, which have no special xerophilous adaptations. Secondly, the dune plants, a highly xerophilous type; and, thirdly, the plants growing on salty mud, which have internal water-tissue, and resemble succulent desert-plants in many anatomical features.

Nature, Feb. 6, 1908, p. 313.

stranger, *n.* 8. A name in Victoria and Tasmania for a labroid fish, *Odax richardsoni*. Also called *rock-whiting*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Strangers' cold**. See **cold*.

strangle, *n.* 3. In wrestling, a hold by which the wrestler's breathing is hampered.

strangler-tree (strang'glēr-trō), *n.* Either of two tropical American trees, *Clusia rosea* and *C. alba*, which grow usually as parasites on other trees, often killing them. The roots spread over the trunk and downward until the ground is reached, when other roots are formed, and the tree comes finally to be supported by its own trunk. See **aralie*, **cupay*, and *Clusia*.

strap, *n.* 8. In mach.: (a) The narrow band which surrounds the disk of a steam-engine eccentric and forms the bearing-surface for the eccentric-rod. It is usually separate from the latter and bolted to it, generally in two parts to permit adjustment for wear. (b) An enveloping band of steel, somewhat U-shaped, which passes around the outside of the brasses at the ends of a steam-engine connecting-rod, and, by means of bolts, wedges, and gib and key, makes a solid unit of the connecting-rod end or stub, while providing for easy adjustment or renewal as wear occurs upon the bearings on the pins. *F. R. Hutton*, Power Plants, p. 340.—9. In iron ship-building, a narrow strip of plate or a bar with a wide flange used to unite two parts to each of which the strap is riveted. See also **butt-strap* and **seam-strap*.

strap-bar (strap'bār), *n.* 1. The bar which carries the belt-fork on a counter-shaft combination or similar place, where a belt is to be shifted from a fast to a loose pulley on a shaft. The bar is guided by slots in brackets projecting from the hangers, and may be moved in the direction of its length by cords over pulleys or by a lever. [Eng.]—2. One of the bars connecting the first transverse bar of a cupel-hearth with the frame or test-ring. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 701.

strap-bolt, *n.* 2. A lug-bolt with round threaded portions at both ends, so that the strap part may be bent into U-shape around some element and the latter be drawn against the surface through which the threaded ends pass.

strap-brake (strap'brāk), *n.* A brake in which the frictional contact surface is a flexible metal strap surrounding a cylindrical bearing surface, instead of a shoe or block bearing on a small surface only.

strap-copper (strap'kop'ēr), *n.* Copper in flat bands. *Amer. Inventor*, June 1, 1904, p. 246.

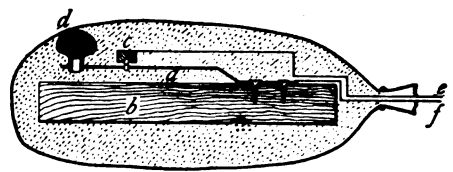
strap-driven (strap'driv'n), *a.* 1. Same as **belt-driven*. [Eng.]—2. Driven by means of a narrow metal band surrounding the driving part, as of an eccentric-rod. *The Engineer* (London), Feb., 1901, p. 124.

strap-fork (strap'fōrk), *n.* A device with two prongs for guiding a driving-belt from one pulley to another on a machine. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 7.

strap-iron (strap'ī'ern), *n.* A form of flat iron in which the thickness is small compared with the width, being small enough to make the ductile stock bend easily around corners when used as a tie or strap for securing packages, such as bundles of shingles, hay-bales, and the like. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, Oct., 1904, p. 665.

stratum

strap-key (strap'kē), *n.* In exper. psychol., a noiseless break-key used in experiments on



Strap-key.

a, elastic brass strip mounted on wooden block; b, c, brass stop to keep free end of a from rising beyond the desired height (platinum points, attached to a and c, insure contact); d, button, pressure on which breaks contact; e, f, wires projecting from the rubber bag.

tapping. An elastic brass strip, mounted on a wooden block, carries a button for the finger; a platinum point on its upper surface is in contact with a platinum plate on a brass stop fixed above it; and the whole key is incased in a rubber bag packed with felt. A very small pressure on the button breaks the circuit without noise. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 529.

strap-loop (strap'lōp), *n.* A flat band or strap bent to form a loop, or to be used as a clip by securing the two ends.

strapping, *n.* 4. In surg., the application of strips of adhesive plaster, one overlapping the other so as to cover the surface and make pressure upon it: a method employed in the treatment of ulcers and open wounds.

strapping-machine (strap'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* See **sandpapering-machine*.

strapping-motion (strap'ing-mō'shon), *n.* Same as **governing-motion*.

strap-rail (strap'rāl), *n.* A flat rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

strap-wire (strap'wir), *n.* A wire or bar of rectangular cross-section sometimes used in the construction of armature-coils for electric generators and motors.

strascando (strā-shē-kān'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *strasciare*, drag, parallel to *strascinare*, drag, freq. verb ult., < *L. trahere*, drag. See *tract*.] In music, in a drawing, dragging manner.

strasciato (strā-shē-kā'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *strasciare*, drag. See **strascando*.] Same as **strascando*.

strascino (strā'shē-nō), *n.* [It., < *strascinare*, drag. See **strascando*.] In music, a slurred, drawing effect in passing from one tone to another. Compare *portamento*.

stratal (strā'tal), *a.* [*stratum* + *-al*.] Related in some way to strata.

strategos (stra-tē'gos), *n.* [Gr. *στρατηγός*, the leader of an army, a general. See *strategus* and *strategy*.] A war-game or kriegspiel. See *kriegspiel*.

stratic (strat'ik), *a.* [*strat(um)* + *-ic*.] Same as *stratigraphic*. [Rare.]

stratification (strā-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [**stratificat(e)*, *v.*, + *-ion*. See *stratificate*, *a.*] The apparent stratification which appears in glacial ice.

(d) Slipping along planes of bedding or *stratification*, or those of the blue bands. — This slipping has been shown to be a fact in several glaciers, by Forel (1899): among them, the Bossons Glacier at Chamouni. In the lower part of a glacier these planes have a dip up stream, and as a consequence the mass of the glacier above, as it flows along, rises by slipping along one or more of the planes of lamellar structure.

Dana, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 246.

stratify, *v. t.* 2. To preserve (tree-seeds) by spreading them in layers alternating with layers of earth or sand.

Stratigraphic geology, the study of the chronological succession of the great formations of the earth's crust and the sequence of events of which they contain the record: stratigraphy. It determines the order of succession of the various plants and animals which in past time have peopled the earth, and thereby seeks to unravel the story of the earth as made known by the rocks of the crust. Further, by comparing the sequence of rocks in one country with that in another, materials are furnished for determining the successive stages in the geographical evolution of the various portions of the earth's surface. Also called *historical geology* or *geologic history*.

stratiomyid (strat'i-ō-mī'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Stratiomyidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Stratiomyidae*.

strato-cumulus, *n.* See **cloud* 1.

stratum, *n.* (c) In archæol. excavations, one of the layers of deposits left by successive civilizations, as in the

stratum

overlying cities at Hissarlik, the ancient Troy.—**Correlate strata**. See *correlate*.—**Stratum moleculare**, the outermost layer of the cerebral cortex.—**Stratum mucosum**. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Stratum vasculare**, the muscular wall of the uterus between the mucous and the peritoneal membranes.

stratus, *n.* See *cloud*.¹ The International Conference at Innsbruck in Sept., 1906, officially adopted the following for international use: "Instead of 'raised fog' in a horizontal layer *stratus* should be defined as 'a uniform layer of cloud similar to fog but which does not rest on the ground'; the complete absence of details distinguishes the *stratus* from other compact forms of cloud."—**Stratus maculosus**, the mackerel-cloud or mackerel-sky.

straw.¹ *I. n.*—**Broom-straw**. See *broom*—*stede*.

II. a.—**Straw ring**, a ring of plaited straw used in chemical laboratories to support a round-bottomed vessel, such as a flask or capsule, in an upright position.

straw-bass (strá'bás), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*.

strawberry, *n.*—**Crushed strawberry**. (*b*) In *ceram*, a glaze of Chinese porcelain; a variety of peach-bloom.—**Indian strawberry**. (*a*) *Duchesnea indica*. Also called *mock strawberry* and *yellow strawberry*. (*b*) The strawberry-blite, *Blitum capitatum*.—**Leaf-blotch of strawberry**. See *leaf-blotch*.—**Mock-strawberry**. Same as *Indian strawberry* (*a*).—**Neat strawberry leaf-roller**. See *leaf-roller*.—**Spotted strawberry leaf-beetle**. Same as *spotted sparta*.

—**Strawberry blond**, a red-haired person. (Slang, U. S.) *Stand. Dict.*—**Strawberry false-worm**. Same as *strawberry slug*.—**Strawberry leaf-beetle**. See *leaf-beetle*.—**Strawberry leaf-spot**. See *leaf-spot*.

—**Strawberry root-louse**. See *root-louse*.—**Strawberry span-worm**. Same as *horned span-worm*.—**Yellow strawberry**. Same as *Indian strawberry* (*a*).

strawberry-beetle (strá'ber-i-bé'tl), *n.* 1. In America, the little curculionid, *Anthonomus*

signatus, a small blackish beetle which lays its eggs in the developing buds of the strawberry. Also called the *strawberry-weevil*.—2. An Australian curculionid, *Rhinaria perdis*, whose larva bores into the crown and leaf-stalks of the strawberry.

strawberry-blight (strá'ber-i-blít), *n.* See *blight*.

strawberry-bug (strá'ber-i-bug), *n.* 1. An insect, *Lygus pratensis*, which produces the so-called buttoning of strawberries.—2. The flea-like negro-bug, *Corimelena pulicaria*. See *negro-bug*.

strawberry-fern (strá'ber-i-férn), *n.* See *fern*.

strawberry-mildew (strá'ber-i-mil'dü), *n.* See *mildew*.

strawberry-slug (strá'ber-i-slug), *n.* The larva of an American saw-fly, *Harpiphorus maculatus*. It eats the leaves of the strawberry. Also called *strawberry false-worm*.

straw-boss (strá'bós), *n.* A subforeman in a logging-camp. [Colloq.]

straw-knife (strá'níf), *n.* A knife used for splitting and cutting straws.

straw-lily (strá'líl'i), *n.* See *lily*.

straw-plait (strá'plát), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of plaits or braids of straw; per-

taining to the plaiting of straw into braids for the manufacture of bonnets and hats.

[There is] an early reference to the *straw-plait* industry in Miss Agnes Strickland's 'Queens of Scotland,' where the story goes that Mary, Queen of Scots, imported the art into Scotland from Lorraine.

N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 413.

straw-plaiting (strá'plá'ting), *n.* The trade of plaiting straw for bonnets, etc. See *Dunstable straw*, under *straw*.

straw-shoes (strá'shöz), *n.* A man of straw. See *man of straw* (*b*), under *man*.

An advocate or lawyer who wanted a convenient witness knew by these signs [a straw in one of the shoes] when to find one, and the colloquy between the parties was brief. "Don't you remember?" said the advocate (the party looked at the fee and gave no sign; but the fee increased, and the powers of memory increased with it)—"To be sure I do!" Then come into court and swear it! And *straw-shoes* went into court and swore it. Athens abounded in *straw-shoes*. *Bouvier, Law Dict.*

strawsonizer (strá'sqn-i-zér), *n.* [*Strawson*, the name of the inventor, + *-ize* (*e*) + *-er*.] A horse machine for distributing seeds, manures, insecticides, etc., operating by means of a strong blast from a fan. *H. J. Webb, Advanced Agriculture*, p. 38. [Eng.]

straw-worm, *n.*—**Barley straw-worm**, an American joint-worm, *Isosoma hordei*, which affects barley. See *joint-worm*.

stray, *n.* 5. In wireless telegraphy, a disturbance due to fluctuating differences of potential between the top of the antennæ of a receiving station and the earth which sometimes affects the recording instrument and interferes with signaling. Also called an *X*.

This transforming device serves to effect an electrical connection between the open-circuit resonator and the local primary circuit, thus permitting the difference of potential between the upper strata of air at the top of the antennæ and that of the earth—always the cause of strays or "X's" in simple resonators—to equalize without giving rise to oscillations in the closed circuit, and therefore preventing false indications being registered on the tape.

Elect. World and Engin., Aug. 1, 1903, p. 173.

streak, *n.* 8. In turpentine-making, the portion of a bled pine-tree from which the resin exudes.—**Dry streak**. Same as *dry face*.—**Medullary streak**. Same as *medullary furrow* (which see, under *medullary*).

streaked, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, noting a flow-structure in some igneous rocks marked by parallelism of discontinuous layers. *Geikie, Text-book of Geol.*, p. 131.—**Streaked thecla**. See *thecla*.

streak-plate (strék'plát), *n.* A small tablet, usually of unglazed porcelain, on which minerals are rubbed in order to show the color of the powder or streak. *Brush and Penfield, Determ. Mineral. and Blowpipe Anal.*, p. 228.

stream, *n.*—**Hair stream**, the general pattern of the hair on an animal, mapped out by the direction of the hair as an ocean current is indicated on a chart.

The constantly locomotive life of the horse does afford adequate reason for a reverse direction of the *hair-stream*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 148.

Molecular streams, streams of molecules thrown off from the cathode of a vacuum-tube and moving in straight lines.—**Self-purification of streams**. See *purification*.—**Stream jam**, in *lumbering*. Same as *center jam*.—**Stream terrace**. See *terrace*.—**Superficial stream**, a stream of water flowing upon the surface of a glacier.

The water which flowed over the surface of the ice often formed more or less well-defined streams, which from their position are known as *superficial streams*. *R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey*, 1891, [p. 87].

streamer, *n.* 1. (*e*) In *elect.*, the visible brush-discharge emanating from parts of an electric circuit at very high potentials. Also called *corona*.

streamer-cloud (stré'mér-kloud), *n.* The streamer of false cirrus from a thunder-head; the banner-cloud or smoky streamer from the summit of a high mountain-peak.

stream-piracy (strém'pí'rā-si), *n.* See *piracy*.

streamway (strém'wā), *n.* The course occupied by a stream of water.

streep (strēp), *n.* [*D.*, a stripe, a streak; see *stripe*.] In Holland, the name given to the millimeter of the metric system. *C. H. Haswell, Mech. and Engin. Pocket-book*, p. 52.

Street virus. See *virus*.

street-lamp (strēt'lamp), *n.* A gas or other lamp used for illuminating a street.

street-sprinkler (strēt'spring'klér), *n.* Same as *watering-cart*.

street-washer (strēt'wash'ér), *n.* 1. A faucet or tap on the outside of a dwelling or just inside its street-wall, to which a hose may be attached for washing the sidewalks or water-

streptococcus

ing the roadway.—2. A cart or tank on wheels carrying a supply of water, which can be wheeled to desired parts of the street and there used for cleaning the pavement. In many forms the water is forced from a closed tank by means of air-pressure in order that it may flow with greater velocity from the nozzles and remove dirt more effectively. It is used on asphalt, brick, or other impervious pavements.

stemma (strem'g), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέμμα*, a twist, strain, sprain, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn.] A sprain.

stremmatograph (strem'a-tō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *στέμμα* (-), a twist, strain, + *γράφειν*, write.] A machine or apparatus designed to produce autographically a diagram which makes visible to the eye the deformations of a test-piece in a testing-machine or of a structure under stresses from its load; a strain-diagram apparatus. The ordinates are usually the deformations, and the abscissæ the stresses or loads. For structures the apparatus may be attached to the fixed ground, while the pencil or pen is attached to the part which deforms. For measuring small deflections, as in railway rails and in test-specimens, the deformations have to be greatly magnified.

The *stremmatograph* was designed to record autographically the strains in the base of the rails under moving trains. A series of *stremmatograph* tests have been made under moving trains in service, principally upon the 80- and 100-pound rails, having three tie points, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

Science, May 8, 1903, p. 734.

strength, *n.* 13. In *milling*, the bread-making quality of flour; the adhesive quality of the gluten in the flour. This, when the flour is made into dough, causes the dough to retain the carbonic-acid gas which results from the reaction of the yeast, and gives the dough greater power to rise and make a larger and finer loaf.

This difference of price is due to the greater "strength" of the flour made from such foreign wheats, meaning by "strength" the capacity to make more and larger loaves for equal weights of flour used.

Knowledge, March, 1904, p. 43.

Dielectric strength. Same as *disruptive strength*.—**Disruptive strength**, in *elect.*, the ability of an insulating material to withstand high electric pressures without puncture by an electrostatic spark and the loss of insulating quality caused thereby. The disruptive strength has no direct relation to the insulation resistance: many very perfect insulators, as air, have only moderate disruptive strength, while others, as mica and rubber, though of lesser insulation resistance, have far greater disruptive strength. Disruptive strength is tested by applying high voltage. Also called *dielectric strength*.

Strength of a vortex, the cross-section of the vortex multiplied by its angular velocity.—**Strength of field**. See *field*.—**Tensile strength**. See *tensile*.—**Transverse strength**, in a girder, lintel, joist, or the like, strength to resist a transverse strain. See *transverse strain*, under *transverse*.—**Ultimate tensile strength**, the tensile strength of a substance as measured by the load, in kilograms per square millimeter or tons per square inch, necessary to produce rupture.

strengthen, *v. t.*—**Strengthening card**. See *card*.

strepitant (strep'i-tant), *a.* [L. *strepitans* (-), ppr. of *strepitare*, make a great noise.] Noisy; boisterous; impetuous. [Rare.]

Three makes rejoinder, expansive, explosive; Four overbears them all, strident and strepitant.

Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha, xvi.

strepitus (strep'i-tus), *n.* [L. See *strepitosus*.] A noise; noting any sound heard on auscultation of the chest.

strepsilin (strep'si-lin), *n.* [NL. *strepsilis* (see def.) + *-in*.] A substance found in the lichen *Cladonia strepsilis*. It becomes bright olive-green upon the addition of chlorid of lime.

streptobacilli (strep'tō-ba-sil'i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπινδρός*, twisted, bent, + NL. *bacillus*.] In *bacteriol.*, bacilli arranged in chains.

streptococcal (strep-tō-kok'al), *a.* [*streptococcus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or caused by streptococci.

We know that immunity to streptococcal infection is short and that second attacks are common. Many people exposed to scarlet fever infection get sore-throats repeatedly but not scarlet fever, and streptococcus scarlatinae has been isolated from such cases.

Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 946.

streptococcic (strep-tō-kok'sik), *a.* [*streptococcus* + *-ic*.] Same as *streptococcal*.

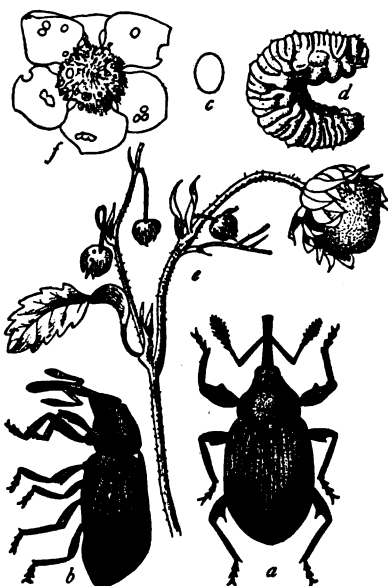
A similar method of treatment in cases of rheumatism arising from staphylococci or streptococci infection.

Lancet, July 4, 1903, p. 24.

streptococcus (strep-tō-kok'us), *a.* [*streptococcus* + *-ous*.] Same as *streptococcal*.

The behaviour of the blood in streptococcus infections.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 568.



Strawberry-beetle (*Anthonomus signatus*).

a, adult from above; *b*, same from side; *c*, outline of egg; *d*, larva; *e*, strawberry spray showing work in bud and stem; *f*, open bud showing egg and punctures; *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* greatly enlarged. (After Chittenden and Riley, U. S. D. A.)

signatus, a small blackish beetle which lays its eggs in the developing buds of the strawberry. Also called the *strawberry-weevil*.—2. An Australian curculionid, *Rhinaria perdis*, whose larva bores into the crown and leaf-stalks of the strawberry.

strawberry-blight (strá'ber-i-blít), *n.* See *blight*.

strawberry-bug (strá'ber-i-bug), *n.* 1. An insect, *Lygus pratensis*, which produces the so-called buttoning of strawberries.—2. The flea-like negro-bug, *Corimelena pulicaria*. See *negro-bug*.

strawberry-fern (strá'ber-i-férn), *n.* See *fern*.

strawberry-mildew (strá'ber-i-mil'dü), *n.* See *mildew*.

strawberry-slug (strá'ber-i-slug), *n.* The larva of an American saw-fly, *Harpiphorus maculatus*. It eats the leaves of the strawberry. Also called *strawberry false-worm*.

straw-boss (strá'bós), *n.* A subforeman in a logging-camp. [Colloq.]

straw-knife (strá'níf), *n.* A knife used for splitting and cutting straws.

straw-lily (strá'líl'i), *n.* See *lily*.

straw-plait (strá'plát), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of plaits or braids of straw; per-

Streptococcus

Streptococcus (strep-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. *σπῆρρος*, twisted, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] 1. A genus of bacteria belonging to the family *Coccaceae*. The cells are spherical, frequently forming chains;



Streptococcus pyogenes.

Magnified 1000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

flagella are wanting. Division is in but one direction. The species are mostly associated with pathogenic conditions of animal tissues. *S. pyogenes* is a common pus-forming species.

In non-complicated cases I have found frequently a variety of *streptococcus* which generally, although not quite constantly, shows some characters different from the typical *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

A. Castellani, in Jour. Trop. Med., June 1, 1903, p. 187.
2. [*l. c.*; pl. *streptococci* (-si).] A bacterium of the genus *Streptococcus*.

Streptococci characteristic of sewage and sewage-polluted waters apparently not hitherto reported in America. During the last few years the brilliant researches of bacteriologists connected with the Local Government Board of England have revealed two new organisms which, with the *Bacillus coli communis*, are likely to be of great service in tracing the history of water pollution. These are the *Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes* of Klein, and the sewage *Streptococcus* of Houston; so that now with three forms, all apparently characteristic of a sewage flora, the sanitary bacteriologist finds himself in a position to form a reliable opinion of the antecedents of any water submitted to him for examination.

Science, May 23, 1902, p. 827.

streptococcal (strep-tō-kol'i-sin), *n.* [*streptococcus* + *E. lysis*.] A bacteriolysin which is directed against streptococci.

streptospirilli (strep-tō-spi-ril'i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπῆρρος*, twisted, + *σπῆρρα* (see *Spirillum*), dim. of *spira*, a coil.] Spiral bacterial cells arranged in chains.

streptostylic (strep-tō-stil'i-kāt), *a.* Same as *streptostylic*.

streptothrichal (strep-tō-thrīsh'al), *a.* [Erroneously formed from *Streptothrix*. The normal form would be **streptotrichal*.] Relating to some form of *Streptothrix*.

Examination of the pus revealed the presence of an abundant *streptothrichal* growth in the form of mycelial tufts and scattered threads, some of which stained homogeneously by Gram's method and some of which showed a condition of segmentation or sporulation.

Lancet, April 18, 1903, p. 1102.

stress¹, *n.* 6. In *elect.*, electromotive force; difference of potential; pressure: as, a *stress* of 2000 volts.—**Dielectric stress**. Same as *electrostatic stress*.—**Direct stress**, a simple stress; a simple tension, compression, or shear; a stress which acts directly without involving other stresses in the piece under consideration, such as would be involved, for instance, in the bending of a beam.—**Electrostatic stress**, the stress to which a dielectric is subjected when in an electrostatic field of force. Also called *dielectric stress*.—**Ellipse of stress**. See *ellipse*.—**Magnetic stress**, the stress exerted by a magnetic field upon iron or other matter within the field. The deformation due to magnetic stress is called *magnetostriiction*.—**Maximum stress**, the greatest stress to which a body, used as a member in any mechanical structure, is to be subjected. The maximum stress, whether tensional, compressional, or shearing, bears a definite ratio to the breaking stress, that ratio being the reciprocal of the factor of safety.

Negative stress. (a) A tensile stress: so called because tension is often indicated on a strain-sheet by a minus sign. (b) A stress in the direction opposite to the usual stress to which a piece in a structure is subjected. In this case the negative stress may be either tension or compression.—**Principal planes of stress**, the three planes in which the axes of the stress lie by pairs.—**Principal stress**, the stress along one of the three axes of the stress.—**Static stress**, the stress exerted by an electrostatic field.—**Stress-director**, a quadric, the quadric surface the squares of whose axes are the principal stresses.—**Tensile stress**. See *tensile*.—**Unit stress**, the stress of unit force per unit area; in the c. g. s. system, one dyne per square centimeter. Thus, the pressure of the atmosphere is about 10⁶ units of stress.—**Working stress**, the amount of stress to which any

material may be subjected in every-day work and repeated strain, as determined by calculation and experiment. It is less than the stress at the elastic limit by an amount determined by the factor of safety selected.

stress-ellipsoid (stres'e-lip'soid), *n.* The ellipsoid whose axes are the principal stresses.

stressful (stres'fūl), *a.* Distressing; wearing; subject to severe stress and strain of any kind.

Their life is hard, no doubt, but not *stressful*, and they suffer more from nerve-sluggishness than from any form of enforced psychical activity.

D. S. Jordan, in Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1901, p. 98.

stretch, *v. t.*—**Wet stretching**, a process of removing the stretch from belt leather by subjecting the skin to tension while it is wet. C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 408.

stretch, *n.* 12. The traverse of the spindle-carriage of a spinning-mule.—13. Capability of being stretched; elasticity; capacity for yielding.

Some years ago I was talking with a Maine guide about snowshoes. This man made those he used and he said: "The trouble with the snowshoes you buy is that the stretch is not taken out of the filling as it should be."

Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 144.

stretch-bench (strech'bench), *n.* A device for thoroughly stretching hides used for lace-leather, and rendering them even in thickness. C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 544.

stretchberry (strech'ber'i), *n.* The bristly greenbrier or bamboo-brier, *Smilax Bona-nox*, so called in Texas from the elastic tissue contained in the pulp of the berries, which is put into chewing-gum to render it durable.

stretcher, *n.* 1. (g) In *hat-making*, a machine for working and stretching the felted cap used to make a felt hat, either to form the brim or to bring the crown to the right shape; a brim-stretcher or crown-stretcher.

stretcher-bar (strech'er-bār), *n.* A bar or beam over which hides are drawn to remove wrinkles and give an even thickness. C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 544.

stretcher-course (strech'er-kōrs), *n.* In *masonry*, a course in stones or bricks which are laid in the direction of the length of the wall; stretchers without headers.

stretching-frame, *n.* 3. A frame on which hides are tacked, so adjusted that the tension can be increased until the hide is thoroughly stretched. C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 441.

stretching-machine, *n.*—**Wet-stretching machine**, a machine for removing the stretch from belt leather while wet. C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 408.

stretching-mule (strech'ing-mūl), *n.* Same as *stretcher-mule*.

stria, *n.*—**Acoustic stria**. Same as *stria acustica* (which see, under *stria*).—**Conothecal stria**. See *conothecal*.—**Stria medialis**, a white tract which passes longitudinally over the dorsal surface of the callosum. Also known as *nerve of Lancini*.—**Stria terminalis** (tenia chorioidea, tenia semicircularis), a narrow light-colored band of tissue in the lateral ventricle between the nucleus caudatus and the optic thalamus. It is continuous with the white tissue of the roof of the descending cornu.

striate, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to the corpus striatum.

striation, *n.*—**Striation of Baillarger**, in *neurot.*, a layer of nerve-fibers between the large and small pyramidal cells of the cerebral cortex. Also called *Baillarger's line*.—**Tabby-cat striation**, in *pathol.*, the presence of reddish streaks on a grayish foundation: noting an appearance sometimes seen in the heart-muscle and other tissues post-mortem.

The left ventricle was pale, hypertrophied, and showed tabby-cat striation. Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1509.

striatodecurrent (stri-ā'tō-dē-kur'ent), *a.* Partly striate and partly decurrent, as the gills of certain agarics which extend down the stem for a short distance and gradually terminate in slight ridges.

stricken, *p. a.*—**Stricken field**, a fought battle.

But do you not fear the consequences of being found with one whose very name whispered in this lonely street would make the stones themselves rise up to apprehend him—on whose head half the men in Glasgow would build their fortune as on a found treasure, had they the luck to grip him by the collar—the sound of whose apprehension were as welcome at the Cross of Edinburgh as ever the news of a field stricken and won in Flanders? Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

Stricklandian code. See **code*.

strickle (strik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strickled*, ppr. *strickling*. In *founding*, to sweep; form to a round surface by means of a templet or sweep.

stricture, *n.*—**Annular stricture**, a narrowing of the lumen of a tubular organ by a ring-shaped constriction.—**False stricture**, a narrowing of the lumen of a tubular organ by a localized muscular contraction.—**Organic stricture**, a permanent stricture due to contraction of the tissue, which constitute the walls of the tube: distinguished from a *spasmodic stricture* (which see, under *spasmodic*).

strike

stricturotomy (strik-tū-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*strictura*, stricture, + Gr. *-rota*, < *rakein*, cut.] Operative treatment of a stricture by cutting.

stride, *n.*—In *his*, or *its*, *stride*, in *racin*, in the horse's natural pace; hence, figuratively, with ease.

Acting on this opinion, Ostwald has introduced physical theories, applicable to chemical facts, "in his stride," as it were. Nature, Dec. 25, 1902, p. 171.

stridency (stri'den-si), *n.* [*striden* (t) + *-ce*.] The character of being strident.

For compound tones corresponding to the whole series, odd and even, there is in every case minimum intensity, brilliancy, and *stridency* with $\delta = \frac{1}{2}$, and maximum with $\delta = \frac{1}{4}$. S. P. Thompson, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 355.

stridency (stri'den-si), *n.* Same as **stridency*.

stridulate, *v. i.*—**Stridulating apparatus**. Same as *stridulating organ*.

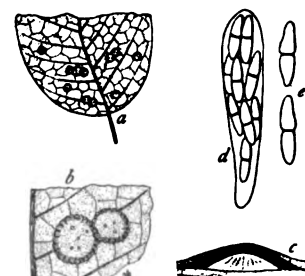
strigal (stri'gal), *a.* [*strig(a)* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a striga.

strigil, *n.* 3. In *entom.*: (a) A pectinated spur on the legs of certain insects (bees, wasps, ants, bugs, etc.), used for removing foreign substances from the surface of the body. See *strigilis*. (b) A curious asymmetrical organ composed of rows of black, closely packed, comb-like plates found on one side of the dorsal surface of the terminal abdominal segments of the males of certain *Corixidae*.

strigilation (stri'jī-lā-shon), *n.* [See *strigilate*.] Friction with a strigil or flesh brush; rubbing; scraping with a strigil.

strigovite (strig'ō-vit), *n.* [NL. *Strigov(a)* (< G. *Striegau*) + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminum and iron, allied to the chlorites, which occurs in aggregates of dark-green hexagonal crystals, in Striegau, Silesia.

Strigula (strig'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < L. dim. of *striga*, a furrow; referring to the furrows in the thallus of some species.] A genus of pyrenocarpous lichens, having the thallus small and crustaceous, the perithecia simple, hemispherical, and covered with the thallus, and the spores hyaline, fusiform, and several-celled.



Strigula elegans.

a, thallus, less than half natural size; b, thallus, enlarged nearly three diameters; c, vertical section through perithecium; d, theca containing spores; e, spores.

About 25 species are known, occurring on thick evergreen leaves in tropical and subtropical regions. *S. elegans* is a variable and widely distributed species, with a whitish or greenish furrowed thallus.

Strigulaceæ (strig'ū-lā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strigula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenocarpous tropical lichens named from the typical genus *Strigula*.

strigulated (strig'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*L. strigula* for *strigilis*, a scraper. See *strigilis*.] In *entom.*, very finely strigose or strigate.

strike, *v. I. intrans.* 22. To crystallize: said of boiling sugar syrup.—**Striking velocity**. See **velocity*.—**To strike out**. (e) In *tanning*, to put out with a slicker. See *to put out* (e), under *put* 1, *v. t.*

II. trans. 43. In *masonry*, to regulate (a mortar joint) by removing with the trowel the superfluous mortar. A joint may be struck flush with the wall or at a certain angle.—44. To plant as a slip; to cause to strike in sense 1, 16.

Small plants 6 or 8 inches high with leaves to the pot may be struck as late as August, and prove very effective. Plant World, Feb., 1903, p. 45.

45. Of tobacco, to take down from the laths after curing: sometimes with *down*.—**Struck up**, in *numismatics*, an expression which indicates the completeness with which the metal of a coin or medal fills the die.

Sometimes the type is quite at the edge of the coin. Sometimes it is confused and not fairly struck up. Percy Gardner, Types of Greek Coins, p. 21.

To strike below, to lower into the hold, as cargo.

I remember one of the stevedores in London joking about them [heavy cases] when they were struck below. Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, ix.

To strike out. (e) To hoist up from the hold and out on the dock, as cargo.

The winch chains sang as they struck out cargo, and from . . . New Orleans below and beyond, came tangles of smells. Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, ix.

strike

strike, *n.* 20. The discovery of a vein of ore, especially of a paying one. See *strike*, *v. t.*, 10.

This great *strike* further enhances the value of the mine and is one of the greatest *strikes* made in any copper property in recent years because of the self-fluxing character of the ore.

Circular, quoted in N. Y. Eve. Mail, Feb. 10, 1906.

Sympathetic strike, a cessation of work by a body of employees, not on account of grievances of their own against their employer, but for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon him or upon some other employer in behalf of other workmen who are on strike or have been locked out. Thus bricklayers sometimes strike because their employer receives bricks from a firm whose workmen are on strike.

strike-barrel (stri'k'bar'el), *n.* A barrel in which fish are 'struck down,' that is, headed up and stored away. See *to strike down* (*b*), under *strike*, *v. t.*

strike-figure (stri'k'fig'ūr), *n.* Same as *percussion-figure* (which see, under *percussion*).

strike-joint (stri'k'joint), *n.* In *geol.*, a joint in inclined beds which runs parallel with the strike: contrasted with **dip-joint*. *Geikie*, Text-book of *Geol.*, p. 660.

strike-pinion (stri'k'pin'yōn), *n.* A gear on a cotton-rovving machine which alternately strikes into mesh with another gear, thereby regulating the traverse of the roving on the bobbin.

striker, *n.* 1. (*j*) In *billiards*, the one whose turn it is to play. *W. Broadfoot*, *Billiards*, p. 327.

2. (*f*) The beveled plate on a door-jamb used to guide the latch.

5. In *leather-manuf.*, a solution applied after the leather is colored to fix or fasten the shade and give it a more uniform appearance. *Flemming*, *Practical Tanning*, p. 307.

strike-valley (stri'k'val'i), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a valley eroded along a belt of weak strata, and therefore following their trend or strike.

The second type of valley is of minor importance on account of slight development, and can be classed as *strike valleys*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV, 652.

striking, *n.* 3. The taking down of the cured tobacco-plant from the tiers for stripping. See **stripping*, 10.

striking-circle (stri'king-sēr'kl), *n.* In *field-hockey*, the space in front of each goal made by drawing a line 4 yards long parallel to the goal-line and then drawing the ends of this line around in a curve, forming a quarter-circle, until they reach the goal-line at a point 15 yards from the center of the goal. This complete half-circle is the *striking-circle*.

striking-fork (stri'king-fōrk), *n.* A British term for the fork or V-shaped arrangement by which the sides of a belt are pressed to one side or the other so as to shift the belt from a fast to a loose pulley. Called in the United States a *belt-shifter*. *The Engineer* (London), March 1, 1901, p. 223.

striking-hammer (stri'king-ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer used by quarrymen for striking a rock-drill.

striking-knife (stri'king-nif), *n.* A rough-faced hammer for pounding newly tanned hides.

striking-reed (stri'king-rēd), *n.* In *acoustics*, a reed set in vibration by impact; a percussion-reed.

striking-wheel (stri'king-hwēl), *n.* Same as **strike-pinion*. *Nasmith*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 196.

string, *n.* 15. A defect sometimes observable in articles of glass, arising from a small bit of solid glass which has fallen into the melting-pot, or been taken up at the end of the blow-pipe, and failed to fuse and become uniformly mixed with the rest of the material, so that a slender ridge is formed on the surface of the blown article.—16. In *stair-building*, same as *string-piece*.—*One-string shift, two-string shift*. See *shifting *pedal*.—*To follow the string*, to curve slightly with concave belly when unstrung: said of a bow. Long-continued use or inferior quality may cause a bow to follow the string.

string, *v. t.* 10. To fool or deceive. [Slang.]—*To string a bet*. See **bet*, 2.

string-alphabet (string'al'fa-be:), *n.* An alphabet in which the letters are denoted by knots of various forms and combinations made in a string: used by the blind.

string-drill (string'dril), *n.* See **drill*, 1.

stringer, *n.* 4. (*b*) In *iron ship-building*, a longitudinal member built of plates and bars in the interior of a vessel which reinforces and supports the framing above the turn of the bilge. Similar members below the turn of the

bilge are called *keelsons*. See **keelson*, 2.—9. In *geol.*, a narrow vein or dike.

Fossiliferous sandstone dikes are found to occur in basal Eocene clays in Tennessee and Kentucky. The dikes have no definite orientation. They vary in width from mere *stringers* to masses several feet in width. *Science*, April 1, 1904, p. 522.

Bilge-stringer. See **bilge-stringer*.—**Deck-stringer**, the outer stroke of plating forming the boundary of a deck at the sides. This plating is made heavier than the rest of the deck-plating (if there is any). It is scored out to permit the frame to pass through it and united to the outside plating by short angle-bars between the frames.—**Hold-beam stringer**, a heavy stringer analogous to a deck-stringer in vessels having widely spaced hold-beams instead of a lower deck.—**Hold-stringer** or **side-stringer**, one supporting the framing between the bilge and the lower deck. In vessels having ordinary frames, such stringers are usually composed of intercostal plates united to the outside plating by short angle-bars. The inner edges of the intercostal plates project beyond the frames and are united by continuous lines of longitudinal angle-bars, bulb-bars, or other shapes. In vessels having web-frames in the hold, the construction is somewhat different (see out under **web-frame*).—**Panting-stringer**, one fitted in the bows to resist panting of the large flat surfaces of plating in that region.—**Slide-stringer**. Same as *hold-stringer*.

stringer-plate (string'er-plāt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plate forming part of a stringer. See *stringer*, 4. Sometimes, where a lower deck does not extend throughout the whole length, but is broken for some reason, its *stringer plate* is continued in order to form a stiffener. *White*, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 363.

string-figure (string'fig'ūr), *n.* A game played with a string which is generally tied in a loop and passed over the fingers of both hands. By means of complicated arrangements of the string, figures are made intended to represent various objects. The game of cat's-cradle is a kind of string-figure. Games of this kind are found over almost all the world. We employ the term "*string-figures*" in those cases in which it is intended to represent certain objects or operations. The "cat's cradle" of our childhood belongs to this category. "Tricks" are generally knots or complicated arrangements of the string which run out freely when pulled. Sometimes it is difficult to decide which name should be applied. *Haddon and Rivers*, in *Man*, Oct., 1902, p. 146.

string-galvanometer (string'gal'va-nōm'e-tēr), *n.* A sensitive form of galvanometer devised by Einthoven for the measurement of rapidly fluctuating currents such as occur in telephonic circuits. It consists of a very fine conducting fiber (sometimes a quartz fiber which has been silvered) stretched at right angles to the lines of force of a magnetic field. Movements of the fiber across the lines of force due to the action of the field are observed by means of a microscope or are photographed upon a moving film.

string-interrupter (string'in-te-rup'tēr), *n.* A device for the rapid and periodic making and breaking of an electric circuit by means of a platinum point, or stylus, attached to a stretched string or wire and dipping into mercury at each vibration of the string.

string-line (string'lin), *n.* An imaginary line which crosses a billiard-table from second 'sight' to second 'sight,' and comprises one fourth (the head in most countries, but the foot in Great Britain), to serve as a balk.

Stringocephalus (string-gō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., erroneously for **Strigocephalus*, < Gr. στίγξ (stígyx), an owl, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of terebratuloid brachiopods which have shells of large size with a long loop following the margin of the dorsal valve, a median ventral septum, and a very long cardinal process. The genus is very characteristic of the Middle Devonian (*Stringocephalus* limestone) of Europe. See **limestone*.

string-proof (string'prōf), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a method of testing boiling sugar syrup to ascertain when it reaches a condition in which it begins to strike, or crystallize, and the degree of crystallization at any stage of the process. A drop of the hot syrup is placed on the thumb, allowed to cool, and touched by the forefinger; then the finger and thumb are drawn apart. The syrup draws out into filaments, the degree of crystallization being indicated by the breadth, length, and consistency of the threads or strings. *Touch-proof* or *touch* is the same test applied to the syrup at another stage in the boiling, when, on separating finger and thumb, the syrup forms a thin film which, when examined by transmitted light, shows the size of sugar crystals suspended in the syrup.

string-pump (string'pūmp), *n.* See **pump*, 1.

string-quartet (string'kwār-tet'), *n.* 1. A quartet of stringed instruments of the viol class, that is, usually, two violins, a viola, and a violoncello.—2. A composition for such a quartet.—3. All the viol instruments in an orchestra, collectively.

string-stop (string'stop), *n.* In *organ-build-*

stripper

ing, a stop with pipes which give tones suggesting those of bowed instruments, as the gamba, the violin, etc.

stringy, *a.* 5. Said of cotton that is imperfectly scutched.

The cotton which is struck off by the beater blades of the scutcher should be removed away from the beater's course immediately; any delay at this stage may cause the fibres to become contorted into very curious shapes, and such cotton is then termed *stringy*. *Stringy* cotton is very difficult to work up in the subsequent processes. *Hannan*, *Textile Fibres of Commerce*, p. 115.

striola (stri'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *striolæ* (-lā). [NL., dim. of *stria*. See *stria*.] A delicate or faint stria.

The disk bears numerous transverse *striolæ*, which become deeper towards the sides. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1903, p. 454.

striolate, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, delicately or minutely striate. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 860.

striolated (stri'ō-lā-ted), *a.* Same as **striolate*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 38.

strip, *v. t.* 17. To remove the mold from (an ingot) after casting the latter, in steel-making processes where fluid steel is cast in metallic molds with continuous walls. The heat of the fluid steel expands the molds from within, but the contraction of the steel is greater than that of the mold, and the latter can be stripped off the yellow-hot ingot after the solidification has gone far enough to allow this. If the ingot sticks to the mold, it is loosened by sledgeblows, or hydraulic pressure may be applied to a ram or stripper to force the ingot out while the mold is kept from moving.

The electric ingot-stripping crane is an important device used when the casting is done in molds upon the cars. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 20, 1902, p. 22542.

To strip down, to divest (a vessel) of some or all of her rigging. See **strip* to a *ganline*.—**To strip to a ganline**, to unbend sail, unreeve the running gear, send down spars, and strip even the lower masts of their standing rigging, so that nothing in the way of shrouds, stays, or cordage remains with the exception of a whip or tackle from the deck to each lower masthead for convenience in getting into the tops when the vessel is to be re-rigged. This whip or tackle is sometimes called a *grilline* instead of a *ganline*.

strip, *n.* That which is stripped off; specifically, the short fibers of cotton or wool removed, manually or mechanically, from the carding-surfaces of a carding-machine; a kind of waste. Also called *stripping*.

strip, *n.* 6. One of the two sections of a tobacco-leaf left by the removal of the midrib: used mostly in the plural and opposed to *leaf*. See *stemmed *tobacco* and quotation under **shipper*, 4.—7. pl. A commercial name for crude rubber cut into long, narrow sheets, or lump-rubber that has been sliced by machinery. See **rubber*, 1, 3.—**Mexican strips**, a trade-name for a good grade of crude india-rubber, the product of *Castilloa elastica*, brought in strips nearly black on the outside, from Mexico.—**Strip-covering machine**. See **strip-machine*.—**Strip method**, that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured on clean-cut strips by self-sown seed from the adjoining forest.—**Strip stand method**, in *forestry*, a modification of the stand method in which reproduction cuttings are not made simultaneously throughout the stand, but the stand is treated in narrow strips at such intervals that reproduction cuttings are generally going on in three strips at one time, one being in the removal stage, one in the seeding stage, and one in the preparatory stage.—**Strip survey**. See **valuation survey*.

striped, *a.*—**Striped gopher**, the thirteen-lined spermophile, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*: so named on account of its conspicuous white stripes.

strip-machine (strip'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *paper box manuf.*, a machine for covering paper boxes with paper for decorative purposes. The machine feeds the strips of paper (one or two) from a roll, coats them on one side with glue, removes the surplus glue, dries them in part, guides them to the blank box, and, when by one revolution of the box they have covered each side and end, cuts them off and feeds them to the next box placed in the machine by the operator.

stripper, *n.* 1. (*d*) A knife for cutting sugar-cane. (*e*) In *sheet-metal work*, an attachment to a press designed to strip off the blank after it has been perforated, punched, drawn, or otherwise treated, release it from the dies, and allow it to be removed or to fall by gravity out of the press. It is sometimes stationary and fixed to the press, and is sometimes connected directly with the mechanism of the press and moves with it.

2. A card so trimmed that it can be withdrawn from the pack at will.—3. In *dairying*, a cow that is about to run dry or cease giving milk.

Who has not seen the vicious old *stripper* that kept a score of her betters moving, out of a shed, or away from a feed-rack or watering-place, accommodated which, apart from the horns of this daughter of the devil, were ample for the well-being of all?

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901-02, p. 294.

Rotary stripper, a machine for harvesting grass-seed by stripping the seed-heads from the stalks.

The seed is harvested during July, and in two ways—some still employ mowing machines, cutting the grass as hay and cocking or stacking after the grass is dry, while the new method is to harvest the seed by stripping with a rotary stripper like the one used for harvesting the blue-grass seed. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 246.

stripper-comb (strip'ér-kôm), *n.* A rapidly oscillating comb for stripping the accumulations of short fiber from the revolving-top flats of a cotton-carding machine.

stripping, *n.* 5. Same as **stripl.*—6. In textile-coloring and finishing, the process of removing color from material either to lighten the tint or to prepare the fabric to receive a different color.—7. In the preparation of raw silk for use, the removal of sericin or silk-gelatin from the surface of the fibers by working them for a longer or shorter time in soap solutions heated nearly to the boiling-point.—8. In the manufacture of toilet-soap, the reduction of stock soap in bars to thin ribbons or strips by passage through a slicing-machine and rubbing-rollers. These strips, dried and ground, are afterward compressed into bars or tablets, yielding what is known as *milled soap*.—9. In electrotyping, the removal of the wax mold from the copper duplicate it has produced, usually by the agency of heat on an iron table made for this purpose.—10. In the tobacco industry: (a) The operation of pulling the leaves from the stem and tying them in 'hands,' which takes place after drying but for which the material must be damp. (b) The same as **stemming*, 3.

stripping-table (strip'ing-tá'bl), *n.* In electrotyping, a flat iron table with an attachment for heating which gradually melts the wax mold that has formed the copper shell of an electrotype plate. A gutter at the end of the table returns the melted wax to the wax-kettle.

After the cases have been used to make electrotype shells, they are put upon the *stripping tables* which melt the wax. The wax is collected in a gutter, which empties into the wax kettles. A variable temperature within moderate limits is desirable according to the amount of work to be done.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 9, 1904, p. 85.

strip-stitching (strip'stich'ing), *n.* In sewing-machine work, the sewing of a band or strip upon a fabric by means of a multiple-needle machine which makes two or more lines of stitching at the same time. In corset-making the strip is turned and folded at the edges automatically in advance of the stitching.

strisciando (strē-shē-ān'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *strisciare*, creep, glide.] In music, creeping or gliding.

Strobic disk. See **disk*.

Strobilomyces (strob'i-lō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1851), < Gr. *στροβίλος*, a pine-cone, + *μύκης*, fungus, referring to the cone-like scales on the pileus.] A genus of pore-fungi of the family *Boletaceæ*, having the pileus with a rather tough flesh and provided with floccose scales. The pores are uniform and white or gray, and the spores blackish. Only a few species are known. *S. strobilaceus* is an edible species frequently found in the forests of Europe and North America.



Strobilomyces strobilaceus. a, single plant; b, section of a portion of the pileus and stem, showing the pores; c, single spore highly magnified.

strobograph (strob'ō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *στροβός*, a whirling, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which records observations made by means of a stroboscope (which see). The effects of the periodic variations in the motions under observation are reproduced for permanent record by photographing on a sensitized surface the phenomena caused by the intermittent or periodic recurrence of the reflection of light from the moving elements. The periodic illumination may be by a flashing light, or by the passage of openings in front of the photographic plate or film.

Instruments for stroboscopic observation are called stroboscopes, and instruments which record stroboscopically are called *strobographs*.

Elect. World and Engin., April 9, 1904, p. 673.

strobographic (strob'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*strobograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or recorded by, a strobograph: applied to a record of, or to a method of recording, periodic phenomena by means of a series of regularly recurring instantaneous exposures. See **strobograph* and *stroboscope*.

Stroboscopic disk. See **disk*.

Stroboscopic (strob'ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* Same as *stroboscopic*.

stroboscopy (strō-bos'kō-pi), *n.* [*stroboscopus* (e) + *-y*.] The study of periodic motion by means of a stroboscope.

stroke, *n.* 14. In golf, any movement of the ball caused by the player, except as provided for in the rule, or any downward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball.—15. In function-theory, a directed set in an assigned plane. Two strokes are equal when they are of equal lengths and drawn along parallel lines in the same sense.

—Center stroke, in billiards, a stroke in which the cue tip touches the striker's ball approximately at its center in avoidance of any false motion.—Cutter-stroke, a navy rowing-stroke, being a short, quick sweep of the oar, as used in a short, double-banked boat.—Driving stroke, in billiards, a stroke that sends the first object-ball to cushion and back for position with respect to the next and later shots.—Drop stroke, in lawn-tennis, a stroke by which the ball is caused to drop or curve downward.—Fancy stroke, a feathering and skipping of the flat part of the oar-blade over the surface of the water, possible only when the water is very smooth.—Feathering stroke, a stroke in which the blade of the oar is turned horizontal immediately after it leaves the water, and is kept so until it has been swept forward and is ready to be again dipped.—Full stroke, in billiards, the act of hitting an object-ball full with the cue-ball.—Galley-stroke, the stroke once used in the galleys of France and other European countries, in executing which the rowers rose to their feet as the oars were advanced, and sank back to their benches as the stroke was finished.—Gig-stroke, a long, sweeping stroke pulled with long oars in a single-banked boat. The stroke is followed by a two-second pause after the blade leaves the water, then the oar is swung forward and immediately dipped.—Ground stroke, in tennis, a stroke played on a bounding ball.—Half a stroke, in golf, a stroke given to a supposedly inferior player at every alternate hole.—Half-rock stroke, in cricket, a defensive stroke made by holding the bat halfway between the back and forward positions, that is, slightly in front of the popping-creeper.—Hutchinson, Cricket, p. 56.—Long stroke, one of very long sweep, such as is pulled in a gig.—Man-o'-war stroke, a rowing-stroke peculiar to the boats of naval vessels. See *cutting-stroke* and *gig-stroke*.—Penalty stroke, in golf, a stroke added to the actual number of strokes played.—Short stroke, a short, quick rowing-stroke with no interval of rest when the blade leaves the water and is swung forward for a new stroke; a cutter-stroke.—Spoon-stroke, a rowing-stroke made with spoon-oars, the spooning part (consisting of the flats of the turned-up blades) being skimmed over the surface of the water when swept forward preparatory to a new dipping.—Three-quarter stroke, in golf, a stroke of less distance than a full stroke, but more than a half stroke.

stroke-hole (strōk'hōl), *n.* In golf, a hole at which, in handicapping, a stroke is given.

stroke-side (strōk'sid), *n.* The side of the aftermost oar, which gives time to the others; the side of the after oar in single-banked boats, and always the starboard side in double-banked boats.

stromal (strō'mal), *a.* [*strom(a)* + *-al*.] Relating to the stroma, or supporting tissue, of an organ.

stromatology (strō-ma-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *στρόμα* (τ-), a bed, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The history of successive geological formations: essentially the same as *stratigraphy*. [Rare.]

Strombolian (strom-bō'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Stromboli or its eruptions.

The fluidity of the basaltic magma of Stromboli is still great at the moment of eruption, although less than in the preceding case. The discharge of gases causes violent explosions, which throw into space fragments of the doughy magma, some of which fall upon the edges of the crater to flatten there, while other portions shape themselves in the air and fall as scoria, either in blocks or in fine dust. Rock fragments, already consolidated, caught in the magma, form elongated bombs. The ejected material shows its incandescence even in daylight, and at night forms admirable fireworks. Water vapor is often hardly apparent; when it is visible it forms white thin clouds. This type of explosion I designate with Mercalli the *Strombolian type*.

A. Lacroix, in Smithsonian Rep., 1906, p. 224.

stromentato (strō-mān-tā'tō), *a.* [It., < *stromento*, instrument. See *instrument*.] In music, with instrumental accompaniment. See *recitative*.

strong, *a.* 21. Tenacious, so that the particles when compressed separate with difficulty: used of molding-sand containing a large proportion of alumina or clay.—Strong style, in Greek pottery, the style of the black-figured vases which immediately preceded or was contemporaneous with the early red style. These vases have the fine drawing and technique of the red style. Red, white, and brownish purple are used with black.

strongbeam (strōng'bēm), *n.* In iron ship-building, one of a number of extra strong widely spaced beams in the holds or machinery space of a merchant vessel to give support to the sides where there is great depth between the lowest deck and the turn of the bilge.

strongylhexactine (stron'jil-hek-sak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἄκτις* (ἀκτιν-), a ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a hexactine with thick blunt arms.

strongylocephalus (stron'ji-lō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *strongylocephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium spheroid in its general form, but narrowed in the region of the sphenoid fossa. G. Sergi (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 36.

Strongyloides (stron-ji-loi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρογγυλοειδής*, of round form or look, < *στρογγύλος*, round, + *ειδός*, form.] A genus of parasitic worms. *S. intestinalis* is occasionally found in the human intestines.

strongyloidosis (stron'ji-loi-dō'sis), *n.* [NL. *Strongyloid(es)* + *-osis*.] Infection with nematoid worms of the genus *Strongyloides*, as Cochin China diarrhea in man. Looss, 1905.

strongylosis (stron-ji-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Strongyl(us)* + *-osis*.] Infection with nematoid worms of the genus *Strongylus*.

Strongylus equinus, the type of the nematoid genus *Strongylus*: a round worm from 35 to 47 millimeters long, parasitic in the intestine of horses. Also called *palisade-worm*.

Strontia process. Same as *Scheibler's *process*.

Strontium light. See **light*.—**Strontium process**. Same as *Scheibler's *process*.

Strophalosia (strof-a-lō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στροφαλος*, a top, < *στρέφω*, turn.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods similar to *Productus*, but cemented by the umbo of the ventral valve, with both valves possessing a well-defined cardinal area. It occurs in the Paleozoic rocks from the Devonian to the Permian.

strophanthidin (strō-fan'thi-din), *n.* [*strophanthin* (in) + *-id* + *-in*.] A colorless compound, C₂₇H₃₈O₇.2H₂O, prepared by the action of dilute acids on strophanthin. It crystallizes in small needles which melt at 169–178° C. The anhydrous compound melts at 235° C.

strophe, *n.* 3. In music, one of the more or less complete divisions into which a piece in song or dance form is divided: analogous to *stanza* in verse.

Stropheodonta (strof'ē-dōn'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στροφή*, a twist, + *ὀδὸν* (ὀδοντ-), a tooth.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods with convex-concave valves, generally much expanded, with cardinal areas bearing finely denticulate margins. It abounds in rocks of Silurian and Devonian age.

strophic, *a.* 2. In music, of a song or a piece in song form, having a similar treatment for successive stanzas. See **cyclical form*.

strophocephalus (strof'ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *strophocephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *στροφή*, a turning, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A monster with misshapen and distorted head.

strophogenesis (strof'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στροφή*, a turning, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The process of cell-multiplication by which the structure of the body of one of the higher organisms arises from a fertilized egg. Haeckel (trans.), Gen. Morphol., p. 104. [Rare.]

strophoid, *n.*—Oblique strophoid, the pedal of a parabola with regard to an arbitrary point of the directrix.

Strophomena (strof'ō-mē'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στροφή*, a twist, + *μήνη*, the moon, a crescent.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods having valves with reversed convexity, that is, the ventral concave, the dorsal convex, both broadly expanded, with well-developed cardinal area. The genus is now restricted, but has commonly included all forms with normal and with reversed convexity. It has been found only in the Lower Silurian rocks.

Strophulus albidus or *albus*, in *pathol.*, same as *milium*, 2.

struck, *p. a.* 2. Specifically, in *electrometall.*

struck

thinly nickel-plated preparatory to the deposition of some other metal: said of a surface thus treated. *Houston, Dict. Elect.*

Structural chemistry, that branch of chemistry which treats of the arrangement or order of attachment of atoms in the molecules of compounds.

Structural chemistry, moreover, is slowly acquiring the mastery over cholesterol by making use of the experience afforded by the synthetic study of the hydroaromatic substances. *Nature*, Oct. 24, 1907, p. 654.

Structural formula, iron, steel. See **formula*, etc. **structural-functional** (struk'tū-ral-funk'-'shn-al), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining both to the structure and to the functions of the mind: implying the points of view both of static and of dynamic psychology.

The introduction contains an excellent discussion of general methodological subjects, including a fresh pronouncement upon . . . the structural-functional psychology question. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII, 598.

structurality (struk-tū-ral'i-ti), *n.* Structural quality or character.

Structure, *n.* 4. (c) In *chem.*, the order of attachment of the atoms which constitute the molecule of a substance. It is expressed by a structural or constitutional formula.—**Bread-crust structure.** See **bread-crust*.—**Ellipsoidal structure**, in *geol.*, an original structure, preserved in certain ancient greenstones of volcanic origin, by virtue of which the rock tends to break up in ellipsoidal masses. Ellipsoidal differs from spheroidal structure in that it is an original structure of the lava, whereas the spheroidal is developed by weathering and is therefore secondary. This structure is common in the greenstones of the Lake Superior region.—**Eye-structure**, in *geol.*, a term descriptive of certain structures in foliated metamorphic rocks which exhibit the secondary minerals arranged in layers forking around much larger original grains. This lenticular structure suggests the name from its resemblance to the eye. The rocks are chiefly gneisses derived from porphyritic types, although the term is sometimes more widely applied. This is the 'augen'-structure of the German petrographers. See **augengneis*.—**Fan-shaped structure**, in *geol.*, the structure resulting from an eroded fan-shaped fold, that is, an anticline or syncline, so compressed that the strata form concentric loops, whose upper parts become eroded, leaving the strata radiating like the ribs of a fan.—**Flaser structure** [Prov. G. *flaser*, G. *flader*, streak, spot], in *petrol.*, a structure produced in metamorphic rocks by the development of small lenses of granular texture in a micaceous laminated mass.—**Fragmental structure**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those rocks which consist of fragments; a clastic structure, as in sandstones, shales, and volcanic tuffs.—**Onion structure**, in *petrol.*, a spheroidal parting or lamination of a rock whereby it separates into concentric layers like the parts of an onion.—**Spheroidal structure.** See *ellipsoidal structure*.—**Structure plane.** See **plane*.—**Vesicular structure**, in *petrol.*, the structure produced in lavas by the expansion of gas-bubbles, when the cavities are comparatively large, and fewer for a given volume of rock than in pumice.

Struma, *n.*—**Struma supracrenalis**, an adenomatous tumor of the adrenal gland.—**Thymus struma**, persistence of the thymus gland beyond the age when it normally atrophies.

strumectomy (strō-mek'tō-mi), *n.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a goitrous tumor.

strumipriva (strō-mi-pri'vus), *a.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + *privare*, deprive, + *-ous*.] Relating to or caused by destruction of the thyroid gland.

strumitis (strō-mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a goitrous tumor.

strumoderma (strō-mō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *scrofuloderma*.

strumosis (strō-mō'sis), *n.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + *-osis*.] The condition of being affected with struma; scrofula.

Strumous cachexia. See **cachexia*.

strut, *n.* 4. A condition (described in the quotation) of a freshly cut tobacco-plant, resulting from exposure to rain. [Southern U. S.]

The plants also get in a "strut,"—that is, they will not wilt, and if handled in such condition, great breakage of leaves ensues. *Killebrew and Myrick, Tobacco Leaf*, p. 313.

strut², *n.* 2. In *iron ship-building*, a cast-steel or forged-iron support under water on each side at the stern of a twin-screw vessel close to the propeller. The strut usually has two arms resembling a V turned sidewise. At the apex of the V is a hub which contains a bearing through which the propeller-shaft passes, immediately abaft of which is the screw-propeller. The inner ends of the arms of the strut are riveted to the outside plating, or pass through it and are secured to the framing in the interior of the vessel. Also called *shaft-strut* and *shaft-bracket*.

strut-girder (strut'gēr'dēr), *n.* 1. A girder or beam used as a compression-member in a structure.—2. A girder, usually of lattice form, of which the flanges are united by struts

at right angles to the flanges and by diagonal braces: used commonly to resist both compression and a tendency to deflect under stress.

struthin (strū'thin), *n.* [Gr. *στρούβος*, soapwort, + *-in²*.] An old name for *saponin*.

Struthiolithus (strū-thi-ol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρούβιον*, an ostrich, + *λίθος*, stone.] A generic term applied to struthious eggs, larger than those of living ostriches, which have been found in the superficial deposits of southern Russia and northern China.

strüverite (strū'vēr-it), *n.* [J. *Strüver* + *-ite²*.] A mineral, near rutile in crystalline form, consisting of titanium dioxide with ferrous niobate and tantalate. It is found in the pegmatite of Craveggia, northwest of Lake Maggiore.

strychnization (strik'nin-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [strychnin(e) + *-ize(e)* + *-ation*.] The process of bringing under the toxic influence of strychnine.

stryphnic (strif'nik), *a.* [Gr. *στρούβός*, rough, harsh, astringent, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a pale-yellow compound, C₄H₅O₂N₅, prepared by the action of potassium nitrite and acetic acid on uric acid. It forms granular crystals.

sub, *n.* 8. In *railroading*, any section or piece of track which ends at a station or a siding. The parallel tracks of the train-shed of a terminal station are *sub-tracks*.

sub-axle (stub'ak'sl), *n.* A short axle; specifically, the short axle fastened to one of the steering-knuckles on a motor-car.

stubbying-out (stub'ing-out'), *n.* The act of clearing a furnace before commencing another shift. *Phillips and Bauerman, Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 656. [British.]

stubble, *n.* 3. Same as **stubble-cane*.

stubble-cane (stub'l-kān), *n.* Sugar-cane grown from the ratooning of the stubble, sometimes for several successive years. Opposed to *plant-cane* (see *sugar-cane*).

stubble-quail (stub'l-kwāl), *n.* See **quail³*.

stubby (stu-boi'), *exclam.* [stubby, *s'*, arbitrary syl., + *boy¹*.] An exclamation used as a command to a dog to attack, and also in driving cattle or pigs, and the like. Also *stubby*, *st'boy*. [U. S.]

A gentleman of the generation preceding mine gave me this possible explanation. He says *stubby* is a word he used to know on the farm, meaning to drive pigs. "Stubby, stubby," says my informant, was the cry used in trying to force those obstinate beasts into the ways they should go. *N. Y. Sun*, Nov. 15, 1906.

stubby (st-boi'), *v. t. and t.* [Also *stubby*, *st'boy*: < *stubby*, *exclam*.] To incite by the exclamation *stubby* as a dog to attack.

Is "stubby" truly rural? Well, so was Brooklyn once, and so is some of it still. Are there not even Brooklynites in remote green outskirts or dusty fringes of ambiguous suburbs who have *stubby*ed or still *stubby*? At any rate, the word is a good, plain honest, robust fellow. *N. Y. Sun*, Nov. 15, 1906.

stub-track (stub'trak), *n.* See **stud*, 8.

stuck-finger (stuk'fing'gēr), *n.* Same as *trigger-finger*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV, 526.

stud-bar (stud'bār), *n.* 1. A bar or rod which acts as a stud, projecting from another machine-element or surface.—2. A bar which carries a stud, so that to the latter another machine-part may be attached.—3. A round bar or rod suitable for making studs.

stud-block (stud'blok), *n.* A rectangular or hexagonal block of steel or iron, resembling a nut of extra height. A hole is tapped through it, which fits the thread of studs of that diameter. Into that hole is screwed a set-screw or short bolt, which enters one half its depth. When the block is screwed on the end of a stud, it enters until the end of the stud bottoms on the end of the set-screw. Then a wrench or spanner on the outside of the block will screw the stud home, since the nut cannot turn farther on the stud. When the stud is home, the set-screw is backed off slightly, whereupon the block can be easily screwed off, leaving the stud in place. A stud-block of proper size will be required for each diameter of stud.

stud-bracket (stud'brak'et), *n.* A bracket or projecting element to support a stud; specifically, the projecting bridge, or part of a link in a reversing valve-gear, which forms the base for the stud by which the link is suspended.

studdingsail, *n.*—**Flying studdingsails**, extra studdingsails set between the masts: formerly used. They were also known as *ace-all studdingsails*.—**Fore-studdingsail**, a sail set outside one of the square sails on the foremast.—**Studdingsail irons**, studdingsail-boom irons, which confine the boom to the yard: sometimes called *Pacific irons*.

stumpage

stud-link (stud'lingk), *n.* A link, of a chain, in which there is a stud which reinforces it.

stud-nut (stud'nūt), *n.*

1. The nut which fits on a stud.—2. See **stud-block*.

stud-pin (stud'pin), *n.* 1. A cylindrical pin projecting from a surface into which it is secured as a stud by being



Stud-pin.

screwed. *D. K. Clark, Steam Engine*, II, 710.

—2. A short bolt having two diameters, so as to form a shoulder.

—3. A cylindrical pin having an enlarged round head.

stud-poker (stud'pō'kēr), *n.* A variety of poker in which the first card is dealt face down and then one face up. The 'down card' is then looked at, and the player having the highest card showing makes a bet if he chooses, and then the next on his left. Any player who refuses to 'see' this bet drops out. A third card is then dealt, and so on until each remaining in the pool has five. After the betting is brought to a call, the down cards are shown, and the best poker combination wins all.

stud-print (stud'print), *n.* A print to form a recess in a mold to receive the core required in the foundry-molding process, but which is attached to the pattern not by finishing nails or screws as is common. The print has formed a stud on the end by which it is attached to the pattern, and this stud fits a hole bored in the pattern at the desired point. It is obvious that a wide range of print sizes may be used provided only the stud is of the size to enter the hole in the pattern.

stud-screw (stud'skrō), *n.* 1. A screw having a large cylindrical head so that the latter may act as a stud.—2. An English term for a set-screw.

stud-stay (stud'stā), *n.* Same as *stay-bolt*, except that the stud-stay may be secured by screwing at one end only. *W. S. Hutton, Steam-Boiler Construction*, p. 235.

stud-wheel (stud'hwēl), *n.* A wheel, pulley, or gear that turns on a stud-bolt. See **sun-wheel*, 2. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 63.

stuf, *n., a., and v.* A simplified spelling of *stuff*.

stuffing, *n.* 7. In *textile-coloring*, the process of applying a mordant dyestuff to textile material that has not been previously mordanted. The color lake is subsequently formed, and fixed by an after-treatment or saddening with some mordanted principle.

stuffing-drum (stuf'ing-drum), *n.* A heated drum or wheel in which leather is placed with hot grease, which enters the leather. *C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather*, p. 221.

stuff-pump (stuf'pump), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a power-pump for lifting and conveying the mixture of water and fiber called 'stuff' from vats and other holders to the paper-machines; a stuff-handling pump.

stumba (stum'bū), *n.* A waste product of the combings of schappe silk, forming the raw material of **bourrette* (which see).

stump, *n.* 14. In a hinge which it is desired should fold in one direction only, the projecting lug on one half which engages with the face of the other and precludes the undesired motion.—15. The local name given to the tower of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, England. It is in perpendicular Gothic style, 288 feet high, and slightly resembles the tower of Antwerp Cathedral. *Architects' and Builders' Jour.*, May 20, 1908, p. 432.—**Middle stump.** See *stump*, 5.—**Stump age**, in *forestry*, the age of a tree as determined by the number of annual rings upon the face of the stump, without allowance for the period required for the growth of the tree to the height of the stump.—**Stump analysis.** See **tree analysis*.—**Stump height**, in *forestry*, the distance from the ground to the top of the stump, or from the root-collar when the ground-level has been disturbed. On a slope the average distance is taken as the stump height.—**To draw stumps.** See **draw*.

stumpage, *n.* 3. The right to cut trees on the seller's land. Payment is based on the measurement of the logs as they are brought to the landing and piled ready for the drive. *Holman Day, King Spruce*, xi, note. [Maine.]

A man who stole these lands at twenty cents an acre, buying tax titles, and has squat on his haunches and made himself rich sellin' stumpage, has got more 'n he deserved, even if half the timber is rottin' in the tops on the ground. *Holman Day, King Spruce*, p. 133.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stumps or stumpage; reckoned by stumps.

The stumpage value of the above timber to the government, at an average of three cents gold per cubic foot, is

not far from three billion dollars, and it is easy to foresee that when the lumber industry reaches any considerable magnitude the receipts from it will form no inconsiderable part of the income of the government.

National Geog. Mag., April, 1906, p. 147.

stumper, *n.* 2. In cricket: (a) A fielder who stumps a batsman out, that is, one who, with ball in hand, puts down the wicket, if the striker, failing to hit the ball, is out of his ground. (b) A wicket-keeper. [Colloq.] Hutchinsonson, Cricket, p. 127.

stump-foot (stump'füt), *n.* Same as club-foot, 1.

stump-jumper (stump'jum'për), *n.* An implement, used in Australia, for plowing cleared wheat-lands in which the stumps of trees have been left. Also *stump-jump plow*. E. E. Morris, Austral English.

stump-mast (stump'mást), *n.* A mast that has been broken off. Stump topgallant masts are masts which end close to the shoulder of the spar so that they are without poles.

stump-rooted (stump'rö'ted), *a.* Characterized by having a fleshy elongated root which is truncated below or terminates abruptly: as, *stump-rooted* carrots and parsnips. Sometimes (but improperly) also used in the sense of club-footed or club-rooted.

stump-turpentine (stump'tér'pen-tin), *n.* Same as *spirittine*.

Spirits of turpentine has, for many years, been made by the distillation of the refuse wood of the southern long-leaved pine tree. As much of it was made in a crude way and put on the market poorly refined, it is now . . . regarded as something different from spirits of turpentine and has received such names as wood spirits, spirittine, turpentine substitute, *stump turpentine*, etc.

Science, Feb. 17, 1906, p. 259.

stump-work (stump'wèrk), *n.* The peculiar high-relief embroidery made in England during the Stuart period. It had its origin in the raised work of Italy and Germany of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Lace, brocade, satin, silver and silver-gilt thread, corals, feathers, and many other curious materials were carefully stitched together and raised on 'stumps' of wood, or wool pads in fantastic shapes. Mrs. Head, in Burlington Mag., IV, 168.

stun¹, *v. t.* 5. In *stone-cutting*, to injure by blows; bruise, as a stone, in such a way that splinters will drop off when the surface is cut or exposed to frost.

stun¹, *n.* 2. A patch on the surface of a block of stone where the material has been injured by a heavy blow. Compare **stun¹*, *v. t.*, 5.

Stundism (stun'dizm), *n.* [Stund(ist) + -ism.] The teaching and practice of the Stundists.

Stundist (stun'dist), *n.* [G. **stundist*, < *stunde*, hour. See *stound¹*.] The name refers to their practice of Scripture-reading at stated hours during the week. A member of a sect which sprang up among the South Russian peasantry about 1860, under the influence of German colonists. The sect has spread rapidly, and, despite persecution, has become a formidable power in affairs ecclesiastical and political. The members strive to get rid of the authority of both the state and the Orthodox Church, and, adopting the New Testament as their rule of faith, have rejected the priestly hierarchy, intercession of saints, image-worship, fasting, and the sacraments except baptism and communion. Manual labor is held to be necessary and is regarded almost as a religious act. Brotherly love is their one ruling doctrine. Tolstói's teachings show the influence of the Stundists.

The legislation against the Protestant *Stundists* became almost as unbearable as that imposed on the Jews. Encyc. Brit., XXV, 476.

stunt¹, *n.* 3. A feat; a performance of more or less difficulty, especially in athletics. [Colloq. or slang.]

Boys did some great *stunts* on and under water.

N. Y. Herald, Aug. 15, 1903.

stunt² (stunt), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of E. *assistant*.] An assistant; assistant. [Anglo-Indian.]

Howbeit, do you, Sahib, take a pen and write clearly what I have said, that the Dipty Sahib may see, and reprove the *Stunt Sahib* . . . so young is he.

R. Kipling, Gemini, in Soldiers Three, p. 255.

Now there was an assistant commissioner—a *Stunt Sahib*, in that district, called yunkum Sahib.

R. Kipling, At Howli Thana, in Soldiers Three, p. 239.

stup (stup), *n.* [Also *stupp*; origin not ascertained; appar. < L. *stupa*, tow, etc.] 1. A pulverized mixture of clay and coke or coal. 2. The soot which deposits in the flues of furnaces for the extraction of mercury from cinabar. It contains a considerable proportion of mercury, partly free and partly combined;

it is therefore mixed with lime, molded into brick-like masses, and returned to recover the metal.

stuporose (stü'pō-rōs), *n.* Same as *stuporous*. Buck, Med. Handbook, V, 53.

sturgeon, *n.*—**Great sturgeon**, *Acipenser transmontanus*, a sturgeon of the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward, reaching a weight of 600 pounds.—**Oregon sturgeon**. Same as *white sturgeon*. See *sturgeon*.—**Sacramento sturgeon**. Same as *white sturgeon*. See *sturgeon*.

sturine (stü'rin), *n.* [ML. *stur(io)*, sturgeon, + *-ine*.] A protamine, C₃₆H₆₉O₇N₁₀, similar in general properties to salmine. It is found in the testicles of the sturgeon.

stuss (stös), *n.* The game of faro when played with the added percentage that the banker takes all the money bet on splits, instead of only half of it, as in faro.

stuttering, *n.*—**Labichoreic stuttering**. Same as *labichorea*.

stüttzite (stütt'zit), *n.* [G. *stüttzite*, named (1878) after A. Stüttz, who described in 1803 a mineral perhaps identical with this.] A silver telluride (perhaps Ag₄Te) occurring in hexagonal crystals of lead-gray color and metallic luster.

stüvenite (stü've-nit), *n.* [Named (1887) after E. Stüven, a mining engineer.] A hydrated sulphate of aluminium, magnesium, and sodium, occurring in slender acicular crystals.

styccerin (stis'e-rin), *n.* Incorrect for **styccerol*.

styccerol (stis'e-ri-nol), *n.* A bright-yellow, resinous, bitter compound, C₆H₅CH(OH)CH(OH)CH₂OH, prepared by the action of silver oxide and water on the corresponding dibromide.

Stygicola (sti-jik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Στυγ (Στυγ), Styx, + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of brotuloid fishes known only from cave streams in Cuba.

stylagalactic (sti'la-gal-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, + *γαλαξίας* (-), a statue, + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* In arch., combining the figure of a statue with the duty of a supporting column.

II. *n.* A combined column and figure, either standing alone or engaged with a wall and carrying a weight of some kind on top of the figure, as a caryatid (which see).

style¹, *n.* 2. (b) Specifically—(3) In certain phyllo-card and merostomatous crustaceans, the telson or caudal spine, which in the former is sometimes accompanied by two lateral spines, called *stylets* or *cercopoda*. (c) Same as *stylet*, 2.

10. In *textile-printing*, the manner in which certain effects are produced. Thus, there are pigment styles, discharge styles, resist styles, steam-mordant styles, etc.—A *cappella style*. Same as *Palettrina style*.—**Black-figured style**. In the decoration of Greek vases, the practice of leaving the body of the vase in its natural color, or painting it white,



Athena from Black-figured Amphora, British Museum.

cream-color, or red, and developing the decoration upon this in black varnish with occasional touches of brown, purple, or white. In the later 'red-figured' style a reverse method is followed. Black-figured vases may be dated between 600 and 450 B.C. For fifty years the two styles were practiced side by side. It occasionally happened that both were used by the same painter. The black-figured decoration is retained in the Panathenaeic amphora until 400 B.C. With the black-figured vases are sometimes included certain early wares of Naucratis, Cyrene, and especially Corinth, in which dark-colored decoration is used on a cream-colored ground, although these really belong to an archaic class by themselves.—**Caudal style**, one of the long processes borne by the anal segment of certain arthropods, as *Apus*.—**Chrome discharge style**, in *calico-printing*, a method (applicable to soluble dyestuffs) of padding the fabric with a dye and a chrome mordant, drying it, then printing it with the discharge (consisting of potassium ferrocyanide and an alkali, or mixtures of chlorates and bromates), and finally steaming it.—**Dyed style**, in *calico-printing*, the printing of cloth with certain metallic compounds, as

red liquor or black liquor, which may be converted into insoluble coloring-matters, or lakes, by the application of dyestuffs.—**Empire style**. See **empire*.—**Extract style**, in *calico-printing*, the printing of a fabric with the mordant and coloring-matter in one operation, after which it is steamed in a suitable apparatus.—**Geometric style in Greek vases**. See **vase*.—**Le Gascon style**, in *bookbinding*, the style of Le Gascon, an eminent French binder, which is similar in framework to that of the Eves, but differs especially in the use of dotted instead of continuous lines for the detail. This produces a peculiarly soft, lace-like effect. W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding, p. 76.—**Nouveau style**. See **art nouveau*.—**Palettrina style**, in *music*, a method or style of sacred composition similar to that perfected by Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (died 1594), the famous Roman composer. This style is essentially vocal or a cappella, almost wholly contrapuntal or polyphonic, based on the medieval church modes and on subjects drawn chiefly from plain-song, and characterized not only by a profound sense of the words used, but by a studied exaltation of an ideal treatment of them. The style was in process of development before Palestrina's day and was successfully cultivated by several of his contemporaries, but is usually known by his name because of his intimate connection with the papal choir and of his conspicuous genius. In connection with discussions by the Council of Trent as to the purification of church music from various abuses, he is said to have successfully maintained the excellence of the polyphonic style by submitting examples that were generally approved. This style of music, as thus illustrated, and plain-song or the Gregorian style, are the only forms of music officially sanctioned in the Roman Catholic Church. Also a *cappella style*.—**Red-figured style**. See *black-figured style*.—**Steam style**, in *calico-printing*, a method of fixing by steam (upon the fiber of cotton, linen, and occasionally silk and woolen goods) adjective, or mordanted, colors used in the process of printing.—**Strong style**. See **strong*.—**Stuart style**, the name sometimes given to the artistic production of England which corresponds to the reign of the kings of the house of Stuart, James I. to James II. (1603-1688). The early part of the period continues the Elizabethan style, but is much affected by Dutch influences. The latter part of the century is characterized by the development of the English Palladian style. It comprehends all the activity of the architect Inigo Jones (1573-1662), and the early part of that of Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723). It is a transition period rather than one having fixed motives and types.—**Turkey-red discharge style**, in *calico-printing*, a method of producing various colored patterns upon the cloth, previously dyed red, by printing it with colors which destroy the red in the parts printed, and leave upon those parts a different color.

style², *n.* 4. An elongated cusp or projection, lying on the periphery of a tooth and derived from outgrowths of the cingulum: often termed *pillar* or *butteress*. According to location these cusps have distinctive names. See **mesostyle*, **parastyle*, etc. See also cut at **tooth*, 1.

Stylephoridae (sti-le-for'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stylephorus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes based on a single specimen (preserved in the British Museum) taken in the West Indies in 1790.

Stylephorus (sti-lef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω*, bear.] A genus of fishes of the family *Stylephoridae*.

stylet, *n.* 3. Specifically—(b) Same as **cercopod*. Compare **style¹*, 2 (b) (3).—4. In fishes, one of the slender rays of bone on or above the base of the ribs; the epipleural. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 525.

Stylina (sti-li'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, a stylus.] A genus of *Hexacoralla* growing in massive colonies, with corallites united by coalescent costae and multiplying by costal gemmation. It is profusely abundant in the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks.

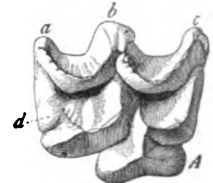
Styliola limestone. See **limestone*.

stylium (sti'li-ŏn), *n.*; *pl.* *styliia* (-ä). [NL., dim., < Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, a stylus.] In *craniom.*, the medial point on the base of the styloid process. Von Török.

stylization (sti-li-zä'shŏn), *n.* [*stylize* + *-ation*.] The act or effect of stylizing.

The second notable characteristic of our group is a marked conventionality, not to say *stylization*. H. S. Jones, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XII, 57.

stylize (sti'liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stylized*, ppr. *stylizing*. [*style¹*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To bring under the conditions of style; impress with the characteristics of style; conventionalize: in the decorative arts used to express the transformation which natural forms undergo



Molar Tooth of Horse. A, unworn crown; B, worn crown; a, metastyle; b, mesostyle; c, parastyle; d, hypostyle.

stylize

in their adaptation to decorative motives, as in the use of the acanthus in Greek art, and the arum in Gothic.

These patterns are not numerous, and are in general a good deal stylized.

R. M. Dawkins, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XXIII, 252.

Linear ornament passes through vegetable to organic forms, mainly marine, which are finally stylized into heraldic conventions. . . . From first to last the persistent influence of a true artistic ideal differentiates Mycenaean objects from the hieratic or stylized products of Egypt or Phoenicia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI, 58-59.

stylobation (sti-lō-bā'shōn), *n.* [stylobat(e) + -ion.] The placing of a colonnade upon a continuous stylobate or pedestal.

styloitic (sti-lō-lit'ik), *a.* [styloite + -ic.] In petrog., containing or having the properties of styloite. *Science*, April 8, 1904, p. 580.

styломандибулар (sti-lō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* [stylo(id) + mandibular.] Noting a ligament or fibrous band which connects the angle of the lower jaw-bone with the styloid process of the temporal bone. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 376.

stylometric (sti-lō-met'rik), *a.* [styloimeter + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the styloimeter; measured by a styloimeter.

Stylonurus (sti-lō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *stylon*, a pillar, a stylus, + *oura*, a tail.]

A genus of merostomatous Crustacea of the family Eurypteridae, which often exceed one meter in length, and are characterized by their relatively small cephalothorax with large eyes and central ocelli, and their chelicerate preoral and five pairs of postoral appendages, of which the first bears pincers and the last two are greatly elongated, extending almost to the end of the long telson. The genus has been found in the Silurian and Devonian of Scotland and New York, and in the Catskill formation of New York and Pennsylvania.

stylopid (sti-lō-pid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family Stylopidae.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family Stylopidae.

stylopine (sti-lō-pin), *n.* [NL. *Stylop(horum)* + -ine¹.] A colorless alkaloid, C₁₉H₁₉O₅N, contained in yellow or celandine poppy, *Stylophorum diphyllum*. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 202° C.

stylopization (sti-lō-pi-zā'shōn), *n.* The condition of being stylopedized or penetrated by a styloped.

stylopterygium (sti-lōp-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylopterygia* (-iā). [NL., < L. *stylus* (see *style*) + NL. *pterygium*.] A hypothetical slender, simple limb-like appendage, without rays or appendages of any kind, supposed to be the first stage in the development of the vertebrate limb.

The earliest stage of the purely motor appendage was probably a simple styliform structure resembling the balancing organ of the Urodele or the limb of Lepidostiren, and from this *stylopterygium* had been derived along two divergent lines of evolution—the archipterygium and ichthyopterygium on the one hand and the cheiropterygium on the other.

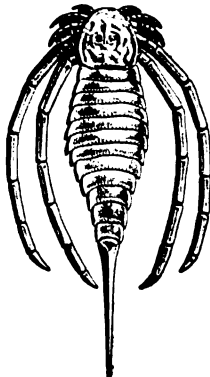
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 695.

stylus, *3.* In a phonograph, a pointed part which rests on the diaphragm and is moved by the vibrations induced in the latter by sound-waves. It is used to produce the record of sounds upon the phonographic cylinders, and also to reproduce the sounds thus recorded.

stymie, *v.* and *n.* See **stymie*.

stylnic (stif'nik), *a.* Noting an acid, a sulphur-colored compound, (HO)₂C₆H(NO₂)₃, prepared by the action of sulphuric and nitric acids on resorcinol. It forms large hexagonal crystals, melts at 175.5° C., and is a strong acid. Also called 2,4,6-trinitroresorcinol or 2,4,6-trinitro-1,3-dihydroxybenzene.

Stypodon (stip'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *stypōs*, a stump, + *odontis* (odont-), tooth.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes known from fresh-water streams of Mexico.



Stylonurus excelsior Hall (Restoration after Beecher.)

stypsis (stip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *stypsis*, contraction, astringency, steeping in an astrigent solution, < *stypsein*, contract. See *styptic*.] The producing of a styptic effect; the effect produced.

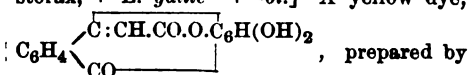
styptic, *n.*—**Chemical styptic**, a styptic which arrests hemorrhage by causing coagulation through chemical action, as iron sub sulphate.—**Colloid styptic**, a solution of some styptic substance in a colloid-like liquid which is antiseptic and excludes the air when it has dried to a film; the colloidum stypticum of the United States Pharmacopoeia.—**Mechanical styptic**, a styptic which arrests hemorrhage by causing coagulation mechanically, such as punk or a pledget of cotton.—**Vascular styptic**, a styptic which arrests hemorrhage by inducing contraction of the wounded vessels, such as adrenal extract.

stypticin, **stypticine** (stip'ti-sin), *n.* [styptic + -in².] A trade-name of cotarnine hydrochloride. It is used as a remedy for dysmenorrhea.

styracol (sti'ra-kol), *n.* [L. *styrax* (styrac-), storax, + -ol.] A substance obtained by the action of guaiacol on cinnamyl, used in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the digestive and urinary tracts and in pulmonary diseases.

styrene (sti'rēn), *n.* [L. *styr(ax)*, storax, + -ene.] Same as *styrol*.

stygallol (sti-rō-gal'ol), *n.* [L. *styr(ax)*, storax, + E. *gallic*² + -ol.] A yellow dye,



the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of metahydroxybenzoic acid and cinnamic acid. It crystallizes in lustrous needles, melts at 260° C., resembles anthraquinone in appearance, and may be sublimed.

Stysanus (sti-sā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, of the family Stilbaceae, having the fertile hyphae arranged in an erect, cylindrical, dark-colored stipe bearing mostly hyaline, catenulate, unicellular conidia. *S. Stemonites* is a common species on decaying herbaceous plants and is said to cause a rot of potatoes.

suavastika, *n.* Same as *swastika*.

sub² (sub), *n.* [An abbreviation of *substitute*.] A substitute; specifically, one who is willing to serve as a substitute for a regular compositor on a newspaper. [Colloq.]

sub² (sub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subbed*, ppr. *subbing*. [*sub²*, *n.* 1. To act as a substitute; specifically, to act as the substitute of another in a composing-room. [Colloq.]—2. To subirrigate. See **subbing*, 2.

sub. An abbreviation (a) of *subject*; (b) of *substitute*; (c) of *suburb*; (d) of *suburban*.

subacetabular (sub-as-e-tab'ū-lār), *a.* Situated below the acetabulum. The skiagraph revealed a hypertrophy of the acetabulum and the subacetabular region of the ilium. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan., 1903, p. 53.

subadult (sub-ā-dult'), *a.* [*sub* + *adult*.] Nearly full grown; approaching the adult condition.

The October number of the Emu contains the photograph of a *subadult* Australian barn-owl in which large bunches of the nestling down are retained on the legs, thus communicating to the bird a most remarkable appearance. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 112.

subaerialist (sub-ā-ē-ri-ā-list), *n.* In *geol.*, a supporter of the view that the processes of weathering, wind-erosion, etc., all primarily due to the atmosphere, are of paramount importance in earth-sculpture.

subaerially (sub-ā-ē-ri-ā-li), *adv.* In a subaerial manner; by erosive processes acting on a land-surface or under the atmosphere.

It is not a typical "drowned valley." When compared with the exquisite valley-forms in south-west Ireland, which have been entered by the sea, it is seen that it is not a sufficient explanation to say that the channel is simply a sub-aerially carved valley depressed beneath the sea. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX, 537.

subalary (sub-ā-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + *ala*, wing, + -ary.] Situated below the wings.

subalate (sub-ā-lāt), *a.* [*sub* + *alate*.] Somewhat wing-shaped; suggesting a wing: often applied to thin, triangular projections from a bone.

subandine (sub-an'din), *a.* Same as *subandean*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI, 189.

subbase

subantarctic (sub-an-tārk'tik), *a.* [*sub* + *antarctic*.] Near, or just outside of, the Antarctic ocean.

Eleven others from the extralimital subantarctic waters are also considered. *Science*, Oct. 21, 1904, p. 536.

Subaqueous overwash plains. See **plain¹*. **subarid** (sub-ā-rid), *a.* [*sub* + *arid*.] Climatically dry, but not in the extreme degree; moderately arid.

A situation typical of the subarid area known as the Great Plains. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 92.

subarouse (sub-ā-rouz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subaroused*, ppr. *subarousing*. In *psychol.*, to arouse in the form of an obscure disposition, rather than as a clear idea; predispose for. See the extract. [Rare.]

The exposure of the word "A" beginning a sentence sub-arouses many of its past associates, preferably substantives or descriptive adjectives. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII.

subarticular (sub-ār-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + E. *articular*.] Situated beneath an articulation or joint.—**Subarticular tubercle**, in *zool.*, a small prominence on the under side of the foot, at the point of articulation of the phalanges. The presence and arrangement of these tubercles are of importance in furnishing characters for the identification of some amphibians, especially tree-frogs. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 67.

subastringent (sub-as-trin'jēnt), *a.* Moderately astringent; suggesting astringency.

subatka (su-bat'kā), *n.* A name applied to *Alepisaurus æsculapius*, a fish found from Alaska southward to the coast of California.

subatom (sub-at'ōm), *n.* A definite part of an atom, if this assumed unit, for the most part looked upon as indivisible, is supposed capable under special conditions of undergoing division; a corpuscle. Also called *atomicule*. [Rare.]

The charged sub-atoms or particles of matter, . . . can be made to circulate through a metallic tube or worm connected to earth. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1906, p. 85.

subatomic (sub-ā-tōm'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the relations of assumed particles or subdivisions of matter smaller than the atom: as, *subatomic energy*.

The cathode rays seem to consist of *subatomic* corpuscles, while such evidence as we have indicates that the positive electricity travels with particles of atomic magnitude, as in the case of electrolysis.

Atrophical Jour., May, 1903, p. 259.

Experiments have been made with *subatomic* particles derived from one or other of these sources by a great number of physicists, such as Kaufman, Lenard, Simon, and Weichert in Germany, and Becquerel in France, with the result that Prof. Thomson's calculations as to the mass, charge, and speed of the moving particle, or, as we may now call it, the electron, have been independently and abundantly confirmed.

Athenæum, May 27, 1906, p. 661.

subatrial (sub-ā-tri'al), *a.* Situated beneath the atrial cavity. *Parker and Haswell, Zoology*, II, 56.—**Subatrial ridge**. See **ridge*.

subattenuate (sub-ā-ten'ū-āt), *a.* Somewhat attenuated, slender, thin, or delicate.

subauricular (sub-ā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + E. *auricular*.] In *ornith.*, lying below the region of the ear: as, a *subauricular* spot of yellow.

subauriculate (sub-ā-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* Slightly auriculate or eared.

subbasal (sub-bā'sal), *a.* Situated below the basal cell of a lepidopterous insect's wing.

The basal area of these wings irrorated with pearl-grey indicating two vague subbasal bands. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 48.

subbase (sub'bās), *n.* 1. A base or foundation-element, placed under the bottom of a machine or other apparatus, intermediate between the latter and the true foundation. It is used to lift the machine higher from the ground than it would be without it, and to do this without increasing the height of the masonry below, or making the machine itself inconveniently massive.

The whole turbine is complete in every detail, being mounted on an iron sub-base, has a pump for forcing lubrication through all the bearings, no oil being used in connection with the internal parts of the turbine.

Elect. Rev., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 489.

2. In general, anything going underneath a base or bed-plate.—3. A secondary base (of supplies) nearer or more accessible than the main base.

It is now stated that Mr. Peary's plan contemplates the construction of a strong wooden ship with powerful machinery, in which he will sail next July to Cape Sabine and, after establishing a sub-base there, force his way northward to the northern shore of Grant Land.

Science, Oct. 9, 1903, p. 478.

subbasement

subbasement (sub-bās'ment), *n.* A basement lower than the main basement of a building. In the largest modern buildings there are sometimes three or four of these, one below another.

A *sub-basement*, in which air circulates at a fairly uniform temperature, is also essential to dryness and constant temperature in the main basement where the larger permanent apparatus, for which stability is essential, is mounted. *Carnegie Inst. Yearbook*, 1902, p. 56.

subbifid (sub-bi'fid), *a.* Slightly forked, as is the tongue of a seal; somewhat bifurcate. *Parker and Haswell, Zoology*, II. 493.

subbing (sub'ing), *n.* 1. Acting as a 'sub.' [Colloq.].—2. Subirrigating. [Colloq.]

subbivalve (sub-bi'valv), *n.* An operculate univalve or gastropod shell.

subbrachycephal (sub-brak-i-sef'al), *n.* In *craniom.*, a person with a subbrachycephalic head. *Deniker, Races of Man*, p. 316.

subbrachycephali (sub-brak-i-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* Subbrachycephalic individuals or types. See *subbrachycephalic*. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 179.

subbronchial (sub-brong'ki-ā), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + E. *bronchial*.] In *ornith.*, situated beneath the bronchi.—*Subbronchial air-sacs*, a pair of air-sacs lying beneath the trachea.

subcæcal (sub-sē'kal), *a.* Situated below the cæcum.

subcallosal (sub-ka-lō'sal), *a.* Situated beneath the corpus callosum.—*Subcallosal layer*. See **layer*.

subcancellate (sub-kan'se-lāt), *a.* Somewhat cancellate or lattice-like.

subcapsuloperiosteal (sub-kap'sū-lō-per-i-ōs'tē-āl), *a.* Situated beneath the capsule and the periosteum: noting a method of resection of a joint. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VI. 909.

subcarbonaceous (sub-kār-bō-nā'shius), *a.* Having a somewhat brittle consistency resembling that of carbon (graphite): applied to the perithecia and stromata of various fungi.

subcarbonate (sub-kār-bō-nāt), *n.* A basic carbonate or one having the carbonic-acid radical partly replaced by oxygen or hydroxyl: as, bismuth *subcarbonate*, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_2(\text{CO}_3)$.

subcarbureted (sub-kār'bū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with carbon in inferior proportion.

subcarinal (sub-ka-rī'nāl), *a.* Situated below a carina. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, June, 1902, p. 294.

subcarinate (sub-kar'i-nāt), *a.* Somewhat carinate or keeled. *Jordan and Evermann, Amer. Food and Game Fishes*, p. 41.

subcentral sulcus, an inconstant sulcus at the ventral end of the postcentral fissure. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1901, p. 461.

subcerebellar (sub'ser-ē-bel'ār), *a.* Situated beneath the cerebellum. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 250.

subcingulum (sub-sing'gū-lum), *n.*; *pl. subcingula* (-lā). 1. In medieval armor, a sash or belt worn under another. *Myrick, Ancient Armor, Glossary*.—2. A girdle formerly worn under the outer vestments by clerics, especially by bishops.

subcircular (sub-sēr'kū-lār), *a.* Nearly, but not quite, circular.

In nearly every species the inceptive state is represented by a shell having a *subcircular* outline, with valves of slight convexity. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, June, 1904, p. 415.

subclass, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see **rock*¹), a division between class and order, based on the relative proportions of the two subgroups of the preponderant group of standard minerals.

subclass (sub'klās), *v. t.* To place in a subclass or secondary division of its class.

Accordingly the motive must be *subclass* as sortilegic. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1894-95, p. 72.

subcoastal (sub-kōs'tal), *a.* In *phys. geog.*, of or pertaining to the shallow sea-bottom near the coast: as, *subcoastal* plains.

The *subcoastal* plains were described. They have a breadth of from 20 to 80 miles, or 300 miles off Newfoundland, reaching to a depth of 200 to 250 feet, with, in places, an outer terrace 200 feet lower. *Science*, Feb. 20, 1903, p. 298.

subconfluent (sub-con'flū-ent), *a.* Partially united or fused: said of spots or other color-markings that have a tendency to run together. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 431.

subconic (sub-kon'ik), *a.* Same as *subconical*.

subcontinental (sub-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* Situated beneath a continent; of or pertaining to what underlies a continent.

Thus the *subcontinental* excess of temperature may make itself felt in regions where the rocks still retain a high temperature, and are probably not far removed from the critical fusion point.

W. J. Sollas, in Nature, Sept. 13, 1900, p. 487.

subcontra (sub-kon'trā), *a.* In *acoustics*, lower than the contra-octave. See *subcontra *octave*. *E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol.*, I. i. 32.

subcoriaceous (sub-kō-rī-ā'shius), *a.* Somewhat or imperfectly coriaceous.

subcotyleal (sub-kot-i-lē'al), *n.* [F. *subcotyléal*.] In *ichth.*, same as **angular*. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 516.

subcruciform (sub-krō'si-fōrm), *a.* Somewhat cruciform; not perfectly cruciform. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Aug., 1903, p. 248.

subcrustal (sub-krus'tal), *a.* In *geol.*, situated or operating below the earth's outer shell or crust: applied both to materials and to forces.

Volcanic outflow of *subcrustal* molten matter. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 545.

subcubical (sub-kū'bi-kāl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cubical.

subcuboidal (sub-kū-boi'dal), *a.* Having somewhat the form of a cube; subcubical.

subculture (sub-kul'tūr), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *subcultured*, *ppr. subculturing*. In *bacteriol.*, to make a secondary culture in a new medium from an old culture.

Numerous colonies were obtained from the membrane on *subculturing*, while the milk below the membrane was sterile. *Nature*, quoted in *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 15, 1902, p. 32a.

subcyanaceous (sub-si-ā'nē-us), *a.* Nearly cyanaceous. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Dec., 1903, p. 612.

subdeltoid (sub-del'toid), *a.* 1. Same as *subdeltoidal*.—2. Situated beneath the deltoid muscle. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VII. 205.

subdendroid (sub-den'droid), *a.* Slightly dendroid, or resembling or suggestive of a tree, in appearance. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, June, 1902, p. 305.

subdental (sub-den'tal), *n.* The anterior of the two large bones in the lower jaw of fishes, bearing the teeth; the dentary. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 516.

subdeposit (sub-dē-poz'it), *n.* The lower one of two deposits.

subdepot (sub-de-pō'), *n.* *Mil.*, a secondary or branch depot, nearer the regiment than a depot.

To carry extra shoes upon the person is a considerable tax upon the soldier's strength, and *subdepots* for such supplies should be easily accessible. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, V. 79a.

subdermic (sub-dēr'mik), *a.* Same as *hypodermic*. *Science*, Jan. 17, 1902, p. 117.

subdiaconate, *n.* II. *a.* Relating to the order or office of subdeacon.

subdiaphragmatic (sub-di'a-frag-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *subphrenic*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 44.

subdiscal (sub-dis'kal), *a.* Situated below the discal cell in the wing of a lepidopterous insect. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 272.

subdiscoidal (sub-dis-koi'dal), *a.* Situated below the discoidal cell of an insect's wing. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 228.

subdivide (sub-di-vid'), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a subordinate divide, as one between small streams in contrast with one between river systems.

When a plain or plateau or mountain region is well dissected numerous sharply defined *subdivides* are developed between the smaller rivers and their branches. *W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog.*

subdolichocephali (sub-dol'i-kō-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL.] Subdolichocephalic individuals or types. See *subdolichocephalic*. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 179.

subdolichocephalism (sub-dol'i-kō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* The quality or condition of being subdolichocephalic.

The skull of the Chinese is, in fact, both longer and higher in proportion than those of all other yellow men. His cephalic index falls down to *subdolichocephalism* (the average indication of 142 skulls of the two sexes = 77.24) and its height slightly exceeds its width. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 515.

subdolichocephalous (sub-dol'i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Same as *subdolichocephalic*. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 321.

subdolichocephaly (sub-dol'i-kō-sef'a-li), *n.* Same as **subdolichocephalism*.

subfissure

subdominant, *n.* II. *a.* Subordinate; submaximal or subnormal: said specifically of the stimuli which evoke marginal or obscure mental processes.

Those disturbances which are dominant become focal in consciousness, or the mind is fully conscious of such. Those that are *sub-dominant* bring about marginal or sub-conscious psychical states.

Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 290.

Subdominant group. See **group*.

subdrainage (sub-drā'nāj), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, drainage of water beneath the surface of the ground, in distinction from surface drainage.

The apple may be grown on almost any soil, but the best results are obtained on soils from which native forests have been cleared. Here the physical conditions are such as to afford both ample surface drainage and *subdrainage*, and the soils are well supplied with the various kinds of plant food essential for a healthy wood growth and finely developed, well-matured fruit crop. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 504.

2. A subdivision of a drainage system.

More than three-fifths of Montana is drained by the Missouri and its tributaries. For statistical discussion this great basin is divided into four *subdrainage* basins. *U. S. Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. of Census, Bulletin* (16, Irrig. in U. S., 1902, p. 60.

subdue, *v. t.*—*Subdued mountain*. See **mountain*.

subdurally (sub-dū'ra-li), *adv.* In a subdural manner; into the subdural space.

subecho (sub'ek'ō), *n.* In *whist*, a trump signal made after the partner has led trumps and the player has had no chance to complete a direct echo in the trump suit.

subelongate (sub-ē-lōng'gāt), *a.* Somewhat elongate. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1904, p. 103.

subencephalon (sub-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; *pl. subencephala* (-lā). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + Gr. *ἐνκεφαλος*, brain.] That portion of the brain which comprises the corpora quadrigemina, the pons Varolii, and the medulla oblongata.

subendymal (sub-en'di-māl), *a.* Situated beneath the endyma, or membrane which lines the ventricles of the brain. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 176.

subensiform (sub-en'si-fōrm), *a.* Somewhat ensiform. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 95.

subentry (sub'en'tri), *n.* A subordinate entry; an entry made under another.

subependymal (sub-ep-en'di-māl), *a.* Same as **subendymal*.

subepiglottic (sub-ep-i-glōt'ik), *a.* Situated below the epiglottis.

subepiglottid (sub'ep-i-glōt'id), *a.* Same as **subepiglottic*.

suberite (sū'be-rit), *n.* [NL. *suberites*, < L. *suber*, the cork-oak.] A sponge of the genus *Suberites* or of a related genus.

suberone (sū'be-rōn), *n.* [*suber*(ic) + *-one*.] Cycloheptanone; a colorless oil,

$\text{CO} \begin{matrix} \diagup \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2 \end{matrix}$, prepared by the distillation of suberic acid with lime. It has an odor of peppermint and boils at 179-181° C.

subessive (sub-es'iv), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + *esse*, be, + *-ive*.] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses position under. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1903, p. 26.

subestuarine (sub-es'tū-a-rin), *a.* In *geol.*, partly estuarine: applied to deposits which were laid down in a coastal lagoon into which at times the ocean waters overran.

subexcite (sub-ek-sit'), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *subexcited*, *ppr. subexciting*. In *physiol.*, to predispose to activity; excite in a partial or nascent manner.

Pronunciation of an adjective . . . seems to *subexcite* association tracts representing *substantives*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, IX. 580.

subextensibility (sub-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* A lessened degree of extensibility. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 515.

subfacies (sub-fā'shi-ēz), *n.*; *pl. subfacies*. [NL.] In *entom.*, the lower part of the facies.

subfalcate (sub-fal'kāt), *a.* Somewhat falcate.

subfibrous (sub-fi'brus), *a.* Imperfectly fibrous.

The mineral occurs commonly in long-bladed triclinic crystals and in bladed to *subfibrous* masses. *W. Tassin, in Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.)*, 1900, p. 514.

subfissure (sub'fish'ūr), *n.* A cerebral fissure which is concealed by the overlapping convolutions. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 201.

subfix

subfix (sub'fiks), *n.* [*sub-* + *-fix* as in *suffix*, *affix*, etc.] A character written under another character or word; a subscript character.

As the *subfix* in plate LXIV, 48, is the character I have usually interpreted by *u*, this would give us some of the elements of the name Kukulcan and not Itzama, as Seiler and Schellhas suppose.
C. Thomas, in *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1894-95, p. 225.

subflexuose (sub-flek'gū-ōs), *a.* Somewhat or partly flexuose.

subfreshman (sub'fresh'man), *n.* A student who is nearly ready to enter college as a freshman. [U. S.]

Subfrontal fissure. Same as *inferofrontal fissure*.

subfunctional (sub-fuŋk'shon-al), *a.* Used to a certain extent: said of small or imperfectly developed parts that are of little use to the organism in which they are found, but correspond to full-sized useful organs in another species of animal or plant.

Hypohippus of the middle Miocene with *subfunctional* lateral digits . . . is an instance of arrested evolution owing probably to marsh dwelling habits which necessitated a spreading foot.
Amer. Nat., Jan., 1904, p. 6.

subgens (sub'jenz), *n.*; pl. *subgentes* (-jen'tēz). [NL.] A subdivision of a gens. In exogamic communities, members of various subgentes of the same gens are generally forbidden to intermarry. The subgens and gens differ from the gens and phratry in that the social and political function of the subgens is not as clearly differentiated from that of the gens as is the function of the gens from that of the phratry. The distinction is, however, only one of degree. In more complex forms of social organization, phratry, gens, and subgens may be found at the same time. In this case the subgens is a subdivision of the gens which may be more or less definitely differentiated from the whole gens.

subgerminal (sub-jēr'mi-nal), *a.* In *embryol.*, lying beneath the germ or embryo: said especially of cavities or structures in the yolk-laden eggs of birds and insects.—**Subgerminal cavity**, in *embryol.*, the cavity which lies beneath the developing embryo of vertebrates such as sharks, reptiles, birds, etc.

Subglacial till. See *till* 4.

subglobosely (sub-glō-bōs'li), *adv.* Somewhat globosely. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1904, p. 275.

subglobular, a. 2. Same as **platycephalic*, 2. *Aiken Meigs*.

subgrad (sub'grad), *n.* [See **grad*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see **rock* 1), a division of a grad based on the proportions of the chemical bases in the minerals used in forming a grad.

subgyre (sub'jir), *n.* A cerebral convolution in a fissure concealed by other overlapping convolutions. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.-Dec., 1903, p. 623.

subhedral (sub-hē'dral), *a.* Having an imperfect crystalline form: said of phenocrysts in a rock which are intermediate between those having a well-developed form (*euhedral*) and those destitute of this (*anhedral*).

subhuman, a. 2. Nearly or somewhat human.

Useful suggestions as to the origin of numerical concepts may be drawn from various *subhuman* animals.
W. J. McGee, in *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-98, p. 828.

subhumid (sub-hū'mid), *a.* Humid below the normal; having less than the normal or necessary amount of moisture. The subhumid region of the United States includes portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, where irrigation is sometimes necessary to successful farming.

The *subhumid* region is the strip of country running north and south between the arid region, where irrigation is absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of agriculture, and those portions of the United States in which the rainfall is usually sufficient for agricultural purposes. It includes portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, and may be described as a region where irrigation is not always necessary, but where agricultural operations can not, with any assurance of success, be undertaken without it.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1896, p. 631.

subhyaline (sub-hi'a-lin), *a.* Somewhat hyaline. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1904, p. 84.

subimposed (sub-im-pōzd'), *a.* Originated, as a river, in an underground, cavernous passage, and revealed by the erosion or falling in of the cover.

If a name were desired for this minor feature of the drainage of certain regions, it might be termed *subimposed*.
I. C. Russell, *Rivers of North America*, p. 246.

subincandescent (sub-in-kan-des'ent), *a.* Heated but not brightly luminous: said of the hydrogen forming the outer or coronal layer of the sun. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 18.

submanifold

subindex (sub'in-deks'), *n.* A specifying figure or letter following and slightly below a figure, letter, or symbol: as the 0 in *x₀*.

subindividual, n. 2. One of a multitude of minute crystals of similar habit which unite, in parallel position, to form a large crystal or to coat the surface of a crystal of some other species.

subinfection (sub-in-fek'shon), *n.* Secondary infection. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1901, p. 642.

subinferior (sub-in-fē'ri-qr), *a.* In *ichth.*, lying toward, or slightly on, the under side: specifically applied to the position of the mouth which is subinferior when situated just below the most projecting part of the nose. In sharks the mouth is decidedly inferior. *Catalogue Fishes, British Museum*, I, 76.

subiniac (sub-in'i-ak), *a.* Lying beneath the inion; in *anthrop.*, relating or pertaining to that portion of the skull which is situated between the inion and the foramen magnum. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1901, p. 42.

subintegumental (sub-in-teg-ū-men'tal), *a.* Lying beneath the skin or outer covering of the body. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV, 318.

subintrans (sub-in'trant), *a.* [L. *subintrans*, ppr. of *subintrare*, enter into secretly, < *sub*, under, + *intrare*, enter. See *intrans*.] Anticipating: noting a malarial fever the paroxysms of which recur after progressively shortening intervals until at last a new one begins before the preceding one has fully run its course.

subirrigate (sub-ir'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subirrigated*, ppr. *subirrigating*. To irrigate beneath the surface of the ground. See **subirrigation*.

Where the subsoil transmits water freely, irrigation ditches may *subirrigate* large tracts of country without rendering them marshy. This farms may obtain an ample supply of water from ditches a half mile or more away without the necessity of distributing small streams over the surface. In the San Joaquin Valley of California, vineyards in certain localities are thus maintained in good condition, although water has not been visibly applied for many years. The closing of the ditches would, however, result in drying up the ground, and this obliges the farmers who are benefited by subirrigation to pay their share of the cost of maintaining the ditches, although they do not receive water directly.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 17, 1903, p. 22616.

subirrigation (sub-ir-i-gā'shon), *n.* The application of water in such manner that it will reach the roots of agricultural crops without appearing at the surface. Under this term is also included natural subirrigation, or the occurrence of water beneath the surface (and of benefit to crops) due to natural causes. Subirrigation may be by percolation through sands or gravels, or through pipes or drain-tile suitably arranged. See the extract under **subirrigate*.

In one of the systems of *subirrigation* the water is carried through pipes 14 inches below the surface. These are broken every 10 inches and laid in beds of charcoal. These pipes run 20 feet apart east and west and are crossed every 280 feet by 4-inch water-tight supply pipes. At the junction of these pipes is a brick and cement box or pocket, into which all pipes empty. The bottom of this box is 21 inches below the surface, and the flow of the water is regulated by a system of plugs or cut-offs.
U. S. Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. of Census, Bulletin 116, *Irrig.* in U. S., 1902, p. 25.

subj. An abbreviation (b) of *subject*; (c) of *subjective*; (d) of *subjectively*.

subject, n. 11. In *geom.*, the figure cut by the picture-plane.

If the *subject* is an effect of an original, the cut of the *subject* is an image of the original.

Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 72.

12. In *exper. psychol.*: (a) The observer or reactor; the person upon whom an experiment is made. (b) More correctly, the person, normal or abnormal in mental condition, who is subjected to a mental test or an examination of mental efficiency.

'Observer' should be the general term for the person on whom an experiment is tried. 'Subject' should be used where this person is abnormal, and 'reactor' where some movement is required.
Jour. Philos. Psychol. Sci. Methods, April 28, 1904, p. [239].

Intermediate subject or theme. Same as *intervening subject* (which see, under *intervene*).—**Secondary subject or theme**, in *music*, either a counter-subject or the theme of an episode.—**Subject-catalogue.** See **catalogue*.

subjective, a. 4. In *gram.*: (a) In Eskimo, noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive verb and the owner of an object. Also called *transitive*. (b) In other American

languages, noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive or intransitive verb: used in languages in which these two forms are identical. Also called *agentialis*.—**Subjective utility.** See **utility*.

subjugular (sub-jō'gū-lār), *a.* Situated below the neck or jugulum: used in describing birds where a subjugular band may mark the boundary between neck and breast.

sublabial (sub-lā'bi-al), *a.* In *herpet.*, noting one of the horny scales covering the lower lip. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 615.

sublacustrine (sub-lā-kus'trin), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath a lake.

The positions of the two *sublacustrine* cones were indicated, and it is clear from the soundings that a large mass of lava spread from the Wizard Island vent over the lake floor.
Science, Feb. 7, 1902, p. 209.

sublamine (sub-lam'in), *n.* [*sublimate* + (*di-* *amine*).] A trade-name of ethylenediamine mercury sulphate. It has a red color, is readily soluble, and is used in surgery as a non-irritating substitute for mercuric chlorid.

sublaryngeal (sub-la-rin'jē-al), *a.* Lying beneath the larynx. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 281.

sublateral (sub-lat'e-ral), *a.* In *entom.*, situated near the side of the body. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 197.

sublethal (sub-lē'thal), *a.* Not quite fatal: as, *sublethal* doses. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, 1902, ser. B, p. 48.

sublibrarian (sub'li-brā'ri-ān), *n.* An under librarian.

sublimant (sub'li-mānt), *n.* [L. *sublimans* (-nt-), ppr. of *sublimare*, lift on high. See *sublimate*.] An agent which causes sublimation: thus, water, in the state of steam, brings other volatile substances with it from great depths in the rocks of the earth's crust.

The action of water (on lavas, rock, etc.) as a solvent and *sublimant*.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIV, 435.

Sublimation vein, in *geol.*, a vein filled in accordance with the sublimation theory. See *sublimation theory*, under *sublimation*.

subliminal, a. 2. Subconscious; pertaining to the subliminal self or personality: as, a *subliminal* memory.

II. *n.* The subconscious; a supposed secondary self or consciousness below the level of the normal, waking life.

Of the *Subliminal*, he would say, we can give no ultra-simple account.

W. James, in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, May, 1901, [p. 18].

sublimate (sub-li'miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimized*, ppr. *sublimizing*. [*sublim(e)* + *-ize*.] To elevate; etherealize; make sublime.

sublineate (sub-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublineated*, ppr. *sublineating*. [*sub-* + *lineate*. See *lineate*.] To underline.

sublineation (sub-lin'ē-ā'shon), *n.* [*sublineat(e)* + *-ion*.] An underlining; the line so drawn: usually meaning an instruction to the printer to italicize a word so underlined.

Sublingual ganglion. Same as *submaxillary ganglion* (which see, under *ganglion*).

sublinguate (sub-ling'gwāt), *a.* Somewhat linguuate or tongue-shaped.

sub-list (sub'list), *n.* [*sub*², *n.*, + *list*⁵.] A list of 'subs,' or men who are willing to serve as substitutes for the regular compositors on a newspaper during their absence. [Colloq.]

sublittoral, a. 2. Of or pertaining to the sea-bottom near the coast.

From a seismic map of the world, I should estimate that round the Pacific there are at least ten *sub-littoral* districts where earthquake-frequency may be about half that of Japan.
Milne, in *Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.)*, X, 133.

sublobule (sub'lob'ūl), *n.* A secondary division of a lobule. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VII, 766.

subloreal (sub-lō-rē-al), *a.* Lying below the lore: used especially in describing the markings of birds.

sublustrous (sub-lus'trus), *a.* Nearly but not perfectly lustrous. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Sept., 1903, p. 329.

submain (sub'mān), *n.* In a system of drainage, a branch of a main which receives water from the minor drains. *James Muir, Agriculture*, p. 48.

submalleal (sub-mal'ē-al), *n.* The posterior of the two bones in the lower jaw of fishes; the articulare. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 515.

submanifold (sub'man'i-fōld), *n.* The selected elements of a partitioned manifold.

submarine

submarine. I. a.—Submarine mine. See *mine* 2.

II. n. 2. A vessel designed to navigate either entirely under water or on the surface, with a crew contained within it and with its own motive power; specifically, a submarine torpedo-boat. The earliest submarine boats were moved by rowers in the interior, and descriptions of such boats are given in the seventeenth century. Numerous inventors have designed and built such boats, among them Bushnell and Fulton, but the first use of a submarine in actual warfare appears to have been during the American civil war. The Confederates built several boats called "David," one of which torpedoed the United States steamer Housatonic in 1864. Since then a number of submarine boats of various types have been constructed, but it was not until their construction was taken up in France about 1885 that such vessels began to be considered of real importance in naval warfare. Since then, the development of the submarine under the direction of the French Naval Administration has been continuous. In the United States, the Navy Department has adopted the type of boat developed by John P. Holland, of which 8 have been built and are in service (see cut); 4 improved submarines are under construction. Another type of boat has been invented by Simon Lake. In Great Britain, the boats first built were of the Holland type, which has since been developed further in that country. (See table

shore or from another vessel. It has therefore a limited radius of action, and its function is defensive, while the submersible may be considered an offensive vessel; hence the names *offensive submarine* and *defensive submarine* sometimes used. See *submersible*.

For instance, a *submersible* of the "Naval" type and dimensions is for France not only a defensive, but an offensive weapon, and the partial sacrifice of submarine qualities in the design is warranted by the possibilities for offensive use. The same boat transferred to America would become purely defensive and would not be so well adapted to the conditions here as is the American type. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 22658.

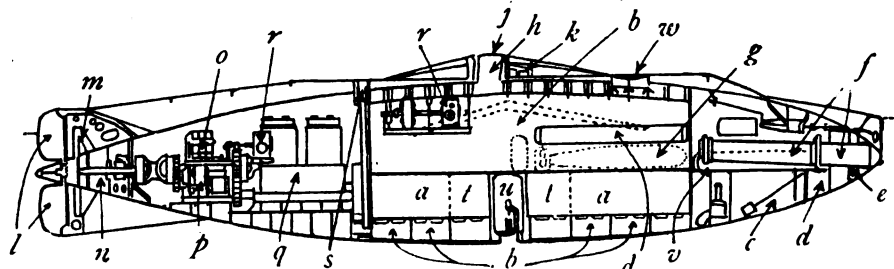
submesaticephalic (sub-mes'a-ti-se-fal'ik), *a.*

In *anthrop.*, almost mesaticephalic.

submetamorphic (sub-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* Partially or incompletely metamorphosed. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 906.

submeter (sub-mê-têr), *n.* A small electric meter used to record separately the energy consumed in a portion of a circuit the whole energy of which is meantime measured by means of a larger instrument.

It is necessary either to install duplicate wiring or to use *submeters*. *Nature*, Sept. 26, 1907, p. 564.



Submarine Torpedo-boat of the Holland Type.

a, a, storage-batteries; b, b, main ballast-tank; c, gasoline tank; d, torpedo compensating-tank; e, forward trimming-tank; f, torpedo-tube; g, g, torpedoes; h, conning-tower; i, water-tight hatch on top of conning-tower; j, steering-compass; k, ordinary steering-rudder, the horizontal diving-rudder not shown; m, screw-propeller; n, after trimming-tank; o, air-compressor; p, combined dynamo and motor; q, gasoline engine; r, r, periscope motors; s, ventilating-tube; t, auxiliary ballast-tank; u, adjusting ballast-tank; v, air-storage tanks; w, forward water-tight hatch.

showing submarines built and building in various navies under *naucy*.) In all modern submarines, the boat, when under water, is propelled by an electric motor, the current for which is derived from storage-batteries. The means of propulsion at the surface are various: steam-engines and boilers fired with coke and with oil fuel have been used, and gasoline and petroleum engines are largely employed. The engines are also geared to electric generators in the boat, by means of which the storage-batteries can be recharged. In the smallest types of submarines electric propulsion is employed, both at the surface and beneath it, and the storage-batteries must be charged from shore or from another vessel. In the navigation of submarines, three conditions are recognized: (1) the *light condition*, when all the water-ballast is pumped out, hatches are open, and the vessel is propelled substantially as an ordinary boat; (2) the *awash condition*, when only the conning-tower is above water and the hatches and other openings are closed; (3) the *submerged condition*, when the boat is wholly under water except that the periscope may show at moderate depths of submergence. The passage from the light to the awash condition is effected by filling suitably arranged ballast-tanks with water. The total submergence and the regulation of the depth when submerged are now usually effected by a horizontal *star* rudder (which see) at the stern, by which the vessel is inclined downward when under way and dives beneath the surface. In the Lake boat, so-called hydroplanes are used. These consist of a pair of horizontal rudders, forward and aft, on each side of the boat which, when inclined under way, cause the boat to submerge bodily. Screw-propellers on a vertical axis have also been used. The only offensive weapon carried by submarines at present is the automobile torpedo. Distinctions have been drawn between various types of submarines, as the *submersible* or *autonomous submarine* boat, also called *offensive submarine*; and the *submarine proper*, or *defensive submarine*. See *submersible*.

submegacranous (sub-meg-a-krâ'nus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull of moderately large volume, from 1,960 to 2,110 cubic centimeters in males and from 1,740 to 1,840 cubic centimeters in females.

submegaprosopous (sub-meg'a-pro-sô'pus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull which has a moderately large face the volume of which is from 650 to 710 cubic centimeters in males and from 535 to 575 cubic centimeters in females.

submergible (sub-mêr'ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *submersible*. [Rare.]

submersible, a. II. n. Something that may be submerged; specifically, a particular type of submarine boat. The term is derived from French usage and has been more or less vaguely employed. As generally understood, a submersible is a type of submarine torpedo-boat which can navigate for distances of several hundred miles with a considerable part of the hull out of water, using a steam or a gasoline engine, but which in action can be entirely submerged, and is then propelled by an electric motor. The storage-batteries can be recharged when exhausted by running the engine attached to a dynamo. The submarine proper is usually of comparatively small size, has only an electric motor for propulsion, and its storage-batteries must be recharged from

submicrocephalic (sub-mi'krô-se-fal'ik), *a.* Approaching the conditions of microcephaly, particularly of pathological microcephaly.

submicrocephaly (sub-mi'krô-sef'a-li), *n.* The condition of being submicrocephalic.

submicrocranous (sub-mi'krô-krâ'nus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull of moderately small volume, from 1,640 to 1,800 cubic centimeters in males and from 1,510 to 1,600 cubic centimeters in females.

submicroprosopous (sub-mi'krô-pro-sô'pus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull which has a moderately small face the volume of which is from 520 to 570 cubic centimeters in males and from 440 to 475 cubic centimeters in females.

submolariform (sub-mô-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* Having somewhat the shape or appearance of a molar tooth.

The third upper premolar has a broad internal cingulum, the fourth is *submolariform*. *Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, XVI, 197.

submorainic (sub-mô-râ'nîk), *a.* Pertaining to the surface or material under a moraine. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 49.

submucosal (sub-mû-kô'sal), *a.* Lying beneath the mucosa or mucous coat of the intestine or other part. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V, 638.

sub-Mycenæan (sub-mi-sê-nê'an), *a.* Later than Mycænæan or the Mycænæan period.

It (bugelkanne) is found everywhere in the area, made of various local clays, and it long survived into the "Geometric" or *sub-Mycenæan* period. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI, 57.

submytiliform (sub-mi-tîl'i-fôrm), *a.* Having somewhat the form of the genus *Mytilus*.

subnacreous (sub-nâ-krê-us), *a.* Somewhat nacreous.

subnasute (sub-nâ-sût'), *a.* Slightly nasute, prolonged, produced, extended, or snouted.

subnodulose (sub-nôd'û-lôs), *a.* Somewhat nodulose. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1903, p. 475.

subnotochordal (sub-nô'tô-kôr-dal), *a.* Situated beneath the notochord.

subobsolete (sub-ob'sô-lêt), *a.* In *descriptive zool.*, nearly obsolete.

Carina of the pronotum very slightly raised, *subobsolete* behind. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 96.

subocile (sub-ok'til), *n.* [L. *sub*, under (see *sub*), + *ocile*, eight, + *-ile*.] In *statistics*, a group containing one eighth of the total num-

subpotent

ber of observations or observed objects arranged upon a curve of frequency: marked off as 'first' and 'last subocile,' to the extreme right and the extreme left of the curve, beyond the first and last ociles respectively.

First Subocile.—The image once seen is perfectly clear and bright. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I, ii, 392.

subopaque (sub-ô-pâk'), *a.* Nearly opaque. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Aug., 1904, p. 112.

subopercular, a. II. n. In *ichth.*, the suboperculum. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

suboptimal (sub-op'ti-mal), *a.* [suboptim(um) + -al.] In *biol.*, concerning or pertaining to a suboptimum.

This reaction is repeated as long as an effective supra-optimal or *suboptimal* temperature continues. The result is to prevent the organisms from entering regions of marked supraoptimal or *suboptimal* temperature, and to cause them to form collections in regions of optimal temperature. *Science*, Dec. 2, 1904, p. 751.

suboptimum (sub-op'ti-mum), *n.*; pl. *suboptima* (-mâ). A somewhat lower temperature than that which is best suited for an organism or for a developing egg or seed. See *optimum*.

suborder, n. 3. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see *rock* 1), a division lower than order and higher than rang.

subordinationist (sub-ôr-di-nâ'shon-ist), *n.* [subordination + -ist.] One who holds the doctrine of subordinationism. The Eusebians or Semi-Arians were one kind of subordinationists.

suboxidation (sub-ok-si-dâ'shon), *n.* In *chem.*, oxidation in an incomplete or inferior degree. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III, 234.

subpalatal (sub-pal'â-tal), *a.* Situated below the fauces. *Scripture*, *Exper. Phonetics*, p. 305.

subpatellar (sub-pat'e-lâr), *a.* Situated beneath the patella.

subperforate (sub-pêr'fô-rât), *a.* Partially perforated. *Amer. Nat.*, March, 1904, p. 209.

subperiosteocapsular (sub-per-i-ôs'tê-ô-kap'sû-lâr), *a.* Same as *subcapsuloperiosteal*.

subpetaloid (sub-pet'a-lôid), *a.* In the searuchs, or *Echinoidea*, noting ambulacra which are more elongated than the petaloid or circumscrip ambulacra and in which the pairs of pores do not tend to close distally.

subphratic (sub-frâ'trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subphratry. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 264.

subpiston (sub'pis'ton), *n.* An auxiliary piston, used for some purpose other than the receipt of the effort of the expanding or working fluid in a motor. Such are pistons by which compression is effected, clearances made to vary, pressures relieved from valves, weights of moving parts balanced, and the like.

The new steam motor of Leon Serpollet is designed much on the same principles of the straight line double cylinder gasoline engines. It is illustrated in Fig. 43 in part sectional elevation, plan view, end view and a section of the compression sub-piston and inlet port at the lower right hand corner of the cut. *Hiscox*, *Horseless Vehicles*, p. 65.

subplanate (sub-plâ'nât), *a.* In *entom.*, nearly flat.

subplane (sub-plân'), *a.* Almost flat or plane.

subplatycnemial (sub-plat-ik-nê'mi-â), *n.* [NL.] In *anthrop.*, a slight degree of platycnemial. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1901, p. 32.

subplatylheric (sub-plat'i-hi-er'ik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a sacral index between 100 and 106. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1900, p. 149.

subpodophyllous (sub-pôd-ô-fl'us), *a.* Lying beneath the fleshy leaves, or podophyllous tissue, within the wall of the horse's hoof.

Subpoena ad testificandum, in *law*, the ordinary subpoena in common law compelling the attendance of witnesses.

subpontine (sub-pon'tin), *a.* Situated beneath the pons Varolii.

subpotency (sub-pô'ten-si), *n.* The state of being subordinate in power; specifically, in *biol.*, the subordination of the influence of one parent to that of the other in inheritance.

The prepotencies or *subpotencies* of particular ancestors, in any given pedigree, are eliminated by a law that deals only with average contributions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 210.

subpotent (sub-pô'tent), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting subpotency in inheritance.

subprone

subprone (sub-prōn'), *a.* Lying or extended almost horizontally.

Face *sub-prone*, protruding in a very marked beak-shaped projection of buccal orifice.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1908, p. 130.

subprotector (sub-prō-tek'tor), *n.* An officer in charge of the Australian aborigines, subordinate to the protector of aborigines.

Special magistrate and *sub-protector* of aborigines.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII, 325.

subpubic angle, the angle formed by the meeting of the ischiopubic ram on each side at the lower extremity of the symphysis.

subpyriform (sub-pir'i-fōrm), *a.* Somewhat pyriform or pear-shaped. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1904, p. 265.

subquadrately (sub-kwōd'rāt-li), *adv.* Somewhat quadrately.

Head with a few very minute punctures, flavous, with four greenish spots placed *subquadrately*.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 33.

subradial (sub-rā'di-āl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In jellyfishes, such as *Aurelia*, situated between the adradial and the perradial or the interradial radii.

II. *n.* In the dicyelic *Crinoidea*, one of the upper series of calyx-plates. It includes basals and parabasals.

subradius (sub-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *subradii* (-i). In *zool.*, a radius of symmetry midway between a perradius and an adradius or between an adradius and an interradius. See **radius of symmetry*. *Parker and Haswell, Zoology*, I, 129.

subrang (sub'rang), *n.* [See **rang*².] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see **rock*¹), a division of a rang, based on the proportions of the chemical bases in the preponderant mineral group used in forming the rang.

subrectal (sub-rek'tal), *a.* Situated below the rectum.

subregion, *n.*—**European subregion**. See **European*.—**Hawaiian subregion**, a zoogeographical region which includes only the Sandwich Islands.—**Manchurian subregion**, a zoogeographical division including Japan, the greater part of China, southern Manchuria, and Tibet, and extending across the Himalayas to the top of their southern slopes.—**Maorian subregion**, one of Sclater's zoogeographical divisions including New Zealand and the adjacent islands such as Norfolk, Chatham, Campbell, and Macquarie.—**Panarctic subregion**, a zoogeographical division which comprises that portion of the palaearctic region which is included in northern Scandinavia, Russia, and Siberia. The fauna consists of typical northern animals. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X, 84.

subreptary (sub-rep'tā-ri), *a.* [*sub* + *L. reptare*, crawl.] Almost wholly adapted to crawling or creeping, as the foot of some pelecypod mollusks.

subrhombic (sub-rom'bik), *a.* Somewhat rhombic or rhomb-shaped.

Thus what would otherwise have been a single long chamber extending unobstructed from end to end, is divided into a large number of chamberlets. These are usually quite regular and have the shape of prisms with *subrhombic* section. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, March, 1904, p. 234.

subrostral (sub-ros'tral), *a.* Lying beneath the rostrum or beak, as in the shells of some *Mollusca* like the *Pelecypoda*, and in the *Brachiopoda*.

subrugulose (sub-rū'gū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat rugulose. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1903, p. 470.

subsagittate (sub-saj'i-tāt), *a.* Somewhat sagittate or arrow-shaped.

subscandent (sub-skan'dent), *a.* In *bot.*, slightly climbing; of a habit approaching scandent.

In the latter there are two species of *Rhododendron*, one of *Gaultheria* (*subscandent*?) and eight of *Vaccinium* (mostly epiphytic!). *Science*, Nov. 15, 1907, p. 675.

subscaphocephaly (sub-skaf'ō-sef-gē-li), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a condition or form of the skull approaching scaphocephaly. *International Year-book*, 1898, p. 236.

subselenodont (sub-sē-lē'nō-dont), *a.* Noting the fact or condition of having the molar cusps or folds of enamel somewhat crescent-shaped or slightly resembling the condition found in the molar teeth of deer and cattle. See *selenodont*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 26.

subsellum, *n.* 2. *pl.* In *Rom. law*, the lower seats where the judges and inferior magistrates sat in judgment.

subset (sub'sept), *n.* A subdivision of a sept or of a tribal division.

subseptate (sub-sep'tāt), *a.* Having an incomplete septum.

subsequent, *a.* 4. In *phys. geog.*, developed by headward erosion along a belt of weak strata; noting streams and their valleys that have been so developed.

That is, as a drainage system develops, streams originate, the directions of which are regulated by the hardness and solubility of the rocks. Such streams appear subsequently to the main topographic features in their environment, and are termed *subsequent* streams.

J. C. Russell, Rivers of North America, p. 185.

subserosa (sub-sē-rō'sā), *n.* [NL.] Subserous tissue. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 35.

subsesqui-. In *chem.*, a prefix in the names of some compounds, signifying the same as *sesequibasic*.

subset (sub'set), *n.* In *math.*, a proper part or the whole of the set; thus, a *subset* of S is a set every element of which belongs to S.

It may be possible to divide the set into a number of *subsets*, no two of which contain a common object.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX, 121.

Subsidiary coin. See **coin*¹.

subsilicate (sub-sil'i-kāt), *n.* A silicate in which, if it is viewed as a compound of silica with one or more basic oxides, the oxygen of the latter exceeds in amount that of the former, as silicious calamin ($Zn_2H_2SiO_5$ or $2ZnO.H_2O.SiO_2$), in which the oxygen ratio for $SiO_2:2ZnO+H_2O$ is 2:3.

subsimple (sub-sim'pl), *a.* Nearly simple; of plants, nearly without branches.

subsocal (sub-sō'shal), *a.* Pertaining to that merely physical arrangement or grouping of organisms which is prerequisite to social life.

The dwelling together in a common habitat of a plural number of organisms of the same variety or species may be called a *Sub-Social Grouping*.

Giddings, Inductive Sociol., p. 5.

subsoil-plowing (sub'soil-plou'ing), *n.* See **plowing*.

subspinal (sub-spi'nal), *a.* Same as *subspinous*.—**Subspinal index**. Same as *infraspinous index*.

subspiracular (sub-spi-rak'ū-lār), *a.* Situated below the spiracles. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 304.

subsplintery (sub-splin'tēr-i), *a.* Imperfectly splintery in fracture. [Rare.]

The rich translucent green color, fine-grained *subsplintery* fracture, and brilliant luster when polished all strongly suggest jade. The polished surface shows minute pale streaks or flocculi, which still further heighten the resemblance.

Amer. Jour. Sci., Nov., 1903, p. 397.

substage, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of a stage or group.

substance, *n.*—**Contact substance**. See **contact*¹.

—**Continuous substance**, in protoplasm, as an emulsion, the framework, matrix, or basis in which are relatively inert or passive objects of all sizes (*inclusions*), the ultimate protoplasm or real living substance. *G. P. Andrews, Living Substance*, p. 23.—**Depressor substance**. See **depressor*.—**Gray substance**. See **gray*.—**Hereditary substance** or **substance of heredity**. See **heredity*.—**Nissal substance**, the essential substance which composes the Nissal bodies of the ganglionic cells. See *Nissal granules*.—**Substance of Schwann**, the sheath of myelin which surrounds the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

substandard (sub-stan'dārd), *a.* Less than the normal standard.—**Substandard risk**, "insurance on the life of an individual the state of whose health is such as to impair his normal expectancy of life."

Substantia hyalina, the interstitial, more fluid portion of the cell protoplasm.—**Substantia opaca**, the reticulum of cell protoplasm: so called by Leydig.

Substantial compliance, in *law*, observance of the essentials of a law or rule without obeying all the formalities required.—**Substantial damages**, a sum awarded by the verdict of the jury as compensation for injuries proved, as opposed to nominal or punitive damages.

Substantiality, *n.*—**Theory of substantiality**, in *psychol.*, the theory of a mind-substance; the view that the mind is a permanent being, and that mental states and processes are but the manifestations of its activity: opposed to the *actuality* theory, which defines the nature of mind as the immediate reality of these states and processes themselves. Also termed *substantialism*, *theory of mind-substance*. *J. M. Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.*, II, 614.

substantiation, *n.* 2. The production of material goods. [Rare.]

To designate those industries in which men engage for the purpose of producing kinds or substances, we need a technical term which will distinguish them from all other industries; for this purpose I use the word *substantiation*, which must here mean the artificial production of substances for human welfare. I have sought long and far for the best term.

J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1908-09, p. xxxv.

substantify (sub-stan'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantified*, ppr. *substantifying*. [*substant*(ve) + *-fy*.] To convert into or use as a substantive. [Rare.]

substantive, *a.* 6. In *biol.*, concerning or pertaining to the construction or constitution of

substitution

the parts of the bodies of organisms, as contrasted with the symmetry or merism of these parts in relation to one another. *W. Bateson, Study of Variation*, p. 23.—7. *Milit.*, actual or real, as rank; having the actual rank of.

When *substantive* major, he was also granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, for which he subsequently passed the required examination.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII, 530.

Substantive variation. See **variation*.

substation, *n.* 2. A subsidiary station to supplement a main station.

This plant . . . has seven *substations* containing transforming machinery. The location of the main station, on the East River site, gives the best point for the equal distribution of power in moving cars.

Amer. Inventor, March 1, 1904, p. 104.

substillum (sub-stil'um), *n.* [*L. substillum*, a slight dropping, neut. of *substillus*, slightly dropping, < *sub*, under, + *stillare*, drip, < *stilla*, a drop.] A flowing by little drops.

substituent (sub-stit'ū-ent), *n.* [*L. substitucens* (-nt), ppr. of *substituere*, substitute.] That which substitutes; in *chem.*, an atom or atomic group which takes the place of another atom or group present in the molecule of the original compound. Thus in the compounds methane (CH_4) and methyl alcohol (CH_3OH), OH is said to be the *substituent*.

As with the mono-derivatives of benzol, so also with the disubstituted derivatives, the general rule holds true; wherever the *substituents* are groups well saturated, they will exert scarcely any retarding action upon the pulsations of the original molecule.

W. J. Hale, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1908, p. 130.

substitute, *v. t.* 3. In *chem.*, to replace (an atom or group) in the molecule of a compound by another atom or group. See **substituent*.

substitution, *n.* 8. In *biol.*: (a) The assumption by one organ of a function which was at one time performed by another organ. Thus the swim-bladder in fishes shows "that an organ originally constructed for one purpose, namely, flotation, may be converted into one for a wholly different purpose, namely respiration." *Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 148.

From what has been said, it is natural to expect that in some direction or another so vast an accumulation of facts must have extended the Darwinian teaching; and it is now quite clear that this has been the case with the two post-Darwinian principles known as '*Substitution*' and 'isomorphism or 'Convergence'. The former may be exemplified by nothing better than the case of the Rays and Skates, in which under the usurpation of the propelling function of the tail by the expanded pectoral fins, the tail, free to modify, becomes in one species a lengthy whiplash, in another a vestigial stump, etc.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 631.

(b) The acquisition by an organ of a secondary function which, at first performed incidentally, may gradually become the chief function if the primary function becomes useless or is performed by another organ. Thus "the little folds of skin which originally served as oviscaprous frena, but which, likewise, very slightly aided the act of respiration, have been gradually converted by natural selection into branchiae, simply through an increase in their size and the obliteration of their adhesive glands." *Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 192.—9. (a) In *Scots law*, a technical enumeration of a series of heirs. (b) In *civil law*, the appointment, in a will, of a successor to a devisee or legatee; *subrogation*.—**Elliptic substitution**, a substitution of an idempotent group; that is, its powers make a group which may be infinite but which in that case is a group of infinitesimal substitutions, and at any rate returns into itself or tends to do so. An elliptic substitution with two fixed points is equivalent to multiplication by a root of unity, though this root may not be of any rational order. Opposed to *hyperbolic* and *loxodromic substitutions*.—**Fundamental substitution**, one of a set of independent substitutions which by their powers and products make up a group.—**Group of substitutions**, in *math.*, a set of distinct substitutions in which the product of any two is a substitution of the set.—**Homogeneous substitution**, the substitution for variable coordinates of new homogeneous coordinates.—**Homographic substitution**, a homographic transformation.—**Hyperbolic substitution**, a species of substitution in homographic transformation.—**Index of a substitution**, the sum of the exponents in its expression by a given set of fundamental substitutions.—**Infinitesimal substitution**, a substitution which removes a point to an infinitesimal distance only.—**Law of substitution**. See **law*¹.—**Loxodromic substitution**. If we invert the sphere into a plane by using a point of the sphere as center of inversion, the loxodrome becomes a double spiral; hence a substitution where *z* moves along an equiangular spiral and *z* moves along a double spiral is called *loxodromic*.—**Method of substitutions**. See **method*.—**Normal linear substitution**, a substitution $\begin{pmatrix} ax+b \\ cx+d \end{pmatrix}$ where $ad-bc=1$.—**Parabolic substitution**, a linear transformation where the roots of the involved quadratic are equal.—**Real substitution**, in *math.*, one which could not convert a real into a neomorphic, or the reverse.

substitution-vein

substitution-vein (sub-sti-tū'shōn-vān), *n.* See **vein*.
substomatic (sub-stō-mat'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the stoma: said of the space opening immediately into the stoma.

For which reason also the possibility of representing substomatic and intercellular spaces was very much lessened. *F. E. Lloyd*, in *Science*, June 7, 1901, p. 888.
substration (sub-strā'shōn), *n.* [*substrat(um)* + *-ion*.] In *agri.*, a provided substratum. See *substratum*, 1.

The contribution of nitrogen to the soil makes it more suitable as a substratum for nitrophytes. *C. MacMillan*, *Minn. Bot. Stud.*, Bulletin IX, p. 979.

subsulcus (sub'sul'kus), *n.*; pl. *subsulci* (-si). A sulcus which is concealed within another.

subsulphate (sub-sul'fat), *n.* A basic sulphate, or one in which the sulphuric-acid radical is partly replaced by oxygen or hydroxyl, as mercuric subsulphate or oxysulphate, $Hg_2O_2(SO_4)$.

subsulphid (sub-sul'fid), *n.* A basic sulphid, or one which contains sulphur in proportion less than normal.

subsuperficial (sub-sū-pēr-fish'al), *a.* 1. Somewhat or partially superficial: said of the perithecia of fungi which are but partly buried in the surface of the matrix.—2. In *geol.*, beneath the surface of the earth.

The superficial and subsuperficial temperatures. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 230.

subsutural (sub-sū'tū-rāl), *a.* Situated below or near a suture: as, a *subsutural* spot. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 37.

sub-Sylvian (sub-sil'vi-an), *a.* Situated beneath the fissure of Sylvius. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, II, 137.

subtegmenal (sub-teg'mi-nāl), *a.* Lying beneath the tegmen, dome, vault, or disk of the crinoid calyx. See **disk*, 5 (e).

subtense, *n.*—**Bar-subtense**, an instrumental method in topographical surveying by which the unknown distance between two points may be calculated from the linear interval subtended, on a graduated rod or bar held at one of the points by the optical angle measured by an angular instrument placed at the other point.

Then made a traverse of the valley on the *bar-subtense* method, working with a 6-inch theodolite, and checking all our measurements twice. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X, 469.

Subtentacular canal. See **canal*.

subterranean, *n.* 2 In *geol.*, a terrane beneath an overlying terrane.

subterraqueous (sub-te-rā'kwē-us), *a.* In *geol.*, of or pertaining to that portion of the earth which lies below possible ground-water.

subtetanic (sub-tē'tan'ik), *a.* Not quite tetanic: noting convulsions similar to but less severe than those of tetanus. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 239.

subthalamie (sub-thal'a-mik), *a.* [*L. sub*, under, + *thalam(us)* + *-ic*.] Situated beneath the optic thalamus.

subthermal (sub-thēr'māl), *a.* Below the normal body temperature.

The valuable place of subthermal baths, given at temperatures below blood heat, has never been sufficiently emphasized as a mode of treatment at all the spas. *Nature*, June 13, 1907, p. 146.

subtotem (sub'tō'tem), *n.* A totem which is recognized by a portion or all of a clan, but which is of minor importance as compared to the true clan totem. *Haddon*, *Evolution in Art*, p. 264.

subtraction, *n.*—**Compound subtraction**, the subtraction of compound numbers.—**Geometrical subtraction**, the inverse of geometrical addition (which see, under *addition*).—**Vectorial subtraction**, the inverse of vectorial addition. See *addition of vectors*, under *addition*.

subtrapezoidal (sub-trap-ē-zoi'dāl), *a.* Approximately trapezoidal.

subtremelloid (sub-trem'e-loid), *a.* Having a consistency somewhat of the nature of a fungus of the genus *Tremella*.

Subtrochanteric fossa. See **fossa* 1.

Sub-trolley conduit. See **conduit*.

subtruncate (sub-trung'kāt), *a.* Somewhat or almost truncate: specifically, in *ichth.*, said of a fish-fin.

subtuberant (sub-tū'be-rant), *a.* In *geol.*, noting areas of dome-shaped uplift produced by laccolithic intrusions below the surface. The word was coined by I. C. Russell on the analogy of the latter to the growth of tubers in the earth. *Volcanoes of North America*, p. 103.

subulipalp (sū'bū-li-palp), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A member of the *Subulipalpi*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Subulipalpi*.

subumbilical (sub-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [*L. sub*, beneath, + *umbilic(us)* + *-al*.] Situated below the umbilicus. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, II, 499.
suburbanite (sub-ēr'ban-it), *n.* [*suburban* + *-ite* 2.] One who lives in the suburbs. [*Colloq.*]

After passing the speed, temperature and insulation tests given above, a second insulation test, at from 3 to 5 turns the voltage, is given the motor while still warm, after which it is marked 0. K. and goes forth to carry the suburbanites, and be submissive to the careless motorman. *Amer. Inventor*, May 1, 1904, p. 206.

suburbanize (sub-ēr'ban-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suburbanized*, ppr. *suburbanizing*. [*suburban* + *-ize*.] To render suburban in character. [*Rare.*]

It is not surprising that this survival of Royal Enfield Chase should be abandoned, seeing that the district is rapidly becoming suburbanized and unfit for sport. *Daily Chronicle*, May 13, 1901, p. 5.

suburethral (sub-ū-rē'thral), *a.* [*L. sub*, beneath, + *urethra* + *-al*.] Situated beneath the urethra. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, I, 766.

subvitalized (sub-vi'tal-izd), *a.* Deficient in vitality; not normally vital.

subzonate (sub-zō'nāt), *a.* Somewhat zonate.

succah, succoth. See **sukkah*.

succession, *n.* 8. In *phytogeog.*, the sequence of one plant-formation upon another on the same ground in response to changes in the conditions. Successions result from a great variety of causes, such as the gradual enrichment of soil, the accumulation of humus in peat-bogs, volcanic action, etc., or human agency, as in deforestation, cultivation, etc. *F. E. Clements*, — 9. In *hort.* and *agri.*, a continuous yield of the same crop, secured by planting either the same variety at intervals or different varieties requiring different periods for maturing at the same time. See **succession cane*.—**Impartible succession**, the custom, feudal in origin, by which tenements passed without division on the death of their holder to his heir or successor. *Maitland and Pollock*, *Hist. English Law*, II, 278.—**Perpetual succession**, in *law*, an unbroken but not necessarily unlimited succession; the continuing identity of a corporation however, much the persons forming it may change.—**Succession cane**, stubble cane when continued two or more years from the same planting.

It is doubtful whether one-half of the plant food applied to succession canes in commercial fertilizers, is recovered in the canes in the average season.

W. C. Stubbs, *Sugar Cane*, p. 114.

Succession duty. See **succession tax*.—**Succession tax**, a succession tax is sometimes regarded as a tax on the right of succession and sometimes as a tax on the property transferred, the distinction being governed by the degree of consanguinity of the inheritor to the deceased. It varies in rate from one per cent. in the case of an infant, issue of the decedent, to ten per cent. in the case of an heir stranger to the blood; a husband or wife is not taxed. The age of the heir may also affect the rate of taxation, as may the amount of the estate. In New York an estate of less than \$10,000 is untaxed. *Transfer tax* and *inheritance tax* are equivalent phrases. In Great Britain the terms *estate duty*, *legacy duty*, *death duty*, and *succession duty* are used.—**To grow in succession**, to plant at intervals for continuous supply.

What is termed growing vetches "in succession" consists in making successive sowings so that the crops shall follow each other.

J. Wrightson, *Fallow and Fodder Crops*, p. 208.

Successive light induction. See **induction*.
successoral (suk-ses'gr-āl), *a.* [*successor* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to succession or inheritance, or to a successor or inheritor.

It is natural in these epochs to consider the patrimony as the most sacred piece of property, worthy of being safeguarded in its integrity by tutelary laws, by *successoral* or feudal repurchase.

G. Tarde (trans.), *Laws of Imitation*, p. 319.

succinamic (suk-si-nam'ik), *a.* [*L. succinum*, amber, + *am(onia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a chemical compound containing the group $H_2NCOCH_2CH_2CO$.—**Succinamic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound, $H_2NCOCH_2CH_2COOH$, prepared by the action of barium hydroxide solution on succinimide. It melts at 154° C.

succinctorium, *n.* Same as **subcingulum*.

succinillite (suk-si-nel'it), *n.* [*L. succin(um)*, amber, + *-ell* + *-ite* 2.] Succinic acid obtained by sublimation from amber in the form of white or colorless orthorhombic crystals.

succiniferous (suk-si-nif'e-rus), *n.* [*L. succinum*, amber, + *ferre*, bear.] Pertaining to an amber, or yielding it.

succinimide (suk-sin-i'mid), *n.* [*succin(ic)* + *imide*.] A colorless compound, $\begin{array}{c} CH_2CO \\ | \\ NH, \\ CH_2CO \end{array}$

prepared by the action of gaseous ammonia or succinic anhydrid. It crystallizes in rhombic octahedral plates, melts at 125–126° C., and boils at 287–288° C.

sucker

succinuric (suk-si-nū'rik), *a.* [*succin(ic)* + *uric*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $H_2NCONHCOCH_2CH_2COOH$, prepared by the action of carbamide (urea) on succinic anhydrid. It crystallizes in small scales and melts at 203–205° C.

succisterene (suk-sis'te-rēn), *n.* [*L. succinum*, amber, + *Gr. στερεός*, solid, + *-ene*.] A colorless compound, $C_{15}H_{10}$, contained in the least volatile portions of the product obtained by the distillation of amber. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 160° C., and boils above 300° C.

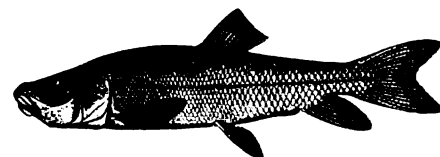
succum, *v. i.* A simplified spelling of *succumb*.
successatory (su-kus'a-tō-ri), *a.* Possessing an up-and-down vibration of short amplitude, as if produced by a blow—descriptive of a variety of earthquake shock.

suche (sū'chā), *n.* [*Peruv. Sp. suche*, < *Quichua suki* (palatal k).] A name of a fish, *Trichomycterus dispar*, found in Lake Titicaca, Peru.
sucholotoxin (sū'kō-lō-tok'sin), *n.* [*L. sus*, hog, + *Gr. χολή*, bile (see *cholera*), + *E. toxin*.] A slightly poisonous base found in cultures of the hog-cholera bacillus.

suckauhook (suk-ā-8'hok), *n.* [*Narraganset suckauhook* (Roger Williams), < *sūcki*, black, + *hogki*, shell (Trumbull). Compare *seguannock* and *poguanhook*.] Black or dark-colored pieces of shell used by the Narraganset Indians for money; dark-colored or purple wampum.

sucker, *n.* 1. (d) (8) In New Zealand, a fish, *Diplocrepis puniceus*, of the family *Gobiaceae*.

10. A lump of hard candy on the end of a stick.—**Big-jawed sucker**, a large-mouthed sucker, of the genus *Chasmistes*, found in the lakes of the great



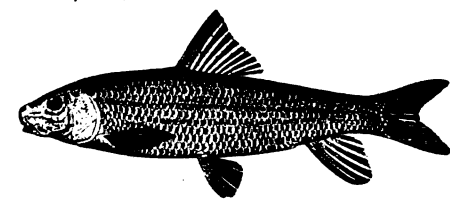
Big-jawed Sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

basins of Utah and Oregon. *C. liorus* of Utah Lake being the best-known species.—**Blue-headed sucker**, *Pantosteus delphinus*, found in the upper portion of the basin of the Colorado.—**Columbia River sucker**, *Catostomus macrocheilus*, of the Columbia River.—**Common sucker**, *Catostomus commersoni*, of the Great Lakes and west to Colorado.—**Eastern carp-sucker**, *Carpionides cyprinus*, of streams of the Chesapeake Bay region.—**Fine-scaled sucker**, same as *common sucker*.—**Flannel-mouthed sucker**, *Catostomus latipinnis*, of the Colorado river-basin.—**Humpbacked sucker**, same as *razorback sucker*.—**Klamath Lake sucker**, *Chasmistes domias*, of Klamath Lake, Oregon.—**Large-scaled sucker**, the golden red-horse, of the Great Lakes, upper Missouri and Columbia rivers, and northward to Alaska.—**Lost River sucker**, *Deltistes luxatus*, of Klamath Lake and the Oregon River.—**Mountain sucker**, *Pantosteus jordani*, a sucker found only near Tempe, Arizona.—**Northern sucker**, same as *long-nosed sucker*.—**Pedee sucker**, *Moxostoma valenciense*, found in the Great Pedee basin.—**Platte River sucker**, *Catostomus griewi*, of the upper Missouri River regions.—**Razorback sucker**, *Xytrichus cypho*,



Razorback Sucker (*Xytrichus cypho*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

cypho, of the Colorado river-basin.—**Red sucker**, same as *long-nosed sucker*.—**Redfin sucker**, *Moxostoma valenciense*, found in streams of North Carolina.—**Sacramento sucker**, *Catostomus occidentalis*, found in streams in California.—**Short-nosed sucker**, *Chasmistes brevirostris*, found in the Klamath lakes of Oregon.—**Tahoe sucker**, *Catostomus tahoensis*, of Lake Tahoe.—**Thick-cheeked sucker**, a fish of the Missouri River, *Moxostoma buccu*, belonging to the family *Catostomidae*.—**White-nosed sucker**, *Moxostoma animum*, of the Ohio River and Great Lake region.—**Winter sucker**, *Mnytrema melanops*, found from the Great

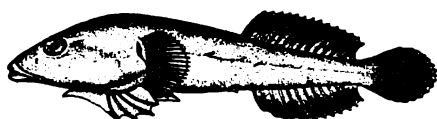


Winter Sucker (*Mnytrema melanops*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Lake region to Carolina.—**Yellow sucker**, same as *Columbia River sucker*.

suckfish

suckfish, *n.* 3. A common name of *Caularchus meandricus*, of the family *Gobiesocidae*, a



Suckfish (*Caularchus meandricus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fish found under rocks and in tide-pools on the Pacific coast of the United States.

suck-fly (suk'fli), *n.* A name given by Florida tobacco-growers to a capsid bug, *Dicyphus minimus*, which punctures tobacco-leaves and sucks the sap, causing them to wither. See **tobacco-bug*.

sucking (suk'ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, absorption of the glaze from ware by the porous fire-clay saggar while in the kiln.

sucking-pad (suk'ing-pad), *n.* A small collection of fat over the buccinator muscle in each cheek of an infant, supposed to prevent the falling in of the cheeks when the child sucks.

sucversed (suk-ō-vers'd), *a.* [*su*(b-) + *co-*versed.] Subverted. — **Sucversed sine**, two minus the covered sine; abbreviated *scs*; *scs φ* = 1 + *sin φ*.

sucramine (sū-kram'in), *n.* [*F.* **sucramine*, < *suc*re, sugar, + *amine*.] A trade-name of the ammonium salt of saccharin.

sucrase (sū'krās), *n.* [*F.* **sucrase*, < *suc*re, sugar, + *-ase*.] A ferment which causes the inversion of sucrose.

sucrate (sū'krāt), *n.* [*F.* *suc*re, sugar, + *-ate*.] A general term applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds of metallic oxides with certain sugars such as glucose and saccharose. Also called *saccharate*, the more usual term. — **Calcium sucrate**, a compound of cane-sugar (sucrose) with lime. One molecule of sugar may unite with one, with two, or with three molecules of lime. The last of these compounds, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot (CaO)_3$, is but slightly soluble in water, and hence its precipitation is utilized in working up molasses for the recovery of the cane-sugar it contains. Also called *calcium saccharate*. — **Copper sucrate**. See **copper*.

sucroclastic (sū-krō-klas'tik), *a.* [*F.* *suc*re, sugar, + *Gr.* *κλαστός*, < *κλᾶν*, break.] A term applied to those ferments which cause the cleavage of disaccharides to simple sugars containing 6 atoms of carbon.

sucrol (sū'krol), *n.* [*F.* *suc*re, sugar, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for parphenetol-carbamide, a colorless substance, crystallizing in shining needles, of intensely sweet taste, estimated as 200 times that of cane-sugar, without nutritive value, but used as a sweetening material to disguise the disagreeable taste of medicines. Also known as *dulcin* or *valzin*.

suction, *n.* 2. The downward strain in a plow due to the depression given the share point in order to secure penetration. In a walking plow the suction is measured by the distance between the landside and a straight-edge touching the point of the share and the heel of the landside. Also *suck*.

suction-anemometer (suk'shon-an-e-mom'e-ter), *n.* A tube across the end of which the wind blows, producing a diminished pressure in the tube, the amount of diminution depending upon the shape and aspect of the opening. The measurement of this diminution leads to a knowledge of the velocity of the wind. The end of the tube is made in various shapes. Overduyn, Bourdon, and Arson use horizontal tubes of the Venturi pattern and measure the diminution of pressure at the contracted section (see **Venturi tube*). Fletcher, Hageman, and Abbe use vertical tubes and measure the diminution of pressure within the tube. Both Lind and Dines in their so called pressure-anemometers introduce suction in a subordinate capacity.

suction-basket (suk'shon-bās'ket), *n.* The cylinder or cone with perforated sides, resembling the mesh of basketry, attached at the foot of a suction-pipe or -hose of a pumping-apparatus to act as a strainer.

suction-box, *n.* 2. The chamber below the inlet-valves of a pump into which atmospheric pressure forces the water or other liquid when the pressure above the valves is made less by the suction stroke of pistons or plungers. The water or liquid goes through the inlet valves from the suction-box.

suction-hose (suk'shon-hōz), *n.* Flexible hose or tubing, stiffened against collapse from external pressure by a helical wire, used as a

suction-pipe for a fire-engine or other pump. Without the stiffening wires the sides would go together as soon as pressure within was less than the pressure without.

suction-inlet (suk'shon-in'let), *n.* The mouth of a suction-pipe; the opening through which the charge of a pump or other machine is taken in.

suction-lift (suk'shon-lift), *n.* The distance through which atmospheric pressure has to lift water for a pumping-apparatus on the suction side of the pistons or plungers. The limit is 32 feet at sea-level and usual barometer heights; but any leakage of air or any cause preventing the pressure on the water in the suction-pipe from being reduced to zero will reduce this limiting value. It is best not to count on much over 20 feet under practical conditions. *W. S. Hutton*, *Steam Boiler Construction*, p. 458.

suction-pump, *n.* 2. As a piece of chemical apparatus, same as *filter-pump*.

suction-stroke (suk'shon-strōk), *n.* The stroke of an engine or pump during which a charge is being drawn in; in an internal-combustion engine, the stroke during which the combustible charge is drawn in preparatory to being compressed before it is exploded.

Sudan I, II, III, G, and R, insoluble azo-compounds of a brown color, prepared from coal-tar derivatives. They are not used in textile coloring, but are used in coloring oils and varnishes, and as pigments. — **Sudan brown**. See **brown*.

sudcake (sud'kāk), *n.* In treating the waste liquors from wool-scouring, the residue left from hot-pressing the crude magma called "sake." Sudcake is used as a fertilizing material. See **sake*, 2.

sudd, *n.* 2. See **sadd*.

To enclose the site of the permanent masonry dam, and to render it dry for the purpose of excavation and laying the masonry, temporary dams, known in Egypt as 'sudds', had to be formed both above and below the site of the permanent dam. At low Nile the river at the Assuan cataract divides itself into five channels, and this work was done in five sections. The down stream 'sudds' were first made, and consisted of stones. After the rush of water had been thus stopped, the up-stream 'sudds' were formed of bags of sand.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1903, p. 763.

Sudis (sū'dis), *n.* [*NL.* < *L.* *sudis*, a kind of pike, lit. a stake.] A genus of fishes of the family *Paralepididae*, found in deep waters of the Atlantic and Pacific.

sudoric (sū-dor'ik), *a.* [*L.* *sudor*, sweat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to perspiration. — **Sudoric acid**, a compound, $C_8H_9O_7N$, said to be present in human perspiration. Also called *hidrotic* or *hidrotic acid*.

suds, *n. pl.* 3. A manufacturers' name for various waste soap-liquors incidentally produced in the industries of wool- and silk-scouring, bleaching, -dyeing, etc. These were formerly allowed to run off into river-courses, but, in view of their polluting effect on the water, measures are now adopted to at least partially prevent this pollution and recover some material of value from the suds. See *Yorkshire *grease*, **sake*, 2, and **sudcake*.

suède (swād), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* 'Swede.'] *I. a.* Of undressed kid; said of gloves.

II. n. Undressed kid. [Trade use.]

Suessonian (swes-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* *Suessones*, *Suessiones*, a people whose name survives in the modern *Soissons*.] In *geol.*, noting the lowest stage of the Eocene Tertiary in the northern Apennines.

suf., **suff.** Abbreviations of *suffix*.

Suffolk (suf'ok), *n.* A breed of small, black pigs, named from the English shire in which it originated. The animals grow quickly and yield a large proportion of lean meat.

Suffolk Orag. See **crag*, 2.

suffragette (suf-rā-jet'), *n.* [*suffrag(e)* + *-ette*.] A woman who advocates female suffrage. [Colloq.]

March 20. — Seventy *suffragettes* are arrested for attempting to force their way into the British House of Commons. *Rev. of Revs.*, May, 1907, p. 539.

suffuze, *v. t.* An amended spelling of *suffuse*.

sugar, *n.* — **Corn-sugar**. Same as *glucose*. — **Hepatic sugar**, glycogen or animal starch. — **Leo's sugar**, a levorotatory sugar which was found in the urine of a diabetic patient; not identical with ordinary levulose. Also called *laticose*. — **Maise-sugar**. Same as *glucose*. — **Manna-sugar**. Same as *mannitol* or *mannite*. — **Fine-sugar**. Same as **pinited*. — **Saffron-sugar**. Same as **crocoese* or *glucose*. — **Wood-sugar**. Same as **xylose*.

sugar-almond (shūg'ār-k'mond), *n.* Almond praline. See **praline*.

suggestion

sugar-ant (shūg'ār-ant), *n.* The cosmopolitan little red ant, *Monomorium pharaonis*, common in houses and especially attracted by sugar.

sugar-beet (shūg'ār-bēt), *n.* Any of the varieties of *Beta vulgaris*, the common beet, utilized for sugar manufacture. The qualities required are high sugar content, purity (relative freedom of the juice from mineral and organic substances other than sugar), and correctness of form. The beet should be of a long-conical shape, without branches, and should weigh about a pound, large sugar content and small size having been found to go together. Varieties in use yield 12 to 16 per cent. of sugar. Sugar-beets can be grown on nearly all kinds of soil, but require high fertility. The soil must be worked deeply to permit the descent of the tap-root. The sowing is in rows, preferably very early, followed by thinning when about four leaves have been put forth. The plants are first bunched by cutting across the rows, and the bunches are then thinned by hand. Close cultivation is required. — **Larger sugar-beet leaf-beetle**. See **leaf-beetle*. — **Sugar-beet belt**, that area in the United States over which temperature conditions are favorable to the production of the sugar-beet; namely, from southern New York and northern Pennsylvania to northern Nebraska and South Dakota, over large sections of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and in California on the coast side. Large areas within the belt, however, are disqualified by local reasons.

sugar-bush, *n.* 3. A pretty, flowering shrub, *Leucadendron melliferum*, native to South Africa. Its flowers are surrounded by a large involucre, which contains a honey-like liquor.

sugar-cane, *n.* In recent years sugar-cane has frequently been grown from seed and the seedlings, which present great variation, have been utilized for selection, but not for cropping. — **Sugar-cane agaric**, borer, brand. See **agaric*, **borer*, **brand*.

Sugar-coated liver, heart, etc., the presence of a thick fibrinous exudate on the serous surface of the liver, heart, etc., giving to the organ an appearance as if coated with icing.

sugar-color (shūg'ār-kul'or), *n.* A trade-name of caramel in the form of a viscid concentrated solution in water of the consistence of very thick molasses.

sugar-food (shūg'ār-fōd), *n.* Same as **slop*, 6.

sugar-gum, *n.* 2. See **gum*, 2.

sugarine (shūg'ā-rin), *n.* [*sugar* + *-ine*.] A trade-name of methyl-benzoyl-sulphinide or methyl-saccharin.

Sugar-loaf sea, *naut.*, a pyramidal sea; a sea suggesting in form the old-fashioned sugar-loaf.

sugar-maple, *n.* 2. See **maple*, 1.

sugar-palm (shūg'ār-pām), *n.* See **palm*, 2.

sugar-pumpkin (shūg'ār-pump'kin), *n.* One of several varieties of pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*) highly prized on account of their sweet flesh; especially the small Nantucket sugar-pumpkin. Also called *negro squash* and *negro pumpkin*.

Negro or Nantucket Sugar Pumpkin. The true old-fashioned black-warted, shelled pumpkin. It is a fine pumpkin for family use, the favorite for making pumpkin pie. It is a dark green when ripe, though the flesh is a rich orange yellow, very thick and sweet. It is an excellent winter sort, and will keep almost all the year round. *Trade Catalogue*, 1906.

sugar-sand (shūg'ār-sand), *n.* 1. An oil-drillers' name for a sandstone of saccharoidal or sugary texture. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. — 2. See the extract.

In this connection there should be mentioned what is known among the farmers as a "niter" or "sugar sand." This is a sand-like, gritty substance which is deposited during the process of evaporation of the sap [of the sugar-maple]; this deposition does not begin until the sap has been concentrated to a thin sirup of about eight pounds per gallon. This "niter" is removed from all good maple products by either allowing the sirup to settle or straining it through felt or other material; this should be done also if the sirup is to be concentrated for making sugar, otherwise the sugar will be gritty. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Oct., 1906, p. 205.

sugar-scale (shūg'ār-skāl), *n.* The graduated scale of a polarimeter so evaluated as to give by direct reading the quantities of sugar corresponding to any given rotation of the plane of polarized light when a solution of the concentration required for the instrument is used.

sugar-water (shūg'ār-wā'tēr), *n.* A local term for the sweet sap drawn from a sugar-maple (which see, under *maple*), 1).

Sugg burner. See **burner*.

suggestion, *n.* — **Collective suggestion**, in *psychol.*, a suggestion received similarly and simultaneously by a number of persons similarly situated.

The principle of psychical action on which the above is based is one very familiar to students of psychology. It is that termed *collective suggestion*. This is the overmastering tendency to imitate the examples of others, to act in accordance with the ideas and feelings which we witness in those around us.

D. G. Brinton, *Basis of Social Relations*, p. 38.

Simple suggestion. In *psychol.*, T. Brown's term for association of ideas: opposed to *relative suggestion*, which means judgment or comparison. *Brown, Lectures on the Philos. of the Human Mind*, p. 214.—**Terminal suggestion.** Same as *post-hypnotic suggestion*. *W. Wundt (trans.)*, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 273.

suidigenous (sū'i-si-dij-e-nus), *a.* [*L. suicidium*, suicide, + *Gr. -γενος*, -producing.] Marked by frequency of suicide. [Rare.]

In the centre of Europe, from the northeast of France to the eastern borders of Germany, a *suidigenous* area exists, where suicide reaches the maximum of its intensity, and around which it takes a decreasing ratio to the limits of the northern and southern states.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 551.

sui-mate (sū'i-māt), *n.* [*L. sui*, of one's self, + *E. mate*.] See **self-mate*.

suit, *n.*—**Strong suit**, in *whist* and *bridge*, a suit in which a number of tricks can be made after the adverse trumps are out of the way.—**Suit of sails**, an outfit of sails; a set of sails.—**To bring suit**, to sue; seek a civil right by legal proceedings.—**To establish a suit**, to make all the remaining cards in a suit good for tricks, no matter who leads it.—**Union suit**. Same as **combination garment*.—**Weak suit**, in *card-playing*, a suit in which tricks are impossible or improbable.

suitcase (sūt'kās), *n.* A flat valise, light enough to be carried by hand, originally intended to contain a gentleman's evening clothes or 'dress-suit.' Also called a *dress-suit case*.

Two suitcases filled to their limit with nearly 2000 bright silver Mexican half dollars, are now in the private office of . . . [the] Chief of Detectives.

N. Y. Times, Dec. 24, 1906.

sukkah (sūk'kă), *n.*; pl. *sukkoth* (sūk'ōt). [Also *succah*, pl. *succoth*: < Heb. *sukkah*, a booth.] A booth covered with branches: the plural stands for the Feast of Booths, or Tabernacles (Levit. xiii. 42, 43; Deut. xvi. 13). See *Jewish *festivals*.

sukkoth, *n.* Plural of **sukkah*.

suku (sō'kō), *n.* [Malay *sūku*, a paw, leg, fourth part, *sūkū bangsa* ('fourth of a tribe'), a clan.] The clan or gens in Malay tribal society.

sulcal (sul'kal), *a.* [*sulc(us)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sulcus. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VII. 300.

sulcar (sul'kār), *a.* [*sulc(us)* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a sulcus: as, the *sulcar* aspect of the body of anthozoans, which by some writers is called *ventral*. Compare **sulcular* and **asulcar*. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, March, 1900, p. 527.

sulcular (sul'kū-lār), *a.* [*sulcul(us)* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a sulculus: as, the *sulcular* aspect of an anthozoan; dorsal. Compare **sulcar* and **asulcar*.

sulculus (sul'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *sulculi* (-li). [NL., dim. of *sulcus*, a furrow.] In anthozoans, one of two ciliated grooves, the other being the *sulcus*, situated at the ends of the oval mouth.

But one cannot speak of a *sulcus* and *sulculus* in this case, for the epithelium lining the tube is of the same character throughout.

G. C. Bourne, in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, March, 1900, [p. 533].

sulcus, *n.* 2. In anthozoans, one of two ciliated grooves situated at the ends of the oval mouth; a siphonoglyph. Compare **sulculus*.—**Ansate sulcus**. See *ansate fissure*.—**Anterior limiting sulcus**. Same as *fronto-orbital sulcus*.—**Coronal or sagittal sulcus**, according to G. Elliot Smith, a longitudinal fissure in the brain of the *Carnivora*. In the cephalic portion of its course it bends laterally at the level of the cruciate fissure. By most other observers this sulcus, or fissure, is termed the 'lateral fissure,' while the term 'coronal' is limited to a shorter fissure, anteriorly more or less vertical in direction, which may represent a disconnected portion of the lateral. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, Jan., 1899, p. 336.—**Coronary sulcus**, a furrow on the surface of the heart which marks the location of the auriculoventricular septum.—**Cuneal sulcus**, a small sulcus usually present in the cuneus and lying parallel to the calcarine fissure.—**Diagonal sulcus**. Same as *fronto-orbital sulcus*.—**Ecotrylian sulcus**, a furrow or fissure forming, in some animals, the first arch around the Sylvian fissure. In many animals it disappears, having been merged with the Sylvian. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, Feb., 1903, p. 399.—**Fronto-orbital sulcus**, a furrow which lies between the orbital sulcus and the lower end of the Sylvian fissure: very generally present in the brains of old-world monkeys, and occasionally found in American monkeys and in lemurs. Also called the *diagonal* and *anterior limiting sulcus*.—**General sulcus**, a small depression or fissure near the genu of the callosum.—**Infra-occipital sulcus**, a curved sulcus or fissure at the lower end of the simian sulcus in the brain of certain monkeys. Also known as *inferior occipital sulcus*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 18.—**Intercalary sulcus**, a furrow in the brain of mammals, situated above and parallel to the corpus callosum: of little morphological importance. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, Feb., 1903, p. 332.—**Interhemispherical sulcus**, the space at the median line between the two cerebral hemispheres. Also known as the *longitudinal fissure*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 16.—**Intra-orbital**

sulcus, an unimportant furrow, in the brains of certain mammals, homologized by Ziehen with the *presylvian* or *orbital sulcus* of other writers. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, Feb., 1903, p. 406.—**Nasolabial sulcus**, the short groove or furrow on the median line from the nose to the upper lip.—**Parafacial sulcus**. Same as **fissura foveoli*.—**Polar sulci**, a term used by Bolton to refer to the small and more or less semilunar fissures, which are nearly always found surrounding the posterior extremities of the calcarine fissure.—**Retrocentral sulcus**, a fissure of the brain behind and parallel to the fissure of Rolando.—**Sagittal sulcus**. See *coronal sulcus*.—**Sulcus frontomarginalis**, a sulcus on the mesal surface of the hemisphere. It is situated between the callosomarginal (supercallosal of Wilder) and the edge of the hemisphere. Beddard applies this term to a Y-shaped sulcus on the frontolateral aspect of the gorilla brain.—**Sulcus furcillus**. Same as **fissura prima*.—**Sulcus genualis**, a sulcus on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum near the genu of the callosum.—**Sulcus infrastratus**, a sulcus in the occipital portion of the brain. It is also known as the *inferior occipital*, *lateral occipitotemporalis*, and the *lateral occipital*.—**Sulcus intrastriatus**, a term proposed by G. Elliot Smith for the post- or retrocalcarine fissure.—**Sulcus lacrymalis**, a depression in the lacrymal bone aiding in the formation of the lacrymal groove; also, a similar depression in the nasal process of the superior maxilla.—**Sulcus limitans**. (b) A furrow in the reptilian brain, separating the paraterminal body from the hippocampal formation. *G. Elliot Smith*.—**Sulcus lunatus**, a fissure in the human brain resembling the opercular or pomatic fissure in apes.

In a recent number of the *Anatomischer Anzeiger* Prof. Elliott Smith published a most interesting forecast of an extensive work which he has in hand, dealing particularly with the occurrence in human brains of an occipital operculum; this occurrence had been considered previously as very exceptional, but Prof. Elliott Smith is able to show that this is far from being the case. The presence of such an occipital operculum implies the existence, in the cerebral hemisphere possessing it, of a sulcus, called by Prof. Elliott Smith the *sulcus lunatus*, which is strictly comparable to, if not absolutely identical with, the "Affenpalte" so typical of the brains of Simiidae and Cercopitheidae.

Nature, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 106.

Sulcus of Monro, a groove in the wall of the third ventricle dividing the infundibulum from the optic thalamus.—**Sulcus postlateralis**, a small sulcus at the caudal end of the lateral fissure. It is sometimes independent and sometimes connected with the lateral fissure. It points toward the mesal surface. It is found in the brains of lemurs and *Carnivora*.—**Sulcus postnodularis**, an interlobar depression of the cerebellum between the nodule and the uvula.—**Sulcus postylvianus**, the postylvian of Owen. Also termed the *parallel* or *super-temporal*.—**Sulcus praeacialis**, an unimportant fissure of the cerebellum.—**Sulcus praepraeacialis**, an interlobar depression of the cerebellum between the uvula and pyramid.—**Sulcus praestriatus**, a name proposed by G. Elliot Smith for the calcarine fissure.—**Sulcus primarius cerebelli**. Same as **fissura prima*.—**Sulcus rectus**, the ventral depression at the frontal portion of the base of the cerebrum in which rest the olfactory bulb and its crus. Also known as *olfactory fissure*.—**Sulcus suprasylvianus**. See *suprasylvian sulcus*.—**Suprasylvian sulcus**, the second arched sulcus on the lateral surface of the cerebrum of *Carnivora*. Also termed *supernylvian*. Owen homologized it with the human parietal.

sulea (sō'lē-ā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish, *Poly-nemus sele*, found in the Ganges and Bay of Bengal.

sulfate, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *sulphate*.

sulfid, *sulfide*, *n.* See *sulphid*.

sulfide, **sulfoborite**, **sulfoceric**. See **sulphide*, etc.

sulfosote (sul'fō-sōt), *n.* [G. **sulfosot*, < *sul-fur* + (*creo*)*sote*.] A trade-name of a syrup consisting of a solution, in water, of 5 per cent. each of the potassium sulphonates of cresol and guaiacol: used medicinally in cases of tuberculosis.

sulfur, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An amended (restored) spelling of *sulphur* (Latin *sulfur*).

sulfurate, **sulfuret**, **sulfuric**, etc. Amended spellings of *sulphurate*, etc.

suling (sō'ling), *n.* [Malay and Jav. *sūling*.] A Javanese direct flute or flageolet, usually having six holes.

sulla (sul'gā), *n.* [Compare *soola* (clover): origin uncertain.] A clover-like plant, *Hedysarum coronarium*, cultivated for forage in southern Italy and northern Africa. In warm countries it is perennial. In the southern United States it has been less successful than alfalfa. See *Hedysarum*.

sulphamine (sul-fam'in), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *amine*.] The univalent radical—SO₂NH₂. The name is also used as a class name for compounds containing this group.

sulphaminol (sul-fam'i-nol), *n.* [*sulphamine* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a pale-yellow pulverulent compound prepared by the action of sulphur on certain compounds of the aromatic series: used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

sulphanilic (sul-fa-nil'ik), *a.* [*sulph(ur)* + *anil(ine)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and

aniline, specifically to sulphanilic acid.—**Sulphanilic acid**, a colorless compound, H₂N.C₆H₄.SO₃H.2H₂O, prepared by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on aniline. It is deposited in monoclinic crystals, carbonizes at 280–300° C., and is also called *paraniline-sulphonic acid* or *paraminobenzene-sulphonic acid*.

sulphantimonate (sul-fan'ti-mō-nāt), *n.* See **sulphantimonite*. Also *thio-antimonate*.

sulphantimonie (sul-fan'ti-mon'ik), *a.* [*sulph(ur)* + *antimon(y)* + *-ic*.] See **thio-antimonie*.

sulphantimonious (sul-fan'ti-mō-ni-us), *a.* See **thio-antimonious*.

sulphantimonite (sul-fan'ti-mō-nit), *n.* A salt of one of the assumed sulpho-acids of trivalent antimony, as Ag₃SbS₃ (also written 3Ag₂S.Sb₂S₃), the mineral pyrrargyrite, or Pb₂Sb₂S₅ (= 2PbS.Sb₂S₃), the mineral jamezonite. Compounds of this class are common among minerals, the metals usually present being silver, copper, lead, or mercury: similar compounds containing arsenic or bismuth, instead of antimony, are called *sulpharsenites* and *sulphobismuthites* respectively. Other related compounds of quintivalent antimony or arsenic are called *sulphantimonates* and *sulpharsenates*, as Cu₃AsS₄ (= 3Cu₂S.As₂S₃), the mineral enargite.

sulpharsenate (sul-fār-se-nāt), *n.* See **sulphantimonite*. Also *thio-arsenate*.

sulpharsenic (sul-fār-sen'ik), *a.* [*sulph(ur)* + *arsenic*, *a.*] Same as *thio-arsenic*, which is now the preferred term.

sulpharsenide (sul-fār-se-nid), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *arsenic* + *-ide*.] A compound consisting of the sulphid and arsenide of one or more metals, as FeAsS (= FeS₂.FeAs₂), the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel. Similar compounds containing selenium, tellurium, antimony, or bismuth, instead of arsenic, are called *sulphoselenides*, *sulphotellurides*, *sulphantimonides*, or *sulphobismuthides* respectively.

sulpharsenious (sul-fār-sē-ni-us), *a.* [*sulph(ur)* + *arsenious*.] See **thio-arsenious*.

sulpharsenite (sul-fār-se-nit), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *arsenic* + *-ite*.] See **sulphantimonite*.

sulphate, *n.*—**Conjugate sulphates**, certain aromatic principles, such as indoxyl, scatoxyl, and phenol, which appear in the urine in combination with mineral sulphates. Also called *etheral sulphates*.—**Etheral sulphates**. Same as *conjugate sulphates*.

sulphated (sul'fāt-ed), *p. a.* Charged with or containing sulphates: as, a *sulphated* saline or *sulphated* aluminous mineral water.

sulphatine (sul'fā-tin), *n.* [*sulphat(e)* + *-ine*.] A trade-name of a fungicide preparation consisting of sulphur, lime, and the sulphates of copper and calcium, intended for application to plants.

sulphating (sul'fā-ting), *n.* [*sulphat(e)*, *v.*, + *-ing*.] In *electrochem.*, the formation of inert lead sulphate on the plates of a storage battery, which may occasion loss of power and damage to the battery.

sulphation (sul-fā'shōn), *n.* Same as **sulphating*.

sulphatization (sul'fā-ti-zā'shōn), *n.* [*sulphat(e)* + *-iz(e)* + *-ation*.] Same as **sulphating*.

sulphato-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying that it contains a sulphate as an ingredient, as the mineral leadhillite, a *sulphato-carbonate* of lead.

sulphaurate (sul-fā'rāt), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *L. aurum*, gold, + *-ate*.] See **thio-aurate*.

sulphauric (sul-fā'rik), *a.* [*sulph(ur)* + *L. aurum*, gold, + *-ic*.] See **thio-aucic*.

sulph-hemoglobin (sul'hem-ō-glō'bīn), *n.* [*sulph(id)* + *hemoglobin*.] A compound of hemoglobin and hydrogen sulphid.

sulphid, *n.*—**Double sulphid**, a compound in which sulphur is united to two different metals or radicals, as in the mineral chalcocypite, a sulphid of copper and iron.—**Metallic sulphid**, a compound of a metal with sulphur. Many such compounds are found in nature (as the sulphides of lead, copper, mercury, zinc, etc.) and constitute valuable ores.

sulphid (sul'fid), *v. t.* [*sulphid*, *n.*] To convert into a sulphid, as in the case of silver tarnished by such conversion on the surface.

sulphidation (sul-fi-dā'shōn), *n.* The replacement or impregnation of a rock with metallic sulphids. *Fan Hise*, in *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Monographs, XLVII. 204.

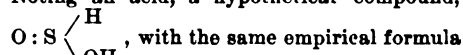
sulphimide (sul-i'mid), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *imide*.] A substance obtained along with sulphamide in the preparation of that compound. Its composition is represented by the formula SO₂NH, but it has not been procured in a perfectly pure state.

sulphinic (sul'fi-nāt), *n.* [*sulphin(ic)* + *-ate*.] A general name, in organic chemistry, of salts of sulphinic acid.

sulphine

sulphine (sul'fin), *n.* [*sulph(ur) + -ine*2.] A name given, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing the group R_2SX , where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3 , and X a halogen atom or hydroxyl radical. The compounds are also called sulphonium derivatives, and resemble, in general constitution and properties, the corresponding derivatives of ammonium.

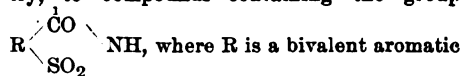
sulphinic (sul-fin'ik), *a.* [*sulphine + -ic*.] Noting an acid, a hypothetical compound,



as hyposulphurous acid, of which it may be considered a possible form. The term is used as a class name, the sulphinic acids having

the formula $O : S \begin{cases} R \\ OH \end{cases}$, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3 .

sulphinide (sul'fi-nid), *n.* [Formerly *sulfide*; *sulphine + -ide*.] 1. Same as *saccharin*.—2. A class name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing the group



hydrocarbon radical such as phenylene, C_6H_4 . The compounds are also called *orthoanhydrosulphamine-carboxylic acids*.

sulphiodide (sul-fi'ō-did or -dīd), *n.* Same as *iodosulphid*.

sulphite, *n.*—**Acid sulphite**, a salt, $NaHSO_3$, obtained by supersaturating a solution of sodium carbonate with sulphur-dioxide gas. It appears in small shining crystals. It is sold for use in photography as a lye. For its preparation in such cases tartaric acid is added to sodium sulphite.—**Sulphite process**. See *process*.

sulphmethemoglobin, **sulphmethemoglobin** (sul'met-hē-mō-glō-bin), *n.* [*sulph(ur) + methemoglobin*.] A compound of methemoglobin with hydrogen sulphid. Also termed *methemoglobin sulphid*.

sulpho-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying the presence in it of sulphur as a constituent. In those cases in which sulphur is looked upon as replacing oxygen the prefix *thio-* is now generally preferred.

sulpho-arsenic (sul'fō-ār-sen'ik), *a.* Same as **sulpharsenic*.

sulphobismuthid (sul'fō-biz'muth-id), *n.* See **sulpharsenic*.

sulphobismuthite (sul'fō-biz'muth-it), *n.* See **sulphantimonite*.

sulphoborate (sul'fō-bō'rit), *n.* A hydrated sulphate and borate of magnesium occurring in colorless prismatic crystals at the salt-mines of Westeregeln, Germany.

sulphocarbamide (sul'fō-kār'ba-mid), *n.* Same as **thio-urea*.

sulphocarbonate (sul'fō-kār'bō-lāt), *n.* A salt of phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_4.HO.HSO_3$. The sulphocarbonates of sodium and zinc are used medicinally as antiseptics.

sulphocarboric (sul'fō-kār-bō'lik), *a.* Same as **phenolsulphonic*.

sulphocarbonate (sul'fō-kār'bō-nāt), *n.* See **thiocarbonate*.

sulphocarbonic (sul'fō-kār-bon'ik), *a.* Same as **thiocarbonic*.

sulphocericulic (sul'fō-sē-rō'lik), *a.* Same as *sulphoindigotic*.

sulphocyanic acid. Now preferably called *thiocyanic acid*.

sulphocyanine (sul'fō-sī'a-nin), *n.* The name of several direct cotton coal-tar colors (*sulphocyanine G, GR, 3R, 5R*, etc.), of similar composition, which dye un mordanted cotton dark navy-blue shades from a salt bath.

sulphogermanate (sul'fō-jēr'mā-nāt), *n.* A compound of sulphur and germanium with a more electropositive element than either of these, as the mineral argyrodite ($4Ag_2S.GeS_2$), in which germanium was first discovered.

sulpholeate (sul'fō-lē-āt), *n.* A salt of sulpholeic acid.

sulpholeic (sul'fō-lē-ik), *a.* [*sulph(ur) + -oleic*.] Pertaining to sulphuric and oleic acids.—**Sulpholeic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_{18}H_{33}CH_3(SO_3H)COOH$, prepared by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on oleic acid. The sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts are used for the dyeing of cotton goods and in calico-printing under the trade-names *alizerin-oil*, *Turkey-red oil*, *red oil*, and *olein*. Also called *stearinsulphuric acid*.

sulphonalism (sul'fō-nāl-izm), *n.* [*sulphonal*

+ *-ism*.] Addition to the use of sulphonal; also the morbid state resulting therefrom.

sulphonate (sul'fō-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphonated*, ppr. *sulphonating*. [*sulphonate, n.*] To convert a substance into a sulphonate, generally by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on an organic substance, replacing one or more atoms of hydrogen by a corresponding number of units of the sulphonie radical, $HO.SO_2$. This process is extensively used in the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs.—**Sulphonated azo color**. See **color*.

sulphonazurine, **sulphonazurin** (sul-fō-nāzh'ū-rin), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from benzidine-sulphone-disulphonic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton from a neutral or soap bath. Also *sulphonazurine*.—**Brilliant sulphonazurine**, a direct cotton coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton a bright blue from a salt bath.

sulphone (sul'fōn), *n.* [*sulph(ur) + -one*.] One of a group of organic compounds containing the divalent SO_2 group, united with two hydrocarbon radicals. Thus $(C_2H_5)_2SO_2$ is diethyl sulphone and $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$ diphenyl sulphone.—**Sulphone asurine**. See **sulphonazurine*.—**Sulphone black**, brown, colors. See **black*, etc.

sulphonium (sul'fō-ni-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *sulph(ur) + -onium*.] A hypothetical univalent radical, $-SH_3$. Derivatives in which the hydrogen is replaced by hydrocarbon radicals, such as methyl, CH_3 , are known and resemble the corresponding ammonium compounds in constitution and general properties.

sulphoparaldehyde (sul'fō-pa-rāl'dē-hid), *n.* [*sulph(ur) + paraldehyde*.] A crystallizing compound, $C_6H_{12}S_3$. It melts at $46^\circ C$. and is used in medicine as a hypnotic. The correct name is *trithioacetaldehyde*.

sulphophosphoric (sul'fō-fos-for'ik), *a.* See **thiophosphoric*.

sulphoproteid (sul'fō-prō'tē-id), *n.* One of a number of albumins which contain a considerable amount of sulphur in loosely combined form, such as the keratins.

sulphoricinate (sul'fō-ris'i-nāt), *n.* [Also written *sulfuricinate*.] A thick, clear liquid compound prepared by treating castor-oil with concentrated sulphuric acid, adding sodium chlorid, and neutralizing the product with sodium carbonate. It does not dissolve in water, but readily forms with it an emulsion; it easily dissolves large quantities of phenol, menthol, etc.; hence its use in pharmacy. Also known by the trade-names *solvin* and *poly-solvol*.

sulphoricinoleate (sul'fō-ris-i-nō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt of sulphoricinoleic acid.

sulphoricinoleic (sul'fō-ris-i-nō'lē-ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a derivative of ricinoleic acid, containing the sulphonie radical $HO.SO_2$, obtained as a product of the action of strong sulphuric acid on castor-oil. It is the principal ingredient of the alizerin-oil or Turkey-red oil used by dyers.

sulphosaccharate (sul'fō-sak'a-rāt), *n.* A general term which has been applied in chemistry to certain compounds of sulphates with sugar. The most important member is the copper compound, which is a fine bluish-white powder.

sulphosalicylic (sul'fō-sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* Derived from sulphuric and salicylic acids.—**Sulphosalicylic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(COOH)(SO_3H)$, made by the action of sulphur trioxid, or concentrated sulphuric acid, on salicylic acid. It melts at $120^\circ C$.

sulphoselenide (sul'fō-sē-len-id), *n.* See **sulpharsenide*.

sulphostannate (sul'fō-stan'āt), *n.* See **thiostannate*.

sulphostannic (sul'fō-stan'ik), *a.* See **thiostannic*.

sulphosteatite (sul'fō-stē'ā-tit), *n.* Same as **fostite*.

sulphotelluride (sul'fō-tel'ū-rid), *n.* See **sulpharsenide*.

sulphotungstate (sul'fō-tung'stāt), *n.* See **thiotungstate*.

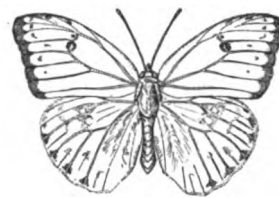
sulpho-urea (sul'fō-ū-rē-ē), *n.* Same as **thio-urea*.

sulphoxid (sul'fō-ōk'sid), *n.* [*sulph(ur) + ox(y-gen) + -id*1.] A general name, in organic chemistry, of compounds of the formula R_2SO , where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3 . They are formed by the oxidation of the thio-ethers with nitric acid.—**Tellu-**

sum

rium sulphoxid, a transparent red, amorphous, fusible, solid substance obtained by the direct union of tellurium and sulphur trioxid, decomposed by water with the formation of tellurium and sulphuric acid.

sulphur, *n.* 1. As an alchemistic term 'sulphur' had a general more or less vague meaning altogether distinct from that of the single substance brimstone. It seems, in large measure, to have carried with it the notion of what we now speak of as electronegative or acidifying character. Sulphuric acid was by some regarded as the sulphur philosopherium.—**Alcohol of sulphur**, an early name for carbon disulphid.—**Dainty sulphur**. See **dainty*.—**Lac sulphur** or **sulphur lac**. Same as *milk of sulphur* or *precipitated sulphur*.—**Lime sulphur**, and **salt wash**. See **wash*.—**Little sulphur**, an American pierid butterfly, *Eurema euterpe*, occurring throughout the southern United States and rarely in southern New England, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Its larvae feed on cassia and other leguminous plants.—**Neutral sulphur**. In certain sulphur bodies occurring in the urine the sulphur is not present in the form of sulphuric acid, namely, as a sulphate, but in organic combination. This fraction Salkowski designates as neutral, in contradistinction to the other or acid sulphur.—**Orange sul-**



Orange Sulphur (*Phaebis agarithe*).
One half natural size.

phur, an American pierid butterfly, *Phaebis agarithe*, found in the southern United States. Its larvae feed on cassia plants.—**Peroxid of sulphur**, sulphur heptoxid (S_2O_7), a substance produced by silent electrical discharge through a mixture of dry oxygen and sulphur dioxide and

by other processes. It is a viscid, colorless liquid solidifying at $0^\circ C$, readily volatile and very unstable, decomposing into sulphur trioxid and oxygen when kept at ordinary temperature and quite rapidly on being heated.

—**Red-barred sulphur**, an American pierid butterfly, *Callidryas philea*, of tropical distribution, and found also in Texas and the lower Mississippi valley.—**Sublimed sulphur**. Same as *flowers of sulphur*.—**Sulphur alcohol**. See **thio-alcohol*.—**Sulphur auratum** (properly *sulphur auratum antimonii*), antimony pentasulphid.—**Sulphur bacteria**. See **bacterium*.—**Sulphur base**, the sulphid of a more electropositive element or radical which by union with the sulphid of one more electronegative may form a sulphur-salt.—**Sulphur candle**. See **candle*.—**Sulphur-carrier**, a substance used to facilitate the taking up of sulphur by india-rubber in the process of vulcanization. Among the most useful of such materials are antimony pentasulphid and lead thiosulphate.—**Sulphur chlorid**, a compound of sulphur and chlorine. Three such compounds are known, S_2Cl_2 , SCl_2 , and SCl_4 . Of these the first, sulphur monochlorid, is the most stable and most generally known. It is prepared by the direct action of gaseous chlorine upon heated sulphur, and appears as a yellow liquid of specific gravity 1.7, boiling at $138^\circ C$, fuming in the air, with irritant effect upon the eyes and nostrils, decomposed by water, and itself dissolving sulphur in large proportion: used in the vulcanization of india-rubber.—**Sulphur color**. See **color*.—**Sulphur dioxide**. Same as *sulphurous oxid*.—**Sulphur ether**. Same as **thio-ether*.—**Sulphur iodide**. See **iodide*.—**Sulphur trioxid**, sulphuric oxid or sulphuric anhydrid, SO_3 . The production of this substance by passing sulphur dioxide and atmospheric oxygen over heated platinum asbestos, and its conversion into sulphuric acid by taking up the elements of water, form the basis of the recently developed 'contact process' for the manufacture of that important acid.

sulphur, *r. t.*—**To sulphur up**, a manufacturers' term for the appearance, after a time, of an efflorescence of sulphur in microscopic globules on the surface of soft vulcanized india-rubber. Also known as *blooming*.

sulphur-acid (sul'fēr-as'id), *n.* Same as *thio-acid*.

sulphur-burner (sul'fēr-bēr'nēr), *n.* An apparatus for burning or oxidizing sulphur. It is only necessary to heat the sulphur to its igniting point in a blast of air.

sulphurea (sul'fū-rē-ē), *n.* Same as **thio-urea*.

Sulphuric acid. See also **contact action*.

sulphur-salt, *n.* 2. A substance which may be regarded as made up of a sulphid of a relatively electropositive element or radical and a sulphid of one relatively electronegative, as the mineral zinkenite ($PbS.Sb_2S_3$). The term *thio-salt* is now preferred for such compounds.

Sulphuryl chlorid, a heavy colorless volatile liquid, SO_2Cl_2 , obtainable by the interaction of sulphur dioxide and chlorine in sunlight, fuming in the air, and with strong irritant odor, decomposed by water with formation of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

sulphydro-. [*sulph(ur) + hydro(gen)*.] In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying that in it the radical SH may be viewed as replacing hydroxyl (OH). The prefix *thio-* is now preferred, as *thio-glycolic acid* instead of *sulphydro-acetic acid*.

sulvanite (sul'vā-nit), *n.* [*sul(phur) + van(adium) + -ite*2.] A sulphovanadate of copper occurring in bronze-yellow masses with metallic luster: found in South Australia.

sum1, *n.*—**Arithmetical sum**, the result of uniting two or more quantities unchanged into one quantity.—**Sum in finite differences**, in *math.*, the sum of the values of a function obtained by giving to its argument

sun

successive values differing by unity, from the lower to the upper limiting value specified.—**Vectorial sun**, in *math.*, the vector from the beginning of the first to the end of the last of a set of vectors put end to end by translation without rotation.

sumac, *n.*—**Cape sumac**, a shrub or small tree of the sandalwood family, *Colpocoma compressum*, native to Cape Colony and Natal. Its leaves are used locally for tanning light leathers and the heavy, fine-grained wood is used for fine cabinet work. See *Oxyria*.—**Italian sumac**, a greenish powder made from the leaves of *Rhus coriaria*, used in tanning. (C. T. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 31.)—**Spanish sumac**. Same as *Sicilian sumac*.—**Swedish sumac**, a substance prepared from the leaves of the bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.—**Tyrol sumac**, a substance prepared from the leaves and stems of the wig-tree or smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus*.—**Wig sumac**. Same as wig-tree and Tyrol sumac.

sumac, **sumach** (sū'mak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sumaced*, *sumached*, ppr. *sumacing*, *sumaching*. [sumac, sumach, *n.*] In leather-manuf., to treat with sumac. C. T. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 216.

sumbody, *n.* An amended spelling of *somebody*.

Sumbul oleoresin. See **oleoresin*.

sumbulamic (sum-bū-lam'ik), *a.* Derived from sumbul oleoresin.—**Sumbulamic acid**, a yellow compound obtained from sumbul oleoresin. It crystallizes in yellow needles.

sumersault, *n.* An amended spelling of *somersault*.

sumerset, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *somerset*.

sunhow, *adv.* An amended spelling of *somehow*.

summarization (sum'a-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [*summariz(e)* + *-ation*]. The act of summarizing or reducing to a concise statement; also, a summary; a compendium or abstract.

In this week's 'Spectator' will be found a concise summarization of the present state of things in China. *Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1900, p. 1.

Summary court. See **court*.

summate (sum'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summated*, ppr. *sumimating*. [*L. summatus*, pp. of *summare*, sum up.] To add; find the sum of a series; combine in a total: said of quantities.

A change in one direction which is *sumimated* in proportion to the number of discs in the pile. *Nature*, July 26, 1900, p. 290.

summation, *n.*—**Summation theory**, a theory which derives any given phenomenon from the conjoint action of a number of less intensive (perhaps separately unnoticeable) phenomena of the same kind.

If we are not satisfied with this 'summation' theory, we may have recourse to a subsidiary hypothesis. We may suppose that the gaps in sensation are filled out by association. E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. ii. 90.

Summation tone. Same as *resultant tone* (which see, under *resultant*).

summer¹, *n.*—**Old wives' summer**, old women's summer, a translation of the German *Altweibersommer*, the same as *St. Martin's summer*, a warm period in autumn in Europe, similar to the Indian summer of America.

summer-beam (sum'er-bēm), *n.* Same as *summer*², 2 (c), or *breast-summer*.

summit, *n.* 4. In bivalves, the highest part of the shell; the region in which the hinge is situated.

summital (sum'it-al), *a.* [*summit* + *-al*]. Of or relating to a summit.

summit-opening (sum'it-ōp'ning), *n.* In the extinct *Blastoidea*, the open space at the summit of the calyx where the ambulacra meet. This area is paved with a number of minute calcareous plates, which may be regular or irregular in arrangement, but leave at each angle of the summit-opening a small passage-way by means of which the ambulacra communicate with the peristome.

summons, *n.*—**Writ of summons**. Same as *summons*, 2.

sumnum jus (sum'um jus). [*L. sumnum*, highest, extreme, + *jus*, law.] Strict law or right, as distinguished from equity.—**Sumnum jus**, *summa injuria*, literally, extreme law is extreme wrong.

sump, *n.* 5. In an electrolytic tank, a compartment separated from the rest by a low dividing-wall.

sunthing, *n.* and *adv.* An amended (restored) spelling of *something*.

sun¹, *n.*—**Elements found in the sun**, aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, boron, bromine, caesium, calcium, carbon, cerium, chlorine, chromium, cobalt, copper, erbium, fluorine, gallium, germanium, glucinum, gold, holmium, hydrogen, indium,

iodine, iridium, iron, lanthanum, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, neodymium, nickel, niobium, nitrogen, osmium, oxygen, palladium, phosphorus, platinum, potassium, praseodymium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, scandium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulphur, tantalum, tellurium, terbium, thallium, thorium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, yttrium, zinc, zirconium.—**Equatorial acceleration of the sun**. See **acceleration*.—**Sun-and-planet motion**. Same as **jack-in-a-box motion*.—**Sun's way**, the path of the sun and solar system in space, directed approximately toward the constellation of Hercules. See *solar apex*, under *solar*.—**Sun thermometer**. See **thermometer*.—**The sun is high** (*naut.*), said of that body when it reaches the observer's meridian.

sun³ (sūn), *n.* [Jap. *sun*, < Chin. *tsun*, the Chinese inch, regarded as equal to the middle joint of the finger.] A Japanese measure of length, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a meter, or 1.19 inches.

sun⁴, *n.* An amended spelling of *son*¹.

sun-bed (sun'bed), *n.* A local name in England given to the hard upper limestone of the White Lias. Also called *Jews-stone*.

sunburn, *n.* 3. The injury to the leaves or bark of plants produced by the hot sun causing excessive or too rapid evaporation of the water content of the cells, and thus killing the tissues, which become brown. The tips and margins of rapidly growing leaves and the cambium layer of the bark of young trees are most frequently affected. Also called *sunscald*. Compare *heliosis*.

sunburst, *n.* 2. Hence, a figure, or object, as in architectural ornamentation, jewelry, etc., resembling, or thought to resemble, the bursting forth of rays in all directions from the sun: as, a diamond *sunburst*.

The most characteristic ornament of this architecture consists of the disks executed on flat surfaces, which appear upon the lintels of doors and windows and in many other places, upon churches, shops, private houses, and every other kind of building of every size, in all parts of the country. They are found in a thousand designs: some of them are symbolic and Christian, others are apparently only ornamental. The designs include *sunbursts*, five-, six- and eight-pointed stars, whorls, spirals, interwoven leaves and crosses of countless forms. H. C. Butler, *Architecture and Other Arts*, p. 32.

sun-cluster (sun'klus'tēr), *n.* A group or cluster of suns, that is, stars.

sun-cracking (sun'krak'ing), *n.* A trade-name for a defect in vulcanized india-rubber goods, due to atmospheric oxidation on exposure to light, and made evident by the appearance of cracks upon the surface.

sundang (sūn-däng'), *n.* [Native, Phil. Islands.] A knife or bolo.

sundarband, *n.* See **sunderbund*.

Sunday, *n.*—**Advent Sunday**, the first Sunday in Advent.—**Cantate Sunday**, the fourth Sunday after Easter, so called from the Introit of the mass of that day, beginning with the words, "Sing unto the Lord a new song."—**Reminiscence Sunday**, same as *Reminiscere Sunday*.—**Rorate Sunday**, the fourth Sunday in Advent, so called from the opening words of the Introit of the day, "Rorate, cœli, desuper (Isa. xlv. 8).—**Rose Sunday**, the Sunday on which the Pope blesses the golden rose, the fourth Sunday in Lent.

sunderbund (sūn'dēr-bōnd), *n.* [Also *sundarband*; Anglo-Ind., from an undetermined Indian source.] 1. *pl. [cap.]* The tract of intersecting creeks and channels and of swampy islands which constitutes the seaward part of the delta of the Ganges.—2. A distributary of a river on its delta; specifically, such a distributary of the Ganges or the Brahmaputra.

Large and small streams or swampy *sunderbands* of slowly moving waters. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 238.

Sunderland luster. See *marbled *luster*.

sundowner, *n.* 2. A physician, holding some government office, who carries on a private practice in the afternoon when government office-hours are over. [Washington, D. C.]—3. One who lives toward the sundown or west. [Western U. S., slang.]

sun-dry (sun'dri), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sun-dried*, ppr. *sun-drying*. To dry, or be dried, by the natural heat of the sun, without artificial heat.

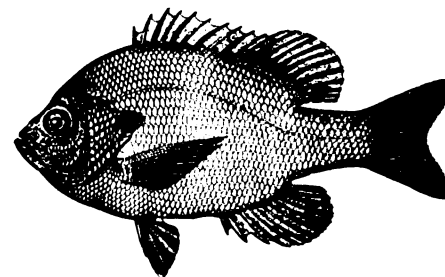
I must have the bed and bedclothes aired and put to sun-dry. R. L. Stevenson, *Kidnapped*, lii.

sundtite (sūnt'it), *n.* [Named after L. Sundt, a mining director.] Same as **andorite*.

sunfish, *n.*—**Banded sunfishes**, species of the genus *Mesogonistius*.—**Black-banded sunfish**, *Mesogonistius chactodon*, a sunfish found in fresh waters of the eastern United States. See cut under **Mesogonistius*.

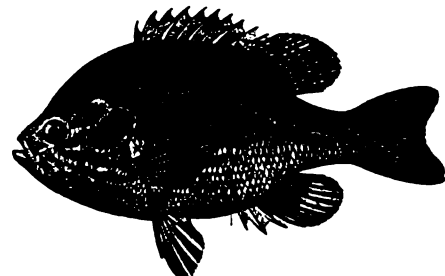
sun-power

Blue sunfish, a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, one of the best known and most important, found in the Great



Blue Sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Lakes, Mississippi valley, and elsewhere.—**Blue-spotted sunfish**, a common name of a small species of sunfish, *Apomotis cyanellus*, found from central Ohio to the Rio Grande.—**Common sunfish**, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, a sunfish found in the northern parts of the Mississippi valley.



Common Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

the Great Lake-region to Maine, and southward east of the Alleghenies to Florida.—**Green sunfish**. Same as *blue-spotted sunfish*.—**Long-eared sunfish**, *Lepomis megalotis*, found from Michigan to Minnesota, South Carolina, and southwest to the Rio Grande.—**McKay's sunfish**, *Eupomotis euryurus*, known only from southern Michigan and northern Ohio and Indiana.—**Mud sunfish**, *Acantharcus pomotis*, found from New York to South Carolina. See cut at **Acantharcus*.—**Pygmy sunfish**, a fish of the family *Elassomidae*.—**Red-eared sunfish**, *Eupomotis heros*, one of the sunfishes inhabiting streams from northern Indiana to Florida.—**Red-spotted sunfish**, *Lepomis humilis*, a fish found in fresh waters in Ohio and Kentucky and west to Texas and Dakota.—**Round sunfish**, a small sunfish, *Centrarchus macropterus*, found in the Mississippi valley.—**Scarlet sunfish**, *Lepomis miniatus*, a sunfish found in fresh waters from Texas to Florida.

sung² (sōng), *n.* [Chin. *sung*, in Canton *tsung*, and *tsung*, the pine-tree.] The pine or fir, used as a decorative motive in Chinese art.

sungar, *n.* Same as **sangan*.

sun-glass, *n.* 2. Same as **shade-glass*; a screen of colored glass attached to a sextant to diminish the apparent brightness of the sun.

Sung porcelain. See **porcelain*¹.

sunk-band (sunk'band), *a.* Noting the ordinary style of sewing books, in which the backs are sewed in three or five furrows to contain the bands of twine. The raised-band process is better, but more expensive. W. Matthews, *Modern Bookbinding*, p. 27.

sun-kiln (sun'kil), *n.* A vat for preparing potters' clay by exposing it to the action of the sun and the atmosphere, a process employed by English potters previous to the eighteenth century.

Into the smaller vat a quantity of clay is thrown, and by a proper tool plunged in the water by agitation: . . . the fluid mass is next poured into a sieve, thro' which it runs into the largest vat, or *Sun Kiln*, until the whole surface is covered, to the depth of three or four inches, which is left to be evaporated by solar action. Aiken, quoted by S. Shaw, *Hist. of the Staff. Potteries*, lp. 18.

sunned (sund), *p. a.* Exposed to the sunlight, as for the purpose of toning down the harsh contrasts.

sun-pan (sun'pan), *n.* A pan or vat in which potters' clay is prepared. See **sun-kiln*.

sun-pillar (sun'pil'ār), *n.* A parhelion or sun-dog having the form of a vertical column of light: seen usually in connection with other halo forms.

This evening a *sun-pillar* was again visible at Swindon, not so brilliant or long-lived as that which recently attracted such widespread attention, but nevertheless quite definite. . . . It was of a clear yellow colour, and extended from the dull-red sun vertically upwards. *Nature*, April 10, 1902, p. 536.

sun-power (sun'pou'ēr), *n.* The amount of light radiated by a given star as compared

with that radiated by the sun; or the brightness of the star compared with that of the sun, both being viewed from the same distance (easily calculated when the star's parallax is known).

In Fig. 2 the relative distances of all stars known to be within sixty light-years of our system are shown by placing the objects on a background formed by a map of the home counties, taking Greenwich as the point of departure, the "sun-powers" of the various stars being represented by a system of symbols. Fig. 3 similarly treats all those stars within 480 light-years, a map of N. W. Europe constituting the background. The scale employed for the stellar distances is an interesting one, which takes as its unit the distance of a star situated at one light-year from the solar system. Mr. Heath fortuitously discovered that by calling this unit one mile the sun's distance is almost exactly represented by one inch.

Nature, Sept. 28, 1906, p. 532.

sun-prism (sun'prizm), *n.* See **prism*.

sun-reflector (sun'rê-flek'tor), *n.* A large concave mirror or system of mirrors by means of which the sun's rays are focused upon the boiler of a solar engine. See cut under *solar engine*.

sun-scald, *n.* 2. An injury to the bark caused by sudden exposure of a tree to strong sunlight. Also *scald*.—3. A burning of the skin due to exposure to the reflection of sunlight from the surface of smooth water.—4. Surfaces of water reflecting sunlight and causing sunscald. [Rare.]

There were days, though, clear and soft and warm, when it seemed a sin to do anything but loaf over the hand-lines and spank the drifting "sun-scalds" with an oar.

R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, v. 5.

5. Same as *scald-fish*.

sunset, *n.*—**Making sunset** (*naut.*), the ceremony performed at sundown of striking the colors.—**Red sunsets**, specifically, the remarkable red sky or red light that followed the regular twilight and preceded the morning during 1883-84, over the greater part of the north temperate zone, gradually fading away during 1885-86. They were demonstrated to be a direct consequence of the great volcanic eruption of Krakatau, between Sumatra and Java, by which an enormous mass of dust and vapor was projected into the upper atmosphere. Similar red sunsets followed an eruption of Skaptar Jokull, in Iceland, in 1783 and again in 1831, and, on a smaller scale, the eruptions of Pelée and Soufrière in the West Indies in 1902. They have also been seen in connection with other eruptions, as those of Vesuvius and Etna, and with the dusty winds of the Sahara. The red light was due to diffuse reflection of sunlight; the long continuance was due to the great altitude of this vapor, which allowed of the reflection of the light to the earth long after sunset.

sunshine, *n.*—**Bright sunshine**, specifically, in meteor., sunshine bright enough to make a record on the Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder.

sunshine-receiver (sun'shîn-rê-sê'vêr), *n.* The platinum wire upon which the sun shines directly in using the Callendar sunshine-recorder.

sunshine-recorder, *n.*—**Callendar's sunshine-recorder**, a recorder in which the sun's rays fall directly upon the blackened absorbing surface of a resistance-coil. The resulting increase of temperature affects the transmission of an electric current, and therefore the position of the galvanometer needle and mirror.

sun-shower (sun'shou'êr), *n.* A shower of rain from a passing cumulus cloud, without thunder or lightning and preceded and followed by full sunshine, on a warm summer day; a shower falling on a limited locality, while the surrounding country is evidently enjoying full sunshine.

sun-soap (sun'sôp), *n.* A term sometimes applied in the United States to soap made in a domestic way by mere exposure of the mixed fatty and alkaline materials to the heat of the sun's rays.

sun-spot, *n.* 2. A freckle.—3. A spot on leaves produced by excessive heat of the sun. Compare *heliosis*, 1.—**Sun-spot curve**, a curve exhibiting the course of the rise and fall in the number and extent of sun-spots, and the dates of maximum and minimum since 1772.—**Sun-spot cycle**, the period of about eleven years in which the maximum frequency of sun-spots recurs.—**Wolf's relative sun-spot numbers**, the system of numeration devised by Professor R. Wolf of Zurich, to express the tendency to the formation of sun-spots. The number for any day is determined by adding together the number of spots visible on the sun and ten times the number of groups of spots. It is therefore an arbitrary number, but has been made the basis for many refined calculations as to the relation between sun-spot phenomena and terrestrial meteorology and magnetism.

sunstroke, *n.* 2. Same as **folietage*.—**Electric sunstroke**. Same as *electric *prostration*.

sun-tank (sun'tangk), *n.* A metallic tank in which castor-oil is exposed to the sun's rays in order to bleach it. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 21, 1903, p. 22756.

sun-wheel, *n.* 2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the gears or wheels of the 'differential' or 'equating' or 'jack-in-a-box' motion of a roving-machine, about the orbit of which other gears rotate. Also called a *stud-wheel*.

suovetaurilia (sû-ô-vet-â-ril'i-â), *n. pl.* [L., < *suus*, pig, + *ovis*, sheep, + *taurus*, bull, + *-ilis*, neut. pl. *-ilis*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a sacrifice offered to male deities, in which the victims were a boar, a ram, and a bull. The chief suovetaurilia were performed at the lustrum which followed the census every fifth year.

sup. An abbreviation (a) of *superfine*; (b) of *superior*; (c) of *superlative*; (d) of *supine*; (e) of *supplement*; (f) of *supra*; (g) of *supreme*.

Sup. Ct. An abbreviation (a) of *Superior Court*; (b) of *Supreme Court*.

super, *n.* 4. One of the medium or middle sorts of a fleece of wool. *Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce*, p. 191.

super. An abbreviation (a) of *superior*; (b) of *superfine*.

superactivity (sû'pêr-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Extreme activity above that which is normal; hyperactivity.

The inhibition of the moto-neurons is on cessation of the stimulus followed by a *superactivity* in them accompanied by the discharge of impulses from them into the muscles they innervate, namely, the extensors.

Nature, Feb. 6, 1908, p. 333.

superalbal (sû-pêr-al'bal), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *alb(us)*, white, + *-al*.] Situated in the upper portion of the white substance of the brain; noting certain veins. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 258.

superalimentation (sû'pêr-al'i-men-tâ'shon), *n.* The giving of food in amount greatly exceeding that required to supply the normal waste of the tissues.

superaltar, *n.* 2. A piece of oak wood about six inches square, having a cross on one side and the figure of a patron saint on the other. It was blessed and incased in gold or silver. It was, in the middle ages, covered with a purple pall during certain celebrations. *Maud R. Hall, Eng. Church Needle-work*, p. 39.

superambient (sû-pêr-am'bi-ent), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *E. ambient*.] Ambient or circulating above. [Rare.]

Damp soil serves to keep the *superambient* atmosphere damp. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, III. 265.

superb-dragon (sû-pêr'drag'on), *n.* An Australian marine fish, *Phyllopteryx foliatus*. See **sea-dragon*, 3. *E. E. Morris, Austral English*.

supercalender (sû-pêr-kal'en-dêr), *v. t.* To give additional smoothness or glaze to (a fabric that has already received calendering). A web of paper that has passed through the calenders attached to the paper-making machine is 'calendered' or 'machine-calendered.' When it is afterward passed through a gang of rapidly rotating cylinders alternately of iron and compressed paper, it is called 'super-calendered.'

supercalender (sû-pêr-kal'en-dêr), *n.* One of the rotating cylinders or rolls used in supercalendering paper. See **supercalender*, *v.*, and *supercalendered*.

supercapillary (sû-pêr-kap'i-lâ-ri), *a.* Noting passages in rocks or other solids which, if tubular, exceed .508 millimeters in diameter, and if sheet-like, .254 millimeters, and in which the ordinary laws of hydrostatics apply to the movement of water. *A. Daniell, Textbook of Physics*, p. 277.

supercarbonate (sû-pêr-kâr'bo-nât), *a.* In reference to an alkaline carbonate, the same as *acid-carbonate* or *bicarbonate*.

supercarbonize (sû-pêr-kâr'bo-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supercarbonized*, ppr. *supercarbonizing*. To impregnate locally with carbon (a mass of steel) which should not elsewhere contain so high a percentage of carbon, or of carbon combined with the iron. This method is used in the case of armor-plates or other steel elements which must resist perforation, or impact, or abrasive attack on the surface exposed, but which would be inconveniently brittle if the hardening effect of a high percentage of carbon was operative all through the mass or thickness.

The plate in the course of manufacture is *supercarbonized*, that is, its face is impregnated with an additional amount of carbon, in a way similar to the well-known case-hardening process, whereby the outside face of the plate, when tempered in water, becomes intensely hard. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 423.

supercarbonized (sû-pêr-kâr'bû-ret-ed), *p. a.* Combined with carbon in superior proportion.

supercentral (sû-pêr-sen'tral), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *E. central*.] Situated above the center; specifically, situated above the central

suleus of the brain. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.-Dec., 1903, p. 623.—**Supercentral fissure**. See **fissure*.

supercerebellar (sû'pêr-ser-ê-bel'êr), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *E. cerebellar*.] Situated or occurring in the upper portion of the cerebellum. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 249.

supercerebral (sû-pêr-ser'ê-bral), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *E. cerebral*.] Situated or occurring in the upper portion of the cerebral hemispheres. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 211.

Superciliary plate. Same as *superciliary shield*.

supercool (sû-pêr-kôl'), *v. t.* To cool (a liquid) below its freezing-point without producing solidification. Also *overcool* and *undercool*.

The freezing point curve had been determined by Le Verrier, Le Chatelier, Campbell, and Guillet. All of these determinations had been made on cooling curves and there is considerable evidence of the effects of *supercooling*. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, June, 1907, p. 425.

supercrust (sû'pêr-krust), *n.* [L. *super*, above, + *E. crust*.] The outer shell of the earth, consisting of sediments which have accumulated without undergoing metamorphism. *J. D. Dana, Manual of Geol.* (4th ed.), p. 441.

supercube (sû'pêr-kûb), *n.* In point-space of four dimensions, the regular supersolid whose faces are all squares.

The "supercube" or "eight-cell" as it is called by most writers. *Knowledge*, May, 1904, p. 92.

superdicrotic (sû'pêr-dî-krot'ik), *a.* Very markedly dirotic. Also called *hyperdirotic*.

superdistention (sû'pêr-dis-tên'shon), *n.* Overdistention.

super-dreadnought (sû'pêr-dred'nât), *n.* A battle-ship of the general type of the Dreadnought, but much larger. See **dreadnought*, 4. *Rev. of Rev.*, Sept., 1910, p. 291.

superenergetic (sû-pêr-en-êr-jet'ik), *a.* Overenergetic; too energetic. [Rare.]

Dr. E. W. Scripture, in the Medical Record, May 11, 1907, describes a psychological and phonetic method of curing stuttering. He treats of *superenergetic* phonation, in which there is an excess of nervous discharge to the vocal organs, and tonic and clonic cramps at various points. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Nov., 1907, p. 496.

superenvironmental (sû'pêr-en-vî-rôn-men'tal), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *E. environmental*.] Being above or outside of the environment.

A broader axiom, however, applies to the general conditions of the universe which are *superenvironmental*. *Patten, Development of Eng. Thought*, p. 402.

superessive (sû-pêr-es'siv), *a.* [L. *super*, above, upon, + *esse*, be, + *-iv*.] In *gram.*, noting the case expressing position on.

superextended (sû'pêr-eks-ten'ed), *a.* Distended beyond the normal. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 498.

superextensibility (sû'pêr-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of extreme extension. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 509.

superextensible (sû'pêr-eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* Capable of extreme extension. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 514.

superextension (sû'pêr-eks-ten'shon), *n.* Extension beyond the normal line. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 496.

superfaced (sû'pêr-fâst), *a.* In *wool-manuf.*, highly finished, with a thick lustrous nap, as broadcloth. *C. Vickersman, Woollen Spinning*, p. 243.

superfatted (sû-pêr-fat'ed), *p. a.* Containing more fat than can combine with the amount of alkali present: noting certain soaps used for medicinal purposes. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, XI. 446.

superfeudation (sû'pêr-fû-dâ'shon), *n.* Same as **superinfestation*.

superfissure (sû-pêr-fish'ûr), *n.* [L. *super*, above, + *E. fissure*.] A fissure of the brain resulting from the overlapping of one convolution by another. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 179.

superfluent, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, applied to a liquid which flows above something else, as fresh water upon salt at the mouth of the Amazon, or one lava-stream upon an older flow.

superfuse, *v. t.* 2. To heat (a substance, such as a basaltic rock) far above its fusing-point, so that once in this condition it may remain long molten without cooling to solidification.—3. In *phys.*, to cool (a liquid) to a temperature below (its) melting-point without producing solidification; undercool.

It is generally possible to cool a liquid several degrees below its normal freezing-point without a separation of

superfuse

crystals, especially if it is protected from agitation, which would assist the molecules to rearrange themselves. A liquid in this state is said to be "undercooled" or "superfused." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII, 568.

superfusion (sū-pēr-fū'zhon), *n.* [*superfuse* + *-ion*.] The act of superfusing or the state of being superfused. Specifically: (a) The state of being poured out or spread over. (b) The state of being heated above the fusing-point. (c) In *phys. chem.*, the state of a liquid which does not solidify, although cooled below the temperature at which the liquid and its solid phase are in equilibrium. An example is the cooling of water below the freezing-point without the formation of ice. See *supersaturated solution*. Also *surfusion*.

superglacial (sū-pēr-glā'shial), *a.* [*L. super*, above, + *E. glacial*.] Situated on or relating to the surface of a glacier; in *geol.*, of or pertaining to detritus, processes, etc., upon the surface of a glacier.

Eskers which have been formed by *superglacial* or *englacial* streams. *Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc.*, XXX, 211.

superglacially (sū-pēr-glā'shial-i), *adv.* In a *superglacial* position; upon a glacier.

supergyre (sū-pēr-jīr), *n.* [*L. super*, above, + *E. gyre*.] Any cerebral convolution which overlaps another. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 191.

superheat (sū-pēr-hēt), *n.* Excess of temperature of a vapor above the temperature at which it is saturated.

The economy at full load, with 64° F. *superheat*, . . . was 15.4 pounds per electrical horse power. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 1903, p. 756.

Supercornia (sū-pēr-i-kōr-ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. superus*, upper, + *cornu*, horn (antenna).] An old name for a series of heteropterous insects corresponding to the family *Coreidae*, having the antennae inserted on the upper parts of the sides of the head.

superimpose, *v. t.*—**Superimposed drainage**, in *geol.*, specifically, noting a system of drainage which has supplanted an older system, when the latter, having been extinguished, as, for example, by glacial drift, the former cuts down through the superficial deposits into the hard rocks beneath, and assumes directions without regard to the earlier system. These relations frequently occur within the region covered by the drift of the glacial epoch, and have little regard for the geological structure.

superinfundation (sū-pēr-in-fū-dā'shon), *n.* [*L. super*, above, + *E. infundation*.] The creation of a new feudal estate out of another already established in feudal law.

superl. An abbreviation of *superlative*.

superlactation (sū-pēr-lak-tā'shon), *n.* Secretion of an excessive quantity of milk.

superloreal (sū-pēr-lō'rē-āl), *a.* [*L. super*, above, + *E. loreal*.] Placed above the lore. See *lore*, *n.*

superman (sū-pēr-man), *n.* [*Trans. G. uebermensch*: *L. super*, above, + *E. man*.] An imaginary superior being, the product of human evolution: conceived and vaguely characterized by Nietzsche: also used in a general sense. See the second extract.

We are left with the impression that the "satyr" or the "superman"—for they come to much the same thing—is an altogether sinister creation of a diseased mind. At no time is Nietzsche a Darwinian. With him it is never a struggle for life, but always for power. The love of power, however, may take strange forms, extending from the cruelty practised on others (whereof pity is a refined form) to "l'autoconservation de fakihs exaltés." The crowning development of this line of thought—if it can be called thought—is reached in the notion of a fury that has got beyond all consideration of an end, even of power. The "blond beast of prey" simply runs amuck. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1906, p. 73.

Relatively to the periods that precede, man is now in a recent epoch, prolonged as it may have been, in which a new story has been added to his nature, so that he is now a *super-man* to his ancient forebears. A new being is born out of and superposed on the old, and in a new sense the boy is father to the man, and far older. *G. S. Hall, Adolescence*, I, 47.

supermaxilla (sū-pēr-mak-sil'ā), *n.* The superior maxilla or upper jaw-bone.

supermystical (sū-pēr-mis'ti-kāl), *a.* Of extraordinary mystic significance.

They are as follows (the *super-mystical* numbers accentuated). *W. J. McGee*, in *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-98, [p. 847.]

supernally (sū-pēr-nāl-i), *adv.* In a *supernal* or *supernatural* manner; by *supernormal* means.

Glossolalia, singing, praying, poetizing, . . . acts all *supernally* motivated, were slowly subjected to a criticism. *G. S. Hall*, in *Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education*, May, 1904, p. 41.

supernational (sū-pēr-nash'on-āl), *a.* [*L. super*, above, + *E. national*.] Above and be-

yond the merely national; belonging to humanity in general, not to men of any special nation.

supernatural, *n.* 2. A supernatural being; a deity.

supernature (sū-pēr-nā'tūr), *n.* [*L. super*, above, + *E. nature*.] That which is above nature; that which transcends the physical and material.

supero-anterior (sū'pē-rō-an-tē'ri-or), *a.* Situated above and toward the front. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 270.

superodorsally (sū'pē-rō-dōr'sal-i), *adv.* Above and toward the back: rarely used except in the case of animals which, like flounders, swim on one side. In most cases the superior side is the dorsal side. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 1029.

supero-external (sū'pē-rō-eks-tēr'nāl), *a.* Situated above and on the outer side. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 269.

supero-internal (sū'pē-rō-in-tēr'nāl), *a.* Situated above and within or toward the inner side.

superoposterior (sū'pē-rō-pos-tē'ri-or), *a.* Situated above and behind. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, I, 270.

superordinate, *a.* 2. In *zool.*, having the rank or value of a superorder; being above the rank of an order.

superorganism (sū-pēr-ōr'gan-izm), *n.* [*L. super*, over, + *E. organism*.] In *sociol.*, a social organism. See the extract.

Many writers of late years have spoken of the social unit, the group or the nation, as an "organism." Some have further defined it as a "superorganism" or a "physio-psychic" organism. *D. G. Brinton, Basis of Social Relations*, p. 39.

superosculation (sū-pēr-os-kū-lā'shon), *n.* In *geom.*, the touching at more consecutive points than is usual for loci of the given order. *Science*, April 18, 1902, p. 625.

superoxid (sū-pēr-ok'sid), *n.* A term generally used in the same sense as "peroxid," signifying the presence of oxygen in more than normal proportion. Mendeléeff has proposed to restrict the term "superoxid" to compounds of the type of hydrogen dioxide, in which the oxygen atoms are assumed to be directly united to each other, thus distinguishing these from other peroxides.

superoxygenated (sū-pēr-ok'si-je-nā-ted), *p. a.* Containing oxygen in combination in larger proportion than is normal or than in previously known or referred to compounds. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, June, 1903, p. 579, note.

superpassage (sū-pēr-pas'āj), *n.* Passage over or above; specifically, an overhead conduit or arrangement by which one irrigating canal or ditch is carried across over another. *H. M. Wilson, Irrigation Engineering*, p. 272.

superphosphate, *n.* 2. (b) A trade-name of superphosphate of lime.—**Double superphosphate**, a trade-name of superphosphate of lime containing more than the usual proportion of soluble phosphate, made by treating the ordinary superphosphate with water, removing the undissolved calcium sulphate by filtration, and evaporating the solution, either alone or with addition of some easily acted on form of untreated phosphate. In this way as much as 80 or 90 per cent. of soluble phosphate may be secured, of course with an increase of cost, but with saving in carriage of the more concentrated material.

superradial (sū-pēr-rā'di-āl), *a.* [*L. super*, above, + *E. radial*.] In some genera of the crinoids, such as *Haplocrinus*, where three out of five of the radial plates are transversely divided into two pieces, the upper of these pieces, to which the arm is attached.

superrostral (sū-pēr-ros'trāl), *a.* Lying above the beak or rostrum.

supersaturate, *v. t.*—**Supersaturated solution**. See *saturation*.

supersecretion (sū-pēr-sē-krē'shon), *n.* Same as *hypersecretion*.

supersedence (sū-pēr-sē'dens), *n.* [*supersede* + *-ence*.] The act of superseding.

supersedent (sū-pēr-sē'dent), *n.* [*L. supersedens* (-ent), ppr. of *supersedere*, supersede.] Any remedy the action of which on a part operates in a way to prevent or cure any morbid process in that part.

superseptal (sū-pēr-sep'tāl), *a.* [*L. super*, above, + *septum*, partition, + *-al*.] Situated above the septum: noting a brain-fissure above the tentorium cerebri.

supersession, *n.* 2. The replacement of one thing by another.

It is not only to considerations of economy that the supersession of engraving by "process" is due. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII, 206.

suppurant

supersessive (sū-pēr-ses'iv), *a.* [*L. supersessus*, pp. of *supersedere*, forbear, omit, + *-ive*.] Superseding; rendering void.

For the supernatural, as commonly taken, denotes a cause or will outside as well as above Nature, opposed to it and *supersessive* of its laws.

Fairbairn, Philosophy of the Christian Religion, p. 56.

supersilo (sū-pēr-si'lō), *n.* [*L. super*, over, + *E. silo*.] A silo-cover with a deep outside rim, permitting it to sink with the settling of the silage. *Return of [British] Ensilage Commissioners* (1885), I, 6.

superspinous (sū-pēr-spi'nus), *a.* Lying above or over a spinous process.

superstandard (sū-pēr-stan'dārd), *a.* Above the normal standard.—**Superstandard risk**. See *risk*.

supersuborder (sū-pēr-sub'ōr-dēr), *n.* In *zool.*, a division intermediate in grade between a suborder and an order. *R. W. Shufeldt*, in *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1903, p. 33. [Rare.]

supersulphureted (sū-pēr-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with sulphur in superior proportion.

supersulphurize (sū-pēr-sul'fū-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supersulphurized*, ppr. *supersulphurizing*. To cause to combine with sulphur in superior, or more than usual, proportion.

supervacuation (sū-pēr-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* Evacuation of the bowels to an extreme degree: noting usually an intestinal flux.

supervenosity (sū-pēr-vē-nos'ī-ti), *n.* Excessive venous development, either local or general.

supervirulence (sū-pēr-vir'q-lens), *n.* Excessive and intensified virulence.

supervirulent (sū-pēr-vir'q-lent), *a.* Of intensified virulence.

The immunity may be made to reach a very high degree by ultimately using cultures of intensified virulence, this "supervirulent" character being usually attained by the method of passage already explained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI, 66.

Supervisors of election. See *election*.

supinate, *v. II. intrans.* To lie with the palm upward, as the hand; turn so that the palm is upward.

When we turn a screw . . . we always employ the *supinating* movement of the hand for the purpose. *Chambers' Encyclopedia*, V, 539.

suppedania (sup-ē-dā'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *suppedaneus* (or *LL. suppedaneum*, a footstool), < *L. sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] In *med.*, local applications made to the soles of the feet.

Suppl. An abbreviation of *supplement*.

supplement, *n.* 4. In *alg.*, the supplement of any multiplicative combination E_m of the reference elements e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n and of the m th order is that multiplicative combination E_{n-m} of the $(n-m)$ th order which contains those reference elements omitted from E_m multiplied in such succession that $(E_mE_{n-m}) = 1$. The supplement of E_m is denoted by $|E_m$.

Supplementary determinant. See *determinant*.—**Supplementary twin**. See *twin*.

supply, *n.*—**Bureau of Supplies and Accounts**. See *Ministère*.—**Compensation supply**. See *compensation*.

supply-pipe (sū-pli'pīp), *n.* The pipe which conveys any fluid to the place where it is to be used, as distinguished from the discharge, exhaust, or drain-pipe which conducts fluid away; specifically, the pipe which takes steam to an engine, water to a house, gas to a burner, etc.

support, *n.* 11. *pl.* In the *cloth trade*, block-ing-boards or wrapping-boards.

supporter, *n.* 2 (c) An appliance which gives support to any part of the body, as the breasts or abdominal viscera.—**Supporter of combustion**. See *combustion*.

suppositor, *n.* 2 A tube with piston attachment, used for the introduction of suppositories into the rectum or vagina.

suppression, *n.* 5. In *psychol.*, a phenomenon of binocular vision, consisting in the exclusive predominance of a single monocular image and the consequent disappearance of the other.

It may sometimes be observed that these phenomena of suppression do not extend to the entire image.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 206.

suppurant (sup'ū-rant), *n.* [*L. suppurans* (-ant), ppr. of *suppurare*, form pus: see *suppurate*.] That which causes suppuration. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 14.

suppurative

Suppurative fever, pyemia, or any fever accompanying suppuration.

supra-acetabular (sū'prā-sē-tāb'ū-lār), *a.* Lying or situated above the acetabulum or cup-like socket for the head of the thigh-bone or femur.

supra-adoral (sū'prā-ad-ō'ral), *a.* In echinoids or sea-urchins, situated above the adoral plates. See *adoral*.

supra-arytenoid (sū'prā-ar-i-tē'noid), *n.* A lateral process of the arytenoid cartilage, directed upward and backward. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, I, 284.

supra-associational (sū'prā-ā-sō'si-ā'shōn-āl), *a.* In *psychol.*, being above the level of association; apperceptive or conceptual.

To assume a *supra-associational* intellectual activity . . . seems altogether unjustifiable.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 345.

Suprabranchial chamber. See **chamber*.

supracæcal (sū'prā-sē-kāl), *a.* Lying above the cæcum or cæca. *P. Chalmers Mitchell*, in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, Oct., 1901, p. 188.

supracaudal (sū'prā-kā'dal), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Lying above the tail. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1890, p. 180.

II. *n.* The hindmost horny plate on the carapace of a turtle: the 'caudal' of some authorities.

supracellular (sū'prā-sel'ū-lār), *a.* Being outside of, beyond, or not connected with, the cell.

Evolution . . . is not only a cellular or cytological, but a *supracellular* or organic process.

F. A. Lucas, in *Science*, June 7, 1901, p. 910.

supracerebellar (sū'prā-ser-ē-bel'ār), *a.* Situated on the upper surface of the cerebellum. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 259.

supracerebral (sū'prā-ser-ē-brāl), *a.* Situated on the upper surface of the cerebral hemispheres. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 259.

suprachoroid (sū'prā-kō'roid), *a.* Same as **suprachoroidal*.

suprachoroidal (sū'prā-kō'roi-dal), *a.* Situated on the outer surface of the choroid coat of the eye. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, III, 62.

supraciliary, *a.*—**Supraciliary shield**, one of the horny plates lying just above the eye and below the supraorbital: much used in describing lizards and snakes.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, one of the small scales which lie just above the eye and below the supraoculars. They are attached to the eyelid.

Frontal much narrowed posteriorly, longer than frontoparietals and interparietals together, in contact with the three first supraoculars; five supraoculars, first longest; 10 or 11 *supraciliarys*, first largest.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 125.

supraclavicular (sū'prā-kla-vik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *supraclaviculae* (-lā). Same as *supraclavicle*. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 521.

supracommissure (sū'prā-kom'i-gūr), *n.* A small commissure of the brain, crossing transversely anterior to the pineal body.

Supracondylar bridge, in *anat.*, a bar of bone, on the anterior face of the tibia, just above the tibiotarsal articulation, beneath which pass the tendons.

supracoracoid (sū'prā-kō'rā-koid), *a.* Situated above the coracoid.—**Supracoracoid foramen**. See **foramen*.

supracotyloid (sū'prā-kōt'i-loid), *a.* Situated above the cotyloid cavity of the hip-joint. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV, 693.

supracranial (sū'prā-kra'ni-āl), *a.* Situated on the upper surface of the cranium.

supracricoid (sū'prā-kri'koid), *a.* Lying above the cricoid: applied to a small cartilaginous element in the larynx of man and homologous with the procricoid of carnivores and other animals. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, June, 1904, p. 298.

supradiaphragmatic (sū'prā-dī'ā-frag-mat'ik), *a.* Situated above the diaphragm. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I, 109.

supradorsal, *a.* II. *n.* The ossification from which the neural spine is developed; the eparcuale.

supraduodenal (sū'prā-dū-ō-dē-nāl), *a.* Situated above the duodenum. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Oct., 1901, p. 184.

supradural (sū'prā-dū'ral), *a.* Situated above the dura mater. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 250.

supra-ethmoid (sū'prā-eth'moid), *n.* In *fishes*, a dermal bone overlying the ethmoidal cartilage. See *ethmoid*.

supraforaminal (sū'prā-fō-ram'i-nāl), *a.* Situated above a foramen, specifically above the foramen magnum: as, the *supraforaminal* ridge.

The *supraforaminal* ridge is but ill-defined.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 259.

supraglabellar (sū'prā-glā-bel'ār), *a.* In *anthrop.*, relating to that region of the skull which is situated over the glabella.

supraglacial (sū'prā-glā'shī-āl), *a.* Same as **superglacial*.

supraglenoid (sū'prā-glē'noid), *a.* Situated above the glenoid cavity: noting a roughened tubercle of bone to which is attached the long head of the biceps muscle.

suprahepatic (sū'prā-hē-pat'ik), *a.* Situated above or on the upper surface of the liver.

supra-infundibular (sū'prā-in-fun-dib'ū-lār), *a.* Situated above the infundibulum.—**Supra-infundibular commissure**. See **commissure*.

suprajugal (sū'prā-jō'gū-lār), *a.* Noting a small, splint-like bone, occurring in a few species of birds, and lying on the superior side of the maxillary in the lacrymonasal fossa. It is particularly characteristic of the cormorants and snake-birds. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 83.

supralabial, *a.* II. *n.* One of the series of horny plates covering the edge of the upper lip in reptiles, such as snakes and lizards. Same as *upper labial* or *superior labial*: correlated with *infralabial*. See cut under **shield*. *Biol. Bulletin*, Nov., 1904, p. 293.

supraliminal (sū'prā-lim'i-nāl), *a.* 1. In *psychophys.*, lying above the stimulus limen or differential limen; more than just noticeable.

Fechner's own experiments with grey glasses . . . fall in strictness under a rudimentary form of the method of *supraliminal* differences.

E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, II, II, 103.

2. In *psychical research*, lying above the subliminal; pertaining to or characterized by clear or normal consciousness.

The *supraliminal* region, as Myers calls it, the classic academic consciousness . . . figures in his theory as only a small segment of the psychic spectrum.

W. James, in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, May, 1901, p. 16.

supralinear (sū'prā-lin'ē-ār), *n.* A scale-like dermal bone attached to the outer surface of the post-temporal; the supratemporal. It probably always carries a neural tunnel. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 520.

supramalleolar (sū'prā-māl'ē-ō-lār), *a.* Situated above a malleolus.

supramamma (sū'prā-mam'ā), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, a mamma occurring between the normal mamma and the axilla. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1902, p. 172.

supramarginal, *a.* II. *n.* A horny plate or scale, forming part of the covering of the carapace of a turtle, interposed between the marginals and vertebrals. Found in some extinct species.

supramastoid (sū'prā-mas'toid), *a.* Situated above the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Supramastoid crest**. See **crest*.

supramaximal (sū'prā-mak'si-māl), *a.* Being above or more than the maximal (temperature).

It may be observed in this place that death at the *supramaximal* or subliminal may be due to changes of a very definite nature; but as Vines has indicated, this means very little. To say that death at the *supramaximal* is due to the coagulation of an albuminoid as suggested by Kuehne is insufficient.

Science, June 23, 1906, p. 948.

suprameatal (sū'prā-mē-ā'tal), *a.* Situated above a meatus, especially the auditory meatus.—**Suprameatal process**, a projection from the skull just above the opening of the passage leading to the internal ear.—**Suprameatal tubercle**, a small projection lying just above the opening of the ear in the skull of birds. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 15.

supramolecular (sū'prā-mō-lek'ū-lār), *a.* Composed of an aggregation of molecules; of greater complexity than a molecule.

supranasal, *a.* II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a scute or scale lying just above the nasal. It is not always present. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 125.

supranormal (sū'prā-nōr'māl), *a.* Same as *supernormal*.

On this showing there is nothing "*supranormal*" in "telepathy," as it is called. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 51.

supratemporal

supranuclear (sū'prā-nū'klē-ār), *a.* Situated over or above the nucleus of the cell: opposed to **infranuclear*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, V, 182.

supra-occipital (sū'prā-ok-sip'i-tin), *n.* In *ichth.*, same as *superoccipital*. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 510.

supra-ocular (sū'prā-ok'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated above the eyeball.

II. *n.* One of a series of scales lying above the region of the eye in reptiles. The supra-oculars cover a portion of the skull while the supraciliaries are attached to the eyelid. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 125.

supra-optimal (sū'prā-op'ti-māl), *a.* [*supra-optimum*] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a *supra-optimum*; above the optimal.

The response [of ciliate infusoria], on coming into a region where the temperature is above or below the optimum, is by backing and turning toward a structurally defined side, followed by a movement forward. This reaction is repeated as long as an effective *supraoptimal* or suboptimal temperature continues.

Science, Dec. 2, 1904, p. 751.

supra-optimum (sū'prā-op'ti-mum), *n.* [L. *supra*, above, + *optimum* (neut. sing.), best.] In *biol.*, a higher temperature than that which is best suited for an organism or a developing egg or seed. See *optimum*.

supra-oral (sū'prā-ō'ral), *a.* In *ichth.*, situated just above the mouth, as a barbel.

Supra-orbital fontanelle. See **fontanelle*.—**Supra-orbital groove**, a semicircular depression on the superior face of the skull, above the eye, and containing a large oil gland. It is eminently characteristic of diving birds, though lacking in such forms as the cormorants, which have no external nostrils.—**Supra-orbital ledge**, in *ornith.*, the thin, overhanging portion of the cranium, just above the eye. It is well developed in the gulls.—**Supra-orbital ridge**. Same as *superciliary ridge* (which see, under *superciliary*).

suprapontile (sū'prā-pon'til), *a.* Situated above the pons Varolii.

suprapyggal, *a.* II. *n.* A horny plate, found in some turtles, lying between the pygal, or terminal plate, and the neurals. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1903, p. 116.

supraquantivalence (sū'prā-kwon-tiv'ā-lens), *n.* Preponderance; over-equivalence.

Thus occupation is very especially suited to produce a *supraquantivalence* of certain ideas, but at the same time their affective color is expressed, in that momentarily the person's preponderating interest is turned to his occupation. *Allen and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 50.

supraquantivalent (sū'prā-kwon-tiv'ā-lent), *a.* Preponderating; more than equivalent.

We had previously considered as the basis of the *supraquantivalent* idea the frequent repetition, possibly intentional practice of definite trains of thought, a process, which must be recognized as of the greatest influence in the education of an individual, for which of late the apt expression of preparing the way has been employed.

Allen and Neurol., Feb., 1903, p. 50.

Suprarenal extract, a preparation made from the suprarenal gland of the sheep or other animal, employed to control bleeding and to arrest abnormal secretion from the mucous membranes. See **adrenal extract*.

suprarenalin (sū'prā-ren'ā-lin), *n.* [L. *supra*, above, + *renalis*, renal, + *-in*.] A trade-name for a preparation of the active principle of the adrenal glands. See **adrenalin* and **epinephrin*.

suprarenin (sū'prā-rē'nin), *n.* Same as **suprarenalin*.

suprascapular, *a.* II. *n.* Same as *post-temporal*.

suprascript (sū'prā-skript), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, + *scriptum*, pp. of *scribere*, write.] Superscript; written or printed on a line over another (word or letter): as, a *suprascript* letter.

suprasensual (sū'prā-sen'sū-āl), *a.* [L. *supra*, above, + *E. sensual*.] 1. Above or inaccessible to the physical senses. *F. Ratzel* (trans.), *The History of Mankind*, I, 41.—2. Extremely sensual. [Rare.]

suprasensuous (sū'prā-sen'sū-us), *a.* Same as **suprasensual*.

Supraspinal vessel. See **cessel*.

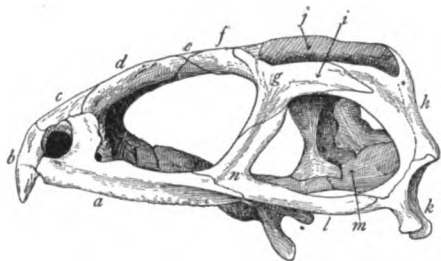
suprasylvian (sū'prā-sil'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated above the Sylvian fissure.—**Suprasylvian fissure**. See **fissure*.

II. *n.* A suprasylvian process.—**Posterior suprasylvian**. Same as **postylvian*.

supratemporal, *n.* 2. A small neuromastic or dermal bone attached to the outer surface of the post-temporal in fishes. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 520.—3. A

supratemporal

bone of the cranium, lying back of the orbit, present in anomodont reptiles. Also called *prosquamosal*.—**Supratemporal arch**, the uppermost of the two bony arches, formed by the squamosal



Cranium of *Hatteria* (*Sphenodon punctatum*), showing the two temporal arches and two temporal fossae. (Drawn from the cranium of an old animal in which the teeth have become firmly united with the maxillary and then worn away.)

a, maxillary; b, premaxillary; c, nasal; d, prefrontal; e, frontal; f, postfrontal; g, postorbital; h, squamosal; i, supratemporal arch; j, supratemporal fossa; k, quadrate; l, laterotemporal or infratemporal arch; m, laterotemporal or infratemporal fossa; n, jugal.

and postorbital, present in such a skull as that of *Hatteria* and some extinct reptiles. Its presence is the main character of the subclass *Diapsida*.—**Supratemporal fenestra, vacuity, or fossa**, the superior of the two openings present in such a skull as that of *Hatteria*. Correlated with laterotemporal or infratemporal.

supratemporal² (sū-prā-tem'pō-rāl), *a.* Above and exceeding earthly or temporal things; eternal.

supratonsillar (sū-prā-ton'si-lār), *a.* Situated above the tonsil.

supratrangular (sū-prā-tri-ang'gū-lār), *a.* Situated above the triangular cell of a dragon-fly's wing. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 70. **Supratrochlear foramen**. See *foramen*.

supratubinal (sū-prā-tēr'bi-nāl), *n.* The superior turbinate body.

supra-umbilical (sū-prā-um-bil'i-kāl), *a.* Situated above the umbilicus.

supraxiphoid (sū-prā-zī'foid), *a.* Lying above the xiphoid process.

Supt. An abbreviation of *superintendent*.

surahi (sō-rā'hē), *n.* [Also *surahē*; Pers. *garāhi*.] A Persian wine-bottle or carafe, usually of porcelain or pottery. *Marquand Cat.*, 1903.

suralimentation (sēr'al'i-men-tā'shōn), *n.* [F. **suralimentation*.] Same as **superalimentation*. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 58.

suranal, *n.* 2. A plate in the test of some echinoids, such as *Salenia*, lying in front of the anus.

surangular, *a.* II. *n.* A bone which takes part in the formation of each ramus of the lower jaw, lying on the outer side of the upper, posterior part of the jaw. It is found in vertebrates below mammals. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1905, p. 61.

suranji (sō-rān'ji), *n.* [E. Ind. ?] Same as **morindin*.

surcharge, *v. t.* 4. To print or write officially a surcharge on the face of (a postage-stamp). See **surcharge*, *n.*, 6.

I found the Major seated in a small room of the National Bank sorting out from a huge collection the stamps which were to be *surcharged*. For three hours I watched him, as with wonderful skill and discrimination he picked out bits of paper which were obsolete and which an accidental *surcharging* would have made of untold value, and set the whole world of collectors into a palpitating hysteria of speculation. *War's Brighter Side*, p. 420.

surcharge, *n.* 6. Something, as a new valuation or status, officially printed on the face of a postage-stamp.

surd, *I. a.* 3. (b) Containing or involving a surd: thus $1 + (3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is a surd expression but not a surd, since $1 + (3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is not a rational expression.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*: (b) An indicated root whose value is irrational, but whose radicand is rational, as $(2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. A surd is *quadratic*, *cubic*, of *order n*, according as its exponent is $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{n}$.—**Similar surds**, those which are, or are reducible to, surds of the same order with their radicands exactly alike.

surdent (sēr'dent), *n.* [F. *surdent*, < *sur* (< *L. super*), over, + *dent* (< *L. dens*), tooth.] A supernumerary tooth; one of the milk-teeth remaining after the appearance of the permanent teeth.

surdmutism (sēr-di-mū'tizm), *n.* [L. *surdus*, deaf, + *mutus*, mute, + *-ism*.] Same as *deaf-mutism*.

surdism (sēr'dizm), *n.* [L. *surdus*, deaf, + *-ism*.] Deafness in a child, of such a degree that he will probably be dumb.

surety, *n.*—**Surety for good behavior**, a pledge against future transgression of the law given with sureties by a petty offender to a magistrate.

surexcitation (sēr'ek-si-tā'shōn), *n.* [F. *surexcitation*, < *L. super*, over, + *excitare*, excite.] Excitation to an extreme degree; overexcitation.

A *sur-excitation* of the imagination.

W. J. Sollas, in *Nature*, Sept. 13, 1900, p. 484.

Surf barrier. See **barrier*.

surface, *n.*—**Acylic surface**. See **acyclic*.—**Bifacial surface**, a surface with two sides or faces not running into one another, as contradistinguished from a *unifacial surface*, such as is produced by pasting together the two ends of a ribbon after a half-turn, so that from what was one side one now passes continuously to what was the other face without going over an edge.—**Bistellated surface**, a surface all the tangent planes of which pass through one or the other of two fixed points, the surface of a cube.—**Caustic surface**. See **caustic*.

—**Characteristic of a surface**. See **characteristic*.—**Clifford's surface** (unbounded, of finite extent and zero curvature), the locus of points at a constant distance from a given axis in simple elliptic Riemannian space.—**Connected surface**, a surface any two of the points of which can be joined by a continuous line which nowhere leaves the surface.—**Cuspidal point of a surface**. Same as *pinch point* (which see, under *pinch*).—**Cyclic surface**. (b) A surface upon which closed curves can be drawn that cannot contract to a point without leaving the surface.—**Doubly ruled surface**, in *geom.*, the ruled quadric surface.—**Energy surface**. See **energy*.—**Equidistant surface**. See **equidistant*.—**Homoloidal surface**. Same as *unicursal surface*. *Sylvester*.—**Index of a surface**. See **index*.—**Inextensible surface**. See **inextensible*.—**Isodynamic surface**, a curved surface imagined within a field of force connecting all points at which an equal force is exerted, but without regard to its direction of action.—**Möbius's surface**, an open, one-faced surface with only one edge: formed from a paper rectangle, ABCD, sufficiently long, the longer sides being AC, BD, by pasting the edge CD, after a half twist about the join of the mid-points of the sides AB, CD, so to the edge AB, that the point D coincides with A, and C with B.—**Mohaddelic surface**, a simply connected surface.—**Multiply connected surface**, a surface not simply connected.—**Normal Riemann surface**, a Riemann surface stretched into the form of a sphere with handles.

—**Octic surface**, a surface of the eighth degree or order.—**Osculating surface**. A surface whose equation contains *n* arbitrary parameters is said to osculate a given curve at a point, if it has there a contact of the highest order compatible with the number of arbitrary parameters. This order is at least (*n* - 1).—**Polar reciprocal of a surface**. See **reciprocal*.—**Polar reciprocal surface**. Same as *polar surface* (which see, under *polar*).—**Rational surface**, a surface which can be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with a plane.—**Reflective surface**, in *phys.*, a surface, at which, on account of the difference in the indexes of refraction of the two media which it separates, reflection of light occurs.—**Surface-contact system**, a system of electric traction in which the current is transmitted to the cars through conductors on the surface of the roadway, sometimes through the rails themselves. In nearly all such systems the surface conductors are in short insulated sections and only that portion of the line which is immediately beneath the car is in circuit. Contact is automatically made with a set of concealed conductors under the surface as the car approaches and is automatically broken as the car leaves each section.—**Surface of symmetry**, in *geom.*, a surface with regard to which a figure is symmetrical.—**Topically ordinary surface**. See **ordinary*.—**Twist surface**, a surface on which the placing of a slender rod along the line of a plane section not only bends but twists the rod.—**Unicursal surface**, a surface of deficiency zero, the coordinates of whose points are expressible by rational functions of two parameters. Also called *homoloidal surface*. *Cayley*.

—**Unifacial surface**, a surface on which it is possible to pass from one ray of a normal to the surface to the other ray without going through the surface or crossing its boundary. See *Möbius's surface*.—**Unilateral surface**. Same as *unifacial surface*.—**Warped surface**, a surface which may be generated by a straight line so moving that its consecutive positions are not coplanar.—**Weddle's quartic surface**, the locus of a seventh point through which pass quadric surfaces through six given points, when the eighth point through which these then must pass coincides with the seventh.

surface-beetle (sēr'fās-bē'tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Gyrinidae*; a whirligig beetle.

surface-blow (sēr'fās-blō), *n.* A device in a steam-boiler or other inclosed vessel in which liquids are boiled under pressure, to enable the liquid to be blown off from the vessel at the surface where ebullition occurs. In steam-boilers which evaporate waters containing magnesia salts in solution, the chemical reactions under heat separate the base in the form of a hydrate which floats as a scum at or near the surface. To blow the water from the boiler from the bottom would not remove this floating material; oil from the lubrication of cylinders coming back to the boiler from the condensers and hot-well also floats, and should be blown to waste. The surface-blow is usually a pipe from the top or side of the shell, ending inside in a trumpet-shaped mouthpiece, and leading outward through the shell to drainage connections. By opening a valve in this pipe, the outrush into the mouthpiece entrains the surface water and any floating material. The trumpet shape enables the water to fall some inches in the boiler before the pipe is above the lowered water-line. Sometimes two or more such connections are used at different points of the length of the boiler. *Thurston, Manual of Steam-Boilers*, p. 446.

surface-bug (sēr'fās-bug), *n.* Any of the aquatic heteropterous insects found commonly

surficial

on the surface of the water: applicable to the *Corixidae*, *Notonectidae*, *Nepidae*, *Hydrometridae*, and *Hydrobatidae*.

surface-color, *n.* 2. Color of bodies due to selective reflection. The ordinary colors of bodies are due to selective absorption, the light penetrating below the surface and being reflected from the interior. Light reflected from the surface is usually similar to the incident light; but in certain cases where the selective absorption is very marked there is great increase in the index of refraction for wave-lengths in the absorption-band and consequent increase in the reflecting power for these wave-lengths, and the body exhibits surface-color due to the preponderance of the rays thus strongly reflected. See **optical properties of metals*. W. Watson, *Text-book of Physics*, p. 564.

surface-fermentation (sēr'fās-fēr-men-tā'shōn), *n.* In *brewing*, the active fermentation, at a temperature of about 55° to 65° F., induced by the use of surface yeast. In it the greater part of the alcohol is produced, new yeast-cells are formed, and there is a rise of temperature, which must not be allowed to go too far. It is followed by the slower after-fermentation.

surface-flow (sēr'fās-flō), *n.* See **sheet*, 8.

surface-grinder (sēr'fās-grin'dēr), *n.* A machine for producing truly plane surfaces by grinding. The piece is held firmly on a table or carriage moving on true-surface ways, and is passed back and forth under a rapidly revolving emery-wheel or other grinder. The truth of the ways on which the table moves is reproduced on the ground surface, in spite of varying hardness of the surface ground.

surface-planer (sēr'fās-plā'nēr), *n.* See *surface-plane*.

surface-plate (sēr'fās-plāt), *n.* A flat plate used by mechanics to test a surface which it is desired to make a true plane or perfectly flat.

surfacier, *n.* 2. A rubbing- or polishing-machine used to finish the surface of a mosaic floor. It consists of a heavy horizontal disk, or rubber supported upon a vertical shaft and operated by a small electric motor. The machine is mounted on a carriage having rubber-tired wheels to prevent injury to the floor and is fitted with a sand-box and water-tank, and with pipes for delivering the sand and water to the work. The machine is drawn over the floor by the operator.

3. One who produces a surface either truly plane or merely finished with a surfacing-machine.

surface-traction (sēr'fās-trak'shōn), *n.* 1. Traction, as of street-railway cars, upon the surface of the ground: distinguished from *underground traction*.—2. In *math.*, the resultant, for any part of a surface bounding a portion of a body, of the stresses exerted on that portion by other portions of the body, or by portions of other bodies, in contact with it over the part of the surface.

surfacing (sēr'fā-sing), *n.* 1. In *mining*, the act of washing the "dirt" on the surface of the ground for gold; gold-digging on the surface.

I've been *surfacing* this good while, but quartz-reefs the paynest game, now.

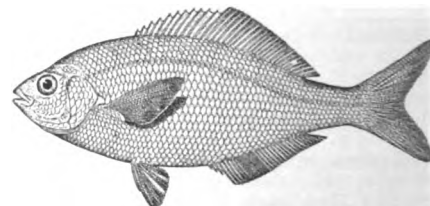
Mrs. Meredith, *Over the Straits*, iv.

2. Wash-dirt or surface soil in which gold is supposed to be.

They have been mopping up some rich *surfacing*.

Rolf Boldrewood, *Miner's Right*, iv.

surf-fish, *n.*—**Common surf-fish**, *Embiotoca jacksoni*, a fish of the family *Embiotocidae*, found from Vancouver Island to Todos Santos Bay.—**Striped surf-fish**, a name applied to *Trentotoca lateralis*, a fish belonging to the family *Embiotocidae*, found from Vancouver Island to San Diego.—**Wall-eyed surf-fish**, *Hyperprosopon argenteus*, a fish of the family *Embiotocidae*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**White surf-fish**,



White Surf-fish (*Phanerodon furcatus*). (From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Phanerodon furcatus, an embiotocoid fish found on the coast of California.

surficial (sēr-fish'al), *a.* [surface, with form made to agree with *superficial*.] Of or pertaining to a surface; superficial; in *geol.*, relating to the phenomena of the land-surface, especially to the unconsolidated materials (drift, rock-waste) of the land-surface.

The term *physiography*, as generally applied in geological studies, has become associated with and is indicative of glacial geology; and from the character of the

surficial

formations studied is sometimes referred to as superficial or *surficial* geology. The alternative use of the latter terms calls attention, also, to the fact that the field of its inquiries has not been generally regarded as extending deep into the earth's crust.

W. H. Hobbs, in *Science*, Oct. 23, 1903, p. 538. The outflow from fissures may take place at any height on the mountain, and also beneath the sea level. If at the latter, the eruptions are submarine; if at the former, *surficial*, that is, subaerial.

J. D. Dana, *Manual of Geol.* (4th ed.), p. 272. **surficially** (sér-fish'ál-i), *adv.* In a surficial manner. J. D. Dana, *Manual of Geol.* (4th ed.), p. 806.

surfit, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *surfeit*. **surf-perch** (sér'pérch), *n.* Same as *surf-fish*. **surfuse** (sér-fúz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surfused*, ppr. *surfusing*. In *phys.*, same as **superfuse*, 2. **surg.** An abbreviation (a) of *surgeon*; (b) of *surgery*; (c) of *surgical*.

surge, *v. i.* **intrans.** 4. In *elect.*, to oscillate violently: said of oscillatory rushes of current. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 746. **II. trans.** To cause to rise and swell forth with a billowy motion.

Great organs surged through arches dim
Their jubilant floods in praise of him.

Lowell, A Parable, st. 4.

surge, *n.* 6. In *elect.*, a sudden rush of current; specifically, the violent oscillations which may occur in alternating-current circuits when the conditions for resonance are fulfilled, or which may be set up in conductors by the inductive action of lightning.

surgeon, *n.*—Blue surgeon, *Teuthis caruleus*, a fish of the West Indian fauna.—Common surgeon, *Teuthis hepatus*, a fish found from Florida to Bahia.—Contract surgeon, a surgeon without military rank, engaged to assist for a time in the medical department.

surgeon-major (sér'jon-má'jör), *n.* The senior surgeon in a regiment of the household troops of Great Britain.

surgery, *n.*—Aseptic surgery, surgery practised under conditions which prevent the admission of the micro-organisms of inflammation to the wound: distinguished from *antiseptic surgery*, in which germicides are used to destroy the micro-organisms already present.—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. See **bureau*.—Dental surgery, operative dentistry.—Major surgery, the performance of capital operations (those requiring great skill or involving danger to life) and the treatment of very severe injuries.—Minor surgery, the performance of simple operations, bandaging, and other surgical procedures in the treatment of slight injuries or diseases that do not threaten life.—Operative surgery, the resort to cutting operations in the treatment of disease, as opposed to the use of mechanical devices, bandaging, or local applications of medicinal substances.—Official surgery, a system of surgical practice based on the assumption that many morbid states are due to reflexes originating at one of the orifices of the body, especially the anus.

Surg.-Gen. An abbreviation of *surgeon-general*. **surging**, *n.* 2. (b) The condition of resonance: applied to (1) electric circuits when capacity, inductance, and frequency are so related to one another that the capacity reactance neutralizes the inductive reactance and high currents may flow at destructive voltages; (2) synchronous apparatus when the electrical constants and the mechanical momentum are so related as to cause an oscillation of high amplitude and thereby an unsteady operation; (3) steam-engines when the periods of the swing of the governors are equal and the engines alternately take up and drop the load, thereby causing unsteadiness of operation of the electric machines driven by the engines. Also called *hunting*, *pumping*, and *resonance*.—Surging of the atmosphere, in *meteor.*, the general movement of the continental and oceanic subpermanent areas of high and low pressure to and fro about their mean positions. Such motions occupy several days, or even weeks, and determine the seasonal changes as well as the shorter periods of the weather.

Surinam cherry. (b) See **cherry* 1.

surinamine (sô-ri-nâm'in), *n.* [*Surinam* + *-ine* 2.] Same as *ratanhine*.

surmise, *n.* 3. (a) In old Eng. law, a suggestion. See *suggestion*, 5. (b) In *eccles. law*, an allegation in a libel.

suroid (sér-ok'sid), *n.* Same as **superoxid* or *peroxid*. [Rare.]

suoxidate (sér-ok'si-dät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suoxidated*, ppr. *suoxidating*. In *chem.*, to superoxygenate or peroxidize. [Rare.]

surplus, *n.*—Social surplus, that part of the annual produce of nations which is in excess of requirements for maintaining the established plane of living, and may therefore be consumed in furthering progress. *Patten, Heredity and Social Progress*, p. 1.

surrender, *n.*—Surrender of preference, the turning into the general bankrupt estate of any assets one has received as a preferred creditor, for when the preference is voidable the creditor cannot otherwise prove his claim and share in the estate.

surrogate, *n.* 3. Something that is substi-

tuted for another thing; something employed to serve the purpose or perform the functions of another.

It thus often happens that incomplete forms of money exist, which give the public much difficulty to classify and define. The expressions 'substitutes for money,' or 'surrogates,' or 'representative money,' have arisen which depend for exactness upon the primary meaning assigned to the money on which they depend. The very functions of money need careful limitation.

Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1906, p. 210.

4. Specifically, a substance used in industrial chemistry instead of some other of more or less similar properties and usually of greater value. Thus the product of the action of sulphur on colza-oil is sometimes used as a 'rubber surrogate' to mix with genuine vulcanized india-rubber.

The stearin left on the cloths in the filter press when the oil is refined is used for making butter and lard *surrogates* and candles.

U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, Bulletin, 1896, p. 372.

sur-saturation (sér'sat-û-râ'shon), *n.* [*F. sur-saturation*, < *L. super*, over, + *saturatio*(-n), saturation.] The condition of supersaturation in which a volume of gas or of space contains more vapor than is needed for complete saturation at the given temperature; a condition of unstable equilibrium as to the vapor tension.

sursum corda (sér'sum kôr'dä), [*L.*, lit. "[lift] up [your] hearts."] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an invocation to the congregation by the priest in the mass just before the preface.

sursumduction (sér-sum-duk'shon), *n.* [*L. sursum*, upward, + *ductio*(-n), drawing.] Upward movement of the eyeball. *Med. Record*, April 18, 1903, p. 610.

sursumversion (sér-sum-vér'shon), *n.* [*L. sursum*, upward, + *versio*(-n), version.] Same as **sursumduction*.

surturbrand, *n.* See *surturbrand*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII, 488.

surtax, *n.* 2. An additional or too great burden or strain, as on the nerves or other physical organs.

surv. An abbreviation (a) of *surveying* or *surveyor*; (b) of *surviving*.

survey, *n.*—Biological survey. See **biological*.—Board of survey, *naut.*, two or more officers appointed to survey property in order to ascertain its condition, and the cause, nature, and extent of damage. Should a merchant vessel put into port in a damaged condition, her master notifies the port authorities, and also his consul, if in a foreign port, and after noting a protest calls for an examination of his vessel and cargo in order that the damages may be appraised—this being known as a *survey*. Two shipmasters, or two other experienced men, are named to examine the hull, rigging, and hatches; and if the cargo is found in a damaged condition, two merchants familiar with the character of the cargo are named to examine it and to file a report as to whether it had been properly stowed and dunnaged. Should the vessel in question be a steamer, and the damage done affect only the boilers or machinery, the board of survey consists of at least a shipmaster and an engineer.—Chained survey. Same as *chain survey*.—Chain survey, a survey in which the linear measurements are made with a surveyor's chain.—Coast survey. (a) A hydrographic survey of a coast. (b) [*cape*.] The former name of the United States governmental bureau having charge of the national hydrographic and geodetic work. Now officially called the *United States Coast and Geodetic Survey*.—Geological survey, the investigation and description, usually with geological maps and sections, of a particular district, state, or country. The survey may be under private auspices or, as is usual, under a state or national government. As special branches of the government, surveys of this character are supported by nearly all the civilized nations, and are the most efficient and reliable means of acquainting the people with their mineral resources.—Log-survey, in hydrographic surveying, a survey in which the linear distances are determined by observing the interval of time in passing over the line to be measured by a boat or steamer whose speed is determined by log observations. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X, 627.—Running survey, a continuous survey along a line, stream, or narrow strip of territory, made progressively while traveling or passing along a route or trip: usually also a rapid, and hence approximate, survey. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV, 202.—Sanitary survey, inspection of a region with a view to determine its sanitary condition and the presence or absence of factors influencing for good or ill the health of its inhabitants.

Epidemiology, bacteriology, sanitary chemistry and hydraulic engineering are called to assist in the solution of this problem, in conjunction with those physical data usually called a "sanitary survey."

Jour. Franklin Inst., Aug., 1906, p. 83.

Survey of a vessel. See *board of survey*.

surveying, *n.*—Photographic surveying, a method of surveying, particularly topographical surveying, in which the field data are secured or supplemented by measurements from one or more photographs of the same objects or series of points to be surveyed.

surveyor, *n.* 7. A common name in Australia for a fish, *Serranus geometricus*.—8. Formerly an architect. [Eng.]

Among the four hundred persons and personages who

suspension-vase

composed the Prince's train, was a "surveyor" or, as we should say, an architect, named Inigo Jones.

W. J. Loftie, in *Portfolio*, N. S., XVI, 24.

Surveyors' compass, a surveying instrument mounted on a staff or tripod, in which sights or a telescope enable a line to be run at a desired angle with the magnetic meridian as given by a compass needle.

Surv.-Gen. An abbreviation of *surveyor-general*.

survivorship, *n.* 2. (b) The probability that where several persons perished at practically the same time, as, by the same accident, one briefly outlived the others. This inference was based on medical science and, until recently, upon it was decided the disposition of rights or property affected. The rule of law now followed is that that person survives in whom the ownership vested at the time. A counterclaim must be proved. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 328.

susceptance (su-sep'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, in alternating-current circuits, the wattless component of admittance defined as the ratio of the wattless current divided by the electromotive force. See **admittance*, 6.

susceptibility, *n.* 4. In *med.*, an unusual predisposition toward infection or the attacks of infectious disease.

Susceptibility is very nearly allied to predisposition; it may perhaps be defined as acquired predisposition.

Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 945.

5. In *elect.*, the ratio of the magnetization produced in a specimen of iron, or other material, to the magnetizing force.

The relation of the magnetization I to the magnetizing force H, and the ratio of I to H, which is called the *susceptibility* (*k*) of the material. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII, 116.

suspender, *n.* 4. In *Scotch law*, he who secures a suspension (which see).

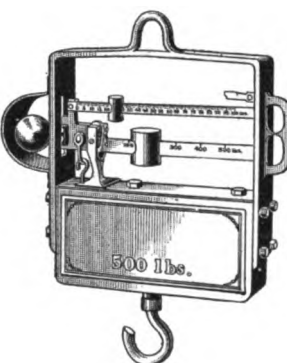
suspension, *n.* 7. A fluid, containing bacteria or other cells, distributed in a more or less even manner.—Eddy suspension, suspension in the swirls or eddies of a stream of liquid.

Held floating for a time in eddy suspension and finally deposited. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII, 193.

suspension-link (sus-pen'shon-link), *n.* Same as **suspension-rod*.

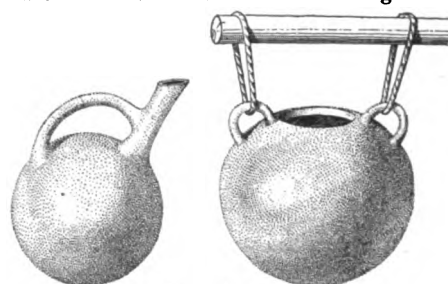
suspension-rod (sus-pen'shon-rod), *n.* A rod by which the weight of any fixed or movable mass is supported. Specifically: (a) One of the rods by which the floor or stiffening truss of a suspension-bridge is hung upon the supporting cables. (b) One of the rods by which the weights which close the valves of a Corliss steam-engine are connected to the arms on the valve-stems. (c) The link by which the weight of the slotted link is carried in the Stephenson link-motion valve-gear.

suspension-scales (sus-pen'shon-skälz), *n. pl.* Scales designed to be suspended from a traveling crane and used in weighing the load on the crane. They are very strong and massive and adapted to lifting and, at the same time weighing, heavy castings, machines, anchors, beams, and other parts of steel ships or buildings. They range in capacity from 500 to 40,000 pounds.



Suspension-scales.

suspension-vase (sus-pen'shon-väs), *n.* A vase with one or two handles so arranged that



Suspension-vases.

(From "Journal of Hellenic Studies" by permission of the Council.)

it may be hung without spilling its contents. Vases of this type are frequently found in Mycenaean excavations.

suspensory

Suspensory bandage. (b) A bandage used to support any dependent part.—**Suspensory bones.** See **bone*.
—**Suspensory pharyngeal,** a small bone at the upper, inner end of the united branchial arches of a fish, from which run ligaments that connect the gill-arches with the cranium.

sussexite (sus'eks-īt), *n.* [*Sussex*, a county in New Jersey, + *-ite*.] A hydrous borate of manganese, magnesium, and zinc (H(Mn,Zn,Mg)BO₄) occurring in white fibrous forms at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey.

sussultatory (su-sul'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [*It. sussultorio*, heaving, < *L. subsultare*, leap.] Exhibiting an up-and-down vibration of long amplitude, which causes a jumping movement: descriptive of a variety of earthquake shock.

Sustained working. See **working*.

sustainer, *n.* 2. In candle-making, a little disk, usually of tin-plate or plaster of Paris, which serves to support in an upright position the wick of a night-light, and prevents its falling over when the light has nearly burned out.

Sustentacular cells. See **cell*.

sustoxin (sus-tok'sin), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. sus*, hog, + *E. toxin*.] A poisonous substance produced by the hog-cholera bacillus.

sutherly, southern. Simplified spellings of *southerly, southern*.

suthron, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *southron*.

Sutton and Gull's disease. Same as *arterio-sclerosis*.

suture, *n.*—**Circular suture**, a suture applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ, especially in the case of a divided intestine. *Stand. Dict.*—**Gonnel suture**, a form of suture for uniting two cut ends of intestine. The thread passes through all the coats of the gut and is tied in such a way that the knot lies within the lumen of the intestine.—**Cesary-Lambert suture**, a suture used for uniting the divided ends of the bowel after intestinal resection, made by stitching the serous coats of the two sections and then the mucous coats.—**Cesary suture**, a suture for uniting the divided ends of the bowel after an intestinal resection, made by passing the needle through the mucous coat only.—**Harelip suture**, a method of keeping the edges of a wound in apposition. A pin is passed through both lips of the wound, perpendicularly to the line of division, and then a thread is passed in figure-of-eight form over the free ends of the pin.—**Interrupted suture or stitches**, a suture in which each loop or stitch is tied separately, the thread not being continuous.—**Lambert suture**, a suture for closing a wound in the intestine. It is made by passing the needle in and out through the peritoneal and muscular coats of the bowel in a direction transverse to the long axis of the wound, across the wound, and then again in and out through the outer coats of the bowel, avoiding in all cases puncture of the mucous membrane.—**Nasopremaxillary suture.** See **nasopremaxillary*.—**Purse-string suture**, a suture passed in and out as a running stitch around the edge of a circular wound or opening. When passed, the two ends are drawn tight, closing the opening.—**Spheno-occipital suture**, the division between the basiphenoid and basi-occipital bones. The condition of this suture, whether open or closed, is of considerable importance in determining whether a mammalian skull is adult or immature.

suturiform (sū-tū'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. sutura*, suture, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a suture. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 227.

Suvio burner, Suvio heater. See **burner*.

s. v. An abbreviation (b) of the Latin *sub verbo*, under the word; (c) of the Latin *spiritus vini* or *vinosus*, spirit of wine; (d) [*caps.*] of the Latin *Sancta Virgo*, Holy Virgin; (e) [*caps.*] of the Latin *Sanctitas Vestra*, your Holiness; (f) [*caps.*] of *Sons of Veterans*.

svabite (svāb'it), *n.* [*Sw. Svabit* (1891), named after A. von Svab.] A calcium arseniate from Sweden, analogous in composition to the calcium phosphate apatite, occurring in massive forms, also, rarely, in minute hexagonal prisms.

svastika, *n.* See *swastika*.

s. v. r. An abbreviation of the New Latin *spiritus vini rectificatus*, rectified spirit of wine.

s. v. t. An abbreviation of the Latin *spiritus vini tenuior*, proof-spirit.

S. W. An abbreviation (a) of *senior warden*; (b) of *southwest* or *southwestern*, specifically of *Southwestern Postal District*, London.

Swab. An abbreviation of *Swabia* or *Scabian*.

swag, *v. i.* 3. To tramp about in search of work, carrying one's swag. See *swagman*, 2. [*Australia*.]

There was the solitary pedestrian, with the whole of his supplies, consisting of a blanket and other necessary articles, strapped across his shoulders—this load is called the 'swag,' and the mode of travelling 'swagging it.'
T. McCombie, *Australian Sketches*, p. 5, quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

swag-belly, *n.* 2. The presence of a solid abdominal tumor.

swaggle (swag'gī), *n.* Same as *swagman*, 2.

swagsman (swagz'man), *n.*; pl. *swagsmen* (-men). Same as *swagman*, 2.

swallow², *n.*—**Window swallow**, an English name for the common house-martin, *Hirundo urtica*, formerly much used.

swallow-fly (swol'ō-fi), *n.* Any one of several species of *Hippoboscidae* which infest swallows, as *Stenopteryx hirundinis*.

swallowtail, *n.*—**Black swallowtail**, a large American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio polyxenes*, of wide distribution, whose larva feeds on the parsnip, caraway, and other umbelliferous plants. See **papilionid butterfly*.—**Blue swallowtail**, an American papilionid butterfly, *Laertes philenor*, which has blackish-brown fore wings and hind wings with a bluish or greenish luster. It is widely distributed in the United States, and its larva feeds on black bindweed, Dutchman's-pipe, and Virginia snakeroot.—**Giant swallowtail**, *Papilio thoas*, a large black-and-yellow butterfly found in the southern United States, West Indies, and Central America. Its larva, known to the Florida orange-growers as *orange-dogs*, feed on the leaves of citrus-plants, prickly-ash, Lombardy poplar, and rue.—**Green-clouded swallowtail**, an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio troilus*, which occurs in the Atlantic States and the Northwest Territories. Its larva feed on sassafras, spice-bush, and other plants.—**Zebra swallowtail**, a butterfly, *Iphiclydes ajaz*, a not uncommon species, greenish white with black bands, found in the Atlantic States.



Giant Swallowtail (*Papilio thoas*).

swallow-tailed, *a.* 4. In Greek female costume of the archaic period, noting the arrangement of the chiton or under garment, the plaits of which fall in masses which resemble swallows' tails.

swami (swā'mi), *n.* [Also *swamy*, Anglo-Ind. corruption *sammy*: Hind. *swāmi*, < Skt. *swāmin*, lord.] Lord: a term of respectful address; also an idol.

swamp¹, *n.*—**Black-gum, juniper, etc., swamp.** See **black-gum*, **juniper-swamp*, etc.

swamp, *v. t.* 5. In *lumbering*, to clear (the ground) of underbrush, fallen trees, and other obstructions preparatory to constructing a logging-road or opening out a gutter-road.—**To swamp it.** See the extract.

Making a logging-road in the Maine woods is called "swamping" it, and they who do the work are called "swampers."

Thoreau, *The Allegash and East Branch*, in *The Maine Woods*, p. 242.

swamp-cheeses (swomp'chēz'ez), *n.* Same as *honeysuckle-apple*.

swamp-clover (swomp'klō'vēr), *n.* See **clover*.

swamp-hawk (swomp'hāk), *n.* The New Zealand marsh-harrier, *Circus gouldi*.

swamp-hook (swomp'hūk), *n.* In *lumbering*, a large single hook used in handling logs, most commonly in skidding.

swampine (swomp'in), *n.* [*NL. swampina*, a former specific name, < *E. swamp* + *L. -ina*.] A poecilioid fish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

swamp-mallow (swomp'mal'ō), *n.* See **mallow*.

swamp-maple, *n.* 2. The silver maple.—3. The mountain-maple.

swamp-millet (swomp'mil'et), *n.* See **millet*.

swamp-mosquito (swomp'mus-kō'tō), *n.* See **mosquito*.

swamp-pheasant (swomp'fēz'ant), *n.* The large Australian ground-cuckoo, *Centropus phasianellus*, which by its size, long tail, and spotted plumage suggests a pheasant. See **pheasant*.

swamp-pine, *n.* 2. See *prickle-cone *pine*.

swamp-sore (swomp'sōr), *n.* An ulcer of the leg sometimes seen in soldiers after long marching over swampy country.

swamp-turkey (swomp'tēr'ki), *n.* An Aus-

swaybrace

tralian name for the large purple gallinule, *Porphyrio melanotus*, also known as the *swamp-hen*.

swan-hopper (swon'hop'ēr), *n.* One who hops or marks a privately-owned swan, so that its ownership can be recognized. Also *swan-upper*, *swan-marker*.

swan-neck (swon'nek), *a.* Bent or curved so that it somewhat resembles the S-shape of the curve of a swan's neck.

Swan's-down twill. Same as **cassimere-twill*.

swarm¹, *n.*—**Buckwheat swarm**, in *apiculture*, a swarm of bees which issues when the buckwheat is in bloom.—**Maiden swarm.** Same as *virgin swarm*.—**Prime swarm**, a first swarm of bees; the swarm accompanied by the old queen.—**Virgin swarm**, a swarm of bees from a colony which has been a prime swarm in the same season.

swarm-catcher (swārm'kach'ēr), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a woven-wire basket attached to a long handle, used to trap a swarm of bees which has escaped from a hive.

swarmer (swārm'ēr), *n.* 1. One of a swarm.—2. Same as *swarm-spore*.

swarming-bag (swārm'ing-bag), *n.* A bag used like a **swarming-basket*.

swarming-basket (swārm'ing-bās'ket), *n.* A basket used for removing a swarm of bees to a new hive.

swarming-box (swārm'ing-boks), *n.* A box used like a **swarming-basket*.

swash¹, *n.* II. *a.* See *swash-letters*.

Printed . . . in a handsome italic font, with swash capitals and decorative initials.

Bookman, Feb., 1906, p. 647.

swash-channel (swosh'chan'el), *n.* A channel between two sand-reefs or between a sand-reef and the mainland.

swastika, *n.* In the swastika proper the angles open to the right. In India, where the swastika has been most commonly used, and has been especially appropriated by several Buddhist sects, it is the symbol of general well-being, and may be applied to the sources of well-being, as the sun, the female generative principle, and fire. Its resemblance to certain primitive machines used to create fire make it probable that this is the origin of the symbol. The swastika is found in Tibet, China, Japan, and wherever Buddhism has gone in the Orient. It is found infrequently, if at all, in the remains of ancient Egypt, Chaldea, or Assyria. It is found throughout Europe from the earliest times until about the middle of the medieval period, possibly brought in by the Aryan migrations. In England and Scandinavia it takes the name 'fylfot' and in France, 'gammadion.' The use of the swastika was common during Mycenaean civilization in Greece, vast numbers having been found by Schliemann in the excavations at Hissarlik (the supposed site of ancient Troy). The appearance of the swastika among the aboriginal tribes of America strengthens the theory of their Asiatic origin.

The makers and users of the *Swastika* in South and Central America and among the mound builders of the savages of North America, having all passed away before the advent of history, it is not now, and never has been, possible for us to obtain from them a description of the meaning, use or purpose for which the *Swastika* was employed by them.

T. Wilson, in *Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.)*, 1894, p. 957.

swat³ (swot), *v. i.* [Also *swot*: < *swat³*, *n.*] To work hard; toil; dig; grind. [*Slang*.]

We had to *swot* rather during term. . . . Then there was the Summer term and we *swotted* more than ever.

E. Nesbit, *The Wouldbegoods*, p. 4.

swat³ (swot), *n.* [Also *swot*: < *swat³*, *v.*] 1. A difficult task; a hard job. [*Slang*.]

I don't care for that way of writing very much. It would be an awful *swat* to keep it up.

E. Nesbit, *The Wouldbegoods*, p. 22.

2. One who works hard; a dig; a grind. [*School slang*.]

swatty (swot'i), *n.* [*swat³* + *-y*.] A soldier. [*Slang*.]

A flat-faced *swatty* at Fort Johnson halted me. Now . . . for a full sized cowpuncher to be held up by a soldier is—
H. W. Phillips, *Red Saunders*, p. 4.

sway, *v. i.*—**To sway away, naut.**, to haul or pull so as to hoist or raise an object.—**To sway on end**, *naut.*, to raise to a perpendicular position.

sway-back (swā'bak), *n.* Excessive downward curvature of the spinal column in the dorsal region; lordosis: applied principally to horses.

sway-bar, *n.* 2. A strong bar or pole, one of two which couple and hold in position the front and rear sleds of a logging-sled.

sway-brace (swā'brās), *n.* A diagonal bracing used to resist side- or swaying-strains.

swaybrace (swā'brās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaybraced*, *ppr. swaybracing*. To strengthen with a sway-brace.

The two legs of the tower will be heavily *sway-braced*, and at the top they will be connected by deep lattice trusses and by a blunt arch designed to harmonize architecturally with the general treatment of the whole bridge.
Sci. Amer., Sept. 18, 1903, p. 202.

swaying

swaying (swā'ing), *n.* An act denoted by the verb 'sway': specifically, same as **sway-back*.

sweat, *n.* 9. In *tobacco-manuf.* See **sweating*, 5.—10. Same as **chuck-luck* or **chucker-luck*. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 458.—Cold sweat. (a) Perspiration with a sensation of chilliness. (b) A spontaneous fermentation of the tobacco leaf corresponding to the aging of wines. Where the ordinary sweating process has not been fully carried through this is intentionally maintained. See **sweating*, 5.

sweat, *v. i.* 7. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to undergo the process of sweating. See **sweating*.—To sweat out, to win a game without taking any risks by waiting for the trifling points that fall to one's share: a term used especially in clinch and similar bidding games.

II. trans.—Sweating the purser, *naut.*, wasting the ship's stores. [Eng.]
sweet-bee (swēt'bē), *n.* Any small bee of the family *Andrenidae*.

The sweet bees of the genus *Hallictus* and *Andrena* are very abundant and useful. At Washington, in the season of 1891, they far outnumbered all other insects (visiting pear-blossoms).
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 5, 1894, p. 79.

sweat-box, *n.* 3. See the extract.

After the figs were dried they were placed in sweat boxes holding about 200 pounds each, where they were allowed to remain for two weeks, to pass through a sweat.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 94.

sweating, *n.* 5. Specifically, in the tobacco trade, the fermenting, in either the active or passive sense, of tobacco leaves, a process which follows that of curing or drying, and consists of further evaporation with chemical changes due, as shown by Loew, to the activity of two oxidizing enzymes. Three methods are recognized: (a) *Natural sweating* (or *sweat*) in cases, in which the material is packed in boxes and stored under cover without artificial heat, the process requiring about a year. (b) *Forced sweating* (or *sweat*) in cases, in which the tobacco is packed as before, but in which the temperature is kept at 100–110° F., the process requiring about six weeks. (c) *Sweating in bulk*, or *bulk-sweating*, in which the hands of leaves are laid in large piles which are repeatedly turned over during fermentation, covered only with blankets, the temperature being kept at 70–85° F.: this process also requires about six weeks.

6. In the refining of paraffin from petroleum or bituminous shale, a process of fractional fusion in which the crude paraffin-scale in blocks is placed in a chamber heated by steam-pipes to a temperature a few degrees below the point at which the whole would melt, the more fusible part drained away, and the still solid portion afterward melted down at a higher temperature and decolorized by means of animal charcoal.

sweating-furnace (swēt'ing-fēr'nās), *n.* A liquation-furnace used in metallurgy.

sweat-pad (swēt'pad), *n.* A quilted pad worn under the round horse-collar to protect the horse's shoulder from injury.

sweat-room (swēt'rōm), *n.* A room devoted to sweating tobacco. See **sweating*, 5.

swedge (swej), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To depart; depart without paying; return nothing for value received: with *off*. [Sailor's slang, eastern U. S.]

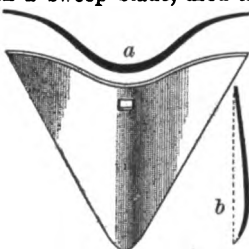
"Seems kinder unneighbourly to let 'em swedge off like this," Salters suggested, feeling in his pockets.
"Hev ye learned French then sence last trip?" said Disko.

"Let 's heave a dory over anyway."

R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, v.
Swedish clover. Same as **alvika*.—**Swedish cranberry**. See **cranberry*.—**Swedish gymnastics, movements**. See **Swedish movements*.

sweep, *v. t.* 11. To form (a mold which has the profile made by a surface of revolution) by causing the profile, reproduced on the edge of a board, to revolve or sweep around an axis. See *sweep*, *n.*, 11.

sweep, *n.* 12. (a) A light one-horse plowstock equipped with a sweep blade, used in working cotton, etc. (b) A plowshovel designed to destroy weeds and stir the surface of the soil between rows. It is of a triangular form, somewhat bent back at the sides, often expanded into wings (wing-sweep), sometimes to a breadth of 30 inches. The wings may be adjustable. [Southern U. S.]—18. In



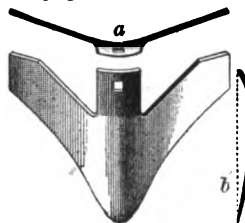
Sweep. a, b, sections.

thermodynam., any change in a material system, not in equilibrium, which brings it spontaneously into equilibrium; an irreversible process. Also called a *sweeping process*.—**Heel-sweep**. Same as *heel-scraper*.—**Simple sweep**, in *thermodynam.*, the irreversible process by which a closed system settles into a state of thermal equilibrium.

The settling of a closed system to thermal equilibrium is called a *simple sweep*. Example.—The equilibrium of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen in a closed vessel may be disturbed by a minute spark, and the explosion and subsequent settling of the aqueous vapor to a quiescent state without loss of heat constitute a *simple sweep*. The equilibrium of a gas confined under high pressure in one half of a two-chambered vessel may be disturbed by opening a cock which connects the two chambers, and the rush of gas into the empty chamber constitutes a *simple sweep*.
W. S. Franklin, in Science, Nov. 20, 1903, p. 647.

Steady sweep, in *thermodynam.*, an irreversible process undergone by a system subjected to a constant external disturbance incompatible with the establishment of thermal equilibrium.—**Trailing sweep**, in *thermodynam.*, an irreversible process by which a system tends toward a state of thermal equilibrium which it never reaches on account of continuously changing external conditions.—**Wing-sweep**. See definition 12 (b), above.

sweeper, *n.* 3. One who or that which removes the scale of protoxid of iron from any plate or beam or other piece of steel or iron undergoing the process of rolling in the rolling-mill. If this scale were left on the surface of the piece, being cooler and harder than the hot metal it would be rolled into the surface at the next pass, or make a blister or pock-mark. In older practice, the scale was swept off by twig-brooms or besoms: water currents are much used with larger masses.



Wing-sweep. a, b, sections.

sweep-head (swēp'hed), *n.* The upper part or handle of a sweep. See *sweep*, 7.

Sweeping process. See **process*.

sweeping-table (swēp'ing-tā'bl), *n.* A stationary buddle.

sweep-smelter (swēp'smel'tēr), *n.* One who collects the sweepings of precious metals from the shops where they are worked, and by melting and purification extracts the valuable residue.

sweet, *a.* 11. In *mech.*, smooth; done without appearance of effort; easy; well-lubricated: as, a *sweet run*; a *sweet cut*.—12. In *mining*, free from deleterious gases.

sweetbread, *n.*—**Abdominal sweetbread**, the pancreas. See *sweetbread*.

sweet-bubby (swēt'bub'i), *n.* The sweet shrub, *Butneria florida*. See *Butneria*. [North Carolina.]

sweet-cup (swēt'kup), *n.* The fruit of any one of several species of *Passiflora*, especially *P. laurifolia* and *P. maliformis*. See *sweet calabash* and *water-lemon*.

sweeten, *v. t.* 8. To wash (gold) with hot water after the parting process. *Phillips and Bauerman, Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 867.—9. See the extract.

But there's more than engines to a ship. Every inch of her, ye'll understand, has to be livened up and made to work wi' its neighbour—*sweetenin'* her, we call it technically.

R. Kipling, The Ship that Found Herself, in The Day's Work, p. 85.

sweet-grass, *n.* 2. Same as *vanilla-grass*. [Northwestern U. S.]—3. Same as *sweet-flag*.

Sweetleaf family, the plant family **Symplocaceae*.

sweetmeat, *n.*—**Gravesend sweetmeats**, a local name for shrimps. [Eng.]

sweet-roasting (swēt'rōs'ting), *n.* Same as **dead-roasting*.

sweetroot, *n.* 2. The sweet-flag.

sweetsome (swēt'sum), *adv.* Sweetly; sweet. [Dial.]

She used to sing at church when she was a little gal, but I niver hard her sing so *sweetsome* as she did then.
R. H. Groome, Aftermath: The Only Darter (ed. [Moehrer]).

sweet-sucker, *n.* 2. Same as *black-horse*. *Jordan and Everman, Amer. Food and Game Fishes*, p. 44.

sweet-water, *n.* 2. In *sugar-manuf.*, exhaust-steam from the vacuum-pans which contains more or less entrained syrup.—3. A manufacturers' name for the aqueous solution of glycerin which is a by-product of the lime saponification of fats in preparing the fatty acids for candle-making.

swel, *v. and n.* A simplified spelling of *swell*.

swing-cup

swell, *v. t.*—**Swelled head**, self-conceit; abnormal self-esteem; 'big head.' [Slang.]

Mrs. Lane, conversing with "a great American editor," referred to what is known as the artistic temperament, whereupon he replied, "Artistic temperament! There is no such thing. It's only another name for d-d bad manners and a swelled head." "I was greatly interested," she says, "in this artless definition of the artistic temperament, and I went off deeply pondering as to what constitutes a swelled head. Now, swelled head and taking yourself seriously are much the same, only that swelled heads are common in all grades of society."

The Grand, Oct., 1905, p. 617.

swell-butted (swel'but'ed), *a.* Greatly enlarged at the base: applied to a tree. Also *bottle-butted* and *churn-butted*.

swelling, *n.*—**Calabar swelling**, a painless swelling about the size of a goose-egg, affecting the natives of Nigeria, which appears suddenly and disappears with equal rapidity without apparent cause.—**Giant swelling**. Same as **angioneurotic edema*.

swell-shark, *n.* 2. *Calulus uter*, a California shark which has the peculiar habit of inflating its stomach with air when caught.

swerv, *v. and n.* A simplified spelling of *swerve*.
swet, *n. and v.* A simplified and former spelling of *sweat*.

swift, *n.*—**Whiskered swift**, *Macropteryx mystacea*, a large East Indian tree-swift having long curved white feathers on the sides of the head that suggest a mustache or whiskers.

swiften (swif'tn), *v. t. and i.* [*swift* + *-en*.] To make swift; become or grow swift or swifter. [Rare.]

swig, *v. i.* 3. To pass through; slip along; swirl through.

And ebb of Yokohama Bay
Swifts chattering through the buoy.
R. Kipling, Rhyme of the Three Sealers, l. 8.

swill, *n.* 4. Liquid in general; especially a liquid that leaks, gushes, or swills in. [Slang.]

The place was full of steam, too, from the *swill* slopping against the boiler fires.

Cutcliffe Hyne, McTodd, p. 94.

swilling-vat (swil'ing-vat), *n.* A trough, vessel, or vat in which a metal after treatment for some purpose is immersed to cleanse it, as the vat for washing plate after pickling, to be subsequently tinned.

swim, *v. i.* 7. In *cricket*, to curve in the air: said of the ball. [Slang.]

swimmer, *n.* 7. The light bag, usually cigar-shaped or fish-shaped, within an open net of cords, which incloses buoyant gas and is employed to support the machinery and crew of a dirigible balloon.

swimming-hair (swim'ing-hār), *n.* One of the modified hairs on the legs of hydrachnid mites and certain aquatic insects.

swimming-paddle (swim'ing-pad'l), *n.* A long oar-shaped limb specially adapted for swimming, such as are found in sea-turtles and whales. They occur in their most typical form in those extinct reptiles the plesiosaurs and ichthyosaurs. *Parker and Haswell, Zoology*, II. 312.

swimming-plate, *n.* 2. In ctenophorans, one of the combs or groups of large cilia fused at their proximal ends and arranged in meridional rows on the surface of the body. *Parker and Haswell, Zoology*, I. 200.

swine-chopped (swin'chopt), *a.* Said of dogs in which the upper jaw protrudes beyond the lower: more commonly called *pig-jawed*.

swine-fever (swin'fē'vēr), *n.* A term used indiscriminately in England for the two distinct diseases of swine which in the United States are separated under the names of *swine-plague* and *hog-cholera*.

swing, *v. I. intrans.* 7. In *cricket*, to curve in the air: said of a ball. [Colloq.]—8. To be able to receive and operate upon, as a lathe or other tool in which the work must revolve without striking any part of the frame.—9. To be able to lift and transport, as a crane.

II. trans. 7. To cause (a bowled ball) to curve in the air. [Colloq.]

swing, *n.* 11. In *golf*, the manner in which the club is swung in the act of striking the ball.—**Yearly swing of the atmosphere**, the general accumulation of the atmosphere over the land in winter and over the ocean in summer as shown by changes in barometric pressure.

swing-bar (swing'bār), *n.* 1. A bar fixed with a pivot so as to be easy of adjustment, as a bar that holds a gate or shutter in place.—2. A swingletree.

swing-cup (swing'kup), *n.* A porcelain wine-cup made by Chinese potters and decorated with figures of girls swinging.

swing-dingle

swing-dingle (swing'ding'gl), *n.* In *lumbering*, a single sled with wood-shod runners and a tongue with lateral play, used in hauling logs down steep slopes on bare ground. Also called *loose-tongued sloop*.

swinge, *n.* 3. The portion of a flail which falls upon the grain.

That the threshing of oats and barley, or even of wheat, may be considerably expedited by having two *swinges* instead of one, put upon a flail.

T. Williamson, *Agricultural Mechanism*, p. 296.

swing-faucet (swing'fâ'set), *n.* A faucet the valve of which is opened and shut by the moving of the faucet itself upon the supply-pipe in a horizontal rotary direction. When the faucet is swung inward above a basin or other receptacle, the valve opens; when it is swung back the valve closes.

swing-frame (swing'frâm), *n.* A device on a roving-machine, centered upon the main driving-shaft, and sustaining the wheel or gear fixed to the bobbin driving-shaft.

swing-gate (swing'gât), *n.* A swinging gate; specifically, a gate for drafting sheep: used in Australia. E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

Mr. Stangrove . . . has no more idea of a *swing-gate* than a shearing-machine.

Rolf Boldrewood, *Squatter's Dream*, ix.

swing-hanger (swing'hang'er), *n.* In a car-truck, the bars which support the spring-plank and allow it to sway under the motion of the truck. See *car-truck*.

swinging-buoys (swing'ing-bois), *n. pl.* A collection of buoys placed in positions to assist the navigator or adjuster in turning a ship in a circle, this performance being known as 'swinging-ship.' It is undertaken to determine the errors of the compass on the different points.

swinging-rings (swing'ing-ringz), *n. pl.* Same as **flying-rings*.

swinging-valve (swing'ing-valv), *n.* A check-valve opening under pressure in one direction and closing under pressure from the other, in which the valve is hinged at one edge or side (usually the upper). When the valve hangs nearly vertical, its weight does not act to help to close it or to resist the pressure which opens it.

swinging-wheel (swing'ing-hwêl), *n.* Same as **sluing-gear*.

swingle-tow (swing'gl-tô), *n.* Same as *swinging-tow*.

swingle-wand (swing'gl-wond), *n.* Same as *swingle*, 1.

swinging-rail (swing'râl), *n.* A swinging rail. — **Swinging-rail frog**, a railroad-track frog in which the stock or line-rail is continuous and the siding-rail is in two parts, one part being free to swing sidewise over the line-rail until it meets the other part of the siding-rail. The siding-rail is raised above the line-rail and when in use carries the wheels of a car directly over the top of the line-rail. In its normal position the frog is clear of the line-rail, leaving it unbroken. The swinging-rail of the frog is operated by the same mechanism that controls the switch. See *switch*, 2, and *frog*, 2.

swing-table, *n.* 2. In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which plate-glass is cut and squared after it has been polished.

swing-team (swing'têm), *n.* In a logging-team of six, the pair between the leaders and the butt team.

swipe, *v. t.* 3. To snatch; steal by snatching; steal. [Slang.]

Swiss, *n.* 2. A hireling soldier; more loosely, a hireling of any kind; a Switzer (which see).

In the teeth of all the old mercenary *Swiss* of state . . . in defiance of the whole embattled legion of veteran pensioners.

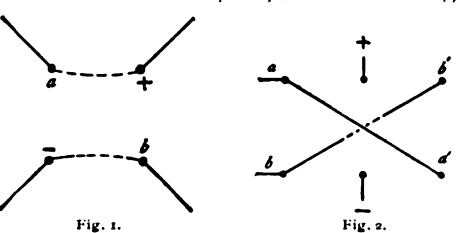
Burke, *American Taxation*, p. 61.

switch, *n.* 2. (c). In *elect.*, a device for opening or closing an electric circuit, for reversing the direction of the current in such a circuit, for shifting current from one branch of a circuit to another, or, in general, for making, breaking, or shifting electrical connections. Switches vary greatly in design according to the conditions to be met. In general a switch differs from a key (which is a device for the easy and rapid making or breaking of a circuit, as in telegraphic signaling) in that it is so constructed that the circuit when broken shall remain open and when made shall remain closed until the reverse operation is performed. A switch should be so constructed as to carry permanently without excessive heating the maximum current of the circuit in which it is placed, and the contacts should be of such low resistance that they will not become appreciably hot on the passage of the current. Good contact is sometimes secured by the use of a 'mercury-switch' in which the terminals of the lines to be connected are permanently attached to metallic capsules filled with mercury. When the circuit is to be closed connection between the mercury-cups is made by means of a short copper bar or link

with ends bent downward so as to dip into the mercury. The volatilization of the mercury by the spark formed when the circuit is opened is a serious objection to mercury-switches and the 'knife-switch' is therefore more frequently used. It consists of a strip of copper, the knife, hinged at one end, or sometimes of two or more such knives mounted parallel to one another. The free end of the knife enters with considerable friction between the jaws of a copper clip when the circuit is to be closed, the friction serving to secure good contact between the metallic surfaces and to hold the knife in place. On high-tension circuits various devices are employed to prevent the formation of an arc when the circuit is open or to extinguish the arc when formed. One such device is the 'snap-switch,' in which, in order to make contact, a powerful spring is compressed and the switch is locked by a simple mechanism. When unlocked, the spring opens the switch with great suddenness, and the arc is of short duration. Sometimes a magnetic blow-out is used to extinguish the arc and sometimes an 'oil-break switch' is employed in which the opening of the circuit is made under oil. Automatic switches are frequently used in connection with electrical machinery. In the case of such switches the operation, whether it consist of the opening or closing of a circuit, the reversal of current, or the shifting of connections from one circuit to another, is done mechanically, either by the direct action of electromagnets or by mechanism released and set in motion by such magnets or otherwise. — **Air-break switch**, in *elect.*, any switch in which contact is made and broken in air, as distinguished from an 'oil-break switch,' in which contact occurs in oil. — **Double-break switch**, in *elect.*, a switch which, when opened, breaks the circuit, of which it forms a part, at two points instead of one. — **Double-pole switch**, Same as *double-break switch*. — **Double-throw switch**, in *elect.*, a switch so constructed as to close, at will, either of two circuits, according to the direction in which it is thrown. — **Facing-point switch**, on a double-track railroad, a switch or turnout so placed that the points of the switch or movable ends of the switch-rails point in the direction opposite to the motion of trains on that track: contrasted with *trailing-point switch*, in which the point of the switch or movable ends of the switch-rails point in the same direction as the movement of trains on that track. — **Feeder switch**, in *elect.*, a switch for opening or closing the circuit between a feeder and the bus-bars in an electric power or lighting station. — **Four-point switch**, in *elect.*, a switch which serves to make circuit through any of four lines connected to its contact points. — **Four-way switch**, Same as *four-point switch*. — **Jumping switch**, a form of self-acting switch used on mine-tracks. — **Knife-edge switch**, in *elect.*, a knife-switch. See **switch*, 2 (c). — **Mercury switch**, in *elect.*, a switch in which the circuit is closed by immersing amalgamated metallic terminals in mercury-cups, thus insuring good contact, or in which the contacts are made between mercury and mercury. See **switch*, 2 (c). — **Multiple switch**, Same as **oil-switchboard*. — **Oil-break switch**, Same as **oil-switchboard*. See **switch*, 2 (c). — **On the switch**, by means of the electric switch: used of internal-combustion engines for motor-cars which can be started from rest by simply throwing in the switch upon the electric ignition circuit, with the spark-period adjusted so as to come late in the cycle. When the spark passes between the terminals in a compressed combustible mixture a working stroke is caused in that one cylinder, and aspiration and compression will be caused in the others, so that the motor starts without cranking by hand.

The ability to start up a four-cylinder engine [of an automobile] on the switch is a great convenience, and a safeguard against damaged arms or wrists. It is not every time that a start is made that the engine is so obliging as to come into action on merely pressing over the switch. *Automobile Topics*, May 27, 1906, p. 482.

Plug-switch, in *elect.*, a switch in which connections are made by the insertion of metal plugs in holes between the switch-blocks, in a manner similar to that employed in many resistance-boxes. — **Reversing switch**, a switch for changing the direction of the current in an electric circuit. Reversing switches are usually arranged as in the diagram (Fig. 1), with the terminals of the line attached to *a* and *b* by changing the connection of *a* from + to - and of *b* from - to +,



the direction of the current in the circuit is reversed. Switches arranged as in Fig. 2 are also used. The points *a*, *a'* and *b*, *b'* are permanently connected as in the diagram. The switch allows simultaneous connection of *a* to + and of *b* to - or of *a'* to - and *b'* to +, thus reversing the current. — **Selector switch**, a switch used in telephone exchanges to connect automatically subscribers' lines. — **Stab-switch**, in *elect.*, a form of switch in which the poles are metal rings around the core of a hollow insulating cylinder. The circuit is closed by inserting a tapering rod of metal which makes contact with both rings. — **Swing-switch**, in *elect.*, a device used in the investigation of alternating currents for automatically making momentary circuit at an instant corresponding to any given point on the wave-curve. — **Three-point switch**, in *elect.*, a switch which serves to make circuit through any one of three lines connected to its contact-points. — **Tie-in switch**, in *elect.*, a switch for heavy currents used in central stations for connecting sets of bus-bars together. — **Tie-switch**, Same as *tie-in switch*. — **Time-switch**, in *elect.*, an automatic switch arranged so as to open or close a circuit at a given time, or to make

switch-tower

some change in a circuit, such as the cutting out of resistance, after the lapse of a predetermined time. — **Trailing-point switch**, in *railroading*, a switch in which the

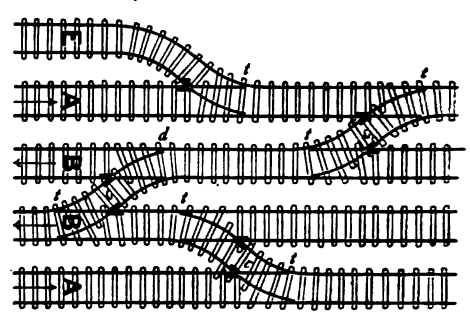


Diagram of four-track railroad with siding, showing trailing switches: A, A', tracks for east-bound trains; B, B', tracks for west-bound trains; C, siding; d, trailing switches; e, e', crossovers connecting tracks; f, facing-point switch.

switch-points, or movable points of the switch, are directed away from a coming train: contrasted with *facing-point switch*, in which the points are directed toward the train. See *switch*, 2 (a), and **crossover*, 2. — **Triple-pole switch**, in *elect.*, a switch designed for the opening or closing simultaneously of three separate circuits. — **Tumbler switch**, in *elect.*, a switch with a metallic arm pivoted in the middle, or with two or more parallel arms thus pivoted, and making contact at either end by a rocking motion about the pivot. — **Two-point switch**, in *elect.*, a switch which serves to make circuit through either of two lines connected to its contact-points. — **Two-way switch**, Same as a *two-point switch*.

switch-blade (swich'bläd), *n.* In *elect.*, the hinged strip of a metal in a knife-switch by the insertion of which between the jaws of the switch the circuit is completed. See **switch*, 2 (c).

switch-block (swich'blok), *n.* One of the two or more metal blocks between which the plugs of an electric switch are inserted to complete the circuit.

switchboard, *n.* — **Multiple switchboard**, in *telephony*, a form of switchboard for large exchanges which enables each operator to work independently of all the others in making any desired connection.

switch-clerk (swich'klêrk), *n.* A telephone operator. Also called *exchange clerk*.

switch-cord (swich'kôrd), *n.* In *telephony*, the flexible cord, to the ends of which metallic pegs are attached, used for making connections at the switchboard.

switch-gear (swich'gêr), *n.* 1. The apparatus connected with or operating a switch upon an electric circuit. — 2. The apparatus connected with or operating a railway switch, usually forming part of an interlocking mechanism. — 3. A toothed wheel used to transmit motion or power to a switch of either of the above kinds.

switch-hole (swich'hôl), *n.* In *telephony*, one of the holes in the switchboard into which the connector pegs are inserted to bring two lines into communication.

switching, *n.* 4. In *telephony*, the process by which the operator at the switchboard brings subscribers into communication.

switch-jack (swich'jak), *n.* The spring-jack, or switch-spring, used on telephone switchboards. It consists of a tube inserted in the switchboard and containing two springs with curved ends between which the connector peg enters.

switch-plate (swich'plät), *n.* A form of switch apparatus for light cars such as are used in mines or factories, in which the wheels run on their flanges on a plate for a short distance at the diverging intersection of the tracks: the car can be directed by hand pressure to take one track or the other without movable point- or stub-rails, such as are required in a true switch.

switch-plug (swich'plug), *n.* A conical metal plug inserted between the blocks of certain forms of electric switch to complete the circuit. See **switch*, 2 (c).

switch-table (swich'tä'bl), *n.* A table or panel on which electric switch-terminals and -cables are secured, so that operators can be protected from risk or danger when making or breaking circuits.

The generator *switchtable* and feeder panels may be noted in Fig. 2, while the ingenious method of protecting the attendants from the high-tension wires is illustrated in both views, at the switchboard gallery.

Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 7, 1903, p. 763.

switch-tower (swich'tou'êr), *n.* In *railroading*, the cabin, building, or tower which contains the levers of a signaling-plant or the

handles, buttons, etc., of an electric switch-system; a signal-tower (which see). See **signaling*.

swivel-anchor (swiv'l-ang'kor), *n.* An anchor provided with a swivel-ring in the upper end of the shank, so that the cable may have a tendency to keep itself clear and not get into kinks or turns.

swivel-frame (swiv'l-frām), *n.* 1. A frame for the axles of the truck-wheels of a locomotive which is fastened to the main frame only by a pin or swinging frame, thus allowing it to turn or swivel; the frame for a car-truck which is fastened to the car by a single bolt and hence can swivel.—2. In *swivel-weaving*, a movable frame for carrying a shuttle, attached to the front of the lay and raised and lowered by a cam, lever, or spring operated by a Jacquard.

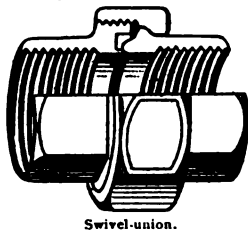
swivel-gate (swiv'l-gāt), *n.* In a gate-valve, a moving part which is secured at one edge so that it can swing across the opening through the valve on a pin or hinge, as distinguished from the moving part of such a valve which slides across the opening—the more common method.

swivel-pipe (swiv'l-pīp), *n.* A pipe so connected with another by a swivel-joint as to permit its being turned or swung around without interrupting the current of fluid flowing through it; used for fixed nozzles of fire apparatus.

swivel-plate (swiv'l-plāt), *n.* A plate or surface forming a contact area, around which a second element may turn or swivel as a joint or reference area. *Thurston, Manual of Steam-Engine*, II. 672.

swivel-table (swiv'l-tā'bl), *n.* A table having a ball and socket or spherical joint with its support or pivot, so that it may have a universal motion for adjustment in any plane.

swivel-union (swiv'l-ū'nyon), *n.* A form of union-joint for pipe-fitting work in which the two halves forming the union may be screwed together in line, while the elements on the two pieces of pipe may be out of line. It is done by giving a spherical surface to the two parts which form the tight joint, while each half has an exterior spherical surface which adjusts itself to similar spherical surfaces in the parts of the nut.



Swivel-union.

swivel-weaving (swiv'l-wē'ving), *n.* A method of weaving small weft-figures in a fabric by means of shuttles each one of which is driven by a rack and pinion. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 390.

swivel-weft (swiv'l-wēft), *n.* Weft yarn used in the small shuttle in swivel-weaving. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 171.

sword¹, *n.* 6. (b) One of the standards upon which oscillates the slay or lathe of a loom. *R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving*, p. 66. (c) A bar or blade, in a measuring-machine, upon which cloths are rolled or wound.

sword-arm, *n.* 2. A parallel-sided arm or element on which fits a slider or block embracing the arm and bearing upon the outside edges; used to invert the construction of a slotted link, where the slider or block is within a slot, and the link embraces the block.

sword-dragonet (sōrd'drag'on-et), *n.* See **dragonet*.

sword-fern (sōrd'fēr'n), *n.* See **fern*¹.

sword-grass. (c) In New Zealand, *Arundo conspicua*. See *New Zealand reed*, under *reed*. (f) In Australia, *Cladium peltatum*. See **cutting-grass*. (g) On the island of Guam, *Xiphagrostis floridula*. See **net*.

sword-money (sōrd'mun'ī), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage: so called from its form. Also called *knife-money*.

sword-stand (sōrd'stānd), *n.* A receptacle for a sword; especially one intended to receive the city sword when the Lord Mayor of London attended one of the city churches. *Archæologia*, LIV. 58.

sword-weed (sōrd'wēd), *n.* On the island of Guam, the name of *Cassia occidentalis*, a low plant of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, with sword-

shaped pods. The seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. See *negro coffee*, under *coffee*.

swot², *v.* and *n.* Same as *swat*².

swot³, *n.* and *v.* See **swat*³.

Syadum (si-ā'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύναιον*, dim. of *σύν*, a kind of fish.] A genus of flounders found chiefly in American and African waters.

sycamore, *n.*—White sycamore. (b) In Australia, *Polycias elegans*, one of the trees called native laurel.

synchodumite (sik-nod'i-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, many, + (*διδυμός*, twin, + *-ite*²).] A sulphid of copper, cobalt, and nickel, (Cu,Co,Ni)₄S₈, occurring in steel-gray octahedral crystals, often twinned like polydymite: found in the Siegen mining district, Germany.

sycoceric (sik-ō-ser'ik), *a.* [sycocer(y) + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, C₁₇H₂₇COOH, said to be formed by the oxidation of sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceryl (sik-ō-ser'il), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, a fig, + *κέρως*, wax, + *-yl*.] In *organic chem.*, the term applied to the univalent radical C₁₇H₂₉, derived from sycoceryl alcohol or related compounds.—Sycoceryl alcohol, a colorless compound, C₁₈H₃₆O, contained, in combination, in the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* from New South Wales. It is deposited in thin crystals and melts at 90° C.

sycocerylic (sik-ō-sē-ril'ik), *a.* [sycoceryl + *-ic*.] Same as **sycoceric*.

sycoma (si-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *sycomata* (-mā-tā). [Gr. *σύν*, a fig, + *κέρως*, wax, + *-yl*.] A pendulous growth from the skin having the shape of a fig.

syconoid (si-kō'noid), *a.* [NL. *sycon* + *-oid*. See *Sycon*.] Resembling or having the characteristics of Haeckel's *Sycon* group of calcareous sponges; having no excurrent canals interpolated between the flagellated chambers and the gastral cavity: as, the *syconoid* type of canal system. Compare **leuconoid*.

sycose (si'kōs), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, fig, + *-ose*.] Same as *saccharin*, 2.

sycois, *n.* 2. A fungous sore which resembles the pulp of a fig.

sydneyum (sid-nē'yum), *n.* [NL., named for Sydney, Australia.] Same as **austrarium*.

syenite, *n.* 2. In the quantitative system of classification (see **rock*¹), a proposed general field-term for a phaneric igneous rock composed of dominant feldspar of any kind, with subordinate amounts of mica, hornblende, pyroxene, or other minerals, and without a noticeable amount of quartz.—Alkali syenite. See *alkali granite*.—Leucite-syenite, a rare igneous rock of granitoid texture and consisting of orthoclase and leucite, and of biotite, hornblende, or augite (one or several).

syll, *n.* An amended spelling of *sylph*.

syllabic, *a.* II. *n.* See the extract.

A determinative (attached to an ideographic sign) often indicates to the reader . . . radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a *syllabic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 800.

syllapsiology (si-lep-si-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, conception, pregnancy, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak.] The physiology of conception or pregnancy.

syllapsology (sil-ep-sol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as **syllapsiology*.

sylyan¹, *n.* 2. A colorless liquid compound, CH:C(CH₃)₂, produced by the distillation of pine-wood. It boils at 65° C. and quickly turns yellow in air. Also called 2- or *α-methyl furfuran*.

sylyan² (sil'van), *n.* Native tellurium.

sylyestrene (sil-ves'trēn), *n.* [L. *sylyestris*, prop. *silvestris*, of the woods, + *-ene*.] A colorless dextrorotatory liquid terpene, H₂C:C-

(CH₃).CH<CH:C(CH₃)₂>CH₂, obtained from

Swedish and Russian turpentine-oil. It boils at 176-177° C. Also called *active carvestrene*.

Sylvestrian², *n.* 2. A nun belonging to the order of the Sylvestrians in its flourishing period. See **Sylvestrian*, 3.—3. A member of a female order of Sylvestrians which exists in Perugia. The habit is composed of a gown, scapulary, cowl, and mantle of a dark-brown color.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the order of the Sylvestrians.

sylycal (sil'vi-kal), *a.* [Also, and properly, *silvical*; *sylytic*, *sylytic*, + *-al*.] Same as *sylytic*.—*Sylycal rotation*. See **rotation*, 4.

sylyics (sil'viks), *n.* [Also, and properly, *silvics*. See *sylyic*, *a.*] 1. The science which treats of the life of trees in a forest.—2. The habit or behavior of a tree in a forest.

Sylvicultural rotation. Same as *sylycal rotation*. See **rotation*, 4.

sylyculturally (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al-i), *adv.* In a way or manner relating to sylviculture. Also, and properly, *silviculturally*.

Silviculturally of interest is the note that in a spruce stand undergrown with beech no beetles were found, although a neighboring stand was greatly damaged; the same immunity was found in a stand mixed with Tolkirsche. *Forestry Quart.*, Nov., 1903, p. 96.

sylynite (sil'vi-nīt), *n.* 1. Same as *sylyine*.—2. A trade-name for an indefinite mixture of sylyine with common salt (halite).

sym. An abbreviation (*a*) of *symbol*; (*b*) of *symbolic*.

sybasic (sim-bā'sik), *a.* [sybas(is) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to sybasism.

sybasism (sim'bā-sis), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *βάσις*, step (used in the sense of descent).] 1. The type of descent found in large groups of freely interbreeding organisms, such as natural species.—2. The normal biologic condition of free interbreeding among organisms of the same specific or subspecific group: distinguished on one side from too wide cross-breeding, and on the other from too narrow inbreeding. O. F. Cook, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, May, 1903, p. 15.—3. Generation by the union of the sexual products of two individuals; cross-fertilization as distinguished from self-fertilization. [Rare.]

sybasism, *n.*—*Mutualistic sybasism*, that form of sybasism in which two organisms, either plants or animals, live together in an intimate and reciprocally helpful relationship.—*Root-sybasism*. See **root-sybasism*.—*Theory of sybasism*, the opinion that the nucleus and the cytoplasm of the cell are historically independent organisms which have found an advantage in commensalism or sybasism: a term proposed by Watake.

sybiotical (sim-bi-ot'ī-kal), *a.* Same as *sybiotic*.

sybiotism (sim-bi'ō-tizm), *n.* Same as *sybiotic*.

The remarkable *sybiotism* between Algae and Fungi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 272.

syblepharosis (sim-blef-ā-rō'sis), *n.* Same as *syblepharon*.

symbol¹, *n.* 2. In *crystal*, the symbol of a face is the mathematical expression defining its position with reference to the assumed crystallographic axes. The symbols of Weiss (1818) consist of the intercepts on the axes written out in full, as *a : b : c*; *m* for the general case, the fundamental axial values being designated by *a* and (*lateral*) and *c* (vertical); thus *a : b : c* and *a : b : c* are special examples. The *Naumann symbols* (1830) are adapted from those of Weiss; the expression is abbreviated, the order is inverted, and certain distinguishing signs are added. For the examples given, Naumann's symbols are: general case, *mPn* (also *mPn*, *mPh*, etc.) or *mOn* (for the isometric system); further = *P*, *3P*, *3P*. The *Dana symbols* (1850) are those of Naumann further abbreviated, as *m-n* (*m-n*, *m-n* etc.), *i-j*, *3-j*, etc. In the *Millerian system*, now generally adopted (introduced by W. H. Miller of Cambridge in 1852), the symbol consists of three indexes, which are either whole numbers or zero. For the general case the symbol is *hkl* and the relation of the indexes *h*, *k*, and *l* to the axial intercepts is given by the full expression $\frac{1}{h}a : \frac{1}{k}b : \frac{1}{l}c$; this last can be derived from the symbol of Weiss if the coefficients are reduced to fractions having unity as their numerators. The Miller symbols for the special examples given above are 320, 321. Bravais (1866) suggested extending the Millerian system to hexagonal forms referred to four crystallographic axes; hence the *Bravais-Miller symbols* have the form *hkli* (general), 1150, 3121, etc. When the indexes are included in brackets or parentheses, as (321), (321), this expression is generally understood to be the symbol of the form—that is, to include all the faces which belong to it; thus the orthorhombic form (321) or (321) includes the eight faces 321, 321, 321, 321, 321, 321, 321, 321: here as always in the Millerian system negative values are indicated by a sign placed over the index. The *zone-symbol*, from which the common relation of the indexes for all forms lying in the zone is deduced, is similar to that of a crystal form but is usually inclosed in square brackets: thus the zone-symbol [111] means that for every face in the given zone the zonal equation $h + k + l$ holds good.—*Identify symbol*. See **identity*.—*Weierstrassian symbol*, the symbol *p*. The function

$$pu = \frac{1}{u^2} + \sum \left[\frac{1}{(u-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right]$$

is called the *p*-function.

symbolic, *a.* 4. Of or pertaining to **symbolism*, 4.

In Daudet's latest work (*La Petite parolise*, 1896) . . . here first he has adopted the *symbolic* method that . . . Ibsen also uses with such effect. The rhythmic recurrence of the little church marks every stage in the development of the theme over which it seems to preside. B. W. Wells, *Modern French Lit.*, p. 486.

Symbolic geometry. See **geometry*.

symbolism

symbolism, *n.* 4. [cap.] The theories and practice of the Symbolist School. See **Symbolist*, *n.*, 2.

In the series of plays which then followed he (Henrik Ibsen) anticipated the process of evolution which was to lead, both in France and Germany, through prosaic realism to an intensely imaginative treatment of everyday life, touched here and there with symbolism.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 520.

5. An abnormal mental state in which every occurrence is interpreted as a symbol of the subject's own sensations and thoughts.

symbolist, *n.* Specifically—2. [cap.] One of a group of French poets of which Verlaine was the most conspicuous member. The writers of this school undertook to express poetic sentiments indirectly by far-fetched metaphors, or even by the sound of words, and of letters, quite independently of their received signification. For instance, they asserted the suggestiveness of vowel-sounds as regards color, a suggesting red, according to some, while according to others it suggests blue. They also assumed a pre-established harmony between vowel-sounds and abstract ideas and between vowel-sounds and musical instruments, and dwelt much on the hidden influence which should exalt through "the inclosing envelope of the spoken word." See *Adelcent*. B. W. Wells, *Modern French Lit.*, pp. 350-351.

The Parnassians had borrowed from the plastic arts; the Symbolists aimed at the vagueness, mystery, suggestiveness of music, de la musique avant toute chose. The high priests of this movement were Paul Verlaine (1844-1896), remarkable much less for his theories than for his exquisite practice, in which he showed himself a lyric poet of the first order, comparable with Shelley and Heine, and not without certain affinities to the earliest French singers, such as Charles d'Orléans; and Stéphane Mallarmé (1842-1898), perhaps less remarkable for his practice than for his theory. . . . By far the most gifted of the disciples of the Symbolist school is M. Henri de Regnier (born 1844), the singer of Lendemain (1886), Aréthuse (1896), and Les Jeux rustiques et divins (1897). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 497.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Symbolists; characterized by symbolism.

A reactionary movement, such as that which arose against the novel, appeared here also, and hence the Symbolist school came into being, which aimed at greater freedom, a less strict prosody, and a more musical poetry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 497.

symbolistic, *a.* 2. Same as **symbolic*, 4.

The poets, the pensive long-haired devotees of the symbolistic school.

F. B. Smith, *How Paris Amuses Itself*, p. 42.

symbolophobia (sim'bō-lō-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συμβολος*, a symbol, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβέω*, fear.] A morbid dread lest one's every act may contain some hidden or symbolical meaning. Baldwin, *Diet. of Philos. and Psychol.*, II. 296.

symcenter (sim-sen'tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *symmetry* + *center*.] A center of symmetry. One figure has a symcenter when, with regard to this point, every point on the figure has its symcentral point on the figure. Two figures have a symcenter when, with regard to this point, every point of each has its symcentral point on the other.

symcentral (sim-sen'trāl), *a.* [*symcenter* + *-al*.] Having symmetry. Halsted, *Elem. Synthetic Geom.*, p. 19.—**Symcentral figure**, a figure with a symcenter.—**Symcentral figures**, two figures capable of being so placed as to have a symcenter.—**Symcentral point** (to a given point with regard to a given symcenter), the point on the ray from the given point through the symcenter which ends the sect bisected by the symcenter.

symcentric (sim-sen'tri), *n.* [*symcenter* + *-y*.] Symmetry with regard to a symcenter.

Symmachian, *n.* II. *a.* Pertaining to Symmachus, or to the sect of Ebionites supposed to have been named from him. See *Symmachian*.

symmarchy (sim'a-ki), *n.* [*Symmach(us)* + *-y*.] The doctrine of the Symmachians that the human body was created by the devil, not by God, and therefore should be subject to misuse. See *Symmachian*.

symmedian (si-mē'di-an), *n.* and *a.* [*sym* + *median*.] I. *n.* In a triangle, the isogonal to a median, that is, the straight line symmetrical to a median with regard to the angle-bisector.

II. *a.* In geom., pertaining to symmedians.—**Symmedian point**, that point in which the three symmedians of a triangle concur.

symmelian (si-mē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *σῖν*, together, + *μέλος*, limb, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Having the legs united and compounded on the middle line.

In vertebrates such union is especially well known . . . producing the cyclopic, synotic, and symmelian conditions respectively.

W. Bateson, *Study of Variation*, p. 458.

II. *n.* A vertebrate with the legs united and compounded on the middle line.

The body of the symmelian ends posteriorly in an

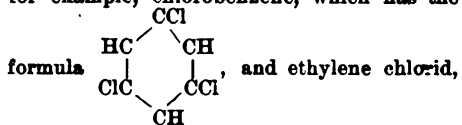
elongated lobe made up of parts of the posterior limbs compounded together by homologous parts.

W. Bateson, *Study of Variation*, p. 458.

symmelus (sim'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *symmeli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *σῖν*, together, + *μέλος*, limb.] A monster whose lower extremities are fused into one.

Symmetric equation. See **equation*.

symmetrical, *a.* 6. In organic chem., noting compounds which contain atoms or groups at equal relative intervals in the molecule: thus, for example, chlorobenzene, which has the



$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, are both symmetrical compounds.

symmetry, *n.* 6. In modern crystallography crystals are not only referred to certain systems (see *crystallography*) according to the relative lengths and inclinations of their assumed axes, but they are also further divided into classes, or groups, according to the kind and number of symmetry elements they possess. The symmetry elements are plane symmetry, axial symmetry, and centrosymmetry. A crystal has plane symmetry, or is symmetrical with reference to a certain plane, when every face, edge, and solid angle has a like face, edge, and solid angle similarly situated on the opposite side of this plane; or, in other words, when this plane divides the crystal into halves each of which is the mirror image of the other. A cube of galena has three like planes of symmetry parallel to and midway between each pair of opposite faces; it has also six other planes of symmetry, like among themselves, passing through each pair of opposite edges. A crystal has axial symmetry, or is symmetrical with reference to a certain line as an axis when the faces, edges, and solid angles are similarly placed about this line so that if the crystal be revolved through a certain angle about this axis all its parts again occupy the same position in space; this angle must be either one half (180°), one third (120°), one fourth (90°), or one sixth (60°) of a complete revolution. If the angle is 180°, or the crystal repeats itself twice in a complete revolution, it has twofold or binary symmetry and the axis is called a *dyad axis*; if 120°, or the crystal repeats itself three times, the symmetry is threefold or ternary and the axis is a *triad axis*; if 90°, or the crystal repeats itself four times, the symmetry is fourfold, quaternary, or tetragonal, and the axis is a *tetrad axis*; if 60°, or the crystal repeats itself six times, the symmetry is sixfold and the axis is a *hexad axis*. As already implied, fivefold symmetry, corresponding to a revolution of 72° about a *pentad axis*, is impossible among crystals. Symmetry with reference to a dyad axis is further distinguished as *digonal* or *di-digonal*, according to whether one pair or two pairs of like symmetry planes intersect in it. Similarly the symmetry with reference to a triad axis may be *trigonal* or *ditrigonal*, according to whether one or two sets of three like symmetry planes intersect in it; tetragonal and ditetragonal symmetry with reference to a tetrad axis, also hexagonal and dihexagonal symmetry with reference to a hexad axis, are similarly distinguished. Further, axial symmetry is sometimes distinguished (H. A. Miers) as polar, alternating, holaxial, and equatorial. It is polar (also called *hemimorphic*, or *acleistous* (W. J. Lewis)) when there is no plane of symmetry normal to the symmetry axis. It is alternating when each pair of faces at an extremity of a crystal may be brought symmetrically above a similar pair at the other by a revolution of 60°, and yet the horizontal plane is not a symmetry plane. It is holaxial when all the possible axes of symmetry are present but no planes of symmetry. It is equatorial if a plane of symmetry is normal to the axis of symmetry. Still further, a symmetry axis which is the only one of its kind, and one in which two or more symmetry planes intersect, is called a *principal axis* and a symmetry plane normal to it is a *principal plane*. A crystal has centrosymmetry when its faces, edges, and solid angles are symmetrical with reference to a central point; in other words, when every point on the surface of it has a similar point at an equal distance and on the opposite side from the center; this is true of ordinary triclinic crystals, as those of axinite. Entire want of symmetry, or *anymmetry*, is characteristic of one class of crystals only, belonging to the triclinic system. Symmetry classes or symmetry groups. Theoretical discussion has shown that all the possible types of crystals are included in thirty-two classes or groups; of these, twenty-three are represented among crystallized minerals and six more among crystallized artificial salts. As shown below, two of the symmetry groups belong to the triclinic system, three to the monoclinic system, three to the orthorhombic system, seven to the trigonal division of the hexagonal system (sometimes called the *trigonal system*), five to the hexagonal division (the hexagonal system proper), seven to the tetragonal system, and five to the isometric system. The thirty-two symmetry classes have been differently named by different authors. One method is to name each class after that form in it which has the general symbol (*hkl*), after Miller (see **symbol*, 2), as the hexoctahedral class of the isometric system; another method is to name each class after some prominent mineral species belonging to it, as the *galena class* or *galena type*. That class under each system which has the highest degree of symmetry and consequently the maximum number of faces belonging to a given form is often called the *holosymmetric* (or *normal*) class ('holosymmetric' here corresponds to the term 'holohedral' formerly in use). Each of the other classes of the system has a special grade of symmetry peculiar to itself and lower than that of the holosymmetric class, and in consequence, it is also characterized by one or more peculiar types of crystal forms

sympathetic

having either one half or one quarter of the faces belonging to the form having the same symbol in the holosymmetric (holohedral) class: hence these classes and the forms belonging to them were formerly called respectively *hemihedral* and *tetartohedral*, or in general *merohedral*. These terms are now but little used. The symmetry elements characteristic of each of the thirty-two symmetry classes are discussed in modern treatises on crystallography. In the following list the usual names of the classes are given, the classes being arranged, in general, in rising order, as to symmetry. *Triclinic system*. 1. Pedial, or asymmetric class; example, calcium hypophosphite (no representative among minerals). 2. Pinacoidal class (also normal); ex., axinite. *Monoclinic system*. 3. Domatic or clinohedral (also called gonoid); ex., clinobomite. 4. Sphenoidal or hemimorphic; ex., tartaric acid. 5. Prismatic (also called normal and pinthoid); ex., gypsum. *Orthorhombic system*. 6. Bisphenoidal (also sphenoidal); ex., epsomite. 7. Pyramidal or hemimorphic (also acleistous pyramidal); ex., calamine. 8. Bipyramidal (normal); ex., barite. *Hexagonal system, trigonal division* (also called *trigonal system*). 9. Trigonal-pyramidal (also called trigonal, ogdohedral); ex., sodium periodate. 10. Trigonal trapezohedral (trapezohedral); ex., quartz. 11. Trigonal bipyramidal; no ex. 12. Ditrigonal-pyramidal (hemimorphic, acleistous ditrigonal); ex., tourmaline. 13. Ditrigonal bipyramidal (trigono-type); no ex. 14. Trigonal rhombohedral (rhombohedral, trihomboidal, diplohedra, trigonal); ex., diopside. 15. Ditrigonal scalenohedral (scalenohedral, rhombohedral); ex., calcite. *Hexagonal system, hexagonal division*. 16. Hexagonal pyramidal (also called hexagonal pyramidal hemimorphic); ex., nephelite. 17. Hexagonal trapezohedral (trapezohedral); ex., barium stibiotartrate and potassium nitrate. 18. Hexagonal bipyramidal (diplohedra hexagonal pyramidal, tripyramidal); ex., apatite. 19. Hexagonal pyramidal (also called hexagonal hemimorphic); ex., greenockite. 20. Dihexagonal bipyramidal (diplohedra dihexagonal normal); ex., beryl. *Tetragonal system*. 21. Pyramidal (also called pyramidal hemimorphic); ex., wulfenite. 22. Bisphenoidal; no ex. 23. Scalenohedral (sphenoidal); ex., chalcocite. 24. Trapezohedral; ex., strychnine sulphate. 25. Tetragonal pyramidal (diplohedra tetragonal pyramidal); ex., scheelite. 26. Ditetragonal pyramidal (also called ditetragonal hemimorphic); ex., iodosuccinimide. 27. Ditetragonal bipyramidal (diplohedra ditetragonal normal); ex., zircon. *Isometric system*. 28. Tetrahedral pentagonal dodecahedral (tetrahedral tetartohedral); ex., ullmannite. 29. Pentagonal isocatactetrahedral (plagioclinal); ex., cuprite. 30. Diploidal (dyakidodecahedral, pyritohedral); ex., pyrite. 31. Hexakistetrahedral (tetrahedral); ex., tetrahedrite. 32. Hev-octohedral (normal); ex., galena.—**Axial symmetry.** See **axial*.—**Central symmetry.** See **central*.—**Cyclic symmetry.** In *alg.*, with respect to certain letters arranged in a given order, the property of being transformed into an identically equal expression when the first of these letters is replaced by the second, the second by the third, and so on, and the last by the first.—**Diagonal symmetry.** In diatoms, a condition of the valves in which the torsion amounts to 180°.—**Inverse symmetry.** In an individual organism, a race, or a species, a system of symmetry which is a mirror-image or reversed copy of that which is characteristic of the group that it represents. Leotroplism in dextrotropic molluscan shells is the most familiar illustration of inverse symmetry.—**Major symmetry.** symmetry which includes all the parts of an organism in a single system.

In Radial series, the *Major Symmetry* is built up by radial divisions of the first kind, producing segments whose adjacent parts are homologous, and related to each other as images. W. Bateson, *Study of Variation*, p. 88.

Minor symmetry, the sort of symmetry or merism in living bodies which is completed in a part of the body, such as the bilateral symmetry of one of the arms of a starfish.

Patterns which are completed in the several organs or parts will be referred to as *Minor Symmetries*.

W. Bateson, *Study of Variation*, p. 21.

Primary system of symmetry, the normal system of symmetry in an organism.

[The way in which such a Secondary system is related to the normal or Primary system of Symmetry of the body from which they spring, constitutes an instructive chapter in the study of Meristic Variation.

W. Bateson, *Study of Variation*, p. 90.

Radius of symmetry. See **radius*.—**Secondary system of symmetry**, the abnormal repetition of parts in such a way that they lie outside the normal system of symmetry and are unbalanced by any parts within it.

It will be shown that such extra parts generally, if not always, make up a Secondary system of Symmetry in themselves. W. Bateson, *Study of Variation*, p. 90.

Surface of symmetry. See **surface*.—**Symmetry as to a plane**, when a sect from any point of the figure, if perpendicular to this plane and bisected by it, ends on the figure.

symmorph (sim'mōrf), *n.* A character standing for the same notion as another but different in form.

sympathectomy (sim-pa-thek'tō-mi), *n.* [Irreg. < *sympath(etic)* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Removal by a surgical operation of a section of the sympathetic nerve. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 875.

sympathectomy (sim-path-e-tek'tō-mi), *n.* Same as **sympathectomy*.

If *sympathectomy* relieves intraocular tension, it does, as he asserts, through its influence on the circulation in the choroid and ciliary process, and the same may be said of iridectomy, which does not relieve tension immediately, showing that its influence is on the intraocular circulation. *Med. Record*, Aug. 3, 1907, p. 196.

Sympathetic strike. See **strike*.

sympathicectomy (sim'pa-thi-sek'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *sympathicus*, sympathetic, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Same as **sympathectomy*. *Nature*, Dec. 11, 1902, p. 144.

sympathism (sim'pa-thizm), *n.* [*sympath(y)* + *-ism*.] An assumed occult influence of one mind upon another, inducing similarity of sensations and of emotions.

sympathy, *n.*—**Law of sympathy.** See **law*.—**Organic sympathy.** In *psychol.*, sympathy as an inherited organic manifestation: opposed to *reflective sympathy*.

The quick appearance of violent organic changes in the child, . . . the lack of any sufficient mental development, at the period when these reactions occur, to support a real sympathy of reflection,—all these indications serve to justify the opinion that we are dealing . . . with an inherited organic manifestation. . . . There is . . . an organic sympathy as well as a reflective sympathy.

J. M. Baldwin, *Social and Ethical Interpretations*, p. 221.

Reflective sympathy, in *psychol.*, a form of sympathy which results from the growth of reflection; a social sympathy, conditioned upon the rise of the notion of self: opposed to *organic sympathy*.

In organic sympathy, the relation is a matter of organic reaction due to natural selection, we may suppose; *reflective sympathy* reaffirms the social value of the reaction, utilizes it, and in discovering the relations of persons for itself, in a reflective and critical way, goes on to refine the reactions and embody them in the institutions of social life.

J. M. Baldwin, *Social and Ethical Interpretations*, p. 224.

sympatric (sim-pat'rik), *a.* [*sympatr(y)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sympatry. See the extract under **sympatry*.

sympatry (sim-pat'ri), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *πάτρα*, fatherland, native country.] See the extract.

Finally there is a geographical distribution, of the utmost importance in the modification and origin of species and sub-species. Forms found together in certain geographical areas may be called *Sympatric* (*σύν*, together; *πάτρα*, native country). The occurrence of forms together may be termed *Sympatry*, and the discontinuous distribution of forms *Asympatry*.

Poulton, *Essays on Evolution*, 1889-1907, p. 62.

Sympetalæ (sim-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alexander Braun, 1864), < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *πέταλον*, leaf, petal, + *-æ*.] A division of dicotyledonous plants embracing all those having a double floral envelop (calyx and corolla) with the parts of the inner (corolla) united, at least at the base. It is therefore coextensive with the *Metachlamydeæ*, because that series, unlike the series *Archichlamydeæ*, is not further subdivided, but it has a lower taxonomic rank, namely, that of a division. See **Metachlamydeæ* and *Gamopetalæ*.

sympylism (sim'fī-lizm), *n.* Same as **sympylly*. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 351.

sympylous (sim'fī-lus), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φίλος*, friendly (see **sympylly*), + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to sympylly. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 351.

sympylly (sim'fī-li), *n.* [Gr. *συμφιλία*, mutual friendship, a false reading for *συμφιλία* (*σύν*, together, + *φίλος*, friendly), accordance, agreement, < *σύνφυλος*, of the same stock, cognate.) See **sympylous*.] The occurrence in ant colonies of true guests which are tended by the ants and which usually give out a secretion of which the ants are fond. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 183.

symphonance (sim'fō-nans), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ance*.] Electric resonance. [Rare.]

symphonesis (sim'fō-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συμφωνησις*, agreement, orig. agreement in sound, < *συμφωνεῖν*, agree, agree in sound: see *symphony*.] The 'ding-dong,' or onomatopoeic, theory of language. A. J. Ellis, *Philolog. Soc.*, 1872.

symphonetic (sim'fō-net'ik), *a.* [*sympphonesis* (-et-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting symphonesis.

symphony, *n.*—**Pastoral symphony**, in *music*, an instrumental movement, introduced into oratorios and cantatas dealing with the nativity of Jesus (as in Handel's "Messiah"), intended to suggest (the watch of the shepherds).—**Toy symphony**, a musical work like a symphony intended to be played on miniature or toy instruments. The best-known example was composed by Haydn in 1783.

sympborol (sim'fō-rol), *n.* [Gr. *συνβορος*, beneficial, useful, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of sodium-cafein sulphonate. It is a colorless, odorless, bitter, pulverulent compound, and is used in medicine as a diuretic.

sympborol-lithium (sim'fō-rol-lith'i-um), *n.* A trade-name of lithium-cafein sulphonate. It is a colorless, odorless, bitter compound, and is used in medicine as a diuretic.

sympborol-sodium (sim'fō-rol-sō'di-um), *n.* A trade-name, same as **sympborol*.

sympborol-strontium (sim'fō-rol-stron'shi-um), *n.* A trade-name of strontium-cafein sulphonate. It is a colorless, odorless, bitter, pulverulent compound, and is used in medicine as a diuretic.

symphrase (sim'frāz), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φράσις*, speaking.] A word which, in origin or effect, is an agglutinated phrase or sentence; a word-sentence.

The principles or canons governing the number, kind, and position of notional stems in *symphrases* or word-sentences. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 41.

symphrattic (sim-frat'ik), *a.* [*symphratt(ism)* + *-ic*.] Produced by pressure: a name suggested by A. W. Grabau for the regionally metamorphosed rocks.

Dynamic or regional or pressure metamorphism (Druck metamorphose) i.e. *symphrattism*, resulting in the production of *symphrattic* rocks.

Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 238.

Rocks of this type may be called *symphrattic* rocks.

Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 238, note.

symphrattism (sim-frat'izm), *n.* [Gr. *συνφράττειν*, press together, + *-ism*.] In *geol.*, the general process of regional metamorphism, which is largely due to pressure. A. W. Grabau.

Symphurus (sim'fū-rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), irreg. < Gr. *συνφύς*], grown together, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of soles containing many species, rather widely distributed.

symphyllotriane (sim-fī-lō-tri'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *τρίαννα*, a trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a triane in which the three similar arms are fused together into a disk.

symphyocephalus (sim'fī-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; *pl.* *symphyocephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *συνφύς*, grown together, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A double monster which has a single head.

sympylia (sim-fiz'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φύσις*, growth. Compare *sympylis*.] The union of parts normally separate.

sympylion (sim-fiz'i-on), *n.*; *pl.* *sympylia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σύνφυσις*, a growing together. See *sympylis*.] In *craniom.*, the anterior upper terminal point of the symphysis of the lower jaw. Von Török.

sympylis, *n.*—**Mandibular symphysis**, the point of contact or union of the two rami of the lower jaw or mandible. The ramal may be merely in contact and the symphysis reduced almost to a point, as in *Echidna*, or the symphysis may extend for the greater portion of the jaw, as in the sperm-whale. Same as *sympylis mandibular*.

sympylodactylia (sim'fī-sō-dak-tīl'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνφυσις*, a growing together, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Fusion of two or more fingers.

Symphyta (sim'fī-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A series of hymenopterous insects including the phytophagous families.

symplesospondyly (sim-pi-ē-sō-spon'di-li), *n.* [Gr. *συνπίεσις*, compression, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra, + *-y*.] In *ichth.*, the abnormal crowding together and shortening of vertebrae. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1894, p. 100.

Symplocaceæ (sim-plō-kā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miers, 1853), < *Symplocos* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Diospyrales*, the sweetleaf family, containing only the genus *Symplocos* (which see).

sympodial, *a.* 2. In *sociol.*, relating or pertaining to a process of irregular development of social groups analogous to the sympodial development in many plants.—**Sympodial classification.** See **classification*.

symposiac, *n.* 2. A convivial or humorous glee or catch.

sympsycho-graph (sim-sī'kō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ψυχή*, *psychograph*.] A humorous and quasi-scientific term for an imaginary composite portrait, produced by the superposition of images of the same thing present at the same time in different minds. D. S. Jordan, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Sept., 1896, p. 601.

symptrygium (sim-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *symptrygia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *pterygium*.] The theoretical form, or type, from which the limbs of vertebrates have been derived.

symptom, *n.*—**Bechterew's symptom**, paralysis of the facial muscles for the automatic movements of expression, with retention of the power of voluntary motion.—**Localizing symptom**, a symptom, especially in

disease of the brain or spinal cord, which serves to indicate the location of the lesion.—**Musset's symptom**, slight movements of the head synchronous with the pulsations of the heart. *Med. Record*, May 2, 1903, p. 713.—**Rational symptoms.** Same as *subjective symptoms*.—**Rumpf's symptom.** See *Rumpf's sign*.—**Trousseau's symptom**, the occurrence of a paroxysm when the motor nerve of a limb is compressed in tetany.

Symptomatic treatment. See **treatment*.

symptosis, *n.* 2. Progressive emaciation.

symtra (sim'trā), *n.*; *pl.* *symtrae* (-trē). [NL. *sym(me)tra*, fem. of *symmetrus*, < Gr. *σύνμετρος*, symmetrical.] In *math.*, a symmetrical quadrilateral with a median as axis.

syn. An abbreviation of *synonym* or *synonymous*.

syn². In *chem.*, a prefix used to indicate that two groups or atoms in a compound are so situated in space that they can readily react with each other. See **anti* (3).

synactic (sin-ak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *συνακτικός*, able to bring together, < *συνάκω*, brought together, < *συνάγειν*, bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *άγειν*, bring. The sense seems to imply association with *act*.] Same as *synergetic*.

synserema (sin-er'ē-mā), *n.* [NL., < *συναίρεμα*, equiv. to *συναίρεσις*, a drawing together, contraction. See *syneresis*.] Wrinkling or corrugation.

synæsthesia, *n.* 2. In Ribot's doctrine of sympathy, the agreement of emotional states. Ribot (trans.), *Psychol. of Emotions*, p. 231.

synagogal, *a.* See *synagogal*.

synalgic (si-nal'jik), *a.* [*synalg(ia)* + *-ic*.] Relating to or suffering from synalgia.

synangic (si-nan'jik), *a.* [*synang(ium)* + *-ic*.] Same as *synangial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 417.

synanthetic (sin-an-thet'ik), *a.* [*synanthesis* (-thet-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting synanthesis.

synanthrin (si-nan'thrin), *n.* Same as *inulin*.

synanthrose (si-nan'thrōs), *n.* Same as *levulin*.

synaphymenitis (sin'a-fī-mē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συναφής*, connected, + *μύνη*, membrane, + *-itis*.] Same as *conjunctivitis*.

synaposematic (sin-ap'ō-sē-mat'ik), *a.* [*syn-* + *aposematic*.] In *biol.*, having the same aposematic or warning characteristics as other allied species; possessing common warning colors.

In 1897 I pointed out that Müllerian resemblance is not true Mimicry at all, but rather an example of common Warning Colour, and with the assistance of Mr. Arthur Sidgwick the term *Synaposematic* was proposed as descriptive of it; the term *Aposematic* having been previously suggested for ordinary Warning Colours.

Poulton, *Essays on Evolution*, 1889-1907, p. 223.

Synaposematic coloring, resemblance. See **coloring*, **resemblance*.

synaposematism (sin'ap-ō-sē'ma-tizm), *n.* [*synaposematic* + *-ism*.] The character of being synaposematic. See **synaposematic*.

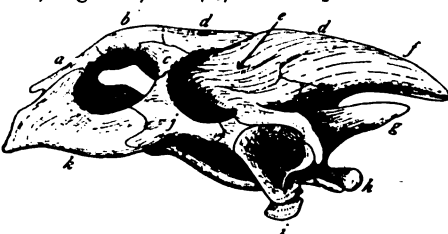
As a further illustration of what Poulton has aptly named "synaposematism," or the adoption of a common warning badge on the part of distasteful forms, we may take the wonderfully diverse assemblage that centres round the conspicuous and distasteful beetles belonging to the genus *Lycus*. This assemblage, in South Africa, contains wasps, Braconids, moths, a bug, and a two-winged fly, besides beetles belonging to three or four different families. I have myself seen several members of this group, heterogeneous in affinity though wonderfully similar in hue and pattern, on or about one tree at East London, in South Africa. Be it remarked that they were all conspicuous insects, and exposed themselves freely, so that there could be no question of a common cryptic coloration. The assemblage, beyond doubt, is mainly if not entirely synaposematic.

Nature, Oct. 31, 1907, p. 676.

synapse (si-naps'), *n.* Same as **synapsis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 739.

synapsid (sin-ap'sid), *n.* and *a.* Same as **synapsidan*. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 102.

Synapsida (sin-ap'si-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *άψις*, an arch.] A subclass



Skull of *Trionyx*, showing the single temporal fossa and temporal arch characteristic of the *Synapsida*.

a, nasal; b, frontal; c, postfrontal; d, parietal; e, supratemporal fossa; f, supraoccipital; g, squamosal; h, occipital; i, quadrate; j, jugal; k, maxillary.

of *Reptilia* having the roof of the cranium solid, or with a single, large supratemporal

Synapsida

opening, the squamosal large, the quadrate reduced and fixed, and the coracoid and procoracoid separate or suturedly united. Contrasted with *Diapsida*. *Osborn*, 1903.

synapsidan (si-nap'si-dan), *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the group of reptiles known as the *Synapsida*; a member of the *Synapsida*.

Synapsidan and mammalian types of shoulder-girdle. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 98.

synapsis (si-nap'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνapsις*, a joining, < *συνάπτειν*, join, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄπτειν*, touch.]



Synapsis.
A, pollen mother-cell of a lily showing separation of chromosomes; B, the same cell after synapsis.

to the reduction of the chromosomes and to the formation of tetraspores, sperms, or eggs. — 3. The anatomical connection between the processes or neuraxons of two or more nerve-cells. *Foster and Sherrington*, 1897. — Late *synapsis*. Same as *postsynapsis*.

synaptic (si-nap'tik), *a.* [*synapsis* (*synapt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to synapsis.

In the second, the identity of the original somatic chromosomes becomes lost during the *synaptic* rest, and these are then replaced by half the number of new ones, which, during their formation, become longitudinally split twice in planes at right angles to each other.

Nature, Aug. 6, 1903, p. 335.

synaptically (si-nap'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synaptic manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV, 399.

synapticulum (sin-ap'tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *synaptacula* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *συνάπτω*, joined, + *L. dim. -iculum*. Compare *synaptacula*.] Same as *dissepiement*.

synaptiole (si-nap'ti-ōl), *n.* [Gr. *συνάπτω*, joined, + *-iole*.] Same as *dissepiement*.

Synaptosauria, *n. pl.* It is within the subclass *Synapsida*; in it are included forms with a single temporal bar, as distinguished from the *Cotylosauria*, in which the temporal region is imperforate.

synanthus (sin-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κῆρυξ*, the corner of the eye.] Immobility of the eyeball due to adhesion to the orbital structures.

Syncarpha (sin-kār'fā), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1810), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κάρφος*, καρήν, palet, chaff; in allusion to the cohesion of the chaff-scales of the receptacle in *S. gnaphaloides*.] A genus of suffrutescent or herbaceous plants of the family *Asteraceae*, characterized by their woolly stems and leaves and showy heads of flowers. The genus is related to *Helichrysum*, which it closely resembles in habit, but is distinguished by the plumose pappus of the flowers. Thirty-six species occur in temperate and tropical Australia, while twelve are found in the Cape region of South Africa.

syncephalic (sin-se-fal'ik), *a.* [*syncephalus* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a syncephalus. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VII, 685.

Synchirus (sin-ki'rūs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *χείρ*, hand.] A genus of cottoid fishes found off the northern Pacific coast of America.

synchisite (sin'ki-sit), *n.* [Prop. **synchysite*, < Gr. *σύνχυσις*, mixture, confusion, + *-ite*.] A fluorocarbonate of the cerium metals and calcium, CeFCa(CO₃)₂, occurring in wax-yellow rhombohedral crystals. It is found in southern Greenland and is related to parisite.

synchondrosially (sin-kon-drō'si-al-i), *adv.* In a synchondrosial manner; by means of synchondrosis: said of bones that are attached to one another by cartilage. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 291.

synchroelity (sin-kro-nē'i-ti), *n.* [*synchro-* (*ous*) + *-elity*.] Synchroism; the character or fact of being synchronous; specifically, in *geol.*, supposed synchronism in time of deposition of strata.

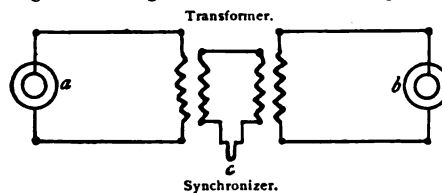
synchronic (sin-kron'ik), *a.* Same as *synchronical*.

synchronicity (sin-kro-nis'i-ti), *n.* Synchronism. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VIII, 152.

synchronistical (sin-kro-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *synchronistic*.

synchronizer, *n.* 2. In *elect.*, an apparatus for indicating when two alternating-current machines are revolving at the same speed. The device commonly employed consists of an incandes-

cent lamp *c* simultaneously supplied with current from both machines, *a* and *b*, by means of a suitable stepdown transformer. See the diagram. The lamp pulsates in brightness so long as the machine differs in speed and



the pulsations diminish in frequency as synchronism is approached. Another form called the *dial synchronizer* has a pointer on a dial which shows by its speed of revolution the departure from synchronism of the two machines. The speed of the pointer is equal to the difference in the frequencies of the machines and the point on the dial at which it comes to rest indicates the phase relations when synchronism is attained. The dial synchronizer also shows which of the two machines has the greater speed. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 918.

synchronizing-brake (sing'krō-ni-zing-brāk'), *n.* A device for reducing the speed of an alternating-current motor so as to bring it into synchronism with other similar motors, or for regulating the speeds of such motors so as to maintain synchronism between them.

synchronizing-torque (sing'krō-ni-zing-tōrk'), *n.* See **torque*.

synchronograph (sing'krō-nō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *συνχρονίζω*, be of the same time, + *γράφειν*, write.] The apparatus used in the system of sine-wave telegraphy of Crehore and Squier. It includes a generator which gives an alternating current of sinusoidal wave-form and a frequency of several hundred reversals per second, and a synchronous transmitter which sends dots of the continental code by the suppression of single positive half waves, and dashes by the suppression of whole waves. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 8, 1897, p. 17811.

synchronoscope (sing'krō-nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *συνχρονος*, synchronous, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. In *elect.*, same as **synchronizer*, 2.—2. An apparatus in which the principle of the revolving mirror is employed for the study of periodic phenomena.

synchronous, *a.* 2. In *elect.*, in step with the alternations of the current.—**Synchronous converter**, machine, vibrations. See **converter*, 3. **machine*, vibration.—**Synchronous motor**, an alternating-current motor of a type that will maintain its motion only when in step with the current supplied to it. Such motors have therefore to be started and brought to the proper speed by some extraneous means.—**Synchronous transmitter**, a sending instrument used in sine-wave telegraphy. It consists of a make-and-break device in synchronism with the generator which supplies the signaling current. The adjustment is such that the circuit is opened and closed only at times of reversal when no current is flowing. See **synchronograph*.

synclase (sin'klās), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κλάσις*, a breaking.] A name suggested by A. Dabrée for small, obscure cracks in rocks produced by some internal mechanical or molecular action. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geol.*, p. 658.

Synclinal forms, petal-shaped forms in the solar corona, bounded by curved streamers which rise at different points on the solar surface and converge. *A. M. Clerke*, *Problems in Astrophysics*, p. 126.—**Synclinal line**. Same as *synclinal axis*.

synclinorial (sing-kli-nō'ri-al), *a.* [*synclinoria* (*um*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with a synclinorium.

synclonus (sin'klō-nūs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κλόνος*, violent confused motion.] Clonus involving several muscles.

syncope, *n.*—**Local syncope**. Same as *local asphyxia* or *Raynaud's disease*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1900, p. 104.

syncopeism (sin'kō-pizm), *n.* [*syncope* (*e*) + *-ism*.] Same as *syncope*, 1; especially syncope in which the omitted letters are represented by dots.

synchroniate (sin-kra'si-āt), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κρῖνον*, skull, + *-ate*.] Noting that type of skull in which certain vertebral segments are included: contrasted with *archæcraniate*, or that primitive type of skull in which vertebral segments take no part. *G. B. Howes*, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1902, p. 591.

syncryptic (sin-krip'tik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the resemblance between organisms that are concealed in the same way. See *synchronic* **resemblance*.

syncytiolysin (sin-sit-i-ol'i-sin), *n.* [*syncytium* + *-o-* + *lysin*.] A lysin which causes the destruction of placental tissue. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, App., p. 539.

syndrome

syncytioma (sin-sit-i-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *syncytiomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *syncytium* + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of syncytial tissue. *Med. Record*, Oct. 5, 1907, p. 578.

syndactylia (sin-dak-tā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit, + *-alia*.] A comprehensive term for those birds, such as kingfishers and trogons, in which the proximal portions of two or more toes are united. It has no particular significance in classification.

syndactylia (sin-dak-tā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Same as *syndactylism*.

syndactylize (sin-dak'ti-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syndactylized*, ppr. *syndactylizing*. [*syndactyl* (*ic*) + *-ize*.] To render syndactylic or syndactyl.

When two fingers are closely *syndactylized* the nails are also united. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 27.

syndactyl (sin-dak'ti-li), *n.* [*syndactyl* + *-y*.] Syndactylism.

It is characterized by symmetrical clefting of the feet, with complete *syndactyl* of the remaining two groups of toes, and an irregular though often symmetrical deformity of the hands. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 27.

synderesis (sin-der'ē-sis), *n.* [Also *synteresis*, *sinteresis*; Gr. *συντριβή*, preservation.] A technical term of the scholastic philosophy, signifying the innate principle in the moral consciousness of every man, which directs him to good and restrains him from evil. *Baldwin*, *Diet. of Philos. and Psychol.*, II, 655.

syndesis (sin'de-sis), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσις*, a binding together.] The state or condition of being bound together; constriction.

syndesmectopia (sin'des-mek-tō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *ἐκτροπή*, out of place.] Dislocation, congenital or acquired, of a ligament.

syndesmitis (sin-des-mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a ligament.

syndesmoma (sin-des-mō'mā), *n.*; pl. *syndesmomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed chiefly of connective tissue.

syndete (sin'dē-tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δέρῃ*, fagot, fem. of *δέρας*, bound.] In aleyonarians, that region where the zoids are joined together. Compare **apodete*. *G. C. Bourne*, in *Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool.*, March, 1900, p. 522.

syndiagnostic (sin'di-ag-nos'tik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *E. diagnostic*.] See the extract.

Forms having certain structural characters in common distinguishing them from the forms of other groups. Groups thus defined by the Linnean method of Diagnosis may be conveniently called *Syndiagnostic* (*syn*, together; *diagnosis*, distinction).

Poulton, *Essays on Evolution*, 1889-1907, p. 60.

syndiazo (sin-di-az'ō), *a.* [*syn-* + *diaso*.] In *organic chem.*, noting those diazo derivatives which have the grouping $\begin{matrix} R-N \\ | \\ XON \end{matrix}$, where R is an

aromatic hydrocarbon radical such as phenyl (C₆H₅), and X is hydrogen or an alkali metal.

syndicalism (sin'di-kal-izm), *n.* [F. *syndicalisme*, < *syndical*, relating to a *syndicat*, or trade-union.] The principles or methods of the syndicalists. See **syndicalist*.

The sudden rise of this new *syndicalism* precipitates what is perhaps only the inevitable evolution of all Socialism, peaceful or otherwise. It directly threatens the radicalism which has so long monopolized the political power of the French Republic for its own anti-clerical projects. Indeed, the new power is likely to prove of more immediate importance to the Republic than all the conflict of Parliament and government with Roman Catholic citizens, who have never known how to use either their votes or their legal rights of action.

S. Decey, in *The Atlantic*, Aug., 1907, p. 277.

syndicalist (sin'di-kal-ist), *n.* [*syndical* (*ism*) + *-ist*.] See the extract.

At the end of the twelve months, the *Syndicalist* movement—a sort of revolutionary, as distinguished from political, trade-unionism—has shown itself a power with which the State has to count for the future. The separate labor unions (*syndicates*), their regional and national federations, and the Bourses de Travail opened by the State for them in large cities, have realized an effective unity among themselves in one vast general labor confederation—Confédération Générale du Travail. This has grown so rapidly that already it directs rather than obeys the Socialist political party, of which indeed it vaunts its independence. It has succeeded in enlisting in its propaganda even the unions of government employees, such as school-teachers and postmen.

S. Decey, in *The Atlantic*, Aug., 1907, p. 274.

syndrome, *n.*—**Charcot's syndrome**, intermittent claudication (which see, under **claudication*).

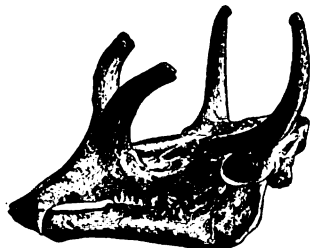
syndromic

syndromic (sin-drom'ik), *a.* [*syndrom(e)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the syndrome or aggregation of symptoms of any disease.

The *syndromic* episodes, the extreme manifestations of dis-equilibrium, bring to light, by their exaggeration, the false psychic mechanism which is found, though in less degree, among these degenerates.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 648.

Syndoceras (sin-di-os'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *δύο*, two, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of extinct mammals, probably allied to the *Cervidae*, bearing on its skull four curved horns in two pairs, the posterior rising above the orbits, the anterior resting on the nasalia, united at the base and curving outward. The canine teeth are far forward and strongly developed. Other parts of the skeleton are partly known. It is found in the *Daimonelix* beds of Miocene Tertiary in Nebraska.



Syndoceras Cooki, one ninth natural size.

united at the base and curving outward. The canine teeth are far forward and strongly developed. Other parts of the skeleton are partly known. It is found in the *Daimonelix* beds of Miocene Tertiary in Nebraska.

synechochic (sin-ek-dok'ik), *a.* [Gr. *συνεχόχικος*, < *συνεχόχης*, synechochic.] Characterized by synechochism; synechochical.

Thus incantation and sorcery through nail-parings, hair-combing, and other parts of the person (the *synechochic* magic of Mason), and the wearing of scalp or fingers or teeth of slain enemies, first as charms and later as trophies, grow up as features in formal or ceremonial propitiation of mysterious powers.

Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894-95, p. 21.

synechochism (si-nek'dō-kizm), *n.* [*synechoch(e)* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the belief that part of an object or of a person is representative of the whole object or person, so that an act performed on the part has the same influence as the same act performed on the whole. Witchcraft by means of hair or parings of nails of the victim is an example of synechochism.

When, in the stage of amulet wearing and *synechochism*, the warring tribesman slew an enemy, he sometimes mutilated the remains and even ate of the heart, not only in savage triumph, but mainly in order that he might gain the courage and strength of his quondam opponent; and partly as a trophy, but chiefly as a mystical talisman and constant invocation to the powers, he appended the scalp to his spear or belt, or strung the teeth in a necklace, or converted the erstwhile powerful hand into a gorget. *Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1894-95, p. 23.

synechological (si-nek'i-ō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to synechology.

synechology, *n.* 3. In Herbartian philosophy, the metaphysical and epistemological doctrine of space and time.

synechism (sin'e-kizm), *n.* [Gr. *συνεχής*, continuous, + *-ism*.] That tendency of philosophical thought which insists upon the idea of continuity as of prime importance in philosophy and, in particular, upon the necessity of hypotheses involving true continuity. *Baldwin, Diet. of Philos. and Psychol.*, II. 657.

synechological, **synechological** (sin-e-kō-loj'i-k, -i-kāl), *a.* Same as **synechological*.

Fechner's fourth point was connected with this inclusion of personal spirits in higher spirits and in the highest. It is his so-called "synechological view" of the soul. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 659.

synechology (sin-e-kol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *synechology*.

synecthry (sin'ek-thri), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ἐχθρός*, hostile, + *-y*.] The occurrence in ant-colonies of insects to which the ants are hostile, but which nevertheless succeed in maintaining their position as unwelcome guests: opposed to **sympathy* (which see). *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 183.

synepigonie (sin'ep-i-gon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἐπίγονος*, descendant, + *-ic*.] See the extract.

Forms which have been shown by human observation to be descended from common ancestors or from a common parthenogenetic or self-fertilizing ancestor. Such groups may be called *Synepigonie* (*σύν*, together; *ἐπίγονος*, descendant). Breeding from common parents or from a common parthenogenetic or self-fertilizing parent may be spoken of as epigony or the production of Epigonie evidence.

Poulton, Essays on Evolution, 1889-1907, p. 61.

synergastic (sin-er-gas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, to-

gether, + *ἐργαστικός*, working.] Working together. See the extract.

Another step in advance could be taken if we could accept Max Müller's *synergistic* or co-operative theory of language, which regards verbal roots as sounds which, in the infancy of civilization, were habitually uttered by numbers of men engaged in rowing, hammering, pile-driving, etc. If the first words of primitive man were such rhythmical accompaniments of arm and hand movements which, as we have seen, are directed chiefly by the left brain, the fact that the production of speech is governed by neighboring regions of the same hemisphere becomes less astonishing. I advance this hypothesis with some diffidence as I do not know how much vitality is retained by the co-operative theory which, I believe, has been abandoned by the majority of philologists.

H. Liepmann, in Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 19, 1907, p. 251.

synergia (si-nér'ji-ā), *n.* [NL. See *synergy*.] 1. Same as *synergy*. Specifically—2. In *psychol.*, a coöperation of motor tendencies: opposed to *synaesthesia*. See the extract.

If . . . we try to follow the evolution of sympathy, from its most rudimentary to its highest forms, we distinguish three principal phases. The first, or physiological, consists in an agreement of motor tendencies, a *synergia*; the second, or psychological, consists in an agreement of the emotional states, a *synaesthesia*; the third, or intellectual, results from a community of representations or ideas, connected with feelings and movements.

Ridot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 231.

synergic (si-nér'jik), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-ic*.] Same as *synergetic*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV. 854.

synergist, *n.* 2. One who or that which co-operates with another in the production of a certain effect. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 597.

synergize (sin'er-jiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synergized*, ppr. *synergizing*. [Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-ize*.] To act as a synergist. See **synergist*, 2. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 15.

syngamic (sing-gam'ik), *a.* [*syngam(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by syngamy, in either sense of that word. *Poulton*. See the extracts under **syngamy*, 1 and 2.

syngamous (sing-ga-mus), *a.* [*syngam(y)* + *-ous*.] 1. Same as **syngamic*.—2. Specifically, in *embryol.*: (a) Occurring at the time of the fertilization of the ovum. (b) Determined, as to sex, at the time when the ovum is fertilized.

syngamy (sing-ga-mi), *n.* [Gr. *σύνγαμος*, united in marriage, < *σύν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Natural and fertile interbreeding.

Forms which freely interbreed together. These may be conveniently called *Syngamic* (*σύν*, together; *γάμος*, marriage). Free interbreeding under natural conditions may be termed *Syngamy*; its cessation or absence, *Asyngamy* (equivalent to the *Amixia* of Weismann).

Poulton, Essays on Evolution, 1889-1907, p. 60.

2. The fertilization of the egg considered as a process of cellular or nuclear fusion. *Hartog*, 1903.

Marcus Hartog points out that the term "fertilisation" as actually used is too ambiguous for scientific precision. In its first and older sense it denotes the starting into active cell-life and multiplication of a resting-cell, and should properly be regarded as one case of germination. In its second sense, regarded now-a-days as the "strict" sense, it denotes a process of cellular (or nuclear) fusion, and is better designated as "*syngamy*."

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 507.

syngenetic, *a.* 2. In *geol.* See the extract.

Two genetic terms have, however, found general acceptance after their recent introduction by Stelzner and Beck. The terms are *syngenetic* and *epigenetic*. The former comprise those deposits which originate simultaneously with the surrounding rocks either through the differentiation of magma, through mechanical deposition, or through chemical precipitation in seas or lakes. In the epigenetic deposits, on the other hand, the ores formed by filling or metasomatic action are later than the enclosing rocks.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213 (Dec., 1907, p. 750).

syngenic (sin-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σύνγενής*, born with, congenital, + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *congenital*.—2. Same as *syngenetic*.

syngenisim (sin'jē-nizim), *n.* [*syngen(ic)* + *-ism*.] The blending of egoism and sympathy, in devotion to a limited social circle or natural community rather than to all mankind. *Gumplowicz (trans.)*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 155.

syngignoscism (sin-gig'nō-sizm), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σύνγνωσκω*, think with another, agree (< *σύν*, together, + *γινώσκω*, know), + *-ism*.] Same as *hypnotism*.

synkaryon (sin-kar'i-on), *n.*; pl. *synkarya* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κάρυον*, nut, kernel.] The paired nuclei which are found in certain stages of the life-cycle of the *Uredinales* and the higher *Basidiomycetes*, and

synrhabdosome

whose union is regarded as an act of fertilization. Incorrectly *synkarion*. *R. Maire*, 1900.

L. Petri reviews the work done on the basidiospore by Maire, Wager and other writers. He finds the two nuclei (the *synkarion*) present in the hyphae of the trama, as described for other hymenomycetes; they are of extremely minute dimensions.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1904, p. 222.

synkaryophyte (sin-kar'i-ō-fit), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κάρυον*, nut, kernel, + *φυτον*, a plant.] The stage in the life-history of a fungus in which *synkarya*, or paired nuclei, are formed.

We find here the first suggestion of that phase in the life-history, the *synkaryophyte*, which plays so important a part in the development in the *Basidiomycetes*.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1904, p. 94.

synkineais (sin-ki-né'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνκινωσις*, motion together, commotion, < *σύν*, together, + *κινῶναι*, motion.] Synergetic movements of reflex origin.

synkinetic (sin-ki-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to synkinesis.

synod, *n.*—General **synod**. (a) The first general organization of the synods of the Lutheran Church in the United States, formed in 1820. Membership was not dependent on strict adherence to the letter of the Augsburg Confession. (b) In the Reformed Dutch Church and in the Reformed German Church of the United States, a body composed of clerical and lay representatives from the classes, having complete supervision of the church and acting as the highest judicatory.—Legatine **synod**, a synod under the presidency of a papal legate.—Particular **synod**. (a) In the Reformed Dutch Ch., a council of four ministers and four elders from each classis in a district, with supervisory powers. (b) In the Lutheran Ch., the district council, composed of all the ministers and one lay representative from each congregation in the district. (c) In the Reformed German Ch., a delegated body of ministers and elders from adjacent classes, subject to the general synod.

Synodical Conference. See **conference*.

synoecia¹ (sin-ē'si-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *συνοικία*, neut. pl., < *σύν*, together, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a public festival in Athens which commemorated the uniting by Theseus of all the towns of Attica under the leadership of Athens. Also *synoikia*.

synoecia² (si-nē'shi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνοικία*, a community.] A community; a body of people living together, as in a city or a city block: sometimes equivalent to the Latin *insula*, a city block.

synoecism (si-nē'sizm), *n.* [Gr. *συνοικισμός*, living together, + *-ism*.] See **synoecia*². A living together in a community; a grouping together: a uniting.

When the town was first formed in 470 B.C. by the "synoecism" of the neighboring villages, the river Ophion flowed through the midst of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 522.

We would give much to know the details of the building of the city on the slopes of Ithome and the *synoecism* of Messenia.

J. F. Bury, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. 15.

synoecize (si-nē'siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synoecized*, ppr. *synoecizing*. [*synoec(ism)* + *-ize*.] To live together, or to cause to live together, in communities, cities, colonies, blocks, houses.

If the only purpose of Megalopolis had been to *synoecize* the Maenalians and Parrhasians, a city one quarter as large again as Mantinea would have been ample for the need.

J. F. Bury, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. 16.

synorchism (sin-ōr'kizm), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-ism*.] A condition in which the two testicles are fused into one.

synotia (si-nō'ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὅτις* (ōr-), ear.] A monstrosity in which the face is absent, the two ears being united in the median line.

synotic (si-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὅτις* (ōr-), ear, + *-ic*.] In *zool.*, pertaining to or exhibiting synotia, or the union and fusion of the ears on the middle line of the head, on either its upper or lower surface.

A very similar series of variations occurs in regard to the ears of vertebrates, which in the *synotic* or cephalotic condition are compounded in the middle line to a varying degree.

W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 458.

synovectomy (sin-ō-vek'tō-mi), *n.* [*synovia* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the synovial membrane of a joint. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VI. 519.

Synovial fringes. See *synovial folds*, under *synovial*.

synovin (si-nō'vin), *n.* [*synov(ia)* + *-in*.] A mucinous body found in the synovial fluid.

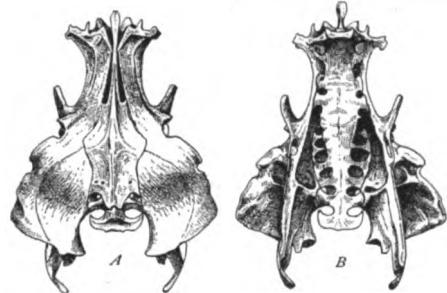
synrhabdosome (sin-rab'dō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ράβδος*, rod, + *σώμα*, body.] The composite colonial stock of the axonophorous graptolites, consisting of rhabdosomes. The

synrhabdosome

typical form is the synrhabdosome of *Diplograptus*, where many rhabdosomes, each grown from a scula, are arranged radially around the central organ.

synsacral (sin-sä'kräl), *a.* [NL. *synsacrum* + *-al*.] Relating to, or forming part of, the synsacrum, or series of ankylosed vertebrae forming the so-called 'sacrum' of birds. See cut under **synsacrum*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 282.

synsacrum (sin-sä'krum), *n.*; *pl.* *synsacra* (-krä). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *sacrum*, sacrum.] 1. The composite sacrum in certain extinct reptiles, which may consist of



Synsacrum of the road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*, to which the ilia are attached.
A, dorsal view; B, ventral view.

any number of co-ossified vertebrae from three to ten. In the dinosaurs the number is greatest, while in the pterosaurs there are from three to six.—2. The mass of united vertebrae to which the pelvis is attached in birds. It consists of from ten to twenty vertebrae comprising dorsals, lumbers, true sacra, and caudals, and is commonly termed the 'sacrum.'

The most complete *synsacrum* is that of *Coua*, and is made up as follows:—1 thoracic, 3 lumbar, 3 lumbosacral, 2 sacral, and 4 caudal, making 13 in all.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 273.

Syntax china. See **china*.

syntaxis, *n.* 2. In *anat.*, same as *articulation*.

syntechic (sin-tek'nik), *a.* [Gr. *σύντεχνος*, practising the same art, < *σύν*, together, + *τέχνη*, art.] Having or pertaining to functional similarity as leading to a sort of likeness between organisms. See *syntechic resemblance*.

Such likeness may be called *Syntechic Resemblance*, incidentally produced by dynamic similarity, just as *Syncretic Resemblance* is produced by static similarity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII 147.

syntectic, *a.* 2. See the extract.

The sunken blocks must be dissolved in the depths of the original fluid, magmatic body, with the formation of a "syntectic" secondary magma. This very convenient name for a magma rendered compound by assimilation or by the mixture of melts, has been proposed by F. Loewinson-Lessing, *Comptes Rendus*, 7^e session, Congrès géol. Internat. St. Petersburg, 1899, p. 375.

Amer. Jour. Sci., July, 1903, p. 19.

synthermal, *a.* II. *n.* A line connecting places having the same temperature at the same moment of time; an isotherm based upon simultaneous observations, as distinguished from one based on synchronous local time observations.

synthesis, *n.* 3. In *Rom. antiq.*, a short garment, not known by any representations, worn instead of the toga at the Saturnalia and commonly at banquets.—*Asymmetric synthesis*, in *phys. chem.*, a synthesis of a compound containing an asymmetric carbon atom in such conditions that an excess of either the dextrorotatory or the levorotatory compound shall be formed. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, Oct., 1904, p. 528.—**Synthesis of contiguity**. (a) Reduction of a dislocation, replacement of a hernia, or return to its normal position of a displaced organ. (b) In *chem.*, the union of two compound bodies to form a more complex one.

synthesizer (sin'the-si-zér), *n.* [*synthesis*(e) + *-er*.] In *acoustics*, an instrument for the production of complex tones of predetermined composition. A form devised by Hallock consists of an electromagnetic arrangement for the production of fluctuating currents of the desired frequencies and for the simultaneous introduction of these into the circuit of a telephone.

synthetic, *a.* 4. In *chem.*, noting a substance made by artificial means, in the laboratory, in contradistinction to one produced without human agency, as in vegetables and animals. Thus indigo is produced from certain plants and may also be made artificially, or synthetically, from naphthalene.—5. In pictorial composition, noting an arrangement which tells a story or explains a situation.

Pictures of the kind that used to be called "historic" and that we are now beginning to term "synthetic."

C. Waern, in *Portfolio*, XXVI. 15.

Synthetic division, in *alg.*, an abbreviated form of division, using, besides other contractions, detached coefficients.—**Synthetic touch**, simultaneous apprehension by touch of a number of impressions, as of a number of points in the Braille alphabet for the blind.

The right finger precedes and apprehends a group of points simultaneously (*synthetic touch*), the left finger follows somewhat more slowly and apprehends the single points successively (*analytic touch*).

W. Wundt (trans.), *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 108.

Synthetic type, an animal which combines characters of several groups. The extinct *Chalicotherium*, for example, has the teeth and general structure of an ungulate combined with clawed digits somewhat like those of a sloth. See *Tillodontia*.

Synthetical variation. See **variation*.

synthetism (sin'the-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *συνθετισμός*, a putting together (of bones), < *σύνθετος*, put together. See *synthetic*.] In *surg.*, the complete treatment of a fracture from its reduction to the removal of the splints and restoration of the function of the limb.

synthetograph (sin-thet'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *συνθετός*, compound, + *γράφειν*, write.] A composite drawing from two or more specimens of a new species.

synthol (sin'thol), *n.* [*synth(etic)* + *-ol*.] 1. A trade-name of a photographic developer said to be *diamino-ornitol hydrochlorid*, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{HCl}$.—2. A trade-name of a substance used as a substitute for alcohol.

syntonic² (sin-ton'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τόνος*, tension, tone, + *-ic*.] In *elect.*, swinging together, or in resonance with each other, as the sender and the receiver in selective wireless telegraphy; pertaining to, or exhibiting, syntonism.

I call this experiment pregnant, because it affords a hint of another possibility, namely, that of signaling inductively from one area to another, and using around those areas not merely circuits of wires, but *syntonic* circuits, which, therefore, are necessarily much more sensitive in their response one to the other.

S. P. Thompson, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1898, p. 241.

Syntonic telegraphy, wireless telegraphy by means of transmitters and receivers which are adjusted or tuned with reference to each other, so that the transmitters will affect receivers thus adjusted and no others and the receivers will respond only to oscillations of the particular frequency sent out by the transmitters in question.

Syntonicity (sin-ton'ik-i-ty), *adv.* In a syntonic manner; in resonance with one another.

syntonism (sin'tō-nizm), *n.* [*synton(ic)* + *-ism*.] The property of being syntonic or tuned or adjusted so as to respond only to electric oscillations of a selected frequency. Electric resonators or receivers for wireless telegraphy thus adjusted are said to be in syntonism.

It seems to be not improbable that signals can be sent any distance, so long as the sending station can develop sufficient energy. The question of *syntonism*, by which it is proposed to assure the secrecy of messages, appears to be still sub judice, but is undergoing further investigation. *Rep. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1903, p. 761.

syntonization (sin'tō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*syntoniz(e)* + *-ation*.] The act or process of syntonizing; the adjustment of two electric circuits, as to frequency, so that the one will respond to electric oscillations set up in the other; electric tuning.

Trustworthiness, clearness, the design of circuits and apparatus, and the possibility of successful *syntonization* are factors of greater importance.

Nature, July 16, 1903, p. 247.

syntonize (sin'tō-niz), *v. t.* [*synton(ic)* + *-ize*.] To adjust to syntonism; render syntonic. See **syntonism*. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, Jan.-July, 1902, p. 575.

syntonizer (sin'tō-ni-zér), *n.* [*syntoniz(e)* + *-er*.] A device for the electric tuning or adjustment to resonance of circuits used in producing and receiving electric oscillations. See **syntonism* and **syntonic*.

If we want to hear the Japs call, disconnecting ground wire entirely from *syntonizer* of the receiver brings them in strong; while with the ground wire on, as in receiving our stuff, the Japs come very faintly.

Nature, June 16, 1904, p. 158.

syntony (sin'tō-ni), *n.* [*synton(ic)* + *-y*.] Same as **syntonism*.—**Electrical syntony**, the process of tuning the receiver of the apparatus for the transmission of electric waves, by adjustment of its capacity and inductance, so that it will respond by electric resonance to waves of a given frequency and to no others. See **syntonic telegraphy*.

syntoxoid (sin-tok'soid), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *Ε. τοξοειδής*.] A toxoid which has the same affinity for the corresponding antitoxin as the toxin proper.

syntropical (sin-trop'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *syntropic*.

syringomyelocoele

syntropy (sin'trō-pi), *n.* [*syntrop(ic)* + *-y*.] The condition of being syntropic; a condition in which several objects of a series are turned in the same direction, as the ribs of either side.

syntype (sin'tip), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τύπος*, type.] In the nomenclature of types in natural history, any specimen of the original series (from which a species has been described and named) when there is no holotype: same as **cotype*.

Synziphosura (sin-zī-fō-sū'rā), *n. pl.* See *Synziphosura*.

sypher (si'fēr), *v. t.* To make a sypher-joint between (parallel strips or planks).

syphering (si'fēr-ing), *n.* Same as *sypher-joint*.

syphilicosis (sif'i-lēl-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *syphilis* + Gr. *ἐλκωσις*, ulceration.] Syphilitic ulceration.

syphilidography (sif'i-li-dog'ra-fī), *n.* [NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of syphilis: same as *syphilography*.
syphilitic, *a.* II. *n.* One who suffers from syphilis. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 228.

syphilized (sif'i-lizd), *p. a.* [*syphil(is)* + *-ized*.] Infected with syphilis, by heredity, accidentally, or experimentally.

syphilodermatous (sif-i-lō-dēr'ma-tus), *a.* [*syphilodermat(ic)* + *-ous*.] Relating to or having a syphilitic lesion of the skin.

syphilomania (sif'i-lō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *μανία*, mania.] Same as *syphilophobia*.

syphilopathy (sif-i-lōp'a-thi), *n.* [NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *πάθος*, disease.] Any syphilitic manifestation.

Syr. An abbreviation (a) of *Syria*; (b) of *Syriac*; (c) of *Syrian*.

Syracuse salt. See *Salina beds*.

syrgimus (si-ri'g'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπριγμός*, a piping sound, a ringing in the ears, < *σπρίζειν*, pipe, hiss, ring. See *syringe*.] The sensation of ringing in the ears.

syringadenoma (si-ring'gad-e-nō'mä), *n.*; *pl.* *syringadenomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σπριγίς*, a pipe, + NL. *adenoma*.] Adenoma affecting the ducts of the sweat-glands.

syringe, *n.* 3. (b) In the head of a hemipterous insect, a chamber beneath the pharynx and extending to the grooves of the setae in the beak. The salivary ducts open into it, and it is supposed to propel the product of the salivary glands toward the tips of the setae.

syringe-engine (sir'inj-en'jin), *n.* A form of hand-pump used formerly as a fire-extinguisher, where a nozzle at the end of the barrel was directed toward the fire, and the piston was forced inward, as a large syringe would be worked.

syringenin (si-rin'je-nin), *n.* [*syring(in)* + *-en* + *-in*.] An amorphous, bright rose-red compound, $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH})\text{CH}:\text{CH}.\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on syringin.

syringobulbia (si-ring-gō-bul'bi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *σπριγίς* (*σπριγγ-*), pipe, fistula, + *βόλβος*, a bulb, + *-ia*.] A disease marked by the formation of cavities in the substance of the medulla oblongata. *Jour. Med. Research*, March, 1908, p. 127.

syringocystoma (si-ring'gō-sis-tō'mä), *n.*; *pl.* *syringocystomata* (-mä-tä). [Gr. *σπριγίς* (*σπριγγ-*), pipe, fistula, + NL. *cystoma*.] A nodular tumor caused by overgrowth of the epithelium of the hair-follicles. *Jour. Med. Research*, March, 1908, p. 163.

syringomeningocoele (si-ring'gō-mē-nīng'gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *σπριγίς*, a pipe, + *μηνίγξ*, membrane, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] A form of spina bifida.

syringomyelic (si-ring-gō-mi-el'ik), *a.* Relating to syringomyelia.

The report of the Clinical Research Association showed that the growth was of the nature of a central gliomatosis of the *syringomyelic* type, its features pointing rather to the acquired and rapidly developing variety than to the congenital form. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1768.

syringomyelocoele (si-ring-gō-mi'ē-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *σπριγίς*, pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *κῆλη*, tumor.] A form of spina bifida in which the tumor contains a layer of spinal-cord matter pushed out by the fluid in the dilated central canal.

syringomyelus

syringomyelus (si-ring-gō-mi'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σινγύς*, pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow.] Dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord with fibrous degeneration of the cord substance. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 942.

Syringopora (sir-ing-gop-ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σινγύς*, pipe, + *πόρος*, pore.] A genus of extinct tabulate corals composed of clusters of cylindrical corallites united at intervals by hollow connecting processes or horizontal expansions, and with rudimentary septa and funnel-shaped tabulae. It abounds in Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks.

Syringothyris (sir-ing-goth'i-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σινγύς*, pipe, + *θύρα*, a door, a window.] A genus of spire-bearing telotrematous brachiopods, very similar to *Spirifer*, but having an internal tube or syrinx developed from the delthyrium. See *syrinx*, 6. It occurs in the Carboniferous rocks.

syrinx, *n.* 6. In some of the brachiopods, like *Syringothyris*, a split tubular structure developed from the deltidial plates, lying within the umbonal region of the ventral valve, and inclosing or forming a passage for the pedicle.

Syro-Arabian (si'rō-a-rā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* Syrian and Arabian (Syriac and Arabic): a group-name in a classification of Semitic languages.

Syro-Chaldaic (si'rō-kal-dā'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Syro-Chaldean*.

Syro-Chaldean (si'rō-kal-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Relating to both Syriac and Chaldaic; Aramaic.

II. *n.* A person speaking both Syriac and Chaldaic.

syrphus-fly, *n.*—**Corn-feeding syrphus-fly**, an American syrphid fly, *Mesophranta picta*, which occurs commonly in the eastern United States and in the West Indies. Its larvæ feed on the pollen and leaves of corn. —**Root-louse syrphus-fly**, an American syrphid fly, *Pipiza radicum*, whose larvæ feed on the woolly root-louse of the apple, *Schizoneura lanigera*.

syrup, *n.* 3. In *cooking*, a boiled solution of sugar and water in which fruits are often cooked. — **Compound syrup** of licorice, an aromatized syrup of licorice used to disguise the taste of quinine and other bitter medicines. — **Golden syrup**, a trade-name for a syrup for table use, produced from the molasses of sugar-refining by moderate dilution, filtration through animal charcoal, and reconcentration. It has a bright golden-yellow color, said to be sometimes improperly enhanced by the addition of chlorid of tin. — **Refiners' syrup** or **sugar-house syrup**, the uncrystallizable product left in the process of refining raw sugars. When of standard quality it should contain not more than 25 per cent. of water and not more than 6.5 per cent. of mineral matter (ash on burning). — **Syrup of lime**, a transparent, pale-yellow, alkaline syrup containing calcium hydroxid.

syrupous (sir'up-us), *a.* [*syrup* + *-ous*.] Of the consistence of syrup. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, VI. 412.

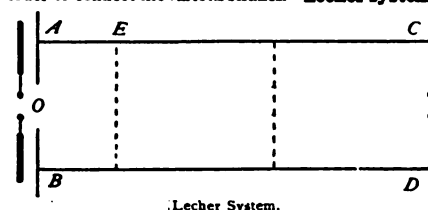
syst. An abbreviation of *system*.

systemic, *a.* 2. Affecting several of the sensory faculties simultaneously.

II. *n.* A disease that involves several of the sensory faculties, or the several parts of the same faculty, as, for example, the organ of hearing and the auditory center in the brain.

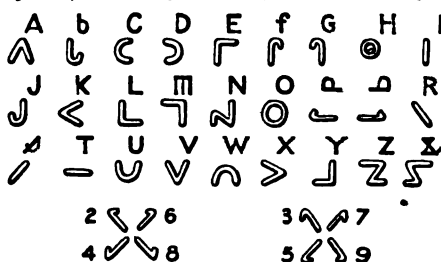
system, *n.*—**Ardois signal system**. See **signal*. — **Bertillon system**, a system of identification invented by Alphonse Bertillon, used principally for the identification of criminals. A number of uncorrelated measurements of the body, together with the color of the eyes, are recorded. The chance that any two individuals should have the same combination of values of these measurements is so slight that any individual can be recognized by the series of his measurements. The records of criminals are classified in relation to each of these measurements as *large*, *medium*, and *small*, and are arranged in the form of a catalogue, giving the class to which the individual belongs in a fixed order. In this manner each individual can be located, and then a new set of measurements of a suspect can be compared in detail with exist-

ing records, thus leading to proof or disproof of identity. — **Bravoarian system**, in *geol.*, a division of Precambrian rocks in Brittany. — **Case system**. See **case*. — **Central nervous system**. See **nervous*. — **Chevé system**, a method, much used in France, of teaching the rudiments of vocal music from numerical signs for the tones instead of from notes. The key-note of the scale is always 1, the dominant 5, and so on. These numerals are used only to guide the mind, as the singer names them by the syllable-names *do, re, mi*, etc. The inventor was Galin (d. 1821), but since the system was extended and advocated later by Paris and Chevê, it is often called the *Galin-Paris-Chevê system*. The method is closely similar to the English tonic sol-fa (which see), which borrowed some features from it. — **Compartment system**. See **stand* **method*. — **Constrained system**. See **constrain*. — **Culture system**. See **culture*. — **Galin-Paris-Chevê system**. Same as Chevê **system*. — **Geocentric system**. See **geocentric*. — **Gondwana system**, in *geol.*, an immense series of rocks of fluvial origin south of the Marbada River in India. It is regarded as representing continuous deposition through successive periods of geologic time as expressed in other regions and even as bridging the almost world-wide hiatus between the Paleozoic and Mesozoic rock systems. The lower beds or Talcitr conglomerates, consisting in considerable part of striated boulders believed to be of glacial origin, are regarded as of Carboniferous age. The Karharbari and Damuda beds, overlying, carry a *Glossopferis* or Permian fauna. The Chidra group is transitional in fauna from the Paleozoic to the Mesozoic, while the Panchet series, which succeeds, is probably Triassic, and the overlying beds at the top of the system are of Jurassic age. The Gondwana system extends into Afghanistan and probably also to eastern Africa. — **Haverian system**, the Haverian canals and their branches, with the Haverian lamellæ surrounding them. See *Haverian canal* and *Haverian lamellæ*. — **Intermediary systems**, the lamellæ of bone forming the interspaces or intervals in the Haverian system. See *lamellæ*. — **Lamb's system** (*naut.*), a method of arranging all of the outside plating of a vessel directly next to the frames, and fitting seam-strips on the outside of the plating in order to connect the various strakes. — **Lecher system**, in



Lecher System.

elect., a system of wires used in the study of electric waves. It consists of two parallel wires of equal length, AC and BD, connected at one end to an oscillator, O. When the length of the wires is some multiple of a quarter wavelength, AE, of the electric oscillations, standing waves are set up in the system with well-marked nodes and loops. — **Marconi system**, the system of wireless telegraphy invented by Marconi. See *wireless telegraphy*. — **Moon system**, a form of alphabet for the blind invented by the



Moon System.

Rev. William Moon about 1868. The forms of the letters and numerals are shown in the cut. — **Multiple-voltage system**. Same as **multivoltage system*. — **Multivariant system**, in *phys. chem.*, a thermodynamic system possessing more than two degrees of freedom, or in which more than two conditions may be changed independently. Compare **degree of freedom* (b) and **bivariant system*. — **Open system**, in wireless telegraphy, a system in which there is no attempt at syntonism or tuning of the apparatus. — **Ordinal system**, in *math.*, an assemblage with the following properties: (1) of any two of its elements, one precedes and the other follows; (2) of two given elements, we can always determine which precedes; (3) if of any three elements, a precedes b, and b precedes c, then a precedes c. — **Orthogonal system of lines**, a combination of two systems of lines such that every line of either system is at right angles to all those of the other. — **Orthogonal system of surfaces**, a combination of

szmikite

systems of surfaces such that every surface of either system cuts all those not in that system at right angles. — **Participating system**, in tuning keyboard instruments, same as *equal temperament* (see *temperament*, 5): so called because two or more theoretical tones are represented by or participate in the same practical tone. — **Pennine system**, in *geol.*, a name of geographic significance proposed by Williams to supplant that of Carboniferous, and based upon the argument that the original Carboniferous system of Conybeare was founded upon the series of rocks which forms the Pennine mountain-chain of north England. As thus defined the Pennine system would include the Old Red Sandstone (basal and Devonian), mountain limestone, millstone-grit and associated shales, and the coal-measures. See *carboniferous*. — **Periodic system**, in *chem.*, the elements classified in the order of their atomic weights, in accordance with the periodic law of Mendeleeff. — **Planetary system**. See *solar system*, under *solar*. — **Rank of a system**. See **rank*. — **Régie contract system**. See **régie*. — **Ruled system**, in *math.*, a regulus. — **Seed system**, one of the three great systems of forest management. Under it, reproduction is obtained from seed. Also called *high or seedling forest system*. — **Sexagesimal system**, a system in which each unit is sixty times the next smaller unit. — **Takaka system**, in *geol.*, the representative of the Silurian system in New Zealand, comprising lower shales with graptolites forming the Wanaka series, and an upper series of shales, sandstones, and limestones with Upper Silurian molluscan fauna forming the Baton River series. Both series are cut by eruptive rocks. — **Ternary system**, a triple star the components of which are physically connected. — **Three-wire system**, a system of electric wiring in which two constant-potential distributing lines have a common return-wire, thus effecting a considerable saving in the amount of copper used. The system is supplied by two generators in series, the positive terminal of one and the negative terminal of the other being connected to the outer mains. The other terminals are joined together and connected to the third or neutral wire. — **Tricentric system**, in *chem.*, an arrangement of atoms in the molecule of a substance involving the union of three rings or closed chains of atoms, as in the case of anthracene, which may be viewed as the result of the condensation of three benzene rings. — **Universal system**, in the rating of stops or diaphragms for lenses, a system in which the number assigned to a stop indicates the square of the time of exposure for which it is designed. — **Vancouver system**, a name proposed by the Geological Survey of Canada for the great system of uplifts beginning at the south in the Olympic mountains, Washington, and extending northward through Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, and attaining its greatest development on the coast in southern Alaska, and finally terminating at the west in the Aleutian islands. *J. C. Russell*, *Glaciers of North America*, p. 32. — **Vigesimal system**, a system of counting or enumeration in which 20 is the base, the higher units being multiples of 20. The vigesimal system is always built up of groups of five and is derived from counting the fingers and toes. The term for twenty often signifies 'one man', that is, the fingers and toes of one man. — **Wanganli system**, in *geol.*, the representatives of the Pliocene Tertiary formation in New Zealand.

systematy (sis'te-ma-ti), *n.* [*systematic* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, same as *systematics*, *taxonomy*, or *classification*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1903, p. 534.

Systemic heart. See **heart*.

system-player (sis'tem-plā'ēr), *n.* One who plays against a banking game by following a systematic method of betting, instead of placing his money according to his fancy.

Systema (sis'tē-nā), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *συστήμα*, narrowing to a point.] 1. A genus of chrysomelid beetles comprising a number of species and confined to the western hemisphere. *S. frontalis* is an enemy to the grape in the United States and Canada. — 2. [*i. e.*] A beetle of this genus. — **Red-headed systema**, an American chrysomelid beetle, *Systema frontalis*, which eats grape-leaves in the northern United States and Canada.

syzygy, *n.*—**Line of syzygia**. See **line*.

szelong (shel'ong), *n.* [Pol. *szelang* = Russ. *shelegu*, etc., < Goth. *skillinggs*, etc., = E. *shilling*.] The Polish solidus, first of silver or billon and subsequently of copper.

szmikite (shmik'it), *n.* [G. *szmikit* (1887), named after I. Szmik, from whom it was received.] Hydrous manganese sulphate ($MnSO_4 \cdot H_2O$) which occurs in whitish or reddish amorphous stalactitic forms: from Felső-bánya, Hungary.



3. An abbreviation (*f*) of *territory*, *Testament*, *Thursday*, *Titus* (a book of the New Testament), *Tuesday*, *Turkish*; (*g*) in *med.*, of *tension of the eyeball*; (*h*) [*l. c.*] of *tome*, *ton*, *town*, *township*, *transitive*, *tun*, *tungsten*, and of the Latin *tempore*, in the time (of).

taal (tāl or tál), *n.* [*D. taal*, language, speech. See *taal*.] In South African Dutch territory, 'the language,' namely, the colonial form of Dutch there spoken.

tab² (tāb), *n.* [*Ar. tāb*.] A game something like backgammon, popular in Egypt and Palestine, played with four sticks.

tabacosis (tab-a-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *tabacum*, tobacco, + *-osis*.] Chronic tobacco-poisoning caused by the inhalation of tobacco-dust.

tabasco (ta-bas'kō), *n.* [*Tabasco*, a state of Mexico.] 1. The trade-name given to a pungent sauce and to a catsup made from a variety of *Capsicum annuum* (see pepper) and said to be prepared by extracting the pulp of the ripe fruit and so treating it as to retain its flavor, strength, aroma, and color.—2. A name which has been applied by seedsmen to various forms of *Capsicum annuum*. The plant yielding the fruit from which the original tabasco sauce was made is described as 2½ feet high, with an erect, spreading habit; leaves often 4 inches long and 2½ inches wide, dark green, usually pubescent along the veins; fruit extremely pungent, oblong cylindrical, about an inch long, obtuse or acute, usually compressed at the base by the calyx, deep red when ripe, the unripe ones often drying to an orange color, frequently borne in twos. See *tabasco*. *Rep. Missouri Bot. Garden*, 1898.

tabatière (tā-bā-tyār'), *n.* [*F.*] 1. A snuff-box.—2. [*F. fosse tabatière*, 'snuff-box depression.'] A depression between the tendons of two extensor muscles of the thumb, noticed when the thumb is extended.



Tabatière.

tabbigan (tab'i-gan), *n.* [*Aboriginal Australian*.] See **bullhead*, 1 (*f*).

Tabby-cat striation. See **striation*.

tabby-moth (tab'i-mōth), *n.* Same as **grease-moth*.

tabulogram (tā-bel'ō-gram), *n.* [*L. tabella*, a table, + *Gr. γράμμα*, a writing.] In statistics, a colored graphic table. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, 1895, ser. B, p. 810.

tabergite (tab'er-git), *n.* [*Sw. Taberg* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A bluish-green chlorite allied to penninite: from Taberg, Vermland, Sweden.

Tabetic foot, neuritis. See **foot*, **neuritis*.

tabetiform (tā-bet'i-fōrm), *a.* [*tabet* (ic) + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling tabes dorsalis or locomotor ataxia. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, V. 42.

tabi (tā'bē), *n.* [*Jap.*] A low sock of white or blue cotton worn by the Japanese. It has a thick sole and a separate part for the great toe.

tabification (tā'bi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. tabes*, a wasting, + *facere*, make, + *-ation*.] Emaciation.

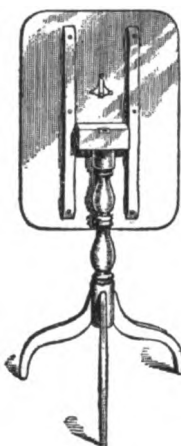
tabl (tā'bl), *n.* [*Ar. tabl*: see *atabal*.] A small drum with one head, usually beaten with the hand: common in Mohammedan countries. See *atabal*.

table, *n.*—**Chronometer tables**. See **chronometer*.—**Harlequin table**, a name given to one of the complicated pieces of furniture invented in England in the eighteenth century.

A magical table rightly called "Harlequin" has a sliding nest of drawers or "till" which can be raised to any height by means of intricate machinery.

K. W. Clouston, Chippendale Period in Eng. Furniture, [p. 144.]

Laying-on table, in printing, the inclined table that holds a pile of sheets of paper before printing. Better known in the United States as the *feed-board*. [*Eng.*]—**Periodic table**, in *chem.*, a classification in tabular form of the elements in accordance with the periodic law.—**Present-yield table**, in *forestry*, a tabular statement of the amount of wood at present contained in given trees upon a given area.—**Snap-table**, a table with the top hinged to a single support so that it may be placed in a horizontal or vertical position at pleasure.—**Stand table**. See **stand*.—**Thousand-legged table**, the name sometimes given to old-fashioned folding- or extension-tables which appear to have many supports.



Snap-table.

On this account they are nowadays sometimes called *thousand-legged tables*. *J. W. Lyon, Colonial Furniture of New England*, p. 199.

Traveling table, a table or moving platform mounted on rollers or wheels and moving upon a track or around a center: used in manufacturing processes where a number of different men and processes are to operate upon one object of mass sufficient to make it troublesome or costly to move it from man to man. Thus a mold or flask can be made to pass from man to man as the table moves, ultimately reaching the furnace from which metal is poured to fill it.

At the Baltimore works Walker's travelling tables present the moulds in rotation to the pouring ladle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 237.

table-base (tā'bl-bās), *n.* Same as *water-table*, 1.

table-chair (tā'bl-chār), *n.* An old English or Colonial piece of furniture which was used as a table or chair, the top turning back to a vertical position on a hinge. Also *chair-table*. *Lyon, Colonial Furniture*, p. 197.

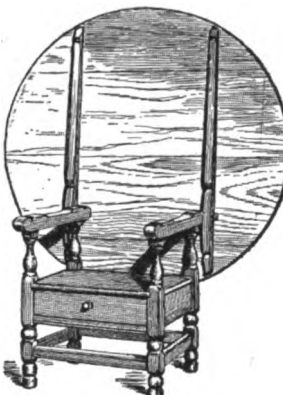


Table-chair.

table-cloth, *n.* 2. A horizontal sheet of cloud spreading over the top of Table Mountain, southwest of Cape Town, South Africa, and hanging down over the precipitous cliffs of the northeast front of the mountain.

Its formation is due to the fact that the southwest winds bring just enough moisture to form cloud when they are pushed up to the height of the table-land that forms the summit of the mountain; and as these winds descend on the northeast front, the warming of the air, by compression or otherwise, evaporates the cloudy particles and gives a definite outline to the lower edge of the cloud.

table-engine (tā'bl-en'jin), *n.* A name for what is commonly called the direct vertical engine, in which the cylinder stood on a base-plate or table with the piston-rod going out at the top and imparting motion to the crank and fly-wheel shaft above, the latter being supported on frames resembling the letter A rising from the table or base.

table-feed (tā'bl-fēd), *n.* 1. That detail in the design of a machine-tool by which the work secured to a holding-chuck on a table is moved, in the feeding process, against or toward the path of the tool which is fixed relatively to the frame.—2. In *sheet-metal work*, an automatic feed-motion employing a table which slides on ways. The sheets to be punched are clamped to the table, and the

table is timed to pass under the dies of the perforating-press at the speed required to meet the dies at every stroke, or at a variable speed where the perforations are distributed over irregular distances on the plate.

table-key (tā'bl-kē), *n.* A form of two-way switch used in telephony for making certain connections at the switchboard.

Table-land of erosion, a plateau which has been formed by the processes of uplift and erosion.

tableman, *n.* 3. A workman in a rolling-mill who has charge of the operation of the feeding-table by which the piece is delivered or fed to the rolls; or, one who works in connection with such a table.

table-plain (tā'bl-plān), *n.* A mesa within the valley of a river and carved out of the confluent alluvial fans of its tributaries by the sapping of the river itself and by the erosion of its affluents.

Climatic conditions with which most of us are not very familiar are chiefly responsible for many of the bold and unusual relief effects that characterize the region through which the Rio Grande flows. The valley mesas, or *table-plains*, are among the most instructive of all of these topographic features. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1907, p. 468.

table-stakes (tā'bl-stāks), *n.* A variety of poker in which no player can bet more than he has on the table in front of him when the cards are dealt, the betting limit of the game being what is on the board in front of the better.

Tablet triturate. See *triturate*.

table-tennis (tā'bl-ten'is), *n.* The game of tennis played upon a table, with smaller balls, nets, rackets, etc. Compare **ping-pong*.

table-vise (tā'bl-vis), *n.* A general name for the form of vise which is attached to a bench or table by means of bolts or of a screw by which it can be permitted to swivel; a bench-vise: distinguished from a leg-vise, the older form now less in use.

tablier, *n.* 2. In *anat.*, the peculiar formation brought about by the large size of the labia minora of the vulva, which hang down between the small labia majora: found particularly among the Hottentots and Bushmen.

Tabora black. See **black*.

Tabular gemmation. See **calycinal gemmation*.

tabulator, *n.* 2. An attachment to a type-writer for so controlling the feed-motion of the carriage that it will stop automatically at certain prearranged positions or points in its traverse, the object being to enable the operator to arrange the print in vertical lines, as in drawing up a tabulated statement of accounts. By its use, tables of quantities, prices, and other items can quickly be arranged in columns for ready reference. The tabulator can be either fastened to the type-writer or may be an integral part of the machine, different methods being employed in different types of machines. The essential parts of the tabulator are a rack, having teeth spaced to correspond to the spacing of the letters made by the type-writer, and movable margin-stops which are controlled by a supplementary keyboard attached to the type-writer. A number of different types of tabulators are in use, all based on the general principle of controlling the traverse of the carriage of the type-writer in such a way that a key of the tabulator, when touched, automatically feeds the carriage a fixed distance and saves all the labor that would otherwise be spent in feeding the carriage the same distance step by step by means of the space-key. See **margin-stop* and **type-writer*.

taccaceous (ta-kā'shius), *a.* [*NL. Taccace* (α) + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Taccaceæ*.

tachistoscope (ta-kis'tō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τὰχος*, superl. of *ταχύς*, swift, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *exper. psychol.*, an apparatus which exposes to view, for a brief and accurately variable time, an object or small group of objects (letters, short words, etc.).

Simple forms of the *tachistoscope* are the 'instantaneous' shutter; the falling screen which, in dropping,

tachistoscope

allows a momentary view through its window of the objects arranged behind it; the swinging screen attached to a pendulum; and the rotating disk with adjustable slit or open sector. Wirth's mirror *tachistoscope* permits, in addition to the ordinary momentary exposure, the partial variation of a continuously presented object; a permanently visible virtual image is replaced, at stated intervals, by a real image which occupies precisely the same apparent position in space. Dodge's mirror *tachistoscope* employs the principle of total reflection to secure the direct superimposition of exposure field upon pre-exposure field, without visible movement.

E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I, 11, 200.

tachogram (tak'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ταχίς*, swift, + *γραμμή*, a writing.] The record of angular velocities, of a machine or engine, obtained by means of a tachograph.

tachograph (tak'ō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ταχίς*, swift-ness, + *γράφειν*, write.] A recording tachometer applied to shafting or wheels to register rotation-speed; a speed-indicator. Also *tach-eograph*. *Nature*, Nov. 26, 1903, p. 95.

tachoscope (tak'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ταχίς*, swift-ness, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument which registers the number of revolutions made by a shaft in a certain time. It consists of a revolution-counter combined with a time-piece, there being an automatic cut-out for the revolution-counter.

tachyphalite (tak'i-a-fal'ít), *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, quick, + *φαλτός*, springing off or back, + *-ίτης*.] It flies easily from its gangue when struck. An altered and hydrated form of a mineral resembling zircon, but containing considerable quantities of thorium: from Kragerø, Norway.

tachycardia, *n.*—Essential tachycardia, rapid heart-action not due to any discoverable organic disease. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 204.—Reflex tachycardia, rapid heart-action due to disturbances in other systems than the circulatory.

Where, on the other hand, no clinical or pathological disease-changes are manifested in the structure of the heart, and where its rapid action is apparently due to causes outside the cardiac territory, whether those depend upon changes in the nervous system or passing temporary disturbances in the alimentary tract, the name *reflex* should be applied to the *tachycardia*. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 205.

tachydrite, *n.* See *tachydrite*.

tachygen (tak'i-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *-γενής*, producing.] In *biol.*, a plant or animal organ which has developed suddenly or rapidly during the phylogenetic history of the species.

tachygenesis (tak-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] In *biol.*, the inheritance of a characteristic at an earlier stage of individual development than that at which it first appeared; acceleration of development. According to the theory of tachygenesis, new characteristics are first acquired by adult organisms; are inherited at earlier and earlier periods in the lives of their descendants; and, finally, the older characteristics are crowded out and dropped from the beginning of the embryonic history, thus making room for the new characteristics which are continually being added on to the organism during its adult life.

This is in conformity with the law of *tachygenesis*, or acceleration in development, which is the key to the understanding of the taxonomic values of shell characters in gastropods. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 921.

tachygenetic (tak'i-jen-et'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tachygenesis; tachygenic.

tachygenic (tak-i-jen'ik), *a.* Same as **tachy-genetic*.

The sudden or *tachygenic* appearance of temporary structures, such as hatching spines, various setae, spines, respiratory organs, so characteristic of dipterous larvae, and of the protective colors and markings of caterpillars. A. S. Packard, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 708.

tachymetric (tak-i-met'rik), *a.* Relating to tachymetry; measured or ascertained by the tachymeter or by tachymetry.

tachyphore (tak'i-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ταχίς*, swift, + *φέρειν*, bear.] A name of a proposed system of electric traction in which the car is drawn forward by the magnetic action of a series of solenoids. The passing car automatically completes and then breaks the circuit through each of these in turn. Also known as the *port-electric railway system*. *Houston, Diet. Elect.*

tachyphrasia (tak-i-frā'ziā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *φράσις*, speaking.] Very rapid and voluble speech.

tachypnoea (tak-ip-nō'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *πνοή*, < *πνέειν*, breathe.] Very rapid respiration.

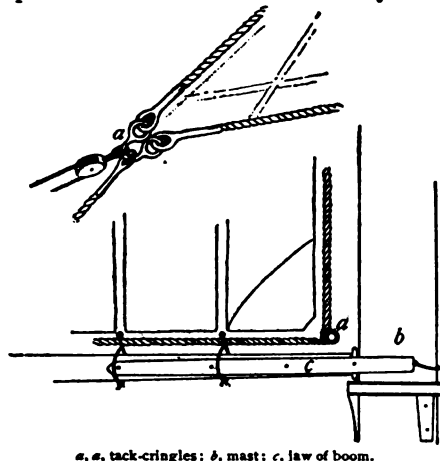
Tachysurinae (tak'i-sū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachysurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of silurid fishes characterized by having the nostrils close together and neither of them with a barbel.

Tachysurus (tak-i-sū'rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of silurid fishes. Most of them are from Central America.

tachythanatous (tak-i-than'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *θάνατος*, death.] Rapidly fatal. [Rare.]

tack¹, *n.* 10. Side: said of a speculator's relationship to the market. *Stand. Dict.*—**Mid-ship tack**, an additional tack found on the middle foot of some courses, and used in calms and light airs to keep the foot of the sail standing forward, so as to prevent it from slapping back and chafing itself against the mast.—**Port tacks on board**, said of the tacks of the courses when the vessel is on the wind on the port tack.—**Starboard tack**, the tack on which the long leg is made when sailing close-hauled.—**Starboard tack**. A vessel is said to be on the starboard tack when the wind is blowing against her starboard side, and to be on the port tack when the wind is blowing against her port side. When a square-rigged vessel is on the starboard tack, the starboard tacks of her courses are boarded to starboard, and when on the port tack the port tacks of her courses are boarded to port. In the case of schooners, sloops, etc., the terms 'starboard tack' and 'port tack' are borrowed, since such vessels have no tacks to board—the tacks of fore-and-aft sails always being against the after side of the respective masts, independent of the tack that the vessel is on.—**Starboard tacks on board**, said of the tacks of the courses when the vessel is on the wind on the starboard tack.—**To board a tack**. See **board*.—**To haul aboard the tack**. Same as **to haul aboard* (which see, under *aboard*).—**To make a tack** (naut.), to sail a leg; to make a board.—**To split tacks**, said of a vessel when in a race, on the wind, she goes about in order to pursue a different course from her opponent.

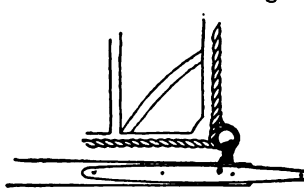
tack-criingle (tak'kring'gl), *n.* An iron ring spliced into a fore-and-aft sail at the junction



a, a, tack-criingles; b, mast; c, jaw of boom.

of the foot and luff; also, the iron shapes spliced into the lower corners of square sails.

tack-earring (tak'er'ing), *n.* A length of rope passed several times through the tack-



Tack-earring.

criingle and the iron eye on the inboard end of the boom so as to secure the foot and luff of a sail.

tacking, *n.* 2. Same as **barring*¹, 2.

tacking-machine (tak'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine, allied to the nailing-machine, for cutting, twisting, corrugating, and bending wire into nails, tacks, and staples, driving the nails into shoe-heels and soles, and also tacking soles and uppers together. It is made in various forms.

tack-iron (tak'i'ern), *n.* The iron bolt to which is shackled the block through which the tack is rove. The tack-irons for the main course are found to port and starboard on the deck; but the tack-irons for the fore course are found sometimes on the cat-heads, and again on bumpkins under the bows.

tackle, *n.*—**Boom-jigger tackle**, usually a small double and a single block, used for rigging studding-sail booms in and out on a lower yard.—**Boom-tackle**, a double purchase, as a rule, used in fore-and-aft vessels to

tactical-verbal

guy out the spanker-boom when running free, so as to prevent that spar from jibing.—**Fore-and-aft tackle** (naut.): (a) Any kind of tackle that is used in the line of the keel. (b) A watch-tackle purchase used for stretching the backbone of an awning.—**Forestay tackle** (naut.), a tackle used in hoisting things in and out of a vessel.—**Half-watch tackle**, a watch-tackle. There is no difference in meaning between the two terms, both signifying a purchase composed of a double and a single block. The former was sometimes used because the power derived was considered equal to that of half the watch in hauling and hoisting.—**Hatch-tackle**, a double and single block (watch-tackle) used for hoisting articles from the store-rooms of a vessel.—**Jeer-tackle**, a heavy purchase which is used for sending lower yards up and down.—**Jigger-tackle**, a handy-billy (watch-) tackle used for various purposes about decks and aloft.—**Mast-head tackles** (naut.), tackles led from the mastheads to some external point when a vessel is in dock, to prevent it from falling over in the event of accident to the bilge-blocks and shores.

The practical method of guarding against such accidents of course consists in carefully shoring, using *mast-head tackles*, or otherwise supporting the vessel externally, in order to prevent her from upsetting.

White, *Manual of Naval Arch.*, p. 125.

Sail-tackle, a purchase used for hoisting one of the upper sails from the deck to its yard, preparatory to bending. This is usually a double and a single block, which constitutes a watch-tackle.—**White's tackle**, a system of pulley-blocks in which the sheaves are of different diameters so computed that the varying path or speed of the rope in the successive passage from sheave to sheave shall cause each sheave to turn at the same number of revolutions in a given time. This makes the pins or bushings wear uniformly, so far as space traversed is responsible for such wear. Named from the designer.

tack-mold (tak'möld), *n.* A mold, usually of copper, for casting the flat lugs used by plumbers to fasten pipe to a flat surface and known as tacks.

tack-puller (tak'pül'ér), *n.* A tool for drawing out tacks or small nails; a tack-claw.

tack-tackle, *n.* It is the purchase which is hooked into the hauling part of the tack, and by means of which the clue of the course is boused down toward the deck, and kept forward on the windward side when the ship is close-hauled.

tacky², *n.*—**Tacky party**, a social gathering of persons dressed in the rough serviceable clothes of ordinary wear. [Southern U. S.]

II. *a.* 1. Unkempt; rough; shabby; ill-fed: said of persons or animals.—2. Bad; poor; miserable. [Slang.]

That was the tackiest time I ever had and the tea was jay. *Town Topics*, March 27, 1902, p. 13.

Taconian (tä-kō'ni-an), *n.* In *geol.*, a name proposed by T. S. Hunt for what he supposed to be the uppermost member of the Archaean system of Precambrian rocks. The Taconian series of Hunt is now known to be in part of Paleozoic age, and the term is no longer used. See *Taconic system*, under *system*.

Taconic limestone. See **limestone*.

taconite (tä-kō-nit), *n.* [*Taconic* + *-ite*.] In *petrol.*, a name proposed by H. V. Winchell (1896) for cherty or jaspers rock, in places calcareous or quartzitic, associated with the hematites of the Masaba Range, Minnesota.

tactic, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the motions of organisms in relation to external agents; exhibiting taxis.

Tactical unit. See **unit*.

tactics, *n.*—**Naval tactics**, the art and practice of maneuvering a fleet or squadron of war-ships.

tactil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *tactile*.

tactile, *a.* (d) In *art criticism*, noting the quality of solidity in nature, which is perfectly apprehended only by the sense of touch, and which is better represented by certain painters than by others. 'Tactile' in this sense is a translation of the German *tactisch*, used by Riegl in 1893.

It is one *tactile* quality of the subject, rather than its illusionist possibilities, which has attracted the artist.

Eugénie Strong, *Roman Sculpture*, p. 66.

Tactile cone. See **cone*.—**Tactile disks**, disk-shaped terminations of tactile nerves in certain locations; also, same as *Grandidier corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*).—**Tactile space**. See **space*.

tactilological (tak-ti-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*tacti* (le) + *logical*.] Tactual; pertaining to touch: as, *tactilological sensations*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII, 578. [Rare.]

tactualist (tak'tū-al-ist), *n.* [*tactual* + *-ist*.] 1. One who holds that touch (including kinesthesia) is the spatial sense *par excellence*, and that sight alone cannot acquaint us with the size or shape or distance or direction of objects. G. M. Stratton, *Exper. Psychol.* and its Bearing upon Culture, p. 128.—2. One who is motor-minded; that is, one who thinks, remembers, imagines, etc., predominantly in terms of kinesthetic sensations. [Rare.]

tactual-verbal (tak'tū-al-vér'bal), *a.* 1. Tending to think, remember, imagine, etc., in verbal ideas, and to experience these ideas in tactual, motor, or kinesthetic terms: as, the

tactual-verbal

tactual-verbal type of mind.—2. Tending to represent words mentally in terms of kinesthetic sensations.

The visual-verbal mind sees, the auditory-verbal hears, the **tactual-verbal** feels, what words are coming.

E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. 1. 197.

3. Having a verbal form, with tactual or kinesthetic contents: as, a **tactual-verbal** idea. **tactual-visual** (tak'tū-āl-vīz'ū-āl), *a.* Compounded of sensations of touch and sight; noting a concurrence or association of visual and tactual impressions.

Localisation may also be **tactual-visual**. O opens his eyes, as soon as he has heard the telephone click, and points with the rod in the direction from which he thinks that the sound comes.

E. B. Titchener, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. 1. 180.

tadjerite (taj'er-it), *n.* See **meteorite*.

tæniate, *a.* 2. Having narrow, ribbon-like markings running lengthwise of the body. [Rare.]

tænicidal (tē'ni-sī-dl), *a.* [L. *tænia*, tape-worm, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill, + *-al*.] Destructive to tapeworms. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 446.

Tænioceras (tē-ni-os'g-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *raivia*, band, fillet, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Carboniferous nautiloid cephalopods with discoidal shells the volutions of which have a trapezoidal section. Improperly written *Tænoceras* and *Tainoceras*.

tænirole (tē'ni-ōl), *n.* Same as *tæniola*.

Four muscles, which extend up the *tænirole*, are the agents for contracting the stalk, while the margin is contracted by a circular muscle which passes round outside the insertion of the tentacles, and in contracting pulls the margin well over the tentacles, leaving only a hole in the centre, through which the tips of some of the tentacles appear. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 64.

Tæniotoca (tē-ni-ot'ō-kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *raivia*, band, fillet, + NL. (*Embio*)*toca*.] A genus of embiotocoid fishes found on the western coast of the United States.

tæniotoxin (tē'ni-ō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *raivia*, tapeworm, + E. *toxin*.] A poisonous substance occurring in tapeworms.

Taffeta ribbon. See **ribbon*.—**Tufted taffeta**, a silk fabric of taffeta (foundation) weave with a shaggy pile.

tāhil (tā'hil), *n.* [Malay *tāhil*. See *tael*.] A unit of weight in the Straits Settlements, equal to one sixteenth of a catty, or about 1½ ounces avoirdupois.

tāhsil (tā'hēl), *n.* [Hind., < Ar. *tahsil*, collection.] In India, a subdivision of a district; the ultimate unit of administration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 769.

tāhsildār (tā-sēl-dār'), *n.* [Also *tahseeldar*; Hind., < Pers. *tāhsildār*, < Ar. *tāhsil*. See **tahsil*.] In India, the chief (native) revenue officer of a subdivision of a district. *Yule and Burnell, Hobson-Jobson*.

tahuari (tā-hwā'rē), *n.* [S. Amer.] See **lanchama*.

taiaha (ti'ā-hā), *n.* [Maori.] A sort of club or staff about six feet long, carved at one end and frequently ornamented with feathers. It was used by Maori chiefs as a badge of office, and sometimes for fighting.

taioha (ti'hō-ā), *adv.* [Maori.] Presently; by and by; some time later; wait a bit. [New Zealand.]

tail, *n.* 3. (h) The end of the fiber that is combed last on a combing-machine. *Thornley, Cotton Combing Machines*, p. 283.—10. The players on a side who are not counted on for runs, and who are consequently sent last to bat. *Hutchinson, Cricket*, p. 411.—**Tail hold**. See **hold*.—**Tail of a gale**. See **gale*.²

tail, *v. t.*—**To tail out**, to wind up the sale of gradually, or with prices tapering down, as in selling cattle. [Colloq.]

Every intelligent feeder knows the value of uniformity; it enables him to sell his product without *tailoring out* a lot at inferior price.

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901-02, p. 177.

tail-back (tāl-bak'), *v. i.* To move backward, as from the head to the tail: specifically, noting the rush of the flame of burning gas in a current of air backward against the flow of the current. This happens in any confined combustible mixture of gas and air when the rate of propagation of the flame in the mixture is faster than the velocity of flow in the duct or tube which confines and directs it. In Bunsen or other heating-burners it is called "back-firing," the flame retreating in the mixing-tube until it reaches the jet of gas.

tail-beam (tāl'bēm), *n.* In *flooring*, a piece of timber which is framed into a header; the third member in a piece of framing around a chimney or the like. Also called *tail-joist*.

tail-block, *n.* 2. The supporting block or

end-piece for that end of the work which is farthest from the head-end or driving-mechanism, as in a lathe, or the carriage for logs, in a saw-mill.

tail-chain (tāl'chān), *n.* In *lumbering*, a heavy chain bound around the trailing end of logs, as a brake, in slooping on steep slopes.

tail-cord (tāl'kōrd), *n.* One of two pieces of cord on a Jacquard loom connecting hooks of the Jacquard with neck-twines operating heddles. *R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving*, p. 150.

tail-cutter (tāl'kut'ēr), *n.* A curved beveling-machine for cutting off and beveling the ends of stereotype plates. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 16, 1904, p. 139.

taildown (tāl'doun), *v. t.* To roll (logs) on a skidway to a point on the skids where they can be quickly reached by the loading-crew.

tailed, *a.*—**Tailed cirrus**, small cirrocumuli or alto-cumuli from which snowflakes or fine rain-drops are falling slowly and drifting behind in the lower wind: analogous to the rain-streaks from larger cumuli.

tail-fan (tāl'fan), *n.* In macrurous crustaceans, the telson together with the appendages of the preceding segment. Also *tail-fin*.

tail-fin, *n.* 2. In crustaceans, same as **tail-fan*.

tail-head (tāl'hēd), *n.* The base or root of the tail.

The lines on each side of the back should be carried true to the last rib, with a loin thick, preferably inclined to raise some, followed by hooks well covered and smooth, and a long hind quarter, ending in a level *tail-head* and wide pin-bone.

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901-02, p. 89.

tail-hook, *n.* 2. Same as **dog*, 9 (m).

tail-house (tāl'hous), *n.* In *mining*, the building in which tailings are treated.

tailing, *n.* 5. In *elect.*: (a) In *teleg.*, especially through cables, the discharge current due to the capacity of the line which continues to flow for an appreciable time after the signaling impulse has been received and modifies the character of the latter. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1897, p. 95. (b) In *automatic teleg.*, a mark, on the recording-tape of a receiving instrument, which is not caused by the signaling impulse proper but by the discharge current from the line.—6. In prospecting for coal, the outcrop of a carbon-carrying stratum at the surface of the ground. Called also *smut* and *blossom*. The vein peters out at the surface, or tails away to nothing, but leaves a stain under weathering. [Eng.]

tail-joist (tāl'joist), *n.* See **tail-beam*.

tail-knob (tāl'nob), *n.* A small swelling consisting of an aggregation of cells at the posteromedian point of the blastoderm, or germ-ring, in the young fish embryo.

taille, *n.* 6. (b) Also applied to the tenor voice and to the tenor species of wind-instruments: as, *taille de basson*, the tenor oboe or tenoroon.

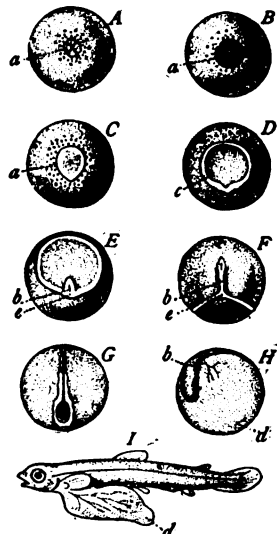
tail-light (tāl'lit), *n.* Same as *tail-lamp*.

tail-lock (tāl'lok), *n.* A crest of erect, stiff hairs on the center of the upper part of the tail: occurring more or less frequently in horses in their winter coat.

tail-mill (tāl'mil), *n.* Same as **tail-house*.

tailor, *n.* 2. (c) A name in New South Wales of the fish *Pomatomus saltatrix*. It is called *skipjack* in Melbourne, a name by which it is also known in America, where it is more commonly called *bluefish*.

tailorage (tāl'lor-āj), *n.* 1. The products of tailoring, collectively.—2. The fit, general finish, and effect of the work of a tailor.



Nine stages in the development of *Salmefaria*.

A-H, before hatching; I, shortly after hatching: a, blastoderm; b, embryo; c, thickened edge of blastoderm; d, yolk-sac; e, tail-knob. (A-G after Henguey.)

(From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")

take

tailorize (tāl'lor-iz), *v. i. and t.*; pret. and pp. *tailorized*, ppr. *tailorizing*. 1. To follow the business of a tailor; fit as a tailor; fit closely and somewhat stiffly.—2. To make conventional; conventionalize. [Rare.]

tailor-made, *a.* Hence.—2. Somewhat stiff and formal; conventional. [Rare.]—**A tailor-made girl**, a young woman who affects the tailor cut in clothes and is somewhat stiffly and mannishly dressed. [Colloq.]

tailor-shad (tāl'lor-shad), *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad*.

tail-piece, *n.* 1. (f) In *lock-making*, a sliding piece connecting the hub and the bolt and transmitting motion from one to the other. (g) In *printing*, a decorative design at the end of a chapter that has a short page: usually in the form of a reversed pyramid. (h) A casting or hollow chamber below the suction-valves of a large pump to which the several suction-pipes leading to the sinks or sumps may be bolted by flanged joints.

tail-rock (tāl'rok), *n.* Same as *tailings*. See *tailing*, 3.

tail-rod (tāl'rod), *n.* A rod attached to the piston of an engine or pump and projecting through the head of the cylinder away from the crank. Such a rod helps to support and steady the piston, especially in an engine having a very long stroke.

There are several novel features in regard to the power station, among them the method of making joints and piping, and an arrangement for recovering the cylinder oil from the water of condensation. The experiment has been tried of equipping one engine with *tail rods* and the other without *tail rods*. The experience with the *tail rods* indicates that it is possible to work the engine equipped with them at about 10 per cent. greater capacity. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 26, 1903, p. 1064.

tail-shaft (tāl'shaft), *n.* 1. Any shaft working at the end of the series farthest from the head, or from the end, where the power is primarily applied.—2. In marine practice, the last or sternmost length of the propeller-shaft, or the portion which projects aft through the hull and to which the propeller is fastened.

tail-sheave (tāl'shēv), *n.* The sheave or drum at the bottom or inner end of a mine-haulage system or an inclined plane, on which the cars are operated by an endless rope. At the opposite end is the *head-sheave*, when the cars are operated partly by gravity.

tail-spindle (tāl'spin'dl), *n.* The spindle carrying the dead-center of the engine-lathe and located in the tail-stock farthest from the head.

tail-stem (tāl'stem), *n.* Same as *tail-piece*, 1 (b).

tail-twisting (tāl'twis'ting), *n.* The act of torturing an animal by twisting its tail; hence, the act of tormenting, in general; nagging. [Slang.]

The Colonel's Wife talked and prayed by turns till she was tired, and went away to devise means for chastening the stubborn heart of her husband. Which, translated, means in our slang, "tail-twisting."

R. Kipling, *Watches of the Night*, in *Plain Tales from the Hills*, p. 82.

tail-vise, *n.* 2. A leg-vise, or one which is supported partly upon an iron foot or leg reaching to the floor and partly by being secured to the edge of a bench: used by blacksmiths and others for rougher classes of work. Known also in Great Britain as the *standing vise*. [Eng.]

tainiolite (ti'ni-ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. *raivia*, band, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of lithium-mica occurring in colorless crystals having the form of strips or bands: its relations to the better-known species have not been determined: found in southern Greenland.

taipo (ti'pō), *n.* [Maori t] A New Zealand word for 'devil,' often applied by settlers to a vicious horse or as a name for a dog. *E. E. Morris, Austral English*.

takadiastase (tak-a-di'ā-stās), *n.* [*Taka* (mine), a Japanese chemist who first prepared it, + E. *diastase*.] A trade-name for a digestive ferment obtained by the action of *Aspergillus oryzae* on rice. It is used in cases of starchy indigestion.

The following ferments were used: *taka-diastase*, pancreatin, rennin, myrosin, invertin, emulsin, pepsin in acid solution, pepsin in alkaline solution, ingluvin, malt, and papain. *Jour. Med. Research*, July, 1907, p. 385.

Takaka system. See **system*.

Takatori pottery. See **pottery*.

take, *v. t.*—**To take a stand**. See **stand*.—**To take ground**. See **ground*.—**To take harbor**, to put in to a harbor.

We resolved to *take harbour*. *Defoe, Captain Singleton*, p. 57.

To take land (more, less, too much, etc.) in plowing to increase, diminish, etc., the width of the furrow-slice: said of the plow or the plowman. [Eng.]—**To take the air**. (c) To measure the flow of air for ventilating or

take

other uses in a duct or passage. (d) To receive the quantity of air intended, or to deliver it: used more commonly in the negative form of "not taking the air," when the apparatus is working poorly. Both terms are used specifically with regard to the operation of mines requiring artificial ventilation by fans or other devices.—To take the back track. See **track*.—To take up bees, to kill bees, generally with burning sulphur, to get the honey. *Stand. Dict.*

take, n. 4. In *pathol.*, a successful inoculation or vaccination. [*Colloq.*]

Ninety-eight per cent of "takes."

Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903.

taker, n. 2. A cylinder on a wool-carding machine for taking the fibers from the feed-rolls to the main cylinder. Also called *licker-in* or *taker-in*.

taker-in (tā'kér-in'), *n.* The cylinder, covered with card-cloth, which takes the fibers of wool or cotton from the feed-rolls to the main cylinder, or drum, of a carding-machine; a taker.

The fibres of the lap sheet are combed or struck off by the *taker-in*, and carded or combed as they pass through the carding engine. When the fibres have been carded, they are combed from the doffer in a thin gauze-like web, and adhere to one another with a gossamer-like attachment, which holds the fibres together for the drawing processes. *Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce*, p. 116.

takin (tā'kin), *n.* [Native name.] A goat-like antelope, *Budorcas taxicolor*, related to the Rocky Mountain goat, found at a high altitude in the eastern Himalayas.

takrag (tāk'rag), *n.* A Siamese three-stringed lute or guitar similar to the Burmese *patola*.

takosis (tā-kō'sis), *n.* [For **tekosis*, irreg. < Gr. *τεκεν*, melt, waste away, + *-osis*.] A contagious disease of goats, characterized by anemia and rapid emaciation, usually terminating fatally.

At last a disease has been found that will kill a goat. . . . The new disease is called "takosis." This is a new name for a new disease.

Kansas City Daily Times, Oct. 26, 1903.

takyr (tā'kir), *n.* [Turki **takir*, Chagatai *takir*, < *tak*, smooth, plane.] In Turkestan, a flat clayey tract covered with water in the spring, but in the summer dry, with scant vegetation; a playa; a sebkha.

There are also wide spaces (*takyr*), nearly horizontal, covered with clay, upon which water accumulates in the spring; in the summer they are muddy first, but later quite dry, and merely a few Solanaceae and bushes grow on their surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 15.

tala (tā'la), *n.* [Native name.] An Argentine tree of the elm family, *Momisia pallida*, yielding a valuable wood used for making tool handles, casks, and barrels.

talaporid (tal-ē-pō'ri-id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Talaporidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Talaporidae*.

talalgia (tā-lā'ji-ā), *n.* [*L. talus*, heel, + Gr. *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain in the heel.

talang (tā'lāng), *n.* [Philippine name.] See **mabolo*.

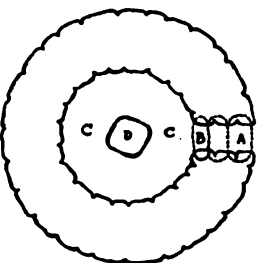
talangtalang (tā-lāng-tā'lāng), *n.* [Philippine name.] See **duguan*.

talara (tā'la-rā), *n.* [Pol., also *talera* = Russ. *talera*, < G. *taler*, *thaler*. See *thaler*, *dollar*.] A silver coin of Poland.

talaro (tā'lā-rō), *n.* [It. *talaro*, < G. *taler*, *thaler*. See *thaler*, *dollar*.] The designation of the Maria Theresa dollar of 1780, which is, or was, periodically restruck for the commerce of the Levant and Abyssinia.

Talavera pottery. See **pottery*.

talayot (tā'lā-yōt), *n.* [Balearic.] A name given by the natives of the Balearic Islands to certain prehistoric stone towers found in those islands. These towers are round or square with slightly sloping sides, but they are in such a ruined condition that the structure of



Vertical and horizontal cross-sections of a talayot. A, B, entrance gallery; C, C, interior crypt; D, central pillar.

their upper portion is doubtful. The interior was usually a simple chamber, but sometimes more complex. Their use is not known.

There are no true dolmens in Sardinia, where they are replaced by the Nuraghi, abodes not of the dead but of the living, though possibly modelled on long vanished cromlech prototypes. To the same category belong the so-called *Talayots*, or "watch-towers" of the Balearic Islands, which date also from prehistoric times, and which are generally supposed to have been erected by the same race that built the Sardinian Nuraghi.

Keane, Ethnology, p. 126.

Talbot's law, the Talbot-Plateau law. See **law* 1.

talbotype (tāl'bō-tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *talbotyped*, ppr. *talbotyping*. To produce (a photographic image) on the surface of sensitized paper according to the talbotype method. See *talbotype, n.*

To *talbot-type*.—To produce a photographic image on the surface of paper chemically prepared.

N. and Q., 9th ser., VII. 263.

tal-chlorite (tāl'klō'rit), *n.* An imperfectly defined mineral from Traversella in Piedmont, occurring in large hexagonal plates, perhaps a mixture of ripidolite and talc. Also applied to another mineral in the same locality, perhaps the same as leuchtenbergite.

talciun (tal'si-un), *n.* [NL., < E. *talc*.] An early name for magnesite.

tale 1. *n.*—*Canterbury tale*, a long and tedious tale or story; a fable; a cock-and-bull story: from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." *N. E. D.*

talabreric (tal-ē-brar'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a pale-yellow crystalline compound, contained in the lichen *Lepraria latebrarum*.

talent 1. *n.*—All the talents, a nickname given to the British ministry in office in 1804, which was conspicuous for its want of a man of genius, while including those possessed of "all the talents."

talent 2. (tal'ent), *v. t.* To endow with talents. [Rare.]

That Care and Zeal wherewith he hath Employed in his peculiar Opportunities, with which the Free Grace of Heaven hath Talented him to do Good unto the Publick. *C. Mather, Magnalia*, iv. §. 6.

taligrade (tal'i-grād), *a.* [*L. talus*, ankle, + *grad*, walk.] Walking on the outer side of the foot. The ant-eaters walk thus with their fore feet, while the extinct ground-sloths walked on the outer sides of their hind feet.

talipedic (tal-i-ped'ik), *a.* [NL. *talipes* (ped-) + *-ic*.] Clubfooted, as a person; twisted and distorted by club-foot, as a foot.

talipes, *n.*—*Talipes arcuatus*, a deformity of the foot marked by the presence of an exaggerated arch.—*Talipes calcaneocavus*, a combination of talipes calcaneus with talipes cavus.—*Talipes calcaneovarus*, a combination of talipes calcaneus with talipes varus.—*Talipes equinovarus*, a combination of talipes equinus with talipes varus.—*Talipes equinovaginus*, a combination of talipes equinus with talipes vagus.—*Talipes plantaris*, a form of talipes cavus in which flexion of the foot is markedly restricted.—*Talipes planus*, flatfoot; a condition in which the arch of the foot is broken down.—*Talipes valgocavus*, a combination of talipes valgus with talipes cavus.—*Talipes varocavus*, a combination of talipes varus with talipes cavus.

talipomannus (tal'i-pom'ā-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *talipes* + *manus*, hand.] Club-hand; a deformity of the hand analogous to club-foot.

Talismania (tal-is-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < the *Talisman*, a French vessel.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Allopocephalidae*.

tallant (tal'ant), *n.* The upper part of a rudder.

tall-boy, n. 2. Another name for a high-boy, a high chest of drawers. See *high-boy*, 2.

Tallerman treatment. See **treatment*.

talligite (tal'ing-it), *n.* [Named after R. Tallig, who collected it.] A hydrated copper chlorid occurring in bright-blue incrustations: found in Cornwall, England.

tallochlor (tal'ō-klōr), *n.* The green coloring-matter of Iceland moss, *Cetraria Islandica*.

tallow, n.—*Borneo tallow*, a solid fat obtained in Borneo from any one of several species of trees belonging to the family *Dipterocarpaceae*, especially *Shorea aptera* and *Isoptera borneensis*. It is used by the natives for cooking and is exported to Europe for lubricating purposes.—*Chinese tallow*. See *vegetable tallow*.—*Piney tallow*. See *pinyl*.—*Whale tallow*, the still soft mass of imperfectly purified spermaceti obtained by the first pressing of the head matter from the cachelot whale.

tallow-cup, n. Tallow is much less used for lubrication than before the use of mineral oils became general. A goblet-shaped cup of cast-brass, with a cock in the part corresponding to the goblet-stem, was screwed into the cylinder-cover. When steam was shut off, and the engine running by its inertia, the cock could be opened, and on the aspiration stroke of the piston the pressure below the cock would be enough less than that of the atmosphere to cause the latter to press the tallow, softened by heat, down into the cylinder. In condensing-engines the lubrication could be done when the engine had steam on, provided the cock was opened on the exhaust stroke on that side of the piston.

tamal

tallow-weed (tal'ō-wēd), *n.* A native forage plant, *Tetraneuris linearifolia*, of southern and western Texas. It is a low composite with narrow leaves and yellow heads, and springs up in January, when other feed is scarce. Its name is due to its remarkable fattening quality.

Tally (tal'i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [(*I*)*tal*(an).] An Italian: as, the *Tallies* are working on the railroad. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Slang.]

tally-board (tal'i-bōrd), *n.* A smooth thin board used by a scaler to record the number or volume of logs.

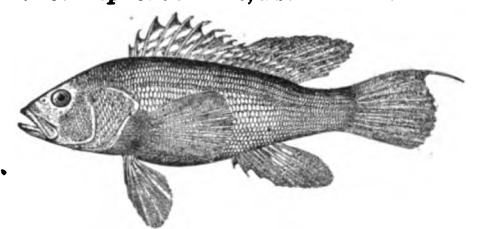
tally-card (tal'i-kārd), *n.* Any card on which a record is kept, especially of the scores in a game or of the coups in banking-games.

tallygalone (tal'i-gā-lōn'), *n.* [Also *talley-galaun*, *tallagallan*: an aboriginal name.] A fish of New South Wales, *Myxus elongatus*, a genus of the family *Mugilidae* (the gray mullets). Also called *sand-mullet*. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

tallying-machine (tal'i-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A counting-machine used in counting or keeping tally of the number of passengers entering a boat, the number of parcels delivered or received at a warehouse or freight-yard, etc. It is held in the hand, a lever pressed by the thumb causing the machine to register on a dial the total number at each stroke of the lever.

tallyman, n. 5. In *forestry*, a man who records or tallies the measurements of logs as they are called by the scaler.

tally-wag (tal'i-wag), *n.* 1. A common name of *Centropristes striatus*, a serranoid fish found



Talley-wag (*Centropristes striatus*). (From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Mus.)

on the Atlantic coast of the United States.—2. A fish, *Centropristes ocyurus*, of the Gulf of Mexico. *Jordan and Evermann*, *Amer. Food and Game Fishes*, p. 397.

Talma's disease. See **disease*.

talofibular (tā-lō-fib'ū-lār), *a.* [*talus* + *fibula* + *-ar*.] Relating to the astragalus and the fibula: noting a ligament.

talonic (ta-lon'ik), *a.* [A metathesis of (*ga*)*la(c)*tonic.] Noting an acid, a colorless levorotatory crystalline compound, C₈H₁₂O₇, prepared by the action of pyridine on galactonic acid.

talonid (tal'on-id), *n.* [*talon* + *-id*.] The shelf-like heel developed at the posterior part of the crown of the lower molar teeth of mammals. An analogous structure occurs in the premolars. The talonid is least modified and may be most readily recognized in the lower molar of carnivorous and insectivorous mammals. The homologous structure in the upper teeth is called the talon.

talus-glacier (tā'lus-glā'shiēr), *n.* A body of loose debris that sometimes assumes a sort of slow flowing motion on a steep mountain-slope. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, *Geol.*, I. 221.

talus-slope (tā'lus-slop), *n.* The slope formed by the talus or broken and fallen rock which gathers at the foot of a cliff and produces a surface of high inclination. *Geikie*, *Text-book of Geology*, p. 52.

tam (tam), *n.* [Abbrev. of *tam-o'-shanter*.] A knit or crocheted cap for outdoor wear, without a brim and usually with a ball or tuft of wool in the center of the crown: sometimes imitated in straw or cloth. See *tam-o'-shanter*.

Tam. An abbreviation of *Tamil*.

tamacoari (tā-mā-kō-ā-rē'), *n.* [Tupi *tamacuari*, *tamacoaré*.] In northern South America, *Caraipa fasciculata*, a forest-tree of British Guiana and the upper Amazon belonging to the family *Clusiaceae*, with glossy feather-veined leaves and clusters of fragrant white flowers. It yields the tamacoari **balsam* (which see).

tamal (tā-māl'), *n.*; pl. *tamales* (tā-māl'ās, E. pron. tā-māl'iz). [Sp. Mex. and Cuban *tamal* (pl. *tamales*), < Carib *taumali*, *taomali*, the inner parts of a crab, or any piquant meat

or sauce (1666, Davies); see *tomalley*.] A Mexican dish made of Indian corn and meat, seasoned with red peppers, wrapped in husks and roasted or steamed.

tamanous, *n.* See **tamanovus*.

tamanowus (tā-mā-nō-wus), *n.* [Also *tamahnowus*, *tamanous*; Chinook jargon, < Chinook Indian *itamanoas*, supernatural power.] Among the Chinook and other Indians of Washington and British Columbia, a supernatural spirit or power; the power of the medicine-man; magic.

tamarao, *n.* Same as **tamarau*.

tamarau (tim-ā-rou'), *n.* [Phil.] A small wild buffalo, *Bos mindorensis*, found in the island of Mindoro, Philippines. Also *tamarao*.

Tamaricaceae (tā-mā-ri-kā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Tamarix* (*Tamaric*) + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales*, the tamarisk family, typified by the genus *Tamarix* (which see) and the order *Tamariscineae*.

tamariscineous (tā-mā-ri-sin-ē-us), *a.* [NL. *Tamariscineae* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Tamariscineae*.

tamarite (tā-mā-rit), *n.* [Cornish *Tamar*, a river so named in Huel Tamar, 'Tamar mine,' a locality in Cornwall.] A mineral occurring in green rhombohedral crystals in Cornwall, Saxony, and Hungary, a hydrated basic copper arseniate. Also known as *chalcophyllite*.

tamas (tā'mas), *n.* [Skt. *tāmas*, darkness; see *tenebræ*.] In *Hindu philos.*, darkness, as one of the three gunas, or fundamental qualities incident to creation.

Tamashek (tā-mā-shek), *n.* The Hamitic languages of the Sahara or Mauretania. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 384.

tambaroora (tam-bā-rō-rā), *n.* In Queensland, a game played with dice for a pool into which each player puts a sum agreed upon. Generally known as "A shilling in and the winner shouts." *E. E. Morris, Austral English*.

The exciting game of *tambaroora*. . . Each man of a party throws a shilling, or whatever sum may be mutually agreed upon, into a hat. Dice are then produced, and each man takes three throws. The Nut who throws highest keeps the whole of the subscribed capital, and out of it pays for the drinks of the rest. *A. J. Boyd, Old Colonialia*, p. 63, quoted by *E. E. Morris, Austral English*.

tambo¹ (tām'bō), *n.* [Peruvian Sp., < Quichua *tampuy*.] A building along the wayside for the use of travelers, sometimes furnishing both food and shelter, but usually only shelter. [Peru.]

One of the most interesting topics of study is the trails along which the seasonal and annual migration of tribes occurred, becoming in Peru the paved road, with suspension bridges and wayside inns or *tambos*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 377.

tambo² (tām'bō), *n.* Short for *tambourine*: referring to an end-man in a negro minstrel-show who plays on that instrument.

tambour, *n.* 6. An instrument for recording pulsations, consisting of a membrane stretched over a drum-like cylinder, or a ring, to which is attached a recording-needle.

The respiratory movements were recorded by the *tambour* method; two *tambours* . . . were strapped to the animal's chest. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, 1899, ser. B, p. 223.

Marey's tambour, in *physiol. and exper. psychol.*, an auxiliary recording-instrument implying the use of the graphic method with air-transmission. The tambour consists essentially of a very shallow metal funnel, the mouth of which is closed by a thin and tightly stretched sheet of rubber, while its smaller end is connected by thick-walled rubber tubing to a sphygmograph, dynamograph, pneumograph, plethysmograph, or the like. A light disk of metal, cemented to the rubber sheeting, carries a writing-lever, which is applied to the smoked surface of a kymograph drum. The whole recording system thus consists of an air column contained in a rigid tube which is bounded at both ends by elastic rubber membranes. A push upon the membrane of the particular instrument in use (sphygmograph, etc.) means a corresponding push upon the membrane of the tambour and a consequent rise of the writing-lever, which accordingly traces a pulse-curve, strength-curve, breathing-curve, etc., as the drum revolves.—**Tambour writing-table**, the name given by Hepplewhite to the roll-top desk, invented in France about 1750.



tambourine, *n.* 6. A parchment-covered

racket, resembling a battledore, with which the ball is thrown in the game of **tamburello* (which see).

tamburello (tam-bū-rel'ō), *n.* [It., a small drum.] A game of lawn-tennis played with tambourines or parchment-covered rackets resembling battledores. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., XII. 434.

tamis-bird (tam'is-bērd), *n.* [So called in allusion to the netted appearance of the bird's plumage; see *tamis*.] An English name for the guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris*.

tamlung (tam'lung), *n.* [Siamese *tamlung*, *ta'mleung*.] A Siamese gold coin on which is stamped the picture of a pagoda, equivalent to 4 ticals or about \$1.12 in United States gold.

Tam o'Shanter jug. See **jug¹*.

tampicin (tam'pi-sin), *n.* [*Tampico* + *-in²*.] A resinous glucoside, C₃₄H₅₄O₁₄, contained in *Tampico jalap*, the root of *Ipomæa simulans*, from Mexico. It melts at 130° C.

tamping-bar, *n.* 2. A long iron bar for pressing or tamping the ballast under the ties of a railway-track. It has a heavy square flat head set at an angle on a curved stem and a pointed top or handle.

tamping-pick (tam'ping-pik), *n.* A track-layers' pick which has one arm finished like the end of a tamping-bar. See **tamping-bar*.

tampon, *n.*—**Tracheal tampon**, an inflatable rubber bag surrounding a tracheotomy-tube, used to occlude the trachea and so prevent the entrance of blood in operations on the mouth or upper air-passages.

tamure (tam'ū-rā), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fish, the **schnapper* (which see).

Tamworth (tam'wēth), *n.* An English breed of pigs, having long legs and skull and a deep body. The general color is red, with some darker spots. Named from a town in Staffordshire where the breed originated.

tan¹, *n.* 1. The term is often used to mean spent bark which has served for the manufacture of leather and is spread over streets to deaden the sound of vehicles, or over the floor of a riding-school or circus to diminish the danger of falls, or applied to clay land as a loosening material. It is also commonly used as fuel in tanneries.

tan⁶ (tān), *n.* [Chin. *tan*, a large earthen jar capable of holding a picul.] A Chinese unit of weight, a picul, equal to 133½ pounds avoirdupois.

tan⁷ (tān), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese measure of surface, equal to .245 of an acre. *Hering, Conversion Tables*, p. 44.

tanacetin (tan-as-ē-tin), *n.* [NL. *tanacetum*, *tansy*, + *-in²*.] A bitter amorphous compound, C₁₁H₁₆O₄, contained in the leaves and flowers of the *tansy*, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

tanacetone (tan-as-ē-tōn), *n.* [NL. *tanacetum*, *tansy*, + *-one*.] A colorless dextrorotatory

liquid, CH₃CH<CH₂CH<CO₂CH₃ CCH(CH₃)₂(f), contained in the essential oils of *tansy*, *absinthe*, *thuja*, and *sage*. It boils at 203° C. Also called *thujone*.

Tanach, *n.* Same as **Tanak*.

tanago (tā'nā-gō), *n.* [Japanese name.] The surf-fish of Japan, *Ditrema temminckii*, of the family *Embiotocidae*.

Tanagran (tan-ā-grē'an), *a.* Same as **Tanagrine²*.

Tanagrine² (tan'ā-grin), *a.* [*Tanagra*, in ancient Boeotia, + *-ine²*.] Of or pertaining to *Tanagra* in ancient Boeotia: usually applied to Greek terra-cotta figurines of which the most notable have been found in excavations on the site of *Tanagra*. See cut at *Tanagra figurine* under *figurine*.

Tanak, Tanach (tā'nak), *n.* The common name of the Hebrew Old Testament. The word is formed, with assistant vowels, from the Hebrew initial consonants of the names of the three divisions of the Old Testament, namely, *Torah*, the law (the Pentateuch), *Nebim*, the prophets, and *Ketubim*, writings (Hagiographa).

tanana (ta-nā-nā'), *n.* [S. Amer.] A native name of a singing grasshopper in the valley of the Amazon. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 319.

tanchord (tan'kōrd), *a.* [*tan(gent)* + *chord*.] Consisting of or relating to a tangent and a chord.—**Tanchord angle**. See **angle³*.

Tancredia (tan-krē'di-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of teleostean pelecypods with small *Dona-like* shells which are obliquely truncated posteriorly and attenuated anteriorly: found in the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous formations.

tandan (tan'dan), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A catfish (see **catfish*, 7) or eelish, *Copidoglanis tandanus*. *E. E. Morris, Austral English*.

tandem, *n.*—**In tandem**. (a) One behind the other. (b) In *elect.*, in series. *Electrochem. Industry*, April, 1904, p. 134.—**Tandem cart**, a dog-cart.—**Tandem play**, in *foot-ball*, a play in which a player running with the ball is guarded in front or behind, or both, by players of his own side.

tandem-compound (tan'dem-kom'pound), *a.* Noting a form of compound engine in which the cylinders are in line so that the pistons are fastened to one piston-rod. When the axis of the cylinders is vertical this arrangement is often called *steepie-compound*.

tang¹, *n.* 1. (2) In *palaeon.*, the stem of an arrow-head which is inserted into the shaft.

tang³, *n.*—**Black tang**, one of the brown seaweeds, *Fucus vesiculosus*.

tang⁶ (tang), *n.* [Origin undetermined.] A fish belonging to the family *Teuthididae*, *Teuthis hepatus*, of the West Indian fauna.—**Blue tang**, a species of tang or surgeon-fish, *Teuthis caeruleus*, common from Key West to Bahia, differing from the others in its bright-blue color.—**Ocean tang**, a common name of *Teuthis bahianus*, a fish of the West Indian fauna.

tanga (tan'gā), *n.* [Pg. *tanga*, Turki *tanga*, Marathi *tānk*, etc., < Skt. *tanka*, a weight (of silver), a stamped coin.] A name of various coins (or monies of account) in the East: a current coin of Portuguese India, equal to 60 reis and one tenth of a rupee.

tang-chisel (tang'chiz'el), *n.* Any chisel in which the tang of the blade is driven into the handle.

tangelo (tan'je-lō), *n.* [*tan(gerine)* + (*pom*)-*elo*.] A class of hybrids of the tangerine orange and the grape-fruit or pomelo. At least three of these hybrids have been secured by the United States Department of Agriculture.

tangent, *n.* 3. (b) One of the keys or finger-levers of the hurdy-gurdy.—4. In *railroading*, a straight piece of track beginning and ending at a curve.—**Cuspidal tangent**, the tangent at a cusp of a plane curve.—**Hyperbolic tangent**, $\tanh x \equiv \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ —**Logarithmic tangent**, the logarithm of the natural tangent. Often, to avoid negative characteristics, the characteristic of the logarithm is printed 10 too large.—**Tangent balance**. (b) Same as *tangent galvanometer*.—**Tangent scale**. (b) In *phys.*, a scale graduated to read tangents of the angles of deflection of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—**Tangent screw**. (b) See **screw¹*.

tangential, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, specifically applied to strains in the earth's crust which are applied in a direction tangential to its surface.

A study of the general structure shows a differential yielding of the strata at this point to the *tangential* stresses that produced the deformation of the Appalachian province. *Science*, June 3, 1904, p. 856.

tangentometer (tan-jen-tom-ē-tēr), *n.* [*tangent* + *-o-* + Gr. *metron*, measure.] A simple mechanical device for the approximate measurement of tangents and other trigonometric functions. *Nature*, Dec. 12, 1907.

tanghinin (tan'gi-nin), *n.* [*tanghin* + *-in²*.] The active principle, in crystalline form, of tanghin (which see), the judicial poison of the Malagasies. Its analysis leads to the formula C₂₇H₄₀O₈. It produces the effects of a cardiac poison of the same class with ouabain and strophanthin.

tangi (tān'gi), *n.* [Maori *tangi*, cry, lament.] A Maori dirge or lamentation.

Perhaps some old woman did a quiet *tangi* over his grave. *J. L. Campbell, Poenamo*, p. 191, quoted in *E. E. Morris, Austral English*.

Tangible point, writing. See **point¹*, 31, **point system*, and **point-writing*.

tangin, *n.* See **tanghinin*.

tangle-bar (tang'gl-bār), *n.* An apparatus made up of a series of hempen swabs attached to a bar, used in exploring the sea-bottom, and drawn over it by the movement of the vessel. The hemp-fibers entangle in them samples of the bottom growths.

The *tangle-bar*, to sweep over rocky bottoms on which the other instruments would foul and often be lost. It is in effect a series of long swabs that will entangle in its hempen fibers almost anything from coral rock to fishes. It is probably the most effective all-around instrument for general work, and the least likely to fail or be lost. We found it invaluable in West Indian waters of moderate depths. *Science*, May 31, 1901, p. 843.

tangle-blade (tang'gl-blād), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *tangle¹*, 1.

tanglefoot, *n.* 2. Same as **bawera*, 2.

tanglement

tanglement (tang'gl-ment), *n.* An entanglement; the act of tangling or entangling; the knot or mixture of things thus tangled.

tanh. An abbreviation of *hyperbolic tangent*. See **tanh⁴*.

tania (tā'nē-ā), *n.* [Native name.] See *tanier*.

taniwha (tā'nē-hwā), *n.* [Maori *taniwha* = Samoan *tanifa* = Fijian, a large shark.] A mythical Maori monster of some kind, especially a water-monster, often described as a huge fish of hideous aspect.

tank¹, n. 4. In *glass-manuf.*, same as *tank-furnace* (which see, under *furnace*).—5. The stomach. [Slang.]

I ain't no bloomin' Camomile [camel] . . . to tap me tank [stomach].

Sir Gilbert Parker, *Donovan Pasha*, p. 333.

McClashan's ballast-tank, an arrangement of side water-ballast tanks, named after the inventor, which extend about half the length amidships, and are formed by the extension of the inner bottom plating to a considerable height on the sides of the vessel.—**MoIntyre tank**, in *iron ship-building*, a system of construction of a double bottom or ballast-tank adopted in early iron vessels and still sometimes used in small vessels: named from its designer. In this system the ordinary frame floors are retained and the side keelsons above the floors are increased in height and number so as to form fore and aft girders, to the upper flanges of which the tank-top, equivalent to the inner bottom plating, is riveted.—**Septic tank**, a tank, usually built of brickwork, masonry, or concrete, and large enough to hold something like 50,000 gallons, in which sewage is allowed to undergo putrefactive fermentation under the influence of anaerobic bacteria, a large part of the organic matter present being thus destroyed in the course of a day or two, and the remaining liquid prepared for further purification by filtration.

The "septic tank-system" was devised by Cameron of Exeter in 1896. It consists in providing . . . a closed chamber or tank through which the sewage passes and in which the organic matters in the sewage are brought into solution by anaerobic organisms.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 379.

Water-tampering and-measuring tank, a device used in bakeries, generally attached to the wall near a dough-mixer, by which water can be measured and heated to any degree for use in the mixer.

tank¹, v. II, intrans. To fill up (with liquor); hence, to be drunk: usually with *up*. [Slang.]

Bowlegs would repair back ag'in [with the bottle] to the Major, when they'd both *tank up* ecstatic.

A. H. Lewis, *Wolfville Nights*, xv.

tank⁴. An oral abbreviation for *hyperbolic *tangent* (which see), being an accommodated pronunciation of the written abbreviation *tanh*.

tankage, n. 3. The undissolved solids which settle to the bottom of the tank in which animal garbage is boiled with water, the grease being removed by skimming and the tank-water drawn off. (See **tank-water*.) Tankage is used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers.

Tank water, as is well known, is a by-product of rendering establishments produced in cooking, under pressure, the scraps of meats, bone, sinews, lungs, intestines, and other nitrogenous matter containing more or less fat; such cooking being continued for several hours, until the substance in the tank are decomposed to a great extent and the fat liberated. A large part of the nitrogenous matter remains in solution in the liquid produced from the solids introduced into the tank and from the condensed steam. The fat rises to the surface, while the undissolved matter, to a great extent, settles to the bottom of the tank. The liquid lying between the fat and the solids, or "tankage," in the bottom of the tank is known as "tank water."

Census Bulletin 190, June 16, 1902, p. 13.

tank-boiler (tang'boi'ler), *n.* A type of marine boiler in England in which the water and steam were contained in a single large enveloping shell of cylindrical shape or of a shape derived from the cylinder. The name was used to distinguish this type from the sectional or coil types, made up of tube units of small diameter.

tank-conductor (tang'kon-duk'tor), *n.* A person who has charge of the crew which operates a sprinkler or tank, and who regulates the flow of water, in icing logging-roads.

tank-epiphyte (tang'ep'i-fit), *n.* See **epiphyte*, 1.

tanker (tang'ker), *n.* Same as **tank-vessel*.

tank-head (tang'hed), *n.* The end of a vessel used as a tank. When such tanks are cylindrical and must withstand pressure, the tank-head is often convex on one end and concave on the other. The convex end offers no tendency to deform under pressure, and the concave end can be more readily riveted or welded in place to close the vessel up.

tank-heater (tang'hē-tēr), *n.* A sheet-iron cylinder extending through a tank or sprinkler,

in which a fire is kept to prevent the water in the tank from freezing, while icing logging-roads in extremely cold weather.

tanking, n. 2. The act of hauling water in a tank to ice a logging-road.

tank-liquor (tang'lik'or), *n.* The first crude solution of carbonate of soda obtained by leaching in tanks the 'black ash' of the Le-blanc process for making soda from common salt.

tank-plate (tang'plāt), *n.* 1. A form of cast-iron plate used in building up sectional tanks for holding water. The plates are thin, and are cast with stiffening ribs and with flanges, by which latter they are bolted together to form the sides and bottom. The plates may be of greater thickness and with more massive ribs where higher pressures are to be withstood, as in the bottom layers of deep tanks.—2. An inferior grade of wrought-iron plates, intended for use in tanks for water, oil, or similar liquids which are not to be exposed to heat or to high pressure. This quality should not be used for boilers. Less care is used in the selection of the stock and in its manufacture by fagoting and rolling, less frequent re-rollings are called for, so that the cinder is less completely expelled, and the thorough welding of the layers is less certain.

tank-runner (tang'run'er), *n.* A common East Indian name for one of the jacanas, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, which frequents the 'tanks' or reservoirs.

tank-ship (tang'ship), *n.* Same as **tank-vessel*.

tank-station (tang'stā'shon), *n.* A stopping-place on a railroad, provided with a tank for supplying locomotives with water. It is often detached from a regular way-station and outside the yard limits. [U. S.]

tank-steamer (tang'stā'mēr), *n.* A tank-vessel propelled by steam. See **tank-vessel*.

Oil from Baku, which was sent by *tank-steamer* on the Caspian to Petrovsk. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 366.

tank-toggle (tang'tog'gl), *n.* A device for lifting tanks or other similar vessels in which is a hole of a diameter less than that of the tank, and where it is sought to avoid the use of slings around the outside. A bar of a length greater than the greatest diameter of the hole (for safety it should be more than twice) is attached at or near its middle point to a hook or chain. It can be inserted into the hole by making the bar nearly parallel to the chain, but when released it falls at right angles across the hole, and the tank can be safely hoisted.

tank-valve (tang'valv), *n.* 1. A valve admitting liquid to a tank.—2. A valve in the bottom or side of a tank by opening which the tank can be emptied; specifically, the valve in a railway water-tank for supplying locomotive-tenders by which the supply to the drop-pipe is controlled.

tank-vessel, n. The interior structure is made up of water-tight transverse and longitudinal bulkheads arranged to form a number of compartments or tanks in which oil, molasses, or other fluids can be carried in bulk. The top of the tanks is a water-tight deck, above which and opening into the tanks are expansion-trunks (which see). The fluid is pumped into and out of the tanks by a system of pipes and steam-pumps. In tank-steamers the machinery and boilers are separated from the oil tank-compartments by a coffer-dam formed by two complete transverse bulkheads about 4 feet apart, which is frequently filled with water. Also colloquially called *tanker*.

tank-waste (tang'wäst), *n.* Same as **alkali waste*.

tank-water (tang'wā'tēr), *n.* The water containing solid matter in solution which is obtained on boiling meat scraps, slaughter-house offal, and mixed city garbage containing such materials, the melted grease being skimmed off from the surface and the undissolved solids allowed to deposit at the bottom of the tank. The residue left on evaporating *tank-water* is called *stick*. See **stick²*, 4, and **tankage*, 3.

The liquid lying between the fat and the solids, or "tankage," in the bottom of the tank is known as "tank water." After the fat has been skimmed off, the water is drawn off from the tankage and disposed of in various ways. This *tank water* was for many years discharged into the sewers, although it is known to contain valuable nitrogenous matter, and even at the present day it is thus disposed of in almost all houses of small capacity.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 22, 1902, p. 22479.

tannage, n.—**Chrome tannage**, a method of manufacturing leather by 'tawing' the skins with a solution of a chromium salt, most commonly potassium bichromate, sometimes chrome-alum, along with common salt and a mineral acid, followed by exposure to the reducing action of a sulphurous acid bath. C. T. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 282.—**Combination tannage**, a tannage made of two or more tanning-liquors, in which one sup-

tanolin

plements the other. *Flemming, Practical Tanning*, p. 70.—**Electric tannage**, treatment by an astringent liquor in connection with an electric current which hastens the process.—**Union tannage**, tannage by the use of a mixture of hemlock and oak bark. C. T. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 34.

tannal (tan'al), *n.* [*tann-ic* + *-al³*.] A trade-name of a basic aluminium tannate, $Al_2(OH)_4(C_{14}H_9O_9)_2 \cdot 10 H_2O$. It forms a brownish yellow powder and is used in surgery for dusting wounds.—**Soluble tannal**, a trade-name of a compound prepared by dissolving tannal in tartaric acid: used medicinally.

tannalbin (tan'al-bin), *n.* [*tann-in* + *alb(um)* + *-in²*.] A light brown odorless and tasteless powder obtained by precipitating a solution of egg-albumin with a solution of tannin, and washing and drying the precipitate: used as an intestinal astringent.

tannaspidic (tan-aspid'ik), *a.* [*tann(ic)* + *Aspid(um)* + *-ic*.] Noting a tannic acid which was formerly supposed to exist in the male fern.

tannate, n.—**Iron tannate**, a tannate which occurs with iron gallate in common writing-ink. The iron is generally present in both the ferrous and ferric states of combination.

Tanne graywacke. [*Tanne*, name of a town in the Harz Mountains.] In *geol.*, a member of the Lower Silurian series of the Harz Mountains of Germany.

tannenite (tan'e-nit), *n.* [G. *Tannen(baum)* + *-ite²*.] A mineral found at the Tannenbaum Mines in Saxony and at some other localities, a bismuth and copper sulphid. Also known as *emphreite*.

Tanners' wool, wool that is removed by scraping, or otherwise, from the pelt of a sheep.

tannergram (tan'er-gram), *n.* [*tanner²* + *-gram*.] In New Zealand, a telegram: so called on the reduction of the price to sixpence (a 'tanner' for twelve words). E. E. Morris. See the extract. [Slang.]

Tannergrams is the somewhat apt designation which the new sixpenny telegrams have been christened in commercial vernacular.

Oamaru Mail, June 13, 1896, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English].

tannigen (tan'i-jen), *n.* [*tanni(n)* + *-gen*.] A trade-name of acetyl-tannin, a yellowish-gray powder without smell or taste, used medicinally as an astringent remedy by both external and internal application.

Tannin color. Same as *basic *color*.

tanning, n.—**Combination tanning**, tanning by the use of a combination tannage. *Saddler, Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 331.—**Mineral tanning**, the manufacture of leather from skins by treating them with certain metallic salts, principally those of aluminium and chromium.—**Still tanning**, tanning in which the skins are allowed to remain quiet instead of being agitated by paddles. Still tanning makes plumper leather. *Flemming, Practical Tanning*, p. 299.—**Tanning extracts**, concentrated preparations manufactured on a large scale for tanners' use by treatment, with water, of various kinds of bark or other vegetable materials containing tannin, removing the woody fiber or other inert solid matter, and evaporating the infusion or decoction to dryness or to the condition of a thick paste. Catechu is a product of this kind, and hemlock-bark extract, chestnut-bark extract, and others are extensively used.

tanning-drum (tan'ing-drum), *n.* A revolving drum or wheel in which hides or skins are tanned. C. T. Davis, *Manuf. of Leather*, p. 221.

tannite (tan'it), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *-ite²*.] A general name applied to compounds of metals with tannins.

tannoform (tan'ō-fōrm), *n.* [*tann(ic)* + *form(aldehyde)*.] Methylene ditannin, a loose reddish powder obtained by the condensation of gallotannic acid and formaldehyde. It is a dusting-powder and intestinal astringent.

tannol (tan'ol), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *-ol*.] A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate a relationship to tannin.—**Asaresinol tannol**. Same as **asaresinolannol*.

tannopin (tan'ō-pin), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *op(ium)* + *-in²*.] A brown slightly hygroscopic powder obtained by the condensation of tannin with hexamethylene-tetramine: used as an intestinal astringent and disinfectant.

tannosal (tan'ō-sal), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *-ose* + *-al³*.] Same as **creosal*.

tannose (tan'ōs), *n.* [*tanni(n)* + *-ose*, for *-osis*, implying disease.] An abnormal or diseased condition of certain plants characterized by an excessive production of tannin.

tanolin (tan'ō-lin), *n.* A trade-name for a preparation, containing the chlorids of chromium and sodium, used in mineral tanning.

tanque (tän'kä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., = Pg. *tanque*, a pool, pond, tank. See *tank*¹.] A small pool or pond; also, a tank or large trough.

The entire group at Costa Rica in 1894 were on good behavior. . . . They came to the *tanque*, usually in groups, rarely alone, always alert.

Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1896-98, p. 155.

Tantalid (tan'ta-lid), *n.* [Gr. *Tantalidēs*, son of Tantalus.] In *Gr. myth.*, a descendant of Tantalus, especially his son Pelops.

The Greek legend, was that the *Tantalid* Pelops came over from his Lydian fatherland to Greece.

L. M. Mitchell, Hist. of Ancient Sculpture, p. 154.

tantalofluoride (tan'ta-flo-flo'id), *n.* [*tantalum* + *fluoride*.] Same as **fluotantalate*.

tantalum, *n.* Knowledge of this metal has been much increased by recent research. Brought to the elementary state by heating together sodium and an alkaline tantalofluoride and fused in an electric furnace, it appears as a solid of grayish-white color and metallic luster, like platinum, of specific gravity 18.64. It combines in a most remarkable way intense hardness with a high degree of ductility, so that it can be drawn into wire .06 millimeters in diameter having a resisting tensile stress ranging up to 98 kiloa., or for fine wire 150 or 160 kiloa. per square millimeter before breaking. It melts at 2,250-2,300° C., resists all the ordinary acids and alkaline solutions, is attacked by hydrofluoric acid and by fused caustic alkalis, and as thin wire burns, when heated in oxygen, with a bright white light.

Henri Moissan succeeded in reducing *tantalum* acid in the electric furnace with powdered carbon and has obtained *tantalum* in a fused state. Hitherto the metal had been known only as a more or less pure powder with a density of 10.50. The electrical product has a brilliant metallic appearance, and a density of 12.79. It is very hard, easily scratching glass and quartz, has a crystalline fracture, and is infusible in the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. Certain reactions class it with the metalloids rather than with the metals proper.

Sci. Amer., Sept. 19, 1903, p. 208.

Tantalus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A case containing decanters. It is locked so that the decanters are in plain sight, yet the contents cannot be removed without the owner's key.

tap¹, *v.* 5. A tanners' pit, usually sunk below the surface of the tan-yard, in which bark is extracted with water and the process of tanning is carried out. Also called *leach* or *latch*.—6. The hole bored and threaded in a street-main of a water-works system, so that the service-pipe of the customer may be connected thereto.—7. In *elect.*, a branch line which taps the main circuit so as to divert a portion of the current; a shunt.

It sometimes occurs that there is additional resistance at $x = 0$, due to protective coils or lamps in the battery taps.

Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 6, 1904, p. 263.

Arents tap, an arrangement for drawing molten lead out of the crucible of a shaft-furnace. It is a channel running from the lowest part of the crucible wall inside to the top on the outside, where it is enlarged into a basin from which the lead is ladled into molds without disturbing the furnace. Also called *siphon-tap*.—**Tap-sized hole**. See **hole*¹.

tap¹, *v. t.* 4. To cut an internal screw-thread in with a screw-cutting tool, hob, or tap: as, to tap a nut or a hole.—5. In *elect.*, to divert a portion of (the current) from a circuit by means of a branch circuit or shunt; to make electrical connection with (a circuit) at any point.—To tap a buoy, to empty a buoy of water that has leaked into it.—To tap off, to draw off by means of tapping: said of a furnace.

tapayagua (tä-pä-yä'gwä), *n.* [Central Amer.] A violent southwest wind, with rain and thunder, in Nicaragua and San Salvador.

tape¹, *n.*—**Circumference tape**, a measuring-tape marked in the same manner as the circumference scale and used for the same purpose. See **scale*³.—**Wire tape**. (a) A measuring-tape in which the woven fabric is replaced by a thin, flat steel wire or strip, capable of being wound upon a reel and graduated as desired. (b) A measuring-tape which has one or more flexible wires woven into its length so that stretching may be prevented when the tape is used out of doors in wet weather. The steel tape has replaced this.

tape-check (täp'chek), *n.* A plain-woven fabric in which two counts of yarn, fine and coarse, are used in the warp, and the same in the weft, arranged in such an order as to form corded checks. *R. Marsden, Cotton Weaving*, p. 108.

tapeinocephalism (tä-pi-nō-sef'ä-lizm), *n.* [*tapeinocephal*(y) + *-ism*.] Same as *tapeinocephaly*.

tapeless (täp'les), *a.* [*tape*¹ + *-less*.] Without tape: noting a printing-machine that does not make use of tapes to sustain the sheet under impression or in process of delivery. Tapeless delivery of printed sheets is now done by many different methods. See *tape*¹, 3.

tape-machine (täp'mä-shēn'), *n.* A tape-sizing machine.

taper², *n.* 2. A gradual decrease of power or capacity.

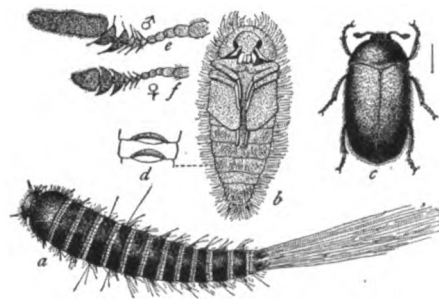
Motor field rheostats of very high resistances and large taper in ampere capacity have become standard.

Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 18, 1906, p. 357.

tape-sizer (täp-si'zēr), *n.* One who attends a tape-sizing machine. *Webb, Indust. Democracy*, II. 478.

tapestry, *n.*—**Beauvais tapestry**, tapestry made at the royal factory in Beauvais, France, which was established by Louis XIV. in 1664, soon after the Gobelins in Paris. Beauvais tapestry is made by the basse-lisse method. See *basse-lisse*.—**Tapestry school**. See **school*¹.

tapestry-beetle (täp'es-tri-bē'tl), *n.* A cosmopolitan beetle, *Attagenus piceus*, of the fam-



Tapestry-beetle (*Attagenus piceus*).
a, larva; b, pupa; c, adult; d, dorsal abdominal segments of pupa; e, male antenna; f, female antenna: all enlarged.

ily *Dermestidae*. Its larva is a general feeder, destroying woolen goods, bird-skins, and insect collections, and also feeding on flour, meal, and seeds. Also called the *black carpet-beetle*.

tapeworm, *n.*—**Armed tapeworm**, the pork tape, *Tenia solium* (which see, under *tapeworm*).—**Double-pored dog-tapeworm**, *Dipylidium caninum* (Linnaeus, 1758), a very common tapeworm of dogs, and occasionally found in children: characterized by the presence of a double set of organs for each segment. The fleas and lice of dogs form the intermediate hosts.—**Dwarf tapeworm**, *Hymenolepis nana* (Siebold, 1852), the smallest tapeworm found in man. It measures from 6 to 45 millimeters in length and is supposed (probably erroneously) to be identical with a species found in rats. It is especially common in children. Often incorrectly written *Hymenolepis*.—**Fat tapeworm**, *Tenia saginata* (Goetze, 1782), the most common of the larger tapeworms of man: contracted through eating beef infected with beef-measles (*Cysticercus bovis*).—**Flavopunctate tapeworm**, *Hymenolepis diminuta* (Rudolph, 1819), one of the smaller tapeworms from 10 to 60 millimeters long, common in rats, and occasionally found in man. The larval stage lives in meal-moths (*Asopia farinalis*), earwigs (*Anisobius annulipes*), and certain beetles.—**Lanceolate tapeworm**, *Hymenolepis lanceolata* (Bloch, 1782), a common tapeworm in ducks and geese, but very rare in man.

tap-gate (täp'gät), *n.* A small gate or opening arranged to tap or take water from an irrigating-ditch. *L. M. Wilcox, Irrigation Farming*, p. 408.

tap-grooving (täp'grö'ving), *n.* The cutting of the fluting or grooves in screws which are to be used as taps, so as to create cutting edges at various points in the helical surfaces.

tapophobia (täf-ē-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *tapō*, burial, + *-phōbia*, < *φοβία*, fear.] A morbid dread of being buried alive. Also *tapiphobia*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 141.

tap-holder (täp'höl'dēr), *n.* A grip or clutch in a machine, or a special form of two-handled wrench, to receive and hold the square heads of taps when they are to be used in tapping and threading.

taphosote (täf'ō-sōt), *n.* [*ta(nnic)* + *pho(sphoric)* + (*creo*)*sote*.] A trade-name of a grayish syrupy liquid containing tannic acid, creosote, and phosphoric acid: used in medicine, chiefly in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

taping (tä'ping), *n.* 1. The sizing or dressing of cotton warp-yarn on a tape-machine.—2. In *sewing-machine work*, a method of sewing in which a tape is fed to a gaiter or other article and is stitched down. It is done on a two-needle machine (which see, under **sewing-machine*).

tapis¹, *n.*—**Tapis vert**, in landscape gardening, a closely clipped lawn; usually, in French gardens, a limited lawn cut to a definite figure.

tapis² (tä'pēs), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *tapis*.] In the Philippine Islands, a broad sash of cotton or silk, about one yard wide and two yards

long, worn by Tagalog and other Filipino women wrapped around the waist over the saya.

tapper², *n.* (c) A hammer for striking a bell or chime. (d) A device for restoring a coherer to its normal resistance, after this has been affected by electric oscillations, by means of a series of slight mechanical shocks.

Mr. Marconi, in his original receiving instruments, placed an electromagnet under the coherer tube with a vibrating armature like an electric bell. This armature carries a small hammer or tapper, which, when set in action, hits the tube on the under side, and various adjusting screws are arranged for regulating exactly the force and amplitude of the blows. This tapper is actuated by the same current as the Morse printer, or other telegraphic recorder, so that when the signal is received and the metallic filings tube passes into the conductive condition and closes the relay circuit, this latter in turn closes the circuit of the Morse printer or other recorder, and, at the same time, a current passes through the electromagnet of the tapper and the tube is tapped back.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Sept., 1903, p. 450.

tapper³ (täp'ēr), *n.* [*tap*¹, *n.*, + *-er*¹.] One who or that which operates a screw-wrenching tap for threading holes.

tapper-back (täp-ēr-bak'), *n.* In *wireless teleg.*, a decoherer; a tapper. See **tapper*² (d).

In 1894 he [Sir Oliver Lodge] exhibited at Oxford his first "tapper-back," or automatic system of decohering the iron filings after each impulse. It was this ingenious discovery which has rendered it possible to develop wireless telegraphy to its present advanced state of perfection.

Sci. Amer., Dec. 26, 1903, p. 483.

tappet², *n.*—**Negative tappet**, a form of tappet for operating a warp-harness of a loom one way only, either to lift it up or to pull it down. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 45.—**Positive tappet**, a form of tappet for operating a heddle-harness, either by lifting it up or by pulling it down, without the aid of secondary appliances. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 49.

tappet-bevel (täp'et-bev'el), *n.* A bevel on a loom-tappet that is employed in the heddle-shedding mechanism of a loom. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 49.

tappet-bowl (täp'et-böl), *n.* A roller at the end of a tappet-arm for working the mechanism of a loom which propels the shuttle.

tappet-pin (täp'et-pin), *n.* Same as *tapper*².

tappet-plate (täp'et-plät), *n.* A tappet or cam in a loom for operating the warp-harnesses. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 45.

tappet-wheel (täp'et-hwēl), *n.* A wheel provided with spurs or projections for intermittently acting on some other mechanism. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 52.

tapping-clay (täp'ing-clä), *n.* A form of loam or plastic clay used to close or plug the tapping-hole in a furnace through which the molten metal has been drawn.

tapping-hole, *n.* 2. A hole, drilled in metal, of such a diameter that a full screw-thread may be tapped within it, the tapping cutting away only the metal required to form such a thread. Its diameter is therefore smaller than the nominal diameter of the tap or the screw to be inserted, by twice the depth of the thread.

tapping-pot (täp'ing-pot), *n.* A pot for the liquid metal received on tapping a furnace. *Phillips and Bauerman, Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 641.

tappoon (tä-pōn'), *n.* [Sp. *tapón*, cork, plug. = OF. *tapon*.] A small movable dam of metal, wood, or cloth used temporarily to obstruct the flow of water in irrigation laterals or distributing-ditches, forcing the water to adjacent fields. *F. H. Newell, Irrigation in U. S.*, p. 197.

tap-wire (täp'wir), *n.* A wire connected at any point to an electric circuit to divert a portion of the current: as, the *tap-wires* of a trolley-line which at various points along the line convey current from the feeders to the trolley-wire.

tar¹, *n.*—**Acid tar**. See **acid*.—**Anhydrous tar**, tar which has been boiled to expel the water. It is mixed with burnt dolomite to form a paste for the lining of basic Bessemer converters. *Lockwood, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms*.—**Beech tar**, a dark-colored tar-like liquid of strong creosote odor, obtained by the dry distillation of the wood of the beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). It is one of the sources of creosote.—**Black tar**. Same as *nitrol tar*.—**Blast-furnace tar**, tar obtained by cooling the waste gases from blast-furnaces in which bituminous coal is used as fuel.—**Coke-oven tar**, tar obtained in the working of those forms of coke-oven which provide for the condensation and recovery of the volatile products, such as the Jameson and the Simon-Carvé's ovens.—**Green tar**, a name given to tar from a petroleum-spring in Barbados because of its color. Also known as *Barbados tar*.—**Stockholm tar**, wood-tar produced by the smothered combustion of resinous pine-wood in conical pits with a covering of earth. It is the variety of tar most commonly used in connection with ship-building and for

the preservation of cordage.—**Tar acna.** See **acna*.—**Tar camphor.** Same as *naphthalene*.—**Vitriol tar,** the black viscid material which settles to the bottom of a mass of the heavier distillate from shale-tar when it has been agitated with concentrated sulphuric acid and allowed to stand. Also called *black tar*.

tarā (tār), *n.* [Also *tarr*, *tare*, Pg. *tara*, < Malayalam *tāram*, a copper coin.] A small silver coin formerly current on the Malabar coast, especially at Tellicherry and Calicut. Sixteen tars of Calicut equal one fanam; one tar of Tellicherry is equivalent to four reas, and one hundred tars equal one rupee.

Taractes (ta-rak'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταράκτις*, a disturber, < *ταράσσειν*, stir, stir up, disturb.] A genus of fishes of the open sea belonging to the family *Bramidae*.

taragma (ta-rag'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάραγμα*, disquietude, < *ταράσσειν*, stir, stir up, disturb.] Same as *taraxis*.

tarakihi (tā-rā-kē'hē), *n.* [Maori.] See **morwong*.

taranakite (ta-ran'a-kit), *n.* [*Taranaki* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrated aluminium phosphate resembling wavellite: found in Taranaki, New Zealand.

tarand (tar'and), *n.* [See *tarandus*.] Same as *tarandus*, 1.

A *tarand* is an animal as big as a bullock, having a head like a stag, or a little bigger, two stately horns with large branches, cloven feet, hair long like that of a bear—and a skin almost as hard as steel armour. *Urquhart and Le Moitteux*, *st. of Rabelais*, Gargantua and Pantagruel, iv. 2.

Tarandean (ta-ran'dē-an), *n.* [NL. *tarandus*, reindeer, + *-ean*.] In *geol.*, a late division of paleolithic deposits in the postglacial series in France, characterized by the association of reindeer and human remains.

Tarandichthys (tar-an-dik'this), *n.* [NL., < *tarandus*, reindeer, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of cottoid fishes of the deep waters of the North Pacific.

tarantula-hawk (ta-ran'tū-lā-hāk), *n.* A large pompilid wasp, *Pepsis formosa*, which inhabits the southwestern United States and Mexico. It stings the large tarantulas and stores them away in its burrows as food for its young.

tarantulum (ta-ran'tū-lizm), *n.* [*tarantula* + *-ism*.] Same as *tarantism*.



Tarantula-hawk (*Pepsis formosa*).

tarapacaité (tā-rā-pā-kā'it), *n.* [*Tarapacá* (see def.) + *-ité*.] A bright-yellow mineral consisting essentially of potassium chromate and occurring with the deposits of soda niter at Tarapacá, Chile.

taraspite (ta-rasp'it), *n.* [*Tarasp* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of dolomite from Tarasp, Switzerland.

tarata (tā-rā-tā), *n.* [Maori.] A small evergreen tree, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, of New Zealand, bearing masses of fragrant pale-yellow flowers, and yielding a tough white wood used in turning. Also called *lemon-wood*, *mapau*, and *maple*. See *hedge-laurel*.

tarau (tā-rou'), *n.* Same as **throa*.

taraxacerin (ta-rak-sas'e-rin), *n.* [NL. *taraxacum* + (*glycerin*)] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}O$, contained in the root of the dandelion (*Taraxacum*).

tarbutite (tār'bu-tit), *n.* [After Mr. Percy C. Tarbutt + *-ite*.] A basic zinc phosphate, $Zn_3P_2O_8 \cdot Zn(OH)_2$, which occurs in triclinic crystals, colorless or of pale tint, also in crystalline aggregates: found at the Broken Hill mines, Rhodesia.

tare, *n.* 3. The weight of a motor-vehicle without its load of cargo or passengers; also, the weight of the vehicle empty, without its fuel-supply or necessary equipment.

It is in the direction of the tare limit, or weight (motor vehicles) when unladen, that the greatest difficulties have been found by manufacturers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 17.

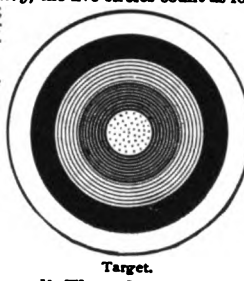
tarentola, *n.* 3. A common name of the fish *Synodus saurus*, of the coasts of southern Europe, and also recorded from the Bermudas.

target, *n.* 2. In *archery*, the five circles count as follows: gold center, 9; red, 7; inner white or blue, 5; black, 3; outer white, 1.

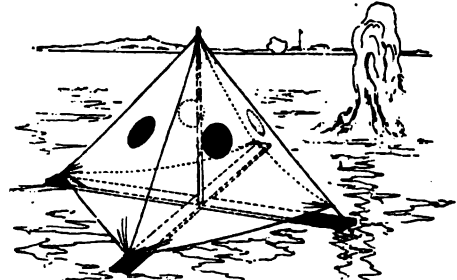
target-base (tār'get-bās), *n.* A line upon which targets are placed in an archery-ground. See **archery-ground*.

target-day (tār'get-dā), *n.* In *archery*, a day fixed by an archery club for shooting-contests: as, all Thursdays are *target-days*.

target-frame (tār'get-frām), *n.* Boards laid horizontally and crossed at right-angles, with



Target.



Target-frame.

a mast about twelve feet high secured to the center of this frame. The latter is stayed by ropes leading from the head of the mast to each one of the four corners of the crossed boards, and four triangular shapes of canvas are stretched from stay to stay, creating a pyramidal target.—**Small-arm target-frame**, a shape of sheet-iron painted with several inclosed squares as a target for rifle-firing.

target-lantern (tār'get-lan'tern), *n.* Same as *target-lamp*.

target-list (tār'get-list), *n.* In *archery*, a list showing at what target each archer is to shoot in a shooting-match.

target-paper (tār'get-pā'pēr), *n.* In *archery*, a score or record of the entire performance at a shooting-match of all the archers assigned to a particular target. The records of all the target-papers are copied on a general record. See **transfer*, 7.

target-plate (tār'get-plāt), *n.* A plate so constructed and mounted with suitable backing that it may be used as a target for the heavy projectiles of guns of large caliber.

target-practice (tār'get-prak'tis), *n.* Formal practice, under prescribed regulations, in shooting at a target with cannon or small arms.

target-range (tār'get-rānj), *n.* Same as *range*, 7 (b).

target-rifle (tār'get-rī'fl), *n.* A small arm made with care and accuracy to be used with special sights for shooting at a target in matches.

target-shyness (tār'get-shi'nes), *n.* In *archery*, nervousness which causes a shooter to discharge his arrow before his aim is perfected; inability to hold. See **hold*, 6 (b).

tariff, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *tariff*.

tariff, *n.*—**Dingley tariff** (named from Nelson Dingley, Jr., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a United States tariff established by the act of 1897.—**Payne-Aldrich tariff** (from Sereno Ellisha Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate), a United States tariff, maintaining in general the high protective character of the Dingley tariff, established by the act of 1909.—**Wilson tariff** (from William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a United States tariff established by the act of 1894. It made the average rate of duties somewhat lower than that which resulted from the McKinley tariff. The most important provision of the act was the free importation of raw wool. It became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.—**Zone tariff.** See the extract.

In Hungary, Austria, and Russia a *zone-tariff* system is in operation, whereby the country is mapped out into zones, and the traveller pays according to the number of these he passes through, and not simply according to the number of miles he is conveyed.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 153.

tariric (tā-rir'ik), *a.* [*tariri* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a compound, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$, contained, in combination with glycerol, in the oil from the fruit of certain plants of the genus *Picramnia* from Guatemala.

tariri-oil (tā-rē-rē-oil), *n.* A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *tariri*, a Guatemalan shrub. It contains as glyceride the radical of *tariric* acid, isomeric with *linoleic* acid.

Tarletonbeania (tār-lē-ton-bē'ni-ā), *n.* [Named for Tarleton H. Bean, an American ichthyologist.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Myctophidae*.

tar-lime (tār'lim), *n.* The impure lime, chiefly carbonate, mixed with bituminous empyreumatic impurities, which is present in crude brown calcium acetate obtained in the manufacture of pyroligneous or acetic acid by the destructive distillation of wood.

tar-macadam (tār'mak-ad'am), *n.* See **macadam*.

taro, *n.* 2. A gold coin (a) of the Arab emirs of Sicily of the tenth and eleventh centuries; (b) of the Lombard dukes of the seventh century; (c) of the Two Sicilies under Norman rule in the fourth century; (d) of Amalfi in the eleventh century.

tarocco (tār-rōk'kō), *n.* [It.] An old Italian game of cards. There are seventy-eight cards in the pack: four suits of fourteen cards each, twenty-one independent cards or 'tarots,' which distinguish this game from all others, and one card called the 'matto' or 'fool,' from the figure which it bears. Beautifully illuminated packs of these cards are to be found in Italian collections.

tarpum (tār'pum), *n.* Same as *tarpon*.

tarsalgia (tār-sal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < *tarsus* + Gr. *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain in the region of the tarsus.

tarsectopia (tār-sek-tō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *tarsus* + Gr. *ἐκτομος*, out of place.] Dislocation of one or more of the tarsal bones.

tarsitis (tār-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < *tarsus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

tarsophyma (tār-sō'fī-mā), *n.*; pl. *tarsophymata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *tarsus* + Gr. *φύμα*, a swelling.] 1. Tumor of the tarsal region of the foot.—2. Tumor of the edges of the eyelids.

tarsoplasty (tār'sō-plas-ti), *n.* [NL. *tarsus* + Gr. *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*.] Plastic surgery of the eyelids.

tar-still (tār'stil), *n.* See **still*, 2.

tartar, *n.*—**Vitriolized tartar**, an obsolete name for potassium sulphate.

Tartaric-acid print. See **print*.

tartarlithine (tār-tār-lith'in), *n.* [*tartar* + *lithium* + *-ine*.] A trade-name of an effervescent preparation of lithium hydrogen tartrate, $LiOOCCH(OH)CH(OH)COOH$. It is used in medicine as a solvent for uric acid.

tartralic (tār-tral'ik), *a.* [*F. tartrallique*.] Noting an acid, a colorless, amorphous, very deliquescent compound, $C_8H_{10}O_{11}$, prepared by heating tartaric acid, of which it is an anhydrid, at 140–150° C. Also called *ditartronic acid*.

tartramie (tār-tram'ik), *a.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + *am(onia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ammonia and tartaric acid.—**Tartramie acid**, a colorless syrupy compound, $H_2NCOCH(OH)CH(OH)COOH$, prepared by the action of aqueous ammonia on diethyl tartrate.

tartramide (tār-tram'id), *n.* [*tart(r)o* + *amide*.] A colorless compound, $H_2NCOCH(OH)CH(OH)CONH_2$, prepared by saturating ethyl tartrate with ammonia. It forms rhombic crystals.

tartrated (tār'trā-ted), *a.* [*tartrate* + *-ed*.] Containing or combined with tartaric acid.

tartrazin (tār'tra-zin), *n.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + *azo-* + *-in*.] An artificial dyestuff, the sodium salt of disulphonated phenyl-ozone-dioxytartronic acid. It produces a bright-yellow color on wool, and may also be used on mordanted cotton.

tartrellic (tār-trel'ik), *a.* [*F. tartrélique*.] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $C_4H_4O_6$, prepared by heating tartaric acid rapidly to 180° C. It is a monobasic acidic anhydrid of tartaric acid.

tartronic (tār-tron'ik), *a.* [*F. tartronique*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOCOCH(OH)COOH \cdot H_2O$, prepared by the reduction of mesoxalic acid. It crystallizes in prisms, when anhydrous sublimes at 110–120° C., and melts and decomposes at 185–187° C. Also called *hydroxymalonic acid*.

tartrophen (tār'trō-fen), *n.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + *phen(yl)*.] A trade-name of a preparation of phenetidine and tartaric acid. Its medicinal use is similar to that of citrophen.

tartrovinic

tartrovinic (tär-trō-vin'ik), *a.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + *L. vinum*, wine, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ethyl tartaric acid or ethyl hydrogen tartrate. — **Tartrovinic acid**, a colorless, very deliquescent compound, $\text{HOOCCH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$, prepared by boiling tartaric acid with alcohol. It forms rhombic crystals and melts at 90°C . Also called *ethyl hydrogen tartrate* or *ethyl tartaric acid*.

tarnica (tā-rō'kā), *n.* [Sp., < Quichua and Aymará of Peru and Bolivia *tarnica*; also much used in the Spanish of those countries.] The deer of the Andes, *Cervus antisiensis*.

tarweed, *n.* 2. A viscid rosaceous plant, *Chamaebatia foliolosa*, with feathery leaves and strawberry-like blossoms, abundant in California. It fills the air with a not very pleasant balsamic odor. Also called *mountain misery* and *bear-clover*.

tarwhine (tār'hwin), *n.* [Aboriginal name in Australia.] A common name in Australia of *Chrysophrys hasta* and *Sparus sarda*, both sparoid fishes.

tarwood (tār'wūd), *n.* In New Zealand, the manoa, *Dacrydium Colensoi*. See **manoa*.

tasajo (tā-sā'hō), *n.* [Sp. *tasajo* = Pg. *tasajo*, appar. connected with the equiv. Cat. *tasco*; origin uncertain.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips and dried. [Spanish America.]

The increase in the herds of recent years has caused the owners of saladero establishments in Argentina and Uruguay to try the working of factories in Paraguay for the preparation of *tasajo* (jerked beef) and the manufacture of extract of meat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI, 461.

tashlik, **tashlich** (tāsh-lich'), *n.* [Heb., < *shalak*, to cast or throw away.] An orthodox Jewish custom of shaking the skirts, on the afternoon of New-Year's day (Rash-ha-shanah), on the shores of a stream, river, or sea. One of the three verses (Micah vii. 18-20) recited at the performance of this custom has the word *ve-tashlik*, literally, "and thou wilt cast away (our sins)," hence the name.

tasimetry (tā-sim'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *τάσις*, stretching, tension, + *μέτρον*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring pressure; the use of the tasimeter.

Tasm. An abbreviation of *Tasmania*.

Tasmanian bluebell. See **bluebell*. — **Tasmanian box**. Same as *native box*. See **box-thorn*, 2. — **Tasmanian bur, whip-tail**. See **buri*, 1, **whip-tail*.

tassel-fish (tas'l-fish), *n.* A name applied to fishes of the family *Polynemidae*, from the fact that the lower rays of the pectoral fin are detached and filamentous. They are found in most warm seas.

Several species of the *tassel fish* (*Polynemus macrochir*), from which isinglass is procured, have been taken by fishermen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII, 110.

taste-beaker (tāst'bē'kēr), *n.* A taste-bud or taste-bulb; the end-organ of taste. *Taste-beakers* are oval bodies, formed of long fusiform cells which are arranged in cortical and medullary groups; the latter, into the one pole of which nerve-fibres have been traced, project through an opening left at the opposite pole between the cortical cells. They are most prominently distributed along the sides of the trenches round the circumvallate papillae. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I, i. 64.

taste-cup (tāst'kup), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the minute cups or pits found on the epipharynx of an insect. It has a peg in the center and is the termination of a nerve.

The structure and armature of the epipharyngeal surface even besides the taste-pits, *taste-cups*, and *rods*, is very varied, the setae assuming very different shapes. *A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 45.

taste-hair (tāst'hār), *n.* Any one of the setae or bristles in or near the mouth of an insect or other arthropod which are supposed to be gustatory in function. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1905, p. 180.

taste-pit (tāst'pit), *n.* Same as **taste-cup*. *A. S. Packard*, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 45.

tastoanes (tā-stō-ā'nās), *n. pl.* [Sing. *tastoan*: an Amer. Sp. corruption of Nahuatl *tlatoani*, masters.] A sort of drama or play sometimes performed by the Indians of certain parts of Mexico. The performers are all masked, and the name of the play is derived from a certain class of performers called *tastoanes*. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, April-June, 1902, p. 73.

tatami (tā-tā'mē), *n.* [Jap.] 1. A floor-mat about two inches thick, made of rice-straw bound together and covered on the upper surface with matting. The edges are usually bound with cloth. — 2. A Japanese measure of surface, that of a mat 6 shaku in length by 3 shaku in width, or nearly 6 feet by 3 feet.

tatching-end, *n.* Same as *taching-end*.

tatil (ta-tēl'), *n.* [Hind. Ar. *ta'tīl*, a vacation,

a holiday.] Locally in India, the period during which water may be used: employed in connection with the system of rotation or division of water according to short periods of time. *H. M. Wilson*, *Irrigation Engineering*, pp. 59, 60, 287.

tatouy, *n.* Same as *tatouay*.

tattoo (tāt'ō), *n.* [Hind. *tattū*.] In India, a native-bred pony or small horse. Also, by abbreviation, *tat*. See *tat'*.

An I heard a about, an' thin I saw a horse an' a tattoo latherin' down the road, hell to split, under women . . . an' Dinah came. . . The colonel's lady had lint her the tattoo.

R. Kipling, "Love-o'-women," in *Many Inventions*, [p. 318.]

tauari (tā-wā'rō), *n.* [Native name.] See **lanachama*.

taudion (tā-id'ī-on), *n.*; *pl.* *tauidia* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ταύ*, tau, the letter T, + *dim. -idion*.] In the anatomy of the Devonian fish *Palaespondylus*, an element or region lying on the ventral surface of the skull just behind the amplex, having the form of a T.

tauric (tā'rik), *a.* [NL. *tauricus*, < Gr. *ταῦρος*, a bull. See *steer*.] 1. Of or pertaining to bulls or steers. — 2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the constellation Taurus.

The ancient Median calendar is next dealt with. Its starting-point seems to have been about B.C. 3000, when the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox. The adoption of this by the conquering Assyrians was probably the cause of their fondness for *Tauric* symbolism and our present familiarity with the Assyrian bull. *Nature*, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 503.

tauriscite (tā'ris-it), *n.* [G. *tauriscit*, named from L. *Taurisci*, an Alpine tribe which anciently inhabited the locality.] A doubtful mineral species stated to have the form of epsomite and the composition of melanterite: found in Switzerland.

taurite (tā'rit), *n.* [Taur (*taur*), southern Russia, + *-ite*.] In *petrog.*, an seprite-bearing sodarhyolite having a spherulitic or micrographic texture in the ground-mass: occurring in the Crimea. *Lagorio*, 1897.

taurocarbaminic (tā'rō-kār-bā-min'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, + E. *carbaminic*.] Noting an acid, an organic sulphur body, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$, which has been found in urine.

taurocathapsia (tā'rō-kā-thap'si-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ταυροκαθάψια*.] A bull-light or game with bulls.

Two scenes refer to the *Tau-ro-cathapsia* — in the first a man who has apparently missed his grasp, is seen above a magnificently galloping bull, in the second he lies prostrate below the lower outline of another. *An. Brit. School at Athens*, VII, 102.

taurocephalous (tā-rō-sēf'ā-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ous*.] Having the head of a bull; bull-headed: applied to rivers which, in Greek mythology, were represented with the heads of bulls.

taurylic (tā-ril'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ταῦρος*, bull, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$, apparently a cresol, said to be present in human urine and in that of oxen and horses.

taushent (tā'shent), *n.* [Also *torshent*; said to be of Massachusetts Algonkian origin.] The youngest child: a term of endearment. *Collections of the Mass. Historical Society*, VIII, 97. [Local, New England.]

Tautoga (tā-tō'gā), *n.* [NL., < E. *tautog*.] A genus of labroid fishes inhabiting the Atlantic coast of the United States.

tautogeneity (tā-tō-jē-nē'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ταῦρος*, the same, + *γένος*, race, kind, + *-ity*.] In *biol.*, the fact or condition of the existence of a fixed or exact relation in form or size between two or more parts. [Rare.]

Tautogeneity, a word introduced by Prof. Rolleston as a more correct term in this connection than 'correlation.' *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XIII, 286.

tautogenize (tā-toj'e-niz), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *tautogenized*, *ppr.* *tautogenizing*. [See **tautogeneity*.] In *biol.*, to bear an exact or fixed relation of size or form, as one part or organ to another. [Rare.]

tawkee

Tautogolabrus (tā'tō-gō-lā'brus), *n.* [NL., < *Tautoga* + *Labrus*.] A genus of labroid fishes of the Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Sandy Hook.

tautomer (tā'tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ταῦρος*, the same, + *μερος*, part.] A substance which bears a tautomeric relationship to another. See **tautomerism* and **desmotropism*. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, May, 1903, p. 406.

tautomeric (tā-tō-mēr'ik), *a.* [*tautomer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to **tautomerism* (which see): specifically applied to compounds which exhibit the phenomenon of reacting as if they had more than one constitution.

There are ten possible tautomeric formulas for this phenylacetylurazole, and four possible positions for the acetyl group. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, Dec., 1904, p. 608.

tautomerism (tā-tom'e-rizm), *n.* [*tautomer* (ic) + *-ism*.] In *organic chem.*, the phenomenon exhibited by certain compounds of reacting as if they possessed two different constitutions, that is, as if they consisted of two substances each structurally different from the other. For example, many compounds containing the group $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$ behave as ketones toward some reagents, but act toward others as if they were unsaturated alcohols, $-\text{CH}:\text{COH}-$. In many cases both forms can be isolated. *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1903, p. 476.

— **Virtual tautomerism**, in *organic chem.*, the phenomenon exhibited by tautomeric compounds of which the two forms cannot be isolated, and hence the valencies of the atoms concerned in the tautomerism appear to oscillate, as, for example, in the group $\text{XN}:\text{R}^+\text{NHY}$ and $\text{XNHR}:\text{NY}$. Also called *phastotropy*.

tautomery (tā-tom'e-rī), *n.* Same as **tautomerism*.

It is not unfrequently the case that no constitutional or structural formula can be given to a substance which shall express all the pairs of radicals possible in its interactions, of which the best-studied example is that of ethyl acetacetate. This state of things, known as *tautomerism*, admits of no other interpretation than that there are really two substances existing, of which one only is known, the other or so-called "pseudoform" requiring the assumption of its existence as a transition-substance only. *E. Divers*, in *Nature*, Sept. 18, 1902, p. 508.

tautomorphous (tā-tō-mōr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ταῦρος*, the same, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Of like shape: used specifically of two complementary crystal forms (see **form*) one of which can be placed in the position of the other by a revolution of 180° . *W. J. Lewis*, *Crystallography*, p. 210.

tautonymy (tā-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [*tautonym* + *-y*.] The use of tautonyms; the fact of being tautonyms.

Of the seven cases he would throw out from my list of twenty-one generic changes made necessary by the first species rule, *Spinus* may be saved by the rule of *tautonymy*. *J. A. Allen*, in *Science*, May 24, 1907, p. 827.

tautonym (tā-tō-nim'), *n.* [Gr. *ταῦρος*, the same, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] A name formed by repeating one word: as, *kiwi-kiwi*, the apteryx; *taro-taro*, the Orinoco bittern; *awa-awa*, the milk-fish of Hawaii; specifically, in zoological and botanical nomenclature, a name in which the generic and specific names are the same: as, *Scomber scomber*, the mackerel; *Cardinalis cardinalis*, the cardinal redbird; *Vulpes vulpes*, the European red fox. These various animals were originally placed — mainly by Linnaeus — each in a genus comprising species now regarded as belonging to different genera; in establishing new genera the old specific name was applied to the new genus and a new specific name given; this, by the rules of modern nomenclature, has been restored, the resulting name being a tautonym.

tautonymic (tā-tō-nim'ik), *a.* [*tautonym* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tautonym.

tavistockite (tav'is-tok-it), *n.* [*Tavistock* + *-ite*.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and calcium occurring in minute white acicular crystals in Tavistock, Devonshire.

taw (tou), *n.* [Heb. *taw*, Gr. *ταῦ*. See *T* and *tau*.] The twenty-second and last letter (7) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *t*. Its numerical value is 400.

tawhiri (tā'hwē-rē), *n.* [Maori.] A small tree, *Pittosporum tenuifolium*, which yields a soft, tough wood, and bears a profusion of white, fragrant flowers. Called *black mapau* by the settlers. [Australia.]

tawite (tā'vīt), *n.* [*Taw* (ajok), a locality on Kola peninsula, Finland, + *-ite*.] In *petrog.*, aphanerite igneous rock with granular texture, composed of pyroxene and sodalite. *Ramsay*, 1894.

tawkeet (tā'kē), *n.* [Also *tawkie*, *tawkim*, *tawko*, *tuckah*, etc.; prob. first in Swedish of New Jersey (7), from a dialect of the Delaware group, Delaware (Lenápe) *p'tukwi* or

p'tukqueu, a round mass, = Cree *pittikwou*, round, globular.] The goldenclub, *Orontium aquatium*; also, the Virginia wake-robin, *Pellandra virginica*. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 261. [New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania.]

tax, *n.*—**Betterment tax**, an assessment imposed upon real property benefited by a public improvement, in proportion to the benefit received.—**Direct tax**. (a) See *tax*, 2. (b) Same as *collateral-inheritance tax*. See *collateral* and *death-duty*.—**Faculty tax**, one levied with a view to the earning capacity in a profitable profession or employment of the person taxed.—**Hospital tax** (*naut.*), a tax of 40 cents per month exacted by law from every person belonging to the crew of an American documented vessel, for the support of the marine hospital service. The law was repealed in 1884.—**Personal tax**, a tax, applying alike to persons and to corporations, upon personal rather than real property: not the same as *poll-tax*, which has no reference to property.—**Stamp tax**, a tax collected by the sale of revenue stamps to be affixed to the article to be made or sold.—**Tax bond**, a form of bond issued by a state or municipality in order to obtain funds for current expenses before the annual taxes fall due, when the bonds are retired. Such bonds are made a legal tender in payment of taxes.—**Tax certificate**. Same as *tax deed* or *tax lease* (which see, under *tax*); like them, it conveys the property sold or leased for unpaid taxes subject to redemption within a fixed time.—**Tax lien**. See *lien*, 2.

taxaceous (tak-sā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Taxaceæ* (+ous).] Belonging or pertaining to the *Taxaceæ*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1904, p. 78.

taxad (tak'sad), *n.* [L. *taxus*, the yew, + *-ad*.] A tree or shrub of the *Taxaceæ*.

taxameter (tak-sam'e-tēr), *n.* Same as **taximeter*.

Taxation of costs, in law, the fixing of the items and amount of costs in an action. They are included then in the judgment.

taxi (tak'si), *n.* An abbreviation of *taxicab*.
taxicab (tak'si-kab), *n.* [*tax* (for G. *taxe*, legal charge or fare) + *-i* + *cab*.] A public 'cab' or carriage which carries a fare-indicator. See **taximeter*.

taximeter (tak-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*tax* (for G. *taxe*, legal charge or fare) + *-i* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A commercial name of an instrument for automatically recording and mechanically computing the tax or charge to be made for the use of a hired vehicle in accordance with a determined tariff for such charges. A metallic case incloses a dial, behind which the actuating mechanism is connected to a wheel of the vehicle, whose revolutions it counts and records. If the payment is to be by distance traversed, the reading-dial has figures which are the multiples of the distance at the agreed or legal rate of so many monetary units per mile or per kilometer. The dial therefore reads directly the charge to be made, and no record is made of such time as the wheels are not turning. If the rate is so much per hour of use, the distance-measuring mechanism is disconnected by a lever in the case, and a clock is thrown into gear with another reading-dial, which multiplies the elapsed time by the rate per hour, and both driver and passenger can read clearly the amount due under either system. *Sci. Amer.*, Oct. 15, 1904, p. 260.

taxinomic (tak-si-nom'ik), *a.* Same as *taxonomic*.

taxinomial (tak-sin'ō-mist), *n.* Same as *taxonomist*.

taxinomy (tak-sin'ō-mi), *n.* Same as *taxonomy*.
taxis, *n.* 6. The orientation, locomotion, or migration of a cell or of an organism in relation to an external substance or form of energy. *Positive taxis* is motion toward and *negative taxis* motion away from an exciting agent. In loose usage 'taxis' is included in 'tropism', but in a stricter usage 'tropism' is restricted to growth, and 'taxis' is applied to locomotion. Both tropism and taxis are exhibited by animals and by plants, but taxis is more frequently observed in animals and tropism in plants. Different forms of taxis are designated by the character of the stimulating agent: such as *chemotaxis*, *phototaxis*, *thermotaxis*, *electrotaxis*, *rheotaxis*, *stereotaxis*, etc. Compare **tropism*.

Some writers have used instead of tropism the word *taxis*. *M. F. Washburn*, *The Animal Mind*, p. 57.

The mechanical interpretations of the tropisms and *taxes* as held by Loeb, Bethe and Uexküll. *Science*, Oct. 14, 1904, p. 487.

taxite (tak'sit), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + *-ite*.] In *petrog.*, a name suggested by Loewinson-Lessing (1891), for lavas having a brecciated or schlieric appearance, due to parts having different colors, textures, or composition. When banded or streaked the texture is *eutaxitic*; when brecciated, it is *ataxitic*.

taxitic (tak-sit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *τάξις*, order, arrangement, + *-ite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, having the characters of a *taxite*.

Taxocrinus (tak-sok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of flexible crinoids of the family *Ichthyocrinitæ*, common in all formations from the Silurian to the Subcarboniferous.

taxodont (tak'sō-dont), *a.* [*Taxodont(a)*.] In *conch.*, having the hinge-teeth of equal size, disposed in one or two rows: a condition found in some bivalve shells. The primitive hinge in most bivalves is *taxodont*, but the condition disappears with growth.

A series of vertical crenulations or *taxodont* denticles. *Science*, Nov. 27, 1896, p. 771.

Taxodonta (tak-sō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + *ὀδὼν* (*ōdōn*), tooth.] A group of prionodesmacean pelecypod *Mollusca* in which the hinge consists of alternating similar teeth and sockets arranged in a long series, as in the genera *Arca* and *Leda*.

taxometer (tak-som'e-tēr), *n.* Same as **taximeter*.

Taxonomic variation. See **variation*.

taxt, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *taxed*.

tax-ward (taks'wārd), *n.* An annual payment made to a superior in Scotland, instead of the duties due to him under the tenure of ward-holding: now abolished. *Wharton*.

taylorite (tā'lor-it), *n.* [Named after W. J. Taylor, who analyzed it.] Sulphate of ammonium and potassium ($5K_2SO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4$), occurring in yellowish-white crystalline lumps in the guano-beds of the Chincha islands.

Taylor's circle. See **circle*.

tayote (ti-ō'tā), *n.* [Mex. *chayotl*.] In Porto Rico, a name for *Chayota edulis*.

tazewellite (tāz'wel-it), *n.* See **meteorite*.

tazia (tā-zē'z), *n.* [Also *tazee*: *ta'ziya*, mourning for the dead.] In India, the taboo or representation, in flimsy material, of the tombs of Hussein and Hassan, which are carried about in the Muharram processions. *Yule and Burnell*, *Hobson-Jobson*.

The Mohurrum, the great mourning-festival of the Muhammadans, was close at hand. . . . Gilt and painted presentations of their [the martyrs, Haasan and Hussain] tombs are borne with shouting and wailing, music, torches and yells, through the principal thoroughfares of the City, which fakemakers are called *tazias*. *R. Kipling*, *On the City Wall*, in *Soldiers Three*, p. 313.

Tb. A symbol sometimes used for the chemical element terbium. *Ty* is more common.

T-beam (tē'bēm), *n.* An iron beam whose cross-section resembles the letter T. See *girder*, 2, fig. *q*.

T-bit (tē'bit), *n.* In the island of Trinidad, in 1811, the central piece cut from the ring-dollar and stamped with a T: circulated as a shilling current.

T-bolt (tē'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a head which is only as wide as the stock or shank of the bolt in one direction, though it may be of any width at right angles to this direction.

T-box (tē'boks), *n.* In *electric wiring*, a metal box inclosing the T-joint made at any point where a single wire is connected to one of the mains.

TO. [Abbreviation of *tuberculin contagiosus*.] A symbol proposed by Von Behring to designate a curative principle derived from the tubercle bacillus. This substance is taken up by the cells of the body and there transformed into an integral part of these cells: in this form it is termed **TX*. *Science*, Oct. 3, 1905, p. 476.

tc. An abbreviation of *tierce*.

tcharka, tcharka, *n.* See *charka*.

tchaviche, tchawytcha, *n.* See *chavicha*.

tche (che), *n.* [Chin.] An ancient Chinese flute having both ends closed and the embouchure in the middle, with three holes on each side of it.

A curious ancient Chinese instrument, the *Tche*, described by Amiot, closed at both ends with an embouchure at the middle and holes symmetrically placed on each side dividing the whole length into thirds, quarters, and sixths; so, if the whole length is called 12, the mouth hole is at 6 and the finger holes at 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 427.

tchetverik, tchetverik, *n.* See *chetverik*.

tchetvert, tchetvert, *n.* See *chetvert*.

tchetvertka, tchetvertka, *n.* See *chetvertka*.

tchung-kee, *n.* Same as *chungk*.

T-connection (tē'ko-nek'shon), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for obtaining a three-phase current by means of a generator or transformer having only two-phase coils, in which one terminal of one of the coils is connected to the middle point of the other while the three line-wires are attached to the three free ends of the coils.

T-connector (tē'ko-nek'tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a binding-post or connector for electrically joining three wires together where two of these wires are in line with each other and the other joins them at a right angle.

tcs. An abbreviation of *tierce*.

T. D. (tē-dē'), *n.* A white clay pipe with the initials T. D. on the bowl. Said to be due to a legacy left by the eccentric "Lord" Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Mass., in order to perpetuate his name. By extension, *T. D.* means clay pipe. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [New England.]

Te. 2. In *med.*, an abbreviation of *tetanic contraction*.

T. E. An abbreviation of *topographical engineer*.

tea, *n.*—**American tea**, tea produced in the United States, at present almost exclusively on or near the Pinehurst estate at Summerville, South Carolina. Experiments conducted since 1889 by Dr. Charles L. Shepard seem to prove not only that large crops of good leaf can here be grown but that medium grades of both black and green tea can be manufactured at a profit. Negro children are successfully trained as pickers, and the manufacture at least of black tea is conducted by machinery, which is now asserted to be possible in the case of green tea also. A characteristic flavor of the Pinehurst tea is styled by experts "South Carolina."—**Basket-fired tea**, Japan green tea finished by firing (drying) over a charcoal fire in a deep round basket with a wicker bottom. This is essentially the old Chinese method, in India called *dholing*, the baskets being there known as *dholes*.—**Billy tea**, in Australia, tea made in a billy or tin kettle such as is used by the Australian bushmen.—**Black tea**, the most common type of tea, dark-colored from oxidation (fermentation), the encouragement of which both before and after rolling is the distinctive feature of the black-tea process. The essential operations are: *withering*, during which fermentation begins; *rolling* of the now flaccid leaf to burst its cells; *fermentation*, in which the now exposed cell-contents are left at proper temperature to oxidize; and *firing* or drying. The Chinese process includes two rollings before and two after fermentation, two pannings (warming in an iron vessel) alternating with the later rollings, and a sunning prior to firing, all of which, except one rolling, have, in India, been found dispensable. Hot-air drying has also been substituted for dholing or basket-firing (see **sirocco*, 2, *basket-fired tea*), and in fact the whole essential process is carried through by machinery. For kinds of black tea see *bohea*, *Ceylon tea*, *congou tea*, *India tea*, **pekoe*, **souchong*.—**Bush tea**. (b) Same as *billy tea*.—**Cape Barren tea**, in Tasmania, a rutaceous plant, *Correa alba*, the leaves of which have been used as a substitute for tea.—**Caravan tea**, a fine souchong formerly put up at Hankow for the Russian trade and transported by caravan to Nijni Novgorod as a distributing center.—**Ceylon tea**. (b) The tea produced in Ceylon, in character like the Indian, but of higher quality. Since 1870 the production has rapidly enlarged, amounting about 1900 to two thirds that of Hindustan.—**China tea**, tea grown in China, the original seat of tea-culture. China (including Formosa) still produces two thirds of the world's export and a much larger amount for domestic consumption.—**Congou tea, the name of a large group of China black teas forming the chief part of the native consumption, theoretically corresponding to the congou leaf (see *tea*, 2). The leaf is smaller and thicker than in souchong and the flavor is characterized as 'fruity.' The extremely numerous varieties are divided into *kaisow* or *red-leaf*, *moning* or *black-leaf* (for one of which see *oopak*), and *new district* teas (those later known to commerce).—**Dragon's-pool tea**, a choice green tea prepared by sun-drying from the leaf of a celebrated garden near Hangchow called Loong Tsai ('dragon's pool' or 'well'). This is obtainable only locally and at a high price. Seed secured by the United States consul at Ningpo and planted by Dr. Shepard (see *American tea*) afforded a thrifty growth of bushes. Also *hyson pekoe*.—**Faced tea**, tea artificially colored, etc. See **faced*, 7.—**Formosa tea**, the tea-product of the island of Formosa, consisting mainly of oolongs.—**Green tea**, tea manufactured by a process in which oxidation is excluded. Instead of being withered (see **withering*) the leaf is subjected to steaming (either in its own juice (roasting) or over water), this destroying the enzyme and rendering the leaf flaccid for rolling. See **rolling*, 6. Steaming and rolling are sometimes alternated. The drying, which promptly follows, is either by basket-firing (see *basket-fired tea*) or in Japan also by **pan-firing*. The once-current belief that green teas are fired in copper pans has long been discredited. The flavor of green tea is technically styled 'pungent.' Green teas are much less produced than black, but are popular in the United States. They are known in trade by many district names (see *Moyune tea*, *Sunglo tea*): for classes based on character see *dragon's-pool tea*, *gunpowder tea*, *under gunpowder*, *hyson*, *hyson tea*, *imperial tea*.—**High-fired tea**, tea dried (fired) with a high (usually excessive) degree of heat.—**Hop tea**, an article prepared in England from the hop, used chiefly to blend with common tea.—**Hyson tea**.—Both *hyson* and young *hyson* appear to be made from the same plucking, the former from the larger and less succulent leaves, which curl less in the rolling process, and young *hyson* from the smallest tender leaves, which yield a fine closely curled product. The name young *hyson*, however (Chinese *yü-chien*, before the rains), expresses literally a very early picking, while *hyson* suggests a picking in full spring.—**Imperial tea**, a green tea similar in make and quality to gunpowder tea, but prepared from the older leaves of the pickings and coarser grained; hence sometimes called *big gunpowder* and *pea-leaf*: also called *imperial* as used by the imperial household and wealthy Chinese.—**India tea**, tea produced in British India, in commercial quantity since about 1860, and in amount now next to China tea. There are eleven districts in which tea is grown, and which give their names to the varieties used and to the product: among them are Assam, Kumaon, Darjeeling, and Cachar and Kangra. The native Assam variety is found in hot jungles, growing sometimes 20 feet high and bearing a large, thin, pale green, or yellowish leaf, now said to produce the finest-flavored tea. The Assam plant, however, is usually hybridized with harder China**

tea

varieties or the coarser *Munipuri* indigenous. Unaltered China teas are also grown and there is a Cachar indigenous partly resembling *Munipuri*. India teas are mainly black, in general resembling Chinese congeners and yielding a large tannin content. For the process of manufacture see *black tea*.—*Japan tea*, tea produced in Japan. Tea-culture in Japan dates from the ninth century and extends all over the islands, a considerable export being absorbed mainly by the United States and Canada. Japan teas are mainly green, yielding a light-colored liquor strong in their rather than tannin, in the finer grades of a delicate, rich, peculiar quality. A close-twisted wiry leaf is largely aimed at (see *needle tea*, *spider-leg tea*). The product is classed under numerous names of localities and according to manufacture is mainly either pan-fired (including sun-dried) or basket-fired (see these terms under *tea*), with 'nibs' and 'dust' or 'siftings' as secondary categories. Minor quantities of green and black teas in various Chinese styles are exported.—*Kumo tea*. See *spider-leg tea*.—*Mandarin tea*, an aristocratic Chinese tea, with a very small dark, crisp, and tender leaf, lightly fired and highly scented.—*Moyune tea*, Chinese green tea grown on the plains of Mo-yuen near Sunglo, including the bulk of the best green tea exported. Local varieties are known as 'Nankin', 'Pakeong', and 'Oochaine'. Also called *garden tea*, as opposed to *hill tea*. Cf. *Sunglo tea*.—*Needle tea*, tea rolled into a needle-like form, as often in Japan.—*Pan-fired tea*, tea dried by the process called *pan-firing*.—*Post-and-rail tea*, bush tea: so called because large bits of the tea, or supposed tea, float about in the billy, which are compared by a strong imagination to the posts and rails of the wooden fence so frequent in Australia. E. E. Morris, Austral English.—*Russian tea*, tea served (hot or cold) with lemon and sometimes arrack or rum.—*Scented tea*. Scented teas form a distinct group containing both black and green kinds. They include fine teas, as pekoes, and caper-tea (see the latter and *mandarin tea*), and also low-grade teas meretriciously improved. The flowers used for scenting are those of the fragrant olive (see *Osmantbus*), the chulan, the cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*), and true jasmynes (*Jasminum Sambac* and *J. officinale*).—*Spider-leg tea*, a fine grade of Japan basket-fired tea of needle-shaped make. Also called *kumo*.—*Sun-dried tea*, a class of Japan teas fired by hot panning (see *pan-firing*), but peculiarly colored from being previously dried in the sun.—*Sunglo tea*, Chinese green tea produced in the hill region of Sunglo, the original seat of green-tea production, where, however, the industry has greatly declined. Known to the trade as 'hill' or 'high-district' tea. See *moyune tea*.—*Tablet tea*. See *brick-tea*.—*Tea plant-bug*. See *plant-bug*.—*Tea-seed oil*. Same as *tea-oil*.

tea-ball (tē'bāl), *n.* A perforated ball, usually of silver, in which tea-leaves are placed to be immersed in boiling water, in preparing tea.
tea-biscuit (tē'bis'kit), *n.* See *biscuit*, 2.
tea-blight (tē'blit), *n.* Any one of several Oriental heteropterous insects of the genus *Helopeltis*, as *H. theivora*, *H. bradyi*, *H. romundei*, and *H. antonii*.

tea-broom (tē'brōm), *n.* Same as **manuka*.
tea-cup, *n.*—*A tempest in a tea-cup*. Same as a *tempest in a tea-pot*.

tea-drier (tē'dri'er), *n.* An apparatus for extracting the moisture from tea-leaves or 'firing' them in the process of manufacture.
tea-dust (tē'dust), *n.* Finely comminuted tea as an incident of manufacture. See **tea-fannings*.

tea-fannings (tē'fan'ingz), *n. pl.* Tea in small scraps coarser than tea-dust but often included in that grade.

tea-hill (tē'hil), *n.* A hill on which tea grows or is growing.

At I Bang there are three *tea-hills*, and from six to eight qualities of tea to each hill.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 489.

tealism (tē'izim), *n.* Same as *theism*².

All suggests that excessive *tealism*, coffeeism, etc., predilection for tidbits, condiments, and desserts, to the prejudice of appetite for plain, wholesome nutritives, and all the special dislikes for standard foods now so common, if not themselves signs of arrest, at least jeopard the highest maturation of powers.
G. S. Hall, *Adolescence*, II. 14.

Tea-kettle policy. See **policy*¹.

Tealby beds. See **bed*¹.

teallite (tē'lit), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. J. Harris *Teall*, director-general of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland.] A sulphostannate of lead (PbSnS₂) occurring in blackish-gray, inelastic, flexible folia, in Bolivia.

teamland (tēm'land), *n.* Same as *plow-land*.
N. and Q., 10th ser., I. 354.

team-man (tēm'man), *n.* A teamster. [Eng.]
E—D—17, *teamman*, was charged with taking twenty-seven partridge eggs out of nests on land.
The Field, June 1, 1901, p. 761.

team-play (tēm'plā), *n.* In *foot-ball*, *basket-ball*, *hockey*, and similar sports, the art or practice of mutual assistance by members of one side.
tean², *n.* See *teen*¹.

Younger than spring, without the faintest trace of disappointment, weariness, or *tean*
Upon the childlike earnestness and grace
Of the waiting face.
W. V. Moody, *Poems*, p. 98.

tea-party, *n.* 2. Any disquieting occurrence or happening. [Colloq.]

"No, my lad, but we've got a precious heap of disturbing to do on our own account before we've squared up for this *tea-party* [an attack by natives in Africa]. I'm going to drop down stream to somewhere quiet where we can fill up with wood."
Cutcliffe Hyme, *A Master of Fortune*, III.

3. Something easy to do or accomplish. [Colloq.]

All the croquet players—except Mabel, who was winning—converged on Chatteria with cries of welcome. Mabel remained in the midst of what I understand is called a *tea-party*, loudly demanding that they should see her "play it out."
H. G. Wells, *The Sea Lady*, v.

tea-pot, *n.*—*Cadogan tea-pot*, a tea-pot copied from an old Chinese and Japanese model, said to have been introduced into England by the Hon. Mrs. Cadogan, and extensively reproduced at Swinton in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is almost egg-shaped, somewhat flattened at the sides, having a closed top and no lid. A spiral tube passes through an opening at the base and extends to within half an inch of the top. The pot could be filled only by in-



Cadogan Tea-pot.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

verting it, and when reversed the contents could be emptied only through the spout.—**Tea-pot tail**, the tail of a setter when carried in a drooping manner like that of a collie: probably so styled as suggesting the handle of a tea-pot.

tear², *n.* 3. (c) One of the masses of the gum resin which exude from *Balsamea Myrrha*. They are semi-transparent and reddish-brown, and range in size from small grains to that of an egg.

5. *pl.* The gum-disease of citrus trees; psoriasis. [Colloq., Florida.]

tear-bottle (tēr'bot'l), *n.* The popular name for small antique glass bottles most of which were probably used to contain ointment. See *lacrymatory*.

tear-drop, *n.* 2. A small air-cavity blown into glass.

Immediately under the bowl at the top of the stem is an air cavity, known as a *tear-drop* . . . a frequent form of decoration. C. H. Wyde, in *Burlington Mag.*, IV. 141.

tear-fault (tār'fält), *n.* A differential or compound fault produced, during folding, by the sliding upon one another of several adjacent beds or strata. Each component movement is called a *lag-fault*. J. E. Marr, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1906, p. lxxvi.

tear-grass (tēr'grās), *n.* Same as *Job's-tears*.
teart (tēr'art), *a.* A dialectal form of *tart*¹; as applied to land, sour.

This disease, known as parasitic enteritis, is found to be persistently associated with certain pastures (called 'teart' lands in the West of England) upon heavy moisture-retaining soils, the larvae, in fact, living in the damp earth of these pastures, in mud, etc., and being thence transferred to the stomachs of their definitive hosts.
Lancet, June 6, 1903, p. 1590.

tea-sifter (tē'sif'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which separates the leaves of tea in accordance with their size, by passing them through sieves.—2. A sieve or strainer used in sifting dry tea-leaves or sorting them according to size.

tea-sorter (tē'sōr'tēr), *n.* An inspector of tea, by whom the varying qualities of tea-leaves are separated into groups and the proportion of the various sorts in any consignment is determined.

tea-tasting (tē'tās'ting), *n.* The occupation of a tea-taster. It involves fine discrimination of flavors, which are favorably described as 'aromatic', 'fragrant', 'fruity', 'malty', 'mealy', 'mellow', 'nosey' (fragrant), 'nutty', 'piquant', 'pungent', 'toasty'; and unfavorably (at least in excess) as 'baked', 'brassy', 'burnt', 'coarse', 'earthy', 'fishy', 'grassy', 'grippy', 'herby', 'metallic', 'mousey', 'raw', 'smoky', 'soapy', 'sour', 'tarry', 'weedy', 'wild', 'woody'. Textures are described as 'crappy', 'crispy', 'sating', 'silky', 'velvety', etc.

tea-tree, *n.*—*Coast tea-tree*, *Leptospermum laevigatum*, a shrub common along the seacoast of Victoria and New South Wales, useful for arresting the progress of drifting sand. Also called *sandstay*.—*Mountain tea-tree*, *Pentagonaster peduncularis* (*Kunzea peduncularis* of F. von Mueller), a small tree of Victoria and New South Wales, the wood of which is used by the aborigines for their spears, waddies, and boomerangs.

tecalli (tā-kā'lē), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A very handsome banded alabaster, opaque, transluc-

Tectospondyli

cent, and sometimes transparent, found in the state of Puebla in Mexico, and largely worked into artistic objects for sale and export.

tech. An abbreviation (a) of *technical*; (b) of *technically*; (c) of *technology*.

Technical rotation. See **rotation*.

technocausis (tek-nō-kā'sis), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + καυσis, a burning.] The use of the actual cautery as distinguished from that of chemical caustics.

technogeography (tek'nō-jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + γεωγραφία, geography.] The study of the effect of geographical environment on the technic arts of man.

technographer (tek-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who is versed in technography or has a thorough and scientific knowledge of the details of an art, invention, etc.

There are two ways of looking at human inventions, the one ethnographic, the other technographic. The ethnographer makes his home among tribesmen and tells the story of their industrial lives; the technographer pursues a single art over time and place until he knows it thoroughly.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.-March, 1900, p. 164.

technographic (tek-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [technography + -ic.] Of or pertaining to technography; having a systematic knowledge of the terms and details of an art or invention. See the extract under **technographer*.

technography (tek-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + γραφία, < γράφω, write.] The description and study of arts and industries in their ethnic distribution and historic development. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1899, p. 526.

technol. An abbreviation (a) of *technological*; (b) of *technology*.

technolithic (tek-nō-lith'ik), *a.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + λίθος, stone, + -ic.] In *anthrop.*, denoting stone implements shaped by man in accordance with definite designs. See **protolithic*. J. W. Powell, in *Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1895-96, p. lxxvi.

The use of objects without designed modification, like the Seri stone implements, has been studied by Mr. McGee, and he calls such unmodified implements protolithic, while the modified stone implements he calls technolithic. *Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897-98, p. xxi.

technologue (tek'nō-log), *n.* Same as *technologist*.

After defining the "technologue" as an intermediary between the savant and the mechanic, translating the discoveries of the former into the uses of the latter, Prof. Bovey tries to ascertain the controlling ideas common to all technical experts. *Nature*, April 6, 1906, p. 548.

tecolote (tā-kō-lō'tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tecolotl*, an owl.] A Nahuatl name for the owl, used in the southwestern United States, Mexico, parts of Central America, and other Spanish-speaking regions.

tecoretin, *n.* See **tecoretin*.

Tectobranchi (tek-tō-brang'ki), *n. pl.* [NL. See *tectibranchiate*.] Applied by Gadow to those fishes in which the gills are covered by a bony flap or operculum: practically synonymous with *Teleostomi*.

tectocephaly (tek-tō-sef'a-li), *n.* [L. *tectum*, roof, + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + -y³.] The quality or condition of being tectocephalic. See *scaphocephaly*.

tectochrysin (tek-tō-kris'in), *n.* [Gr. τέκτος, melted, molten, + χρυσός, gold, + -in².] A sulphur-colored compound, C₁₅H₈O₃OCH₃, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on chrysin and found in poplar-buds. It forms thick crystals and melts at 164° C. Also called *chrysin methyl ether* or *1,3-methoxyhydroxyflavone*.

tectonic, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, relating to structure; structural: as, *tectonic geology* (structural geology); *tectonic valleys*, valleys due to geologic structure rather than to erosion.

The tectonic line of the Andes is then apparently bent suddenly southward and reappears in Graham Land. It is probably continued round the southern Pacific, meeting the known end of the New Zealand line near Mount Erebus and Terror. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1902, p. 216.

He lays particular stress on the violent earthquake which agitated the whole of Nicaragua in April, 1888, as to which he quotes the opinion of Dr. Sapper that its character was purely tectonic, as against the view of Major Dutton, that earthquakes in this region are mere incidents of the volcanic activity.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 648.

Tectospondyli (tek-tō-spon'di-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τέκτων, a builder, + σπόνδυλος, vertebra.] A suborder of cyclospendylous sharks, found

Tectospondyli

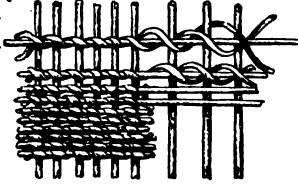
in most warm seas, and having characters between those of the sharks and those of the rays.

tectum (tek'tum), *n.*; pl. *tecta* (-tā). [*L. tectum, a roof.*] Same as *teetorium*. *Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.*, I. 142.

tee, *n.* 2. (*d*) In *lumbering*, a strip of iron about 8 inches long, with a hole in the center, to which a short chain is attached: passed through a hole in a gate-plank, turned crosswise, and so used to hold the plank when tripped in a splash-dam.

tee, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teed*, ppr. *teeing*. [*Also T; tee*, *n.*] In *naval tactics*, to manoeuvre (a fleet) so as to place it across the head of the enemy's column of vessels, thus enabling the guns to be concentrated on the leading vessels of the enemy, who cannot reply effectively.

tee (tē), *n.* [*Pomo (Indian of California).*] A method of making baskets applied by some California Indians: a twined lattice weave consisting of four elements—an upright warp of rods, a horizontal warp crossing these at right angles, and a regular plain



Tea.
(Rep. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1902.)

twined weaving of two elements, holding the warps firmly together. The horizontal warp is on the outside of the basket.

The lattice twined weaving, so far as the collections of the United States National Museum show, is confined to the Pomo Indians, of the Kulanapan family, residing on Russian river, California. Dr. Hudson calls this technic *tee*. This is a short and convenient word and may be used for a specific name.

Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.-March, 1901, p. 117.

tee-bar, *n.* Same as *T-bar*.

teeing-ground (tē'ing-ground), *n.* In *golf*, a space marked out within the limits of which the ball must be teed.

tee-shot (tē'shot), *n.* In *golf*, any stroke played from a teeing-ground. *W. Park, Jr., Game of Golf*, p. 7.

Teeswater cattle. The original shorthorn cattle which were the result of experiments in breeding carried on by the Colling Brothers in the Tees district, England.

These *Durham, Teeswater*, or *Shorthorn* cattle, as they were variously called, were soon eagerly sought after.

Encyc. Brit., I. 387.

teet (tēt), *n.* [*Appar. another spelling and sense of teat.*] In *bee-keeping*, same as *pipe*, 5.

teeter, *v. i.* Hence—2. To move about foolishly and aimlessly.

A quorum of the committee is away *teeterin'* about in their own affairs. *A. H. Lewis, Wolfville Nights*, xvii.

teetotum (tē-tō'tum), *n.* [*Made from teetotal.*] See the extract.

Even the newest form of peoples' café, the *Tee-to-tums*, are conducted so that expenses are covered. The unique institutions . . . combine the features of a coffee-house, supplying a variety of good food and non-alcoholic drinks, with those of a club, having numerous facilities for improvement and recreation. The patrons of each *Tee-to-tum* are organized by skilled social workers, who direct their amusements.

R. A. Woods, in Scribner's Mag., April, 1892, p. 423.

teetsook (tēt'sōk), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] A saddle-bag. [*Western U. S.*]

tegmen, *n.* 6. In *crinoids*, same as **disk*, 5 (*e*).—*Tegmen antri*, a thin plate of bone covering over the mastoid cells.

tegumentum, *n.* 3. The outer porous layer of the shell of polyplacophorous mollusks or chitons, which covers the inner porcelaneous articulation. —*Tegumentum tympani*. Same as *tegmen tympani*. See *tegmen*, 4.

tegumental, *a.*—*Tegumental gland*, a gland lying in, or formed by modification of, the tegument, as are the poison-glands of the catfish *Malapterurus*.

Teichmann's crystals. See **crystal*.

teichopsia (ti-kop'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. teichos, a wall*, + *opsis, appearance*.] The appearance as of zigzag lines before the eyes, a subjective visual disturbance occurring in migraine and other morbid states.

Tejon series. See **series*.

tekkana (te-kā'nā), *n.* [*Aram. and Heb.*, < *takkan*, make straight, mend.] A rabbinical ordinance, remedy, or regulation adding or abrogating certain laws for the religious well-being of the community.

tecoretin, tecoretin (te-kor'e-tin), *n.* [*Gr. τήρειν, melt*, + *πρήν, resin*.] A fossil or semi-fossil resin, extracted by solution in alcohol from pine-wood found in marshes near Holtegaard in Denmark. It is colorless, crystallizable, and apparently identical with or closely allied to fichtelite.

tel, *v. and n.* A simplified spelling of *tell*, 1.

tel, *n.* An abbreviation (*a*) of *telegram*; (*b*) of *telegaph*; (*c*) of *telegraphic*.

telascin (te-les'in), *n.* A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{30}O_7$, prepared by the hydrolysis of the glucoside escinic acid.

telangioma (tel-an-ji-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *telangiomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. τέλος, end* (1), + *αγγειον, vessel*, + *-oma*.] A tumor formed of a mass of dilated arterioles and capillaries.

telangiosis (tel-an-ji-ō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. τέλος, end* (1), + *αγγειον, vessel*, + *-osis*.] Any disease of the minute blood-vessels.

telautogram (tel-ā'tō-gram), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *αὐτός, self*, + *γράμμα, a writing*.] The facsimile record of writing or drawing produced by the receiving apparatus of the telautograph.

telautography (tel-ā'tō-grā-fi), *n.* [*telautograph* + *-y*.] The process of transmitting writing or drawings in facsimile; the use of the telautograph.

Telautography.—When handwriting or drawings are to be transmitted, they are executed with non-conducting ink on metal foil, which is laid around an insulating cylinder of the same dimensions as the receiving cylinder.

Elect. World and Engin., July 9, 1904, p. 61.

Telchines (tel'ki-nēz), *n. pl.* [*Gr. pl. of Τελχίν.*] In *Gr. myth.*, primitive workers in metal and magicians who were supposed to have been the first inhabitants of Crete and Rhodes.

Strange demigod and superhuman beings, the Ky-clopes, the Dactyli, and Telchines.

L. M. Mitchell, Hist. of Ancient Sculpture, p. 140.

teleautograph, *n.* Same as *telautograph*.

telecentric (tel-ē-sen'trik), *a.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *κέντρον, center*, + *-ic*.] In *optics*, having its exit-pupil or entrance-pupil at an infinite distance: said of a lens system of which the aperture, or stop, is at a principal focus. *P. Drude, Theory of Optics*, p. 75.

telechirograph (tel-ē-ki-rō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *χεῖρ, hand*, + *γράφειν, write*.] A form of autographic telegraph, the photographic receiving instrument of which records messages in the handwriting of the sender. *Elect. World and Engin.*, June 20, 1903, p. 1055.

teleclexis (tel-ē-klek'sis), *n.* [*Gr. τέλος, end*, completion, + *ἐκλεξις, selection*.] Artificial or intentional, as distinguished from unconscious or natural, selection. *L. F. Ward, Pure Sociol.*, p. 361.

teletypograph (tel-ē-krip'tō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *τυπικός, secret*, + *γράφειν, write*.] 1. A form of printing telegraph, invented by Maltotti for use on private lines or on ordinary telephone lines, in which the sending device is operated by pressing lettered keys like those of the type-writer and the message at the receiving station is automatically recorded in printed characters. As the name implies, the device is intended further to permit of secret communication between stations.—2. A high-speed automatic printing telegraph brought out by Siemens and Halske in Berlin.

teletroscope (te-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *ἤλεκτρον, electricity* + *σκοπεῖν, view*.] An electrical device proposed and experimented upon by Szczepanik for the production at a distant station of visible images of objects located at the transmitting station. See **teletroscope*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 30, 1898, p. 18889.

telespectroscopy (tel'ē-lek-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *ἤλεκτρον, electricity* + *-σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view*.] A seeing or photographing at a distance. A selenium cell, which conducts the current best when exposed to light, is connected by one or more wires with suitable apparatus for recording variations in intensity. Also *telephotography*. *Wall, Dict. of Photog.*, p. 233.

telefocal (tel'ē-fō'kal), *a.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *E. focal*.] Relating to the focusing of distant objects: applied to lenses. [*Rare*.]

As to the "tele-focal" powers of the new lens (if I may use the term), a comparison of the two views, marked A and B, will give some idea of its scope.

Jour. Franklin Inst., Sept., 1893, p. 216.

telegraph-spoon

telephone, telephonic. Amended spellings of *telephone, telephonic*.

teleg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *telegram*; (*b*) of *telegaph*; (*c*) of *telegraphic*; (*d*) of *telegaphy*.

telegonic (tel-ē-gon'ik), *a.* Same as **telegonous*.

telegonous (tē-leg'ō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *-γενής, -producing*, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or illustrative of, or supposed to be due to, telegony.

telegony (tē-leg'ō-ni), *n.* [*NL. *telegonia*, < *Gr. τηλέγονος, born far away (from one's father or fatherland) (used as a person's name)*, < *τήλε, afar*, + *-γονος, -born*.] In *biol.*, the supposed influence of a first sire upon the progeny subsequently borne by the mother to other sires. Most breeders are believers in telegony, although careful experiments have failed to show any scientific basis for their opinion.

At present the scientific evidence is so distinctly unfavourable to belief in the occurrence of *telegony*, that to discuss suggested explanations or criticisms seems unnecessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 215.

telegraf, telegraphic, telegraphy. Amended spellings of *telegraph, telegraphic, telegraphy*.

telegraph, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, the score-board upon which numbers indicating the progress of the game are displayed. [*Colloq.*—4. In *ship-building*, an apparatus for transmitting and receiving orders mechanically. An *engine-telegraph* consists of a dial on a stand on the bridge or pilot-house having a handle with a pointer attached which, by movement of the handle, is pointed to the desired order on the dial, as 'ahead full speed', 'stop', 'astern half speed', etc. By a line of wires, a pointer on a similar dial in the engine-room is made to point to the same order and ring a gong. The engineer then manipulates a handle with its pointer to point to the same order on the engine-room dial, and by another line of wires a pointer on the dial on the bridge is moved, and if the order has been correctly received, it points to the same order as the pointer on the handle of the bridge-dial. A similar apparatus fitted for giving orders for steering from the bridge to the steering-engine room, or other steering-station, is called a *steering-telegraph*.

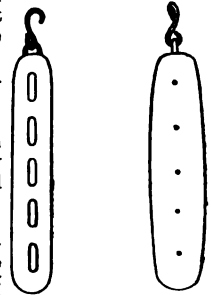
5. A chute or trough, usually of sheet-steel, by which coal or ore or refuse is carried by gravity from screens or other dressing machinery to the desired point of disposal. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*. [*Eng.*—

Postal telegraph, in Great Britain and her dependencies, a telegraph service carried on by the government through the general post-office. A telegram posted with an ordinary post-office stamp upon it is taken, at the next collection, to the nearest telegraph-office. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 577.

—*Rowland's telegraph*, a multiplex printing telegraph with keyboard transmitters and automatic type-printing receivers invented by H. A. Rowland. In this system the so-called sine-wave method of transmitting is used and by means of a four-part commutator four messages are simultaneously sent over a single wire.—*Space-telegraph*, a wireless telegraph. See *wireless telegraph*.

—*Steering-telegraph*. See **steering-telegraph*.—*Type-printing telegraph*, an apparatus for telegraphing in which the message at the receiving station is automatically delivered in printed characters. *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 7, 1903, p. 325.—*Wireless telegraph*. See **wireless telegraph*.

telegraph-block (tel'ē-grāf-blok'), *n.* A number of small sheaves in a narrow, long shell, used for the purpose of making signals, so that several flags may be hoisted at one time.



Telegraph-block.

telegraphese (tel'ē-grāf-ēs'), *n.* [*telegraph* + *-ese*.] A very terse style, such as that in which telegrams are commonly written; a style marked by very short sentences. [*Rare*.]

We rather relish the leisurely semicolons and sentences of the eighteenth century after being confronted with the "telegraphese" of many a modern stylist. *Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1905, p. 469.

Telegraphic code. See **code*.

telegraphphone (tē-leg'ra-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. τήλε, afar*, + *γράφειν, write*, + *φωνή, sound*.] The magnetic phonograph, telephonograph, or magneto-phonograph of Poulsen. See *telephonograph*. *Nature*, Aug. 16, 1900, p. 371.

The "telegraphphone" is a "recording telephone," that is to say, a telephone that records and reproduces messages spoken into it. *Sci. Amer.*, April 25, 1903, p. 317.

telegraph-spoon (tel'ē-grāf-spōn'), *n.* See **post-spoon*.

telegraphy

telegraphy, n.—**Electric space-telegraphy**, a name proposed by Lodge for wireless telegraphy.

The general principles of *electric space-telegraphy*—or wireless telegraphy as it seems to wish to be called.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin., [1898, p. 799.]

Electric-wave telegraphy. Same as *wireless telegraphy*.—**Induction telegraphy**, telegraphy by means of induced currents in parallel circuits, as in the systems for communicating with moving trains, where a line-wire is installed parallel to the track and the inductive effect of fluctuating currents in this wire operates a receiving apparatus on the train, and vice versa.—**Magnetic space-telegraphy**, a type of wireless telegraphy, devised by Lodge, in which the transmitting apparatus is a condenser in an oscillatory circuit of low frequency consisting of a horizontal coil of very large area. The receiver is a similar coil and condenser of like frequency with a telephone in the circuit.—**Ray telegraphy**, a system of wireless telegraphy in which short electromagnetic waves are focused upon a distant point by means of lenses having a high dielectric constant. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 9, 1903, p. 22386.—**Space-telegraphy.** See *electric space-telegraphy*.—**Spark telegraphy**, in *elect.*, a name sometimes used for *wireless telegraphy* (which see).—**Spherical telegraphy**, telegraphy by means of spherical waves through the free ether; wireless telegraphy.—**Weather telegraphy**, the systematic reporting by telegraph, and usually by cipher despatches, of weather conditions over any considerable region of country. *Nature*, March 31, 1904, p. 518.—**Wireless telegraphy**, the transmission of signals between points not connected by electrical conductors; specifically, the transmission of signals through space by means of electric waves; a system of telegraphy based upon the researches of Heinrich Hertz, who demonstrated that the oscillatory discharge of an electric circuit acting as a transmitter produces electric waves which are capable of setting up an oscillatory discharge in a similar receiving circuit. A method of utilizing these waves for the transmission of signals was devised by Guglielmo Marconi. His experiments were first made in Bologna in 1895, and they were continued in England from July, 1896, under the auspices of the British Post-office. In March, 1899, communication was established across the English Channel between Dover, England, and Wimereux, France, a distance of 32 miles, the rate of transmission being about 20 words a minute. Signals were first successfully sent across the Atlantic ocean from Poldhu, Cornwall, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Dec. 12, 1901. In the meantime numerous other inventors and electricians entered the field, many of whom have contributed greatly to the development of the art. An important feature of most systems of wireless telegraphy is the use, both at the transmitting- and receiving-stations of aerial conductors (commonly called antennae) supported by a mast or tower. On shipboard the aerial conductors usually consist of a group of parallel wires strung horizontally between the top masts and thence down to a deck-house containing the sending and receiving-apparatus. The distance to which signals can be transmitted depends upon the amount of energy radiated by the antennae in the form of electrical oscillations of suitable wave-length (from 100 to 5000 meters). The transmitting-device, of which there are many modifications, usually consists of a power-circuit and an oscillatory circuit. The power-circuit contains an alternator, *a* (Fig. 1), sometimes of 50 kilowatts or more, and the primary coil, *p*, of a step-up transformer. The oscillatory circuit consists of the secondary coil, *s*, of this transformer, a condenser, *c*, and a spark-gap, *g*, in multiple, and the aerial conductors, *a*. When the capacity and the inductance, *L*, of this circuit are properly adjusted, powerful oscillations of high frequency are set up

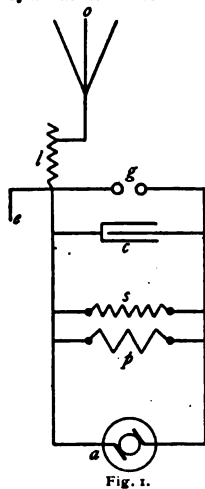


Fig. 1.

and electric waves are sent out through space from the conductors. At the receiving-station electrical oscillations are set up by these waves in a similar set of aerial conductors, and although they are of very feeble intensity compared with those at the transmitting-station, they suffice to operate some one of the sensitive forms of receiving-apparatus employed. The receiver originally used by Marconi was the *coherer*, an instrument devised by Branly (1890) and based on the discovery by Munk (1835) that a mass of filings or other small metallic bodies so loosely packed as to be non-conducting became conducting under the action of the discharge from a Leyden jar. The coherer has since been almost entirely replaced by numerous more manageable devices, such as the various electrolytic detectors of Neugschwander, Aschkinass, Schönmilch, De Forest, Fessenden, Vreeland, and Brown; the magnetic detectors of Rutherford and Marconi; the microphone of Hughes; the *barrelier* of Fessenden; the *audion* of De Forest; the *thermo-electric detector* of Austin; and the *carburettum detector* of Brandes. The detector is sometimes directly in circuit between the antennae and the

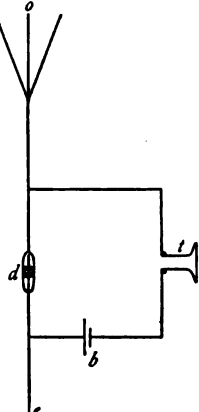


Fig. 2.

earth, as in Fig. 2, in which *a* is the set of antennae, *d* is the detector, *t* is the earth, *b* a battery, and *t* a telephone; sometimes in the secondary circuit of a transformer the primary coil of which is in the circuit between the antennae and the earth. The detector, whatever its form, serves as a sort of delicate relay to alter the current flow in a local circuit containing a battery and some convenient form of telegraphic receiving-instrument or a telephone. The electric waves from the antennae of a station for wireless telegraphy are not all of the same frequency, but have a range of an octave or more. The intensity is greatest for a certain frequency, that of the so-called principal wave of the oscillatory circuit, and diminishes rapidly for longer or shorter waves. If, for example, the principal wave has a length of 600 meters the accompanying waves of 500 meters and 700 meters may have only one tenth of the intensity of the principal wave. By adjusting the frequency to which the receiving-circuit best responds to agreement with that of the transmitting-circuit,—a process termed *synton*, which is analogous to the tuning of musical instruments,—the distance at which signals may be heard is greatly increased, while other instruments at nearer stations or on shipboard in the neighborhood of the sending-station will, if tuned to other frequencies, be comparatively undisturbed.

teleiochrysalis (te-li-ō-kris'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλειος*, complete, + *χρυσάλις*, chrysalis.] The hypopal stage of a trombidid mite. Same as *hypopus*.

teleiophan (te-li'ō-fan), *n.* [Gr. *τέλειος*, complete, + *φαίνω*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Same as **teleiochrysalis*.

telekin (tel'ē-kin), *n.* [F. *telekin*, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *κίνησις*, motion.] A device for the electrical control of machinery from a distance; a teleelectric regulator.

The *telekin* is the name applied . . . to an apparatus by which the movements of a machine may be regulated from a distance, either by means of an ordinary electric telegraph or by electric waves impelled through the air without the aid of wires. The inventor distinguishes between a simple *telekin*, wherein only a single motion is considered, and a multiple *telekin*, which permits of a complexity of motions.

Sci. Amer. Sup., May 6, 1906, p. 24539.

teleelectric (tel'ē-lek'trik), *a.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *electric*.] Noting any device for producing mechanical motions or effects at a distance by electrical means: as, an organ with a *teleelectric* attachment by means of which it may be played from a keyboard at a distance from the instrument.

The advantages of an electrically equipped household were strikingly set forth in the exhibition of a model apartment . . . In the parlor . . . was a piano automatically played by a *Tele-Electric* player, and, whenever desired, orchestral music furnished by the Telharmonic system could be had by closing a switch.

Sci. Amer., Oct. 12, 1907, p. 255.

teleelectroscope (tel'ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ἠλεκτρον* (for 'electric'), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A name proposed for electrical devices for the seeing of distant objects, in which radiation from the object at the transmitting-station is converted into electrical action of some sort, which in turn produces at the receiving-station a visible semblance of the object. No really practical scheme for these transformations has as yet been perfected although numerous methods have been proposed and some have been tried with partial success. See **teleelectroscope*.

telemetacarpal (tel'ē-met-a-kār'pal), *a.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *metacarpal*.] Possessing vestiges only of the distal portions of the first and fifth metacarpals: applied to certain deer: contrasted with **plesiometacarpal*. See **Telemetacarpal*.

The fact of the plesiometacarpal and telemetacarpal limb characters so closely corresponding with the distribution of the Cervidae in the Old and New Worlds would, in itself, have convinced me of their fundamental importance.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 887.

Telemetacarpal (tel'ē-met-a-kār'pi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar (distal), + NL. *metacarpus*, pl. of *metacarpus*.] A division of the deer family in which the distal portions of the first and fifth metacarpals are present, but there are no vestiges of the proximal ends: contrasted with **Plesiometacarpal*.

telemetric (tel'ē-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*telemeter* (-metr-) + *-ic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of, the telemeter; telemetric.

The peculiar long-range telemetric measurement of each side of the polygonal perimeter.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 330.

telemetrograph (tel'ē-met'rō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for drawing plans, measuring distances, etc.

telemicroscope (tel'ē-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *microscope*.] A magnifying in-

Teletremata

strument, invented by the Abbé Deschamps, for the observation of small objects, such as insects, from a distance. Its optical system consists of an objective composed of two achromatic lenses that are separated by a distance less than the principal focal distance of the most convergent lens, and therefore act as a single lens, and of a Dollond ocular with four plano-convex lenses. The eye-glass is made as convergent as possible to increase magnification and field without diminishing the definition.

telencephalon (tel-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *prosencephalon*.

telenegative (tel'ē neg'a-tiv), *a.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *negative*.] See the extract and *telephotographic lens*.

As the human eye, in order to see better from a distance, uses telescopes, any ordinary photographic objective can be made to produce enlarged views of an object by the addition of a magnifying lens. This lens, called "*tele-negative*," need not be connected permanently with the ordinary objective (which is called "*tele-positive*"), a loose connection by means of a removable short tube being quite sufficient. Then the objective can be used at will both in connection with ordinary views and with telephotographs.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 30, 1906, p. 24561.

teleobjective (tel'ē-ob-jek'tiv), *a. and n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *objective*.] I. *a.* In optics, having an object-glass adapted to the photography of distant objects: as, a *teleobjective* camera. P. *Drude*, *Theory of Optics*, p. 94.

II. *n.* In optics, an objective for the photography of distant objects. It consists of a combination of a convergent with a divergent system so arranged as to obtain great focal length in a compact instrument.

teleodesmaceous (tel'ē-ō-des-mā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Teleodesmacea*.

teleodont (tel'ē-ō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεος*), completion, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] 1. Having mandibles of the highest development: said of certain stag-beetles.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Teleodonta*.

Teleodonta (tel'ē-ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεος*), completion, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] In Dall's classification, a group of teleodesmacean pelecypod *Mollusca* presenting the most highly perfected type of hinge, comprising the superfamilies *Veneracea*, *Tellinacea*, *Solenacea*, *Macracea*, *Myacea*, and *Adesmacea*.

teleogyrous (tel'ē-ō-jī'rus), *a.* [Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεος*), end, + *γύρος*, circle, gyre, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, noting the fact or condition of having the free ends of the intestinal loops coiled into spirals.

Lastly, the distal portion of any loop originally straight may be coiled up into a spiral, while the rest of the loop remains straight. This feature may be termed *teleogyrous*.

H. Gadov, in Newton, *Dict. of Birds*, p. 144.

Teleological proof. See **proof*.

telemitosis (tel'ē-ō-mī-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεος*), end, + NL. *mitosis*.] Complete or typical mitosis, or karyokinesis.

Teleoplacophora (tel'ē-ō-plā-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεος*), completion, + NL. *Placophora*.] A suborder of polyplacophoran *Mollusca* characterized by the presence of pectinated teeth on the insertion-plates of the valves. It includes the genus *Chiton* and its allies of Tertiary and recent age.

teleoptile (tel'ē-op-til), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, complete, + *πτίλον*, down (feathers).] One of the feathers that succeed the first down of a young bird. See **neossopile* and **mesoptile*.

Teleoptiles, whether Contour-feathers or Down, are each originally preceded by a *Neossopile*, the base of which is in direct continuity with the tips of the rami of its succeeding final feather.

H. Gadov, in Newton, *Dict. of Birds*, p. 243.

telescope (tel'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [F. *télescope*, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for vision at a distance by electrical means, proposed by Dussand in 1898, in which the change in the resistance of selenium when subjected to light was to be utilized for transmission. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 2, 1898, p. 18793.

teleosteous (tel'ē-os'tē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the teleost fishes.

Teletremata (tel'ē-ō-trē'mā-tā), *n. pl.* See **Teletremata*.

telepath

telepath (tel'ē-path), *v. i. and t.* [*telepath(y).*] **I. intrans.** To communicate with another mind otherwise than through the senses. See *telepathy*. [Rare.]

Just as the humble peasant . . . puts herself in spiritual communication with a higher power, so may we not find a way to telepath to minds that are attuned to ours? *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 9, 1903, p. 22863.

II. trans. To communicate (a message or thought) to another mind without the intermediation of the senses.

telepath (tel'ē-path), *n.* [*telepath(ist).*] A believer in, or student of, the doctrine of telepathy; a telepathist.

The book . . . contains . . . a chapter headed "The Spirit Rappers, the Telepaths and the Galvanometer." *Nature*, Jan. 7, 1904, p. 219.

telepathize (tē-lep'a-thiz or tel'ē-path-iz), *v. i. and t.*; pret. and pp. *telepathized*, pp. *telepathizing*. [*telepath(y) + -ize.*] **I. trans.** To impress on or communicate to another mind by telepathy.

II. intrans. To use telepathy.

telephone, *n.*—**Exchange-telephone**, the form of telephone used by operators at the switchboard, as distinguished from the ordinary forms of receiver.—**Long-distance telephone**. (a) A telephone transmitter designed with special reference to use between distant stations, as distinguished from the instruments for local service. (b) An interurban telephone system.—**Reaction telephone**, a telephone the action of which is enhanced by currents induced in a coil attached to the diaphragm.—**Telephone exchange**, the office of a telephone system, where all the various lines are brought to a central switchboard and communication between subscribers is effected. In the case of automatic systems the term is sometimes applied to the switchboard itself, which is termed an 'automatic exchange.' *Preece*, *Telephony*, p. 54.—**Telephone lock**, a device for the prepayment of telephone calls, in which the hook-switch must be unlocked by the insertion of the proper coin in a slot provided for that purpose, before communication with the central station can be obtained.—**Telephone theory**, a theory of audition, according to which complex vibrations are not analyzed in the cochlea but are translated into correspondingly complex nerve-impulses, just as in a telephone the sound-vibrations are translated by plate and magnet into corresponding electrical movements. *Baldwin*, *Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.*, I. 448.—**Triple telephone**, a form of combined transmitter and receiver fitted to the head of the operator and having two earpieces and a mouthpiece.

Telephonic probe, relay. See **probe*, **relay*.

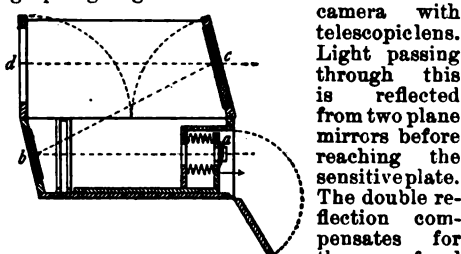
telephonograph (tel'ē-fō'nō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. phonograph.*] An apparatus devised by Valdemar Poulsen, of Copenhagen, for the recording and subsequent reproduction of musical tones or of speech transmitted through a telephone. It differs from other phonographic devices in that the record is made by the local transverse magnetization of a steel tape or wire which passes between two electromagnets placed in the electric circuit of the transmitter. These local regions of magnetization correspond to the mechanical impressions in the recording surface of the ordinary phonograph. When the tape or wire is passed again between the electromagnets in the same direction and at the same speed, it in turn induces currents in the circuit of which the electromagnets form a part and these currents produce movements of the telephonic disk. The sounds uttered by the disk in consequence of the motions are a faithful reproduction of those which actuated the disk in the process of recording and are free from the disturbances due to mechanical contact between the stylus and the indented surface of the cylinder or record-disk of the usual phonographic apparatus. The record, moreover, is free from deterioration by wear and may be utilized for reproduction almost indefinitely. A record may however be completely expunged by demagnetization of the tape or wire, which is then ready for further use. In a later and somewhat modified form the apparatus is known as the *telephones*. Also *magneto-phonograph*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 308.

telephony, *n.*—**Light-telephony**, a system of telephonic transmission in which the rays of an arc-lamp are made to fluctuate by sending through the arc the undulatory current from a carbon transmitter. The light of the arc is focused upon a selenium-cell at the receiving station, which may be at a distance of several kilometers. The resistance of this cell varies with the illumination received from the arc and an undulatory current corresponding with that of the transmitting circuit is thus sent through the receiving telephone.—**Multiplex telephony**, a system of telephony by which several messages are sent simultaneously in opposite directions over one wire.—**Radio-telephony**. Same as *wireless telephony*.—**Wireless telephony** telephonic communication without the use of a conducting circuit or line between the transmitting and receiving stations. Wireless telephony, like wireless telegraphy, depends on the transmission of electric waves between aerial conductors, termed antennae, which are mounted on masts or towers or otherwise suspended at a considerable height above the ground at the two stations. In telegraphy, however, the signals consist of interrupted groups of waves, while in telephony a sustained train of waves is maintained between the stations and the intensity of these is made to fluctuate continuously in consonance with the voice of the speaker at the transmitting-station. Ruhmer found that when an arc was placed in the oscillatory circuit at the transmitting-station a microphonic transmitter in a secondary circuit as shown in the figure produced fluctuations in the

oscillatory circuit and antennae which followed the voice and were sufficiently marked to affect the oscillations in the receiving antennae. When a detector was placed in the ground circuit of the antennae at the receiving station (see Fig. 2 under *wireless telegraphy*), speech uttered in the transmitter at the other station could be heard in the telephone placed in shunt with the detector. In practice several arcs are sometimes placed in series in the oscillatory circuit. It is also possible to produce the fluctuations in the oscillatory circuit by speaking to the arc directly through a megaphone, as is done in the installations for wireless telephony in the United States navy (De Forest system). Feasenden produces the sustained train of waves by an alternator of about 80,000 cycles per second and impresses the fluctuations corresponding to speech upon this oscillatory current by the use of a microphonic transmitter and special form of relay, which greatly magnify the telephonic currents.

telephot, *n.* Same as **telephoto*, 2.

telephoto, *n.* 2. An apparatus for photographing at great distances. It consists of a camera with telescopic lenses.



Telephoto.
a, objective; b, plane mirror; c, second mirror; d, photographic plate. The rays of light follow the dotted lines.
(From "Scientific American.")

sions. The instrument may be converted into a terrestrial or astronomical telescope. Also *telephot*. *Sci. Amer.*, June 27, 1903, p. 486.

telephoto (tel'ē-fō'tō), *a. and n.* [*telephoto-graphic*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the process of photographing distant objects; telephotographic: as, a *telephoto* lens, an objective giving a large image of a distant object, in a camera of special design. See **telephoto*, 2, and *telephotographic *lens*.

II. n. A telephotographic lens or camera.

telephotograph, *n.* 2. A photograph of a distant object taken with a telephotographic camera.

Good *telephotographs* have been obtained at a distance of over forty miles, and those taken beyond artillery range (ten miles) are on a sufficiently large scale to be of practical use.

Army and Navy Jour., July 14, 1900, p. 1087.

telephotographer (tel'ē-fō-tō-gr'fēr), *n.* One who takes pictures of distant objects with a telephotographic camera.

telephotographic (tel'ē-fō-tō-gr'f'ik), *a.* [*telephotograph(y) + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or designed for use in telephotography, or the art of photographing distant objects by means of telescopic lenses: as, a *telephotographic *lens* (which see); a *telephotographic camera*. See **telephoto*, 2.

This [treatise] gives full particulars of the theory of the *telephotographic lens*, and instructions for its use.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 676.
The *telephotographic* combination consists of a quick-acting portrait lens, or an anastigmatic doublet of large aperture and relative intensity, varying in focus from 6 to 10 inches, fitted at one end of a tube, in which slides a smaller tube carrying a properly corrected negative system, which may vary in focus from 1 to 5 inches, but must be of shorter focus than the positive (usually about half); the shorter the focus the greater the magnifying power for a given extension of camera.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 687.
telephotography, *n.* 2. The art of photographing distant objects by means of telescopic lenses and a camera specially designed for the purpose. See **telephoto*, 2, and *telephotographic *lens*.

Telephotography is the art of taking, by a special and variable long focus telescopic lens, optically adjusted to the lens of a good photographic camera, photographs of objects at a long distance off as if the operator were comparatively close to them. Consequently, an object five

telescope

or ten miles away, which, by ordinary photography, would cover on the photograph a space an inch square, can be made to cover, by *telephotography*, a space sixteen, thirty-two, or sixty-four inches square, depending on the magnifying power of the lens and the size of the camera used. The advantage of this is apparent, for a telephotograph of an enemy's position gives a commanding officer a bird's-eye view of the ground, of the enemy's forces and their positions, of his trenches and gun emplacements, all accurately drawn to scale and on a sheet of a size convenient for study and reference. The range of such a lens is practically unlimited, and useful photographs are readily obtained at distances beyond gun range; moreover balloons can be utilized for obtaining views from above the surface of the earth.

Army and Navy Jour., July 14, 1900, p. 1087.

telephotostopy (tel'ē-fō-tōs'kō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + φῶς (phōs), light, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.*] Same as **teleelectrostopy*.

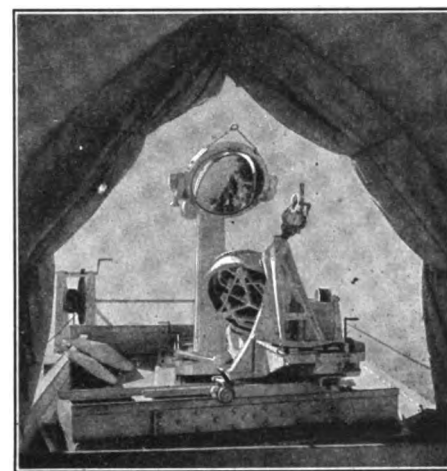
teleplastic, *a.* 2. In *elect.*, noting a device for the production, at a distance, by electrical means, of the facsimile of a figure or object in relief.

telepositive (tel'ē-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. positive.*] See the extract under **telenegative* and *telephotographic *lens*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Sept. 30, 1905, p. 24861.

telepost (tel'ē-pōst), *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. post.*] A name given to a system of machine or automatic telegraphy invented by Delany in which messages are prepared for transmission by means of properly spaced perforations of tape. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, March, 1908, p. 173.

telerythrin (tel'er'i-thrin), *n.* [*Gr. τέλος, end, + ἐρυθρός, red, + -in.*] A derivative of orsellin ether, itself obtained from the dyers' lichen, *Rocella tinctoria*. When dissolved in aqueous ammonia and exposed to the air, it assumes a dark wine-red color.

telescope, *n.*—**Amici's telescope**, a prismatic telescope of low power, consisting of two of Brewster's telescopes, with their planes of refraction perpendicular to each other.—**Astronomical telescope**, a telescope especially designed for astronomical use: the eyepiece inverts the image: opposed to *terrestrial telescope*.—**Dumb telescope**, the lensless tube belonging to the sextant, which gives a direct line of sight into the horizon-glass.—**Féry's thermo-electric telescope**, a device for determining the temperature of incandescent bodies. It consists of an observing-telescope with a thermo-electric junction in the eyepiece.—**Horizontal telescope**, a telescope mounted permanently in a hori-



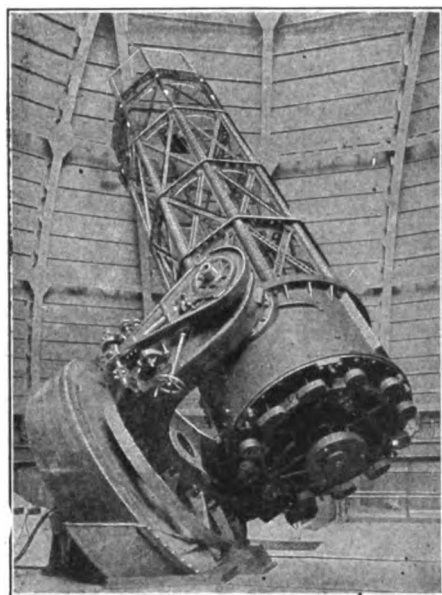
Celostat of Snow Telescope of Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory: viewed from inside the canvas house.

In this particular form of horizontal telescope, the tube is replaced by a long, narrow canvas house, within which, near one end, is situated the concave mirror which forms the image; at the other end, outside, the system of mirrors called the celostat or heliostat, according to its mode of operation. In the illustration, the lower mirror (celostat proper) revolves by clockwork about an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, at a rate one half as fast as the earth revolves; as a result of this motion, the beam which the mirror reflects remains stationary. The upper mirror may be so shifted and adjusted as to intercept the stationary beam and reflect it into the concave mirror at the other end of the canvas house.

zontal position and into which the shifting celestial object is reflected by a system of plane mirrors which automatically counteract the diurnal motion of the celestial object and make it apparently remain stationary.—**Panoramic telescope**, a telescope which by an ingenious mechanism and combination of prisms enables the observer, without moving his eye, to turn his view horizontally in any direction and to see objects erect and magnified just as if he were looking through an ordinary field-glass.—**Photographic reflecting telescope**, a reflecting telescope specially arranged for stellar photography. Also called *photographic reflector*.—**Prismatic telescope**, a telescope in which long focus is combined with compactness of form by repeated total reflections of the beam between the objective and eyepiece by means of a system of prisms within the telescope tube. The prismatic system employed is usually that devised by Porro. See *Porro's *prisms*.—**Pyrometric telescope**, an instrument for determining the temperature of incandescent or glowing bodies by measuring the length of the

telescope

waves of light given off by them, or the amount of the polarizing effect, upon this light, of optical crystals.—**Reflecting telescope.** In both the Gregorian and the Cassegrainian forms (see *telescope*, 1) the observer looks toward the object just as with a refractor. In the Newtonian form, which is the most used, the small mirror



Five-foot Reflecting Telescope of Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory.

The characteristic features are: the rigid skeleton steel tube supporting the mirror which reflects back the converging beam of light; the counterpoising weights which float the large mirror; the massive steel fork which supports the telescope in such a way as to give it free play in declination; and the large, hollow steel drum which, floating in a tank of mercury, supports the greater part of the twenty odd tons of weight, thus relieving the right ascension axis and allowing the telescope to move with a free, smooth motion as it follows the diurnal motion of the stars. The massive base of the telescope, the axis, and the driving mechanism are beneath the floor of the dome.

is plane, and is set at an angle of 45°, so that the rays are reflected out at the side of the tube. Finally, in the front-view or Herschellian form the small mirror is dispensed with, the speculum being slightly tilted so as to throw the image to one side of the mouth of the tube. This saves the loss of light due to the second reflection, but involves some injury to the definition, unless, indeed, the speculum is now ground and polished with the axis or vertex of its paraboloidal figure at one edge, instead of at the center of the speculum as in the other forms; or unless the focal length of the instrument is very great as compared with its aperture, as in the case of the great horizontal reflecting telescope recently constructed at the Yerkes Observatory. Although the reflecting telescope is entirely free from chromatic aberration, nevertheless, as constructed in the past, it has failed to give as perfect definition, when used for visual observations, as the best refracting telescopes give. In astronomical photography and spectroscopy, however, the perfect achromatism of the reflecting telescope is of supreme importance; recently the most remarkable and perfect photographs of nebulae and star-clusters which have yet been secured have been made with reflecting telescopes. It is certain that this type of telescope is only now being developed to the state of refinement which has already been attained in the case of the refractor. The speculum is perhaps easier and certainly much less costly to construct than an achromatic object-glass of the same aperture; hence, the largest telescopes ever made have been reflectors. At the head of the list stands the six-foot "Leviathan" of Lord Rosse, erected in 1845, and still in use; it is of the Newtonian form. The five-foot silver-on-glass Cassegrainian reflector of Mr. Common, erected in 1889, stands next, and there are in existence a number of smaller instruments with apertures of three and four feet. Herschel's great telescope, erected in 1789, but long since dismantled, was 48 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. The magnifying power of the telescope depends upon the ratio between the focal length of the object-glass or speculum and that of the eyepiece. (See *eyepiece*.) It can therefore be altered at pleasure by merely exchanging one eyepiece for another. As a rule, the highest power practically available with the best object-glasses, and under the best circumstances, is from 75 to 100 to every inch of aperture. The illuminating power is proportional, other things being equal, to the area of the object-glass or the speculum; so that a telescope of 12 inches aperture ought to give four times as much light as one with a 6-inch lens; practically, however, the larger lenses, on account of the increase in thickness of the glass, do not reach their theoretical performance. A modern reflecting telescope of moderate size, with its silvered-glass mirrors or specula in good condition, is about equal in light-gathering power to a refractor of the same aperture. While in refracting instruments the difficulties due to imperfect achromatism, as well as the percentage of light lost in transmission, increase rapidly with increase of size of the objective, in the case of the reflector a large instrument is as perfectly achromatic as a small one, and the percentage of light lost by absorption and reflection does not increase with increase of aperture. This advantage of the reflector must become more and more important as larger and larger telescopes are made. With the present great improvements in glass-making, in optical work, and in the materials and methods of modern mechanical construction, it is difficult to assign a limit to the possible size of the modern reflecting telescope. In the new

60-inch reflector of the Carnegie Observatory, on Mt. Wilson, designed and constructed by Ritchey, and erected in 1908, all details of the optical work, telescope mounting, dome and building have been carried out with a degree of refinement and completeness never before attempted in either reflector or refractor.—**Submarine telescope.** Same as *water-telescope* (a) (which see, under *telescope*).—**Thermal telescope,** a reflecting telescope with a thermo-electric pile adjusted at its focus, devised by Joseph Henry, in 1845, for measuring the heat radiated from distant objects such as clouds and solar spots.—**Tower telescope,** a reflecting telescope the objective of which is fixed, light from any desired direction being reflected to it from a plane mirror or celeostat mounted at the top of a vertical tower. *Science*, Jan. 31, 1908, p. 167.

telescope-boiler (tel'e-skōp-boi'ler), *n.* A boiler having a shell with telescopically arranged sheets.

telescope-joint (tel'e-skōp-joint), *n.* A joint in which the external surface of one pipe or tube, or of a rod, is made to slide within the internal surface of another tube, as the tubes of a telescope move on one another.

telescope-sight, *n.* The line of collimation marked by cross-wires in the telescope is the line of sight. The telescope is mounted on a horizontal axis so as to provide the necessary elevation for the line of sight corresponding to the range. All recent naval guns are fitted with telescope-sights.

telescope-word (tel'e-skōp-wōrd), *n.* A word containing parts of two or more words 'telescoped' together, forming a humorous compound: for example, 'Shakonian,' composed of 'Shak(sperian)' and '(Bac)onian.' See **portmanteau-word*.

Telescopical pipe. See **pipe*.

telescriptor (tel'ē-skrip-tor), *n.* [*F. telescripteur*; < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *L. scriptor*, writer.]

1. A form of printing-telegraph with keyboard transmitter and an automatic machine receiver of the revolving type-wheel pattern.—2. An instrument devised for the automatic recording, at the receiving station, of telephone messages.

telesism (tel'ē-sism), *n.* An earth tremor, as recorded on a seismograph, which has its origin in some disturbance remote from the recording station.

telesme, *n.* 2. A range-finder, invented by a Dutch military officer, used in the Dutch army.

telesis (tel'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τελεσι*, a combining form of the verb *τελεω*, bring to completion, taken as the stem of an abstract noun **τελεσις*, completion.] Progress consciously planned and produced by intelligently directed effort. *L. F. Ward*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 181.—**Collective telesis**, adaptation of means to ends by society. *L. F. Ward*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 188.—**Individual telesis**, the conscious adaptation of conduct by an individual to the achievement of his own consciously apprehended ends. *L. F. Ward*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 190.—**Social telesis**, the intelligent direction of social activity towards the achievement of a desired and understood end. *L. F. Ward*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 190.

telemeter (tē-les'me-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. *teles-* (cope) + (*tele*)meter.] A special form of telemeter which has a micrometer in the telescope to measure the angular distance between the fixed marks on the rod at the distant station.

telethermogram (tel'ē-thēr'mō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *E. thermogram*.] A record of variations in temperature made automatically by a telethermograph.

teletype (tel'ē-tip), *n.* [*tele*(graph) + *type*.] A type-printing telegraph.

teletypic (tel'ē-tip'ik), *a.* [*teletyp*(e) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to teletypes or printing-telegraphs. *Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 17, 1904, p. 193.

teletypograph (tel'ē-ti'pō-gráf), *n.* A form of synchronous machine telegraph, devised by Tavernier, in which the message is recorded at the receiving station by perforating a tape. This perforated tape operates an automatic type-setting machine by which means the message is prepared for printing.

teleutosorus (tē-lū-tō-sō'rus), *n.*; pl. *teleutosori* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. *τελευτή*, completion, + *σώρος*, a heap.] A single fertile hyphal mass producing teliospores or teleutospores in uredineal fungi.

The nearest approach to a specific term analogous to æcidium is *teleutosorus*, and to a collective term analogous to uredo is *teleutostoma*. *Bot. Gazette*, XXXIX, 219.

teleutosporic (tē-lū-tō-spor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by teleutospores.

Seven species of rusts were successfully cultivated and the connection between the æcidial and *teleutosporic* generations established. *Science*, Feb. 20, 1903, p. 307.

telial (tē'li-al), *a.* [*tel*(ium) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a telium or teleutosorus.

teimatology

telics (tel'iks), *n.* [Plural of *telic*. See *-ics*.] A division of sociology which deals with consciously planned and directed progress. *L. F. Ward*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 180.—**Individual telics**, the study or science of the conscious adaptation of individual conduct to the achievement of individual ends. Compare *individual telens*. *L. F. Ward*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 190.—**Social telics**, a division of social science concerned with social telens (see *social telens*). *L. F. Ward*, *Outlines of Sociol.*, p. 190.

telini-fly (te-lē'nē-fi), *n.* An East Indian and Chinese cantharid beetle, *Mylabris cichorii*.

teliochordon (tē'li-ō-kōr'don), *n.* [Gr. *τέλειος*, perfect, + *χορδή*, chord.] A form of enharmonic harpsichord or pianoforte, invented by Clagget of Dublin in 1788, in which each digital of the keyboard was capable of producing any one of three slightly different tones at will.

teliospore (tel'ī-ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *τέλειος*, finished, + *σπόρα*, seed (spore).] Same as *teleutospore*.

telium (tē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *telia* (-i). [NL. *telium*, < Gr. *τέλειον*, neuter of *τέλειος*, complete, perfect.] The name given by Arthur to the teleutosorus of uredineal fungi.

teller, *n.* 3. One of the successive strokes on a church bell rung to tell the sex and age of a person who has just died. [Eng. dial.]

In our villages it is the practice, at the moment of death, to call up the sexton who then goes to the church. . . . First of all he rings what are called the *Tellers*; then after a pause he continues to toll slowly on his great bell. [Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., I, 350.

telitale, *n.*—**Rudder-telitale.** Same as **helm-indicator*.

telluradiometer (tel'ū-rā-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. tellus* (tellur-), earth, + NL. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument that measures the radiation of heat from the ground or the equivalent surface of a black-bulb thermometer; specifically, the Dawson telluradiometer, which is essentially a sunshine-recorder.

tellurhydric (tel'ūr-hi'drik), *a.* [*tellur*(ic) + *hydr*(ogen) + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, tellurated hydrogen, H₂Te, which behaves as a feebly acid substance, precipitating sundry metals as tellurides from solutions of their salts when the gas is passed through such solutions. Also called *hydrotelluric acid*.

Telluric climate, *line.* See **climate*, **line*².

telluride, *n.* 2. An ore of a precious metal (gold or silver) which contains tellurium as a constituent in notable proportion, the presence of this element entailing certain changes in the usual course of metallurgical treatment.

tellurion, *n.*—**Orthogonal tellurion** (or *tellurium*), an apparatus for exhibiting the mathematical relations of the earth, in which the principles of orthogonal projection are applied. *Nature*, Sept. 14, 1906, p. 493.

tellurism, *n.* 2. A supposed relation of soil to disease.

tellurist (tel'ū-ris-t), *n.* [*tellur*(ism) + *-ist*.] 1. A believer in tellurism as a vital principle spread throughout nature and circulating in all bodies. See *tellurism*, 1.—2. One who has a disease of supposed telluric (soil) origin.

tellurium, *n.* 2. [NL.] Same as *tellurion*.—**Radioactive tellurium.** Same as *Marchand's star*.—**Tellurium dioxide**, a white solid substance produced by burning tellurium in the air or by ignition of the nitrate. It is fusible and volatile without decomposition, and has feebly basic properties, forming salts with some acids, but in the main behaves as an acid oxide, forming salts with the stronger bases. Its formula is TeO₂.—**Tellurium sulphoxide.** See **sulphoxide*.—**Tellurium tetrachloride**, a white substance obtained by the action of chlorine in excess on gently heated tellurium. It melts at 224° C., is decomposed by water, and forms double salts with a number of metallic chlorides.—**Tellurium trioxide**, an orange-yellow crystalline substance produced by moderate heating of crystallized telluric acid. At a higher temperature it is decomposed into oxygen and tellurium dioxide. Its formula is TeO₃.—**White tellurium**, an ore of white or yellowish-white color, in foliated crystals, found at Nagy-Ag in Transylvania; a telluride of gold and silver, containing in small proportion antimony and lead, perhaps only as impurities. It may be only a variety of sylvanite (which see). Also called *müllerite*.

tellursulphur (tel'ūr-sul-fēr), *n.* An orange-red variety of sulphur from Japan, containing a small amount of tellurium.

telmatological (tel'ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*telmatology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to telmatology or the study of swamps.

telmatology (tel'ma-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *τέλμα* (telmar-), swamp, + *-ology*.] The scientific study of the organic contents and the formation of post-glacial swamp-deposits, as peat-bogs.

A brief review of the methods for collecting, preserving and examining the plant-remains in recent deposits

telmatology

as these methods are now generally employed by paleobotanists, with a few additions from the writer's experience in the study of *telmatology*.

Amer. Nat., Nov., 1908, p. 785.

Telmatotherium beds. See **bed*.

teloblast (tel'ô-blást), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, one of the large cells situated at the posterior growing end of the body in certain annelids and arthropods and budding forth anteriorly a row of cells which proliferates to form one of the definitive series of organs such as the nerve-chain, nephridia, and mesoblastic somites. *Whitman*, 1887.

teloblastic (tel'ô-blas'tik), *a.* [*teloblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to teloblasts.

telodendron (tel'ô-den'dri-on), *n.*; pl. *telodendria* (-î). [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *δένδρον*, dim. of *δένδρον*, tree.] In *neuro.*, the ultimate brush-like or tree-like termination of the axon of a nerve-cell.

Telodynamic transmission, a system of transmitting power over considerable distances by means of endless wire ropes over pulleys, originating with C. F. Hirm in Germany. The basal idea was to run light wire cables at a linear velocity so great that the strain in pounds should be light. Speeds of 100 to 130 feet per second have been used. When the distance between sheaves is over 1,000 feet intermediate or supporting sheaves are introduced at about 400 feet intervals. In very long transmissions, to diminish cable weight and lateral pull on the bearings, a relay pair of transmitting sheaves is introduced. Two pulleys side by side and forming one on a common axis receive one cable from one direction and send the power forward by a second.

telokinesis (tel'ô-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *κίνησις*, motion.] The closing phases of karyokinesis, or mitosis: same as **telophase*.

telolemma (tel'ô-lem'ma), *n.*; pl. *telolemmata* (-a-tî). [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *λέμμα*, husk.] The membrane covering the termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fibril. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, III. 825.

telonism (tel'ô-niz-m), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *ὄνομα*, a name, + *-ism*.] A pseudonym made by taking the last letters of the real name: as, N. N. = John Brown. *Stand. Dict.*

telophase (tel'ô-fāz), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *φάσις*, phase.] In *cytol.*, the last stage in



Maturation-division in *Salamandra*.
A, telophase; B, ensuing pause.
(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

karyokinesis, or mitosis, just preceding the reconstitution of the nuclei in the daughter-cells that have resulted from the division of the mother-cell. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1904, p. 369.

Telosporidia (tel'ô-spō-rid'î-î), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος*, end, + NL. *sporidium* (which see).] A group of sporozoans in which the reproductive phase of the life-cycle is distinct from, and follows after, the trophic phase.

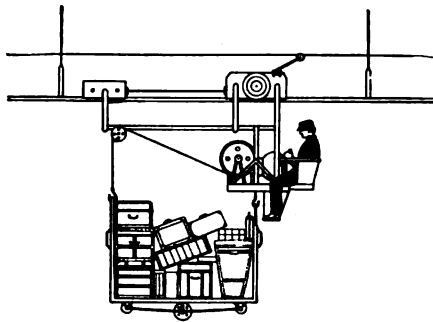
Telotremata (tel'ô-tré'ma-tî), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος*, end, accomplishment, + *τρήμα*, a hole.] In Beecher's classification, an order of articulate brachiopods in which the pedicle-opening is shared by both valves in neopneonic and neanic stages, confined to the ventral valve in later stages, and usually more or less inclosed by deltidial plates in ephebic (adult) stages. The order contains the superfamilies *Rhynchonellaceae*, *Terebratulaceae*, and *Spiriferaceae*, the genera of which are distributed throughout all formations from the Cambrian to recent age. Also *Telotremata*.

telotrematous (tel'ô-tré'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Telotremata*.

telpher, *a. II. n.* The motor employed in hauling the carriers of a telpherage system.

It is the preparation of the load for the horse's services which runs up transportation cost. Even though the price of the horse should be pitted against that of the telpher, advantage would be in favor of the latter on account of the greatly accelerated speed of movement. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Oct., 1904, p. 267.

ments required by the business in which it is to be used. To supply current to the telphers, one or, usually, two wires are suspended over each track, every telpher taking its current by means of a trolley. The telphers may run alone, every one carrying a load suspended beneath it, or may have one or more trailers carrying a part of the load or other loads, and two or more telphers may, with their trailers, be made up into a train. The load, whatever its



Telpherage line, showing telpher, trolley, trailer, and load, the operation being controlled by a telpherman.

character, is suspended under the telpher or trailer on a platform, or in a bucket, car, or cage, or it may be carried in a sling or net or by means of barrel-hooks. Nearly all telpherage systems now include an electric or mechanical hoist with each telpher, so that the load can be lifted from the ground to the elevated trackway, and may then be transported to its destination and again lowered to the ground, or to a wagon or freight-car, or to the hold of a vessel. The operation of a telpherage line may be almost completely automatic and managed from one station, or it may be controlled by an operator, called a *telpherman*, who rides with the load as it travels on the line. The automatic lines may be controlled from either end of the line, the movement of one electric switch causing the hoist on the telpher to lift the load to the trackway, and also causing the telpher to proceed to its destination with the load, and, in the case of freight in bulk, to dump it and return empty to the starting-point. Automatic lines also employ carriers that may be loaded by hand, hoisted to the trackway, despatched to any point on the line or branch line, and lowered to the car, floor, or storage-place, ready to be unloaded by hand.

telpher-carrier (tel'fēr-kar'î-ēr), *n.* A car or other vehicle used to transport the loads in a telpherage system. See *telpherage* and **telpherage*.

telpher-line (tel'fēr-lin), *n.* A line or route for transport by **telpherage* (which see).

telpherman (tel'fēr-man), *n.* The operator in charge of the machinery of a telpherage system.

With a machine and an assistant, a *telpherman* can convey 250 tons per day over a distance of 1,000 feet. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Oct., 1904, p. 266.

telpher-railway (tel'fēr-rāl'wā), *n.* A line or way for the transfer of material in suspended cars. See **telpherage*.

telpher-road (tel'fēr-rōd), *n.* Same as *telpher-way*.

Telugu, *n.* 2. One who speaks the Telugu language. The Telugus number some 20,000,000, and are one of the most important of the half-civilized Dravidian tribes of southern India. They occupy a considerable stretch of country north and northwest of Madras. Also called *Telingas*.

telum (tél'um), *n.*; pl. *tela* (-lî). [NL., < L. *telum*, dart.] Meiner's name for the chief piercing organ of the dipterous moth; the hypopharynx.

Meanwhile the hypopharynx, the largest of all the trophi (omnium trophorum maximus), constitutes the chief piercing organ (*telum*) of Diptera.

A. S. Packard, *Text-book of Entom.*, p. 78.

tembe (tem'be), *n.* [E. African.] A village built in the form of a large rectangular court surrounded and inclosed by a continuous row of mud huts which open upon it.

In most of the new villages there is no protecting wall round the huts. But the old villages are what are called *tembes*: they have two mud walls, some 6 feet apart; these are divided into rooms, and have a mud roof all the way round. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 623.

temblor (tem-blôr'), *n.* [Sp.] A trembling; specifically, an earthquake (*temblor de tierra*). **temibility** (tem-i-bil'î-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < It. *temere* (L. *timere*), to fear.] The impressibility of the criminal disposition by fear.

Garofalo's new term and principle of 'temibility' is perhaps of great service. He would thus designate the quantum of evil feared that is sufficient to restrain criminal impulse. *G. S. Hall*, *Adolescence*, I. 409.

Temnospondyli (tem-nô-spon'di-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέμνειν*, cut, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] A suborder of stegocephalian *Amphibia* in which the vertebrae are composed of several pieces, usually of the rachitinous type, sometimes embolomerous: occurring in rocks from

tempering-tank

the Carboniferous and the Lower Trias. The basioccipital region is usually, and the carpus and tarsus are always, ossified. The teeth have radially infolded walls.

temnospondylous (tem-nô-spon'di-lus), *a.* [NL. *Temnospondyli* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the suborder *Temnospondyli*.—2. Having the vertebrae composed of several pieces, in a manner comparable to that of some of the ganoid fishes.

temp. An abbreviation (b) of *temperature*; (c) of *temporal*; (d) of *temporary*.

temper, *v. t.* 11. In *leather-manuf.*, to apply to (hides) a process in which the hides, after they are practically finished, are dampened, covered in piles, and allowed to stand and season, the drier hides absorbing moisture from the damper ones, and vice versa. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 163.

temper, *n.* 10. A metal or alloy added to another to produce certain physical properties; specifically, (a) an alloy of one part of copper and two of tin to be added to pure tin to produce a fine grade of pewter; (b) an alloy containing arsenic with lead sometimes added to the molten metal to give hardness to shot. *Thorpe*, *Dict. of Applied Chem.*, III. 805.—**Carbon temper**, a term used to indicate the proportions of carbon in steel. The more carbon steel has the harder will it become when suddenly cooled from a cherry-red heat.

temperament, *n.*—Unequal temperament, in music, any form of temperament not based on equal semitones.

temperature, *n.*—**Corpuscular temperature.** See **corpuscular*.—**Critical temperature.** (a) See *critical point* (b), under *critical*. (b) In *phenol*, the temperature below which the germination of the seed and the growth of the plant do not take place.—**Critical temperature of solution.** See **solution*.—**Cryohydric temperature.** See **cryohydric*.—**Cumulative temperature.** the sum total of the day-degrees of growing-temperatures counted above 42° F. as the point at which the growth of plants may be supposed to begin. The summation begins with the first of January, the first of December, or the date of sowing the seed, according to special crop or plant.—**Effective temperatures.** in *phenol*, the temperatures at which vegetative processes proceed at an appreciable rate; specifically, all temperatures above 43° F.—**Eutectic temperature.** Same as *eutectic *point*.—**Hering's theory of temperature-sensations or of the temperature-sense.** See **sensation*.—**Inversion of temperature.** increase, instead of decrease, of temperature with altitude above the ground.—**Optimum temperature.** in *phenology*, the temperature of the air or soil most advantageous to the development of any specific seed or plant; it varies with the plant and the phase of development.—**Potential temperature.** the temperature of a mass of gas under a given standard condition as to pressure and volume. For any other pressure and volume the potential temperature is calculated by the adiabatic formula.—**Pump-handle type of temperature.** a temperature showing rapid oscillations of rise and fall through several degrees. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, II. 413.—**Scale of absolute temperatures.** See *thermometric *scale*.—**Sensible temperature.** the temperature recorded by the wet-bulb thermometer, which is assumed to be the temperature felt by the nerves of the skin. *W. F. Harrington*.—**Temperature coefficient, constant.** See **coefficient*, **constant*.—**Temperature correction.** the numerical quantity added to or subtracted from any physical measurement or instrumental reading to correct the same for the influence of temperature.—**Temperature gradient.** See **gradient*.—**Temperature of condensation.** in *meteor.*, the temperature to which the atmospheric vapor must be cooled in order to saturate any given volume and begin the process of precipitation and the formation of haze, fog, dew, or frost; the dew-point.—**Temperature sense.** a general name for the senses of warmth and cold. *W. F. Floyd* (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 111.—**Temperature wind-rose.** See **wind-rose*.—**Thermodynamic scale of temperatures.** See *thermometric *scale*.

temperature-curve, *n.* 2. A curve showing the variations of body temperature at definite intervals in the course of a fever.

temperature-spot (tem'pēr-ā-tūr-spot'), *n.* A general name for the cutaneous 'spots' or unit-areas sensitive to warmth and cold. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. i. 54.

tempering-machine (tem'pēr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A heating-machine having reels which support trays on which needles and other small steel articles are placed to be tempered, or a furnace with a spiral conveyor or a tumbling-barrel. The aim is to expose the steel pens, screws, buttons, saw-teeth, or other objects to the action of heat and the mechanical action of hot sand or other cleaning material in some form of agitator.

tempering-pit (tem'pēr-ing-pit'), *n.* The circular pit or box in which a tempering-wheel works.

tempering-tank (tem'pēr-ing-tangk'), *n.* In a bakery, a steam-heated tank for warming or tempering the water used in making dough. It measures and delivers any desired quantity

tempering-tank

of water at any required temperature through a pipe to the mixing-machine.

tempering-vat (tem'per-ing-vat'), *n.* A tank for holding milk or cream while it is being tempered to bring it to the right temperature for churning or other treatment: used in creameries. It consists of two tanks, one within the other, the outer containing water which is heated by steam-pipes or cooled by ice and the inner holding the milk or cream. It is provided with thermometers for indicating temperatures in both tanks, and with gages, draining- and emptying-cocks, etc.

temper-lime (tem'per-lim), *n.* Slaked lime added in small proportion to the juice of the sugar-cane prior to its evaporation, in order to neutralize any acidity and thus prevent the formation of uncrystallizable sugar, and also to aid in the clarification. *Sadtler, Handbook of Indust. Chem.*, p. 129.

tempête (ton-pât'), *n.* [F., lit. 'tempest': see *tempest*.] 1. A recent form of quadrille or country-dance. — 2. The music for this dance, which is in duple rhythm.

temple¹, *n.*—**Temple money**, brass, copper, and bronze tokens and medals resembling coins, cast in China and Japan, with magical devices and inscriptions: employed as amulets.

temple², *n.*—**Trough-and-roller temple**, in weaving, a self-acting temple consisting of a semicircular iron trough or tube which extends across the cloth in the loom so as to keep it at full width: an old form of temple for light- and medium-weight fabrics. *T. W. Fox, Mechanism of Weaving*, p. 462.

temple-mound (tem'pl-mound), *n.* A variety of flat-topped or truncated mound, usually with a graded way to the top, and often with terraced sides, found in the eastern United States. Some of them are supposed to have been the sites of rude temples, but their use is not definitely known. *Keane, Ethnology*, p. 369.

templet, *n.* 6. In ship-building, a skeleton framework made of thin strips of wood (or occasionally of thin sheet-metal) used to form the outline of any part, as of a plate or bar which is to be fitted to a particular place in the structure. The templet is formed and marked from the parts already erected in place; it is then taken and laid flat on the plate or bar to be used, and the outlines and rivet-holes are transferred to the plate or bar, which can then be sheared, punched, and curved so as to fit the place into which it is to go.

templet (tem'plet), *v. t.* To make or fit by a templet. Also *templete*.

The outside or over-lapping plates are then worked, and are *templed* from the place they are intended to occupy on the ship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 597.

tempo¹, *n.* 1. More general directions are *tempo moderato*, *ordinario*, or *commodo*, at a moderate, ordinary, or convenient pace (though *tempo ordinario* originally meant simply in common or quadruple rhythm), and also *tempo giusto*, in strict time or rhythm.

temporal², *I. a.*—**Temporal crest**. See **crest*.—**Temporal shield**, in *herpet.*, a good-sized horny plate, lying just back of the eye.—**Temporal sign**. See **sign*.

II. n. 2. In *ichth.*: (a) Same as **pteroic*. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 510. (c) Same as **sphenotic*. 2. *Starks, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 509.

temporalism (tem'pō-rā-lizm), *n.* [temporal + -ism.] The theory or system of the temporal power of the papacy.

temporalist (tem'pō-rā-list), *n.* [temporal + -ist.] An adherent of the theory or system of the temporal power of the papacy. *Outlook*, Nov. 18, 1899, p. 663.

temporofrontal (tem'pō-rō-fron'tal), *a.* Relating to both the temporal and the frontal bones or regions.

In the Homo above alluded to the *temporo-frontal* suture is 20 mm. long, and the sphenoido-frontal 11 mm. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 652.

temulentic (tem-ū-len'tik), *a.* [NL. (*Lolium temulentum*) + -ic.] Pertaining to temuline.—**Temulentic acid**, an acid obtained from the alkaloid temuline.

temuline (tem-ū-lin), *n.* [(*Lolium temulentum*) + -ine².] A narcotic poisonous alkaloid, C₇H₁₂ON₂, contained in *Lolium temulentum*: sometimes found in flour, because of the growth of the parent plant in wheat-fields.

ten. An abbreviation (b) of *tenor*.

tenalgia (te-nal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tēn(ω)*, tendon, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain in a tendon.

tenancy, *n.*—**Cottier tenancy**. See **cottier*.

tenant¹, *n.*—**Cottier tenant**. See **cottier*.

ten-a-penny (ten'a-pen'i), *n.* A soldier's nickname for the pom-pom gun.

A Ballad of *Ten-a-penny*. . . . Alas! for a tune on the gay Pom-pom.

J. H. M. A., in *War's Brighter Side*, xxi. To give (something) *ten-a-penny*, to fire a pom-pom at it.

A fellow Pom-pom in the Opposing Army . . . catching the Field-battery crossing a Donga gave it *Ten-a-penny* for two Minutes to the Confusion of all concerned.

R. Kipling, in *War's Brighter Side*, xli. **tēnch**² (tēnch), *n.* [A corruption of *tent(iary)*, an abbreviation of *penitentiary*.] A penitentiary. [Australia.]

Prisoners' barracks, sir—us calls it *Tēnch*. *Caroline Leakey, The Broad Arrow*, II. 32, quoted in [E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.]

Tendency theory, in *theol.*, the theory of the Tubingen school that the books of the New Testament, apparently artless productions, were put together for the purpose of upholding current opinions, and that they thus have a 'tendency.' See *Tubingen school*, under *school*.

tendential (ten-den'shal), *a.* [L. *tendens* (-t) + -ial. See *tendency*.] Having a tendency; of the nature of tendency; exhibiting a tendency or bias.

It means greater suggestibility to the circle of ideas the subject is intent upon realizing, and deliverance, if not from the presence, at least from the power, of those other tendential ideas against which he has been struggling. *Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education*, May, 1904, p. 75.

tendinitis (ten-di-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *tendo* (tēdin-), tendon, + -itis.] Inflammation of a tendon.—**Tendinitis of the horse**, an inflammation of the tendons of horses, principally the flexor tendons, which results from strain or wrenching and produces great tenderness of the parts, with more or less severe lameness.

Tendinous ring of Arnold. Same as *annulus tendinosus*.—**Tendinous sensation**. See **sensation*.

tendon, *n.*—**Tendon-grafting**, an operation for joining the tendon of a paralyzed muscle to one of a normal muscle, which is thus made to perform the work of its weakened fellow.—**Tendon sensation**. See **sensation*.

tendon-sense (ten'don-sens), *n.* In *psychol.*, one of the kinesthetic senses, endowed in all probability with but one sense quality, that of strain. *E. C. Sanford, Exper. Psychol.*, p. 25

tendosynovitis (ten-dō-sin-ō-vi'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *tendo* (tēdin-), tendon, + NL. *synovia* + -itis.] Same as **tenosynovitis*.

tendovaginal (ten-dō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* [L. *tendo* (tēdin-), tendon, + *vagina*, sheath, + -al¹.] Relating to a tendon and its enveloping sheath.

tendovaginitis (ten-dō-vaj-i-pi'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *tendo* (tēdin-), tendon, + *vagina*, sheath, + -itis.] Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

tendrill-climber, *n.* According to H. Schenck (followed by Schimper), tendrill-climbers include all lianas which are supported by irritable organs curling around the support. They are divisible, therefore, into leaf-climbers, leaf tendrill-climbers, branch-climbers, hook-climbers, watchspring climbers, and stem tendrill-climbers.—**Branch-climber**. See **branch-climber*.—**Hook-climber**. See **hook-climber*.—**Leaf-climber**. See **leaf-climber*.—**Leaf tendrill-climber**, a liana in which the supporting organ is a leaf or part of a leaf modified to a curling filament, as in the common pea, vetches, etc.—**Stem tendrill-climber**, one of a large class of lianas with climbing organs which often closely resemble those of leaf tendrill-climbers, but are shown to be axial by their position, also by the presence of rudimentary leaves, as in the grape-vine.—**Watchspring climber**. See **climber*¹.

tendrons de veau (ton-drōn' de vō'), [F., 'gristle of veal': see *tendron* and *veal*.] The gristles from the breast of veal stewed in stock: served as an entrée.

tenebrionid (tē-neb'ri-ō-nid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the coleopterous family *Tenebrionidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tenebrionidae*.

Tenebrosi (ten-e-brō'sē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *tenebroso*, < L. *tenebrosus*, dark: see *tenebrous*.] A school of realistic painters in Italy in the seventeenth century who indulged in excessive effects of light and shade. The center of the movement was in Naples and the chief masters were Ribera and Caravaggio.

tenectomy (tē-nek'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *tēn(ω)*, tendon, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a portion of a tendon. *Lancet*, June 18, 1904, p. 1727.

teneramente (ten-ā-rā-mān'tā), *adv.* [It., < *tenero*, tender.] In music, with tenderness: compare *dolcemente*.

tenial (tē-ni-āl), *a.* [tenia + -al¹.] Relating to a tenia in any sense, but especially to one of the bands of white nerve-matter in the brain which are so designated. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II. 165.

tenicide, *n.* See *tænicide*.

tension-fault

tenifuge, *n.* See *tænistuge*.

Tenn. An abbreviation of *Tennessee*.

tennis-net (ten'is-net), *n.* A light cotton netting, used as a ball-stop or boundary in the game of lawn-tennis.

tenon, *n.* 2. A portion of a block of stone from which a work of sculpture is cut, allowed to remain as a temporary or permanent support.

tenonostosis (ten'on-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., prop. **tenonostoeisis*, < Gr. *tēnon*, tendon, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + -osis.] Same as **tenostosis*.

tenontagra (ten-on-tag'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tēnon* (tēnon-), tendon, + *ἀγρα*, a taking (seizure).] Gout in the tendons.

tenonitis (ten-on-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tēnon* (tēnon-), tendon, + -itis.] Inflammation of a tendon; tendinitis.

tenontophyma (ten'on-tō-fi'mā), *n.*; pl. *tenontophymata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *tēnon* (tēnon-), tendon, + *φύμα*, a tumor.] A tumor springing from a tendon.

tenoplasty (ten'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *tēnon*, tendon, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the tendons.

Tenore buffo, a tenor singer in comic opera.

tenostosis (ten-on-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *tēnon*, tendon, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + -osis.] Ossification of a tendon.

tenosynovitis (ten-ō-sin-ō-vi'tis), *n.* [Gr. *tēnon*, tendon, + NL. *synovia* + -itis.] Inflammation of a tendon with its enveloping sheath.

tenotomist (tē-not'ō-mist), *n.* [tenotomy + -ist.] One who performs tenotomy.

Tensile strain, the deformation caused in any material by a stress which tends to separate the particles or elements which compose it by a pull in the direction of their length.—**Tensile strength**, the resistance offered by any material to a stress or pull in the direction of the length of the piece, or to one which tends to cause it to fail by pulling apart.—**Tensile stress**, the effort or pull exerted on a bar or structure which tends to make it fail by pulling apart.—**Ultimate tensile strength**. See **strength*.

tensimeter (ten-sim'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the vapor tension of the water vapor from a salt containing water of crystallization.

tension, *n.* 8. In *phytogeog.*, same as **tension-line*.—**Center of tension**. See **center*¹.—**Solution tension**, the tension or pressure by virtue of which the particles of a dissolving substance are driven into solution. When the solution tension equals the osmotic pressure, equilibrium is established, the dissolving substance ceases to diminish, and the concentration of the solution becomes constant.—**Tension rupture**. See **rupture*.

tension-beam (ten'shon-bēm), *n.* A beam or roller in a loom, designed to keep the war-threads taut.

tension-brace (ten'shon-brās), *n.* A term incorrectly used to describe a tension-member such as a tie-rod or bar intended to offer resistance to a tension stress. A brace is properly a compression-member used as a stiffening element to resist a tendency to deform.

tension-carriage (ten'shon-kar'āj), *n.* A small four-wheeled car which travels on a short piece of track and carries a pulley having a hollow face to receive and support a traveling endless wire-rope cable. Such a cable, used in a cable-road or elevator or as the traveling cable of a wire-rope cableway, wire-rope tramway, or transporter, must be kept at a certain tension and is carried round the pulley of the tension-carriage. Where the carriage moves upon a horizontal track, a weight, suspended in a well at the end of the track by a rope attached to the car and passing over a pulley at the top of the well, serves to maintain the required tension by drawing the carriage along the track the carriage moving forward or backward on its track and raising or lowering the weight under variations in the strain upon the cable caused by changes in the load. Where the carriage moves upon a vertical track its own weight maintains the required tension on the cable.

tension-clip (ten'shon-klip), *n.* A device which, by a stress of hauling or pulling, is caused to grip a moving element, while a release of the tension causes the grip also to release: used in cable-railways or continuous wire-rope elevators. The usual principle is that of an oblique pull on the clip, which causes it to cant sidewise and bring a side pressure against the moving element sufficient to cause friction and prevent slipping when the effort comes on.

tension-fault (ten'shon-fālt), *n.* A fault produced by the pulling apart of the sides of a fissure in the earth's crust. As the fissure is almost always inclined, the upper side slips down on the lower. It is a normal or gravity-fault.

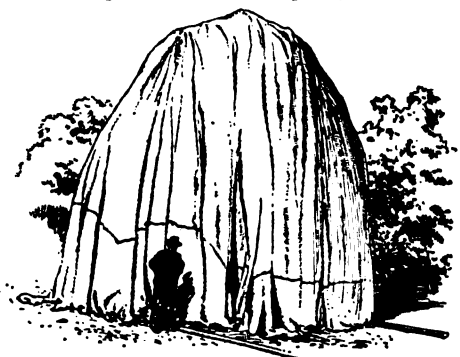
tension-line

tension-line (ten'shən-līn), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, the neutral border between two competing types of vegetation. Same as *ecotone*. Also called *line of tension*. *C. MacMillan*.

tent¹, *n.* 5. The web of a colony of tent-caterpillars.—6. A tent-shaped cover.

When the parts to be treated are all covered, the diluted acid is placed under the tent, the cyanide of potassium is dropped in, and the tent immediately closed. The gas is exceedingly poisonous, and should not be inhaled. *E. G. Lodeman*, *The Spraying of Plants*, p. 149.

Sheet-tent, a large octagonal sheet of duck, consisting of a central piece and several side pieces, used to cover



Sheet-tent in position for fumigation.

citrus trees for fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas against scale-insects. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 229.—**Tent of meeting**, a Jewish tabernacle.

tentacle, *n.*—**Primary tentacle**, in some hydromedusans, the tentacle at the base of a radial canal. *Biol. Bulletin*, Jan., 1904, p. 89.

Tentacular canal. (b) See **canal*¹.

Tentaculites (ten-tak'ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *L. tentaculum*, tentacle, + *-ites*.] A genus of small elongated conic shells of circular section, the outer surfaces of which are marked by strong regular transverse ridges and by fine longitudinal striae on the spaces between the ridges. They are confined to the Paleozoic and are extremely abundant in many Silurian and Devonian formations. They have usually been regarded as the shells of pelagic *Pteropoda*, but many authorities consider them as annelidan tubes.

tentaculoid (ten-tak'ū-lōid), *a.* [NL. *tentaculum*, a feeler, + *-oid*.] Relating to the peculiar processes which protrude through the umbo-like structures of the gelatinous investment of diatoms.



Tubes of *Tentaculites ornatus*.

tentadura (tān-tā-dō'rā), *n.* [Sp. *tentadura*, < *tentar*, try, test: see *tempt*.] An assay made to ascertain the proportion of amalgam in an amalgamating heap; an assay made by concentrating the metallic portion of a mineral which remains after the earthy portions have been washed out. *Phillips and Bauerman*, *Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 743.

tentage, *n.* 2. The number or supply of tents.

tent-caterpillar, *n.*—**Apple-tree tent-caterpillar**, the larva of an American lasiocampid moth, *Mala cosoma americana*. Also called *tent-caterpillar of the orchard*. See *tent-caterpillar*.

tentering-frame (ten'tēr-ing-frām'), *n.* Same as *tenter*², 1.

tenth, *n.*—**Saladin's tenth**, a tax laid in England and France, in 1188, by Pope Innocent III. for the crusade of Richard I. and Philip Augustus against Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, then going to besiege Jerusalem. Gibbon considers it the foundation of the ecclesiastical tithing system. *Wharton*.

tenth-meter (tenth'mē'tēr), *n.* In *phys.*, a unit of length equal to 10⁻¹⁰ meters, or one ten-millionth of a meter.

tenth-normal (tenth'nōr'māl), *a.* In *analyt. chem.*, said of a solution or of the strength of a solution prepared by diluting one volume of normal strength to make ten volumes. Also written $\frac{N}{10}$. See **normal*, 5 (b).

Tenth-normal nitrous acid was prepared by adding an excess of pure silver nitrite to a known amount of N/10 hydrochloric acid and filtering off the silver chloride. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, March, 1904, p. 197.

tentillum (ten-tī'lūm), *n.*: pl. *tentilla* (-ā). [NL., < *L. tentaculum* + *-illum*.] One of the fine, lateral tentacles on the dactylozooids of some siphonophorans.

tenting² (ten'ting), *n.* The process of stretching, or holding to a desired width, as cloth in the process of drying.

tentorial, *n.*—**Tentorial plane**, a straight line drawn through the tentorium, or division between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

tenuit (ten'ū-it), *n.* [L., he (she) held.] In *common law*, a term defining the tenure in an action for waste done after the termination of the tenancy.

tenure, *n.*—**Horn tenure**, in *feudal law*, tenure by coruage. It was the duty of the vassal to wind a horn upon the approach of an enemy to give notice thereof.—**Survey tenure**, in India (Bombay Presidency), a tenure of land by which occupation is preceded by a survey. Each field is measured and assessed according to the quality of the soil and the crop. This assessment holds good without any modification for a term of thirty years; it is in fact a rent charge liable to change once in thirty years. In the Northwestern Provinces and the Punjab a somewhat similar tenure prevails. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 771.

tenurial (te-nū'ri-āl), *a.* [tenur(e) + *-ial*.] Having the nature of, or pertaining to, a tenure or holding of property.

tenurially (te-nū'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In a tenurial manner; as regards tenure.

ten-wheeler (ten'hwē'ler), *n.* An American type of locomotive engine having six driving-wheels and four supporting-wheels in the truck. The three drivers on each side are the same as in the Mogul type, but the extra two wheels in the truck make possible an engine with a longer boiler and greater steam-making surface, and which is somewhat safer as regards tendency to become derailed.

teocote (tā-ō-kō'tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *teocotl*, sacred pine, < *teotl*, god, + *ocotl*, pine.] A lofty pine (*Pinus Teocote*), with spreading ascending branches, indigenous to the mountains of Mexico. The leaves, 3 in a sheath, are from 12 to 20 centimeters long, rigid, compressed-triangular in cross-section, with scabrous edges and a sharp apex. The cones are from 4 to 8 centimeters in length and from 2 to 2.5 centimeters in diameter. This tree was highly esteemed by the ancient Aztecs as the source of an aromatic incense, which could be used only by the nobles and dignitaries.

tepejilote (tā-pā-hē-lō'tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tepetl*, mountain, + *xilotl*, ear of green corn.] The unexpanded flower-spikes of several species of palms of the genus *Nunnezharia*. Some of the species have been in cultivation by the natives for centuries; they use the flower-spikes for food.

tepetate (tā-pā-tā'tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tepetl*, mountain, + *tlatatl*, mud.] A material existing in enormous quantities (from 5 to 500 feet thick) over the greater portion of the surface of Mexico, and supposed to be consolidated volcanic mud. It is also found less extensively in Central and South America.

tepidamente (tep'i-dā-mān'te), *adv.* [It.] In music, in a lukewarm, listless manner.

Ter. An abbreviation (a) [i. c.] of *terrace*; (b) of *territory*.

teraconic (ter-a-kon'ik), *a.* [ter(ebate) + acon(ite) + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $\text{HOCOC}(\text{CH}_2\text{COOH})_2:\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, prepared by the action of sodium on ethyl terebate. It forms lustrous prisms or large triclinic crystals, and melts and decomposes at 161–163° C.

teracrylic (ter-a-kril'ik), *a.* [ter(ebate) (t) + acrylic.] Noting an acid, a colorless liquid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$, prepared by the distillation of terpenylic acid. It has an odor of valeric and capric acids, and boils at 218° C.

teraglin (ter'a-glin), *n.* [Said to be aboriginal Australian.] A fish of New South Wales, *Otolithus atelodus*. Sometimes called *jeff fish*. *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*.

terat. An abbreviation of *teratology*.

teratism (ter'a-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *τέρας* (terap-), monster, + *-ism*.] Monstrosity.

teratogenesis (ter'a-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *τέρας* (terap-), a monster, + *γενεσις*, production.] The production of monsters.

teratol. An abbreviation of *teratology*.

teratosis (ter-a-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέρας* (terap-), monster, + *-osis*.] Same as **teratism*.

terbia (tēr'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *terbium*.] Terbium oxid, the earth originally called *erbia*. As obtained by ignition it has a dark-orange color, probably due to the presence of a little of a higher oxid; after heating in hydrogen it is white. It is very doubtful whether it has been obtained free from admixture with other oxides of the same group presenting properties which have been referred to moseandrium, phillippium,

term

and the Za and Zs of De Boisbaudran. Terbia is strongly basic; its salts are colorless and give a spark-spectrum but no absorption-spectrum.

terbic (tēr'bik), *a.* [ter(bium) + *-ic*.] Containing terbium as a constituent: as, a *terbic salt*.

terbine (tēr'bin), *n.* [terbia + *-ine*².] An early form of the name of the rare earth terbia.

terchlorid (tēr-klō'rid), *n.* [ter- + *chlorid*.] A compound containing three atoms of chlorine in combination, as the terchlorid of antimony (SbCl_3) (also called *butter of antimony*).

terdiurnal (tēr-di-ēr'nāl), *a.* [ter- + *diurnal*.] Happening three times daily.

Professor Hann has shown that at the earth's surface three regular periodic variations are established by observation, viz., the diurnal, semi-diurnal, and ter-diurnal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX, 719.

terebenic (tēr-ē-ben'ik), *a.* Same as *terebic*. **terebenthene** (tēr-ē-ben'thēn), *n.* [Also *terebentine* (It. *terebentina*), < *terebinth* + *-ene* (with *-ene* as in *terpentine*) + *-ene*.] Same as *levopinene*. See **pinene*.

terebentic (tēr-ē-ben'tik), *a.* [terebent(h)ene + *-ic*.] Pertaining to terebenthene.—**Terebentic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$, prepared by the action of lead oxid on turpentine.

terebentilic (tēr'ē-ben-tīl'ik), *a.* [terebent(ic) + *-il* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, prepared by passing the vapor of terpin over soda-lime at 400° C. It crystallizes in small needles, sublimes in plates, melts at 90° C., and boils at 250° C.

terebilenic (tēr'ē-bi-len'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{COOH})_2:\text{CHCOOH}$, prepared by the action of water on α -chloroterebinic acid at 140° C. It is the anhydrid of diaterbilic acid, and is deposited from alcohol in lustrous transparent trimetric crystals which melt at 162–163° C., and from water it yields prisms melting at 168° C. It may be sublimed.

terebilic (tēr-ē-bil'ik), *a.* Same as *terebic*. **terebinthic** (tēr-ē-bin'thik), *a.* [terebinth + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to terebenthene. **Terebratella** (tēr'ē-brā-tel'ā), *n.* [NL. See *Terebratula*.] A genus of telotrematous terebratuloid brachiopods of the subfamily *Maggellaninæ*, represented by species ranging through Jurassic to recent formations.

Terebratulina (tēr'ē-brat-ū-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *Terebratul(a)* + *-ina*¹.] A subgeneric division, of doubtful value, of the genus *Terebratula*, having shells with striate surface and the brachidium consisting of a small annulus. It is represented by species ranging from Jurassic to recent time.

terebratuloid (tēr-ē-brat'ū-lōid), *a.* [terebatula + *-oid*.] Having the aspect or characters of the brachiopod genus *Terebratula*.

terecamphene (tēr'ē-kam-fēn'), *n.* [terebinth + *camphene*.] See **camphene*, 1.

terella (te-rel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. terra*, earth.] A magnetized globe of steel, or a spherical lodestone, with poles diametrically opposite each other so as to represent in miniature the distribution of terrestrial magnetism.

terephthalic (ter-ef-thal'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})_2$, prepared by the oxidation of various paradi-substitution derivatives of benzene. It crystallizes in needles and sublimes without melting. Also called *paraphthalic acid*.

tergiversant (tēr'ji-vēr-sant), *a.* Tergiversating; shifty; evasive.

terlina (tēr-lē'nā), *n.* [It.] A billion coin of Louis XII. of France, struck at Asti.

terlinguaite (tēr-līn'gwā-īt), *n.* [Terlingua + *-ite*².] An oxychlorid of mercury, Hg_2ClO , occurring in yellow to green or brown monoclinic crystals: found with other mercury minerals at Terlingua, Texas.

term, *n.*—**At term**, at the end: noting specifically the birth of a child at the period of the normal termination of pregnancy. *Amer. Nat.*, April, 1904, p. 304.—**Disjunctive term**, a term formed by a combination of terms united by a conjunction equivalent to 'or'.—**General term**. (b) In *math.*, a term which by substitution of successive numbers for a letter it contains will give successive terms of a series.—**Principal term of a set M**, any term of M which is the limit of some fundamental set in M.—**Probatory term**, the time within which the parties to a suit are required to take their evidence.—**Term for years**, in *law*, an estate of fixed period in realty. It is commonly created by deed and is a chattel real.—**Term of a determinant**. See **determinant*.

termen

termen (tér'men), *n.*; pl. *termina* (-mi-ná). [NL., < L. *terminus*, a collateral form of *terminus*, end: see *terminus*.] In *entom.*, the outer edge of the wing between the apex and the anal or inner angle. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 122.

terminal, *I. a.*—**Terminal artery, curvature.** See *artery*, **curvature*.—**Terminal velocity.** (b) See *critical velocity*.

II. n. 4. A terminus, as of a railroad.—**Primary terminals.** See **primary*.

terminalis (tér-mi-ná'lis), *a.* and *n.* [NL.: see *terminal*.] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses direction toward. Also called *transitional*.

terminated (tér-mi-ná-ted), *p. a.* Having a terminus or end; ended; specifically, in *mineral*, having the extremity completed by one or more crystalline faces: said of a crystal. See *termination*, 9.

termination, *n.* 10. In *ins. law*, the end of the voyage of a vessel, namely, when it has been safely moored at the dock of its destination for twenty-four hours. The risk on the cargo is not ended by this fact.

terminative, *a.* 2. In *gram.*, noting direction toward, as a case.

Besides a general locative some of the most frequently occurring are *inessive*, *supersessive*, *introgressive*, *ablative*, and *terminative*. Besides these, comitative, similative, partitive, and suffixes expressing similar ideas, are found. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1903, p. 13.

terminize (tér-mi-níz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terminized*, ppr. *terminizing*. [L. *terminus*], term, + *-ize*.] To supply with terms or terminology, as a science; form the special nomenclature of. [Rare.]

The fact that yachting has entered France by way of England accounts for the adoption of so many English words, a condition that is paralleled in the *terminizing* of sports, such as football and bicycling, which crossed the Channel southward.

Army and Navy Jour., Aug. 19, 1899, p. 1221.

termite, *n.*—**Neotenic termite**, one of the reserve individuals in a termite colony which may be substituted for the royal pair at any time and carry on their functions, although retaining the juvenile condition in certain respects. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 362.

termitid (tér-mi-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A member of the isopterous family *Termitidae*.

II. a. Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Termitidae*.

termitophagous (tér-mi-tof'á-gus), *a.* [NL. *termites*, termite, + Gr. *-phagōs*, < *phagēiv*, eat.] Eating or feeding on termites, or white ants.

ternary, *I. a.* 2. In *math.*, having three variables.—**3.** In *old chem.*, applied by Dalton to substances consisting of three atoms—either A + 2 B or 2 A + B.—**Ternary alloy**, an alloy of three elements: used especially for alloy steels.—**Ternary symmetry.** See **symmetry*, 6.—**Ternary system.** See **system*.

II. n. 2. A trinity.

The infinite goodness of the Almighty *Ternarie*.
Dr. John Dee, Pref. to Euclid.

ternstræmiaceous (térn'strem-i-á'shius), *a.* [NL. *Ternstræmiaceæ* (+ *-ous*).] Belonging or pertaining to the *Ternstræmiaceæ* (properly the *Theacæ*); theaceous.

terpan (tér'pan), *n.* [*terpentine*] + *-an*.] Same as **cineol*.

terpanol (tér'pá-nol), *n.* [*terpan*] + *-ol*.] Same as *menthol*.

terpentic (tér-pen'tik), *a.* [*terpentine*] + *-ic*.] Same as **terpenylic*.

terpenylic (tér-pe-nil'ik), *a.* [*terpen(tine)*] + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to turpentine.—**Terpenylic acid**, a colorless compound, (C₁₀H₁₆O₂)

CH₃CH(COOH)CO₂CH₃ prepared by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by means of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid. It is deposited in large triclinic crystals or in plates, melts at 90° C., and sublimes at 130-140° C. It is the anhydride of diaterpentic acid.

terpene (tér'pi-lén), *n.* Same as **terpinene*.

terpinol (tér-pil'ē-nol), *n.* Same as **terpinol* or **menthenol*.

terpin (tér'pin), *n.* [*terpentine*] + *-in*.] Either of two compounds,

CH₃CH(COOH)CH₂CH₂CH₂COOH(CH₃)₂, designated respectively as *cis*- and *trans*-. They are space isomers, the latter being the more important. It is prepared from transcineol-hydrobromide, and crystallizes in highly lustrous short prisms or plates melting at 156-158° C. and boiling at 263-265° C. Also called *terpin hydrate*.

terpinene (tér'pi-nén), *n.* [*terpin* + *-ene*.] A volatile liquid compound, C₁₀H₁₆, of cymol odor, contained in cardamom-oil and marjoram-oil.

terpineol (tér-pin'ē-ol), *n.* [*terpin* + *-e* + *-ol*.] 1. A levorotatory, viscid liquid, C₁₀H₁₈O, prepared by the dehydration of terpin hydrate. It solidifies at -50° C., melts at 33° C., and boils at 218° C.—2. The term formerly used to designate a mixture of isomeric alcohols, C₁₀H₁₇OH.

terpinol (tér'pi-nol), *n.* [*terpin* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a mixture of terpineol and three terpins. It is an oily liquid used medicinally as a bronchial stimulant and also as an antiseptic and deodorizer.

terpinolene (tér-pin'ē-lén), *n.* [*terpinol* + *-ene*.] A colorless liquid,

CH₃C(CH₃)=CHCH₂CH₂C(CH₃)=CH₂, prepared by boiling terpin hydrate, terpinol, or cineol with dilute sulphuric acid. It boils at 183-185° C.

terr. An abbreviation (a) of *terrace*; (b) of *territory*.

terra, *n.*—**Terra catechu.** Same as *catechu*.—**Terra absorbentes**, in *old chem.*, a name applied to lime and magnesia (and later to baryta and strontia when these analogous substances were discovered) to distinguish them from earths proper, such as alumina, the former having the property of taking up water or slaking. In place of this term ('absorbent earths') that of 'alkaline earths' came later into use.—**Terra foliata tartari**, an early chemical name (no longer in use) for potassium acetate.—**Terra mercurialis.** See **terra pinguis*.—**Terra miraculosa**, an early name for bole.—**Terra muristica**, an early name for magnesia as obtained from sea-water.—**Terra pinguis**, a name given by Becher, in the seventeenth century, to one of three essential principles which he called 'earths' and assumed to be present in various proportions in all substances—*terra mercurialis*, *terra vitrea*, and *terra pinguis*. This last was looked upon as the essence of combustibility, the 'phlogiston' of the next century, and was supposed to escape or be lost when a substance burned.—**Terra rossa.** [It. 'red earth'.] A residual deposit formed by the weathering and partial solution of various rocks, especially limestone, as in southern Europe.—**Terra sigillata**, a peculiar clay of the island of Lemnos, supposed to possess medicinal properties, made into tablets to be eaten, or fashioned into vessels which usually bear a stamped or impressed design. See *Lemnian earth*.—**Terra vitrea.** See **terra pinguis*.

terrace, *n.*—**Alluvial terrace**, in *geol.*, a terrace along the sides of the valley of a main stream, formed by the alluvial fans, often confluent, of its tributaries. It is constructional, as contrasted with other terraces which are carved out.—**Built terrace**, a terrace formed offshore by the outwash of beach sand and mud through the combined action of currents, tide, and undertow. Abandoned shore-lines, such as those of Lake Bonneville, Utah, show many terraces of this type. More commonly known as *wave-built terrace*.—**Cut terrace**, a bench or terrace worn in a slope by former wave-action, in contrast to a built terrace, which is formed of detritus laid upon a slope.—**Geyserite terrace**, a step-like deposit of tuffaceous opaline silica from the waters of hot springs or geysers. See *geyserite*.—**Glacial terrace**, a deposit of drift washed into a space between a valley-side and a melting glacier or ice-mass, and thus retaining the form of a bench after the ice disappears.—**Kame terrace**, a terrace of glacial sands formed between a valley glacier and the valley-walls.

The manner in which the roughnesses of topography were brought about is also similar to the manner in which the roughnesses of kame topography are often produced. In both cases it was deposited about ice, or against rough faces of ice, or in hollows or re-entrants in the edge of the ice. Since these rude terraces have much in common with kames, both in the matter of topography, constitution and genesis, they might appropriately be designated *kame terraces*. A *kame terrace*, therefore, is a terrace of glacial sand and gravel, deposited between a valley ice lobe (generally stagnant) and the bounding rock slope of the valley.

R. D. Salisbury, in *Geol. Surv. New Jersey*, 1893, p. 156.

Land-slip terrace. See **land-slip*.—**River terrace**, a bench or portion of an ancient flood-plain remaining on a valley-side when a stream has eroded the valley-floor to a lower level. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 507.—**Shore terrace**, in *phys. geog.*, a terrace formed on the border of a sea or lake by waves, and now revealed by the withdrawal of the water.—**Slender terrace**, a local term for one of the wave-cut terraces in the upper Ohio basin, of somewhat irregular distribution, of moderate relief, and evidently produced by the temporary ponding of the river waters. *W. G. Tipton*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 13, p. 88.—**Stream terrace**, in *phys. geog.*, a bench, or portion of an ancient flood-plain, remaining on a valley-side when a stream has eroded the valley-floor to a lower level.—**Terrace epoch.** See **epoch*.—**Terrace of construction.** Same as *alluvial terrace*.—**Terrace period**, a name applied by Dana to the last epoch of Quaternary time, characterized by a moderate elevation of land with the extensive formation of river-terraces subsequent to his 'Champlain' period of depression.—**Wave-cut terrace**, a terrace formed by the erosive action of waves. *R. D. Salisbury*, in *Geol. Surv. New Jersey*, 1892, p. 128.

terrace-garden (tér'ás-gár-dn), *n.* A garden arranged in various levels, or terraces, as are many in Italy.

terracing (tér-ás'i-fórm), *a.* [*terrace* +

tervalence

-form.] Having the outline of a terrace or of a series of terraces.

Along the rivers of the Middle Atlantic slope the formation is sometimes fashioned into terraces; and some of its best developments in the District of Columbia (from which the name is taken) are *terracing*.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 72.

terracing (tér'á-sing), *n.* A terrace; terraces collectively.

With but two exceptions, Santa Catalina is devoid of any evident *terracing* from one end to the other, and in this respect contrasts greatly to the adjacent land areas.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 73.

Terrain cure. See **cure*.

terral (tér-rál'), *n.* [Sp. *terral*, < *tierra* (< L. *terra*), land.] A dry land-wind blowing from the Spanish peninsula outward in all directions toward the ocean; a cool, strong descending wind in clear weather.

terrapin-bug (tér'á-piñ-bug), *n.* Same as *cabbage-bug*.

terrazzo (tér-rát'zō), *n.* [It., terrace, balcony: see *terrace*.] A trade-name for a kind of concrete pavement made of broken stone and hydraulic cement.

Teak and maple are found to be the best wood for the floors. Wood has been superseded by *terrazzo*, but this in practice proves to be unsatisfactory, owing to its liability to crack when used for hospital purposes.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 340.

terre de Lorraine (tár de lo-rán'), *n.* A variety of potters' clay found in Lorraine, of which Lunéville was once the capital. See *Lunéville* **pottery*.

terrene, *n.* 2. The surface of the earth.

terricole, *a.* 2. In *zool.*, living upon or in the ground; terricolous. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 715.

terrier, *n.*—**Airedale terrier**, a variety of terrier somewhat similar to the Irish terrier, but larger, with a rougher coat and darker in color.—**Bedlington terrier**, a moderate-sized breed, having a straight, rather long muzzle; large, fine ears fringed with silky hair and lying close to the head; short, arched body; and long, straight legs. The coat is hard and bluish, liver, or sandy-colored.—**Boston terrier**, a breed of dogs supposed to be a cross between the English bulldog and terrier. It originated in Boston, Massachusetts.—**Irish terrier**, a breed with a long flat head, narrow between the ears, and a moderately long body clothed in straight, wiry hair of a red, yellow, or gray color. It stands from 14 to 18 inches high and weighs from 20 to 24 pounds. It is active and intelligent.—**Yorkshire terrier**, a short-legged, long-bodied dog, clothed in silky hair so long that it sometimes reaches the ground; the color is golden tan on the head and bluish or silvery on the body.

terrigen (tér'i-jén), *a.* [L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *-genus*, -born.] Same as *terrigenous*.

terrigenous, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, derived from the land: said of sediments on the sea-bottom.

terrometal (tér'ō-met'al), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + *metallum*, metal.] A composition of several clays possessing, when baked, peculiar hardness: introduced by Mr. Peake, a potter of Burslem, England. It is principally employed for making tiles. *E. H. Knight*.

terrometallic (tér'ō-me-tal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of terrometal.

terror, *n.*—**Day terror.** See **day*.

tersulphate (tér-sul'fát), *n.* [L. *ter*, thrice, + *E. sulphate*.] A salt containing three combining units of the radical of sulphuric acid, as tersulphate of iron or ferric sulphate (Fe₂(SO₄)₃).

tersulphid (tér-sul'fid), *n.* [L. *ter*, thrice, + *E. sulphid*.] A compound of a relatively electropositive element or radical with three atoms of sulphur, as, for instance, tersulphid of antimony (Sb₂S₃).

tersulphuret (tér-sul'fū-ret), *n.* Same as **tersulphid*.

tertia (tér'shiā), *n.* [L. *tertia* (sc. *pars*), a third part.] One of three divisions; a third: for a special use, see the extracts.

A foot regiment was composed of equal numbers of pikemen and shot-men . . . [they] were formed in solid square battalions ten deep, called *tercias*, the pikes in the centre, and the muskets on either flank.

Sir C. R. Markham, Life of the Great Lord Fairfax, vii.

The King [Charles I.] rode to every brigade of horse, and to all the *tercias* of foot, and spoke to them with great courage and cheerfulness.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, viii.

teruelite (tā-rō-el'it), *n.* [*Teruel* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of dolomite occurring in dark-colored crystals, often resembling octahedrons, found at Teruel, Spain.

tervalence (tér-vá-lens), *n.* [L. *ter*, thrice, + *E. valence*.] In *chem.*, combining power equivalent to that of three univalent or monad atoms of hydrogen. Also, but less correctly, *trivalence*.

tervalent

tervalent (tér'vā-lent), *a.* [*L. ter*, thrice, + *valens* (*valent-*), having power.] In *chem.*, having combining power equivalent to that of three univalent or monad atoms of hydrogen. Nitrogen is trivalent in ammonia (NH_3). Also, but less correctly, *trivalent*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 3, 1903, p. 22.

terzdecimole (terts'dets-i-mō'le), *n.* [*G.*, < *terz*, third (< *L. tertius*, third), + *decimole*, decimole.] In *music*, a group of thirteen notes to be performed in the time of eight, twelve, or sixteen. Compare *decimole*.

terzflöte (terts'flē-tē), *n.* [*G.*, < *terz*, third, + *flöte*, flute.] 1. A flute whose normal pitch is a third above that of the usual form.—2. In *organ-building*, same as *terce*, 5 (*b*). Also called *third-flute*.

teschemacherite (tesh'ē-māch-ēr-it), *n.* [Named after E. F. *Teschmacher*, who discovered it.] Acid ammonium carbonate, HNH_4CO_3 , occurring in white or yellowish crystalline masses: found in guano deposits.

Tesla coil, a form of transformer for the production of oscillatory currents of high frequency and high voltage. See *transformer*.—**Tesla discharge**. See *discharge*.

tesaraglot (tes'ā-rā-glōt), *a.* [*Gr. τάρρα*, four, + *γλῶττα* (Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue).] Written or printed in four languages; speaking four languages.

It was a *tesaraglot* grammar, a strange old book, printed somewhere in Holland, which pretended to be an easy guide to the acquirement of the French, Italian, Low Dutch, and English tongues. *Borrow*, *Lavengro*, xiv.

tessellate, *a.* 2. Having the appearance of a mosaic pavement; made up of elements of such forms and arrangement as to produce the appearance of a mosaic pavement, as in the case of spicules of sponges and spines of echinoids which have their distal ends enlarged, flattened, of polygonal form, and closely arranged.

II. n. Something having a tessellated appearance.—**Variegated tessellate**, an American heperid butterfly, *Hesperia montivaga*, occurring in Florida, Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains.

tessera, *n.* 5. In *zool.*, a small, squarish plate of bone such as those forming the carapace of armadillos and glyptodons.

tesseral, *a.* 3. In *math.*, pertaining to or dividing into quadrilaterals.—**Tesseral function**. See *function*.

test¹, *n.* 6. There is a distinction between a 'test' and a 'reaction', though these terms are often used indiscriminately. A test is a trial of any substance by placing it under determinate conditions and observing its behavior. A reaction is a trial of the mutual effects upon each other of the substance in question and some other known substance. Thus an observation of the specific gravity or the melting-point of lead may be used as a test for that metal if an unknown specimen is supposed to be lead, but this involves no reaction. An observation of the effects of heating lead in contact with the air, or of bringing it into contact with nitric acid, considers the reaction in each such case, and may of course be resorted to as a test in reference to a substance suspected to be lead.—**Acetylation test**. See *acetylation*.—**Acid-test**, in *dairying*, a method of ascertaining the proportion of acid in milk by means of an alkaline solution slowly added to the milk until it becomes pink. The proportion of solution added defines the acidity of the milk.—**Agglutination test**. See *agglutination*.—**Babcock test**, in *dairying*, the process of finding the proportion of fat in milk by the aid of chemical reagents in connection with the Babcock milk-tester.—**Bakers' sponge test**, a mode of determining the bread-making value of flour by observation of the quantity of water taken up by a sample and the volume of the sponge or dough produced.—**Bocchi test**, an alcoholic solution of silver nitrate. Heated with pure olive-oil, it produces no coloration, but if cotton-seed oil is present as an adulterant a reddish-brown color appears.—**Blavier's test**, in *elect.*, a test in which the location of a fault in a line or cable is determined by comparing the resistance as measured from one end when the other end is insulated with the resistance when the other end is grounded.—**Böttger's test**, a (bismuth) reduction-test for glucose and similar reducing agents.—**Brandes' test for quinine**, chlorin water followed by liquid ammonia, each in limited quantity, the result being a bright-green color if quinine is present.—**Cold test**. See *cold*.—**Control-test**, an experiment, devised and performed for the purpose of checking the results of a scientific investigation, in which some crucial factor is varied in such a way as to test the validity of the interpretations made. See *control-experiment*.—**Eggert's carbon test**, a method of determining the combined carbon in iron and steel by means of the intensity of the brown color produced by the hydrocarbon formed when the metal is dissolved in nitric acid, as compared with that of a standard solution of known composition, or a series of them.—**Elaidin test**. See *elaidin*.—**Eochka's test**, a delicate test for metallic mercury. The mercury is volatilized and the vapor condensed upon a surface of gold-foil, which it whitens.—**Fehling's test**, a (copper) reduction-test for glucose and similar reducing agents.—**Flame-test**, the application to the detection of particular substances, as lithium, barium, etc., of the colors which these give to a flame, usually that of a Bunsen gas-lamp.—**Fleissmann's test**, a modification of Marsh's test for arsenic, substituting for dilute sulphuric acid a strong aqueous solution of caustic potash or soda.—**Freessius and Babo's test**

for arsenic, a test consisting in heating arsenic sulphid with potassium cyanide and sodium carbonate in a current of carbon-dioxide gas, thus obtaining a mirror-like deposit of metallic arsenic in the colder part of the glass tube used.—**Gellé's test**, a method of determining the presence or absence of disease of the middle ear by conveying the vibrations of a tuning-fork directly to the drum-membrane, excluding bone conduction.—**Gmelin's test**, a test for the coloring-matter of bile when occurring in urine. The urine is cautiously poured upon nitric acid containing nitrogen tetroxid, so as to form a separate layer. If bile-pigments are present there appears at the surface of contact of the two liquids a play of colors—violet, blue, green, etc.—**Griess's test**, the addition, in succession, of dilute hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, and α-naphthylamine hydrochloride to a solution supposed to contain nitrous acid or a nitrite. If nitrous acid or a nitrite is present an intense rose-red color results. This test is frequently used in the sanitary examination of drinking-water.—**Günzburg's test**, a test for free hydrochloric acid, used in the analysis of the contents of the stomach. If a few drops of the contents (filtered) are slowly evaporated with a few drops of Günzburg's reagent (2 grams of phoroglucin and 1 gram of vanillin dissolved in 30 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol), a more or less intense red color develops in the presence of hydrochloric acid in the free state.—**Halphen's test**, a test used to determine the presence or absence of cotton-seed oil in lard.—**Heller's test**. (a) The cold nitric-acid test used in testing for albumin in the urine. If albumin is present a milky turbidity develops at the zone of contact between the two fluids. (b) A test for blood in the urine. On boiling with caustic alkali, the resultant precipitate of phosphates will present a red color.—**Hemin test**, a test for blood pigment based upon the formation of crystals of hemin. See *hemin*.—**Henner's test**, a test for formaldehyde. The liquid to be examined is mixed with very dilute carbolic acid and superimposed upon concentrated sulphuric acid. In the presence of formaldehyde a rose-violet ring develops at the zone of contact.—**Holmgren's test**, a test of color-blindness devised by A. F. Holmgren of Upsala in 1876. It is based upon the similarity, to the color-blind eye, of various-colored worsteds which to those of normal vision appear to differ greatly in color. See *color-blindness*.—**Hydrostatic test**, a test to determine whether, in the case of a dead infant, life was extinguished before or after birth. The lungs are removed from the body and placed in water; if they float it is an evidence that the child has breathed and that it was therefore born alive.—**Kelling's test**, a test for lactic acid. An almost colorless solution of ferric chloride turns a bright yellow in the presence of lactic acid.—**Kongo-red test**, a test to determine the presence of acids in the free state in the contents of the stomach, as contrasted with acids in combination with albumins or acid salts. Free acids cause a solution of Kongo red to turn blue.—**Livache's test**, a means of estimating the comparative value of samples of linseed-oil or other drying-oils, and detecting adulteration in such materials, which consists in moistening finely divided metallic lead with the oil to be tested, exposing it to the air, and determining from day to day the gain in weight due to the absorption of oxygen. On this absorption the 'drying' of the oil depends.—**Loop test**, in *elect.*, a test for locating a fault in a cable or line, in which a metallic return is employed.—**Maddox test**, a test for heterophoria by means of the Maddox rods.—**Mallein test**, a test employed for diagnosing glanders in horses. An injection of mallein under the skin is followed, in glandered horses, by a characteristic rise and subsequent fall of body temperature.—**Marsh's test**, a method proposed by Marsh, in 1836, for the detection of arsenic in minute quantity, as in cases of poisoning by compounds of this element. Pure zinc and pure dilute sulphuric acid are brought together in a flask, the hydrogen gas thus produced being carried through a drying-tube and thence to a small jet, where the gas is ignited. If now arsenious oxide or any soluble compound of arsenic is added to the contents of the flask and a piece of white porcelain is brought down upon the flame, a spot of brown or black color, consisting of metallic arsenic, is formed upon the surface of the porcelain. By moving the latter other spots may be obtained. These deposits may be further identified as arsenic by the application to them of other tests.—**Maumené's test**. (a) For fatty oils, mixture, in definite proportion by volume, with concentrated sulphuric acid, and observation of the rise of temperature which results: this varies in the case of oils from different sources. (b) For glucose, as in urine, a strip of white woolen cloth steeped in a 1:3 solution of stannous chloride in water and dried. Such a test strip, dipped into the suspected liquid and then heated to 130° C., turns brown if glucose is present.—**Murexide test**, a test for uric acid depending upon the formation of murexide.—**Nessler test**, the reaction obtained by adding the Nessler solution to any liquid containing ammonia or one of its salts. If the quantity of the latter is considerable, a brownish-orange precipitate is formed; but if mere traces of ammonia are present, the liquid remains apparently clear and is colored to an extent dependent on the minute amount of ammonia. Much use is made of this test in connection with the sanitary examination of drinking-water.—**Nylander's test**, a reduction-test for glucose with Almén's solution.—**Open test**, the determination of the flash-point of a hydrocarbon oil, such as ordinary kerosene, by heating it in an uncovered vessel and noting the lowest temperature at which vapor is given off that will flash or catch fire on momentary application of a light.—**Otto test**, a test for strychnine which consists in the development of a beautiful but transient violet color produced in the action of various oxidizing agents by means of concentrated sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. It is probably the best form of this color-test.—**Over-lap test**, in *elect.*, a test in which the location of a fault in a line or cable is determined by comparing the resistances as measured from each end separately, when the other end is insulated, with the resistance of the whole line or cable when intact.—**Ozone test**, the reaction of potassium iodide with ozone, which has been much used to detect the latter in the atmosphere. It cannot be depended upon for this purpose, since potassium iodide is also decomposed by other substances, as by nitrous acid, which undoubtedly

test-bar

occurs in the air as a result of electrical discharges. Hydrogen dioxide has in all probability often been confounded with ozone, the existence of which in the air under natural conditions cannot be considered as fully established.—**Pettenkofer's test**, a delicate reaction for the detection of the characteristic acid of bile. A minute quantity of cane-sugar is added to the liquid to be examined, and then concentrated sulphuric acid is gradually increased amount, with moderate rise of temperature. If biliary acid is present a rich crimson or cherry-red color is developed.—**Reichert-Meissl test**, a slightly modified form of the Reichert test for volatile fatty acids.—**Reichert test**, a process for determining the proportion of volatile fatty acids obtainable from a particular fat or oil, as from butter. This affords the means of distinguishing butter from oleomargarin.—**Reichl test**, a test for glycerol (glycerin) consisting in heating to about 120° C. a mixture of the suspected substance with phenol and strong sulphuric acid, cooling, and adding ammonia. In the presence of glycerol a fine carmine-red color is produced.—**Rinné's test, a method of determining whether the cause of deafness is in the middle ear or in the labyrinth, by noting whether bone conduction or air conduction is the better.—**Robiquet's test**, a test for morphine which depends on the production of an indigo-blue color by contact of this alkaloid with a solution of ferric chloride.—**Sachs's test, a method of detecting starch by the use of a solution containing free iodine. The color produced varies from blue to black, depending on the quantity of material present.—**Schwabach's test**, application of a vibrating tuning-fork to the skull, in order to distinguish between middle-ear disease and disease of the labyrinth, the sound being heard longer in the former case than in the latter.—**Sedimentation test**, the addition of the blood serum of a person ill of a fever to a pure culture of bacteria. If the bacteria are the same as those to the action of which the person's illness is due, the addition of the blood serum will cause them to become bunched together or agglutinated. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 25.—**Teichmann's test**, a test for blood, depending upon the fact that a minute quantity of blood mixed with glacial acetic acid and a trace of sodium chloride and allowed to evaporate at ordinary temperature upon a slip of glass develops microscopic crystals of hemin, or hematin hydrochloride (the so-called *Teichmann crystals*), of easily recognizable form.—**Test case**. See *case*.—**Tüpfers test**, a test for free hydrochloric acid in the contents of the stomach. The reagent is an 0.5 per cent. alcoholic solution of dimethylamino-azobenzol; a few drops of this added to a solution of the acid in the free state gives rise to a cherry-red color.—**Trommer's test**, in *chem.*, one of the forms in which the reduction of cuprous oxide is employed as a test for glucose in urine. One or two drops of a solution of cupric sulphate are added to the suspected liquid, then a little of a solution of sodium carbonate, and finally the liquid is heated to the boiling-point. A yellow, orange, or red precipitate of cuprous oxide is formed if glucose is present in any considerable amount.—**Valenta's test**, a method proposed by Valenta for distinguishing certain fixed oils from each other by their different degrees of solubility in glacial acetic acid. The results are not sufficiently uniform and consistent to give the test much general value, but in some special cases it may be used with advantage.—**Villavechia test**, a test for the detection of sesame-oil as an adulterant of olive-oil. A sample of the oil under examination is agitated with a very small quantity of a weak alcoholic solution of furfural and with hydrochloric acid, the production of a red color indicating the presence of sesame-oil.—**Von Kobell's test**, a test for bismuth consisting in heating the suspected substance on a piece of charcoal by a blowpipe flame, having added a mixture of equal parts of potassium iodide and sulphur. If bismuth is present a scarlet-red deposit makes its appearance on the charcoal outside of the part heated.—**Warren's sulphur-chlorid test**, a test used to distinguish certain drying-oils and to detect their adulteration. It consists in mixing with the oil of sulphur chlorid and carbon disulphid, and observation of the amount and solubility of the 'vulcanized' products formed.—**Weber's test**. (a) A method for determining the seat of trouble in deafness, based upon the fact that bone conduction is better on the affected side when the disease is in the middle ear. (b) A test for the presence of blood in the intestinal discharges, determined by the production of a blue-violet color on treatment with gallic acid and turpentine.—**Widal test or reaction**, in *bacteriol.*, a reaction used in diagnosing typhoid fever, depending upon the fact that serum from the blood of a typhoid patient will usually cause the motile typhoid bacilli to become agglutinated or clumped. See *serum diagnosis*.—**Worsted test**, the employment of skeins of wool of various colors in testing for color-blindness. See *color-blindness*.—**Zeisel test**, in *chem.*, a method of ascertaining the presence of, and quantitatively determining, the methoxyl group—O.C₂H₅—in volatile oils or essences. It consists in heating with hydriodic acid the substance to be examined, volatilizing the methyl iodide formed, and determining the amount of iodine therein as silver iodide.****

Testamentary capacity, cause. See *capacity*, *cause*.

testatum, *n.* 2. In *common law*, a writ issued out of the court of one county to the sheriff of another, reciting a previous unsatisfied writ, saying "it is testified that the defendant lurks or wanders in your bailiwick." The previous writ and its citation are now generally dispensed with. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, III, 283. In Great Britain it was abolished in 1852.

test-bar (test'bār), *n.* A sample bar of form and size convenient to be used in testing-machines to determine the physical properties of the material from which it was taken. In cast metals, such as steel or cast-iron, the test-bar is often a small ingot cast in a special mold from the ladleful that furnished the articles to be sampled. From completed structures or members, the test-bars are cut. The specifications for an important work always describe the method of getting the sample or test-bars, the nature of the tests to which they are to be subjected,

test-bar

and the limits of results of such tests within which the work will be accepted, and outside of which it will be rejected. When the importance of the work justifies it, a modern requirement is for a test of the full-sized member with sufficient frequency, and not of the test-bars only.

test-board (test' bôrd), *n.* In telephony, a special switchboard to which the terminals of all lines entering an exchange are attached and from which connections to the operating switchboard are made.

test-boiler (test' boi' lër), *n.* 1. A form of steam-boiler so designed and installed in its setting that it may be used as a testing-device to determine the evaporative capacity of different fuels, the efficiency of furnace types, the effects of changes in the rate of combustion, and the value of steam-making devices and apparatus of various sorts. Most experimental laboratories of institutions for the education of engineers are equipped with such an experimental boiler.—2. A boiler capable of withstanding a high internal pressure so that pressure from it may be used to test the strength of other boilers.—3. A boiler specially constructed to test some principle or claim.

test-cock (test' kok), *n.* 1. A cock or valve through which a sample of a fluid may be drawn from a vessel or chamber for examination or test.—2. On steam-boilers, a try-cock or gage-cock by which the level of the water in the boiler may be observed.

tester¹, *n.*—**Geneva tester**, a form of germinator for testing the vitality of seed, first used at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. It consists of an oblong pan with a copper or glass cover, containing a cloth with numerous pockets for as many samples, each being kept moist by a flap falling into water. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1894, p. 404.—**Saybolt tester**, an apparatus, with open oil-cup, for determining the flash-point of kerosene or other mineral oils.—**Tagliabue tester**, an open-cup apparatus for testing the flash-point of illuminating oils. It was of simple construction, but has been pretty generally superseded by more accurate instruments.

test-furnace (test' fër' nās), *n.* A reverberatory refining-furnace, for silver-bearing alloys, in which the base metals are eliminated by oxidizing or by volatilization, leaving the precious metals behind in the hearth or cupel.

test-hole (test' hōl), *n.* A hole, as in a furnace, through which a test specimen or sample may be drawn or inspected.

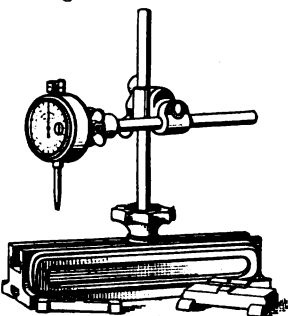
testimonial, *a.*—**Testimonial evidence**, such declarations by a witness as are positive and direct as to given facts, as distinguished from circumstantial evidence. *Wigmore, Evidence*, §§ 25, 475.—**Testimonial privilege**, the right of a witness under examination to withhold certain evidence, such as trade and official secrets and what are known as privileged communications. The secrecy of a political ballot is respected, and a witness may not be compelled to testify to what incriminates him. *Wigmore, Evidence*, § 2197.—**Testimonial qualifications**, such facts regarding a witness as render his evidence inadmissible in the case at hand. Among them are infancy, personal interest, insanity, criminal character, and marital relationship.—**Testimonial recollection**, remembrance of past acts sufficiently clear and certain—and sometimes revived by accounts, memoranda, etc.—to give credence in court to the witness' statements concerning them. *Wigmore, Evidence*, § 725.

testimonium (tes-ti-mō' ni-um), *n.* [*L.*: see *testimony*.] The usual concluding clause of an instrument or legal document, beginning "In witness whereof" and followed by the signatures and seals of the party or parties. Also *testimonium clause*.

testin (tes'tin), *n.* [*L. testis*, testicle, + *-in*.] The dried and powdered testicles of the ox: a commercial preparation.

test-indicator (test'in'di-kā-tōr), *n.* In machine-shop practice, an instrument for finding minute variations in a cylindrical surface, as that of shafting, or in a plane surface, or for finding minute changes in end-motion or lateral deflection between two surfaces.

In some instruments the differences or variations are merely indicated; in others the error of motion or form is indicated in thousandths of an inch on a dial.—**The test-indicator**, a test-indicator specially adapted for finding the center of a face-plate or of any piece of work to be correctly centered in a lathe. It is made in several forms, of which the illustration shows one in general use in testing plane surfaces. It can also be used to test the thickness of sheet-metal. Test-indicators are universally used in erecting and inspecting machine-tools.



Lathe Test-indicator.

holders, a movement of the straining mechanism to separate the two holders transmits its effort through the test-piece to the weighing levers, and thus to the graduated weigh-beam, on which a poise of known weight can be moved out until the stress in the specimen is just balanced by the weight on the beam. The stress can be gradually increased up to the capacity of the weighing beam to record it, or until the test-piece parts; the reading of the poise on the graduated beam then gives the breaking-load, which is reduced to unit load by dividing the test-load by the measured area of the test-piece. The weighing or reducing levers may be simple or compound; the fulcrums may be knife-edges, or thin flexible plates may be used as fulcrums (A. H. Emery's system). The plate-fulcrums do not have a friction increasing with the load in an unknown or variable ratio, as is the case in knife-edge fulcrums. The straining effect may be produced by geared screws, or by hydraulic cylinder action for large machines; in small ones a simple lever action is possible. In some forms the travel of the weighing poise is made automatic by electric or mechanical detents, so that with the lift of the beam the poise is caused to travel, and on its drop the travel stops. For measuring deformations, either a micrometric or vernier pair of scales is used, one element being attached to the specimen near the grip at one end, and the other element being similarly attached near the other. As the two ends are separated by the straining effort, one scale passes by the other and the stretch is measured for any load. The change in rate of stretch with equal increments of load indicates the elastic limit; when the stretch begins to increase steadily the yield-point is passed. An easy extension of this principle enables the moving scale to trace on a paper attached to the fixed scale a diagram in which the abscissas are deformations and the ordinates the load applied. Valuable facts and principles as to ductility, modulus of elasticity, and other properties can be deduced from such records. The ordinary capacities of testing-machines vary from 100,000 to 300,000 pounds. Unusual capacities are 900,000 and 1,200,000 pounds. Early testing-machines were made by Fairbairn and Kirkaldy in Great Britain, and later by Wicksteed. Early American types were devised by Richards, Miller, Richle, Thurston, and officers of the United States Ordnance Board. Thurston's torsional machine has been one of the best known of its class. Every important steel manufacturer uses the testing-machine, and most specifications demand its use before a consignment of product is accepted. Special forms are also in extensive use for cement, springs, wire, textile products, twine, paper, and all material in which strength is an important factor. Special types of testing-machines have also been devised to test the abrasive resistance of brick for paving, the lubricating quality of oils and greases, resistance to frequently applied loads, etc.

2. Any machine used to test an isolable quantity or property in a substance.

testitis (tes-ti'tis), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L. testis*, testicle, + *-itis*.] Same as *orchitis*.

tetanospasmin

test-lead (test' led), *n.* Pure granulated lead used in silver assays.

test-letters (test' let' èrz), *n. pl.* Same as *test-types*.

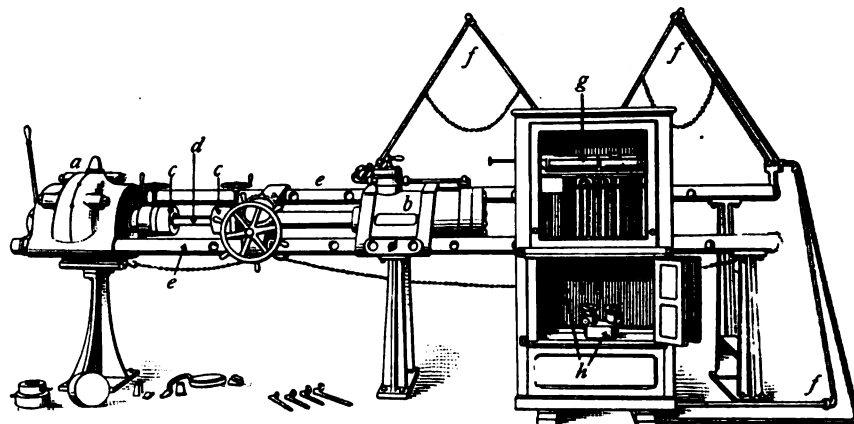
test-log (test' log), *n.* A record of observations made during a test, as the log-book at sea is used to record observations and occurrences.

Fig. 1 shows a typical test-log upon a 550-hp engine of the three-cylinder vertical type, employing the four-stroke cycle. The thermal efficiency shown is the true or "kinetic" efficiency, namely, the ratio of the input to the output, or the thermal equivalent of the work done to the thermal value of the gas.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 9, 1904, p. 90.

testone, *n.* 2. A Portuguese silver coin of 100 reis.

test-piece (test' pēs), *n.* A piece of material adapted by size and shape to be tested in a testing-machine to determine its physical properties, such as strength, elastic limit, deformation under load, etc.; a test-bar.



Testing-machine.

a, abutment or support to resist the effort to deform the test-piece; b, hydraulic press cylinder applying the effort to deform and break the test-piece; c, c, jaws or grips to hold the test-piece; d, test-piece held between the jaws; e, frame of the machine tying a and b together, and supporting and guiding the latter; f, f, joints for pins to adjust the distance between a and b for the length of the specimen; g, g, jointed pipes conveying water, alcohol, or oil from a pressure-pump to operate the plunger of the hydraulic press; h, h, scale-beam with weights for measuring the stress on the test-specimen; i, i, valves and levers for applying the load on the beam and taking up the mechanical deformation as it occurs.

test-ratio (test' rā'shiō), *n.* The ratio of the *n*th term of a series to the preceding term.

test-ring (test' ring), *n.* A ring-shaped sample of iron, steel, or other magnetic material used in the determination of the permeability, hysteresis, or other magnetic properties of the metal of which the ring is made.

Test-tube clamp. See **clamp*¹.

test-tube (test' tūb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *test-tubed*, ppr. *test-tubing*. [*test-tube*, *n.*] The use of the test-tube in chemistry. [*Rare.*]

Unintelligent "test-tubing" according to analytical tables was the prevalent mode of instruction. *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, 1905, p. 900.

Testudinoidea (tes-tū-di-nōi' dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *L. testudo* (-din-), a tortoise, + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of cryptodiran turtles. The skull is without parietosquamosal arch, and the squamosal is separated from the postorbitofrontal bone; there is a foramen palatinum between the maxilla and the palatine; the articular faces between the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae are not plane, and two of the cervicals are biconvex; the nuchal is without well-developed costiform processes, and the series of inframarginals is incomplete. This superfamily includes the *Eurydidae* (marsh-turtles) and the *Testudinidae* (land-tortoises).

test-weights (test' wāts), *n. pl.* In *exper. psychol.*, a set of cylinders, of like appearance but different weight, used for the determination of the differential sensitivity (passive pressure or lift). The hollow cylinders may be made of brass (in which case the weights are lifted in wooden trays, to avoid complication by temperature sensations), hard rubber, wood, or cardboard. They are packed with shot, wax, cotton-wool, paper, etc., to secure the required difference in weight. The set of weights ordinarily includes two cylinders, of identical weight but of markedly different size, for demonstration of the size-weight illusion. In work of investigation it is usual to employ a set of weight-holders, all of the same weight and appearance, in which various weights may be placed. *Balduino, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol.*, I. 611.

tetanolysin (tet-a-nol'i-sin), *n.* [*tetanus* + *lysin*.] A toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which the hemolytic action of tetanus poison is due.

tetanospasmin (tet'a-nō-spaz'min), *n.* [*tetanus* + *spasm* + *-in*.] A poison produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which the tetanic convulsions are due.

tetanus

tetanus, *n.* 1. It is an acute infectious disease, caused by the presence and growth in the tissues of the tetanus bacillus. The characteristic symptom is a tonic spasm of the muscles, more particularly those of the neck and face. The muscles of the jaw are especially affected, whence the common name, lockjaw. The spasms are caused by a toxin, excreted by the bacillus, which passes by way of the nerves to the spinal cord. The bacillus may gain admission through any wound, however trivial, but inoculation occurs usually in deep jagged wounds or punctured wounds made by rusty nails or dirty splinters of wood. Preventive treatment consists in freely opening the wound, since the bacillus does not grow when exposed to the air, and disinfecting it. The injection of tetanus antitoxin will often prevent the development of the disease, but is ineffectual as a curative measure when once the affection is established. — **Acoustic tetanus.** See *Acoustic*. — **Infantile tetanus.** Same as *trismus nascentium*. — **Ritter's tetanus**, tonic muscular contraction occurring when the electrical current is broken. — **Tetanus bacillus**, the specific micro-organism of tetanus, or lockjaw. It occurs in the form of slender



Tetanus Bacillus, from agar culture. Magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

rods 2 to 4 μ in length, having a rounded spore at one extremity, giving them the appearance of short round-headed pins. The bacilli are anaerobic and do not grow when exposed to the air, but the spores are extremely resistant and may retain their vitality for many years in the soil and elsewhere.

tetany, *n.* — **Gastric tetany**, recurring attacks of tonic convulsions of mild form, associated with dilatation of the stomach.

tetarcone (tet'är-kön), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapros*, fourth, + *könos*, a cone.] The postero-internal cusp of an upper premolar.

tetartohedron (te-tär-tō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *tetartohedra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. *tetrapros*, fourth, + *tōpa*, seat, base.] A tetartohedral crystal: a form having only one fourth as many faces as the corresponding holosymmetric (holohedral) form. See *Symmetry*, 6.

tetartoid (te-tär'toid), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapros*, fourth, + *-oid*.] The twelve-faced solid of the tetartohedral class of the isometric system. It corresponds to the hexoctahedron of the holosymmetric class.

teth (tät), *n.* [Heb. *teth*, *tät*.] The ninth letter (ט) of the Hebrew alphabet, pronounced somewhat like the English *t*. Its numerical value is 9.

tether, *n.* — At the end of one's tether, or to the length of one's tether, at the limit of discretion; as far as one can go without being checked by public opinion or by circumstances.

Meanwhile Mr. Rodney was being terribly de trop. Mrs. Verulam had now come to what is called the end of the tether. R. Hichens, The Londoners, iv.

tether-ball (teTH'ër-bäl), *n.* 1. A lawn-game played by two players with rackets and a ball which is hung, or 'tethered,' by a cord to the top of a pole. The object of the game is to wind the string that holds the ball around the pole by striking the ball with the racket, the opponent endeavoring to do this in the opposite direction. — 2. The ball used in this game.

tethery (teTH'ër-i), *a.* [*tether* + *-y*.] Clinging; said of long-stapled wool, the fibers of which overlap and cling to one another, hindering their proper working in the processes of manufacture. C. Vickerman, Woollen Spinning, p. 167.

tetlatia (tä-tlä'tē-ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *tetlatia*, < Nahuatl *tetl*, stone, + *tlatia*, burn.] In Mexico, the poison-oak (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) and *Comocladia Engleriana*, plants with an acrid juice which causes an eruption of the skin. Also called *guao*.

tetrabasic (tet-rä-bä'sik), *a.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *E. base* + *-ic*.] In chem.: (a) Noting an acid which contains four atoms of hydrogen

replaceable by more electropositive elements or radicals, as pyrophosphoric acid, $H_4P_2O_7$.

From the variation of the conductivity with the dilution, the author concludes that casein is a tetrabasic acid with a molecular weight equal to 4540.

Nature, Oct. 23, 1902, p. 637.

(b) Noting a salt which contains electropositive elements or radicals replacing four atoms of hydrogen.

tetraboric (tet-rä-bō'rik), *a.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *E. bor(on)* + *-ic*.] Containing four atoms of boron. — **Tetraboric acid**, a glassy, amorphous solid, obtained by regulated heating of orthoboric acid. Its formula is $H_2B_4O_7$, containing four atoms of boron, hence the name; but it is more commonly called *pyroboric acid*. Common borax is its sodium salt.

tetrabrachys (tet-rä-brak'is), *n.* Same as *tetrabrach*.

tetrabromfluorescein (tet'rä-bröm-flō-ō-res'-ē-in), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *E. brom(ine)* + *fluores(e)* + *-e-in*.] An artificial dyestuff commonly called *eosin* (which see).

tetrachlorid (tet-rä-klō'rid), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *E. chlorid*.] A chlorid which contains four atoms of chlorine: as, tin *tetrachlorid*, $SnCl_4$.

tetrachloromethane (tet'rä-klō-rō-meth'än), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *E. chlor(in)* + *E. methane*.] See *Carbon tetrachlorid*.

tetrachromatic (tet'rä-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *E. chromatic*.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, four colors: said, especially, of normal daylight-vision, as contrasted with the monochromatic vision of total color-blindness. Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 793.

tetrachromic (tet-rä-krō'mik), *a.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ic*.] Relating to four colors; noting the color-blind who are able to see only four colors.

Normal sighted persons see six colours, some even seven; the second class of the colour-blind see five, four, three, two or one colour, according to the degree of their defect, and are called pentachromic, tetrachromic, &c. Nature, Nov. 13, 1903, p. 71.

Tetracladina (tet'rä-clä-dī'nä), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κλάδος*, a twig.] A sub-order of lithistid sponges which have skeletons composed of four-rayed spicules. It contains a number of genera ranging from Cambrian to recent time.

tetracclone (tet'rä-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κλῶν*, a twig. See *clon*, *clone*.] In the nomenclature of the skeletal elements of the sponges, a four-rayed spicule or calthrop with the ends branched or radicleform.

tetracoral (tet'rä-kor'al), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κοράλλιον*, coral.] One of the *Tetracoralla* (which see).

tetracosane (tet-rä-kō'sän), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *(ει)κοσι*, twenty, + *-ane*.] A colorless hydrocarbon of the methane series, $CH_3(CH_2)_{22}CH_3$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on the dichlorid $C_{24}H_{48}Cl_2$. It melts at $51.1^\circ C$, and boils at $243^\circ C$ under 15 millimeters pressure.

tetracotylean (tet-rä-kot-i-lē'an), *a.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *κοτύλη*, cup.] Having four cup-shaped or hemispherical organs of adhesion on the scolex, as the common tapeworm.

tetractine (te-trak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*), a ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a four-armed element derived from either the tetraxon or the triaxon.

tetrad, *n.* 4. In *cytol.*, a group of four chromosomes formed by the division of a single chromosome; a quadripartite chromosome. Wilson. — **Tetrad axis of symmetry.** See *Symmetry*, 6. **tetradaetly** (tet-rä-dak'ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *δακτυλος*, finger, + *-y*.] The condition of having four digits on the hand or foot: said of certain mammals.

The most generalized condition of feet and limbs ranging from the ancestral canid *Cynodictis* of the Oligocene and lower Miocene, in which both manus and pes are pentadactyl, though with functionless pollex, to *Lycan* in which structural tetradaetly prevails.

Amer. Nat., Jan. 1904, p. 3.

tetradecane (tet-rä-dek'än), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *δεκα*, ten, + *-ane*.] A colorless hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{12}CH_3$, of the methane series, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on myristic acid. It melts at $5.5^\circ C$ and boils at $252.5^\circ C$.

Tetradium (te-trä'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tetradion*, also *tetradion*, a set of four, < *tetras*, the number four. See *tetrad*.] A genus of fossil tabulate corals allied to *Chaetetes*, the delicate branching coralla of which are com-

tetramere

mon in the Lowville limestone of the New York Silurian series, and which, when cut in transverse section, form the calcareous spots to the presence of which that rock owes its former name of 'bird's-eye limestone.'

Tetragonal symmetry. See *Symmetry*, 6. **tetragonidium** (tet'rä-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *tetragonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + NL. *gonidium*.] Same as *tetraspore*.

Tetragonites (te-trag-ō-ni'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tetragōnos*, rectangular, + *-ites*.] A genus of leptocampylous ammonoid cephalopods with smooth, discoidal, involute shells having a rounded venter and flattened sides, and few lobes and saddles in the sutures. It occurs in Cretaceous rocks.

Tetragonopterinae (te-trag-ō-nop-te-rī'nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Tetragonopterus* + *-inae*.] A sub-family of characineid fishes.

Tetragonopterus (te-trag-ō-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tetragōnos*, rectangular, + *πτερόν*, wing. The name was originally *Tetragonopterus*, 'rectangular in appearance.'] A genus of fishes inhabiting fresh waters of the warmer parts of America, one of the species entering the United States. It belongs to the family *Characiniidae*.

Tetragonuridae (te-trag-ō-nū'ri-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Tetragonurus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, of doubtful relationships, found in the open Atlantic.

Tetragonurus (te-trag-ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tetragōnos*, rectangular, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Tetragonuridae*, found in the open Atlantic.

tetragram, *n.* 2. In *geom.*: (b) A system of four straight lines with their six fans.

Tetragraptus (tet-rä-grap'tus), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *γραπτός*, written (see *graptolite*).] A genus of graptolites of the suborder *Axonolip*, characterized by four branches.

Tetrahedral class. See *Symmetry*, 6. — **Tetrahedral complex.** See *Complex*. — **Tetrahedral kite.** See *Kite*. — **Tetrahedral theory**, a hypothesis, formulated by Lowthian Green, in accordance with which the solid earth is believed to approximate the shape of a tetrahedron, the oceanic waters filling it out to a spheroid. An attempt is thus made to explain the continental areas and the oceanic abysses.

The tetrahedral theory does not regard the world as a regular tetrahedron with four plane faces; it considers that the lithosphere has been subjected to a slight tetrahedral deformation, to an extent indeed only faintly (if at all) indicated by geodetic measurements, but yet easily recognizable owing to its influence on the distribution of land and water. Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 237.

tetrahedric (tet-rä-hē'drik), *a.* [*tetrahedron* + *-ic*.] Related to, or shaped like, a tetrahedron. Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 367.

tetrahedroid, *n.* II. A. Resembling a tetrahedron.

Producing tetrahedral, or tetrahedroid, deformation. Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 251.

tetrahedron, *n.* — **Six-faced tetrahedron**, a hexakistetrahedron (hexetetrahedron).

tetrahydrated (tet-rä-hi'drā-ted), *a.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *-ated* + *-ed*.] Containing four molecules of water, as crystallized cadmium nitrate, $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$.

tetrahydrobenzoic (tet'rä-hi-drō-ben-zō'ik), *a.* Derived from benzoic acid and hydrogen. — **Tetrahydrobenzoic acid**, the name of two acids, $C_6H_6CO_2H$, known respectively as Δ^1 - and Δ^2 -tetrahydrobenzoic acids. The former boils at $235^\circ C$; the latter boils at $240-248^\circ C$ and melts at $29^\circ C$.

tetrahydrogen (tet-rä-hi'drō-jen), *a.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *E. hydrogen*.] Containing four atoms of hydrogen in combination: as, *tetrahydrogen* calcium orthophosphate, $CaH_4(PO_4)_2$, which occurs in the superphosphate of lime of commerce.

tetrakisazo (tet'rä-kis-az'ō), *a.* [Gr. *tetράκις*, four times, + *E. azo*.] Pertaining to a chemical compound that contains four azo groups. — **Tetrakisazo type**, a type of coal-tar coloring-matters characterized by the presence of four azo groups.

tetralocclone (tet-rä-lī'ō-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *λειος*, smooth, + *κλῶν*, a twig.] In the sponge-spicules, a tetracclone with smooth arms.

Tetralophodon (tet-rä-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *tetrapa*, four, + *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὄδων* (*ōdon*), a tooth.] A subdivision (subgenus) of the genus *Mastodon* in which the last milk-molar and first and second true molars (the so-called intermediate molars) each bear four transverse ridges on the grinding surface of the crown.

tetramere (tet'rä-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *tetrapa*, four,

tetramere

+ μέρος, a division.] In the reticular skeleton of the hexactinellid sponges, a division or mere of the fourth order. See **mere*.

tetrametaphosphate (tet-ra-met-a-fos'fāt), *n.* [tetrametaphosphoric + -ate².] A salt of metaphosphoric acid in the molecule of which four atoms of phosphorus are present: as, sodium tetrametaphosphate, $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{12}$.

tetramethyl (tet-ra-meth'il), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. methyl.] In organic chem., a name given to compounds each molecule of which contains four methyl groups: also used as a combining form.

tetramethylene (tet-ra-meth'i-lēn), *n.* [tetramethyl + -ene.] A hypothetical organic chemical compound, CH_2CH_2 , many derivatives of which are known.

tetramine (te-tram'in), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. amine.] An organic compound containing four amino (NH_2) groups.

tetramorphism (tet-ra-mōr'fizm), *n.* [Gr. τετράμορφος, four-shaped, + -ism.] The property of crystallizing in four independent forms. This is characteristic of magnesium metasilicate (MgSiO_3), which may exist as a monoclinic pyroge, as enstatite, as kupferite, and as a monoclinic amphibole.

tetramyrmecolone (tet-ra-mēr'mē-klōn), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + μυρμηκία, wart, + κλόν, a twig, branch.] In the sponge-spicules, a tetracelone in which the arms are covered with tubercles.

tetranephric (tet-ra-nēf'rik), *a.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + νεφρός, kidney.] Having four urinary or Malpighian tubes. *A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom.*, p. 355.

tetraphenol (tet-ra-fē'nol), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. phenyl + -ol.] A former name for **furfurane*.

tetraphosphide (tet-ra-fos'fid), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. phosph(orus) + -ide¹.] A compound of a supposedly more electropositive element or radical with four atoms of phosphorus: as, sulphur tetraphosphide, SP_4 , a substance which, however, has been shown to be merely a solution of sulphur in phosphorus.

tetraphosphorus (tet-ra-fos'fō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. phosphorus.] Noting a compound with four atoms of phosphorus in the molecule.—**Tetraphosphorus trisulphid**, a compound of four atoms of phosphorus with three atoms of sulphur, P_4S_3 , a yellow crystallizable solid, easily taking fire in the air, and slowly decomposed by boiling water.

tetraplous (tet-ra-plūs), *a.* [Gr. τετραπλούς, fourfold.] Fourfold. [Rare.]

Down the center of the back is a series of tetraplous bright red spots. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 684.

Tetrapoda, *n. pl.* 2. Credner's name for all vertebrates save fishes, since they have, as a rule, four well-defined limbs.

The vertebrae of the Urodela and those of the Apoda differ from those of all the other Tetrapoda by possessing no special centra or bodies.

H. Gadow, Amphibia and Reptiles, p. 11.

tetrapolar (tet-ra-pō'lār), *a.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + πόλος, pole, + -ar².] In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to an abnormal karyokinetic figure with four instead of two poles, the condition found in a tetraster. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 514.

tetraprionidian (tet-ra-prī-ō-nīd'i-an), *a.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + πρίων, saw, + -ιδιον, dim. suffix, + -an.] Having four monoprionidian (single-rowed) polyparies attached by their posterior edges to a common central canal to form a four-flanged colony, as in the graptolite genus *Phyllograptus*.

tetrapropionate (tet-ra-prō'pi-ō-nāt), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. propion(ic) + -ate.] In organic chem., a name given to a compound which contains four univalent propionic acid radicals, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COO}$ -, in its molecule. Such substances are usually classed as salts.

tetraptych (tet'rap-tik), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + πτυχ, πτυχ, fold.] An altar-piece, or other arrangement of pictures, in four compartments. See *trptych*.

tetrapylon (tet-ra-pī'lōn), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + πύλον, gateway.] A quadruple arch marking, and covering, the intersection of two avenues in an old Roman city.

All of them are conjectured to have been vaulted tetrapylons at the crossing of thoroughfares.

H. C. Butler, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 393.

tetrapyramid (tet-ra-pir'a-mid), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. pyramid.] A name sometimes given

to that form of the triclinic system each of whose two faces intercepts the three crystallographic axes.

tetrarch¹, *n.* 3. One of any group of rulers or chiefs.

The Parmanian school . . . chose as their tetrarchs and judges Théophile Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, and Banville. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 493.

tetrarch² (tet'rärk or tē'trärk), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἀρχή, a beginning.] *I. a.* In bot., having four centripetally developed xylem plates: said of some radial vascular cylinders.

II. n. A stele which has four pterome strands.

tetrasalicylide (tet-ra-sel'i-sil-id), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. salicyl(ic) + -ide¹.] A crystalline polymerization-product of salicylic acid, $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{O}_2)_4$, made by heating its solution in toluene with phosphorus oxychloride. Concentrated alkali slowly changes it into salicylic acid. It melts at 260–261° C. Also called *salicylide*.

tetraseme (tet'ra-sēm), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + σήμα, sign.] *I. n. in pros.*, a foot equal to four moræ. See *moral*, 1.

II. a. Having the length of four moræ.

tetraskelē, tetraskelē (tet'ra-skēl, -sēl), *n.* [Gr. τετρασκελής, four-legged, quadruped, < τετρα-, four, + σκέλος, leg.] A figure composed of four branches radiating from a center; specifically, the true swastika or fylfot, having four branches in distinction from the triskele, which has only three. See *triskele, swastika*, and *fylfot*.

tetraskelion (tet-ra-skē'li-on), *n.*; *pl.* *tetraskelia* (-ē). [NL. See **tetraskelē*.] Same as **tetraskelē*. *Haddon, Evolution in Art*, p. 213.

tetraspheric (tet-ra-sfer'ik), *a.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + σφαίρα, sphere, + -ic.] In *geom.*, of or pertaining to four spheres.

tetraster (te-tras'tēr), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἀστήρ, star.] In *cytol.*, an abnormal karyokinetic figure with four instead of two astrospheres.

tetrastim, *n.* See *tetrastigm*.

Tetrastyle in antis, said of a classic façade in which four columns are placed between antæ. *H. C. Butler, Architecture and Other Arts*, p. 338.

tetrastylitic (tet-ra-stil'ik), *a.* [tetrastyl(e) + -ic.] Same as *tetrastyle*.

tetrathionate (tet-ra-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* [tetrathion(ic) + -ate¹.] A salt of tetrathionic acid: as, potassium tetrathionate, $\text{K}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$.

tetratricontane (tet'ra-tri-kōn'tān), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + τρι-, three, + (τριά)κοντα, thirty, + -ane.] A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{32}\text{CH}_3$, of the methane series, contained in Pennsylvania petroleum. It melts at 71–72° C.

tetravalence (te-trav'a-lēns), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. valence.] Same as **quadrivalence*.

tetravalent (te-trav'a-lēnt), *a.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. valent.] Same as *quadrivalent*.

tetrazole (te-traz'ōl), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. azole.] A colorless compound, $\text{N} \equiv \text{CH.NH} \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup \\ \text{N} \\ \diagdown \end{smallmatrix}$, prepared from aminophenyltetrazole-carboxylic acid. It has acidic properties, crystallizes in lustrous prisms or plates, melts at 155° C., and may be sublimed.

tetrazone (te-traz'ōn), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. azone.] In organic chem., a name given to a class of compounds derived from the hypothetical compound $\text{H}_2\text{N.N:N.NH}_2$. They are prepared by the oxidation of alkylphenylhydrazines or of diphenylhydrazines.

tetrazoid (tet-ra-zō'id), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. zōid.] One of the four zōoids which arise from the stolon of a parent *Pyrosoma* zōoid and give rise by budding to the adult colony.

tetrevangelium (te-trē-van-jē'li-um), *n.*; *pl.* *tetrevangelia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + LL. evangelium. See *evangel*.] The four Gospels brought together in one work.

The two books, then, so far as the Greek text is concerned, must have been in circulation by themselves;

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and hence Codex Beza goes back not into a *tetrevangelium*, but into a detached collection, not necessarily of one period, in which the Lucan writings were a separate factor, unconnected with the rest.

New York Independent, Jan. 27, 1896.

tetrinic (te-trin'ik), *a.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + -in + -ic.] Pertaining to a compound with four carbon atoms.—**Tetrinic acid**, a colorless compound, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CO.O})\text{CH}_2\text{CO.OCH}_3$, prepared by heating ethyl bromomethylacetate. It crystallizes in long needles or triclinic prisms and melts at 189° C.

tetrobol (te-trob'ol), *n.* Same as **tetrobolon*. *G. F. Hill*, in *Jour. Hellenic Studies*, XVII. 81.

tetrobolon (te-trob'ō-lōn), *n.*; *pl.* *tetrobola* (-ē). [Gr. τετράβολον, < τετρα-, four, + βολός, an obolus.] A Greek silver coin of the value of 4 obols (about 12 cents).

tetrode (tet'rōd), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + ὁδός, way (or -ὁδός, -οειδής, < εἶδος, form?).] Among the sponge-spicules, one with four equal rays in the same plane.

tetrodonic (tet-rō-dōn'ik), *a.* [Tetrodon + -ic.] Derived from fishes of the genus *Tetrodon*: applied to an acid, a poisonous substance obtained from the roe of these fishes, probably the cause of a form of fish-poisoning which is common in Japan.

tetrodonin (tet-rō-dōn'in), *n.* [Tetrodon + -in².] A crystalline base which has been obtained, together with tetrodonic acid, from the roe of fishes of the genus *Tetrodon*: like tetrodonic acid, it is probably the cause of a form of fish-poisoning common in Japan.

tetrol (tet'rōl), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + -ol.] In organic chem., a hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_4H_4 , of which some derivatives are known.

tetrollic (te-trol'ik), *a.* [tetrol + -ic.] Containing four carbon atoms.—**Tetrollic acid**, a crystalline acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, formed by the action of potassium hydroxide on chlorotetronic acid. It melts at 76° C.

tetronal (tet'rō-nāl), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + -on + -al³.] A trade-name of diethylsulphonedimethylmethane, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, prepared, in a similar manner to sulphonal, from diethylketone and ethylmercaptan. It crystallizes in lustrous plates or leaves, melts at 85° C., and is a more powerful hypnotic than sulphonal.

Tetronarce (tet-rō-nār'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four (four-cornered), + νάρκη, numbness, deadness (equivalent to *Tetredo*).] A genus of electric rays (*Narcebatidae*) found on both coasts of the Atlantic and on the eastern Pacific coast.

tetronerythrin (tet'ron-e-rith'rin), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + -on + Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + -in².] A reddish lipochrome occurring in invertebrates.

tetrose (tet'rōs), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + -ose.] In organic chem., the class-name applied to those sugars which contain four atoms of carbon in the molecule.

tetroxid (te-trok'sid), *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. oxid.] An oxid which contains in its molecule four atoms of oxygen. Very remarkable examples are presented by ruthenium and osmium tetroxides, RuO_4 and OsO_4 , readily volatile compounds of two of the least fusible and volatile metals.

tetter, *n.*—**Honeycomb tetter**. Same as *farus*, 2.

tettigoniid (tet-i-gō-nīd), *n.* and *a.* *I. n.* A member of the homopterous family *Tettigoniidae*.

II. a. Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tettigoniidae*.

teucin (tū'krin), *n.* [*Teucin* (see def.) + -in².] A colorless glucoside, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_{11}$ or $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_{11}$, contained in *Teucrium fruticans*. It crystallizes in needles, melting at 228–230° C.

Teut. An abbreviation (b) of *Teuton*.

Teuto-Celtic (tū'tō-sel'tik), *a.* Teutonic and Celtic; of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood.

Teutonomania (tū'tōn-ō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [*L. Teutones*, Germans, + *Gr. μανία*, mania.] Excessive partiality for the Germans or for German ideas and ways.

Ministers . . . will do no good by tampering with Mr. Chamberlain's exploded *Teutonomania*. *Herbert Paul*, in *Nineteenth Century* and *After*, Nov., 1905.

Teutophile (tū'tō-fil), *a.* [*L. Teutones*, Germans, + *Gr. φίλος*, love.] Partial to the Germans; having a liking for German ideas and ways.

Nevertheless, the work of John Venn, *Principles of Empirical or Inductive Logic*, London, 1899, is such an



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Independent rendering of Mill as to be worthy of more attention than it receives in the current *Teutophile* philosophy.

Jour. Philos. Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Feb. 4, 1904, p. 58.

Teutophobe (tū'tō-fōb), *n.* [*L. Teutones*, Germans, + *Gr. -φοβος*, < *φοβειν*, fear.] One who fears the Germans or the increase of German power and influence; one who dislikes German ideas and ways.

One of those professors whom the English *Teutophobes* have accused of wishing to "educate" Germany up to the point of attacking England.

N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 14, 1905.

tewikose (tū'fī-kōs), *n.* [*Tewfik*, name of the khedive of Egypt, + *-ose*.] A sugar found in the milk of the Egyptian buffalo, *Bos bubalus*. It yields glucose when hydrolyzed.

Tex. An abbreviation (a) of *Texas*; (b) of *Texan*.

texas, *n.* Hence—2. The elevated gallery, resembling a louver or clearstory, in a grain-elevator.

Texas bead-tree. See *bead-tree*.—*Texas cattle-fever.* Same as *Texas fever*.

text, *n.*—*Golden text*, a short passage of Scripture used in Sunday-school leaflets, embodying the main thought of each week's lesson.

text-blindness (tekst'blind'nes), *n.* Same as *word-blindness*.

text-letter (tekst'let'er), *n.* 1. A name given (with qualifying term) to many kinds of pointed black-letter used in engraving or printing special documents or books, being retained or imitated from the text of late medieval manuscripts or early printed books: as, church text, chancery text, etc.—2. The style or face of any letter or type selected for the text of a book.

text. rec. An abbreviation of the Latin *textus receptus*, the received text.

texture, *n.*—*Anisometric texture.* See *anisometric*.—*Bread-crust texture.* See *bread-crust*.

Graphic texture, in *petrog.*, a fabric or texture produced by the intergrowth of two minerals, commonly quartz and feldspar, in such a manner that one acts as a matrix for the other, which appears in section as detached, more or less regularly shaped inclusions with like crystallographic orientation. The texture is well known in graphic granite, and is sometimes called *pegmatitic* or *implication texture* and *graphic intergrowth*.—*Isometric texture.* See *anisometric texture*.

texture, *v. t.* 2. To give the appearance of a certain texture to. See the extract.

The textile markings so often seen on the exterior surfaces of vases are not, however, impressions of baskets employed in modeling and molding, but of pliable fabrics and cords used, possibly, in supporting the vessel while in the process of construction, but in most cases as a means of shaping, *texturing*, and ornamenting the surface, and applied by successive imprimings or malleations.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898-99, p. 50.

texture-counter (teks'tūr-koun'tēr), *n.* A small magnifying-glass of low power, used in counting the number of threads, within a given space, in the texture of a fabric.

t. f. An abbreviation of *till forbidden*.

t. g. An abbreviation of *type genus*.

Th. 2. In *chem.*: (b) a symbol for *thallium*: better *Tl*.

Thackerayana (thak'e-ri-ā'nā), *n. pl.* [*Thackeray* + *-ana*.] Items, details, collections of all kinds, and bibliography relating to William Makepeace Thackeray.

Thalamencephalic velum, a plexus of blood-vessels which in the brains of some animals dips into the third ventricle from the roof of the thalamencephalon (diencephalon) or optic thalamus.

thalassal (thā-las'al), *a.* Same as *thalassic*.

thalassin (thā-las'in), *n.* [*Gr. θάλασσα*, sea, + *-in*.] A poison found in the tentacles of actiniae.

thalassocrat (thā-las'ō-krat), *n.* [*Gr. θάλασσα*, sea, + *-κρατης*, ruler, < *κρατειν*, rule.] A ruler of the sea. [Rare.]

But one day war came to Knossos, and the dominion of the proud Minoan *thalassocrats* disappeared in the smoke of the burning Labyrinth. *Nature*, Nov. 20, 1902, p. 58.

thalassographical (thā-las'ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*thalassograph* (y) + *-ic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ocean; oceanographical.

The speedy completion of the concluding volume of the great Challenger work. This 'standard work' will remain for all time the foundation for all biological and *thalassographical* investigations, in relation to Plankton and Benthos alike, especially of the deep sea.

Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 370.

Thalassoma (thā-las'ō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάλασσα*, the sea, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of labroid fishes.

thalassophobia (thā-las'ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάλασσα*, the sea, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβειν*, fear.] A morbid fear of the ocean or of any large body of water. *Ribot* (trans.), *Psychol. of Emotions*, p. 213.

Thalassophryne (thā-las'ō-frī'nē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάλασσα*, the sea, + *φρυνη*, a toad.] A genus of toad-fishes found on both coasts of South America.

thalassotherapy (thā-las'ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [*Gr. θάλασσα*, the sea, + *θεραπεία*, cure.] Treatment of disease by sea-bathing, a residence at the seashore, or a sea voyage. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1058.

thalenite (tā'le-nit), *n.* [Named after Professor R. Thalen.] A silicate of yttrium occurring in flesh-red monoclinic crystals of tabular habit: found in Sweden.

thaler, *n.*—*Beichlinger thaler*, a denomination of coin current in Poland. There is one of Augustus II., dated 1702.—*Jubiläumsthaler*, a commemorative thaler.—*Kaiserthaler*, a silver thaler, without date, of Maximilian I. (1493-1519), with his portrait on the obverse.—*Pyramidthaler*, a silver thaler of the Saxon series, struck to commemorate a death, with an inscription in the form of a pyramid on the reverse.—*Salvatorthaler*, a Swedish silver coin of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the effigy of the Saviour on one side.

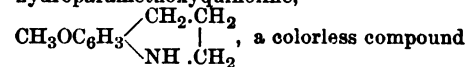
thalictrine (thā-lik'trin), *n.* [*Thalictrum* + *-ine*.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*. It resembles aconitin in physiological properties, but is less poisonous.

thallate (thal'āt), *n.* [*thall* (ic) + *-ate*.] A salt corresponding to thallic hydroxid, $Tl(HO)_3$, assumed at one time to be capable of acting as a weak acid. It has been shown, however, that no such salts are obtainable.

thallene (thal'en), *n.* [*thall* (ic) + *-ene*.] A greenish-yellow, highly fluorescent hydrocarbon, possibly isomeric with anthracene, contained in the highest boiling portion of Pennsylvania crude petroleum. It forms small acicular crystals.

thallequin (thal'ē-ō-kwin), *n.* A greenish resinous mass obtained by treating an aqueous solution of quinine sulphate of proper strength with chlorine or bromine and then adding ammonia in excess. This is an identity-test for quinine.

thalline, *a.* II. *n.* A trade-name of tetra-hydroparameoxynoline,



prepared by the reduction of the corresponding quinoline derivative. It crystallizes in thick trimetric prisms, melts at 42-43° C., and boils at 283° C. In the form of its sulphate and other salts it is used in medicine as an antipyretic.

Thallium light. See *light*.¹

thallium-green (thal'i-um-grēn'), *n.* The color of the bright-green line, .5350 μ, in the spectrum of thallium vapor.

thallochlore (thal'ō-klōr), *n.* [*Gr. θαλλός*, branch, + *χλωρός*, green.] An old term which was applied to the green coloring-matter of lichens.

thallophori (tha-lof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θαλλός*, branch, + *φέρω*, bear.] In an ancient Greek procession, men carrying branches, as in the frieze of the Parthenon. *A. S. Murray*, *The Sculp. of the Parthenon*, p. 147.

thallostrote (thal'ō-strōt), *n.* [*Gr. θαλλός*, a branch, + *στρωτός*, strewn.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant distributed by root-sprouts, runners, or other offshoots. *F. E. Clements*.

thalpotasimeter (thal'pō-tā-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. θάλλω*, beat, + *τάσις*, tension or intensity, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus for observing, measuring, or recording the intensity of high heats: a form of pyrometer for high heats. Specifically—2. An apparatus of the kind which uses the tension of a vapor as a means of observing the heat, as that of the vapor of ether for lower ranges, and that of the vapor of mercury for greater.

The vapor-tension moves a gage-needle over a dial, or a recording-lever may be moved across a moving disk or band of paper. *Engin. Mag.*, April, 1904, p. 112.

Thamnastraea (tham-nas-trē'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάμνος*, a bush, + *ἀστρα*, a star.] A genus of perforate *Anthozoa*, typical of the family *Thamnastræidæ*, having a composite, laterally expanded, pedunculate coralla and no distinct walls to the individual corallites, which are united by costal septa: abundant in formations from the Triassic to the Oligocene.

Thamnastræidæ (tham-nas-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Thamnastraea* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate madreporarian corals having simple

Thaumantian

or composite, basally expanded or massive colonies, the individual corallites of which have numerous septa composed of trabeculae arranged in fan-shaped or vertical rows. The family comprises several genera, abundantly represented in Mesozoic rocks and less common in Tertiary and recent formations.

Thamnidium (tham-nid'i-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Link, 1809), < *Gr. θάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, of the family *Mucoraceæ*, having two kinds of conidial sporangia, of which the primary is terminal and provided with a columella, and the secondary lateral and without a columella. About 10 species are known. *T. elegans* is a common species found on dung and various decaying substances.

Thamnisus (tham-nis'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάμνος*, a bush, + *dim. -ισκος*.] A genus of fenestellid cryptostomatous *Bryozoa* with freely bifurcating flattened branches united by few dissepiments: found in formations from Silurian to Permian.

thamuria (tha-mū'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάμιν*, frequent, + *οὔρον*, urine.] Frequent passing of urine.

thana (thā'ng), *n.* See *tana*.¹

Within lay the six rifles and the big Police-book of the *Thana* of Howli!

R. Kipling, *At Howli Thana*, in *Soldiers Three*, p. 243.

thanadar (thā'nā-dār), *n.* Same as *tanadar*.

thanatism (than'a-tizm), *n.* [*Gr. θάνατος*, death, + *-ism*.] The view that death means not only an arrest of all physiological functions, but also the definite disappearance, cessation, or destruction of the human mind or soul. Thanatism is opposed by Haeckel to **athanatism*, the belief in man's personal immortality. *Primary thanatism* is the original absence of the dogma of immortality in certain primitive uncivilized races; *secondary thanatism* is the later outcome of a rational knowledge of nature in the civilized intelligence. *Haeckel* (trans.), *Riddle of the Universe*, p. 192.

thanatist (than'a-tist), *n.* [*thanat* (ism) + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of thanatism. [Rare.]

All the monistic philosophers of the century (Strauss, Feuerbach, Büchner, Spencer, etc.) are *thanatists*. *Haeckel* (trans.), *Riddle of the Universe*, p. 194.

thanatol (than'a-tol), *n.* [*Gr. θάνατος*, death, + *-ol*.] Same as **ajacol*.

thanatophobia (than'a-tō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάνατος*, death, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβειν*, fear.] A morbid fear of death. *Allen*, and *Neurol.*, May, 1903, p. 170.

thanatosis (than-a-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θάνατος*, death, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, local death; gangrene.

Thanetian (thā-nē'shian), *n.* [*Thanet* + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the basal stage of the Lower Eocene of northern France and Belgium, correlated with the Thanet sands of the London basin. It comprises sands which are often glauconitic, and limestone, both containing a marine fauna.

thao (tā'ō), *n.* [Chinese, from a dialect not determined; Ningpo *diao*, seaweed.] A gelatinous substance extracted from seaweed in Oriental countries. It is nearly pure gelose (agar-agar), mixed with some easily removed mechanical impurities. It is soluble in water at high temperatures, and in thin layers is very flexible, and hence has been found a valuable dressing for silks and calicoes. Also termed *Chinese* or *Japanese isinglass*. The pure form, which is known as *agar-agar*, is used as a gelatinizing substance in the preparation of nutritive media, in bacteriological work.

tharandite (tar'an-tit), *n.* [*G. Tharand*, *Tharandt* (see def.), + *-ite*.] A variety of crystallized dolomite from Tharandt, near Dresden, in Saxony, containing one molecule each of calcium and magnesium carbonates and about four per cent. of ferrous carbonate.

thatch, *n.*—*Broom-thatch.* See *hippi-appa*.

thatch-cloak (thach'klōk), *n.* A rain-coat made of dried grasses or palm-leaves, used by the Indians of Mexico and by many peoples of eastern Asia.

thatchwood (thach'wūd), *n.* Small branches of wood, twigs, underbrush, etc., arranged as if for thatching.—*Thatchwood work.* See *thatchwood-work*.

Thaumantian (thā-man'ti-an), *a.* [*Gr. θάυμας* (θαυμαστ-) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Thaumasia, the sire of Iris and the harpies, in Greek mythology; by allusion, wonder-working; thaumaturgic. [Rare.]

What meant these azure-shafted arrows, this sudden glare into darkness, this Iris message; *Thaumantian*;—miracle-working? *Ruskin*, *Modern Painters*, ix. 11.

Theacae (thē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1813), < *Thea* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous, chiefly choripetalous plants, the tea family, of the order *Hypericales*. It is characterized by usually bisexual and racemed flowers with numerous stamens. See *Ternstroemiaceae*.

theaceous (thē-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Theacetæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Theaceae*.

theanthropos (thē-an'thrō-pos or thē-an-thrō'-pos), *n.* [MGr. *θεάνθρωπος* (7th and 9th centuries), < Gr. *θεός*, God, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] The God-man, that is, Christ, as uniting the divine and human natures.

Thou great *Theanthropos* that giv'st and crown'st Thy gifts in dust. *Quarles*, Emblems, I. Invocation.

theater, *n.* — **Saloon theater**, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a theater in connection with a tavern, in which the public could enjoy the drama together with smoking and light refreshments: the forerunner of the modern music-hall.

The *saloon theatres* rarely offended the patent houses, and when they did the law was soon put in motion to show that Shakespeare could not be represented with impunity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 46.

theatrical (thē-at'ri-kā-bl), *a.* Capable of being made effective on the stage. [Nonce-word.]

It is the subordinate affair of the actor to adapt himself to the poet's conception, and find it *theatrical*. *W. D. Howells*, in *N. A. Rev.*, CLXXII. 708.

theatricality, *n.* 2. A theatrical, showy, or stagy action or thing.

A piece of *theatricality* built to suit a personality, and very badly built at that.

The Academy, Jan. 27, 1906, p. 93.

theatricalism (thē-at'ri-sizm), *n.* [*theatrical* + *-ism*.] The character of being calculated for display: theatricality; artificiality; a theatrical appearance. [Rare.]

The preposterous *theatricalism* of the Paris Commune. *J. McCarthy*, *Our Own Times*, IV. 357.

theatricalize (thē-at'ri-siz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *theatricalized*, ppr. *theatricalizing*. To assume a theatrical manner; play a part; dramatize (something).

theatrophile (thē-at'rō-fīl), *n.* [Gr. *θεατρον*, theater, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who is fond of the drama and of theaters. [Rare.]

A point for *theatrophiles*. Sarah Bernhardt claims that she holds the world's record for congratulations from the audience. *Referee*, May 26, 1901.

theatrophone (thē-at'rō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *θεατρον*, theater, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An arrangement of telephonic apparatus by means of which subscribers at a distance may listen to performances given on the stage of an opera-house or theater.

I recently found a talking newspaper system being run in connection with the supplying of music, and talking from the theatres by means of the "theatrophone." During the day the subscribers were constantly being informed of the latest news of importance. This service, which supplied many thousands of subscribers, was independent of the regular telephone service.

W. J. Hammer, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 311.

thebaicine (thē-bā'i-sin), *n.* [*theba(ia)* + *-ic* + *-ine*.] An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$, formed, together with thebenine, by the action of dilute acids on thebaine.

thebaism (thē-bā'izm), *n.* [*theba(ia)* + *-ism*.] The morbid state produced by the habitual use of opium.

thebenine (thē-be-nin), *n.* [*theb(a)ine* + *-ene* + *-ine*.] An amorphous alkaloid, $CH_3O(OH)C_{11}H_{15}ON$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on thebaine from opium.

theba, *n.* 1. (d) (6) In the graptolites, one of the receptacles of the zooids. — **Brachial theba**, the thebe which compose the branches of the composite *Graptolidea*, in distinction from the stolonial thebe. They remain the abodes of zooids, while the latter frequently become incorporated into stems. — **Stolonial thebe**, the thebe which compose the stems of the composite *Graptolidea*, in distinction from the brachial thebe.

Thecal cyst. Same as *ganglion*, 3 (a).

Thecidea (thē-sid'ē-ē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Thecidium*.

theclitis (thē-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < *theca* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of any theca, specifically of a tendon sheath.

Thecla, *n.* 2. [L. c.] An insect of this genus. — **Hop-vine thecla**, an American lycaenid butterfly, *Uranotes* (formerly *Thecla*) *metina*, wide-spread in the United States. Its larvæ damage the pods and seeds of hop, hawthorn, hounds-tongue, and St. John's-wort. Also called *gray hairstreak*. — **Streaked thecla**, an American lycaenid butterfly, *Thecla liparops*, of wide distribution, which feeds in the larval state on the oak, willow, plum, blueberry, and shadbush.

thecondontosaurian (thē-kō-don-tō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Thecodontosaurus*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Thecodontosaurus*.

thecostome (thē-kō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The orifice of the hydrotheca in calypoblastic hydroids. *Challenger Rep.*, VII. xx. 7. *Encyc. Dict.*

theft, *n.* — **Constructive theft**, such a wrongful use of goods, rightfully taken, as amounts, in law, to larceny.

theism, *n.* — **Cosmic theism**, the religious doctrine taught by John Fluke in his early work 'Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy,' Part III. chap. III. It differs considerably from his later views.

thelalgia (thē-lal'jī-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήλη*, nipple, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the nipple.

Theligonaceae (thē-lig-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gillet and Magne, 1862), < *Theligonum* + *-aceae*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiales*, containing the genus *Theligonum* only. See **Theligonum*.

Theligonum (thē-lig'ō-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753).] A genus of plants constituting the family *Theligonaceae*: spelled more correctly *Thelygonum* by many writers. See *Thelygonum*.

Thelodus (thel'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήλη*, nipple, + *ὄδον*, tooth.] An extinct genus of fishes of the subclass *Ostracodermi*, of the family *Calolepidæ*, characterized by small, quadrangular, and nearly uniform dermal tubercles, by a small dorsal fin near the base of the heterocercal tail, and by the absence of enlarged ridge-scales: from the Ludlow bonebed and Oesel limestone of the Upper Silurian and the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

theloncus (thē-lōng'kus), *n.*; *pl.* *thelonci* (-lon'si). [NL., < Gr. *θήλη*, nipple, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] A tumor or swelling of the nipple.

thelorrhagia (thel-ō-rā'jī-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήλη*, nipple, + *(αἰμ)ορραγία*, hemorrhage.] Hemorrhage from the nipple.

Thelotrema (thel'ō-trē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelotrema* + *-aceae*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Thelotrema* (which see).

thelytokous, **thelytoky**. Erroneous forms for *thelytokous*, **thelytoky*.

thelytoky (thē-lit'ō-ki), *n.* [Gr. *θηλυτοκία*, < *θηλυτός*, bearing females.] That kind of parthenogenesis in which only female offspring are produced.

thematic, *a.* 3. Of or relating to a theme of discourse.

theme, *n.* 10. In *astrol.*, a figure of nativity. — **Motive theme**, in music. Same as *subject*, 3.

thense, *adv.* An amended spelling of *thence*.

theobromic (thē-ō-brō'mik), *a.* [*Theobroma* (a) + *-ic*.] Derived from *Theobroma cacao*: as, *theobromic acid*.

theocin (thē-ō-sin), *n.* Same as **theophylline* or **dimethylxanthin*: a trade-name.

theodidact (thē-ō-di-dakt), *a.* [Gr. *θεός*, God, + *διδάσκω*, taught.] Taught of God.

(St.) Francis of Assisi is pre-eminently the Saint of the Middle Ages. Owing nothing to church or schools he was truly *theodidact*.

Sabatier (trans.), St. Francis of Assisi, p. xvi.

theodolite-goniometer (thē-ōd'ō-lit-gō-ni-om'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *two-circle *goniometer*.

theol. An abbreviation (c) of *theologian*.

theoline (thē-ō-lin), *n.* Same as **thioline*.

theologast (thē-ōl-ō-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*theologaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a theologaster, or theological quack, or to his works. *Fraude*, Erasmus, p. 70.

theology, *n.* — **Fectoral theology**, theology in which the emotional element, the religious experience of the individual, predominates.

Theophronian (thē-ō-frō-ni-an), *n.* A member of a sect of the Eunomians, followers of Theophrastus of Cappadocia, who added to the Eunomian heresy the practice of baptizing in the name of Christ alone, instead of in that of the Trinity. Also called *Eunomio-Theophronians* or *Agnoëtæ*. See *Agnoëtæ*, 1.

theophylline (thē-ōf'i-lin), *n.* [NL. *thea*, tea, + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ine*.] A colorless alkaloid, $CO \begin{matrix} \diagup N(CH_3).CO.C.NH \\ \diagdown N(CH_3) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{matrix} CH_2O$, con-

tained in tea-leaves and prepared synthetically from 1-methylxanthin. It crystallizes in thin monoclinic plates or in needles, melts at 264° C., and acts on the muscles. Also called 1,3-dimethylxanthin or 1,3-dimethyl-2,6-dioxyppurin.

theor. An abbreviation of *theorem*.

theorem, *n.* — **Algebraical addition theorem**, a theorem stating that an algebraical equation subsists between ϕx , ϕy , and $\phi(x+y)$, independent of the value of the variables and having coefficients into which the variables in no way enter. — **Archimedes's theorem**, the proposition that the volume of a sphere equals two thirds the volume of the circumscribed cylinder. — **Barbarin's theorem, the theorem that each of the three spaces, Euclidean, Lobachevskian, Riemannian, contains surfaces of constant curvature of which the geodesic lines have the metric properties of the straight lines of the three spaces. — **Bobillier's theorem**, the proposition that if two sides of a given but movable triangle touch always two fixed circles, the envelop of the third is also a circle. — **Brahmagupta's theorem**, the theorem that if the diagonals of a cyclic quadrilateral are at right angles, the perpendicular from their cross on to one side bisects the opposite side. — **Dirichlet's theorem**, the theorem that every unlimited arithmetical progression, the first term and difference of which are prime to one another, contains infinitely many prime numbers. — **Existence theorem**, a theorem to the effect that under a given hypothesis something of a certain description will exist. — **Farmer's theorem**, the statement that the light obtained from illuminating-gas is proportional to the square of the quantity burned. This relation is approximately true only for a small range of variation, the efficiency of a given burner increasing rapidly, at first, as the gas is turned on, and reaching a maximum when the supply of gas is that to which the burner is best adapted. — **Hadamard's theorem**, a proposition for determining the radius of convergence. — **Harnack's theorems**, two theorems in the theory of the potential given by A. Harnack in 1886. The first is as follows: if a harmonic function u has at the limit of any region T only positive (or only negative) values, u , and if the value of u at any point in that region equals the product of a determinate finite quantity δ with a finite quantity E , then for every other point within T the value of u is representable as the product of δ with a finite quantity E . The other theorem is: if for any finite region T an endless series of harmonic functions u_1, u_2, u_3 , etc., are given, having the same sign throughout that region, and if the series $u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + \text{etc.}$ is convergent for any point in T , it is convergent for all points in T and is a harmonic function.**

— **Hart's extension of Feuerbach's theorem**, the theorem that the inscribed circles of a spherical triangle and its colunar triangles are all four touched by a fifth small circle. *Sir Andrew Hart*, 1861. — **Hermite's theorem**, in *geom.*, the proposition that the number of irreducible conditions under which a surface of the n th order can be passed through a curve of the m th order has for upper limit the number $nm + 1$. For a curve of zero deficiency it is precisely $nm + 1$. For a curve of deficiency one it is nm . — **Heron's theorem**, the proposition that for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides, $\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$, where $s = (a+b+c)/2$. — **Liouville's theorem**, the proposition that if the modulus of a function remains always within finite limits, it is constant. — **Mannheim's theorem**, (b) If the vertex of a triangle and its incircle be given, the envelop of the circumcircle is a circle. — **Möbius's theorem**, the theorem that an anharmonic ratio is unchanged by a bilinear transformation given by A. F. Möbius (1790-1868). In 1855. — **Negative theorem**, a theorem which expresses the idea that a proposition may be true.

— **Salmon's theorem**, the theorem that the distances of any two points from the center of a circle are proportional to the distance of each from the polar of the other. — **Sophie Germain theorem, the proposition that except 5 no number of the form $a^4 + 4$ is prime. — **Sturm's theorem**, (b) In *optics*, the proposition that all the rays constituting a small pencil emanating from a luminous point will, after any number of refractions, pass through two focal lines which are at right angles to each other and to the middle ray of the pencil. — **Theorem of finite increments**, the theorem that $Fa - Fb = (a-b)F'$, where F' is intermediate in value between a and b . — **Theorem of Le Chatelier**, in *phys. chem.*, the theorem that any change of one of the factors of the equilibrium of a thermodynamic system disturbs the system in that direction which imparts to the given factor a change whose algebraic sign is opposite to that of its original change. — **Theorem of Snell**, the equation $u_1 \sin \theta_1 = u_2 \sin \theta_2$, where u_1 is the perimeter of the inscribed circle, u_2 that of the circumscribed 2n-gon.**

Cyclometria, 1821. — **Theorem of the gnomon**, the proposition that the complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another. *Euclid*, I. 43. — **Theorem of undetermined coefficients**, in *alg.*, the theorem that if the series $A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \dots$ is equal to the series $a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + \dots$ for all values of x which make both series convergent, then the coefficients of like powers of x in the two series must be equal; that is, $A=a$, $B=b$, $C=c$, etc. — **Torricelli's theorem**, the theorem that the velocity of efflux is the velocity which a freely falling body would have on reaching the orifice after having started from a state of rest at the surface: $v = (2gh)^{1/2}$. See *Torricelli's law*. — **Trotter's theorem**, in *photom.*, the statement that the light from the crater of an electric arc, emitted in any given direction, is directly proportional to the apparent area of the crater as viewed from that direction. — **Weierstrass's theorem**, (b) The proposition that near an essential singularity, which is isolated as regards other essential singularities, a one-valued analytic function, fz , approaches as near as we please to an arbitrarily given value f . — **Weill's theorem**, the proposition that if a variable polygon is inscribed in one circle and circumscribed about another, the mean center of the points of tangency with the latter is constant.

theoretical, *a.* 4. In *chem.*, indicating the analytical values or other properties which should be obtained from a compound provided the correct conception (theory) of its composition has been formed.

theoria (thē-ō'ri-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεωρία*, the sending of ambassadors, lit. a seeing, going

to see. See *theory*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, an embassy sent on a mission of state associated with religion, such as an appeal to an oracle.—2. Philosophic speculation: used by Ruskin to express the higher moral appreciation of beauty, as distinguished from *aesthetics*, which stands for the sensual appreciation. See the extract.

But the Christian *theoria* seeks not, though it accepts, and touches with its own purity, what the Epicurean sought. Ruskin, *Modern Painters*, II. iii. 17.

theory, n.—**Action theory.** See *action*.—**Actual-ity theory.** See *actuality*.—**Aggregation theory.** See *aggregation*.—**Assemblage theory.** See *theory of assemblages*.—**Berzelian theory,** the theory that certain substances induce chemical reactions by their simple presence without taking any part themselves in the process.—**Boscovich's theory,** in optics, the hypothesis presented by Boscovich, in 1788, to account, under the emission theory, for the simultaneous reflection and refraction of light. According to this theory the luminous corpuscles rotate, presenting alternately faces capable of reflection and of transmission.—**Calvinian theory.** See *calvinian*.—**Carbon theory.** See *carbon*.—**Catalytic theory.** See *catalysis*.—**Cell theory.** See *cell*.—**Condensation theory,** in meteorology, the theory developed by Epp and Ferrel, according to which rain is formed by the dynamic cooling due to the ascent of moist air; the theory that the general phenomena and motions of storms depend principally on those conditions that favor the formation of rain or snow.—**Conscious automatism theory,** a theory, either metaphysically grounded or adopted as a working hypothesis in psychology and biology, of the relation of mind and body; that form of the theory of psychophysical parallelism which regards mind as epiphenomenal.

At this point we may again for a moment turn aside to consider the so-called *Conscious Automaton Theory*.

According to Professor Huxley, the best known modern exponent of this theory, "our mental conditions are simply the symbols in consciousness of the changes that take place automatically in the organism."

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 68.

Double aspect theory, the theory that mental and bodily processes are but two aspects of the same reality; a metaphysical form of the theory of psychophysical parallelism.

A favourite mode of stating psychophysical parallelism is that known as the *Double Aspect Theory*.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 67.

Dynamical theory of heat. See *heat*.—**Dynamic theory of the formation of rain.** See *rain*.—**Dilston theory,** the theory according to which the unfertilized eggs of the honey-bee give rise to males, or drones, whereas the fertilized eggs give rise to the queens and workers. *Science*, Dec. 25, 1903, p. 831.—**Epp's theory of storms.** See *storm*.—**Faye's theory,** a general theory as to the origin and movement of storms, according to which they begin as whirls in the upper strata of the atmosphere, grow thence downward to the earth's surface, and bring the upper air with them.—**Ferrel's theory of cyclones.** See *cyclone*.—**Glacial theory.** See *glacial*.—**Hering's theory of color vision, or visual sensation.** See *color*.—**Isoglyceride theory,** the assumption by certain chemists that a substance isomeric but not identical with glycerin might form esters with the radicals of the fatty acids different from the ordinary glycerides of the same acids. There seems to be no good ground for any such supposition.—**James-Lange theory,** in psychol., a theory of emotion propounded independently, in somewhat similar terms, by W. James (1884) and C. Lange (1885), to the effect that what is commonly called the expression of emotion is in reality not a consequence, but the cause, of the emotive state. The emotion is regarded as "the effect of the organic changes, muscular and visceral, of which the so-called 'expression' of the emotion consists. It is thus not a primary feeling, directly aroused by the exciting object or thought, but a secondary feeling, indirectly aroused; the primary effect being the organic changes in question, which are immediate reflexes following upon the presence of the object." As first stated by James, the theory required us to believe that "we feel sorry because we cry, angry because we strike, afraid because we tremble": the situation aroused, reflexly, these organic changes, and the feeling of the changes as they occurred was the emotion. In later writing James appears to admit the possibility of a primary feeling, and maintains merely that the "general seizure of excitement," which constitutes the body of an emotion, is the effect of the organic changes by which we reflexly meet the situation. In this milder form the theory has found almost universal recognition. Even those who insist most strongly on the primary character of the feeling, and on the invariability of an ideational (associative) content in emotion, admit that the James-Lange theory has called attention, in a needed way, to the part played in the emotive constitution by 'organic reverberation.' In its original and exclusive form, on the other hand, the theory aroused much criticism; and no attempt has been made to apply it to the 'subtler' emotions, the aesthetic, etc., sentiments. The theory is sometimes known as the *peripheral theory* or the *effect theory of emotion*. In germ, it goes back, at any rate, as far as Descartes; and hints of it, more or less explicit, have been found in various later writers.—**Laplace's theory of capillarity.** See *capillarity*.—**Marx-Engels theory,** the theory of society, of history, and of socialism, formulated by Karl Marx, and developed and expounded by his disciple, Frederick Engels. *Kidd, Social Evolution*, p. 214.—**Mechanical-aesthetic theory,** in psychol., a view propounded by Lipps of Munich in 1891, to the effect that "the optical and the aesthetic impressions that a geometrical form makes upon us are merely two sides of one and the same thing, having their common root in ideas of mechanical activities." A similar theory was suggested, independently, by Lee and Anstruther-Thomson in the *Contemporary Review*, 485

Oct.-Nov., 1897.—**Mechanicophysical theory of evolution.** See *evolution*.—**Mendel's theory,** the doctrine or opinion that the facts of ancestral inheritance first described by Mendel show that the germ-cells that are produced by cross-bred organisms may, in respect of given characters, be of the two pure parental types, and, on the average, be present in the reproductive organs in equal numbers. See *ancestral inheritance*.—**Molecular theory of vital currents.** See *current*.—**Mosaic theory of development.** See *development*.—**Mutation theory,** the theory that species originate through mutation. See *mutation*.—**Palmar theory.** See *palmar*.—**Pentacta theory.** See *pentacta*.—**Plateau's theory,** in psychophys., the ratio-hypothesis of Weber's Law, that equal stimulus-ratios correspond to equal sensation-ratios: first propounded by Plateau in 1872.

The medium stimulus, thus experimentally determined, corresponds neither to the arithmetical mean, as required by Plateau's theory, nor to the geometrical mean, as required by Fechner's theory.

T. Ziehen (trans.), *Introd. to Physiol. Psychol.*, p. 61.

Recapitulation theory. See *recapitulation doctrine*.—**Spiral theory.** See *spiral*.—**Tetrahedral theory.** See *tetrahedral*.—**Theory of aggregates.** See *aggregation*.—**Theory of assemblages.** Same as *theory of sets*.—**Theory of combinations.** See *combination*.—**Theory of communal intensity.** See *communal intensity*.—**Theory of manifolds.** Same as *theory of sets*.—**Theory of Ochsensius,** a theory formulated by Prof. C. Ochsensius of Halle, to explain beds of rock-salt of great thickness. Estuaries of salt water are believed to have existed, cut off from the ocean by shallow bars. The brine concentrated upon the bar by the sun flows down the inner slope and deposits its salt in the depths under the physical conditions there prevailing. Also called *bar theory*.—**Theory of sets.** See *set*.—**Theory of symbiosis.** See *symbiosis*.—**Theory of types,** in chem., the assumption of a particular number and arrangement of atoms as common to several or many different substances, giving them a common general character, while the nature of these atoms may be varied by replacement. This general idea originated with Dumas in 1830, was expanded and modified later by Laurent, Gerhardt, Williamson, Hofmann, and Wurtz, and led up to the more general conceptions of valence and modern structural chemistry put forward by Frankland and Kekule between 1852 and 1858.—**Theory of von Kries,** in psychol., the theory of vision according to which color-perception is due to the action of light upon the cones of the retina, while the rods form a special apparatus adapted to vision by very feeble light and affording only the hazy sensation, devoid of color, known as *rod-vision*.—**Tridimensional theory,** in psychol., a name given by Wundt's theory of the simple feelings (1896), according to which there are three dimensions or directions of the affective life, pleasantness-unpleasantness, strain-relaxation, and excitement-depression.—**Tritubercular theory,** the doctrine or opinion that the molar teeth of all mammals are modifications of a tricuspid or tritubercular tooth.

In reference to the Mammalia, one of Cope's most remarkable generalizations was his so-called "*Tritubercular Theory*," explaining the origin of the cusps in the molar teeth. *Nat. Sci.*, June, 1897, p. 380.

Unitary theory, method, or system of chemistry, the name given by Gerhardt to his system of chemistry, in which the molecular weights of all substances were determined by comparison with one standard molecule (water) by means of one typical form of reaction (double decomposition). Since Berzelius's earlier theory was a dualistic theory, in that it regarded molecules as dual or bipolar in structure, it seems sometimes to be imagined that the unitary theory is one which regards the molecules of a compound as unitary in structure and as acting as units.

I give the name *unitary method* to the body of principles which I have applied to the study of chemistry, and which are founded on the selection of a unit molecule and of a unit (single) reaction for the comparison of the chemical functions of substances. Gerhardt.

Van der Waal's theory. Same as *Van der Waal's equation*.—**Vasomotor theory,** in psychol., any theory which explains mental occurrences by reference to vasomotor changes: as, the *vasomotor theories* of sleep, a *vasomotor theory* of fluctuation of attention. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 150.—**Welter's theory,** an assumption, now known to be erroneous, that in the combustion of fuel containing both carbon and hydrogen the heat evolved is in direct proportion to the amount of oxygen consumed.

Theos. An abbreviation of *theosophical*, *theosophist*, or *theosophy*.

theoscopic, theosophical (thē-ō-skop'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*theoscopy* + *-ic, -i-kal*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of theoscopy.

theoscopy (thē-os-kō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. θεός, God, + σκοπέω, behold*.] The beholding of God.

theosis (thē-ō'sis), *n.* [*Gr. θεός, God, + -osis, implying fullness*.] See the extract.

The return of the soul to the universal Intellect is designated by Erigena as *Theosis*, or Deification. In that final absorption all remembrance of its past experiences is lost.

J. W. Draper, *Hist. of Conflict between Religion and Science*, v.

theoteological (thē-ō-tel'ē-ō-lō'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, theoteology. L. F. Ward, *Pure Sociol.*, p. 465.

theoteology (thē-ō-tel'ē-ō-lō'i-jī), *n.* [*Gr. θεός, God, + E. teology*.] The doctrine of a divine direction of nature toward a divinely appointed end.

As far back as Plato we find the germs of a doctrine that afterwards took the name of teology, but this doc-

trine would be better called *theoteology*, since it simply postulates a power outside of nature directing it toward some end. L. F. Ward, *Pure Sociol.*, p. 465.

theotokarion (thē-ō-tō-kā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *theotokaria* (-ē). [*MGr. θεοτοκάριον*.] A collection of theotocia. Also *theotokarion*. J. M. Neale, *Hist. Eastern Church*, I. 832, note.

theotokion (thē-ō-tō'ki-on), *n.*; pl. *theotokia* (-ē). [*Also theotokion*; < *MGr. θεοτόκιον*, also *θεοτόκος*, 'the mother of God.' See *Theotocos*.] The name given in Greek hymnology to the final troparion or strophe of an ode: so called because it ascribes praise to the mother of the Lord (*Theotocos*).

The *theotokion* is simply a sticheron or troparion addressed to the Mother of God.

J. M. Neale, *Hist. Eastern Church*, I. 832, note.

ther's, n. Same as *thar's*.

therap. An abbreviation of *therapeutic* or *therapeutics*.

therapeutics, n.—**Rational therapeutics,** a treatment of disease based upon a knowledge both of the disease itself and of the action of the remedies employed: opposed to *empiricism*.

Theraps (thē'raps), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θήρ, slave*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Cichlidae*, found on the west Central American coast.

therapy, n.—**Bacterial therapy.** Same as *opsonic therapy*.—**Opsonic therapy,** the treatment of an infectious disease by means of inoculation with devitalized cultures of the causative microbe. The object of this procedure is to stimulate the production of opsonin, a substance in the blood-serum which promotes phagocytosis by rendering the micro-organisms attractive to the phagocytes.—**X-ray therapy,** the treatment of disease by means of the Röntgen rays.

there, adv.—**To have been there,** to have knowledge of something through actual experience; know all about it. [*Slang*.]

there-beside (thā'r-bē-sid'), *adv.* Beside the object named or in mind; close by it.

therevid (ther'e-vid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Therevidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Therevidæ*.

therianthropism (thē-ri-an'thrō-pizm), *n.* [*Gr. θήριον, a wild beast, + ἀνθρωπος, man, + -ism*.] The belief that animals are men capable of assuming animal forms, endowed with the powers of both the animal and the human being, and, therefore, more powerful than man.

theriatics (thē-ri-at'riks), *n.* [*Gr. θήρ, a beast, + ιατρικός, pertaining to medicine*. See *iatic*.] Veterinary medicine.

Theridomyidæ (thē'ri-dō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] A family of extinct rodents of small size, related to the squirrels and anomalures, based on specimens from the Lower Eocene of Europe. *Alston*, 1876.

theriodic (thē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [*Gr. θηρίων, like a wild beast, savage* (< *θήριον, a wild beast, + ιδός, form*), + *-ic*.] Malignant.

theriolatry (thē-ri-ol'a-tri), *n.* [*Gr. θήριον, a wild beast, + λατρεία, worship*.] The worship by primitive man of wild or venomous beasts. *Tarde* (trans.), *Laws of Imitation*, p. 274.

theriomimicry (thē'ri-ō-mim'i-kri), *n.* [*Gr. θήριον, a wild animal, + E. mimicry*.] Imitation of an animal.

Theriosuchus (thē'ri-ō-sū'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. θήριον, a wild beast, + σούχος, a crocodile*.] An extinct genus of crocodiles of the family *Goniopholidæ*, characterized by having the supratemporal vacuities smaller than the orbits, teeth irregular and tumid, and a short mandibular symphysis. The dorsal scutes overlap, and are also united at their outer margins by peg-and-socket articulations. The ventral scutes are polygonal and united by sutures only. The total length is less than 0.5 meter, and the general form approaches that of modern crocodiles. It is found in the Purbeckian beds of Dorsetshire.

theriotheism (thē'ri-ō-thē'izm), *n.* [*Gr. θήριον, a beast, + θεός, god, + -ism*.] The worship of or belief in gods in the form of beasts: a term somewhat more precise than *zootheism*, in this sense.

theriozoic (thē'ri-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [*Gr. θήριον, a wild beast, + ζών, animal, + -ic*.] Pertaining to the period preceding the domestication of animals.

This slow and gradual decay, in which bones and shells were exposed to rain and snow, and faded and weathered away, have left us only shreds of the former life in certain fortunate localities, and there is apparently a considerable gap in our evidence, which compels us to separate the *theriozoic* beds into two series.

Sir H. H. Howorth, in *Nat. Sci.*, April, 1898, p. 200.

therm

therm², n. 3. A unit of thermal capacity variously defined as the equivalent of the gram-calorie, the kilogram-calorie and one thousand kilogram-calories. Of these values the one commonly accepted is that which makes the therm equal to one gram-calorie.

The unit which I suggest is 1,000 kilogram calories, for which I propose the designation *Therm*. The word *therm* has already been proposed as the equivalent of the small or gram calorie, but does not appear to have come into general use. Following the analogy of the calorie, we may write the unit here proposed with a capital and use the capital or full-face T as a convenient abbreviation. The relation of the units would then be

1 therm (t) = 1 gram-calorie (cal.)
1,000 cala. = 1 kilogram-calorie (Cal.)
1,000 Cala. = 1 Therm (T).

H. P. Armaby, in *Science*, Nov. 15, 1907, p. 671.

Thermal actinometer. See *actinometer*.—**Thermal belt or zone**, a band of vegetation, nearly horizontal and several hundred feet in vertical height, peculiar to valleys in the Appalachian Mountain region of North and South Carolina and Virginia, and also found in a few valleys in the Rocky Mountain region, Carinthia, and India, where frost is rarely or never known, although common in the valley below. The freedom from frost is apparently due to the steady flow of cool air down the sides of the mountains and the rising of the warm air to the level of the thermal zone. Also called *frostless zone* and *verdant zone*.—**Thermal charts, conductivity, constant, etc.** See *chart*, etc.—**Thermal diffusion.** See *diffusion of heat*.—**Thermal stratum**, that layer of air between 10,000 and 15,000 meters above sea-level in which air-temperatures cease to diminish with altitude and even rise slightly; the inversion layer; the warm layer.

—**Thermal value**, the value of a combustible as a means of producing heat. It is measured by the capacity of one unit of weight of the combustible to raise units of weight of water through a given temperature-range. If the units are British, it is the number of heat units given to water by one pound of the combustible on complete combustion. The thermal value is the same as the calorific power and is independent of the rate of combustion. When hydrogen is an element of the fuel, burning to H₂O or water, the thermal value has a higher and a lower figure, according as the heat required to make this water into steam is allowed for, or deducted from the weight of water raised in temperature by the combustion.

thermanesthesia (thér'man-es-thé'si-è), n. [NL., < Gr. *therm*, heat, + NL. *anesthesia*.] An absence of the sense of temperature: observed under certain pathological conditions involving the integrity of the central nervous system. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 137.

thermeleometer (thér'mel-è-om'e-tèr), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + *elaim*, oil, + *metron*, measure.] A piece of apparatus for determining the rise of temperature produced by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with different fixed oils.

thermesid (thér'mé-si-id), n. and a. I. n. A member of the lepidopterous family *Thermesidae*.

II. a. Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Thermesidae*.

thermesthesiometer (thér-mes-thé-si-om'e-tèr), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *esthesiometer*.] In *exper. psychol.*, an esthesiometer arranged for work upon the temperature senses (warmth and cold). In simple form, the instrument consists of two glass tubes filled with water, the temperature of which is regulated, and held in a transverse handle. By setting the tubes down upon the skin, simultaneously or in succession, one may determine the subjectively equivalent temperatures for two areas of the organ, or the differential limen of a single area. The apparatus may be carried to any desired degree of refinement, and fine metal points may be used for the investigation of the isolated sensations derived from the temperature spots. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 138.

thermin (thér'min), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + *-in²*.] A trade-name of tetrahydro-β-naphthylamine hydrochlorid,

$C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} \diagup CH_2CH_2 \\ | \\ CH_2CHNH_2HCl \end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of sodium and fusel-oil on β-naphthylamine. It crystallizes in lustrous pearly tetragonal plates and melts at 237° C. It is used in medicine as a mydriatic.

thermit, thermit (thér'mit, -mīt), n. [G. *thermit* < Gr. *therm*, heat, + *-ites*, E. *-ite²*.] The trade-name of a mixture of metallic aluminium in a very finely divided condition (so-called 'aluminium bronze powder'), with the

oxid of one or more metals, which on being ignited gives rise to an extremely high temperature as the result of combustion of the aluminium which unites with oxygen abstracted from the oxid used. This oxid was originally oxid of iron and the mixture was applied by its inventor, Goldschmidt, to the melting of holes through plates of iron or steel, and the welding of iron rails and pipes; but other oxids may be substituted, sodium dioxid being particularly effective. (See *aluminothermics*.) The thermit is ignited by a primer consisting of a mixture of barium superoxid and aluminium, and the temperature obtained is estimated at over 3,000° C.

thermo-aesthesia (thér'mō-es-thē'si-è), n. [NL., < Gr. *therm*, heat, + *αἰσθησις*, perception.] The sense of heat-perception.

thermo-anesthesia (thér'mō-an-es-thē'si-è), n. [NL., < Gr. *therm*, heat, + NL. *anesthesia*.] Loss of the sense of heat-perception. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, I. 282.

thermo-call (thér'mō-kāl'), n. An automatic electric telltale or alarm for indicating when a predetermined temperature has been attained.

thermochemically (thér'mō-kem'i-kal-i), adv. By means of thermochemistry or of its principles.

thermochoic (thér'mō-krō'ik), a. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + *χρῶς*, color, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the differences in wave-length of heat-waves, and to the phenomena resulting therefrom; relating to thermochoisy.

thermocline (thér'mō-klīn), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + *κλίειν*, incline.] A layer within a large body of water sharply separating portions of it which differ in temperature, so that the temperature-gradient through the layer is very abrupt.

At the surface and throughout the circulating water above the *thermocline*, oxygen was abundant, but carbonic acid was absent. *Nature*, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 16.

thermodiffusion (thér'mō-di-fū'zhon), n. Same as *diffusion of heat*. See also *thermal diffusivity*.

thermodin (thér'mō-din), n. [Gr. *θερμός*, warmish, lukewarm, < *therm*, heat, + *ειδος*, form.] A trade-name of acetyl-parethoxyphenyl-urethane, C₂H₅OC₆H₄N(COCH₃)COOC₆H₅, a colorless pulverulent compound used in medicine as an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.

Thermodynamic engine. See *engine*.—**Thermodynamic scale of temperatures.** See *thermometric scale*.

thermodynamist (thér'mō-di'na-mist), n. [*thermodynamic* (ic) + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of thermodynamics; a thermodynamist. *Thurston*, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 267.

thermodynamometer (thér'mō-di-na-mom'e-tèr), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + *δύναμις*, power, + *μετρον*, measure.] A sensitive thermometer, devised by Pietet and Cellerier, in which the thermometric substance is the saturated vapor of some volatile liquid in the closed end of a manometric tube. The temperature of the vapor is shown by the height of the mercurial column supported by it.

thermo-elastic (thér'mō-è-las'tik), a. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *elastic*.] Of or pertaining to the behavior of bodies under the combined action of heat and stress. *Science Abstracts*, VI. 130.

thermo-electric, a.—**Péry's thermo-electric telescope.** See *telescope*.—**Thermo-electric diagram**, a diagram upon which are indicated the thermo-electric powers of various pairs of metals when used to form thermo-elements.—**Thermo-electric inversion, power.** See *inversion*, *power*.—**Thermo-electric series.** The following table gives the principal metals and their thermo-electric powers, with lead as the standard of reference:

Tellurium	+ 502.	Tin	+ 0.1
Antimony	+ 22.6	Lead	0.
Iron	+ 17.5	Aluminium	— 0.68
Copper	+ 8.8	Palladium	— 6.9
Zinc	+ 3.7	German silver	— 11.7
Cadmium	+ 3.5	Nickel	— 15.5
Silver	+ 3.0	Cobalt	— 22.0
Gold	+ 1.2	Bismuth	— 80.
Platinum	+ 0.9	Silicon	— 400.

thermofocal (thér'mō-fō'kal), a. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *focal*.] Of or pertaining to changes of focal length which result from the heating of a lens.

Attention was called to the necessity of a study of the *thermo-focal* changes in long focus lenses, to be used in eclipse work. *Science*, Feb. 27, 1903, p. 333.

thermogage (thér'mō-gā'), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *gage²*.] An instrument for measuring temperature; specifically, an optical pyrometer devised by Morse. See *optical pyrometry*.

thermogalvanometer (thér'mō-gal-vā-nom'e-

thermoluminescence

tér), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *galvanometer*.] A device for measuring small electric currents, consisting of a Boy's radiometer and a fine wire or metallic strip placed near the lower junction of that instrument. The current to be measured heats the wire or strip, which in turn heats the thermojunction by radiation, thus producing a deflection of the radiometer. *Nature*, May 19, 1904, p. 71.

thermogeny (thér-moj'e-ni), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + *-γενεα*, < *-γενε*, -producing.] The production of heat, specifically by living matter; thermogenesis.

thermogeographical (thér'mō-jé-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *geography* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to temperature in its relation to geography; noting the thermal relations of the atmosphere or the ground to the geography of the same region.

The *thermo-geographical* problem is here made to include, not only the analytical determination of the normal mean yearly temperature of a place of given geographical position, but also of the annual movement in temperature, as defined by the corresponding normal mean monthly temperatures.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 618.

thermograph, n.—**Soil-thermograph.** As devised by Professor William Hallock, this consists of a large bulb buried in the ground, containing kerosene or other liquid that will not solidify at ordinary low temperatures. A capillary tube joins this bulb to an expansion-chamber similar to the vacuum-box of an aneroid barometer. The distention of this chamber depends on the underground temperature, and is recorded on a revolving cylinder. In the analogous soil-thermograph devised by Professor A. Sprung of Berlin the large buried bulb is filled with dry air or other gas.

thermohydrometer (thér'mō-hi-drom'e-tèr), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *hydrometer*.] An instrument-makers' name for a hydrometer with a thermometer inclosed, so that the density and temperature of a liquid may be read off at the same time.

thermohygraph (thér'mō-hi-grō-gráf), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *hygroph*.] A thermograph to which a self-registering hygrometer is added. The record is usually made on an enlarged scale by a pencil on paper attached to a revolving drum: in the Kew apparatus a wet-bulb thermometer and a dry bulb are placed near each other and their mercurial columns photographed continuously.

thermohyroscope (thér'mō-hi-grō-skōp), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *hygroscope*.] An instrument designed to indicate the absolute moisture in the air. It consists essentially of a metallic thermometer combined with a hair-hygrometer.

thermo-hyperaesthesia (thér'mō-hi-pér-es-thē'si-è), n. [NL., < Gr. *therm*, heat, + NL. *hyperaesthesia*.] Abnormal acuteness of the sense of heat-perception.

thermo-isopleth (thér'mō-i'sō-pleth), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *isopleth*.] 1. A diagram of isopleths in which the coördinates are time of day and day of year.

An interesting figure shows the 'thermo-isopleths' for Berlin, these lines indicating, in one drawing, both the diurnal and the annual march of the air temperature. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Dec., 1901, p. 180.

2. A diagram of isopleths in which the coördinates are time of day and altitude above ground.

thermojunction, n. There are two such points in the circuit of a thermo-element. It is upon the difference of temperature of the two junctions for a given pair of metals that the electromotive force of the element depends.

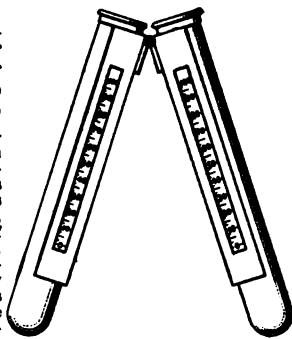
thermolabile (thér'mō-lab'il), a. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + L. *labilis*, slipping, perishable. See *labile*.] Subject to destruction or loss of activity through the action of moderate heat: noting especially certain toxins and ferments. Opposed to **thermostable*.

Moreover, the digestive ferment of these organs in solution is, as stated by Metchnikoff, *thermolabile* at 56° C.: the entire extract, which is, in reality, partly a solution of organ ferments, and partly an emulsion of organ particles, is *thermolabile* at slightly higher temperatures (58.5°-62° C.), owing to the relative inaccessibility of the solid particles to heat.

Jour. Med. Research, May, 1907, p. 288.

thermoluminescence (thér'mō-lū-mi-nés-ens), n. [Gr. *therm*, heat, + E. *luminescence*.] Luminescence produced by heating a body which exhibits phosphorescence. Many bodies that glow in the dark after exposure to light show a sudden temporary increase of phosphorescence if heated. Such bodies are said to be *thermoluminescent*. The effect may sometimes be produced a long time after the ordinary phosphorescence has disappeared. See *luminescence*.

But though it is only in comparatively few cases that the change produced by the cathode rays shows itself in



Thermesthesiometer.

thermoluminescence

such a conspicuous way as by a change of color, there is a much more widely spread phenomenon, which shows the permanence of the effect produced by the impact of these rays. This is the phenomenon called by its discoverer, Prof. E. Wiedemann, *thermoluminescence*.

J. Thomson, in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1897, p. 158.

thermoluminescent (thér-mō-lū-mi-nēs'ent), *a.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *E. luminescent*.] Of or pertaining to the luminescence produced by heating a body; exhibiting thermoluminescence.

Thermolytic center. See **center*¹.

thermometamorphism (thér-mō-met-a-mōr-fizm), *n.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *E. metamorphism*.] In *petrog.*, metamorphism produced by heat. See *metamorphism*. Van Hise, in *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Monograph, XLVII. 39.

thermometer, *n.*—**Aspirated thermometer.** Same as *aspiration thermometer* (which see, under *thermometer*).—**Aviscous thermometer**, a trade-name for an English form of thermometer for clinical use, in shape like a small watch, with a dial and index to show temperature. It contains a small tube bent in circular form, one of the ends of which is fixed and the other free, and connected by a fine spring to the shaft which carries the index. Filled with highly expansible liquid, the tube is by slight changes of temperature caused to expand and to move the index on the dial. The name is not well chosen, since glass is used in the construction of the instrument, which aims, however, to avoid the fragility of the exposed glass tube and bulb of the common clinical thermometer.

—**Black-bulb thermometer.** See *solar-radiation thermometer*, under *thermometer*.—**Callendar's gas-thermometer**, a hydrogen thermometer in which special provision is made for the reduction of the waste space to a minimum.—**Callendar's platinum thermometer**, a device for the accurate determination of temperatures, especially of very high and very low temperatures, by means of the change of resistance of a wire of pure platinum.—**Chemical thermometer**, a mercurial thermometer in which the scale is engraved on the glass stem, which may have a lens-shaped front to magnify the column of mercury and facilitate reading. It is a form of thermometer in general use in chemical laboratories.

—**Dry-bulb thermometer**, an ordinary thermometer used in conjunction with one the bulb of which is wetted. See *psychrometer*.—**Helium thermometer**, a gas-thermometer containing helium, used in the determination of temperatures below the boiling-point of hydrogen.

—**Hydrogen thermometer**, a gas-thermometer containing hydrogen. On account of the low point of liquefaction of hydrogen, this thermometer is available for temperatures even below that of liquid air.—**Mirror-thermometer**, a barometer or thermometer having a small mirror moved by the mercury, which enables readings to be taken by reflected light.—**Moist thermometer**, a thermometer the bulb of which is covered with muslin wetted with water from a reservoir.—**Nitrogen thermometer**, a gas-thermometer containing nitrogen.

—**Normal thermometer**, a thermometer in which the mercury is inclosed in a special glass made at Jena and called "normal glass".—**Outflow thermometer**, a thermometer in which the mercury above a certain point of temperature escapes from the mercury-tube either into a smaller tube where its volume may be measured, or into an open vessel in which it may be weighed.—**Pentane thermometer**, a thermometer for the measurement of very low temperatures, in which pentane is substituted for mercury or alcohol because of its low freezing-point.

Such thermometers may be used for temperatures down to about -200° C.—**Petroleum-ether thermometer**, a thermometer for low temperatures in which the contained liquid is petroleum ether.—**Platinum thermometer**, an instrument for the measurement of temperatures by means of the change of electrical resistance (or of length) of metallic platinum under the influence of heat.—**Resistance-thermometer**, an instrument for measuring temperatures through the change in electrical conductivity of wires at varying degrees of heat.

In the redetermination a platinum resistance thermometer was substituted for the mercury thermometers and an entirely different method adopted for supporting the quartz apparatus within the oven.

Physical Rev., Jan., 1906, p. 31.

Reversing thermometer. Same as *upsetting thermometer* (which see, under *thermometer*).—**Scale of the gas-thermometer.** See *thermometric scale*.—**Scale of the hydrogen thermometer.** See *thermometric scale*.—**Scale of the platinum thermometer.** See *thermometric scale*.—**Bevres thermometer**, a constant-volume thermometer filled with pure dry hydrogen under a pressure of one meter of mercury at the temperature of melting ice. It consists of two essential parts, a reservoir and a manometer. The reservoir is made of a platinum-iridium tube whose volume is 1.08899 liters at the temperature of melting ice. Its length is 1.10 m. and its outer diameter 0.086 m. It is attached to the manometer by a capillary tube of platinum 0.7 mm. in diameter. The rise in pressure of the invariable gaseous mass due to rise in temperature is measured by means of the manometer and reading-telescopes.—**Siemens' electrical thermometer**, a resistance-coil of fine wire connected with a galvanometer, a battery, and a Wheatstone bridge. The resistance of the coil at any moment is determined by manipulating the bridge, and from this is determined the temperature of the coil. Siemens' deep-sea electrical thermometer is essentially the same arrangement, except that a second coil is added to the circuit. This is kept at the observing station and is immersed in water the temperature of which can be changed so that the current through one coil balances that through the other.—**Sun thermometer**, a thermometer used in measuring rise of temperature caused by the sun's rays, and giving data for determining the energy of its radiation; a form of actinometer.—**Toluol thermometer**, a thermometer for low temperatures in which toluol is used instead of mercury. The lower range of such

instruments extends to about -100° C.—**Walferdin's metastatic thermometer**, a thermometer in which the bore of the stem has a very small diameter along a certain small range of temperature, for the purpose of causing a degree on the scale to be much larger than for higher and lower temperatures.

thermometer-well (thér-mom'e-tér-wel), *n.* A small well or closed tube used in taking the temperature of a substance. It can either be immersed in the substance and the thermometer kept dry, or be filled with the substance and the thermometer kept wet.

thermometric, *a.*—**Coefficient of thermometric conductivity.** See **coefficient*.—**Normal thermometric scale.** See **scale*³.—**Thermometric conductivity.** Same as *thermal diffusivity*.—**Thermometric heat, standard, ventilation.** See **heat, *standard, *ventilation*.

thermoneurosis (thér-mō-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *thermoneuroses* (-sēz). [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *νευρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] 1. Fever due to nervous action, and not to the presence of toxins in the blood.—2. A disease of the nervous system induced by exposure to a high temperature.

thermoneutrality (thér-mō-nū-tral'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *E. neutrality*.] Neutrality as regards change of temperature; specifically, the property exhibited by salt solutions (see below) in consequence of which they may be mixed without producing appreciable change of temperature.—**Law of thermoneutrality**, in *phys. chem.*, the law that there is no production of heat on mixing solutions of two salts of strong acids and strong bases, provided no insoluble or volatile product is formed. Another statement is that the heat of neutralization of a strong acid by a strong base is the same, whatever the acid or the base.

thermophile (thér-mō-fil), *a.* Same as **thermophilic*.

thermophilic (thér-mō-fil'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *φιλειν*, love.] In *bacteriol.*, heat-loving; applied to the bacteria which require high temperatures for their development.

Excluding the well-known *thermophilic* group of bacteria, it has generally been considered that an exposure to a temperature of 66° C., or frequently to a lower temperature than this, is rapidly fatal to all non-sporing forms of bacterial life. *Nature*, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 423.

Thermophilic bacteria. See **bacterium*.

thermophilous (thér-mō-fil'us), *a.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *φιλειν*, love, + *-ous*.] Living in, or adapted for life in, warm places; thermophilic.

The author . . . has investigated five *thermophilous* bacteria from the hot water of the thermal springs of the island of Ischia.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 538.

thermophore (thér-mō-fōr), *n.* [Also *thermophor*; < Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *φορεω*, bear.] A device to prevent undue cooling of the masks used in the administration of ether. For this purpose ample provision is made for the conduction of heat, through a metallic attachment, to the surfaces cooled by evaporation.

In the Section of Gynecology, the conservative treatment by bath cures, mud poultices, hot baths, *thermophor*, &c., was forcibly advocated as yielding complete success. *Nature*, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 22.

thermopile, *n.*—**Differential thermopile**, a thermopile designed to measure small differences in the temperatures of two bodies.

thermoplegia (thér-mō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Heat-stroke. **thermopsychrophorus** (thér-mō-si-krof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *ψυχρός*, cold, + *-φορος*, < *φέρω*, bear.] An apparatus to illustrate the formation of cloud by cooling due to ascent and expansion consequent on a slight warming.

thermoregulator, *n.* 2. A regulator depending upon the action of metals when exposed to heat, and used either to control heat or some other action. Usually they depend on one of two principles: either direct expansion, which lengthens a bar when heated, or the use of two bars of different expansion-coefficients, so that when heated to the same temperature one will be longer than the other, thus causing a compound bar of these two metals, when fixed at one end, to deflect laterally at the other. *The Engineer* (London), 1902, p. 469.

thermoscope, *n.*—**Aneroid thermoscope**, a combination of aneroid face and thermometer-bulb showing on a large scale the changes of temperature. See **thermograph*.—**Differential thermoscope**, a thermoscope which shows the difference in temperature of two bodies.

thermoscopic, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to spectacles which protect the eyes from heat and glare. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903.—**Thermoscopic eye.** See **eye*¹.

thermostable (thér-mō-stab'il), *a.* [NL., < **thermostabilis*.] Same as **thermostable*. See the quotation under **thermolabile*.

thermostability (thér-mō-stā-bil'i-ti), *n.*

therocrotaphous

[NL., < **thermostabilis* (see **thermostable*) + *-ity*.] The character of being thermostable; the stability of a substance subjected to a change in temperature.

The high stability of opionins against desiccation and the high thermostability of dried opionins are very striking. *Science*, Sept. 13, 1907.

thermostable (thér-mō-stā'bl), *a.* [NL., < **thermostabilis*, < Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *L. stabilis*, stable.] Unaltered in composition or activity by a moderate degree of heat: noting especially certain toxins and ferments. Opposed to **thermolabile*.

Calmette discovered the important fact, destined to have very far-reaching consequences, that one of the venom activating principles is *thermostable*, the other being of the nature of the usual serum complements. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, April 26, 1905, p. 192.

thermostat, *n.*—**Electropneumatic thermostat**, an instrument which utilizes the expansibility of a gas to open or close an electric circuit.

thermosynthesis (thér-mō-sin'the-sis), *n.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *συνθεσις*, synthesis.] Chemical combination brought about by the action of heat.

thermotactic (thér-mō-tak'tik), *a.* [*thermotaxis* (-tact-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the movement of organisms in relation to heat; exhibiting *thermotaxis*.

thermotaxis, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the movement of organisms in relation to heat: movement toward a higher temperature is *positive thermotaxis* and that toward a lower temperature *negative thermotaxis*.

They [cases of unilateral directive stimulation] have been designated, according to the direction in which they occur in relation to the source of the stimulus, as positive or negative *Chemotaxis*, *Phototaxis*, *Thermotaxis*, *Galvanotaxis*, and so forth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 715.

thermotension (thér-mō-tēn'shon), *n.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *E. tension*.] In *mech.*, tension applied to a substance which is at the same time subjected to a given temperature, for the purpose of determining the tensile strength at the temperature in question.

thermotherapy (thér-mō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The use of heat, either moist or dry, in the treatment of disease. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 104.

thermotor (thér-mō-tōr), *n.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *L. motor*, a mover.] The trade-name of a special form of thermo-electric battery, with automatic control of the supply of gas used for heating the alternate junctions. The opening and closing of the gas-valve is effected by the contraction and expansion of the frame that supports the battery. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 6, 1905, p. 245.

thermotropic, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the growth or bending of organisms in relation to heat; exhibiting *thermotropism*. G. S. Hall, *Adolescence*, I. 160.

thermotropism, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the bending or growing of organisms in relation to heat.

thermotypic (thér-mō-tip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θερμ*, heat, + *τύπος*, type, + *-ic*.] Concerning the development of a printing-surface by application of heat.

thermovoltaic (thér-mō-vol-tā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the heating effect of the electric current, or to phenomena of a combined thermal and electric character.

Therocephalia (thē-rō-se-fā'li-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *θηρ*, a wild beast, + *κεφαλή*, head.] An extinct order of carnivorous reptiles, so named from the resemblance of the skull to that of mammals. There are usually 5 pointed incisor teeth in each premaxillary. In the maxillary there are usually 2 canines (sometimes 3) and a series of small pointed molars varying in number from 1 to 11. With slight modification, the palate is like that of *Procolophon* and *Paracerasaurus*. The internal nasal opening is beside the canines and there is no trace of a secondary palate. Four bones are present in the mandible. There is a well-developed quadrate and a single occipital condyle. The limb-bones are long and slender. The order is found in the lower rocks of the Karoo formation of South Africa and the Permian of Russia. The best-known South African therocephalians are *Elurosaurus*, *Ictidosaurus*, and *Titanosuchus*, animals varying in size from that of a cat to that of a horse. The best-known Russian therocephalians are *Deuterosaurus* and *Rhopalodon*.

therocephalian (thē-rō-se-fā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Therocephalia*. *Science*, Dec. 6, 1907, p. 796.

II. *n.* A member of the *Therocephalia*. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 103.

therocrotaphous (thér-rō-krot'a-fus), *a.* [Gr. *θηρ*, a wild beast, + *κρόταφος*, side of the fore-

therocrotaphous

head, + *-ous*.] Having the condition of the temporal fossae similar to that found in mammals. Contrasted with **stegocrotaphous*.

The plesiosaurs have a larger temporal vacuity than is to be found in any other reptiles of the *therocrotaphous* (I coin the word) type.

Williston, in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1907, p. 488.

theromorphism (thē-rō-mōr'fizm), *n.* Same as *theromorphia*.

theromorphological (thē-rō-mōr-fō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *thēp*, wild beast, + *E. morphological*.] Characteristic of animals lower than man. Contrasted with *anthropomorphic*. [Rare.]

Virchow and W. Gruber have agreed in representing this frontal process as *theromorphological*—that is, as characteristic of the lower animals and more especially of apes. R. Hartmann, *Anthropoid Apes*, p. 111.

therosaur (thē-rō-sār), *n.* [NL. *Therosaur(us)*.] An individual of the dinosaurian genus *Therosaurus*.

therosaurian (thē-rō-sā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Therosaurus*.

II. *n.* An individual of the genus *Therosaurus*.

Therosaurus (thē-rō-sā-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thēp*, a wild beast, + *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of predentate dinosaurs regarded by Von Zittel as synonymous with *Iguanodon* (which see).

Thespesius (thes-pē'si-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thēspēsiōs*, awful, wonderful.] A genus of predentate dinosaurs of the family *Iguanodontidae*, possessing an elongated depressed skull with broad beak-like snout, very large nostrils, subrectangular orbits, and long, narrow temporal vacuities. The premaxillae are edentulous. The teeth are arranged in an alveolar groove opening inward. The dorsal vertebrae are opisthocelous, the caudals amphiplatyan. The genus has been found in the Upper Cretaceous of New Jersey, Dakota, and Montana. It is regarded as synonymous with *Trachodon* and *Hadrosaurus*, and may possibly be identical with **Clausosaurus*.

Thess. An abbreviation of *Thessalonians*.

theta, *n.* As used in formulae of mathematics and engineering, theta (θ) usually denotes: (a) the entropy, or thermodynamic function or factor by which the absolute temperature is to be multiplied to indicate an amount of heat energy. (b) The angle, in angular measure, or at the center, through which a radius vector has swept from a zero position, or through which a line has swept in a rotation.—Double *theta function*, a theta function of two variables.

thetine (thē'tin), *n.* [Gr. *thēta*, the letter theta, + *-ine*.] In organic chem., the class-name of cyclic sulphinic anhydrides which resemble the

betains and contain the group $\begin{array}{c} \text{CO—O} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{SR}_2 \end{array}$, where

R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl (CH_3).

Thetis's hair. See **hair*1.

theveresin (thēv-e-rēz'in), *n.* [*thēve(tin)* + *resin*.] A colorless, highly poisonous pulverulent compound, $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{70}\text{O}_{17} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on thevetin. It melts at 140°C .

thevetin (thēv'e-tin), *n.* [*Thēvetis(a)* (see def.) + *-in*.] A very bitter narcotic, highly poisonous levorotatory compound, $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{84}\text{O}_{24} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, contained in the seeds of *Thevetia Thevetia*. It crystallizes in small leaflets and melts at 170°C .

thiacetic (thi-a-set'ik), *a.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. acetic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and acetic acid.—**Thiacetic acid**, a colorless liquid, CH_3COSH , prepared by the action of phosphorus pentasulphid on acetic acid. It boils at 98°C , has an odor of acetic acid and hydrogen sulphid, and is used in the place of hydrogen sulphid in analysis and as an acetylating agent for certain organic compounds.

thialdine (thi-al'din), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. ald(eyde)* + *-ine*.] A colorless compound,

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{S.CH}(\text{CH}_3) \\ \diagdown \text{S.CH}(\text{CH}_3) \end{array} \text{NH}$, prepared by the

action of hydrogen sulphid on aldehyde ammonia. It forms monoclinic crystals melting at 43°C .

thialol (thi'a-lol), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *-al* + *-ol*.] A colorless oil, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}_2$, prepared by the distillation of a mixture of potassium ethyl sulphate, potassium disulphid, and water. It boils at $152.8\text{--}153.4^\circ\text{C}$ under 730 millimeters pressure and has an odor of garlic. Also called diethyl sulphid.

thiamide (thi-am'id), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. amide*.] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the group

RCSNH_2 , where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as phenyl (C_6H_5). The compounds are prepared by the addition of the elements of hydrogen sulphid to the nitriles.

thiamine (thi-am'in), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. amine*.] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the group RNHSH , where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as ethyl (C_2H_5).

thiazin (thi-az'in), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. azin*.] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing a cyclic nucleus consisting of one atom of nitrogen, one atom of sulphur, and four atoms of carbon. Three arrangements of these are possible, namely, C.C.N, C.N.C, and C.N.C. The derivatives are respectively termed *ortho*, *meta*, and *parathiazina*.

thiazol (thi-az'ol), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. az(ote)* + *-ol*.] A colorless liquid having the formula $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{NS}$. In structure it is equivalent to the benzene ring with three CH groups replaced, two with a nitrogen atom and one with a sulphur atom. An important group of coal-tar colors is related to it.—**Thiazol yellow**. See **yellow*.

thibaud (tē-bōd'), *n.* [F., < *Thibaud* (E. *Theobald*, *Tibbald*, *Tibalt*), a name conventionally applied to shepherds.] Cow-hair cloth; haircloth.

thicket, *n.* 2. Specifically, in forestry, a stand of saplings.

thicknee, *n.* Same as *thickknee*.

thickness, *n.* 5. In mining, the distance at right angles to the drift or adit measured from the roof or hanging wall to the foot wall in a lode vein or lens.

thief-detector (thēf'dē-tēk'tor), *n.* A delicate microphone designed for seismological studies, but so arranged by Milne that it gives notice of tremors produced by the gentlest footstep in its neighborhood.

Thielavia (tē-lā-vi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Zopf, 1876), < Dr. F. von Thielav, a German botanist.] A genus of parasitic perisporiaceae fungi which have spherical brown perithecia without appendages or ostiole. The ascospores are unicellular and brown. Two forms of conidia are produced, one endogenous and the other borne in chains. The single species, *T. basicola*, is parasitic on the roots of various plants, especially legumes.

thienol (thi'e-nol), *n.* [*thi(oph)ene* + *-ol*.] A hypothetical compound, $\text{HOC}_4\text{H}_3\text{S}$, which has the same relation to thiophene that phenol has to benzene. A number of derivatives are known.

thienyl (thi'e-nil), *n.* [*thi(oph)ene* + *-yl*.] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the univalent thiophene radical $-\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{S}$.

thiev, *v.* A simplified spelling of *thieve*.

thigmotactic (thig-mō-tak'tik), *a.* [*thigmotaxis* (-tact-) + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the locomotion of cells or of organisms in relation to contact with foreign solid bodies; exhibiting thigmotaxis.

One is the thigmotactic reaction. Starting with the moving infusorian, we find that it reacts to contact with solid bodies of a certain physical texture by suspending part of the usual ciliary motion.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII, 141.

The ventral surface of planarians is strongly positively thigmotactic, whereas the dorsal surface is negatively thigmotactic; hence, when turned over so that the dorsal surface is in contact with a solid, the animal immediately rights itself by an extension of the edge of the body which is in contact with the solid.

Science, May 8, 1903, p. 738.

thigmotactically (thig-mō-tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a thigmotactic manner; by or with thigmotropism.

A definite rat-hole-consciousness that acts, as it were, thigmotactically.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII, 229.

thigmotaxis (thig-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *thēiva*, touch, + *taxis*, disposition.] In *biol.*, the movement of cells and of organisms in relation to contact with foreign solid bodies. It is negative when away from the solid, and positive when toward it. Once in contact with a sufficiently attracting surface, certain organisms (as the spermatozoa of a cockroach) may move to and fro over it, but can hardly leave it. It is as though the spermatozoa were attracted by a magnet. C. B. Davenport, *Exper. Morphol.*, p. 108.

The sensation of thirst is compared with the hydro-taxis of the Mycetozoa, and Davenport's example is followed in regarding as rheotaxis the behaviour of fish in swimming against the stream, the only position in which they are able to breathe. Finally, the "Thigmotaxis" exhibited by an oxytrocha moving round a spherical

thio-albumose

egg, unable to leave its surface, is compared with the retreat of a cat into the corner as a dog approaches, or to the preference shown by many people for those seats in a restaurant which have their backs to the wall!

Nature, Aug. 31, 1906, p. 428.

thigmotropic (thig-mō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *thēiva*, touch, + *trōpos*, a turning, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the movement or growth of organisms in relation to contact with foreign bodies; stereotropic. See **thigmotropism* and **thigmotaxis*.

thigmotropism (thig-mō-trop'izm), *n.* [*thigmotrop(ic)* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the movement or growth of an organism in relation to contact with a foreign body; stereotropism. See **thigmotaxis*. M. F. Washburn, *The Animal Mind*, p. 57.

thilamin (thi'la- or thil'a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. lan(ol)in*.] A trade-name of a substance of indefinite composition prepared from sulphur and lanolin; used medicinally in certain cutaneous affections.

thimble, *n.* 2. (b) A ring or oval, made of steel with a concave section on the outside, and convex within, used to form the eye in the end of a wire rope when the latter is bent round the ring and the end spliced into the main part.—4. A cone of fat-free paper used in a fat-extraction apparatus. Jour. Exper. Med., March 25, 1901, p. 515.—5. A cup-shaped metal support for the handle of a tool in dental operations: it rests in the palm of the hand and is attached to a ring on the middle finger.—6. pl. A trade-name for crude india-rubber from the lower Kongo and Loanda in small balls of a gray color, darker outside.

thimble-plating (thim'bl-plā'ting), *n.* See **plating*.

thimble-roller (thim'bl-rō'lēr), *n.* A hollow roller; a roller which turns on a shaft which it does not fit closely.

thimble-surface (thim'bl-sēr'fās), *n.* In *ceram.*, a groundwork on the surface of Parian jugs, vases, etc., produced by closely pitting the interior of a mold, which produces in the cast piece a surface of raised dots, usually in blue or white.

thin, *a.* 14. In *art*, characterized, in composition, by few and widely separated elements, by absence of serious interest, or by lack of body and force in technique.

Next is the "Garden Tulp" pattern, which consists of a tulip spray strongly accentuated by the slight and almost thin treatment of the background.

Vallance, William Morris, p. 67.

thingamajig (thing'a-ma-jig'), *n.* A thing-umbob. Dialect Notes, III, iii. [Colloq.]

thingvalla (ting'vā-lā), *n.* [Icel. *thing-völlr* (gen. sing. -vallar, gen. pl. -valla), < *thing*, assembly, parliament, + *völlr*, field.] The place where a thing or assembly is held.

Thinite (thi'nit), *a.* [*Thin(is)* (see def.) + *-ite*.] Pertaining to the two earliest Egyptian dynasties, which began about 3400 B.C. with Menes, who came from Thinis (This), near Abydos.

Early in the thirtieth century B.C. the Thinites were finally dislodged from the position of power which they had maintained so well for over four centuries.

Breasted, *Hist. of Egypt*, p. 111.

thinner, *n.* 2. Specifically, a liquid used in thinning down a paste paint. Liquids so used are linseed-oil, Japan drier, and turpentine. A keg of lead bought by a painter is a paste paint. It is dry white lead ground in linseed-oil in the proportion of 92 pounds of dry lead to 8 pounds of oil. The painter then adds thinners until the paint will work under his brush. Jour. Franklin Inst., July, 1904, p. 17.

thinning (thin'ing), *n.* Specifically, in forestry, the removal of a part of the trees in order to improve a stand without inviting natural reproduction.—**Accretion thinning**. See **accretion*.—**Improvement thinning**, usually, the first thinning made when a forest is put under management, to prepare it for the application of a regular system. Also called *improvement cutting*.—**Preliminary thinning**. Same as *improvement thinning*.

thio. [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur.] In *chem.*, a prefix now restricted to the names of substances in which sulphur may properly be viewed as replacing oxygen. In the older names for such substances the prefix *sulpho*- was often used.

thio-acetic (thi'ō-a-set'ik), *a.* Same as **thi-acetic*.

thio-albumose (thi'ō-al'bū-mōs), *n.* [Gr. *thēiov*, sulphur, + *E. albumose*.] One of the deuterio-albumoses, characterized by its large sulphur content.

thio-alcohol

thio-alcohol (thi-ō-al'kō-hol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. alcohol*.] A substance, belonging to the class of alcohols, in which sulphur may properly be viewed as replacing oxygen in the structure of an ordinary hydroxy-alcohol, as in the case of mercaptan (C_2H_5SH), corresponding to common or ethyl alcohol (C_2H_5OH). The name of this first-discovered thio-alcohol is often used generically for any substance of the class in question.

thio-aldehyde (thi-ō-al'dē-hid), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. aldehyde*.] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the group $RCHS$, where R is any hydrocarbon radical. They are rather unstable substances with highly offensive odors, and are formed by the action of hydrogen sulphid on aldehydes.

thio-antimonate, thio-antimonite (thi-ō-an'ti-mō-nāt, thi-ō-an'ti-mō-ni-āt), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. antimonite*.] In chem., a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of antimonite sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal, as sodium thio-antimonate, Na_3SbS_4 . Formerly called *sulphantimonate*.

thio-antimonic (thi-ō-an-ti-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. antimonic*.] Pertaining to thio-antimonic acid.—**Thio-antimonic acid**, a hypothetical acid, H_3SbS_4 , not actually obtainable, corresponding to the salts, thio-antimonates. See **thio-antimonate*. Formerly called *sulphantimonic acid*.

thio-antimonious (thi-ō-an-ti-mō-ni-us), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. antimonious*.] Pertaining to thio-antimonious acid.—**Thio-antimonious acid**, in chem., a hypothetical acid, H_3SbS_3 , not actually obtainable, corresponding to the salts, thio-antimonites. See **thio-antimonite*. Formerly called *sulphantimonious acid*.

thio-antimonite (thi-ō-an'ti-mō-nit), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. antimonite*.] In chem., a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of antimonious sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal: as, sodium thio-antimonite, Na_3SbS_3 . The thio-antimonites are sometimes called *livers of antimony* when produced in an impure condition by fusing antimonious sulphid with an alkali or an alkaline carbonate.

thio-arsenate, thio-arsenite (thi-ō-ār-se-nāt, thi-ō-ār-se-ni-āt), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. arsenate*.] In chem., a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of arsenic sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal. There are three classes of these salts, represented by the general formulæ M_3AsS_4 , $M_4As_2S_7$, and $MAsS_3$. Formerly called *sulpharsenate*.

thio-arsenious (thi-ō-ār-se-ni-us), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. arsenious*.] Pertaining to thio-arsenious acid.—**Thio-arsenious acid**, a hypothetical acid, H_3AsS_3 , $H_4As_2S_7$, or $HAsS_3$. Formerly called *sulpharsenious acid*.

thio-arsenite (thi-ō-ār-se-nit), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. arsenite*.] In chem., a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of arsenious sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal. There are three classes of these salts, represented by the general formulæ M_3AsS_3 , $M_4As_2S_5$, and $MAsS_2$. Formerly called *sulpharsenite*.

Thiobacteria (thi-ō-bak-tē-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *NL. bacteria*.] A name proposed by Migula to include the *Beggiatoaceae* and other sulphur and iron bacteria mostly inhabiting soils and sea-water. Most of the species are known only from the studies of Winogradsky. Compare *sulphur *bacteria*.

thiocarbamic (thi-ō-kār-bam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. carbamic*.] Pertaining to thio-urea or to thiocarbamic acid.—**Thiocarbamic acid**, a hypothetical acid, $SC(NH_2)SH$, known only in the form of its salts and other derivatives.

thiocarbonate (thi-ō-kār-bō-nāt), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. carbonate*.] In chem., a compound derived from the union of carbon disulphid with the monosulphid of a strongly electropositive metal or radical: as, potassium thiocarbonate, K_2CS_3 , analogous to potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3 , but containing sulphur in place of oxygen. This salt has been used in the treatment of vines infested by the *Phylloxera*. Formerly called *sulphocarbonate*, a term now applied to a salt of analogous character, but in which only one third of the oxygen of a carbonate is replaced by sulphur.

thiocarbonic (thi-ō-kār-bon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. carbonic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and carbonic acid or thiocarbonic acid.—**Thiocarbonic acid**, a dark yellow, strongly smelling, unstable, oily compound, $SC(SH)_2$, prepared by the action

of dilute hydrochloric acid on potassium thiocarbonate. Also called, less correctly, *sulphocarbonic acid*.

thiocarbonyl (thi-ō-kār-bōn-il), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. carbon* + *-yl*.] A name of the bivalent organic radical CS . The term is used as a combining-form in the names of compounds containing the thio group.

thiocarballyamine (thi-ō-kār-bil'am'in), *n.* [thiocarbonyl + *amine*.] Same as **isothiocyanic acid*.

thiocol (thi-ō-kol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A guaiacol preparation used in tuberculosis and other affections of the lungs.

thiocresol (thi-ō-krēs'ol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. cresol*.] Three compounds, $CH_3C_6H_4SH$, with this name are known. The 1,2- or ortho-derivative is prepared by the reduction of 4-brom-2-toluene-sulphonic chlorid. It crystallizes in leaflets or silky, lustrous needles, melts at $15^\circ C$, and boils at $185^\circ C$. The 1,3- or meta-derivative is prepared, in a similar manner, from metatoluene-sulphonic chlorid, and is a liquid which boils at $186-205^\circ C$. The 1,4- or para-compound is prepared, in the same manner, from paratoluene-sulphonic chlorid. It crystallizes in large plates, melts at $43^\circ C$, and boils at $194^\circ C$.

thiocyanate (thi-ō-si'ā-nāt), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. cyanate*.] In chem., a salt analogous in composition to a cyanate, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen, as potassium thiocyanate, $KCNS$, which is produced by the direct union of sulphur with potassium cyanide. Ammonium thiocyanate occurs in coal-gas liquor. Ferric thiocyanate forms a deep blood-red solution, resorted to as a test in analytical chemistry. Mercuric thiocyanate is the material for making the toy "Pharaoh's serpent." Formerly called *sulphocyanate* or *sulphocyanide* or *rhodanide*.

thiocyanic (thi-ō-si'an'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. cyanic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and cyanic acid or to thiocyanic acid.—**Thiocyanic acid**, a colorless, strongly smelling liquid, $NCSH$, prepared by heating mercuric thiocyanate in a current of hydrogen sulphid. It crystallizes at a low temperature. Also called *sulphocyanic acid*.

thiocyano (thi-ō-si'ā-nō), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *cyano* (*ic*).] The radical CNS contained in thiocyanic acid.

thiocyanogen (thi-ō-si'an'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. cyanogen*.] The radical $-SCN$ of thiocyanic acid. Also called *rhodan*.

thioform (thi-ō-fōrm), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. form* (*aldehyde*).] A trade-name of bis-muth dithiosalicylate, $HOBi(SOCC_6H_4OH)_2$, applied externally as an antiseptic to wounds and excoerations.

thiogenic (thi-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *-γενν*, -producing.] Producing sulphur: applied to certain bacteria, as *Beggiatoa* and *Thiothrix*, which are capable of oxidizing sulphureted hydrogen and producing free sulphur.

thiogenol (thi-ō-je-nol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *-γενν*, -producing, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a solution of sodium sulphionate used in medicine as a wash.

thiol (thi'ol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for a substance made by the action of sulphur on the paraffin-oils from the distillation-products of peat. It resembles ichthyol in medicinal properties.

thiolactic (thi-ō-lak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. lactic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and lactic acid.—**Thiolactic acid**, an oily compound, $CH_3CH(SH)COOH$, prepared by the action of hydrogen sulphid, hydrochloric acid, and zinc on pyruvic acid. It has an unpleasant smell and may be distilled under reduced pressure. Also called *α-thiolactic acid*.

thiolin (thi'ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *L. linum*, flax.] A trade-name of a dark-green semisolid substance, prepared by the action of sulphur on linseed-oil, used in medicine. Also called *thiolinic acid*.

thioline (thi'ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *-ol* + *-ine*.] A trade-name of crude abietene. Also written *thiolene*.

thiolinic (thi-ō-lin'ik), *a.* [thiolin + *-ic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and linseed-oil, specifically to thiolin.

thionaphthene (thi-ō-naf'thēn), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. naphtha* + *-ene*.] A colorless

compound, $C_{10}H_7S$, prepared from

2-amino-12-chlorostyrolene. It crystallizes in plates, melts at $30-31^\circ C$, and is volatile with steam.

thiōnic (thi-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, +

thiostannate

-ic.] Of or pertaining to sulphur: used specifically, in chemistry, to indicate that in the molecule of the original substance oxygen has been replaced by sulphur.

thionine (thi'ō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *-ine*.] A brownish-black dye,

$S \begin{array}{c} C_6H_5 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ N \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ C_6H_5 \end{array} NH_2$, prepared by the action

of hydrogen sulphid and ferric chlorid on orthophenylene-diamine-hydrochlorid. It crystallizes in plates, gives with alcohol a violet to violet-red solution with a reddish-brown fluorescence, and is largely used for staining microscopic objects. Also called *amimino-thiodiphenylimine*, *phenylene violet*, and *Lauth's violet*.

thionyl (thi'ō-nil), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *-on* + *-yl*.] The radical consisting of a single atom each of sulphur and oxygen, SO .—**Thionyl chlorid**, a colorless heavy liquid with irritating odor, fuming in the air, produced by the interaction of sulphur dioxide and phosphorus pentachlorid, decomposed by water. Its formula is $SOCl_2$.

thiophenol (thi-ō-fē'nol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. phenol*.] A colorless liquid, C_6H_5SH , prepared by the reduction of benzene-sulphonic chlorid. It boils at $172.5^\circ C$ and has the odor of garlic.

thiophosphoric (thi'ō-fos-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. phosphoric*.] Pertaining to thiophosphoric acid.—**Thiophosphoric acid**, in chem., a substance which may be viewed as ordinary phosphoric acid in which one atom of oxygen has been replaced by one of sulphur. It is not known in the free state, but salts corresponding to it have been produced, and also salts corresponding to acids in which two and three atoms of oxygen of phosphoric acid are replaced by sulphur. All are easily decomposed. Formerly called *sulphophosphoric acid*.

thiophthene (thi'of-thēn), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. (naphtha) + -ene*.] A colorless

liquid, $C_{10}H_7S$, prepared by the distillation

of citric acid with phosphorus trisulphid. It boils at $224-226^\circ C$.

thioresorcin (thi'ō-rē-sōr'sin), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. resorcin*.] Same as **thioresorcinol*.

thioresorcinol (thi'ō-rē-sōr'si-nol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. resorcinol*.] A yellowish-gray compound, $C_6H_4(SH)_2$. It melts at $27^\circ C$, boils at $243^\circ C$, and is used in medicine as a substitute for iodoform.

thiosalicylic (thi'ō-sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. salicylic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and salicylic acid, and specifically to thiosalicylic acid.—**Thiosalicylic acid**, a brownish-yellow, amorphous compound, HOC_6H_4COSH , prepared by the action of potassium hydrogen sulphid on salicyl chlorid. It is used in medicine as an antiseptic like salicylic acid.

thio-salt (thi'ō-sāl't), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. salt*.] A compound, having the general character of a salt, which may be regarded as formed by the union of a more electropositive with a more electronegative sulphid, or as derived from an oxy-salt by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen.

thiosapol (thi-ō-sap'ol), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *L. sapo*, soap, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a soda (hard) soap containing about 10 per cent. of sulphur in chemical combination: used medicinally in the treatment of certain skin-diseases.

thiosavon (thi-ō-sav'o-nal), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *F. savon*, < *L. sapon* (*n*), soap, + *-al*.] A trade-name of a potash (soft) soap containing sulphur in chemical combination. Its uses are similar to those of thiosapol.

thiosinamine (thi'ō-sin-am'in), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *σιν* (*am*), mustard, + *E. amine*.] A colorless compound, $SC(NH_2)NHCH_2CH:CH_2$, prepared by the action of aqueous ammonia on allyl isothiocyanate (allyl mustard oil). It forms monoclinic or rhombic crystals and melts at $78.4^\circ C$. Also called *allylthio-urea* or *allylthiocarbamide*.

thiostannate (thi-ō-stan'āt), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. stannate*.] In chem., a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of stannic sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal: as, potassium thiostannate, K_2SnS_3 . Formerly called *sulphostannate*.

thiostannic

thiostannic (thi-ō-stan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *Ε. stannic*.] Pertaining to thio-stannic acid.—**Thiostannic acid**, an acid, H_2SnS_3 , corresponding to the salts, thio-stannates. The acid has apparently been obtained in the free state, but of doubtful purity. See **thiostannate*. Formerly called *sulpho-stannic acid*.

thiosulphate, *n.*—**Sodium thiosulphate**, formerly called *hypo-sulphite*, is manufactured upon a large scale for use in photography, in the metallurgical extraction of silver in the liquid way, as an antichlor in connection with the bleaching of paper-pulp, and as an analytical reagent.

Thiothrix (thi-ō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Winogradsky, 1887), < Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of bacteria of the family *Beggiatoaceae*. It includes non-motile filamentous forms surrounded by an inconspicuous sheath and containing sulphur granules. All are found in sulphur water. *T. nivea* is the best known species. Compare *sulphur *bacteria*.

thiotolene (thi-ō-tō-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. (f) tolu + ene*. Cf. *toluene*.] A

colorless liquid, $S \begin{matrix} \text{CH:CH} \\ \text{CH:CCH}_3 \end{matrix}$, contained in

coal-tar and prepared by the distillation of sodium pyrotartrate with phosphorus trisulphide. Also called *β-methyl-thiophene*.

thiotungstate (thi-ō-tung'stāt), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. tungstate*.] In chem., a compound which may be regarded as formed by the union of tungsten trisulphide with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal, as potassium thiotungstate, K_2WS_4 . Formerly called *sulphotungstate*.

thiotungstic (thi-ō-tung'stik), *a.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. tungstic*.] Pertaining to thiotungstic acid.—**Thiotungstic acid**, an hypothetical acid corresponding to the salts, thiotungstates. See **thiotungstate*. Formerly called *sulphotungstic acid*.

thio-urea (thi-ō-ū-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + NL. *urea*.] A colorless compound, $SC(NH_2)_2$, prepared by the fusion of ammonium thiocyanate. It crystallizes in thick rhombic prisms, melts at 172° C., and is also called *sulpho-urea*, *sulphocarbamide*, and more correctly *thiocarbamide*.

thioxanthone (thi-ok-san'thōn), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *ξανθος*, yellow, + *-one*.] A yellow

low compound, $C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} \text{CO} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{S} \end{matrix} C_6H_4$, prepared

by the action of sulphuric acid on phenyl-thiosalicic acid. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 209° C., and boils at 371–373° C. under 715 millimeters pressure.

thioxene (thi-ok'sēn), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *E. ox(ygen) + -ene*.] A general name applied in organic chemistry to the various dimethyl-thiophenes, $(CH_3)_2C_4H_2S$. They are all liquids and can be prepared synthetically.

third, *n.* 6. In golf, a handicap allowance equivalent to one stroke at every third hole; an allowance of six strokes in eighteen holes.—**Slurred third**. In music, see **terce coute*.

third-flute (thērd'flūt), *n.* Same as **terzflöte*. **thirdness** (thērd'neś), *n.* 1. The character of being third; the third position in an ordinal series considered as a character of the object occupying it.—2. The mode of being of that which is such as it is by virtue of a triadic relation which is incapable of being defined in terms of dyadic relations.

thirst, *n.* 3. A waterless region. [S. Africa.]

thirty, *a.* and *n.* I. *a.*—To feel or look like thirty cents, or to make one look like thirty cents, to look or feel exceedingly small; take one down; give one a small opinion of oneself; feel or to make one feel 'mean.' [Slang.]

"I say old chap what does that mean? Make [a man] look like thirty cents. It's awfully queer you know."

In his most sepulchral tone the actor volunteered: "I'll tell you old chap. That is merely a colloquial expression indicative of the acme of mediocrity."

N. Y. Times, Dec. 23, 1902.

II. *n.* 3. In printing and teleg., the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch.—**Half thirty**, in tennis, one stroke given to a supposedly inferior player at the beginning of the first game, two at the beginning of the second, and thus alternately in the subsequent games of the set.

Thiry-Vella fistula. See **fistula*.

thiashow (thi'shou), *adv.* In this way; in this particular manner.

What's this then, which proves good yet seems untrue?

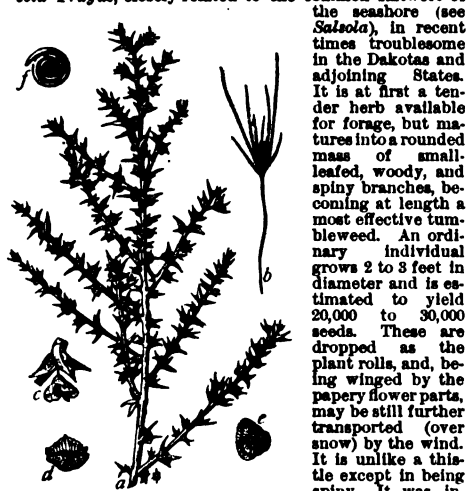
Are means to the end, themselves in part the end?

Is fiction which makes fact alive, fact too?

The somehow may be *thiashow*.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 706.

thistle, *n.*—**Napa thistle**, a yellow-flowered star-thistle, *Centaurea Melitensis*, abundantly introduced as a weed in California, apparently diffused from Napa. Also *toxicaria*.—**Russian thistle**, an annual weed, *Salsola Tragus*, closely related to the common saltwort of the seashore (see *Salsola*), in recent times troublesome in the Dakotas and adjoining States. It is at first a tender herb available for forage, but matures into a rounded mass of small-leaved, woody, and spiny branches, becoming at length a most effective tumbleweed. An ordinary individual grows 2 to 3 feet in diameter and is estimated to yield 20,000 to 30,000 seeds. These are dropped as the plant rolls, and being winged by the papery flower parts, may be still further transported (over snow) by the wind. It is unlike a thistle except in being spiny. It was introduced into South Dakota in 1874, and in twenty years had spread over an area of 35,000 square miles. Its ravages at first caused alarm, but it has been found possible to control it by close cultivation aided by sheep pasturing. Also called *Russian cactus*, *Russian saltwort*, and *Tatar thistle*.—**Tatar thistle**. Same as *Russian thistle*.—**Texas thistle**. See **star-thistle*.



Russian Thistle (*Salsola Tragus*). *a.*, branch of mature plant; *b.*, seedling about two weeks old—both less than one third natural size; *c.*, flower detached from the axil and remaining suspended by minute hairs, in the ordinary inverted position on a rolling plant—slightly under natural size; *d.*, flower viewed from above and in front, showing the calyx-lobes convoluted into a cone-shaped body, (and the large membranaceous spreading wings—slightly under natural size; *e.*, seed with flower parts removed—enlarged; *f.*, embryo removed from the seed—more enlarged. (After L. H. Dewey, U. S. D. A.)

called *Russian cactus*, *Russian saltwort*, and *Tatar thistle*.—**Tatar thistle**. Same as *Russian thistle*.—**Texas thistle**. See **star-thistle*.

thistle-dollar, *n.* 2. A silver coin of Charles II. of England, struck in 1676: so called from emblems on the reverse.

thistle-saffron (thi's-l-saf'ron), *n.* See **saffron*.

thiuret (thi-ū-ret), *n.* [Gr. *θειον*, sulphur, + *-uret*.] A trade-name of a light odorless powder, $C_2H_7N_3S_2$, used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

thlakusk (thlak'usk), *n.* [*Thlinkit* (Thlinkit) of northwestern N. America.] A name given by the Thlinkit Indians to the red seaweed, *Porphyra lacinata*, which is of considerable value as food in southeastern Alaska. See *Porphyra* and *laver*.

thola, *n.* See *tola*.

tholos (thō'los), *n.* Same as *tholos*.

tholus, *n.* 2. A round excavated tomb lined with masonry. See **beehive tomb*.

The evidence suggests that tholos burial was introduced in Eastern Crete toward the close of the Minoan period. R. C. Bosanquet, in An. Brit. School at Athens, VIII. [306.]

thomkite (tō'mā-it), *n.* [Named after Prof. Carl Thomas.] Ferrous carbonate, probably identical with siderite, but stated to occur in pyramidal crystals.

Thomas (tom'as), *v. i.* To begin St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 31. This is still done in some parts of England by villagers, who go about in procession begging money for the Christmas revels, especially in the district of Almondsbury and Huddersfield: as, to go about *Thomas-asing*. N. and Q., 9th ser., VII. 263.

Thomson's law. See **law*.

thon (THŌN), *pron.* [*th(at) + one*.] A word coined, in 1858, by C. C. Converse, as a pronoun of the third person and of a common gender designed to be substituted for the locutions 'him or her,' 'his or hers,' etc. It has been but little used.

Each member of a family, each family of a clan, and each clan of a tribe has a fixed place in the group to which he or she is kept by *thon's* own memory and constrained by the consensus of associates.

Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 831.

Thoracic choke. See **choke*.

thoracicolumbar (thō-ras'i-kō-lum'bār), *a.* Same as **thoracolumbar*.

thoracocentesis (thō'rā-kō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *κέντρον*, puncture.] Same as *thoracocentesis*.

thoracocystitis (thō'rā-kō-si-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *κύστωρ*, a

thorium

crooking, < *κυλλοῦν*, make crooked, < *κύλλω*, crooked.] Distortion of the chest.

thoracocystitis (thō'rā-kō-sēr-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *κυστίτις*, curvatures.] Barrel-shaped deformity of the chest.

thoracodynia (thō'rā-kō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the chest.

thoracogastroschisis (thō'rā-kō-gas-tros'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *γαστήρ* (*gaster*), belly, + *σχίσσις*, fissure.] Congenital fissure of the chest and abdominal wall.

thoracolumbar (thō'rā-kō-lum'bār), *a.* Relating to the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae considered collectively.

thoracomycodinia (thō'rā-kō-mi-ō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *μύς*, muscle, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the muscles of the chest-wall.

thoracopagus (thō-rā-kop'a-gus), *a.* [NL. *thoracopag(us) + -ous*.] Relating to that form of a double monster known as a thoracopagus, in which the thoraces are united to a considerable extent.

thoracopathy (thō-rā-kop'a-gi), *n.* [Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *πάθος*, disease.] Any disease of the thoracic organs, especially of the lungs.

thoracoscope (thō'rā-kō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A stethoscope.

thoracoscopy (thō'rā-kōs'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In med., physical examination of the thoracic organs.

thoracostenosis (thō'rā-kō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*thorax*), chest, + *στενωσις*, narrowing.] Narrowness of the chest.

thoria, *n.* The name was first given by Berzelius to a supposed new earth announced by him in 1815 as present in xenotime and other Swedish or Norwegian minerals. He afterward proved that this material was in fact yttrium phosphate. In 1828 he discovered a really distinct earth in the mineral thorite, and applied to it the same name (from the god Thor of Scandinavian mythology), and in this sense the word is used. This earth the oxide of thorium, forms the principal part of the mantles of Welsbach incandescent gas-lamps. The material used has been varied, with a view to securing as white a light as possible, but is said to be commonly about 90 per cent. of thorium oxide and 1 per cent. of cerium oxide.

thorianite (thō'ri-ā-nit), *n.* [*thori(um) + -an + -ite*.] A mineral found in alluvial gravel near Kondurugala, in the province of Sabaragamuwa, and in the Galle district, Ceylon. It occurs in small roughly cubical crystals, of brownish-black color and resinous luster, of specific gravity 9.5–9.7, of hardness nearly 7, infusible before the blowpipe, easily pulverized, and then readily soluble in strong nitric acid. The mineral is strongly radioactive and consists essentially of the oxide of thorium, uranium, the rare earths, and lead. Two varieties have been described, the one containing 78 per cent. of thorium dioxide and 12 per cent. of uranium oxide, the other containing about 60 per cent. of thorium dioxide and over 30 per cent. of uranium oxide. Both varieties contain a relatively high proportion of helium, the former on solution setting free something over ten cubic centimeters of this rare gas. The mineral can properly be classed as a variety of uraninite or pitchblende.

thorite (thor'it), *n.* [Appar. an independent formation from *Thor + -ite*, with reference to the strength of the explosive, and not associated, like *thorite*, with *thorium*.] An explosive of the ammonium-nitrate class once experimented with as a bursting charge for shell.

thorium, *n.* In 1900 Brauner announced his belief that thorium, as generally known, is separable into two different elements. A little later Baskerville, working by a different method, came to the same conclusion, and in 1903 claimed to have effected its separation into three components, two of which he proposed the new names *carolinium* and *berzelium*, retaining the name *thorium* for the third component. Later he found for this new or purified thorium an atomic weight of 230.1–230.6. In 1906 R. J. Meyer and A. Gumpertz published the results of a careful revision of the previous work on this subject, which they found did not afford any evidence in support of the earlier claims of the separability of thorium. Thorium is a radioactive element and is the parent of a series of radioactive products of which eight separate members have already been identified. These are known as *mesothorium 1*, *mesothorium 2*, *radiothorium*, *thorium X*, *thorium emanation*, *thorium A*, *thorium B*, and *thorium C*, and are ordinarily present in thorium compounds. Thorium and its products appear to constitute a separate radioactive group or family, distinct from the uranium group, of which actinium, ionium, radium, and polonium are members, although generally found associated with it in minerals. Thorium itself emits only α-rays, but, owing to the presence of thorium disintegration-products, β- and γ-rays are also given out by thorium compounds.—**Nitrate of thorium**, a salt of the rare metal thorium, a few years ago found only in very small quantities in the collections of chemical laboratories, now an article of

thorium

commerce and used in the production of mantles for Welsbach incandescent gas-lamps.—**Thorium emanation**, a highly radioactive gaseous disintegration-product of thorium, freely evolved by certain compounds of thorium, and having but a very brief independent existence. In the course of a few minutes it undergoes almost complete disintegration and is transformed into solid radioactive products known as *thorium A, B, and C*. See *emanation*, 6.—**Thorium X**, a radioactive disintegration product of thorium which can be separated from the latter by precipitating the thorium as hydroxide from an aqueous solution of the nitrate. After removing the hydroxide the liquid is evaporated to dryness, the residue is ignited to expel ammonium salts, and a slight residue containing the thorium X, but consisting chiefly of impurities, is obtained. This residue may be several thousand times more radioactive than an equal weight of thorium oxide and evolves correspondingly greater amounts of thorium emanation. This activity is gradually lost, however, owing to the disintegration of the thorium X, which disappears at a rate corresponding to the transformation of half of the total amount present in a period of about four days. Thorium X has been found to be the immediate parent from which the thorium emanation is produced.

thorn¹, *n.*—**Black thorn**. Same as *Western Hawth.*—**Large-fruited thorn**. Same as *dotted Hawth.*—**Wait-a-bit thorn**. (*b*) The hackthorn, *Acacia detinens*. See *hackthorn*.

thornback, *n.* 1. (*b*) In Australia, one of the sting-rays, *Raja lemprieri* or *Raja rostrata*, of the family *Rajidae*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral. English.

thorn-locust (thörn'lô'kust), *n.* The honey-locust.

thorogummite, *n.* This mineral, like other native compounds of thorium and uranium, has marked radioactive properties.

thought-consciousness (thát'con'shus-nes), *n.* The disposition of consciousness during the process of thought; the mind as it is when reasoning, arguing, solving a problem, etc. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. i. 1.

thought-reading (thát'rê'ding), *n.* Same as *mind-reading*.

thought-writing (thát'ri'ting), *n.* Any endeavor to record ideas by means of signs, pictures, or ideographs, rather than by means of phonetic symbols.

The monographs on sign language and pictography, having as their text the attainments of the North American Indians in those directions, may contribute to the understanding of similar exhibitions of evanescent and durable *thought-writing*, whether still employed in other parts of the world or now only found in records of material remains. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 50.

thousand-jacket (thou'zand-jak'et), *n.* In New Zealand, the ribbonwood, *Hoheria populnea*, so called from the many layers of its inner bark. See *houhere* and *ribbonwood*.

Thracian, *n.* 2. The language (any language) spoken in ancient Thrace. From the scanty remains of the Thracian dialects (chiefly proper names) it is inferred that they belonged to the Indo-European family.—3. In *geol.*, the uppermost stage of the Pliocene Tertiary series in the Vienna basin of Austria, represented by conglomerates, gravels, and sands containing bones of large mammals and shells of *Unios* and, in locally distributed freshwater limestones, the shells of *Helix* and *Planorbis*. The Thracian beds lie on the Congeria beds of the Lower Pliocene.

thrasher², *n.*—**Bahama thrasher**, a bird, *Harporhynchus plumbeus*, related to the familiar brown thrasher, but peculiar to the Bahama Islands.—**Palmer's thrasher**, the bow-billed thrasher, *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*.

thread, *n.* 12. *pl.* A defect in glass articles: same as *string*, 15.—**Arial thread**. See *arial*.—**British Association thread**, a screw-thread for bolts and nuts proposed by a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882. It has rounded tops and bottoms, similar to the Whitworth, and is taken from Professor Thurys's Swiss system.—**Conjunctive threads**, in *biol.*, the achromatic filaments of the nuclear spindle.—**Eve's thread**. Same as *Adam's needle* and *thread*.—**Floating thread**, in *weaving*, a thread that passes over several other threads without interlacing with them.—**Male thread**, the thread of a bolt, in distinction from the thread of a nut, which latter is called a *female thread* or *internal thread*.—**Metal thread**, a fine metallic wire which can be woven or used for textile purposes, made from gold, silver, copper, or a similar metal.—**Müller's thread**, the common terminal thread of all the ovarian tubes in an insect's ovary.—**Nuclear thread**, an indefinite term applied sometimes to the elements of the achromatic linin network of the cell-nucleus, sometimes to elements of the chromatin reticulum or to the chromosome.—**Thread blight**. See *blight*.—**Whitworth thread**, the British standard for bolts, nuts, and taps. The angle of the helices is 55° instead of 60°, as in the American or United States standard, and the depth of the thread is 0.96 of the pitch instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ th. The points and roots are rounded off to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the depth each instead of using a flat top or the sharp angle used in the United States. It was proposed and adopted by Sir Joseph Whitworth of Manchester and by him impressed upon English engineering and manufactures.

thread, *v. t.* 5. In *elect.*, to pass through and link with, as the lines of force of the magnetic

field of a D'Arsonval galvanometer pass through the suspended coil of the instrument.

thread-board (thred'bôrd), *n.* A board directly over the spindles of a ring-spinning machine, for holding guide-wires for the thread. *Nasmyth*, *Cotton Spinning*, p. 328.

thread-fish, *n.* 3. A common name of *Alectis ciliaris*, a carangoid fish ranging northward from the tropics on both American coasts to Mazatlan and Cape Cod.

thread-gage, *n.* 2. A gage used to determine the accuracy of screw-threads, cut by machine, as to depth, pitch, and conformity to standard. If the thread is cut with a taper, as on taps and pipes, a thread-gage is used to test the accuracy of these elements also.—**Worm-thread gage**, a special form of screw-gage for measuring the threads of worm-gears.

thread-guide, *n.* 2. In a ring-spinning machine, a wire device for guiding the thread to the spindle.

threading (thred'ing), *p. a.* [*thread*, *v.*, 5.] Forming a link with the windings of an electric circuit: said lines of force of a magnetic circuit passing through a coil of wire.

threadlet (thred'let), *n.* [*thread* + *-let*.] A delicate or minute thread.

thred, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *thread*.

three, *a.*—**Three-circle goniometer**. See *goniometer*.—**Three-point problem**, a problem employed in surveying for determining a certain point when three signals are in view.—**Three-wire system**. See *wire*.

three-bagger (thré'bag'er), *n.* In *base-ball*, a hit which enables the striker to run three bases; a three-base hit. [*Slang*.]

three-birds, *n.* 2. Same as **noddling-cap*.

three-color (thré'kul'or), *a.* Characterized by the use of three colors; specifically, printed in three colors. See **three-color process*, below.

The novelty of reproducing the author's very effective paintings by means of the "three-color" process. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 123.

Three-color process, the process of producing pictorial prints from three plates or printing-surfaces, made by photography, that respectively convey to the print the three primary colors yellow, blue, and red. Secondary and tertiary colors are produced by successive overlappings of the prints of primary colors. A fourth plate of black is sometimes added when the outlines of form are indistinct or when shading is not enough marked. To improve the general effect a special engraving of parts of each plate is often required. The three-color process is applicable to the methods used in typographic, lithographic, and gelatin printing.

three-crank (thré'krangk), *a.* Having three cranks on one shaft: an arrangement used with engines or pumps having three cylinders to secure even distribution of turning effect, or, in pumping liquids, a steady flow from the pumps. *Norris and Morgan*, *High-speed Steam-engine*, p. 22.

Three-fold symmetry. See **symmetry*, 6.

three-line (thré'lin), *n.* A trigram; a system of 3 coplanar straight lines.

three-on (thré-on'), *a.* Said of an arrangement of pages for presswork by which three copies in triplicate can be printed together on the same sheet by the same operation. See **two-on*.

three-phase (thré'fáz), *a.* In *elect.*, pertaining to or employing a system of electric distribution in which are used three alternating currents differing in phase from one another by one third of a period, so that they reverse in direction successively at equal intervals of time: that is, first current 1, then current 2, then 3, then again 1, etc., reverses.

The electric energy is generated by three-phase machines at 20,000 volts. *Nature*, April 23, 1903, p. 588.

Three-phase alternator, a generator for the production of the three alternating electric currents of different phase for use on a three-phase circuit.—**Three-phase circuit**, an electric circuit supplied with three alternating currents differing in phase from one another by one third of a cycle.—**Three-phase generator**. See **generator*.—**Three-phase system**, a system for the production and distribution of three alternating electric currents differing from one another by a third of a cycle, and the utilization of such currents.—**Three-phase transformer**. See **transformer*.

three-phase (thré'fáz'er), *n.* In *elect.*, a three-phase alternating-current generator or motor. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902-1903, p. 751.

three-rhythm (thré'riethm), *n.* 1. A rhythm of which the unit is trimembral; dactylic or anapestic rhythm.

The dactyl is undoubtedly the simplest three-rhythm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 540.

2. A bimembral, iambic or trochaic, rhythm

throat-fringe

as estimated in terms of time (one long syllable = two short syllables).

No circumstance in the history of aesthetics is so curious as the overpowering passion of the English ear for 3-rhythm. *S. Lanier*, *Sci. of English Verse*, p. 141.

threesome, *a.* II. *n.* In *golf*, a match in which one player, playing his own ball, plays against two opponents with one ball, each opponent playing alternate strokes.

In a *threesome* or *foursome* the partners shall strike off alternately from the teeing-ground, and shall strike alternately during the play of the hole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 26.

three-stringed (thré'stringd), *a.* Having three strings: said of musical instruments: as, a *three-stringed viol*.

three-throw (thré'thrô), *a.* Having three cranks. Usually these cranks are at 120° with each other so as to produce or consume more evenly distributed turning effect. In a three-throw pump or engine each crank is connected to its own cylinder.

At present the current from the turbine is taken to a Riedler pump at the shaft bottom, and to a small *three-throw* pump. This takes up less than half the power available, and that in reserve will be used to duplicate the shaft pump or for haulage purposes. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 585.

Three-way cock or valve. See **cock* 1.

thresh *v. t.* 3. In *wire-drawing*, to raise (a wire rod or bar of small section) high in the air and throw it heavily against a flat smooth plate on the ground in order to straighten it or to loosen the scale and dirt. *Stand. Dict.*

thresherman (thresh'er-man), *n.* One who pursues the occupation or business of threshing; a thresher.

But there is no need for the *thresherman* to be victimized by such mis-statements. *Threshermen's Rev.*, June, 1904, p. 11.

threshold, *n.*—**Absolute threshold of difference**. See **absolute*.—**Discriminative threshold**. See *discriminative* 41min.

threshold-plate (thresh'ôld-plât), *n.* A threshold or saddle made of metal, as brass or cast-iron.

thret, threaten. Simplified spellings of *threat, threaten*.

thrill, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *thrill*. **thriller** (thrill'er), *n.* [*thrill*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. Something which thrills or affects with a tingling sensation of pleasure or, occasionally, pain; a shocker; specifically, a shilling shocker. [*Colloq.*]

The British-Boer spectacle, "Best of Friends" and "home-made thriller," "The Evil Men Do," have shared alike in the disfavor of the below-Fourteenth-Street masses, whose fancy remains true to such unfading heart-wringers as "No Wedding Bells for Her." *The Forum*, Jan.-March, 1904, p. 418.

2. One who thrills others; specifically, a writer of 'thrillers' or shilling shockers. [*Colloq.*]

Come, then, ye gentles and geniuses, ye poets, . . . ye thrillers and movers with the pen. *J. Ralph*, *War's Brighter Side*, vii.

thrimes (thrim'es), *n.* [*AS.*] Same as **trimes*. **thripid** (thrip'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Thripidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the thysanopterous family *Thripidae*.

Thriassops (thris'ops), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *thriassos*, a fish, + *ôps*, eye.] A genus of rather large teleostean fishes found in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks of Europe.

thro⁴ (thrô), *n.* A Burmese viol with three silk strings, a flat elliptical body, and a carved head, in general appearance curiously resembling the violin; also *tarau*.

throat, *n.* 3. (*n*) Any passage from large to small cross-section, as in a pipe which leads off from a main, where in the neck of the joint the area is enlarged to give easy flow and smooth curves. (*o*) The top or head opening of a shaft or blast-furnace through which the charges of ore fuel and flux are dumped by gravity. (*p*) The curve where the flange of railway car-wheels joins the straight cylindrical or conical part of the tread. This throat part bears against the upper corner of the head of the rail. (*q*) In *geol.*, the upper portion of a volcanic conduit, which is adjacent to the crater.

As soon as the *throat* of the crater is thoroughly cleared, and the climax of the eruption is reached, a mass of incandescent lava rises and wells over. *Nature*, Aug. 21, 1902, p. 406.

(*r*) The front part of the mold-board of a plow.

That part which perforates the soil . . . and which is usually termed the *throat* or breast.

Rees, *Cyclopædia*, article 'plough.'

Hospital sore throat, ulcerative pharyngitis.

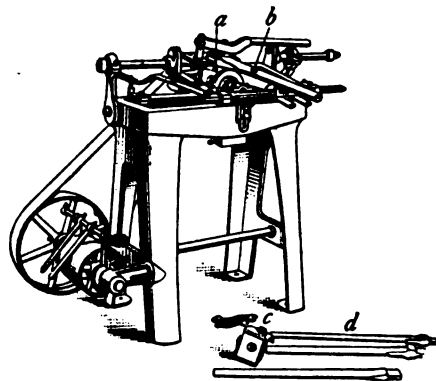
throat-fringe (throt'fring), *n.* A line of very long hair running lengthwise on the throat of a mammal.

In the winter coat the narrowness and banded coloration of the *throat-fringe* must likewise be noted as a well-marked feature. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 932.

throating-line

throating-line (thrō'ing-lin), *n.* Same as **cutting-down line**.

throating-machine (thrō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In wood-working, a machine for shaping the



Throating-machine.

a, cutter; *b*, spoke in position for work; *c*, extra cutter for spoke of different size; *d*, sample of throated spokes.

throat of a wagon- or carriage-wheel spoke. Small machines employ a horizontal cutter-head having suitable cutters, and must be fed by hand, the tenoned spoke being held in the machine by the operator until the throat, or tapering abutment that forms the base of the spoke when in place in the wheel, is shaped out. Large machines are self-feeding and automatically shape the throat to any required pattern. The capacity is 15,000 spokes a day. It is sometimes combined with other machines, as in the tenoning, mitering, and throating-machine.

throatlatch, *n.* 2. The upper under-part of a horse's throat, around which the throatlatch of the harness passes: used in describing the characters or 'points' of a horse.

throat-piece, *n.* 2. The wooden part of a tennis-racket where the frame or rim is bent together to meet the handle.

throat-plate (thrō't plāt), *n.* The exterior plate of a locomotive fire-box, which is fastened to the lower segment of the cylindrical barrel. Its upper edge is flanged forward to receive the barrel-plate and the sides are flanged backward to receive the sides of the water-legs.

throat-ring (thrō't ring), *n.*—Waldayer's lymphatic throat-ring, the faucial, pharyngeal, and lingual tonsils, which form a broken ring of lymphoid tissue encircling the beginning of the respiratory tract. Also *Waldayer's tonsillar ring*. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 222.

thrombase (throm'bās), *n.* [Gr. θρόμβος, a lump, clot, + -ase.] The ferment which causes the clotting of blood; thrombin: same as *fibrin ferment*.

thrombin (throm'bin), *n.* [Gr. θρόμβος, a lump, clot, + -in².] The fibrin ferment which causes the coagulation of the blood; thrombase.

thrombocystis (throm-bō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρόμβος, a lump, clot, + κύστις, bladder, cyst.] A cyst-like inclosure of the blood effused into a soft tissue such as the brain.

thrombogen (throm'bō-jen), *n.* [Gr. θρόμβος, a lump, clot, + -γενής, producing.] A substance assumed to be present in the blood-plates which converts fibrinogen into fibrin; the proenzym of the fibrin ferment. *Amer. Jour. Clin. Med.*, Oct., 1907, p. 1227.

thrombogenic (throm-bō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *thrombogen* + -ic.] Inducing coagulation.

thromboid (throm'boid), *a.* [Gr. θρομβοειδής, full of clots, elotty, < θρόμβος, a clot, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a blood-clot or a thrombus.

thrombokinas (throm-bō-kin'ās), *n.* [Gr. θρόμβος, a clot, + E. *kinase*.] A kinase found in the tissues and the formed elements of the blood, which in the presence of a calcium salt activates the proenzym of the fibrin ferment, thrombogen.

thrombolite (throm'bō-lit), *n.* [Gr. θρόμβος, a clot, + λίθος, a stone.] An amorphous emerald-green mineral occurring with malachite at Rézbánya, Hungary. It contains the oxides of copper and antimony, with water, but its homogeneity is doubtful.

thrombosin (throm'bō-sin), *n.* [Gr. θρόμβος, a clot, + -ase + -in².] According to Lilienfeld's conception of the process of coagulation, the substance formed on the decomposition of fibrinogen by leuconuclein (which see). This substance combines with a calcium salt and then constitutes fibrin.

thrombosis, *n.*—**Puerperal thrombosis**, intravenous coagulation of blood occurring occasionally after childbirth.

thrombus, *n.*—**Mammic thrombus**, a clot formed within a blood-vessel, due to stagnation of the circulation from weakness of the heart or general debility.—**Milk thrombus**. See **milk-thrombus*.—**Thrombus neonatorum**. Same as *cephalohematoma*.

throne-room (thrōn'rōm), *n.* In a royal palace, the chief audience-room where the throne is placed.

It was upon this example that the restoration of the Throne-room at Knossos was based. *The Fyfe*, in *Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects*, X, 114.

throsoid (thros'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Throscidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Throscidae*.

throstle-spinning (thros'l-spin-ing), *n.* The spinning of yarn on a throstle or fly-frame. *Webb*, *Indust. Democracy*, I, 424.—**Throstle spinning-machine**. Same as *throstle*, 2.

throstle-yarn (thros'l-yārn), *n.* Yarn made on a throstle spinning-machine.

throttle, *v. t.* 4. In *elect.*, to reduce (the flux in a magnetic circuit) by diminishing the cross-section of the iron traversed by the lines of force, or by the introduction of joints or air-gaps.

Every such *throttling* of the magnetic circuit will directly produce a diminution of the mean flux of induction. *H. Du Bois*, *The Magnetic Circuit*, p. 168.

throttle-governor (throt'l-guv'er-nor), *n.* A governor which regulates the speed of an engine by throttling the steam admitted to the cylinder, thus changing the pressure on the piston.

throttle-pipe (throt'l-pip), *n.* The vertical pipe leading from the dry pipe of a locomotive to the throttle-valve.

throttling-bar (throt'ling-bār), *n.* A metal bar, of uniform width and varying thickness, placed on the inside of the hydraulic cylinder of a gun-carriage to limit the recoil of the gun by varying and gradually closing the orifice in the piston-head. *Jour. U. S. Artillery*, Nov.-Dec., 1903, p. 297.

through¹, *adv.*—**Through-and-through**, noting a system of mining the softer bituminous coal, when no pretense is made to aizing the lumps. The product is known in the United States as 'run of mine' coal. [British.]

through¹, *a.* II. *n.* In plowing and other field-work, a single passage across the field; half of a bout.

The entire width of the cut of the gang is twenty-four inches, from which can be computed the number of "throughs" necessary to clean a row.

Catalogus John Deere Plow Co., 1905-06, p. 121.

through-key (thrō'kē), *n.* A key or pin in the hole for which goes entirely through the element to be fastened, so that, if desired, the key may also go through and protrude on the side opposite the head. *Whitlam*, *Const. Steam Engin.*, p. 81.

through-rod (thrō'rod), *n.* A rod which runs from end to end of the structure of which it is a part, or which comes out at both ends of such a structure in order to be fastened there. *Whitlam*, *Const. Steam Engin.*, p. 81.

throw¹, *v. I. trans.*—**To throw a fit**, to suffer from an epileptic seizure; hence, to act in an excited way. [Slang.]—**To throw down** (*c*) In *chem.*, to precipitate; separate in solid form from a solution, either by chemical action or by the addition of a liquid miscible with the solvent, but incapable of holding in solution the solid which is separated. Thus, silver may be thrown down as silver chloride from a solution in water of silver nitrate by the addition of common salt, or camphor may be thrown down from a solution of it in alcohol by the addition of water. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London)*, 1899, ser. B, p. 218.—**To throw in** (*c*) In *printing*, to distribute composed type, throwing, with rapid motion of the hand, each type in its proper box. See *distribute*, *v. t.*, 2.

II. *intrans.*—**To throw over**, in a steam-engine, to run over; to turn in such a direction that the crank-pin will rise when it moves from the dead-center next to the cylinder: said only of horizontal or inclined engines.—**To throw under**, in a steam-engine, to run under; to turn in such a direction that the crank-pin will descend when it moves from the dead-center next to the cylinder: said only of horizontal or inclined engines.

throw¹, *n.* 10. A crank. [Eng.]—11. The length or lever-arm of a crank.—12. In *elect.*, the angular movement or swing of the needle of a galvanometer, with incompletely damped motion, measured from the zero-point to the turning-point of its first excursion. *H. Hertz* (trans.), *Electric Waves*, p. 190.

throw-disk (thrō'disk), *n.* A crank-disk (see **throw*, *n.*, 10). Such a disk may be, in design, a plain disk-crank or wrist-plate, or it may be slotted and with the

thrust-block

pin adjustable in the slot by a screw. This latter arrangement is much used in slotting-machines and for reciprocating feed-motions, where the element driven by the pin should have a throw or travel of varying or adjustable length.

Thrower's wheel, a potter's wheel.

throwing-board (thrō'ing-bōrd), *n.* See **spear-thrower*.

throwing-club (thrō'ing-klub), *n.* A weapon somewhat like a club which is thrown at the enemy.

throwing-iron (thrō'ing-i'ēr'n), *n.* A peculiar knife-like weapon used for throwing: found among certain tribes of Central Africa. *Ratzel* (trans.), *Hist. of Mankind*, III, 68.

throwing-knife (thrō'ing-nif), *n.* A knife used as a weapon and intended to be thrown at the enemy. Such knives are common in parts of Africa, especially among the Mombutus, and are of various shapes, often with a number of secondary projections or arms on the principal blade. *Ratzel* (trans.), *Hist. of Mankind*, III, 72.

throwing-machine (thrō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for forming threads by twisting filaments, as in silk manufacture.—2. A form of simple weaving-machine in which the shuttle is thrown athwart the warp-threads.—3. A primitive form of lathe for rough turning.—4. A potter's wheel, usually driven by mechanical power.

throwing-net (thrō'ing-net), *n.* A net designed to be thrown by the hand, as from the shore or a boat; a casting-net.

The *throwing- or casting-nets*, circle-nets, sweep-nets, modified trammel-nets, long nets like those for sand-eels with a median pocket, push-nets, conical wicker traps, elaborate weirs of stones which closely resemble those at present in use in Japan, besides baited and unbaited hooks, show how varied these methods [used on the Nile] are. *Nature*, Nov. 7, 1907, p. 10.

throw-line (thrō'lin), *n.* Same as **trip-line*.

throw-out (thrō'out), *n.* Same as **frog²*, 4 (b).

thru, *prep., adv., and a.* A simplified spelling of *through*.

thrum¹, *n.* 7. The character of being thrum-eyed.

Short style or "thrum" is a dominant—with a complication. *Nature*, Aug. 25, 1904, p. 412.

thruout, *adv. and prep.* A simplified spelling of *throughout*.

thrush¹, *n.*—**Austral thrush**. Same as *Port Jackson Thrush*.—**Fox thrush**, a local English name for the mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.—**Native thrush**, the Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala pinnata*.—**Port Jackson thrush**, the best known species of Australian shrike-thrushes, the *Colluricincla harmonica* of Latham.—**Whistling-thrush**, an East Indian bird of the genus *Myiophobus*, belonging to the family of babblers, *Timeliidae*.

thrust¹, *n.* 6. In *geol.*, a compressive strain in the crust of the earth, which, in its most characteristic development, produces reversed or thrust faults.

Horizontal differential movements had occurred, and local thrusts and shear slips took place again, fragmenting the previous thrust-masses and igneous intrusions. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1908, p. 350.

7. In *marine engin.*, the force exerted endwise on a propeller shaft to drive a vessel ahead. An indicated *thrust* is a fictitious thrust which would be exerted if the whole indicated horse-power of the engine was used to drive the vessel ahead at a speed equivalent to the rate of advance of the screw turning in a solid block instead of in water. An *effective thrust* is the real thrust equal to the resistance which the vessel opposes to motion through the water.

8. Abbreviation of *thrust-bearing*, **thrust-block*, or *thrust-box*.

For each wheel is provided a 24-in. high-pressure gate valve, with roller bearing *thrusts*.

Elect. World and Engin., April 11, 1903, p. 644.

9. See the extract.

In one of these [mines] 19,000 "shots" or "thrusts" have been made by four machines in 12 months, which yielded 40,000 tons of coal. [Hydraulic mining cartridge.] *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22700.

Horseshoe thrust, a form of thrust-bearing used for taking the end thrust of a shaft. It consists of a series of U-shaped blocks against which collars on the shaft bear.

thrust-bearing, *n.*—**Ball thrust-bearing**. Same as **ball-thrust*.

thrust-block (thrust'blok), *n.* A massive bearing for the propeller-shaft of a marine engine, constructed so as both to support the shaft and to resist motion in the direction of its length. Whatever force the propeller exerts to drive the vessel forward must be opposed by an equal reaction in the hull, and the thrust-block is designed to provide this. In the older and common form, there was formed on the length of shaft just aft of the engine a series of

rings or collars greater in external diameter than the shaft. These collars fitted into corresponding grooves in the box or bearing, and the surfaces of these collars or rings, which were at right angles to the length of the shaft, received and resisted the thrust. If for any reason they wore unequally the area for thrust resistance was proportionately reduced and at once the bearing began to heat, necessitating devices for cooling the contact-surfaces. The bearing-surfaces of the box are usually cast with hollow channels so that water can easily be circulated through them. To enable worn areas to be easily and cheaply replaced, a modern design makes the contacts removable elements, having somewhat a horseshoe form, which fit into recesses in the bearing and can be taken out easily to enable new ones to be put in. Roller thrust-bearings, in which the rolling friction of balls or rollers in a suitable track replaces the sliding friction of the other type, are coming into favor. Thrust-bearings are also used in which a fluid, such as oil or water, is forced under pressure between the contact-areas of shaft-collar and bearing-groove, so as to prevent these from coming together for metallic contact and preserving a condition of fluid friction where the pressure of the thrust is exerted. Thrust-bearings of all types are also used for vertical shafts to support their weight.

thrust-collar (thrust'kol'ar), *n.* See **thrust-block*.

thrust-fault (thrust'fält), *n.* In *geol.*, a reversed fault; a fault along an inclined fissure whose upper side has been forced by compressive strain to slide up on its lower.

The overfolding and repetition of strata by *thrust-faults* are well shown in numerous sketches and diagrams. *Nature*, Aug. 20, 1903, p. 375.

thrusting, *n.* 3. In *geol.*, the development of reversed faults by compression or thrust.

The structure of the Basin ranges is believed to be the result of crustal movements of uplift and subsidence accompanied by faulting, *thrusting*, and erosion at different stages of Paleozoic time. *Science*, Jan. 2, 1903, p. 26.

thrust-post (thrust'pöst), *n.* A post, either fastened in the ground or forming a part of a structure, so arranged as to take the thrust from a load or force.

thrust-ring (thrust'ring), *n.* A collar turned on a thrust-shaft and in the thrust-bearing. *Whitman*, *Const. Steam Engin.*, p. 102.

thrust-screw (thrust'skrö), *n.* A screw, with or without the power of end-long adjustment, which takes the thrust of a revolving spindle. *Lockwood*, *Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms*.

thrust-shaft (thrust'shäft), *n.* That portion of a propeller-shaft on which are the thrust-bearings.

thrypsis (thrip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίψις, a breaking in pieces, < θρίπτειν, break in pieces.] In *surg.*, comminution of the bone in fracture.

Thuja, *n.* See *Thuja*.

thujetin, **thujigenin**, **thujin**, **thujone**. See **thuyetin*, **thuyigenin*, **thuyin*, **thuyone*.

Thuyopsis (thū-jop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1844), < *Thuja* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance, resemblance.] A monotypic coniferous genus, comprising *T. dolobrata*, a Japanese tree sometimes planted for ornament. It is closely related to *Thuja*, being distinguished chiefly by having 4 to 5 ovules, rather than 2, under each scale. It is a handsome tree for lawn planting, hardy in southern New England, bearing glossy green leaves marked with a white band beneath. There are horticultural forms. See *Thuyopsis*.

thulia (thū'li-ä), *n.* [NL.] The oxid of thulium.

Thulite stone. See **stone*.

thulium, *n.* The name was given in 1879, by Cleve, to a supposed new element present in the compounds of Mosander's erbium extracted from gadolinite. The evidence of its existence was found in an examination of the absorption-spectra of products of the fractionation of erbium salt solutions, but it is very doubtful whether the separation is complete and whether thulium is to be considered as a distinct and single element.

thum², *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *thumb¹*.

thumb¹, *n.* 6. In *geol.*, a columnar projection of eruptive rock.

In how far the structures may or may not be identical only a new study of the Indian field can positively determine; but I believe that the Indian figures will be found to represent the extremely acute *thumbs* and pinnacles which surmount the trap plateau of different parts of Greenland (Omenak Promontory, Disko Island), whose origin through erosion can not be questioned. *Science*, May 20, 1904, p. 803.

thumb¹, *v. t.* 4. To cover with the thumb, as the vent of a muzzle-loading cannon.

thumb-fingered (thum'fing'gärd), *a.* Having the 'fingers all thumbs'; being as awkward in delicate manipulations as if using the thumb only.

Tridectomy must be skillfully and delicately performed. No *thumb-fingered* tyro need attempt it with hope of success, for in care and delicacy and expertness lie the hopes of brilliant achievement here. *Med. Record*, Feb. 23, 1903, p. 335.

thumb-index (thum'in'deks), *n.* An index, especially an alphabetical one, placed on the

outer edges of the pages of a book and so arranged (by cutting away a small portion of the over- or underlying margins) that each letter is visible when the book is closed: the book can be opened at the place desired by placing a 'thumb' or finger upon the proper exposed letter of the index.

thumb-lancet (thum'län'set), *n.* The usual form of lancet, having a broad two-edged blade. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 853.

thumb-loose (thum'lös), *n.* The method of loosening the string of a bow with the thumb.

thumb-mark, *n.* 2. The imprint of the ball of the thumb used as a means of identification, as in the case of a criminal. It is used also as a seal and as the signature of an illiterate, "his mark." See **thumb-print*.

thumb-mold (thum'möld), *n.* In *ceram.*, a small plaster or clay mold, usually bearing intaglio designs, in which the plastic clay is pressed with the thumb in making ornaments for the decoration of ware.

thumb-nail (thum'näl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The nail of the thumb.—2. Hence, figuratively, something as small as the nail of the thumb; something quite small, as a sketch or a volume.

II. *a.* As small as the nail of the thumb; hence, quite small: as, a *thumb-nail* sketch; a *thumb-nail* series of books.

He shaded his eyes, he stepped backward and forward; he gave, as it were, a *thumb-nail* sketch of a professional critic at a private view. *John Oliver Hobbes*, *Flute of Pan*, p. 62.

thumb-plane (thum'plän), *n.* A cabinet-makers', joiners', or piano-builders' plane, four or five inches long, with an iron an inch wide or less, used for light work where larger tools cannot be handled: so called from its diminutive size. [Eng.]

thumb-print (thum'print), *n.* The impression or mark of the inner surface of the terminal joint of the thumb, made upon any receptive surface; especially, the print formed by inking this surface of the thumb and pressing it on paper. Such impressions or prints show the arrangement of the lines on the surface of the skin, which vary in different persons, and are thus valuable for purposes of identification. See **finger-print*.

thumb-ring, *n.* 3. A ring worn on the thumb in archery.

Thumb ring, a ring worn on the thumb in archery by those peoples that use the Mongolian release; called soñ by the Persians. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 637.

thumb-wheel (thum'hwél), *n.* 1. A small hand-wheel with projecting pins against which the thumb of the operator may press to turn the valve-spindle attached to the wheel.

The spark-lead-controlling lever is at the right of the driver's seat, while on the left of his seat is a *thumb-wheel* for regulating the supply of gasoline. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 17, 1903, p. 43.

2. A wheel or segment attached to and forming part of a larger hand-wheel, and so arranged that it can be turned by the thumbs of the hands which are controlling the larger wheel: used in motor-car practice.

thump, *n.* 2. *pl.* Beating of the chest in horses due to spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm. It is similar to hicough in man. *U. S. Dept. Agri.*, *Rep. on Diseases of the Horse*, 1903, p. 140.—3. In machinery, the dull sound caused by lost motion at some joint where the stress is alternately in one direction and another, and the hole is slightly larger than the pin from wear or mal-adjustment.

thunder-cloud, *n.*—Kick of the thunder-cloud. See **kick*.

thunder-squall (thum'dér-skwäl), *n.* A squall of wind accompanied by thunder.

thunder-storm, *n.*—**Thunder-storm belt** a long area within which thunder-storms occur almost simultaneously, and which advances broadside on, for one or more days, steadily southeastward or northeastward. Within this belt the storms may die out during the day or night and revive again on the next day farther eastward.

Thunnus (thun'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thunnus*, < Gr. θύννος, a tunny. See *tunny*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, of the open seas, which attain a great size.

Thur., **Thurs.** Abbreviations of *Thursday*. **thurbuler** (thū-rib'q-lér), *n.* [LL. *thuribularius*, < *thuribulum*, a censer. See *thurible*.] Same as *thurifer*.

Thuringian, *n.* 2. The dialect of German spoken in Thuringia.—3. In *geol.*, the upper third of the Permian system, which is typically developed in Thuringia, Germany. Same as *Zechstein*.

thuro, *prep.* and *adv.*, *a.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *thorough*.

Thursday, *n.*—**Black Thursday**. See **black*.

thutter (thut'ér), *v. t.* [Onomatopoeic.] To make a dull, vibrating sound: See the extract. [Rare.]

Suddenly, . . . there boomed out of the dark a *thuttering*, shaking roar, that swelled to a shriek and died away—the voice of the great steam foghorn of the Skagit Light. *J. C. Lincoln*, *Partners of the Tide*, vii.

thuyetin (thū'yē-tin), *n.* [Also *thujetin*; < *Thuja*, *Thuja*, + -et + -in².] A yellow compound, C₁₄H₁₄O₈, prepared by the action of dilute acids on thuyin.

thuyigenin (thū-yij'e-nin), *n.* [Also *thujigenin*; < *Thuja*, *Thuja*, + -gen + -in².] A colorless compound, C₁₄H₁₂O₇, contained in small quantity in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*, and prepared from thuyin by the action of dilute acids. It crystallizes in microscopic needles.

thuyin (thū'yin), *n.* [Also *thujin*; < *Thuja*, *Thuja*, + -in².] A lemon-colored glucoside, C₂₀H₂₂O₁₉, contained in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*. It crystallizes in microscopic quadrat plates.

thuyone (thū'yōn), *n.* [Also *thujone*; < *Thuja*, *Thuja*, + -one.] Same as **tanacetone*.

thwart², *n.* 2. See the extract. [Rare.]

The Christian cross is unique in its conception. Prehistoric crosses are the same in form, but different in interpretation. The difference in meaning is important. For the sake of distinguishing between the two, let us call the figure of intersecting lines a *thwart*, and reserve the word cross for its original significance, viz., a martyr instrument. *Science*, Jan. 24, 1902, p. 128.

thwarter, *n.* 2t. One who crosses or goes athwart.

Xenomanes the great traveller and *thwarter* of dangerous ways. *Motterus*, *trans. of Rabelais' Pantagruel*, iii. xlix.

thwartwise (thwärt'wiz), *a.* Athwart; being at right angles to the line of sight: as, *thwartwise* motion. Such motion of a star is deducible from the star's proper motion when its parallax is known.

Thus the rate of the solar translation through space, valued little better than conjecturally from the proper, or *thwartwise* motions of the stars, can be derived securely and at once from their radial motions. *A. M. Clerke*, *Problems in Astrophysics*, p. 4.

T. H. W. M. An abbreviation of *Trinity high-water mark*.

Th. X. An abbreviation of *thorium X*. See **thorium*.

Thyestes (thi-es'téz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θυέστης, a pestle.] An extinct genus of fishes belonging to the subclass *Ostracodermi*, of the family *Cephalaspidae*, characterized by the presence of three or four series of dorsolateral scales fused into a continuous plate behind the head-shield. The body is depressed, and ovoid in cross-section. From the Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone.

Thyia (thi'ä-déz), *n. pl.* [Gr. Θυιάδες, *pl.* of Θυιά, < Θυία, *Thyia*, who was said to have been the first who sacrificed to Dionysus. Otherwise *θυιάς* is defined as a mad or inspired woman, a bacchant, < θύειν, sacrifice, or θύειν, rush, storm, rage.] In *Gr. antiq.*, daughters of Thyia, the mother of Delphus; women who went yearly to Mount Parnassus to celebrate the Dionysiac orgies.

thylacitis (thi-lä-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θύλακος, a bag, + -itis.] *Aene rosacea*.

thylacothere (thi'lä-kö-thér'), *n.* [Gr. θύλακος, a bag, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] An individual of the genus *Thylacotherium*, a minute, presumably marsupial animal from the Great Oölite (Jurassic) of Stonesfield, near Oxford, England. It is known only from the lower jaw.

thymacetin (thi-mas'e-tin), *n.* [*thym*(ol) + *acetin*.] A trade-name of acetaminothymol or acetparaminothymol ethyl ether, C₂H₅ÖC₆H₄-(NHÖCCH₃)(CH₃)CH(CH₃)₂. It is a colorless crystalline compound, used in medicine as a hypnotic.

Thymallide (thi-mäl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thymallus* + -ide.] A family of fishes commonly known as the graylings, inhabiting rivers of cold or arctic regions.

Thyme camphor. See **camphor*.

thymectomize (thi-mek'tō-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thymectomized*, ppr. *thymectomizing*. [NL. *thymus*² + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision, + -ize.] To operate upon by removing the thymus gland.

thyme-dodder (tim'dod'er), *n.* See **dodder*.
thymela (thim'e-lä), *n.* See *thymele*.
thymeleaceous (thim'e-lä-s'hius), *a.* [NL. *Thymeleaceae* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Thymeleaceae*.

thymelic (thi-mel'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymele.

thymene (thi'men), *n.* [Gr. *θυμιν*, thyme, + *-ene*.] A terpene from oil of thyme, identical with leopipene.

thymetic (thi-met'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θυμικός*, soul.] See the extract. [Rare.]

His [Jesus'] analysis of resurrection from the depths of humiliation, renunciation, and self-immolation to Deity itself is the Eternal Gospel, for it shows that human nature, in what Reischle calls its *thymetic* core, is sound, resilient, positive, and can not be overwhelmed.

G. S. Hall, *Adolescence*, II, 338.

thymic, *a.* 2. Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{16}H_{25}O_{12}N_3P_2$, obtained by the action of water on thymus-nucleic acid.

thymine (thi'min), *n.* [*thym(ic)* + *-ine*.] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_5H_9N_3O_2$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on thymic acid. It may also be obtained synthetically. It sublimes in plates and melts above $250^\circ C$. Also called *5-methyluracil*.

thyminic (thi-min'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a derivative of the nucleic acids. On decomposition it gives rise to a carbohydrate complex, thymine, phosphoric acid, and other still unknown bodies. The formula of its barium salt is given as $C_{14}H_{23}N_3O_{12}P_2Ba$.

thymitis (thi-mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *thymus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the thymus gland.

thymolform (thi'mō-fōrm), *n.* [*thym(ol)* + *form(aldehyde)*.] A yellowish, tasteless antiseptic powder of faint thymol odor, obtained by the condensation of thymol and formaldehyde.

thymolize (thi'mō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thymolized*, ppr. *thymolizing*. [*thymol* + *-ize*.] To add thymol to (a solution) as a preservative.

The urine should be *thymolized* as soon as passed to prevent fermentation and the precipitation of phosphates.

Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1900, p. 30.

thymonucleic (thi'mō-nū-klē-in'ik), *a.* [NL. *thymus* + *nucleus* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting an organic acid, $C_{25}H_{38}N_9O_{20}$, belonging to the group of nucleic acids, obtained from the cells of the thymus gland.

thymopathy¹ (thi-mop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *θυμός*, mind, + *πάθος*, disease.] Any mental disorder.

thymopathy² (thi-mop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *θυμός*, a glandular excrescence (thymus), + *πάθος*, disease.] A disease of the thymus gland.

thymotal (thi'mō-tal), *n.* [*thym(ol)* + *-ote* + *-al*.] A trade-name of thymol carbonate, a colorless crystalline compound, used in medicine. Also called *tyratol*.

thynnid (thin'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Thynnidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Thynnidae*.

thyreal (thi'rē-al), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-e* + *-al*.] A hypobranchial; one of the lowest paired bones of the gill-arches of fishes. *Starks*, *Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton*, p. 518.

thyreo-antitoxin (thi'rē-ō-an-ti-tok'sin), *n.* [*thyreo(id)*, *thyro(id)*, + *antitoxin*.] The component or components of the thyroid gland to which the supposed action of this gland in neutralizing certain poisonous products formed during normal metabolism is due. The term, however, is misleading and might better be abandoned in this sense.

thyreoglobulin (thi'rē-ō-glob'ū-lin), *n.* [*thyreo(id)*, *thyro(id)*, + *globulin*.] The essential albuminous principle of the thyroid gland. Together with another albuminous substance belonging to the nucleoproteids it forms the colloid substance of the gland. It is an iodized product and on decomposition yields Baumann's iodothyron or thyroiodine, which was formerly regarded as the active principle of the thyroid gland. The specific properties of the organ are referable to the globulin in question.

thyroidin (thi'rē-oi'din), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-in*.] 1. A whitish dry powdered extract of the sheep's thyroid gland, having six times the strength of the fresh gland: an alternative and an antifet. — 2. Same as **iodothyron*. See also **thyreoglobulin*.

thyrolytic (thi'rē-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*thyreo(id)* + *lytic*.] Causing the destruction of thyroid cells by specific lysins.

thyroproteid (thi'rē-ō-prō-tē-id), *n.* [*thyro(id)* + *proteid*.] A nucleoprotein found in the colloid material of the thyroid gland in associ-

ation with thyreoglobulin. The proteid contains no iodine and is physiologically inert.

thyroprotein (thi'rē-ō-prō-tē-in), *n.* [*thyreo(id)* + *protein*.] The specific albumin found in the thyroid gland. See **thyreoglobulin*.

thyrotoxic (thi'rē-ō-tok'sik), *a.* [*thyreo(id)* + *toxic*.] Same as **thyrolytic*.

thyrotoxin (thi'rē-ō-tok'sin), *n.* [*thyreo(id)* + *toxin*.] A specific cytotoxin directed against the glandular cells of the thyroid.

thyridium (thi-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *thyridia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *θυρίς* (*thupis*), a door, a window.] A whitish spot marking a break in the cubital vein of the fore wing of *Trichoptera*; also, any one of several similar spots on the wing-veins of certain saw-flies and earwigs.

Thyrina (thi-ri'nä), *n.* [NL. So called from the translucent air-bladder, which shows through the skin; < Gr. *θύρα*, a door (*thupis*, a window), + *-ina*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Atherinidae*, found on the west coast of Mexico.

Thyris (thi'ris), *n.* [NL. (Laspeyres, 1803), < Gr. *θύρίς*, a window (f).] 1. A genus of moths typical of the family *Thyridae*. — 2. [l. c.] A moth of this genus. — *Mourning thyris*, an American moth, *Thyris lugubris*, dark brown in color, with yellowish translucent spots. Its larva feed on the grape. — *Spotted thyris*, an American thyrid moth, *Thyris maculata*.

thyroccele (thi'rō-sel), *n.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *κύστη*, tumor.] Bronchocele or goiter.

thyrocricoid (thi'rō-kri'koid), *n.* [*thyroid* + *cricoid*.] The thyroid and cricoid cartilages considered collectively. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, I, 286. — *Thyrocricoid muscle*, a fibrous muscle running from the thyroid cartilage to the cricoid cartilage and upper laryngeal rings.

thyrogenic (thi'rō-jen'ik), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *-γενής*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Originating in the thyroid gland or occurring as a result of an altered secretion of that gland. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, V, 143.

thyroglossal (thi'rō-glos'al), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al*.] Relating to the thyroid body or cartilage and the tongue: noting especially a duct existent in fetal life. See *thyroglossal duct*.

thyroid, *n.* — *Accessory thyroid*, a mass of glandular tissue identical with the thyroid, but separated from it, not infrequently found at the base of the tongue. — *Thyroid cachexia*. Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*). — *Thyroid extract*, a substance obtained from the thyroid gland of the sheep, employed in the treatment of cretinism, myxedema, and other conditions in which it is known or assumed that there is a deficient secretion by the thyroid gland. — *Thyroid treatment*. See *treatment*.

thyroidectin (thi'roi-dek'tin), *n.* [*thyroidectomize* + *-in*.] A preparation of the blood of thyroidectomized animals, which is used in the treatment of exophthalmic goiter.

thyroidectomize (thi'roi-dek'tō-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thyroidectomized*, ppr. *thyroidectomizing*. [*thyroid* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision, + *-ize*.] To operate upon for removal of the thyroid gland. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 339.

thyroidin (thi'roi-din), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-in*.] See **thyroidin*.

thyroidism (thi'roi-dizm), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-ism*.] The aggregate of symptoms — rapid pulse, insomnia, headache, etc. — following an overdose of thyroid extract, or produced by overaction of the thyroid gland.

As to the etiology of *thyroidism*, he said that there were three theories usually advanced, the first having for its basis the belief that the nerves were entirely responsible; the second, that it was due to the absorption of thyroid material; and the third, that it was a sort of fibrin ferment condition induced by the absorption from the hematoma. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 875.

thyroiditis (thi'roi-di'tis), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thyro-iodine (thi'rō-iō-din), *n.* [*thyro(id)* + *iodine*.] Same as **iodothyron*. See also **thyreoglobulin*.

thyrolingual (thi'rō-ling'gwal), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + L. *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*.] Same as **thyroglossal*. *Annals of Surgery*, Jan., 1903, p. 63.

thyrolytic (thi'rō-lit'ik), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *λυτικός*, loosing, dissolving.] Destructive of thyroid tissue: having reference to an immune serum with cytolytic properties which are directed toward thyroid tissue. *Buck*, *Med. Handbook*, App., p. 539.

thyrophyma (thi'rō-fi'mä), *n.*; pl. *thyrophymata* (-mä-tä). [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *φύμα*, a tumor.] A tumor or enlargement of the thyroid gland.

thyroprival (thi-rō-pri'val), *a.* [Irreg. < *thyro(id)* + L. *privare*, deprive, + *-al*.] Relating to a removal or loss of function of the thyroid gland.

thyroproteid (thi-rō-prō-tē-id), *n.* See **thyreoprotein*.

thyroptosis (thi-rōp-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *thyro(id)* + Gr. *πτῶσις*, a falling.] A downward displacement of the thyroid gland.

thyrotherapy (thi-rō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [*thyro(id)* + *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by preparations made from the thyroid gland of the sheep.

He regretted that *thyrotherapy* had been neglected in the treatment of skin diseases, and pointed to the fact that remedies useful in chronic urticaria were also useful in functional disorders of the thyroid gland.

Med. Record, Oct. 5, 1907, p. 584.

thyrotoxic (thi-rō-tok'sik), *a.* Same as **thyrotoxic*. *Nature*, Feb. 18, 1904, p. 375.

Thyrsitinae (thēr-si-ti'nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Thyrsites*, a genus, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, the escales or family *Gempylidae*.

thyrocephalic (thēr'sō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θύρεος*, a stalk, thyrsus, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, having that short and high form of skull which results from premature synostosis of the coronal suture. Compare **trochocephalic*.

When the union is of the coronal suture, the skull becomes short and high, or *thyrocephalic*.

Encyc. Brit., XXV, 398.

Thysanocrinus (thi-sā-nok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύσανος*, tassel, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of camerate crinoids having a deep calyx with dicyclic base, and from 10 to 20 biserial arms, represented by species in Silurian rocks.

thysanurid (thi-sā-nū'rid), *n.* and *a.* Same as *thysanuran*.

T. I. An abbreviation of *Thrice Illustrious*.

Tiarechinus (ti-ār-e-ki'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τίρα*, a tiara, + *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog.] A genus of very small regular perischoechinoid sea-urchins with a flat ventral and subhemispherical dorsal surface. Each plate of the ventral surface has a single large tubercle; all the other plates of the dorsal surface are granulated. A single species is known in the Triassic rocks of St. Cassian, in Tyrol. This genus has been considered a synthetic type combining the characters of the *Blastoidea* and *Echinoidea*.

Tiaroga (ti-ār-ō-gā), *n.* [NL., a made word.] A genus of minnows known only from the San Pedro, a tributary of the Gila river, Arizona.

tib² (tib), *v.* Used in the following phrase. — *To tib out*, to go out of bounds. [Eng. school (Charterhouse) slang.]

Blacking his master's shoes with perfect readiness, till he rose in the school, and the time came when he should have a fag of his own; *tibbing out* and receiving the penalty therefor; bartering a black eye, per bearer, against a bloody nose drawn at sight, with a schoolfellow.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, I, ii.

Tibeto-Burman (tib'e-tō-bēr'man), *a.* and *n.* Ranging from Tibet to Burma, or including the Tibetan and Burmese languages: applied specifically to a group of languages, belonging to the Indo-Chinese family, spoken in central and southeastern Asia, especially in Tibet, Assam, and Burma. Cust ("Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies," pp. 88-116) enumerates 87 languages and 84 dialects of this group.

tibia, *n.* 5. (b) In *organ-building*, a stop of the open diapason species, with pipes of an exceptionally broad scale, giving a full, powerful tone. Different varieties are known by specific names, as *tibia plena*, *tibia profunda*, etc.

Tibial aponeurosis, a fibrous membrane attached to the tibia and enveloping the muscles of the leg.

tibiella (tib-i-el'ä), *n.*; pl. *tibiellæ* (-ä). [NL. dim. of L. *tibia*, shin-bone, pipe. See *tibia*.] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, a long, slender, sometimes arcuate, monaxial rhabd with slightly swollen extremities.

tibigaro (tē-bē-gā'rō), *n.* [Native name.] In Colombia and Venezuela, same as **gateado*.

tibiobulba (tib'i-ō-fib'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *tibiobulbæ* (-læ). A bone which, in the tailless amphibians, is formed by the coalescence of the tibia and fibula. *Parker and Hensell*, *Zoology*, II, 254.

tibionavicular (tib'i-ō-na-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [*tibia* + *navicular*.] Relating to both the tibia and the scaphoid bone.

tabor (tē-bör'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. (Morga), of untraced origin (perhaps Chinese).] An ancient earthenware jar or vase of a peculiar kind, usually glazed and ornamented exteri-

only, occasionally found in certain regions in the Philippine Islands. These jars are of Japanese origin and are highly valued, especially by the Japanese.

tibourbou (tê-bôr-bô'), *n.* [A.F. spelling of the Carib name.] A tall tree of the linden family,



Apeiba Tibourbou, with fruit.

Apeiba Tibourbou, of Venezuela, Guiana, and Brazil, which yields a fiber resembling Russian bast. Its spiny fruits resemble a chestnut-bur, for which reason it is called *erizo* (hedgehog) in Venezuela and Colombia.

tiburón (tib-ô-rôn'), *n.* [Sp. *tiburón* (Acosta), *tebura* (Oviedo), from a Taino or Carib name.] A shark of West Indian or Central American waters; in a present use (Mexican), *Carcharias fronto*, a shark found on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

tic, *n.*—Bowling or nodding tic. Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).—**Convulsive tic**, an affection, apparently hysterical in nature, of children, marked by attacks of muscular jerking of the face and arms, accompanied sometimes by a cry. Also called *Giles de la Tourette's disease*.—**Diaphragmatic tic**, a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm accompanied by considerable pain.—**Motor tic**, a rhythmic twitching of certain muscles, involuntary in character, and present even during sleep.—**Nodding tic**. See *bowling tic*.—**Psychic tic**, a spasmodic muscular contraction, which recurs at irregular intervals, ceases during sleep, and is more or less controllable by an effort of the will.—**Rotatory tic**, wryneck due to spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the neck.—**Tic non-douloureux**, a habitual involuntary contraction of one or more of the facial muscles, such as winking, drawing up or down of the corners of the mouth, etc. Also called *habit spasm*, *habit chorea*, *facial chorea*.

ticca, **tikka** (tik'ä), *a.* [Also *ticker*; < Hind. *thika*, hire, fare.] To be hired by the job or on contract: applied to both persons and things. [Anglo-Indian.]—**Ticca gharri**, a hired carriage.

Kim swallowed his disappointment, while the Colonel bundled him into a *ticca gharri* with his small belongings and despatched him alone to St. Xavier's.

R. Kipling, *Kim*, vii.

ticc (tis), *n.* In cricket, a yorker, whether underhand or overhand. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VIII. 284. [Obsolete.]

tick, *n.*—**Black-pitted tick**, a name given in South Africa to the ixodid *Rhipicephalus simus*, which occurs on several species of warm-blooded animals.—**Blue tick**, a South African ixodid, *Rhipicephalus decoloratus*, allied to the American *R. annulatus*, and said to carry the causative organisms of a disease of cattle (African Coast fever) similar to the Texas fever.

Mr. Lounsbury publishes an interesting account of the experiments by which he proved that the infection was carried by the common brown cattle tick of South Africa (*Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*). He failed in ten experiments to convey it through the *blue tick*, which Koch says is partly responsible for the transmission.

Nature, July 28, 1904, p. 310.

Bont-leg tick, *Hyalomma aegyptium* Audouin, a common tick in South Africa.—**Bont-tick**. See *bont-tick*.—**Brown tick**, a name given in South Africa to the injurious cattle-tick *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*, which carries the causative organisms of a disease highly fatal to cattle. See extract under *blue tick*.—**Castor-bean tick**, a tick common to Europe and the United States, *Ixodes ricinus*, and found on sheep, goats, cattle, horses, dogs, and cats. Numerous cases of septicaemia are recorded as having resulted from its bite.—**Full as a tick**, drunk. [Slang.]—**Lone Star tick**, a common American

ixodid, *Amblyomma americanum*.—**Red tick**, the name given in South Africa to the ixodid *Rhipicephalus evertsi*. It is the immediate host of the *Piroplasma equi*, the direct cause of bilious or swamp fever of equines, a disease resembling in many respects the Texas fever of cattle in America.—**Senegal tick**, a common African tick, *Hyalomma aegyptium*, also known as the *bont-tick*.—**Tick heart-water**. Same as *heart-water*.

tick-bird (tik'bêrd), *n.* 1. An African bird of the genus *Buphaga* which frequents the backs of cattle and rhinoceroses to devour ticks. Also called *rhinoceros-bird* and *oxpecker*.—2. In the West Indies and parts of South America the ani, *Crotophaga ani*, one of the cuckoos.

ticket, *n.* 7. Commission; papers showing or entitling to appointment, rank, or rating. [Slang.]

I'm Captain of the whole of this show now, by your making, and I intend to be respected as such, and hold a full captain's ticket.

Cutcliffe Hyne, *A Master of Fortune*, I.

ticket-chopper (tik'et-chop'êr), *n.* In *rail-roading*: (a) A machine for chopping to pieces or otherwise destroying the tickets deposited by passengers on entering a platform or waiting-room. It consists of a wooden box having a hopper of wood and glass at the top, combined with some simple form of knife for tearing or chopping to pieces or otherwise destroying a ticket dropped in the hopper. Larger machines of somewhat different construction are used to destroy canceled and used tickets collected by the conductor of a railroad-train. (b) The man at the gate where such a machine is used, who works the machine as the tickets are dropped into it.

ticket-scalper (tik'et-skâl'pêr), *n.* See *scalper*, *n.*, 3.

tickety, *n.* Same as *tickety*, 3.

tick-fever (tik'fê'vêr), *n.* Any fever transmitted through the agency of ticks. Some of these fevers attack man, as the so-called spotted fever of the Rocky Mountains; others cattle, as Texas fever. They are due to the presence in the blood of some form of micro-organism, the species varying with the different diseases.

A disease which was causing much heavier direct losses than pleuro-pneumonia, and which was almost equally feared by cattle owners, was known by the local name of Texas, or Spanish, fever. This disease, which has numerous popular and local names, has more recently been called by different writers splenic fever, Southern fever, and tick fever. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 240.

Dr. C. Christy read a paper "Ornithodoros moubata, and Tick Fever in Man." He came across the disease first at Toro in Uganda, and subsequently found that it was fairly common in Buddu, Busoga, Uganda, Unyoro, and also on the Nile. The tick which caused the disease was called Bibo by the natives. Mr. Pocock, of the British Museum, recognized it as identical with that which has long been known to be pathogenic in the Zambesi valley, the *Ornithodoros moubata*. Dr. Christy described the symptoms of the disease, which he was able to examine in one of his own servants. He always took the precaution of encamping far from native habitations, and was never bitten. Indeed, throughout his travels, this precaution was the reason that he did not suffer a single day's illness. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Aug. 15, 1903, p. 259.

Coast tick-fever. Same as *African Coast fever*.—**Rhodesian tick-fever**. Same as *African Coast fever*.

tickler, *v. i. trans.*—To tickle a trout, to catch a trout by hand by stealing behind it as it lies quietly basking, or with its head under something, tickling or soothing its sides, getting the hand as far as its gills, and then grasping it firmly.

He keeps it at the end of his line, runs it up the stream and down the stream, till at last he brings it to hand, tickles the trout, and so whips it into his basket.

Farquhar, *Beaux' Strategem*, III. 2.

This is the tamest trout I ever tickled.

Beau. and Fl., Humorous Lieutenant, III. 5.

II. intrans.—To tickle for trout. See *to tickle trout*.

tickler, *n.* [Prob. < *tickler*, *a.*, difficult, perilous.] A narrow passage or entrance to a harbor.

The most favorable spot for determining the nature of the deposit was found at the ragged cliffs on the west side of the northern "tickler" or channel affording entrance to Kirpon Harbor.

Amer. Geol., Aug., 1903, p. 66.

tickly-benders (tik'li-ben-dêrz), *n. pl.* Same as *kittly-benders*.

tickomeg (ti-kô'meg), *n.* [Prob. Amerindian.] The common whitefish, *Coregonus clupeaformis*, found in the Great Lakes and neighboring waters.

tickty (tik'ti), *a.* Full of ticks or other vermin. I'm 'ere in a tickty ulster an' a broken billycock 'at, A-layin' on to the sergeant I don't know a gun from a bat.

R. Kipling, *Back to the Army Again*, st. 1.

tickys (tik'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Three-pence; a threepenny bit. Also *tickety*. [Eng. mil. slang.]

The humble private, to whom a three-pence (a "tickty," as it is called in Africa) sometimes appears as big as a cart-wheel.

J. Ralph, *War's Brighter Side*, vi.

tickty-tickty (tik'ti-tik'ti), *n.* [Native name in Jamaica.] A cyprinodont fish, *Fundulus melapleurus*, found in streams of Jamaica.

t. i. d. An abbreviation of the Latin *ter in die*, thrice a day.

Tidal constants. A set of tide-tables is published yearly by the United States Coast Survey Office, which gives the computed times of high water for the important ports of the United States, and constants, in the way of a quantity of time, to apply to such calculations in order to obtain the hour of high-water at neighboring ports.—**Tidal day**, **eddy**, **equations**, **load**, **register**. See **day*, etc.—**Tidal evolution**, the assumed evolution of the present orbits of planets, satellites, and binary stars by the tidal reactions between the movable portions of the bodies concerned which caused them to recede from each other and to increase the eccentricity of their orbits up to limits attained when they constantly turn the same faces toward one another. This theory was first proposed and mathematically developed by G. H. Darwin in 1881, with special reference to the moon and earth.

tiddledewinks (tid'l-dê-wingks'), *n.* A trivial game in which the players try to make small counters jump into a box, by pressing on their edges with another counter.

tiddly-benders (tid'li-ben'dêrz), *n. pl.* Same as *kittly-benders*.

tiddlywink, *n.* 3. *pl.* See **tiddledewinks*.

tide, *n.* 9. In forestry, a freshet. In the Appalachian region logs are rolled into a stream and a 'tide' is awaited to carry them to the boom.—**Acid tide**, the increase in acidity of the urine occurring in one fasting or during sleep.—**Age of the tide**. Same as *retard of the tide* (which see, under *retard*).—**Alkaline tide**, a temporary decrease in the acidity of the urine occurring after the taking of food.—**Head tide**, a current flowing directly opposite to the course of the vessel.—**Head to tide**. See **head*.—**High tide**, the highest elevation of the tide on its flood.—**Inferior tide**, the high tide that is produced in the hemisphere away from the moon.—**Low tide**, low water; the lowest point of the tide.—**Maiden tide**, a tide of such a nature that no vessel can enter or leave a dock or harbor.

Hull.—There was today a *maiden tide*, no vessel being able either to enter or to leave, owing to the storm and flood.

Daily Telegraph, Nov. 10, 1897. *N. E. D.*

Primary tide, the high tide which is supposed to be produced in the Pacific Ocean daily by the passage of the moon.—**Semidiurnal tide**, the theoretical tide which occurs every twelve hours and twenty-six minutes.—**Solar tide**, the tide produced by the sun. The period of the solar tide is 12 hours and its height about $\frac{1}{4}$ that of the lunar tide.—**Tide and half tide**. In channels where the tide-stream continues to flow up for three hours after it is high-water, it is said to make a *tide and half tide*.—**Tide barge**. See **barger*.—**Tide-raising force**. See **force*.—**To make a tide and a quarter tide**, said of a tide-stream when it continues to flow up channel for an hour and a half after high water.—**True tide**, the normal movement of tidal waters, when not diverted or turned by headlands or islands.

tide-indicator (tid'in'di-kâ-tr), *n.* An apparatus by which the state of the tide is shown at any moment by an index, usually a vertical staff, but sometimes a circular dial-plate.

tide-meter, *n.* Any arrangement for measuring tidal oscillations; specifically, the pneumatic tide-meter of A. Mensing, in which a volume of air is compressed under the varying pressure of the water.

tide-race (tid' räs), *n.* A strong tidal current in a strait or inlet.

The bottom action is wholly shoreward, and the intensity of motion which is attained in the sea except in the *tid-races*.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 535.

tide-register (tid'rej'is-têr), *n.* 1. A mari-graph; any apparatus that registers the rising and falling tide either at regular intervals or continuously: a notch or mark showing the highest and lowest stages of water.—2. The record of tides made by a tide-register.

Tide-water glacier. See **glacier*.

tids (tidz), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of **tiddly-benders*.

tie, *v. i. trans.*—Tied house. See **house*, 1.

II. intrans.—To tie to, or to tie up to, to attach oneself to for protection; depend upon; rest with confidence on; follow as a guide. [Slang.]

tie, *n.* 13. The binding down of the skin over the backs of fat cattle by connective-tissue fibers which pass through the thick fatty layer from the subcutaneous tissue.

In thick-fleshed cattle, as they ripen the hide raises uniformly over the back. In some cases the gristly strings hold the hide down, thus making what is known as the "tie."

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901-02, p. 168.

14. In mining, a support in tension for the roof or hanging-wall of a mine. It is usually attached to the braced structure of a rib.—**Oxford tie**, a smart low shoe tied with wide laces.

tie-back (ti'bak), *n.* 1. Braces of rope, or a stay-rod, attached to the tower of a mine-head on the side opposite to the lead of the hoist-

ing-rope, to hold the tower from being swayed by the drag of the cable.—2. A beam having a function like that of a fend-off beam, but on the opposite side of the shaft or incline. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket Book*. [British.]

tie-bolt (ti'bôlt), *n.* A long rod, threaded at both ends, with a nut and washer-plate, or with a fixed head at one end, used to connect two or more parts of a structure or frame or truss and resist tension. In England used as a synonym for 'through-stay,' employed in boilers or similar structures exposed to internal pressure, to tie two parallel surfaces together.

tie-boom (ti'bôm), *n.* 1. A wooden member or beam used to resist tension as in the timber guy of a boom-derrick. *London Engineer*, 1903, p. 258.—2. A local name for a log-boom in rivers carrying logs to sawmills where the boom does not control the entire channel.

tie-chain (ti'chân), *n.* A chain used in place of a rod, in any structure, to resist tension or to bind together parts which tend to separate.

Tiedemann's body or vesicle. See *racemose vesicle*.

tie-plant (ti'plant), *n.* A plant some part of which, as the leaves, is used for tying.

Bear-grass is used all over the South in a rude way as a "tie-plant," the twisted leaves being employed for hanging hams, and in other similar uses.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 5, p. 70.

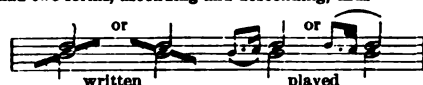
tie-plate, *n.* 2. A casting placed under the nut of a bolt or tie-rod to distribute the pressure and protect the wood.—3. In railroad construction, a broad flat steel or iron plate, sometimes corrugated, placed on a tie and under the base of a rail to distribute the load and prevent the rail from cutting into the face of the tie.—4. In *iron ship-building*, a narrow longitudinal or diagonal plate on top of the beams of a deck not having a complete metal deck.

tier², *n.* 3. A range of mountains. [Tasmania.]

Two chains of mountains, the eastern and western tiers, run through it nearly north and south.

W. B. Wildes, Australasia and Oceanic Region, p. 320, [quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.]

Tierce couple, an old grace or embellishment in harpichord music, consisting of a rapid run leading to two principal notes separated by a third: a slurred third. It had two forms, ascending and descending, thus—



Tierce de Picardie, in music, the major third in the final chord of a minor piece or passage, or the effect that it produces.—**Tierce minor**, in what, any sequence of three cards which is not the best in the suit. See *tierce major*.

tier-pole (têr'pôl), *n.* One of the poles or small scantlings with which a tobacco-barn is furnished to support the laths or strings, reaching from one to another, by which the plants or leaves are hung up. The space between two poles with its contents forms a tier. See **tobacco-barn*.

tierse, *n.* An amended spelling of *tierce*.

tiersman (têrz'man), *n.*; pl. *tiermen* (-mën). In Tasmania, one who lives in the tiers or mountain ranges; a mountaineer.

Spitters, or, as they are commonly called, *tiermen*, reside in the forest of stringy bark.

P. Lancelotti, Australia as it is, II, 115, quoted in E. E. Morris, *Austral English*.

tiante (ti-yô'tê), *n.* [A nominal NL. spelling of a native name in Java (not found in Javanese).] The seeds of *Strychnos Tiente* of Java, similar in appearance to nux vomica, though smaller. The root-extract is used in the manufacture of the poisonous upas tiante or upas radja. See *chettik*.

tie-wall (ti'wâl), *n.* A connecting wall which binds other walls together.

Towards the northern end a tie-wall has been inserted coincident with the upper 6 ft.

Jour. Hellenic Studies, XII, 88.

tie-wire (ti'wir), *n.* A wire used to fasten the line-wire of an electric circuit to an insulator. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 6, 1904, p. 272.

tie-wrench (ti'rench), *n.* A special form of wrench employed in securing line-wires of an electric circuit to the insulators upon which they are mounted. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 3, 1904, p. 328.

tiff⁴ (tif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A local name for the calcite occurring with the zinc and lead deposits of Joplin, Missouri.

tiffanyite (tif'a-ni-it), *n.* [Named after Charles Lewis Tiffany (1812-1902), a jeweler

of New York.] The variety of diamond that appears steel-colored or steel-blue in color, possesses the property of emitting light in the dark after exposure to sunlight, electric light, or ultra-violet rays, and is unusually sensitive to radium, the Röntgen rays, polonium, and actinium. This property is due to the coloring-matter, evidently a phosphorescent hydrocarbon, or one of the rare earths. *Kunz*.

tiffin (tif'in), *v. i.* [*tiffin*, *n.*] To lunch; take tiffin.

Pack had been tiffin'g by himself . . . and had heard everything.

R. Kipling, The Bazaar of Pooree, in Plain Tales from the Hills, p. 258.

tiffy (tif'i), *n.*; pl. *tiffies* (-iz). [*(ar)tifi(cer)*.] In the English navy, a reduction of *artificer*.

I'll teach you to come alongside properly, if I keep you tiffies out all night.

R. Kipling, Steam Tactics, in Traffics and Discoveries, [p. 168.]

tiger, *n.* 10. In *poker*, a hand which is seven high and deuce low, without a pair, sequence, or flush. When played, it beats a straight and loses to a flush. Sometimes called a *little dog*.—11. In Central and South America the jaguar, *Felis onca*, whose black and yellow coat suggests the Asiatic tiger.—**Blind tiger**. See **blind*.—**Native tiger**, a local Tasmanian name for the zebra-wolf or thylacine, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*.

—**Tasmanian tiger**. Same as **native tiger*.

tiger-cat, *n.* 3. In Tasmania and parts of Australia, the spotted dasyure, *Dasyurus maculatus*, a marsupial of carnivorous habits.

tiger-heart (ti'gêr-hârt), *n.* A form of fatty degeneration in which, on post-mortem examination, the substance of the heart shows alternate streaks of yellow (fat) and red color (normal muscular tissue). *Buck, Med. Handbook*, IV, 588.

tiger-lily, *n.*—**Dwarf tiger-lily**. Same as *blackberry lily* (which see, under *lily*).

tiger-mosquito (ti'gêr-mus-kê'tô), *n.* Any striped or banded mosquito of the genus **Stegomyia* (which see).

It is in this genus (*Stegomyia*) that we find special predilection for settling, when at rest, on dark objects and clothing. They have been popularly known as "tiger-mosquitoes" on account of their banded and striped appearance; but a glance at the synoptic table will show that that name is misleading as many members of the genus are unbanded or unstriped.

Jour. Trop. Med., Aug. 1, 1903, p. 237.

tiger-python (ti'gêr-pi'thon), *n.* The common Indian python, *Python molurus*, whose markings suggest the stripes of a tiger.

tiger-salamander (ti'gêr-sal'a-man-dêr), *n.* A book-name of the common large western salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum*.

tiger's-eye, *n.* 2. In *ceram.*, a crystalline glaze containing streaks of luminosity resembling gold or the iris of a tiger's eye: used in a variety of earthenware produced at Rookwood Pottery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The highest achievements in glazing are the so-called *tiger's-eye* and *gold-stone*, which glisten in the light with a beautiful auriferous sheen.

E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 290.

tiger-snake (ti'gêr-snâk), *n.* In Australia, another name for the carpet-snake, *Hoplocephalus curtus*, which is cross-banded and quick in its movements.

tiger-ware (ti'gêr-wâr), *n.* In old English pottery, a stoneware with a spotted glaze. The jugs are frequently mounted in silver-gilt.

tight¹, *a.* 12. In *billiards*: (a) Noting balls that are fast, or frozen to each other. (b) Noting pockets that are small for the diameter of the balls.—13. See the extract. [Art slang.]

In his first style he [Corot] painted traditionally and "tight"—that is to say, with minute exactness, clear outlines, and with absolute definition of objects throughout.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII, 252.

tightening-screw (tit'ning-skêr'), *n.* A screw, in a joint, by means of which more or less friction can be caused when the movable elements are made to slide on one another. Used in drafting-instruments, surveyors' apparatus, machinists' calipers, and the like.

tiglic (tig'lik), *a.* [*(Croton) Tyl(ium) + -ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, CH_3CH

\parallel , contained, in combination, in HOCCCCCH_3

croton and certain other oils. It crystallizes in triclinic plates or rods, has an odor of benzoic acid, melts at 64.5°C , and boils at 198.5°C . Also called *methyl-crotonic acid*.—**Tiglic aldehyde**, a colorless liquid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}:\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$, extracted from guaiac resin and prepared by the action of sodium acetate on a mixture of acetaldehyde and propionic aldehyde. It boils at 115.6°C and has an odor of benzaldehyde. Also called *guaiol*.

tiglinic (tig-lin'ik), *a.* [*(Croton) Tyl(ium) + -in + -ic*.] Relating to croton-ol (expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tylgium*); also, noting an acid derived therefrom.

Tigoma (ti-gô'mâ), *n.* [NL., a made word.] A subgenus of cyprinoid fishes under the genus *Leuciscus*.

Tigré (tê-grâ'), *n.* [Tigré name.] See **Abyssinian languages* (b).

Tigrina (tê-grên'yâ), *n.* [Tigrina name.] See **Abyssinian languages* (b).

tigroid (ti'groid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *tyropeidês*, like a tiger, spotted, < *tyrps*, tiger, + *êdos*, form.] *I. a.* Spotted like a tiger.

II. n. Same as *Nissl's substance*. See also *Nissl's granules*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 338.

tigrolysis (ti-grol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *tigro*(id) + Gr. *lysis*, dissolution.] In *pathol.*, a breaking down of the tigroid, or Nissl substance, in the nerve-cell. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VI, 264.

tigrolytic (ti-gro-lit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tigrolysis. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, VI, 264.

tihu (tê'hô), *n.* [Hopi.] A sort of doll or effigy representing certain mythological personages or katecinas, made by the men and given by the women to the children during certain ceremonies among the Hopi Indians.

The figurines produced by the Hopi men and given by the mothers to the children during the Niman, or Farwell ceremony, and known as *tihus*, are objects found in all Hopi collections, but as a matter of fact these *tihus*, which represent certain mythological personages called *katecinas*, are only reproduced for a limited number of characters. *Science*, Feb. 8, 1901, p. 222.

Tiki (tê'kê), *n.* [Maori.] 1. A Polynesian deity, generally regarded as the creator of man.

Tiki, *n.* Maori name for the Creator of man, and thence taken to represent an ancestor. The Maoris made large wooden images to represent their *Tiki*, and gave the name of *Tiki* to these images. Later they were made in miniature in greenstone, and used as neck-ornaments.

E. E. Morris, Austral English.

2. [*I. c.*] A carved image or representation of the god *Tiki*, especially one of the large carved wooden pillars set up at the tombs of chiefs and influential men. *Keane, Man Past and Present*, p. 379.

tikka, *a.* See **ticca*.

til, *prep. and conj.* A simplified spelling of *til²*.

tilaite (til'a-it), *n.* [*Tila* (see *def.*) + *-ite²*.] In *geol.*, a variety of olivin gabbro exceptionally rich in diopside. The name was given by L. Duparc and F. Pearce and is derived from a locality in the northern Urals.

tilasite (til'a-sit), *n.* [Named after Daniel Tilas, a Swedish mining engineer.] A fluo-arsenate of calcium and magnesium ($(\text{MgF})\text{-CaAsO}_4$), analogous in composition to adelite and occurring in gray cleavable masses: found in Sweden. Also called *fluoradelite*.

tile¹, *n.*—**Embossed tile**, an ornamental tile with relief designs which has been pressed in a mold and (usually) covered with a tinted glaze or enamel. Wall-tiles of this variety are extensively made by American manufacturers.—**Inlaid tile**. Same as *mosaic tile* (which see).—**Mathematical tile**, a tile decorated with a geometrical or conventional design.—**Mosaic tile**, tile made by Malkin's process (which see), in which the brass or paper stencils are cut in patterns of minute squares, resembling mosaic-work. When pressed, the colored tessellated designs are inlaid in the body of the tile to the depth of about one eighth of an inch.



Tihu. (In Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.)



Tiger-ware, with mount in silver-gilt.

tile¹, *v. t.* 2. To provide with tile-drains, as land. *W. J. Chamberlain, Tile Drainage*, p. 72.

tile-drain (til'drăn), *v. t.* To drain with tiles, as land.

Why do we tile-drain land?

W. J. Chamberlain, Tile Drainage, p. 28.

tile-fish, *n.* In 1882 vessels arriving at New York and Boston reported having sailed through miles of dead and dying tile-fish. For several years following no tile-fish were taken, and the species was supposed to have become extinct. It was not until 1892 that the United States Fish Commission steamer *Grampus* captured a few. Since that time more have been taken each year, and the fish appears now to have thoroughly reestablished itself and may become an important food-fish. The tile-fish reaches a length of three feet and inhabits depths of from 70 to 80 fathoms at the edge of the Gulf Stream.

tile-pipe (til'pîp), *n.* Pipe made of cement or clay and used for chimney-pots, drains, flues, etc.

tile-press (til'pres), *n.* A machine for making tiles from dampened clay-dust, having a die between a push-up and plunger for shaping and pressing the tiles.

tiler, *n.* 5. A cat which makes music on the roofs (or tiles) at night. [Slang.]

In London . . . a nice *tiler* and mouser would be more appropriate . . . than a blue Persian.

V. Hunt, Autobiography of a Cat, p. 108.

tilhemite (til-hem'ik), *a.* [*titanite* + *il* (menite) + *hem* (atite) + *-ic*.] In *petrolog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see **rock*¹), having equal or nearly equal proportions of tilic minerals (normative titanite, ilmenite, perovskite, rutile) and hemite minerals (normative magnetite and hematite), that is, within the limits $\frac{T}{M} > \frac{3}{2}$.

tiliadin (til'i-a-din), *n.* [*L. tiliā*, linden, + *-ad* + *-in*.] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{21}H_{32}O_2$, contained in the bark of the linden-tree. It crystallizes in plates resembling cholesterol and melts at 228-229° C.

tilic (til'ik), *a.* [*titanite* + *il* (menite) + *-ic*.] In *petrolog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see **rock*¹), having the characters of, or pertaining to, the titaniferous feldic minerals, titanite, ilmenite, perovskite, rutile.

tilkerodite (til'ke-rō-dīt), *n.* [*G. Tilkerode*, a locality in the Harz Mountains, Germany.] A variety of clausenthalite containing cobalt.

tille¹, *n.*—Upper till, till supposed to be derived from the interior of the surface of an ice-sheet.

tillage, *n.*—Intercultural tillage, in *agri.*, tilling the land between growing plants rather than tilling the entire area when no plants are growing on it; **inter-tillage* (which see). *E. L. Sturtevant*. See quotation under *intercultural*.

tiller-comb (til'er-kōm), *n.* In marine hardware, a quadrant rack or comb having a single row of shallow teeth: designed to be secured to the deck of a boat immediately under the tiller. A short blade called the *knife* is fastened to the under side of the tiller, and to hold it in any desired position, in sailing or at anchor, the tiller is dropped until the knife falls between two teeth of the comb.

Tilletiaceae (til-lē-shi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tilletia* + *-aceae*.] A family of smut-fungi of the order *Ustilaginales*, named from the genus *Tilletia*, and having the promycelium non-septate.

tiltite (til'it), *n.* [*tille* + *-ite*.] Consolidated till.

Individual specimens of faceted pebbles might sometimes be difficult of identification as to origin; but a collection of a score or two of pebbles, one set from a district of wind-work, the other set from a bed of till or of *tiltite* (consolidated till), would be easily distinguished.

Amer. Jour. Sci., Feb., 1907, p. 150.

tillet (til'ot), *n.* A case or sack made of highly glazed muslin, used to cover broadcloth, etc., as a protection against dust and injury from handling.

tilt¹, *v. i.* 6. In *seismology*, to tip; incline from the vertical as the result of a movement of the earth's crust.

A pair of heavy horizontal pendulums, which record with ink on a metal cylinder, and which have a sensibility for tilting three or four times that of the Milne apparatus. *Nature*, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 552.

tilt¹, *n.* 8. In *seismology*, that component of an earth-tremor which throws upright objects out of the vertical plane.

The chief differences in the records obtained from these two types of instruments are the ratios of the recorded amplitudes. These differ so widely that it may be inferred that "the dominant feature of the movements in the majority of disturbances does not indicate tilt."

Nature, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 552.

9. A see-saw; a plank tilting on a narrow support in the middle. [U. S.]

The neck-yoke or portage bar, so often seen on ancient Egyptian walls, or the plank resting on a narrow support, the delightful seesaw of children, called in America a "tilt" in Germany a "wippe," constitutes a ready-made equal-armed balance as soon as anybody thinks of putting it to that use.

H. Sökeland, quoted in *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1900, p. 552.

tilt², *n.* 2. One of the small log-huts of the Labrador hunters. They are about 6 by 8 feet, have low ceilings, no windows, and a small hole for entrance and exit. They are built along a hunting path, and are situated about 10 miles apart.

tilt-board (tilt'bōrd), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a horizontal board, pivoted at the center upon a transverse axis in such a way that the subject, lying at full length upon it, may be tilted up or down: used in the study of the kinesthetic senses. See **rotation-chair*. Also called *tilting-board*. *E. C. Sanford, Exper. Psychol.*, p. 39.

tilt-chair (tilt'chār), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a chair the seat of which is so pivoted upon a transverse axis that the subject, seated in it, may be tilted backward or forward: used in the study of the kinesthetic senses. See **rotation-chair*.

tilting (til'ting), *n.* The act denoted by the verb *tilt*, in *seismology*, any motion of the earth's crust which produces an inclination of objects from the vertical position.

tilting-furnace (til'ting-fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace which can be tilted; specifically, an open-hearth furnace so arranged that it can be tilted to facilitate tapping. In the Campbell furnace the tilting is accomplished by means of a hydraulic ram, the body of the furnace being mounted on strong curved girders, which rest on a series of rollers running on a curved bed. The tap-hole is above the level of the metal when the furnace is in a horizontal position, and the slag is above the tap-hole when the furnace is tilted. The Wellman furnace is mounted on two curved rockers, which roll on strong steel standards, the rolling movement being accomplished by two hydraulic cylinders. Also called *rolling-furnace*.

tilting-hammer (til'ting-ham'ēr), *n.* Same as *tilt-hammer*.

tilting-lever (til'ting-lev'ēr), *n.* Same as **tilt-lever*.

tilt-lever (tilt'lev'ēr), *n.* A lever used to tilt or tip something, as a bolt or block from which shingles are being sawed.

tilt-roof (tilt'rōf), *n.* [*tilt* + *roof*.] A roof which has a generally semicircular section inside and out. The thing and the word are both rare.

tilt-steel (tilt'stēl), *n.* The name for a grade of steel, no longer made, or only to a very limited extent for a few special uses. The pure iron bar was carbonized by the cementation process (which see) and then welded under a tilt-hammer (which see) at first: later the steam-hammer was always used.

tilt-table (tilt'tā'bl), *n.* 1. In *exper. psychol.*, same as **tilt-board*.—2. A table or carriage used in sawing-machinery, hinged at one end so that the projection of the revolving saw above the upper or working face may be varied in cutting gains, or plowing, or similar work.—3. A table, or carriage, or frame in a sawing-machine, so constructed that the angle of the plane of its top or working-face may be varied to that of the saw-blade or cutting-plane: used in machines for sawing shingles to give the desired taper and thickness alternately, and for cutting clapboards from the log.

Tim. An abbreviation of *Timothy*, a book of the New Testament.

time (tē'mā), *n.* [Also *timma*; < Malay *tima*, tin, lead, or zinc, also a coin (see def.).] A tin coin of Malacca worth one tenth of a doít.

timarau, *n.* See **tamarao*.

timbal, *n.* 2. The membrane of the sound-making apparatus of a cicada.

timbe (tim'bā), *n.* [Mexican name.] A name applied in Mexico to certain barks and roots used in the manufacture of pulque. They have a bitter, astringent taste and abound in tannic acid. Among the plants from which timbe is obtained are *Acacia flicoides*, a shrub or small tree of the mimosa family, and a sumac, *Rhus paechyrrhachis*. Also called *timbre*. See *pulque*.

The *timbe* bark, after having been toasted and pounded, is added to the sap about four hours after the fermentation has begun. It has the effect of precipitating the greater portion of mucilaginous substances held in solution, undoubtedly owing to the action of the tannic acid in the bark upon the proteids, which, if let alone, would cause the liquid to putrify or turn sour.

W. E. Safford, in *Science*, Jan. 22, 1909, p. 160.

timber¹, *n.* 9. In *cricket*, the stumps; the wickets: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]—10. In *mining*, a local name for a braced frame forming the roof and side-supports of a gallery or drift. The bottom horizontal element or sill receives two side uprights, usually converging toward the top, and these support the head-piece or lintel under the roof. Planking may go in behind the heavy frame.—*Blue timber*, timber which has been attacked by the fungus *Ceratostomella pilifera*, which causes it to assume a blue color.

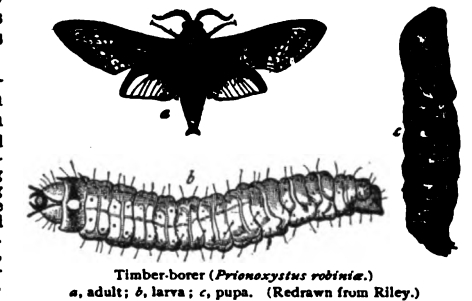
The pine girdled by the bark beetles is first attacked by a fungus, *Ceratostomella pilifera* (Fr.) Winter, feeding on the medullary rays, wood parenchyma and cell contents, but not affecting the woody fibres of the stem at all. This "blue" timber has been impregnated with zinc chloride and used for ties in the trying climate of the Southwest to test its wearing qualities.

Forestry Quart., Feb., 1904, p. 80.

Round timber, pine-trees which have not been turpentine.—**Timber and room**. See **room*¹.—**Timber-belt beds**. See **bed*¹.—**To take to timber**, or **high timber**, to take to the woods; hide in among thick forest trees: often used of any refuge. [Colloq.]

timber¹, *v. t.* 2. To furnish (a tunnel, drift, gallery, or other excavation) with braced frames of logs or squared timbers which support the roof and resist the caving in or crushing at the sides.

timber-borer (tim'bēr-bōr'ēr), *n.* Any one of many insects that bore into timber; especially,



a member of either of the coleopterous families *Cerambycidae* and *Buprestidae*, or one of certain members of the lepidopterous family *Cossidae*.

Timber Creek formation. See **formation*.

timber-dresser (tim'bēr-dres'ēr), *n.* See **planing-machine*.

timberello (tēm-be-rel'lō), *n.* [Appar. It. dial.] A name given, in the Adriatic region, to *Auriscus thazard*, the frigate-mackerel, found in all warm seas.

timber-land (tim'bēr-land), *n.* Forest land. See **forest*.

timber-wheels (tim'bēr-hwēlz), *n. pl.* In *lumbering*, see **logging-wheels*.

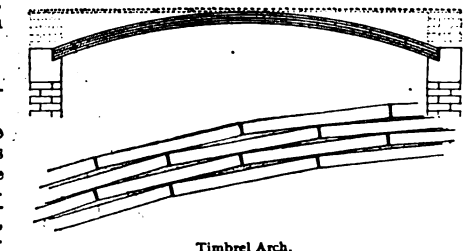
timbo (tēm-bō'), *n.* [Tupi *timbó* (in comp.).] 1. In eastern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil, a very large tree of the mimosa family, *Enterolobium contortisiliquum* (*E. Timbowa* of Martius), sometimes reaching a height of 90 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. Its wood is red in color, light and easily worked, and is much used for carpentry, furniture, and the interiors of houses. The Indians of eastern Argentina make canoes of one piece by hollowing out a large log of this tree. The bark is astringent, and the pods, called negro-ear, contain saponin. The tree is called *pacara* in western Argentina. See **pacara*.

2. In Brazil, a climbing shrub, *Paulinia pinnata*, of the family *Sapindaceae*, the root-bark of which contains a bitter principle and is used in medicine and for stupefying fish.

timbouva (tēm-bō-ō'vā), *n.* [Native name in Argentina; cf. Tupi *timbó*.] Same as **timbo*, 1.

timbre (tim'brā), *n.* Same as **timbe*.

Timbrel arch, an arch in which the elements, usually flat tile or brick, are laid with their largest surfaces at



right angles to the radii of the centering, and not in the direction of the radii as in vousoir arches. A timbrel arch must have two or more layers of elements, and depends for its strength on the cohesive power of the cement or mortar used.

time¹, *n.* 20. One of the four or five grand divisions of geologic history, namely, Ar-

chaeon, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic time: by some a fifth division, Psychozoic time, is added. In more recent usage 'era' has been substituted for 'time.'—Dead time, time during which the active work of accomplishing a purpose is not going on, although preparations for it may be in progress. Such, in pile-driving, is the time occupied in lifting the hammer.—Fechnerian time error. See *error*.—Geologic time, the time embraced in geologic history and suggested by the evidence recorded and interpreted by geologists.—Habitual time, in *psychophysics*, a reaction-time which, by the routine of the experiment, has become a matter of habit, independent of the specific conditions of the particular tests.

A series of puzzle tests . . . was accordingly planned to discover whether *R* was influenced by some 'habitual-time' tendency, analogous to an 'optimal-time' influence. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII 232.

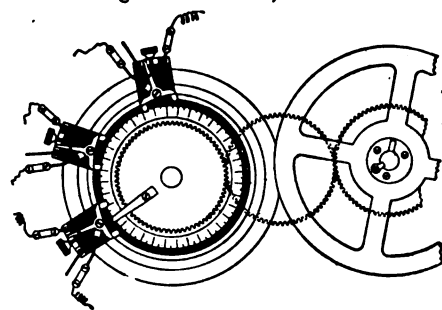
International time system, the system now adopted by many nations in accordance with which a railroad and frequently a whole community regulates the time shown by its clocks and watches to agree with that of the Greenwich meridian or with that of some meridian exactly one hour distant therefrom (see *standard time*). The civil day begins with midnight on the adopted meridian, and the hours of the day should be numbered consecutively from zero or naught at midnight to naught at the end of twenty-four hours. This international time system is that recommended by the International Time and Meridian Conference held at Washington in 1884.—**Mean solar time**, time measured by the motion of the mean sun. Navigating chronometers carry mean solar time.—**Mean sun time**. Same as *mean solar time*. See *mean sun*, under *mean*.—**Periodic time**, in *physics*, the time required for a vibrating particle to pass through one complete set of its values. See *natural period*. *E. W. Scripture*, *Exper. Phonetics*, p. 2.—**Principle of least time**. Same as *Fermat's law*.—**Septuple time**. See *septuple rhythm*.—**Simple time**. See *simple rhythm*.—**Standard time**. See *international time system*.—**Time and marching**. See *march*.—**Time ensemble**. See *ensemble*.—**To make time**. (a) To secure time for the doing of a certain thing by omitting another or others. (b) To gain time by extra speed, as a train or boat. (c) With qualifiers, to maintain a certain speed: as, we made good time; the motor-car made poor time up the hill.

time, *v. t.* 5. To adjust the elements of (a motor or other machine) so that the succession of events in a cycle, or a revolution, or a process shall take place at the desired intervals, or in the desired sequence. It involves an adjustment of the mechanism so that the actuating cams or other elements shall have a necessary angular relation to each other in a revolution or in a series of revolutions.

time-constant (tim'kon'stant), *n.* In *elect.*, the constant $A = CR^2$, where C is the capacity per unit length, R the specific resistance, and l the length of a telegraphic or telephonic line or cable. Upon this constant depend the distance to which speech can be transmitted and the speed at which telegraphic signaling can be done.

time-curve (tim'kerv), *n.* A curve so plotted that one of its coordinates represents time, or periods of time.

time-disk (tim'disk), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a horizontal graduated disk, attached to the



Time-disk.

Baltzar kymograph for work upon the time-sense: contacts and releases, arranged about the periphery, are actuated as the kymograph drum revolves.

The most useful appliance for investigation is, probably, Meumann's 'time-sense' apparatus, consisting of Baltzar kymograph, time-disk, set of contacts, and sound-hammers. *E. B. Titchener*, *Exper. Psychol.*, I. ii. 388.

time-displacement (tim'dis-pläs'ment), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, the acceleration or retardation of the perception of one of two or more objectively simultaneous stimuli, due to a preferential direction of the attention; the positive or negative displacement of the complication experiment.

Later experiments with a more adequate technique have shown that the magnitude and direction of this time-displacement are conditioned in the most various ways.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 271.

time-equation (tim'ë-kwä'shon), *n.* Same as *equation of time*. *Sci. Amer.*, Aug. 20, 1904, p. 125.

time-experience (tim'ëks-pë'ri-gns), *n.* Conscious duration; experience as based upon the temporal attribute and relations of mental processes.

An hour is just as much an hour of space-experience as an hour of time-experience. Space gives us our only means of measuring time, and time our best means of measuring space.

W. Wundt (trans.), *Human and Animal Psychol.*, p. 19.

time-expired (tim'ëks-pîrd'), *a.* Having completed one's term of enlistment or service.

The American Government had taken precautions as early as January looking to possible hostilities, and had telegraphed to the naval commanders-in-chief abroad to hold time-expired men. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII 767.

But when I've served my time I'm a Reserve man, an' the Articles of War have n't any hold on me. An' orficer can't do anythin' to a time-expired savin' conffin' him to barracks. *R. Kipling*, *The Big Drunk Draf.*

time-glass (tim'gläs), *n.* An hour-glass or sand-glass.

time-lag (tim'lag), *n.* The interval of time between the application of a force and the effect: said of recording instruments in which the inertia of moving parts causes a certain retardation of action, of electromagnets in which the full magnetization lags behind the magnetizing force, and of all cases in which the response to any stimulus follows the latter after an appreciable interval.

timelian (tî-më'li-an), *a.* [NL. *Timelia* + -an.] Relating to or resembling the *Timeliidae*, a group of old-world birds of debatable extent and affinities, but agreeing in having short, rounded wings; timeline.

time-marker (tim'mär'kër), *n.* In *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, an instrument which traces the time-line, or indicates the time of application of a stimulus, etc., upon the smoked paper of the kymograph. The time-marker may consist of a writing lever actuated by an electromagnet vibrating in connection with a tuning-fork; of a bristle attached directly to a tuning-fork time; of a writing lever attached to the escapement of a clock (Jaquet chronometer); etc. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII 221.

timepiece, *n.*—**Equation timepiece**. See *equation*.

time-recorder (tim'rë-kör'dër), *n.* A person who records, or any apparatus for recording, the time of arrival or departure of workmen to and from their work, the time expended in the performance of specified work, or the like. Mechanical time-recorders are, for the most part, clocks combined with recording-mechanism. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 617.

Time-sense apparatus, in *psychol.*, an apparatus for the study of the discrimination and comparison of time-intervals. It consists essentially of a metal disk furnished at the periphery with electrical contacts, which are closed or opened by a revolving metal radius; the contacts are in connection with a sound-hammer, the strokes of which mark off the times to be compared.—**Time-sense instrument**. See *instrument*.

time-service (tim'sër'vis), *n.* The work of astronomical observatories in furnishing correct time to the community by telegraph. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 160.

time-sheet (tim'shët), *n.* 1. A slip of paper with printed headings or columns and blank spaces, on which workmen in a shop or factory may fill in the number of hours they have worked and the jobs or orders on which they have been employed. These are collected and handed to the time-keeper and cost-clerk.—2. The sheet summarized from these slips (def. 1.) on which the amount and kinds of work done on any job or order are brought together for computing cost.—3. The blank on which the time-keeper records the hours per week of work done by each workman, for use in making up a weekly pay-roll.

time-stamp (tim'stamp), *n.* An instrument controlled by clock-mechanism by which the time of day at which letters, documents, etc., are sent, received, or recorded is stamped upon them. It is usually a date-stamp also. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 605.

time-verse (tim'vers), *n.* Verse recited in a scanning fashion, with regard to the temporal values of the syllables.

Neither in intensity-verse nor time-verse are the lengths of feet ever exactly equal.

Scripture, *Exper. Phonetics*, p. 538.

time-worker (tim'wër'kër), *n.* One who does time-work. *Webb*, *Indust. Democracy*, I. 412.

time-zone (tim'zôn), *n.* One of the twenty-four regions or divisions of the globe approximately coinciding with meridians at successive

hours from Greenwich Observatory. Within each region or zone the railroads and telegraphs and, generally, the people adopt as "local standard time" the mean solar time proper to the nearest meridian exactly an integral number of hours distant from Greenwich meridian; the local date is also reckoned so as to agree with the Greenwich date. This system does away with the former methods of computing "local mean time" proper; it also does away with "apparent time" so far as that is legal. It is "clock time" as distinguished from "sun time." It was explained and recommended in a report of Professor Cleveland Abbe to the American Meteorological Society in May, 1878, was urged by Mr. H. A. Allen, chairman of the Committee on Official Railroad Time-tables, was adopted in 1883, and went into effect October 1, 1884, in the United States. It was recommended by the International Meridian and Time Convention, Washington, October, 1884, and has now been adopted for popular use by all civilized nations except France.

timing-valve (tim'ing-valv), *n.* A valve, in an internal-combustion motor, which opens at such a period in the cycle of the operations in the cylinder that ignition of the compressed mixture of gas and air takes place just before the piston reaches the dead center, or point of maximum compression. *F. R. Hutton*, *Gas Engine* (2d ed.), p. 202.

timon, *n.* 2. A pole, sometimes of square steel tubing, rigidly attached to a plow-beam, designed to regulate the depth of the plowing and made adjustable.

The timon is hitched to the yoke when in use.

Trade Catalogue, 1906-06.

timothy, *n.*—**Apache timothy**, the southern canary-grass, *Phalaris Caroliniana*. See *canary-grass*.—**Mountain timothy**, *Phleum alpinum*, a lower, stouter, and more leafy species than the common timothy, found in mountain regions northward in both hemispheres.—**Southern timothy**. See *canary-grass*.—**Wild timothy**. (a) A satin-grass, *Muhlenbergia racemosa*, with somewhat the appearance of timothy, found in moist ground from New England to the Rocky Mountains, northward and southward. It is not valued in the eastern United States, but is esteemed a good hay-grass in the Northwest and in Texas. (b) Same as *sloUGH-grass*. [Nevada.]

timucu (tim'ü-kü), *n.* [NL. *timucu*, prop. *timucu*, < Tupi *timucu*.] A fish, *Tylosurus timucu*, of the family *Esocidae*, found from the Florida Keys to Brazil.

tin, *n.* 5. In *cricket*, a sheet of metal bearing painted numbers, exhibited in a conspicuous place to indicate the score of the match to spectators. *Hutchinson*, *Cricket*, p. 97. [Colloq.]—**Alluvial tin**, stream-tin, or disintegrated tin ore found in river gravels and on the bed-rock.—**Boiling of tin**, a method of refining metallic tin by stirring it, in the melted state, with sticks of green wood. The escape of steam from the sap in the wood agitates the melted metal and brings fresh portions to the surface, where the impurities are oxidized and converted into dross by the action of the air.—**Disease of tin**. See *tin pest*.—**Feathered tin**, metallic tin which has been granulated by melting and pouring into cold water, and has therefore assumed various irregular forms, some of them suggesting the appearance of feathers. It is applied to the preparation of stannous chloride for dyers' use.—**Head tin**, the tin ore which lies on the surface of the mass after washing. It corresponds to the heads of the concentration process.—**Malacca tin**, tin produced in Malacca or Banca. It is made from very high-grade ore. Also called *Straits tin*.—**Phosphide of tin**. Same as *phosphor-tin*.—**Straits tin**. Same as *Malacca tin*.—**Tin chloride**. See *stannic* and *stannous chloride*.—**Tin crystals**, stannous chloride in crystals: used by dyers as a mordant.—**Tin-pickling machine**. See *machine*.—**Tin spirits**. See *spirit*.

tina (të'nä), *n.* [Sp. *tina*, large earthen jar, vat.] An amalgamating-pan differing from the Washoe pan chiefly in that its bottom and muller are made of an alloy of copper and tin instead of cast-iron. The copper assists in the chemical reactions whereby the minerals are decomposed and the silver amalgamated.—**Tina cargadera**, the first tank into which the metalliferous mud from the torta is charged to be washed, in patio amalgamation. See *patio process*, under *process*. *Phillips and Bauerman*, *Elements of Metallurgy*, p. 745.

tinamine (tin'a-min), *a.* [tinamou + -ine².] Relating to or having the characters or appearance of the tinamous, a group of birds peculiar to Central and South America.

tinction, *n.* 2. In *histol.*, the process or result of staining.—3. In *pharm.*, the addition of a flavoring or coloring agent to the ingredients of a prescription.

Tinctorial chemistry. See *chemistry*.

tinctumutation (tingk' tû-mü-tä'shon), *n.* [L. *tinctus* (tinctu-), coloring, + *mutatio* (n), change.] The change of color which is exhibited by certain animals, such as the chameleon, anoli, and many cephalopods.

In 1883, while studying *tinctumutation* or the color-changing function in certain animals, I reared a large number of newts, or salamanders, from the eggs. The eggs were placed in shallow vessels which were covered by colored glasses, blue, orange, green, and red.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 22, 1902, p. 330.

tincture, *n.*—**Churchill's tincture of iodine**, an aqueous solution of iodine containing 120 grains of iodine and 240 of potassium iodide to 1 fluid ounce of water; **Churchill's iodine caustic**.—**Tincture of steel**. See *steel*.

tinder-box, *n.*—**Pistol tinder-box**, an old form of tinder-box which had the handle and lock of a pistol without the barrel.

tinder-fungus (tin'dér-fung'gus), *n.* Same as *amadou*.

time, *v. t.* 2. To close. [Prov. Eng.]

"Well, Shepherd Oak, and how's lambing this year, if I may say it?" inquired Joseph Poorgrass.

"Terrible trying," said Oak. . . . "Calny and I have n't timed our eyes to-night."

T. Hardy, *Far from the Madding Crowd*, xv.

time, *n.*—**Royal time**, the third time from the base of a deer's antler. Also *time-royal*.

Tinea imbricata, a form of ringworm marked by scaly patches of ring shape. It occurs chiefly in the tropics, is contagious, and is due to the presence in the skin of a parasitic fungus.—**Tinea tarsi**, inflammation of the edges of the eyelids, accompanied by much itching and occasionally by ulceration.

tineine (tin'è-in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the group *Tineina*.

II. *n.* One of the *Tineina*.

tineoid (tin'è-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the lepidopterous superfamily *Tineoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Tineoidea*.

Tineoidea (tin-è-oi'dè-è), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinea* + *-oidea*.] The old lepidopterous family *Tineidae* considered as a superfamily: same as *Tineina*.

tin-frame (tin'frām), *n.* A frame or buddle for concentrating a tin ore and separating valuable particles of the metal from the gangue or worthless material.

t'ing (ting), *n.* [Chin.] In China, a pavilion; a kiosk.

The most general model of Chinese buildings is the *t'ing*. This consists essentially of a massive roof with recurved edges resting upon short columns. The curvilinear tilting of the corners of the roof has been supposed to be a survival from the days of tent dwellers, who used to hang the angles of their canvas pavilions on spears; but this is carrying it back to a very dim antiquity, as we have no records of the Chinese except as a settled agricultural people. The roof is the principle feature of the building and gives to it when finished its qualities of grandeur or simplicity of strength or grace. To vary its aspect the architect is induced occasionally to double, or even to triple, it. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1904, p. 677.

tingible (tin'ji-bl), *a.* [L. **tingibilis*, < *tingere*, tinge.] In *cytol.* and *pathol.*, capable of taking a stain; stainable: said of cells or tissues; chromophil.

The adjacent *tingible* substances in the nucleus. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 58.

tingid (tin'jid), *a.* and *n.* Same as **tingitid*.

tingitid (tin'ji-tid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the homopterous family *Tingitidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tingitidae*.

tin-glazed (tin'glāzd), *a.* Coated with tin-glaze or enamel. See *stanniferous* **enamel*.

tinguaite (ting'gwa-it), *n.* [Serra de Tingua, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, < *-ite*.] In *petrog.*, a name given by Rosenbusch (1887) to a phonolite composed of alkali feldspar and nephelite with abundant egrite.

tinguoid (ting'gwoid), *a.* [*tingu(aite)* + *-oid*.] In *petrog.*, resembling tinguaites.

tinner, *n.*—**Tinner's stove**. (a) A cylinder of sheet-iron with a convenient base, fitted with a grate near the bottom and an opening for air below the grate; it is used by tinmiths and plumbers for heating soldering-irons and melting solder. Often called a *furnace*, and usually burning charcoal as fuel. (b) A form of gasoline-stove burning a mixture of gasoline-vapor and air as a fuel, fitted specially to heat and melt the solder used by plumbers and other workers in soft metal under the general name of *lead*.

tin-pest (tin'pest), *n.* A 'disease' of tin in which blisters develop, the metal finally crumbling to a granular powder and lumps. It can be transmitted from affected to sound metal. It is caused by cold.

tin-pickling (tin'pik'ling), *n.* The dipping of the thin steel sheets which are the basis of tin-plate in a bath of dilute acid, in order to remove grease and oxid of iron, previous to dipping them in the bath of melted tin.

tin-scum (tin'skum), *n.* The material removed by skimming from the surface of melted tin in the process of refining. It contains in a partially oxidized condition some tin and a large proportion of the foreign metals originally present as impurities.

tinseel, *n.* 4. In *elect.*, fine threads of copper

or bronze wire used in making up flexible stranded conductors for portable and other fixtures.

The stranded conductors are universally made of very fine copper or copper bronze wire, or what is technically called *tinseel*, and the finer and more numerous the threads the better. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 341.

tinseel, *v. t.* 2. Specifically, to embellish (ceramic ware) with metallic effects.

tint, *n.*—**Neutral tint**, an artists' pigment of a gray color, a mixture of black and white with a small proportion of blue.—**Tint of passage**. See **passage*.

tinto (tin'tō), *n.* [Pg.] Same as *tent*, *n.*

tintometric (tin-tō-met'rik), *a.* [*tintometr(y)* + *-ic*.] Relating to tintometry or the determination of shades of color by comparison with a standard. See *tintometer*. *Buck, Med. Handbook*, II, 58.

tintometry (tin-tom'e-tri), *n.* [*tintometer* + *-y*.] The scientific use of the tintometer (which see).

tip, *n.* 7. A horseshoe which covers only the front half of the hoof, with the branches tapered to an edge. *U. S. Dept. of Agr., Rep. on Diseases of the Horse*, 1903, p. 379.

tip, *v. t.* 8. To throw up (wool or cotton) so that it will fall in bunches.—**To tip the gram-pus**, *naut.*, to dash a bucket of water over a look-out man caught asleep on his watch.

tip-burn (tip'bérn), *n.* A disease of the potato-leaf, caused by dry, hot weather and other unfavorable conditions, which affects the tips of the leaves, especially turning them brown.

tipiti (tê-pê-tê'), *n.* [Tupi.] A long tubular cylinder woven of strips of the jacitara-palm, used for extracting the poisonous juice of the cassava. The cassava-roots are cut up and placed in the cylinder, which is suspended from a beam, while its lower end is pulled down by means of a lever. The elongation of the plaited cylinder produces a contraction of its diameter, and by the strong pressure thus obtained the poisonous juice is pressed out of the roots.

tipolo (tê'pō-lō), *n.* [Philippine.] Same as **antipolo*.

tiponi (tê'pō-nē), *n.* [Hopi.] Among the Hopi Indians of Arizona, the badge of a religious fraternity or of a chief priest. It usually consists of an ear of corn wound with cotton thread and ornamented with feathers, pieces of shell, turquoise, etc.

There were no stone fetiches along the rear of the sand picture, nor stone implements or sticks in pedestals on that side. The *tiponi* was placed back of the extreme right-hand corner, and was separated by a considerable space from the sand picture. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1894-96, p. 279.

tipping-bucket (tip'ing-buk'et), *n.* One of a pair of buckets used in a tipping-bucket gage. See the following phrase.—**Tipping-bucket gage**, a gage having a pair of small buckets upon the two ends of a lever (or a single bucket divided into two portions) so arranged that the rain or other material to be measured flows into one bucket until its weight bears down that end of the lever and brings the other bucket into action while the former is being emptied. Each tip of the lever is recorded.

tippler, *n.* 3. A breed of domesticated pigeons, derived from and very closely resembling the tumblers. They do not, however, 'tumble' when on the wing and fly but poorly.

tipstaf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *tipstaff*.

tip-truck (tip'truk), *n.* A truck or car so constructed that by tipping the body on the frame the contents can be dumped. The body may either tip lengthwise, and toward the rear, as in horse-drawn trucks for bricks and other building material, or sidewise, as in trucks which are run on rails and handled in trains by a motor. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901-02, p. 535.

tipulid (tip'ū-lid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Tipulidae*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tipulidae*.

tipulideous (tip'ū-lid'ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tipulidae*.

tirage (tê-rāzh'), *n.* [F., < *tirer*, draw, pull, print.] A new edition or reprinting of a book: usually accompanied by the number of the edition or reprint.

tirata, *n.* Same as *tirade*, 3.

tire, *n.*—**Clinchier tire**, a form of double pneumatic rubber tire in which there is on each edge of the outer case a clinch or rim by which it is held in the channel-iron or metal tire.—**Cushion tire**, a form of rubber tire, for bicycles or other light vehicles, in which the hollow tube usual in the pneumatic form is filled with shreds or small masses of rubber, making a tire less elastic and heavier than the inflated pneumatic tire, but less inconvenient in case of cut or puncture.—**Flat tire**, in a loco-

motive, a tire of a driving-wheel which is flat or without a flange; a blank or flangeless tire used to allow lateral play to the wheel on the rail in passing a curve.—**Pneumatic tire**, a tire consisting of a tube made of some strong and durable fabric, generally coated with rubber and inflated with air, used on bicycles, etc. In the double tire an inner air-tight tube of thin rubber is protected by a strong, unelastic outer tube. Various devices have been used to prevent puncturing.

tire-glass (tir'glās), *n.* A tiring-glass; a toilet hand-glass.

tire-room (tir'rōm), *n.* A dressing-room; a tiring-room.

tires (tirz), *n.* [Pl. of *tire*, *n.*] The milk-sickness.

tire-screw (tir'skrō), *n.* A tire-bolt; a conical-headed screw countersunk in the metal of a tire and passing radially through the felly, and held up by a nut on the inside over a curved washer-plate. It is intended to hold the tire in place sidewise and lengthwise, when the wheel is so light that a powerful shrinkage of the tire on the rim causes the wheel to go out of shape.

tire-setter, *n.*—**Hydraulic tire-setter**. (a) A machine for placing tires on the wheels of cars or locomotives, in which the tire is heated by gas-flames in a horizontal position until sufficiently expanded, when the center is lifted (or lowered) into the tire by hydraulic pressure on a ram or plunger. (b) A machine for forcing tires on wheels of cars or locomotives, in which the wheel-center is forced into the tire by hydraulic pressure without use of heat to expand the tire.

tire-steel (tir'stēl), *n.* A mild steel from which are made the tires of locomotive and railway-carriage wheels. To resist abrasion it is made rather harder than structural steel, usually containing about .5 or .6 per cent. of carbon. To secure toughness and resistance to shock, it should not contain phosphorus in more than very minute quantity.

tiresum, *a.* An amended spelling of *tiresome*.

tire-tête (tir-tât'), *n.* [F.] Any instrument employed in childbirth to make traction on the fetal head.

tiring-glass (tir'ing-glās), *n.* A mirror used in dressing.

Tirolian (ti-rō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Tirol* + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, noting the basal series of the upper pelagic Trias, typically developed in Tyrol, western Austria, and widely expanded throughout the Mediterranean Jurassic basin into India, northern Asia, and western South and North America. It comprises the Ladinian stage below and the Carnian stage above. Also *Tirolite*.

T-iron, *n.* 2. An iron plate with slots planed in it having the section of an inverted T so as to receive bolt-heads.—3. A T-shaped rest, used by tinmiths and other metal-workers.

tiru (tê'rō), *n.* [It. dial. (†).] A fish, *Synodus saurus*, of the coasts of southern Europe and neighboring islands.

Tirynthian (ti-rin'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to, or found at, Tiryns, a city of Ancient Greece thought to have been destroyed about the fifth century B.C.: as, *Tirynthian pottery*. See the extract below.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tiryns.

It was suggested long since by Prof. Mahaffy in Schliemann's *Mycenae* that this ignorance of *Æchylus* points to a very old destruction of Mycenae and Tiryns, and he even predicted to Schliemann that the excavation of Mycenae would disclose no coins or inscriptions of the fifth century B.C. The *Tirynthians* in question may even have been descendants of the slaves who seized the deserted fort, and held it against Argos for some time. *Athenæum*, Feb. 21, 1903.

tisic, *a.* An amended, and former, spelling of *phthisic*.

tisis, *n.* An amended, and former, spelling of *phthisis*.

tissue, *n.*—**Conjunctive tissue**, in *bot.*, the fundamental tissue within the stele.—**Differentiated tissue**, a circumscribed mass of tissue which has a distinct and separate character from that of the tissues by which it is surrounded. *C. S. Minot*, in *Science*, March 29, 1901, p. 497.—**Dotted tissue**. Same as *bothrenchyma*.—**Ground tissue**, in *bot.*, the tissue of the pith, medullary rays, and cortex.

tissue, *v. t.* 3. Figuratively, to weave; construct; elaborate. [Rare.]

'Dream and Reality' is *tissued* from a series of such metaphors—quitting the valley, ascending to the heights, descending into the market-place, and so forth. *Athenæum*, May 6, 1906, p. 556.

tissue-lymph (tish'ō-limf), *n.* Lymph derived from the tissues and not formed directly from the blood. *Nature*, May 26, 1904, p. 88.

tit, *n.* 2. In *mech.*, a round projection on a tool or other piece to serve as a guide. A tit is usually made on the end of a counterbore,

so that the hole made by it shall be concentric with the hole which it is desired to enlarge.
tit², *n.*—**California least tit.** Same as *brush-tit*.

In southern California . . . the *California least tit* feed[s] extensively on the destructive olive scale.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 108.

tit, An abbreviation (a) of *title*; (b) [*cap.*] of *Titus* (a book of the New Testament).

tita (tē'tā), *n.* See **ais*.

titanation (ti-tā-nā'shon), *n.* [*titanat(e) + -ion.*] The production of a titanate by the union of titanic acid with a base or by its substitution for another acid in a compound already formed. *Van Hise, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII, 204.*

titanic. See **titano-*.

Titanic oxid. See **oxid*.

Titanichthys (ti-tā-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Titán*, a Titan, + *ichthys*, a fish.] An extinct genus of arthrodian fishes, of the family *Coccoleidae*, with very large cranial shield and much reduced edentulous, probably horn-sheathed jaw-elements. The dorsomedian plate is without an inferior longitudinal keel and is deeply emarginate in front. The antero- and postero-dorsolaterals are fused, articulated to the cranial shield by a long hinge, and overlapped by the large claviculars. The genus is found in the Cleveland shale (Upper Devonian) of Ohio.

titanifluoride (ti-tā-ni-flō'fō-rid), *n.* Same as **titanofluoride*.

titanism (ti'tan-izm), *n.* [*Titan + -ism.*] The character of a Titan; titanic force, or the like. [Rare.]

Life is now polarized, oriented, and potentialized. The soul is filled with a *Titanism* that would achieve a *vita nuova* upon a higher plane, where the music of humanity is no longer sad but triumphant.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II, 123.

titanium, *n.* As obtained by Moissan in the fused condition by means of an electric furnace, although not quite free from carbon, metallic titanium is not unlike silicon, but whiter, lustrous, very hard, but brittle, of specific gravity 4.87. It burns when heated in the air, and is attacked by the common mineral acids.

titanium-thermit (ti-tā-ni-um-thēr'mit), *n.* A mixture of finely divided metallic aluminium with the oxide of titanium and iron, one of the varieties of so-called 'thermit,' which on ignition develops an exceedingly high temperature and produces a fused alloy of iron and titanium. It has been used in steel-making with the expectation of removing any iron nitride present. See **aluminothermics*.

titan-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound signifying the presence of titanium as a constituent, as potassium titanofluoride (K_2TiF_6). Sometimes written *titani-*.

titanofluoride (ti'tā-nō-flō'fō-rid), *n.* Same as **fluotitanate*.—**Hydrogen titanofluoride.** Same as **fluotitanic acid*.

Titanosaurus (ti-tā-nō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Titán*, a Titan, + *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs with prococious posterior caudal vertebrae: reported from the Middle Cretaceous of India, the Cretaceous and Wealden of England, and the supposed Cretaceous of Patagonia. The genus is very imperfectly known.

titanosilicate (ti'tā-nō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* A silicate into which titanium enters as a prominent constituent.

titanother (ti-tan'nō-thēr), *n.* [NL. *Titano-*

theriidae or superfamily *Titanotheroidea*. The titanotheres are extinct rhinoceros-like animals belonging among the odd-toed ungulates. The upper molar teeth are bunoselenodont with two outer crescents and two inner cusps. The lower molars are selenolophodont. In some forms the nasals bear horn-cores. There are four functional digits in the manus and three in the pes. Found in the Tertiary formation (Eocene and Lower Oligocene of North America and Miocene of Europe).

titanotheriid (ti-tā-nō-thē'ri-id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the *Titanotheriidae*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Titanotheriidae*.

titanous (ti'tā-nus), *a.* [*titan(ium) + -ous.*] In *chem.*, containing titanium as a constituent with apparently dyad valence, as titanous sulphate ($Ti_2(SO_4)_3$).

titel (tē'tel), *n.* A species of antelope, *Bubalis mauritanica*, allied to the hartebeest, but much smaller, standing about 3 ft. 6 in. high at the shoulder. It is the smallest member of the genus and the only one not confined to Africa, occurring in Arabia and Syria.

titer², **titre** (tē'tér), *n.* [*F. titre*, title, standard of fineness. See *title*, *n.*, 10.] 1. In *chem.*: (a) The strength of a standard solution used in titration in volumetric chemical analysis. (b) Inaccurately, the amount of a standard solution required in a given analysis.

The solution was kept cooled to 15°. One cc. was removed at intervals (5 cc. in all), and the "immediate" titer was found to gradually decrease from its original value of 6.4 to 1.2 in about one-half hour, the total active oxygen content of the solution remaining the same (decreased slightly by the dilution with acetic anhydride).
Amer. Chem. Jour., March, 1903, p. 188.

2. See **number*, 17.

titfish (tit'fish), *n.* A name given in northern Australia to the sea-slug or trepang, because the appearance of its tentacles suggests the test of a cow. *E. E. Morris, Austral. English.*

tithe, *n.*—To set out tithes, to mark every tenth shock in the row in a field of corn, for tithing; the first shock being chosen by the settler-out without previous arrangement with the owner, to prevent fraud, since he might have made the tenth shocks smaller than the rest if he had known which would be marked. The same process held with cocks of hay, the mark in each instance being a small green branch. The process was in use till the early part of the nineteenth century, if not later. *N. and Q., 10th ser., II, 249, 454, 493.*

tit², *n.*—**Black titl.** Same as *blackwheat-tree*.—**Red or white titl.** Same as *leatherwood*.

tit³ (tē'tē), *n.* [*Aymará* of Bolivia.] A species of wildcat indigenous to Bolivia and found also around Lake Titicaca. The name of the lake is derived from a rock on the island of Titicaca which bears natural marks resembling heads of cats. In the valleys of the eastern Bolivian Andes the titi is called *mulu-mulu* in Aymará.

titivation (tit-i-vā'shon), *n.* [*titivat(e) + -ion.*] The act of titivating, or dressing or sprucing up; the adding of small attractions to the toilet.

All efforts to enhance his charms by the titivation of his person were useless, he was and remained a clumsy lout.
J. Brander, The Camp on the North Fork, I.

title, *n.*—**Binder's title.** See **binder*.—**Brief of title.** Same as *abstract of title*.—**Document of title.** See **document*.—**Doubtful title,** a title which an alleged purchaser cannot be compelled to take, in a suit for the specific performance of a contract to purchase real property, by reason of some defect in the title, or some claim upon it, which, though not necessarily rendering it bad, may put the purchaser to expense or litigation in clearing it.—**Good title,** such a title as gives a legal right to property and to the possession of the same. The term is usually employed with reference to real property, and does not necessarily mean a perfect or a marketable title.—**Naked title, in law,** a title to land, without possession, or without right of immediate possession.—**Paper title,** a title to land that is evidenced by one or more deeds or other documents which give 'color of title'. The term usually implies that the title is not substantial.—**Presumptive title,** a title to lands founded only on the rebuttable presumption that the possessor is the owner. It is the most imperfect title recognized in law.—**Requisitions of title.** See **requisition*.—**Short title,** the brief alternative title of a statute. It is given in the statute itself with such words as 'this act shall be known as, etc.'—**Slander of title.** See **slander*.—**Title by occupancy, in law,** the right of ownership acquired by occupying land or possessing property before occupied or possessed by nobody. It is the root of individual ownership, more recognized in the civil than in the common law. See *occupancy*. It is a legitimate title, not questionable as is the squatter's. See *squatter*.—**Title of a cause, in law,** the designation of a case. The entire title usually consists of the name of the court, the venue, the parties to the action, or a brief description of the subject-matter of a special proceeding. The title as commonly used is generally abbreviated to the names of one plaintiff and one defendant in an action, or to the name of a particular party to a special proceeding, as 'White v. Jones, et al., meaning that there are other defendants, 'Matter of Smith,' etc., not stating the subject.—**To quiet title,** to bring an action in equity to remove clouds upon, or to determine the validity of, a title to real estate.—**Trespass to try title, in law,** the name of the suit brought in South Carolina, to settle a disputed title to land.



Titanotherium.

(From a water-color sketch, based on mounted skeleton and skulls, in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.)

therium.] Any individual of the genus *Titanotherium* or member of the family *Titano-*

titman (tit'man), *n.*; pl. *titmen* (-men). [*tit + man*?] 1. The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs, puppies, or the like; a runt. [*New Eng.*]—2. Hence a man who is stunted, physically and mentally.

We are a race of *tit-men*, and soar but little higher in our intellectual flights than the columns of the daily paper.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 168.

titoki (tītō'kē), *n.* [*Maori.*] A New Zealand tree, *Alectryon excelsum*, of the soapberry family, which bears large panicles of reddish flowers. From the hardness of the wood and its crooked growth it is called *New Zealand oak*, and from its resemblance in foliage and the toughness of its wood *New Zealand ash*.

titoxin (ti-tok'sin), *n.* [*(an)titoxin.*] One of two substances which, according to the doctrine of Arrhenius and Madsen, are formed during the interaction between toxin and antitoxin, the other being termed *toxinan*. During the interaction between toxoid and antitoxin titoxin is also formed, but in the place of toxinan another product results which is termed *toxoinan*.

titre, *n.* See **titer²*.

titri (tē'trē), *n.* [*Austral Eng.*] A spelling of *tea-tree*, from the notion that it is of Maori or aboriginal Australian derivation. The Maori name *ti* refers to an entirely different tree. See *tea-tree* and *ti¹*.

titrimetric (tit-ri-met'rik), *a.* [*titrimetr(y) + -ic.*] In *analyt. chem.*, involving the use of measured volumes of reagent solutions of determined strengths: same as *volumetric* in relation to liquids and to solids in solution.

In a recent article, a method for the *titrimetric* estimation of nitric acid or nitrates was described. It consisted, briefly, in the measurement of the amount of ferrous salt oxidized in the reduction of the nitric acid to nitric oxide by an excess of ferrous sulphate in the presence of hydrochloric acid.
Amer. Jour. Sci., March, 1904, p. 201.

titrimetry (ti-trim'e-tri), *n.* [*F. titre*, standard of fineness, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *titration* or *volumetric analysis* as applied to liquids or to solid substances in solution. See *titration*. *E. von Meyer* (trans.), *Hist. of Chem.*, p. 201.

tit-screw (tit'skrō), *n.* A screw the point or end of which is formed either into a cone, like a nipple, or into a cylinder with a reduced diameter for a short distance. The purpose is to have the tit enter a groove or depression and prevent end-motion while permitting the element into which it projects to revolve: or the tit may prevent both revolution and side-play without straining or marring the second element as a set-screw would do. *Cycle and Autotrader Jour., Dec., 1904, p. 120.*

tjemoro (che-mō'rō), *n.* [*D. spelling, answering to an Eng. spelling *chemoro*, of a Malayan or Jav. name.] A tree, *Casuarina montana*, which forms exclusive xerophilous forests at moderate altitudes in the mountains of eastern Java. The tjemoro forest, classed by Schimper as a peculiar form of savanna forest (see *savanna *forest*), passes in places into tjemoro savanna. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), *Plant-Geog.*, p. 726.

tlacochtli (tlā-kōch'tli), *n.* [*Nahuatl.*] A dart or small lance used by the ancient Mexicans.

Clavigero describes the Mexican *tlacochtli* or dart, a small lance of otali or some other strong wood, the point of which was hardened by fire or shod with copper, or itall, or bone, and many of them had three points.
Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 220.

tlalcapolin (tlāl - kă - pō - lin'), *n.* [*Nahuatl tlalcapolin*, < *tlalli*, ground, + *capolin*, a cherry-like fruit.] In Mexico, a shrub, *Karwinskia Humboldtiana*, belonging to the buckthorn family, the fruit of which is attractive and cherry-like, but poisonous to man and animals. The leaves and root have purgative properties, and in many parts of Mexico, including the peninsula of Lower California, they are used medicinally. Also called *tulldora*.

Tm. The chemical symbol of *thulium*.

tn. An abbreviation of *ton*.

T. O. An abbreviation (a) of the Latin *tinctura opii*, tincture of opium; (b) of *turn over*; (c) of *Topographical Office* (of the Ordnance Survey of England). In the last sense also written *T-O*.

toad, *n.*—**Holy-Cross toad.** Same as *Catholic *frog*.—**Panther toad, pantherine toad.** *Bufo mauritanicus* or *B. pantherina*, a pretty African species, buff-colored above, with brown or olive markings.

toad-bug (tōd'bug), *n.* Any member of the family *Galgulidae* (which see). *L. O. Howard*, *Insect Book*, p. 281.

toad-fish, *n.* 5. In New Zealand, a scarce marine fish of the family *Cottidae*, *Neophrichthys latus*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral. English. —6. In Australia, *Tetraodon hamiltoni* and various other species of *Tetraodon*, of the family *Gymnodontes*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral. English. —**Poison toad-fish**, any fish of the genus *Thalassophryne*, having the spines of the dorsal fin and opercles each with a longitudinal tunnel which leads into a poison-sac at its base. When pressure is brought to bear at the tip of the spine the poison is ejected. The arrangement is similar to that of the fangs of the rattlesnake.

toad-frog (tōd'frog), *n.* A book-name of the tailless amphibians of the genus *Pelobates* which have teeth in the upper jaw, the processes of the sacral vertebrae expanded, and the ends of the toes simple. The typical representative is the brown toad-frog, *Pelobates fuscus*, of Europe.

The fifth family . . . comprises eight genera, which may be collectively termed *toad-frogs*, since they come neither under the designation of toads or frogs.
R. Lydekker, New Nat. Hist., V. 283.

toad-mug (tōd'mug), *n.* A cup in old Staffordshire ware on the bottom of which was modeled a toad, usually in red clay with white slip eyes. This was uncovered as the drinker neared the bottom. *R. L. Hobson*, in Burlington Mag., II. 67.

tob (tōb), *n.* [Ar. *tōb*, a loose gown, a roll of such material.] A loose gown (or a roll of cotton for the purpose) worn by native women in Egypt under the habara or cloak.

Tob. An abbreviation of *Tobit*, an apocryphal book of the Old Testament.

tobacco, *n.* 2. There are five leading types of tobacco grown in the United States, namely: seed-leaf or cigar, white Burley, heavy shipping or export yellow, and perique. See the phrases below and *aperique*. In growing tobacco *stopping*, suckering (see *sucker*, *v. t.*, 1), and *worming* are regularly practised, and priming (see *prime*, *v. t.*, 3 (a)) sometimes. In harvesting yellow tobacco, the leaves are often stripped from the standing stalk; in general the leafy stalks are cut. These are either scaffolded (see *scaffolding*, 5) or immediately housed. In the barn they are hung for curing, usually upon laths or other strips of wood, to which they are attached by pegging, spearing, or splitting (see these terms) or by means of twine or wire. The strips rest upon tier-poles. Curing is mainly either air- or pole-curing (see *pole-cure*, *v.*, *flue-curing* (see *flue-cure*, *v.*), or open-fire curing (see *fire-cure*, *v.*). For another method see *perique*. Curing is followed by stripping (see *stripping*, 10) and tying into hands (see *hand*, 13 (c)). These are bulked (see *bulk*, *v. t.*, 2) either for sweating in bulk or to be packed for sweating by other methods (see *sweating*, 5). Much export tobacco undergoes stemming (see *stemmed tobacco*). For cigar and plug tobaccos the principal grades are wrapper (the best) and filler (see these terms). For other grading terms see *export tobacco*, *white Burley tobacco*, and *yellow tobacco*. —**Air-cured tobacco**. Same as *pole-cured tobacco*. —**Bright tobacco**, any leaf of a conspicuously light color, most often the lemon-yellow of North Carolina, etc. —**Broad-leaf tobacco**, a cigar tobacco of Connecticut origin, there grown only in one small area (hence called *East Hartford broad-leaf*), and thence introduced into New Hampshire, Vermont, and several Western States. The leaves are very broad, sweet-tasting, thin, elastic, silky, and small-veined, and are used mainly for cigar binders and wrappers. Generally known to the trade as *seed-leaf*. —**Colonial tobacco**, in Australia, tobacco manufactured in the colonies, whether from imported American leaf or from home-grown leaf of the ordinary tobacco. —**Connecticut tobacco**, tobacco of the seed-leaf type grown in Connecticut or disseminated thence. See *broad-leaf tobacco*, *Havana tobacco*, *Cuban tobacco*. —**Cuban tobacco**, a type of cigar tobacco valued for flavor, aroma, smooth taste, and other qualities. In Cuba the best and the largest amount is produced in the low districts (Vuelta Abajo) near Havana, but large amounts are also grown elsewhere. In the United States Cuban tobacco is grown in shade (Connecticut valley) for cigar wrappers and unshaded (Florida, Texas, Ohio, Georgia) for fillers. —**Dappled tobacco**, see *spangled tobacco*. —**Export tobacco**, in the United States, any tobacco sold abroad; a shipping tobacco or "shipper"; specifically, a class of tobaccos largely preferred by foreign purchasers, spoken of as *dark*, *heavy shipping*, or *export tobacco*, and characterized by a dark-colored, heavy-bodied, gummy leaf of high nicotine content (sometimes even 6 per cent.). These tobaccos are mainly cured over open wood fires. They are grown in northern and western Tennessee, Kentucky (outside of the white Burley district), and central Virginia. The leaves are assorted into five principal grades, "selections" being the highest and "lugs" the lowest. Other tobaccos exported are the Maryland "smoking," in considerable part, one third to one half the "yellow," a smaller amount of the "white Burley," and part of the "perique." The American surplus goes widely over the world, the bulk, however, to Europe, Great Britain taking far the largest amount, followed by Germany, France, Italy, etc. See *répique contract system*. For examples of English shippers see *bird's-eye*, *n.*, 2, *navy plug*, *Scotch elder tobacco*, *spinning-leaf tobacco*. See also *olive-green tobacco*, *shag*, 4, and *snapper*. —**Flake tobacco**, cake (pl. g) tobacco cut into slices one twentieth to one fourteenth of an inch thick. [Eng.] —**Florida tobacco**, (a) Before the Civil War, a type grown exclusively in that State yielding beautifully spotted wrappers, now known as "old Florida"; no longer produced. (b) For types now raised in Florida, see *Cuban tobacco*, *Sumatra tobacco*. —**Granulated tobacco**, leaf first cut into flakes, then reduced by a special machine to grains for pipe-smoking.

Havana tobacco, nearly the same as Cuban *star* tobacco, Havana being the chief emporium and seat of manufacture. *Connecticut Havana*, or *Havana seed*, is a variety thought to be derived by selection from a cross of Connecticut broad-leaf and Cuban stock, grown in the Connecticut valley and somewhat westward, especially in Wisconsin. The leaves are smaller than those of the broad-leaf, thin, and of a fine texture and delicate flavor, and are used for cigar wrappers and binders, the top leaves for fillers. —**Indian tobacco**, (b) The wild tobacco, *Nicotiana rustica*. (c) The mouse-ear everlasting, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*. —**Kite-foot tobacco**, a variety with a broad, short leaf grown in two counties in Indiana, used for making common cigars. —**Little Dutch tobacco**, a variety from German seed grown chiefly in Ohio for cigar fillers, with an aroma resembling that of the Cuban yara. See *Yara*. —**Mahogany tobacco**, a subtype with a mottled yellow and brown leaf grading into the proper yellow tobacco. The best qualities are used for wrappers of plug tobacco ("mahogany wrappers"). The term, however, is also applied to other tobaccos of a reddish color. —**Maryland tobacco**, in trade, chiefly a light smoking tobacco grown in Maryland and somewhat in Pennsylvania and Virginia. The yield is partly manufactured domestically, partly exported. See also *spangled tobacco*. —**Native tobacco**, (a) In Australia generally, a true tobacco, *Nicotiana suaveolens*, readily eaten as a forage by stock and formerly manufactured. (b) In Queensland, the name is also applied to the pituri, *Dubautia Hopwoodii*. See *pituri*. (c) In Tasmania, a shrub of the aster family, *Cassinia spectabilis*. —**Olive-green tobacco**, a subtype of heavy export tobacco required by the English trade, not forming a separate commercial class. The leaves are harvested less ripe than for other sorts. —**Oregon tobacco**, *Valeriana edulis*. See *valeriana*, 1. —**Plebeid tobacco**, any tobacco with a spotted leaf; somewhat specifically, the Virginia "dappled" export tobacco. See *spangled tobacco*. —**Pole-cure tobacco**. See *pole-cure*, *v.* —**Red Burley tobacco**, (a) A variety classed with the dark export tobaccos. See *white Burley tobacco*. (b) A commercial subdivision of the white Burley (see below) consisting of the darker, heavier leaves. —**Returns of tobacco**, (a) In the British excise law. See the extract.

Returns of tobacco . . . may fairly be said to consist of the dust, "small" (fragments), siftings, scraps, waste pieces, and rejected portions arising in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, and include the fragments and refuse portions of unmanufactured tobacco.

A. E. Tanner, Excise Tobacco Laws, p. 185.

(b) Sometimes a brand of tobacco (see *return*, *n.*, 5). One such is known as *bird's-eye return*. [Eng.] —**Root-rot of tobacco**. See *root-rot*. —**Scotch elder tobacco**, a type of tobacco very popular in England and Scotland, having a large capacity for absorbing water, hence advantageous to dealers in view of the import duty. It forms a grade of American shipping tobacco. —**Seed-leaf tobacco**, in the United States, a class of tobaccos with broad leaves, suited by this and other qualities for making cigars. For the included types see *broad-leaf tobacco*, *Connecticut Havana* (under *Havana tobacco*), and *Sumatra tobacco*. —**Shipping tobacco**. See *export tobacco*. —**Shoestring tobacco**, a narrow-leaved variety of heavy tobacco much grown for shipping. —**Spangled tobacco**, plebeid or spotted tobacco; chiefly a form of the Virginia export, better known locally as "dappled," and a related form grown in western Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio. —**Spinning-leaf tobacco**, leaf or strips suited for spinning into roll tobacco, a "spinner." Spinning tobaccos are exported to Great Britain and Germany. See *roll tobacco* (under *tobacco*). —**Stemmed tobacco**, a leaf from which the midrib has been removed, leaving the two halves (sometimes called *wings*) separate. Tobacco exported to England (except for bird's-eye: see *bird's-eye*, *n.*, 2) is sent largely in this state, and known as *strips*. See *strip*, 2, *n.*, 6, and *strip-leaf*. —**Sumatra tobacco**, a seed-leaf variety esteemed solely for the production of high-grade cigar wrappers: in the United States (chiefly in western Florida) grown in the shade of alats or cloth. See *notation under wrapper*, 1 (b). —**Sun-cured tobacco**, a commercial name of certain Virginia tobaccos formerly left on the scaffold from four to seven days before removal to the barn: at present air-cured, by the ordinary method. —**Tobacco extract**, a material of pasty consistence made by dissolving out the soluble constituents of refuse tobacco and tobacco-stems with water and evaporating the liquid. It is extensively manufactured for use as an agricultural insecticide, especially as an application to the skin of sheep (a so-called "sheep-dip"). —**Tobacco fermentation**, leaf-miner. See *fermentation*, leaf-miner. —**Tobacco-seed oil**. See *roll*. —**Tobacco-stalk flour**, tobacco stalks or stems ground to be changed by fermentation into snuff. —**Tobacco stems or stalks**, in the trade, the midribs of the leaves (not the stem or stalk of the plant) discarded in cutting the leaves for wrappers and in stemming (see *stemmed tobacco*). These have been utilized abroad for making cheap snuff and chewing-tobacco and serve also as a protection against vermin and as a fertilizer. —**Tobacco white fly**. See *fly*. —**To drink tobacco**. See *drink*, *v. t.*, 5. —**White Burley tobacco**, a light-colored variety which originated from a sport of the red Burley in Brown county, Ohio, in 1864, now grown extensively in southern Ohio and north-central Kentucky, and elsewhere, and used more largely than any other in domestic manufacture. It is highly absorbent of "sauces." Its nicotine content is at most about 3 per cent. The leaves are thus classified: lowest two, "fliers"; next two, "common lugs" ("trash," apparently the same); these followed by "good lugs," "bright leaves," "long red," "short red," and "top leaves." The fliers are used for pipe tobacco, the heavy-bodied top leaves for plug and twist fillers, and the best leaves for cigarettes, plug and twist wrappers, and cut tobacco. See *red Burley tobacco* (a) and (b). —**Wild tobacco**, (c) A small-flowered uncultivated tobacco, *Nicotiana attenuata*, common as a weed of cultivated and waste land in California and Arizona. —**Yellow tobacco**, a type of tobaccos derived from the native Maryland and Virginia plant, characterized by a leaf grading from bright lemon-yellow to mahogany. This tobacco was first produced as a crop in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1852, but is

now extensively grown in the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina, in southern Virginia, and elsewhere. The product (flue-cured) is made domestically into plug and smoking tobacco and cigarettes, and is also largely exported. Yellow tobaccos are graded as wrappers (see *plug wrapper*), fillers, smokers, and cutters, these grades being also much subdivided. The lighter shades are spoken of as *bright yellow tobacco*. Cf. *mahogany tobacco*. —**Zimmer Spanish tobacco**, a variety thought to be a hybrid of broad-leaf and Cuban, considerably grown, especially in the Miami valley, Ohio, for use as a cigar filler.

tobacco-barn (tō-bak'ō-bārn), *n.* A structure for storing tobacco during the curing process. The log buildings (chinked or unchinked) of earlier days have largely given way to frame buildings carefully adapted to their purpose. The plants or leaves are hung in tiers, of which there are several in a vertical rank, the ranks being separated by spaces (in the South called "rooms"). For air-curing, means of regulating the access of air are provided, and for flue-curing (see *flue-cure*, *v.*), the requisite appliances. Also *tobacco-shed* or *house* and *curing-house*. [U. S.]

tobacco-bug (tō-bak'ō-bug), *n.* A small American capsid bug, *Dicoryphus minimus*, which damages the leaves of tobacco in Florida. Also called *suck-fly*.

tobacco-clipper (tō-bak'ō-klip'er), *n.* An implement for cutting the stems of standing tobacco-plants. It consists of a pair of shears having one serrated edge and operated by means of long wooden handles set at an angle of 45°.

tobacco-cricket (tō-bak'ō-krik'et), *n.* The snowy tree-cricket, *Ecanthus niveus*. See *tree-cricket*.

tobacco-flea (tō-bak'ō-flē), *n.* The tobacco flea-beetle, *Halicta ignita*.

tobacco-prize (tō-bak'ō-priz), *n.* An arrangement of levers used to press tobacco in hogsheads for shipping. A screw also is used for this purpose.

tobacco-shears (tō-bak'ō-shērs), *n. pl.* A tool for cutting ripe tobacco-plants, consisting of a pair of short shears, having long handles that enable the operator to cut the plant close to the soil.

tobacco-thrips (tō-bak'ō-thrips), *n.* A thysanopterous insect, *Thrips tabaci*, possibly of European origin. It damages tobacco in southern Europe, and in the United States is found commonly on onions and many low-growing plants, as well as in the flowers of the orange, lemon, and other fruit-trees, especially in the South.

Tobin bronze. See *bronze*.

toboggan-cap (tō-bog'an-kap), *n.* A knit woolen cap, made in a long, bag-like form, the top of which falls down over the head: now commonly called a *toque*.

tobogganing, *n.* —**Water-tobogganing**, the sport of sliding on a toboggan down a smooth decline leading into the water, over which the toboggan glides.

Within the last few years the sport known as "water-tobogganing," the invention of which is said to be due to the ingenuity of Paul Boynton, the swimmer, has become quite a summer fad in Boston and other cities, of the East especially.

Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 202.

toby, *n.* 2. A kind of cheap cigar. [U. S.]

tocalote (tō-kā-lō'tā), *n.* [A corruption of Mex. *chicalote*, < Nahuatl *chicalotl*, a spiny plant of the genus *Argemone*.] Same as *Napa thistle*.

toccato (tok-kā'tō), *n.* [It. See *tucket*.] In old music for the trumpet, a bass part made up of detached or reiterated tones like those of a drum, or the performance of such a part.

tochka (tōch'kā), *n.* [Russ. *tochka*, a point.] A Russian measure of length, equal to the hundredth part of an inch.

tocogenetic (tō'kō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [Gr. *tókos*, breed, offspring, & *genesis*, generation.] Pertaining to the evolutionary process in which the higher terms are generated by the lower through creative synthesis, and are thus affiliated upon them. *L. F. Ward*, *Pure Sociol.*, p. 96.

tocogony (tō-kog'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *tókos*, offspring, & *gōnia*, < *gōnos*, -born.] Generation by sexual reproduction. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

tocological (tō-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [tocolog(y) + -ic + -al.] Same as *obstetrical*. *L. F. Ward*, *Pure Sociol.*, p. 70.

tocologist (tō-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [tocolog(y) + -ist.] An obstetrician. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 739.



Toboggan-cap.

tocomania

tocomania (tō-kō-mā'ni-g), *n.* [Gr. *rókos*, bringing forth, + *mania*, madness.] Puerperal insanity.

tocornalite (tō-kōr'na-lit), *n.* [Named after A. Tocornal, of Santiago University.] An iodide of silver and mercury which occurs in massive granular forms of pale-yellow color: found in Chafareillo, Chile.

tod-boat (tod'bōt), *n.* A Dutch fishing-boat.

toddy-cat (tod'i-kat), *n.* The palm-civet, *Paradoxurus musanga*, so named from its fondness for palm juice, or toddy, which is gathered by the natives for the manufacture of arrack.

toe, *n.* 8. In *mach.*: (c) A form of cam by which the valve-rods are lifted in the Stevens valve-gear for vertical river-boat engines. (d) In a car-wheel, the outer edge of the flange.—9. The pointed end of the foot of an organ-pipe.—10. In *golf*, the nose of a club. See **nose*, 5.—Morton's painful toe, a neuralgic state of the nerves of the plantar surface of the toes, especially the fourth.

toe, *v. t.* 3. In *golf*, to strike (a ball) off the toe of the club.—4. To drive (nails or heavy steel pins) obliquely through a piece or element of a frame to secure it to another placed at an angle with it. The nails, entering both pieces, fasten them together against light stresses laterally, and the necessity for tenon and mortise is avoided.

toe-board (tō'bōrd), *n.* A curved piece of board which marks the limits within which the contestants must stand when putting the shot or throwing the weight, hammer, or discus. Also *stop-board*.

toe-crack (tō'krak), *n.* In *vet. surg.*, a crack or fissure in the anterior part or toe of a horse's hoof: similar to quarter-crack, except for its position. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 405.

toe-nail (tō'nāl), *v. t.* Same as **toe*, *v. t.*, 4.

The braces are *toe-nailed* in place to prevent the possibility of their becoming loosened and dropping down. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 443.

toe-narrow (tō'nar'ō), *a.* Noting an abnormal standing position of the horse in which the phalangeal bones slant downward and inward from the fetlock, causing the fore feet to stand too close together. The foot-axis from in front is broken outward at the fetlock-joint. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 560.

toe-out (tō'out), *n.* An outward bend in any line of a diagram; a sharp change in the curvature of a line, making it bend outward. [Colloq.]

toe-ragger (tō'rag'ér), *n.* [Of Maori origin.] In Australia, especially in the bush, a good-

for-nothing, worthless, contemptible fellow. [Austral Eng.]

The bushie's favorite term of opprobrium, a '*toe-ragger*,' is also probably from the Maori. *Truth* (Sydney), Jan. 12, 1896, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English].

toe-ring, *n.* 2. The heavy ring or ferrule on the end of a cant-hook. It has a lip on the lower edge to prevent slipping when a log is grasped.

toeroe (tō-rō'), *n.* [A D. spelling, also *toeroe-toeroe* and *troetroe*, of a native name in Guiana.] A common name of *Cynoscion acoupa*, a sciaenid fish found on the Atlantic coast of South America.

toe-step (tō'step), *n.* Same as *footstep*. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

toe-wide (tō'wid), *a.* Noting an abnormal standing position of the horse in which the phalangeal bones slant downward and outward from the fetlock, causing the fore feet to stand too far apart. The foot-axis from in front is broken inward at the fetlock-joint. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 560.

Toga candida, the white toga worn by candidates for public office in Rome.

togetherness (tō-gew'hér-nes), *n.* The state of being together; the state of being reciprocally related; juxtaposition.

The unique *togetherness* that combines different qualities in a single presentation or simultaneous state of mind should be clearly grasped.

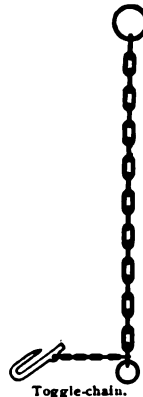
H. Nichols, *Cosmology*, I. § 237.

toggle, *n.* 3. A bar spanning (within) an opening in a tank or other structure, to which a lifting chain or sling can be secured in order to lift the structure. Also *toggle-pin*.

toggle, *v. t.* 2. To fasten (skins) together with wooden pins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 112.

—3. To lift or attach to a hoisting chain by means of a cross-bar inserted in a hole or angle. The bar or toggle is inserted in the hole by passing it in parallel to the lifting chain. When in place it is turned at right angles and spans the hole or opening, and receives the stress of lifting. The toggle-bar must be longer than the diameter of the hole, or the space across the span of the opening used.

toggle-chain (tog'l-chān), *n.* A short chain, with a ring at one end and a toggle-hook and ring at the other, fastened to the sway-bar or bunk of a logging-sled and used to regulate the length of a binding-chain. Also called *bunk-chain*.



Toggle-chain.

tokocyte

toggle-hook (tog'l-hūk), *n.* A grab-hook with a long shank, used on a toggle-chain.

tohunga (tō'hūng-g), *n.* [Maori.] A wise man; a native priest or medicine-man. [New Zealand.] *Nature*, May 14, 1903, p. 36.

toil², *n.*—In the toils, ensnared; captured.

toilet, *n.* 8. A room designed as a dressing-room, especially one provided with facilities for bathing; in a restricted sense, a bathroom or water-closet.

toilet-paper (toi'let-pā'pér), *n.* A manila tissue-paper, readily soluble in water, for use in toilet-rooms.

toilet-room (toi'let-rōm), *n.* Same as **toilet*, 8.

toilsum, *a.* An amended spelling of *toilsome*.

toke (tōk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A piece or a bit, as of tobacco or bread. [Eng. slang.]

The aged gentleman snuffed himself with tremulous fingers that spilled half, and offered Matt the box. The young man took a pinch for exhilaration.

A strayed sparrow hopped dolefully amid the grains of snuff on the floating platform in futile quest of seeds.

"It would be appier stuffed," the aged gentleman declared. "I mean with tow, not toke." And he laughed wheezingly. *J. Zangwill*, *The Master*, II. 2.

tokelau (tō'ke-lou), *n.* A parasitic fungous skin disease occurring in the South Sea islands, formerly attributed to *Trichophyton*, but caused, according to Wehmer, by *Aspergillus Tokelau*.

token, *n.*—**Buildings tokens**, the name given to a series of tokens (private or traders' coinage) struck in the eighteenth century for local trade in several English cities.



Buildings Tokens.

(From M. A. Green's "Architecture of Bath.")

which contain, on the reverse, excellent illustrations of notable local monuments. The earliest series was made by Kempton of Birmingham to illustrate that city. The most important series illustrates the architecture of Bath and was probably made there. These tokens were equivalent in value to the halfpenny, and were beautifully executed. *M. A. Green*, *Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bath*, p. 231.—**Granby token**, **Higley token**, a copper token struck by John Higley of Granby, Connecticut (1737-39).—**Hard-times tokens**, private tokens struck in the United States and circulated as money, in lieu of copper cents, during the periods of stringency of a circulating medium prior to the Civil War.

tokocyte (tō'kō-sit), *n.* [Gr. *rókos*, birth, + *kíros*, hollow (cell).] A general term for the reproductive cells of sponges. They may be either gemmule cells or sexual cells. Also *tococyte*. Compare **archæocyte*.





